In California it is against the law for prisoners to engage in sexual activities [AB 1677 Penal Code Section 286 e & 288 e],

Considering the law, prisoners have little to no access protective measures (condoms) against infection.

In California prisons the rate of HIV infection is documented to be 8 to 10 times higher than the general population (McCuller & Harawa, 2014).

Leading factors to this growing epidemic include consensual, non-consensual, and coercion of high-risk sexual activities among inmates.

Minorities continue to represent the largest portion of incarcerated males. African Americans (37%) comprised the largest portion of male inmates, compared to non-Hispanic Caucasian males (32%) and Hispanic males (22%) (Bureau of Justice Statistics, year 2014).

Under AB 966, the CDCR is required to make condoms available to all 5 prison facilities in California by 2015.
Definitions

- **Condom**- A thin rubber sheath worn on a man’s penis during sexual intercourse as a contraceptive or as a protection against infection.

- **Consensual Sexual Acts**- Wanted or desired contacts with another inmate or staff that involves oral, anal, vaginal penetration, hand jobs, and other sexual acts.

- **Nonconsensual Sexual Acts**- Unwanted contacts with another inmate or staff that involves oral, anal, vaginal penetration, hand jobs, and other sexual acts.

- **Prison**- A long-term confinement facility, run by a state or the federal government, that typically holds felons and offenders with sentences of more than 1 year.
Literature Review

Introduction

- There are number of factors that must be considered regarding legislation related to condom usage and prisoner protections in jails and prisons.
- The discussion of current and previous policy issues and pilot programs for condom distribution.
- Importance of economic costs, risk and protective factors.

History of Condom Distribution

- Prior legislation, Assembly Bill (AB) 1334 year 2007/2008, and AB 1677 would have provided prisoners with access to condoms.
- Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger vetoed both bills calling for provisions to be made, as the assembly bills conflicted with penal codes 286 (e) and 288 (e).
- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation designed program in one California prison to test the risk and viability of distributing condoms.
Literature Review

Pilots of Previous Condom Distribution Programs

- Very few jails or prisons in the U.S. make condoms available to help prevent the transmission of STD’s and HIV among its inmates.

- Countries such as; Australia, South Africa, Brazil, and Canada provides its inmates with condoms (McCuller & Harawa, 2014).

- In the 1970’s the state of Vermont was the first to have a condom distribution program.

- In the early 1990s a pilot study was conducted in New York state prisons and New York City jails to examine inmate perceptions of condom use and high-risk sexual behaviors.

- In November of 1997, the New South Wales Prison implemented a program that supplied 150 condom-dispensing machines to 23 male correctional facilities.

- In 2001, the Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department Men’s Central Jail (MCJ) instituted a condom distribution program.
Purpose Statement

Purpose is to analyze Assembly Bill 966 The Prisoner Protections for Family and Community Health Act of 2013. And to examine the effectiveness of the bill.

A focus will be placed attempting to lessen the prevalence of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases among California prisoners.

Considerations will be the cost effectiveness of the law, correctional health care, protective and risk factors.

A review of prior legislation internationally and locally.

The analysis of this policy can potentially help social workers understand the prison dynamics surrounding safety, sexuality, and homophobic views that are present in the prison system.
According to the BJS, the most current estimate of adults under correctional supervision in the United States is 6,899,000 (2014b).

Males account for 5,642,700 of the total correctional population, which include those on probation, parole, in local jails and in prison.

Minorities represent the largest portion of incarcerated males.

In 2013, under state or federal jurisdiction, African Americans (37%) comprised the largest portion of male inmates, compared to non-Hispanic Caucasian males (32%) and Hispanic males (22%; BJS, 2014).

Age is a factor in inmate incarceration. In state or federal prison an estimated 58% of male prisoners were age 39 or younger (BJS, 2014).
Methods

Target Population

- Incarcerated men and women.
- Individuals directly and indirectly impacted by incarceration
- The family and community of incarcerated individuals.

Research and Design Framework

- This policy analysis of the Prisoner Protections for Family and Community Health Act was conducted using components of David Gil’s social policy analysis framework (1992).
- The components of the framework that were utilized in this analysis include: a detailed description of the social problem and the key issues the policy addresses, the objectives, theoretical positions and effects of the policy, value premises and implications of the policy for social structure and social system.
Methods

Sampling

- This study used both primary and secondary sources as data to analyze the Prisoner Protections for Family and Community Health Act.
- Secondary sources consisted of journals, newspapers, and databases.

Data Collection Procedure

- Various sources of information corresponding to and appropriate for this policy analysis were integrated by various methods. Electronic databases, such as Social Service Abstracts, EBSCO, Academic Search Complete, and Criminal Justice Abstracts were used to access articles from scholarly journals and law reviews.

Data Analysis

- Content analysis was used to determine the effects, meaning, objectives, and values associated with the literature and legislation reviewed to complete a policy analysis of California’s Assembly Bill 966 Prisoner Protections for Family and Community Act.
Implications for Social Work

- The Prisoner Protections for Family and Community Act is a bill to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other STDs in California prisons. In prisons, the HIV/AIDS infection rate is 8 to 10 times higher than among the general population.

- Fundamental to social work is attention to the environmental forces that create, contribute to, and address problems in living.

- The NASW Code of Ethics was designed to assist social workers in identifying relevant considerations when professional obligations conflict or ethical uncertainties arise (NASW, 2008).

- It is essential for social workers to educate themselves on this policy and the beneficial effects it could pose to the individual, the family, the community and the economy as a whole.
