

UNC CFAR Social and Behavioral Science Research Core SABI Database

INSTRUMENT TITLE: HIV/AIDS Stigma Scale

SOURCE ARTICLE: Zelaya, C. E., Sivaram, S., Johnson, S. C., Srikrishnan, A. K., Solomon, S., Celentano, D. D. (2008). HIV/AIDS Stigma: Reliability and Validity of a New Measurement Instrument in Chennai, India. AIDS Behav, 12: 781-788.

RESPONSE OPTIONS: strongly disagree, disagree, agree, strongly agree, no opinion

SURVEY ITEMS:

Domain 1: fear of transmission and disease

- 1. If you kiss someone on the cheek that has HIV/AIDS, you might get infected.
- 2. If you are coughed or sneezed on by someone who has HIV/AIDS, you are likely to contract the infection.
- 3. I fear I could become infected with HIV if I were to be exposed to saliva of a person who has HIV/AIDS.
- 4. I fear I could become infected with HIV if I were to be exposed to the sweat of a person who has HIV/AIDS.
- 5. I fear I could become infected with HIV if I were to be exposed to the feces or urine of a person who has HIV/AIDS.
- 6. I fear my child could become infected with HIV if they play with a child who has HIV or AIDS.

Domain 2: association with shame, blame, and judgment

- 7. HIV/AIDS is a punishment for bad behavior.
- 8. It is women prostitutes that spread HIV in the community.
- 9. People with HIV are promiscuous.
- 10. Only those who were infected with HIV by medical needles or blood in a hospital deserve to receive care and treatment.
- 11. If the young people in our community associate or interact with a person who has HIV/AIDS, they may be influenced to participate in immoral or illicit activities.
- 12. People who have HIV/AIDS should be given treatment and care, only if they stop participating in immoral or illicit activities.

TERMS OF USE:

Individuals may use this information for research or educational purposes <u>only</u> and may not use this information for commercial purposes. When using this instrument, please cite:

Zelaya, C. E., Sivaram, S., Johnson, S. C., Srikrishnan, A. K., Solomon, S., Celentano, D. D. (2008). HIV/AIDS Stigma: Reliability and Validity of a New Measurement Instrument in Chennai, India. AIDS Behav, 12: 781-788.

When presenting results using any survey information you obtained from the SABI, please acknowledge the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Center for AIDS Research (CFAR), an NIH funded program P30 AI50410.



UNC CFAR Social and Behavioral Science Research Core SABI Database

Domain 3: personal support of discriminatory actions or policies

- 13. People living with HIV/AIDS in this community should be treated the same by health care professionals as people with other illnesses.
- 14. A person with HIV/AIDS should be allowed to work with other people.
- 15. People with HIV should be allowed to participate in social events in this community.
- 16. People with AIDS should be isolated from other people.
- 17. People who have HIV/AIDS should be treated the same as everyone else.
- 18. If a teacher has HIV, but is not sick, they should be allowed to continue teaching in school.

Domain 4: perceived community support of discriminatory actions or policies

- 19. People living with HIV/AIDS in this community face neglect from their family.
- 20. People want to be friends with someone who has HIV/AIDS.
- 21. People living with HIV/AIDS in this community face ejection from their homes by their families.
- 22. People living with HIV/AIDS in this community face rejection from their peers.
- 23. People living with HIV/AIDS in this community face verbal abuse or teasing.
- 24. People with HIV/AIDS in this community are abandoned by their spouse or partner.

TERMS OF USE:

Individuals may use this information for research or educational purposes <u>only</u> and may not use this information for commercial purposes. When using this instrument, please cite:

Zelaya, C. E., Sivaram, S., Johnson, S. C., Srikrishnan, A. K., Solomon, S., Celentano, D. D. (2008). HIV/AIDS Stigma: Reliability and Validity of a New Measurement Instrument in Chennai, India. AIDS Behav, 12: 781-788.

When presenting results using any survey information you obtained from the SABI, please acknowledge the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Center for AIDS Research (CFAR), an NIH funded program P30 AI50410.