PrEP in Black America: A Call for Racial Equity

Dr. Oni Blackstock
Founder and Executive Director, Health Justice
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Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America

“EHE has no explicit targets or indicators for reducing racial or ethnic disparities.”

Response to Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America

AJPH ENDING THE HIV EPIDEMIC

The Invisible US Hispanic/Latino HIV Crisis: Addressing Gaps in the National Response

Vincent Guilamo-Ramos, PhD, MPH, LCSW, ANP-BC, AAHIVS, Marco Thimm-Kaiser, BA, Adam Benstock, MS, Guillermo Chacón, Oscar R. López, Luis Stacelbarrozi, MPH, and Elena Rios, MD, MSPH

“HIV is not merely a public health issue but a racial and social justice issue.”

https://blackaids.org/we-the-people/; Guilamo-Ramos et al. AJPH. 2019
Differences in Time Until the End of the HIV Epidemic by Race/Ethnicity

- These estimates were made pre-COVID.
- It will take much longer to end HIV in Black & Latinx communities due to COVID-19 delays.

(来源: Greg Millet, AMFAR)
Increasing Recognition of Racism as a Public Health Crisis

GOAL 3: REDUCE HIV-RELATED DISPARITIES AND HEALTH INEQUITIES

THE OPPORTUNITY

Advances in HIV prevention, testing, care, treatment, and supportive services have led to significant declines in new HIV transmissions and deaths. They also make it possible for the nation to envision ending the HIV epidemic. However, realizing this vision requires that every person across the United States with or who experiences risk for HIV has access to high-quality and culturally competent prevention, diagnostic, care, treatment, and supportive services that are non-stigmatizing, non-discriminatory, inclusive, and responsive to their needs. Further, issues such as discrimination and systemic racism that contribute to differences in the quality of and access to health care and other necessities such as housing and behavioral and substance use services, and lead to ongoing disparities among racial, ethnic, and sexual and gender minority populations, must be addressed.

The Strategy recognizes racism as a serious public health threat that directly affects the well-being of millions of Americans. Racism is not only the discrimination against one group based on the color of their skin or their race or ethnicity, but also the structural barriers that impact racial and ethnic groups differently to influence where a person lives, where they work, where they play, and where they gather as a community. Over generations, these structural inequities have resulted in racial and ethnic health disparities that are severe, far-reaching, and unacceptable. Across the country, federal, state, and local leaders are declaring racism to be a public health crisis, an important step in the movement toward equity. This recognition comes with the need for a more equitable HIV response that focuses on populations with the greatest need.
Little Attention with Respect to Indicators and Funding to Address Inequities

**Indicator 1:** Increase knowledge of status to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 85.8%.

**Indicator 2:** Reduce new HIV infections by 75% from a 2017 baseline of 37,000.

**Indicator 3:** Reduce new HIV diagnoses by 75% from a 2017 baseline of 38,351.

**Indicator 4:** Increase PrEP coverage to 50% from a 2017 baseline of 13.2%.

**Indicator 5:** Increase linkage to care within 1 month of diagnosis to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 77.8%.

**Indicator 6:** Increase viral suppression among people with diagnosed HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 63.1%.

**Indicator 6a:** Increase viral suppression among MSM diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 66.1%.

**Indicator 6b:** Increase viral suppression among Black MSM diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 58.4%.

**Indicator 6c:** Increase viral suppression among Latino MSM diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 64.9%.

**Indicator 6d:** Increase viral suppression among American Indian/Alaska Native MSM diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 67.3%.

**Indicator 6e:** Increase viral suppression among Black women diagnosed with HIV to 95% from a 2017 baseline of 59.3%.
What Are the Root Causes of Health (HIV) Inequities?

- Policies
- Economic systems
- Social hierarchies

Structures

Poverty/Inequality → Health Inequities

Slide adapted from Structural Competency Working Group
What Are the Root Causes of Health (HIV) Inequities?

Structures

- Policies
- Economic systems
- Social Hierarchies (e.g., racism)

Poverty/Inequality

Health Inequities

Adapted from Structural Competency Working Group
What Are the Root Causes of Health (HIV) Inequities?

“Structural determinants of the social determinants of health”

Adapted from Structural Competency Working Group
Drivers of HIV among Black Cisgender & Transgender Women

- Racism
- Transphobia
- Sexism

Racial segregation
Poverty
Lack of access to quality health care including gender-affirming care
Mass incarceration
Gender-based violence
Policies that criminalize sex work

Concurrent Partnerships
Disassortative sorting
High STI prevalence
Power differentials that impact women’s ability to negotiate safer sex practices

Drivers of HIV among Black Same-Gender Loving Men

- Racism & Xenophobia
- Homophobia
- HIV
- Stigma

- Racial segregation (incl. sexual networks)
- Poverty
- Lack of access to quality health care
- Mass Incarceration
- HIV Criminalization
- Condomless anal intercourse

- High STI prevalence
- High levels of undiagnosed HIV
Recent studies find positive effects of the ACA Medicaid expansion across a range of categories.

- **Cancer, Chronic Disease, & Disabilities**: 73 studies
- **Economic Impacts on States & Providers**: 42 studies
- **Disparities**: 41 studies
- **Sexual & Reproductive Health**: 34 studies
- **Behavioral Health**: 24 studies
- **Mortality**: 19 studies

**Social Determinants of Health**: 19 studies

**SOURCE**: KFF analysis of 197 studies of the impact of state Medicaid expansion published between February 2020 and March 2021.
Center Racial Equity in HIV-related Funding & Programming

Who Got Funding From HRSA’s Black Women First HIV Initiative?

Black women are disproportionately impacted by HIV, but do they receive their fair share of funding?

June 28, 2021 · By Heather Boerner

Quan et al. Lancet HIV. 2021