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”
  
  (Herbemann and Bonczar, 2015)
Mass incarceration, including hyper policing, 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 CJL 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; Heam 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black (n=146)</th>
<th>White (n=97)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% or mean (SD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Criminal justice history</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of arrests</td>
<td>14.98 (14.18)</td>
<td>16.45 (13.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of convictions before 17</td>
<td>1.82 (3.60)</td>
<td>1.22 (2.01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of convictions after 17</td>
<td>8.43 (9.29)</td>
<td>11.29 (10.07)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total # of convictions</td>
<td>10.25 (10.92)</td>
<td>12.51 (10.32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of incarcerations</td>
<td>9.10 (12.17)</td>
<td>6.15 (8.22)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length of first incarceration &gt; 1 year (ref=&lt;1 year)</td>
<td>39.86% (55)</td>
<td>26.14% (23)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ever time in juvenile facility (ref=no time)</td>
<td>37.67% (55)</td>
<td>18.56% (18)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>history as juvenile in adult facility (ref=no history)</td>
<td>34.93% (51)</td>
<td>16.49% (16)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length of first incarceration &gt; 1 year (ref=&lt;1 year)</td>
<td>39.86% (55)</td>
<td>26.14% (23)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ever incarcerated</td>
<td>97.95% (143)</td>
<td>96.91% (94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ever parole (ref=never parole)</td>
<td>81.82% (117)</td>
<td>62.77% (59)***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parole revoked (ref=parole never revoked)</td>
<td>49.57% (58)</td>
<td>49.15% (29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ever probation (ref=never probation)</td>
<td>97.26% (142)</td>
<td>96.91% (94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probation revoked (ref=probation never revoked)</td>
<td>51.41% (73)</td>
<td>50.00% (47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length (days) of most recent incarceration</td>
<td><strong>1.74 (3.15)</strong></td>
<td>.71 (.89)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first incarceration more than 5 yrs ago (ref=&lt;5 yrs)</td>
<td>57.25% (79)</td>
<td>57.95% (51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>currently on parole (ref=not on parole)</td>
<td>69.70% (46)</td>
<td>62.50% (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>currently on probation (ref=not on probation)</td>
<td>58.62% (51)</td>
<td>61.43% (43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has parole bracelet (ref=no bracelet)</td>
<td>43.94% (29)</td>
<td>40.63% (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has parole home monitoring (ref=none)</td>
<td>50.00% (33)</td>
<td>31.25% (10)^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has probation bracelet (ref=no bracelet)</td>
<td>9.68% (6)</td>
<td>6.00% (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has prob home monitoring (ref=none)</td>
<td>22.58% (14)</td>
<td>22.00% (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has at least one type of surveillance (ref=none)</td>
<td>46.55% (54)</td>
<td>37.84% (28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has more than one type of surveillance (ref=1 or less)</td>
<td><strong>20.69% (24)</strong></td>
<td>12.16% (9)^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
References


