



# Women, HIV, and Criminal Law: What you can do!

8<sup>th</sup> Annual Iris House Summit May 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013

## HIV Criminalization in the United States

- & Nondisclosure is frequently an element of the crime.
- & 2 types of behavior targeted:
  - Spitting and biting (usually specific to law enforcement and corrections officers)
  - Sexual contact (types are rarely specified; may include anal sex, oral sex, vaginal sex, etc. even sex toys).

## HIV Criminalization in the United States

#### k In most cases:

- prosecution, but is difficult to prove.
- g Risk of transmission (e.g., condom use, low viral load), which is relevant to intent, is rarely considered.
- Proof of intent to harm is rarely considered
- Actual harm of HIV is assumed, not addressed.
- g Disproportionate punishment for actual or assumed harm

### WHEN SEX IS A CRIME AND SPIT IS A DANGEROUS WEAPON

A SNAPSHOT OF HIV CRIMINALIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES

A 23-year old Oregon
man was sentenced to 67
months in prison after
pleading guilty to unpretected sex without disclasure of his HIV-positive
status to a man he met on
Manhunt.com

A man with HIV in Michigan was charged under the state's anti-terrorism statute with possession of a "biological weapon" after an altercation with a neighbor. Prosecutors equated his HIV infection with "possession or use of a harmful device."

A man with HV in lowa, who had an undetectable viral load, was sentenced to 25 years after a che-time sexual encounter during which he used a condom.

A man in New York was sentenced to 17 years for aggravated assault after bring a poince officer

A man in Ohio is serving 40 years for falling to disclose to a girlfriend that he was positive. He claims she knew he was positive and only went to a prosecutor after he stopped dating her and moved in with another woman.

A man with HIV in Texas is serving 35 years for spitting at a police officer.

A woman in Georgia was sentenced to eight years for failing to disclose her HIV status, despite publication of her status on the front page of the local newspaper and testimony from two witnesses that her sexual partner was aware of her HIV-positive status.

#### **MORE THAN**

160

PROSECUTIONS SINCE 2008\*

#### THE NATIONAL HIV/AIDS STRATEGY ON HIV CRIMINALIZATION (JULY 2010)

"Since it is now clear that spirting and biting do not pose significant risks for HIV transmission, many believe that it is unfair to single out people with HIV for engaging in these behaviors and (people engaging in these behaviors) should be dealt with in a consistent manner without consideration of HIV status. Some laws criminalize consensual sexual activity between adults on the basis that one of the individuals is a person with HIV who failed to disclose their status to their partner. CDC data and other studies, however, tell us that intentional HIV transmission is atypical and uncommon... [These laws] may not have the desired effect and they may make people less willing to disclose their status by making people feel at even greater risk of discrimination.... In many instances, the continued existence and enforcement of these types of laws run counter to scientific exceeded about routes of HIV transmission and may undermine the public health goals of promoting HIV screening and treatment."

- HIV-SPECIFIC STATUTE, AT LEAST ONE PROSECUTION IN PAST TWO YEARS
- HIV-SPECIFIC STATUTE, NO RECENT REPORTED PROSECUTIONS
- HIV-RELATED PROSECUTIONS, THOUGH NO HIV-SPECIFIC STATUTE
- ▲ FIVE OR MORE PROSECUTIONS IN THE LAST TWO YEARS

### Comparison of Prosecutions in Two Time Periods (1986-2001 & 2008-2013)

Mode of Exposure	1986-2001*	Percent	2008- Jan. 2013**	Percent
Consensual Sex	84	27%	99	60%
Prostitution	41	13%	16	8%
Spitting/ Biting	75	23%	37	18%
STATE OF THE				
Total	316		156	

\* Source: Lazzarini et al., 2002

<sup>\*\*</sup> Source: Positive Justice Project, 2013

## What does this mean for women?

- Women may face domestic violence for disclosing their HIV status to their partners or family. But they also risk arrest if they do not.
- When a woman's status is known it can by used as a coercive tool by her partner.

- Depending on the state, women may face employment, housing and voting restrictions or prohibitions.

### Public Health Implications

- k May actually encourage non-disclosure
- & Alienates Patients from Health Care providers
- & Sends Inaccurate message regarding prevention responsibility
- □ Disproportionately affected marginalized populations which can negatively affect their health outcomes.

### Contact Information

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