Connections between criminal justice and health

Advisory group meeting 1

Feb. 9, 2021
Participating in Zoom

Chat
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Criminal Justice and Health Advisory Group

HPIO is facilitating a project, with guidance from a multi-sector advisory group, focused on the connections between the criminal justice system and health. The first policy brief in the series will provide information on the:

- Impacts of criminal justice involvement on health outcomes
- Impacts of poor health on criminal justice involvement
- Impacts of racism and other underlying factors on criminal justice and health outcomes (including poverty, employment, education, housing and neighborhood conditions, and family and community violence)
- Actions state policymakers and other stakeholders can take to improve criminal justice and health outcomes in Ohio (i.e., policy options)

For more information, please contact Halley Akah, Senior Health Policy Analyst, at hakah@healthpolicyohio.org

Criminal Justice and Health Advisory Group meetings

Meeting one: Tuesday, February 9, 2021, from 2 p.m. – 3:30 p.m (online via Zoom)
Vision
To influence the improvement of health and well-being for all Ohioans.

Mission
To provide the independent and nonpartisan analysis needed to create evidence-informed state health policy.
HPIO core funders

- bi3
- CareSource Foundation
- The Cleveland Foundation
- The George Gund Foundation
- HealthPath Foundation of Ohio
- Interact for Health
- Mercy Health
- Mt. Sinai Health Care Foundation
- Nord Family Foundation
- North Canton Medical Foundation
- Saint Luke’s Foundation of Cleveland
- Sisters of Charity Foundation of Canton
- Sisters of Charity Foundation of Cleveland
### Advisory group members (as of Feb. 2021)

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<td>Academia/researcher</td>
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Introductions
Today’s agenda

• **Presentation:** Research on the connections between racism, criminal justice and health
• **Small group and large group discussion:** Project purpose and goals
• **Conceptual framework review**
• **Next steps**
Today’s objectives

As a result of this meeting, HPIO will have guidance from the Advisory Group on
• The goals of the Connections Between Criminal Justice and Health brief
• The conceptual framework of the Connections Between Criminal Justice and Health brief
Advisory group role

Provide guidance to HPIO on Criminal Justice and Health project:

• Project goals and conceptual framework
• Considerations for key findings and policy options
• Sharing and dissemination of information
Connections between racism, criminal justice and health
Modifiable factors that impact health

- **Clinical care** (Such as health care quality and access)
- **Health behaviors** (Such as physical activity and tobacco use)
- **Social, economic and physical environment** (Community conditions, such as economic stability, food insecurity, criminal justice, housing and transportation)

**Underlying drivers of inequity**
Racism and other forms of discrimination (i.e., ableism, ageism, sexism, xenophobia, homophobia, etc.), trauma, exposure to violence, toxic stress, stigma

Health inequities, disparities and equity

Health inequities
Disparities in rates due to differences in the distribution of social, economic, environmental or healthcare resources*

Health disparities
Differences in health status among segments of the population such as by race or ethnicity, education, income or disability status

Health equity

*Working definition from the CDC Health Equity Working Group, October 2007
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Everyone is able to achieve their **full health potential**. This requires **addressing historical and contemporary injustices and removing obstacles to health** such as poverty, discrimination, and their consequences, including powerlessness and lack of access to good jobs with fair pay, quality education and housing, safe environments and health care.
Child poverty

Percent of people under age 18, in households with incomes below the federal poverty level 2015-2019

Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 5-year estimates - Tables C27001A, B, D and I, B18130

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Fourth-grade reading

Percent of 4th grade public school students who were not proficient in reading by a national assessment (NAEP) 2019

Source: U.S Department of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress

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Unemployment

Percent of people who are jobless, looking for a job and available for work 2015-2019

Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 5-year estimates - Tables S2301 and C18120
Adult arrest rate

Number of people arrested, per 100,000 population 2019

Source: Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System and American Community Survey as compiled by Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections

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Incarceration rate

Number of people incarcerated in Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections prisons per 100,000 population

July 2020

Source: HPIO analysis of Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections annual report and Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau and Corrections
Overdose death

Number of unintentional drug overdose deaths, per 100,000 population 2019

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics
Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth based on current mortality rates 2017

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Online State Health Assessment
Disparities and inequities

Racism and other forms of discrimination
Four levels of racism framework

**Structural racism**
is racial bias among institutions and across society

**Institutional racism**
occurs within institutions and systems of power

**Interpersonal racism**
occurs between individuals

**Internalized racism**
lies within individuals

*Source:* Adapted from Race Forward’s Four Levels of Racism framework.
Four levels of racism framework

- **Structural racism**
  is racial bias among institutions and across society

- **Institutional racism**
  occurs within institutions and systems of power

- **Interpersonal racism**
  occurs between individuals

- **Internalized racism**
  lies within individuals

*Source: Adapted from Race Forward’s Four Levels of Racism framework.*
Four levels of racism framework

- **Internalized racism**: lies within individuals
- **Interpersonal racism**: occurs between individuals
- **Institutional racism**: occurs within institutions and systems of power
- **Structural racism**: is racial bias among institutions and across society

**Source**: Adapted from Race Forward’s Four Levels of Racism framework.
Four levels of racism framework

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is racial bias among institutions and across society

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Connection between racism and health

Primary drivers of inequity → Policy and system inequities → Disparities in outcomes

Racism*
- Trauma
- Exposure to violence
- Toxic stress
- Stigma

Healthcare and public health system
- Social and economic environment
- Physical environment

Disparities in health behaviors
- Disparities in overall health
- Disparities in health outcomes

Cumulative impact across the life course and generations

* Structural, institutional, interpersonal and internalized racism
Source: Adapted from a diagram developed in partnership with the COVID-19 Minority Health Strike Force formed under Gov. Mike DeWine
Connection between racism and health

Primary drivers of inequity
- Racism*
- Trauma
- Exposure to violence
- Toxic stress
- Stigma

Policy and system inequities
- Healthcare and public health system
  - Implicit bias, discrimination and lack of workforce diversity
  - Limited access to preventive and quality health care
  - Mistrust of medical professionals (rooted in historical events, such as the Tuskegee Study, and present-day discrimination)
  - Limited access to insurance coverage

Examples based on published research

Disparities in outcomes
- Disparities in overall health
  - Premature death
  - Poor health status
- Disparities in health outcomes
  - Poor mental health
  - Heart disease, hypertension and stroke
  - Diabetes
  - Poor respiratory health (e.g. asthma, COPD)

Examples based on published research

Cumulative impact across the life course and generations

* Structural, institutional, interpersonal and internalized racism

Source: Adapted from a diagram developed in partnership with the COVID-19 Minority Health Strike Force formed under Gov. Mike DeWine
Nearly six in 10 African Americans said they trust the nation’s health care system only some or almost none of the time to do what is right for their communities.

Source: Kaiser, undefeated survey poll
Connection between racism and health

Primary drivers of inequity
- Racism*
- Trauma
- Exposure to violence
- Toxic stress
- Stigma

Policy and system inequities
- Social and economic environment:
  - Poverty
  - Mass incarceration
  - Poor neighborhood conditions
  - Lack of access to quality education
  - Lack of employment opportunities

Disparities in outcomes
- Disparities in overall health:
  - Premature death
  - Poor health status

- Disparities in health outcomes:
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Cumulative impact across the life course and generations

* Structural, institutional, interpersonal and internalized racism

Source: Adapted from a diagram developed in partnership with the COVID-19 Minority Health Strike Force formed under Gov. Mike DeWine
U.S. substance use disorder and illicit drug use in the past year
age 18 and older, by race, 2017

Note: Illicit drug use includes use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and methamphetamine, as well as the misuse of prescription pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants and sedatives.

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017
Small group discussion
Large group discussion
Project goal

Inform policy changes to eliminate disparities and inequities in criminal justice and health outcomes
Other potential goals

Inform policy changes to:
• Improve health outcomes for people who are justice-involved
• Improve health outcomes for all Ohioans
• Decrease recidivism rates
• Decrease incarceration rates
Conceptual framework review
Racism is a systemic and ongoing crisis with serious consequences for the health and well-being of Ohioans inside and outside of the criminal justice system. Racism and other forms of discrimination drive disparities and inequities in criminal justice and health outcomes.

**Criminal justice**

Involvement in the criminal justice system can impact health outcomes, such as:
- Infectious disease
- Chronic disease
- Mental health conditions and addiction
- Health care access and quality

**Health**

Health, including substance use and mental health, can impact criminal justice outcomes, such as:
- Arrest
- Pretrial detention
- Incarceration
- Community and collateral sanctions

**Community conditions**

Community conditions impact outcomes in both criminal justice and health. Examples of community conditions:
- Poverty
- Trauma and violence
- Employment and income
- Education
- Housing
- Neighborhood conditions

Improving prevention, treatment and recovery for mental health and addiction and strengthening community responses to addiction and mental health crises prevents criminal justice involvement.
Next steps
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