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UNEARTH THE WHOLE STORY
Kentuckians for the Commonwealth
For our goal as a foundation, we focus education about what is going on in our community."

GENDER GAP INDEX 2014

A WELL IMPLEMENTED COMPREHENSIVE SEX EDUCATION PROGRAM

HOW CAN KENTUCKIANS EMPOWER KENTUCKIANS?

Though Sex and HIV education in KY public schools, the curriculum's adherence to national standards, and the training of teachers have improved, Kentucky's overall performance in sex education remains below average. Teachers and students need comprehensive sexuality education to promote healthy decisions and reduce unintended pregnancies. In Kentucky, the Kentucky Department of Education provides guidelines for comprehensive sexuality education, but local schools have varying levels of implementation. Educators and parents need to work together to ensure that all students receive high-quality sex education that addresses all aspects of sexuality, including contraception, sexual health, and relationships. The Kentucky Department of Health and Family Services offers resources and support to help schools implement effective sexuality education programs. Additionally, community organizations and advocacy groups can play a critical role in promoting awareness and advocating for sex education policies that prioritize comprehensive instruction.
AFYA PREP PROJECT

Innovative Approaches to Sexual Health for African American Youth
HIV Statistics

THE GOOD NEWS

- HIV rates have decreased in recent years. For example, new infections declined 13% from 2008 - 2014.

- This is because there has been more emphasis on testing and undergoing HIV treatment.

- Timely diagnosis and early treatment not only help people live longer, but also decreases the amount of HIV in the body. This means that treatment helps prevent HIV from spreading to others.

THE NOT SO GOOD NEWS

- African American communities are not benefiting as much as others.

- Between 2012-2016, 14% more black men were diagnosed with HIV compared to 3% of white men.

- HIV testing for all adult men and women in the US decreased 24% between 2010 and 2014.

THE CDC ESTIMATES THAT

- In 2012, 25% of African American men who have sex with men will acquire HIV compared to 1 in 102 white men.

- In 2012, 40% of African American women who acquire HIV will die as a result.

THESE ARE SERIOUS NUMBERS THAT PROVOKE SERIOUS CONCERN.
STIGMA

PREP STIGMA

SEX STIGMA

Our data showed that men, women, and gender and people of color who engage in sex with multiple partners or outside of a relationship are often considered irresponsible or immoral. This is one reason why, in some instances, these groups are targeted for interventions.

HIV STIGMA

HIV is widely seen as a disease that affects only LGBTQ people. These biases can negatively influence vulnerable populations’ attitudes about PrEP usage and physicians’ judgment of whether candidates are best suited for PrEP.

HOMOPHOBIA & TRANSPHOBIA

Many people with HIV have negative associations with being part of an LGBTQ community. A large number of patients report that being LGBTQ is a barrier to their HIV treatment and care. This can create an increased stigma.

SIGNALS OF PREP REJECTION

Signs of distrust (likely saying PEP means I don’t trust my partner)

Signs of uncertainty (likely saying PEP means I don’t care)

Outgoing assumption that others think the worse about me

PrEP as “pure sexual sin”: I am free to have sex with as many people as I want as long as I am safe.

Participants increased the need to still have safe sex and the use of PrEP in addition to PrEP treatment for HIV.

STIGMA

Recomendations for Service Providers

APPROACHES TO REACH PRIORITY AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION

HEALTH ADVOCATES

LOCATIONS

QUICK CLINICS IN EVERYDAY PLACES

PRESENCE & COMPANIES

- Kale Health
- ProHealth Care
- AIDS United
-善于传播健康信息的企业

EDUCATION

- Families
- Schools
- Communities
- Organizations
- Clinics

MESSAGING

- Visuals and images
- Videos
- Social media
- Websites
- Posters
- Flyers

EVALUATION

- Feedback from participants
- Survey results
- Data collection
- Progress tracking
Evidence from the Literature

Behavior does not fully explain the differences between African American and White HIV case rates. For example:

- African American women are more often than their White counterparts and some research suggests they have fewer partners.

There are numerous examples of how social ills put African Americans at greater HIV vulnerability.

Social Factors That Increase HIV Vulnerability

Innovative approaches to addressing HIV can help reduce HIV in African American communities. Often factors such as poverty, lack of access to healthcare, mass incarceration, stigma, and trauma all increase HIV vulnerability among African Americans and make HIV prevention strategies such as PrEP less accessible.

- **Poverty**
  - Lower socioeconomic status and economic reasons to travel, which is important for addressing a variety of travel-related HIV transmission.
  - Other African Americans are at increased risk of living in poverty.

- **Access to Healthcare**
  - African Americans do not have as much access to healthcare as other groups. They have a higher and trained ratio than the HIV/AIDS rate in African Americans in care and maintain healthcare providers at a distance. This means that African Americans may not get as many opportunities to talk to their healthcare provider about HIV-related topics like testing, safer sex, and access to PrEP.

- **Mass Incarceration**
  - In the United States, federal and state governments passed a number of “get tough” laws that targeted African Americans. These laws have led to massive numbers of African American men, women, and children being put in prison.

- **Stigma**
  - HIV stigma is a complex phenomenon that affects all people, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, or sexual orientation.
  - Stigma can be harmful and can lead to discrimination and social isolation.

Terminology

- **AIDS-Related Illnesses (ARI)**: This includes a long list of physical, mental, and sexual effects. They increase the risk for new or existing medical conditions, including cancers, heart disease, and joint disease.

- **HIV/AIDS Prevention**:
  - African Americans are at increased risk for HIV/AIDS prevention and cervical cancer.

- **Mental Health**:
  - Mental health conditions, such as depression, anxiety, and substance use, can increase the risk of HIV infection.

- **PrEP**:
  - PrEP is a form of HIV prevention that involves taking a daily pill to reduce the risk of HIV infection.

- **Stigma**
  - Stigma is a negative perception of HIV and those living with HIV.

- **Trauma**:
  - Trauma can affect the way individuals think and feel about HIV prevention and treatment.
KENTUCKY'S YOUNGEST CASUALTIES
HOW RAMPANT PRISON GROWTH AFFECTS OUR CHILDREN

Presented by GRIDS
GRASSROOTS INFORMATION DESIGN STUDIO
www.gridconnect.me | info@gridconnect.me
Considering that the majority of incarcerated parents are young fathers, and that half of the women in federal prison are mothers...

You might assume that visitation would be a fair and accessible process. Well, it's not.
THE PROBLEM

5.1 MILLION CHILDREN have experienced parental incarceration.

That’s 7% of children in the US.
Having an incarcerated parent/spouse has the same effect as abuse, domestic violence, and divorce.

Family bonds are weakened, which increases depression, anxiety, and can hamper academic development.
EFFECTS ON THE FORMERLY INCARCERATED PARENT:

FROM LOCKED UP TO LOCKED OUT

- It's harder to get accepted into academic programs and obtain support services for school.

- It's harder for former felons to gain access to housing due to background checks as well as Federal and State laws that prohibit former felons from living in public housing.

- It's harder for them to find work due to their criminal record, which makes it extremely challenging to provide for their families.

- Generally they are without a car, which can affect their ability to get and maintain a job as well as meet their family's transportation needs.

Other possible barriers to employment and adjustment: substance abuse, mental illness, low education attainment, poor employment history, etc.
Architectural parts of a Catholic Church:
- nave is the main part of the church where the congregation (the people who come to worship) sit.
- aisles are the sides of the church which may run along the side of the nave.
- transept (etc.)

Time-In-Transit map for UPS:
- NYC area 1-day
- Eastern seaboard area 2-days
- Southeast: 3 days
- Midwest: 5 days
(etc.)

Potential contractors for a city government job:
- Joe Schimo (bid $10,000, timespan 1 week)
- Linda Davidson (bid $4500, timespan 3 weeks)
(etc.)

Talent swapping between Bay Area Tech Companies in 2017:
- Google (total employees: 85,000) 2,000 to Apple, 500 to Facebook
- Apple (total employees: 120,000) 462 to Google, 52 to Facebook
- Facebook (total employees: 25,000) 79 to Apple, 34 to Google

Finch evolution:
- Fringilla has these common ancestors: none known
- Euphonia has these common ancestors: Fringilla
- Chlorophonia has these common ancestors: Fringilla and Euphonia
- Myeobrias has these common ancestors: Fringilla and Euphonia

Dialogue between Star Wars characters in Return of the Jedi:
- Luke speaks to Leia 5 times, C3PO 10 times, Han Solo 3 times
- Leia speaks to Luke 5 times, C3PO 3 times, Han Solo 7 times
- Han Solo speaks to Luke 9 times, C3PO 0 times, Leia 7 times
EQUITY
Inspired by
Sippin the EquiTEA
“This ‘Equity’ picture is actually White Supremacy at work”
Medium/@eec

Design by Jessica Bellamy
Instagram/@jessicabellamy.design
Twitter/@jbellagraphics
What's wrong with the original model for equity?

Well....
EQUITY
“First and foremost, the shortest boy is positioned as the problem. He needs multiple boxes to see over the fence. He’s the one who is the pathology: he’s literally less than the others. The shortest boy is—by sheer presentation alone—not whole, not normal, especially compared to the tallest boy. And because he is shorter he is seen as the problem, he needs more help. He is by fact, needy."

-- Sippin the EquiTEA
Everyone is

“CREATIVE, RESOURCEFUL, & WHOLE”
CREATING AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL TO REACH THEIR FULL POTENTIAL BY ADDRESSING SYSTEMIC OPPRESSION
HOW DO YOU DO THAT?
Equity =
Considerate

Equity =
Equity = Considerate Cooperative
Equity = Considerate Cooperative Inclusive
Equity = Considerate Cooperative Inclusive Accountable
Equity = Considerate Cooperative Inclusive Accountable Flexible
“It is not enough to be user-centered or human-centered in our work. We need to work with both the micro-context and **macro-context in mind**. We all need to take responsibility for what we create and put into the public sphere. Everything we make is either complicit or in opposition to accepted stereotypes, de-humanizing stigmas, institutional racism, and so many other colonialist genres of oppression.”

From *Weaponizing Truth: A Spirited Analysis of Movement Science & Design* by Jessica Bellamy | medium.com/@jessicabellamy
Natasha Iskander
Thank you!

www.gridsconnect.me
www.jessicabellamy.design