

# Criminal Justice is a Public Health Issue

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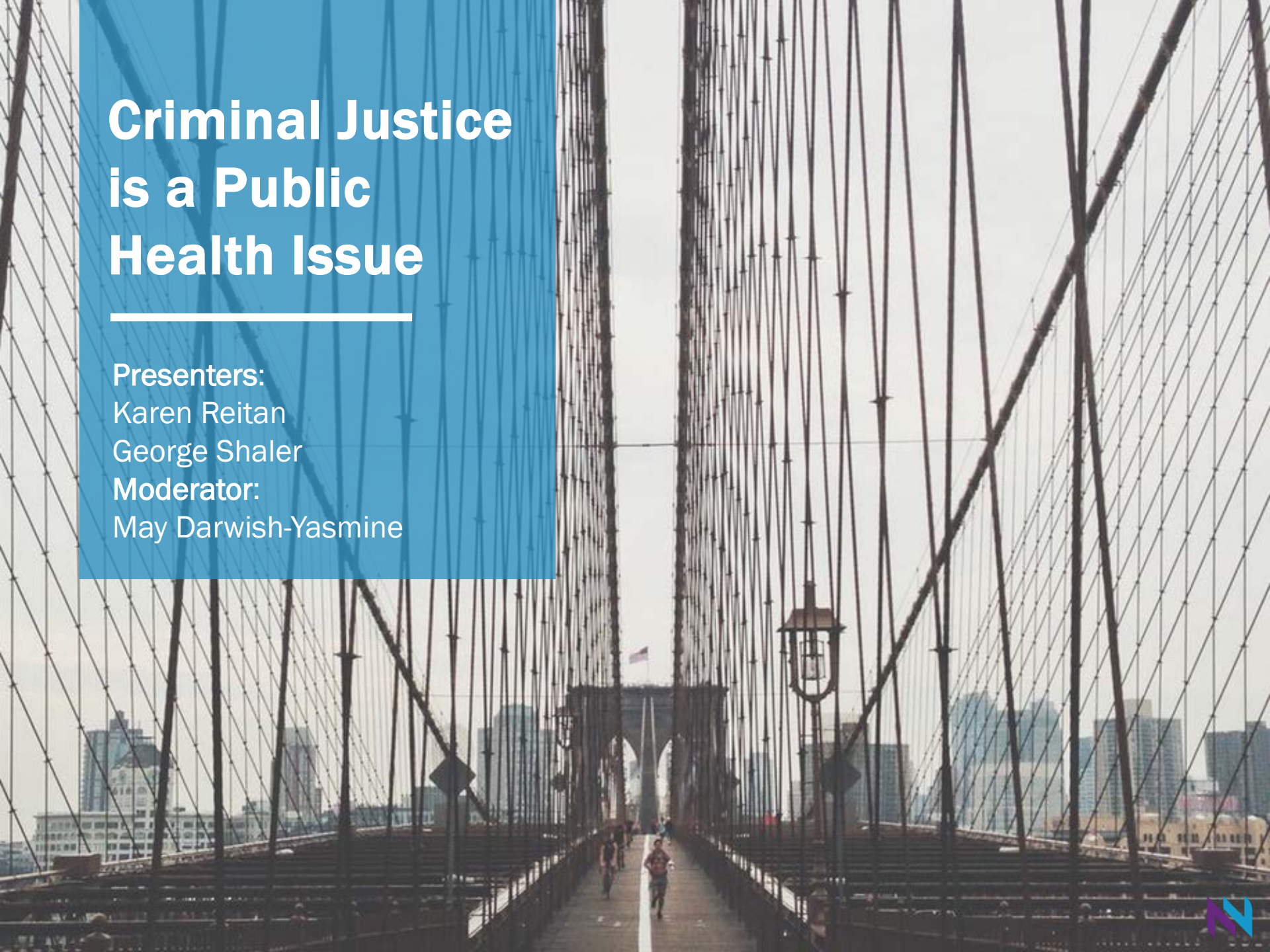
**Presenters:**

Karen Reitan

George Shaler

**Moderator:**

May Darwish-Yasmine





Public Health Institute of Metropolitan Chicago

# A Public Health Approach to Reducing Incarceration and Improving Health Outcomes

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2106 NNPHI Annual Conference  
New Orleans, LA  
May 2016

# Agenda

- PHIMC overview
- Intersection of HIV and Incarceration
- Community Reentry Project Overview
- Strategic Planning and System Level Work
- Next Steps



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## PHIMC Overview



# PHIMC Mission and Vision

The Public Health Institute of Metropolitan Chicago (PHIMC) enhances the capacity of public health and health care systems to promote health equity and expand access to care.



# How We Work

PHIMC leads efforts to strengthen the public health infrastructure in Illinois through:

- Organizational development
- System transformation
- Fiscal management
- Program implementation



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# Intersection of HIV and Incarceration



# HIV and Incarceration

- Jails and prisons have disproportionate burden of infectious diseases, including HIV
- Approximately 25% of People living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) pass through a correctional facility each year
- Rate of diagnosed HIV infection among inmates in prisons is >5 times the rate among those not incarcerated
- Percentage of deaths due to AIDS is >1.5 times higher in the U.S. prison population than in general population
- A study of over 30,000 recently released Illinois prisoners found that they had a 3.5 times greater risk of death after release than other residents of the state
  - In first 2 weeks post release this was 12.7 times higher





# HIV and Incarceration

- Good prison/jail health = Good community health
- Many not tested or diagnosed until incarcerated
- Reentry populations face many challenges to successful re-integration, which are exacerbated by HIV
- Essential to build and maintain primary and secondary prevention resources in the community, and to connect correctional facilities to these resources



# IL response to HIV and Incarceration

- Illinois improved medical care for HIV+ inmates, implemented opt-out testing at intake and voluntary testing at release
- Many now get better care while incarcerated - released with undetectable viral load
- Upon release many are lost to care, often due to feeling good, increased stigma and competing priorities
- Link between Cook County Jail (CCJ) and Community Medical Care
  - Telemedicine at Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) and continuity clinic



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# **Community Reentry Project (CRP) History and Overview**



# CRP History

1999-  
2003:  
CDC/HRS  
A funded  
demo  
project at  
CDPH

2004: Hiatus,  
CRP received  
no funding  
despite  
success

**2009:  
PHIMC  
becomes  
lead  
agent**

2010-11:  
CRP lead  
creation  
of  
Strategic  
Plan

2011-15:  
Strategic Plan  
refinement,  
implementation,  
and monitoring

2015-16:  
update  
Strategic  
Plan

*2005 to Present: funded by Illinois  
Department of Public Health*

# What makes CRP unique?

- Serves a highly vulnerable population with many health disparities and unmet basic needs
- Brings a public health framework to corrections/reentry health
- Addresses whole person and social determinants that impact health and criminogenic factors



# CRP History and Services

- Six Funded subcontractors provide:
  - Intensive case management
  - Substance abuse treatment and counseling
  - Employment training
  - HIV testing and health education
  - Assistance obtaining government identification
  - training
  - Combined legal counseling and social work for mothers and pregnant women
  - Discharge planning packets
- All subcontractors leverage additional resources within and external to organization

# Additional CRP Activities

- Other activities:
  - monthly meetings of funded partners
  - quarterly statewide video conferences
  - technical assistance
  - strategic planning

# Select 2015 Direct Services Accomplishments

- 158 received intensive case management
- 41 received substance abuse treatment services
- 24 completed employment training
- Approx. 4000 received health education services
- 740 assisted in obtaining ID
- 3 trainings on discharge planning & medical adherence for corrections and community-based providers
- 34% recidivism rate (IDOC rate = 51%)
- **97% engaged and retained in HIV primary care**





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# **Strategic Planning and Policy/Systems-Level Changes**



# Strategic Planning Overview

- 2010-11 Strategic Planning Process:
  - Led to HIV, Corrections and Reentry Section in 2012-2015 *Illinois HIV AIDS Strategy*
  - Created with input from multiple stakeholders in various formats
  - Identified and prioritized HIV and related policy and systems-level administrative issues that affect reentry adults
  - Priorities used to focus meetings, discussions and strategies



# Policy and Systems Changes

The following were identified and prioritized in the Strategic Plan:

- Opt-out HIV testing in Illinois Department of Corrections and Cook County Jail
- Release with 30 days of HIV medications
- Allow pre-release enrollment for Medicaid re-instatement
- Begin AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) enrollment pre-release
- Access to Ryan White services while on work release
- Understand and monitor Medicaid expansion/ACA enrollment for PLWH and reentry populations

# Additional System Level Changes

- Alternative sentencing prog. – health education for transgender individuals within 1<sup>st</sup> arrest for sex work
- Built on longstanding alternative sentencing prog. for women with 1 arrest for sex work to create a longer program for women with multiple arrests
- Staff obtaining anger management certification to address unmet need in community
  - Often a mandate on release but not accessible to clients (recidivism prevention)



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## Next Steps

# Next Steps

- Continue development of 2016-2020 Plan
- Continue quarterly statewide meetings
- Renew efforts to understand HIV prevention and care in jails statewide support efforts to increase and/or enhance jail's work in these areas
  - Survey of Illinois Sheriff's Association
- Develop and implement a Reentry and HIV Cultural Competency training



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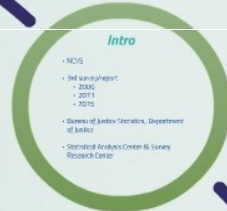
# Questions?

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# 2015 Maine Crime Victimization Survey



**2015** **Maine Crime Victimization Report**  
*Informing Public Policy for Safer Communities*

Muskie School of Public Service  
University of Southern Maine





# *Intro*

- NCVS
- 3rd survey/report
  - 2006
  - 2011
  - 2015
- Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice
- Statistical Analysis Center & Survey Research Center

# *Methodology*

- Sample selection



207



- Weights: age, gender, income, and marital status
- RUCA: urban, suburban, large rural town, and small town/isolated rural
- Confidence level: 95%
- Confidence interval: + 3.4%

N = 843

## Crime Victimization



## General Perceptions



## Reporting, Rights, and Treatment

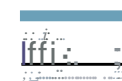
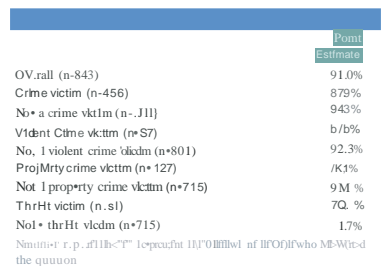


## Demographics

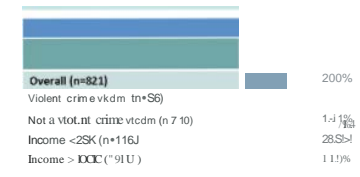


# General Perceptions

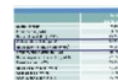
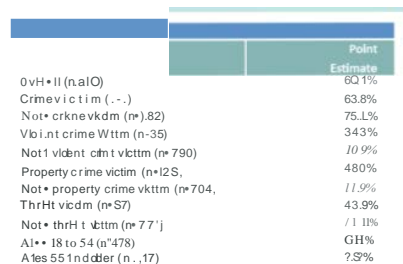
Proportion who feel safe in the community in which they live.



Proportion who feel the amount of crime has increased:

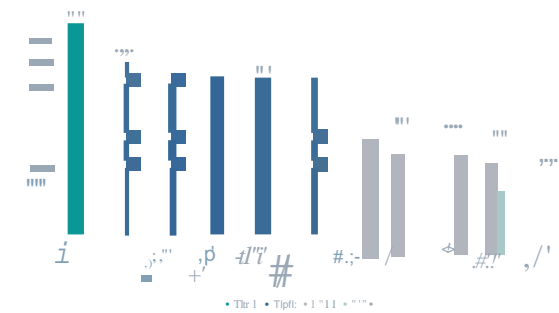


Proportion who feel law enforcement is doing a good job in their communities:




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Perceptions of Contributing Factors to Crime



# *Proportion who feel safe in the community in which they live.*



	Point Estimate
Overall (n=843)	91.0%
Crime victim (n=456)	87.9%
Not a crime victim (n=388)	94.3%
Violent crime victim (n=37)	67.6%
Not a violent crime victim (n=80)	92.3%
Property crime victim (n=27)	78.1%
Not a property crime victim (n=715)	93.4%
Threat victim (n=55)	79.3%
Not a threat victim (n=785)	91.7%

Numbers in parentheses represent the number of people who answered the question.

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Numbers in parentheses represent the number of people who answered the question.

## Point Estimate

Overall (n=843)

9

10%

Crime victim (n=456)

8

7.9%

Not a crime victim (n=388)

94.3%

Violent crime victim (n=37)

67.6%

Threat victim (n=55)

92.3%

Not a violent crime victim (n=80)

91.7%

Not a threat victim (n=765)

91.7%

Property crime victim (n=27)

78.1

Numbers in parentheses represent the number of people who answered the question.

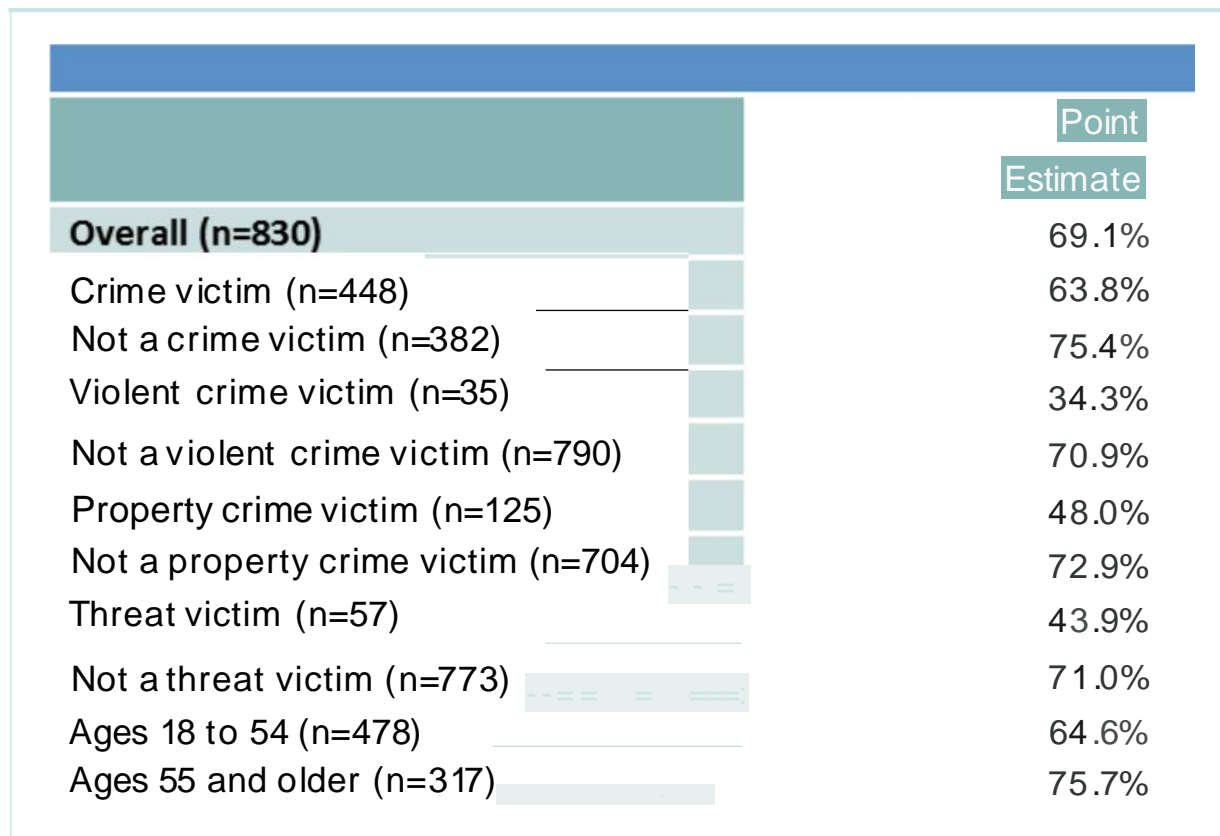
Not a property crime victim (n=715)

%

93.4



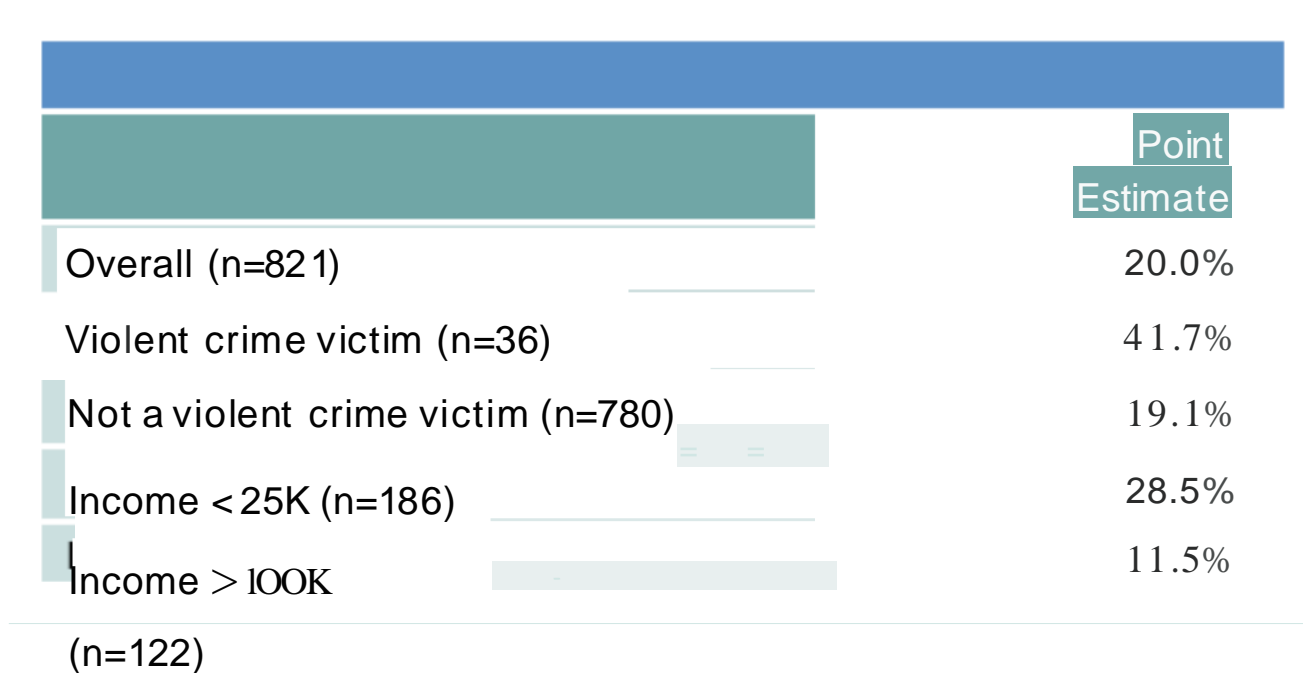
## *Proportion who feel law enforcement is doing a good job in their communities:*



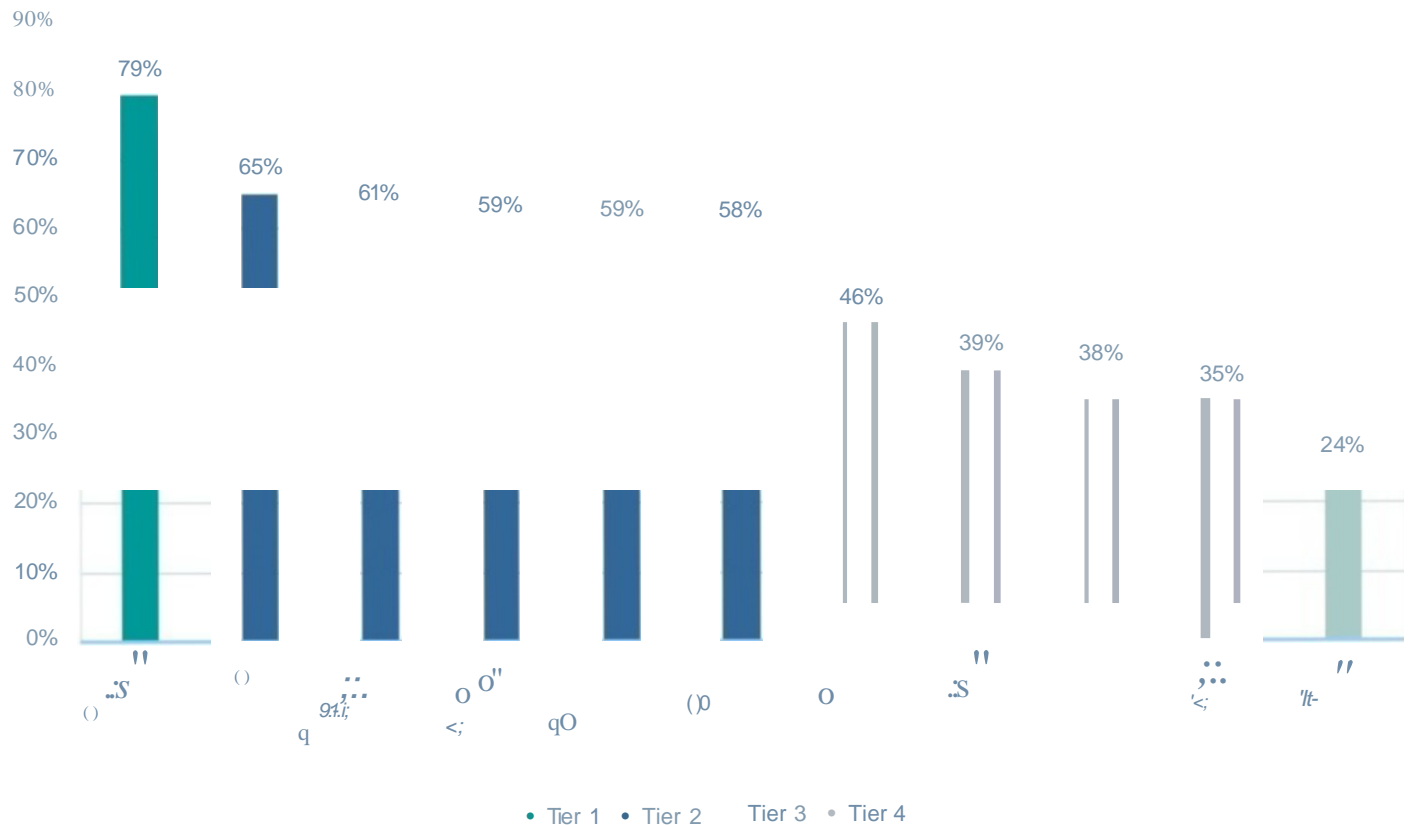
	Point Estimate
Overall {n=830}	69.1%
Crime victim {n=448}	63.8%
Not a crime victim {n=382}	75.4%
Violent crime victim {n=35}	34.3%
Not a violent crime victim {n=790}	70.9%
Property crime victim {n=25}	48.0%
Not a property crime victim {n=704}	72.9%
Threat victim {n=57}	43.9%
Not a threat victim!!! {n=773}	71.0%
Ages 18 to 54 {n=478}	64.6%
Ages 55 and older {n=317}	75.7%

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## *Proportion who feel the amount of crime has increased:*

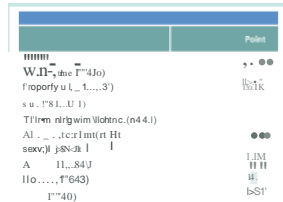


# Perceptions of Contributing Factors to Crime

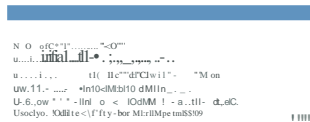


# Crime Victimization

## Crime Victimization Rates



## Identity Theft



## Property Crime



## Stalking

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 12-17 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+



## Threat of Violence

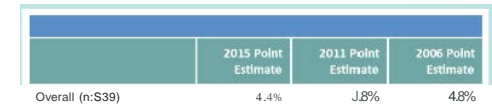
"In the past 12 months, did anyone threaten to hit, attack, or assault you?"



## Victims of Violent Crime

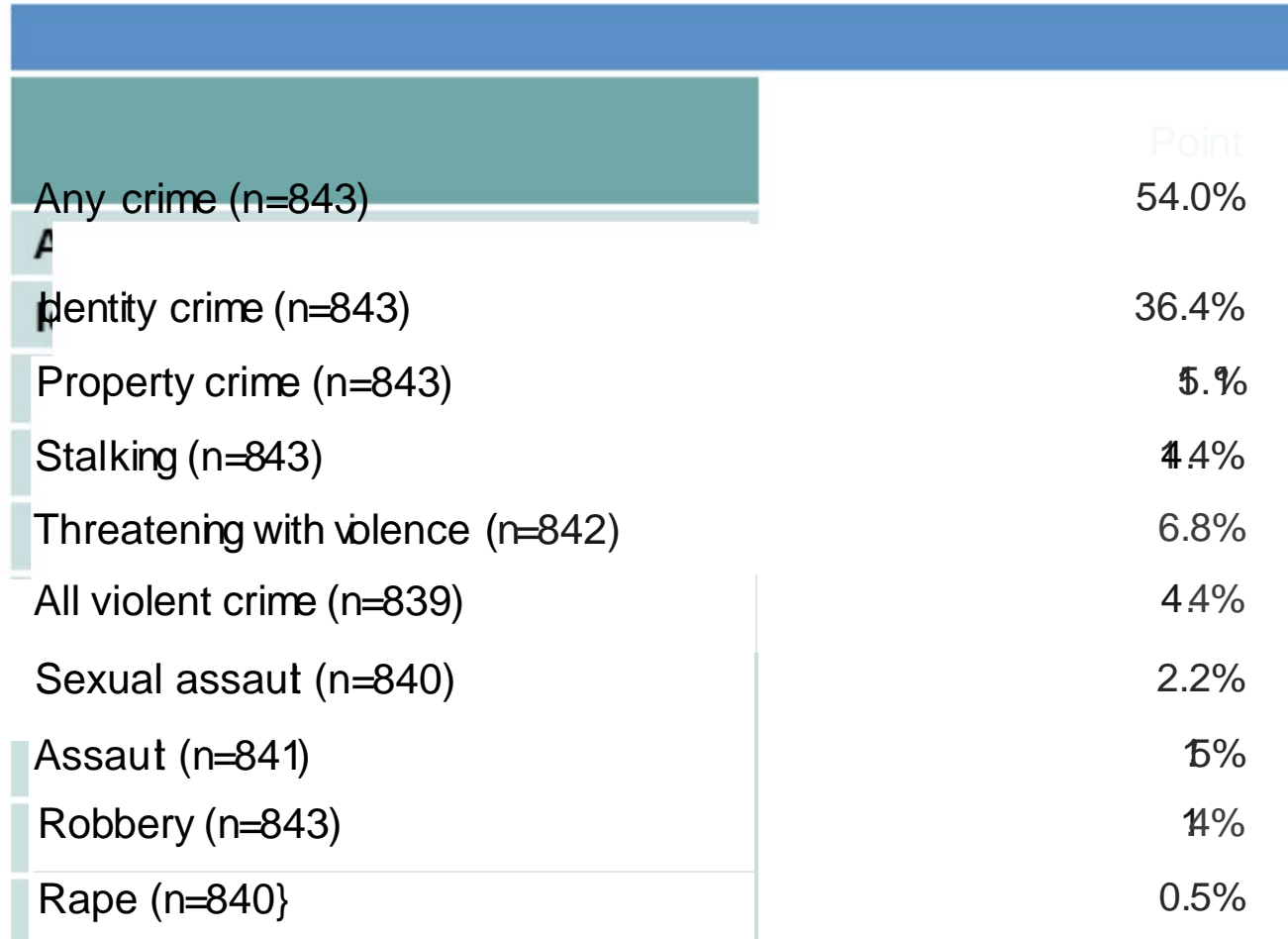
Violent Crimes include:

- Robbery
- Assault
- Sexual Assault
- Rape



Category	Rate (per 1,000)
Overall (n=339)	1.1
Male (n=169)	1.2
Female (n=170)	1.0
12-17	0.8
18-24	0.9
25-34	1.0
35-44	1.1
45-54	1.2
55-64	1.3
65+	1.4

# Crime Victimization Rates



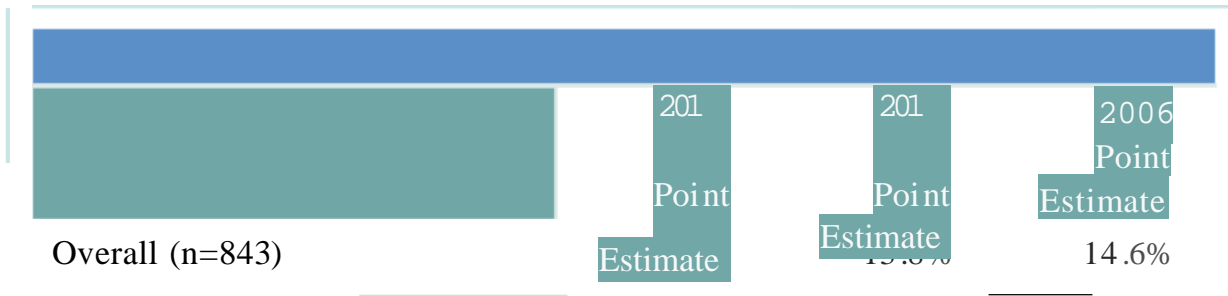
# Identity Theft



(n=843)	
	Point Estimate
Notice of compromised account	31.9%
Used existing credit cards without permission	12.5%
Used existing accounts (e.g. checking) without permission	5.2%
Used your personal information to obtain services	3.1%
Used your personal information to obtain new credit cards, etc.	2.3%
Used your social security number without permission	1.0%



# Property Crime



# *Stalking*

Respondent felt threatened by another person as a result of any of the following behaviors:

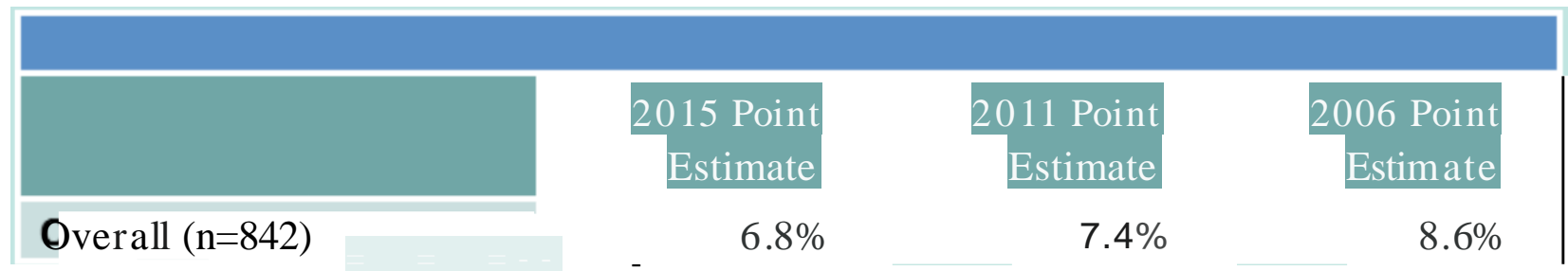
- Following or spying
- Unsolicited e-mails/texts/letters
- Unsolicited phone calls
- Waiting/standing outside
- Showing up places
- Leaving unwanted gifts/items
- Spreading rumors
- Other unwanted communications



	Point Estimate
Overall (n=843)	4.4%
Household income <\$25000 (n=89)	8.5%
Household income >\$100000 (n=23)	6.5%
Unpartnered (n=408)	6.9%
Partnered (n=434)	2.0%
Female and unpartnered (n=209)	23.9%
Female and partnered (n=226)	9.3%
Male and unpartnered (n=99)	9.5%
Male and partnered (n=207)	4.5%

## *Threat of Violence*

"In the past 12 months, did anyone threaten to hit, attack, or assault you?"



# *Victims of Violent Crime*

Violent Crimes include:

- Robbery
- Assault
- Sexual Assault
- Rape

Overall (n=839)			
	4.4%	3.8%	4.8%
	2015 Point Estimate	2011 Point Estimate	2006 Point Estimate

# Reporting, Rights, and Treatment



## Reporting

	2017	2018	2019
overall	22.7%	40.4%	52.7%
Property crime	58.5%	65.6%	68.7%
Violent crime	20.1%	33.3%	49.6%
Threat of violence	32.4%	30.7%	44%
Stalking crime	71.4%	78.6%	39.3%
Identity theft	7.4%	20.3%	23%

## Rights and Treatment

Proportion informed of their rights: **18.0%**

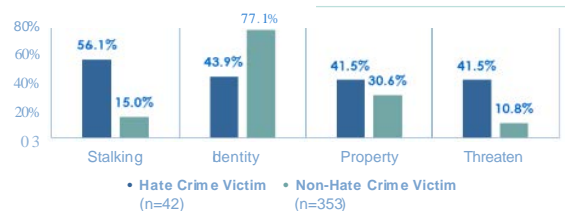
Proportion who reported to law enforcement and were informed of their rights: **36.2%**

Proportion who received medical treatment as a result of victimization: **3.7%**

## Hate Crimes

Approximately one out of every ten crime victims (10.6%) reported that they believed they were targeted due to their race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, or identity.

2.4 vs 1.4 types of victimization





# Reporting

	2015	2011	2006
Overall	Point Estimate 22.7%	Point Estimate 40.4%	Point Estimate 52.7%
Property crime	58.5%	65.6%	68.7%
Violent crime	20.1%	33.3%	49.6%
Threat of violence	32.4%	30.7%	44.7%
Stalking crime	21.4%	28.6%	39.3%
Identity theft	7.4%	20.3%	27.3%

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# *Rights and Treatment*

Proportion informed of their rights: **18.0%**

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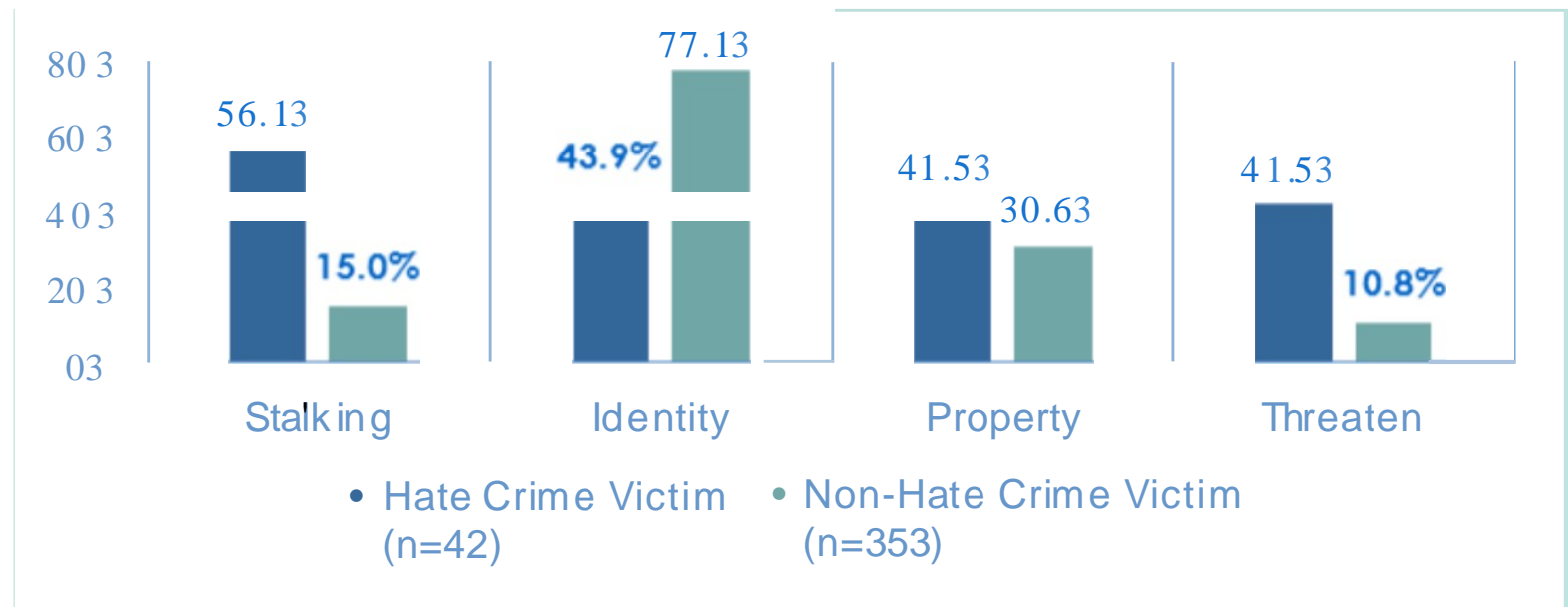
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# Hate Crimes

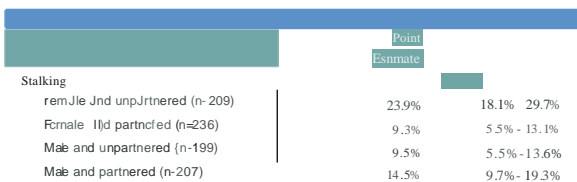
*Approximately one out of every ten crime victims (10.6%) reported that they believed they were targeted due to their race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, or identity.*

2.4 vs 1.4 types of victimization

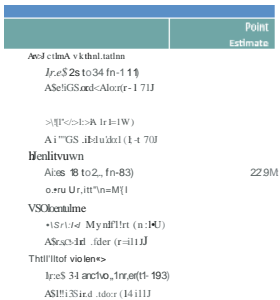


# Demographics

## Gender

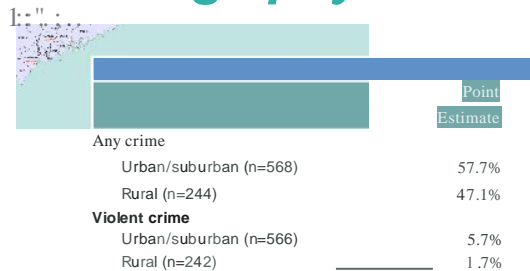


## Age



Overall Rate  
=54.0%

## Geography



# Gender



		Point	Confidence
		Estimate	Interval
<b>Stalking</b>			
Female and unpartnered (n=209)		23.9%	18.1% - 29.7%
Female and partnered (n=236)		9.3%	5.5% - 13.1%
Male and unpartnered (n=199)		9.5%	5.5% - 13.6%
Male and partnered (n=207)		14.5%	9.7% - 19.3%

# Age

Overall Rate  
=54.0%

	Point	Estimate
<b>Any crime victimization</b>		
Ages 25 to 34 (n=111)	68.5%	
Ages 65 and older (n=171)	45.6%	
<b>Property crime</b>		
Ages 25 to 34 (n=110)	24.5%	
Ages 65 and older (n=170)	7.1%	
<b>Identity theft</b>		
Ages 18 to 24 (n=83)	22.9%	
Overall rate (n=843)	36.4%	
<b>Violent crime</b>		
Ages 34 and younger (n=191)	9.9%	
Ages 35 and older (n=612)	2.5%	
<b>Threat of violence</b>		
Ages 34 and younger (n=193)	14.0%	
Ages 35 and older (n=613)	4.7%	



# Geography

		Point Estimate
<b>Any crime</b>		
Urban/suburban (n=568)		57.7%
Rural (n=244)		47.1%
<b>Violent crime</b>		
Urban/suburban (n=566)		5.7%
Rural (n=242)		1.7%

**2015** **Maine Crime Victimization Report**  
*Informing Public Policy for Safer Communities*

***Thank you!***

Muskie School of Public Service  
University of Southern Maine

