Aging in an Incarcerated Setting

Michele DiTomas, MD MS Assistant Deputy Medical Executive Palliative and Complex Care

April 30, 2024 NAPA Advisory Council on Alzheimer's Research, Care and Services



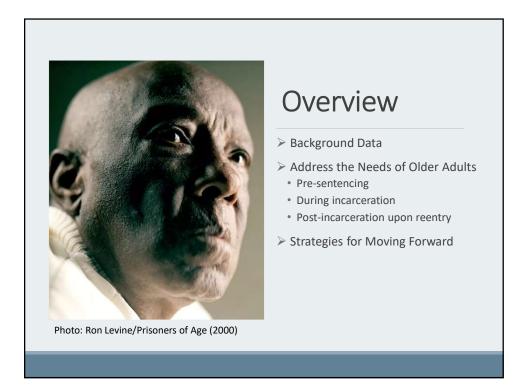
Michele DiTomas, MD MS

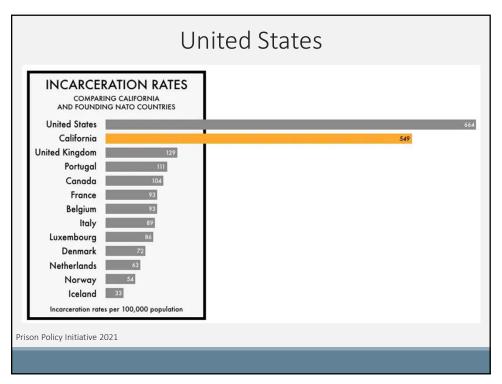
Assistant Deputy Medical Executive Palliative and Complex Care California Correctional Healthcare Services

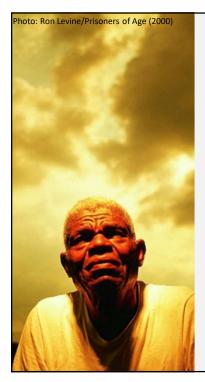
Board Certified in Family Medicine Added Certification in Hospice and Palliative Medicine

No Disclosures

The views and opinions expressed here are my own and do not necessarily represent the views of the CCHCS or CDCR.







US Prison Population

2008 Pew Report 1:100 Americans **currently** incarcerated:

- 1:30 men 20-34 yrs
- 1:9 AA men 20-34 yrs
- 1:100 AA women 30-40 yrs
- Lifetime risk for men:

AA 1:3

Latino 1:6

White 1:17

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Contributing Factors

- Long sentences
 - 1 in 10 sentenced to life*
 - Three strikes laws
 - Mandatory minimums
 - Limits on judicial discretion
- Limited parole opportunities
- ➤ Lack of MH/SUDT/geriatric care
- Increasing conviction rates for older adults**

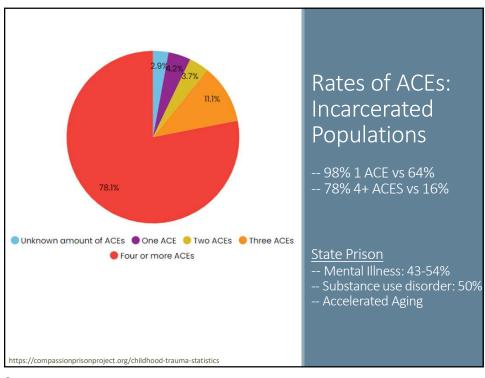


Sentencing Disparities

- Black males 19.1% longer sentences than White males with similar situation*
- LWOP for Nonviolent Offences **
 65.4% Black, 17.8% White, 15.7% Latino
- Youth Life Sentences 80.4% POC and 55% of those are Black youth
- ~40,000 Lifers in CA 60% are POC

*2017 US Sentencing Commission (2012-2016 data)
**ACLU "A Living Death" 2013

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Aging Prison Population

Nationally

- 1993-2013, 400% increase 55+
- 2021, 20% of the prison population was over 50 yo
- 2030, anticipated ~33% of prison population will be over 50 ~400,000, many of whom will develop MCI/dementia

*ACLU

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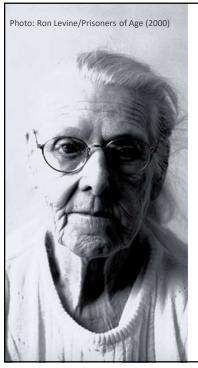
UNIQUE CHALLENGES

- > ADA (mobility, vision, hearing)
- ➤ Incontinence
- > Profound isolation
- > Serious illness/end of life care
- ➤ Cognitive impairment
 - Victimization
 - Rules violations*

UNSUSTAINABLE

- > Fiscally (high cost of low risk)
- Ethically (cost to human dignity)
- > Staffing (moral injury)
- Legally (Estelle v Gamble, 8th)





Pre-Sentencing

- Augmented community supports for older adults and their families
- ➤ Training police, lawyers, judges, parole officers to recognize cognitive impairment
- Growing links between police and community resources
- ➤ Collaborative Courts
 - Michigan MH court saved 7\$ for every 1\$ spend and reduced recidivism by 300%

During Incarceration

- > Trainings in geriatrics/palliative care/cognitive impairment
 - Clinical
 - Custodial
- > Decision-making Capacity (autonomy vs beneficence)
- > Programs for older adults (address isolation)
- > Create normalized spaces for end-of-life/memory care
 - Memory care units/services
 - Provision of palliative care/hospice services
- Medical SW support ACP, HCPOA, family reunion, reentry
- > Developing robust peer support models



2018 Reuters Lucy Nicolson "Caring for California's aging prisoners"











"Before I was numb. Death didn't hold the weight that it should have."

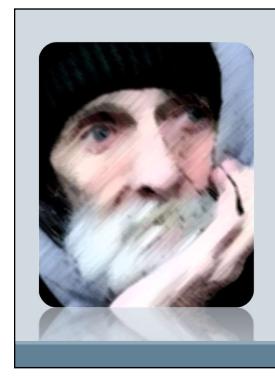
NYT Magazine May 2018

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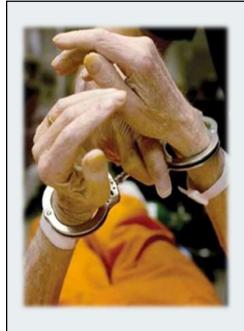
Peer Support Specialist

"When I first joined the hospice program, I didn't fully understand who we were going to help...I didn't realize how many people here in the prison were dying. I originally joined the program because I saw it as a way to atone for the things I've done, but I've learned a lot more about myself in the past year. I have found abilities and strengths that I didn't know I had."



Post-Incarceration

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High Costs of Low Risk

(Osborne Association May 2018)

➢Older adults

- 3-5 X increase cost
- Majority of hospital costs
- Require intrastructure upgrades
- Fiscally untenable

≻ Low recidivism rates (Lifer CA)

- <4% including felonies and misdemeanors</p>
- ~0.4% crime harming others

Barriers to Release

- > Lack of pathways to communicate medical frailty to decision makers
- > Limited supportive housing options for release and reentry
- > Societal challenges facing all older adults
 - Lack of affordable housing / growing homelessness among elders
 - Lack of social support networks
- > Added challenges: loss of community connections and stigma of incarceration



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Recent Changes to Compassionate Release in CA

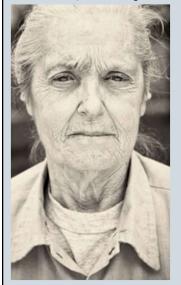
- ➤ Improved Tracking/Communication
- Legislative changes (added dementia)

Year	CR Releases
2020	16
2021	19
2022	29
2023	63*



*rate limiting factor is Post Release Plan (PRP)

Photo: Ron Levine/Prisoners of Age



Moving Forward

- ➤ Grow community supports to prevent crimes (3*)
- > Train police, judges, parole boards and parole officers (3,4)
- Loss of liberty is punishment but inside we have an obligation to provide humane care inside (3)
- Correctional staff trained to support those with cognitive impairment (2)
- ➤ Age-appropriate housing and supports (3)
- ➤ Use of Peer Support Specialists inside and reentry (3)
- ➤ Reentry supports (communication, reentry planning, soft landing) (2, 3)
- ➤ Legislate for Compassionate Release/Medical Parole that address the needs of those with dementia (3)

*numbers correlate to National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease Goals 2023 Update

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Questions/Comments?

Hospice/Palliative Care and Compassionate Release Warmline

> 1-855-458-7255 (PALL) michele.ditomas@cdcr.ca.gov 707-761-7866