Indicators Related to Foundational Activities in the CBO Sector Logic Model

Indicator 37: Stigma and discrimination related to HIV and HCV	
Description	• Self-report measurement of stigma and decimation related to HIV and HCV.
Significance	• Prior research has shown that HIV-related stigma has been associated with the following for people living with HIV: despair, loneliness, stress, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety, distress, self esteem and self image, emotional health, mental health, and life satisfaction (Logie & Gadalla, 2009). Similarly, consequences of HCV-related stigma include loss of interpersonal relationships, mental health issues, emotional health issues (Butt, 2008). Stigma can impede the success of disease control measures when people avoid or delay diagnosis and treatment, leading to continuing risk of disease transmission (Butt, 2008).
Measurement	• Stangl and colleagues (2012) outline specific questions for measuring stigma and discrimination across three populations: people living with HIV, the general population and healthcare providers. Questions can be viewed here. ***Questions would need to be adapted for HCV.*
Data source	• Client survey, general public survey and healthcare provider survey
Possible disaggregation	• N/A
Limitations	• Suggestion to conduct surveys with three populations (PLWHA, the general population and healthcare providers)

References

1. Butt, G. (2008). Stigma in the context of hepatitis C: Concept analysis. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 62(6): 712-724.

2. Logie, C., & Gadalla, T.M. Meta-analysis of health and demographic correlates of stigma towards people living with HIV. AIDS Care, 21(6): 742-753.

3. Stangl, A.L., Brady, L., & Fritz, K. (2012). Technical brief: Measuring HIV stigma and decimation. Retrieved from: http://strive.lshtm.ac.uk/system/files/attachments/STRIVE_stigma%20brief-A4.pdf

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