Collaborators:

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Disclosure

- I have no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this presentation.
Pregnancy in correctional settings

- 220,000 women behind bars in U.S.
- Unique medical, social, and legal issues
- Meta-analysis, lawsuits and media reports suggest worse outcomes than general population
- Outdated and incomplete systematic data
- Data → scope of problem, help improve services
How common are pregnancy and childbirth in custody?

- 6-10% of incarcerated women pregnant
- Women who report being pregnant at intake:
  - 5% (@4,700) of women in jail
  - 4% (@4,052) of women in state prison
  - 3% (@411) of women in federal prison
- 1400 births per year

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Pregnancy in Prison Statistics

- Monthly pregnancy outcomes reporting x 12 months
- Baseline services and policies survey
- Focus on prisons and large jails
  - Target DOCs > 2000 females
Tier 1:
Pregnant admissions/count
Live births (term/preterm)
Stillbirths (term/preterm)
Miscarriage, abortion, ectopic
C-section/vaginal delivery
Maternal & neonatal deaths

Tier 2:
Infant placement
NICU stay
Tubal ligations

Tier 3:
Medical and psych comorbidities
Postpartum depression
Breastfeeding
SUD and MAT
Conception in custody
Requests for abortion

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PIPS Collaboration: Who?

Academic Researchers
Johns Hopkins SOM, SPH
Brown University

Repro Health Think Tank
Guttmacher Institute

Correctional Policy Groups
National Institute of Corrections
National Research Center on
Justice Involved Women

Nucleus of 5 pilot facilities

Federal Agencies:
DHHS
BJS
CDC
(White House Office of Women’s Affairs)

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PIPS Collaboration: What?

- Pilot facilities: content of survey, overall design, feedback on process
- NIC, NRCJIIW: CONTACTS!!
- Gov’t agencies: policy discussions
Pilot Study Sites

- MA (n=602)
- WA (n=881)
- MD (n=825)
- RI (n=158)
- LA County Jail (n=2320)
## Pilot results (3 months): Tier 1 Pregnancy Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>All facilities</th>
<th>Prisons (n=4)</th>
<th>Jail (n=1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admissions of pregnant women</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly average admissions</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>11.7 (2-13)</td>
<td>24.7 (12-42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average monthly total pregnant women</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live births</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscarriages</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortions</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ectopics</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaginal delivery</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-section</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were zero of the following outcomes: pre-term birth; stillbirth; maternal death; neonatal death

*Missing data
## Pilot results:
Select Tier 2&3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Prisons (n=4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly average Postpartum women</td>
<td>1.5 (0-7; median=0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breastfeed/pump</td>
<td>6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP depression</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant to family</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant to foster</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant to prison nursery</td>
<td>4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants to NICU</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On MAT (all methadone)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opiate detox with meds</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No pregnant women in prison had hypertensive disorders
*All BF women and prison nursery babies were at one facility
Phase 2 plan

• Revisions to survey based on pilot
• Recruit prison systems and select jails
  – Through NIC, NRCJIIW
  – Snowball sampling through other networks
• 12 (+1?) months of reporting
• Each participating system will receive end of study site report
Phase 2 Recruitment

Large jails: LA County, NYC; ?Cook County; ?Harris County
Other small and med jails: CA, ME, MA, DC

Confirmed
Considering
No
Awaiting response

Federal BOP

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Challenges & strengths

Challenges
• Not all 50 DOCs
• Random inclusion of jails and 2 juvenile facilities
• Facilities concerned about time
• Reporting person may not be from medical
• Recruitment

Strengths
• Enthusiasm from correctional facilities and various agencies
• Multi-sector collaboration lends legitimacy and policy opportunities
• Any data is better than none
Implications

• Data to illuminate scope of problems
• Raise awareness of pregnancy amid discussions of criminal justice system reform
  – Standardization of care
  – Alternatives to incarceration
• Inform national, ongoing data collection system
  – HR 759
1. Todd Minton and Zhen Zeng. 2015. Jail inmates at midyear 2014; NCJ 248629. Bureau of Justice Statistics. FEMALE: 108,800. This is a 7% increase. Not accounted for by a drop in women in prison, because women in prison also increased from 2013 to 2014!


