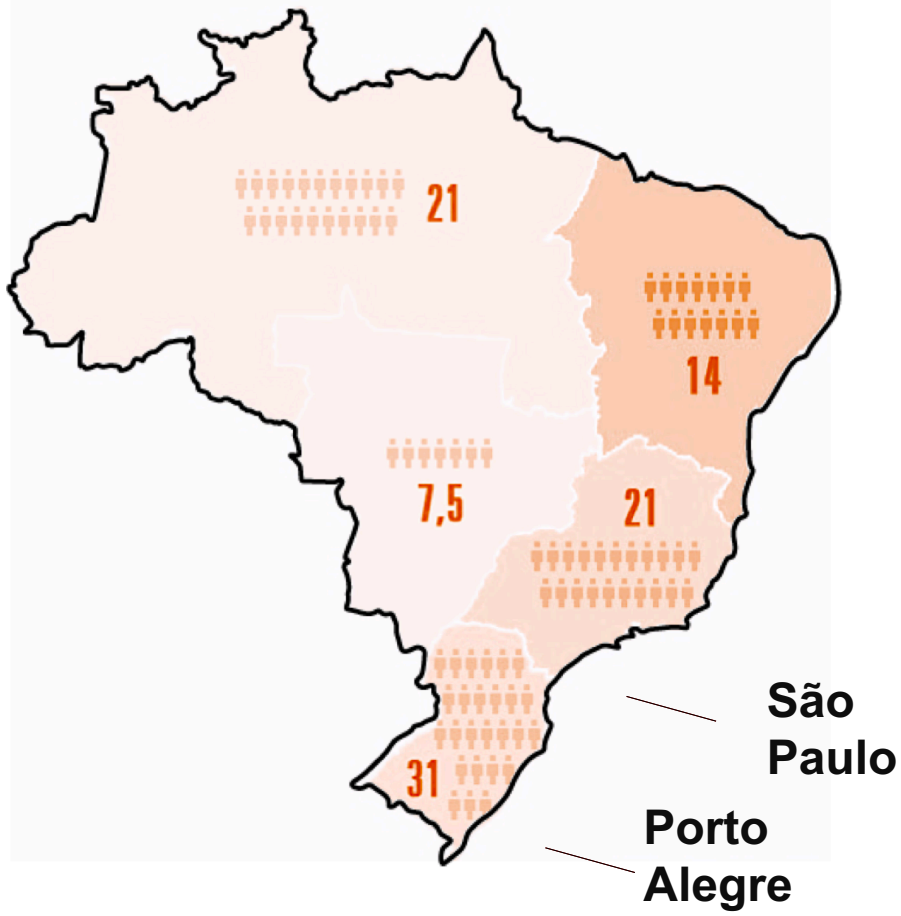


BACKGROUND

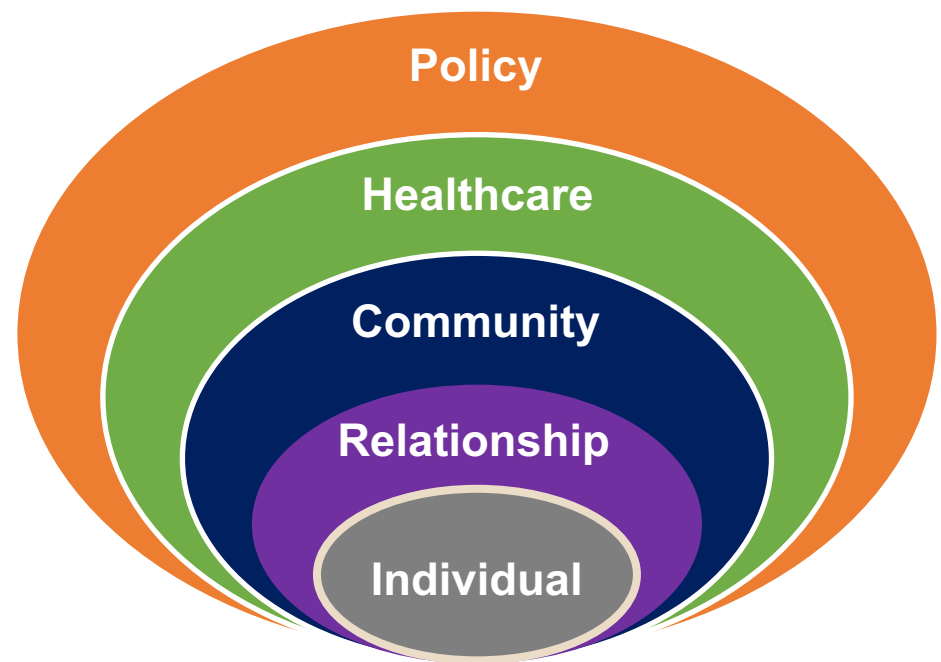
Violence and HIV in Brazil



- Over 13 million women in Brazil are victims of violence
- Rates of violence against women are particularly high in South & SE Brazil
- In 2016, Brazil had 830,000 people living with HIV
- HIV is concentrated in South and Southeastern Brazil

No. HIV Infections per 100,000 individuals (2013)

Theoretical Framework



Socio-Ecological Model

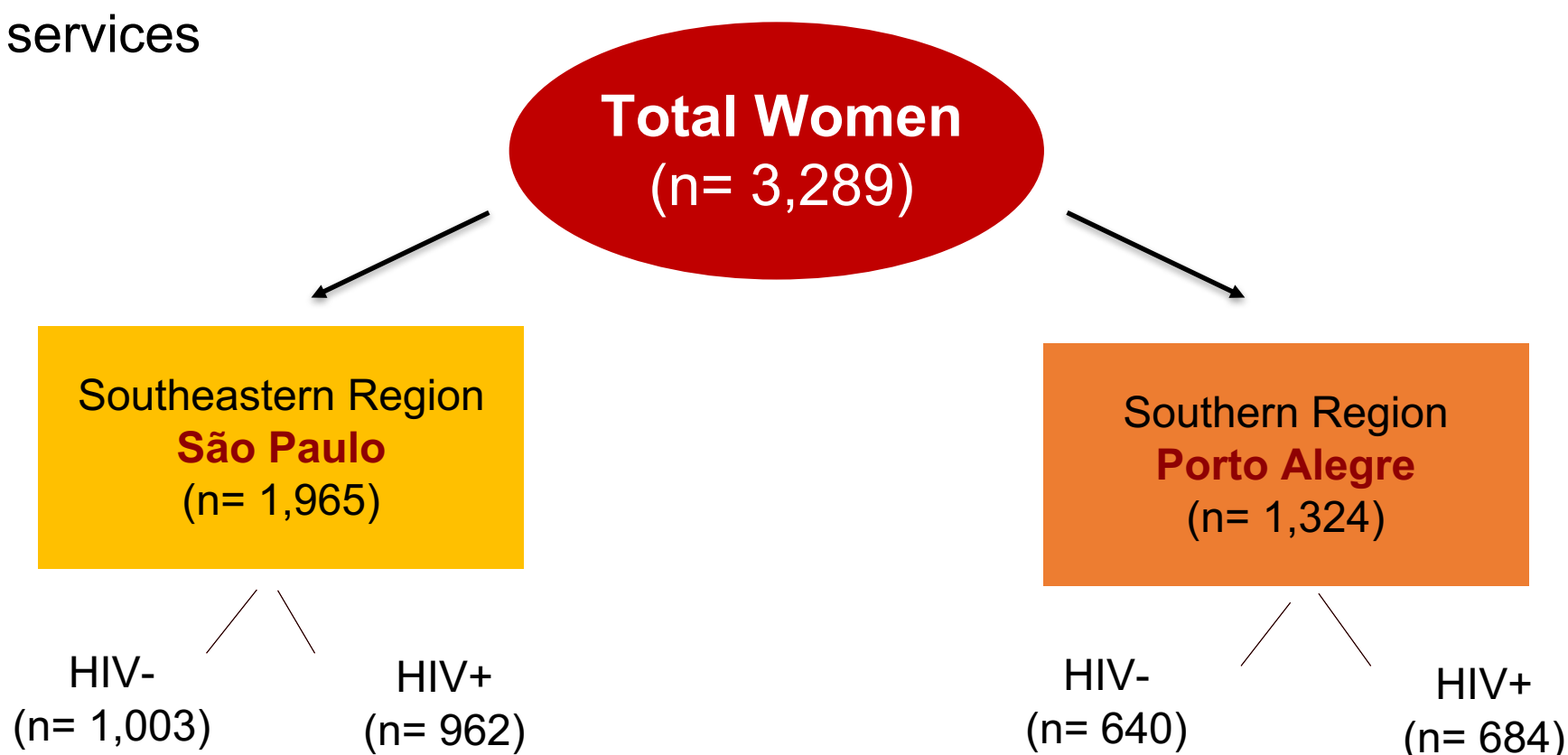
Violence against women is facilitated and prevented based on various interacting factors at levels of society

Study Aim

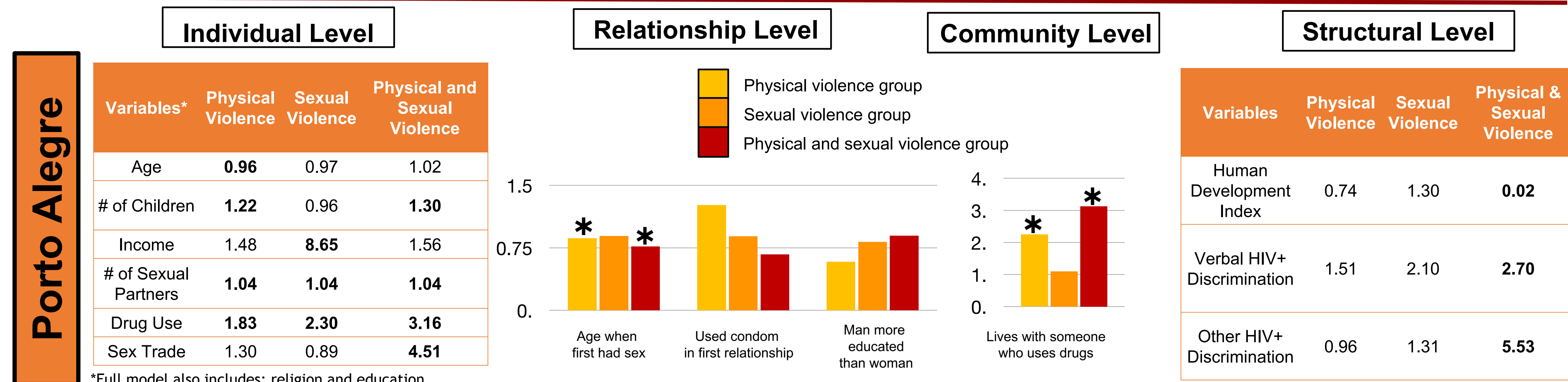
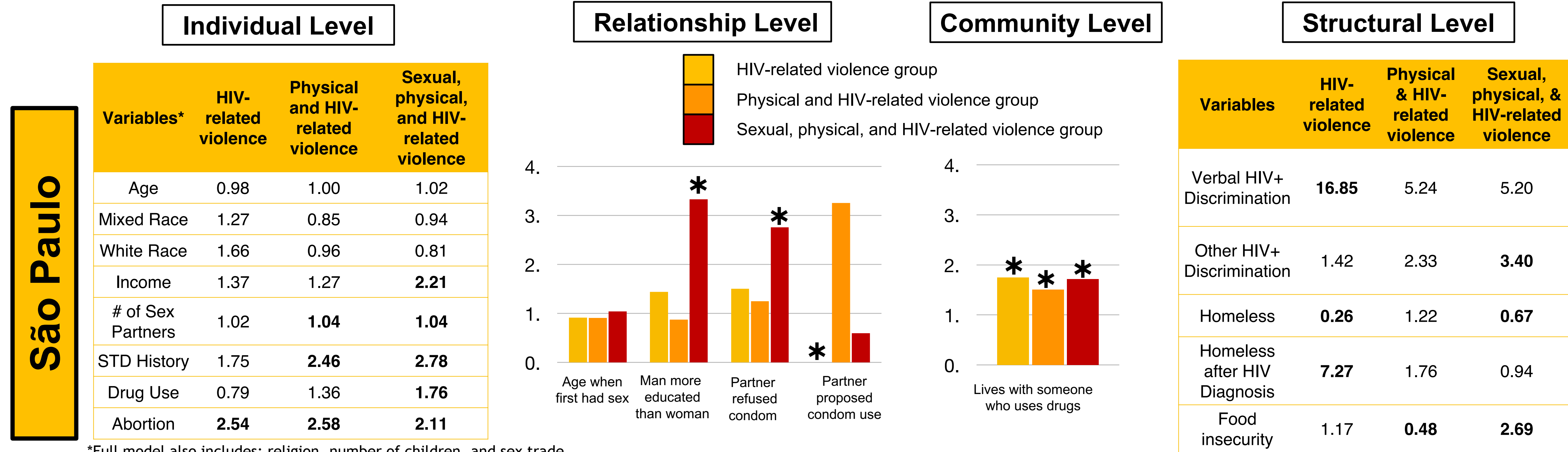
To identify target risk and protective factors for each typology of violence at various levels (i.e. individual, relationship, community, healthcare, policy) among HIV-positive women

STUDY DESIGN

- Secondary data analysis of two population-based studies
- Sampled women ages 18-49 years from HIV/STD clinics per city
- Surveys gathered data on violence victimization and social ecological factors on stigma and access to preventative health services



RESULTS: Relative Risk Ratios for Violence Against Women (VAW)



METHODS

- Latent Class Analysis (LCA)** – for each city, LCA produced 4 classes of women defined by the type of violence experienced, including:
 - Physical Violence: The intentional use of physical force to hurt a person, may also include the use of or threat to use weapons
 - Sexual Violence: Forced sex through threat or fear of attack
 - HIV-related Violence: Physical, sexual, or verbal abuse associated with being HIV-positive
- Multinomial logistic regression** was used to identify risk and protective factors for each IPV typology at various levels of the social ecological model (individual, relationship, community, structural)
- Each variable was run with a univariate analysis
- Variables with a p-value < 0.1 were included with bold type and asterisks
- Selected variables from the reduced model are reported above

IMPLICATIONS

- This analysis identifies targets for IPV prevention at each level of the Socio-Ecological Model and provides direction for new socio-structural interventions.

Socio-Ecological Interventions



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