

Read the following article carefully then answer the questions below.

Study Finds Gender Disparities for Inmates with HIV

By Ziba Kashef
July 16, 2015

- (1) In the largest study of inmates with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy, Yale researchers uncovered significant differences in HIV treatment outcomes for men and women in the justice system. **Their** findings point to the need for gender-specific HIV prevention strategies for incarcerated individuals.
- (2) The study was published July 16 in the *American Journal of Public Health*.
- (3) One in six people living with HIV in the United States passes through the criminal justice system each year. **Incarceration** of HIV-infected individuals has high fiscal and social costs, including disruption in HIV treatment. “In other studies, we see that women with HIV tend to have much better health outcomes than men while incarcerated, but **they** tend to **fall apart** much faster after release,” said Dr. Jaimie Meyer, assistant professor of medicine at Yale School of Medicine and first author on the study.
- (4) To further explore these gender **differences**, the Yale-led team used data from the Connecticut Department of Corrections that included more than 1,000 men and women with HIV who were incarcerated more than 2,000 times cumulatively over a seven-year period. They studied incarceration rates, criminal offense charges, and HIV treatment outcomes.
- (5) Their study revealed **striking** disparities between men and women. “Compared to men, women tend to be incarcerated for much shorter periods of time and for less severe crimes, like violation of probation or parole, prostitution, and drug-related offenses,” said Meyer. _____ they found that men who were the most likely to re-offend were also most likely to have uncontrolled HIV infection on **entry into the system**.
- (6) The findings suggest a gender-specific approach to the intertwined issues of HIV and crime, said Meyer. “Women are being locked up for low-level, non-violent crimes,” she explained. “Our study provides evidence that women might have better outcomes with alternatives to incarceration that keep them out in the community longer.”
- (7) Such alternatives might include probation or specialty courts that refer offenders to community-based treatment programs instead of prison, said Meyer, noting that these community-based alternatives may be more effective because they address the underlying issues, like **substance** abuse, that are associated with criminal behavior.
- (8) “We’re talking about **a population** that is incredibly vulnerable to falling out of systems of care and support,” she noted. “We need to develop interventions that jointly address both public health and public safety.”

1. (2 points) What is the main idea of the article?

2. (1 point) Name one benefit of keeping HIV-infected offenders out of jail?

3. (1 point) Give one synonym from the article that shares the meaning of *differences* (¶4).

4. (2 points) Name two differences the researchers found between women and men inmates.

5. (1 points) Which choice best fits the blank in paragraph 5?

- a. Consequently b. However c. Additionally d. For instance,

6. (1 point) Give one example of “low-level, non-violent crimes.”

7. (2 points) What connection is seen between men reoffenders and their AIDS condition?

8. (2 points) In your own words, what is the suggested solution for dealing with women HIV offenders?

9. (3 points) What do the following refer to?

Their ¶1 _____

they ¶3 _____

a population ¶8 _____

10. (5 points) Use context clues to define these words

incarceration ¶3 _____

fall apart ¶3 _____

striking ¶4 _____

entry into the system ¶5 _____

substance ¶7 _____