

Stigma and Discrimination Fact Sheet

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS)

Purpose: To monitor risk behaviors and assess the receipt of health care and prevention services among groups at high risk for HIV infection. www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/nhbs/index.htm

Target groups: NHBS is conducted among men who have sex with men (MSM), persons who inject drugs (PWID) and heterosexuals at an increased risk of HIV infection (HET) over the age of 18 in Southeast Michigan.

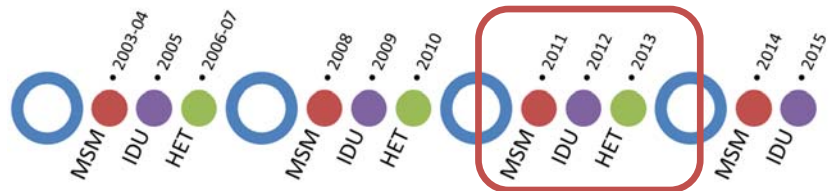
Table 1. National and Michigan Demographics

%	US MSM 2011	DET MSM	US IDU 2012	DET IDU	US HET 2013	DET HET
Male	100	100	71	63	52	48
Black	27	56	45	91	74	93
White	40	29	27	6	5	1
18-29	44	67	10	1.7	30	38
30-39	24	16	19	6	16	23
40-49	20	13	28	13.6	23	19
50+	12	4.5	44	79	28	21
Some HS	6	10	35	35	29	32
HS/GED	24	36	39	40	45	43
Some College	34	45	23	24.2	21	23
Bachelor's degree	37	9.1	3	1	2.3	1
Total	8012	380	10117	587	8104	628

Method: The CDC-funded, multi-site surveillance project is conducted in populations at high-risk for HIV (MSM, PWID, HET). Data is collected through annual cycles between the three target groups. Anonymous HIV testing and surveys about sex and drug use are offered to all participants. In this analysis, all participants are asked five questions about perceived community-level stigma against those with HIV. MSM are asked additional questions about community-level tolerance related to gays and bisexuals and five questions about discrimination.

NHBS uses complex sampling methodologies. Venue-based sampling (VBS) is used for the MSM, cycle meaning that participants are recruited during a specific event held at randomly selected venues where MSM congregate (bars, clubs, stores, etc.). Participants for the IDU and HET cycles are recruited using respondent-driven sampling or RDS. RDS is a network-based sampling method in which staff recruit a small number of initial participants or seeds who then recruit new participants from their social networks.

Figure 1. Surveillance cycles



NBHS is funded in twenty jurisdictions in the U.S. The data within the following review compares HIV surveillance in Detroit with that of the nation as a whole. Table 1 shows the demographics of the U.S. and Detroit (DET) MSM, IDU and HET groups.

Figure 1. Demographics of US and Detroit participants

NBHS data is collected for the nation (US) and Detroit (DET) separately, and the demographics of the participants are compared. Note that “Detroit” is defined as people living in Wayne County, but Oakland County residents are included in the third and fourth MSM cycle.

Interview and survey: NHBS is an IRB-approved human subjects research project in Michigan. Participants complete an anonymous interview and are also offered an HIV test and receive incentives from completing both. Participants are asked two different group of questions related to this analysis: enacted and perceptions of stigma and discrimination against MSM, and perceptions of stigma against people living with HIV.



Figure 3. The twenty US surveillance jurisdictions that participate in NHBS

Perceived Stigma and Discrimination of Populations at Risk of HIV Infection: A Comparison of Detroit to National Samples

MSM CYCLE 2011

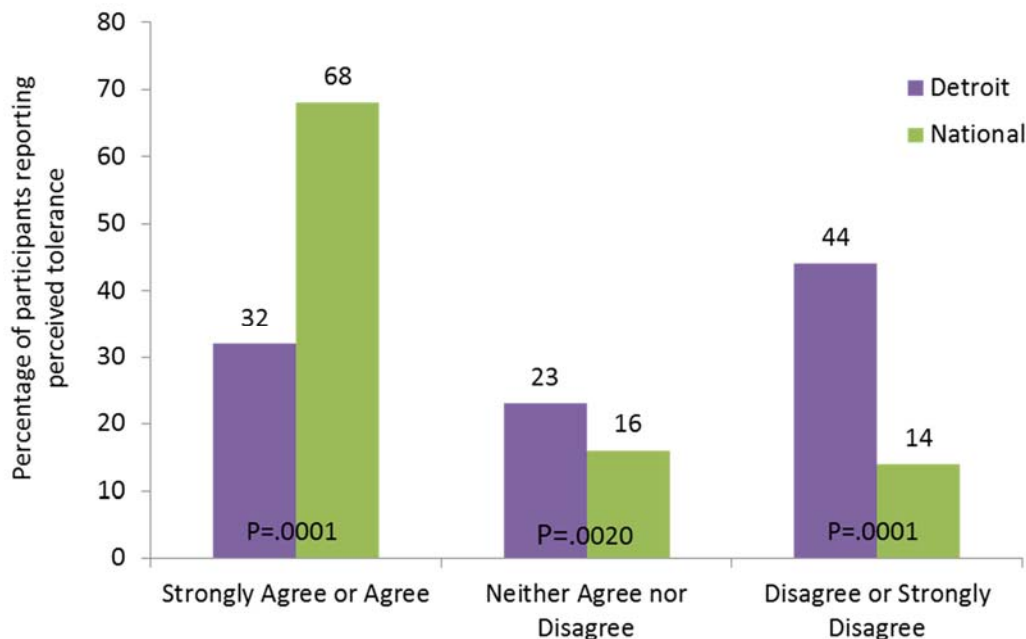


Figure 2. Perceptions of Tolerance among MSM

When asked whether “most people in their community are tolerant of gays and bisexuals”, MSM in Detroit reported lower levels of perceived tolerance than participants in the national NHBS sample. For example, 68% of MSM in the national sample said they agree or strongly agreed that most people in their community are tolerant of gays and bisexuals. However, only 32% of MSM interviewed in Detroit agreed with the same statement. Almost three times more Detroit participants (44%) than national participants (14%) reported that they disagree or strongly disagree that most people in their community are tolerant of gays and bisexuals. Differences between responses were measured via a chi-square test. All measures were statistically significant at a $P < .05$ level.

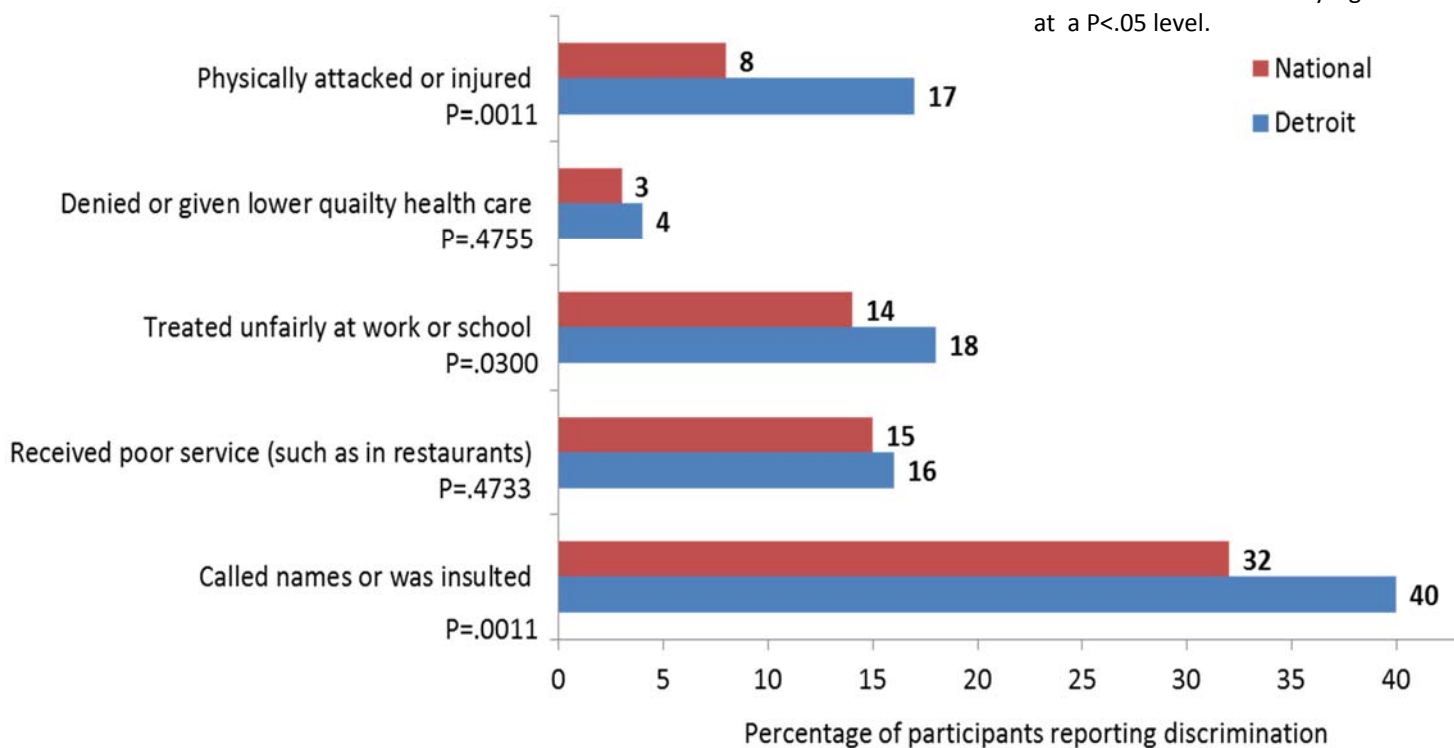


Figure 3. Experiences of Discrimination Among MSM, 2011

Interviews of MSM participants demonstrate five measures of discrimination experienced among the MSM population. Three measures—being physically attacked or injured, treated unfairly at work or school, and called names or insulted—show a statistically higher percentage of Detroit participants who have experienced such discrimination compared to the national level. The percentage of respondents who reported receiving poor service in restaurants or being given lower quality health care in Detroit did not differ significantly from the national sample.

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All cycles: MSM (2011), IDU (2012), HET (2013)

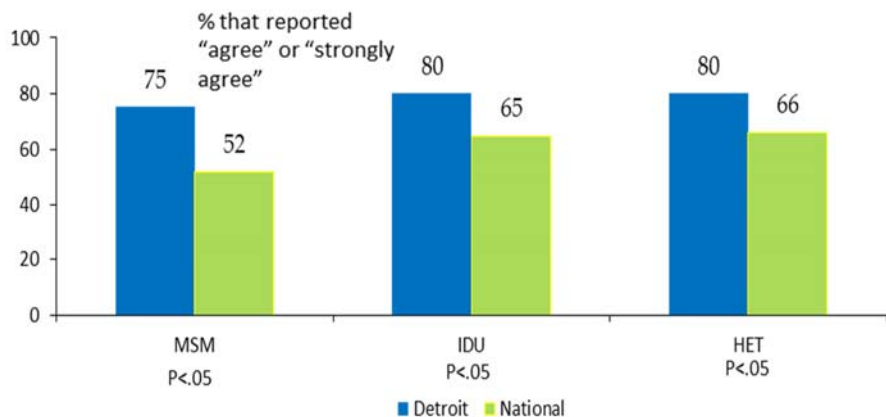


Figure 4. "Most people in your community would discriminate against someone with HIV"

Among all three populations, Detroit demonstrated an overall higher amount of participants reporting a perceived stigma towards persons with HIV. The largest difference between the Detroit and national data is found among the MSM participant groups, with over 1.54 times more respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing to the perceived stigma than those at the national level.

Figure 5. "Most people in your community would not be friends with someone with HIV"

There is a similar trend here compared to Figure 1 results. Responses from Detroit participants show that persons from all three categories believe that most people in their communities would not be friends with someone with HIV. Again, there is the greatest difference in Detroit and national agreement within the MSM group.

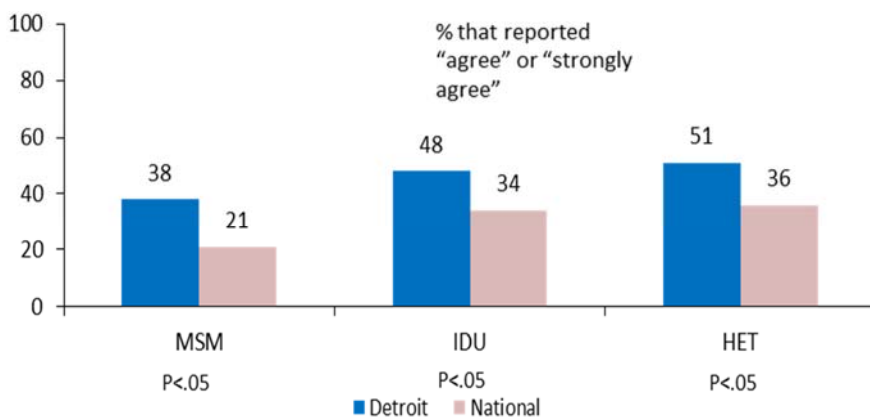


Figure 6. "Most people in your community would support the rights of a person with HIV to live and work wherever they wanted to"

A higher percentage of Detroit respondents disagreed with the statement compared to the national average. This was significant among all groups. Similarly to Figures 1 and 2 the difference is most pronounced

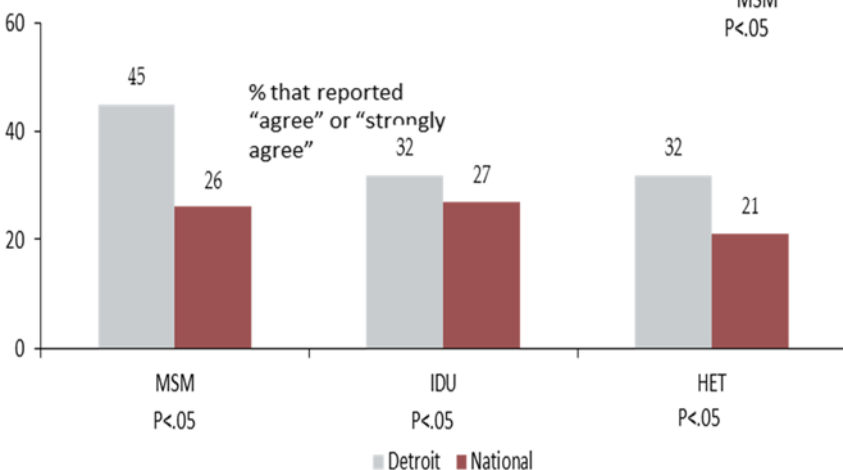
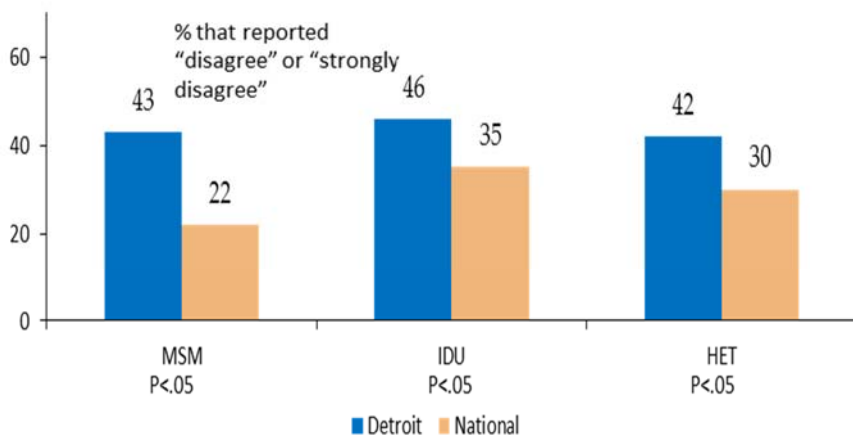


Figure 7. "Most people in your community would think that people who got HIV through sex or drugs have gotten what they deserve"

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