

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Experienced by PLWH in the NYC CHAIN Study Cohort

Maiko Yomogida, Angela Aidala, Virginia Shubert

Stigma contributes to HIV health disparities by worsening the physical and mental well-being of people, deterring people from seeking needed health services, and diminishing the quality and effectiveness of health services. Stigma and discrimination related to HIV status, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, mental health diagnosis, socioeconomic status, immigration status, or status as a drug user are demonstrated barriers to HIV prevention and care services.

This Brief Report is a descriptive analysis of patterns of HIV Stigma and Everyday Discrimination by sociodemographic and other individual characteristics among a community based probability sample of adult persons living with HIV (PLWH) in New York City. Multiple dimensions of HIV-related stigma are considered: enacted stigma (actual experiences of discrimination, devaluation, and prejudice by others based on HIV status); disclosure concerns (anticipated stigma, expectation of negative treatment following disclosure of HIV status); internalized stigma (self-acceptance of negative beliefs and assumptions about PLWH). We used a measure of “everyday discrimination” to examine other experiences of stigma and discrimination that may be associated with other socially marginalized identities.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Disclosure concerns are the most prevalent type of stigma experience, followed by enacted stigma. Based on summary scales combining answers to the individual questions capturing each of the different types of HIV related stigma, the disclosure stigma score was 11.49 on a 16 point scale, considerably higher than enacted stigma and internal stigma scores (9.16 and 7.61 respectively). This importance of disclosure concern is consistent with findings from the Medical Monitoring Project (MMP) HIV stigma data, highlighting that many PLWH are still very worried about people finding out they have HIV and may benefit from support in developing disclosure self-efficacy so that they can access support networks.
- There is some variability in HIV stigma experiences by borough of current residence. Disclosure stigma varies by borough. Residents of Queens had the highest disclosure stigma scores and those living in Staten Island had the lowest. Brooklyn residence was associated with somewhat higher scores on the summary measure of enacted stigma but borough differences are not large. Across all boroughs one in five (21%) report multiple negative responses from others due to their HIV status.
- Gender differences in stigma experiences are most apparent among transgender PLWH who report the highest rates of all types. However, these results should be considered only suggestive since they are based on responses from fewer than 10 study participants. Cis-gender women had higher levels of disclosure concerns than men.

METHODOLOGY

- Data for analysis were provided by an ongoing study of persons living with HIV/AIDS in the NYC area: the CHAIN Project.
- The sample was designed to be representative of the HIV-infected population receiving medical and/or social services in New York City or the Tri-County suburban area.
- This report is based on 536 NYC PLWH interviewed 2015-2017.
- Study participants answered questions about stigma and discrimination associated with HIV status as well as experiences of everyday discrimination associated with socially marginalized identities.
- HIV-related stigma is measured by a shortened version of the standardized instrument Berger et al. (2001); Everyday Discrimination is based on Williams et al. (1997).
- The sample is 64% male, predominantly PLWH of color (52% Black, 37% Latinx); the majority had graduated high school; 69% had income below poverty level.

- There are no consistent differences by race/ethnicity. Latinx study participants are highest on several of the disclosure items but similar to Black respondents on others. Black respondents have the highest composite score on disclosure stigma, and non-Hispanic White PLWH score highest on the summary measure of internalized stigma although differences are not large.
- It is important to understand experiences of HIV stigma and discrimination among PLWH with mental illness. The number of respondents with a recent a psychiatric hospitalization or ED visit was too few to use this as an indicator of psychiatric disorder. Instead we analyze stigma experiences among study participants with “very low” mental health functioning using a standardized assessment tool. Study participants with very low mental health are more likely than others to indicate enacted stigma experiences (mean score of 9.69 compared to 8.83 on the 16 point scale), as well as express a high level of disclosure concerns and report feelings of internalized stigma.
- Regarding recent problem drug use, those who used hard drugs (heroin, cocaine, crack or methamphetamine) within the past 6 months report more experience with enacted stigma than those who may have formerly used drugs but are not current users. On the other hand, those who had never used hard drugs scored higher on an indicator of disclosure stigma: 43% of non-users agreed that each of the disclosure issues are a concern for them compared to only 29% of current drug users.
- Cohort members who were homeless or unstably housed over the past 6 months are no more likely to experience HIV related stigma than their stably housed counterparts. They are somewhat more likely to report enacted stigma experiences. However persons who were literally homeless (e.g. on the streets, in homeless shelter) have the lowest scores on the disclosure summary measure compared to either the stably housed or those unstably housed but not homeless (e.g. doubled up with others) (data not shown).
- There are relatively few differences in stigma experiences associated with sexual orientation. However, non-heterosexual respondents, particularly bisexual respondents, reported higher scores on internalized stigma.
- Considering priority populations experiencing HIV-related health disparities, Latino MSM reported high levels of stigma experiences, especially enacted stigma and disclosure concerns. Latina cisgender women reported even higher levels of disclosure stigma; over 50% agreed that all of the disclosure issues listed are concerns for them. Among Black MSM disclosure stigma is high and over half report some experience with enacted stigma. Black cisgender women report the highest levels of enacted stigma and are lower than most on internalized stigma. Younger and older PLWH differ regarding experiences with enacted stigma. Transgender PLWH report the most stigma on all dimensions; however, as mentioned previously, the number of transgender respondents was very low.
- Examining stigma and HIV medical care outcomes, stigma is most consistently associated with lower perceived quality of HIV primary care. Enacted stigma was associated with lower perceived quality of HIV primary care and with more in-patient hospitalizations. Disclosure concerns are associated with lower perceived quality of HIV primary care. Internalized stigma was associated with lower adherence to ART in addition to lower perceived quality of HIV primary care. These associations remained even after adjusting for respondents’ demographic characteristics and individual-level vulnerabilities.

- Stigma scores are not associated with viral suppression in either bivariate or multivariate analyses.
- It is important to consider multiple or ‘layered’ experiences of stigma and discrimination. Many persons with HIV have been subjected to layers of stigmatization prior to HIV infection associated with socially marginalized identities and communities –racial/ethnic and sexual minority status, drug use, poverty, homelessness etc. Understanding multiple stigmas affecting clients will improve program planning.
- We used a measure of ‘everyday discrimination’ to examine other experiences of stigma. Overall, the most commonly endorsed item was “You are treated with less courtesy or respect than other people” where 49% reported that this had ever happened to them. The priority populations that report higher than average prevalence of this experience are Black and Latino men who have sex with men (BMSM, LMSM), youth, those with recent hard drug use, and those who were recently homeless or unstably housed.
- We created a summary indicator based on answers to the everyday discrimination questions (reported any of the discrimination experiences monthly or more often). In a series of analyses we found that the measure of regular exposure to disrespectful or biased treatment is strongly correlated with HIV related stigma - with enacted stigma, internal stigma and total stigma scale scores but is not associated with disclosure stigma (data not shown). In separate analyses, regularly experiencing discrimination based on other individual or community identities is similar to an effect modifier increasing the severity of HIV stigma experiences.

Literature cited

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- APPENDIX -

Table 1. Indicators and summary scores for HIV-related stigma¹

Enacted stigma score (mean, stdev)	9.16 (3.1)
Agree: I have lost friends by telling them I have HIV	27%
I have been hurt by how people reacted to learning I have HIV	43%
I have stopped socializing with some people due to their reaction to my HIV status	38%
Disclosure stigma score (mean stdev)	11.49 (2.7)
Agree: I am very careful who I tell I have HIV	87%
I work hard to keep my HIV a secret	54%
I worry that people who know I have HIV will tell others	55%
In many areas of my life, no one knows that I have HIV	72%
Internalized stigma score (mean stdev)	7.61 (2.7)
Agree: I feel I am not as good a person as others because I have HIV	19%
Having HIV makes me feel unclean	22%
Having HIV makes me feel that I am a bad person	9%
I feel guilty because I have HIV/AIDS	25%
Total stigma score (mean stdev)	28.26 (6.1)

¹ Study participants indicated their degree of agreement/disagreement with each of the statements on a 4-point scale (disagree strongly to agree strongly). Stigma subscale scores are computed by summing the responses to the items associated with that subscale, with adjusted values ranging from 4.0 (low) to 16.0 (high) stigma. Measure adapted from Berger et al. 2001. Scale reliabilities 0.79 to 0.86. N=536

Table 2. HIV-related stigma at most recent interview period by UHF neighborhood of residence¹

	Enacted Stigma		Disclosure Stigma		internalized Stigma	
	Mean ²	Std	mean	Std	mean	Std
102 Northeast Bronx	2.33	0.65	2.68	0.61	1.73	0.51
103 Fordham/Bronx Park	2.18	0.79	2.81	0.66	1.85	0.77
104 Pelham/Throgs Neck	2.17	0.54	2.91	0.47	1.72	0.57
105/106/107 The South Bronx	2.28	0.77	2.83	0.72	1.90	0.70
203 Bedford Stuyvesant/Crown Heights	2.41	0.71	2.95	0.73	2.01	0.62
204 East New York/New Lots	2.47	0.69	2.95	0.52	1.90	0.44
207 Flatbush	2.48	0.83	2.95	0.64	1.85	0.58
211 Williamsburg/Bushwick	2.00	0.59	3.05	0.77	1.98	0.59
301 Washington Heights/Inwood	2.23	0.88	3.05	0.62	1.94	0.96
302 Central Harlem	2.27	0.72	2.83	0.60	1.96	0.79
303 East Harlem	2.14	1.04	2.77	0.89	1.96	0.71
304 Upper West Side	2.42	1.04	2.73	0.78	1.75	0.60
306/308 Chelsea/Greenwich Village	2.42	0.65	2.60	0.75	2.02	0.63
402 West Queens	2.13	1.00	3.30	0.50	2.03	0.70
408 Jamaica	2.20	0.57	2.90	0.52	1.75	0.61
501/502 Northern Staten Island	2.14	0.48	2.52	0.59	1.77	0.56

¹ Limited to UHF neighborhoods with 10 or more CHAIN Study participants.

² Mean score based on average scores on the 1-4 answer scale across the individual items in each subscale; higher number indicating greater stigma

Stigma by selected characteristics

Table 3. Borough of residence

(n=)	% agree or strongly agree				
	Bronx (n=205)	Brooklyn (n=157)	Manhattan (n=114)	Queens (n=43)	Staten Island (n=17)
Enacted Stigma (scale score)	9.20	9.56	9.18	8.49	8.65
I have lost friends by telling them I have HIV	25%	30%	27%	23%	29%
I have been hurt by how people reacted to learning I have HIV	41%	47%	46%	35%	41%
I have stopped socializing with some people due to their reaction to my HIV status	37%	39%	43%	30%	29%
Disclosure Stigma (scale score)	11.36	11.91	11.12	12.02	10.24
I am very careful who I tell I have HIV	86%	89%	82%	93%	88%
I work hard to keep my HIV a secret	50%	57%	53%	70%	29%
I worry that people who know I have HIV will tell others	52%	62%	51%	63%	41%
In many areas of my life, no one knows that I have HIV	75%	77%	64%	74%	53%

(n=)	% agree or strongly agree				
	Bronx (n=205)	Brooklyn (n=157)	Manhattan (n=114)	Queens (n=43)	Staten Island (n=17)
Internalized Stigma (scale score)	7.49	7.83	7.85	7.86	8.29
I feel I am not as good a person as others because I have HIV	18%	15%	23%	28%	24%
Having HIV makes me feel unclean	23%	22%	19%	26%	29%
Having HIV makes me feel that I am a bad person	8%	10%	9%	9%	12%
I feel guilty because I have HIV/AIDS	26%	25%	20%	30%	18%

Table 4. Gender

(n=)	% agree or strongly agree		
	Female (n=185)	Male (n=342)	Trans- gender (n=9)
Enacted Stigma (scale score)	9.20	9.12	9.89
I have lost friends by telling them I have HIV	26%	27%	44%
I have been hurt by how people reacted to learning I have HIV	42%	44%	67%
I have stopped socializing with some people due to their reaction to my HIV status	37%	39%	33%
Disclosure Stigma (scale score)	11.79	11.28	13.44
I am very careful who I tell I have HIV	91%	84%	78%
I work hard to keep my HIV a secret	59%	50%	89%
I worry that people who know I have HIV will tell others	61%	51%	89%
In many areas of my life, no one knows that I have HIV	76%	70%	78%
Internalized Stigma (scale score)	7.67	7.51	10.13
I feel I am not as good a person as others because I have HIV	18%	18%	56%
Having HIV makes me feel unclean	20%	23%	50%
Having HIV makes me feel that I am a bad person	7%	10%	22%
I feel guilty because I have HIV/AIDS	28%	23%	44%

Table 5. Race/ethnicity

	% agree or strongly agree				
	(n=)	White (n=28)	Black (277)	Latinx (n=199)	Other (n=32)
Enacted Stigma (scale score)		9.17	9.21	8.98	9.31
I have lost friends by telling them I have HIV		32%	25%	29%	28%
I have been hurt by how people reacted to learning I have HIV		39%	44%	43%	50%
I have stopped socializing with some people due to their reaction to my HIV status		43%	39%	37%	41%
Disclosure Stigma (scale score)		10.89	11.37	11.72	11.59
I am very careful who I tell I have HIV		79%	87%	87%	81%
I work hard to keep my HIV a secret		43%	54%	56%	50%
I worry that people who know I have HIV will tell others		57%	53%	59%	53%
In many areas of my life, no one knows that I have HIV		50%	70%	81%	59%
Internalized Stigma (scale score)		8.18	7.42	7.22	7.94
I feel I am not as good a person as others because I have HIV		21%	13%	26%	25%
Having HIV makes me feel unclean		21%	19%	25%	31%
Having HIV makes me feel that I am a bad person		14%	9%	9%	9%
I feel guilty because I have HIV/AIDS		25%	21%	29%	34%

Table 6. PLWH with very low mental health functioning at last interview (%)¹

	% agree or strongly agree		
	(n=)	Higher mental health score (n=330)	Low mental health score (n=206)
Enacted Stigma (scale score)		8.83	9.69
I have lost friends by telling them I have HIV		22%	35%
I have been hurt by how people reacted to learning I have HIV		39%	52%
I have stopped socializing with some people due to their reaction to my HIV status		33%	47%
Disclosure Stigma (scale score)		11.31	11.77
I am very careful who I tell I have HIV		86%	88%
I work hard to keep my HIV a secret		53%	55%
I worry that people who know I have HIV will tell others		51%	62%
In many areas of my life, no one knows that I have HIV		71%	74%

¹ Ware et al.(1994). MOS-SF36 Mental Component Summary Score <37.0, mean score among psychiatric inpatient populations

	% agree or strongly agree	
	Higher mental health score (n=330)	Low mental health score (n=206)
(n=)		
Internalized Stigma (scale score)	7.08	8.45
I feel I am not as good a person as others because I have HIV	6%	14%
Having HIV makes me feel unclean	15%	34%
Having HIV makes me feel that I am a bad person	6%	14%
I feel guilty because I have HIV/AIDS	19%	33%

Table 7. Hard drug use (past 6 months) (%)²

	% agree or strongly agree	
	No hard drugs use past 6 months (n=446)	Hard drug use past 6 months (n=90)
(n=)		
Enacted Stigma (scale score)	9.02	9.73
I have lost friends by telling them I have HIV	27%	28%
I have been hurt by how people reacted to learning I have HIV	43%	53%
I have stopped socializing with some people due to their reaction to my HIV status	37%	49%
I am very careful who I tell I have HIV	87%	84%
Disclosure Stigma (scale score)	11.60	11.92
I work hard to keep my HIV a secret	55%	40%
I worry that people who know I have HIV will tell others	56%	44%
In many areas of my life, no one knows that I have HIV	73%	65%
Internalized Stigma (scale score)	7.52	7.54
I feel I am not as good a person as others because I have HIV	20%	12%
Having HIV makes me feel unclean	23%	19%
Having HIV makes me feel that I am a bad person	9%	7%
I feel guilty because I have HIV/AIDS	25%	19%

² Cocaine, crack, meth, heroin, other opioids (non-Rx use), stimulants (non-Rx use), or sedatives (non-Rx use).

Table 8. Homeless or unstably housed, last 6 months

	% agree or strongly agree	
	Homeless/ unstably housed (n=204)	Not Homeless/ unstably housed (n=332)
(n=)		
Enacted Stigma (scale score)	9.25	9.10
I have lost friends by telling them I have HIV	29%	26%
I have been hurt by how people reacted to learning I have HIV	47%	42%
I have stopped socializing with some people due to their reaction to my HIV status	42%	36%
Disclosure Stigma (scale score)	11.63	11.26
I am very careful who I tell I have HIV	83%	89%
I work hard to keep my HIV a secret	49%	57%
I worry that people who know I have HIV will tell others	53%	56%
In many areas of my life, no one knows that I have HIV	69%	75%
Internalized Stigma (scale score)	7.63	7.56
I feel I am not as good a person as others because I have HIV	19%	19%
Having HIV makes me feel unclean	26%	20%
Having HIV makes me feel that I am a bad person	13%	7%
I feel guilty because I have HIV/AIDS	24%	25%

Table 9. Sexual orientation

	% agree or strongly agree			
	Heterosexual (n=255)	Homosexual (192)	Bisexual (n=72)	Other (n=16)
(n=)				
Enacted Stigma (scale score)	9.10	9.25	9.24	8.69
I have lost friends by telling them I have HIV	25%	30%	28%	25%
I have been hurt by how people reacted to learning I have HIV	40%	46%	50%	50%
I have stopped socializing with some people due to their reaction to my HIV status	33%	44%	43%	31%
Disclosure Stigma (scale score)	11.57	11.31	11.60	11.90
I am very careful who I tell I have HIV	87%	88%	82%	88%
I work hard to keep my HIV a secret	57%	50%	49%	69%
I worry that people who know I have HIV will tell others	55%	52%	64%	56%
In many areas of my life, no one knows that I have HIV	77%	68%	65%	75%

	% agree or strongly agree			
	Heterosexual (n=255)	Homosexual (192)	Bisexual (n=72)	Other (n=16)
Internalized Stigma (scale score)	7.38	7.61	8.52	7.15
I feel I am not as good a person as others because I have HIV	16%	19%	29%	31%
Having HIV makes me feel unclean	16%	26%	36%	13%
Having HIV makes me feel that I am a bad person	5%	13%	13%	6%
I feel guilty because I have HIV/AIDS	20%	27%	31%	38%

Table 10. HIV Stigma by Disparities Priority Groups: Black MSM, Latino MSM, Black cisgender women, Latina cisgender women, transgender persons, PLWH aged 50+, young PLWH aged 13-29)

	% agree or strongly agree						
	Black MSM	Latino MSM	Black cisgender women	Latina cisgender Women	Trans-gender persons	PLWH aged 50+	PLWH age 18-29 yrs
Enacted Stigma (scale score)	9.02	9.37	9.38	8.91	9.89	9.18	9.76
I have lost friends by telling them I have HIV	29%	30%	23%	31%	44%	19%	32%
I have been hurt by how people reacted to learning I have HIV	45%	55%	45%	37%	67%	31%	47%
I have stopped socializing with some people due to their reaction to my HIV status	42%	46%	39%	34%	33%	25%	42%
Disclosure Stigma (scale score)	11.35	12.02	11.46	12.24	13.44	11.87	11.03
I am very careful who I tell I have HIV	87%	90%	91%	93%	78%	84%	86%
I work hard to keep my HIV a secret	49%	58%	55%	66%	89%	50%	58%
I worry that people who know I have HIV will tell others	52%	63%	55%	67%	89%	40%	61%
In many areas of my life, no one knows that I have HIV	69%	78%	69%	90%	78%	73%	71%
Internalized Stigma (scale score)	7.62	8.11	7.27	8.00	10.13	7.96	7.63
I feel I am not as good a person as others because I have HIV	14%	31%	9%	31%	56%	16%	26%
Having HIV makes me feel unclean	26%	34%	15%	24%	50%	13%	28%
Having HIV makes me feel that I am a bad person	11%	14%	7%	7%	22%	3%	14%
I feel guilty because I have HIV/AIDS	22%	36%	23%	31%	44%	14%	27%

Table 11. Association between selected characteristics and mean stigma answer scores (1-4) (bivariate)

Characteristics	Enacted Stigma		Disclosure Stigma		Internalized stigma	
	Mean ¹	StdDev	Mean	StdDev	Mean	StdDev
<i>Total Sample (n=536)</i>	2.3	(0.8)	2.9	(0.7)	1.9	(0.7)
Borough of residence						
Bronx	2.4	(0.7)	3.0	(0.7)	2.0	(0.6)
Brooklyn	2.3	(0.8)	2.8	(0.7)	1.8	(0.7)
Manhattan	2.1	(0.7)	3.0	(0.5)	2.0	(0.6)
Queens	2.2	(0.6)	2.6	(0.6)	2.1	(0.9)
Staten Island	2.3	(0.8)	2.8	(0.7)	1.9	(0.7)
Gender						
Male	2.3	(0.8)	2.9	(0.7)	1.9	(0.6)
Female	2.3	(0.8)	2.8	(0.7)	1.9	(0.7)
Transgender	2.4	(0.8)	3.4	(0.5)	2.5	(0.6)
Race/ethnicity						
White	2.5	(0.8)	2.7	(0.7)	2.0	(0.8)
Black	2.3	(0.7)	2.8	(0.7)	1.9	(0.6)
Latinx	2.2	(0.8)	2.9	(0.7)	1.9	(0.7)
Other	2.3	(0.9)	2.9	(0.8)	2.0	(0.7)
Sexual orientation						
Heterosexual	2.3	(0.7)	2.9	(0.6)	1.8	(0.6)
Homosexual	2.3	(0.8)	2.8	(0.7)	1.9	(0.7)
Bisexual	2.3	(0.8)	2.9	(0.8)	2.1	(0.7)
Other	2.2	(0.7)	3.0	(0.6)	1.8	(0.6)
Low mental health functioning						
No	2.3	(0.8)	2.9	(0.7)	1.9	(0.7)
Yes	2.1	(0.8)	2.5	(0.7)	1.9	(0.9)
Hard drug use						
No	2.3	(0.8)	2.9	(0.7)	1.9	(0.7)
yes	2.4	(0.7)	2.7	(0.6)	1.8	(0.7)
Homeless/ Unstably housed						
Yes	2.3	(0.8)	2.8	(0.7)	1.9	(0.7)
No	2.3	(0.7)	2.9	(0.6)	1.9	(0.6)
Priority populations						
Black MSM	2.3	(0.8)	2.8	(0.6)	1.9	(0.6)
Latino MSM	2.3	(0.7)	3.0	(0.7)	2.0	(0.8)
Black cisgender women	2.3	(0.7)	2.9	(0.7)	1.8	(0.5)
Latina cisgender women	2.2	(0.9)	3.1	(0.6)	2.0	(0.8)
PLWH age 50+	2.2	(0.6)	2.8	(0.6)	1.8	(0.6)
PLWH age <30	2.3	(0.8)	3.0	(0.7)	2.0	(0.7)

¹ Mean score based on average scores on the 1-4 answer scale across the individual items in each subscale. Range 1 – 4 with higher number indicating greater stigma

Table 12. Association between mean summary stigma scale scores and selected outcomes – bivariate analysis

<i>Predictors</i>	Outcomes							
	Adherence to ART	VL suppression	Access to comprehensive primary care	Perceived quality of HIV primary care	Missed medical appointments	Dropped out of care 6+ months	ER visits	Inpatient hospital stay
Enacted stigma	0.789	0.710	.8045	0.720*	1.084	0.685	1.187	1.624**
Disclosure stigma	0.938	1.056	0.909	0.719*	1.108	0.992	1.026	1.057
Internalized stigma	0.686*	0.989	1.302	0.558***	1.031	0.846	0.998	1.005

* p<.05 ** p<.01 ***p<.001

Bivariate logistic regression analysis – unadjusted odds ratios shown

Table 13. Association between mean summary stigma scale scores and selected outcomes – multivariate analysis

<i>Predictors</i>	Outcomes							
	Adherence to ART	VL suppression	Access to comprehensive primary care	Perceived quality of HIV primary care	Missed medical appointments	Dropped out of care 6+ months	ER visits	Inpatient hospital stay
Enacted stigma	0.830	0.765	0.858	0.733*	1.056	0.702	1.145	1.710**
Disclosure stigma	1.043	1.035	0.816	0.782	1.107	1.099	1.115	1.273
Internalized stigma	0.698*	0.946	1.237	0.612**	1.002	0.885	1.012	1.110

* p<.05 ** p<.01 ***p<.001

Multivariate logistic regression controlling for gender, age, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, borough of residence, mental health functioning, homelessness/unstable housing, recent hard drug use. Adjusted odds ratios shown

Everyday Discrimination

Table 14. All respondents

	At least once a week	A few times a month	A few times a year	Less than once a year	Never
You are treated with less courtesy or respect than other people...	10%	11%	16%	12%	51%
You receive poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores...	3%	8%	13%	13%	64%
You receive poorer service than other people when getting health care...	1%	4%	7%	9%	79%
People act as if they think you are not smart...	9%	11%	19%	8%	53%
People act as if they are afraid of you...	6%	7%	10%	6%	70%
You are threatened or harassed...	3%	4%	9%	15%	70%
One or more experience monthly or more often: 37%					

Table 15. Black men who have sex with men

	At least once a week	A few times a month	A few times a year	Less than once a year	Never
You are treated with less courtesy or respect than other people...	15%	15%	14%	10%	46%
You receive poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores...	4%	9%	14%	14%	58%
You receive poorer service than other people when getting health care...	0%	4%	5%	11%	80%
People act as if they think you are not smart...	14%	12%	15%	7%	52%
People act as if they are afraid of you...	11%	6%	12%	4%	68%
You are threatened or harassed...	3%	8%	9%	18%	63%
One or more experience monthly or more often: 47%					

Table 16. Latino men who have sex with men

	At least once a week	A few times a month	A few times a year	Less than once a year	Never
You are treated with less courtesy or respect than other people...	10%	9%	21%	15%	45%
You receive poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores...	3%	10%	13%	13%	63%
You receive poorer service than other people when getting health care...	1%	1%	11%	11%	75%
People act as if they think you are not smart...	8%	15%	24%	8%	46%
People act as if they are afraid of you...	4%	10%	14%	6%	66%
You are threatened or harassed...	4%	3%	9%	19%	66%
One or more experience monthly or more often: 36%					

Table 17. Black cisgender women

	At least once a week	A few times a month	A few times a year	Less than once a year	Never
You are treated with less courtesy or respect than other people...	11%	12%	9%	11%	56%
You receive poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores...	1%	10%	11%	10%	67%
You receive poorer service than other people when getting health care...	0%	3%	3%	9%	85%
People act as if they think you are not smart...	9%	13%	21%	7%	49%
People act as if they are afraid of you...	4%	8%	9%	4%	74%
You are threatened or harassed...	2%	3%	7%	10%	78%
One or more experience monthly or more often: 43%					

Table 18. Latina cisgender women

	At least once a week	A few times a month	A few times a year	Less than once a year	Never
You are treated with less courtesy or respect than other people...	4%	6%	19%	7%	64%
You receive poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores...	0%	6%	7%	9%	79%
You receive poorer service than other people when getting health care...	0%	3%	6%	10%	81%
People act as if they think you are not smart...	9%	6%	21%	6%	59%
People act as if they are afraid of you...	4%	3%	6%	3%	84%
You are threatened or harassed...	3%	0%	9%	13%	76%
One or more experience monthly or more often: 16%					

Table 20. Older PLWH (age 50+)

	At least once a week	A few times a month	A few times a year	Less than once a year	Never
You are treated with less courtesy or respect than other people...	6%	6%	15%	13%	60%
You receive poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores...	1%	3%	12%	15%	69%
You receive poorer service than other people when getting health care...	1%	5%	7%	6%	80%
People act as if they think you are not smart...	4%	6%	22%	8%	59%
People act as if they are afraid of you...	3%	6%	10%	6%	75%
You are threatened or harassed...	1%	3%	10%	9%	77%
One or more experience monthly or more often: 29%					

Table 21. Young Adult PLWH (<30 yrs old)

	At least once a week	A few times a month	A few times a year	Less than once a year	Never
You are treated with less courtesy or respect than other people...	13%	13%	13%	14%	47%
You receive poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores...	3%	10%	14%	14%	60%
You receive poorer service than other people when getting health care...	1%	3%	6%	10%	80%
People act as if they think you are not smart...	13%	16%	16%	8%	47%
People act as if they are afraid of you...	8%	8%	12%	6%	66%
You are threatened or harassed...	4%	4%	10%	13%	68%
One or more experience monthly or more often: 45%					

Table 22. PLWH who report hard drug use (past 6 months) (%)

	At least once a week	A few times a month	A few times a year	Less than once a year	Never
You are treated with less courtesy or respect than other people...	9%	14%	21%	7%	49%
You receive poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores...	5%	7%	16%	14%	58%
You receive poorer service than other people when getting health care...	2%	5%	9%	9%	74%
People act as if they think you are not smart...	9%	5%	28%	9%	49%
People act as if they are afraid of you...	7%	9%	12%	7%	65%
You are threatened or harassed...	0%	7%	12%	16%	65%
One or more experience monthly or more often: 42%					

Table 23. PLWH with low mental health score (MCS <37.0)

	At least once a week	A few times a month	A few times a year	Less than once a year	Never
You are treated with less courtesy or respect than other people...	10%	9%	15%	11%	56%
You receive poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores...	3%	6%	13%	13%	65%
You receive poorer service than other people when getting health care...	1%	4%	6%	10%	80%
People act as if they think you are not smart...	7%	11%	18%	7%	58%
People act as if they are afraid of you...	7%	7%	10%	6%	71%
You are threatened or harassed...					
One or more experience monthly or more often: 40%					

Table 24. PLWH who reported homelessness/unstable housing in the last 6 months

	At least once a week	A few times a month	A few times a year	Less than once a year	Never
You are treated with less courtesy or respect than other people...	12%	12%	17%	11%	48%
You receive poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores...	3%	8%	13%	14%	62%
You receive poorer service than other people when getting health care...	1%	4%	7%	11%	77%
People act as if they think you are not smart...	11%	12%	18%	6%	52%
People act as if they are afraid of you...	5%	10%	9%	4%	70%
You are threatened or harassed...	2%	5%	10%	19%	64%
One or more experience monthly or more often: 48%					