



AIDS 2006

Field-testing Stigma Measurement Tools

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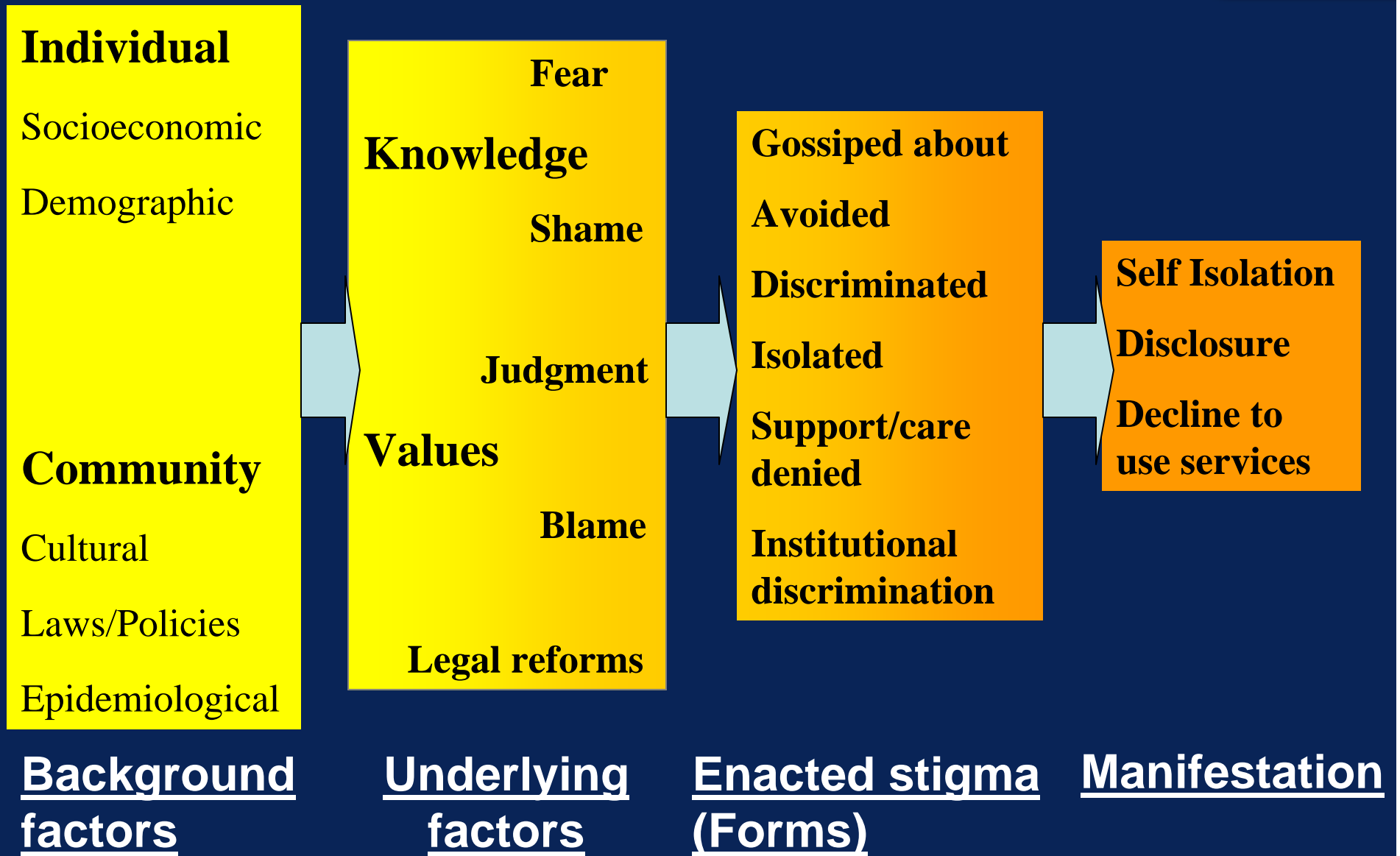
Toronto Canada

Stigma Measurement



- **Stigma - a complex phenomenon**
- **Progress on measurement:**
 - Stigma framework developed
 - Stigma indicators field-tested
 - Stigma measurement tools available
- **Next steps:**
 - Further field-tests - different context, sites

HIV/AIDS Stigma and Discrimination (S&D) Framework





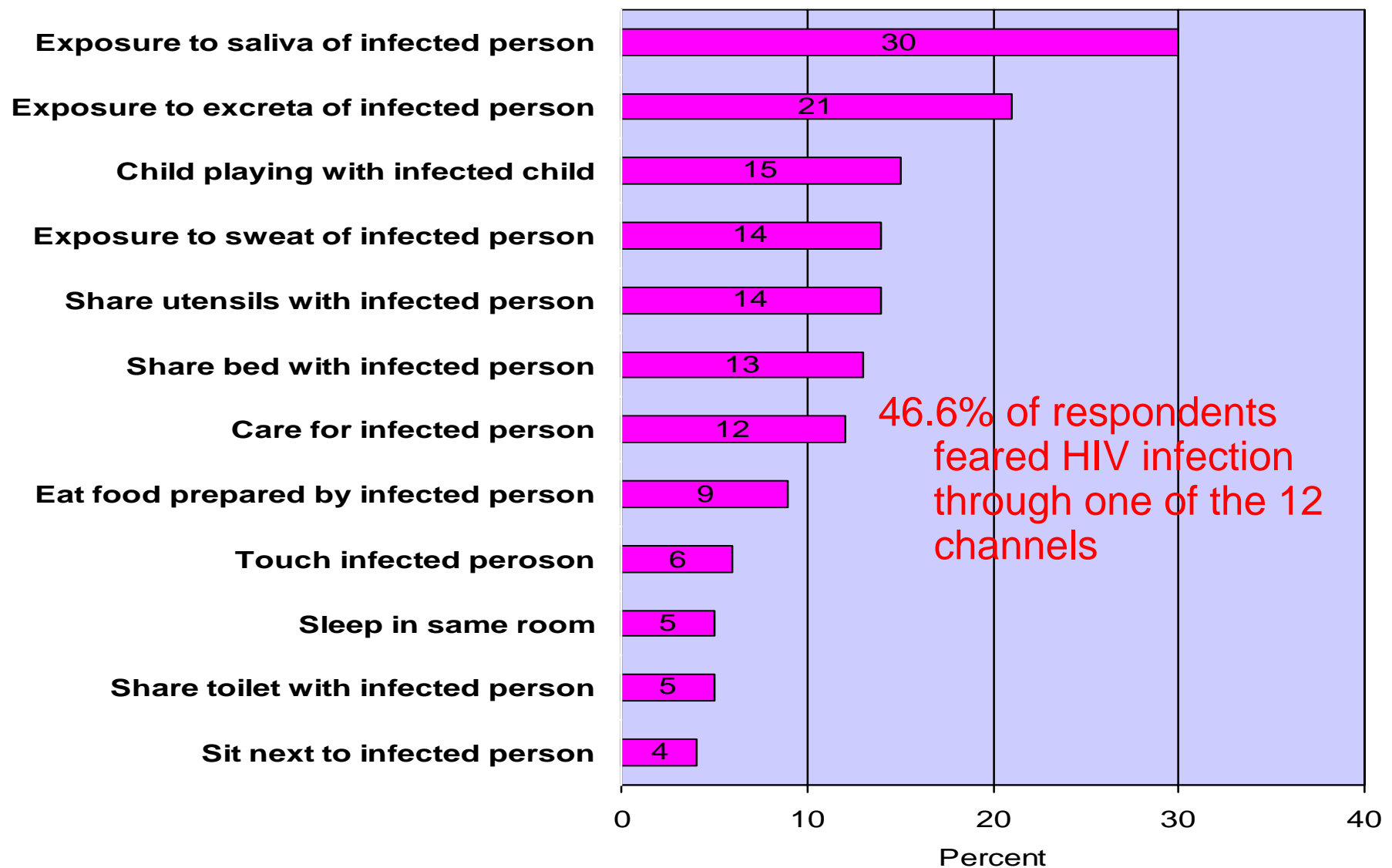
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PROGRESS:

Indicator Field-test - Tanzania

- **Purpose:**
 - To improve existing indicators
 - To field-test indicators for stigma dimension:
 - Fear; Value-based (underlying causes)
 - Enacted stigma;
 - Manifestation (disclosure,)
- **Study populations:**
 - A community
 - Health care providers
 - PLHIV

Field-test Results - Fear



Field-test Results: Stigmatizing Attitudes



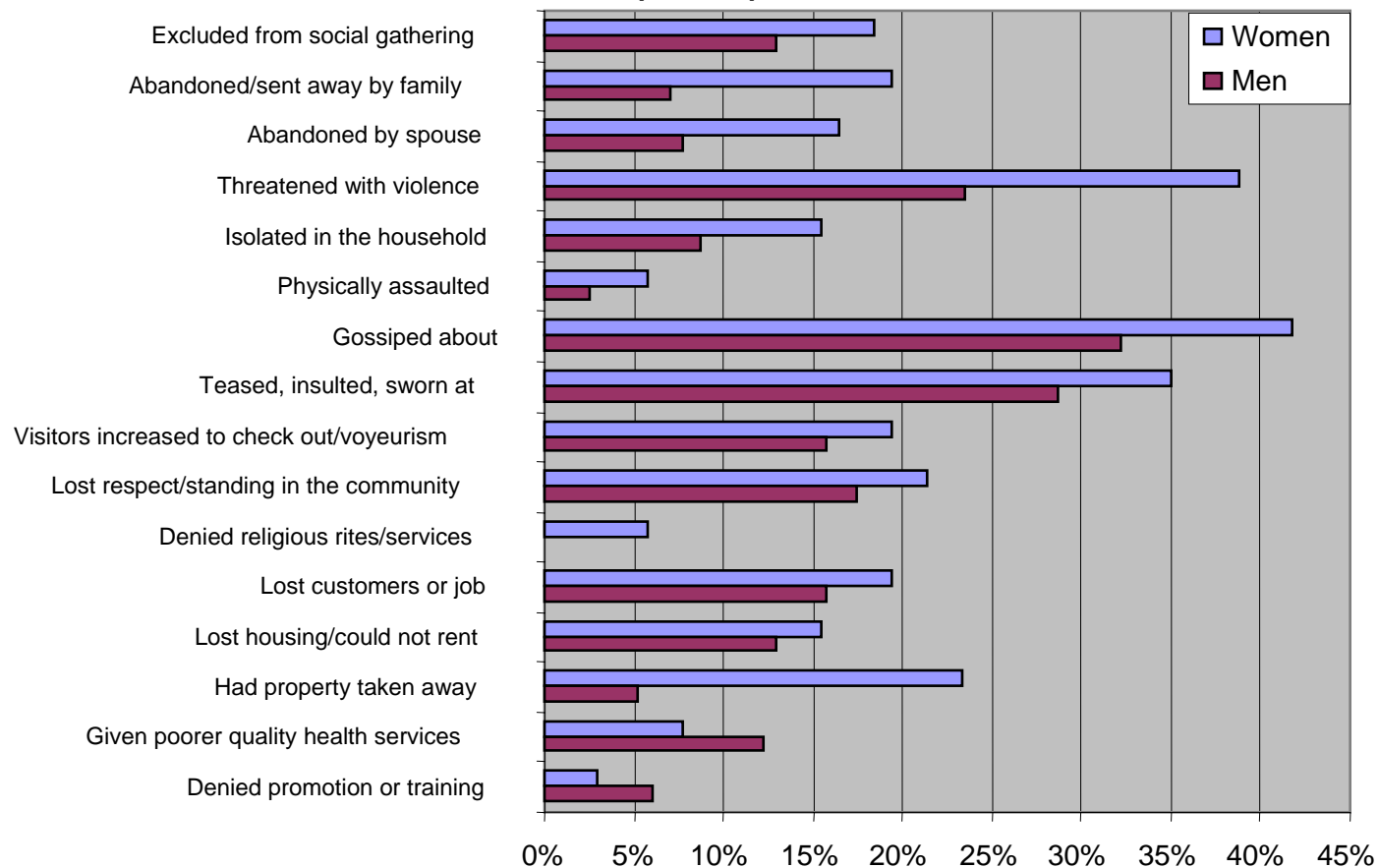
	% of respondents who agreed with the statement		
	Personally agreed (Community)	Most people in the community would agree (Community)	Personally agreed (Health care providers)
It is the women prostitutes that spread HIV in our community	37.1%	65.2%	23%
HIV/AIDS is a punishment for bad behavior	38.9%	62.6%	9%
People with HIV/AIDS should be ashamed of themselves	35.2%	50.5%	8%
People with HIV/AIDS are promiscuous	22.7%	59.5%	4%
HIV/AIDS is a punishment from God.	44.4.%	64.2%	14%
I would feel ashamed if I was infected with HIV	38.9%	53.2%	18%
I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV/AIDS	29.4%	48.3%	9%

Field-test results

Gender Differences in Stigma



Experienced Stigma in the Last Year (n=218)



Field-test - Recommendations



- **Fear indicators**
 - Ask about a range of items
 - Ask about specific underlying fears
- **Values-based indicators**
 - Needs two dimensions: Shame and Blame/judgment
 - Use at least three items for each dimension

Recommendations cntd.



Enacted Stigma indicators

- Measure “experienced stigma” among PLHIV, “observed stigma” among PLHIV, other populations
- Include items for each form of stigma
- The final indicator should include an item from each of the stigma forms

Access to Tools



SYNEGYAIDS.COM

- http://www.synergyaids.com/documents/StigmaIndicatorsReportFinal_JuneEdited.pdf

ICRW

- CDs
- www.icrw.org

The PLHA Index



- Purpose: Support monitoring of stigma reduction programs; Monitor stigma effects on, and experience of PLHA.
- Framework: 7 stigma dimensions (several items each dimension)
- Implementation approach: Emphasizes participation of PLHIV
- Field-testing of Tools: Late 2006 in 4 countries: India, Kenya, Lesotho, and Trinidad and Tobago



The PLHA Index

- Questionnaire/Interview Features:
 - Based on lessons learned from preceding field experiences (APN+, Tanzania)
 - Includes referrals for interviewees in need of services
 - Identifies interviewees with interesting cases and requests for follow-up case study
 - Provides for the interviewee to self-calculate an overall “subjective” stigma index



The PLHA Index - Dimensions

- Direct Experience of S & D
- Internal Stigma: Self exclusion from services
- Laws, policies and practices
- Pro-activism to confront S&D.
- Disclosure and confidentiality
- Quality of Care
- Fear of S & D

Access to TOOLS: Contact UNAIDS, IPPF, ICW, GNP+.

Conclusions



- A stigma framework has been developed, and field-tested indicators are available to support program progress and performance monitoring. Further field-testing continues.
- Indicators recommended for specific population
- The general and recommended approach is to measure specific dimensions using several items per dimension.

Conclusions



- Dimension-specific indicators enable programs to focus on measuring specific dimensions that fit the the program focus and resource envelope.
- It is important to disaggregate by gender.
- Concrete data collection tools and resources are available and can be adapted to specific context.
- More field-tests needed



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Thank You