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Mass Incarceration, Policing, and Race Disparities in HIV/AIDS

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Mass Incarceration in the US

- The US incarcerates more people than any other country in the world
- The US has the second highest incarceration rate in the world
- Incarceration rates disproportionately distributed by race and ethnicity:
 - Among men incarcerated in federal or state prison: 37% black, 32% white, 17% Hispanic
 - Among women: 49% black, 22% white, 17% Hispanic
 - Among 18-19 year old males, blacks 9 times more likely than whites to be imprisoned
 - For 18-19 year old females, blacks 5 times more likely than whites to be imprisoned

(International Centre for Prison Studies, World Prison Brief)

Reach of Criminal Justice System

- Community supervision (e.g. probation and parole) accounted for >4.7 million adults in the
 - Blacks 30% probationers; 40% of parolees
- Family members: Over ½ of prisoners (2007) were parents of minors = 1.7 million children, 2.3% of resident pop <18
 - Black children 7.5 x more likely than whites to have parent in prison
 - Hispanic children 2.5 x more likely than whites
- And let's not forget about "Hyperpolicing"

(Herbermann and Bonczar, 2015)

Mass incarceration, including hyperpolicing, has become a signifying feature of contemporary US society.

Mass Incarceration and HIV/AIDS

- At the population level:
 - STIs and teen pregnancy associated with incarceration rates in 100 NC counties (Thomas and Terrone, 2006)
 - Male incarceration rates associated with male and female AIDS rates (Johnson and Raphael, 2009)
 - Higher incarceration among black males explain large share of race disparities in AIDS rates among women (Johnson and Raphael, 2009)

Mass Incarceration and HIV/AIDS: Personal Incarceration

- Personal incarceration is associated with:
 - Greater likelihood of reporting partners who report concurrent partnerships (Knittel et al., 2013; Khan et al, 2009)
 - Multiple partnerships (Khan et al, 2009)
 - Unprotected vaginal sex (Khan et al 2009; Epperson et al 2011)
 - New sexual partnerships (Khan et al, 2008)
 - Transactional sex (Khan et al, 2008)
- Both adolescent conviction and persistent CJI are associated with STI infection in adulthood (Khan et al 2013)

Mass Incarceration and HIV/AIDS: Partner Incarceration

- For both men and women, having an incarcerated or recently released sex partner is associated with:
 - Multiple partnerships (Epperson et al 2011)
 - Infection with an STI or HIV (Swartzendruber et al, 2012)
 - New or multiple new partnerships (Cooper 2015; Khan et al, 2008)
 - Transactional sex (Khan et al, 2008)
 - Sex while using alcohol or drugs (Swartzendruber et al, 2012)
 - Inconsistent condom use (Swartzendruber et al, 2012)

Mass Incarceration and HIV/AIDS: Linking Mechanisms

- Research has also explored the mechanisms that link incarceration to HIV/AIDS, with a primary focus on:
 - Relationship characteristics, e.g. power and commitment (Comfort et al, 2014; Hearn et al, 2015) and stability/ dissolution (Khan et al, 2011a; Khan et al, 2011b; Ramaswamy and Freudenberg, 2010)
 - Social networks and social support (Staton-Tindall et al, 2011; Seal et al., 2007)

Mass Incarceration, Policing, and Race Disparities in HIV/AIDS:

Advancing the Research Agenda

- Defining and measuring “mass incarceration” and its impacts

	Black (n=146) % or mean (SD)	White (n=97) % or mean (SD)
$\wedge p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$		
<i>Criminal justice history</i>		
# of arrests	14.98 (14.18)	16.45 (13.30)
# of convictions before 17	1.82 (3.60)	1.22 (2.01)
# of convictions after 17	8.43 (9.29)	11.29 (10.07)*
total # of convictions	10.25 (10.92)	12.51 (10.32)
# of incarcerations	9.10 (12.17)	6.15 (8.22)*
length of first incarceration > 1 year (ref=<1 year)	39.86% (55)	26.14% (23)*
ever time in juvenile facility (ref=no time)	37.67% (55)	18.56% (18)**
history as juvenile in adult facility (ref=no history)	34.93% (51)	16.49% (16)**
length of first incarceration > 1 year (ref=<1 year)	39.86% (55)	26.14% (23)*
ever incarcerated (ref=never incarcerated)	97.95% (143)	96.91% (94)
ever parole (ref=never parole)	81.82% (117)	62.77% (59)***
parole revoked (ref=parole never revoked)	49.57% (58)	49.15% (29)
ever probation (ref=never probation)	97.26% (142)	96.91% (94)
probation revoked (ref=probation never revoked)	51.41% (73)	50.00% (47)
length (days) of most recent incarceration	1.74 (3.15)	.71 (.89)**
first incarceration more than 5 yrs ago (ref=<5 yrs)	57.25% (79)	57.95% (51)
currently on parole (ref=not on parole)	69.70% (46)	62.50% (20)
currently on probation (ref=not on probation)	58.62% (51)	61.43% (43)
has parole bracelet (ref=no bracelet)	43.94% (29)	40.63% (13)
has parole home monitoring (ref=none)	50.00% (33)	31.25% (10)^
has probation bracelet (ref=no bracelet)	9.68% (6)	6.00% (3)
has prob home monitoring (ref=none)	22.58%(14)	22.00% (11)
has at least one type of surveillance (ref=none)	46.55% (54)	37.84% (28)
has more than one type of surveillance (ref=1 or less)	20.69% (24)	12.16% (9)^

Mass Incarceration, Policing, and Race Disparities in HIV/AIDS:

Advancing the Research Agenda

- Defining and measuring “mass incarceration” and its impacts
- Exploring additional “linking mechanisms” (e.g. employment, housing, geography)
- Policies that exacerbate impacts of linking mechanisms (e.g. background checks, visitation, housing access)
- Strategies for addressing mass incarceration itself

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