



EVOLUTION OF HIV-RELATED STIGMA IN SPAIN BETWEEN 2008-2012 *

Fernando Molero (UNED), M^a José Fuster (UNED-SEISIDA), Cristina García-Ael (UNED), Arrate Agirrezabal (UPV), Lorena Gil de Montes (UPV), Encarnación Nouvilas (UNED) y Angels Jaen (SEISIDA)

*XVI CONGRESO NACIONAL SOBRE EL SIDA
XI INTERNATIONAL AIDS IMPACT CONFERENCE
Barcelona -Septiembre 2013*

**Proyecto financiado por el Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad*

Objective

- To compare the results of two representative national surveys
- The surveys were conducted in 2008 and 2012
- They evaluated attitudes and beliefs about people with HIV

Method

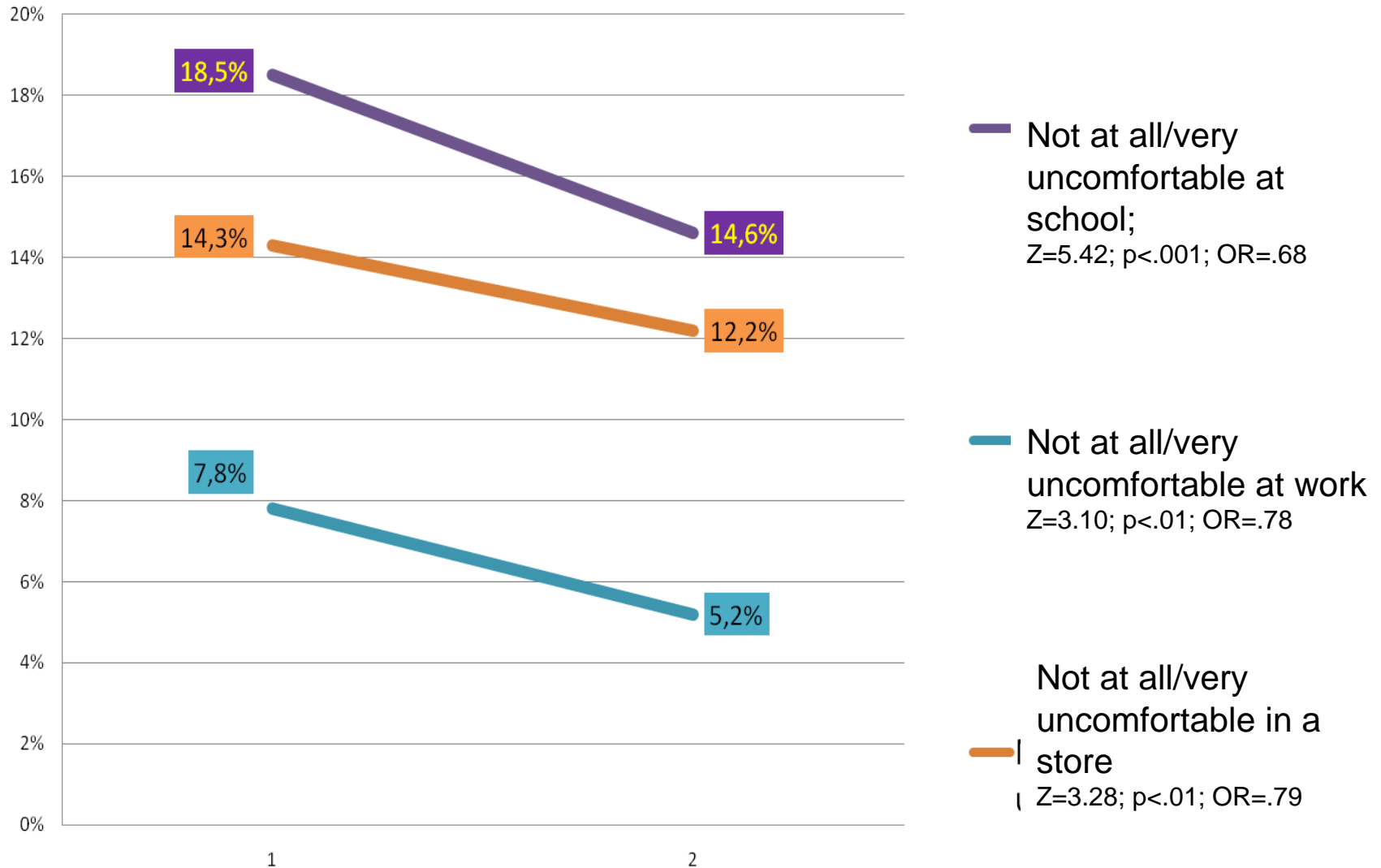
(in both, 2008 and 2012 surveys)

- Computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) on representative samples of Spanish population
- 2008 survey $n = 1607$
- 2012 survey $n = 1698$
- Both surveys: Margin of error 2,51% for a 95.5% confidence level

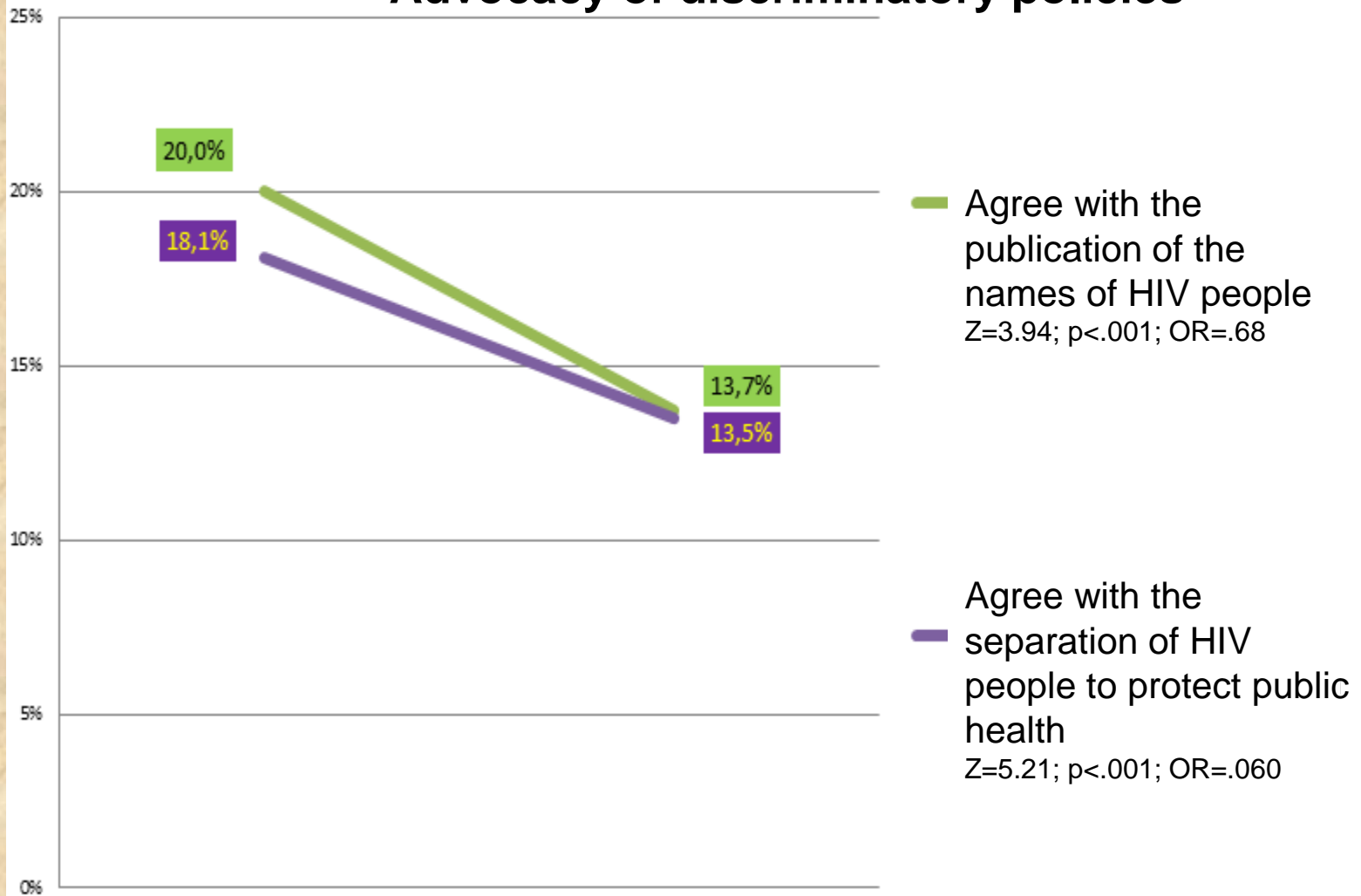
Instrument

- 2008 and 2012 surveys were based on the Herek's (1999) instrument
- We assess different issues related to stigmatization of people with HIV:
 - The degree of discomfort and avoidance of people in three different situations
 - The advocacy of discriminatory policies
 - Attributions of responsibility and blame to people with HIV
 - Wrong beliefs about the transmissions of HIV

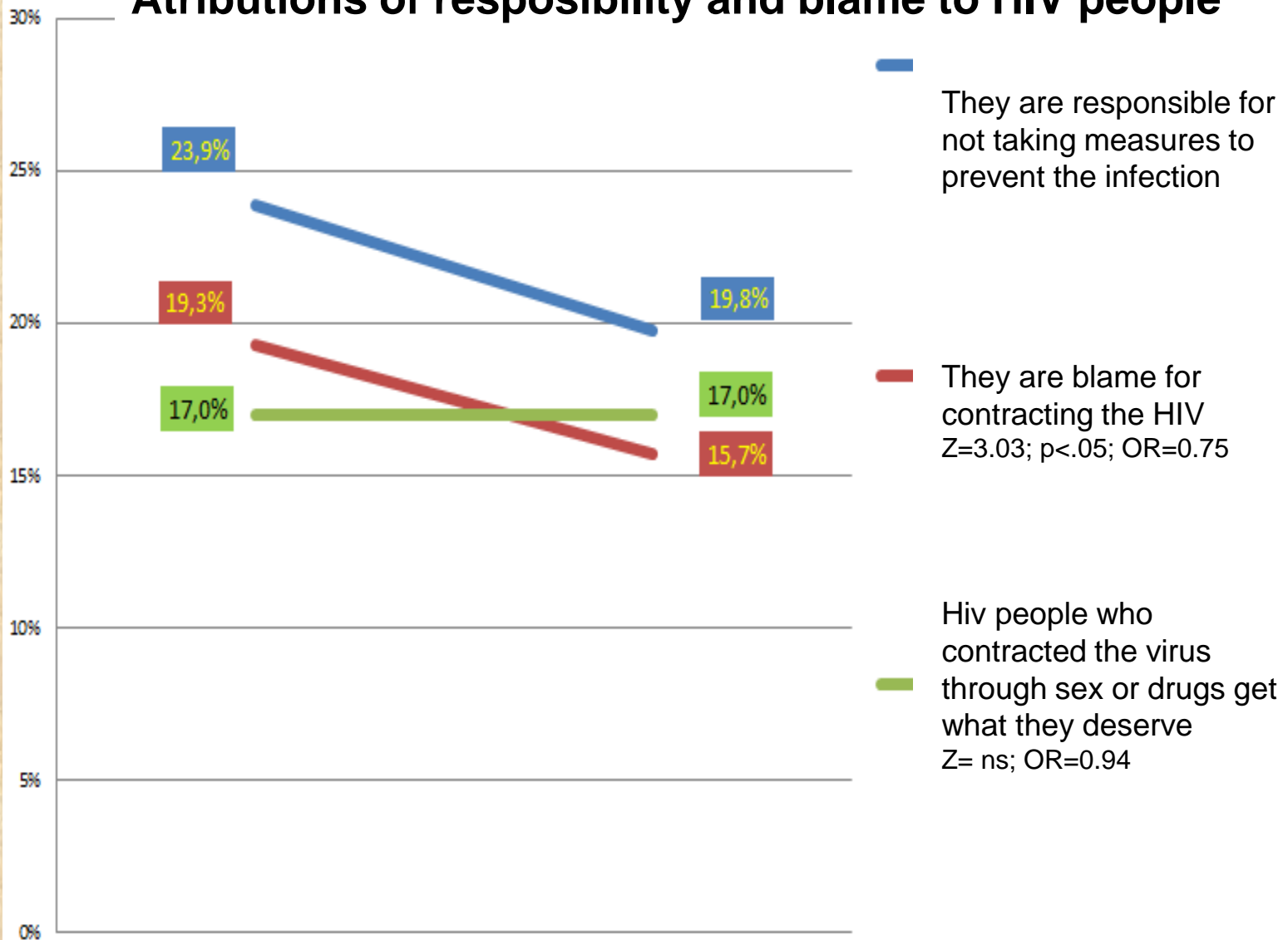
Discomfort in three daily life situations



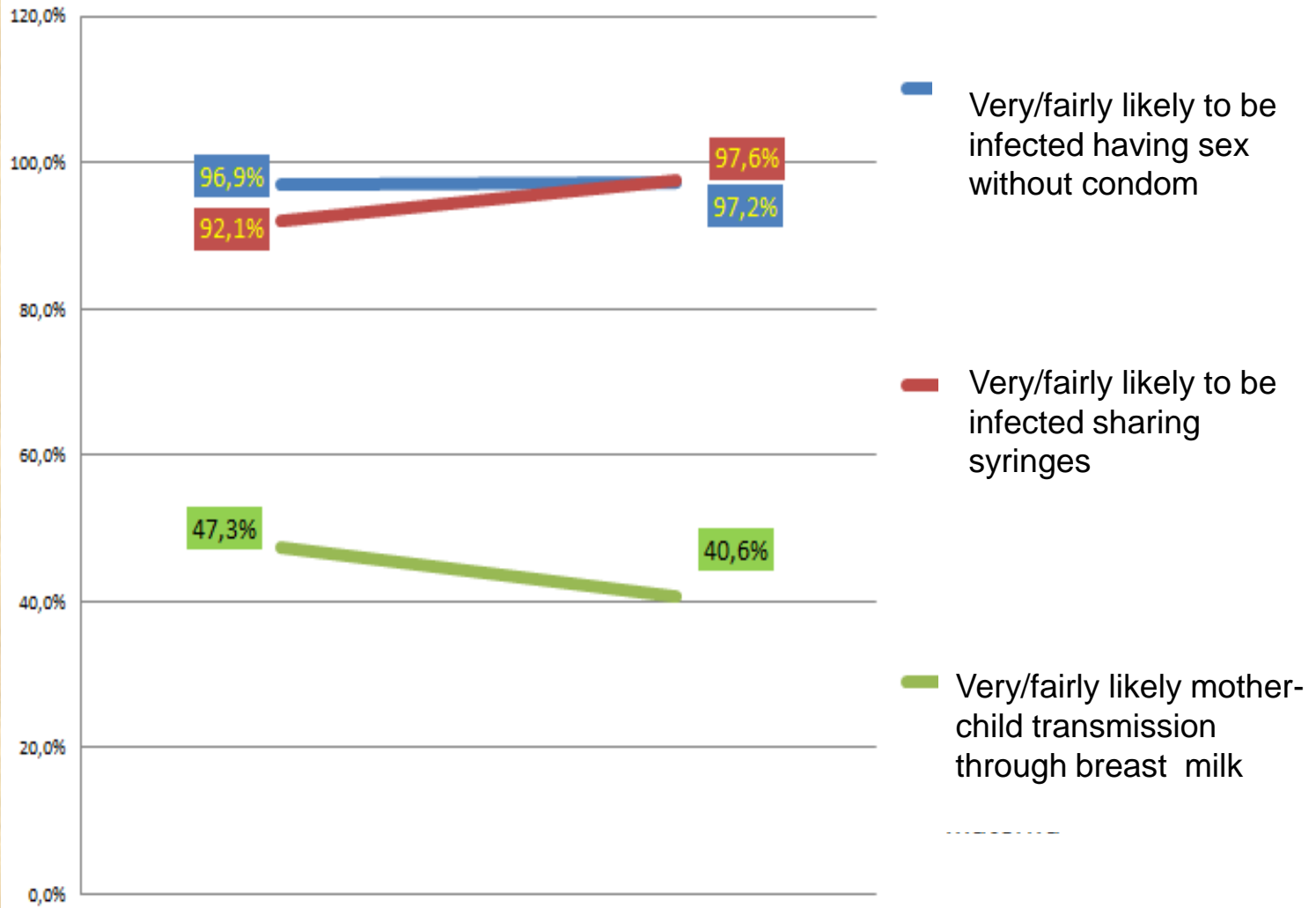
Advocacy of discriminatory policies



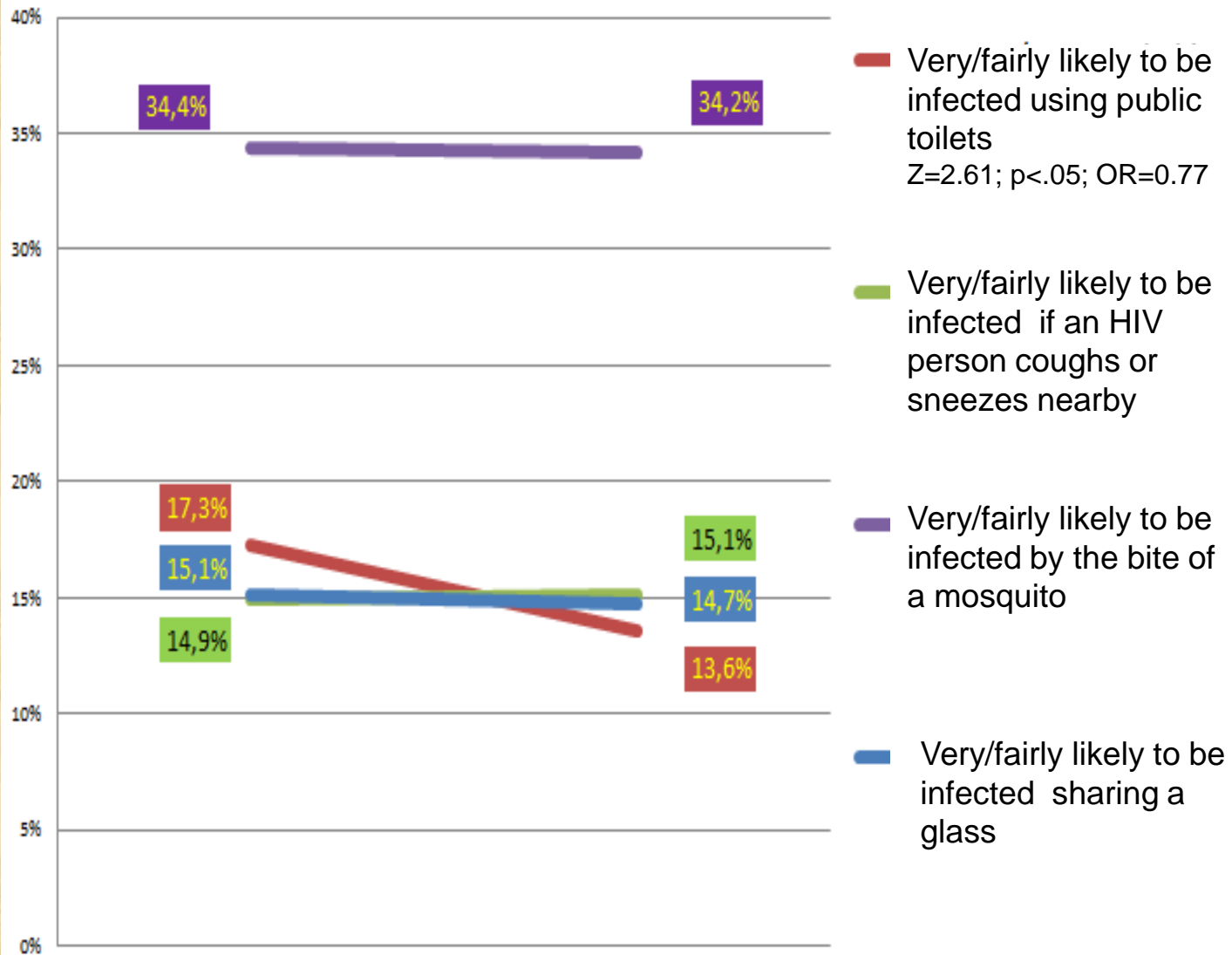
Attributions of responsibility and blame to HIV people



Correct beliefs about the transmission of HIV



Incorrect beliefs about the transmission of HIV



Conclusions I

- The evolution of the attitudes and beliefs toward people with HIV has been positive in Spain in the last years (in some aspects).
- Feelings of discomfort in the presence of people with HIV and support of discriminatory policies have decreased from 2008 to 2012
- In general attribution of responsibility and blame have also decreased in 2012.

Conclusions II

- However, when the transmission is due to drug use or sexual relations the levels of attribution of responsibility remain constant
- In the same vein the erroneous beliefs about the transmission of HIV through contact social (share a glass, or cough) are maintained.

Conclusions III

- In sum, although the stigmatization have decreased in some aspects from 2008 to 2012, there are some indicators that make us to be alert.
- For instance, near of 7 millions (about 13.5%) of spanish people will agree (pretty much or strongly) with the publication of the name of HIV people or with their separation “to protect public health”.

Conclusions IV

- It is important to point out that until 2011 there were public policies designed to reduce the stigma toward HIV people (Plan Nacional del Sida)
- However, the important reduction of funds since 2012, might impact negatively in the future both, the prevention of the transmission of HIV and the reduction of the stigmatization of people with HIV

**MUCHAS GRACIAS POR SU
ATENCIÓN**