

Addressing HIV stigma & discrimination against women living with HIV

The SHAWNA Project found that HIV stigma and everyday discrimination was consistent across the five-year period of the study (2014-2019)

These factors more than doubled the likelihood of consistently high everyday discrimination

- ! Lack of access to food & housing
- ! Sexual minority identity
- ! Non-injection drug use

These factors more than doubled the likelihood of consistently high HIV stigma

- ! Lack of access to food & housing
- ! Physical and/or sexual violence



Calls to Action!

01

HIV stigma, discrimination, violence and the need for improved access to housing and food should be addressed through interventions and programs at multiple levels, including among health providers, health care settings and health care policies.

02

All interventions and programs that are implemented to address stigma, discrimination should be responsive to trauma and violence experiences, be culturally safe and culturally appropriate, and be gender-responsive.

Note: The SHAWNA Project's recruits participants who self-identity as women. However, recognizing gender fluidity, including over time, some participants have other or more gender identities. In addition to trans & cis women, ~2% of the cohort comprises of non-binary participants. Of Indigenous participants, ~13% are Two-Spirit.

Reference: Logie, C.H., Shannon, K., Braschel, M., Krüsi, A., Norris, C., Zhou, H., Deering, K. (2023). Brief Report: Social Factors Associated With Trajectories of HIV-Related Stigma and Everyday Discrimination Among Women Living With HIV in Vancouver, Canada: Longitudinal Cohort Findings. *JAIDS*, 94(3), 190-195.

