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SPECIAL PANEL

Public Health Detailing for
Criminal Justice Involvement



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Public Health Detailing for Criminal Justice Involvement

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NaRCAD Summit

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Disclosures

- We have no disclosures.

Overview

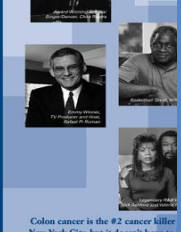
- **Public Health Detailing Program**
- **Why a Criminal Justice Involvement Campaign?**
 - Key recommendations
- **Action Kit Materials**
 - Development
 - Popular materials
- **Campaign Implementation**
 - Successes
 - Barriers and overcoming objections
- **Results**



Influenza Vaccination Action Kit



Colon Cancer Screening Action Kit



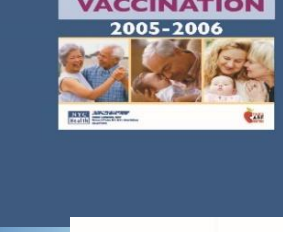
TOBACCO QUIT KIT



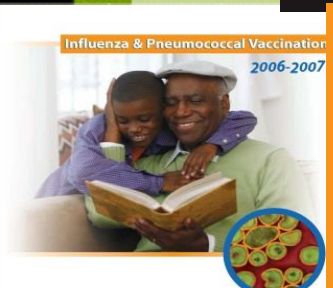
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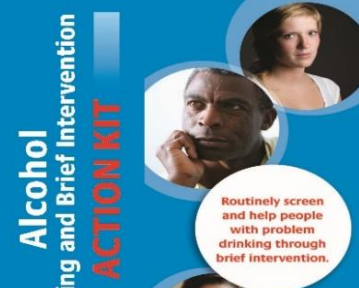
Contraception Action Kit



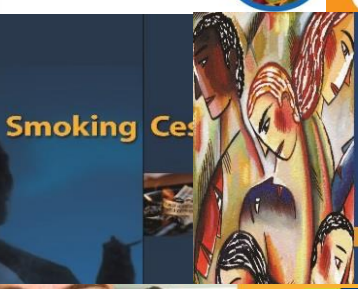
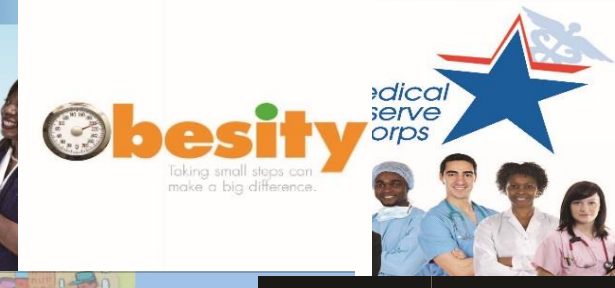
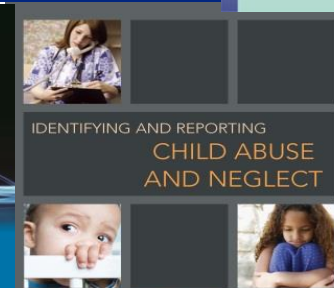
HIV Testing Action Kit



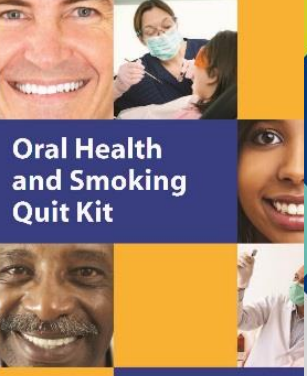
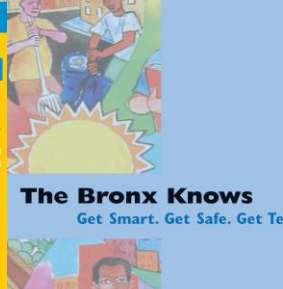
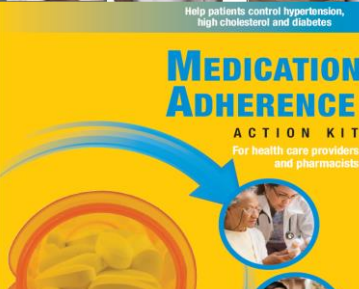
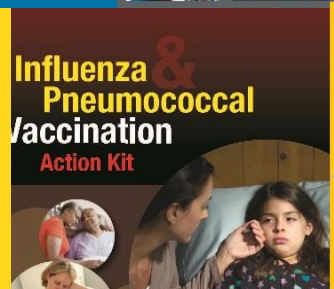
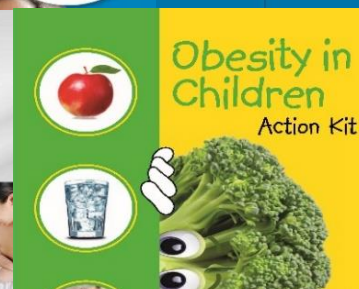
Cholesterol Control in Patients with Atherosclerotic Disease or Diabetes



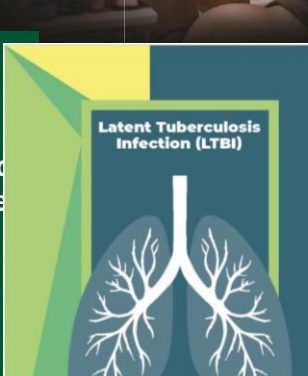
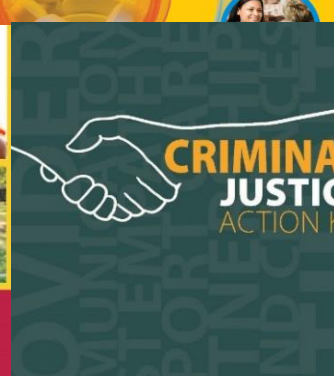
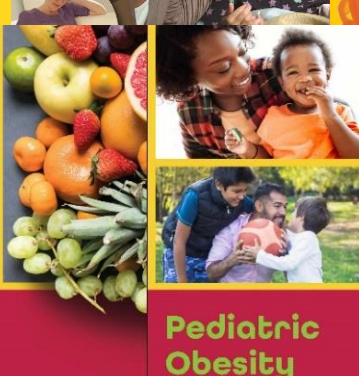
Electronic Health Records Action Kit



Intimate Partner Violence Action Kit



HYPERTENSION ACTION KIT



Why a Criminal Justice Involvement Campaign?

- Justice-involved individuals have a **higher risk for chronic conditions**, such as cardiovascular disease,^{1,2} hypertension and diabetes,³ in addition to **substance use⁴** and **mental health conditions.**^{5,6,7}
- Due to structural racism, **people of color disproportionately bear the burden** of criminal justice system involvement in New York City (NYC).
- More than **40% of men** released from state correctional facilities have **reported discrimination** by health care providers.⁸
- Patients who have been incarcerated may have **experienced additional traumas** (such as long sentences, solitary confinement), with important short- and long-term impacts on health.
- **Every office visit is an opportunity** to engage and help patients who disclose a history of criminal justice involvement.

Criminal Justice System Involvement Campaign

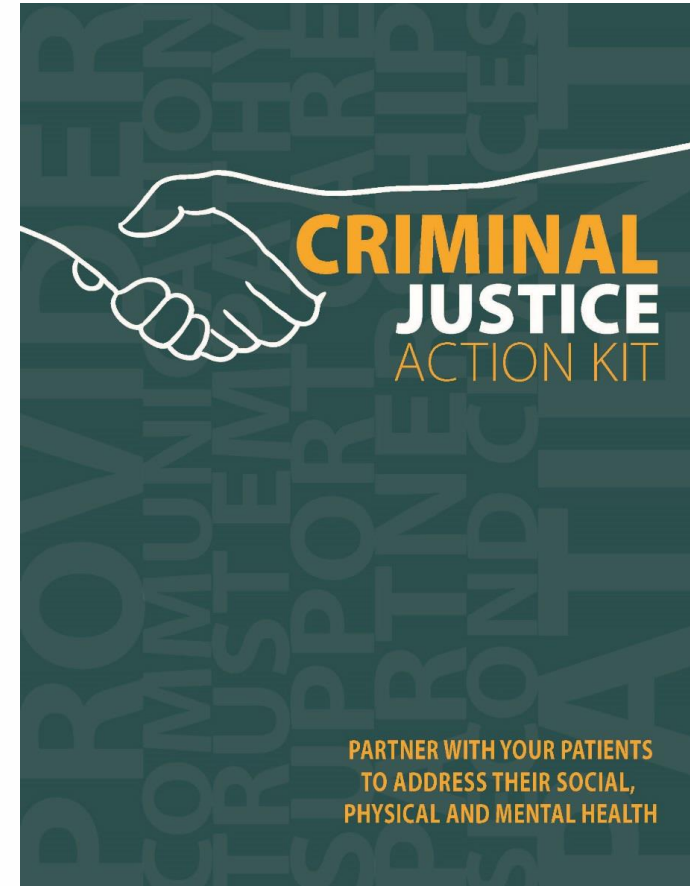
Key Recommendations

If your patient discloses a history of criminal justice involvement, the **NYC Health Department** recommends you:

- 1. Use nonjudgmental language** that validates their lived experiences and reassures them of your intention to provide care that reduces the potential health impacts of justice involvement.
- 2. Screen comprehensively** for chronic diseases and associated risk factors, infectious diseases, and behavioral health conditions, including substance use.
- 3. Adopt a trauma-informed approach** in your clinical and organizational practice.
- 4. Connect patients with local behavioral health services and community-based organizations** familiar with the social needs of justice-involved individuals.

Materials Development/Themes/Needs

- **Ground-softening campaign:**
 - Educate on NYC's judicial system.
 - Communicate the importance of when a patient discloses a history of criminal justice involvement.
 - Adopt a trauma-informed care approach.
 - Connect patients with local health and social services.

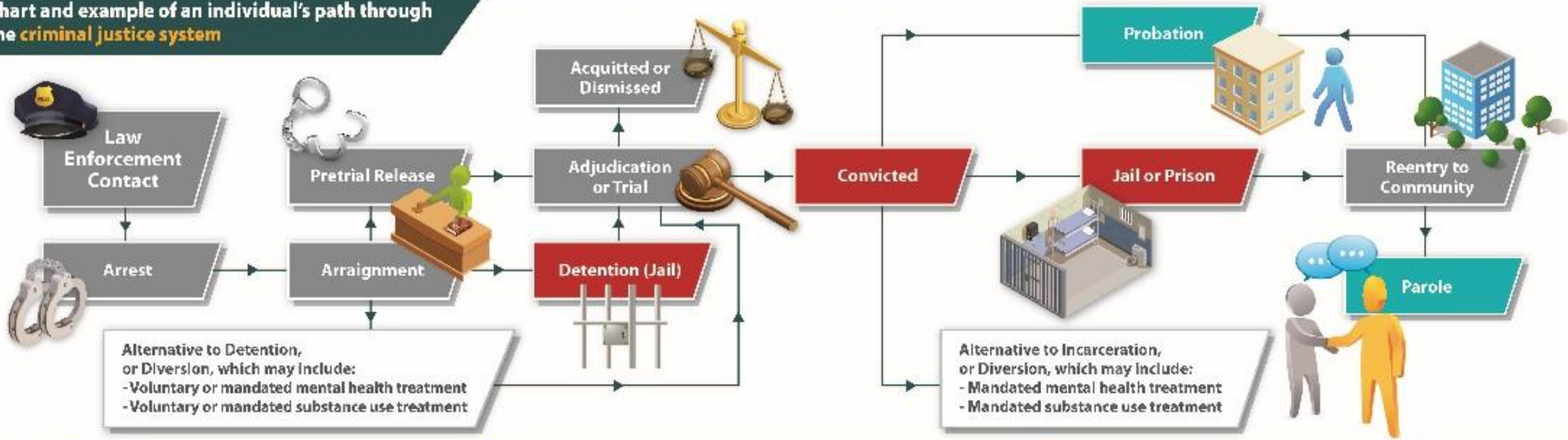




New York City Criminal Justice System

People can have many different types of interactions with the criminal justice system. This chart can help you better understand these types of interactions, so you can use precise language when speaking with patients about their experiences. See the other side of this document for a glossary of common terms used in the criminal justice system.

Chart and example of an individual's path through the criminal justice system



1 Police arrest someone suspected of committing a crime.

2 A prosecutor files criminal charges against the person. The court may offer the person an opportunity to participate in a diversion program (alternative to detention). This depends on several factors, such as age, severity of crime, whether it was a first-time offense or if they have children. If the person does not receive this opportunity or is not released on bail, they await trial in jail (detention).

3 If the person is found guilty, they may be offered the opportunity to participate in a diversion program, be released on probation, or serve a sentence in jail (less than one year) or in prison (longer-term incarceration).

4 Once the person serves their sentence, they are released to the community. From prison, this may mean being released on parole. From jail, this may mean being released on probation.

City Health Information

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New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

PROVIDING PRIMARY CARE TO PATIENTS WITH A HISTORY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT

- A history of involvement with the criminal justice system is associated with experienced trauma and mental health outcomes, and challenges with housing, employment, education, and access to care.
- For patients who disclose a history of involvement with the criminal justice system:
 - Adopt an empathetic, trauma-informed approach to care (see page 10).
 - Provide comprehensive screening for chronic diseases and associated risk factors, infectious health conditions, and substance use.
- Offer connections to services and community-based organizations that are familiar with the patient's history of criminal justice system involvement.

KEY ISSUE (click to access)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT
 Conditions commonly associated with criminal justice system involvement (box)
 Adverse social consequences of criminal justice system involvement (box)

TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE
 Patients who disclose a history of criminal justice system involvement (box)

TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE
 Trauma-informed care (box)

IMPLICIT BIAS
 Strategies to reduce implicit bias (box)

COMMUNICATION
 Engaging and clear communication (box)

SCREENING FOR COMMON INFECTIONS
 Appropriate screening (box)

SCREENING FOR COMMON INFECTIONS
 Health screening and monitoring for people with a history of criminal justice system involvement (box)

SCREENING FOR COMMON INFECTIONS
 Mental health and substance use screening (box)

SCREENING FOR COMMON INFECTIONS
 Trauma and safety (box)

SCREENING FOR COMMON INFECTIONS
 Linkage to resources (box)

SCREENING FOR COMMON INFECTIONS
 Resources for providers and patients

Criminal justice system involvement can take many forms, including personal or family arrest, court involvement, incarceration, probation or parole (criminal justice diversion to mental health treatment, or the involvement of family members).

A history of incarceration is associated with health outcomes such as premature death, chronic conditions, increased rate of hospitalization, drug overdose, and men elevated levels of stress and trauma. Patients who have been incarcerated are vulnerable to preventable premature death within weeks and months after release.⁴ Patients with a history of adverse social outcomes that may affect or engage in care (Box 2).¹¹



Epi Data Brief

June 2019, No. 108

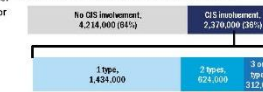
Criminal Justice System Involvement and Measures of Health among New York City Residents, 2017

A person's involvement in the criminal justice system may take multiple forms, including contact with police and with courts, through incarceration, probation or parole, and through involvement of their family members. Historically, many public policies and practices in the United States (US) have been shaped by racism and discrimination. This has created inequalities in the criminal justice system and other institutions that limit or promote opportunity based on race. For example, the US criminal justice system disproportionately affects Black and Latino/a individuals, their families and their communities.¹ The US incarceration rate is now four times greater than it was in the 1970s and is the highest in the world.² In 2017, New York City (NYC) had about 50,000 jail discharges,³ 19,000 people on parole⁴ and 11,000 Stop, Question and Frisk encounters.⁵ In 2015, there were an estimated 33,000 children in NYC with a parent who had been incarcerated.⁶ Research studies suggest that some types of criminal justice system involvement are associated with poor health outcomes.⁷ However, health surveys often do not routinely include people involved in the criminal justice system, and few population-level studies have explored the health of this population. Using data from the 2017 NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDH) survey, this brief describes the prevalence of select criminal justice system involvement variables among NYC adults by key demographic characteristics and by self-reported physical and mental health and risk behavior. This information can be used to further understand the potential relationship between criminal justice system involvement and health.

More than one in three adult New Yorkers, or 2.4 million people, have experienced one or more types of criminal justice system involvement.

- In 2017, 29% of adult New Yorkers (an estimated 1.9 million people) reported ever being stopped, searched, or questioned by police.
- Nine percent (an estimated 577,000 people) reported ever being physically threatened or abused by police.
- One in ten (an estimated 639,000 people) reported ever being incarcerated or under community supervision.
- Eight percent (an estimated 529,000 people) reported having an immediate family member who was incarcerated or under community supervision in the last five years.

Over 2 million adult New Yorkers have experienced one or more types of criminal justice system involvement



Criminal justice system (CJS) involvement refers to four specific types of experiences, including: ever stopped, searched, or questioned by police; ever physically threatened or abused by police; ever incarcerated or under probation or parole supervision; or had an immediate family member who was incarcerated or under probation or parole supervision in the last five years. This measure does not account for the frequency with which individuals experienced each type of involvement. Prevalence estimates are age-adjusted and estimated number of adults are rounded to the nearest 1,000. Source: NYC Social Determinants of Health (SDH) Survey, 2017.

Definition: Criminal justice system involvement: respondents were asked if they had ever been stopped, searched, or questioned by police.



A COMMUNICATION GUIDE FOR TALKING WITH PATIENTS WITH A HISTORY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVEMENT

YOUR HEALTH MATTERS: HOW CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVEMENT MAY AFFECT YOUR HEALTH



Resources*

The Fortune Society†

fortunesociety.org

212-691-7554

Locations in Long Island City and Upper Manhattan; find location details online.

The Fortune Society serves clients from all five boroughs and provides mental health services, employment services, education, family services, care coordination, housing, substance use treatment, transitional services, assistance with benefits, recreation and meals, as well as help with identification. No appointment necessary.

Fortune Society's Reentry Resource Directory lists housing, legal, employment, educational and mental health support services. Visit the directory at fortunesociety.org/resource-directory.

The Osborne Association†

osborneny.org

Locations in the Bronx, Harlem, Newburgh and Brooklyn; find location details online.

The Osborne Association provides reentry and discharge planning, education, employment services, substance use treatment, healthy parenting and relationship programs, mentoring, video visiting for families and HIV prevention services, as well as help with housing.

*For a full list of resources, see the Fortune Society's Reentry Resource Directory.

Criminal Justice Action Kit



Successes

- **Increasing provider knowledge** that patients with a history of criminal justice involvement are a special population, and it has effects beyond the patient (for example, on family and friends)
- **Increasing provider comfort** addressing a criminal justice involvement disclosure
- **Shifting norms** around using person-first language
 - Ex-offender/convict versus a person with a history of criminal justice involvement
 - “Clean” versus currently abstaining from drug use
 - Noncompliant versus not adherent to medication

WORDS TO AVOID	PHRASES TO USE INSTEAD
Ex-offender, former felon, ex-criminal, ex-convict, delinquent	Person with a history of criminal justice involvement
Convict, inmate, offender, prisoner, felon	Person who is/was incarcerated, person with a history of criminal justice involvement
Parolee, probationer	Person on parole, person on probation, person under community supervision, person with a history of criminal justice involvement
Drug abuser, addict, junkie, drug user, alcohol abuser, substance abuser, dope fiend	Person who uses (or injects) drugs, person with a substance use disorder, person living with a substance use disorder
Drug abuse, substance abuse, alcohol abuse	Substance use or misuse
Clean	Currently abstaining from drug use, making changes to drug use
Noncompliant, unmotivated, resistant, non-adherent	Not adherent to medication, facing challenges with adherence, opted not to, has not begun treatment
High-risk group, higher risk group	Highly affected communities, underserved populations

Adapted from The Fortune Society’s Social Justice and Health Equity Symposium: Care for People at the Intersections.

Barriers and Overcoming Objections

- **Provider comfort level in assessing a history** of criminal justice involvement and addressing disclosure
 - Provide resources on **what to do when a patient self-disclosed a history** of criminal justice involvement.
- Successful implementation of a **trauma-informed care approach takes time.**
 - Conduct a total office call to promote **workflow considerations.**
- Providers saw **criminal justice involvement as a social issue, not a health issue**, and would take too much time.
 - Offer **evidence of health impacts** of criminal justice involvement.

Evaluation Strategy

- A **ground-softening campaign** with different expectations for practice change
- Given the sensitivity and strong social component of the topic, we applied a **trauma-informed care lens in our data collection.**
- **Utilized a Likert-type scale** instead of open-ended questions, and focused less on clinical practice
 - Assessment questions still administered verbally by representatives

Examples of Assessment Questions

*“On a scale of 1-5, with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest, **how knowledgeable do you consider yourself** about the criminal justice system overall?”*

*“On a scale of 1-5, with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest, **how comfortable are you** responding to your patient’s disclosure of a history of criminal justice system involvement?”*

Highlights From Results

- Between visits, the percentage of providers reporting:
 - Being *moderately to very knowledgeable about the criminal justice system* increased from **70% to 87%**
 - Being *moderately to very knowledgeable about specific health needs of people with a criminal justice involvement history* increased from **87% to 96%**
 - Feeling *very comfortable responding to patients who disclose a history of criminal justice involvement* increased from **83% to 91%** at follow-up.

Highlights From Results

- Providers also reported taking additional steps, such as:
 - Screening for **food and housing instability**
 - **Supporting patients with nonmedical issues** related to family and social supports
 - Other **challenges related to transitioning back** into the community including employment and probation/parole demands