Transitioning the HIV-Positive Inmate from Prison to Community: The Power of Collaboration

The Philadelphia Department of Public Health AIDS Activities Coordinating Office
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Disclosures

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- Has no financial interest or relationships to disclose

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- Has no financial interest or relationships to disclose

HRSA Education Committee Disclosures
- HRSA Education Committee staff have no financial interest or relationships to disclose

CME Staff Disclosures
- Professional Education Services Group staff have no financial interest or relationships to disclose
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Learning objectives

- Provide an overview of United States and Pennsylvania correctional systems
- Describe the Transitional Planning Initiative (TPI)
- Detail the responsibilities of the collaborating partners
- Share statistics and outcomes for inmates relocating to the Philadelphia EMA
The Correctional System
The mission of corrections

Confinement
- Punishment of the inmate: deprivation of liberty
- Safety of community, staff, and inmates

Custodial duty of care
- Health and safety of inmates, unable to provide for their own health because not at liberty
- Eighth Amendment obligation

Source: Pennsylvania Dept. of Corrections
Bureau of Health Services
Adult correctional populations, 1980-2008

http://www.bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/glance/corr2.cfm
Adult corrections

- In 2008 over 7.3 million people were involved in corrections (parole, probation, jail, or prison)
- 1 in every 31 adults in the U.S. is involved in corrections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parole</td>
<td>220,438</td>
<td>828,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation</td>
<td>1,118,097</td>
<td>4,270,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jail</td>
<td>183,988</td>
<td>785,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison</td>
<td>319,598</td>
<td>1,518,559</td>
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</table>

http://www.bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/glance/corr2.cfm
HIV in adult corrections

- State or federal prisons as of 12/31/2008
  - 21,987 with HIV or AIDS
    - 20,075 (1.5%) Males
    - 1,912 (1.9%) Females

- HIV Testing in 2008
  - 24 states tested all inmates at admission or during custody
  - 50 states and federal system tested inmates with clinical indications of HIV
  - 42 states and federal system tested if inmate was exposed to possible HIV transmission
  - 18 states and federal system tested if inmate belonged to a specific “high-risk” group

http://www.bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov
Prisons & Jails

Prisons – federal, state, and military
- Felony convictions
- Longer sentences – generally two years to life
- Death sentences

Jails – counties and municipalities
- Awaiting arraignment, trial, or sentencing
- Convicted of lesser crimes, misdemeanors
- Shorter sentences, generally less than 2 years
- Holding inmate for other agencies (ICE and others)
Re-Entry

- Re-entry is the process of transition that individuals make from prison or jail back to the community
- Number of people released from prison has increased 350% over the last twenty years
- Nearly 650,000 people are released from prisons in U.S. annually
- Approximately 2 out of every 3 people released from prison in the U.S. are re-arrested within 3 years of their release

Source: http://www.reentrypolicy.org
Correctional system in Pennsylvania

- 26 state correctional institutions (SCIs)
- Budget of over $1 billion
- 16,000 employees
- 51,487 incarcerated as of 12/31/2009
  - 48,656 males
  - 2,831 woman
- Over 90% of inmates will be released back to their communities (re-entry)

Source: http://www.cor.state.pa.us
SCIs in Pennsylvania

- SCI Albion
- SCI Cambridge Springs
- SCI Forest
- SCI Cresson
- SCI Houtzdale
- SCI Pine Grove
- SCI Pittsburgh
- SCI Greensburg
- SCI Fayettte
- SCI Laurel Highlands
- SCI Greene
- SCI Smithfield
- SCI Huntingdon
- SCI Camp Hill
- SCI Coal Twp
- SCI Mahanoy
- SCI Frackville
- SCI Graterford
- SCI Chester
- SCI Muncy
- SCI Rockview
- SCI Dallas
- SCI Retreat
- SCI Waymart
- SRFC Mercer
HIV and the SCI’s

- Approximately 1.7% of inmates are HIV-positive
- HIV testing is voluntary, about half of the 1.7% agree to be tested
- Condoms are not available, having sexual intercourse is considered a punishable offense
- HIV-positive inmates are released with a 30 day supply of HIV and non-HIV medications

Source: PA Dept of Corrections
Bureau of Health Services
Transitional Planning Initiative (TPI)
Impetus for TPI

- TPI was developed in 2004 responding to Pennsylvania Governor’s Office of Policy and the establishment of the Governor’s Offender Re-Entry Task Force
  - Series of initiatives focused on safely returning offenders to their communities
  - Emphasized the notion that the offender is not simply a part of the corrections system, but a consumer of other services such as education, health, welfare, labor, etc.
  - Improve the likelihood of successful integration of the offender in the community and reduce recidivism rate
Model for change

- “Report of the Re-entry Policy Council: Charting the Safe and Successful Return of Prisoners to the Community”
- Issued by the Council of State Governments, Reentry Policy Council in January 2005
- Reentry Policy Council was established by the Council of State Governments to develop bipartisan recommendations to be used to improve the chances for those inmates re-entering their communities
- The product of two year’s work and more than a dozen meetings among key leaders in communities and state, local, and federal governments
- Blueprint for addressing the re-entry of incarcerated inmates
History of TPI

- Collaboration between the:
  - Pennsylvania Department of Corrections
  - Pennsylvania Department of Health
  - Pennsylvania Ryan White Part B Regional Planning Coalitions

- TPI planning workgroup included:
  - Pennsylvania Department of Corrections
    - Director of the Bureau of Health Services
    - Chief of Clinical Services
    - Infection Control Coordinator
  - Pennsylvania Department of Health
  - Pennsylvania Ryan White Part B Regional Planning Coalition representatives
History of TPI

- TPI was launched in 2006 after the protocols were developed and agreed upon by all the collaborating partners
  - Series of meetings by the workgroup
  - Review of best practices throughout the United States
  - HAB policies issued by HRSA on the use of funds for services for incarcerated persons
What is TPI?

- A re-entry program which provides planning for HIV-positive inmates being released from Pennsylvania SCIs.
- Connects inmates to HIV medical care and supportive services utilizing HIV organizations funded through Ryan White Part B.
- Designed to ensure a smooth, supportive transition for HIV-positive inmates being released back to their communities.
Goals of TPI

- Prepare HIV-positive inmates for the process of community reintegration by developing a solid re-entry plan
- Engage communities in the process of transitioning inmates into needed services
- Coordinate effective health care and supportive services for HIV-positive inmates as they transition out of SCIs back into communities
- Monitor and evaluate the reintegration and collaborative processes and address reintegration obstacles after release
Long term significance of TPI

- Reduce recidivism
- Address public health concerns
- Ensure more efficient use of tax dollars
Roles and Responsibilities of TPI Partners
TPI partners

- Infection control nurses - Medical staff at SCIs throughout Pennsylvania who initiate the TPI process
- Ryan White Part B Planning Coalitions - Serve as the liaison between the SCI and HIV service providers
- HIV case managers - Assist inmates with accessing community services, in particular HIV medical care
The role of the infection control nurse

- Identifies the HIV-positive inmate who is being released from the institution
  - Inmates who are HIV-positive in SCI’s medical facilities
- Offers TPI to inmate while stressing the importance of continuing HIV medical care and risk reduction
  - Obtains release of information for TPI allowing infection control nurse to contact Planning Coalition and share information with designated case manager
- Completes release planning form which includes medical information for designated case manager
The role of the infection control nurse

- Contacts Planning Coalition in area where inmate is being released
- Provides information to case manager, release of information and planning release forms
- Confirms inmate’s release date with case manager
- Arranges for a 30 day supply of HIV and non-HIV medications
The role of the infection control nurse

- Begins Medicaid enrollment and physician signs employment assessment form
- Submits completed TPI Survey to infectious disease coordinator
- Notifies case manager if release date is changed
Ryan White Part B Planning Coalitions

- Acts as liaison between the infection control nurse and case management provider
- Assigns the case management provider to follow-up with infection control nurse and inmate
- Assures that contact has been established with inmate
- Responsible for the evaluation of the program
  - Case management evaluation form
  - Client evaluation form
Role of the case manager

- Establish contact with inmate either face-to-face or by phone
- Responsible for comprehensive assessment of inmate following release
- Connect inmate with HIV medical provider
- Make other appropriate referrals
- Adhere to Part B case management standards
- Complete case management evaluation and follow-up regarding client evaluation
TPI in Philadelphia
The Philadelphia Twist

Client Services Unit (CSU)
- Centralized intake unit since September 2001
- Handles all calls for HIV-positive individuals wishing to access medical case management services
- > 17,000 intakes since 2001
- Retention in case management and HIV medical care is tracked for all case management clients
The Philadelphia Twist

Inmates and CSU

- Infection control nurse contacts CSU manager or SW supervisor
- Inmates assigned to CSU staff
- CSU database is checked to ascertain if inmate received prior case management services
- Staff completes intake with inmate via phone or gathers information from infection control nurse
- Schedule first appointment for HIV medical care and case management services
The Philadelphia Twist

- CSU staff notifies infection control nurse of inmate's appointment dates
- CSU staff obtains HIV-related release of information forms
- Inmates are given priority status for case management openings
- Retention in HIV medical care and case management is tracked
Philadelphia TPI data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>SCI</th>
<th>CSU</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. – Dec. 2008</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. – Dec. 2009</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. – July 2010</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1,208</td>
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Philadelphia TPI data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SCI (2008-2010)</th>
<th>CSU (CY2009)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number</strong></td>
<td>129 client</td>
<td>2,165 clients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transgender</strong></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic</strong></td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;24 years</strong></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25-44 years</strong></td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>45-64 years</strong></td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&gt;65 years</strong></td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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Philadelphia TPI data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clients assigned to case management</th>
<th>SCI (2008-2010)</th>
<th>CSU (CY2009)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>111 client</td>
<td>2,127 clients</td>
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<tr>
<td>Case mgmt. appt.</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV med. care appt.</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>84%</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>SCI clients not assigned to case management (n=18)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lost to follow-up after release from SCI</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status change while in SCI</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declined TPI services</td>
<td>2</td>
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Keys to success

- Bring decision makers to the table
- High level of commitment
- Strong relationship between the infection control nurses and case managers
  - Ongoing training
  - One-to-one contact
- Ongoing evaluation of the program
  - Standing committee
  - Ryan White Part B Planning Coalitions
- Don’t reinvent the wheel - Many programs to emulate
  - HRSA CARE ACTION - July 2007