



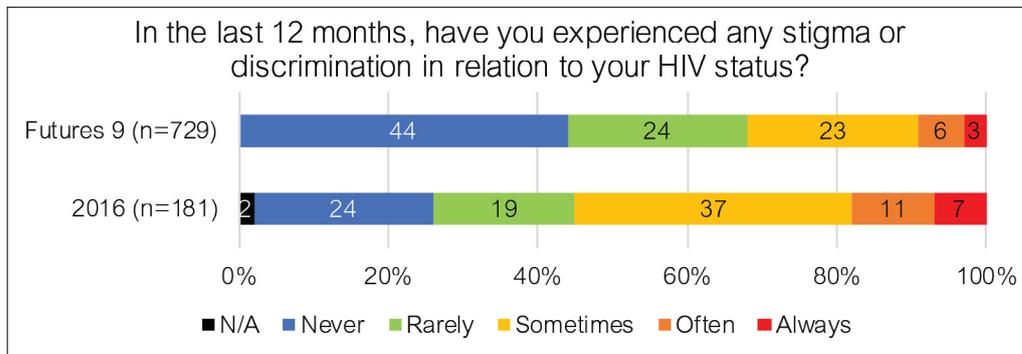
Australia's
Global
University

Stigma Indicators Monitoring Project People living with HIV



Stigma has a major impact on health outcomes for people living with blood borne viruses and sexually transmissible infections. Australia has five national strategies addressing HIV, viral hepatitis, and sexually transmissible infections, each with a clear goal to eliminate the negative impact of stigma and discrimination on people's health.

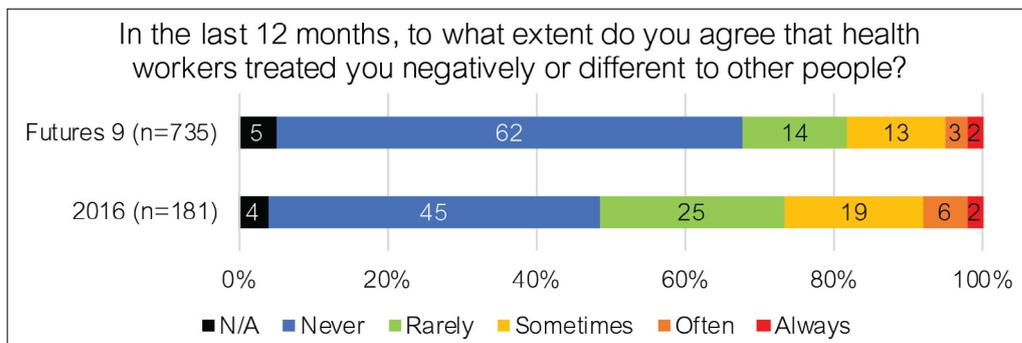
In 2018, a stigma indicator was included in HIV Futures 9 (a national survey of people living with HIV conducted by the Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society). The indicator had previously been included in an online survey of people living with HIV, conducted by the Centre for Social Research in Health in 2016.



Note: N/A was not provided as a response option in 2018. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding. In HIV Futures 9, 118 participants did not answer the indicator.

In 2018, more than half of participants (56%) reported experiencing stigma within the last 12 months in relation to their HIV status, including 9% reporting that they 'often' or 'always' experienced stigma. These proportions are lower than were found in 2016, though caution should be used when drawing comparisons between these surveys (due to the different samples and methodological differences between the two surveys).

In 2018, one-third of participants (33%) reported any negative treatment by health workers, including 5% who indicated that this was 'often' or 'always' the case. These proportions are lower than were found in 2016, when 51% of participants reported negative treatment from health workers.



Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding. In HIV Futures 9, 112 participants did not answer this question.

Stigma and discrimination continue to be commonly experienced by people living with HIV. Being able to quantify the experience of stigma within this group is an important first step towards introducing evidence-based strategies to eliminate its negative effects. Broad ranging interventions are required to address stigma towards people living with HIV throughout society.

847 people
completed HIV Futures 9

88%
male

74%
gay / homosexual / lesbian

29%
born overseas

46%
university educated

57%
employed

If the results presented here have upset you in any way, we encourage you to seek support from Lifeline (13 11 44).

This project was supported by a grant from the Australian Government Department of Health.

We would like to acknowledge the Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society (La Trobe University) for including the stigma indicator in HIV Futures 9. We would also like to thank everyone who completed the survey.

For more information on this project, please see <http://bit.ly/stigma-indicators>



Centre for Social Research in Health

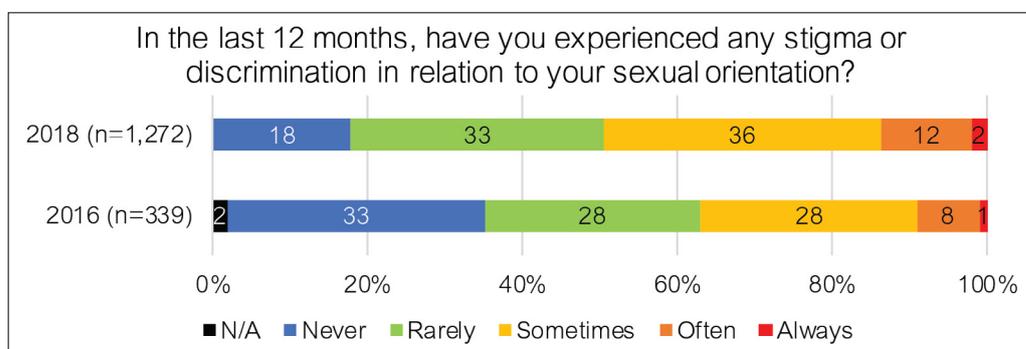
Stigma Indicators Monitoring Project

Men who have sex with men



Stigma has a major impact on health outcomes for people living with blood borne viruses and sexually transmissible infections. Australia has five national strategies addressing HIV, viral hepatitis, and sexually transmissible infections, each with a clear goal to eliminate the negative impact of stigma and discrimination on people's health.

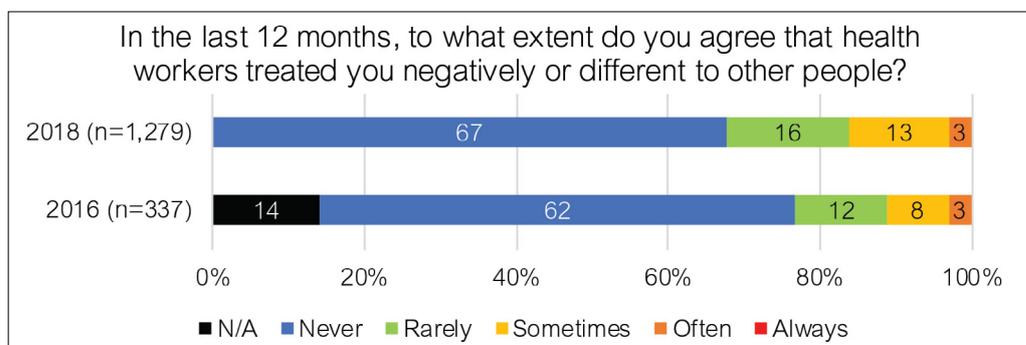
In 2018, a survey of men who have sex with men was conducted to investigate their experiences of stigma. This followed on from a previous survey of men who have sex with men, conducted in 2016.



Note: N/A was not provided as a response option in 2018. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding. In 2018, 8 participants did not answer the indicator.

In 2018, more than four out of five participants reported experiencing stigma within the last 12 months related to their sexual orientation (82%), including 14% who reported that this occurred 'often' or 'always'. These proportions are larger than were reported in 2016, though caution should be used when drawing comparisons between these surveys (due to the different samples and methodological differences between the two surveys).

In 2018, one-third of respondents reported any negative treatment by health workers (33%), including 3% who indicated this 'often' happened. This was higher than 2016, when 23% of participants reported any negative treatment from health workers.



Note: N/A was not provided as a response option in 2018. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding. In 2018, 1 participant did not answer this question.

Stigma and discrimination continue to be commonly experienced by men who have sex with men. Being able to quantify the experience of stigma within this group is an important first step towards introducing evidence-based strategies to eliminate its negative effects. Broad ranging interventions are required to address stigma towards men who have sex with men throughout society.

1,280 people
completed the survey

82%
gay identified

45%
university educated

72%
employed

4%
HIV-positive

17%
used pre-exposure prophylaxis

If the results presented here have upset you in any way, we encourage you to seek support from Lifeline (13 11 44).

This project was supported by a grant from the Australian Government Department of Health.

We would like to thank everyone who completed the survey.

For more information on this project, please see: <http://bit.ly/stigma-indicators>