



# “We Need Access”

Ending Preventable Deaths from Cervical Cancer in Rural Georgia





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in Rural Georgia**

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The Southern Rural Black Women's Initiative for Economic and Social Justice (SRBWI) was founded in 2001 to promote the first human rights agenda in the United States aimed at eradicating historical race, class, cultural, religious, and gender barriers experienced by southern rural Black women. Over the past 20 years, SRBWI has engaged over 3,000 women in 77 counties across the Blackbelt of Alabama and Georgia, and the Mississippi Delta in countering the generational impact of unrelenting systemic, institutionalized discrimination and abuse faced by rural Black women in the US South. SRBWI's programs range from policy and advocacy reform to intergenerational leadership, asset building, and economic empowerment. SRBWI believes that the battle against poverty and inequity cannot be fought or won without the voice and participation of southern rural Black women, who are trying desperately to provide for their families in under-resourced, economically distressed, and persistently poor counties.

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## **In Memoriam: Deborah Ann Thomas**

Often when we read statistics such as cervical cancer unnecessarily claimed the lives of an estimated 4,290 women in the United States in 2021, our tendency is to calculate the loss as compared to losses resulting from other causes, failing to grasp completely the gravity of the fact that these numbers represent actual lives.

This report is dedicated to the life of Deborah Ann Thomas, who served as co-coordinator of participatory, community-based research for the Southern Rural Black Women's Initiative on this project and whose life was taken by cancer only a few months before the report's release.

The loss of Deborah is a staggering reminder of the value of one life and its reverberating resonance with the multitude of lives that one life touches, shapes, and, at its utmost, embraces, inspires, and motivates. Like the rising sun, Deborah consistently brought into view the subtle magnificence that surrounds us and which is within each of us—rooted in her unrelenting recognition that everyone and everything is of consequence. This ability to see and uplift the human spirit and to innately see and know what was needed is, as they say, how Deborah rolled, every day, and in everything she did. The knowledge that every life counts was the quiet strength behind her fight and one of the many earnest lessons she left with family members, friends, colleagues, and with the children, women, and families she served who had the fortune of experiencing her grace.

This report is dedicated to Deborah's resolute commitment to the value of a life, and by extension, to uplifting the human right to quality, accessible, reproductive health care, and removing barriers to access. Our charge to continue the fight to eradicate cervical cancer deaths, which impacts one and a half times as many Black women as white and who are more likely to die from the disease each year, is our promise to Deborah to continue this charge with the integrity that she infused in it and with the sobering awareness that one life lost unnecessarily is one too many.



IN LOVING MEMORY

*Deborah R. Thomas*

"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course,  
I have kept the faith"  
2 Timothy 4:7







## Summary

Cervical cancer is not a disease that anyone should die from. It just doesn't make any sense. We know too much about it for it to be something that people die from.

—Dr. Favors, obstetrician gynecologist in Albany, Georgia, June 6, 2021

Cervical cancer is highly preventable and treatable. It typically develops over several years, providing ample time to detect and treat abnormal changes in cervical cells that could eventually lead to cancer. With access to information, preventive services, and routine gynecological care, most cases of the disease can be prevented and successfully treated at an early stage. If caught early before cancer has spread, the five-year survival rate is over 90 percent. Despite this, the National Cancer Institute (NCI) estimated that 4,290 women would die of cervical cancer in the United States in 2021.

Although almost no one should die from the disease, some groups—those that are historically marginalized and neglected in the US, including women of color, women living in poverty, and those without health insurance—die more often than others. There are glaring racial disparities in cervical cancer deaths in the US and Black women die of the disease at a disproportionately high rate. Black women have a higher risk of late-stage diagnosis, and they are more likely to die from the disease than any other racial or ethnic group in the country. In the state of Georgia, Black women are almost one and a half times as likely to die of cervical cancer as white women and these disparities increase at alarming rates as they age. Black Georgian women are more likely to have never been screened for cervical cancer, are diagnosed at a later stage, and have lower five-year survival rates.

Preventable deaths from cervical cancer thrive in contexts of structural racism, discrimination, poverty, and inequality. Disparities in cervical cancer for Black women and other marginalized and neglected individuals reflect exclusion from the healthcare system and unequal access to the information, interventions, and services necessary to prevent and treat the disease. These preventable deaths also represent a failure of the federal, state, and local governments to protect and promote human rights for all people and to

ensure adequate and affordable access to the lifesaving reproductive healthcare services and information all people need and have a right to.

Between November 2020 and August 2021, the Southern Rural Black Women’s Initiative for Economic and Social Justice (SRBWI) and Human Rights Watch partnered with nine community-based researchers to document factors contributing to disproportionate cervical cancer death rates for Black women in Georgia. Community-based researchers carried out 148 interviews with Black women between the ages of 18 and 82 living primarily in 3 counties—Baker, Coffee, and Wilcox—in rural southwest Georgia. The women described the challenges they face in accessing reproductive healthcare services and information to prevent and treat cervical cancer. SRBWI and Human Rights Watch also spoke with community members, academics, medical providers, public health officials, and members of nongovernmental health and reproductive rights and justice groups in Georgia to better understand cervical cancer prevention and care, and barriers to adequate health care in the state.

This research found that Georgia state and local agencies, and the US federal government are not doing enough to facilitate access to reproductive healthcare services and information to prevent cervical cancer deaths and address racial disparities in health outcomes. Georgia does not ensure access to comprehensive and affordable reproductive health care, and instead relies on a patchwork of multiple, publicly funded programs to extend healthcare coverage to low-income women in the state, including for gynecological care. Georgia has not expanded Medicaid through the US Affordable Care Act (ACA) to extend healthcare coverage to more low-income individuals, for which the state is losing out on \$3 billion in federal funding each year. Over 255,000 Georgians have no options for affordable healthcare coverage. Without a comprehensive plan to guarantee access to consistent and affordable health care, the state has left low-income and uninsured Georgian women—who are more likely to be Black—struggling to navigate gaps in health insurance coverage and enormous financial barriers to cervical cancer care. For many women, especially those who are uninsured, their inability to afford reproductive healthcare services means that they often avoid medical appointments and skip cancer screenings and follow-up care altogether, forgoing lifesaving opportunities to prevent and treat the disease.

Limited access to gynecological care also creates barriers to cervical cancer care for marginalized women, especially those living in rural and underserved areas. Georgia faces a severe shortage of obstetrician gynecologists and almost half of the state's 159 counties do not have one. State policies have contributed to the closure of rural hospitals, which has helped fuel this shortage. Since 2010, 7 rural hospitals have closed in Georgia and 38 labor and delivery units have shut down since 1994, leaving entire communities without access to essential pregnancy and gynecological services. Georgia could increase healthcare coverage for more low-income people in the state, decreasing the cost of uncompensated care and providing a financial lifeline for hospitals struggling to stay afloat, especially in rural areas, by expanding Medicaid. Its decision not to do so has contributed to a shortage of obstetrical and gynecological care in rural areas.

The Georgia government's failure to provide adequate public transportation throughout the state, especially in rural counties, creates additional challenges to obtaining cervical cancer care. For women who have to travel long distances for gynecological care and for those who lack adequate transportation, including money for gas or to pay someone to take them to appointments, accessing cervical cancer care is often burdensome, costly, and, at times, even impossible.

Structural racism and discrimination in the healthcare field, coupled with many Black women's related distrust of medical providers, also impacts the quality of care some women receive and their willingness to seek out reproductive health care. SRBWI and Human Rights Watch spoke with women who said they felt that their health concerns were dismissed and the quality of care they received was inadequate because of racism and medical providers' bias against them as Black women. Many others described how callous treatment, an inadequate level of care, and concerns around confidentiality have undermined the trust they have in doctors, alienated them from gynecological care, and contributed to poor reproductive health outcomes.

Georgia state policies do not facilitate widespread access to lifesaving information to prevent and treat cervical cancer. Georgia's government has not adopted adequate policies to ensure that all residents have access to accurate and comprehensive information on the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine—an effective cancer prevention tool. HPV Cancer Free Georgia—the Georgia Cancer Control Consortium (GC3) working group that focuses on implementing the Georgia Cancer Control Plan's HPV

objectives— along with numerous organizations and some state legislators, has tried to fill this gap, for example, by increasing education around HPV, the vaccine, and HPV-related cancers through strategic engagement and outreach and working together in recognition of cervical cancer and HPV awareness days. Many Georgian residents, including about a third of the women that SRBWI and Human Rights Watch interviewed, lack information on the HPV vaccine, and vaccination rates in the state are below the national average. At the same time, the government is failing to ensure that all young people in schools receive comprehensive, inclusive, and accurate information on their sexual and reproductive health. Inadequate access to this lifesaving information undermines Georgian women and girls’ understanding of cervical cancer and the preventive steps people can take to lower risk and stay healthy and safe. It also contributes to misinformation, fear, and stigma around sexual and reproductive health that makes many women reluctant to discuss or seek out cervical cancer care.

The Covid-19 pandemic has created new obstacles to accessing preventive health care and disrupted cervical cancer care, which could widen racial health disparities. HPV vaccination rates and cervical cancer screenings—both essential aspects of cervical cancer prevention—dropped dramatically at the start of the pandemic in March 2020. Vaccination and screening rates started to increase in June 2020 as stay-at-home orders and restrictions eased. However, these delays and disruptions in preventive care may contribute to poor cervical cancer outcomes and an increase in preventable deaths from cancer over the long term, with the greatest impact on marginalized individuals and those who already faced multiple barriers to accessing adequate and affordable health care. While the dramatic rise in telehealth services in response to the pandemic has the potential to expand access to medical care, it has also underscored the need to ensure that these services adequately address existing broadband and technology inequalities and promote equal access to affordable and quality health care for everyone.

The Georgia state and the US federal governments have allowed substantial barriers to cervical cancer care for marginalized women to become embedded and have failed to protect and promote Georgian women and girls’ rights under international human rights law to health, information, equality, and nondiscrimination. The state government should invest in policies and programs that address persistent racial and socioeconomic inequalities in access to health care and take concrete steps to reduce racial disparities in cervical cancer outcomes by expanding Medicaid to increase affordable healthcare

coverage for more low-income Georgians; enacting policies to ensure affordable and accessible cervical cancer care for all women, including those in rural and underserved communities; and adopting legislation to support comprehensive sexual health education in all Georgia schools.

# Recommendations

## To the Georgia State Government

### *To the Governor of Georgia*

- Support the expansion of Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act (ACA) to increase affordable access to healthcare services for Georgian residents.
- Withdraw the Section 1115 Demonstration proposal, including the imposition of work requirements for Medicaid eligibility, and expand coverage to all low-income adults through Medicaid (as intended under the ACA).
- Develop and implement a comprehensive, rights-respecting plan to eliminate cervical cancer deaths in Georgia and obtain funding support from the state legislature.

### *To the Georgia State Legislature*

- Pass legislation to expand Medicaid under the ACA to increase access to healthcare services for the residents of Georgia.
- Appropriate funds for cervical cancer prevention, treatment, and maintenance care, including increased funding for the Georgia Breast and Cervical Cancer Program.
- Enact legislation to support awareness of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine and to increase HPV vaccination rates in Georgia. Legislation should:
  - disseminate information on Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)-recommended adolescent vaccines to the parents or guardians of all students in Georgia completing the 5<sup>th</sup> grade;
  - require education around HPV and prevention of HPV-related cancers for all students starting in 6<sup>th</sup> grade; and
  - allocate funding to community-based organizations for public awareness and outreach campaigns around HPV, the HPV vaccine, and the prevention of HPV-related cancers.
- Develop and fund a plan to address high cervical cancer mortality rates disproportionately impacting older Black women in Georgia, including a review of current cervical cancer screening guidelines to ensure that they do not lead to inequitable outcomes on the basis of age or race.

- Support community health outreach programs and legislation to establish a formal community health worker certification program in Georgia.
- In collaboration with communities and community-based development and advocacy organizations and agencies, develop and fund initiatives and programs to address barriers to accessing healthcare services linked to the unavailability of public transportation.
- Institute and expand incentives for obstetrician gynecologists to practice in rural, underserved communities in Georgia.
- Adopt measures to expand accessible and affordable telehealth services in rural areas.
- Repeal funding for crisis pregnancy centers, and mandate that all women’s health funding is appropriated to healthcare providers that offer scientifically based, comprehensive, and preventive reproductive health services.
- Adopt legislation and appropriate funds to support comprehensive sexual health education in all Georgia schools. Sexual health education should be age-appropriate, scientifically and medically accurate, and responsive to the needs of all young people.
- Expand the vaccine protocol to allow pharmacists to administer the HPV vaccine without a prescription in accordance with the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) standard immunization schedule.

*To State Agencies, including the Georgia Department of Public Health and the Georgia Department of Education*

- Ensure reproductive health and cervical cancer resources are available and accessible in areas of the state where there is little access to reproductive health care.
- In full collaboration with local communities, conduct a public awareness campaign to inform Georgians of:
  - services offered by county health departments and state programs;
  - cervical cancer prevention and care, including how to access services that can help reduce cervical cancer risk; and



- the importance of catching up on cervical cancer screenings and HPV vaccinations that may have been delayed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Develop and implement programs to ensure affordable and accessible cervical cancer follow-up care, including colposcopies, in rural and underserved communities.
- Ensure medical providers and women over 50 have access to information on the importance of adequate screening leading up to age 65 and the need for continued screening for women at high-risk or with irregular or undetermined screening histories.
- Support community health workers and community-based approaches to reproductive health care that address healthcare access and the social determinants of health.
- Partner with local communities, groups, and organizations to implement community-based initiatives to educate young people, including those who are out of school, on healthy sexual behaviors and to address stigma around sexual health.
- Increase targeted outreach, awareness-raising, and provider trainings to ensure high coverage for the HPV vaccine as an effective cancer prevention tool.
- Establish inclusivity policies that:
  - support linguistic and racial diversity, including in county public health departments; and
  - acknowledge, confront, and seek to remedy historic and current experiences of racial discrimination in public health.
- Provide cultural competency, implicit bias, and anti-racism training to address the ways in which structural racism manifests within the healthcare field and impacts the treatment and quality of care patients receive.
- Create an official, confidential, and accessible complaint mechanism for patients who use public health departments; widely disseminate information on the complaint mechanism, including how to use it, aggregate data on complaints received, and remedies implemented.
- Develop and circulate a model curriculum on sexual health education based on best practices and national and international sexual health education standards for all schools to follow that is comprehensive, medically and scientifically accurate, and inclusive of all students.

- Create and implement methods for tracking the content of sexual health education curriculum of all Georgia schools, requiring annual reporting to the Georgia Department of Education.
- Disseminate information on HPV, the HPV vaccine, and the prevention of HPV-related cancers to parents and guardians.
- Conduct outreach to inform parents and guardians of the importance of catching up on wellness visits and adolescent vaccinations that may have been delayed or skipped due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

## To the United States Government

### *To the President*

- Adopt policies to support full Medicaid expansion under the ACA to all 50 US states.
- Establish the White House Office of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Wellbeing (OSRHW), under the Domestic Policy Council, to promote sexual and reproductive health and well-being through a human rights, reproductive justice, and racial equity framework.

### *To Congress*

- Pass legislation aimed at addressing high rates of preventable cervical cancer deaths, including racial disparities in mortality rates.
- Enact the Promoting Resources to Expand Vaccination, Education and New Treatments for HPV Cancers Act of 2021 (the PREVENT HPV Cancers Act) to increase HPV vaccination rates and prevent and treat cancers associated with HPV, including cervical cancer.
- Expand the options for states to extend Medicaid eligibility, per the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000, to provide for maintenance care and continued surveillance for women who have been successfully treated for breast or cervical cancer.
- Reinstate and appropriately fund the Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection and Control Advisory Committee.
- Support Medicaid expansion into all states as an important measure for addressing preventable gynecological cancer deaths.

- Enact the Medicaid Saves Lives Act to create a federal Medicaid-style program to expand affordable healthcare coverage to low-income individuals in the 12 states that have not expanded Medicaid.
- Fund a study and demonstration project on barriers to transportation impacting the ability of low-income women, particularly women of color, in rural areas to travel to appointments for cervical cancer screenings and follow-up care.
- Stop funding abstinence-only education grants and ensure adequate funding for scientifically and medically accurate comprehensive sexual health education programs.
- Adopt the Real Education for Healthy Youth Act, or similar legislation, to support comprehensive sexual health education and restrict funding to health education programs that are medically inaccurate or unresponsive to the needs of all students.
- The Senate should ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

*To Federal Agencies, including the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Department of Health and Human Services*

- Reject Georgia’s Section 1115 Demonstration proposal, which would institute work requirements for Medicaid eligibility.
- Recommend that colposcopy, diagnostic testing for cervical cancer and precancerous lesions, and early interventions like excisional and ablative treatments, all of which help in the prevention of cervical cancer, be included as preventive care under the ACA’s essential health benefits mandate.
- Review and adjust the current methodology for cervical cancer data analysis to ensure that it reflects the true rates of cervical cancer incidence and mortality. The review should consider whether including women with hysterectomies in the at-risk population artificially lowers reporting on racial disparities in cervical cancer rates.
- Publicize a strategic plan with clear benchmarks for how the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will operationalize its recent commitment to fund health programs that address health inequities rooted in racism. In particular, direct more allocated funding into support for community-based projects including

- the Social Determinants of Health Accelerator Plans and Social Determinants of Health Community Pilots and regularly report on outcomes of funded projects.
- Guide states to ensure National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) funds support community-based healthcare workers serving Black women.
  - Target funds allocated for the CDC’s Community Approaches to Reducing STDs project under the Division of STD Prevention’s Health Equity initiative to support programming to remove barriers to accessing the HPV vaccine for rural Black women and youth.

## To the United Nations

### *To the United Nations Committees on Human Rights and the Elimination of Racial Discrimination*

- Call upon the US to comply with its international obligations to eliminate disparate racial impacts in public health, including racial disparities in cervical cancer outcomes.
- Call upon the US to improve oversight, establish incentives, and take other necessary steps to ensure compliance with human rights obligations at the state and local levels.



# **ELIMINATING CERVICAL CANCER DEATHS THROUGH A HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK**

# CERVICAL CANCER DEATHS ARE HIGHLY PREVENTABLE AND TREATABLE

Cervical cancer is both highly preventable and treatable. When women have access to routine, affordable, and quality health care, most cervical cancer deaths can be prevented. The disease typically progresses slowly, providing time to detect and treat early changes in cervical cells that could eventually lead to cancer. When detected early, the five-year survival rate is over 90 percent.<sup>1</sup> The survival rate falls dramatically if the cancer is detected at a late stage or after it has spread.<sup>2</sup>

Almost all cases of cervical cancer are caused by a virus called human papillomavirus (HPV), which is the most common sexually transmitted infection in the United States.<sup>3</sup> Although most strains of HPV typically clear away on their own within a few years, persistent infection with certain high-risk strains of HPV can cause changes in cervical cells that can lead to cancer.<sup>4</sup>

Cervical cancer deaths can largely be prevented through four key interventions: prevention; regular Papanicolaou (Pap) tests and HPV screenings; timely follow-up after abnormal test results; and early and appropriate treatment. Most cervical cancer deaths in the US can be attributed to a failure at one or more of these points.

## 1. PREVENTION, INCLUDING ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND THE HPV VACCINE

Access to information on sexual and reproductive health can have a profound impact on rates of cervical cancer. Young people need accurate information about their bodies to make informed decisions to stay healthy and safe. Comprehensive sexual health education in schools can provide young people with lifesaving information on their reproductive and sexual health to prevent cervical cancer.<sup>5</sup> This includes information on guidelines for routine gynecological screenings, how to recognize abnormal gynecological symptoms, where to access free and low-cost confidential reproductive healthcare services, the increased risk of cervical cancer as a result of tobacco usage, and the HPV vaccine.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The five-year survival rate is 92 percent when cervical cancer is localized and has not spread beyond the organ of origin. American Cancer Society, “Cancer Facts and Figures 2018,” 2018, <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/annual-cancer-facts-and-figures/2018/cancer-facts-and-figures-2018.pdf> (accessed June 17, 2021), p. 27.

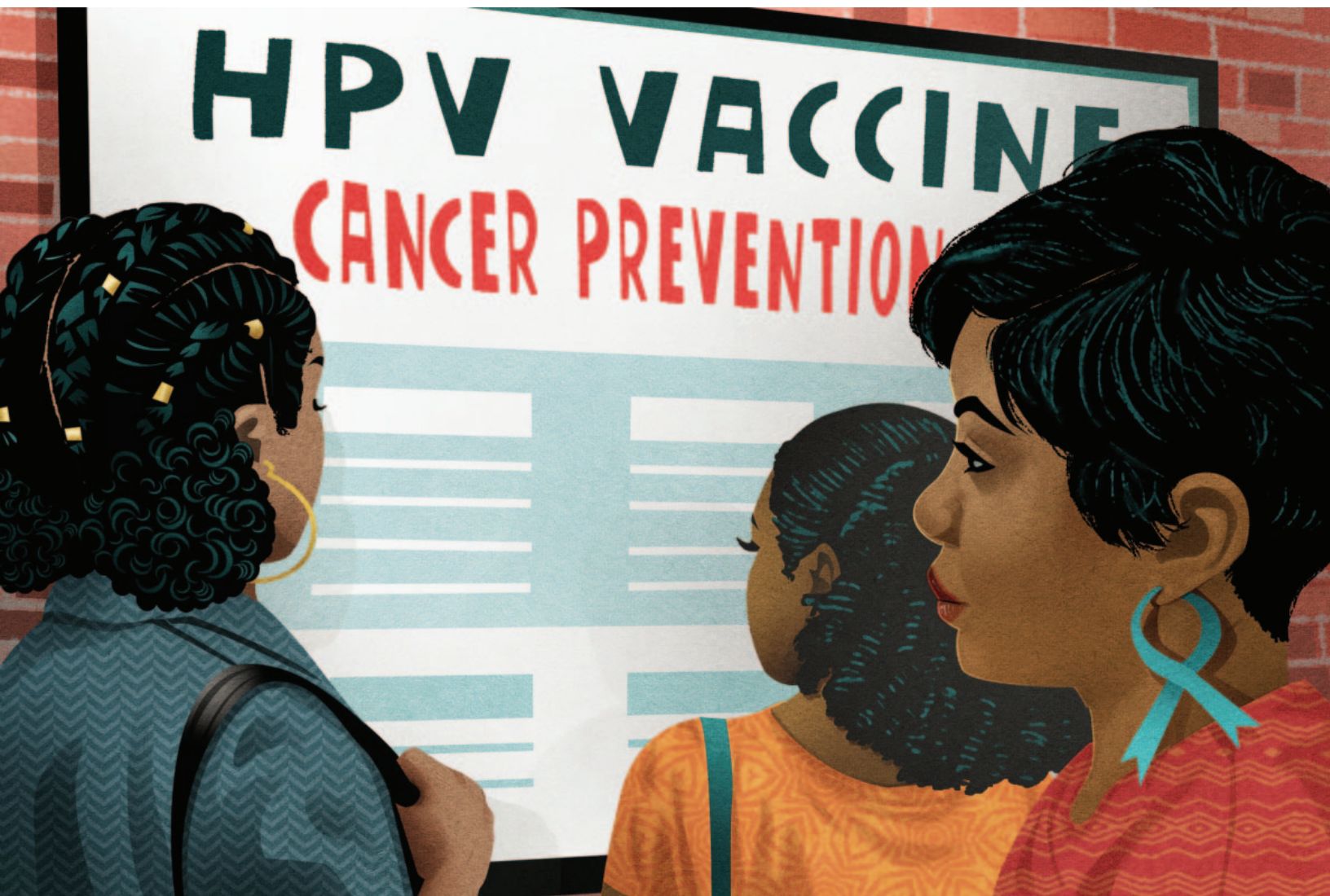
<sup>2</sup> The five-year survival rate “falls to 57 percent and 17 percent for women diagnosed with regional and distant stage disease, respectively.” Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> National Cancer Institute, “HPV and Cancer,” January 22, 2021, <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/infectious-agents/hpv-and-cancer> (accessed June 17, 2021). See also, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), “Human Papillomavirus- Genital HPV Fact Sheet,” January 19, 2021, <https://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/stdfact-hpv.htm> (accessed June 17, 2021).

<sup>4</sup> National Cancer Institute, “HPV and Cancer.”

<sup>5</sup> Human Rights Watch, “*It Wasn’t Really Safety, It Was Shame: Young People, Sexual Health Education, and HPV in Alabama*,” July 2020, <https://www.hrw.org/report/2020/07/08/it-wasnt-really-safety-it-was-shame/young-people-sexual-health-education-and-hpv>.

<sup>6</sup> “Women who smoke are about twice as likely as those who don’t smoke to get cervical cancer. Tobacco by-products have been found in the cervical mucus of women who smoke. Researchers believe that these substances damage the DNA of cervix cells and may contribute to the development of cervical cancer. Smoking also makes the immune system less effective in fighting HPV infections.” See American Cancer Society, “Risk Factors for Cervical Cancer,” January 3, 2020, <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cervical-cancer/causes-risks-prevention/risk-factors.html> (accessed August 2, 2021).



The HPV vaccine is a safe and effective cancer prevention tool.<sup>7</sup> It prevents against the majority of HPV infections that cause cervical cancer. The vaccine available in the US, Gardasil 9, offers protection against the nine strains of HPV known to cause 90 percent of cervical cancers.<sup>8</sup> The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends two doses of the vaccine for all adolescents ages 11 and 12 years, although the vaccine can be given to children as early as 9 years old.<sup>9</sup> The vaccine is most effective if received before the initiation of sexual activity and any exposure to HPV. However, it does offer protection even after a person becomes sexually active and is recommended for adults and individuals with previous HPV infection to guard against new infections.<sup>10</sup> The Food

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<sup>7</sup> CDC, “Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine,” September 9, 2020, <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/vaccines/hpv-vaccine.html> (accessed July 29, 2021).

<sup>8</sup> American Cancer Society, “HPV Vaccines,” July 21, 2020, <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/infectious-agents/hpv/hpv-vaccines.html> (accessed July 29, 2021).

<sup>9</sup> CDC, “Immunization Schedules: Table 1. Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for ages 18 years or younger, United States, 2019,” February 12, 2021, <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/child-adolescent.html#adolescent> (accessed June 17, 2021).

<sup>10</sup> CDC, Advisory Committee on Immunizations Practices (ACIP), “Evidence to Recommendations for HPV Vaccination of Adults, Ages 27 through 45 years,” August 16, 2019, <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/recs/grade/HPV-adults-etr.html> (accessed June 17, 2021).

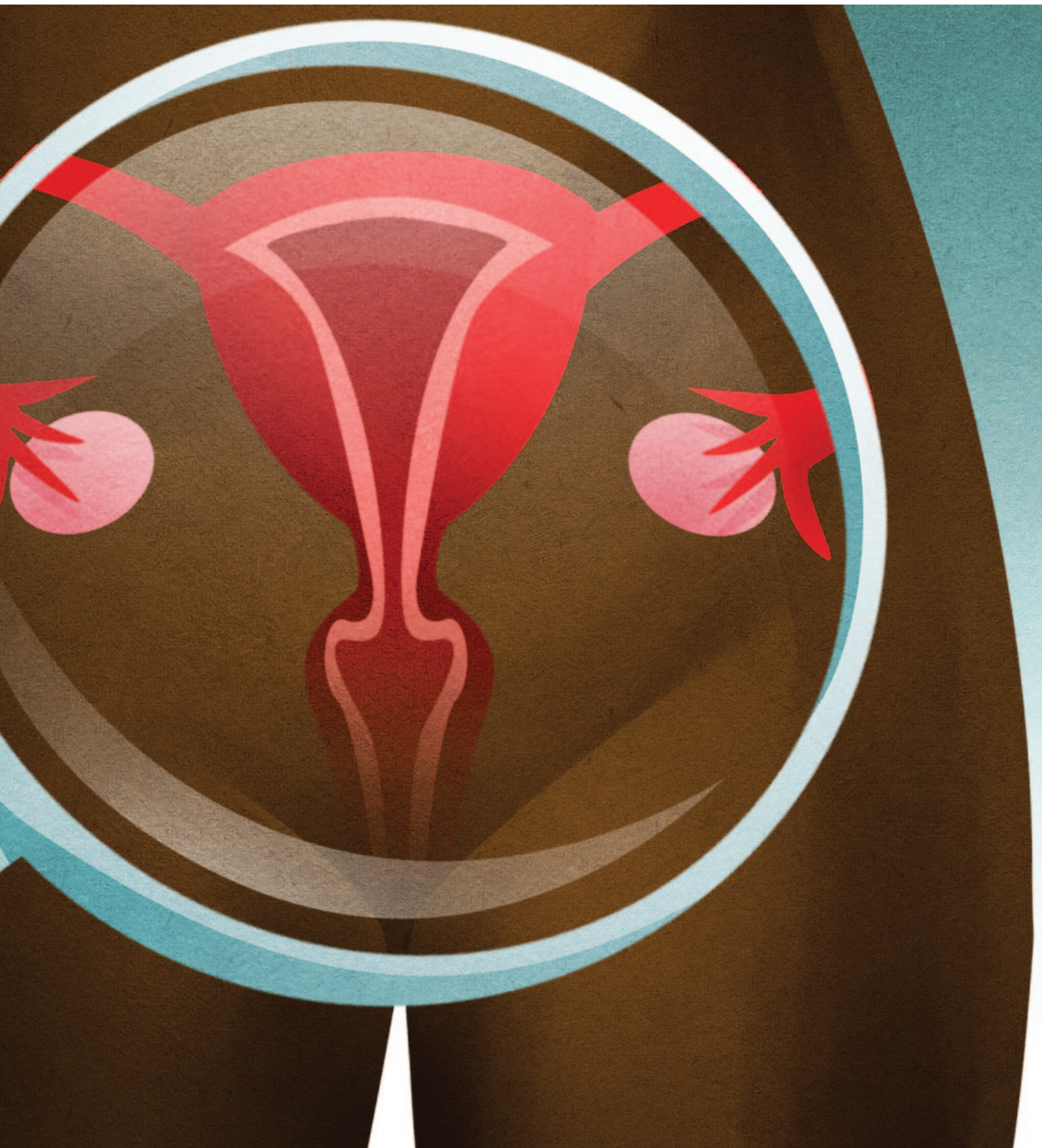


and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved Gardasil 9 for adults up to age 45.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), “FDA Approves Expanded Use of Gardasil 9 to Include Individuals 27 Through 45 Years Old,” October 5, 2018, <https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm622715.htm> (accessed June 17, 2021).





## 2. REGULAR PAP TESTS AND HPV SCREENINGS

Cervical cancer can usually be prevented with routine screenings that can help detect abnormal changes in cervical cells at an early and treatable stage. Since it typically takes several years for abnormal cervical cells to develop into cancer, routine screenings can detect abnormal and precancerous changes before they become cancer.<sup>12</sup> Pap tests detect if abnormal cells are present on the cervix and HPV tests determine the presence of high-risk HPV strains.<sup>13</sup> While exact screening recommendations depend on age and medical history, regular screening should begin at age 21 and continue until 65.<sup>14</sup> After 65, cervical cancer screenings are generally not recommended for patients who have been regularly screened in the last 10 years with no abnormal test results, although they still may be recommended for some women who are high risk.<sup>15</sup> A medical provider will be able to advise an individual on what screening tests are best for them.

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<sup>12</sup> American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology (ACOG), “Cervical Cancer Screening,” May 2021, <https://www.acog.org/Patients/FAQs/Cervical-Cancer-Screening> (accessed June 17, 2021).

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> ACOG, “Updated Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines,” April 2021, <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/practice-advisory/articles/2021/04/updated-cervical-cancer-screening-guidelines> (accessed June 17, 2021).

<sup>15</sup> “The only way to know it is safe to stop being tested after age 65 is if you have had several tests in a row that didn’t find cancer within the previous 10 years, including at least one in the previous five years: For the Pap test alone, you should have three normal tests in a row; For the Pap-HPV co-test, you should have two normal tests in a row.” CDC, “Some Older Women Are Not Getting Recommended Cervical Cancer Screenings,” July 27, 2020, <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dcpc/research/articles/older-women-cervical-cancer-screenings.htm> (accessed June 17, 2021).





### 3. TIMELY FOLLOW-UP AFTER ABNORMAL TEST RESULTS

If screening test results are abnormal, timely follow-up with a medical provider is necessary. Depending on the results, further testing and treatment options differ with some individuals requiring only monitoring and repeated testing. Others may need a colposcopy, a procedure that examines the cervix more closely with a microscope to identify the areas that may have abnormal changes. If an abnormal area of tissue is detected during the procedure, a medical provider will typically perform a biopsy to remove cells or tissues from areas of concern.<sup>16</sup> These biopsies are then sent to a lab for further evaluation. Based on the findings, a medical provider and individual will discuss next steps in screening or treatment.



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<sup>16</sup> ACOG, “Colposcopy,” May 2021, <https://www.acog.org/womens-health/faqs/colposcopy> (accessed June 17, 2021).



## 4. EARLY AND APPROPRIATE TREATMENT

There are several procedures to treat and remove precancerous cervical lesions found during screenings and diagnostic testing: *conization*, often called a cone biopsy, which removes a cone-shaped piece of tissue from the cervix, including abnormal tissue; *loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP)*, which uses an electrical wire loop to remove abnormal tissue; *laser ablation*, which destroys abnormal tissue using a laser beam; and *cryotherapy*, a procedure that freezes and destroys abnormal cells.<sup>17</sup> Before any procedure is performed, a medical provider should thoroughly explain all treatment options, take time to answer questions, and discuss any foreseeable health risks with patients.

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<sup>17</sup> American Cancer Society, “Cancer Facts and Figures 2021,” 2021, <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/annual-cancer-facts-and-figures/2021/cancer-facts-and-figures-2021.pdf> (accessed June 17, 2021), p. 28.

# CERVICAL CANCER DEATHS ARE A HUMAN RIGHTS FAILURE

Cervical cancer thrives in the United States in a context of structural racism, discrimination, poverty, and inequality. Almost no one should die from the disease, but some groups—those that are historically marginalized and neglected—do more often than others.

There are marked disparities in rates of cervical cancer deaths in the US, reflecting exclusion from the healthcare system and unequal access to the interventions and services necessary to prevent and treat the disease, particularly in its early and treatable stages. Medical advances in diagnostic testing and treatment options have led to sharp declines in cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates over the past few decades, yet the National Cancer Institute estimated that 4,290 women would die of cervical cancer in the US in 2021.<sup>18</sup> For women of color, women living in poverty, women without health insurance or regular access to health care, and those who fall into more than one of these categories, cervical cancer is more likely to be a death sentence.

Racial disparities in cervical cancer mortality rates are glaring, and Black women die of cervical cancer at a disproportionately high rate in the US.<sup>19</sup> Women are less likely to be screened as they get older and death rates are especially high for older Black women.<sup>20</sup> Black women have a higher risk of late-stage diagnosis and they are more likely to die from the disease than any other racial or ethnic group in the country.<sup>21</sup> They are almost twice as likely to die from cervical cancer as white women in the US, and the disparity is even greater when national data is corrected to exclude women who have had hysterectomies.<sup>22</sup> Research has found that while controlling for socioeconomic status reduces the higher cervical cancer mortality risk Black women face, it does not erase it entirely.<sup>23</sup> Even among women with similar stages of the disease, Black women are less likely to receive adequate treatment and research has found that later-stage diagnosis and treatment differences contribute to the lower relative survival and higher mortality rates for Black women.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> National Cancer Institute, “Cervical Cancer Treatment (PDQ)—Health Professional Version,” January 22, 2021, <https://www.cancer.gov/types/cervical/hp/cervical-treatment-pdq> (accessed June 17, 2021).

<sup>19</sup> American Cancer Society, “Cancer Facts and Figures for African Americans, 2019-2021,” 2019, <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/cancer-facts-and-figures-for-african-americans/cancer-facts-and-figures-for-african-americans-2019-2021.pdf> (accessed June 17, 2021), p. 3

<sup>20</sup> CDC, “Some Older Women Are Not Getting Recommended Cervical Cancer Screenings”; Mary White et al., “Cervical Cancer Screening and Incidence by Age: Unmet Needs Near and After the Stopping Age for Screening,” *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, vol. 53 (2017), doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2017.02.024; Anna Beavis et al. “Hysterectomy-Corrected Cervical Cancer Mortality Rates Reveal a Larger Racial Disparity in the United States,” *Cancer*, vol. 123, no. 6 (May 15, 2017), pp. 1044-1050, doi:10.1002/cncr.30507.

<sup>21</sup> American Cancer Society, “Cancer Facts and Figures for African Americans, 2019-2021,” p. 19; CDC, “United States Cancer Statistics: Data Visualizations-Cancer Statistics at a Glance 2018,” undated, <https://gis.cdc.gov/Cancer/USCS/#/AtAGlance/> (accessed July 29, 2021).

<sup>22</sup> American Cancer Society, “Cancer Facts and Figures for African Americans, 2019-2021,” p. 9. See also, Beavis et al., “Hysterectomy-Corrected Cervical Cancer Mortality Rates Reveal a Larger Racial Disparity in the United States.,” *Cancer*.

<sup>23</sup> Candace Sheppard et al., “Assessment of Mediators of Racial Disparities in Cervical Cancer Survival in the United States,” *International Journal on Cancer*, vol. 138, no. 11 (2016), pp. 2622-30, doi:10.1002/ijc.29996.



## Methodology

This report is based on research conducted jointly by the Southern Rural Black Women’s Initiative for Economic and Social Justice (SRBWI) and Human Rights Watch in November and December 2020 and January through August 2021.<sup>1</sup> Nine community-based researchers conducted most of the qualitative interviews for this report. Two Human Rights Watch researchers and two SRBWI participatory research consultants developed the research design, facilitated researcher training, and conducted additional interviews and research analysis throughout the duration of the project.

This report is based on individual interviews conducted with Black women in Georgia between November 2020 and February 2021 and follow-up interviews that took place between June and August 2021. Interviews were concentrated in three counties in southwest Georgia—Baker, Coffee, and Wilcox—with additional interviews with women in surrounding Clay, Crisp, Dougherty, Randolph, Mitchell, and Telfair counties. One interviewee currently living in Fulton County shared her experiences growing up in Wilcox County.

Research was conducted in the southwest region of the state to document the specific barriers that Black women living in predominantly rural communities in Georgia face in accessing reproductive healthcare services and information. Specifically, Baker, Coffee, and Wilcox counties were chosen because SRBWI has Human Rights Commissions in those counties headed by human rights commissioners who are actively engaged in local and regional advocacy and community-based initiatives.

Individual interviews were conducted with 148 people, mostly Black women between the ages of 18 and 82. As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, all interviews were conducted virtually via Zoom or by phone. Almost all interviews with women were conducted by the nine community-based researchers who were recruited, onboarded, and trained starting in September 2020 by SRBWI and Human Rights Watch. SRBWI and Human Rights Watch staff assisted with follow-up interviews with a few women.

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<sup>1</sup> In line with each organization’s style guidelines, this report uses “SRBWI” in reference to the Southern Rural Black Women’s Initiative for Economic and Social Justice and “Human Rights Watch” throughout the report.

During an initial nine-day training in October 2020, facilitated by SRBWI participatory research consultants and Human Rights Watch researchers, community-based researchers engaged in in-depth training to conduct ethical research to protect the safety and confidentiality of interviewees. SRBWI and Human Rights Watch provided ongoing project supervision and research support through one-on-one check-ins with individual researchers as well as bimonthly group trainings.

Interviews focused on women’s experiences obtaining cervical cancer-related care. The interviews often touched more broadly on the reproductive healthcare needs and experiences of Black women living in rural Georgia who are more likely to live in poverty and be uninsured. Four interviewees reported a personal experience with cervical cancer. Additionally, 27 of the women interviewed had received hysterectomies due to a gynecological problem.

SRBWI and Human Rights Watch also consulted with or interviewed a total of 46 academics, medical providers, public health officials, and members of nongovernmental health and reproductive rights and justice groups in Georgia, including 21 medical providers, public health officials, and experts about their experiences with cervical cancer-related prevention and care.

SRBWI and Human Rights Watch conducted significant background research and quantitative data analysis of secondary sources for this report, including data compiled through publicly available sources and aggregate data about cervical cancer statistics provided by the Georgia Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (BCCP). Any known limitations on data reliability are noted and all documents relied upon are referenced or on file with Human Rights Watch.

Prior to the start of the project, three external advisors, including a community member from southwest Georgia, provided an independent research design review. They reviewed project design and research materials—including informed consent protocols—and provided feedback, which SRBWI and Human Rights Watch worked to incorporate into final materials and design, to ensure that all appropriate steps had been taken to protect the rights of all participants involved in the research project.

All interviewees were informed of the purpose of the interview, its voluntary nature, and the ways that their information would be collected and used. They were also told that they could end the interview at any time or decline to answer any questions without negative consequences. All interviewees provided verbal informed consent to participate in the research.

Community-based researchers adhered to specific protocols to ensure that the women they interviewed provided full informed consent to participate in the research. Prior to the start of interviews, women interviewed by community-based researchers received written informed consent to participate in an interview, either through an electronic or hard copy. They were informed of the purpose of the interview; its voluntary nature; the ways that information would be collected, securely stored, and used; any foreseeable risks associated with participating in the interview; and the contact information for project leads from SRBWI and Human Rights Watch. At the start of each interview, community-based researchers reviewed these protocols and received verbal informed consent from each participant. Interviewees were also provided with the option to request that their name remain confidential, and in such cases, we have used a pseudonym in this report. Complete information on informed consent was also publicly available on Human Rights Watch's website for interviewees to reference at any time.

Community-based researchers received compensation for their time participating in the project, including for each interview they completed. In keeping with Human Rights Watch's general practice, interviewees did not receive compensation for participating in the research. Interviews lasted anywhere from 25 minutes to over an hour.

All interviews were conducted in English. Community-based researchers identified interviewees primarily through their established connections within their communities. However, outreach strategies, including the use of social media and flyers, were also used to ensure diverse representation of women beyond their known networks.

## **A Note on Terminology**

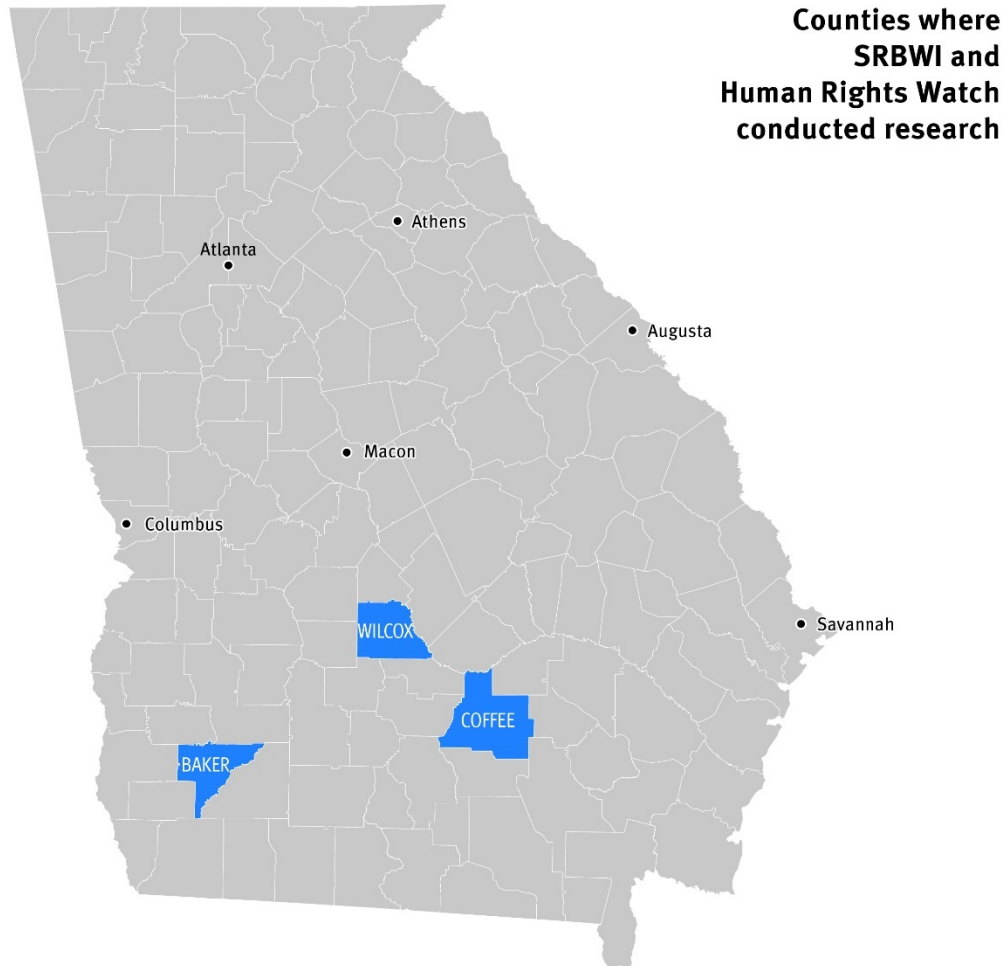
This report uses the term “woman” in reference to those who are at risk of cervical cancer because the individuals interviewed identified themselves as such. Cervical cancer can impact anyone with a cervix. Even after the removal of a cervix, people may still be at risk

of cervical cancer if they had a history of high-grade precancerous lesions or cervical cancer prior to surgery. Human Rights Watch recognizes that cervical cancer also affects people who do not identify as women, including some gender non-conforming people and some men of trans experience. People who are at risk of cervical cancer who do not identify as women face unique challenges in accessing necessary reproductive health care, including cervical cancer care. This report is limited insofar as it does not reflect those unique challenges.

Throughout the report, we use “people of color” when describing individuals and communities who may identify as Black or African American; Hispanic, Latina, or Latinx of any race; Asian or Pacific Islander; North African or Middle Eastern; Indigenous; or multiracial. We use the terminology “Black” in reference to individuals of African descent or those who identify as such. When quoting interviewees or other sources directly, we have not changed the use of “African American.”

The report periodically refers to distances to services in terms of “minutes away.” This reflects an approximation of time provided by interviewees regarding how long a patient would expect to travel by car to reach a facility providing care.

## Counties in the Report



### Baker County

Baker County is in Georgia’s “Black Belt,” a stretch of rural counties historically defined by rich black soil, with a population of about 3,000 people.<sup>2</sup> Around 44 percent of Baker

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<sup>2</sup> Georgia Department of Community Health, State Office of Rural Health, Maps of Georgia, “Georgia Rural Counties Map,” October 2017, <https://dch.georgia.gov/divisionsoffices/state-office-rural-health/sorh-maps-georgia> (accessed January 6, 2022); US Census Bureau, “County Population Totals, 2010-2019: Georgia,” June 22, 2020, [https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-counties-total.html#par\\_textimage\\_739801612](https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-counties-total.html#par_textimage_739801612) (accessed January 6, 2022).

County is Black and 25 percent of residents live in poverty.<sup>3</sup> Approximately 18 percent of residents under 65 are uninsured.<sup>4</sup> Baker County is a medically underserved area and a “low-income population health professional shortage area” (HPSA) for primary care, meaning there is a shortage of primary medical providers for low-income people within the county.<sup>5</sup> The county is 100 percent underserved for access to broadband<sup>6</sup> and many people in the county struggle with reliable internet access. Baker County is serviced by a 13-county regionwide demand-responsive transit system, yet the county is designated as a health transportation shortage area where barriers to transportation significantly affect access to health care.<sup>7</sup>

## Coffee County

Coffee County is a rural county in Georgia with a population of about 43,000.<sup>8</sup> Approximately 29 percent of residents in the county are Black and 20 percent of county residents live in poverty.<sup>9</sup> Around 21 percent of people under 65 in Coffee County lack

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<sup>3</sup> US Census Bureau, “QuickFacts- Baker County, Georgia; United States,” undated, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/bakercountygeorgia,US/PSTo45219> (accessed January 6, 2022). The 2021 federal poverty level is \$12,880 for individuals. See US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, “2021 Poverty Guidelines,” undated, <https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines/prior-hhs-poverty-guidelines-federal-register-references/2021-poverty-guidelines> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>4</sup> US Census Bureau, “QuickFacts- Baker County, Georgia; United States.”

<sup>5</sup> “Medically Underserved Areas/Populations are areas or populations designated by the US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty or a high elderly population. Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are designated by HRSA as having shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be geographic (a county or service area), population (e.g. low income or Medicaid eligible) or facilities (e.g. federally qualified health center or other state or federal prisons).” See HRSA, “MUA Find,” undated, <https://data.hrsa.gov/tools/shortage-area/mua-find> (accessed January 6, 2022); HRSA, “HPSA Find,” undated, <https://data.hrsa.gov/tools/shortage-area/hpsa-find> (accessed January 6, 2022). See also, HRSA, “What is a Shortage Designation?” February 2021, <https://bhw.hrsa.gov/workforce-shortage-areas/shortage-designation> (accessed January 6, 2022). The HRSA defines a population HPSA as “a shortage of providers for a specific group of people within a defined geographic area (e.g., low-income, migrant farm workers).”

<sup>6</sup> “Statistics are based on a fixed, terrestrial broadband definition of 25 Mbps down and 3 Mbps up, and where the broadband service is available to more than 80% of locations in a census block. Census blocks that did not meet this definition are delineated as ‘Unserved.’” Georgia Department of Community Affairs, “Georgia Broadband Program- 2021 Georgia Broadband Availability Map,” 2020, <https://broadband.georgia.gov/2021-georgia-broadband-availability-map> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>7</sup> Southwest Georgia Regional Commission, “Regional Transit Overview,” undated, <http://www.swgrc.org/regional-transit/regional-transit-overview/> (accessed January 6, 2022); Georgians for a Healthy Future (GHF), “Health Transportation Shortages: A Barrier to Health Care for Georgians,” February 2021, [https://healthyfuturega.org/ghf\\_resource/health-transportation-shortages-a-barrier-to-health-care-for-georgians/](https://healthyfuturega.org/ghf_resource/health-transportation-shortages-a-barrier-to-health-care-for-georgians/) (accessed January 6, 2022), p. 14.

<sup>8</sup> Georgia Department of Community Health, State Office of Rural Health, Maps of Georgia, “Georgia Rural Counties Map”; US Census Bureau, “County Population Totals, 2010-2019: Georgia.”

<sup>9</sup> US Census Bureau, “QuickFacts- Coffee County, Georgia; United States,” undated, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/coffeecountygeorgia,US/PSTo45219> (accessed January 6, 2022).

health insurance.<sup>10</sup> Like Baker County, it is also designated as medically underserved and a low-income population HPSA for primary care.<sup>11</sup> Eighteen percent of the county is underserved for access to broadband.<sup>12</sup> Coffee County also operates a 14-county regionwide demand-responsive transit system but is also considered a health transportation shortage area.<sup>13</sup> Out of the three counties where the research focused, it is the only county that has a hospital and practicing obstetrician gynecologists. Due to civil rights litigation by the Coffee County Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in the late 1970s and again in the 1990s,<sup>14</sup> the city of Douglas was redistricted, allowing city residents to elect more Black officials, including the city's first Black mayor, Tony Paulk, in 2008.

## Wilcox County

Wilcox County is a rural county with a population of about 8,600.<sup>15</sup> Approximately 35 percent of residents in Wilcox County are Black and 29 percent of all county residents are living in poverty.<sup>16</sup> Around 16 percent of county residents under 65 are uninsured.<sup>17</sup> Wilcox County is also a medically underserved area and a high needs geographic HPSA for primary care, meaning there is a shortage of primary care providers for everyone living within the county.<sup>18</sup> Fifty-two percent of Wilcox County is underserved for broadband access.<sup>19</sup> The Baxley Office of the Heart of Georgia-Altamaha Regional Commission manages a demand-responsive transit system in Wilcox County; however, services are generally only available

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> HRSA, Medically Underserved Areas, "MUA Find"; HRSA, Health Professional Shortage Areas, "HPSA Find."

<sup>12</sup> Georgia Department of Community Affairs, "Georgia Broadband Program- 2021 Georgia Broadband Availability Map."

<sup>13</sup> Southern Georgia Regional Commission, "Public Transit Services," undated, <https://www.sgrc.us/public-transit-services.html> (accessed January 6, 2022); Georgians for a Healthy Future (GHF), "Health Transportation Shortages: A Barrier to Health Care for Georgians."

<sup>14</sup> See NAACP Branch of Coffee County v. Moore, Civ. No. 577-25 (S.D. Ga.) and 6 Presley v. Coffee County Board of Commissioners, Civ. No. 592-124 (S.D. Ga.). According to the ACLU, the NAACP v. Moore, was consolidated with the Presley case on October 28, 1992. ACLU, "Vote: The Case for Extending and Amending the Voting Rights Act," March 2006, <https://www.aclu.org/other/case-extending-and-amending-voting-rights-act> (accessed December 21, 2021), p. 267.

<sup>15</sup> Georgia Department of Community Health, State Office of Rural Health, Maps of Georgia, "Georgia Rural Counties Map;" US Census Bureau, County Population Totals, 2010-2019: Georgia."

<sup>16</sup> US Census Bureau, "QuickFacts- Wilcox County, Georgia; United States," undated, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/wilcoxcountygeorgia,coffeecountygeorgia,US/PSTo45219> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> HRSA "MUA Find.;" HRSA, "HPSA Find." See also, HRSA, "What is a Shortage Designation?" A geographic HPSA has a "shortage of providers for an entire group of people within a defined geographic area."

<sup>19</sup> Georgia Department of Community Affairs, "Georgia Broadband Program- 2021 Georgia Broadband Availability Map."

for individuals who are clients of the Division of Aging or the Department of Behavioral Health and Disability.<sup>20</sup> The county is also designated as a health transportation shortage area.<sup>21</sup> Two lawsuits filed in the 1980s, one against the city of Rochelle and the other against the county, challenged the at-large voting system and led to redistricting reforms in both the city and county systems.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Human Rights Watch phone call with Heart of Georgia-Altamaha Regional Commission official (name withheld), August 9, 2021.

<sup>21</sup> Georgians for a Healthy Future (GHF), “Health Transportation Shortages: A Barrier to Health Care for Georgians,” p. 16.

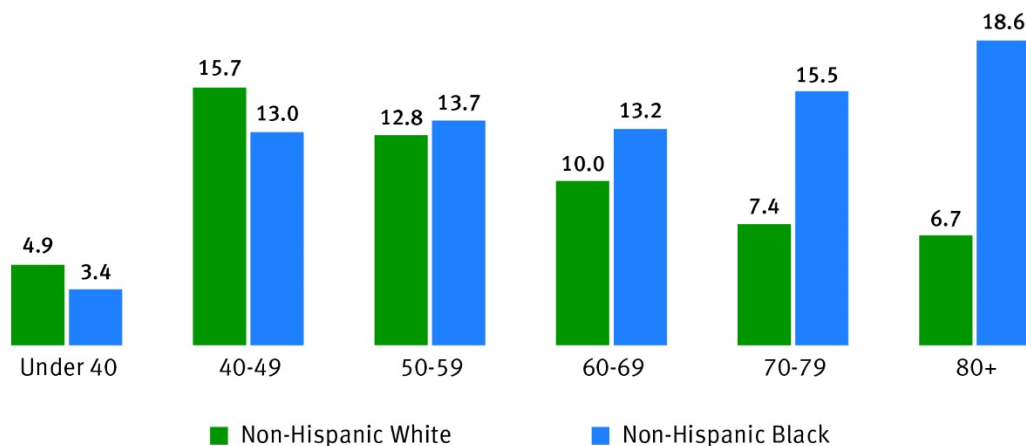
<sup>22</sup> See *Dantley v. Sutton*, Civ. No. 84-165-ALB-AMER (M.D. Ga.); *Teague v. Wilcox*, No. CV-87-80-ALB-AMER (M.D. Ga.).



## I. Black Women in Georgia Die from Cervical Cancer at Disproportionate Rates

Cervical cancer is a disease that almost no one should die from, yet every year, Black women in Georgia—and across the United States—die from it at disproportionately high rates. Although mortality rates in Georgia have declined by around 1.4 percent each year since 1990, the American Cancer Society (ACS) estimated that 140 women in Georgia would die from cervical cancer in 2021.<sup>23</sup>

### Incidence Rates of Cervical Cancer in Georgia 2014–2018, per 100,000

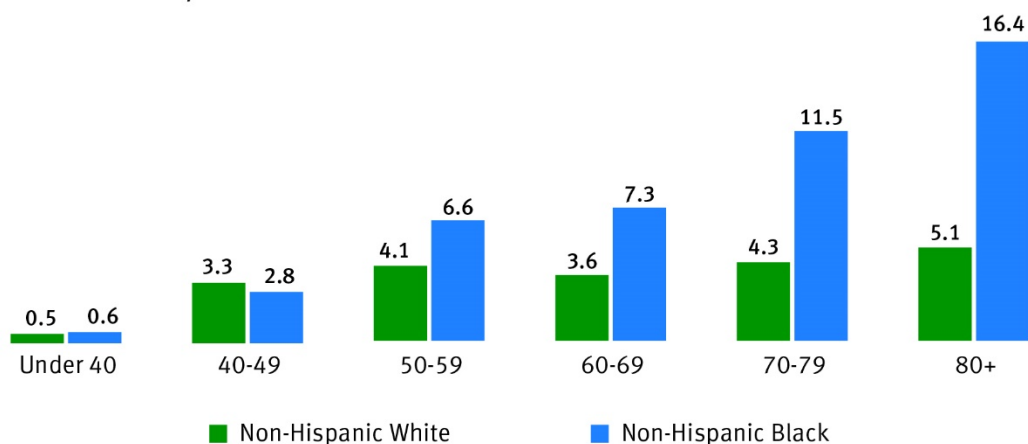


Source: Georgia Cancer Registry 2014-2018, data provided to Human Rights Watch by the Georgia Breast and Cervical Cancer Program

<sup>23</sup> Georgia Department of Public Health, “Georgia Cancer Data Report 2016,” December 2016, <https://dph.georgia.gov/cancer-reports> (accessed January 6, 2022); American Cancer Society (ACS), “Estimated Deaths in 2021- Georgia,” 2021, <https://cancerstatisticscenter.cancer.org/#!/state/Georgia> (accessed January 6, 2022).

## Mortality Rates of Cervical Cancer in Georgia

2014–2018, per 100,000



Source: Georgia Vital Statistics 2014-2018, data provided to Human Rights Watch by the Georgia Breast and Cervical Cancer Program

From 2014 to 2018, Black women in Georgia had higher cervical cancer mortality rates in comparison to white women.<sup>24</sup> Although overall incidence rates for white women were 1 percent higher than Black women, Black women were almost one and a half times as likely to die of cervical cancer.<sup>25</sup> These disparities increase at alarming rates as women age, and Black women over the age of 70 are almost three times as likely to die of cervical cancer in comparison to white women in the same age group.<sup>26</sup>

Incidence rates and mortality rates are higher in areas further from metropolitan centers.<sup>27</sup> For all women, cervical cancer mortality is 50 percent higher in smaller urban areas than in major metropolitan centers.<sup>28</sup> Racial disparities are especially glaring in rural areas where

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<sup>24</sup> Georgia Department of Public Health, Cancer Reports, “Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates for the State of Georgia, 2014-2018,” <https://dph.georgia.gov/cancer-reports> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Georgia Cancer Registry, 2014-2018, data provided by the Georgia Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (BCCP) to Human Rights Watch on July 1, 2021, on file with Human Rights Watch; Georgia Vital Statistics 2014-2018, data provided by the BCCP to Human Rights Watch on July 1 and August 18, 2021, on file with Human Rights Watch.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Georgia Vital Statistics 2014-2018, data on file with Human Rights Watch.

Black women face a cervical cancer incidence rate that is almost 50 percent higher than white women.<sup>29</sup>

Compared to white Georgian women, Black Georgian women are more likely to have never been screened for cervical cancer: from 2014 to 2018, 7.7 percent of Black women between the ages of 21 to 65 had never received a cervical cancer screening compared to 4.9 percent of white women.<sup>30</sup> Black women are also more likely to be diagnosed with cervical cancer at a later stage and have lower five-year survival rates.<sup>31</sup>

Disparities in cervical cancer are consistent with overall health disparities impacting Black people in Georgia as a result of structural racism, discrimination, and exclusion from the healthcare system. Black Georgians are more likely to live in poverty, less likely to have health insurance or adequate access to health care, and face higher rates of chronic health conditions and poor health outcomes.<sup>32</sup>

### **Inadequate Screenings Contribute to Higher Mortality Rates for Older Women**

Cervical cancer screenings are generally not recommended after age 65 for patients who have been regularly screened in the previous 10 years with normal test results.<sup>33</sup> However, research has found that many women are not receiving adequate screenings as they approach 65 and about 20 percent of cervical cancer cases are diagnosed in women over age 65.<sup>34</sup> As they get older, women are less likely to have received a

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<sup>29</sup> Georgia Cancer Registry, 2014-2018, data on file with Human Rights Watch.

<sup>30</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2018, data provided by the BCCP to Human Rights Watch on July 1, 2021, on file with Human Rights Watch.

<sup>31</sup> Black women made up 43.9 percent of cervical cancer cases diagnosed at a late stage between 2014-2018 in Georgia in comparison to 40.7 percent of white women. Georgia Cancer Registry 2014-2018, data on file with Human Rights Watch; The five-year survival rate after cervical cancer diagnosis at all stages for Black women in Georgia is 57 percent compared with 65 percent for white women. National Cancer Institute (NCI), Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (SEER), 2011-2017, data provided by the BCCP to Human Rights Watch on July 1, 2021, on file with Human Rights Watch.

<sup>32</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF), “State Health Facts- Georgia: Disparities,” undated, <https://www.kff.org/state-category/disparities/?state=GA> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>33</sup> American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology (ACOG), “Updated Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines,” April 2021, <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/practice-advisory/articles/2021/04/updated-cervical-cancer-screening-guidelines> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>34</sup> CDC, “Some Older Women Are Not Getting Recommended Cervical Cancer Screenings,” July 27, 2020, <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dcpc/research/articles/older-women-cervical-cancer-screenings.htm> (accessed January 6, 2022); Mary White et al., “Cervical Cancer Screening and Incidence by Age: Unmet Needs Near and After the Stopping Age

cervical cancer test in the previous five years.<sup>35</sup> Inadequate screenings, disproportionately impacting marginalized women who lack access to regular and affordable preventive health care, can contribute to cervical cancer incidence rates that increase with age in the US.<sup>36</sup> Incidence and mortality rates are especially high for older Black women.<sup>37</sup>

Many women associate cervical cancer screenings with childbearing, a misconception that Dr. L. Joy Baker, an obstetrician gynecologist in LaGrange, Georgia, is familiar with. “I have a lot of patients who have this misconception that once I'm done with childbearing, I can stop getting my Pap tests,” she said. “They associate childbearing with coming to the gynecologist’s office...They don't necessarily consider that they need to continue gynecology appointments once they're done bearing children.”<sup>38</sup> Greater access to information on sexual and reproductive health can help address misconceptions and misunderstandings around cervical cancer screenings that contribute to preventable cervical cancer deaths for older women.

Current guidelines, which generally recommend stopping cervical cancer screenings at age 65 for women who have been adequately screened, may be missing opportunities to prevent cervical cancer incidences and deaths in older women.<sup>39</sup> At the same time, these guidelines may also contribute to poor cervical cancer outcomes that disproportionately affect older Black women who face an increased risk from the disease.<sup>40</sup>

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for Screening,” *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, vol. 53 (2017), doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2017.02.024; Sarah Dilley et al., “It's Time to Re-evaluate Cervical Cancer Screening After Age 65,” *Gynecologic Oncology*, vol. 162, no. 1 (July 2021), doi:10.1016/j.ygyno.2021.04.027.

<sup>35</sup> White et al., “Cervical Cancer Screening and Incidence by Age: Unmet Needs Near and After the Stopping Age for Screening,” *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*.

<sup>36</sup> Dilley et al., “It's Time to Re-evaluate Cervical Cancer Screening After Age 65,” *Gynecologic Oncology*. See also, Lindsay Sabik et al., “State Medicaid Expansion Decisions and Disparities in Women's Cancer Screening,” *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, vol. 48, no. 1 (2015), pp. 98-103, doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2014.08.015.

<sup>37</sup> White et al., “Cervical Cancer Screening and Incidence by Age: Unmet Needs Near and After the Stopping Age for Screening,” *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*; Anna Beavis et al., “Hysterectomy-Corrected Cervical Cancer Mortality Rates Reveal a Larger Racial Disparity in the United States,” *Cancer*, vol. 123, no. 6 (May 15, 2017), pp. 1044-1050, doi:10.1002/cncr.30507.

<sup>38</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. L. Joy Baker, obstetrician gynecologist, May 27, 2021.

<sup>39</sup> Dilley et al., “It's Time to Re-evaluate Cervical Cancer Screening After Age 65,” *Gynecologic Oncology*.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

## II. Inadequate Access to Reproductive Health Care Limits Cervical Cancer Care in Georgia

I think what would help would be [...] access. Access to the care that they need, meaning clinics, open... Even more doctors. Availability of doctors and healthcare professionals. ... We need access right there in Baker County, because a lot of the times, there is not.

—Veronica C. (pseudonym), 71, Baker County, Georgia, February 7, 2021

Cervical cancer develops over several years, providing ample time to detect and treat early abnormal changes in cervical cells that could eventually lead to cancer.<sup>41</sup> With access to routine gynecological care, including screenings, most cases of the disease can be prevented. Yet the state of Georgia’s failure to ensure comprehensive access to reproductive health care has left marginalized and low-income women struggling to obtain the lifesaving services and care they need to prevent and treat cervical cancer.

### Georgia Fails to Ensure Consistent and Affordable Coverage for Cervical Cancer Care

Health insurance status plays a pivotal role in the prevention and early detection of cervical cancer, which requires routine contact with the healthcare system throughout the course of a woman’s lifetime. Yet Georgia lacks a comprehensive approach to guaranteeing access to health care, instead relying on a patchwork of multiple, publicly funded programs to extend healthcare coverage to low-income women in the state, including for gynecological care. Women who are uninsured have lower cervical cancer screening rates, a higher risk of late-stage diagnosis, and lower rates of cervical cancer survival in the US.<sup>42</sup> Without access to consistent and affordable reproductive healthcare

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<sup>41</sup> ACOG, “Cervical Cancer,” April 2021, <https://www.acog.org/womens-health/faqs/cervical-cancer> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>42</sup> Thomas Churilla et al., “Disparities in the management and outcome of cervical cancer in the United States according to health insurance status,” *Gynecologic Oncology*, vol. 141, no. 3 (2016), pp. 516-523; Sabik et al., “State Medicaid Expansion Decisions and Disparities in Women’s Cancer Screening,” *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*.

services, low-income and uninsured women are left navigating gaps in coverage and financial barriers to cervical cancer care.

### *Georgia Has Not Expanded Medicaid to Increase Healthcare Coverage for Low-Income Georgians*

Georgia's government could have extended affordable healthcare coverage to more low-income adults by expanding Medicaid eligibility through a funding match opportunity created by the Affordable Care Act (ACA), but at time of writing, it was 1 of 12 states that had not done so.<sup>43</sup> Instead, the state is currently awaiting re-approval of a waiver plan that would partially expand Medicaid coverage while also imposing work requirements on newly eligible adults.<sup>44</sup>

States have had the option to expand Medicaid coverage with federal funding support since the 2010 passage of the ACA. Each year Georgia does not do so, the state loses out on \$3 billion dollars of federal funding for healthcare coverage.<sup>45</sup> At the same time, approximately 255,000 Georgians are uninsured with no affordable option for health insurance.<sup>46</sup> Full expansion of Medicaid in Georgia would extend coverage to people making up to \$17,774 per year, closing the coverage gap and providing affordable health insurance to approximately 470,000 low-income Georgians.<sup>47</sup>

This has contributed to high rates of uninsured Georgians, with disproportionate impacts on people of color. An able-bodied adult who is not a caregiver or pregnant is not eligible for full Medicaid coverage in Georgia, no matter how poor the individual is. As of 2018, approximately 14 percent of the population in Georgia was uninsured—the third highest

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<sup>43</sup> KFF, "Status of State Medicaid Expansion Decisions: Interactive Map," 2021, <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/status-of-state-medicaid-expansion-decisions-interactive-map/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>44</sup> Georgia's Medicaid waiver plan would partially expand Medicaid coverage to adults with incomes below the federal poverty level as long as they report 80 hours of work each month. Georgia Budget and Policy Institute (GBPI), "Medicaid is Now an Even Better Deal for Georgia," March 17, 2021, <https://gbpi.org/medicaid-is-now-an-even-better-deal-for-georgia/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>45</sup> GBPI, "Fast Facts on Medicaid Expansion," April 23, 2020, <https://gbpi.org/fast-facts-on-medicaid-expansion/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>46</sup> GBPI, "Fast Facts on Medicaid Expansion"; KFF, "The Coverage Gap: Uninsured Poor Adults in States that Do Not Expand Medicaid," January 21, 2021, <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/the-coverage-gap-uninsured-poor-adults-in-states-that-do-not-expand-medicaid/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>47</sup> GBPI, "Fast Facts on Medicaid Expansion." Full expansion of Medicaid would extend coverage for individuals making up to 138 percent of the federal poverty level. The 2021 federal poverty level is \$12,880 for individuals.

rate in the US after Texas and Oklahoma—with estimates that the uninsured rate in rural Georgia could surpass 25 percent by 2026.<sup>48</sup>

### **Medicaid Expansion Could Help Reduce Racial Disparities in Access to Healthcare Coverage and Health Outcomes**

People of color have been particularly affected by the unwillingness of states to expand Medicaid. States that did not expand Medicaid—the majority in the southeastern US, like Georgia—have higher proportions of Black people, people of low socioeconomic status, and uninsured people than those that did expand their Medicaid programs.<sup>49</sup> People of color are disproportionately represented in the coverage gap with no affordable option for health insurance and in 2019, approximately 60 percent of those in the coverage gap across the US were people of color.<sup>50</sup> Along with most other states that did not expand Medicaid, Georgia has a high rate of uninsured Black people compared to expansion states. Black people account for approximately 36 percent of Georgians in the coverage gap.<sup>51</sup> By increasing healthcare coverage for more low-income people of color, Medicaid expansion could help reduce racial disparities in health outcomes arising from unequal access to affordable and comprehensive healthcare coverage.

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<sup>48</sup> KFF, “Medicaid’s Role for Women,” March 28, 2019, <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/fact-sheet/medicaids-role-for-women/> (accessed January 6, 2022); US Census Bureau, “Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2018,” November 2019, <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-267.pdf> (accessed January 6, 2022), p. 19. See also, GBPI, “Governor’s Vision for Georgia Omits Help for Struggling Health Care System,” January 12, 2018, <https://gbpi.org/governors-vision-georgia-omits-help-struggling-health-care-system/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>49</sup> KFF, “The Coverage Gap: Uninsured Poor Adults in States that Do Not Expand Medicaid,” January 21, 2021; KFF, “Changes in Health Coverage by Race and Ethnicity since the ACA, 2010-2018,” March 5, 2020, <https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/issue-brief/changes-in-health-coverage-by-race-and-ethnicity-since-the-aca-2010-2018/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>50</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, “Closing Medicaid Coverage Gap Would Help Diverse Group and Narrow Racial Disparities,” June 14, 2021, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/health/closing-medicaid-coverage-gap-would-help-diverse-group-and-narrow-racial> (accessed January 6, 2022). The coverage gap includes nonelderly adults who have an income above the state’s eligibility for Medicaid but below the federal poverty level and therefore too low to qualify for tax credits through the ACA health insurance marketplace.

<sup>51</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, “African American Uninsured Rate Dropped by More Than a Third Under Affordable Care Act,” June 1, 2017, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/health/african-american-uninsured-rate-dropped-by-more-than-a-third-under-affordable-care> (accessed January 6, 2022); KFF, “Uninsured Rates for the Nonelderly by Race/Ethnicity,” 2019, <https://www.kff.org/uninsured/state-indicator/nonelderly-uninsured-rate-by-raceethnicity/> (accessed January 6, 2022); GBPI, “Fast Facts on Medicaid Expansion,” April 23, 2020, <https://gbpi.org/fast-facts-on-medicaid-expansion/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

Medicaid expansion improves access to health care and health outcomes. It increases affordability of care, improves access to and utilization of healthcare services, and reduces rates of uninsured patients and uncompensated healthcare costs.<sup>52</sup> Compared to uninsured individuals, people enrolled in Medicaid are more likely to report seeing a doctor or specialist in the past year and are less likely to delay medical care.<sup>53</sup> Expanding Medicaid also improves access to comprehensive cancer care. It increases the use of preventive healthcare services—leading to earlier detection and more effective treatment of cancer—and has been associated with increased screening rates, earlier diagnosis of cancer, and a higher likelihood of survival after diagnosis.<sup>54</sup> At the same time, people who are uninsured are more likely to forgo preventive health care, including timely cancer screenings, and are also less likely to receive the optimal cancer care they need.<sup>55</sup> Research has shown that low-income women living in states that have not expanded Medicaid are significantly less likely to receive a Pap test than those living in expansion states, with the lowest screening rates for uninsured women.<sup>56</sup>

### *A Patchwork of Federal and State Programs Provides Inadequate Reproductive Healthcare Coverage for Low-Income and Uninsured Georgian Women*

Instead of providing comprehensive and affordable healthcare coverage, Georgia relies on various state and federal programs to cover reproductive healthcare services for select low-income women who do not qualify for full Medicaid. This patchwork of programs, each with different eligibility criteria and scope of services covered, creates fluctuating access to healthcare coverage and gaps in cervical care, especially for necessary follow-up care.

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<sup>52</sup> KFF, “The Effects of Medicaid Expansion under the ACA: Studies from January 2014 to January 2020,” March 17, 2020, <https://www.kff.org/report-section/the-effects-of-medicaid-expansion-under-the-aca-updated-findings-from-a-literature-review-report/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>53</sup> Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission, “Key Findings on Access to Care,” undated, <https://www.macpac.gov/subtopic/measuring-and-monitoring-access/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>54</sup> American Cancer Society (ACS), “Medicaid: Ensuring Access to Affordable Health Care Coverage for Lower Income Cancer Patients and Survivors,” January 15, 2020, <https://www.fightcancer.org/policy-resources/medicaid-ensuring-access-affordable-health-care-coverage-lower-income-cancer> (accessed January 5, 2022).

<sup>55</sup> Ibid. See also, ACS, “Cancer Disparities: A Chartbook,” 2018, <https://www.fightcancer.org/policy-resources/cancer-disparities-chartbook> (accessed January 6, 2022), p. 14

<sup>56</sup> Sabik et al., “State Medicaid Expansion Decisions and Disparities in Women’s Cancer Screening,” *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*.



In Georgia, pregnant women can receive full Medicaid benefits if their income is at or below 220 percent of the federal poverty level, or about \$38,324 per year as of 2021.<sup>57</sup> However, this coverage ends 60 days after they give birth.<sup>58</sup> Planning for Healthy Babies, the state’s family planning program, provides no-cost family planning services for uninsured women between 18 and 44 who are able to become pregnant and who qualify with incomes at or below 211 percent of the federal poverty level, or about \$27,177 per year as of 2021.<sup>59</sup> Planning for Healthy Babies covers annual Pap tests and pelvic exams, but not follow-up diagnostic services after abnormal cervical cancer test results.<sup>60</sup>

Uninsured and low-income Georgian women can also receive low-cost reproductive healthcare services, including Pap and HPV tests, based on a sliding scale at county health departments located in each of Georgia’s 159 counties.<sup>61</sup> However, follow-up testing after abnormal cervical cancer screenings, including colposcopies, are not performed at many health departments, requiring follow-up with a gynecologist or a referral to another health department that may provide these more expensive services. In addition, federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) receive federal funding to provide essential primary and preventive healthcare services to low-income Georgians. There are currently 34 FQHC networks throughout the state where Georgians can receive healthcare services on a sliding scale fee, including Albany Area Primary Health Care in Baker County, South Central Primary Care in Coffee County, and CareConnect in Wilcox County, yet like the health

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<sup>57</sup> Georgia Medicaid, “Family Medicaid,” undated, <https://medicaid.georgia.gov/family-medicaid> (accessed January 6, 2022). A pregnant woman is counted as two people when calculating family size. The 2021 federal poverty level for two people is \$17,420. See US Department of Health and Human Services, “2021 Poverty Guidelines,” January 26, 2021, <https://aspe.hhs.gov/2021-poverty-guidelines> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>58</sup> Georgia Medicaid, “Family Medicaid.”

<sup>59</sup> Georgia Medicaid, “Planning for Healthy Babies- Postcard for Young Women,” February 22, 2021, <https://medicaid.georgia.gov/planning-healthy-babies> (accessed January 6, 2022). No-cost and low-cost healthcare coverage is available to children and young people ages 18 and under in Georgia through Medicaid and PeachCare for Kids, Georgia’s Children’s Health Insurance Program. Georgia Department of Community Health, “PeachCare for Kids,” undated, <https://dch.georgia.gov/peachcare-kids> (accessed January 6, 2022); Georgia Medicaid, “Eligibility FAQs- Who Is Eligible for Medicaid?,” undated, <https://medicaid.georgia.gov/eligibility-faqs> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

<sup>61</sup> Georgia Department of Public Health, “Public Health Districts,” May 19, 2021, <https://dph.georgia.gov/about-dph/contact-dph/public-health-districts> (accessed January 6, 2022); Georgia Department of Public Health, “Georgia Family Planning: Explore Your Options,” November 27, 2019, <https://dph.georgia.gov/georgia-family-planning/explore-your-options> (accessed January 6, 2022).

department, follow-up diagnostic testing is not available at all FQHCs located in these counties.<sup>62</sup>

Women are not always aware that resources for low-cost reproductive health care services exist. Although almost all of the women with whom SRBWI and Human Rights Watch spoke knew there was a health department in their county, a few did not. Even for those women who know about their local county health department, many said they had never gone there for services and many reported not knowing the services health departments offer. Patricia R. (pseudonym), 31, had visited the health department in Coffee County in the past for contraceptive care but believed many women in her community do not know about affordable resources for reproductive health care: “I am sure there are resources out there, but I think in my community they should bring more awareness to it because there's a lot... of people here [that] don't know about [them].”<sup>63</sup>

Dr. L. Joy Baker, an obstetrician gynecologist working at a private practice in LaGrange, a small town in west-central Georgia, also described a lack of information on affordable reproductive health resources in her community:

I find a lot of people don't know that they can go to the health department and they can make appointments for you to come in for your Pap, or for contraception, or that sort of thing. A lot of people just only think about the traditional healthcare setting, where it's a doctor's office, or a clinic, and they're not necessarily aware that they can get a Pap at the health department.<sup>64</sup>

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<sup>62</sup> Georgia Department of Community Health, State Office of Rural Health, Maps of Georgia, “Federally Qualified Health Centers,” June 2020, <https://dch.georgia.gov/divisionsoffices/state-office-rural-health/sorh-maps-georgia> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>63</sup> Japonika Hudson virtual interview with Patricia R. (pseudonym), 31, December 2, 2020.

<sup>64</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. L. Joy Baker, obstetrician gynecologist, May 27, 2021.

## *Georgia Breast and Cervical Cancer Program Provides Critical Cervical Cancer Care but is Limited by Funding Challenges*

The Georgia Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (BCCP) fills a critical gap in connecting low-income, uninsured, and underinsured women to comprehensive cervical cancer care.<sup>65</sup> It is the only public program, funded with state and federal funds, that provides no-cost colposcopies and diagnostic testing for uninsured and underinsured women in Georgia, yet funding challenges significantly limit the number of women the program can serve.

In addition to providing no-cost cervical cancer screenings and diagnostic services following abnormal test results, the BCCP refers enrolled women who are diagnosed with cervical cancer, including precancerous conditions, to Women’s Health Medicaid, a partially federally funded state program that covers the cost of breast and cervical cancer treatments for uninsured or underinsured women under 65 who cannot afford treatment.<sup>66</sup> Eligible women who are diagnosed with cancer while not enrolled in the BCCP can also receive treatment through Women’s Health Medicaid. Women’s Health Medicaid covers a woman for a year and is renewed annually if she is still in cancer treatment. Once a woman is cancer free, other medical assistance has to be sought.<sup>67</sup>

Although the BCCP plays an important role in connecting low-income, uninsured, and underinsured women to comprehensive cervical cancer care, funding challenges and a public health nursing shortage and turnover significantly limit the program’s ability to recruit and serve eligible women. Federal funding from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) and matching Georgia state funding are inadequate to cover the program’s operating costs. In 2017, the US Department of Health and Human Services cut the NBCCEDP budget by \$40.8 million, about 15 percent of its total budget, and federal

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<sup>65</sup> To be eligible for the program, women must be uninsured Georgian residents between the ages of 21 to 64 with an annual income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. See Georgia Department of Public Health, “Breast and Cervical Cancer Program,” undated, <https://dph.georgia.gov/BCCP> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>66</sup> Georgia Department of Public Health, “Breast and Cervical Cancer Program”; Georgia Medicaid, “Women’s Health Medicaid,” undated, <https://medicaid.georgia.gov/womens-health-medicaid> (accessed January 6, 2022). The Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act passed by Congress in 2000 authorizes states to provide women who are diagnosed with cancer while in the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program treatment through Medicaid. CDC, “National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program- About the Program,” March 5, 2021, <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/nbccedp/about.htm> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>67</sup> Email from Janet Shin, Georgia Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (BCCP) Director, to Human Rights Watch, September 14, 2021.

funding has remained stagnant over the past few years.<sup>68</sup> Since 2019, the BCCP has received \$4.6 million each year in federal funding for the program.<sup>69</sup> State funding for the BCCP, which has also remained unchanged over the past few years, is inadequate.

Limited funding affects the BCCP's ability to provide direct cervical cancer services to Georgian women, and in 2018 the program was serving less than 2 percent of women eligible for cervical cancer services.<sup>70</sup> Since 2017, the CDC has shifted NBCCEDP state grants to incorporate health systems changes aimed at increasing breast and cervical cancer screening rates.<sup>71</sup> In addition to providing direct services, the BCCP must now also use limited funding to cover the cost of implementing health systems interventions, including partnering with four FQHCs to implement evidence-based interventions, such as client reminders, to increase cervical cancer screening rates.<sup>72</sup> Unlike states that have expanded Medicaid, Georgia still has a large population of uninsured women in need of cervical cancer coverage. Diverting funding away from direct service work impacts the number of women for whom the program is able to cover direct medical benefits for cancer screenings and diagnostic services.<sup>73</sup>

Lack of staff capacity within public health districts is another challenge for the BCCP, in the context of a severe state nursing shortage and high turnover rate.<sup>74</sup> The majority of funding for the BCCP is used for direct client services, leaving little financial support for nursing staff working within county health departments who are not employed by or paid by the

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<sup>68</sup> CDC, "Department of Health and Human Services: Fiscal Year 2017," undated, <https://www.cdc.gov/injury/pdfs/budget/cdc-full-request.pdf> (accessed January 5, 2022); CDC, Department of Health and Human Services, "Fiscal year 2021- Justifications of Estimates for Appropriations Committees," 2021, <https://www.cdc.gov/budget/documents/fy2021/FY-2021-CDC-congressional-justification.pdf> (accessed January 6, 2022), p. 165.

<sup>69</sup> CDC, Department of Health and Human Services, "Fiscal year 2021- Justifications of Estimates for Appropriations Committees," p. 164.

<sup>70</sup> Data provided to Human Rights Watch by the BCCP on August 2, 2021, on file with Human Rights Watch. According to the BCCP, "eligible women are between the ages of 21-64, uninsured, and at or below 200% federal poverty level."

<sup>71</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Janet Shin, BCCP Director, July 7, 2021.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid. Email from Janet Shin, BCCP Director, to Human Rights Watch, September 14, 2021.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid.

<sup>74</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Janet Shin, BCCP Director, July 7, 2021; Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Olga Jimenez, BCCP Patient Navigation Program Manager, May 7, 2021. See also, Georgia Health News, "Facing 'worst ever' demand for nurses, some hospitals offering unprecedented bonuses," May 27, 2021, <http://www.georgiahealthnews.com/2021/05/bigger-demand-nurses-hospitals-offer-large-bonuses/> (accessed January 7, 2022).

BCCP but are responsible for screening women enrolled in the program.<sup>75</sup> Multiple and competing responsibilities, such as dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic, can impact nursing staff's capacity to screen women through the BCCP and the program's effectiveness in reaching women.<sup>76</sup>

As a result of limited funding, the BCCP also only employs eight patient navigators who cover a very limited portion of the state despite the instrumental role they play in connecting marginalized women to timely and comprehensive cervical cancer care.<sup>77</sup> Evaluations of the BCCP have found that the patient navigation program is effective, not only in facilitating timely access to cancer screenings and diagnostic testing, but also in reducing disparities underserved women face in accessing cancer care.<sup>78</sup> Patient navigators conduct outreach to educate communities about breast and cervical cancer and recruit eligible women for the program. They also deliver one-on-one and group education, address diverse barriers to care women may face—including lack of information, fear, language barriers, and childcare and transportation challenges—and assist women in navigating through a complex health system at all stages from screening to diagnosis.<sup>79</sup> Phanesha Jones, who worked as a BCCP patient navigator in the North Central Health District until August 2021, described the role she played in ensuring women received timely and follow-up care:

So, there would be women who are overdue or due for their annual appointment, and part of my role is to reach back out to those women and remind them of their annual appointment and guide them and hold their hand through the continuum of care until they reach the end.<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>75</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Janet Shin, BCCP Director, July 7, 2021; Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Olga Jimenez, BCCP Patient Navigation Program Manager, May 7, 2021.

<sup>76</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Olga Jimenez, BCCP Patient Navigation Program Manager, May 7, 2021.

<sup>77</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Janet Shin, BCCP Director, July 7, 2021; Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Olga Jimenez, BCCP Patient Navigation Program Manager, May 7, 2021.

<sup>78</sup> Georgia Department of Public Health, “Breast and Cervical Cancer Program-Reducing Disparities in Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening through Client Navigation Program in GA,” 2018, <https://dph.georgia.gov/BCCP> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>79</sup> Ibid.

<sup>80</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Phanesha Jones, former BCCP Patient Navigator, April 30, 2021.

The eight patient navigators currently employed by the program work in seven public health districts and with one FQHC located in Atlanta,<sup>81</sup> but they cannot reach marginalized women throughout the state. This leaves women in 11 of Georgia’s 18 health districts without access to an important resource for comprehensive cancer care.<sup>82</sup>

Despite low enrollment numbers relative to the number of women in the state eligible for the program, outreach around the BCCP is limited and many women do not know about the program. The program relies primarily on word of mouth for outreach. “It is hard because I know when we are in the community, many people say ‘Where have you been? I’ve never heard about this program before,’” Olga Jimenez, BCCP patient navigation program manager, told Human Rights Watch. “There are not enough patient navigators and other health educators in the community talking about the program.”<sup>83</sup> Only a small number of the women whom SRBWI and Human Rights Watch interviewed were aware of the program.

The BCCP does not have adequate funding to serve all eligible women in the state and mass outreach would further strain the program’s already limited resources.<sup>84</sup> Inadequate funding to support the program’s outreach, staffing, and direct service provision means that vulnerable women in Georgia will continue to miss out on a program that could save their lives.

### *Lack of Comprehensive and Affordable Healthcare Coverage Creates Barriers to Cervical Cancer Care*

Almost all cases of cervical cancer can be prevented with routine screenings and follow-up care to detect and treat precancerous changes in cervical cells, yet the state of Georgia’s failure to ensure comprehensive access to affordable health care has created barriers for women in need of consistent cervical cancer care. SRBWI and Human Rights Watch interviewed women who described their struggles to afford the cost of routine cancer screenings and necessary follow-up care. For many of these women—the majority of them

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<sup>81</sup> Human Rights Watch interview with Janet Shin, BCCP Director, July 7, 2021; Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Olga Jimenez, BCCP Patient Navigation Program Manager, May 7, 2021.

<sup>82</sup> The Georgia Department of Public Health funds and collaborates with 18 public health districts in the state which include all 159 of Georgia’s counties. See, Georgia Department of Public Health, “Public Health Districts,” May 19, 2021, <https://dph.georgia.gov/about-dph/contact-dph/public-health-districts> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>83</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Olga Jimenez, BCCP Patient Navigation Program Manager, May 7, 2021.

<sup>84</sup> Ibid.

uninsured—their inability to afford reproductive healthcare services meant that they often avoided medical appointments and skipped cancer screenings altogether. Many were not aware of the stop-gap programs discussed above, even though they might have met eligibility criteria. This is consistent with data that has found women without health insurance in Georgia are almost 30 percent less likely to receive routine cervical cancer screenings than insured women.<sup>85</sup>

Barbara L., 53, from Douglas County, was diagnosed with cervical cancer while in her late twenties. Leading up to her cancer diagnosis, Barbara was uninsured and did not receive routine cervical cancer screenings. “I did not have a habit of going to the doctor because I had to pay,” she explained. “I wasn’t the type to keep up with stuff like that and when I did, that is when I found out [that I had cervical cancer].”<sup>86</sup> Michelle R. (pseudonym), 23, from Baker County, has been uninsured for five years. Although she knows that she should be going for regular cervical cancer screenings, she has not gone because of the cost. “Because I can't afford it, I don't go... When you can't afford it, what can you do?” she said.<sup>87</sup> Rachel P. (pseudonym), 52, from Baker County, is uninsured and does not routinely receive cervical cancer screenings. She said her inability to afford the cost of a doctor’s visit affected her access to gynecological care: “I don't have health insurance, and then it gets to be expensive. And then sometimes I just won't go because I don't have the finances.”<sup>88</sup> Charlene E., 57, from Wilcox County, has several friends who need to see a gynecologist but “because they don't have money, they don't... you just don't go.”<sup>89</sup>

Patricia M., 51, from Wilcox County, is currently uninsured and cannot afford to go to medical appointments. She had an appointment scheduled with a gynecologist to follow up on a hormonal issue but had to cancel the appointment because she could not afford it. “I couldn’t go see him [the gynecologist] because I didn’t have [the] money. They was going to charge me like 200-something dollars to come see them because I didn't have no Medicaid,” she said.<sup>90</sup> It’s been over a year and Patricia still hasn’t been able to afford the care she needs. She also said that she does not go to the county health department

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<sup>85</sup> CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2018, on file with Human Rights Watch.

<sup>86</sup> Deborah Thomas phone interview with Barbara L., 53, July 28 and August 2, 2021.

<sup>87</sup> Kay Eady virtual interview with Michelle R. (pseudonym), 23, November 19, 2020.

<sup>88</sup> Kay Eady virtual interview with Rachel P. (pseudonym), 52, November 20, 2020.

<sup>89</sup> Vickie Kemp virtual interview with Charlene E., 57, February 6, 2021.

<sup>90</sup> Vickie Kemp virtual interview with Patricia M., 51, December 27, 2020.

because even the reduced costs of services are prohibitive: “I really don’t have the money to go there either.”<sup>91</sup>

Women also described how their health choices and ability to seek reproductive care shifted along with their insurance status, leaving periods of time when they have been unable to access preventive screenings and follow-up care. Sheneka G., 41, from Wilcox County, works as a certified nursing assistant but has been uninsured for years because she cannot afford it and it’s not available through her employer. Her last Pap test was seven years ago while she was on Medicaid for pregnant women. Since losing her healthcare coverage after her child was born, she has not had another cervical cancer screening.<sup>92</sup> Like Sheneka, Shonterria W., 32, from Crisp County, also last had a Pap test when it was covered through Medicaid while she was pregnant. Since then, she has been uninsured for eight years. She has not gone back to see her gynecologist, who is only five miles from her home, because she cannot afford it.<sup>93</sup> Monica B. (pseudonym), 42, from Coffee County, is currently insured and regularly receives cervical cancer screenings. She explained that in the past when she was uninsured, she wasn’t able to access reproductive health care because she could not afford it: “It was times where I needed to make appointments and wasn't able to afford it because of me not having insurance. So, I wasn't able to.”<sup>94</sup>

Ilene R., 62, from Coffee County, said that after years of abnormal Pap tests, her doctor discovered what Ilene understood was a tumor that needed to be removed immediately. Her doctor told her she was on the verge of being diagnosed with cervical cancer. Through the health department, she was enrolled in a program—most likely Women’s Health Medicaid—and received the surgery. However, she is no longer enrolled in the program and has experienced periods of being uninsured, which has affected her ability to seek routine gynecological care—especially important for someone with a history of a precancerous condition. Ilene last went to see her gynecologist, who is only three miles away from her home, two years ago, but because she was uninsured, has not gone back since.<sup>95</sup>

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<sup>91</sup> Ibid.

<sup>92</sup> Candice Ray virtual interview with Sheneka G., 41, December 21, 2020.

<sup>93</sup> Candice Ray virtual interview with Shonterria W., 32, November 13, 2020.

<sup>94</sup> Japonika Hudson virtual interview with Monica B. (pseudonym), 42, December 2, 2020.

<sup>95</sup> Olivia Coley virtual interview with Ilene R., 62, January 23, 2021.



Jessica N. (pseudonym), 26, from Baker County, described a period of three years when she was uninsured and not able to afford reproductive healthcare services:

The job that I was working didn't provide health insurance for the employees and I wasn't making enough money to be able to afford health insurance on my own. And so, during that time, that was a long period of me either not going to the doctor...and getting the checkups and the treatment that I needed, or me paying a lot of money.<sup>96</sup>

In addition to forgoing appointments altogether, women also described difficult choices they have been forced to make at times when they cannot afford the cost of reproductive health care. Although she currently has insurance coverage, Tara B. (pseudonym), 61, from Wilcox County, is unemployed and sometimes struggles to afford co-payments to see the doctor. In addition to rescheduling appointments at times if she cannot afford the cost, she said that sometimes she has to decide whether to pay her medical bills or buy food: "Well, sometimes it's a bill, or sometimes it's food. I leave out certain food."<sup>97</sup>

Toni R., 45 from Wilcox County, has had health insurance on and off for the past seven years because she cannot always afford it. She's currently uninsured and described difficult choices she has had to make during periods when she struggles to pay for reproductive health care, including cutting down on groceries or not paying household bills:

I guess it's kind of a matter of you deal with it until you can't deal with it anymore... [W]hich basically means that you kind of get into an emergency type situation... That's kind of how it's been. Bills that you have to pay monthly, your monthly expenses. You may not buy as many groceries, you may skip ... the internet bill. You may even put off a mortgage payment, just because you've got to have the services.<sup>98</sup>

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<sup>96</sup> Kay Eady virtual interview with Jessica N. (pseudonym), 26, December 2, 2020.

<sup>97</sup> Vickie Kemp virtual interview with Tara B. (pseudonym), 61, November 16, 2020.

<sup>98</sup> Candice Ray virtual interview with Toni R., 45, January 29, 2021.

Although resources exist to provide low-cost cervical cancer screenings and diagnostic testing for low-income and uninsured women, including services offered on a sliding scale at county health departments and FQHCs, even these reduced costs can be unaffordable for some women, especially when factoring in the cost of laboratory fees. Follow-up care after abnormal test results is even more expensive, yet essential for preventing cervical cancer.<sup>99</sup> Despite being necessary aspects of cervical cancer prevention, colposcopies and biopsies are not covered as preventive services under the ACA essential benefit mandate or as family planning services under Planning for Healthy Babies.<sup>100</sup> This can create significant financial burdens to obtaining affordable follow-up care, even for women who are insured and have coverage for preventive screenings.

In addition to challenges accessing preventive cervical cancer screenings, women interviewed also described how a lack of affordable healthcare coverage impacted their ability to seek necessary follow-up gynecological care. Latosha M., 25, from Wilcox County, is insured through Medicaid but struggles to afford her co-payments: “You know, you go into an office... expecting to get the service done. When you get in there, you have to pay a co-pay and you don't have that co-pay, so all you got to do, just walk back out the door or hope they'll take you in without the co-pay.”<sup>101</sup>

Felicia C. (pseudonym), 21, from Wilcox County, reported having a recent Pap test that came back as abnormal. The additional testing she needs is not covered under the insurance plan she is on, so she has not gone back for follow-up care: “She [the nurse] told me to come back ... but she said I would have to pay for it to get the information and get the test done over again. I couldn't afford it, so I just didn't go back.”<sup>102</sup>

After years of routine cervical cancer screenings at her county health department, Lisa D. (pseudonym), 62, from Wilcox County, started receiving abnormal Pap test results while in her mid-thirties. For about four years, Lisa received follow-up and more frequent Pap tests,

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<sup>99</sup> For uninsured women, a colposcopy generally costs between \$100 and \$500. A biopsy adds \$300 or more to that price. If done in a hospital, the total could reach \$1,000 or more. See Cost Helper Health, “Colposcopy Cost,” undated, <https://health.costhelper.com/colposcopy.html> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>100</sup> US Department of Health and Human Services, “Preventive care benefits for women,” undated, <https://www.healthcare.gov/preventive-care-women/> (accessed January 6, 2022); Georgia Medicaid, “Planning for Healthy Babies- Postcard for Young Women.”

<sup>101</sup> Candice Ray virtual interview with Latosha M., 25, December 26, 2020.

<sup>102</sup> Derrica Bonner virtual interview with Felicia C. (pseudonym), 21, November 17, 2020.

all with abnormal results.<sup>103</sup> Eventually, she received cryotherapy to freeze and treat abnormal precancerous cells, but the procedure was unsuccessful at treating her condition. Her doctor told her she needed an immediate hysterectomy, referring to it as “a matter of life or death.” This was especially concerning to Lisa since her mother had died of cervical cancer. However, she was uninsured at the time and could not afford the surgery. “I couldn’t get it done right away because I didn’t have insurance,” she said.<sup>104</sup> After waiting several months, Lisa was finally approved for Medicaid and able to get the lifesaving surgery she needed.

Dr. Baker has seen firsthand the impact that lack of access to affordable gynecological care has on her patients. In her experience, women who cannot afford cervical cancer screenings or diagnostic tests just do not get them, a scenario she finds “really unfortunate because cervical cancer is almost completely preventable in most circumstances.”<sup>105</sup> She said that almost every day she encounters patients who point to a lack of consistent and affordable health insurance as a barrier to routine gynecological care: “I’ll see women that come in almost on a daily basis and say, ‘I haven’t been seen in 5 years, 8 years, 10 years, 20 years. I was between insurances and I couldn’t come back to follow up on my abnormal Pap,’ or that sort of thing. I get that all the time.”<sup>106</sup>

Janet Anderson is a licensed practical nurse at Baker County Primary Health Care, an FQHC. Even though services are offered at the clinic on a sliding scale, she described how some patients avoid Pap tests because they cannot afford the laboratory fees. According to Janet, when asked if they would like to receive a Pap test during their visit, some patients will say, “Well, no, because I’m getting a bill from the lab and I can’t afford to pay them. I don’t really want to do that.”<sup>107</sup> Staff try to encourage patients to get the test, but Janet understands the hesitancy: “[I]f you can’t afford it, you can’t afford it.”<sup>108</sup>

Dr. Favors, an obstetrician gynecologist working in Dougherty County, which adjoins Baker County, also described how a lack of affordable health care affects access to cervical

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<sup>103</sup> Vickie Kemp virtual and phone interview with Lisa D. (pseudonym), 62, February 4 and June 29, 2021.

<sup>104</sup> Ibid.

<sup>105</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. L. Joy Baker, obstetrician gynecologist, May 27, 2021.

<sup>106</sup> Ibid.

<sup>107</sup> Human Rights Watch phone interview with Janet Anderson, licensed practical nurse at Baker County Primary Health Care, May 4, 2021.

<sup>108</sup> Ibid.

cancer care, particularly follow-up care. She said that in her experience working with low-income Georgians at a clinic providing low-cost reproductive healthcare services, most patients are typically able to afford initial Pap and HPV tests through the clinic’s sliding-scale fees or programs that completely cover the cost of the screenings. However, even on a sliding scale, the cost of follow-up procedures after abnormal test results is prohibitive for some patients:

I think where the barrier comes in is when it's time for them [patients] to have a procedure done, because that unfortunately isn't free. It may be only a small fee, but for some patients, that small fee might be a lot of money.<sup>109</sup>

Despite costs they might struggle to afford, a lot of patients try and figure out a way to afford follow-up treatment, and the clinic works with them to help them get the care they need. But Dr. Favors has some patients who simply do not return: “We do have some patients that say, ‘Yeah, I can't afford that’ and then disappear if they can’t afford the procedure.”<sup>110</sup>

## **Access to Gynecological Care is Limited in Georgia, Especially Rural Areas**

Along with financial barriers to affordable health care, limited access to gynecological care—exacerbated by a shortage of gynecologists in Georgia and inadequate transportation—creates additional challenges for underserved women in need of cervical cancer care, especially those living in rural areas.

### *Georgia’s Failure to Expand Medicaid Contributes to a Shortage of Obstetrician Gynecologists*

A lack of obstetrician gynecologists in Georgia creates additional barriers to cervical cancer care, making access to gynecological care burdensome, costly, and even nearly impossible for some women. Currently, Georgia faces a severe shortage of obstetrician gynecologists and almost half of the state’s 159 counties do not have 1, with rural areas particularly impacted.<sup>111</sup> The closure of hospitals and labor and delivery units in the state

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<sup>109</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. Favors, obstetrician gynecologist, June 6, 2021.

<sup>110</sup> Ibid.

<sup>111</sup> Georgia Commission on Women, “OBGYN Shortage in Rural Georgia Hampers Access to Care,” undated, <https://www.gacommissiononwomen.org/obgyn-shortage-in-rural-georgia-hampers-access-to-care/> (accessed January 6,

has contributed to the shortage.<sup>112</sup> When hospitals and labor and delivery units close, and obstetricians, who are typically also gynecologists, have nowhere to deliver babies or provide emergency obstetric care, they often move away, leaving entire communities without access to essential pregnancy and gynecological services. Since 2010, Georgia has had seven rural hospitals close—tying Oklahoma for the third most rural closures in the country—and 38 labor and delivery units have shut down since 1994.<sup>113</sup>

Georgia state policies have contributed to the crisis. Hospitals in states that expanded Medicaid have seen increased healthcare coverage, decreased uncompensated care for uninsured patients, and have been shown to be significantly less likely to close than hospitals in states that did not expand Medicaid.<sup>114</sup> By expanding Medicaid, Georgia could increase healthcare coverage to more low-income people in the state, decreasing the cost of uncompensated care and providing a financial lifeline for hospitals struggling to stay afloat, especially in rural areas. Yet the state government has chosen not to do so, fueling a shortage of obstetrical and gynecological care in rural areas.

### **Restrictive Policies Around Women and Girls’ Reproductive Rights in Georgia**

In addition to screenings and the HPV vaccine, a comprehensive approach to effective cervical cancer prevention requires policies that support women and girls’ sexual and reproductive health and rights. Yet policies in Georgia restrict access to the reproductive healthcare services and information women and girls need to make decisions around their reproductive future and to control the number and spacing of their children, including contraceptive and abortion information and services. Georgia currently ranks in the bottom tier of US states in terms of reproductive health and

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2022); GBPI, “Efforts Advance to Put More Health Care Providers in Reach of Georgians,” May 8, 2019, <https://gbpi.org/georgias-ongoing-efforts-to-improve-health-provider-capacity/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>112</sup> Dr. Adrienne Zertuche, “Georgia’s Obstetric Care Crisis,” October 30, 2019, <https://www.scdhhs.gov/sites/default/files/Georgia%27s%20Obstetric%20Care%20Crisis.pdf> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>113</sup> Becker Hospital Review, “State-by-state breakdown of 134 rural hospital closures,” November 24, 2020, <https://www.beckershospitalreview.com/finance/state-by-state-breakdown-of-134-rural-hospital-closures.html> (accessed January 6, 2022); Georgia Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, “Shortages of OB Providers- Closed and Open Labor and Delivery Units, Georgia 2020,” undated, <https://gaobgyn.org/articles/shortage-of-ob-providers-and-closed-open-labor-and-delivery-units-in-georgia/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>114</sup> Richard Lindrooth et al., “Understanding the Relationship Between Medicaid Expansions and Hospital Closures,” *Health Affairs*, vol. 37, no. 1 (January 2018), doi:10.1377/hlthaff.2017.0976.

rights.<sup>115</sup> Policies seeking to further curtail reproductive rights, including anti-abortion bills, would further limit women and girls' autonomous decision-making about their reproductive future and access to the full spectrum of reproductive health care that they need to manage their cervical cancer risk, which includes giving birth often or at a young age.<sup>116</sup> These restrictive policies could also exacerbate Georgia's shortage of obstetrician gynecologists by deterring doctors and medical residents from practicing in the state.<sup>117</sup>

A lack of gynecologists makes it difficult for rural women to access consistent cervical cancer care. Many women often go see a gynecologist only when problems arise, leaving periods of time when they are missing out on essential cancer screenings. Phanesha Jones, a former BCCP patient navigator, said that distance from medical providers affects access to regular gynecological care for women in rural Georgia:

Here in Georgia, most women in the rural areas don't regularly see a doctor because the doctors may be far away from where they live. So, I think that most of the time they will go when there's a problem presented. A lot of times we deal with women who are overdue for a screening or they're coming in because they have a problem.<sup>118</sup>

A lack of gynecologists in rural communities also creates additional challenges for women who need follow-up care after abnormal test results. Although low-cost cervical cancer

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<sup>115</sup> Population Institute, "The State of Reproductive Health and Rights: A 5-state Report Card," February 2021, <https://www.populationinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/50-State-Report-Card.pdf> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>116</sup> Risk factors for cervical cancer include smoking, immunosuppression, co-infection with other sexually transmitted infections (STI), like herpes, chlamydia, and gonorrhea, and giving birth often or at a young age. Using oral birth control is also listed as a risk factor. However, the World Health Organization (WHO) notes that the "use of oral contraceptives (OC) for over five years, is the weakest [cofactor]. This was studied extensively by a WHO expert group, which concluded that the great benefits conferred by use of a very effective contraceptive method for preventing unplanned and unwanted pregnancies (with consequent prevention of morbidity and mortality associated with these pregnancies) far outweigh the extremely small potential for an increased risk of cervical cancer that may result from OC use." The WHO does not recommend discouraging or preventing the use of oral contraceptives. WHO, "Comprehensive Cervical Cancer Control," December 2014, <https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/cancers/cervical-cancer-guide/en/> (accessed January 6, 2022), p. 40.

<sup>117</sup> Dr. Adrienne Zertuche, "Georgia's Obstetric Care Crisis." See also, Gray Chapman, "Who stands to lose the most under Georgia's anti-abortion bill?" *Atlanta Magazine*, March 20, 2019, <https://www.atlantamagazine.com/news-culture-articles/who-stands-to-lose-the-most-under-georgias-anti-abortion-bill/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>118</sup> Human Rights Watch interview with Phanesha Jones, former BCCP Patient Navigator, April 30, 2021.

screenings are available locally throughout Georgia, at county health departments and FQHCs, colposcopies and follow-up procedures require care by a specialist, typically a gynecologist but a nurse practitioner can also perform the procedure.<sup>119</sup> Additional treatment after diagnostic testing, such as procedures to remove precancerous cervical cells, requires care by a gynecologist. This lifesaving follow-up care is even less accessible when women have to travel far distances for the services they need.

### **An Overview of Gynecological Care in Baker, Coffee, and Wilcox Counties**

There are no gynecologists in Baker County and neither the county health department nor the local FQHC perform colposcopies, so women have to travel to Albany, in Dougherty County, to visit the nearest gynecologist for follow-up care, around a half-hour drive.<sup>120</sup> The Baker County Health Department refers women to either a private provider of the patient's choice or to the Miriam Worthy Women's Health Center, an FQHC in Albany, for follow-up care. Baker County Primary Health Care, the local FQHC, refers women to one of two women's health clinics within the Albany Area Primary Health Care network in Albany.

Like Baker County, there are no gynecologists in Wilcox County and colposcopies are not offered at either the county health department or at the CareConnect clinic, the local FQHC. The Wilcox County Health Department refers women needing colposcopies to an obstetrician gynecologist in the CareConnect network in Hawkinsville, Pulaski County, about 30 minutes away by car. The nearest gynecologist within the CareConnect network is in Cordele, Crisp County, approximately 20 minutes away.

The Coffee County Health Department provides colposcopies performed by a nurse practitioner. Douglas Family Health, the local FQHC, may or may not perform colposcopies. Researchers received conflicting information on availability of colposcopies that could not be confirmed. Otherwise, the nearest gynecologist within

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<sup>119</sup> Colleen M. Feltmate, MD, and Sarah Feldman, MD, MPH, "Patient education: Colposcopy (Beyond the Basics)," October 2, 2019, last updated July 13, 2021, <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/colposcopy-beyond-the-basics> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>120</sup> SRBWI and Human Rights Watch made various inquiries to gather information on gynecological services provided in Baker, Coffee, and Wilcox counties, including phone calls, emails, and interviews with county health departments, FQHCs, Georgia Department of Public Health officials, and community members.

the South Central Primary Care network is in Ben Hill County, approximately a 45-minute trip from Coffee County. There are several other obstetrician gynecologists practicing in Coffee County.

### *Georgia Lacks Adequate Transportation, Creating Additional Barriers to Cervical Cancer Care*

Compounding a shortage of gynecologists, Georgia's inadequate public transportation system throughout the state, especially in rural counties, makes accessing cervical cancer care even more difficult. Women often face challenges in securing adequate transportation, paying to get to and from appointments, and long travel times, all of which affect their ability to receive routine and timely care. These additional transportation challenges mean some women delay gynecological care and others forgo it altogether.

Research by Georgians for a Healthy Future has found that transportation is a barrier to health care for a large portion of Georgia's population and 117 out of Georgia's 159 counties are considered health transportation shortage areas.<sup>121</sup> In these counties—which are more likely to be rural with limited or no public transportation options, high rates of poverty, and fewer medical providers—residents face significant transportation barriers that impact access to health care.<sup>122</sup> The Southwest region, including Baker, Coffee, and Wilcox counties, was found to have the greatest transportation barriers to health.<sup>123</sup>

Georgia does not provide adequate state funding for transit, leaving many rural transit systems struggling to operate. Through the Federal Transit Administration's Section 5311 Rural Public Transportation Program, rural transit systems can apply for matching federal funding dispersed through the Georgia Department of Transportation to support public

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<sup>121</sup> Georgians for a Healthy Future (GHF), "Health Transportation Shortages: A Barrier to Health Care for Georgians," February 2021, [https://healthyfuturega.org/ghf\\_resource/health-transportation-shortages-a-barrier-to-health-care-for-georgians/](https://healthyfuturega.org/ghf_resource/health-transportation-shortages-a-barrier-to-health-care-for-georgians/) (accessed January 6, 2022), p. 6. GHF used a validated tool called the Health Transportation Shortage Index (HTSI) based on five factors to determine if transportation is a barrier to health care for people in counties throughout Georgia: type of area; household poverty rate; public transportation availability; Health Professional Shortage Area designation; and locations of FQHCs.

<sup>122</sup> Ibid.

<sup>123</sup> Ibid., p. 7.



transit.<sup>124</sup> Local funds are required to match federal funding and state contributions towards transit systems are minimal.

SRBWI and Human Rights Watch interviewed women who described having to travel long distances to see a gynecologist, which impacted their ability to obtain routine and follow-up care. Rhonda T. (pseudonym), 28, from Wilcox County, travels over an hour each way to see her gynecologist, a trip that costs her approximately \$80 roundtrip through a rideshare. She describes transportation as a challenge she faces in getting reproductive healthcare services.<sup>125</sup> Brenda P., 47, from Wilcox County, has to travel 45 minutes to get to her gynecologist's office and sometimes doesn't have money for gas. She described transportation as a barrier to accessing health care, "especially when I don't have the money to put the gas and stuff in to go places, go back and forth."<sup>126</sup>

Women who are on Medicaid or are uninsured often need to travel longer distances since reduced-cost services are more limited. After years of abnormal Pap tests while in her mid-30s, Lisa D. (pseudonym), 62, needed to travel from Wilcox County to Augusta, Georgia, to see a gynecologist for a follow-up procedure, approximately a three-hour trip each way. Although the appointments were covered by a program through the health department that she is unsure of, she didn't receive any assistance with transportation. Within a month, she had to make three trips to see the gynecologist in Augusta, a journey she described as too long and too expensive.<sup>127</sup>

Dr. Favors described how women in need of reduced-cost reproductive healthcare services often face additional transportation barriers to receiving care:

I know for a fact that a lot of my patients haven't attempted to go to private doctors because they just can't afford it. So we are that resource, which is a limitation because going to a private doctor may be the person that's closest to them. ... There are gynecologists in some of these smaller

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<sup>124</sup> Georgia Department of Transportation, "Federal Transit Administration- Section 531 Program Formula Funds for Rural Transit FY 2021 Grant Application," undated, <http://www.dot.ga.gov/InvestSmart/Transit/Documents/CallforProjects/2021/5311/5311GrantApplicationFY2021.pdf> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>125</sup> Candice Ray virtual interview with Rhonda T. (pseudonym), 28, November 13, 2020.

<sup>126</sup> Vickie Kemp virtual interview with Brenda P., 47, January 15, 2021.

<sup>127</sup> Vickie Kemp virtual and phone interview Lisa D. (pseudonym), 62, February 4 and June 29, 2021.

communities, but they're private doctors. So then they [women] have to get to a place where there's a health department or clinic.<sup>128</sup>

Local transportation options are inadequate for meeting the transportation needs many communities face and can be extremely costly for women who have to travel between counties for medical care, if this option is even available. Demand-response transportation systems, also known as paratransit, which operate in 117 counties throughout Georgia, typically serve a select population and limited availability of services and fixed routes limit their effectiveness in connecting individuals with healthcare services.<sup>129</sup> Both Baker and Coffee counties are serviced by regionwide transit systems, coordinated through regional commissions. Although these systems service all county residents, they require advance notice, and they can be costly for women who need to travel between counties and far distances.<sup>130</sup>

Because of challenges with non-emergency medical transportation (NEMT), which provides free transportation to medical appointments for Medicaid enrollees, many qualifying individuals do not take advantage of this assistance. Too few Medicaid enrollees know about the program; at times it picks people up late or not at all for appointments; it requires advance notice to schedule rides; and some vehicles are not accessible for individuals who use wheelchairs.<sup>131</sup> Additionally, parents enrolled in Medicaid are not always able to bring their children to appointments using NEMT, which can force them to choose between medical care or caregiving responsibilities.<sup>132</sup>

Latosha M., 25, lives in Wilcox County and is currently enrolled in Medicaid. She relies on NEMT to get to and from her medical appointments. She described how challenges with NEMT affect her ability to get to appointments:

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<sup>128</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. Favors, obstetrician gynecologist, June 6, 2021.

<sup>129</sup> Georgians for a Healthy Future (GHF), "Health Transportation Shortages: A Barrier to Health Care for Georgians," p. 10.

<sup>130</sup> Southwest Georgia Regional Commission, "Fares," undated, <http://www.swgrc.org/regional-transit/fares/> (accessed August 3, 2021); Southern Georgia Regional Commission, "Public Transit Services."

<sup>131</sup> GHF, "Health Transportation Shortages: A Barrier to Health Care for Georgians," p. 10.

<sup>132</sup> Ibid. According to Georgia's Department of Community Health, NEMT policy does not prohibit a parent or guardian enrolled in Medicaid from bringing a minor with them to an appointment, but this must be authorized in advance with the designated transportation broker company and is subject to room or availability of seating. See Georgia Medicaid, "Non-Emergency Medical Transportation FAQs," undated, <https://medicaid.georgia.gov/programs/all-programs/non-emergency-medical-transportation/non-emergency-medical-transportation> (accessed July 4, 2021).

It really is [challenging] with the transit system... because either they forget where you stay or they continue to get new people to come and pick you up and they act like they don't have your number to call you and ask you where you stay or drive right past or they don't even come at all. ... If the transit system were fixed, it wouldn't be so hard [to get to appointments].<sup>133</sup>

Additional challenges, like taking time off from work or securing childcare, are further exacerbated when women have to travel far distances. Olga Jimenez, a BCCP patient navigation program manager, noted that for some women, the trip to a gynecologist sometimes means taking substantial time off of work: “It is almost a half day that she needs off and at the end of the month, that makes a difference in paying the bills or buying food.”<sup>134</sup>

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<sup>133</sup> Candice Ray virtual interview with Latosha M., 25, December 26, 2020.

<sup>134</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Olga Jimenez, BCCP Patient Navigation Program Manager, May 7, 2021.

### **III. Distrust of Medical Providers and Structural Racism in the Healthcare Field Impacts Cervical Cancer Care**

Cervical cancer prevention requires routine contact with the healthcare system over the course of a woman’s lifetime. Yet, distrust of medical providers and of the healthcare system—often arising from discriminatory or demeaning experiences and concerns around quality of care—impact some women’s level of trust in gynecologists and willingness to seek reproductive health care. Structural racism and discrimination in the healthcare field creates additional barriers to comprehensive cervical cancer care for women of color, affecting the quality of care they receive and their confidence in medical providers.

#### **Distrust of Healthcare Providers Alienates Women from Gynecological Care**

For many people, gynecological care is an especially sensitive area of health care. Yet, mistrust of gynecologists and of the healthcare system can alienate women from the cervical cancer care they need. SRBWI and Human Rights Watch spoke with women who described how callous treatment and an inadequate level of care has undermined the level of trust they have in doctors, including gynecologists. Many women believed doctors and medical staff were not respectful and did not properly treat them or adequately address their health concerns.

When Denise B. (pseudonym), 54, from Wilcox County, was in her late 30s, she started experiencing intense pain and heavy bleeding during menstruation. After years of routine Pap tests, her test results started to come back as abnormal. Denise had no idea what was going on and her gynecologist at the time did not explain the issue nor the plan to treat her, instead telling her that abnormal Pap tests happen all of the time and “it’s probably just fine, we’ll just check it again.”<sup>135</sup> After years of abnormal test results, Denise felt like she wasn’t getting proper care and sought out several new gynecologists. “I went all over the state of Georgia trying to get help,” she said.

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<sup>135</sup> Vickie Kemp virtual and phone interview with Denise B. (pseudonym), 54, February 4 and June 29, 2021.

Denise started seeing another gynecologist who treated her poorly and used abusive language. She recounted a particularly demeaning interaction with this new doctor: “I had an infection, [I] can’t remember what she called it, but she said, ‘Well, you have such and such.’ So I asked what that means and she said, ‘It means you’ve had a lot of sexual partners.’ I had only had one.”<sup>136</sup> This gynecologist also spoke to Denise in a very disparaging manner, at one time telling her to “open up your legs” and asking, “Do I have to get a crowbar?”<sup>137</sup> Denise stopped seeing this gynecologist and eventually started seeing a new one who diagnosed her with uterine fibroids, which required a hysterectomy:

She said it wouldn't have been so bad if I had caught it earlier, because it was like my uterus was full of fibroids. It was just bad. If I'd caught it sooner, my surgery wouldn't have been so invasive... The first one [gynecologist], they didn't diagnose me with fibroids, they didn't do anything, just every year it would be the same thing, “Everything is okay.” And then when I went to this woman [gynecologist] in Warner-Robbins, she said I was full of fibroids. I had no idea what fibroids were. I didn't know that I had fibroids.<sup>138</sup>

Crystal W. (pseudonym), 33, from Dougherty County, said she does not trust medical providers. Crystal was diagnosed with uterine fibroids at a late stage. “I found out about a year or two ago that I had a fibroid, which is a tumor. And it was 10 pounds and it had been growing inside of me probably for about 10 years. I had been to doctors and things like that, but no one had ever noticed it,” she said. Crystal believes that with better care her condition could have been diagnosed and treated at an earlier stage, and she could have avoided surgery.<sup>139</sup>

When women aren’t adequately informed of medical procedures, it can lead them to question the care they receive and contribute to distrust. Lena P. (pseudonym), 40, expressed concerns that her gynecologist is overly worried with women having cysts: “[E]verybody that I talked to when they go to talking about that doc they always come on,

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<sup>136</sup> Ibid.

<sup>137</sup> Ibid.

<sup>138</sup> Ibid.

<sup>139</sup> Kay Eady virtual interview with Crystal W. (pseudonym), 33, November 17, 2020.

‘He said, I had a cyst.’”<sup>140</sup> She said that many of the women in her community with whom she has spoken with are not sure why the gynecologist is treating them for cysts or whether the procedure is necessary. Other patients did not report similar experiences and are happy with the care they receive from the same doctor. Whether or not Lena’s assessment accurately reflects the doctor’s practice, the perspective highlights a distrust in medical providers that needs to be addressed or will further alienate women from necessary cervical cancer and other care.

For many women, the level of respect and comfort they feel with medical providers impacts their willingness to raise often sensitive health issues and ask questions that could ultimately save their lives. Natasha M. (pseudonym), 57, from Baker County, recalled experiencing discomfort during her first Pap test. She was not prepared for what was going to take place, her gynecologist did not talk her through the process, and she did not feel comfortable asking questions. As a young person at the time, she described the sense she got from the doctor as “we’ll do what we need to do. There’s no need for you to ask questions or whatever. We’re doing this.”<sup>141</sup>

Jane L. (pseudonym), 53, from Coffee County, said that her willingness to speak frankly with her doctors depends on how she’s treated:

If you [medical provider] present yourself to me and you make me feel comfortable, yes, I mean I can tell you a little bit more than someone that’s coming in very stern and very outspoken and not letting you speak. ...I can say that because I’ve experienced both sides and the side that comes in very stern and pushy, pushy. I don’t open up to them too much. ... But if you make me feel comfortable now, I can go a little more into things that I wouldn’t normally share.<sup>142</sup>

In Dr. L. Joy Baker’s experience, showing interest in patients and taking the time to speak to them often means they will open up about health concerns they may not otherwise feel comfortable discussing. “I have patients that are not really used to having the interest of healthcare providers,” she explained. “They’re thinking, ‘Okay, let her get in and get out,

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<sup>140</sup> Community-based researcher virtual interview with Lena P. (pseudonym), 40, February 8, 2021.

<sup>141</sup> Kay Eady virtual interview with Natasha M. (pseudonym), 57, November 24, 2020.

<sup>142</sup> Stacy Coley interview with Jane L. (pseudonym), 53, November 29, 2020.

because she's busy, and she's just coming in here to get my Pap.' They're so used to not being listened to.”<sup>143</sup>

Distrust of medical providers also leads some women to avoid gynecological care altogether, meaning they miss out on lifesaving cancer screenings. Alice D. (pseudonym), 65, from Coffee County, said she avoided medical providers because she does not trust them and believes they are all “liars.” She does not see a gynecologist or receive cervical cancer screenings, saying “I live like I am.”<sup>144</sup>

Dr. Baker described a woman who was overdue for follow up after an abnormal Pap test but decided not to return to her gynecologist’s office after feeling disrespected:

I had a lady last week that came in that told me that she had an abnormal Pap [test], and she hadn't been back to see an OBGYN in 10 years. ... She told me this story about how she went to the doctor, she went to get her Pap [test], the doctor puts the speculum in, apparently, and then goes off and calls in three different people... without her permission, and proceeds to basically describe her genitalia, and say, “This is this, and that's that,” like she was more of a science experiment than a human being.<sup>145</sup>

The doctor’s office later called the woman to tell her that she had an abnormal test result, but she refused to return. Dr. Baker said she routinely hears similar stories of women feeling uncomfortable, disregarded, and not listened to by gynecologists. She described the impact this has on cervical cancer care: “It really can damage the relationship, to the point where patients feel like they just don't want to go to a gynecologist's office.”<sup>146</sup>

Additionally, concerns around privacy of information and confidentiality can create barriers for women seeking gynecological care, especially in small, rural communities where most people know each other. When discussing her experience with the Wilcox County Health Department, Lisa D. (pseudonym), 62, said that, “I hear about a lot of people [who] have medical conditions from a lot of people like the nurses when you

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<sup>143</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. L. Joy Baker, obstetrician gynecologist, May 27, 2021.

<sup>144</sup> Olivia Coley virtual interview with Alice D. (pseudonym), 65, November 30, 2020.

<sup>145</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. L. Joy Baker, obstetrician gynecologist, May 27, 2021.

<sup>146</sup> Ibid.

shouldn't. I shouldn't hear some of the stuff that I hear.”<sup>147</sup> Michelle F. (pseudonym), 42, from Wilcox County, described some of the hesitancy she feels about opening up to certain gynecologists she sees with questions and concerns: “It depends on which person [doctor] you see... Being in rural Georgia, they know this person, they know that person. Then, before you get home, everybody knows you've been to the doctor. That's a problem in rural Georgia.”<sup>148</sup>

## Structural Racism and Discrimination Contributes to Disparities in Cervical Cancer Care and Distrust of Medical Providers

Structural racism and discrimination within the healthcare field perpetuates unequal access to gynecological care, disparate health outcomes, and mistrust towards medical providers. The field of gynecology is rooted in racism and the exploitation and abuse of Black women, including medical experimentation on enslaved women and forced, involuntary sterilization of Black women.<sup>149</sup> These injustices against Black women are particularly acute for people living in the southeastern US, where many of these abuses occurred and where the legacy of slavery and the impacts of racial discrimination—including de facto segregation, high rates of poverty, and poor health outcomes for Black people—are glaring.<sup>150</sup> The historical context of racism continues to impact Black women’s sexual and reproductive health in the US and has contributed to mistrust of the medical field.<sup>151</sup>

Structural racism and discrimination within the healthcare system also contributes to unequal treatment, inadequate access to gynecological care, and health disparities affecting marginalized women, according to healthcare professionals, Black women we

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<sup>147</sup> Vickie Kemp virtual interview with Lisa D. (pseudonym), 62, February 4, 2021.

<sup>148</sup> Derrica Bonner virtual interview with Michelle F. (pseudonym), 42, December 6, 2020.

<sup>149</sup> ACOG, “Collective Action Addressing Racism: Acknowledging Betsey, Lucy, and Anarcha,” February 26, 2021, <https://www.acog.org/news/news-articles/2021/02/collective-action-addressing-racism-acknowledging-betsey-lucy-and-anarcha> (accessed January 6, 2022); Cynthia Prather et al., “Racism, African American Women, and Their Sexual and Reproductive Health: A Review of Historical and Contemporary Evidence and Implications for Health Equity,” *Health Equity*, vol. 2, no. 1 (September 2018), doi:10.1089/heq.2017.0045.

<sup>150</sup> The Century Foundation, “Racism, Inequality, and Health Care for African Americans,” December 19, 2019, <https://tcf.org/content/report/racism-inequality-health-care-african-americans/> (accessed January 6, 2022). See also, Robert Reece and Heather O’Connell, “How the Legacy of Slavery and Racial Composition Shape Public School Enrollment in the American South,” *Sociology of Race and Ethnicity*, vol. 2, no. 1 (2016), doi:10.1177/2332649215582251.

<sup>151</sup> Prather et al., “Racism, African American Women, and Their Sexual and Reproductive Health: A Review of Historical and Contemporary Evidence and Implications for Health Equity,” *Health Equity*.



interviewed, and previous Human Rights Watch research.<sup>152</sup> In 2020, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), the premier professional membership organization for obstetricians and gynecologists in the US, declared that “racism is a public health and women's health crisis.”<sup>153</sup> In a collective action statement against racism, more than 20 organizations, including obstetrics and gynecology associations across the US, also acknowledged in 2020 the impact that racism has within the field, affirming that “[s]ystemic and institutional racism are pervasive in our country and in our country’s health care institutions, including the fields of obstetrics and gynecology.”<sup>154</sup> These experts acknowledged that “[r]acism in overt and covert forms persists in the delivery of health care” and “racism and bias in access to and delivery of quality health care,” including gynecological care, contribute to disparities in reproductive health outcomes, including cervical cancer mortality rates.<sup>155</sup> Implicit bias can lead to ineffective and culturally insensitive interactions and communication with patients and differing levels of care provided to patients of different racial and ethnic groups.<sup>156</sup> In April 2021, CDC Director Rochelle P. Walensky declared racism a “serious public health threat.”<sup>157</sup>

SRBWI and Human Rights Watch interviewed several women who felt that their health concerns were dismissed and the level of care they received was inadequate as a result of racism and medical providers’ bias against them as Black women. Alyssa T. (pseudonym), 21, grew up in Wilcox County but recently moved to Atlanta where she now sees Black female doctors for her healthcare needs. She described feeling that the white doctors she

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<sup>152</sup> Human Rights Watch, *It Should Not Happen: Alabama’s Failure to Prevent Cervical Cancer Death in the Black Belt*, November 2018, <https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/11/29/it-should-not-happen/alabamas-failure-prevent-cervical-cancer-death-black-belt>; Human Rights Watch, “Human Rights Watch Testimony to US House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee: Covid-19 Disparities Reflect Structural Racism, Abuses,” June 10, 2020, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/06/10/human-rights-watch-testimony-us-house-representatives-ways-and-means-committee#>.

<sup>153</sup> ACOG, “In Solidarity: A Message to the ACOG Community,” June 2, 2020, <https://www.acog.org/news/news-articles/2020/06/in-solidarity-a-message-to-the-acog-community> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>154</sup> ACOG “Obstetrics and Gynecology: Collective Action Addressing Racism,” August 27, 2020, <https://www.acog.org/news/news-articles/2020/08/joint-statement-obstetrics-and-gynecology-collective-action-addressing-racism> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>155</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>156</sup> *Ibid.* Allison Bryant, “Racial and ethnic disparities in obstetric and gynecologic care and role of implicit biases,” October 29, 2020, <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/racial-and-ethnic-disparities-in-obstetric-and-gynecologic-care-and-role-of-implicit-biases> (accessed January 6, 2022). “Implicit biases involve associations outside conscious awareness that lead to a negative evaluation of a person on the basis of irrelevant characteristics such as race or gender.” See, Chloe Fitzgerald and Samia Hurst, “Implicit Bias in Healthcare Professionals: A Systematic Review,” *BMC Medical Ethics*, vol. 18, no. 19 (2017), doi:10.1186/s12910-017-0179-8.

<sup>157</sup> CDC, “Media Statement from CDC Director Rochelle P. Walensky, MD, MPH, on Racism and Health,” April 8, 2021, <https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/so408-racism-health.html> (accessed January 6, 2022).

would see in Wilcox County did not treat her with the same level of care and concern she now receives from her Black doctors:

In Wilcox County, I only had white women doctors, and I felt like sometimes ... Like now we're discovering that white doctors and nurses think all these different things about Black women, and I definitely got that vibe when I was down there. And I couldn't quite pinpoint it, because nobody's going to come right out and say, "Yeah, I'm racist." But I definitely felt like they were looking at me like, "I think she's being a little dramatic" or "I'm not going to take her that serious because she's Black," versus my doctors now.<sup>158</sup>

Zoe J. (pseudonym), 41, from Baker County, felt that healthcare providers often ignored or downplayed Black women's health concerns. "We're overlooked sometimes as it relates to pain or any issues that we have pertaining to our body," she said. "We're known to be strong. ... I guess they feel like we can deal and endure the pain."<sup>159</sup> So sometimes the pain that we feel is overlooked or they feel like it's bearable for us."<sup>160</sup> Adrienne C.

(pseudonym), 71, from Wilcox County, recalled feeling like her health concerns were dismissed by doctors who tend to view all Black women the same. Instead of listening to and addressing her specific concerns, she felt that doctors often dismissed her, thinking instead that "[a]ll Black women have this and all Black women suffer from this or that."<sup>161</sup> As an obstetrician gynecologist, Dr. Favors sees firsthand how implicit bias leads some providers to stereotype Black women and provide them with an inadequate level of care. "I think sometimes when you are from a different background, it's hard to understand where that person is coming from. And I think that unconsciously, you make an assumption about that person or that group of people, and in some instances, consciously," she said. "I think sometimes we try to put all people into the same group. Then what ends up happening is their care is lacking because we stereotyped them."<sup>162</sup>

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<sup>158</sup> Derrica Bonner virtual interview with Alyssa T. (pseudonym), 21, February 5, 2021.

<sup>159</sup> Haider J. Warraich, "Racial disparities seen in how doctors treat pain, even among children," *Washington Post*, July 11, 2020, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/health/racial-disparities-seen-in-how-doctors-treat-pain-even-among-children/2020/07/10/265e77d6-b626-11ea-aca5-ebb63d27e1ff\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/health/racial-disparities-seen-in-how-doctors-treat-pain-even-among-children/2020/07/10/265e77d6-b626-11ea-aca5-ebb63d27e1ff_story.html) (accessed December 24, 2021).

<sup>160</sup> Kay Eady virtual interview with Zoe J. (pseudonym), 41, January 14, 2021.

<sup>161</sup> Vickie Kemp virtual interview with Adrienne C. (pseudonym), 71, November 17, 2020.

<sup>162</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. Favors, obstetrician gynecologist, June 6, 2021.

Dr. Favors believes many providers may not realize their unconscious bias and the ways it impacts the level of care they provide to patients: “I think that the reason why it seems so unconscious is because it's not a social norm anymore to be racist. So people suppress it. But they don't realize that some of the decisions they are making are based on their thought process and their biases, whether it's vocalized or not.”<sup>163</sup> She has some patients who visit her after searching specifically for a Black obstetrician gynecologist: “It's sad because if you feel like you're not going to get adequate care by somebody who doesn't look like you, that says something about the system.”<sup>164</sup>

Distrust of the healthcare system stemming from a history of racism and medical exploitation and abuse of Black people also leads some women to question procedures their gynecologists may recommend. Dr. Baker described the impact that racism and exploitation have on many patients' willingness to trust and interact with the healthcare system, including gynecologists:

Because of history in the south, of the way that Black women's bodies have been disrespected and objectified, and because of the history of how the medical community has mistreated Black women and Black bodies in general, we have this sense of, “I really don't trust doctors. I really don't trust the healthcare system. I know that it's staged against me. It's not looking out for my best interests.”<sup>165</sup>

Dr. Baker believes that past accounts of Black women being sterilized without consent and more recently receiving unnecessary hysterectomies contributes to the distrust they may feel towards gynecological care. “There's such distrust,” she explained. “It's like, ‘I don't know if I want to go there. They're going to tell me something is wrong so they can take my uterus out, or they're going to tell me I need surgery.’”<sup>166</sup>

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<sup>163</sup> Ibid.

<sup>164</sup> Ibid.

<sup>165</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. L. Joy Baker, obstetrician gynecologist, May 27, 2021.

<sup>166</sup> Ibid.

Christina R. (pseudonym), 50, from Baker County, expressed concern that some of the procedures offered to her at the women’s health center where she goes for gynecological care are not necessary, but instead are to add income:

I just really question some of the things. ... The last time I went, they were really pressuring me to have a procedure. And I talked to another friend who went to that same office and she said they did the same thing. So, I question, is this really necessary or is this just your way of just making money? Especially off of African American women.<sup>167</sup>

Denise B. (pseudonym), 54, from Wilcox County, described being fearful of receiving a hysterectomy while seeking treatment for heavy menstrual bleeding, excruciating pain, and a series of abnormal Pap tests. “I was afraid,” she said. “I watch a lot of talk shows and they talk about Black women getting hysterectomies when they don’t need them.”<sup>168</sup> After several years seeking a diagnosis for excessive bleeding and pain, Denise eventually received a hysterectomy to address uterine fibroids.

Training for medical providers centered on implicit bias, cultural competency, and patient-centered communication could play a pivotal role in addressing the ways that structural racism contributes to health disparities and perpetuates feelings of mistrust. Dr. Favors believes that without acknowledging the role that racism has played within the medical field, and the impact it has had on Black people, it will be impossible to address it: “We don't acknowledge those things [the dark history of gynecology], we don't acknowledge the traumas that have occurred in medicine to people of color. And if we don't acknowledge it, we can't fix it.”<sup>169</sup>

### **Role of Community Health Workers in Connecting Women to Cervical Cancer Care**

Community health workers—also known by many names including *promotoras* and health promoters—play an instrumental role in disrupting misgivings women may

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<sup>167</sup> Kay Eady virtual interview with Christina R. (pseudonym), 50, November 22, 2020.

<sup>168</sup> Vickie Kemp virtual and phone interview with Denise B. (pseudonym), 54, February 4 and June 29, 2021.

<sup>169</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. Favors, obstetrician gynecologist, June 6, 2021.

have about the healthcare system, addressing barriers to care, and connecting them to comprehensive cervical cancer care. Studies show that the community health worker model effectively improves knowledge of cervical cancer, increases cervical cancer screening rates and health care access, and reduces health disparities, especially in medically underserved areas.<sup>170</sup> Despite this, challenges around funding and a lack of uniform training and certification standards are some of the obstacles to implementing sustainable community health worker programs.<sup>171</sup> The Georgia Community Health Worker Initiative—supported by DPH’s Chronic Disease Prevention Section’s CDC-funded 1815 Cooperative Agreement—is a collaborative effort driven by partners and stakeholders across the state focused on developing a statewide certification program that would include training and professional development opportunities, as well as a pathway to reimburse services provided by community health workers.<sup>172</sup>

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<sup>170</sup> Office of Disease Prevention and Promotion, Community Preventive Services Task Force, “Cancer Screening: Interventions Engaging Community Health Workers – Cervical Cancer,” September 23, 2019, <https://www.thecommunityguide.org/findings/cancer-screening-interventions-engaging-community-health-workers-cervical-cancer> (accessed January 6, 2022); Katherine Roland et al., “Use of Community Health Workers and Patient Navigators to Improve Cancer Outcomes Among Patients Served by Federally Qualified Health Centers: A Systematic Literature Review,” *Health Equity*, vol. 1, no. 1 (May 2017), doi:10.1089/heq.2017.0001; Georgia Department of Public Health, “Breast and Cervical Cancer Program-Reducing Disparities in Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening through Client Navigation Program in GA,” 2018, <https://dph.georgia.gov/BCCP> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>171</sup> Katherine B. Roland et al., “Use of Community Health Workers and Patient Navigators to Improve Cancer Outcomes Among Patients Served by Federally Qualified Health Centers: A Systematic Literature Review,” *Health Equity*, The Center for Health and Research Transformation, “Advancing the Profession and Sustainability of Community Health Workers,” March 19, 2018, <https://chrt.org/publication/advancing-profession-sustainability-community-health-workers/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>172</sup> Georgia Department of Public Health, “Community Health Workers,” January 26, 2021, <https://dph.georgia.gov/chronic-disease-prevention/community-health-workers> (accessed January 6, 2022). CDC, “Diabetes, Heart Disease, and Stroke: State Programs,” July 28, 2021, <https://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/about/foa/1815/index.htm> (accessed January 5, 2022).

## **IV. Inadequate Access to Information Undermines Cervical Cancer Prevention and Care**

Women and girls in Georgia lack adequate access to the information they need to make informed decisions to prevent and treat cervical cancer. State policies do not facilitate widespread access to information on HPV and the HPV vaccine. HPV Cancer Free Georgia—the Georgia Cancer Control Consortium (GC3) working group that focuses on implementing the Georgia Cancer Control Plan’s HPV objectives— along with numerous organizations and some state legislators, has tried to fill this gap by increasing education around and awareness of HPV, the HPV vaccine, and HPV-related cancers through strategic events, engagement, and outreach. At the same time, Georgia is failing to ensure that all young people in schools receive comprehensive, inclusive, and accurate information on their sexual and reproductive health. Gaps in access to lifesaving information undermine Georgian women’s understanding of the preventive steps they can take to stay healthy and safe and also fuel misinformation, fear, and stigma related to cervical cancer care.

### **Georgia Lacks State Policies to Facilitate Access to Information on HPV and the HPV Vaccine**

Georgia’s government has not enacted adequate policies to ensure access to accurate and comprehensive information on HPV, HPV-related cancers, and the HPV vaccine for all residents. Despite its role as an effective cancer prevention tool, HPV vaccination rates in Georgia fall below the national average and trail significantly behind other required and recommended adolescent vaccination rates in the state.<sup>173</sup> Georgia ranks 36<sup>th</sup> in the country for adolescent HPV vaccination rates and as of 2019, only 49.7 percent of young people in the state ages 13 to 17 had completed the vaccine series.<sup>174</sup>

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<sup>173</sup> Tanya Walker et al., “National, Regional, State, and Selected Local Area Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents Aged 13–17 Years — United States, 2017,” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 67, no. 33 (2018), pp. 909-917; Georgia Department of Public Health, “Georgia Adolescent Immunization Study 2018,” undated, <https://dph.georgia.gov/immunization-section/immunization-publications> (accessed January 6, 2022), p. 10.

<sup>174</sup> United Health Foundation, “America’s Health Rankings: Annual Report- HPV Vaccination by State 2020,” undated, [https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/Immunize\\_HPV/state/GA](https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/Immunize_HPV/state/GA) (accessed January 6, 2022); CDC, “TeenVaxView- Vaccination Coverage among Adolescents (13 – 17 Years),” May 14, 2021, <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/teenvaxview/data-reports/index.html> (accessed January 6, 2022).

Although not unique to Georgia, since HPV is a sexually transmitted infection (STI), many parents associate the HPV vaccine with sexual activity. “We have turned the HPV vaccine into a discussion about sex, and young people having sex, and parents feeling like, ‘Oh, no. I’m not going to give the HPV vaccine because I don’t want my kid to think it’s okay for them to go out and have sex,’” Dr. L. Joy Baker said. “And we really have not connected well with the fact that the HPV vaccine is a cancer-prevention vaccine.”<sup>175</sup> As a result of stigma, misconceptions, safety concerns, and a lack of understanding of the vaccine and the important role it plays in life-long cancer prevention, many parents decide not to vaccinate their children.<sup>176</sup> Inconsistent and ineffective recommendations for the HPV vaccine from healthcare providers also contribute to low vaccination rates in the state. Research shows that a strong, high-quality recommendation from a healthcare provider for the HPV vaccine has the most significant influence on vaccine uptake, yet medical providers are not consistently recommending the HPV vaccine in the same way that they do other adolescent vaccines.<sup>177</sup> Cultural beliefs and perceptions of the HPV vaccine among Georgia’s diverse population also create barriers to vaccine uptake, especially in rural areas and among minority populations.<sup>178</sup>

Georgia has undertaken efforts to increase HPV vaccine uptake through the Georgia Cancer Control Plan 2014-2019, the most recent statewide plan for cancer prevention and control, implemented and led by the Georgia Department of Public Health in coordination with the Georgia Cancer Control Consortium (GC3).<sup>179</sup> Strategic initiatives and activities to increase

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<sup>175</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. L. Joy Baker, obstetrician gynecologist, May 27, 2021.

<sup>176</sup> Kayla Hanson et al., “National Trends in Parental Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Intentions and Reasons for Hesitancy, 2010–2015,” *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, vol. 67, no. 7 (2018), doi:10.1093/cid/ciy232; Dilley et al., “It’s Time to Re-evaluate Cervical Cancer Screening After Age 65,” *Gynecologic Oncology*. See also, Milkie Vu et al., “Practice-, Provider- and Patient-level Facilitators of and Barriers to HPV Vaccine Promotion and Uptake in Georgia: A Qualitative Study of Healthcare Providers’ Perspectives” *Health Education Research*, vol. 35, no. 6 (December 2020), doi:10.1093/her/cyaa026.

<sup>177</sup> Melissa B. Gilkey and Annie-Laurie McRee, “Provider Communication about HPV Vaccination: A Systematic Review,” *Human vaccines and Immunotherapeutics*, vol. 12, no. 6 (2016), pp. 1454-1468; Annie-Laurie McRee et al., “HPV Vaccine Hesitancy: Findings from a Statewide Survey of Healthcare Providers,” *Journal of Pediatric Health Care*, vol. 28, no. 6 (2014), pp. 541-549; Melissa Gilkey et al., “Quality of Physician Communication about Human Papillomavirus Vaccine: Findings from a National Survey,” *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers and Prevention*, vol. 24, no. 11 (2015), doi:10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-15-0326.

<sup>178</sup> Cori Dennison et al., “HPV Vaccine-Related Research, Promotion and Coordination in the State of Georgia: A Systematic Review,” *Journal of Community Health*, vol. 44 (2019), doi:10.1007/s10900-018-0589-7.

<sup>179</sup> Georgia Department of Public Health, “Georgia Cancer Control Plan 2014-2019,” May 2014, <https://dph.georgia.gov/document/document/most-recent-five-year-state-cancer-plan-georgia-cancer-plan-2014-2019/download> (accessed January 6, 2022). An updated 5-year Cancer Control Plan for 2020-2025 is currently under review with the Georgia Department of Public Health. Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. Gabrielle Darville-Sanders, co-chair of HPV Cancer Free Georgia, July 1, 2021.

HPV vaccination rates focus on ensuring pediatric providers routinely recommend the HPV vaccine to parents alongside other required and recommended adolescent vaccines and engaging community-based organizations to implement culturally appropriate cervical cancer campaigns to increase parental understanding of the importance of the vaccine.<sup>180</sup> HPV Cancer Free Georgia has made progress in increasing knowledge of HPV, the vaccine, and HPV-related cancers through strategic events and outreach focused on parental and adolescent engagement and education, media campaigns, and HPV and Cervical Cancer Awareness Days. HPV Cancer Free Georgia has worked with multiple community organizations and some state legislators and is also involved in and has created educational events for physicians, providers, pharmacists, dentists, advocates, and community educators. Yet funding and capacity challenges limit the working group's activities and reach within the state, especially efforts to engage rural communities.<sup>181</sup>

Despite statewide initiatives to increase education and dissemination of information on HPV and the vaccine, as well as increased support from community-level organizations, there is a lack of policy and legislative effort at the state level. The state has not implemented key policies that would support access to and information on HPV and the HPV vaccine, including expanding Medicaid, mandating comprehensive sexual health education in schools, enacting vaccination requirements for school entry, and providing information on HPV and the vaccine to all parents and guardians of adolescents. Instead, Georgia's government has enacted only one supportive policy to increase HPV vaccination rates: licensed pharmacists can administer the HPV vaccine; however, this requires a prescription for individuals under 18.<sup>182</sup> Under the Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness Act (PREP Act) declared in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, state-licensed pharmacists can now administer Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)-recommended vaccines, including the HPV vaccine, for children and adolescents ages 3 to 18 according to ACIP's standard immunization schedule without a prescription.<sup>183</sup>

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<sup>180</sup> Georgia Department of Public Health, "Georgia Cancer Control Plan 2014-2019," p. 14.

<sup>181</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. Gabrielle Darville-Sanders, co-chair of HPV Cancer Free Georgia, July 1, 2021.

<sup>182</sup> Code of Georgia, Section 43-34-26.1 - Vaccine Protocol Agreements, undated, <https://casetext.com/statute/code-of-georgia/title-43-professions-and-businesses/chapter-34-physicians-physician-assistants-and-respiratory-care/article-2-medical-malpractice-act/section-43-34-261-vaccine-protocol-agreements> (accessed January 6, 2022); Georgia Senate Bill 46, 2021, <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/59079> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>183</sup> Federal Registrar, "Eighth Amendment to Declaration Under the Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness Act for Medical Countermeasures Against COVID-19- A Notice by the Health and Human Services Department," August 4, 2021,



Although the PREP Act currently allows pharmacists in Georgia to administer HPV vaccines to young people without a prescription, prescriptions will once again be required for HPV vaccinations for those under 18 starting on October 2, 2024 when liability protections for state-licensed pharmacists end.<sup>184</sup>

### Covid-19's Impact on HPV Vaccination Rates

HPV vaccination rates fell drastically during the start of the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020 and some research models predict increases in long-term cervical cancer incidence rates as a result.<sup>185</sup> Compared to the previous two years, from March through May of 2020 HPV doses administered to children ages 9 to 12 declined by about 64 percent.<sup>186</sup> Although HPV vaccination rates increased from June through September as stay-at-home orders eased throughout the country, they were still down by approximately 12 percent for children ages 9 to 12 in comparison to previous years—not nearly at the level that would have been needed to catch up those who had missed routine vaccinations at the start of the pandemic.<sup>187</sup> There is an urgent need to vaccinate young people who missed HPV vaccinations as a result of the pandemic to avert long-term health consequences.<sup>188</sup>

Without supportive policies to ensure access to information and education on HPV and the HPV vaccine, knowledge of the vaccine remains low, and Georgians are missing out on opportunities to protect themselves against HPV-related cancers. About a third of the women SRBWI and Human Rights Watch interviewed reported not being knowledgeable of

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<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/08/04/2021-16681/eighth-amendment-to-declaration-under-the-public-readiness-and-emergency-preparedness-act-for> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>184</sup> US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary, “Fifth Amendment to Declaration Under the Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness Act for Medical Countermeasures Against COVID-19,” January 29, 2021, <https://www.phe.gov/Preparedness/legal/prepact/Pages/COVID-Amendment5.aspx> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>185</sup> Vincent Daniel et al., “Impact of Reduced Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Coverage Rates Due to COVID-19 in the United States: A Model Based Analysis,” *Vaccine*, vol. 39 (April 6, 2021), doi:10.1016/j.vaccine.2021.04.003.

<sup>186</sup> Bhavini Patel Murthy et al., “Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Administration of Selected Routine Childhood and Adolescent Vaccinations — 10 U.S. Jurisdictions, March–September 2020,” *MMWR Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 70, no. 23 (June 11, 2021), doi:10.15585/mmwr.mm7023a2.

<sup>187</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>188</sup> *Ibid.* See also, NCI Cancer Centers Joint Statement, “NCI-Designated Cancer Centers Call for Urgent Action to Get HPV Vaccination Back on Track,” May 2021, <https://winshipcancer.emory.edu/files/newsroom-files/nci-hpv-statement.pdf> (accessed January 6, 2022).

the vaccine, including several parents with adolescents between the ages of 10 to 19 living at home. Susan J. (pseudonym), 49, from Wilcox County, is a mother of three children between 7 and 16 yet she reported not knowing about the HPV vaccine and says that it has never been offered to her children.<sup>189</sup> Patricia M., 51, from Wilcox County, doesn't know about the HPV vaccine and isn't sure if her 23-year-old daughter ever received it. "I never heard them talk about it," she said.<sup>190</sup> State policies that ensure information and resources on HPV and the vaccine—including information on the Vaccine for Children Program (VFC), a federal program that helps provide vaccinations recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) to children whose parents or guardians cannot afford them<sup>191</sup>—are widely disseminated and available to all Georgians could address such barriers and help facilitate access to the vaccine and understanding of its important role in cancer prevention.

## **Inadequate Sexual Health Education Leaves Young People Without Information to Stay Healthy and Safe**

A comprehensive approach to cervical cancer prevention requires access to accurate information on sexual and reproductive health. Yet Georgia's government is failing to ensure that young people in the state receive comprehensive, accurate, and inclusive information on their bodies and health. Instead, they are left with gaps in knowledge around their sexual and reproductive health that negatively impact their behaviors and health outcomes into adulthood.

Georgia has high rates of STIs and as of 2018, the state had the fourth highest rate of syphilis and the seventh highest rate of chlamydia in the US.<sup>192</sup> Young people in Georgia

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<sup>189</sup> Vickie Kemp virtual interview with Susan J. (pseudonym), 49, January 17, 2021.

<sup>190</sup> Vickie Kemp virtual interview with Patricia M., 51, December 27, 2020.

<sup>191</sup> CDC, "Vaccines for Children Program," February 18, 2016, <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/about/index.html> (accessed January 6, 2022). Individuals 18 or under enrolled in Medicaid can receive vaccines, including the HPV vaccine, at no cost through the Vaccines for Children Program. See, Georgia Department of Public Health, "Vaccines for Children Program," June 11, 2021, <https://dph.georgia.gov/immunization-section/vaccines-children-program> (accessed January 6, 2022). Preventive services, including immunizations, are covered through PeachCare for Kids for those age 18 or under. See Georgia Department of Community Health, "PeachCare for Kids- Program Benefits and Cost," undated, <https://dch.georgia.gov/programs/peachcare-kids/program-benefits-and-cost> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>192</sup> CDC, "Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2018," October 2019, <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/STDSurveillance2018-full-report.pdf> (accessed January 6, 2022), pp. 73 and 99.

are particularly affected. In 2019, young people between 15 and 24 comprised 58 percent of all cases of STIs in the state.<sup>193</sup>

Despite these alarming statistics, the state of Georgia does not provide the necessary guidance, accountability, or funding mechanisms to ensure all young people receive comprehensive information on their sexual and reproductive health in schools. In accordance with the Georgia Code, schools are required to teach sexual health education and AIDS prevention education, yet local school boards are responsible for developing and implementing their own curriculum, in alignment with health standards provided by the Georgia Department of Education.<sup>194</sup> The health standards do not require education around HPV or the HPV vaccine.<sup>195</sup> Curriculum on sexual health and AIDS education must emphasize abstinence but is not required to be medically accurate, comprehensive, or to include instruction on sexual orientation and gender identity.<sup>196</sup> Without a uniform state curriculum, the quality of sexual health education, the topics covered, and the information available to students varies greatly by school district, creating wide disparities across the state.<sup>197</sup>

Additionally, the Georgia Department of Education does not monitor the sexual health education curriculum of each district or school in the state.<sup>198</sup> This lack of oversight makes it impossible to determine what students are actually learning and to identify gaps and any possible correlations between poor health outcomes and health disparities for certain regions of the state with a lack of access to comprehensive sexual health education. There is no way to know what percentage of students in Georgia learn about the HPV vaccine and its role in preventing cancer.

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<sup>193</sup> Georgia Department of Public Health, “STD Prevention for Adolescents,” undated, <https://dph.georgia.gov/std-prevention-adolescents> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>194</sup> Georgia Code (2006), Title 20-2-143, <https://law.justia.com/codes/georgia/2006/20/20-2-143.html> (accessed January 6, 2022); email from Meghan Frick, Director of Communications for Georgia Department of Education, to Human Rights Watch, June 16, 2021.

<sup>195</sup> Georgia Department of Education, “Georgia Standards of Excellence, Health Education – Kindergarten - Grade 12,” June 2021, <https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Documents/Health-Education-K-12-Georgia-Standards.pdf> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>196</sup> Georgia Department of Education, State Board of Education Rule, “160-4-2-.12 Comprehensive Health and Physical Education Program Plan,” August 2018, <https://www.gadoe.org/External-Affairs-and-Policy/State-Board-of-Education/SBOE%20Rules/160-4-2-.12.pdf> (accessed January 6, 2022); SIECUS, “Georgia State Profile,” undated, [https://siecus.org/state\\_profile/georgia-fy21-state-profile/](https://siecus.org/state_profile/georgia-fy21-state-profile/) (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>197</sup> SIECUS, “Georgia State Profile.”

<sup>198</sup> Email from Meghan Frick, Director of Communications for Georgia Department of Education, to Human Rights Watch, June 16, 2021.

Lack of funding also creates barriers to comprehensive sexual health education and can exacerbate health disparities within the state. Georgia does not provide specific funding for sexual health education,<sup>199</sup> leaving decisions to fund programs up to local school boards that determine the budget and priorities for school districts. The state government also fails to provide adequate funding for under-resourced and neglected school districts, has continued to cut state spending on public education, and underfunds specific grants intended to support Georgia’s neediest schools.<sup>200</sup> When systemically disadvantaged and less-wealthy districts—including rural school districts and those that are more likely to serve Black students—struggle to secure resources to provide educational services, they may be less likely to offer comprehensive sexual health education programs in comparison to more affluent school districts. This can create unequal access to lifesaving information and widen existing racial health disparities in Georgia.

### **Crisis Pregnancy Centers Contribute to Misinformation Around Sexual and Reproductive Health in Georgia**

Crisis pregnancy centers (CPCs) are nonprofit organizations, typically affiliated with religious, anti-abortion organizations, with a goal of promoting childbirth as an alternative to abortion for unplanned pregnancies. They have been widely criticized for using misinformation and unethical practices to dissuade pregnant people from getting abortions and providing biased, misleading, and inaccurate information around sexual and reproductive health, including misinformation about contraception and limited information related to pregnancy options counseling.<sup>201</sup> In 2016, the Georgia legislature passed a law to publicly fund CPCs and there are over 90 currently operating in the state, including CPCs providing abstinence-only sexual health

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<sup>199</sup> Ibid.

<sup>200</sup> GBPI, “State of Education Funding (2021),” January 11, 2021, [https://gbpi.org/state-education-2021/#\\_edn9](https://gbpi.org/state-education-2021/#_edn9) (accessed January 6, 2022). Georgia is one of only eight states in the US that does not provide additional funding to support schools serving students living in poverty.

<sup>201</sup> Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine and the North American Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology, “Crisis Pregnancy Centers in the U.S.: Lack of Adherence to Medical and Ethical Practice Standards,” *Journal of Adolescent Health*, vol. 65, no. 6 (December 2019), pp. 821-824; Andrea Swartzendruber et al., “Contraceptive Information on Pregnancy Resource Center Websites: A Statewide Content Analysis,” *Contraception* (April 24, 2018), doi:10.1016/j.contraception.2018.04.002.

education in Georgia schools.<sup>202</sup> Instead of supporting access to comprehensive, accurate, and inclusive health information, state funding for CPCs does the exact opposite. It contributes to misinformation around sexual and reproductive health and stigma around adolescent sexuality that negatively impacts young people’s ability to make informed decisions and stay healthy and safe.

Statistics confirm that young people in Georgia are missing out on critical information on their sexual health. In the 2017-2018 school year, only 33 percent of high schools in Georgia taught students all 20 topics the CDC identifies as necessary components of sexual health education in a required course, including how to access information and services related to sexually transmitted diseases.<sup>203</sup> As a result, most young people in Georgia are left without knowledge of how to obtain the information they need to stay healthy and safe as they enter adulthood.

Most of the women SRBWI and Human Rights Watch interviewed believe the information young people in their communities receive on sexual and reproductive health is inadequate. The sexual health education that Alyssa T. (pseudonym), 22, received as a student in Wilcox County was neither thorough nor inclusive of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) students. According to Alyssa, young people in her community “had to rely on the internet to learn anything about sex.”<sup>204</sup> The focus on abstinence where Alyssa grew up restricted access to information on sexual health and made young people reluctant to seek out help:

We lived in an abstinence-only town, so the only solution they got for you is don’t have sex. They don’t have, “If you decide to have sex, this is how you can protect yourself, this is how you can avoid being pregnant.” It wasn’t

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<sup>202</sup> Georgia Senate Bill 308-Positive Alternatives for Pregnancy and Parenting Grant Program, 2016, <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/47914> (accessed January 6, 2022); Crisis Center Pregnancy Map, “Identify CPCs,” undated, <https://crisispregnancycentermap.com/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>203</sup> CDC, “School Health Profiles 2018: Characteristics of Health Programs Among Secondary Schools,” 2019, <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/profiles/pdf/2018/CDC-Profiles-2018.pdf> (accessed January 6, 2022), p. 108. The components include: “How to access valid and reliable information, products, and services related to HIV,\* other STDs, and pregnancy”; “Preventive care that is necessary to maintain reproductive and sexual health”; “How HIV\* and other STDs† are transmitted”; and “Health consequences of HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy,” all topics that should include education around HPV, its role in causing cancers, and the HPV vaccine.

<sup>204</sup> Derrica Bonner virtual interview with Alyssa T. (pseudonym), 22, February 5, 2021.

like positive guidance towards sex, so I think a lot of the times it made a lot of people uncomfortable to even get the help they wanted if a situation happened.<sup>205</sup>

Toni R., a 46-year-old parent of a teenager in Wilcox County, doesn't believe young people in her community are being educated on their sexual health. "They're learning, but not from being educated. They're learning from experience," she said.<sup>206</sup> "I think if they have more education about sex and even the health issues that could come about...they would have a better opportunity to make better decisions."<sup>207</sup>

Lack of information in schools can also create lifelong gaps in knowledge and understanding of sexual and reproductive health that can impact young people as they age into adulthood. The sexual health education that Nia K. (pseudonym), 55, from Baker County, received in school did not teach her about her body and health and she did not get adequate information at home. It wasn't until she was an adult and someone from a women's health center spoke at her job that she started to learn about her reproductive health and how to take care of herself. "I wasn't taught really how to take care of yourself in a woman's way," she explained. "My momma didn't never talk about it and she wouldn't take me to the doctor for stuff like that so I learned about all this when I got grown."<sup>208</sup>

## Lack of Information Limits Cervical Cancer Prevention and Care

Inadequate access to information on sexual and reproductive health undermines Georgian women's understanding of cervical cancer and the preventive steps they can take to stay healthy and safe. It also contributes to misinformation, fear, and stigma around sexual and reproductive health that can make some women reluctant to discuss or seek out cervical cancer care.

Comprehensive sexual health education can provide young people with information to decrease their risk of cervical cancer including information on HPV and the HPV vaccine; the importance of cervical cancer screenings and timely follow-up after abnormal test

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<sup>205</sup> Ibid.

<sup>206</sup> Candice Ray virtual interview with Toni R., 46, January 29, 2021.

<sup>207</sup> Ibid.

<sup>208</sup> Kay Eady virtual interview with Nia K. (pseudonym), 55, January 8, 2021.

results; the increased risk of cervical cancer as a result of tobacco usage; and resources for free and low-cost reproductive healthcare services. Yet many Georgian women and girls do not have access to this information, which impacts their understanding of and willingness to seek out cervical cancer care.

SRBWI and Human Rights Watch spoke with several women who lacked an understanding of cervical cancer prevention, including accurate information on screenings. Most of the women interviewed were aware of the need for regular cervical cancer screenings.<sup>209</sup> Most also reported receiving routine Pap tests but almost half said they never had an HPV test or were not sure if they did, despite updated screening guidelines that generally recommend HPV testing for women between the ages of 30 and 65.<sup>210</sup>

Juanita T. (pseudonym), 64, from Baker County, isn't sure if she has ever received an HPV test: "They may have gave it to me and I didn't know what I was getting."<sup>211</sup> Trina B. (pseudonym), 44, from Wilcox County, receives routine Pap tests but said that she has never had an HPV test. "I never thought I needed one," she said.<sup>212</sup> Given the important role HPV plays in cervical cancer, the absence of information about HPV tests means more women's lives and health are going to be at risk. Increased access to consistent gynecological care and to information, including screening guidelines and the role of HPV tests in cervical cancer prevention, could address this.

### Updated Guidelines Limit Cervical Cancer Screenings

In July 2020, the American Cancer Society (ACS) updated its cervical cancer screening guidelines to recommend primary HPV testing every five years as the preferred screening method for people between the ages of 25 and 65 at average risk of cervical

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<sup>209</sup> ACOG, "Updated Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines," April 2021, <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/practice-advisory/articles/2021/04/updated-cervical-cancer-screening-guidelines> (accessed January 6, 2022); Jason Wright et al., "Overuse of Cervical Cancer Screening Tests Among Women With Average Risk in the United States From 2013 to 2014," *JAMA Network*, vol. 4, no. 4 (2021), doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.8373.

<sup>210</sup> Out of the three cervical cancer screening recommendations for women ages 30-65, two include HPV testing. A Pap test alone every three years is still acceptable. See ACOG, "Updated Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines."

<sup>211</sup> Kay Eady virtual interview with Juanita T. (pseudonym), 64, February 5, 2021.

<sup>212</sup> Vickie Kemp virtual interview with Trina B. (pseudonym), 44, December 10, 2020.

cancer.<sup>213</sup> The updated guidelines also recommend that cervical cancer screenings start at 25.<sup>214</sup> This is a departure from US Preventive Services Taskforce (USPSTF) and American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) guidelines, which recommend cervical cancer screenings begin at 21 and also offer three options for cervical cancer screenings for women ages 30 to 65, including a primary HPV test, a Pap test, and co-testing (HPV and Pap test together).<sup>215</sup>

These general guidelines are intended to reduce cervical cancer deaths and increase efficiency in testing and monitoring, not to address racial disparities in health outcomes. Cervical cancer is already more deadly for Black women and recommendations that delay and limit screening options may exacerbate these racial disparities. The ACS acknowledged that Black women were not “optimally represented” in the studies that led to the new screening guidelines, presenting a limitation in data.<sup>216</sup> In order to eliminate disparate cervical cancer outcomes, it’s necessary for medical providers to consider the individual risk each patient may face that could increase their likelihood of developing cervical cancer throughout their lifetime, even at younger or older ages, when deciding on appropriate screening options.

Some women also fail to follow up on abnormal test results when they don’t understand the steps they should be taking and why they are necessary. Phanesha Jones, the former BCCP Patient Navigator, sees this as a significant barrier to care:

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<sup>213</sup> ACS, “The American Cancer Society Guidelines for the Prevention and Early Detection of Cervical Cancer,” last revised April 22, 2021, <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cervical-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/cervical-cancer-screening-guidelines.html> (accessed January 6, 2022). The updated ACS guidelines recommend primary HPV testing, but Pap tests and co-testing are acceptable if primary HPV tests are not available: “Those aged 25 to 65 should have a primary HPV test\* every 5 years. If primary HPV testing is not available, screening may be done with either a co-test that combines an HPV test with a Papanicolaou (Pap) test every 5 years or a Pap test alone every 3 years.”

<sup>214</sup> Ibid.

<sup>215</sup> US Preventive Services Task Force, “Screening for Cervical Cancer-US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement,” *JAMA*, vol. 320, no. 7 (August 21, 2018), doi:10.1001/jama.2018.10897; ACOG, “Updated Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines.”

<sup>216</sup> Elizabeth T. H. Fontham MPH, DrPH, et al., “Cervical cancer screening for individuals at average risk: 2020 guideline update from the American Cancer Society,” *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, vol. 70, no. 5 (2020), doi:10.3322/caac.21628.



Some women don't understand the seriousness of removing those abnormal cells or even the seriousness of how that could turn into cancer. So, they don't return. They don't have an understanding that there are precancerous cells that could potentially cause a lot of harm and could be terminal if you don't tend to it.<sup>217</sup>

Lack of information on available reproductive healthcare resources also creates barriers to accessing timely and adequate cervical cancer care, especially for marginalized and low-income women. Many women SRBWI and Human Rights Watch interviewed were not aware of resources available to lower their risk of cervical cancer, including low-cost screenings available in their own communities (as documented in Section II). San S., 30, from Baker County, believes women in her community are not informed about reproductive healthcare resources and information. “I do realize that there are a lot of resources out there, but we are not as informed as we should be,” she said. “I don't know if it's because people are hiding this information, but it is some programs that are designed to cater to our needs, but we don't know about them.”<sup>218</sup> Jane L. (pseudonym), 53, from Coffee County, also believes that information on reproductive healthcare resources are not readily available to Black women: “I really think too that a lot of things are kept from our Black women. It's a lot of things that the Caucasian women may know that we don't know or programs and stuff... it's hidden from us and I don't know why.”<sup>219</sup>

Inadequate access to information also contributes to misinformation, fear, and stigma that makes many women reluctant to discuss or seek out reproductive health care. Phanessa Jones described how a lack of accurate information about cervical cancer contributes to misinformation that is often passed through families and communities: “There's been a lot of myths and a lot of misunderstanding, and just really families or communities kind of educating each other on information that they have which may not necessarily be true.”<sup>220</sup> Dr. Favors also sees how misinformation passed down through families can undermine cervical cancer care, especially in rural communities. “What I've found of rural communities is whoever the elder of the family is, whether it's the auntie, or the grandma, whatever they say are words from God, and that is sometimes hard to break down,” she

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<sup>217</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Phanessa Jones, former BCCP Patient Navigator, April 30, 2021.

<sup>218</sup> Kay Eady virtual interview with San S., 30, January 18, 2021.

<sup>219</sup> Stacy Coley virtual interview with Jane L. (pseudonym), 53, November 29, 2020.

<sup>220</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Phanessa Jones, former BCCP Patient Navigator, April 30, 2021.

explained. “And that generation, especially the older generation, comes with their own set of perceptions. So they pass that down to their kids.”<sup>221</sup>

Some women avoid routine cervical cancer care out of fear of getting bad results, often without knowing how highly treatable cervical cancer can be. Shantaneika B., 32, from Wilcox County, said: “Once you go in to get checked, it's just the fear of finding out things that you truly don't want to know.”<sup>222</sup> “You'd be scared...you think maybe you do have cancer,” said Rachel P. (pseudonym), 52, from Baker County. “Sometimes you're just scared. I just don't want to go because I don't want to hear do I have it or not.”<sup>223</sup> Janet A., 58, from Baker County, said that “When you go for your checkup...it's always the fear of what the doctor is going to tell you. And I've found that, that's a lot of reason ... women don't go for their annuals.”<sup>224</sup>

For many women, fear arises from a lack of understanding of cervical cancer progression and the preventive steps that can be taken to treat early, abnormal changes in cervical cells. Myrtice E., 58, from Coffee County, believes much of the fear she has of cervical cancer screenings is a result of not having enough information. “I've kind of gotten nervous with just the term cancer. Cervical cancer is kind of a scary subject because I don't know much,” she explained. “I'm not educated. Maybe if I were more educated about it, I would not be so fearful.”<sup>225</sup> Dr. Favors sees how fear due to a lack of information affects some women’s willingness to follow up on cervical cancer screenings after abnormal test results: “Nobody's told them why they're coming back, why they need a procedure, and they get nervous. Everybody thinks that if they have an abnormal Pap test, they have cancer.”<sup>226</sup> Dr. Baker believes that educating women on cervical cancer progression and ensuring they understand their test results is one way to dispel fear around cervical cancer screenings. “It dispels a lot of anxiety if you understand that there is a spectrum leading up to cervical cancer, versus thinking I have an abnormal Pap, that must mean I have cervical cancer.”<sup>227</sup>

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<sup>221</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. Favors, obstetrician gynecologist, June 6, 2021.

<sup>222</sup> Candice Ray virtual interview with Shantaneika B., 32, February 5, 2021.

<sup>223</sup> Kay Eady virtual interview with Rachel P. (pseudonym), 52, November 20, 2020.

<sup>224</sup> Kay Eady virtual interview with Janet A., 58, January 17, 2021.

<sup>225</sup> Olivia Coley virtual interview with Myrtice E., 58, December 30, 2020.

<sup>226</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. Favors, obstetrician gynecologist, June 6, 2021.

<sup>227</sup> Human Rights Watch virtual interview with Dr. L. Joy Baker, obstetrician gynecologist, May 27, 2021.

Lack of information and education around sexual and reproductive health also fuels stigma that leads many women to avoid openly discussing their health concerns. The overwhelming majority of women SRBWI and Human Rights Watch spoke with reported that women in their communities do not discuss sexual and reproductive health. Said Janet A.: “I think a lot of people think it's an embarrassing conversation...We have a lot of older people, my age and older, and when we were growing up, reproductive systems and sex was not discussed. In the area I am in, it's still that way.”<sup>228</sup> Christina R. (pseudonym), 51, from Baker County, also considers it a taboo subject in her community: “I think that, for women of my age, that's probably a taboo subject. You just don't talk about certain things like that, that's considered private, and I guess you want to keep it private.”<sup>229</sup>

Lauren A. (pseudonym), 57, from Baker County, believes that lack of information, stigma, and shame all contribute to women’s unwillingness to openly discuss their reproductive health issues:

A lot of people are very private about their reproduction. And a lot of times, Black women just don't have the information, and especially like in a rural area, they don't discuss it as much, because sometimes a lot of us don't go to the doctor. And then also the stigma. A lot of times, people when they say they had a hysterectomy or something, that's supposed to be something like, ...“she ain't no longer whole.” ... A lot of people don't like it to be known.<sup>230</sup>

Kayla L. (pseudonym), 53, from Coffee County, was recently diagnosed with cervical cancer. She described the shame she feels about having HPV: “It makes me feel like I'm nasty, like I'm dirty.”<sup>231</sup>

Such stigma and shame associated with sexual health, including the most common STI in the country, can have devastating consequences on people who feel unable or unwilling to seek out lifesaving information and care.

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<sup>228</sup> Kay Eady virtual interview with Janet A., 58, January 17, 2021.

<sup>229</sup> Kay Eady virtual interview with Christina R. (pseudonym), 51, November 22, 2020.

<sup>230</sup> Shakeena Reeves virtual interview with Lauren A. (pseudonym), 57, December 15, 2020.

<sup>231</sup> Olivia Coley virtual interview with Kayla L. (pseudonym), 53, November 23, 2020.

## V. The Covid-19 Pandemic Has Exacerbated Barriers to Cervical Cancer Care and May Increase Cancer Disparities

The Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted cervical cancer prevention and care. The long-term impacts may be greatest on marginalized and low-income women who had already faced multiple barriers to accessing comprehensive cervical cancer care.

Covid-19 has created challenges to accessing cancer prevention, diagnostic, and treatment services, with significant impacts on cancer screening rates.<sup>232</sup> Cervical cancer screening rates are estimated to have fallen by 94 percent between January and April 2020, at the start of the pandemic, in comparison to the previous three years.<sup>233</sup> Although screening rates had risen by June 2020, they were still 35 percent lower than before the pandemic.<sup>234</sup> Cervical cancer screening tests administered through the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP), a program intended to reduce breast and cervical cancer disparities impacting low-income and uninsured women, also declined drastically during the early months of the pandemic, falling by 84 percent during April 2020 in comparison to the previous five years.<sup>235</sup>

Routine screenings and early detection are critical to preventing cervical cancer. Therefore, delays and reductions in screenings as a result of Covid-19 may lead to an increase in late-stage diagnosis and cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates.<sup>236</sup> Accordingly, the ACS warns that “delays in cancer screening, diagnosis, and treatment due to reduced health care access will likely result in a short-term drop in cancer diagnoses followed by increases

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<sup>232</sup> Ramon Cancino et al., “The Impact of COVID-19 on Cancer Screening: Challenges and Opportunities,” *JMIR Cancer*, vol. 6, no. 2 (2020), doi:10.2196/21697.

<sup>233</sup> Ibid.; Epic Health Research Network, “Delayed Cancer Screenings,” May 4, 2020, <https://ehrn.org/articles/delays-in-preventive-cancer-screenings-during-covid-19-pandemic> (accessed January 6, 2022); Christopher Mast and Alejandro Munoz del Rio, “Delayed Cancer Screenings—A Second Look,” Epic Health Research Network, July 17, 2020, <https://ehrn.org/articles/delayed-cancer-screenings-a-second-look> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>234</sup> Ibid.

<sup>235</sup> CDC, “Sharp Declines in Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening,” June 30, 2021, <https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/p0630-cancer-screenings.html> (accessed January 6, 2022); Amy DeGross et al., “COVID-19 impact on screening test volume through the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection program, January–June 2020, in the United States,” *Preventive Medicine*, vol. 151 (October 2021), doi:10.1016/j.ypmed.2021.106559.

<sup>236</sup> DeGross et al., “COVID-19 impact on screening test volume through the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection program, January–June 2020, in the United States,” *Preventive Medicine*.

in late-stage diagnoses and preventable cancer deaths.”<sup>237</sup> Disruptions in access to affordable healthcare coverage arising from widespread unemployment due to Covid-19 and the loss of employer-sponsored health insurance will also likely contribute to increased cancer mortality rates over the long term as millions of adults are expected to remain unemployed and without health insurance.<sup>238</sup>

Covid-19 has also created barriers in access to preventive health care that could widen existing racial disparities in cancer rates.<sup>239</sup> The economic impacts of the pandemic, including widespread job loss, have disproportionately affected Black people who have historically faced higher rates of poverty, lower wages and income, and less financial savings in comparison to white people.<sup>240</sup> This makes it even more difficult to obtain preventive care services, including cancer screenings.<sup>241</sup> The economic impacts of the pandemic, along with additional challenges it has created—including transportation and childcare—may contribute to prolonged delays in cancer screenings for Black people and other marginalized and medically neglected populations in the US, exacerbating cancer disparities.<sup>242</sup> The ACS believes delays in cancer screenings and preventive health care visits as a result of the pandemic will also “likely further exacerbate delayed diagnosis and substandard treatment among Black and low-income individuals.”<sup>243</sup>

The pandemic has also given rise to a dramatic increase in the use of telehealth in the US, but services are not always accessible and adequate for people who lack technology, up-to-date equipment, and broadband infrastructure—especially those living in rural, underserved communities—and can worsen health disparities.<sup>244</sup> Compared to white households in the US, Black families are significantly less likely to have internet access at

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<sup>237</sup> ACS, “Cancer Facts and Figures 2021- Special Selection: Covid-19 and Cancer,” 2021, <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/annual-cancer-facts-and-figures/2021/cancer-facts-and-figures-2021.pdf> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>238</sup> ACS, “Cancer Facts and Figures 2021- Special Selection: Covid-19 and Cancer,” pp. 35-37.

<sup>239</sup> John Carethers et al., “Disparities in Cancer Prevention in the COVID-19 Era,” *Cancer Prevention Research*, vol. 13, no. 11 (November 2020), doi:10.1158/1940-6207.CAPR-20-0447.

<sup>240</sup> Economic Policy Institute, “Black Workers Face Two of the Most Lethal Preexisting Conditions for Coronavirus—Racism and Economic Inequality,” June 1, 2020, <https://www.epi.org/publication/black-workers-covid/> (accessed January 6, 2022).

<sup>241</sup> John Carethers et al., “Disparities in Cancer Prevention in the COVID-19 Era,” *Cancer Prevention Research*.

<sup>242</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>243</sup> ACS, “Cancer Facts and Figures 2021- Special Selection: Covid-19 and Cancer,” p. 36.

<sup>244</sup> National Partnership for Women and Families, “Delivering on the Promise of Telehealth: How to Advance Health Care Access and Equity for Women,” March 2021, <https://www.nationalpartnership.org/our-work/resources/health-care/delivering-promise-telehealth.pdf> (accessed January 6, 2022).

home.<sup>245</sup> SRBWI and Human Rights Watch interviewed several women who reported not having the necessary technology at home for telehealth visits, including reliable broadband. While telehealth has the potential to expand access to timely and accessible medical care, it needs to be implemented in ways that adequately address existing broadband and technology inequalities and ensure equal access to affordable and quality health care for everyone.<sup>246</sup> Initiatives to expand telehealth services should also consider the unique needs of individuals who face additional barriers to utilizing these services, including older individuals who are less likely to have internet service at home<sup>247</sup> and may not be comfortable with technology or able to use it in ways that protect their privacy and confidentiality.

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<sup>245</sup> Economic Policy Institute, “Black Workers Face Two of the Most Lethal Preexisting Conditions for Coronavirus—Racism and Economic Inequality.”

<sup>246</sup> National Partnership for Women and Families, “Delivering on the Promise of Telehealth: How to Advance Health Care Access and Equity for Women.”

<sup>247</sup> Humana Foundation and Older Adults Technology Services (OATS), “AgingConnected: Exposing the Hidden Connectivity Crisis for Older Adults,” 2020, [https://agingconnected.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Aging-Connected\\_Exposing-the-Hidden-Connectivity-Crisis-for-Older-Adults.pdf](https://agingconnected.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Aging-Connected_Exposing-the-Hidden-Connectivity-Crisis-for-Older-Adults.pdf) (accessed January 6, 2022).

## VI. What Obligations Does the Government Have to Prevent Cervical Cancer Deaths?

The state of Georgia and the US government have allowed substantial barriers to comprehensive cervical cancer care to persist, with particularly devastating and disproportionate impacts on Black women. In doing so, the state and federal governments have failed to protect women's rights to health, information, and equality and to nondiscrimination.

### What are human rights and how are they enforced?

According to the leading United Nations human rights agency:

“Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.”<sup>248</sup>

International human rights define the relationship between the government, whether at the national, state, or local levels, and individuals, whose rights must be respected and protected at all times. The government has primary responsibility for making sure that people can enjoy their human rights. National governments make obligations to carry out international human rights treaties by ratifying or becoming a party to the treaty, making the treaties legally binding on them. They are also bound by customary human rights law, to which all governments must abide.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), along with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) recognized by all members of the UN, are what is known as the “International Bill of Human Rights.” The Convention on the Elimination

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<sup>248</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), “What are Human Rights?” undated, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Pages/WhatareHumanRights.aspx> (accessed January 5, 2022).

of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) are other important human rights treaties that protect against discrimination. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) sets out the human rights of every person under age 18.

Each treaty has its own committee of UN experts, which periodically reviews countries' compliance with their obligations. In addition, the UN Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, conducts general reviews of countries' human rights records, called the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process. Civil society groups can submit reports to these UN mechanisms to present information about the status of human rights in a country.

The US ratified the ICCPR in 1992 and the ICERD in 1994 so it is bound to comply with and implement provisions of these treaties. The US has signed, but not ratified, the ICESCR, CEDAW, and the CRC, and is therefore not formally bound by their provisions. However, as a signatory to a treaty, the US also has an obligation to refrain from taking steps that undermine its "object and purpose."

Many provisions in the treaties that the US has not ratified, notably those also found in the UDHR, are reflective of customary international law, which all governments are obligated to realize and protect.

In the US, human rights that are incorporated into the constitution or national and state law are typically enforced through administrative agencies and the courts.

## Right to Health

All people have the right to health.<sup>249</sup> Although the right to health does not guarantee everyone the right to be healthy, it obligates governments to enact policies that promote

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<sup>249</sup> The right to health is enshrined in numerous international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which all UN member states have endorsed and is broadly reflective of customary international law. See Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted December 10, 1948, G.A. Res. 217A(III), U.N. Doc. A/810 at 71 (1948), art. 25(1).



access to health services, goods, and facilities for all people, without discrimination, that are available, accessible and of good quality.<sup>250</sup> Under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of one's self and one's family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond one's control.

The ICESCR recognizes “the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.”<sup>251</sup> Additionally, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) specifically addresses “the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families” and protects the right of rural women to have “access to adequate health care facilities, including information, counselling and services in family planning.”<sup>252</sup> As a signatory to both treaties, the US should regard them as an authoritative guide to the steps it should take to realize and protect the rights of women, including their right to health.

According to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), the international expert body that interprets state obligations under the ICESCR, in its General Comment No. 14 on the right to health, “[t]he realization of women's right to health requires the removal of all barriers interfering with access to health services, education and information, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health.”<sup>253</sup> The committee regards ensuring reproductive health care as a “core obligation to ensure the satisfaction of, at the very least, minimum essential levels” of the right to health.<sup>254</sup> The committee has also affirmed the need for states to develop and implement comprehensive

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<sup>250</sup> UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), General Comment No. 14, The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health, U.N. Doc. E/C.12/2000/4 (2000), para. 12.

<sup>251</sup> International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), adopted December 16, 1966, GA Res. 2200A (XXI), UN GAOR (no. 16) at 49, UN Doc. A/6316 (1966), 993 UNTS 3, entered into force January 3, 1976, signed by the US on October 5, 1977. The US has signed but not ratified the treaty.

<sup>252</sup> Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted December 18, 1979, G.A. res. 34/180, 34 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 46) at 193, U.N. Doc. A/34/46, entered into force September 3, 1981, art. 14 (1), (2)(b), signed by the US on July 17, 1980. The US has signed but not ratified the treaty.

<sup>253</sup> CESCR, General Comment No. 14, The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health, para. 21.

<sup>254</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 43 and 44(a).

strategies to promote women’s right to health with interventions aimed not only at treating, but also at preventing diseases affecting women.<sup>255</sup>

## Right to Information, Including Effective Reproductive Health Information

Everyone has a right to access health-related information. This right includes access to reproductive health information, including information that is related to cervical cancer.<sup>256</sup>

Under the ICECSR, the right to information obligates states to provide information necessary for the protection and promotion of rights, including the right to health.<sup>257</sup> The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in its General Comment No. 14 has stated that women’s right to health includes the right to education and information, including on sexual and reproductive health.<sup>258</sup> Additionally, the committee concluded that “States should refrain from limiting access to contraceptives and other means of maintaining sexual and reproductive health, from censoring, withholding or intentionally misrepresenting health-related information, including sexual education and information.”<sup>259</sup>

The UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee), in its General Recommendation No. 21, has noted that, under article 10(h) of CEDAW, women must have access to information about contraceptive measures, sexual health education, and family-planning services in order to make informed decisions around their reproductive health.<sup>260</sup> The committee has also stressed the importance of access to accurate information on sexual and reproductive health and rights for adolescents and the need for school-based education on sexual and reproductive health.<sup>261</sup> Similarly, the CEDAW Committee has also noted sexual health information is

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<sup>255</sup> Ibid., para. 21.

<sup>256</sup> Ibid., paras. 11 and 21.

<sup>257</sup> Ibid., paras. 11, 12(b).

<sup>258</sup> Ibid., para. 21.

<sup>259</sup> Ibid., para. 34.

<sup>260</sup> CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation No. 21, Equality in Marriage and Family Relations, U.N. Doc. A/49/38 (1994), para. 22.

<sup>261</sup> Ibid. See also, CEDAW Committee, “Statement of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on sexual and reproductive health and rights: Beyond 2014 ICPD review,” February 28, 2014, <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CEDAW/Statements/SRHR26Feb2014.pdf> (accessed January 6, 2022), p. 2, stating that “[a]ge-appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health should, therefore, be integrated in school curricula.”

rarely provided to older women in a form that is acceptable, accessible, and appropriate and that interventions should be tailored to their needs.<sup>262</sup> In its General Comment No. 22, the CESCR noted that “information accessibility includes the right to seek, receive and disseminate information and ideas concerning sexual and reproductive health issues.... All individuals and groups, including adolescents and youth, have the right to evidence-based information on all aspects of sexual and reproductive health,” including STIs and reproductive cancer.<sup>263</sup>

Likewise, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, the international expert body that interprets human rights obligations set forth in the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>264</sup> has called on governments to adopt age-appropriate, comprehensive, and inclusive sexual and reproductive health education as part of their mandatory school curriculum.<sup>265</sup> In its General Comment No. 20, the committee stated that “[a]ll adolescents should have access to free, confidential, adolescent-responsive and nondiscriminatory sexual and reproductive health services, information and education information and services” including for the prevention and treatment of STIs.<sup>266</sup> The committee also urged governments to “adopt comprehensive gender and sexuality-sensitive sexual and reproductive health policies for adolescents” noting that unequal access to such information and services amounts to discrimination.<sup>267</sup>

## Right to Equality and Nondiscrimination

Core international human rights treaties expressly prohibit discrimination and require governments to take measures to eradicate all forms of discrimination against individuals. The federal, state, and local governments in the US are obligated to address all forms of racial discrimination, including disparities in reproductive health care, such as cervical cancer care. This duty is fundamental to upholding international human rights law,

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<sup>262</sup> CEDAW Committee, General Recommendation No. 27, On older women and protection of their human rights, U.N. Doc. CEDAW/C/GC/27 (2010), paras. 21, 45.

<sup>263</sup> CESCR, General Comment No. 22, The Right to Sexual and Reproductive Health, U.N. Doc. E/C.12/GC/22 (2016), para. 18.

<sup>264</sup> Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), adopted November 20, 1989, G.A. Res. 44/25, annex, 44 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49) at 167, U.N. Doc. A/44/49 (1989), entered into force September 2, 1990, signed by the US on February 16, 1995. The US has signed but not ratified the CRC.

<sup>265</sup> Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 20 (2016) on the Implementation of the Rights of the Child During Adolescence, U.N. Doc. CRC/C/GC/20 (2016), para. 61.

<sup>266</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 59.

<sup>267</sup> *Ibid.*

including the ICCPR<sup>268</sup> and the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (ICERD),<sup>269</sup> both of which the US has ratified.<sup>270</sup>

Under the ICERD, the US undertakes to eliminate racial discrimination and guarantee everyone, without distinction, the right to public health and medical care.<sup>271</sup> Governments have to address intentional racial discrimination and also laws, policies, and practices that result in disparate racial impact—that is, those that have disproportionate negative effects on particular racial groups.<sup>272</sup> It requires governments, when the circumstances warrant, to take “special and concrete measures” to ensure the development and protection of certain racial groups “for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.”<sup>273</sup>

The UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the international expert body responsible for monitoring implementation of the ICERD, expressed concern in 2014 that the US lacks appropriate mechanisms for implementation of the treaty at the federal, state, and local levels. The CERD noted that “many states with substantial numbers of racial and ethnic minorities have opted out of the Medicaid expansion programme ... thus failing to fully address racial disparities in access to affordable and quality health care.”<sup>274</sup> The committee went on to specifically highlight the problem of racial disparities in the field of sexual and reproductive health reiterating “previous concern at the persistence of racial disparities in the field of sexual and reproductive health, particularly with regard to the high maternal and infant mortality rates among African American communities.”<sup>275</sup>

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<sup>268</sup> International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), adopted December 16, 1966, G.A. Res. 2200A (XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 52, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 999 U.N.T.S. 171, entered into force March 23, 1976, ratified by the US on June 8, 1992.

<sup>269</sup> International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), adopted December 21, 1965, GA Res. 2106 (XX), annex, 20 UN GAOR Supp. (No. 14) at 47, UN Doc. A/6014 (1966), 660 UNTS 195, entered into force January 4, 1969, ratified by the US on November 20, 1994.

<sup>270</sup> ICCPR, art. 26; and ICERD, art. 5.

<sup>271</sup> ICERD, arts. 2(1) and 5(e)(iv).

<sup>272</sup> ICERD, arts. 1(1) and 2(1)(c).

<sup>273</sup> ICERD, art. 2(2).

<sup>274</sup> Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Concluding Observations on the combined seventh to ninth periodic reports of the United States of America, U.N. Doc. CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9, September 25, 2014, <https://undocs.org/CERD/C/USA/CO/7-9>, para. 15.

<sup>275</sup> *Ibid.*

The CERD recommended that the US take “concrete measures to ensure that all individuals, and in particular racial and ethnic minorities who reside in states that have opted out of the ACA [Affordable Care Act] ... have effective access to affordable and adequate healthcare services.”<sup>276</sup> Glaring gaps in access to affordable reproductive health care in the state of Georgia show that the US has not fulfilled that recommendation.

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<sup>276</sup> Ibid., para. c(15)(a).

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# “We Need Access”

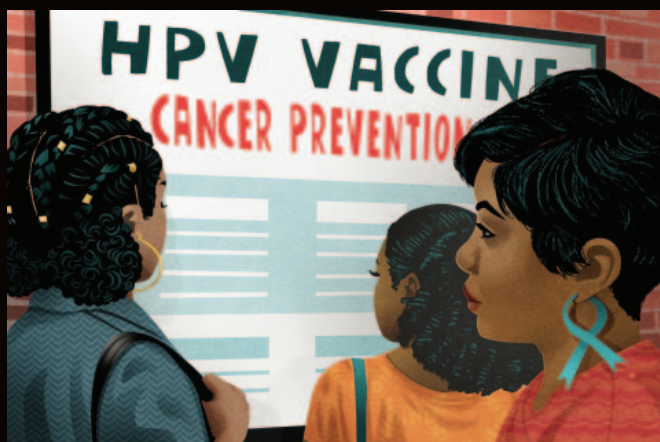
## Ending Preventable Deaths from Cervical Cancer in Rural Georgia

Cervical cancer is highly preventable and treatable. Yet, in the United States, historically marginalized and neglected groups are dying from the disease unnecessarily, and more often than others. Black women across the US die of the disease at a disproportionate rate. Although mortality rates have declined in the state of Georgia over the past few decades, racial disparities persist. Black women in Georgia are almost one and a half times as likely to die of cervical cancer as white women and these disparities increase at alarming rates as they age.

“*We Need Access*” is based on interviews by nine community-based researchers with Black women living in three rural counties in southwest Georgia, as well as interviews with academics, medical providers, public health officials, and members of nongovernmental health, reproductive rights, and justice groups in the state.

Georgia state and US federal policies neglect the reproductive healthcare needs of Black women and contribute to an environment in which they are dying of preventable disease. For Black women in rural Georgia, racial discrimination and distrust in the medical field compound barriers to accessing reproductive healthcare services and information to prevent and treat cervical cancer, including inadequate access to affordable and consistent reproductive health care, lack of gynecological care, transportation challenges in rural counties, and lack of information on sexual and reproductive health.

The Southern Rural Black Women’s Initiative for Economic and Social Justice (SRBWI) and Human Rights Watch call on the state and federal government to eliminate barriers contributing to preventable cervical cancer deaths and ensure affordable, accessible, and equitable reproductive health care and information for all women in Georgia.



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