

SCCW7. COMMUNICATION SELF-EFFICACY FOR HIV AND STI PREVENTION

USE WHEN YOU WANT TO EVALUATE:

Outcomes :

- ✓ Improved capacity of service providers and volunteers

Intervention types:

- ✓ Training and skill building sessions to increase the capacity of service providers and volunteers
- ✓ Activities to improve collaboration, coordination and networking

Worked well with these populations:

- ✓ Peer leaders

Interventions for:

- ✓ HIV
- ✓ STIs

DESCRIPTION

Description: Self-efficacy is the level of confidence people have that they can perform healthy behaviors or make healthy choices. Short questionnaire assessing peer leaders' confidence in capacity to talk with others about HIV, STIs and prevention.

WHY THIS TOOL MIGHT BE USEFUL FOR COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTIONS

- ✓ This tool may be useful to assess the impacts of some types of empowerment interventions on peer leader participants' capacity to conduct effective prevention.
- ✓ Suitable for before and after testing of a program's effects.
- ✓ Short scale, easily completed and analysed.
- ✓ Could easily be programmed to be given electronically.

Developed in:

- ✓ English

ADMINISTRATION, DESIGN, SCORING and ANALYSIS CONSIDERATIONS

ADMINISTRATION

- This questionnaire should take less than 10 minutes to fill out each time.
- Tell participants why you are using the questionnaire, being clear that it is to evaluate the intervention to help make it better, and not them.
- It may be appropriate to your intervention to add a question like, *"How confident are you that you could ... Tell someone how to reduce harms associated with drug use?"*
- Participation should be voluntary, so tell participants that it is ok if they do not complete the questionnaire, and assure participants that there are no negative consequences if they don't want to complete it. Give them a way to do something else at the same time that is similar to completing the questionnaire so that confidentiality of this decision is protected. (For further information on ethical considerations in carrying out evaluations, see [Ethics Resources](#))
- If used in a group setting, ensure that people feel safe and that the space is confidential; no one can see their answers (can see their screen or papers), and put completed questionnaires into a sealed envelope.



SCCW7. COMMUNICATION SELF-EFFICACY FOR HIV AND STI PREVENTION

DESIGN OPTIONS

Measuring before and after intervention (this is the best option because it measures real change)

1. **WHEN TO USE:** Have the questionnaires filled out before the intervention or at the very beginning of it, and again after, as close to the end as possible (often the very last session is not suitable because it may be a celebration, or have low attendance).
2. **LINKING RESULTS:** Include a way to match the same person's pre and post questionnaires while protecting confidentiality, for example using a [password](#) or a unique identifier that respondents generate and remember.
3. **SCORING:** Create each person's total Communication Self-Efficacy score by calculating his or her [average](#) of the 9 questions. Count "don't know" answers as 1's. A higher score suggests greater confidence in communicating about HIV and STI prevention. Average scores can range from 1 to 5.
4. **ANALYSIS:** Compare the pre and post scores for each individual, noting how many people improve, how many stay the same, and how many get worse.

Measuring change only after the end of an intervention: (this is the second best option, because people often think the intervention has had more effect than it really did)

1. Adapt all the questions so that they ask people what their answer is now and what it was before the intervention

For example, for question 1 ask: "*How confident are you that you could tell someone the ways to prevent HIV/AIDS?*" AND "*Before the workshop, how confident were you that you could tell someone the ways to prevent HIV/AIDS?*" (see an [example](#))

2. **SCORING:** Create each person's total Communication Self-Efficacy score by calculating his or her [average](#) of the 9 questions. A higher score suggests greater confidence in communicating about HIV and STI prevention. Average scores can range from 1 to 5.
3. **ANALYSIS:** Compare the pre and post scores for each individual, noting how many people say they improve, how many stay the same, and how many get worse.

SCCW7. Communication Self-Efficacy for HIV and STI Prevention

How confident are you that you could:	Don't know	Not at all confident	Somewhat confident	Confident	Very Confident
1. Tell someone the ways to prevent HIV/AIDS?	1	2	3	4	5
2. Tell someone where to go for STI/HIV testing?	1	2	3	4	5
3. Tell someone where to get condoms?	1	2	3	4	5
4. Tell someone the steps for properly using a condom?	1	2	3	4	5
5. Show someone how to use a condom properly?	1	2	3	4	5
6. Tell someone about the effects of drugs & alcohol on behaviors that put you at risk for HIV?	1	2	3	4	5
7. Talk to someone about how to have a conversation with their partner about condom use?	1	2	3	4	5
8. (post-only) use what you learned in [this program] to help someone make a healthy decision?	1	2	3	4	5
9. Start a conversation with someone about a risky behavior?	1	2	3	4	5

Source:

De Ravello, L., Rushing, S. C., Doshi, S., Smith, M. U., & Tulloch, S. (2011). **Evaluating Native Stand: A peer education curriculum for healthy decision-making for native youth.** *Sexually Transmitted Infections*, 87, A226.