The Intersection of HIV, Poverty, and Race

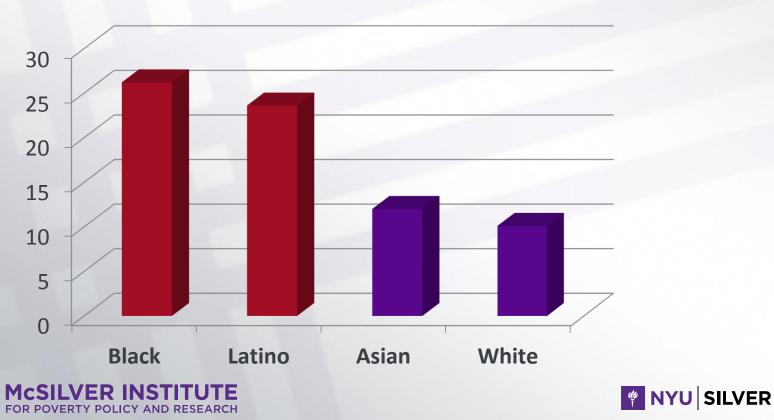
Jayson K. Jones, LMSW Women as the Face of Aids Summit 2016





Race and Poverty

> People of color are disproportionality impacted by poverty



Poverty Rates by Race in 2014

Racism

> A system of oppression that is based on racial categories and domination that designate one group as superior and the other(s) as inferior, and then uses these perceived differences to justify inequity, exclusion, or domination.

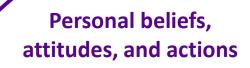






Personal

Cultural



- Individual
- Intentional or unintentional

Formal and informal Practices

- White is normal
- Behaviors or customs that lead to advantages to some

Structural Racism

Policies and procedures

- Create advantages for whites and disadvantages for people of color
- May not mention race but have clear racial implications
- Personal, local, and national racial
 - history may cause inequity



Institutional



"...addressing the root causes and consequences of poverty."





Racism and Poverty

RACISM Poverty





Racism, Poverty, and Health

- > Racism is a leading and contributing factor to many health disparities within the United States
- > Psychological, physiological, and socio-economic toll on people of color
- > Experiencing racism is linked to
 - Increased rates of depression, PTSD
 - Psychological trauma and injury
 - Binge eating
 - Binge drinking
 - Weight gain
 - Obesity
 - Hypertension
 - Heart disease





(Carter, 2007; Roberts, Gilman, Breslau, Breslau, & Koenen, 2011; Loo, C.M., 2015; NCHS, 2014)

Race and HIV

- Between 2008-2012 there were 238,139 diagnoses of HIV infection in the U.S.
- Blacks/African Americans accounted for
 - 47% of total
 - 64% of women
- Latinos/Hispanic Americans accounted for
 - 22% of total
 - 16% of women
- Together Black and Latino women account for 80% of the total diagnoses of HIV from 2008-20012 despite being 25% of the female population





(Blackstock et al., 2015; National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, & TB Prevention, 2015)

Race and HIV

Race or Ethnicity	Estimated Number of Diagnoses of HIV Infection, 2014
American Indian/Alaska Native	222
Asian	1,046
Black/African American	19,540
Hispanic/Latino	10,201
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	58
White	12,025
Multiple Races	982





(National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, & TB Prevention, 2015)

Race and AIDS

Race or Ethnicity	Estimated Number of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Whose Infection Was Classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) during 2014	Cumulative Estimated Number of Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection Ever Classified as Stage 3 (AIDS), Through 2014
American Indian/Alaska Native	95	3,523
Asian ^b	352	9,815
Black/African American	10,045	504,354
Hispanic/Latino ^c	4,279	219,578
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	19	850
White	5,303	439,455
Multiple Races	803	33,260





(National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, & TB Prevention, 2015)

Neighborhood and Built Environment

Economic Stability Health and Healthcare

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

Education

Social and Community Context



Y NYU SILVER

(Social determinants of health, 2016)

Race Matters. Place Matters.

RACISM (Structural Inequalities)





(Robinson, & Moodie-Mills, 2012)

Implications

> In addition to behavioral interventions we need to focus on:

- Community level prevention programs
- Housing discrimination and residential segregation
- Improving daily living conditions
- Economic inequity
- > Education
 - Provide free health and sexual health education
 - Provide free condoms
- > Cultural humility
 - Practitioners need to be trained in working with participants who have contracted HIV
 - Practitioners need to take the role of the learner-professional
- > Treat the individual and the community





((National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, & TB Prevention, 2010); Robinson, & Moodie-Mills, 2012)

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Thank you!

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