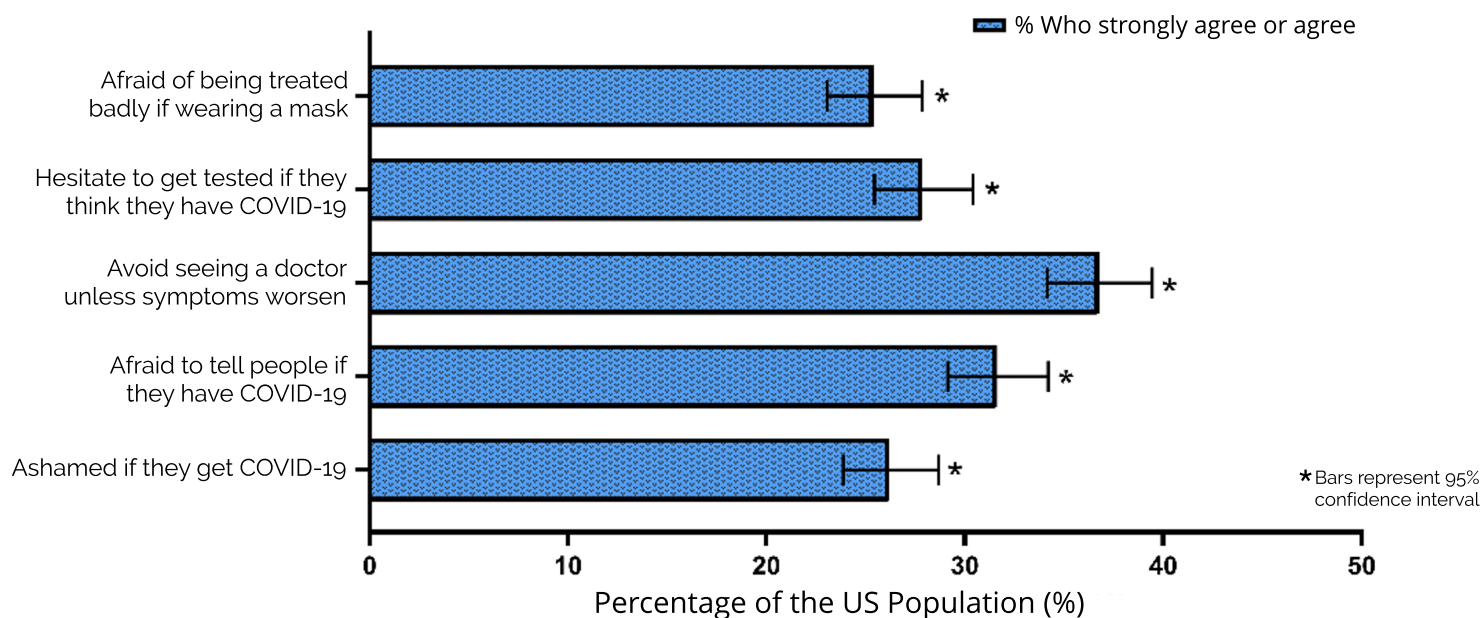


High Levels of Stigma and Shame Associated with COVID-19

Researchers at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health found that there are overall high levels of stigma and shame associated with COVID-19 in the US. These findings show that the following percentage of the US population strongly agree or agree with the following statements.

Stigma Associated with COVID-19 in the US



This study also found that **young people** and **those who experienced job or income loss** due to COVID-19 have the highest levels of perceived stigma and shame associated with COVID-19.

WHAT DO WE DO WITH THIS INFORMATION?

It is imperative to recognize the **high levels of perceived stigma and shame** associated with COVID-19 among the US population. While public health and social measures for controlling the COVID-19 pandemic are often implemented uniformly across all members of society, this data highlights the **urgent need for more nuanced intervention approaches to more precisely target individuals.**

We suggest closely monitoring stigma and shame associated with COVID-19 as the pandemic in the US evolves and these disparities may have important implications for targeting socio-behavioral interventions and communication to contain the spread of COVID-19. There were no substantial differences in perceived stigma and shame by race and ethnicity group.

About the National Pandemic Pulse

This study, conducted between September 1-7, 2020, aims to describe racial and sociodemographic differences in risk perception of exposures and activities, access to information, support and care, and associated stigma and shame during the COVID-19 pandemic in 1,592 overall respondents nationwide. The sample size range for these outcomes was 1,507 to 1,540. Results are currently under peer-review.

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For more information visit <https://www.covidinequities.org>