

# One size does not fit all

Programme approaches need to consider country differences for regional responses *Children and HIV as a case in question*



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# Child Community Care Study

- UCL and Stellenbosch University
- South Africa, Malawi, Zambia

## Aims

- Create evidence base – community programming and provision
- Develop understanding of the needs of children, their caregivers and community based organisations.



# Areas of Interest

## Child Measures

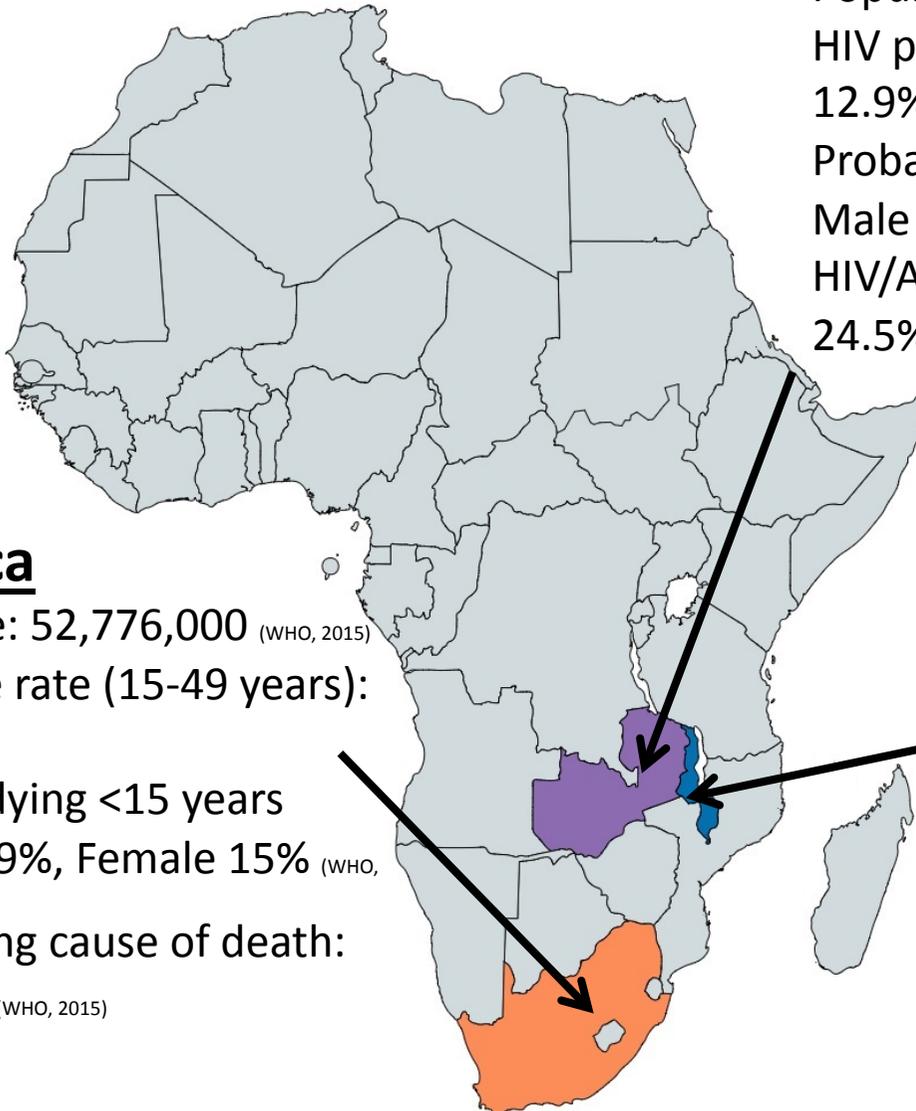
<b>PTSD</b>	Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children
<b>Depression</b>	Child Depression Inventory
<b>Self Esteem</b>	Rosenberg self esteem scale
<b>SDQ</b>	Problems scale
<b>Education</b>	Number of risks
<b>Cognitive</b>	Digit span, draw a person
<b>Stigma</b>	Perceived stigma
<b>Connectedness</b>	Community support
<b>Violence</b>	Community, domestic
<b>Discipline</b>	Harsh physical, Harsh psychological, positive discipline

## Caregiver Measures

<b>HIV status</b>	Caregiver report re. Child, Caregiver self-report
<b>Household HIV</b>	Caregiver report
<b>Common Mental Health Problems</b>	Shona Symptom Questionnaire (SSQ)
<b>Depression</b>	Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9)
<b>Suicidal Ideation</b>	Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Item
<b>Anxiety</b>	Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9)Item

# 3 Country Community Care Study

- 1228 children (4-13y) and their caregivers
- 34 randomly selected community based organisations (CBOs)
  - 24 CBOs in SA (n= 834)
  - 4 CBOs in Malawi (n=155)
  - 6 CBOs in Zambia (n=239)



## South Africa

Population Size: 52,776,000 (WHO, 2015)

HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years):

19.2% (UNAIDS, 2015)

Probability of dying <15 years

(2012): Male 19%, Female 15% (WHO, 2015)

HIV/AIDS leading cause of death:

33.2% in 2012 (WHO, 2015)

## Zambia

Population Size: 16,212,000 (WHO, 2015)

HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years):

12.9% (UNAIDS, 2015)

Probability of dying <15 years (2012):

Male 31%, Female 27% (WHO, 2015)

HIV/AIDS leading cause of death:

24.5% in 2012 (WHO, 2015)

## Malawi

Population Size: 16,363,000

(WHO, 2015)

HIV prevalence rate (15-49

years): 9.1%

(UNAIDS, 2015)

Probability of dying <15 years

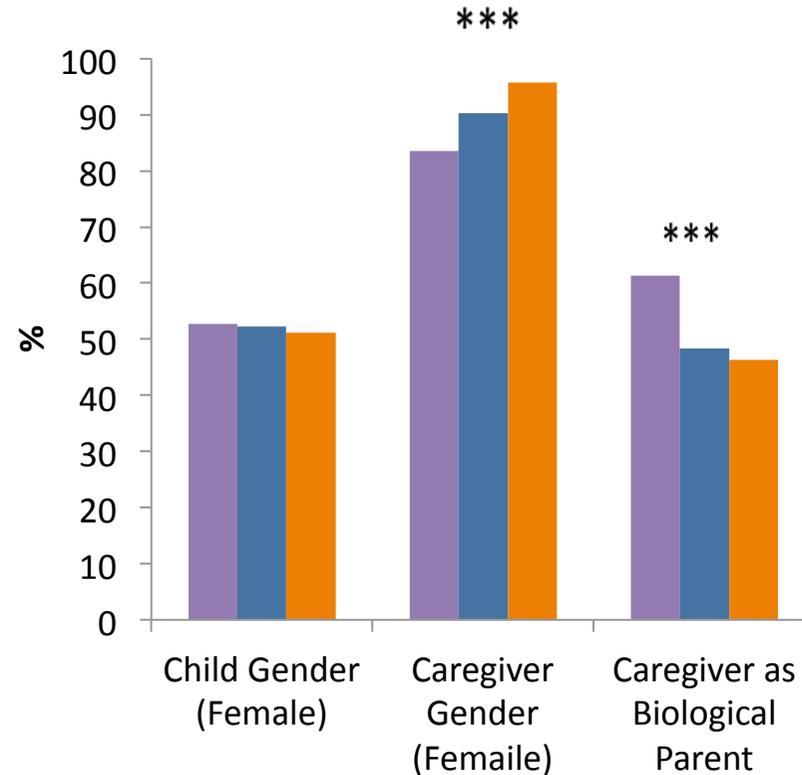
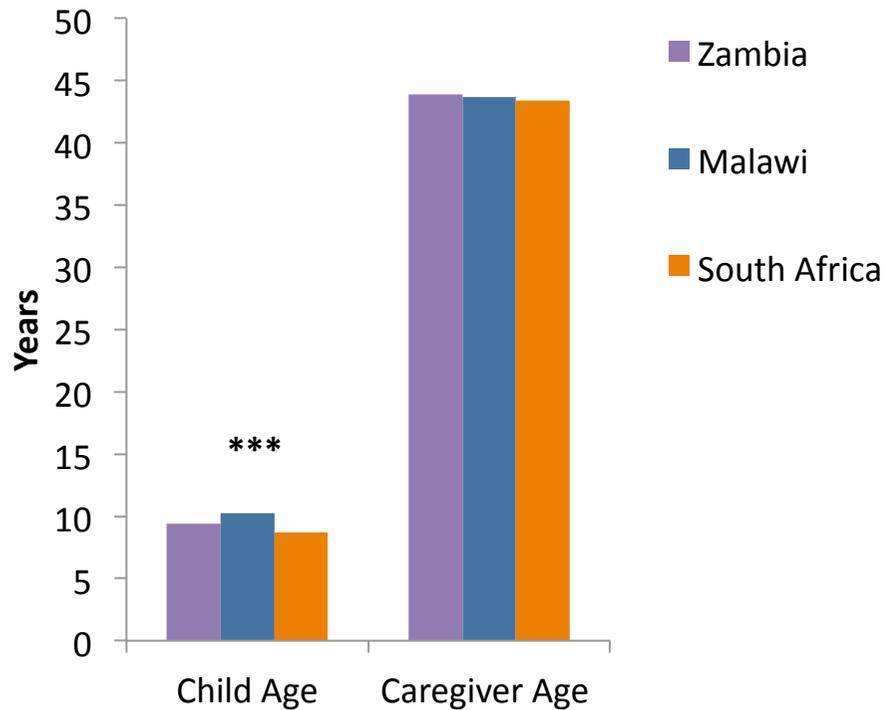
(2012): Male 26%, Female 23%

(WHO, 2015)

HIV/AIDS leading cause of

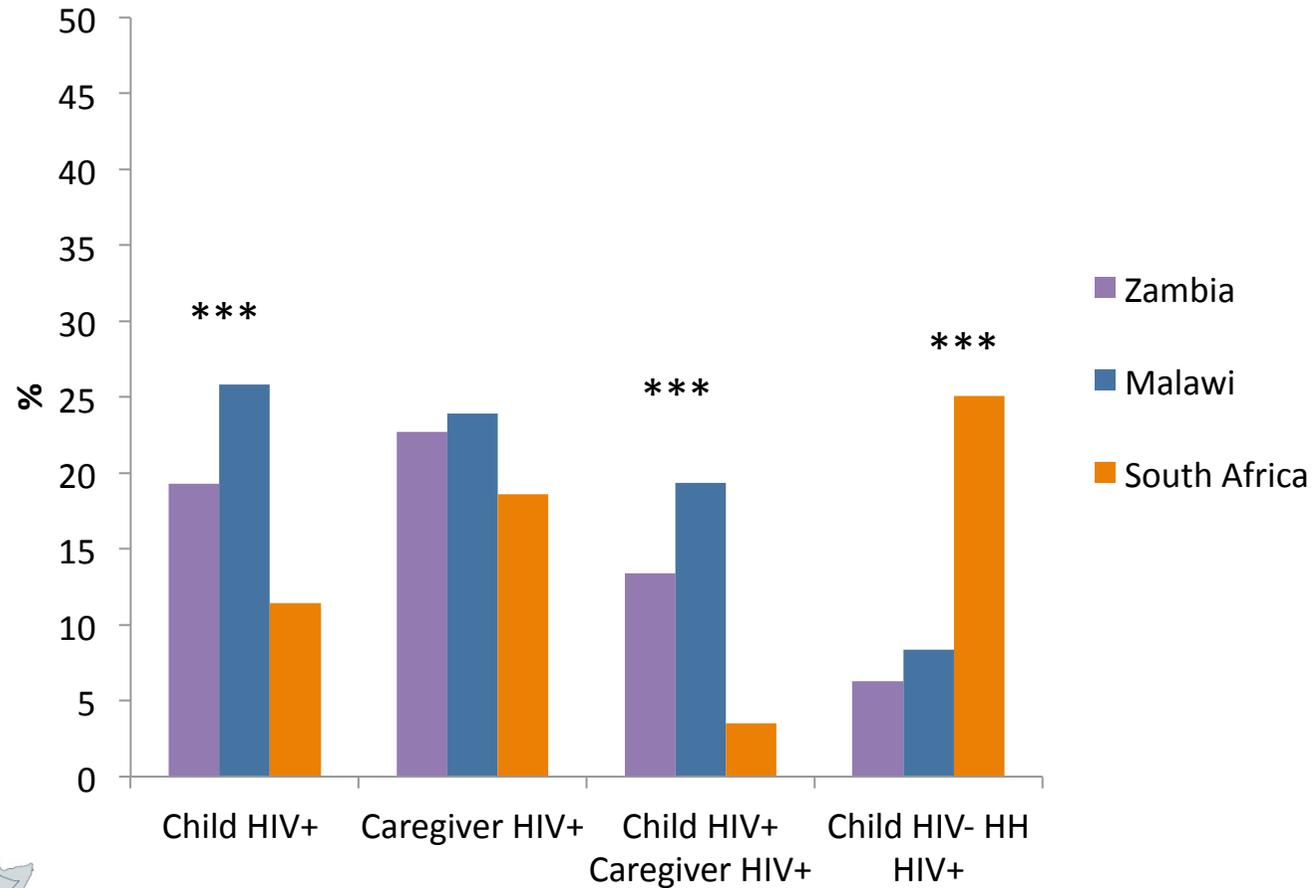
death: 27.1% in 2012 (WHO, 2015)

# Child & Caregiver Demographics



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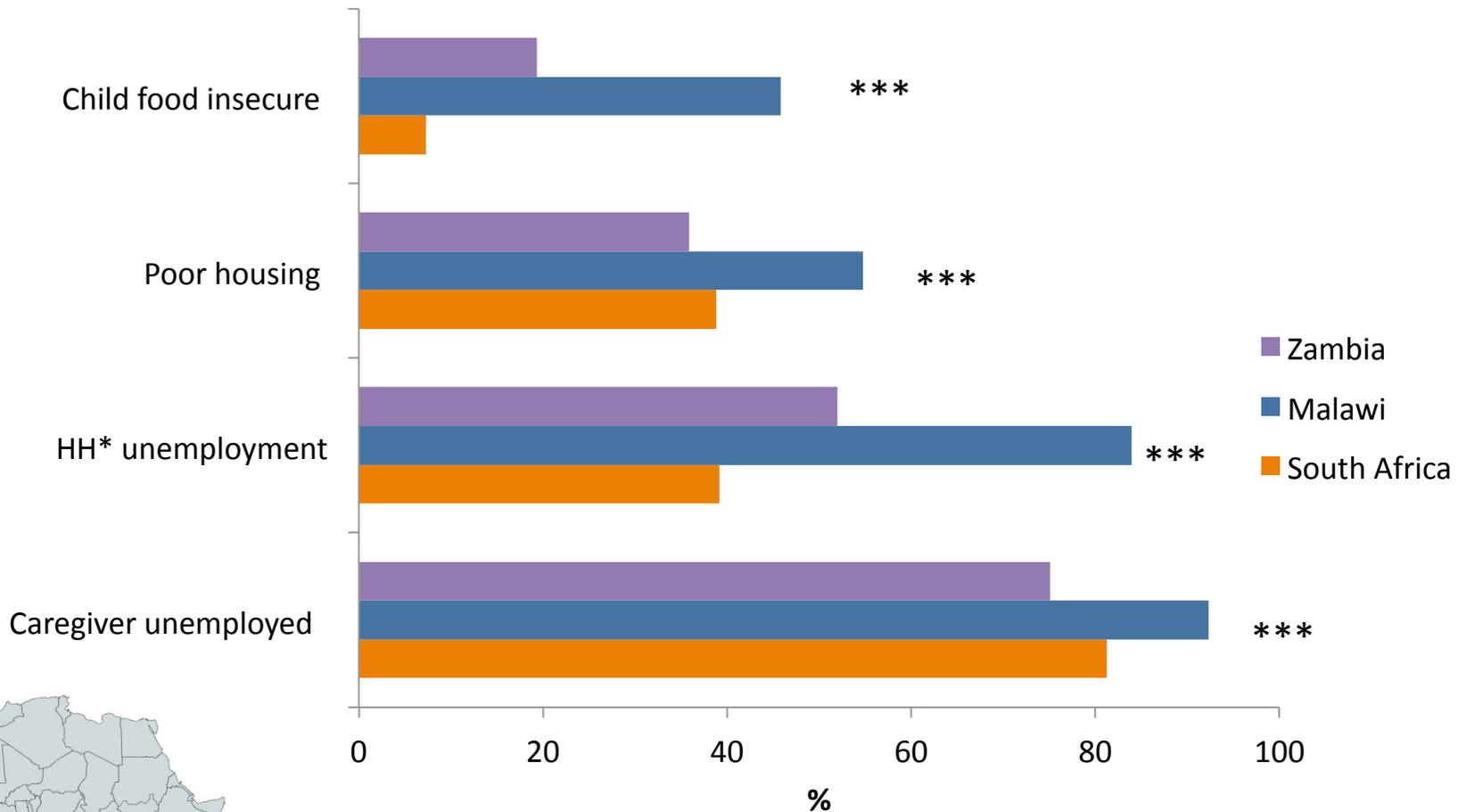
# HIV Prevalence



High levels of HIV

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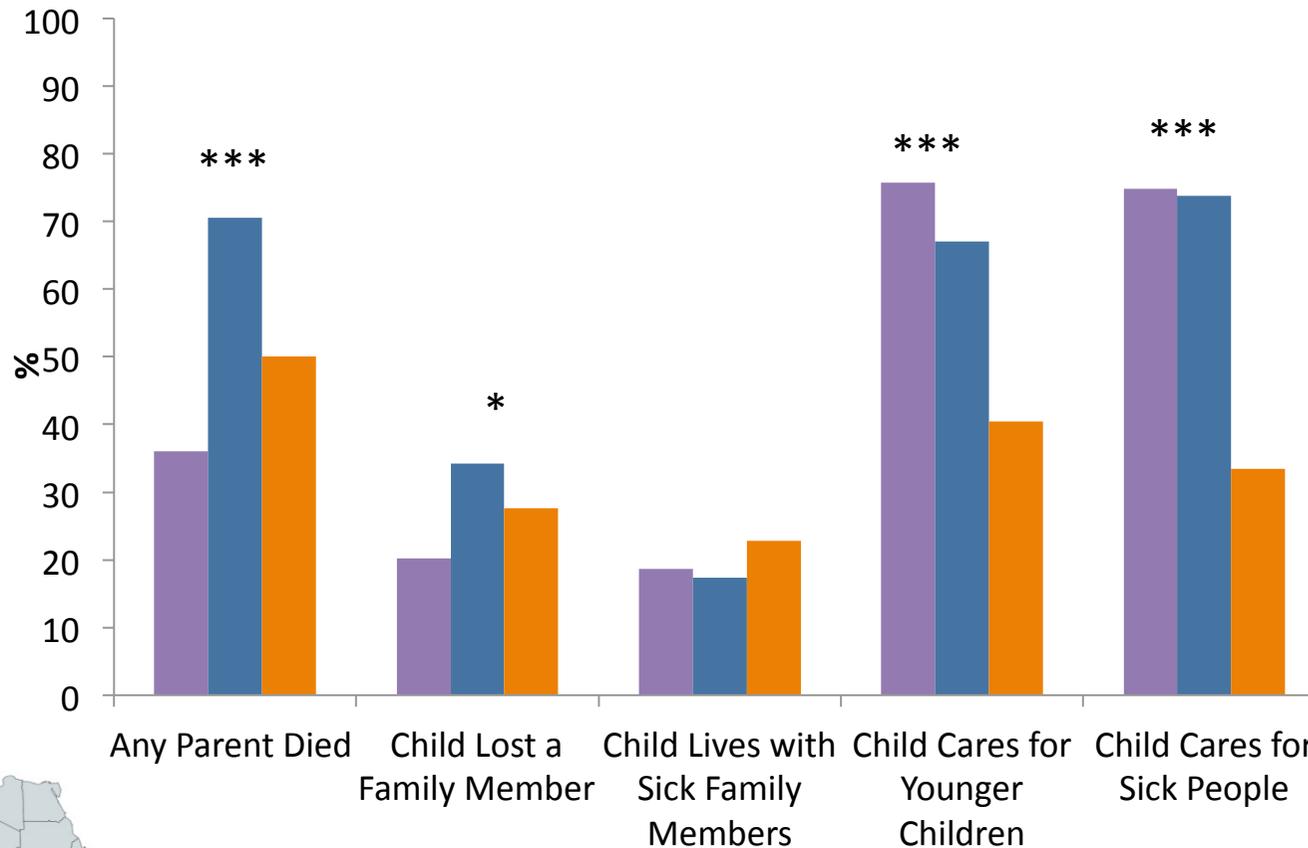
# Socio-economic Indicators



High levels of poverty and unemployment

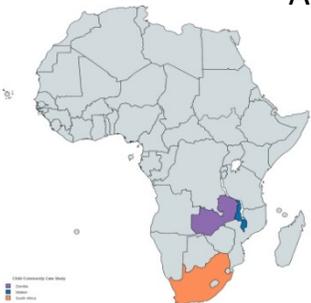
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# Child Burden – Children as Carers



Girl, 11 years, South Africa

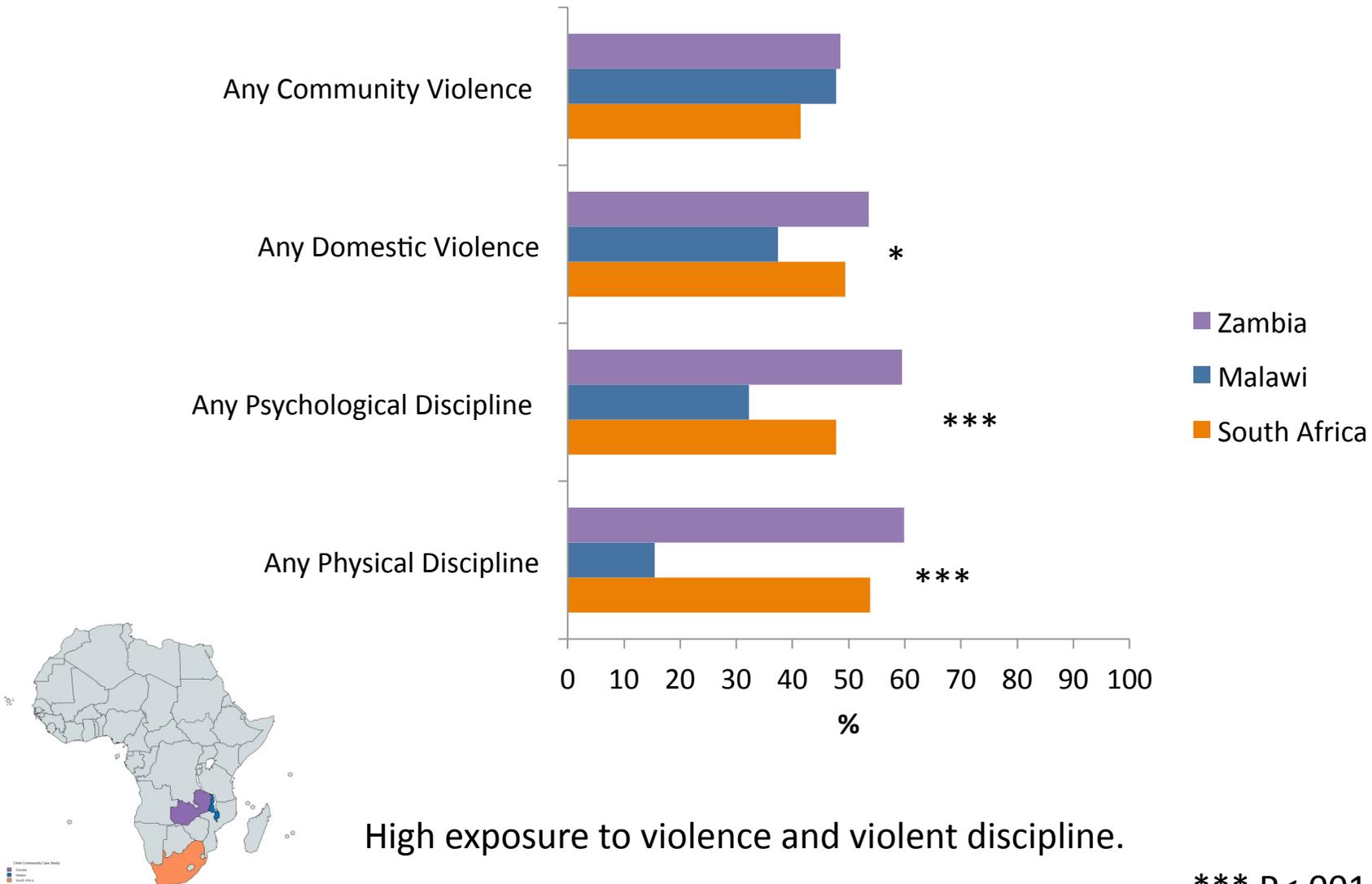
- Zambia
- Malawi
- South Africa



High levels of bereavement, high levels of responsibility.

\*\*\* P<.001 \*P<.05

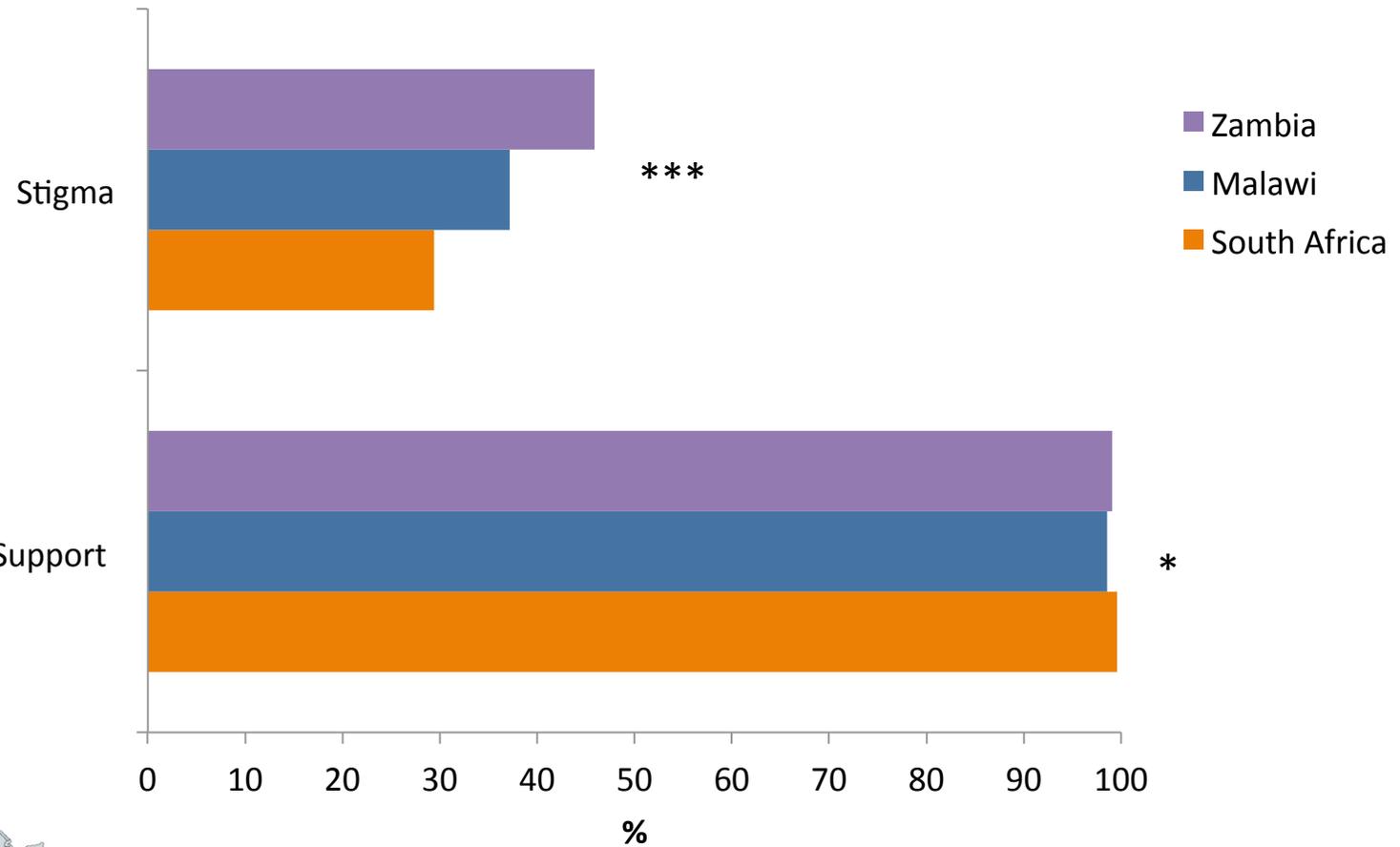
# High Exposure to Violence



High exposure to violence and violent discipline.

\*\*\* P<.001 \*P<.05

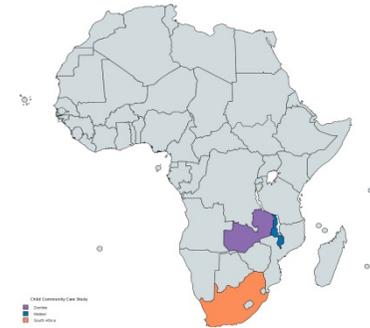
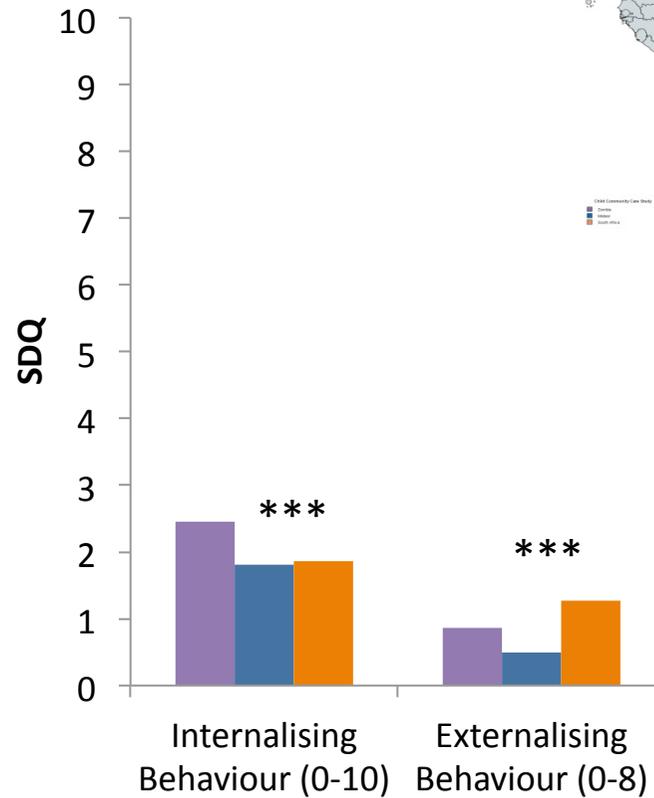
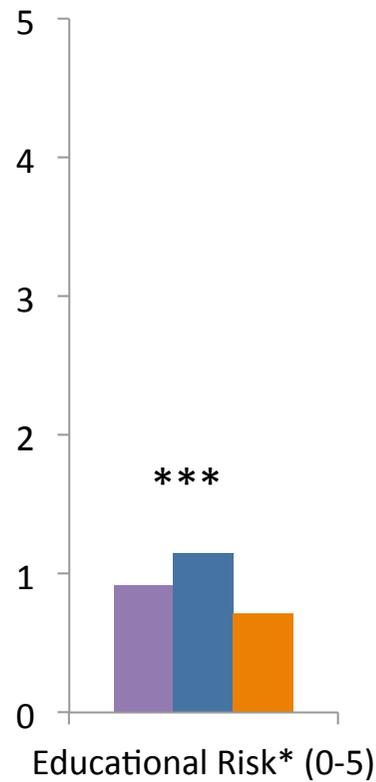
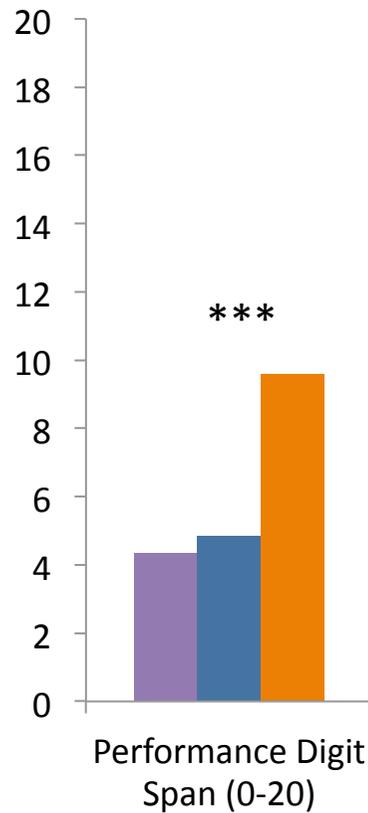
# Stigma & Community Support



Varying stigma, high levels of community support

\*\*\* P<.001 \*P<.05

# Child Developmental Outcomes

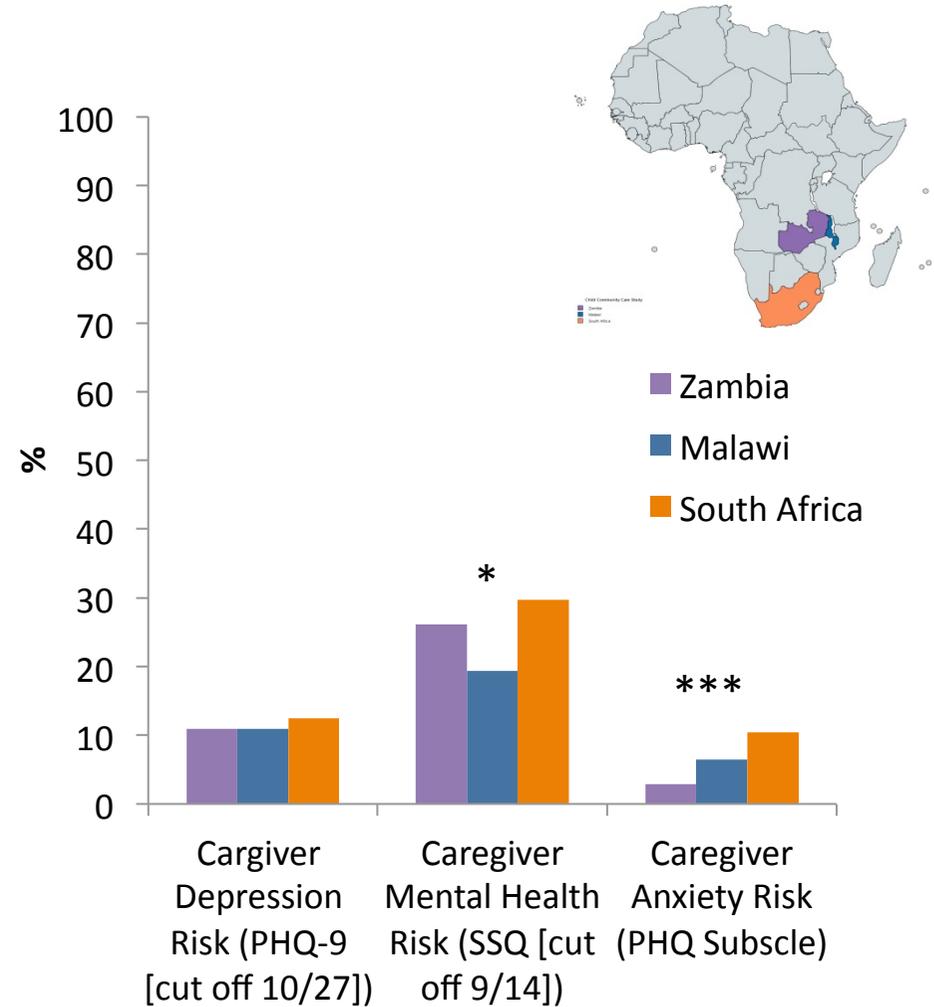
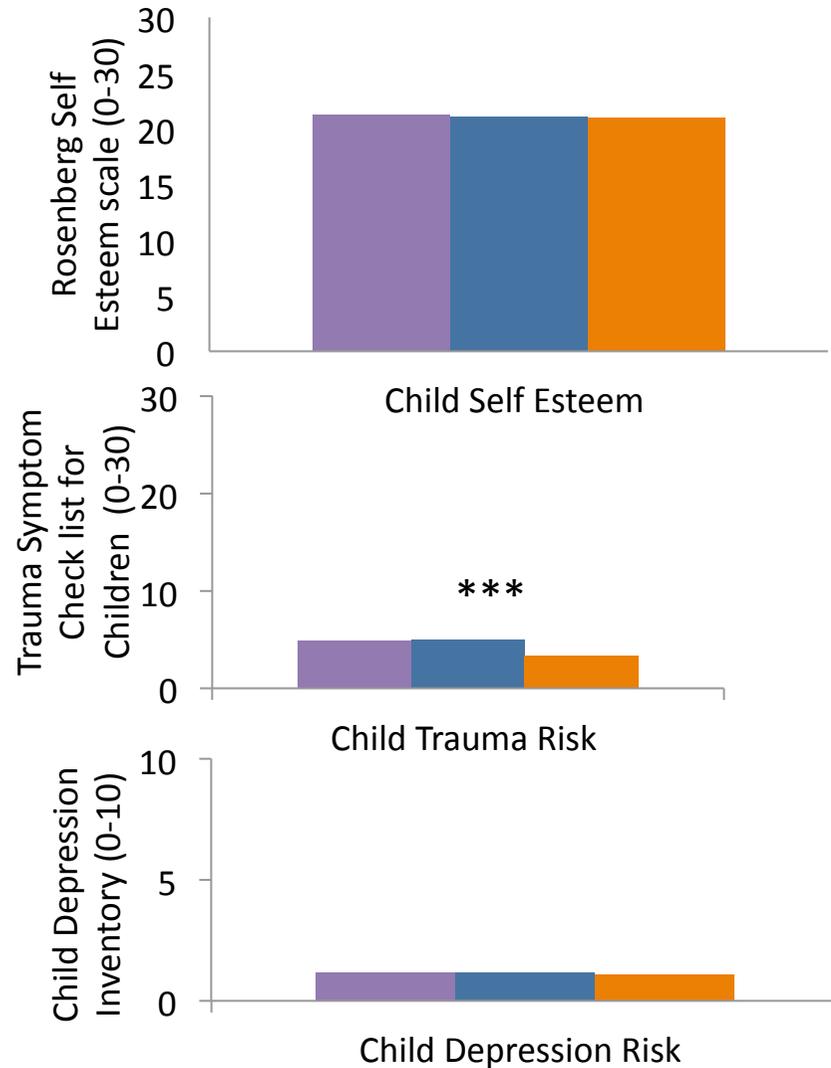


■ Zambia  
■ Malawi  
■ South Africa

\* Cumulative measure: irregular school attendance, extended periods of past school year non-attendance, incorrect school grade, learning difficulties, poor performance on school tasks

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# Child & Caregiver Mental Health



\*\*\* P<.001 \*P<.05

Child: High self esteem, low risk of mental health problems.  
 Caregiver: High risk of common mental health problems (SSQ).

# Similarities & Differences

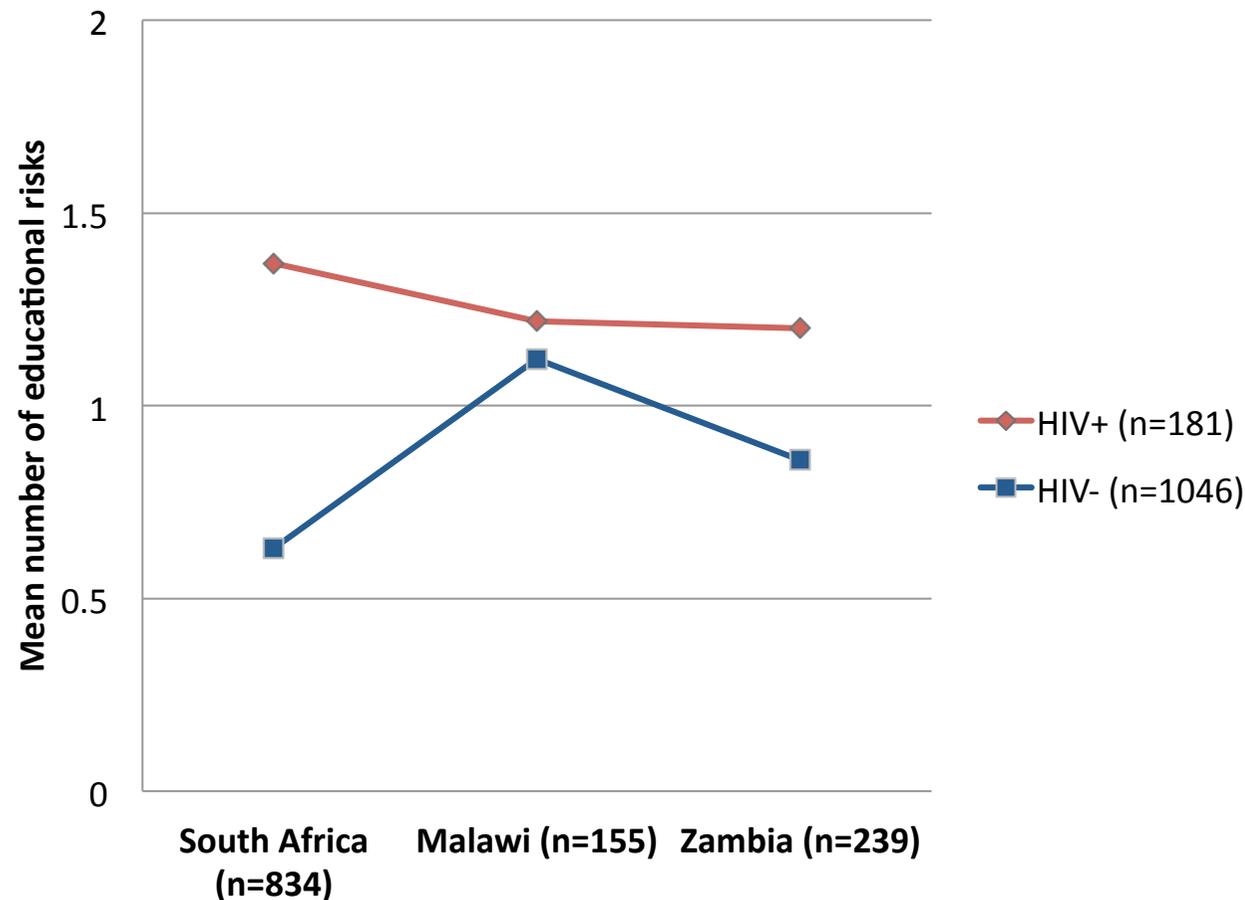
	South Africa (N=834)	Malawi (N=155)	Zambia (N=239)	Multiple comparisons *
Child HIV+	95 (11.4%)	40 (15.8%)	46 (19.6%)	SA<Malawi=Zambia
Child is food insecure	60 (7.3%)	71 (45.8%)	46 (19.3%)	SA<Zambia<Malawi
Poor housing	320 (38.8%)	85 (54.8%)	80 (35.9%)	SA=Zambia<Malawi
At least one HH* member employed	501 (60.8%)	25 (16.1%)	107 (48.0%)	SA>Zambia>Malawi
Caregiver Employed	150 (18.8%)	12 (7.7%)	56 (24.9%)	SA=Zambia>Malawi
Any parent died	348 (50.0%)	105 (70.5%)	80 (36.0%)	Malawi>SA>Zambia
Child lost a family member	230 (27.6%)	53 (34.2%)	48 (20.2%)	SA=Malawi>Zambia
Child cares for younger children	282 (40.5%)	100 (67.1%)	168 (75.7%)	SA<Malawi=Zambia
Child cares for sick people	233 (33.5%)	110 (73.8%)	166 (74.8%)	SA<Malawi=Zambia
Any domestic violence	404 (49.4%)	58 (37.4%)	128 (53.6%)	SA=Zambia>Malawi
Any psychological discipline	399 (47.8%)	50 (32.3%)	141 (59.5%)	Zambia>SA>Malawi
Any physical discipline	449 (53.8%)	24 (15.5%)	142 (59.9%)	SA=Zambia>Malawi
Stigma (scale 0-5)	0.52 (1.00)	0.78 (1.26)	0.91 (1.22)	SA<Malawi=Zambia
Community support (scale 0-4)	3.75 (0.64)	3.69 (0.76)	3.44 (0.91)	SA=Malawi>Zambia
Performance digit span (scale 0-20)	9.57 (3.69)	4.84 (2.72)	4.32 (4.19)	SA>Malawi=Zambia
Educational risk (scale 0-5)	0.71 (1.03)	1.15 (1.05)	0.92 (0.92)	SA<Malawi=Zambia
Internalising behaviour (scale 0-10)	1.86 (1.59)	1.81 (1.33)	2.45 (1.65)	SA=Malawi<Zambia
Externalising behaviour (scale 0-8)	1.27 (1.36)	0.49(0.96)	0.86 (1.12)	SA>Zambia>Malawi
Trauma symptoms (scale 0-30)	3.31 (2.98)	5.03 (4.02)	4.95 (3.90)	SA<Malawi=Zambia
Caregiver risk of mental health problem (SSQ)	248 (29.7%)	30 (19.4%)	62 (26.2%)	SA=Zambia>Malawi
Child lives with sick family members	190 (22.8%)	27 (17.4%)	44 (18.6%)	SA=Malawi=Zambia
Any community violence	339 (41.5%)	74 (47.7%)	116 (48.5%)	SA=Malawi=Zambia
Caregiver HIV+	148 (18.6%)	37 (23.9%)	51 (22.7%)	SA=Malawi=Zambia
Child Self-esteem (scale 0-30)	20.98(2.68)	21.05(3.64)	21.26(3.50)	SA=Malawi=Zambia
Child Depression symptoms (scale 0-10)	1.07 (1.62)	1.15 (1.80)	1.14 (1.38)	SA=Malawi=Zambia
Caregiver Depression Risk (PHQ)	104 (12.5%)	17 (11.0%)	26 (11.0%)	SA=Malawi=Zambia
Caregiver Anxiety Risk (PHQ subscale)	87 (10.4%)	10 (6.5%)	7 (2.9%)	SA=Malawi=Zambia

N(%) / M(SD)

# Are HIV+ children doing worse?

	Total (N=1228)		South Africa (N=834)		Malawi (N=155)		Zambia (N=239)	
	HIV+ (n=181)	HIV- (n=1046)	HIV+ (n=95)	HIV- (n=739)	HIV+ (n=40)	HIV- (n=115)	HIV+ (n=46)	HIV- (n=192)
Harsh discipline (physical or emotional)	1.52(1.69)	1.58(1.79)	1.39(1.36)	1.47(1.50)	<b>1.59 (.25)</b>	<b>1.03 (.10)</b>	2.13(2.19)	2.57(2.58)
Domestic violence	<b>.40 (.84)</b>	<b>.23 (.57)</b>	.26 (.73)	.20 (.56)	<b>.38 (.90)</b>	<b>.16 (.47)</b>	<b>.71 (.94)</b>	<b>.39 (.64)</b>
Community violence	.23 (.56)	.18 (.48)	.16 (.51)	.15 (.46)	.33 (.66)	.21 (.49)	.31 (.56)	.24 (.53)
Stigma	0.73(1.22)	0.62(1.08)	0.57(1.14)	0.51(0.98)	0.94(1.41)	0.73(1.21)	0.88(0.18)	0.92(1.23)
Community support	3.65(0.74)	3.68(0.73)	3.67(0.78)	3.76(0.62)	3.57(0.88)	3.73(0.72)	3.69(0.52)	3.37(0.98)
Digit span test	<b>6.20 (4.22)</b>	<b>8.15 (4.36)</b>	<b>8.34 (3.87)</b>	<b>9.73 (3.63)</b>	4.73(2.51)	4.88(2.81)	3.48(3.95)	4.54(4.22)
Educational risk	<b>1.29 (1.21)</b>	<b>0.73 (0.96)</b>	<b>1.37 (1.28)</b>	<b>0.63 (0.95)</b>	1.22(1.13)	1.12(1.03)	<b>1.20 (1.14)</b>	<b>0.86 (0.85)</b>
Internalising problems	<b>2.50(1.68)</b>	<b>1.87(1.56)</b>	<b>2.34(1.85)</b>	<b>1.79(1.55)</b>	<b>2.35(1.33)</b>	<b>1.62(1.27)</b>	<b>2.98(1.53)</b>	<b>2.33(1.66)</b>
Externalising problems	1.07(1.29)	1.10(1.31)	1.21(1.29)	1.28(1.37)	<b>0.78(1.21)</b>	<b>0.39(0.85)</b>	1.04(1.33)	0.81(1.07)
Depression symptoms	0.97(1.58)	1.12(1.61)	0.97(1.60)	1.08(1.63)	1.05(1.88)	1.19(1.78)	0.89(1.27)	1.20(1.41)
Trauma symptoms	3.85(3.41)	3.86(3.43)	3.24(2.57)	3.32(3.03)	4.58(3.79)	5.18(4.10)	4.20(3.98)	5.11(3.87)

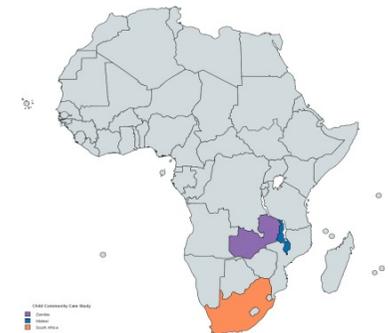
# Educational risk\* for HIV+ children differs by country



\* Cumulative measure: irregular school attendance, extended periods of past school year non-attendance, incorrect school grade, learning difficulties, poor performance on school tasks

# Discussion

- There are differences between Zambia, SA, Malawi
- Experience of children is often similar, differences regarding 'reactive' factors
- Children in Zambia and Malawi most at risk overall
- HIV does not generally impact on child experience- few marked exceptions



# Conclusions

- Tailoring of programming required to ensure equity
- Considerations of local cultural realities required within programming



# Acknowledgements

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