

Types of Stigma

Public Stigma

Public stigma is society's negative attitudes toward a group of people, creating an environment where individuals feel unwelcomed, judged, and blamed.



Less than 50% of Americans are willing to have a person in recovery from a substance use disorder marry into their family.

Structural Stigma

Structural Stigma includes systems-level discrimination caused by institutional policies and/or dominant cultural norms.



88% of Americans believe employers should provide opportunities for a person with a substance use disorder to seek treatment and stay employed.

Self-Stigma

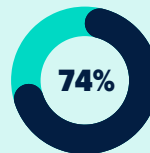
Self-Stigma occurs when individuals accept societal stereotypes and experience reduced self-esteem and self-efficacy.



46% of Americans with an opioid use disorder expressed feeling ashamed of themselves.

Stigma Against MOUD

Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD) is an effective, clinically proven treatment that helps people in their recovery. People recover differently - one way people recover is with MOUD.



74% of Americans agree more healthcare providers should offer MOUD.

Data from the Shatterproof Addiction Stigma Index, October 2021.

STIGMA plays a significant role in creating a devastating public health crisis.

- 1 Stigma prevents many people with a substance use disorder from seeking treatment;
- 2 Stigma limits the ability of institutions and providers to offer help when someone seeks assistance by limiting resources and perpetuating harmful policies; and
- 3 Stigma fuels a feeling of shame that serves as an obstacle to long-term health, whether or not the individual has received treatment.

