Health & Justice:
The Health & Wellbeing of people in contact with the Criminal Justice System.

Kieran Lynch
Criminal Justice Team
Public Health England
(Acknowledgement to Dr. Eamonn O Moore PHE)
Mission Statement on Health & Justice

- Public Health England (PHE) will work in partnership with health & social care commissioners and service providers to identify and meet the health needs of people in prisons and other prescribed detention settings.

- PHE will aim to reduce health inequalities, support people in living healthier lives, and ensure the continuity of care in the community.
Local presence

Four regions, 15 centres

Eight Knowledge and Intelligence Hubs
- London
- South West
- South East
- West Midlands
- East Midlands
- North West
- Northern and Yorkshire
- East

Other local presence
- ten microbiology laboratories
- field epidemiology teams

Additional support
- Local teams can also draw on national scientific expertise based at Colindale, Porton Down and Chilton
The criminal justice estate in England & Wales
National data sources on infectious in prisons & other places of detention

- **Prison Health Performance Quality Indicators (PHPQIs)** – nationally set health indicators across England
- **Seasonal monitoring of influenza vaccine coverage** – national monitoring of flu vaccine uptake through Department of Health

**PHE sources:**

- **Sentinel Surveillance of BBV testing** - Reports on trends in BBV testing across England in the 24 participating laboratories
- **Genitourinary Medicine Clinic Activity Dataset (GUMCAD)** - Captures all STI diagnoses & sexual health service use in GUM clinics, “Z” code introduced in 2011 to capture offender data
- **Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed (SOPHID)** - SOPHID is a cross-sectional survey of all persons who attend for HIV-related care at an NHS site in England
- **Public Health in Prisons Team (PHiPs)** – Based in the Health & Justice Team this is the only national surveillance function for infectious diseases in prisons and other places of detention
- **Enhanced TB Surveillance & London TB Register** – TB surveillance which also captures prison cases
- **Gastrointestinal, Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases Department** - National surveillance function which also captures prison D & V outbreaks
- **Respiratory Viruses: Influenza** - national surveillance function which also captures prison single cases & outbreaks of influenza
- **National health protection weekly teleconference** – A national health protection weekly teleconference which for many years has been the primary national forum for sharing intelligence about health protection threats and events with key partners
Prison Health Performance Quality Indicators (PHPQIs)

• Collated quarterly by the NHS Trust Development Authority

• Collects data on hepatitis B vaccination coverage and hepatitis C testing

• Performance is assessed by a combination of self-assessment, feedback from partners and presentation of evidence and validated by a locally arranged methodology, varying from region to region.

• RAG rating system is used to present data collected measured against compliance with indicators of quality within each domain
Scope of work for PHE

- The scope of ‘places of detention’ includes:
  - Prisons (public and ‘contracted out’ estate);
  - Immigration Removal Centres (IRCs);
  - Young People’s Secure estate (including Secure Training Centres & Secure Children’s Homes);
  - Police Custody Suites,
  - Courts.

- Public health in prescribed settings covers all three dimensions of public health:
  - health protection,
  - health improvement,
  - healthcare public health.
Policy Context

• Detention settings are a requirement of a functioning criminal justice system;

• The health and well-being of people in prescribed detention settings is a particular responsibility of the state;

• There is great variety in both the nature of detained populations and the detention settings, which adds a level of complexity.

• Some detention settings are the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice, others of the Home Office.

• Some detention settings are publicly owned whereas others are ‘contracted out’ to the private sector.
Challenges to commissioners

- Commissioning of health services varies depending on the nature of the setting and its ownership.
- Providers vary in terms of being public or private sector and in the nature and quality of care provided.
- The nature of detained populations in England means that certain infectious diseases, chronic illnesses, mental health problems and substance dependence are over-represented whilst the nature of the detention setting itself can create obstacles to the identification of health needs and/or the delivery of appropriate health services.
- There are particular challenges around continuity of care as detainees are moved around the detention estate, but especially on transfer back to the community where they often fail to engage or be engaged by the NHS and social services due to complex social and organisational reasons.
Health Needs of People in Prisons

- People in prescribed places of detention often experience a **higher burden of disease** (including infectious diseases, chronic illnesses and mental health problems), **poorer access to treatment and prevention programmes**, and **problems with substance misuse** (including drugs, alcohol and cigarette smoking) than their peers in the community. (Singleton, Meltzer, Gatward, Coid & Deasy, 1998)*.

- **Rates of homelessness, unemployment and a lack of basic level education** are high amongst offenders (Prison Reform Trust, 2006); as are rates of drug and alcohol dependency and mental illness

very interesting
Linda Montanari, 10/09/2014
Health Needs: Infectious Diseases

a. Burden of infection with blood-borne viruses (BBVs) and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among prisoners is higher than in the general population:
   - i. 8% of males and 12% of females are Hepatitis B positive, and 9% of males and 11% of females are Hepatitis C positive
   - ii. 15% have had or have an STI;

b. The burden of disease with tuberculosis (TB) has increased year-on-year since reporting began in 2007 when there were 46 reports to 89 in 2012;

c. People detained in IRCs are more likely to have infections with BBVs, HIV and TB than their peers in the community.
very interesting
Linda Montanari, 10/09/2014
Health Needs cont’d

People in prisons have high levels of smoking, alcohol & substance use:

a. At least 80 per cent of prisoners smoke;

b. More than one third of women and almost two-thirds of men entering prison have an alcohol problem;

c. Two-thirds (69%) of prisoners have used at least one drug during the year

d. About one third of all people treated for substance misuse in England are treated in prisons (60,000 prison clinical drug treatment episodes p.a./197,110 community treatment contacts 2011-12);

e. Significant premature mortality:
   – 40% of natural deaths in custody are due to coronary artery disease, including those under 40;
   – 25% of such deaths related to cancer.
This is extremely interesting
Linda Montanari, 10/09/2014
Children & Young People

- Children and young people in contact with the Youth Justice System (YJS) have greater levels of unmet health and well-being needs than their peers.

- Opportunities for early interventions, including childhood immunisations, are frequently missed due complex and fractured social and family circumstances that may be linked to parental poverty, substance misuse and mental health problems.

- The overwhelming majority of children and young people in contact with the YJS remain in the community throughout that contact, but a small number are remanded or sentenced to custody.

- The health and well-being needs of children and young people in custody tend to be particularly severe.
very interesting

- The prison population grew rapidly between 1993 to 2008 – an average of 4% a year.
- The rise in the prison population slowed considerably from the summer of 2008 with an average annual increase of 1%, until the public disorder seen in UK cities from 6th to 9th August 2011, which had an immediate impact on the prison population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Prisons</th>
<th>NOMS Operated IRCs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>84,424</td>
<td>83,637</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male population</td>
<td>80,465</td>
<td>79,678</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female population</td>
<td>3,959</td>
<td>3,959</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prison Population profile:

- The relative size of the female prison population has remained stable, at just **under 5%** of the total.

- Approximately **2%** of the current prison population are aged **less than 18 years**; **9%** are aged **18-21**, while **78%** are aged **22- 49 years**.

- Between 2010 and 2011, the number of prisoners **aged 50 and over** increased by almost **10%**, more than twice the increase in the total population. Currently this age group form **10% of the prison population**.

- **Around three-quarters** of all prisoners describe themselves of **White ethnicity** and **13% are Black or Black British**.

- In the last 10 years, the number of **foreign nationals** in prison has **doubled** and now represents **over 14%** of the total prison population in England and Wales.
This week there are **85,493** people in prisons and young offender institutions in England and Wales. The male prison population is **81,580** and the female prison population is **3,913**.

There are **80 more** people in prison than last week. There are **1,296 more** people compared to this time last year.

The child custody population at the end of June 2014 was **1,104**. The number of children in custody has increased by 10 since May.

There are 53 girls in custody and 53 children aged 10-14.

The current CNA level is 76,241 meaning that **9,144** men and women are being held above this level. CNA (Certified Normal Accommodation) is the prison service’s own measure of how many prisoners can be held in decent and safe accommodation.
Chart 1 - Prison population, England and Wales, 1900-2011

Source: Table A1.2 Offender Management Caseload Statistics, 2010, MoJ
Chart 2 - Prison population, England and Wales, 31 March 2012

- Sentenced Adult Male: 73%
- Convicted unsentenced: 5%
- Untried: 9%
- Sentenced Male 10-19: 7%
- Sentenced Male 15-17: 1%
- Sentenced Male 20-29: 4%
- Non-criminal: 1%

Source: Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, MoJ
Sentenced population by length of sentence and type of prisoner, March 2012.
All sentenced prison population by offence groups, March 2012.
vi especially the drug bar
Linda Montanari, 10/09/2014
Women in Prisons

- Approx 4,200 women in prison at end of March 2012, accounting for ~5.0% of total prison population.

- Over past decade, the number of female prisoners has increased by around 12%, a lower rate of increase than the male population, which is about 30%.
Young prisoners in custody, England & Wales March 2012

Young prisoners are those prisoners aged between 15 and 20 years, the group being broken down into juveniles (15–17 years) and young adults aged 18 – 20.

Chart 6 - Juvenile population in custody, England and Wales March 2012

Chart 7 - Young adult prison population, England and Wales, March 2012

Source: Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, No. 2
Foreign national prisoners as a proportion of total population, March 2012.

At 31 March 2012 there were 11,127 foreign nationals in prisons in England and Wales from 156 different countries. Ten of these countries accounted for one-half of the foreign nationals in prisons. Jamaica, Poland and the Irish Republic are the countries with the most nationals in prison establishments.
Prison Population by Ethnic Group

At 30 June 2011, the latest published data, over one-quarter of the prison population whose ethnicity was recorded were from a minority ethnic group. Among British nationals 20% of the population were from a minority ethnic group. 62% of foreign national prisoners were from a minority ethnic group.
Health Protection Issues in prisons:

Figure 1 - Factors to consider in controlling and preventing infectious diseases in prisons and other places of detention.

Risk of amplification of Infectious Disease due to combination of factors:

- Unprotected sexual activity
- Higher prevalence of blood borne viruses
- Overcrowding
- Sharing cells, toilets, showers & food
- Poor personal hygiene
- Poor food handling & hygiene
- Inadequate ventilation
- Limited facilities for diagnosis, treatment & isolation
- Lack of knowledge among prison staff re: managing infectious diseases
- Poor decontamination of the environment
- Large turnover of people in an enclosed environment
TB: An urgent public health issue in prisons:

- In order to better identify cases of TB in new receptions to prison, digital x-ray (DXR) machines have been put in place in the five main London prisons as well as in HMP Birmingham, HMP Manchester and HMP Holme House.

- Images taken are read ‘down the line’ at the Whittington Hospital in London for all prisons.

- DXR machines can be operated by suitably trained lay staff for active case-finding CXRs.
Examples of Health & Justice PHiPs reports & guidance

National survey of hepatitis C services in prisons in England
July 2012

An audit of hepatitis C services in a representative sample of English prisons, 2013

Health protection in prisons: 2010-2011 report
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www.phe.gov.uk
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Additional slides
PHPQIs: Hepatitis C testing coverage in England by year

% new receptions tested

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% New Receptions Tested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prison infectious disease surveillance systems in England, Sept 5th 2013
PHPQIs: % new receptions tested for hepatitis C by NHS England Area Team

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Sexual Health in Prisons St. George's Hospital 5th June 2013
PHPQIs: Hepatitis B coverage in England by quarter, Q1 2010-11 to Q4 2012/13
PHPQIs: Hepatitis B coverage by NHS England Area Team by quarter, Q1 2010-11 to Q4 2012/13
Data on activity of DXRs in prison network to end March 2013.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedures Approved March 2013</th>
<th>TB Screening / XR (Chest)</th>
<th>Other XR</th>
<th>Total per Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belmarsh</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brixton</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentonville</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holme House</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandsworth</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wormwood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total per Procedure</strong></td>
<td><strong>254</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
<td><strong>301</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PHPQIs: All English prisons report for 2011-12: Public Health Indicators

1.28 Hepatitis B Vaccination of Prisoners
1.29 Hepatitis C
1.30 Health Promotion Action Groups
1.31 Sexual Health
1.32 Communicable disease control

0% 20% 40.01% 60.01% 80.02% 100.02%
Health Protection Resources

- Prison Infection Prevention Team (PIP Team) page on 'old HPA' website (www.hpa.org.uk) is still active and contains a large number of information resources including guidelines on managing infectious diseases and infection control in prisons and other places of detention.