



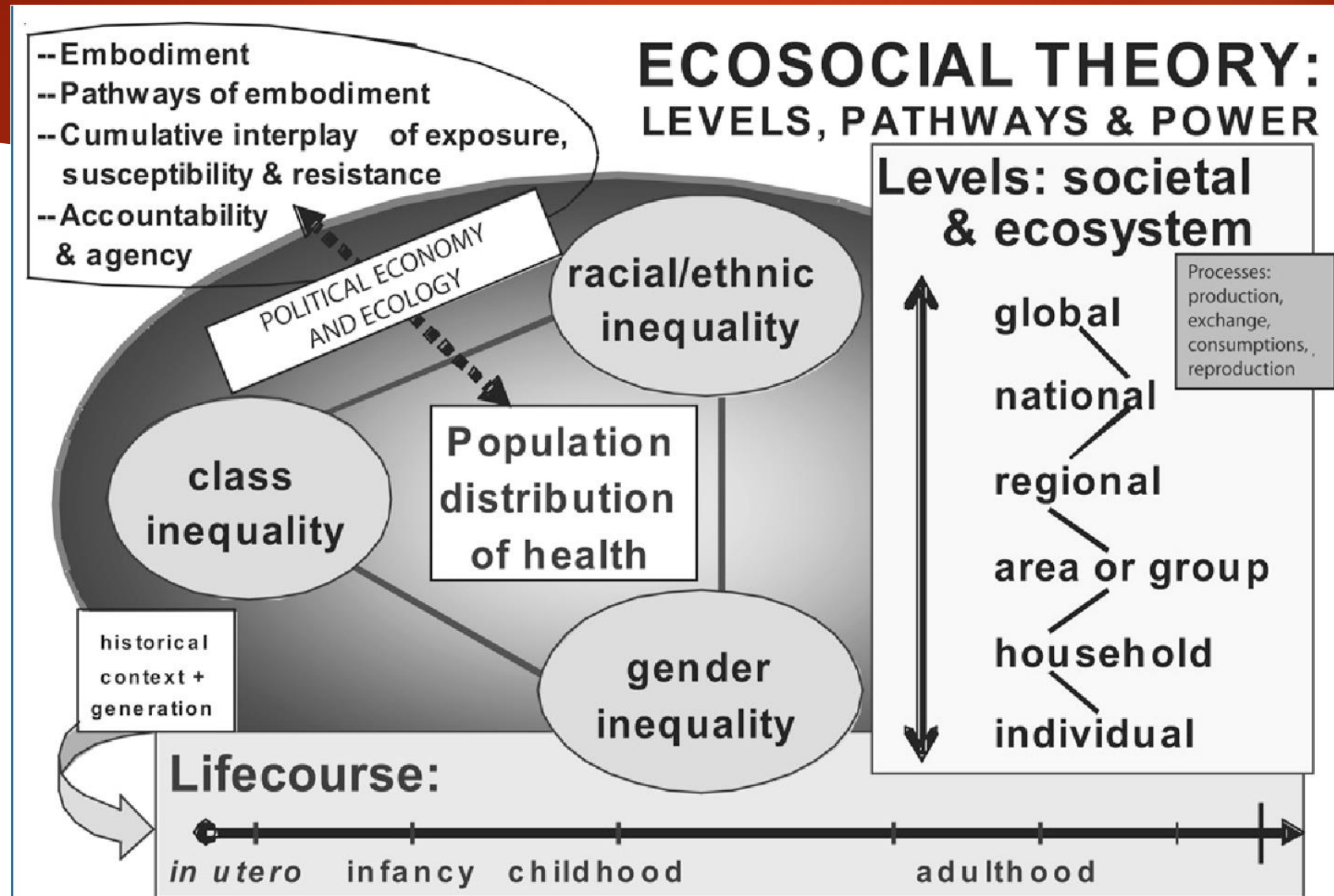
Injustice Over the Life Course: History, Current Trends & Actions Needed

And By the Way – What's HIV Got to Do with it?

MILDRED WILLIAMSON, PHD, MSW

ILLINOIS REENTRY CONFERENCE – OCTOBER 3, 2019 UIC CHICAGO IL

Eco Social Theoretical Framework – N Krieger



Note: To explain current and changing population distributions of disease, including health inequities, and who and what is accountable for the societal patterning of health, it is necessary to

Eco Social Theoretical Framework of Racism & Health – N Krieger

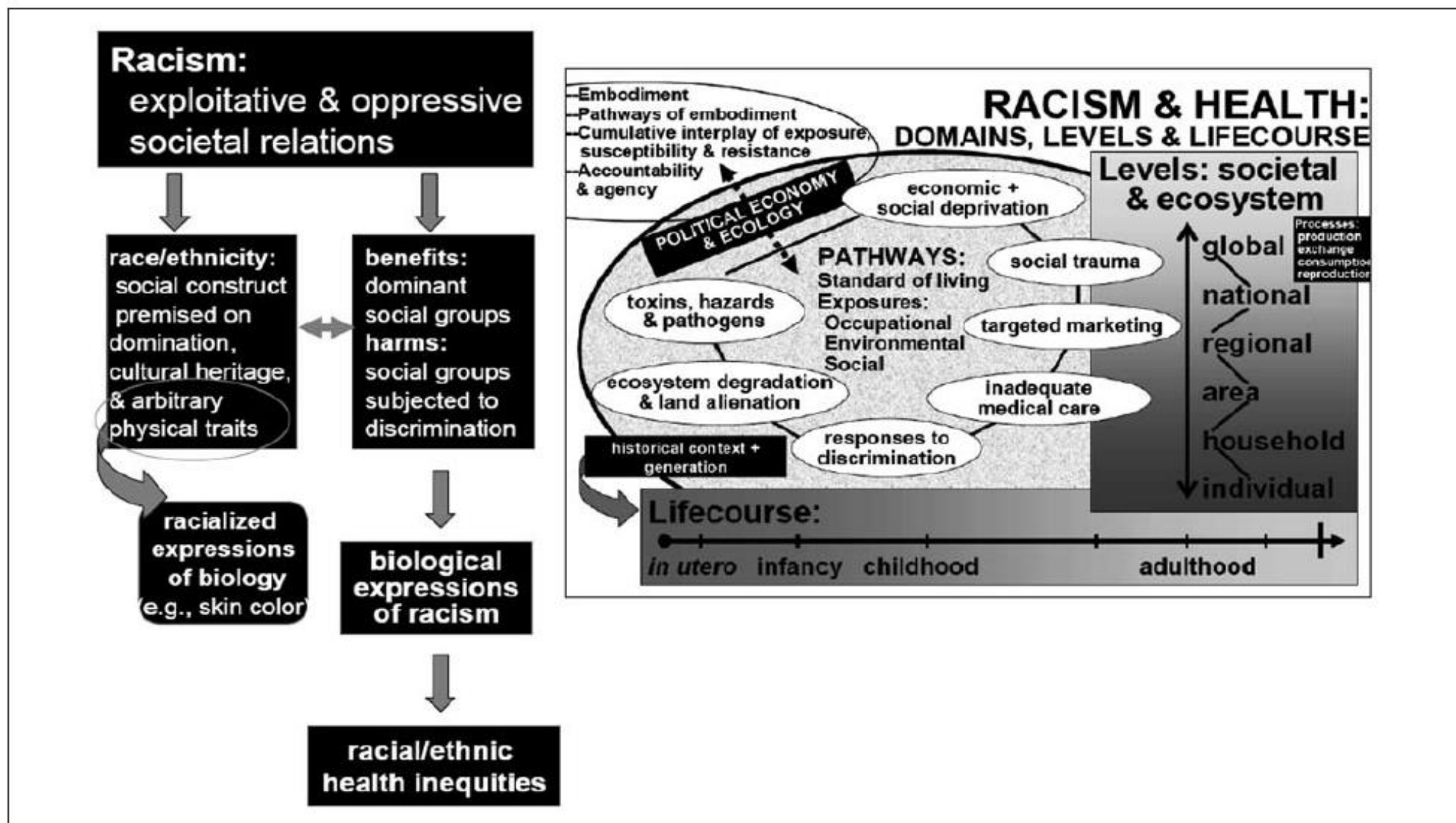
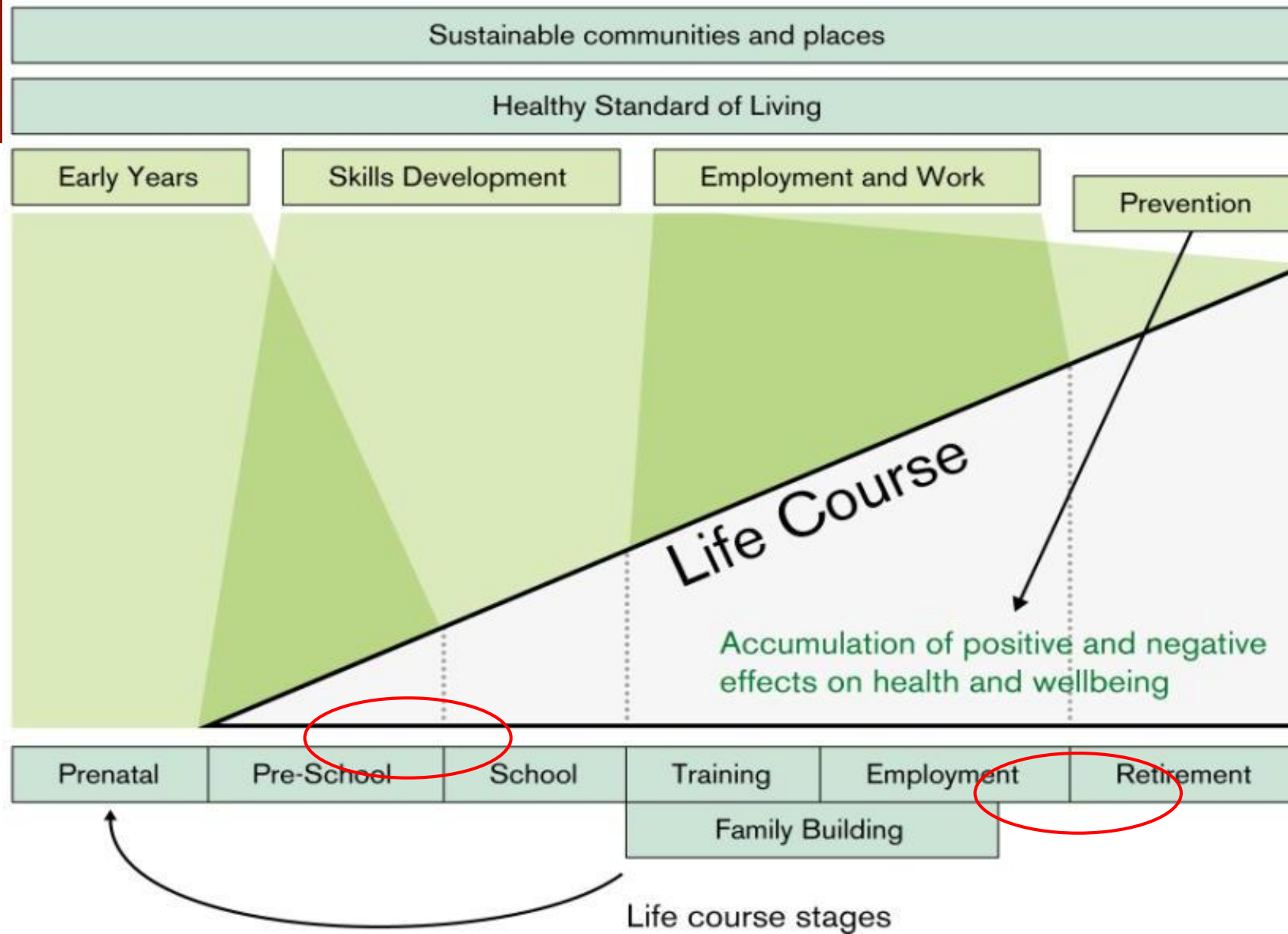
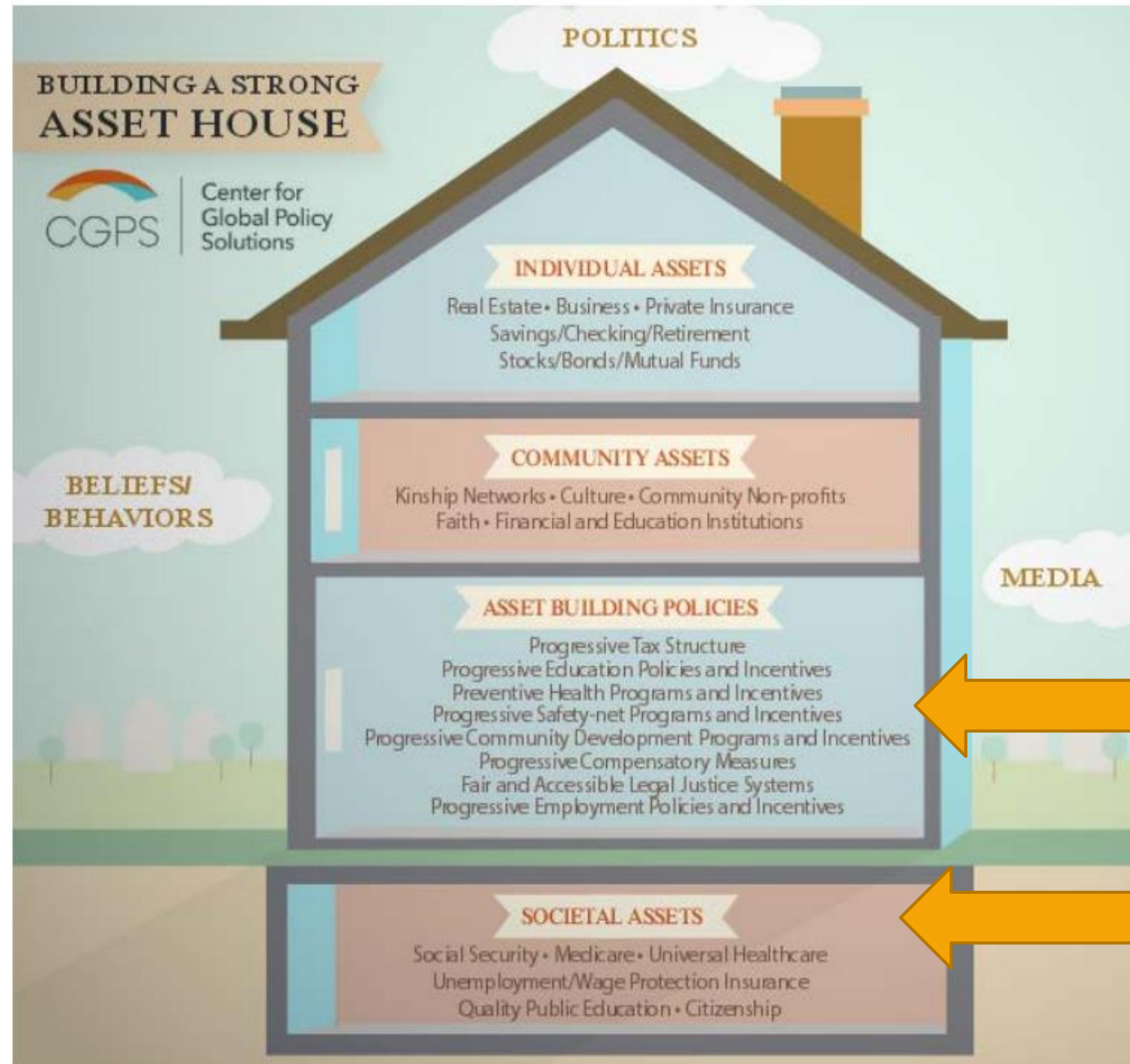


Figure 1. Ecosocial analysis of racism and health: core concepts and pathways of embodiment. Sources: Krieger (1, 4, 8, 48, 57, 58).

Social determinants of health across the life course



Working to Achieve Health Equity



Race & Class

- ▶ There are large and persistent racial/ethnic differences in health
- ▶ SES is a major contributor to racial disparities in health
- ▶ Race still matters for health when SES is considered
- ▶ SES is one of the strongest known determinants of health.
- ▶ Efforts to improve health require addressing the broad determinants of health that are embedded in living and working conditions.

Race Still Matters

Why race matters after adjustment for SES

- 1. All indicators of SES are non-equivalent across race. Compared to whites, blacks receive less income at the same levels of education, have less wealth at the equivalent income levels, and have less purchasing power (at a given level of income) because of higher costs of goods and services.**
- 2. Health is affected not only by current SES but by exposure to social and economic adversity over the life course.**
- 3. Personal experiences of discrimination and institutional racism is an added pathogenic factor that can affect the health of minority group members in multiple ways.**

AMERICAN APARTHEID

“This extreme racial isolation did not just happen; it was manufactured by whites through a series of self-conscious actions and purposeful institutional arrangements that continue today.”

Massey & Denton 1995



Basement at 3106 Wentworth where ten families occupied cardboard cubicles in 1947. The “apartments” had no windows or toilets and shared a single broken stairway and stove. (Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council Papers, Manuscript Collection, University of Illinois at Chicago, The Library; photograph by Mildred Mead.)

School to Prison Pipeline Persists

- ▶ **School-to-prison pipeline must end, Foxx says after convening meeting with law enforcement, educators**
- ▶ Foxx wants to partner with police and school districts to ensure that “we are not filing cases against children for minor offenses that occur at school,” Foxx said.
- ▶ Studies by several groups, including the American Civil Liberties Union, have found in the past decade that school arrests have overwhelmingly targeted black students. In Chicago, research conducted by Loyola University and Project NIA in 2013 found **75 percent of the students arrested in the city’s public schools were black.**
- ▶ <https://chicago.suntimes.com/2019/6/12/18663591/kim-foxx-chicago-school-prison-pipeline>



1 out of 15 black children in the US have an incarcerated parent
1 out of 110 white children in the US have an incarcerated parent

OVER-POLICING & BLACK COMMUNITIES

- African Americans are incarcerated at more than 5 times the rate of whites
- Nationwide, African American children represent 32% of children who are arrested, 42% of children who are detained, and 52% of children whose cases are judicially waived to criminal court
- African Americans and whites use drugs at similar rates, but the imprisonment rate of African Americans for drug charges is almost 6 times that of whites



Systematic Neglect

Black communities often experience both heavy handed and disproportionate policing from local and federal law enforcement and yet, simultaneously experience extreme neglect when it comes to the systems in this country that are supposed to protect Black communities.

Example:

- The failure of police to protect Black people

Police Violence and Citizen Crime Reporting in the Black Community

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0003122416663494>

[Matthew Desmond](#), [Andrew V. Papachristos](#), [David S. Kirk](#) First Published September 29, 2016 Research Article

Abstract

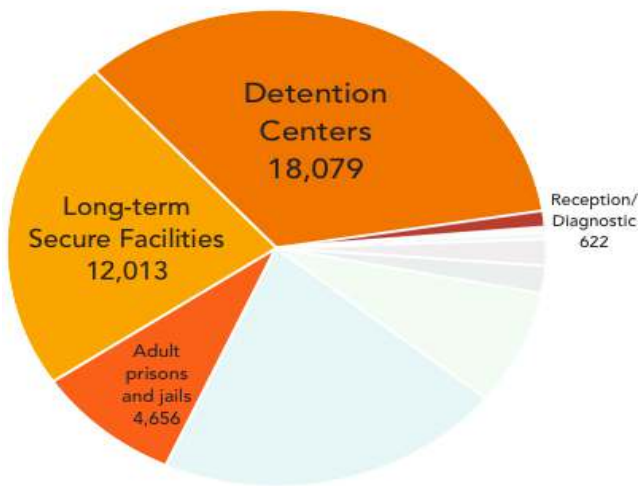
High-profile cases of police violence—disproportionately experienced by black men—may present a serious threat to public safety if they lower citizen crime reporting. Using an interrupted time series design, this study analyzes how one of Milwaukee's most publicized cases of police violence against an unarmed black man, the beating of Frank Jude, affected police-related 911 calls.

Controlling for crime, prior call patterns, and several neighborhood characteristics, we find that residents of Milwaukee's neighborhoods, especially residents of black neighborhoods, were far less likely to report crime after Jude's beating was broadcast. The effect lasted for over a year and resulted in a total net loss of approximately 22,200 calls for service. Other local and national cases of police violence against unarmed black men also had a significant impact on citizen crime reporting in Milwaukee. Police misconduct can powerfully suppress one of the most basic forms of civic engagement: calling 911 for matters of personal and public safety.



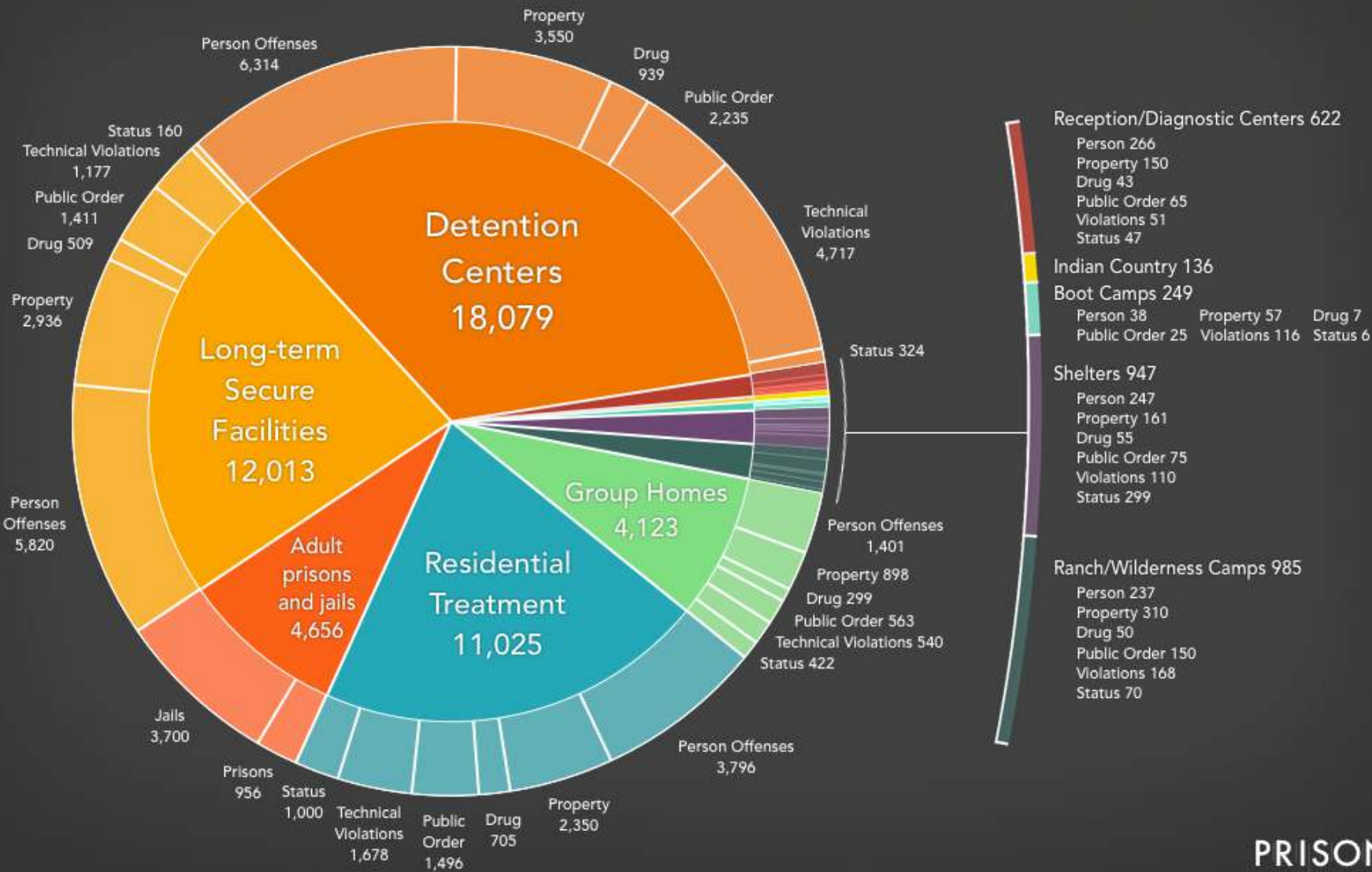
Two-thirds of confined youth are in the most restrictive facilities

67% are held in either the juvenile justice system's versions of jails and prisons or in *actual* adult jails and prisons.



How many youths are locked up in the United States?

Every day, nearly 53,000 youths are held in facilities away from home as a result of juvenile or criminal justice involvement.



Burdened for Life:

The Myth of Juvenile Record Confidentiality and Expungement in Illinois

For every **1,000** juvenile arrests in Illinois
only **3** are expunged.

APRIL 2016



Illinois Juvenile
Justice Commission

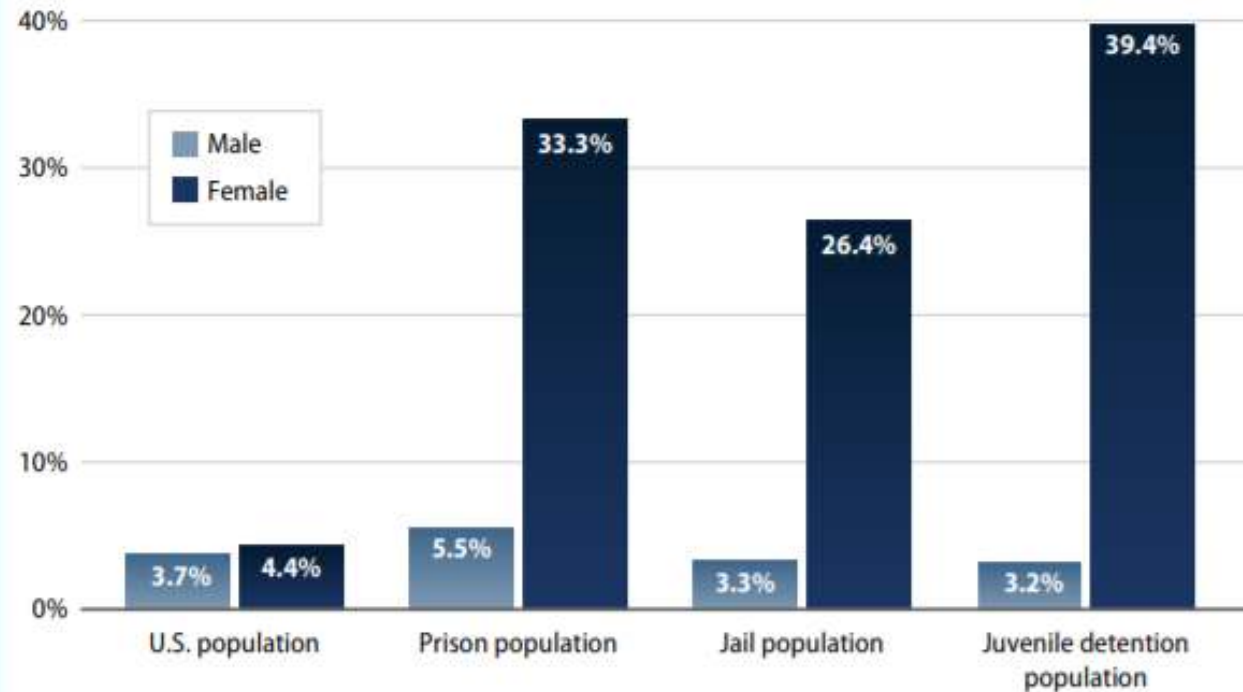
Juvenile Justice Recommendations

Prison Policy Initiative

- ▶ **Updating laws to reflect our current understanding of brain development and criminal behavior over the life course, such as raising the age of juvenile court jurisdiction and ending the prosecution of youth as adults;**
- ▶ **Removing all youth from adult jails and prisons;**
- ▶ **Shifting youth away from confinement and investing in non-residential community-based programs;**
- ▶ **Limiting pretrial detention and youth confinement to the very few who, if released, would pose a clear risk to public safety;**
- ▶ **Eliminating detention or residential placement for technical violations of probation and diverting status offenses away from the juvenile justice system;**
- ▶ **Strengthening and reauthorizing the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to promote alternatives to youth incarceration and support critical juvenile justice system improvements.**

LGBTQ Community & Incarceration

FIGURE 1
LGBT people face high rates of incarceration



Sources: Gary J. Gates, "In US, More Adults Identifying as LGBT," Gallup, January 11, 2017, available at <http://www.gallup.com/poll/201731/lgbt-identification-rises.aspx>; Ian H. Meyer and others, "Incarceration Rates and Traits of Sexual Minorities in the United States: National Inmate Survey, 2011–2012," *American Journal of Public Health* (107) (2) (2017): 234–240, available at https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Meyer_Final_Proofs.LGB_In_.pdf; Bianca D. M. Wilson and others, "Disproportionality and Disparities among Sexual Minority Youth in Custody," *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* (46) (2017): 1–15, available at <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10964-017-0632-5>.

<https://www.hivlawandpolicy.org/sites/default/files/CriminalizationLGBTQImmigrants-brief.pdf>

Sharita Gruberg, 4/12/2017, Center for American Progress Report, "How Police Entanglement with Immigration Enforcement Puts LGBTQ Lives at Risk"

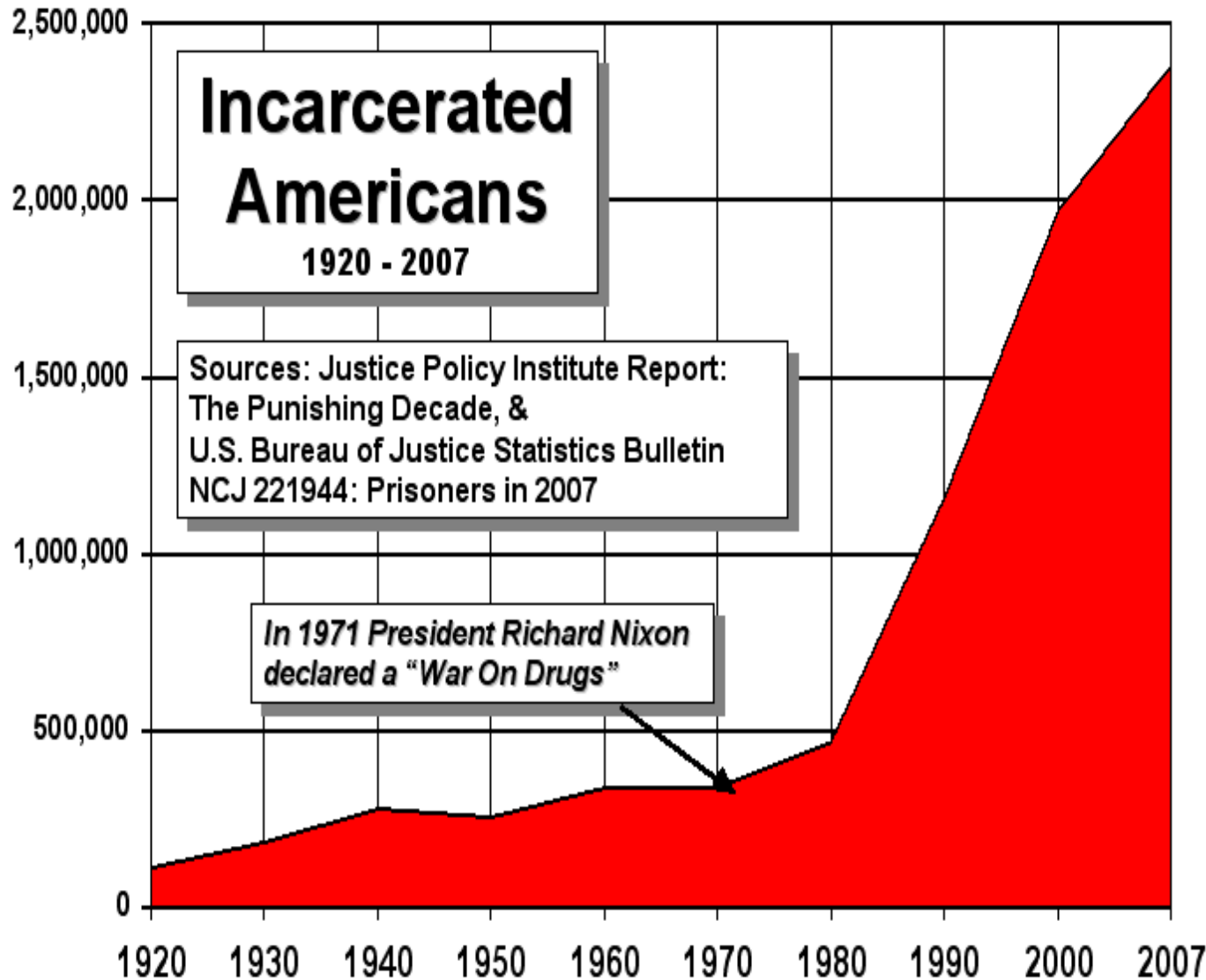
LGBTQ people are more likely to interact with law enforcement due to discrimination, overpolicing, and violence

Although 4.1 percent of adults in the United States identify as LGBT, lesbian, gay, and bisexual people are three times more likely to be incarcerated than the general population.

Contributing factor-discrimination: from being fired from a job or not hired in the first place to being refused housing because of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

Without protections for basic necessities, such as employment and safe shelter, LGBTQ people are at risk of being homeless or being forced to rely on survival economies, such as sex work.

HIV/Prison Industrial Complex/Mass Incarceration



At the end of 2016, the Bureau of Justice Statistics estimated that:

2.2 million people were locked up in the U.S., including 1.5 million in federal and state prisons and close to 741,000 in locally run jails.

Another four million people were under supervision, either on parole or probation.

Though **black males made up only 12%** of the adult U.S. population in 2016, they represented **33% of the individuals behind bars.**

Horrific health care - In Illinois prisons, getting sick can be a death sentence

By [Bruce Rushton](#) Thursday, June 25, 2015 12:14 am ILLINOIS TIMES



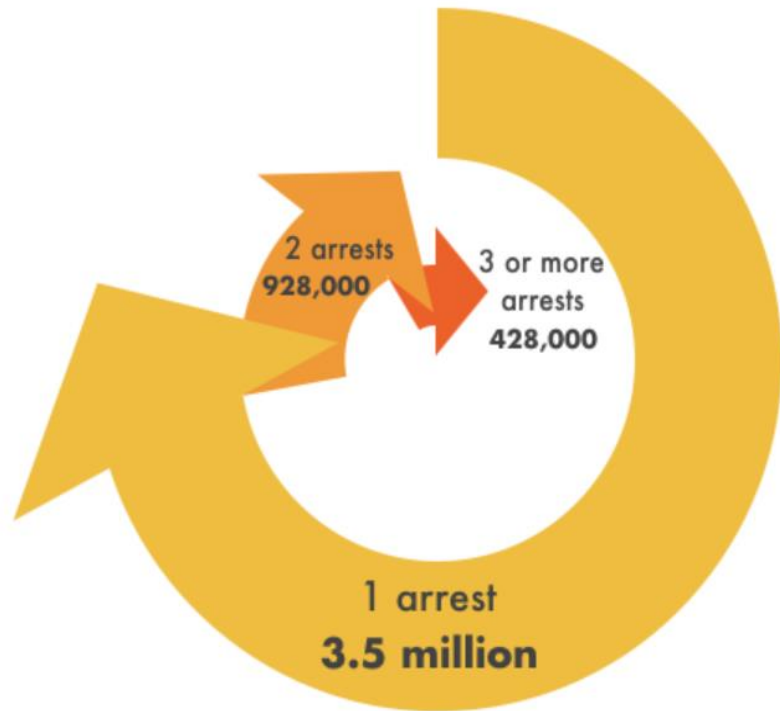
PHOTOS COURTESY OF GLORIA JOHNSON -ESTER

Freed in 2011, Montell Johnson, who has multiple sclerosis, dipped below 100 pounds while incarcerated (inset). He is now lives with his mother, left, in Chicago.

Let's talk about Jails too

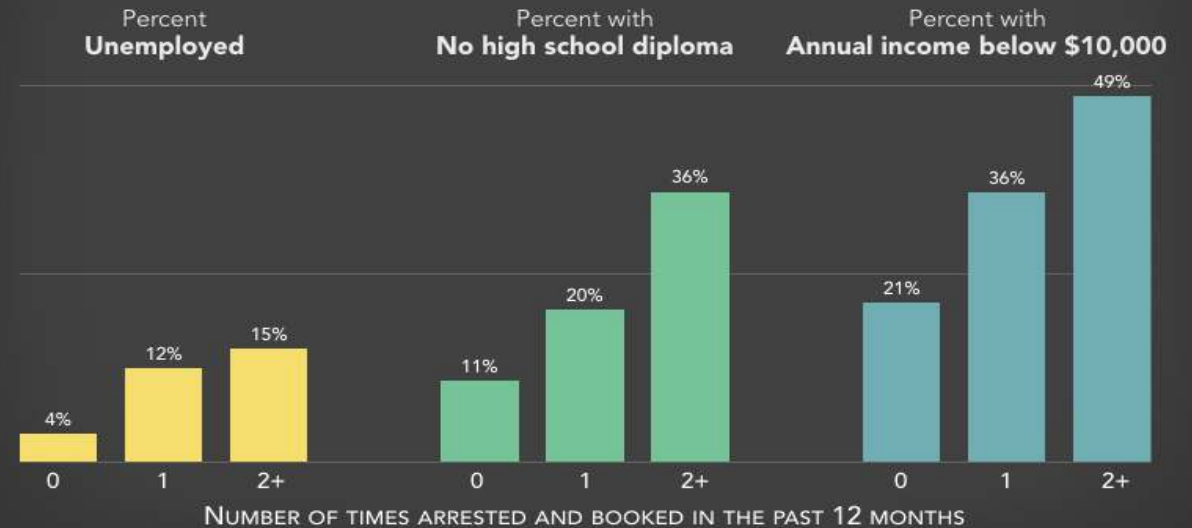
At least **4.9 million people** are jailed each year

More than 1 in 4 are jailed multiple times



People with multiple arrests are more likely to be poor, unemployed, and have less than a high school education

Percentage of individuals who were not arrested and booked in the past 12 months, compared to those arrested and booked once, and those arrested and booked multiple times, that are unemployed, have less than a high school education, or have an individual income below \$10,000 per year



PRISON
POLICY INITIATIVE

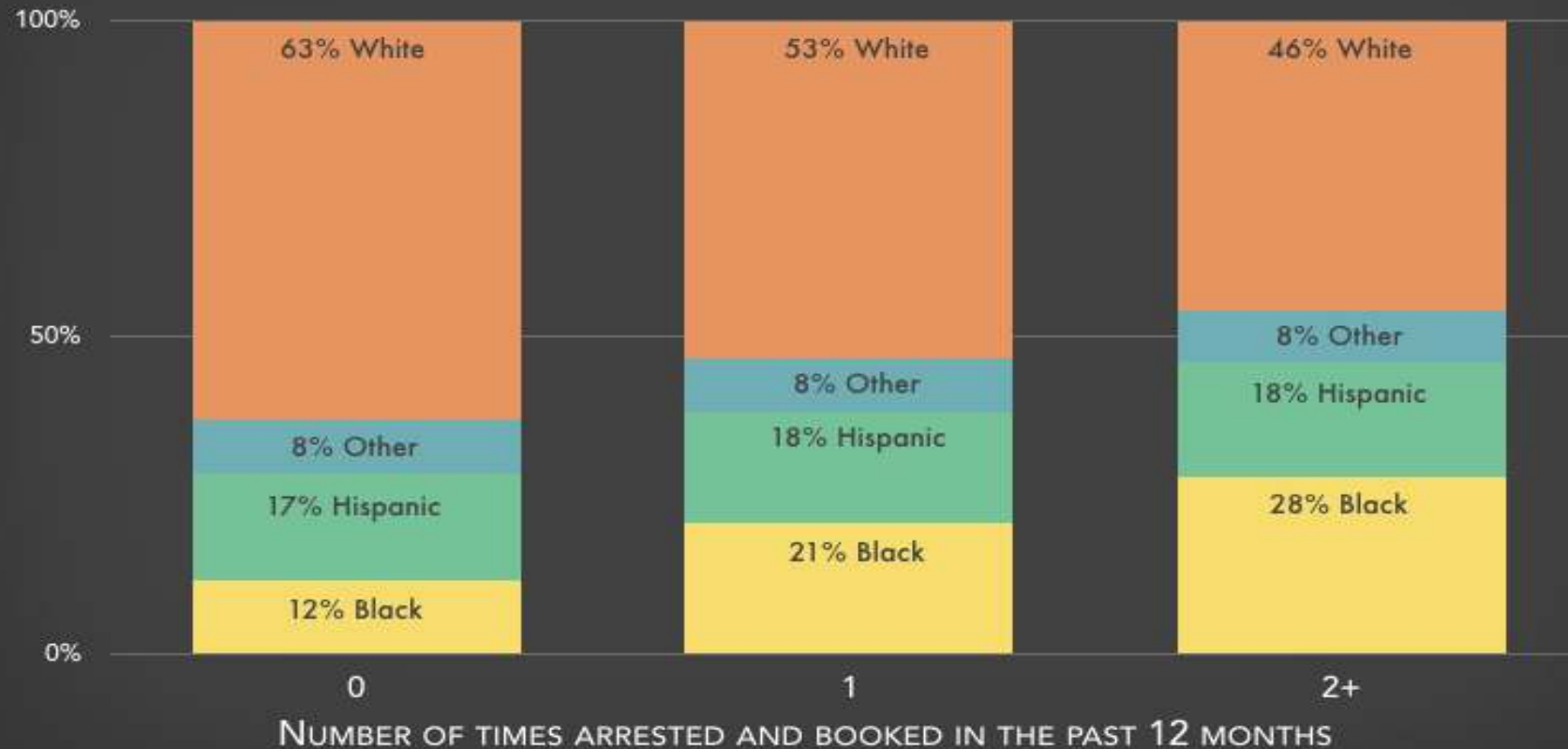
Compiled by the Prison Policy Initiative from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017

<https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/repeatarrests.html>

Here we go again

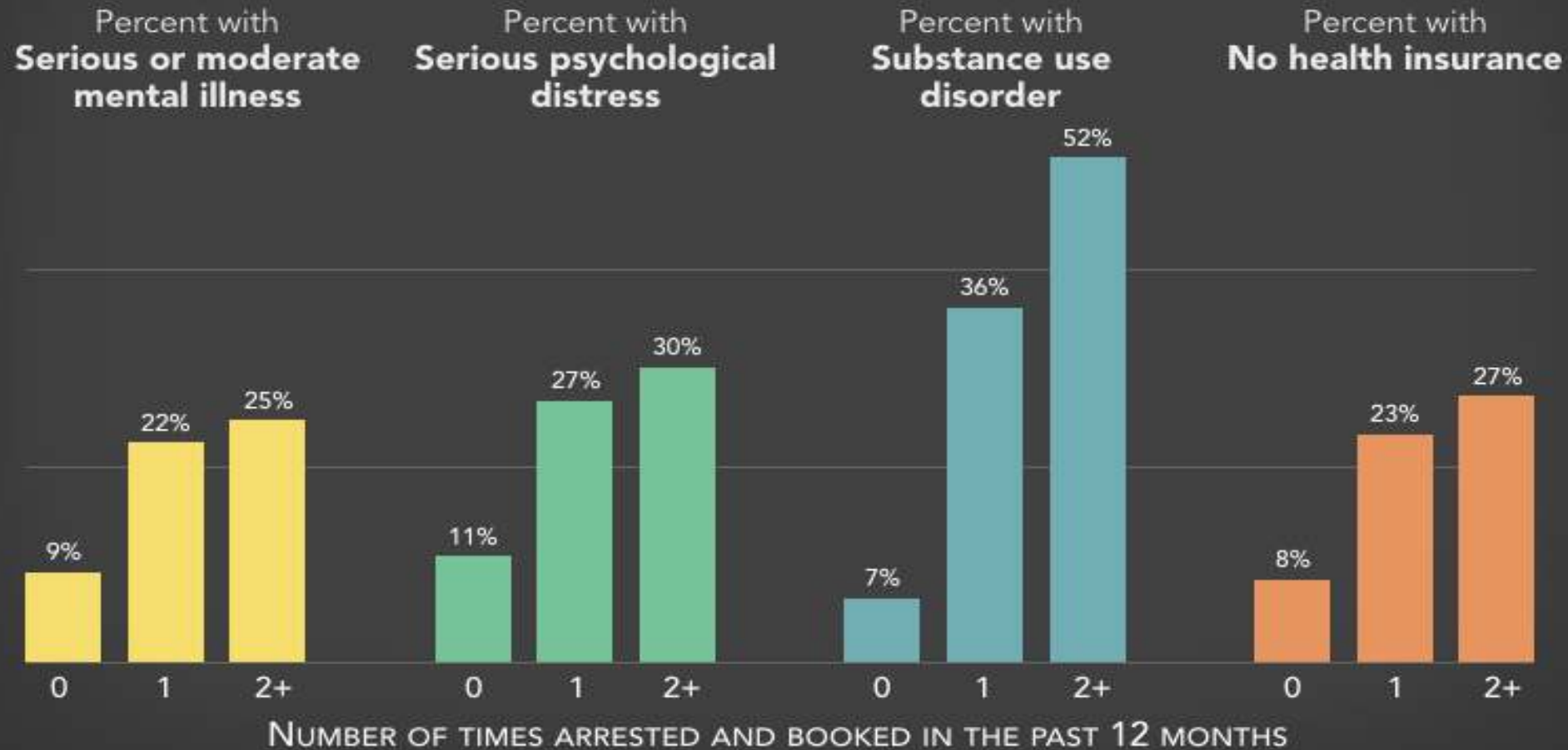
Black individuals are disproportionately likely to be jailed, and jailed repeatedly

Percentage of individuals who are Black, Hispanic, white, or another race/ethnicity, by the number of times they were arrested and booked in the past 12 months



People with multiple arrests have serious health needs

Percentage of individuals who were not arrested and booked in the past 12 months, compared to those arrested and booked once, and those arrested and booked multiple times, that reported having a serious or moderate mental illness (SMMI), serious psychological distress, a substance use disorder, or no health insurance in the past 12 months



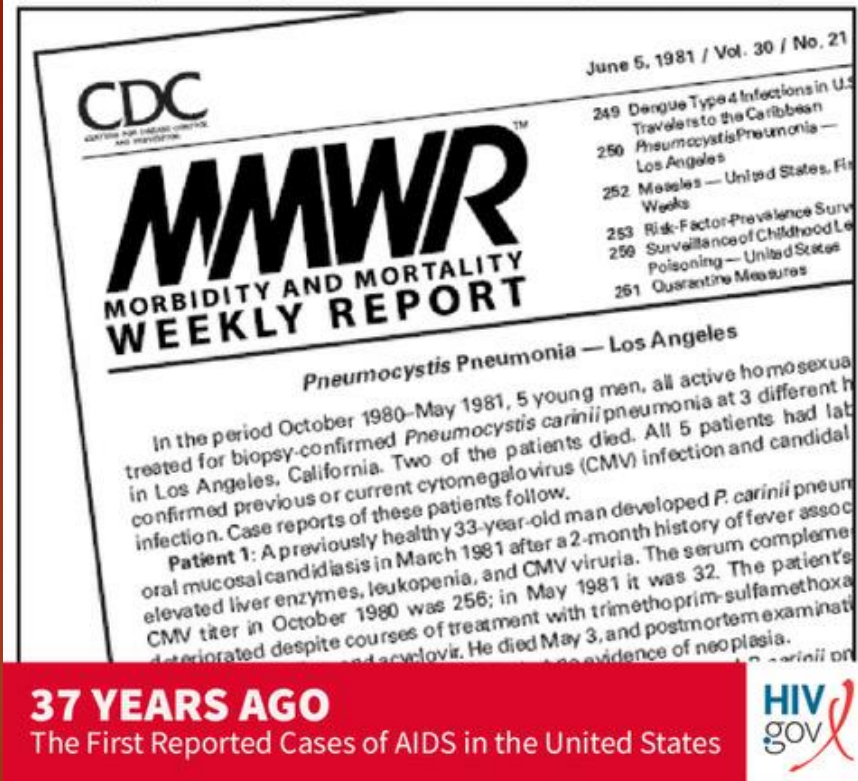
Impact of Racial Segregation/ Concentrated Poverty

- **Black Americans are overrepresented among people who were arrested in 2017.** Despite making up only 13% of the general population, Black men and women account for 21% of people who were arrested just once and 28% of people arrested multiple times in 2017. This is partly reflective of persistent residential segregation and racial profiling, which subject Black individuals and communities to greater surveillance and increased likelihood of police stops and searches.
- **Poverty is strongly correlated with multiple arrests.** Nearly half (49%) of people with multiple arrests in the past year had individual incomes below \$10,000 per year. In contrast, about a third (36%) of people arrested only once, and only one in five (21%) people who had no arrests, had incomes below \$10,000.
- **Low educational attainment increases the likelihood of arrest,** especially multiple arrests. Two-thirds (66%) of people with multiple arrests had no more than a high school education, compared to half (51%) of those who were arrested once and a third (33%) of people who had no arrests in the past year.
- People with multiple arrests are **4 times more likely to be unemployed**(15%) than those with no arrests in the past year (4%).

<https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/repeatarrests.html>

History **EPIDEMIOLOGY**

FIGURE. MMWR report on *Pneumocystis pneumonia* in five previously healthy young men in Los Angeles — June 5, 1981



https://www.advocate.com/commentary/2018/6/14/whitewashed-history-hiv-black-teen-died-aids-1969?utm_source=AIDS+United+News+and+Updates&utm_campaign=7001d6d563-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2018_06_07_06_56_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_9476a61793-7001d6d563-38284393

The Whitewashed History of HIV: A Black Teen Died of AIDS in 1969

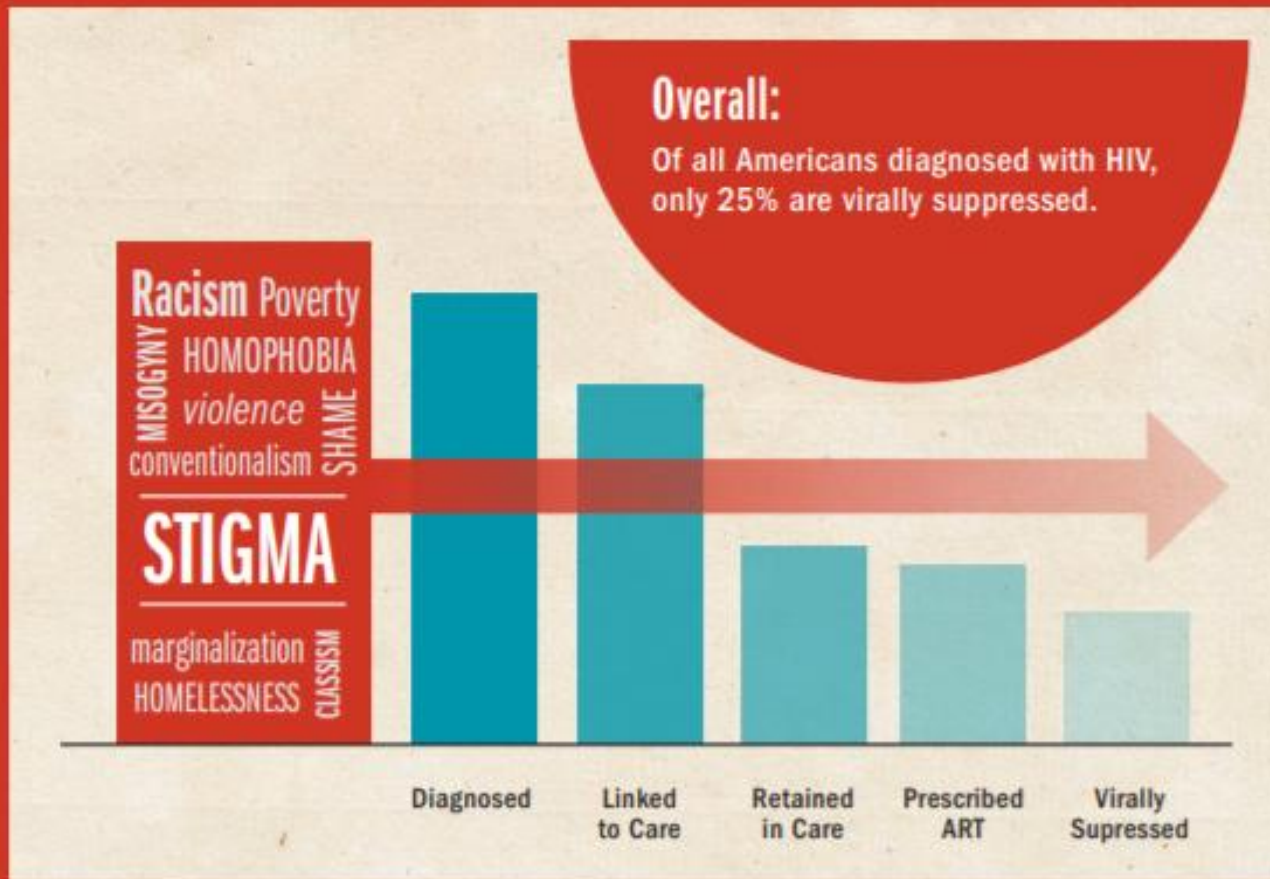
The story of Robert Rayford symbolizes how the story of HIV has been told through a white lens — for nearly 50 years.

BY [REA CAREY AND JESSE MILAN, JR.](#) JUNE 14 2018

REA CAREY is the executive director of the [National LGBTQ Task Force](#). **JESSE MILAN JR.** is the president and CEO of [AIDS United](#).

Black men make up 38 percent of all new diagnoses among gay and bisexual men, and [the CDC predicts](#) that if trends continue as they exist today, one out of every two gay and bisexual black men can expect to acquire HIV during their lifetime. For Latinx gay and bisexual men, that figure is one of every four. And perhaps the most disturbing finding by the CDC is their recent estimate that [56 percent](#) of black transgender women may already be living with the virus.

THE BAR BEFORE THE BARS



Stigma and other social determinants influence the HIV care continuum before a diagnosis is even made.

SOURCE: NASTAD-NCSD 2014

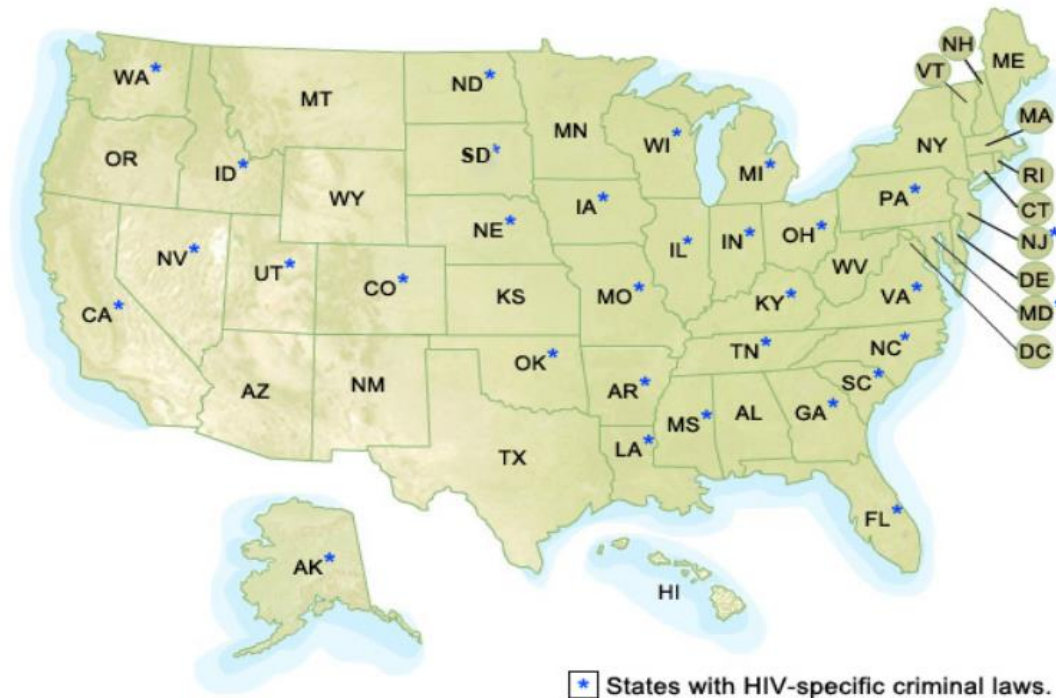
PUBLICATION: **ADDRESSING STIGMA**

[HTTPS://WWW.NASTAD.ORG/SITES/DEFAULT/FILES/NASTAD-NCSD-REPORT-ADDRESSING-STIGMA-MAY-2014.PDF](https://www.nastad.org/sites/default/files/nastad-ncsd-report-addressing-stigma-may-2014.pdf)

Criminalization of HIV Transmission CDC map

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/policies/law/states/index.html>

State HIV Laws





HIV Criminalization is

Use of criminal law to penalize alleged, perceived or potential HIV exposure; alleged non-disclosure of HIV of a positive HIV status prior to sexual contact (including acts that pose no actual risk of transmission) or non-intentional transmission.

Only 16 States plus Washington DC do not have laws that criminalize HIV transmission

*Note: California's law repealed earlier in 2018.



Why are these laws problematic?

Contradict public health messages regarding shared responsibility for safe sex

May actually reduce disclosure

Create a disincentive to HIV testing

Intent to transmit is not required to prosecute

It is extremely difficult to prove disclosure

They further oppress already marginalized populations

Grassroots Efforts

- **HIV is Not A Crime Training Academy** – A conference created to train and unite advocates living with HIV and allies from across the country on laws criminalizing people living with HIV and on strategies and best practices for repealing such laws
- **Free Michael Johnson** - A group of Bay Area activists in communication with Michael, organizing for his freedom. We meet monthly in Oakland or San Francisco
- **Center for HIV Law & Policy** – A national legal and policy resource and strategy center working to reduce the impact of HIV on vulnerable and marginalized communities and to secure the human rights of people affected by HIV



Trauma-Informed Approach

<https://www.samhsa.gov/nctic/trauma-interventions>

According to **SAMHSA's concept** of a trauma-informed approach, "A program, organization, or system that is trauma-informed:

- ▶ **Realizes** the widespread impact of trauma and understands potential paths for recovery;
- ▶ **Recognizes** the signs and symptoms of trauma in clients, families, staff, and others involved with the system;
- ▶ **Responds** by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices; and
- ▶ Seeks to **actively resist re-traumatization.**"
- ▶ A trauma-informed approach can be implemented in any type of service setting or organization and is distinct from trauma-specific interventions or treatments that are designed specifically to address the consequences of trauma and to facilitate healing.

Qualitative interviews with 16 men living with HIV in Wisconsin prisons

Seven themes emerged:

1. **Intersectional Identities and Social Positions**
2. **Family Support**
3. **Employment**
4. **Neighborhood Violence**
5. **Relationship with Law Enforcement**
6. **Mental Health Concerns**
7. **Medical Care and Medication Management**



Social Science & Medicine
Volume 211, August 2018, Pages 78-86



Re-entry experiences of Black men living with HIV/AIDS after release from prison: Intersectionality and implications for care ☆

Shufang Sun ^a ✉, Natasha Crooks ^b, Rebecca Kemnitz ^c, Ryan P. Westergaard ^c

▣ [Show more](#)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2018.06.003>

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Intersectionality Framework (K Crenshaw): people are disadvantaged by multiple sources of oppression, (race/class/gender/sexual orientation or identity & others)

Application of the intersectionality framework was recommended by researchers for service providers working with this population. “Disenfranchised communities may particularly benefit from interventions that address community- and systemic-level issues.”

Sun, Crooks et al - <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953618303034>

SAMHSA: Six Key Principles of a Trauma-Informed Approach

- ▶ A trauma-informed approach reflects adherence to six key principles rather than a prescribed set of practices or procedures. These principles may be generalizable across multiple types of settings, although terminology and application may be setting- or sector-specific:
- ▶ **1. Safety**
- ▶ **2. Trustworthiness and Transparency**
- ▶ **3. Peer support**
- ▶ **4. Collaboration and mutuality**
- ▶ **5. Empowerment, voice and choice**
- ▶ **6. Cultural, Historical, and Gender Issues**
- ▶ From SAMHSA's perspective, it is critical to promote the linkage to recovery and resilience for those individuals and families impacted by trauma.
- ▶ <https://www.samhsa.gov/ncitc/trauma-interventions>



Promoting Resilience Through Trauma Informed Care

This term refers to the ability to bounce back or rise above adversity as an individual, family, community or provider.

Well beyond individual characteristics of hardiness, resilience includes the process of *using available resources* to negotiate hardship, and/or the consequences of adverse events.

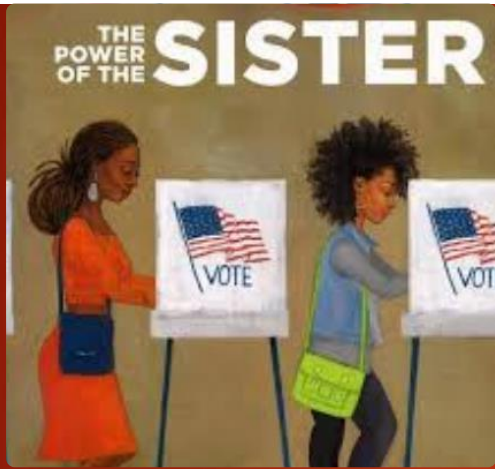
-SAMHSA 2014

“...using available resources”

– or is it building consciousness, agency and collective action to demand resources as a human right – even when “unavailable”?

A New Illinois Law Allows Inmates to Vote in Person in Jail Polling Sites

- ▶ ERIN RUBIN, 7/12/2017 – CHICAGO REPORTER
- ▶ A recent Illinois law allows people who are in jail awaiting trial but have not yet been convicted to vote in person, rather than by mail.
- ▶
- ▶ According to the *Chicago Reporter*, “On March 28, for the first time in nearly a decade, **eligible inmates were allowed to vote in person and submit their ballots to election officials rather than mail them in,**” a practice that increases voting rates. “Cook County Jail is among a few places in the nation that permits in-person voter registration and voting. The county clerk’s office and volunteers worked with jail officials to set up polling places—in the gym for women, in a chapel for men in maximum security.”



Challenges Remain – Coalitions Needed!



- ▶ **REGISTER AND VOTE – GET OTHERS TO DO THE SAME & THEN VOTE!**
- ▶ **U=U / Getting to Zero / Ending the HIV Epidemic – ADEQUATE RESOURCES NEEDED TO ACCOMPLISH THIS – USING HEALTH EQUITY PRINCIPLES**
- ▶ **Expand Medicaid - NO Work Requirements/Co-Pays and other barriers to care - Universal Healthcare for All**
- ▶ **Progressive immigration policy desperately needed – Protect DACA participants**
- ▶ **Affordable Housing/Living Wage/High Quality Public Education**
- ▶ **End Mass Incarceration and Mass Deportation-Repeal Public Charge Rule**
- ▶ **End HIV Criminalization; End Criminalization of Addiction**
- ▶ **Demand Reproductive Justice/Freedom from Violence**
- ▶ **NO FOR PROFIT PRISONS – NO FOR PROFIT PRISON HEALTHCARE**
- ▶ **Cut medication costs and super-profit making of pharmaceutical companies.**

WHITE PEOPLE: WHITE PRIVILEGE
ISN'T EVEN A THING!

REALITY:



TANYA McDOWELL
HOMELESS MOTHER, LIED
ABOUT SCHOOL DISTRICT SHE
LIVED IN SO HER 6-YEAR-OLD
SON COULD GO TO A BETTER
SCHOOL.

**SENTENCED TO 5 YEARS
IN JAIL**



FELICITY HUFFMAN
WEALTHY ACTRESS, PAID
\$15K TO CHEAT HER DAUGHTER'S
WAY INTO A BETTER COLLEGE.

**SENTENCED TO 14 DAYS
IN JAIL**

Injustice Persists

Achieving Health Equity: Overarching Principles

“Social injustice is killing people on a grand scale.”

- **Improve daily living conditions**

- The circumstances in which people are born, grow, live, work and age

- **Tackle Inequitable Distribution of Power, Money and Resources**

- The structural drivers of those conditions of daily life – globally, nationally, and locally

- **Measure and understand the problem and assess the impact of action**

- Expand knowledge base, develop a workforce trained in social determinants of health, raise public awareness about the social determinants of health

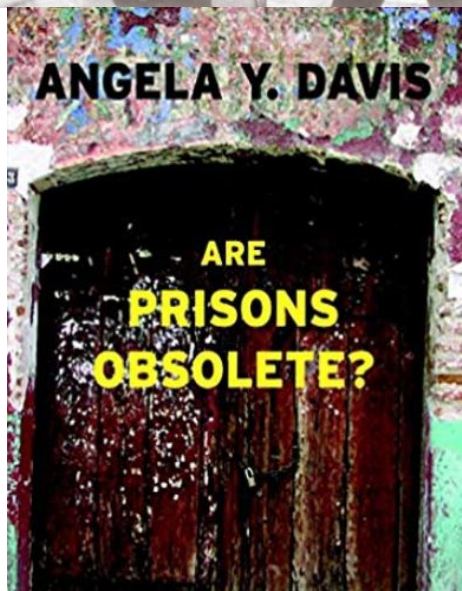
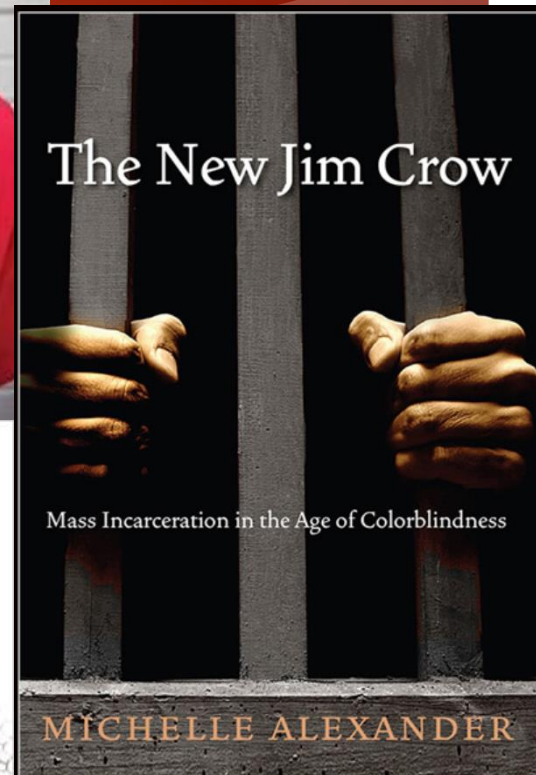
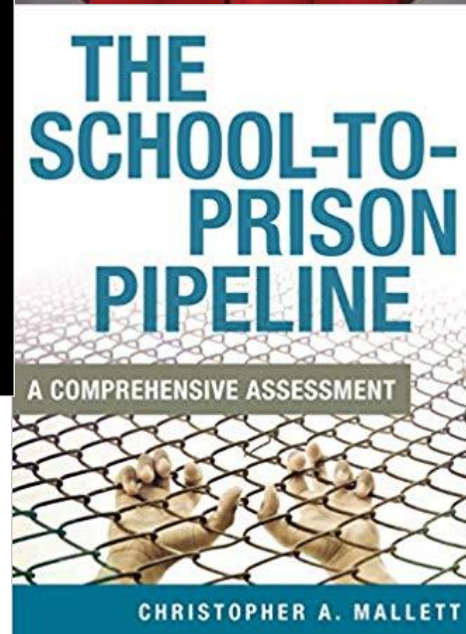
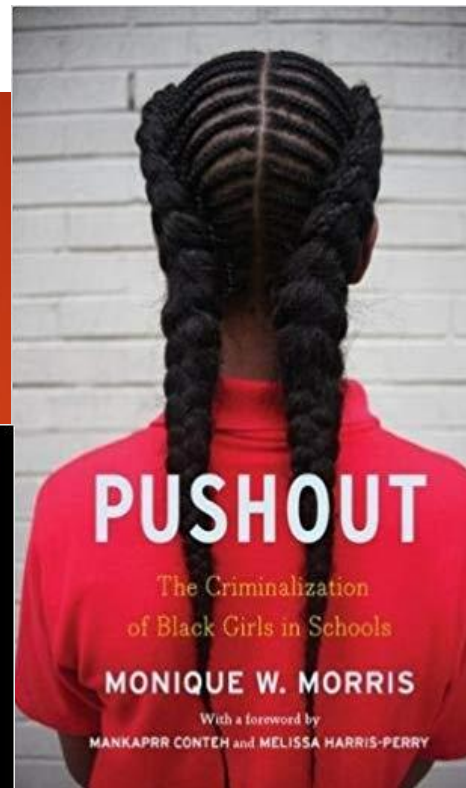
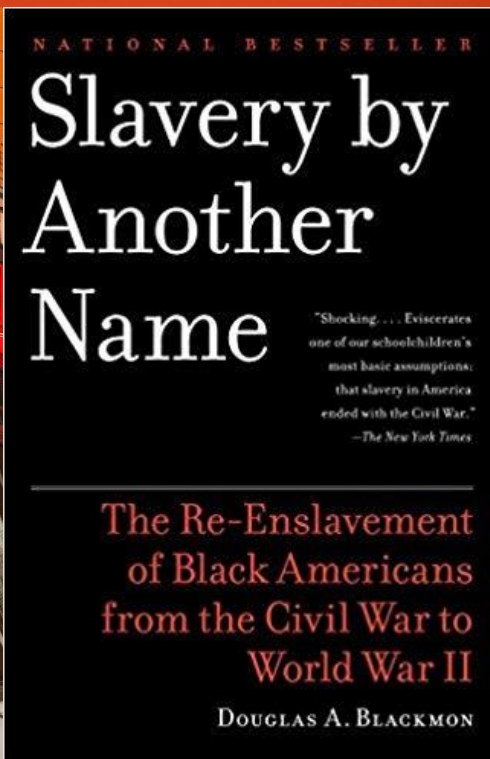
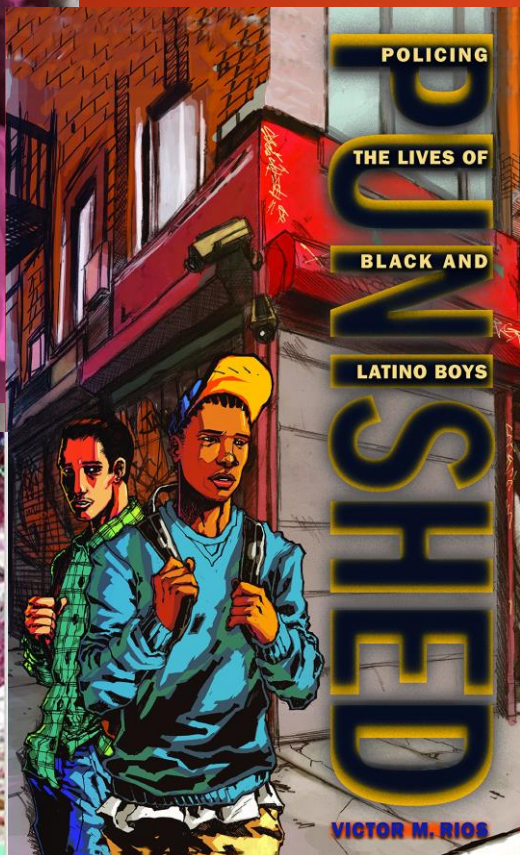
- WHO Report (2008): Closing the Gap in a Generation: Health Equity Through Action on the Social Determinants of Health***

THE
CRIMINALIZATION OF
BLACK CHILDREN

*Race, Gender, and Delinquency
in Chicago's Juvenile Justice System,
1899-1945*

Tera Eva Agyepong

Books – Resources for more Information



Books/Articles/Resources

The New York Times Magazine

The 1619 Project



In August of 1619, a ship appeared on this horizon, near Point Comfort, a coastal port in the British colony of Virginia. It carried more than 20 enslaved Africans, who were sold to the colonists. No aspect of the country that would be formed here has been untouched by the years of slavery that followed. On the 400th anniversary of this fateful moment, it is finally time to tell our story truthfully.

The 1619 Project is a major initiative from The New York Times observing the 400th anniversary of the beginning of American slavery. It aims to reframe the country's history, understanding 1619 as our true founding, and placing the consequences of slavery and the contributions of black Americans at the very center of the story we tell ourselves about who we are.

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/08/14/magazine/1619-america-slavery.html>

UNNATURAL CAUSES

...is inequality making us sick?

A seven-part documentary series exploring racial & socioeconomic inequalities in health.

Do we ALL have
an EQUAL chance
for HEALTH?



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