

Trans Women Living with HIV

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Together, we can change the course of the HIV epidemic...one woman at a time.

#onewomanatatime

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- **Transgender:** A term for people whose gender identity is different from what is typically associated with their assigned sex at birth
- **Trans woman:** A term for a transgender individual who currently identifies as a woman
- **Gender identity:** An individual's internal sense of being male, female, or something else; because gender identity is *internal*, it is not necessarily visible to others



Our Lives Tell Stories of Broken Systems

"I live in the basement: the lowest floor of the social systems we have here in America. ... I am a transgender woman of color, and my lot in life has been to continue striving towards access above the basement of this country ...

"[Being diagnosed with HIV] did matter to my psyche, it mattered to my pride, and it mattered to my future. Most importantly, it mattered to my resolve: to help my sisters get their minds out of the figurative basement, and to see their worth. The worth of their bodies. The worth of their femininity. The worth of their color. Their worth. My worth."

~ Aryah Lester, "I Live in the Basement" (From A Girl Like Me)

Our Lives Tell Stories of Broken Systems

"[T]he impact of HIV on the transgender community cannot simply be addressed by programs that work to affect individual behaviors; we must address the systemic barriers our community members face ... Our communities need substantive and dramatic change in the hearts and minds of people writing and enforcing public health policy, providing health care, and making hiring decisions."

~ Positively Trans Needs Assessment Survey Report



Bearing a Huge Burden



Across the globe, transgender women (trans women) are affected by HIV to a **much greater degree than other groups**

 This is true whether they live in low-, middle-, or high-resource countries



Living with HIV

- Rate of HIV among trans women is 49x higher than in general adult population
- Worldwide, 19 out of 100 trans women (19%) are living with HIV
- By comparison:
 - Female sex workers HIV rate estimate: 12%
 - Gay and bisexual men HIV rate estimate: 13%
 - Overall global estimate of HIV prevalence: 0.8%
- From 2009-2014, CDC reports 80% of newly diagnosed trans women were African-American or Latina



Not Being Seen or Served

- Despite these numbers, trans women historically have not been well addressed in HIV efforts
- They are often not even 'seen' (or counted) because they are combined with groups like men who have sex with men
- Trans women may choose not to identify as trans when seeking services due to past negative experiences and/or anticipated stigma and discrimination
- Data systems and care providers need to ask the right questions about sex/gender in order to count trans women appropriately



The Good News

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Global changes are slowly being made:

- Organizations becoming more aware of how ill-served trans people have been in global HIV response
- 2014: WHO conducted discussions to understand HIV-related experiences of transgender people and incorporated those learnings into the "Consolidated Guidelines for HIV Prevention, Diagnosis, Treatment and Care for Key Populations"
- 2015: WHO issued policy brief encouraging countries to decriminalize nonconforming gender identities
- 2016: U.S. White House Office of National AIDS Policy outlined steps to enhance prevention and care efforts for the transgender community
- 2017: Discriminatory "bathroom bills" failed to pass in more than a dozen U.S. states



Issues Common to Trans Women Living with HIV

Many intersecting issues can negatively affect the health outcomes of trans women living with HIV:

"Transgender and gender non-conforming people face injustice at every turn: in childhood homes, in school systems that promise to shelter and educate, in harsh and exclusionary workplaces, at the grocery store, the hotel front desk, in doctors' offices and emergency rooms, before judges and at the hands of landlords, police officers, health care workers and other service providers."

~ National Center for Transgender Equality



Stigma and Discrimination

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- Keep people from:
 - Getting tested for HIV, linked to care, or having access to care
 - Staying in care
 - Getting HIV drugs, and/or taking them correctly (adherence)
- National Transgender Discrimination Survey: 2015 survey of more than 27,000 US transgender women
 - 1 in 10 reported being physically attacked in the past year
 - Almost half were verbally attacked in the past year
 - African-American and other trans women of color bear heaviest burden, likely due to combined effect of antitransgender bias and structural racism

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- Trauma can lead to lasting negative effects on a person's functioning in the world – physically, mentally, emotionally, socially, and/or spiritually
- Negative feelings from experiences of stigma and discrimination can lead to low self-esteem, social isolation, depression, and even thoughts or acts of suicide
- 40% of National Center for Transgender Equality survey participants had attempted suicide



If you are thinking of hurting yourself or committing suicide, please tell someone immediately. In the U.S., you can call 1-800-SUICIDE (1-800-784-2433) or 1-800-273-TALK (1-800-273-8255).

To find a suicide hotline near you, try <u>http://www.suicide.org/suicide-hotlines.html</u>; this website lists U.S. hotlines by state as well as hotlines by country (click on the "International Hotlines" link at the top of the main page).





- Transgender people worldwide face extraordinary levels of physical and sexual violence
- Trans women are 6x more likely to experience physical violence when interacting with police than survivors of violence in general
- Violence, like stigma and discrimination, can result in trauma and have lasting negative effects on a person's ability to function and remain healthy



If you are feeling threatened right now, call 911 or the National Domestic Violence hotline in the U.S. at 800-799-SAFE [1-800-799-7233; or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY)] or search for a safe space online at Domestic Shelters (<u>https://www.domesticshelters.org/</u>). Search for shelters and services at <u>SAFE (Stop Abuse for</u> <u>Everyone)</u>.

It is important to remember that, if someone threatens you, it is NOT your fault. You deserve to be treated with respect and to be safe. Often, women who have been abused have been humiliated to the point that they believe that they deserve whatever abuse comes their way. This is NEVER true.



Socioeconomic Realities

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- Negative employment experiences
 - 1 in 6 transgender people lost their job due to gender identity
 - > 3 out of 4 took steps to avoid mistreatment, such as hiding or delaying their transition or quitting their job
 - They experience 3x-the unemployment rate of general population (NCTE survey 2015)
- Serious negative outcomes of unemployment and poverty
 - Homelessness
 - Work in health-adverse environments sex and/or drug work
 - Use of alcohol or drugs to cope with stress

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Socioeconomic Realities

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"People whom I thought loved me and were truly my friends have repeatedly mis-gendered* me at my job, jeopardizing my livelihood. Arkansas is a state with no legal protections for transgender people in employment. People can deny jobs and housing based on religious beliefs, which in essence is targeted to members of the LGBTQ community. Losing my job would put me in a position of possibly losing my apartment and having to do what is necessary in order to survive."

~ Tiommi Jenae Luckett, "I Could Be Broken, but I'm Not Defeated" (From *A Girl Like Me*)

* *Mis-gendered*: person is referred to by a gender with which they do not identify (Ex.: a person assigned male sex at birth referred to as "he" after letting people know that their pronoun is "she")



Impact of Lack of Social Support

- Accepting response from a trans woman's family can protect against many of these injustices
- Rejection by family can make things worse
- Social support from friends and family found to help people living with HIV avoid or cope with depression
- Social support (or lack thereof) even more important for trans women living with HIV
- Helpful to connect with others who share your situation



Legal Barriers and Public Accommodations

- 31% of transgender individuals reported experiencing at least one type of mistreatment in the last year in a place of public accommodation
- Almost 1/3 had been harassed or disrespected by police
- May have trouble getting/updating official documents to match new gender identity



Health Issues

- Compared to cisgender people, transgender people are less likely to:
 - Be on HIV treatment
 - Be adherent when on treatment
 - Have positive experiences with healthcare providers
- Transgender people face additional health issues (NCTE survey):
 - Almost 1 in 5 may be refused medical care because of gender identity in their lifetime
 - Almost 1/3 had at least one negative experience in a doctor's office related to being transgendered



Health Issues

- There is a general lack of knowledge among providers about transgender healthcare
 - Many providers are ignorant about hormones for gender transition/gender-affirming surgeries
 - Nearly 1/4 of NCTE's survey respondents reported needing to teach their providers about care
 - According to a Lambda Legal survey, almost 90% said there were too few adequately trained professionals to care for transgender people



Negative Impacts of Poor Health Care Access

- Fewer trans women living with HIV receive and take HIV drugs
- Trans women often access hormones through underground and unregulated channels, can result in:
 - Buying unsafe hormones and giving themselves incorrect doses
 - Infection and scarring from unsterile technique or contaminated syringes
 - Sudden death from emboli (getting an air bubble or bit of foreign material in the bloodstream)



Resilience

Despite obstacles, trans women living with HIV have faced harassment and violence with *determination and grit*

Possible for trans

 women living with HIV
 to thrive and contribute
 to their communities in
 the face of multiple
 injustices







- While transgender people had major barriers to accessing health care:
 - More than 3/4 still got the hormone therapy they sought
 - Many returned to complete their education after bullying that caused them to drop out
 - Majority of trans people reported being currently employed and housed, despite having lost previous jobs/homes due to bias



Additional Resources

- <u>Positively Trans (T+)</u> (Transgender Law Center)
- <u>The Center of Excellence for Transgender Health</u>
- <u>National Center for Transgender Equality</u> (NCTE)
- <u>TransLatin@ Coalition</u>
- <u>Arianna's Center</u>
- Trans Women of Color
- <u>Transgender Europe</u>
- <u>National LGBTQ Task Force</u>
- Trans Lifeline
- <u>Positive Women's Network USA</u>



Learn More!

- To learn more:
 - Trans Women Living with HIV
 - <u>Transgender Women: HIV Prevention as a Priority</u>
 - <u>Mujeres trans viviendo con VIH</u>
- For a full list of topic-specific resources:
 - <u>Resources for Trans Women</u>
- For more fact sheets and to connect to our community of women living with HIV:
 - <u>www.thewellproject.org</u>
 - <u>www.facebook.com/thewellproject</u>
 - <u>www.twitter.com/thewellproject</u>