

HIV/AIDS

BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY

GHANA 2002

ROUND II AND ROUNDS I & II COMPARISON REPORT

Executed by:

Family Health International, in collaboration with Research International Ghana and the National AIDS Control Programme, Ghana Health Service, Ghana

Funded by:

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Implementing AIDS Prevention and Care (IMPACT) Project



HIV/AIDS

BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY

GHANA 2002

ROUND II AND ROUNDS I & II COMPARISON REPORT

Executed by:

Family Health International, in collaboration with Research International Ghana and the National AIDS Control Programme, Ghana Health Service, Ghana

Funded by:

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Implementing AIDS Prevention and Care (IMPACT) Project



Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	2
Map of Ghana Showing Study Sites	3
Summary Findings.....	6
1. Introduction to Behavioural Surveillance Surveys.....	9
2. Country Background	9
2.1 Introduction to Ghana BSS Round II.....	9
2.2 Ghana HIV Surveillance and Socio-demographic Information.....	9
3. Study Objectives and Design	12
3.1 BSS Objectives	12
3.2 Study Design and Methodology.....	12
3.3 Study Populations and Sampling	12
3.4 Geographic Coverage.....	13
3.5 Sample Size.....	14
3.6 Survey Tools	15
3.7 Data Collection	15
4. Study Findings.....	17
4.1 Male Youth Descriptive Analysis – Ghana BSS Round II.....	17
4.2 Female Youth Descriptive Analysis – Ghana BSS Round II	23
4.3 Female Sex Worker Comparative Analysis – Ghana BSS 2000 and 2002.....	29
4.4 Male Miners in Obuasi Comparative Analysis – Ghana BSS 2000 and 2002.....	33
4.5 Police Comparative Analysis – Ghana BSS 2000 and 2002.....	39
5. Discussion	43
5.1 Male Youth	43
5.2 Female Youth.....	44
5.3 Female Sex Workers	44
5.4 Miners	44
5.5 Police.....	45
6. Conclusions and Recommendations.....	45
7. Appendices	46
Appendix A: Male Youth Descriptive Analysis Data Tables – Ghana BSS Round II.....	47
Appendix B: Female Youth Descriptive Analysis Data Tables – Ghana BSS Round II.....	53
Appendix C: Ghana BSS FSWs 2000 and 2002 – Comparative Analysis Data Table.....	59
Appendix D: Obuasi Miners Comparative Analysis Data Table.....	62
Appendix E: Accra Police Comparative Analysis Data Table	64
Appendix F: Age-Adjusted Analysis of Miners and Police Data	66
Appendix G: Definitions of Ghana BSS Indicators.....	67
Appendix H: Ghana BSS Round II, 2002.....	70
Appendix I: Questionnaires	71

Acknowledgements

The Ghana Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) Round II is a follow-up to the Round I survey conducted in 2000 at the request of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) of the Ghana Health Service. The National AIDS Control Programme is commended for lending its support to the BSS, whose findings will complement epidemiological surveillance data.

Research International Ghana worked diligently to ensure the survey was conducted to the highest standards. The harmonious relationship forged between Research International and Family Health International is also worthy of mention.

We would like to acknowledge the invaluable contribution of the management of Ashanti Goldfields Company Ltd. and the Ghana Police Service and thank them for readily consenting once again to their employees' participation in the survey.

The CIDA-WAPCAS project played an instrumental role in reaching commercial sex workers within the Greater-Accra Region.

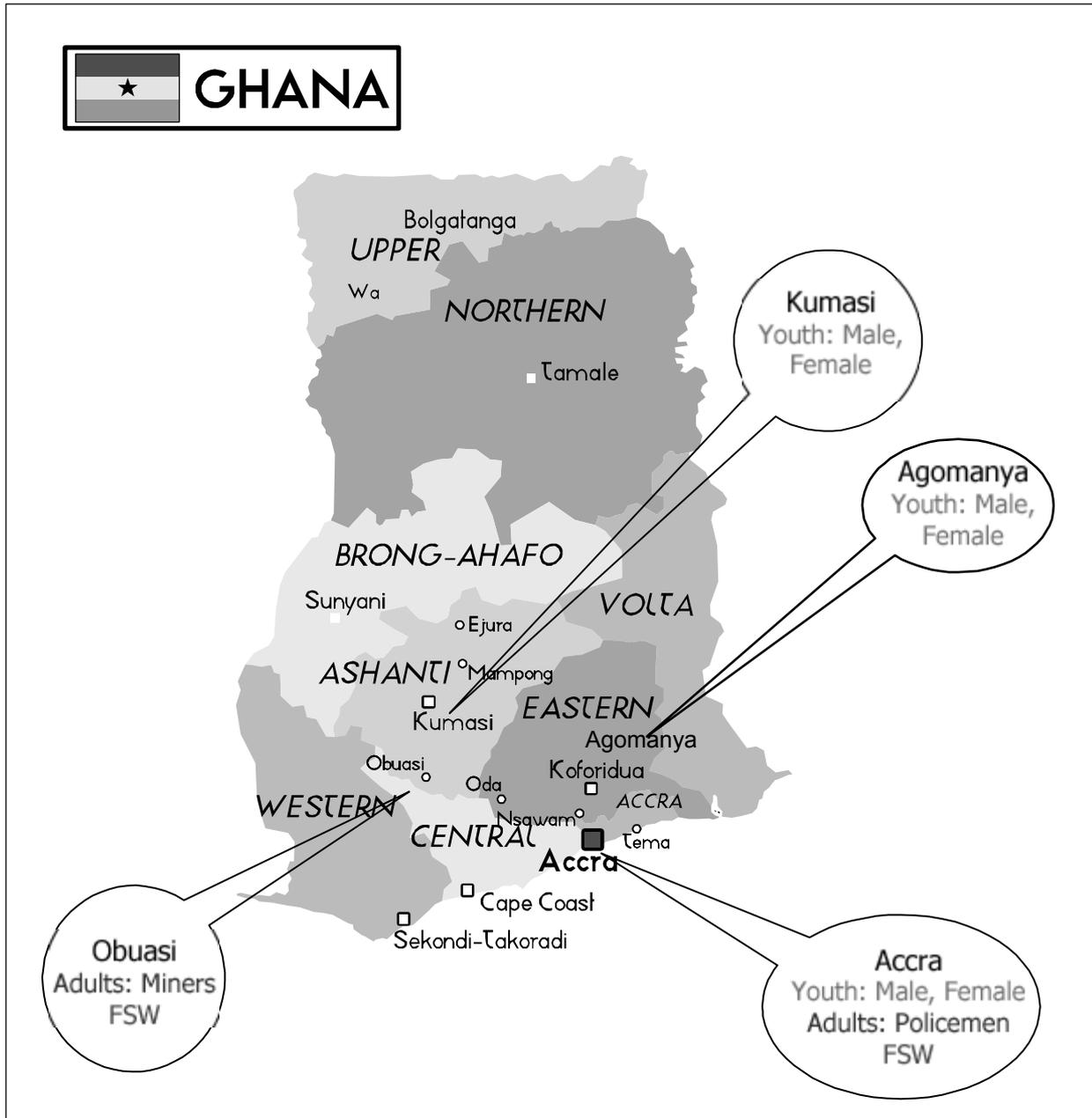
The District Health Management Team and CARE International, both of Adansi West district, helped reach the target groups within that district.

We would like to express our profound gratitude to these partners for their assistance and to all the individuals from all the study sites for participating in the survey. Without their commitment, this study could not have taken place.

The members of the Surveillance Unit of Family Health International/Arlington are highly commended for their continuous guidance throughout the survey.

Finally, the Family Health International/Ghana staff would like to express sincere appreciation to Dr. Denis Jackson and Dr. Walter Obiero of Family Health International for their invaluable contribution as technical monitors to the BSS Round II survey, and to Madaline Feinberg for her technical review of this report.

Map of Ghana Showing Study Sites



Acronyms

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal clinic
EA	enumeration area
FHI	Family Health International
FSW	female sex worker
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
PLWHA	people living with HIV/AIDS
STI	sexually transmitted infection
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VCT	voluntary counselling and testing
WHO	World Health Organization

List of Tables and Figures

Table	Description	
1.	Estimated Number of Adults and Children Living with HIV/AIDS, End of 2001.....	10
2.	Ghana Demographic Information.....	11
3.	Target Groups and Sample Sizes for Ghana BSS Round II.....	15
4.	Male Youth Descriptive Analysis Data – Ghana BSS Round II.....	21
5.	Male Youth Descriptive Analysis Data – Ghana BSS Round II (cont.).....	22
6.	Female Youth Descriptive Analysis Data – Ghana BSS Round II.....	27
7.	Female Youth Descriptive Analysis Data – Ghana BSS Round II (cont.).....	28
8.	FSW Comparative Analysis: Demographic, Sexual Behaviour and STI Indicators.....	30
9.	FSW Comparative Analysis: HIV Knowledge and VCT Access Indicators.....	31
10.	Miners Comparative Analysis: Demographic, Sexual Behaviour and STI Indicators.....	34
11.	Miners Comparative Analysis: HIV Knowledge and VCT Access Indicators.....	37
12.	Police Comparative Analysis: Demographic, Sexual Behaviour and STI Indicators.....	41
13.	Police Comparative Analysis: HIV Knowledge and VCT Access Indicators.....	42

Figure	Description	
1.	Cumulative Proportion Having First Sex by Exact Ages, Male Youth, Ghana BSS 2002.....	18
2.	Male Youth Condom Use, Ghana BSS 2002.....	19
3.	Male Youth: STI Symptoms in the Past 12 Months.....	20
4.	Cumulative Proportion Having First Sex at Exact Ages, Female Youth, Ghana BSS 2002.....	23
5.	Female Youth Condom Use.....	24
6.	Female Youth: STI Symptoms in the Past Year.....	25
7.	Female Youth: Knowledge of HIV Prevention, Incorrect Beliefs and Accepting Attitudes Toward PLWHA.....	26
8.	FSWs Who Are Living with a Sexual Partner.....	32
9.	FSWs with No Condoms at the Time of Interview.....	33
10.	FSWs’ Consistent (100%) Condom Use with Clients in Past 30 Days.....	33
11.	Miners Who Reported Having a Non-regular, Non-paying Partner During Past 12 Months.....	35
12.	Miners Reporting It Would Take Less Than 15 Minutes to Obtain a Condom Close to House or Work.....	35
13.	Miners Reporting STI Symptoms in the Past 12 Months.....	36
14.	Police Who Reported Having Non-regular Sex Partners in Past 12 Months.....	39
15.	Police Reporting Consistent (100%) Condom Use with Non-regular and Commercial Partners over Past 12 Months.....	40

Summary Findings

In November 2002, Family Health International, Research International Ghana, and Ghana's National AIDS Control Programme conducted a cross-sectional behavioural surveillance survey (BSS) among groups at particularly high risk or increased vulnerability for HIV infection in Ghana. It was the second round of the Ghana BSS among female sex workers in Accra and Obuasi, male miners in Obuasi, and policemen in Accra, who were also surveyed in 2000. A first round of the survey was conducted among young men ages 20 to 24 and young women ages 18 to 22 in Accra, Kumasi and Agomanya in 2002. Key indicators for all groups in the Ghana BSS 2002 are presented in Appendix G.

Male Youth

Among young men surveyed at all sites, the median age at interview was 22 years and the median age at first sex, by life-table analysis, was 19. Young men in Accra had the highest level of sexual activity: 93 percent reported some sexual experience, compared with 83 percent in Agomanya and 75 percent in Kumasi. Accra male youth also reported the highest levels of recent sexual activity, with 77 percent active in the previous six months.

More than one in six young men who were sexually active had had sex with a sex worker during the past six months, and there were wide differences in consistent condom use with commercial partners. Less than half of young men from Agomanya reported 100 percent condom use during commercial sex, compared with 70 percent in Kumasi and more than 80 percent in Accra. Only about one-quarter of young men at all study sites reported consistent condom use with non-regular partners. More than 60 percent of male youth in Agomanya who had been sexually active during the past six months reported unprotected sex during that period, compared with about 40 percent at each of the other two sites.

The lower levels of condom use reported in Agomanya were reflected in the higher reported rates of sexually transmitted infection (STI) symptoms. Eighteen percent of all respondents in Agomanya reported having urethral discharge during the past year, and 9 percent had had a genital ulcer. The percentages of respondents from the other two sites reporting these STI symptoms were less than half the levels found in Agomanya. The Agomanya male youth with STI symptoms also sought care from a trained health worker least often. Less than 20 percent said that they had attended a trained health worker for STI treatment.

More than 60 percent of young men at all sites knew the three major individual HIV prevention strategies (abstinence, fidelity and condom use). However, young men in Agomanya had a higher prevalence of incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission than respondents at other sites, with only 46 percent reporting no incorrect beliefs, compared with about 70 percent at the other two sites.

Nine percent of young men from Agomanya had voluntarily taken an HIV test and received the result, which was twice the proportion of young men who had done so at the other two sites. However, the percentage of young men reporting accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) was only 5 percent in Agomanya, compared with 21 percent in Accra and 14 percent in Kumasi.

Female Youth

The median age of young female respondents was 20 years at all three sites. Three out of four young women from Kumasi and Agomanya reported ever having sex by the time of interview, compared with 63 percent from Accra. The median age at first sex was lowest in Kumasi (16 years by life-table analysis), compared with 17 in Agomanya and 18 in Accra. Among the respondents who had ever had sex, almost three-quarters of young Kumasi women and about half of young women in Accra and Agomanya reported having had sex during the last six months. Consistent condom use with non-regular partners was under 20 percent at all sites. Commercial sex was most often reported by young women from Agomanya, at 10 percent of respondents. Condom use was low (around 60 percent at last commercial sex) among young women who traded sex at all three sites.

Reported STI symptoms in the past year were very high at all sites, especially for vaginal discharge and especially in Accra. Forty-five percent of young Accra women reported having had vaginal discharge, and 20 percent had had genital ulcer symptoms during the past year – roughly twice the percentages of women reporting those conditions at the other sites. Less than half of young women in Accra and Agomanya who had suffered vaginal discharge or genital ulcer in the past year had sought treatment from a trained clinician, compared with 63 percent in Kumasi.

The percentage of respondents who both knew the three main HIV prevention methods and rejected incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission was highest in Kumasi at 42 percent, compared to 24 percent at both other sites. Young Kumasi women also had the highest acceptance of PLWHA at 14 percent, compared with 8 percent in Accra and 2 percent in Agomanya. Use of voluntary HIV testing (VCT) services was highest in Agomanya at 7 percent, with 4 percent seeking VCT at the other two sites.

Female Sex Workers

The median age of female sex worker (FSW) respondents was 23 in Accra and 24 in Obuasi. Approximately 70 percent of respondents at both sites stated that they had met their last partner somewhere other than at home, indicating that the majority of the sample was made up of nonresidential sex workers, or “roamers,” rather than residential sex workers, known as “seaters.”

Forty percent of FSW respondents in Obuasi were living with a sexual partner, compared with 8 percent in Accra. The majority of women at both sites had sources of income other than sex work. Between survey rounds, the median number of clients per day remained stable at three in Accra and two in Obuasi, but the median price for sex rose in Accra from 35,000 cedis to 45,000 cedis, while it fell in Obuasi from 25,000 cedis to 20,000 cedis.

The proportion of FSW respondents reporting consistent condom use with clients over the past month was more than 90 percent in Accra, but less than one-half in Obuasi. Non-paying partners were reported by 63 percent of Obuasi women, compared with 24 percent of Accra women, and consistent condom use with those partners was 51 percent in Accra and only 23 percent in Obuasi. More than 30 percent of FSWs reported that they had no condoms on hand at the time of interview.

Approximately one out of three of the FSWs reported having a vaginal discharge over the previous year, and 18 percent said they had had a genital ulcer. Only half of those who experienced either symptom attended a trained clinician.

From 2000 to 2002, those who knew the main HIV prevention methods and rejected incorrect beliefs increased from 23 percent to 39 percent in Obuasi, but remained static at 23 percent in Accra. However, those who knew about HIV transmission risk during pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding increased from 11 percent to 38 percent in Accra and from 13 percent to 26 percent in Obuasi. The percentage of FSWs who had requested an HIV test and received the result rose from 13 percent to 35 percent in Accra, but stayed at 12 percent in Obuasi. Only 5 percent of Accra FSWs and 13 percent in Obuasi expressed accepting attitudes toward PLWHA.

Miners

The median age of adult male miners interviewed was 33 years. The men had a median of 10 years of formal education, and 94 percent had ever been married. The median reported age at first intercourse was 19 years. Seven percent of the men stated that they had had sex with an FSW during the previous year, and 55 percent of those reported that they had used condoms every time. The proportion of men who reported sex with a non-regular partner fell from 33 percent in 2000 to 18 percent in 2002, but only 28 percent of those men had used a condom every time with their non-regular partners. STI symptom knowledge improved between survey rounds, and the number of men who reported STI symptoms fell from 13 percent to 6 percent for urethral discharge and from 11 percent to 3 percent for genital ulcers. Forty-four percent of men who suffered these symptoms had sought treatment from a trained clinician.

Knowledge of the three HIV prevention methods rose from 51 percent in 2000 to 62 percent 2002, and rejection of incorrect beliefs increased from 60 percent to 68 percent. Nine percent of men had voluntarily taken an HIV test and received the result, and 19 percent declared accepting attitudes toward PLWHA.

Police

The median age of adult male police respondents was 30 years. They reported a median of 13 years of formal education, and 55 percent had ever been married. Median age at first intercourse was 19. Nine percent of the men stated that they had had a commercial sex partner in the previous 12 months, and 93 percent of those men said that they had used a condom every time. Two out of three policemen had had a non-regular partner during the past year, and more than half of those men reported consistent condom use with such partners.

The percentage of police respondents who reported urethral discharge increased from 6 percent in 2000 to 11 percent in 2002, while those reporting genital ulcers remained static at 5 percent. The vast majority of these men — 97 percent — had attended a trained clinician for treatment of their STI symptoms. Fourteen percent of police had voluntarily taken an HIV test, and 23 percent reported accepting attitudes toward PLWHA.

Knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission and STI symptom recognition increased dramatically among police respondents between survey rounds. Unfortunately, so did reported high-risk sexual contact and STIs, albeit with improved condom use. These issues will be explored in the qualitative component of the behavioural surveillance survey.

1. Introduction to Behavioural Surveillance Surveys

FHI's Behavioural Surveillance Surveys provide valuable data about HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours. The BSS methodology is designed to track trends in such knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours among subpopulations at particular risk of HIV infection, such as female sex workers, injection drug users, migrant men and youth. Based on classic HIV and STI serologic surveillance methods, BSS consist of repeated cross-sectional surveys to monitor changes in HIV/STI risk behaviours.

A key benefit of the methodology is its standardised approach to developing questionnaires, constructing sampling frames, carrying out surveys and analysing results. BSS findings serve many purposes: They identify priority populations for intervention and behaviours in need of change, function as a policy and advocacy tool, and supply comparative data on behavioural risks. BSS results also yield evidence of project impact, provide indicators of project successes and highlight persistent programmatic problems.

FHI and its partners have conducted behavioural surveillance surveys in 29 countries since 1992. Most of these surveys were done in Africa and Asia, but their use is growing in Latin America and the Caribbean. Since 1999, BSS have also been used in cross-border sites in Asia and Africa to help improve understanding of the pandemic from a regional rather than national perspective. FHI and its partners have carried out multiple rounds of surveys in a number of countries, providing trend data that have been used to formulate new programs and adapt existing ones.

2. Country Background

2.1 Introduction to Ghana BSS Round II

Round I of the Ghana BSS was conducted from August to October 2000. Round II was carried out in November and December 2002.

It must be noted that differences in sampling male and female youth populations between rounds I and II made comparative analysis invalid for those target groups. As a result, only descriptive analyses are presented for the Round II data from youth groups. For the adult groups, we tried to replicate the sampling methodologies employed in Round I, with limited success. Significant differences in the median ages of the groups between rounds suggest that there may be some differences in the populations sampled. To compensate for these differences, we performed a limited multivariate analysis for some of the key indicators to test for significance of changes adjusted for age (Appendix F). However, additional residual confounding cannot be excluded. Focus group discussions will be conducted with members of the target groups in mid-2003 to help us avoid misleading interpretations of the quantitative analysis.

2.2 Ghana HIV Surveillance and Socio-demographic Information

This report includes an assessment of the HIV epidemiological situation in Ghana, estimates of those living with HIV/AIDS in the country by the end of 2001, and demographic data from the *UNAIDS Epidemiological Fact Sheets on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections, Ghana 2002 Update*. We thank UNAIDS, WHO and UNICEF for their permission to reproduce this information about the context for HIV risk behaviour in Ghana.

2.2.1 Assessment of the Ghana HIV Epidemiological Situation

Both HIV-1 and HIV-2 exist in Ghana, but HIV-1 is the predominant type. Information on HIV prevalence by type is not available.

HIV surveillance information on women attending antenatal clinics (ANCs) in Ghana has been available since 1990. Information is available only from Accra for 1990, but by 1994, 20 sentinel surveillance sites were reporting HIV seroprevalence. Overall median HIV prevalence among ANC attendees was 2.4 percent in 1994, 3.4 percent in 1998, and 2.2 percent in 2000.

The ANC sites include three major urban areas: Accra (with two reporting sites in 1997, three in 2000), Kumasi and Tamale. In Accra, HIV prevalence increased from 0.7 percent in 1992 to 3.1 percent in 2000, while in Kumasi, HIV prevalence has been fluctuating and was 3.8 percent in 2000. In Tamale, HIV slowly increased from 1.0 percent in 1994 to 1.3 percent in 2000. Outside the major urban areas, HIV prevalence increased from 1 percent in 1991 to 3 percent in 1998. In 1998, HIV prevalence at the 14 sites ranged from 2 percent to 12 percent. Two years later, prevalence in 18 sites ranged from 1 percent to 7.8 percent.

HIV seroprevalence rates among sex workers increased from 2 percent in 1986 to nearly 40 percent in 1991. By 1998, HIV prevalence in Accra and Tema had reached 74 percent among residential, or “seater,” sex workers (who work from home) and 27.2 percent among the “roamer” sex workers, defined as those who work outside their homes. A repeat study in Accra and Tema in 1999 found seaters with an HIV prevalence rate of 75.8 percent and roamers with a rate of 23.1 percent. Sex workers in Kumasi had an HIV prevalence rate of 82 percent in 1999.

Among STI clinic patients in Accra, HIV prevalence increased from 2 percent in 1988 to nearly 9 percent in 1991. In 1998, 27 percent of female STI patients in Adabraka, Greater Accra region, tested positive for HIV; by 1999, prevalence had reached 39 percent.

2.2.2 Estimated Number of Adults and Children Living with HIV/AIDS, End of 2001

UNAIDS’ estimates of the number of adults and children living with HIV/AIDS include all people with HIV infection, regardless of whether they have developed symptoms of AIDS, alive at the end of 2001.

Table 1. Estimated Number Of Adults And Children Living With HIV/AIDS, End of 2001

Adult rate (%)	3.0
Adults (15-49)	330,000
Women (15-49)	170,000
Children (0-15)	34,000
Adults and children	360,000

UNAIDS 2002

Adults are defined as women and men ages 15 to 49. This age range covers people in their most sexually active years. While the risk of HIV infection obviously continues beyond the age of 49, the vast majority of those who engage in substantial risk behaviours are likely to be infected before turning 50. Thus, the 15-to-49-year range was used as the denominator in calculating adult HIV prevalence.

2.2.3 Ghana Demographic Information

Table 2. Ghana Demographic Information

Indicator	Year	Estimate
Total Population (thousands)	2001	19,734
Population Ages 15-49 (thousands)	2001	9,700
Annual Population Growth	1995-2000	2.2
Urban Population	2000	38%
Average Annual Growth Rate of Urban Population	1995-2000	4.0%
GNI Per Capita (US\$)	1999	\$400
GNI Per Capita Average Annual Growth Rate	1999	2.1%
Per Capita Expenditure of Health (US\$)	1998	19
% of Government Budget Spent on Health Care	1998	9.0
Total Adult Literacy Rate	1997	68%
Adult Male Literacy Rate	1997	78%
Adult Female Literacy Rate	1997	58%
Crude Birth Rate (births per 1,000 pop.)	1995-2000	34
Crude Death Rate (deaths per 1,000 pop.)	1995-2000	11
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	1995	590
Life Expectancy at Birth	1995-2000	56 years
Total Fertility Rate	1995-2000	4.6
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	1995-2000	69

UNAIDS 2002

3. Study Objectives and Design

3.1 BSS Objectives

The Ghana BSS has four main functions:

1. To help establish a monitoring system to track behavioural trend data for high-risk and vulnerable target groups that influence the epidemic in Ghana.
2. To provide information to help guide program planning.
3. To provide evidence of the relative success of the combination of HIV prevention efforts taking place in selected sites.
4. To obtain data in a standardised format that can be compared with results from behavioural surveillance studies carried out in other countries.

3.2 Study Design and Methodology

The BSS methodology's cross-sectional design conforms to a standardised sampling process and collects information on standardised indicators. Because representative sample are obtained from populations in defined geographic locations, the process can be repeated to monitor trends over time and compare indicators among sites. The sample sizes for the Ghana BSS were calculated so that we would be able to detect changes of 15 percent or more in key risk or knowledge indicators among individual groups at each site in the second and subsequent rounds of BSS.

3.3 Study Populations and Sampling

3.3.1 Youth

Young people are the key to understanding the future course of the epidemic because they are particularly vulnerable to HIV and other STIs. Since most new HIV infections occur in young people, modest changes in their behaviour will have a significant impact on the epidemic. And, because it is difficult to change patterns of sexual risk behaviour once they have become established, the potential for long-term and lasting change may be greatest for this age group, especially for men.

The subgroups selected for this survey were 20- to 24-year-old men and 18- to 22-year-old women who were unmarried, out of school, and had never cohabited with a sexual partner. These young people were randomly selected from within a defined geographic area to be interviewed at home. Each area was divided into grid references, and every day the starting point was decided by ballot. Researchers then identified respondents meeting the survey criteria through a random walk process.

3.3.2 Female Sex Workers

Groups with particularly high levels of risk behaviour are likely to continue to drive new infections, even in a generalised epidemic. FSWs are considered one of the core groups in Ghana's epidemic because of their high HIV levels and exposure to multiple partners. The primary sampling units for FSWs were the bars, brothels and street areas where the women work. The sex workers in this survey were interviewed at their places of work. We attempted to make the sample as representative as possible. However, recognising that conducting interviews in bars and brothels in the heat of the night brings its own challenges for young interviewers, we adopted essentially a take-all process, interviewing every sex worker who agreed to participate in the survey.

3.3.3 Male Gold Mining Workers

It is also appropriate that surveys concentrate on groups that may interact extensively with sex workers or have multiple partners. One such group consists of adult male industrial workers in Obuasi, Ashanti Region, who tend to be young and fit and to have disposable income. The miners who were the respondents in this study, all 35 years or younger, were identified at the mineshaft head as they waited to descend for their shifts. This could not have been done without the assistance of the staff and management of the Ashanti Goldfields Company.

3.3.4 Police

Members of the police force are traditionally at risk because they are young, have disposable income, are often out at night away from their families, and potentially have regular contact with female sex workers. For this study, we listed and enumerated all the police stations in Accra, then selected a random sample of stations. At these stations, all eligible policemen 35 years or younger, of rank sergeant and below, were interviewed.

3.4 Geographic Coverage

3.4.1 Accra

The Ghanaian capital, Accra, has a population of 2.2 million. A vibrant and rapidly expanding commercial and industrial centre, it is situated on the coast, within 20 kilometres of the main port, Tema.

3.4.2 Agomanya

Agomanya, in Manya-Krobo District, has recorded the highest levels of HIV in Ghana. HIV prevalence peaked at 13 percent in pregnant women in 1999. The area suffered social and population disruption as a result of flooding caused by the building of the nearby Akosombo Dam. A number of the women travelled to Abidjan to work as sex workers in the 1980s before returning to the district in the 1990s. The local HIV epidemic that ensued has been well documented.

3.4.3 Kumasi

Ghana's second-most populous city, Kumasi, has an estimated population of 600,000. Situated in the Ashanti Region, it is a growing cultural, commercial and industrial centre.

3.4.4 Obuasi

Obuasi is a gold-mining town in the Ashanti Region, with many mobile men with disposable income and a thriving sex industry. It has an estimated population of 94,000.

3.5 Sample Size

The following formula was used to determine the sample sizes for all target groups.

$$n = D \frac{\left[\sqrt{2P(1-P)}Z_{1-\alpha} + \sqrt{P_1(1-P_1) + P_2(1-P_2)}Z_{1-\beta} \right]^2}{\Delta^2}$$

Where:

D = design effect;

P_1 = the estimated proportion at the time of the first survey;

P_2 = the proportion at some future date such that the quantity ($P_2 - P_1$) is the size of the magnitude of change to be detected;

$P = (P_1 + P_2)/2$;

$Z_{1-\alpha}$ = the z-score corresponding to the desired probability that an observed change of size ($P_2 - P_1$) would not have occurred by chance; and

$Z_{1-\beta}$ = the z-score corresponding to the desired degree of confidence of detecting a change of size ($P_2 - P_1$) if one actually occurred.

$\alpha = 0.05$ ($Z_{1-\alpha} = 1.65$) $\beta = 0.20$ ($Z_{1-\beta} = 0.84$)

To determine the sample size necessary to detect a change of 15 percentage points for several different indicators, the initial value of (P_1) was estimated at 50 percent. (This is a conservative estimate, which will yield the largest sample size). The design effect is estimated at two because of the cluster design used to sample the target groups. The level of precision is set at 0.05.

By applying this formula, we calculated a sample size of 267 for each sex. However, we had to inflate the sample size to have an adequate number of sexually active individuals for measuring behaviour change. Although the sampling methodologies employed in rounds I and II rendered the youth samples not directly comparable, Round I did provide the best available estimates for youth sexual activity, which were used for sample size calculation. In Round I, 70 percent of males ages 20 to 24 said that they had ever had sex. Based on this information and adjusting for an estimated non-response rate of 15 percent, the necessary sample size for male youth was calculated as $267/0.70*1.15=439$.

Based on Round I information, 60 percent of females ages 18 to 22 had ever had sex. Therefore, the required sample size for female youth was $267/0.6*1.15 = 511$. After we rounded up the figures to increase the likelihood of attaining the required number, the recommended sample sizes were 450 for males in each site (1,350 total) and 550 for females in each site (1,650 total).

By definition, sex workers are sexually active, so a lower base target of 300 respondents was set for the FSW groups. The numbers of respondents achieved are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Target Groups and Sample Sizes for Ghana BSS Round II

BSS Group	Age	Site				Total
		Accra	Agomanya	Kumasi	Obuasi	
Male youth	20-24	451	444	450		1345
Female youth	18-22	551	566	550		1667
Female sex workers	Over 16	300			300	600
Miners	20-35				437	437
Policemen	21-35	466				466

3.6 Survey Tools

Family Health International’s standard surveillance questionnaires, which have been adopted by WHO and UNAIDS, were modified to suit the Ghanaian context. However, the questionnaires used in the Ghana BSS addressed the principal international BSS indicators. Questionnaires were translated into the five local languages — Akan, Hausa, Ewe, Krobo and Ga — that are the main languages used in the study areas. The questionnaires were back translated to ensure validity.

3.7 Data Collection

Research International trained the field team of 69 interviewers and 15 supervisors and gave them interviewer guidelines. We selected both male and female interviewers to match the ages of the youth respondents. These interviewers were recruited mainly from Accra and Kumasi, with some from Koforidua and Agomanya in the Eastern Region and some from Obuasi in the Ashanti Region. Field personnel were trained in three batches prior to fieldwork. They were given some background on BSS and taken through the objectives of the study and the content of the questionnaire. They also received training in sampling procedures and interviewing techniques. Interviewers practised administering the survey and did some role-playing as part of the training.

The interviewers followed the sampling procedure to contact eligible respondents and administer the questionnaires. Each respondent was interviewed by someone of the same sex.

A team of supervisors scheduled, supervised, edited and verified the work of the interviewers in the field. Each supervisor was responsible for four or five interviewers, depending on the sample size. The supervisors reported to a field coordinator.

Specific data collection processes for each target group are outlined below.

3.7.1 Youth

In Accra and Kumasi, two densely populated suburbs were selected for sampling. These were Nima in Accra and Ashanti Newtown in Kumasi. Town and country planning offices provided maps of Nima, Ashanti Newtown, and the town of Agomanya. On these maps, we divided each site into grid references, and selected an area by ballot at the start of each day. In each selected area, respondents were selected by:

1. Determining the approximate centre of the area;
2. Spinning a pen at the centre of this area to randomly determine the direction of movement;

3. Selecting the first of five residential structures by balloting; and
4. Selecting every fifth residential structure following a random route work.

Interviewers contacted and interviewed all eligible respondents in any selected house. These interviews with youth were conducted November 11–18, 2002.

3.7.2 Female Sex Workers

The survey teams interviewed two types of female sex workers. Residential sex workers (seaters) operate in their own houses, while the non-residential sex workers (roamers) operate in places outside the home, such as beer bars, hotels and discos.

The residential FSWs were reached with the assistance of contact persons/gatekeepers, who scheduled interviews with the women in their homes during the day. These interviews were conducted in Adabraka Sahara and Nima in Accra and in Tutuka, Gausu, Antobuasi, and Old and New Estates in Obuasi.

The non-residential FSWs were contacted and interviewed at night in the bars and streets around Nkrumah Circle in Accra and in Anyinam Lodge, Central Town and AGC Club House in Obuasi. The Obuasi interviews took place November 21–23, 2002. The Accra interviews started at about the same time (November 20) and were completed December 18, 2002.

3.7.3 Miners

All the miners were first classified into 30 groups to give each miner an equal chance of being selected. Then 15 groups were randomly selected using the fixed interval method: from a randomly chosen starting point of one or two, every second group is selected until the desired number of groups has been obtained. Respondents younger than 36 were identified as they waited to go underground at the start of their shift or, less frequently, at the end of their shift when they returned to the surface. Data collection at the mines took place November 22-27, 2002.

3.7.4 Police

Eligible individuals were enumerated from a list of 40 police stations in Accra. Starting from a randomly selected station, the field team selected stations using a fixed-interval method until the total sample of 450 policemen had been achieved. All policemen younger than 36 at the rank of sergeant or below were interviewed at the selected police stations. These interviews took place November 20-29, 2002.

4. Study Findings

The main findings are arranged in the following order:

- Male youth – Round II descriptive analysis
- Female youth – Round II descriptive analysis
- Female sex workers – Round I and II comparative analysis
- Male miners – Round I and II comparative analysis
- Male police – Round I and II comparative analysis

Appendices A through E contain the full youth descriptive tables and adult univariate comparative analyses.

The Ghana BSS indicators are defined in Appendix G. The two knowledge indicators listed there are composite indicators. The “knowledge of prevention methods” indicator tests complete knowledge of the most common HIV prevention methods (abstinence, fidelity to one uninfected partner and condom use). The “no incorrect beliefs about AIDS” indicator tests correct understanding about the most common misconceptions about HIV. To achieve a pass in that indicator, a respondent has to answer that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV and that one cannot be infected by a mosquito or by sharing a meal with an infected person. Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS was defined as having answered all the questions in these two composite indicators correctly.

To achieve a pass mark in the “accepting attitudes towards people with HIV” indicator, respondents had to state that they would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with AIDS and provide that care in their homes, that a teacher who has HIV infection but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching in school, and that they would buy food from a shopkeeper or food seller who was infected with HIV.

Among adults, a non-regular sex partner is defined as a non-spousal, non-cohabiting partner. Conversely, a regular partner is a spouse or someone who lives with the respondent. Risky sex is defined as sex with any partner other than a regular partner.

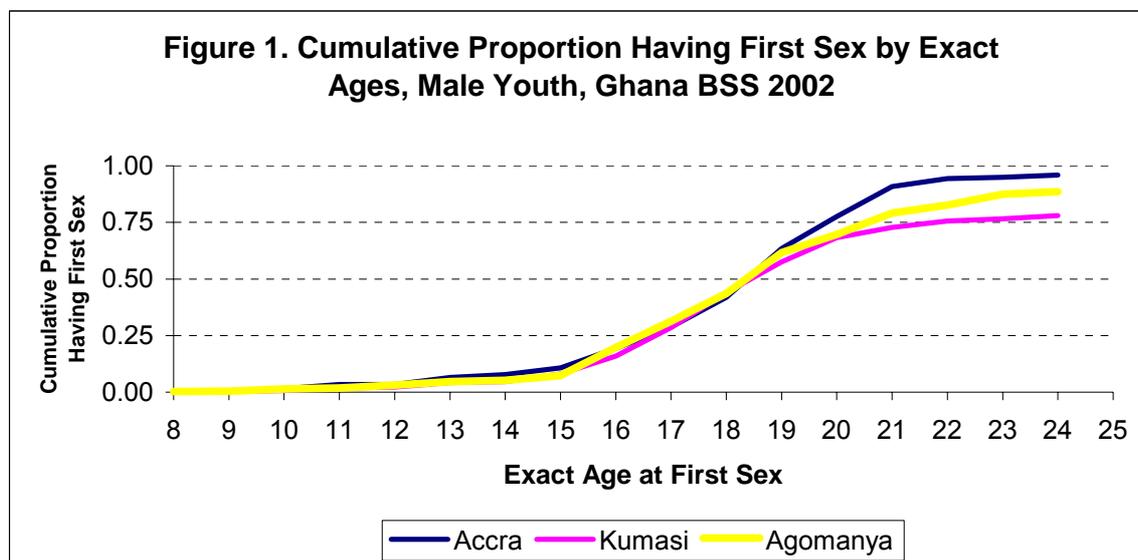
4.1 Male Youth Descriptive Analysis – Ghana BSS Round II

The main findings of the descriptive analysis of data on male youth are shown in tables 4 and 5. Table 4 summarises key demographic, sexual behaviour and STI symptom indicators, and Table 5 presents data on HIV knowledge, stigma, and voluntary counselling and testing. Other results are included in appendices referenced in the text.

The median age of the unmarried male respondents was 22 years, and they had a median of nine years of formal education at all sites. The percentage of these young men who had lived at their current location for three years or more was over 90 percent in Accra and Kumasi and 85 percent in Agomanya. One-quarter of respondents from Accra, 32 percent from Kumasi and 41 percent from Agomanya consumed alcohol at least once a week. Use of other drugs was relatively low, with 15 percent reporting ever having used marijuana and about 1 percent reporting ever use of all other drugs (Appendix A.1). The vast majority (over 90 percent) of respondents in Agomanya and Kumasi were Christian, but the majority (60 percent) in Accra were Moslem.

Three-quarters of young men from Kumasi, 83 percent from Agomanya and 93 percent from Accra reported having sexual experience. The median age at first sex was 18 in Accra and 17 in the other sites, as shown in the life-table analysis in Figure 1, and the median age of the first sexual partner

(if known) was 16 for all sites. Seventy percent of first female partners were younger than the male respondent at all sites (Appendix A.2). Of those who reported ever having sex, 77 percent in Accra, 56 percent in Agomanya and 70 percent in Kumasi had been sexually active during the previous six months. At least one young male respondent at each site reported having sex with a male partner in the past (Appendix A.2).

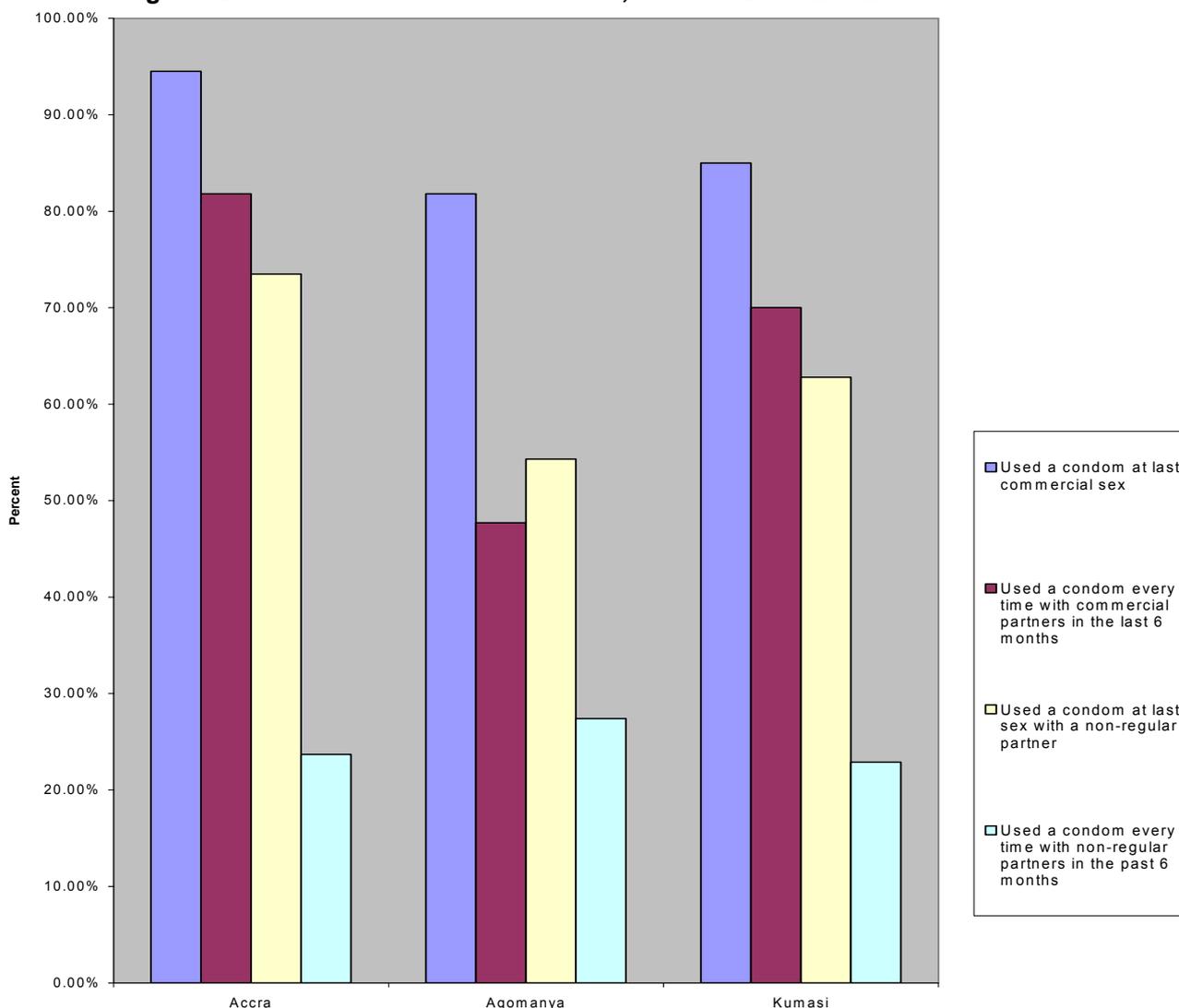


More than 20 percent of young men who had been sexually active in the previous six months in Agomanya reported that they had traded money for sex, compared with 17 percent in Accra and Kumasi. Condom use at last sex was reported by most of the young men who had engaged in commercial sex at least once in those six months: 95 percent in Accra, 82 percent in Agomanya and 85 percent in Kumasi. More than 81 percent of men from Accra reported consistent condom use during commercial sex, compared with 48 percent from Agomanya and 70 percent from Kumasi.

Condom use at last sex with a non-regular partner during the previous six months was 74 percent in Accra, 54 percent in Agomanya and 63 percent in Kumasi, as shown in Table 4. The corresponding data for consistent condom use with non-regular partners was 24 percent, 27 percent and 23 percent, respectively. Condom use is depicted in Figure 2.

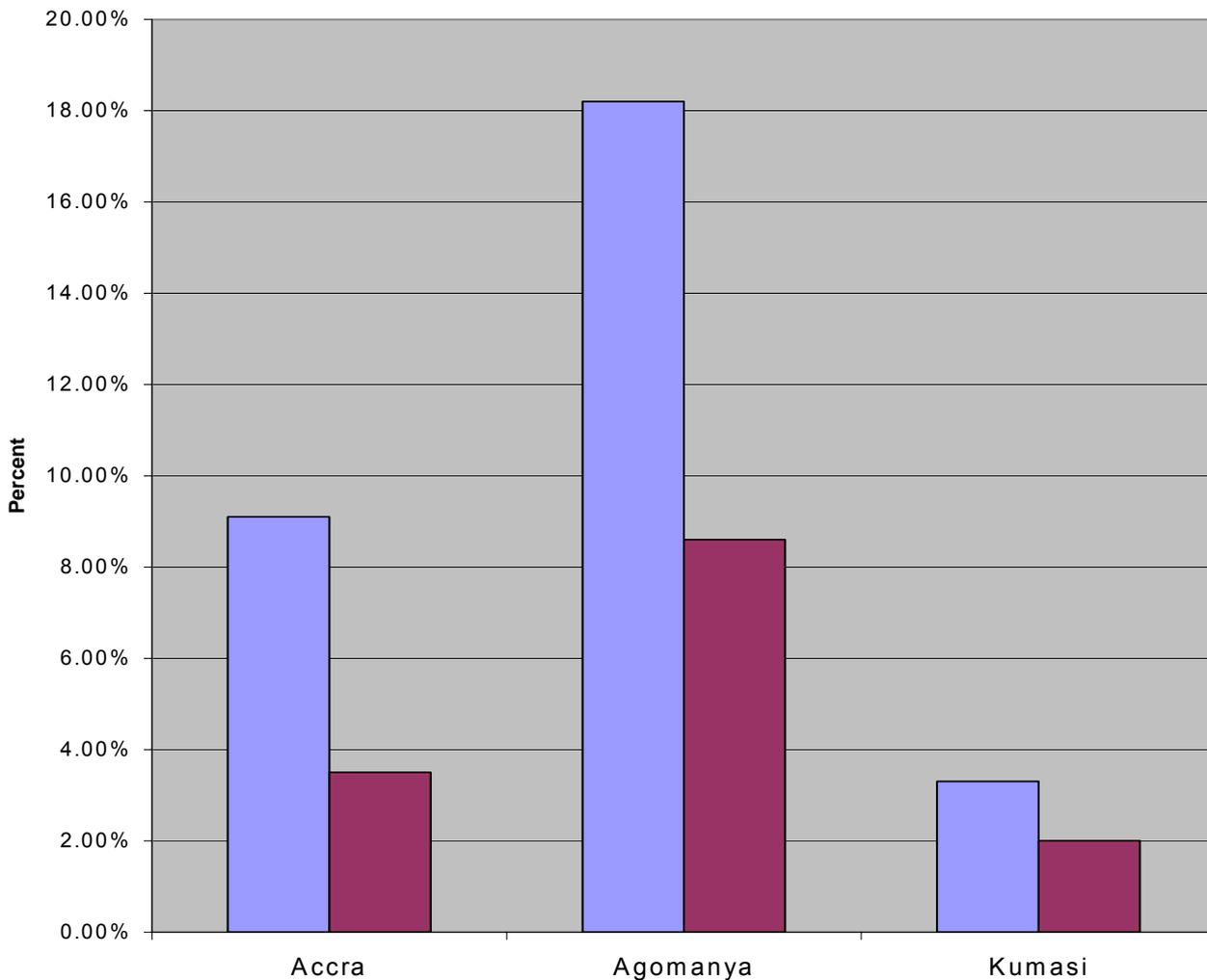
Ninety-eight percent of all respondents knew where to obtain condoms, and over 80 percent of those men stated that it would take less than 15 minutes to get a condom if they needed one (Appendix A.5). Forty percent of those from Accra who had been sexually active in the previous six months stated that they had had sex without a condom at some point, compared with 62 percent from Agomanya and 44 percent from Kumasi.

Figure 2. Male Youth Condom Use, Ghana BSS 2002



Ninety-eight percent of all respondents had also heard of diseases that could be transmitted through sex, while 59 percent of male youth in Accra could name two or more symptoms of STIs in women, compared with 43 percent in Agomanya and 62 percent in Kumasi (Appendix A.6). The percentage of young men who could name two or more STI symptoms in men was 62 percent in Accra, 57 percent in Agomanya and 63 percent in Kumasi. Nine percent of young men in Accra stated that they had had a urethral discharge in the previous 12 months, compared to 18 percent in Agomanya and 3 percent in Kumasi (Figure 3). The corresponding reports for genital ulcer in the past 12 months were 4 percent for Accra, 9 percent for Agomanya and 2 percent for Kumasi. Of those who reported having STI symptoms during the previous 12 months, 37 percent from Accra had sought treatment from a trained health worker in a clinic or hospital, compared to 19 percent in Agomanya and 26 percent in Kumasi. When asked what they did first, the majority of young men who had suffered STI symptoms said that they had gone to a pharmacy. Only 5 percent said that they stopped having sex when they had the symptoms (Appendix A.6).

Figure 3. Male Youth: STI Symptoms in the Past 12 Months



Only two out of 1345 young male respondents reported that they had not heard of HIV, and over 30 percent knew of someone who was infected with HIV (Appendix A.7). Of these, 30 percent from Agomanya stated that the infected person was a relative, compared with 12 percent in Accra and 14 percent in Kumasi. More than 80 percent of male youth surveyed knew that consistent condom use was protective for HIV, and approximately the same number knew that abstaining from sex was protective. A slightly smaller proportion reported that having one faithful, uninfected partner was protective. Responses on these methods of HIV prevention were consistently best in Accra. Table 5 shows that 72 percent of individuals surveyed in Accra answered all three of these HIV protection questions correctly, compared to 66 percent in Agomanya and 62 percent in Kumasi.

About 80 percent of young men knew that they could not be infected with HIV through a mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with an infected individual, and 88 percent knew that a healthy-looking person could have HIV infection (Appendix A.7). Rejection of these common false beliefs was consistently lowest in Agomanya, where 46 percent of young men surveyed rejected all three false beliefs, compared with 70 percent at the other two sites (Table 5). Agomanya also had the lowest levels of knowledge when the HIV protection knowledge and rejection of false beliefs data were combined, with 34 percent of respondents answering all 6 questions correctly, compared with 49 percent in the other sites.

More than one out of four respondents knew that medication could help prevent HIV transmission from a mother to her unborn child, and over 70 percent knew HIV could be transmitted through breastfeeding (Appendix A.7). Table 5 shows the percentage of respondents who answered

affirmatively to both of these questions was 20 percent in Accra, 12 percent in Agomanya and 42 percent in Kumasi.

More young men in Kumasi knew where it was possible to get an HIV test (93 percent) than in Accra (70 percent) or Agomanya (80 percent). The proportion of men who had had an HIV test was 14 percent in Agomanya, 11 percent in Kumasi, and 7 percent in Accra (Appendix A.7). The overall percentage who had taken the test voluntarily and received the result was 9 percent in Agomanya, 5 percent in Kumasi 4 percent in Accra (Table 5).

More than three out of four respondents stated that they would be willing to care for a female relative who became sick with HIV disease, and a majority (54 percent) agreed that a teacher who is well but has HIV infection should be allowed to continue working, but only 15 percent said that they would buy food from a food seller who was HIV positive (Appendix A.7). Table 5 shows that 20 percent of respondents from Accra answered positively for all three of these accepting attitudes toward PLWHA, compared with 14 percent in Kumasi and 5 percent in Agomanya.

Table 4. Male Youth Descriptive Analysis Data – Ghana BSS Round II

Male youth BSS 2002	City					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
Demographic and Residence Indicators	N	%	N	%	N	%
How old were you at your last birthday? (median)	22 yrs		22 yrs		22 yrs	
Total years of education completed? (median)	9 yrs		9 yrs		9 yrs	
Lived in this place more than 3 years	451	94.9	444	84.9	450	91.1
Drank alcohol at least once a week in the last 4 weeks	450	24.7	443	41.1	448	32.1
Injected drugs in the past 12 months	448	0.4	444	0.5	448	1.8
Behaviour Indicators						
Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	451	92.7	444	82.9	450	74.9
At what age did you first have sexual intercourse? (median)	418	18 yrs	368	17 yrs	337	17 yrs
What was the age of the person you first had sex with? (median)	418	16 yrs	368	16 yrs	337	16 yrs
Have you had sexual intercourse in the past 6 months?	418	76.8	368	56.0	337	70.0
Did you have sex with a commercial partner in last 6 months?	321	17.1	206	21.4	236	16.9
Did you or partner use a condom at last sex?	55	94.5	44	81.8	40	85.0
Did you use a condom every time with commercial partners?	55	81.8	44	47.7	40	70.0
Had non-regular non-paying sex partner during last 6 months?	321	98.8	206	95.6	236	92.4
Did you or your non-regular non-paying sex partner use a condom at last sex?	317	73.5	197	54.3	218	62.8
Did you use a condom every time with non-regular non-paying sex partners?	316	23.7	197	27.4	218	22.9
Have you ever used a condom?	321	89.7	206	83.5	236	81.4
Of those who had sex in the past 6 months, did you ever have sex without using a condom in the past 6 months?	319	39.5	205	62.4	235	44.4
STI Symptom Indicators						
Can you describe two or more symptoms of STIs in men?	451	62.1	444	57.0	450	62.9
Have you had a genital discharge during the past 12 months?	451	9.1	444	18.2	450	3.3
Have you had a genital ulcer/sore during the past 12 months?	451	3.5	444	8.6	450	2.0
Did you seek treatment for your symptoms from trained a health worker in a clinic or hospital?	51	37.3	85	18.8	19	26.3
First thing done upon experience of STI symptoms was to seek advice from a pharmacy	51	45.1	84	59.5	15	53.3

Table 5. Male Youth Descriptive Analysis Data – Ghana BSS Round II (cont.)

Male youth BSS 2002	City		
	Accra	Agomanya	Kumasi
HIV Knowledge, Stigma and VCT Indicators	N= 451	N=444	N=450
Do you know anyone who is infected with HIV/AIDS?	26.9% (449)	29.9%(441)	45.3% (446)
Male youth who had knowledge of all three methods of HIV prevention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ using a condom correctly every time they have sex ▪ having one uninfected faithful sex partner ▪ abstaining from sexual intercourse 	71.6%	66.4%	62.4%
Male youth who had none of the common incorrect beliefs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can get HIV virus from mosquito bites ▪ Can get HIV virus by sharing a meal with someone who is infected ▪ A healthy-looking person cannot be infected with HIV 	69.0%	45.9%	70.4%
Male youth who had knowledge of all three prevention methods and no incorrect beliefs	52.1%	34.0%	44.9%
Respondent stated that: a pregnant woman can take medication to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to her unborn child and a woman with HIV or AIDS can transmit the virus to her newborn child through breastfeeding	20.0%	12.2%	42.0%
Voluntarily took the HIV test and received the result	3.8%	8.8%	5.1%
Accepting attitudes towards PLWHA - said yes to all 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If a female relative became sick with HIV, would be willing to care for her ▪ If a teacher is infected with HIV, but not sick, he or she should be allowed to continue teaching ▪ If knew a food seller was HIV positive, would buy food from that person 	20.4%	5.0%	13.6%

4.2 Female Youth Descriptive Analysis – Ghana BSS Round II

The main findings of the descriptive analysis of data on female youth are summarized in Table 6, which presents key demographic, sexual behaviour and STI symptom indicators, and Table 7, which contains data on HIV knowledge, stigma, and voluntary counselling and testing. Other results are included in appendices referenced in the text.

The median age of female youth respondents was 20 years, and the median number of years of formal education was nine at all sites. Seventy to 80 percent of the respondents had lived at their current locations for three or more years. More than 20 percent of the young women from Agomanya and Kumasi consumed alcohol at least once a week, compared with 12 percent from Accra. Use of other drugs was low, with less than 2 percent reporting marijuana use and less than 1 percent stating that they had used any other drugs (Appendix B.1). The vast majority (over 90 percent) of respondents in Agomanya and Kumasi were Christian, but the majority (51 percent) in Accra were Moslem.

Table 6 shows that 75 percent of young women from Agomanya and Kumasi and 63 percent from Accra said they had had sexual intercourse. The median age at first sex for the young women, who were unmarried at the time of interview, was 18 in Accra, 17 in Agomanya and 16 in Kumasi, as shown in Figure 4. The median age of first sexual partners (if known) was 22, 20 and 20, respectively. More than 40 percent of first male partners in Accra and Kumasi and more than 30 percent in Agomanya were over five years older than the female respondents. Of the young women who reported having sexual experience, roughly one-half in Accra and Agomanya and three-quarters in Kumasi had been sexually active during the previous six months. Ten percent of young women in Agomanya reported that they had traded sex for money in the previous six months, compared with 7 percent in Accra and 5 percent in Kumasi. Less than two-thirds of young women who had engaged in at least one commercial sex act during those six months reported condom use at last sex. Only 23 percent of young women from Accra reported consistent (100 percent) condom use during commercial sex, compared with 52 percent from Agomanya and 36 percent from Kumasi (Appendix B.3).

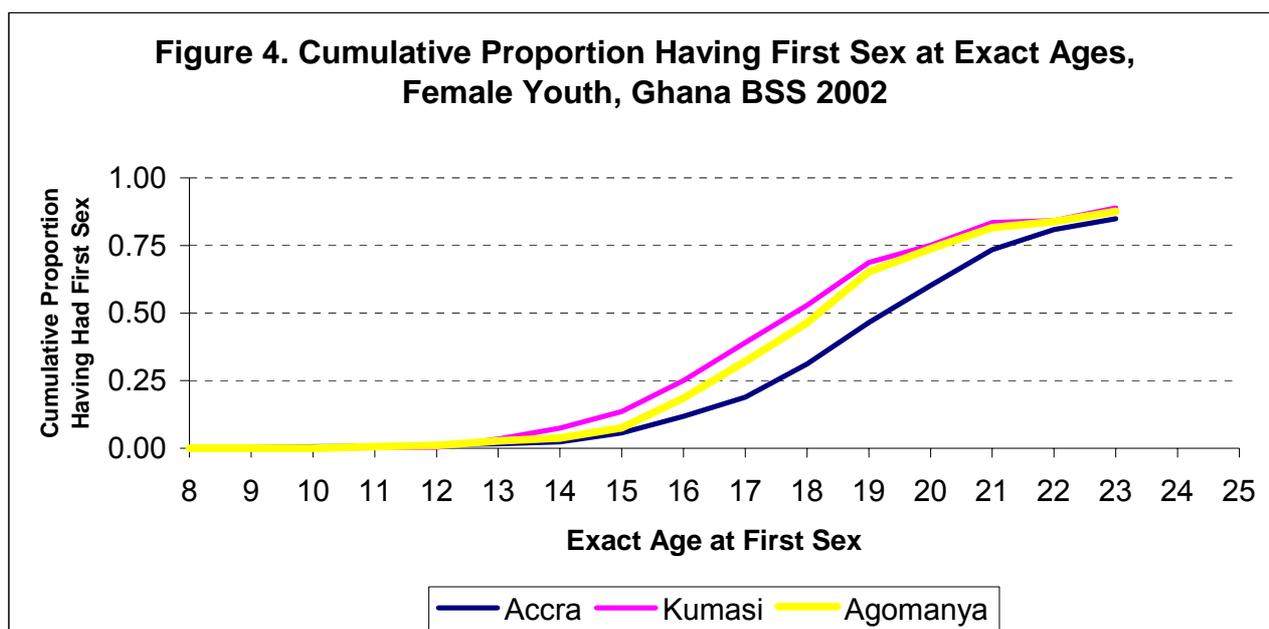
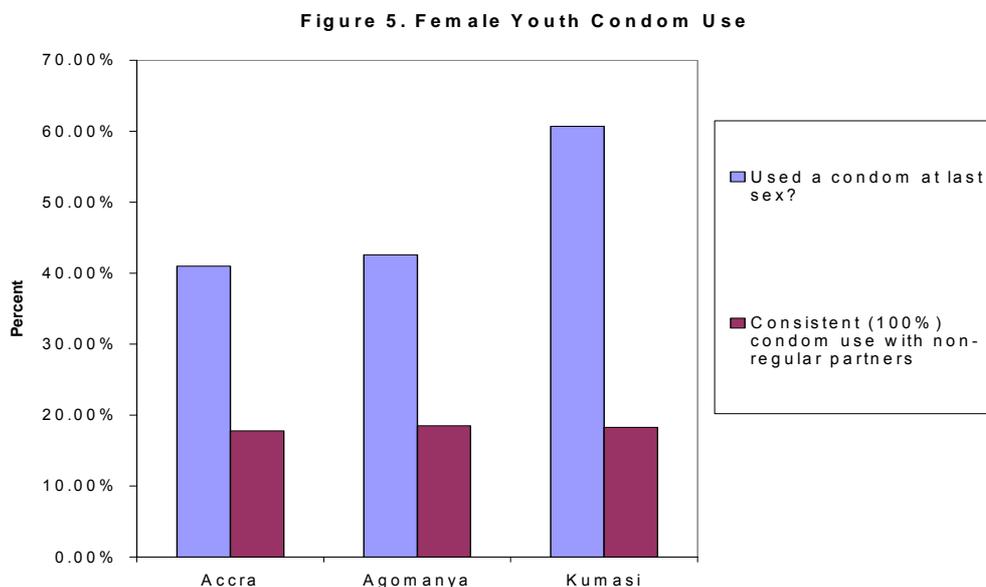


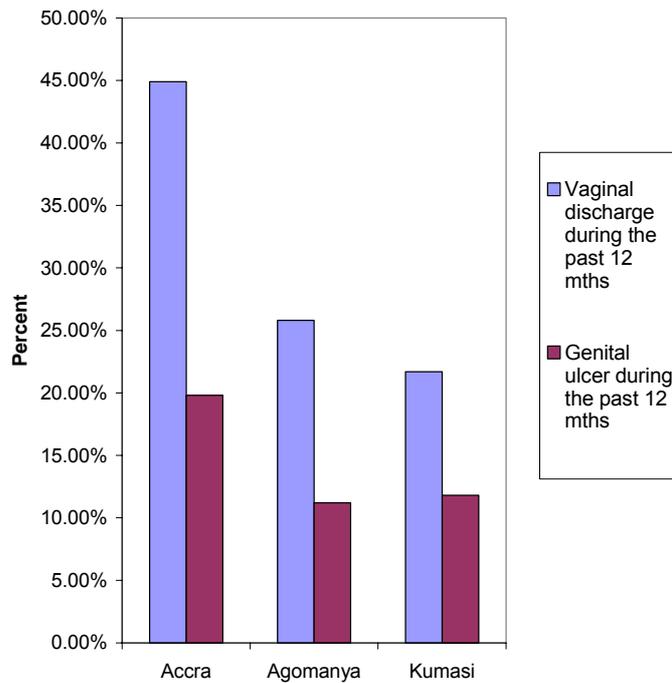
Table 6 shows that condom use at last sex with a non-regular, non-paying partner during the previous six months was low, at 41 percent in Accra, 43 percent in Agomanya and 61 percent in Kumasi. The corresponding data for consistent condom use with non-regular partners was 18 percent at all sites (Figure 5).



Eighty-eight percent of all female youth respondents knew where to obtain a condom, and just less than 80 percent of those stated that getting a condom would take less than 15 minutes (Appendix B.5). Around 98 percent of those who had been sexually active during the previous six months stated that they had had sex without a condom at some point. The incompatibility of this response with other responses regarding consistent condom use requires further investigation.

More than 85 percent of the respondents had heard of diseases that could be transmitted through sex. Almost half of women in Accra could name two or more symptoms of STIs in women, compared with 35 percent in Agomanya and 65 percent in Kumasi. The percentages of young women who could name two or more STI symptoms in men were 33 percent in Accra, 17 percent in Agomanya and 41 percent in Kumasi (Appendix B.6). Forty-five percent of young women in Accra said that they had had a vaginal discharge in the previous 12 months, compared to 26 percent in Agomanya and 22 percent in Kumasi. The corresponding proportion of respondents reporting genital ulcers in the past 12 months were 20 percent for Accra, 11 percent for Agomanya and 12 percent for Kumasi. Of those who reported STI symptoms in the previous 12 months, 47 percent from Accra stated that they sought treatment from a trained health worker in a clinic or hospital, compared to 40 percent in Agomanya and 63 percent in Kumasi. When asked what they did first, the majority of young women who had suffered STI symptoms said that they had either gone to a pharmacy or used medicine they had at home (Appendix B.6). Very few said that they had stopped having sex when they had the symptoms.

Figure 6. Female Youth: STI Symptoms in the Past Year



Almost 99 percent of young women had heard of HIV, and more than one-quarter knew someone who was infected with HIV. Of these, over 40 percent said that the HIV-positive person was a relative or close friend (Appendix B.7). Three out of four female youth surveyed knew that consistent condom use was protective for HIV, and about the same percentage knew that having one faithful, uninfected partner was protective and that abstaining from sex was protective (Appendix B.7). Slightly less than 60 percent of individuals surveyed answered all three of these HIV prevention questions correctly.

Sixty-eight percent of young women knew that HIV was not transmitted by mosquito bites, 78 percent knew that they could not be infected with HIV by sharing a meal with an infected individual, and 76 percent knew that a healthy-looking person could have HIV infection (Table B.7). Table 7 shows that rejection of these common false beliefs was consistently better in Kumasi than in the other two sites, with 59 percent of young women in Kumasi rejecting all three false beliefs, compared with 42 percent in Accra and 35 percent in Agomanya. Kumasi also had the highest rates when HIV prevention knowledge and rejection of false beliefs data were combined. Forty-two percent of Kumasi respondents answered all six questions correctly, while only 24 percent did so in both Accra and Agomanya.

More than 30 percent of respondents knew that medication could help prevent HIV transmission from a mother to her unborn child, and over 80 percent knew HIV could be transmitted through breastfeeding (Appendix B.7). The percentage who answered affirmatively to both of these questions was 25 percent in both Accra and Kumasi and 34 percent in Agomanya.

More young women in Agomanya knew where it was possible to get an HIV test (86 percent) than in Accra (71 percent) or Kumasi (76 percent), and 15 percent in Agomanya had had an HIV test compared with 7 percent in Accra and 10 percent in Kumasi (Appendix B.7). The overall percentage who had taken a test voluntarily and received the result was 7 percent in Agomanya and 4 percent in both Accra and Kumasi.

Over three-quarters (78 percent) of respondents stated that they would be willing to care for a female relative who became sick with HIV disease. A majority (53 percent) agreed that a teacher

who is well but has HIV infection should be allowed to continue working, but only 9 percent said that they would buy food from a food seller who was HIV positive (Appendix B.7). Fourteen percent of respondents from Kumasi answered positively for all three of these accepting attitudes towards PLWHA, compared with 8 percent in Accra and 2 percent in Agomanya.

Figure 7. Female Youth: Knowledge of HIV Prevention, Incorrect Beliefs and Accepting Attitudes towards PLWHA

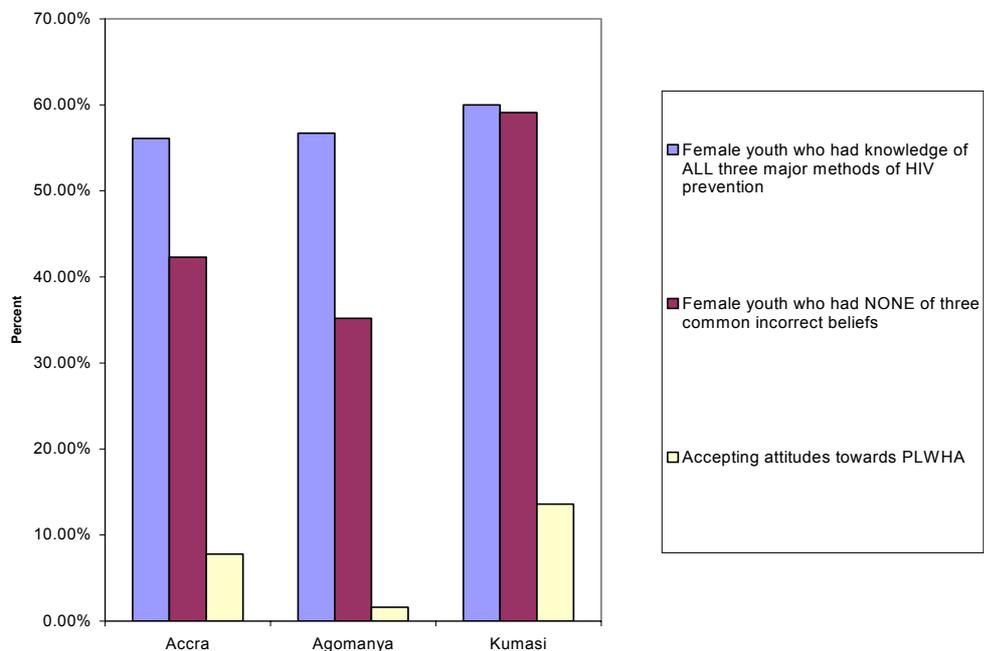


Table 6. Female Youth Descriptive Analysis Data – Ghana BSS Round II

Female Youth BSS 2002	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
Demographic and Occupational Indicators	N	%	N	%	N	%
How old were you at your last birthday? (median)	551	20 yrs	566	20 yrs	550	20 yrs
Ever attended school?	550	85.6	566	84.5	550	94.2
Total years of education completed? (median)	470	9 yrs	475	9 yrs	518	9 yrs
Lived in this place 3 years or more	551	77.7	566	72.1	550	79.8
Drank alcohol less than once a week or never in the last 4 weeks	549	88.0	553	74.0	550	78.4
Injected drugs in the past 12 months	549	0.4	546	0.9	548	0.7
Sexual Behaviour Indicators						
Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	551	63.0	566	75.1	550	75.1
At what age did you first have sexual intercourse? (median)	347	18 yrs	425	17 yrs	416	16 yrs
What was the age of the person you first had sex with? (median)	324	22 yrs	345	20 yrs	401	20 yrs
Have you had sexual intercourse in the past 6 months?	347	52.7	425	49.9	416	72.8
Have you had sex with a commercial partner in last 6 months?	180	7.2	211	10.0	302	4.6
Did you or partner use a condom at last commercial sex?	13	53.8	21	61.9	14	64.3
Have you had a non-regular non-paying sex partner during last 6 months?	183	95.1	212	95.3	300	99.0
Did you or your partner use a condom at last sex?	173	41.0	202	42.6	300	60.7
Did you use a condom every time with non-regular non-commercial partners?	174	17.8	200	18.5	300	18.3
Do you know where you can obtain a condom?	517	87.0	529	86.0	532	91.5
STI Symptom Indicators						
Have you ever heard of diseases that can be gotten thru sex?	547	88.3	566	85.7	546	97.3
Can you describe two or more symptoms of STIs in women?	551	48.3	566	35.0	550	65.1
Have you had a genital discharge during the past 12 months?	550	44.9	563	25.8	543	21.7
Have you had a genital ulcer/sore during the past 12 months?	550	19.8	563	11.2	543	11.8
Did you seek treatment for your STI symptoms from trained health worker in a clinic or hospital?	253	47.0	156	40.4	142	63.4

Table 7. Female Youth Descriptive Analysis Data – Ghana BSS Round II (cont.)

Female Youth BSS 2002	Accra	Agomanya	Kumasi
HIV Knowledge, Stigma and VCT Indicators	N=551	N=566	N=550
Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	98.7%	97.9%	99.8%
Do you know anyone who is infected with HIV/AIDS?	21.1%	27.6%	30.9%
Female youth who had knowledge of ALL three methods of HIV prevention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ using a condom correctly every time they have sex ▪ having one uninfected faithful sex partner ▪ abstaining from sexual intercourse 	56.1%	56.7%	60.0%
Female youth who had NONE of the common incorrect beliefs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can get HIV virus from mosquito bites ▪ Can get HIV virus by sharing a meal with someone who is infected ▪ A healthy-looking person cannot be infected with HIV 	42.3%	35.2%	59.1%
Female youth who had knowledge of all three prevention methods and no incorrect beliefs	24.3%	24.0%	41.8%
Respondent stated that: a pregnant woman can take medication to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to her unborn child and a woman with HIV or AIDS can transmit the virus to her newborn child through breastfeeding	24.7%	33.6%	24.7%
Voluntarily took the HIV test and received the result	4.2%	6.7%	4.2%
Accepting attitudes towards PLWHA - said yes to all 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If a female relative became sick with HIV, would be willing to care for her ▪ If a teacher is infected with HIV, but not sick, he or she should be allowed to continue teaching ▪ If knew a food seller was HIV positive, would buy food from that person 	7.8%	1.6%	13.6%

4.3 Female Sex Worker Comparative Analysis – Ghana BSS 2000 and 2002

The findings of a comparative analysis of data on female sex workers from the first and second rounds of the BSS are summarized in tables 8 and 9. Table 8 shows that female sex worker respondents were significantly younger in Round II than in Round I in Accra (25 vs. 23, $p=0.005$) and significantly older in Obuasi (22 vs. 24, $p=0.002$). Adjusting for these age differences in a multivariate logistic regression model failed to change the direction or strength of significance of change in the major indicators outlined below. Educational indices were largely unchanged, but FSWs in Accra had completed fewer years of education in Round II ($p=0.007$) (Appendix C). A significantly larger percentage of FSWs in Accra (53 percent vs. 39 percent, $p<0.001$) had lived in Accra for less than three years in Round II, and fewer reported regular alcohol use once a week or more (60 vs. 69 percent, $p=0.02$). Other drug use remained at low levels, with significant declines in reported marijuana use at both sites.

The gap between Accra and Obuasi in the number of FSWs living with a sexual partner widened further, with Accra falling to 8 percent and Obuasi rising to 40 percent (Figure 8). The percentage of Obuasi FSWs who reported an additional source of income increased from 45 percent to 62 percent ($p<0.001$), in line with a reported drop in median charge at last client sex from 25,000 to 20,000 cedis (about US\$ 3) without an increase in client numbers (Table 8). This compares with a rise in median charge for last client sex from 35,000 to 45,000 cedis in Accra. It should be noted that there was a period of currency devaluation and inflation during the study.

The percentage of condom use at last client sex remains low in Obuasi, at under 80 percent. This is also true for those who reported consistent (100 percent) condom use with clients, with a minority (46 percent) claiming consistent condom use in Obuasi, compared with over 90 percent in Accra (Figure 10). These findings are of particular concern because the percentage of Obuasi FSWs who had had a non-paying partner increased from 48 percent to 63 percent ($p<0.001$), and consistent condom use with those partners fell from 38 percent to 23 percent ($p=0.003$).

More than 10 percent of Obuasi FSWs have never used a condom, and the number who reported that they had no condoms with them at the time of interview (conducted during work time) rose from 15 percent to 32 percent ($p<0.001$) (Appendix C). This indicator was an even greater cause for concern in Accra, where 38 percent reported that they had no condoms at the time of interview in Round II (Figure 9), up from 27 percent in Round I ($p=0.01$). It is noteworthy that the percentage of FSWs in Accra who reported that they could obtain a condom within 15 minutes fell from 85 percent in Round I to 74 percent in Round II ($p<0.001$).

Table 8. FSW Comparative Analysis: Demographic, Sexual Behaviour and STI Indicators

	Accra					Obuasi				
	Round I		Round II		P value	Round I		Round II		P value
	N	%	N	&		N	%	N	%	
Age (median)	315	25 yrs	295	23 yrs	0.005	305	22 yrs	299	24 yrs	0.002
Are you <i>currently</i> living with a sexual partner? (non-spouse)	313	15.3	300	7.7	0.004	302	33.4	300	40.0	ns
Do you earn money doing work other than sex work?	311	51.3	300	53.0	ns	305	45.2	300	62.0	<0.001
On the last <i>day</i> you worked, how many clients did you have? (median)	299	3	293	3	ns	300	2	297	2	ns
The last time you had sex with a client, how much money did you receive? (median)	296	35000 cedis	300	45000 cedis	<0.001	278	25000 cedis	291	20000 cedis	0.003
Sexual Behaviour Indicators										
The last time you had sex with a client, did you and your client use a condom?	312	95.8	300	97.0	ns	302	71.9	300	77.7	ns
Did you and your clients use condoms every time over the last 30 days?	308	81.8	300	91.8	<0.001	300	45.0	299	46.2	ns
Do you have a non-paying partner?	312	28.5	300	24.3	ns	301	47.8	300	63.3	<0.001
The last time you had sex with a NON-PAYING partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	87	63.2	73	74.0	ns	143	60.1	190	62.6	ns
Did you and your non-paying partner use a condom every time over the last 12 months?	68	34.9	73	50.7	0.06	150	38.0	190	22.8	0.003
FSW had NO condoms on-hand at time of interview	277	23.8	295	37.0	0.001	259	13.1	299	31.7	<0.001
STI Symptom Indicators										
Have you had a genital <u>discharge</u> during the past 12 months?	303	40.6	300	33.3	ns	301	48.2	299	36.1	0.004
Have you had a genital <u>ulcer/sore</u> during the past 12 months?	300	11.7	300	18.7	0.02	302	31.5	299	17.4	<0.001
Did you seek treatment for STI from a trained health worker in a clinic or hospital?		---	108	49.1			---	113	50.4	

Table 9. FSW Comparative Analysis: HIV Knowledge and VCT Access Indicators

	Accra			Obuasi		
	Round I	Round II	P value	Round I	Round II	P value
HIV Knowledge, Stigma and VCT Indicators	N=315	N=300		N=305	N=300	
Do you know anyone who is infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS?	20.3% (296)	14.1% (297)	0.06	27.9% (294)	43.1% (299)	<0.001
Of those who know anyone who is infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS – is it a close relative or close friend?	35.7% (56)	57.2% (42)	0.06	66.3% (80)	48.1% (129)	0.01
FSWs who had knowledge of all three methods of HIV prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ using a condom correctly every time you have sex ▪ having one uninfected faithful sex partner ▪ abstaining from sexual intercourse 	57.8%	53.3%	Ns	41.0%	62.7%	<0.001
FSWs who had NONE of the common incorrect beliefs below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can get HIV virus from mosquito bites ▪ Can get HIV virus by sharing a meal with someone who is infected ▪ A healthy-looking person cannot be infected with HIV 	44.4%	41.3%	Ns	52.8%	51.3%	ns
Knowledge of all three prevention methods AND no incorrect beliefs	27.6%	23.0%	Ns	22.6%	39.3%	<0.001
Respondent stated that: a pregnant woman can take medication to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to her unborn child AND a woman with HIV or AIDS can transmit the virus to her newborn child through breastfeeding	11.1%	38.0%	<0.001	13.1%	26.3%	<0.001
Accepting attitudes towards PLWHA by all 3 criteria below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If a female relative became sick with HIV, would be willing to care for her ▪ If a teacher is infected with HIV, but not sick, he or she should be allowed to continue teaching ▪ If knew a food seller was HIV positive, would buy food from that person 	---	4.7%		---	12.7%	
Has requested an HIV test and received the result	13.0%	35.3%	<0.001	8.9%	12.3%	ns

Knowledge of diseases that can be transmitted sexually was high, at 99 percent in Obuasi and 87 percent in Accra in Round II. However, less than half of women surveyed at both sites could name two symptoms of STIs in men, and only around two out of three were able to name two major female symptoms. Table 8 shows that the number of women who reported a genital discharge fell from 41 percent to 33 percent in Accra ($p=0.08$), and from 48 percent to 36 percent in Obuasi ($p<0.001$) The picture for genital ulcers was mixed however, with a significant rise from 12 percent to 19 percent in Accra ($p=0.02$), and a significant decline from 32 percent to 17 percent in Obuasi ($p<0.001$). At each site, approximately half of Round II FSW respondents who had had STI symptoms in the previous year had sought treatment from a trained health worker.

Knowledge of the existence of a disease called AIDS had increased to over 99 percent (Appendix C). Table 9 shows that acquaintance of respondents with an individual who is infected with HIV rose from 28 percent to 43 percent in Obuasi, but fell from 20 percent to 14 percent in Accra.

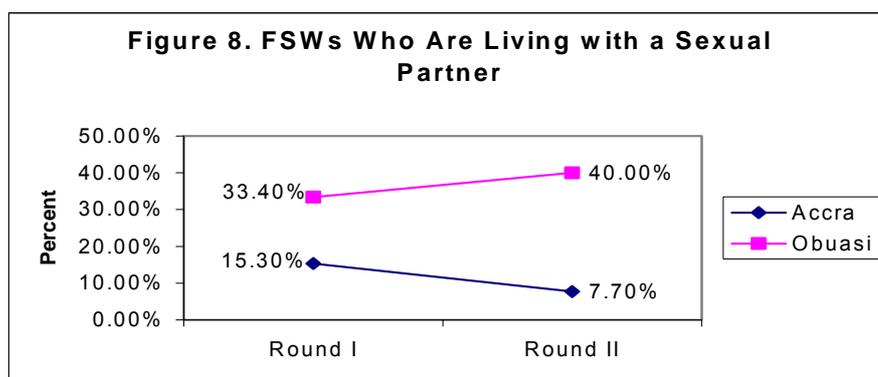
Overall, percentages of women who knew a close friend or relative who was infected with HIV were largely unchanged from Round I at 8 percent in Accra and 21 percent in Obuasi.

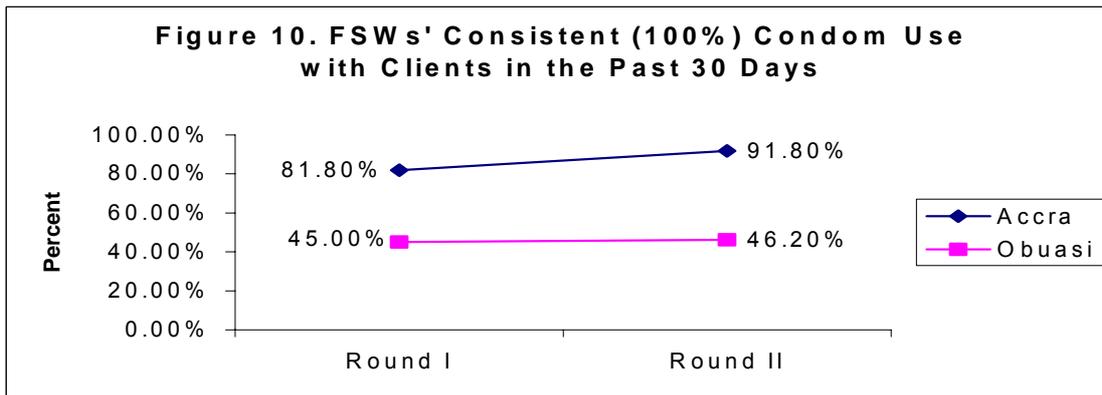
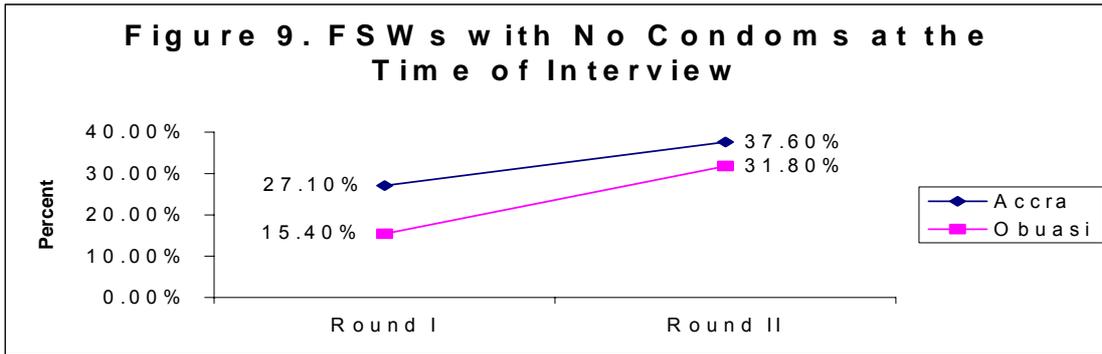
HIV knowledge prevention indicators stayed above 70 percent in Accra, while the knowledge of prevention by having one faithful, uninfected partner and abstaining from sex increased to 78 percent for each indicator in Obuasi. Reporting of condom use as a prevention method did not rise significantly at either site. The common incorrect beliefs regarding HIV transmission showed little change during the survey interval; the higher level of comprehensive HIV knowledge seen in Obuasi was due to improvement in the three prevention indicators. The fact that 21 percent of sex workers in Accra and 16 percent of sex workers in Obuasi still believed that a healthy-looking person could not be infected with HIV in 2002 is a cause for concern.

Table 9 shows combined knowledge that mother-to-child transmission of HIV could be prevented by medication and avoidance of breastfeeding had improved, but was still at low levels: 38 percent in Accra and 26 percent in Obuasi in Round II.

Indicators of acceptance of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) were relatively poor in Round II, though high percentages of FSW respondents reported that they would help care for a female relative with HIV disease (84 percent in Accra and 90 percent in Obuasi) (Appendix C). Fewer agreed that a schoolteacher infected with HIV should be allowed to continue teaching (52 percent in Accra and 54 percent in Obuasi), and fewer still reported that they would buy food from a food seller who was HIV positive (6 percent in Accra and 15 percent in Obuasi). Together, these three indicators make up the international PLWHA acceptance indicator, resulting in a 4.7 percent acceptance score in Accra and 12.7 percent in Obuasi.

The number of FSWs who knew where to access HIV testing and counselling services increased from 43 percent to 82 percent in Accra, but remained static at 74 percent in Obuasi (Appendix C). This increase in knowledge in Accra was reflected in the doubling of the percentage of women having taken an HIV test to 48 percent. There was a more modest rise in Obuasi, where 27 percent stated that they had taken an HIV test in Round II, up from 20 percent in Round I. The rate of return to receive the results of the test — 90 percent — was high at each site. The percentage of those who stated that they both took the test voluntarily and returned for the result rose markedly in Accra, from 13 percent to 35 percent, but rose only slightly in Obuasi, from 9 percent to 12 percent.





4.4 Male Miners in Obuasi Comparative Analysis – Ghana BSS 2000 and 2002

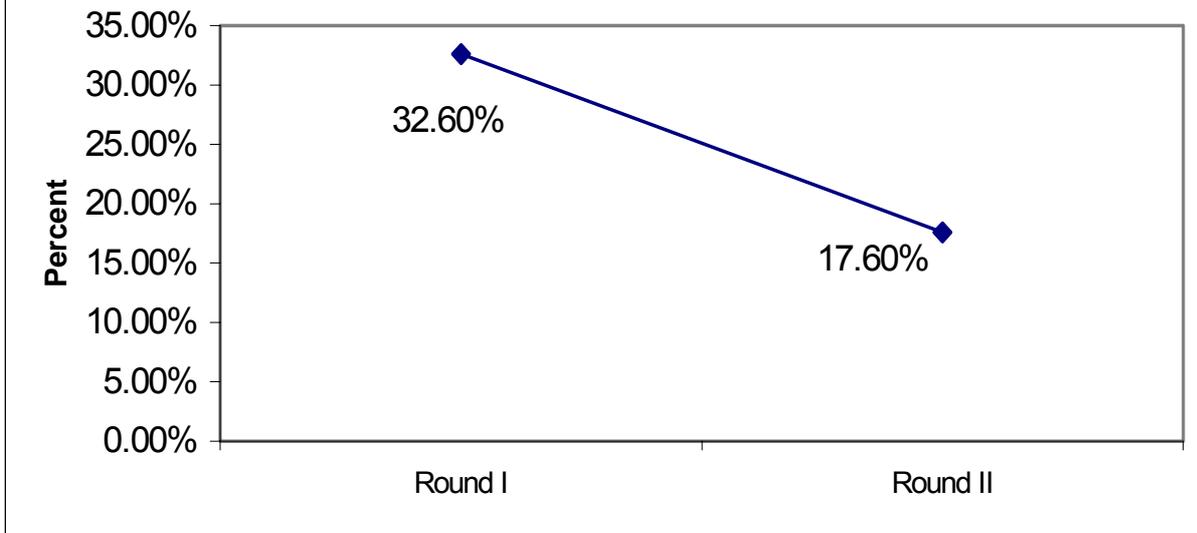
Key indicators from two rounds of surveys among male miner respondents in Obuasi are compared in tables 10 and 11. The miners surveyed in Round II in 2002 were significantly older than those in Round I in 2000 (33 vs. 31, $p < 0.001$), and a higher percentage had ever attended school (95 percent vs. 85 percent, $p < 0.001$) (Appendix D). There was no difference in the length of residence in Obuasi, at over 98 percent, or in alcohol or other drug consumption levels.

Table 10: Miners Comparative Analysis: Demographic, Sexual Behaviour and STI Indicators

	Obuasi Miners				P value
	Round 1		Round II		
Demographic and Occupational Indicators	N	%	N	%	
How old were you at your last birthday? (median)	193	31 yrs	437	33 yrs	<0.001
How many total years of education have you completed up to now?	165	12 yrs	415	10 yrs	0.02
Have you <i>ever</i> been married?	193	72.0	437	93.6	<0.001
How old were you when you first married?	135	26 yrs	407	26 yrs	ns
Sexual Behaviour Indicators					
At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?	179	20 yrs	429	19 yrs	ns
Did you have sexual intercourse with a commercial partner in last 12 months?	181	9.4	436	6.6	ns
The last time you had sex with a commercial partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	17	82.4	29	79.3	ns
Did you and your commercial partner(s) use a condom EVERY TIME during the past 12 months?	17	70.6	29	55.2	ns
Did you have a non-regular non-paying sex partner during last 12 months?	181	32.6	437	17.6	<0.001
The last time you had sex with a non-regular non-paying partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	58	63.7	76	65.8	ns
Did you and your non-regular non-paying partner(s) use a condom EVERY TIME during the past 12 months?	59	32.2	75	28.0	ns
Have you and a sexual partner <i>ever</i> used a male condom?	106	43.4	304	52.6	ns
Would it take you under 15 minutes to obtain a condom (male or female) close to your house or to where you work?	171	69.0	423	85.6	<0.001
STI Symptom Indicators					
Have you ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse?	193	91.7	437	99.0%	<0.001
Can you describe two or more symptoms of STIs in women?	193	45.6	434	63.8	<0.001
Can you describe two or more symptoms of STIs in men?	193	51.8	434	66.1	0.001
Have you had a genital discharge during the past 12 months?	193	13.1	435	5.7	0.003
Have you had a genital ulcer/sore during the past 12 months?	193	10.5	435	3.2	<0.001
Did you seek treatment for STI from trained health worker in a clinic or hospital for your last STI?	--	--	25	44.1	

A much higher percentage of the miners reported ever having been married in Round II (94 percent vs. 72 percent, $p<0.001$), and consequently a higher percentage reported sex with a regular partner during the past 12 months (94 percent vs. 79 percent, $p<0.001$).

Figure 11. Miners Who Reported Having a Non-regular, Non-paying Sex Partner During Past 12 Months



Reported sex with commercial partners remained low at under 10 percent in the past 12 months, and condom use at last sex with a commercial partner held at around the 80 percent level. Consistent (100 percent) condom use with commercial partners over the previous 12 months decreased from 71 percent to 55 percent, although this decline was not statistically significant.

Fewer miners reported having non-regular, non-paying partners over the previous 12 months in Round II than in Round I, as shown in Figure 11 (33 percent vs. 18 percent, $p < 0.001$), but condom use at last sex was unchanged at 66 percent. Consistent condom use also remained static at 28 percent, and only 53 percent had ever used a male condom with any sexual partner. However, the vast majority of men (86 percent in Round II vs. 69 percent in Round I, $p < 0.001$) knew where to access a condom within 15 minutes from their home or work.

Figure 12. Miners Reporting It Would Take Less Than 15 Minutes to Obtain a Condom Close to House or Work

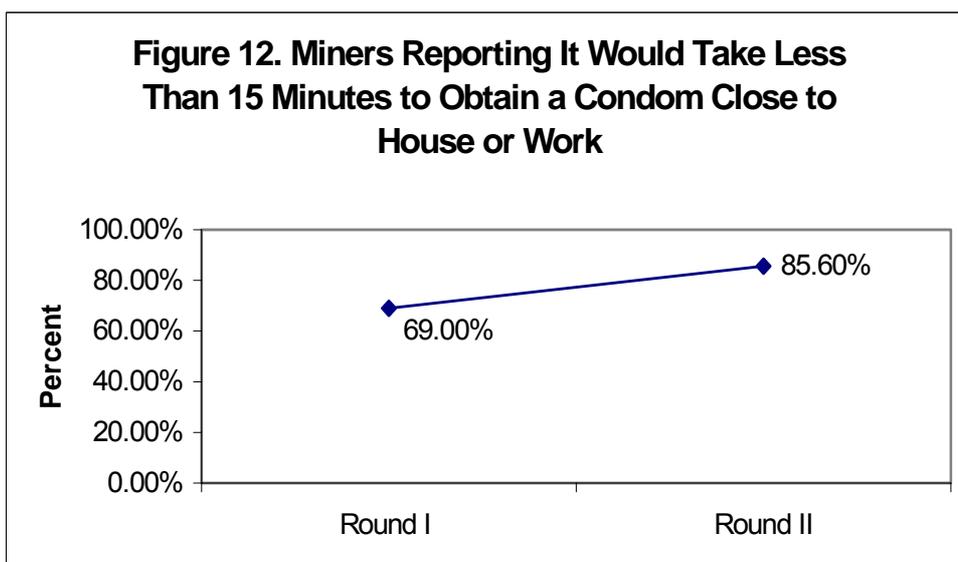


Table 10 shows that knowledge of the existence of STIs became close to 100 percent, up from 92 percent in Round I ($p < 0.001$). The percentage who could name two or more symptoms of STIs in

men rose to 66 percent ($p=0.001$), and those who could name two STI symptoms in women rose to 64 percent ($p<0.001$). Only 6 percent of men surveyed in Round II reported having a urethral discharge in the previous 12 months ($p=0.003$), and 3 percent reported a genital ulcer ($p<0.001$), as seen in Figure 13. Forty-four percent of men who reported STI symptoms in Round II had sought treatment from a trained health worker.

The HIV knowledge and VCT access indicators are shown in Table 11. Knowledge of the existence of HIV and AIDS was universal in both survey rounds, and 45 percent of men in Round II stated that they knew someone who was infected with HIV (up from 18 percent in Round I, $p<0.001$). Of those, 47 percent reported that the HIV-infected person was a close friend or relative (Appendix D).

Knowledge of the three HIV prevention methods rose overall from 51% to 62% ($p=0.01$). Notably, increases in those who knew of the protective effects of abstinence and fidelity, rather than those who knew the condom component of the ABC message, account for this rise in prevention knowledge. The proportion of miners rejecting three commonly held incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission — 68 percent in Round II — did not improve significantly from 2000 to 2002.

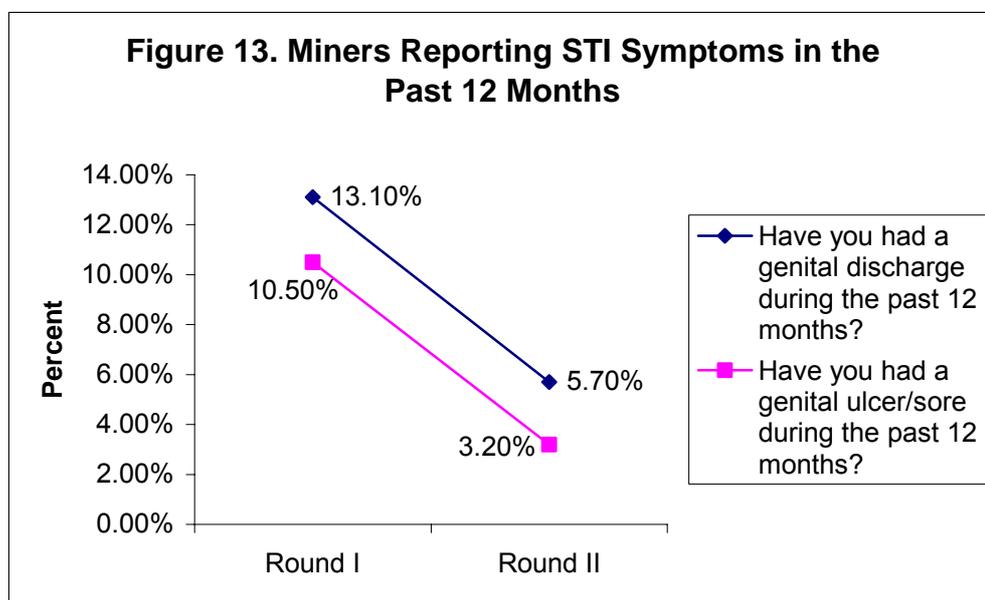


Table 11. Miners Comparative Analysis: HIV Knowledge and VCT Access Indicators

HIV Knowledge and Stigma Indicators	Round 1	Round II	P value
	N=193	N=437	
Have you ever heard of HIV or the disease called AIDS?	100%	100%	ns
Do you know anyone who is infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS?	18.1%	44.6%	<0.001
Knowledge of all three methods of HIV prevention below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ using a condom correctly every time you have sex ▪ having one uninfected faithful sex partner ▪ abstaining from sexual intercourse 	50.8%	61.8%	0.01
Respondent had NONE of the common incorrect beliefs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can get HIV virus from mosquito bites ▪ Can get HIV virus by sharing a meal with someone who is infected ▪ A healthy-looking person cannot be infected with HIV 	59.6%	67.5%	Ns
Knowledge of all three prevention methods AND no incorrect beliefs	33.2%	42.1%	0.04
Respondent stated that: a pregnant woman can take medication to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to her unborn child AND a woman with HIV or AIDS can transmit the virus to her newborn child through breastfeeding	13.5%	47.4%	<0.001
Accepting attitudes towards PLWHA by all 3 criteria below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If a female relative became sick with HIV, would be willing to care for her ▪ If a teacher is infected with HIV, but not sick, he or she should be allowed to continue teaching ▪ If knew a food seller was HIV positive, would buy food from that person 		19.0%	
VCT Access Indicator			
Voluntarily took the HIV test and received the result	4.1%	8.9%	0.05

The existence of medication to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV was much better known in Round II (80 percent vs. 35 percent, $p<0.001$), and knowledge that HIV could be transmitted through breastfeeding remained high at 88 percent. Knowledge of both of these potential points of intervention rose from 14 percent in Round I to 47 percent in Round II ($p<0.001$).

Indicators of acceptance of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) were relatively high in Round II, with 88 percent reporting that they would help care for a female relative with HIV disease, 72 percent agreeing that a school teacher infected with HIV should be allowed to continue teaching, and 23 percent saying that they would buy food from a food seller who was HIV positive (Appendix D).

Almost 90 percent of miners knew where it was possible to access an HIV test in Round II ($p<0.001$), and the number who had done so rose from 11 percent to 19 percent ($p=0.03$). The overall percentage who sought testing voluntarily and returned for their results rose from 4 percent to 9 percent ($p=0.05$) (Table 11).

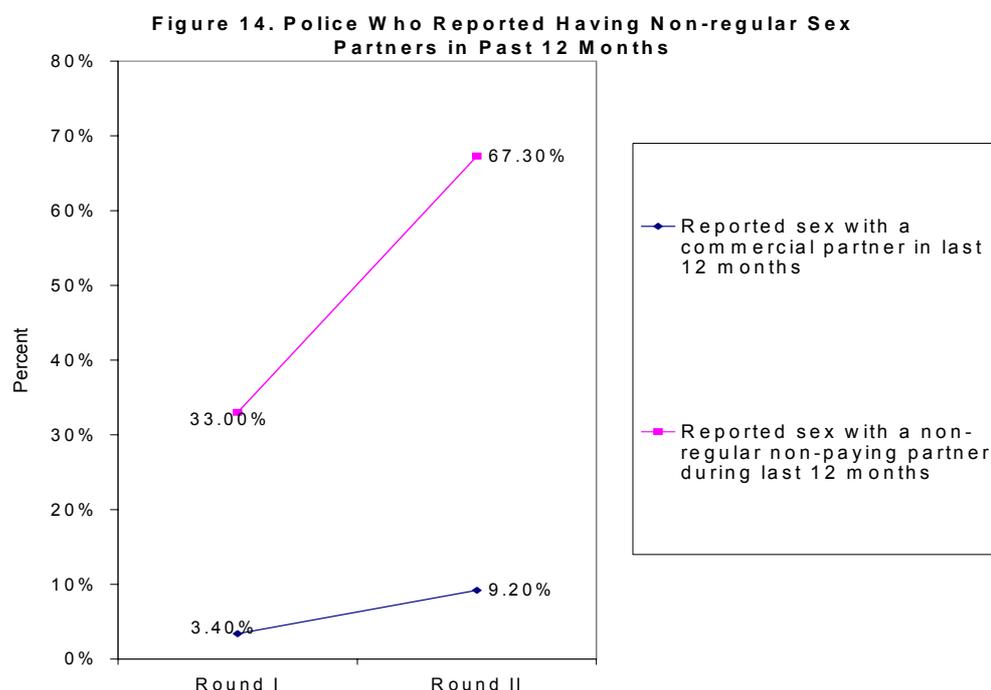
Because the age structure of the Round I and Round II samples differed significantly, logistic regression was carried out for the major indicators, adjusting for age. With the exception of the voluntary VCT access and result indicator ($p=0.11$), the significance of the indicators remained qualitatively unchanged. The only substantive changes were that the improvement in the “no incorrect beliefs about AIDS” indicator became significant ($p=0.03$) and the “population requesting HIV test and receiving results” indicator became not significant ($p=0.1$). It is worth noting that when sex with a regular partner in the past 12 months was included in the multivariate model, the decrease in reported sex with a non-regular partner became only marginally significant ($p=0.055$). This result may indicate that much of the change in that variable was due to a decrease in the number of single men in the sample. The table relating to this analysis is included in Appendix F.

4.5 Police Comparative Analysis – Ghana BSS 2000 and 2002

Table 12 shows that the policemen surveyed in Round II were significantly older than in Round I, with a median age of 30 years ($p < 0.001$). They were well educated, with a median of 13 years schooling. Sixty-three percent had lived in Accra for three years or more, up from 50 percent in Round I ($p < 0.001$). Reported alcohol consumption was also up ($p < 0.001$), with 68 percent of men having alcoholic drinks at least once a week. Other drug use was at low levels: 3 percent of men reported that they had tried marijuana (Appendix E).

Fifty-five percent of men had ever been married in Round II, up from 45 percent in Round I ($p = 0.005$), and the reported median age at first marriage had risen from 25 to 27 ($p = 0.001$).

The median age at first sex was 19 in Round II, and 97 percent had been sexually active in the



previous 12 months (up from 88 percent in Round I, $p < 0.001$). The percentage of men who reported sex with a regular partner rose from 63 percent in 2000 to 73 percent in 2002 ($p = 0.006$), with consistent (100 percent) condom use with a regular partner stable at 5 percent.

Nine percent of men reported sex with an FSW in Round II, whereas only 3 percent had reported having commercial sex in Round I ($p = 0.004$). Reported condom use at last sex with commercial partners remained close to 100 percent, and consistent condom use rose from 80 percent to 93 percent, although this increase was not statistically significant due to small numbers.

The number of men who reported a non-regular, non-paying partner doubled from one-third to two-thirds ($p < 0.001$) between rounds (Figure 14), and the percentage who reported condom use at last sex with such partners rose from 64 percent to 83 percent ($p < 0.001$). Reported consistent condom use with non-regular partners over the past 12 months increased from 21 percent to 51 percent ($p < 0.001$), as shown in Figure 15. The percentage who reported ever having used a condom remained stable at 71 percent, and 83 percent of the men stated that they could obtain a condom in less than 15 minutes.

All the men surveyed in Round II had heard of diseases that could be transmitted sexually, and the percentage who could name two or more STI symptoms in men rose from 65 percent to 82 percent ($p<0.001$). Eleven percent of men reported having a urethral discharge in the past 12 months, which was significantly higher than in Round I (6 percent, $p=0.01$). Reports of genital ulcer remained stable at 4 percent to 5 percent. Ninety-seven percent of men who had suffered STI symptoms in the previous 12 months stated, when prompted, that they had attended a trained health worker for care, but only 36 percent had done so first (Table 13).

Knowledge of the existence of HIV/AIDS was 100 percent by Round II in 2002, and the number of men who knew someone who was infected had risen from 19 percent to 31 percent ($p<0.001$). Knowledge of the three main HIV prevention methods all rose to the 90 percent level (Appendix E), and 79 percent correctly identified all three in Round II, up from 58 percent in Round I ($p<0.001$). Rejection of each of the three the most common incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission also increased to the 90 percent level. Table 13 shows that 79 percent of respondents rejected all three incorrect beliefs, up from 70 percent in Round I ($p=0.003$). The percentage of policemen who answered all six of the HIV prevention and transmission questions correctly rose from 46 percent to 66 percent ($p<0.001$).

Knowledge that a woman can reduce transmission of HIV to an unborn child and that HIV can be transmitted by breast milk quadrupled, from 11 percent in Round I to 44 percent in Round II ($p<0.001$). Twenty-three percent of policemen surveyed expressed willingness to care for a female relative if she became sick with HIV, support for teachers who are infected with HIV continuing to teach if they are not sick, and willingness to buy food from an HIV-positive food seller. Fourteen percent of men had voluntarily taken an HIV test and received the result in Round II, up from 5 percent in Round I ($p<0.001$).

Figure 15. Police Reporting Consistent (100%) Condom Use with Non-regular and Commercial Partners over Past 12 Months

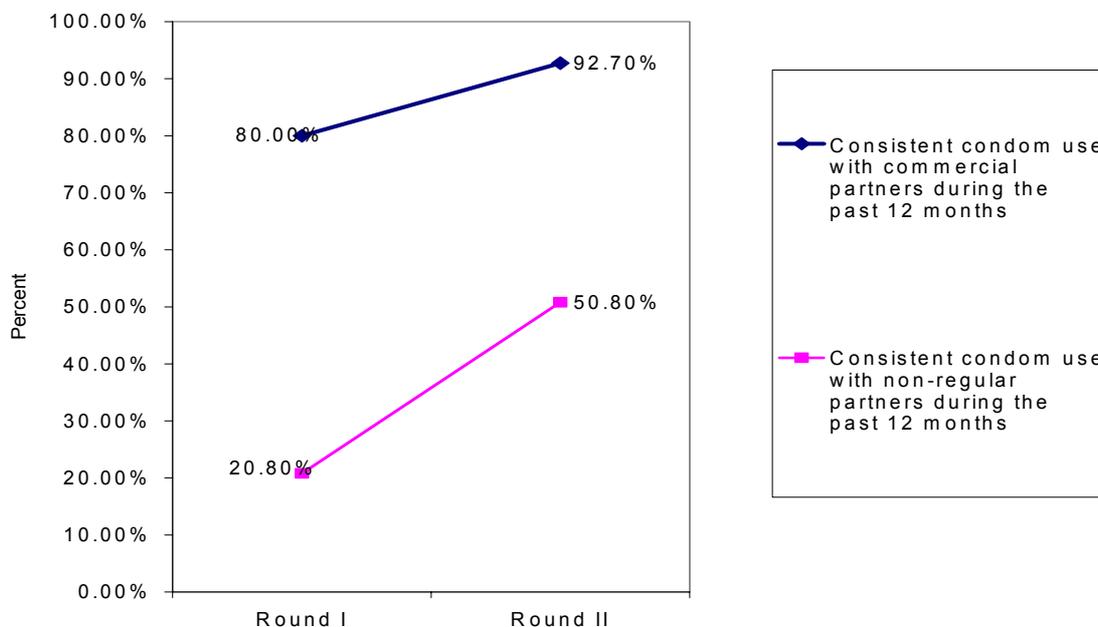


Table 12. Police Comparative Analysis: Demographic, Sexual Behaviour and STI Indicators

	Accra Police				P value
	Round 1		Round II		
Demographic and Occupational Indicators	N	%	N	%	
How old were you at your last birthday? (Median)	362	28 yrs	466	30 yrs	<0.001
How many total years of education have you completed up to now? (median)	362	13 yrs	466	13 yrs	Ns
Have you lived here for three years or more?	348	50.0	466	62.7	<0.001
Has had rinks containing alcohol at least once a week in the past four weeks	338	49.5	457	68.3	<0.001
How old were you when you first married?	162	25 yrs	249	27 yrs	0.001
Sexual Behaviour Indicators					
At what age did you first have sexual intercourse? (median)	328	18 yrs	447	19 yrs	ns
Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	344	87.7	463	96.6	<0.001
Had sex with regular partner during past 12 months?	304	63.1	447	72.9	0.006
The last time you had sex with a regular partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	192	28.3	326	29.4	ns
Had sexual intercourse with a commercial partner in last 12 months?	303	3.4	447	9.2	0.004
The last time you had sex with a commercial partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	10	100	41	97.6	ns
Did you and your commercial partner(s) use a condom EVERY TIME during the past 12 months?	10	80.0	41	92.7	ns
Had non-regular non-paying sex partner during last 12 months?	302	33.0	447	67.3	<0.001
The last time you had sex with a non-regular non-paying partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	97	63.8	301	83.4	<0.001
Did you and your non-regular non-paying partner(s) use a condom EVERY TIME during the past 12 months?	99	20.8	301	50.8	<0.001
STI Symptom Indicators					
Can you describe two or more symptoms of STIs in men?	345	64.9	466	82.0	<0.001
Have you had a urethral discharge during the past 12 months?	345	6.0	465	11.4	0.01
Have you had a genital ulcer during the past 12 months?	345	4.2	465	4.9	ns
Did you seek treatment for STI from a trained health worker in a clinic or hospital for your last STI symptom?		---		96.6	

Table 13. Police Comparative Analysis: HIV Knowledge and VCT Access Indicators

	Accra Police		
	Round 1	Round II	P value
HIV Knowledge Indicators	N=362	N=466	
Have you ever heard of HIV or the disease called AIDS?	93.7%	100%	<0.001
Do you know anyone who is infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS?	18.9% (334)	30.9% (463)	<0.001
Knowledge of all three methods of HIV prevention below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ using a condom correctly every time you have sex ▪ having one uninfected faithful sex partner ▪ abstaining from sexual intercourse 	58.3%	79.2%	<0.001
Respondent had NONE of the common incorrect beliefs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can get HIV virus from mosquito bites ▪ Can get HIV virus by sharing a meal with someone who is infected ▪ A healthy-looking person cannot be infected with HIV 	70.0%	79.2%	0.003
Knowledge of all three prevention methods AND no incorrect beliefs	45.7%	65.9%	<0.001
Respondent stated that: a pregnant woman can take medication to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to her unborn child AND a woman with HIV or AIDS can transmit the virus to her newborn child through breastfeeding	10.9% (350)	44.2%	<0.001
Accepting attitudes towards PLWHA by all three criteria below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If a female relative became sick with HIV, would be willing to care for her ▪ If a teacher is infected with HIV, but not sick, he or she should be allowed to continue teaching ▪ If knew a food seller was HIV positive, would buy food from that person 	---	23.4%	
VCT Access Indicator			
Voluntarily took the HIV test and received the result	5.4% (350)	14.2%	<0.001

Because the age structure of the Round I and Round II samples differed significantly, logistic regression was carried out for the major indicators, adjusting for age. The significance levels of the indicators remained largely unchanged (Appendix F).

5. Discussion

The behavioural surveillance survey methodology is rapidly becoming an integral part of second-generation HIV surveillance. Ghana has a generalised HIV, with more than 1 percent of women in antenatal clinic HIV serosurveys testing positive, and the target groups were selected to provide sentinel behavioural data for those at high risk of sexual transmission of HIV.

Replication of the sampling process carried out in Round I in 2000 proved challenging; therefore, the measured trends may have been affected by sampling error or other contextual changes. The most obvious difference in the adult groups was the median age of respondents. The key indicators were subjected to a limited logistic regression and adjusted for age, but a full multivariate analysis has not been performed, and residual confounding cannot be ruled out.

Another reason for adjusting the significance of trends for age was that the age ranges used to select adult male respondents were different in rounds I and II. Because the men sampled for Round II were all ages 35 or younger, only data for men ages 35 and younger in Round I were included in the trend analysis. We did so to increase the prospect of recognizing statistically significant trends in second and subsequent rounds, in light of low reported risk activity among these groups in Round I.

Sampling anomalies for the youth groups in Round I could not be reconciled with the sampling strategy in Round II, so no trend data are presented for youth.

The determinants of sexual risk behaviour are many and varied, and may change in response to contextual factors on a subnational level. In addition, high-risk sexual activity has always been clandestine, and reported sexual behaviour is impossible to verify. To minimize participation and reporting bias, BSS respondents are not asked their names or given traceable identifiers, making it impossible to use validation procedures to measure consistency of reported behaviour after interviews. Measured changes in risk behaviour may, in part, be a result of a change in the willingness to discuss sexual matters¹ — a phenomenon that has special relevance to the police target group in this survey.

For all of these reasons, this report concentrates on the quantitative results of the survey, presenting trend data where appropriate. Focus group discussions with representatives of the different target groups are planned for the second half of 2003 to explore reasons for reported changes. A report on this qualitative research will elaborate on potential explanations for reported trends and the role of local and national interventions.

5.1 Male Youth

Among male youth respondents, young men in Accra had the highest level of sexual activity, but also the highest levels of condom use and HIV prevention knowledge. Conversely, Agomanya had the lowest level of overall sexual activity, but also the lowest levels of condom use with commercial and non-regular partners and the highest levels of STIs. Almost one in five young men in Agomanya reported having urethral discharge in the past 12 months, and only 19 percent had sought STI care from a trained clinician. These findings are clearly a cause for concern, particularly in the district of Ghana with the highest HIV seroprevalence. Of equal concern are the relatively low levels of HIV knowledge among young men in Agomanya and the high level of stigma, with only 5 percent expressing accepting attitudes toward PLWHA.

¹Johnson AM et al. Sexual behaviour in Britain: partnerships, practices, and HIV risk behaviours. *Lancet* 2001;358(9296):1835-1842.

5.2 Female Youth

The median age at first sex for young female respondents was lowest in Kumasi, which also had the highest levels of recent sexual activity condom use and HIV prevention knowledge. Commercial sex was most often reported by young women from Agomanya, at 10 percent of respondents. Condom use was low (about 60 percent at last commercial sex) for young women who traded sex at all three sites. Consistent condom use with non-regular partners was also less than 20 percent at all sites. The proportion of respondents reporting STI symptoms was highest in Accra, where 20 percent of young women reported having genital ulcer symptoms during the past year. As in the male youth sample, acceptance of PLWHA in Agomanya was extremely low: 2 percent of female youth respondents expressed accepting attitudes toward PLWHA. This issue of stigma will be explored during the focus group discussions.

5.3 Female Sex Workers

Approximately 70 percent of respondents at both sites stated that they had met their last partner at a venue other than at home, indicating that the majority of the sample was made up of “roamers” rather than “seaters.” FSWs in Accra had far fewer non-paying partners than those in Obuasi, and this gap grew between rounds. Condom use with both paying and non-paying partners was also much more prevalent in Accra, and the condom use parameters in Obuasi were either stable or had deteriorated.

It is interesting that the median number of clients was lower in Obuasi, as was the charge for sex. In fact, the median charge for sex increased in Accra and fell in Obuasi between rounds. Potential links between concurrent relationships with different types of partner, condom use and income will be explored further in the qualitative part of the BSS. Other important questions to investigate include why one-third of sex workers were not carrying condoms at the time of interview, despite being interviewed at their places of work, and why this percentage without condoms rose so dramatically between rounds. STI symptoms were stable or rose between rounds in Accra, but fell significantly in Obuasi.

The reported higher levels of risk behaviour among the Obuasi respondents becomes even more difficult to understand in light of the data on HIV prevention knowledge and knowledge of a relative or friend who is HIV infected. Knowledge indicators increased more sharply and to higher levels in Obuasi, and the percentage of Obuasi respondents who knew a relative or friend who was HIV infected rose to over 20 percent, compared to 7 percent in Accra in Round II. The increased knowledge in Obuasi did not lead to a significant increase in the percentage of sex workers seeking to know their HIV serostatus. In Accra, however, almost three times as many FSWs (35 percent) actively sought and obtained their HIV serostatus between Rounds I and II.

5.4 Miners

HIV prevention and STI knowledge among miners in Obuasi improved between survey rounds, and the number of risky partners and STIs decreased. Condom use remained essentially static, but reported ease of condom access improved.

5.5 Police

Among male police respondents, HIV prevention and transmission knowledge and STI recognition increased dramatically between survey rounds. Unfortunately, so did reported high-risk sexual contact and STIs, albeit with improved condom use. These seemingly contradictory findings are extremely difficult to interpret, and may be related to the hierarchical structure of police forces and an unwillingness to report “bad” behaviour to interviewers who were introduced through that hierarchy in Round I. Certainly, the low reported risk behaviour in Round I came as a surprise and was the principal reason for changing the age range of adult male respondents in Round II.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

The determinants of sexual risk behaviour are many and varied. They are influenced by cultural, religious, socioeconomic, educational and other factors to varying degrees, in different places, at different times. In the adult male and female high-risk target groups, we have seen some unexpected changes in behaviour. Speculation on the reasons for these changes has been kept to a minimum, as the numbers can tell only part of the story and may be misleading when we rely on reported behaviour.

Among youth at all sites, the survey identified high levels of risk behaviour, relatively low levels of HIV prevention and transmission knowledge, and high stigma levels that require urgent attention.

The next step will be the qualitative component of Round II, which will seek possible explanations for the behaviour reported in the quantitative component. The following issues of special focus are also the areas that hold the greatest opportunities for improved intervention:

- Reasons for continued sexual high-risk behaviour despite knowledge of HIV transmission
- Barriers to condom access and use in high-risk settings
- Barriers to access to STI clinical care
- Influence and efficacy of local and national HIV programs and messages

Together, the quantitative and qualitative studies together will provide detailed information to guide HIV control program strategies, targeting and messages in Ghana.

7. Appendices

- Appendix A: Male Youth Round II Data Tables**
- Appendix B: Female Youth Round II Data Tables**
- Appendix C: Female Sex Workers Rounds I and II Data Tables**
- Appendix D: Miners Rounds I and II Data Tables**
- Appendix E: Police Rounds I and II Data Tables**
- Appendix F: Age Adjustments for Miners and Police Comparison Analysis**
- Appendix G: Indicator Definitions**
- Appendix H: Key Indicator Table, Ghana BSS Round II**
- Appendix I: Questionnaires**

Appendix A: Male Youth Descriptive Analysis Data Tables – Ghana BSS Round II

A.1. Background Characteristics

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY (MEDIAN)	22 yrs		22 yrs		22 yrs	
HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	435	96.5	420	94.8	417	92.7
Total	451	100.0	443	100.0	450	100.0
HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Some primary	18	4.2	27	6.4	31	7.5
Completed primary	38	8.8	43	10.3	27	6.5
Some secondary/JSS	221	51.0	222	53.0	186	44.9
Completed secondary/SSS	129	29.8	113	27.0	162	39.1
Post secondary	26	6.0	14	3.3	6	1.4
Some university	1	.2	-	-	2	.5
Total	433	100.0	419	100.0	414	100.0
TOTAL YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED (median)	9		9		9	
LENGTH OF TIME LIVED AT SITE						
> 3 years	428	94.9	373	84.9	410	91.1
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
RELIGION						
None	3	.7	1	.2	6	1.3
Christian	178	39.5	411	92.6	408	90.7
Muslim	269	59.6	26	5.9	30	6.7
Traditional	1	.2	5	1.1	6	1.3
Rastafarism	-	-	1	.2	-	-
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
ETHNIC GROUP						
Akan	79	17.6	10	2.3	394	87.6
Ewe	95	21.1	18	4.1	14	3.1
Ga	30	6.7	11	2.5	9	2.0
Hausa	53	11.8	9	2.0	5	1.1
Krobo	4	.9	393	88.5	5	1.1
Kotokoli	17	3.8	-	-	1	.2
Other	172	38.2	3	.7	22	4.9
Total	450	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
RESPONDENT LIVES						
Alone	62	13.7	62	14.0	80	17.8
With family	355	78.7	365	82.2	333	74.0
With employer	4	.9	13	2.9	15	3.3
With peers/friends/co-workers/students	30	6.7	4	.9	21	4.7
Not living anywhere	-	-	-	-	1	.2
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0

A.1. Background Characteristics, continued

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
FREQUENCY OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN PAST 4 WEEKS						
Every day	4	.9	24	5.4	42	9.4
At least once a week	107	24.7	158	41.1	102	32.1
Less than once a week or never	339	75.3	261	58.9	304	67.8
Total	450	100.0	443	100.0	448	100.0
EVER TRIED COCAINE						
EVER TRIED COCAINE	3	.7	1	.2	4	.9
Total	445	100.0	443	100.0	449	100.0
EVER TRIED HEROIN						
EVER TRIED HEROIN	6	1.4	-	-	1	.2
Total	434	100.0	444	100.0	449	100.0
EVER TRIED MARIJUANA						
EVER TRIED MARIJUANA	63	14.0	65	14.7	73	16.3
Total	449	100.0	442	100.0	449	100.0
INJECTED DRUGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS						
INJECTED DRUGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS	2	-	2	-	8	-
Total	448	100.0	444	100.0	448	100.0

Appendix A.2. Sexual History

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE						
EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE	418	92.7	368	82.9	337	74.9
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (MEDIAN)						
AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (MEDIAN)	18 yrs		17 yrs		17 yrs	
AGE OF FIRST SEX PARTNER (MEDIAN)						
AGE OF FIRST SEX PARTNER (MEDIAN)	16 yrs		16 yrs		16 yrs	
AGE OF FIRST SEX PARTNER						
More than 10 years older	1	.3	1	.3	7	2.2
5-10 years older	12	3.1	3	1.0	15	4.7
< 5 years older	108	27.6	82	27.2	75	23.7
Younger	271	69.1	216	71.5	220	69.4
Total	392	100.0	302	100.0	317	100.0
HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS						
HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS	321	76.8	206	56.0	236	70.0
Total	418	100.0	368	100.0	337	100.0
EVER HAD MALE SEXUAL PARTNERS						
EVER HAD MALE SEXUAL PARTNERS	1	.3	1	.5	4	1.7
Total	320	100.0	206	100.0	236	100.0
NUMBER OF MALE PARTNERS HAD ANAL INTERCOURSE WITH IN PAST 6 MONTHS						
0	-	-	-	-	2	50.0
1	-	-	-	-	1	25.0
2	1	100.0	-	-	1	25.0
Total	1	100.0	0	100.0	4	100.0

Appendix A.3. Commercial Partners

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
HAD SEX WITH A COMMERCIAL PARTNER IN LAST 6 MONTHS	55	17.1	44	21.4	40	16.9
Total	321	100.0	206	100.0	236	100.0
USED A CONDOM AT LAST SEX WITH A COMMERCIAL PARTNER	52	94.5	36	81.8	34	85.0
Total	55	100.0	44	100.0	40	100.0
WHO SUGGESTED CONDOM USE						
Myself	41	78.8	29	80.6	28	82.4
My partner	7	13.5	1	2.8	5	14.7
Joint decision	4	7.7	6	16.7	1	2.9
Total	52	100.0	36	100.0	34	100.0
FREQUENCY OF CONDOM USE WITH COMMERCIAL PARTNERS IN PAST 6 MONTHS						
Every time	45	81.8	21	47.7	28	70.0
Almost every time	7	12.7	5	11.4	5	12.5
Sometimes	-	-	14	31.8	3	7.5
Never	3	5.5	4	9.1	4	10.0
Total	55	100.0	44	100.0	40	100.0

Appendix A.4. Non-Regular Partners

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
HAD SEX WITH A NON-REGULAR, NON-PAYING SEX PARTNER DURING LAST 6 MONTHS	317	98.8	197	95.6	218	92.4
Total	321	100.0	206	100.0	236	100.0
USED A CONDOM AT LAST SEX WITH A NON-REGULAR, NON-PAYING PARTNER	233	73.5	107	54.3	137	62.8
Total	317	100.0	197	100.0	218	100.0
WHO SUGGESTED CONDOM USE						
Myself	151	64.8	94	87.9	87	63.5
My partner	23	9.9	2	1.9	12	8.8
Joint decision	59	25.3	11	10.3	38	27.7
Total	233	100.0	107	100.0	137	100.0
FREQUENCY OF CONDOM USE WITH NON-REGULAR NON-PAYING SEX PARTNERS IN PAST 6 MONTHS						
Every time	75	23.7	54	27.4	50	22.9
Almost every time	105	33.2	30	15.2	66	30.3
Sometimes	105	33.2	74	37.6	60	27.5
Never	31	9.8	39	19.8	42	19.3
Total	316	100.0	197	100.0	218	100.0

Appendix A.5. Condoms

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
EVER USED A CONDOM	288	89.7	172	83.5	192	81.4
Total	321	100.0	206	100.0	236	100.0
KNOWS WHERE TO OBTAIN A CONDOM						
	442	99.1	427	97.0	436	98.0
Total	446	100.0	440	100.0	445	100.0
TIME IT TAKES TO OBTAIN A CONDOM FROM HOME OR WORK						
Under 15 minutes	368	82.9	335	79.2	384	88.7
15 minutes to under 30 minutes	74	16.7	77	18.2	45	10.4
30 minutes to one hour	1	.2	10	2.4	4	.9
More than one hour	1	.2	1	.2	-	-
Total	444	100.0	423	100.0	433	100.0
HAD SEX WITHOUT USING A CONDOM IN PAST 6 MONTHS						
	126	39.5	128	62.4	104	44.4
Total	319	100.0	205	100.0	235	100.0

Appendix A.6. Sexually Transmitted Infections

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
EVER HEARD OF DISEASES THAT CAN BE GOTTEN THROUGH SEX	440	97.6	439	98.9	440	97.8
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
CAN DESCRIBE 2 OR MORE STI SYMPTOMS IN WOMEN						
	264	58.5	192	43.2	278	61.8
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
CAN DESCRIBE 2 OR MORE STI SYMPTOMS IN MEN						
	280	62.1	253	57.0	283	62.9
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
HAD A GENITAL DISCHARGE DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS						
	41	9.1	81	18.2	15	3.3
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
HAD A GENITAL ULCER/SORE DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS						
	16	3.5	38	8.6	9	2.0
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
SOUGHT TREATMENT FROM A TRAINED HEALTH CARE WORKER IN A CLINIC OR HOSPITAL						
	19	37.3	16	18.8	5	26.3
Total	51	100.0	85	100.0	19	100.0
FIRST ACTION TAKEN UPON LAST EXPERIENCE OF STI SYMPTOMS						
Seek advice from a health worker in a clinic	11	21.6	6	7.8	3	20.0
Seek advice from a pharmacy	23	45.1	50	59.5	8	53.3
Visit a traditional healer	6	11.8	1	1.2	-	-
Take medicine had at home	6	11.8	13	15.5	3	20.0
Tell your non-paying partner about the symptoms	1	2.0	3	3.6	1	6.7
Stop having sex while experiencing symptoms	4	7.8	4	4.8	-	-
Total	51	100.0	84	100.0	15	100.0

Appendix A.7. Knowledge, Opinions and Attitudes

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
EVER HEARD OF HIV OR AIDS	451	100.0	444	100.0	448	99.6
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
KNOWS SOMEONE INFECTED WITH HIV/AIDS	121	26.9	132	29.9	202	45.3
Total	449	100.0	441	100.0	446	100.0
HAS A CLOSE RELATIVE/FRIEND WHO IS INFECTED WITH HIV						
A relative	15	12.4	39	29.5	28	13.9
A close friend	35	28.9	23	17.4	45	22.4
Total	121	100.0	132	100.0	201	100.0
KNOWS PEOPLE CAN PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE HIV VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM CORRECTLY EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX	403	89.4	377	84.9	344	76.4
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
KNOWS PEOPLE CAN PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE HIV VIRUS BY HAVING ONE UNINFECTED FAITHFUL SEX PARTNER	375	83.1	352	79.3	338	75.1
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
KNOWS PEOPLE CAN PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE HIV VIRUS BY ABSTAINING FROM SEXUAL INTERCOURSE	396	87.8	376	84.7	347	77.1
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
MALE YOUTH KNOWING ALL 3 ABOVE METHODS	323	71.6	295	66.4	281	62.4
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
KNOWS A PERSON CANNOT GET THE HIV VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES	382	84.7	305	68.7	394	87.6
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
KNOWS A PERSON CANNOT GET HIVBY SHARING A MEAL WITH SOMEONE WHO IS INFECTED	383	84.9	332	74.8	376	83.6
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
KNOWS A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON CAN BE INFECTED WITH HIV	411	91.1	359	80.9	412	91.6
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
MALE YOUTH WHO HAD NONE OF THE COMMON INCORRECT BELIEFS ABOVE	311	69.0	204	45.9	317	70.4
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
MALE YOUTH WHO HAD KNOWLEDGE OF ALL THREE PREVENTION METHODS AND NO INCORRECT BELIEFS	235	52.1	151	34.0	202	44.9
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0

Appendix A.7. Knowledge, Opinions and Attitudes, continued

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
KNOWS A PREGNANT WOMAN CAN TAKE MEDICATION TO REDUCE THE RISK OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV TO HER UNBORN CHILD	126	27.9	58	13.1	208	46.2
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
KNOWS A WOMAN WITH HIV/AIDS CAN TRANSMIT THE VIRUS TO HER NEWBORN CHILD THROUGH BREASTFEEDING	281	62.3	363	81.8	362	80.4
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
KNOWS THAT A PREGNANT WOMAN CAN TAKE MEDICATION TO REDUCE THE RISK OF HIV TRANSMISSION TO HER UNBORN CHILD, AND THAT A WOMAN WITH HIV/AIDS CAN TRANSMIT THE VIRUS TO HER NEWBORN CHILD THROUGH BREASTFEEDING	90	20.0	54	12.2	189	42.0
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
KNOWS PLACE IN COMMUNITY TO GET A CONFIDENTIAL HIV TEST	314	69.6	357	80.4	420	93.3
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
EVER HAD AN HIV TEST	30	6.7	62	14.0	51	11.3
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
UNDERWENT HIV TEST VOLUNTARILY	17	56.7	39	62.9	24	47.1
Total	30	100.0	62	100.0	51	100.0
RECEIVED TEST RESULT	28	93.3	58	93.5	47	92.2
Total	30	100.0	62	100.0	51	100.0
VOLUNTARILY TOOK THE HIV TEST AND RECEIVED THE RESULT	17	3.8	39	8.8	23	5.1
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
WOULD BE WILLING TO CARE FOR A FEMALE RELATIVE IF SHE WAS SICK WITH HIV	381	84.5	344	77.5	322	71.6
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
BELIEVES A TEACHER INFECTED WITH HIV, BUT NOT SICK, SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING	281	62.3	179	40.3	273	60.7
TOTAL	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
WOULD CONTINUE TO BUY FOOD FROM AN HIV POSITIVE FOOD SELLER	100	22.2	28	6.3	72	16.0
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0
ACCEPTING ATTITUDES TOWARDS PLWHA (SAID YES TO ALL 3 OF ABOVE)	92	20.4	22	5.0	61	13.6
Total	451	100.0	444	100.0	450	100.0

Appendix B: Female Youth Descriptive Analysis Data Tables – Ghana BSS Round II

Appendix B.1. Background Characteristics

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY (MEDIAN)	20 yrs		20 yrs		20 yrs	
HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	471	85.6	478	84.5	518	94.2
Total	550	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Some primary	58	12.3	74	15.6	25	4.8
Completed primary	40	8.5	78	16.4	50	9.7
Some secondary/JSS	218	46.4	252	53.1	275	53.1
Completed secondary/JSS	135	28.7	67	14.1	155	29.9
Post secondary	17	3.6	4	.8	10	1.9
Some university	1	.2	-	-	3	.6
Completed university	1	.2	-	-	-	-
Total	470	100.0	475	100.0	518	100.0
TOTAL YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED (MEDIAN)	9 yrs		9 yrs		9 yrs	
LEGNTH OF TIME LIVED AT SITE						
>3	428	77.7	408	72.1	439	79.8
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
RELIGION						
No religion					16	2.9
Christian	271	49.2	549	97.0	505	92.0
Muslim	280	50.8	16	2.8	27	4.9
Traditional	-	-	1	.2	1	.2
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	549	100.0
RESPONDENT LIVES WITH						
Alone	19	3.4	42	7.4	20	3.6
With family	503	91.3	500	88.3	500	90.9
With employer	14	2.5	13	2.3	22	4.0
With friends/co-workers/students	15	2.7	10	1.8	8	1.5
Not living anywhere	-	-	1	.2	-	-
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
FREQUENCY OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN LAST 4 WEEKS						
Every day	6	1.1	20	3.6	1	.2
At least once a week	60	10.9	124	22.4	118	21.5
Less than once a week or never	483	88.0	409	74.0	431	78.3
Total	549	100.0	553	100.0	550	100.0

Appendix B.1. Background Characteristics, continued

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
EVER TRIED COCAINE	3	.5	2	.4	-	-
Total	551	100.0	565	100.0	548	100.0
EVER TRIED HEROIN	1	.2	1	.2	-	-
Total	551	100.0	565	100.0	539	100.0
EVER TRIED MARIJUANA	4	.7	18	3.2	6	1.1
Total	551	100.0	565	100.0	548	100.0
INJECTED DRUGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS	2	-	5	-	4	-
Total	549	100.0	564	100.0	548	100.0

Appendix B.2. Sexual History

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE	347	63.0	425	75.1	416	75.1
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (MEDIAN)	18 yrs		17 yrs		16 yrs	
AGE OF FIRST SEX PARTNER (MEDIAN)	22 yrs		20 yrs		20 yrs	
AGE OF FIRST SEX PARTNER						
More than 10 years older	24	7.4	18	5.2	12	3.0
5-10 years older	128	39.5	97	28.1	173	43.1
< 5 years older	167	51.5	224	64.9	213	53.1
Younger	5	1.5	6	1.7	3	.7
Total	324	100.0	345	100.0	401	100.0
HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS	183	52.7	212	49.9	303	72.8
Total	347	100.0	425	100.0	416	100.0

Appendix B.3. Commercial Partners

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
HAD SEX WITH A COMMERCIAL PARTNER IN THE LAST 6 MONTHS	13	7.2	21	10.0	14	4.6
Total	180	100.0	211	100.0	302	100.0
USED A CONDOM AT LAST SEX WITH A COMMERCIAL PARTNER						
YES	7	53.8	13	61.9	9	64.3
Total	13	100.0	21	100.0	14	100.0
WHO SUGGESTED CONDOM USE						
Myself	2	28.6	2	15.4	7	77.8
My partner	4	57.1	8	61.5	1	11.1
Joint decision	1	14.3	3	23.1	1	11.1
Total	7	100.0	13	100.0	9	100.0
FREQUENCY OF CONDOM USE WITH COMMERCIAL PARTNER IN PAST 6 MONTHS						
Every time	3	23.1	11	52.4	5	35.7
Almost every time	1	7.7	2	9.5	1	7.1
Sometimes	4	30.8	1	4.8	3	21.4
Never	5	38.5	7	33.3	5	35.7
Total	13	100.0	21	100.0	14	100.0

Appendix B.4. Non-Regular Partners

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
HAD SEX WITH A NON-REGULAR, NON-PAYING SEX PARTNER DURING LAST 6 MONTHS	174	95.1	202	95.3	300	99.0
Total	183	100.0	212	100.0	303	100.0
USED A CONDOM AT LAST SEX WITH A NON-REGULAR, NON-PAYING PARTNER						
	71	41.0	86	42.6	182	60.7
Total	173	100.0	202	100.0	300	100.0
WHO SUGGESTED CONDOM USE						
Myself	24	33.8	21	24.4	71	39.0
My partner	26	36.6	32	37.2	55	30.2
Joint decision	21	29.6	33	38.4	56	30.8
Total	71	100.0	86	100.0	182	100.0
FREQUENCY OF CONDOM USE NON-REGULAR, NON-PAYING PARTNERS IN PAST 6 MONTHS						
Every time	31	17.8	37	18.5	55	18.3
Almost every time	10	5.7	14	7.0	50	16.7
Sometimes	63	36.2	67	33.5	140	46.7
Never	70	40.2	82	41.0	55	18.3
Total	174	100.0	200	100.0	300	100.0

Appendix B.5. Condoms

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
KNOWS WHERE TO OBTAIN A CONDOM	450	87.0	455	86.0	487	91.5
TOTAL	517	100.0	529	100.0	532	100.0
TIME IT TAKES TO OBTAIN A CONDOM FROM HOME OR WORK						
Under 15 minutes	322	79.7	351	77.0	381	78.4
15 minutes to under 30 minutes	58	14.4	78	17.1	97	20.0
30 minutes to one hour	23	5.7	24	5.3	8	1.6
More than one hour	1	.2	3	.7	-	-
Total	404	100.0	456	100.0	486	100.0
HAD SEX WITHOUT USING A CONDOM IN PAST 6 MONTHS						
HAD SEX WITHOUT USING A CONDOM IN PAST 6 MONTHS	177	96.7	210	99.1	298	98.1
Total	183	100.0	212	100.0	303	100.0

Appendix B.6. Sexually Transmitted Infections

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
EVER HEARD OF DISEASES THAT CAN BE GOTTEN THRU SEX	483	88.3	485	85.7	531	97.3
Total	547	100.0	566	100.0	546	100.0
CAN DESCRIBE TWO OR MORE STI SYMPTOMS IN WOMEN						
CAN DESCRIBE TWO OR MORE STI SYMPTOMS IN WOMEN	266	48.3	198	35.0	358	65.1
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
CAN DESCRIBE TWO OR MORE STI SYMPTOMS IN MEN						
CAN DESCRIBE TWO OR MORE STI SYMPTOMS IN MEN	179	32.5	96	17.0	224	40.7
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
HAD A GENITAL DISCHARGE DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS						
HAD A GENITAL DISCHARGE DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS	247	44.9	145	25.8	118	21.7
Total	550	100.0	563	100.0	543	100.0
HAD A GENITAL ULCER/SORE DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS						
HAD A GENITAL ULCER/SORE DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS	109	19.8	63	11.2	64	11.8
Total	550	100.0	563	100.0	543	100.0
SOUGHT TREATMENT FROM A TRAINED HEALTH WORKER IN A CLINIC OR HOSPITAL						
SOUGHT TREATMENT FROM A TRAINED HEALTH WORKER IN A CLINIC OR HOSPITAL	119	47.0	63	40.4	90	63.4
Total	253	100.0	156	100.0	142	100.0
FIRST ACTION TAKEN UPON LAST EXPERIENCE OF SYMPTOMS						
Seek advice from a health worker in a clinic	51	21.6	38	27.5	34	24.3
Seek advice from a pharmacist	61	25.8	54	39.1	31	22.1
Visit a traditional healer	17	7.2	4	2.9	2	1.4
Take medicine had at home	64	27.1	31	22.5	56	40.0
Tell your non-paying sexual partner about the symptoms	8	3.4	-	-	3	2.1
Stop having sex while experiencing symptoms	2	.8	5	3.6	4	2.9
Total	203	85.9	132	95.6	130	92.8

Appendix B.7. Knowledge, Opinions and Attitudes

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
EVER HEARD OF HIV OR AIDS	544	98.7	554	97.9	549	99.8
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
KNOWS SOMEONE INFECTED WITH HIV/AIDS	116	21.1	156	27.6	170	30.9
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
HAS A CLOSE RELATIVE/FRIEND INFECTED WITH HIV						
A relative	24	20.7	50	32.1	29	17.4
A close friend	34	29.3	26	16.7	39	23.4
Total	116	100.0	156	100.0	167	100.0
KNOWS PEOPLE CAN PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE HIV VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM CORRECTLY EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX	411	74.6	432	76.3	404	73.5
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
KNOWS PEOPLE CAN PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE HIV VIRUS BY HAVING ONE UNINFECTED FAITHFUL SEX PARTNER	450	81.7	419	74.0	408	74.2
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
KNOWS PEOPLE CAN PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE HIV VIRUS BY ABSTAINING FROM SEXUAL INTERCOURSE	429	77.9	452	79.9	437	79.5
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
FEMALE YOUTH KNOWING ALL 3 ABOVE METHODS	309	56.1	321	56.7	330	60.0
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
KNOWS A PERSON CANNOT GET THE HIV VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES	366	66.4	328	58.0	439	79.8
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
KNOWS THAT A PERSON CANNOT GET THE HIV VIRUS BY SHARING A MEAL WITH SOMEONE WHO IS INFECTED	429	77.9	419	74.0	449	81.6
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
KNOWS A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON CAN BE INFECTED WITH HIV	406	73.7	389	68.7	471	85.6
Total	514	100.0	540	100.0	547	100.0
FEMALE YOUTH WHO HAD NONE OF THE COMMON INCORRECT BELIEFS ABOVE	233	42.3	199	35.2	325	59.1
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
FEMALE YOUTH WHO HAD KNOWLEDGE OF ALL THREE PREVENTION METHODS AND NO INCORRECT BELIEFS	134	24.3	136	24.0	230	41.8
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0

Appendix B.7. Knowledge, Opinions and Attitudes, continued

	CITY					
	Accra		Agomanya		Kumasi	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
KNOWS A PREGNANT WOMAN CAN TAKE MEDICATION TO REDUCE THE RISK OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV TO HER UNBORN CHILD	166	30.1	215	38.0	146	26.5
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
KNOWS A WOMAN WITH HIV/AIDS CAN TRANSMIT THE VIRUS TO HER NEWBORN CHILD THROUGH BREASTFEEDING	450	81.7	461	81.4	445	80.9
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
KNOWS THAT A PREGNANT WOMAN CAN TAKE MEDICATION TO REDUCE THE RISK OF HIV TRANSMISSION TO HER UNBORN CHILD, AND THAT A WOMAN WITH HIV/AIDS CAN TRANSMIT THE VIRUS TO HER NEWBORN CHILD THROUGH BREASTFEEDING	136	24.7	190	33.6	136	24.7
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
KNOWS PLACE IN COMMUNITY TO GET A CONFIDENTIAL HIV TEST	392	71.1	485	85.7	418	76.0
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
EVER HAD AN HIV TEST	39	7.2	81	14.6	52	9.5
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
UNDERWENT HIV TEST VOLUNTARY	24	61.5	43	53.1	23	46.9
Total	39	100.0	81	100.0	49	100.0
RECEIVED TEST RESULT	37	94.9	67	85.9	45	93.8
Total	39	100.0	78	100.0	48	100.0
VOLUNTARILY TOOK THE HIV TEST AND RECEIVED THE RESULT	23	4.2	38	6.7	23	4.2
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
WOULD BE WILLING TO CARE FOR A FEMALE RELATIVE IF SHE WAS SICK WITH HIV	449	81.5	386	68.2	464	84.4
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
BELIEVES A TEACHER INFECTED WITH HIV, BUT NOT SICK, SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING	325	59.0	271	47.9	284	51.6
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0
WOULD CONTINUE TO BUY FOOD FROM AN HIV POSITIVE FOOD SELLER	51	9.4	16	2.9	91	16.6
Total	542	100.0	553	100.0	549	100.0
ACCEPTING ATTITUDES TOWARDS PLWHA (SAID YES TO ALL 3 OF ABOVE)	43	7.8	9	1.6	75	13.6
Total	551	100.0	566	100.0	550	100.0

Appendix C: Ghana BSS FSWs 2000 and 2002 – Comparative Analysis Data Table

	Accra					Obuasi				
	Round I (N=315)		Round II (N=300)		p-value	Round I (N=305)		Round II N=(300)		p-value
	N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%	
Median age at last birthday	315	25 yrs	295	23 yrs	0.005	305	22 yrs	299	24 yrs	0.002
Ever attended school	315	68.3	300	73.3	ns	305	78.7	300	78.7	ns
Total years of school completed until now	218	11.7 yrs	220	8.3 yrs	0.007	240	8.9 yrs	236	8.8 yrs	ns
Lived here less than 3 years	313	38.7	300	53.0	<0.001	305	14.4	300	20.0	ns
Has drinks containing alcohol at least once a week	302	69.0	300	60.0	0.02	305	55.5	300	58.0	ns
Other drug use:										
▪ Ever tried cocaine	296	2.7	300	2.3	ns	305	2.0	300	0.3	ns
▪ Ever tried heroin	296	1.0	300	1.3	ns	305	0.7	300	0	ns
▪ Ever tried marijuana	293	20.8	300	12.7	0.01	305	6.6	300	0.3	<0.001
▪ Injected drugs recreationally in last 12 months	292	6.5	300	3.0	ns	305	0.3	300	0.7	ns
Ever been married	314	37.4	300	36.7	ns	305	28.5	300	32.7	ns
Age when first married	84	20 yrs	105	20 yrs	ns	87	21 yrs	97	21 yrs	ns
Currently married and living with a husband	313	1.3	300	1.3	ns	302	7.0	300	3.3	ns
Currently not married and living with a sexual partner	313	15.3	300	7.7	0.004	302	33.4	300	40.0	ns
Age at which first received money for sex (median)	250	20 yrs	287	20 yrs	ns	300	19 yrs	297	19 yrs	ns
Earns money doing work other than sex work	311	51.3	300	53.0	ns	305	45.2	300	62.0	<0.001
Is supporting someone (children, parents or others) now	230	66.5	300	61.7	ns	305	44.3	300	49.8	ns
Age at first sex (mean)	267	17 yrs	288	17 yrs	ns	302	17 yrs	300	16 yrs	ns
Number of clients on last day of work (mean)	299	3	293	3	ns	300	2	297	2	ns
Amount of money received at last sex with a client (median)	296	35000 cedis	300	45000 cedis	<0.001	278	25000 cedis	291	20000 cedis	0.003
Used condom at last sex with a client	312	95.8	300	97.0	ns	302	71.9	300	77.7	ns
Respondent suggested condom use at last sex with client	296	79.4	291	84.2	ns	213	70.5	233	70.0	ns
Used condoms with clients every time over past 30 days	308	81.8	300	91.8	<0.001	300	45.0	299	46.2	ns
Has a non-paying partner	312	28.5	300	24.3	ns	301	47.8	300	63.3	<0.001
Used condom at last sex with a non-paying partner	87	63.2	73	74.0	ns	143	60.1	190	62.6	ns
Respondent suggested condom use at last sex with a non-paying partner	55	67.3	54	51.9	ns	86	60.5	119	48.7	0.05
Used a condom every time with regular partner over past 12 months	86	34.9	73	50.7	0.06	150	38.0	190	22.8	0.003
Has never used a male condom	295	0.7	300	1.3	ns	305	15.1	300	10.7	ns
Takes less than 15 minutes to obtain a condom close to respondent's home or work	244	85.2	285	73.7	0.001	269	80.7	294	85.7	ns
Had no condoms on hand at time of interview	277	27.1	295	37.6	0.01	259	15.4	299	31.8	<0.001

Appendix C: Ghana BSS FSWs 2000 and 2002 – Comparative Analysis Data Table, continued

	Accra					Obuasi				
	Round I		Round II		P value	Round I		Round II		P value
	N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%	
Heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse	312	87.8	293	87.4	ns	305	95.1	297	99.0	0.01
Can describe two or more symptoms of STIs in women	274	56.5	256	61.0	ns	290	72.1	294	69.7	ns
Can describe two or more symptoms of STIs in men	274	38.7	256	42.7	ns	290	39.0	294	49.0	0.002
Has had genital <u>discharge</u> in the last 12 months	303	40.6	300	33.3	0.08	301	48.2	299	36.1	0.004
Has had a genital <u>ulcer</u> /sore in the last 12 months	300	11.7	300	18.7	0.02	302	31.5	299	17.4	<0.001
Sought treatment for STI symptoms from trained health worker in a clinic or hospital			108	49.1				113	50.4	
Heard of HIV/AIDS	312	95.8	300	99.0	0.03	304	98.7	300	99.7	ns
Knows someone who is infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS	296	20.3	297	14.1	0.06	294	27.9	299	43.1	<0.001
Has a close friend or relative infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS	56	35.7	42	57.2	0.06	80	66.3	129	48.1	0.01
Knows people can protect themselves from the HIV virus by using a condom correctly every time they have sex	315	80.0	300	84.7	ns	301	77.7	300	80.7	ns
Knows people can protect themselves from the HIV virus by having one uninfected faithful sex partner	315	73.0	300	71.7	ns	305	65.6	300	78.3	0.001
Knows people can protect themselves from the HIV virus by abstaining from sexual intercourse	315	75.9	300	70.3	ns	305	58.4	300	78.3	<0.001
FSWs who had knowledge of all three above methods of HIV prevention	315	57.8	300	53.3	ns	305	41.0	300	62.7	<0.001
Knows HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	315	69.2	300	60.3	0.03	305	67.2	300	70.7	ns
Knows HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing a meal	315	74.9	300	75.0	ns	305	86.6	300	85.0	ns
Knows a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV	315	69.8	300	78.7	0.02	305	84.6	300	84.0	ns
FSWs who had NONE of the 3 common incorrect beliefs above	315	44.4	300	41.3	ns	305	52.8	300	51.3	ns
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	315	27.6	300	23.0	ns	305	22.6	300	39.3	<0.001
Knows a pregnant woman infected with HIV or AIDS can transmit the virus to her unborn child	315	65.1	300	82.7	<0.001	305	78.7	300	82.0	ns
Knows a pregnant woman can take medication to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to her unborn child	315	11.7	300	40.7	<0.001	305	16.1	300	31.7	<0.001
Knows a woman with HIV or AIDS can transmit the virus to her newborn through breastfeeding	315	55.6	300	89.0	<0.001	305	80.7	300	86.0	ns

Appendix C: Ghana BSS FSWs 2000 and 2002 – Comparative Analysis Data Table, continued

	Accra					Obuasi				
	Round I		Round II		P value	Round I		Round II		P value
	N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%	
Stated that: a pregnant woman can take medication to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to her unborn child AND a woman with HIV or AIDS can transmit the virus to her newborn child through breastfeeding	315	11.1	300	38.0	<0.001	305	13.1	300	26.3	<0.001
Would be willing to care for a female relative who became sick with HIV			300	84.0				300	90.0	
Believes a teacher infected with HIV, but not sick, should be allowed to continue teaching			289	52.0				300	54.3	
Would buy food from a food seller who is HIV positive			294	6.0				300	15.3	
Accepting attitudes towards PLWHA			300	4.7				300	12.7	
Is possible in respondent's community to get a confidential HIV test	315	42.5	300	82.0	<0.001	301	70.2	300	74.3	ns
Has been tested for HIV	315	23.2	300	48.3	<0.001	301	20.0	300	27.0	0.05
Took HIV test voluntarily	75	63.4	145	77.9	0.04	60	58.3	81	48.1	ns
Found out the result of HIV test	71	88.7	145	89.7	ns	60	78.1	81	90.1	ns
Voluntarily took the HIV test and received the result	71	13.0	145	35.3	<0.001	305	8.9	81	12.3	ns

Appendix D: Obuasi Miners Comparative Analysis Data Table - Ghana BSS 2000 and 2002

	Round I		Round II		P value
	N	%	N	%	
Age at last birthday (median)	193	31 yrs	437	33 yrs	<0.001
Has ever attended school	192	85.4	437	95.0	<0.001
Total years of education completed at time of interview	165	12 yrs	415	10 yrs	0.02
Has lived here for three years or more	193	96.9	437	98.4	ns
Had drinks containing alcohol once a week or more over the past 4 weeks	186	47.0	431	47.3	ns
Has tried the following drugs:					
Cocaine	193	1.0	-	-	ns
Heroin	193	1.0	-	-	ns
Marijuana	193	5.7	435	5.1	ns
Has injected drugs recreationally in the last 12 months	193	1.0	435	0.5	ns
Has ever been married	193	72.0	437	93.6	<0.001
Age when first married	135	26 yrs	407	26 yrs	ns
Ever had sexual intercourse	193	96.4	437	99.8	0.002
Age at first sex	179	20 yrs	429	19 yrs	ns
Had sex in the last 12 months	187	97.9	436	97.2	ns
Had sex with a regular partner in the past 12 months	181	79.0	424	93.6	<0.001
Used a condom at last sex with a regular partner	144	18.1	397	20.4	ns
Suggested condom use at last sex with a regular partner	25	40.0	81	61.7	ns
Used a condom every time during sex with a regular partner in the past 12 months	144	3.5	397	2.3	ns
Had sex with a commercial partner in last 12 months	181	9.4	437	6.6	ns
Used a condom at last sex with a commercial partner	17	82.4	29	79.3	ns
Used a condom every time during sex with a commercial partner in the past 12 months	17	70.6	29	55.2	ns
Had a non-regular non-paying sex partner during last 12 months	181	32.6	437	17.6	<0.001
Used a condom at last sex with a regular partner	58	63.7	76	65.8	ns
Suggested condom use at last sex with a non-regular partner	38	52.6	50	80.0	0.02
Used a condom every time during sex with a non-regular partner in the past 12 months	59	32.2	75	28.0	ns
Has ever used a condom	106	43.4	304	52.6	ns
Takes under 15 mins for respondent to obtain a condom (male or female) close to home or work	171	69.0	423	85.6	<0.001
Has heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse	193	91.7	437	99.5	<0.001
Can describe two or more symptoms of STIs in women	193	45.6	434	63.8	<0.001
Can describe two or more symptoms of STIs in men	193	51.8	434	66.1	0.001
Had a genital discharge during the past 12 months	193	13.1	435	5.7	0.003
Had a genital ulcer/sore during the past 12 months	193	10.5	435	3.2	<0.001
Sought treatment from a trained health worker in a clinic or hospital the last time he experienced a STI symptom			25	44.1	
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	193	100	437	100	ns
Knows someone who is infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS	193	18.1	437	44.6	<0.001
Has a close relative or close friend who is infected with HIV or has died of AIDS	34	59.9	195	47.2	ns

Appendix D: Obuasi Miners Comparative Analysis Data Table - Ghana BSS 2000 and 2002, cont.

	Round I		Round II		P value
	N	%	N	%	
Knows people can protect themselves from the HIV virus by using a condom correctly every time they have sex	193	72.0	437	75.3	ns
Knows people can protect themselves from the HIV virus by having one uninfected faithful sex partner	193	75.6	437	83.1	0.04
Knows people can protect themselves from the HIV virus by abstaining from sexual intercourse	193	62.2	437	78.3	0.001
Knowledge of all three above methods of HIV prevention	193	50.8	437	61.8	0.01
Knows that a person cannot get the HIV virus from mosquito bites	193	69.9	437	83.8	<0.001
Knows that a person cannot get the HIV virus by sharing a meal with someone who is infected	193	87.0	437	81.9	ns
Knows that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV	193	90.7	437	94.5	ns
Answered correctly all three of the common incorrect beliefs above	193	59.6	437	67.5	ns
Knowledge of all three prevention methods AND no incorrect beliefs	193	33.2	437	42.1	0.04
Knows a pregnant woman infected with HIV or AIDS can transmit the virus to her unborn child	177	94.4	431	97.7	ns
Knows a pregnant woman can take medication to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to her unborn child	86	34.9	274	79.9	<0.001
Knows a woman with HIV or AIDS can transmit the virus to her newborn child through breastfeeding	152	88.2	419	88.3	ns
Stated that: a pregnant woman can take medication to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to her unborn child AND a woman with HIV or AIDS can transmit the virus to her newborn child through breastfeeding	193	13.5	207	47.4	<0.001
Would be willing to care for a female relative if she became sick with HIV			437	87.9	
Believes that if a teacher is infected with HIV, but not sick, he/she should be allowed to continue teaching			435	71.6	
Would buy from a food seller who is HIV positive			436	23.1	
Accepting attitudes towards PLWHA			437	19.0	
Is it possible in the respondent's community for someone to get a confidential test to find out if they are infected with HIV	178	62.9	425	88.0	<0.001
Respondent has had an HIV test	190	11.1	437	18.5	0.03
Respondent voluntarily underwent the AIDS test	20	45.0	81	49.4	ns
Found out the result of his test	21	85.7	81	97.5	ns
Voluntarily took the HIV test and received the result	193	4.1	437	8.9	0.05

Appendix E: Accra Police Comparative Analysis Data Table - Ghana BSS 2000 and 2002

	Round I		Round II		P value
	N	%	N	%	
Age at last birthday (median)	362	28 yrs	466	30 yrs	<0.001
Has ever attended school	362	100	466	100	ns
Total years of education completed at time of interview	362	13 yrs	466	13 yrs	ns
Has lived here for three years or more	348	50.0	466	62.7	<0.001
Has had drinks containing alcohol at least once a week over the past 4 weeks	338	49.5	457	68.3	<0.001
Has tried the following drugs:					
• Cocaine	357	0.6	466	-	ns
• Heroin	357	0.3	466	-	ns
• Marijuana	359	4.9	466	3.2	ns
Has injected drugs recreationally in the last 12 months	360	2.0	463	0.2	0.03
Has ever been married	360	45.4	466	55.4	0.005
Age when first married	162	25 yrs	249	27 yrs	0.001
Has ever had sexual intercourse	360	96.3	466	99.4	0.004
Age at first sexual intercourse	328	18 yrs	447	19 yrs	ns
Had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months	344	87.7	463	96.6	<0.001
Had sex with regular partner during past 12 months	304	63.1	447	72.9	0.006
Used a condom at last sex with a regular partner	192	28.3	326	29.4	ns
Respondent suggested using a condom with last regular partner	51	49.0	96	45.8	ns
Used condoms every time had sex with a regular partner(s) during the past 12 months	189	5.0	326	5.2	ns
Had sexual intercourse with a commercial partner in last 12 months	303	3.4	447	9.2	0.004
Used a condom at last sex with a commercial partner	10	100	41	97.6	ns
Suggested condom use with last commercial partner	9	66.7	40	77.5	ns
Used condoms every time with a commercial partner during the past 12 months	10	80.0	41	92.7	ns
Had a non-regular non-paying sex partner during last 12 months	302	33.0	447	67.3	<0.001
Used a condom at last sex with a non-regular non-paying partner	97	63.8	301	83.4	<0.001
Suggested condom use with last non-regular non-paying partner	68	59.1	250	76.8	0.01
Used a condom every time with a non-regular non-paying partner(s) during the past 12 months	99	20.8	301	50.8	<0.001
Has ever used a condom	180	70.8	165	71.5	ns
Takes respondent under 15 mins to obtain a condom (male or female) close to home or work	362	80.9	466	82.6	ns

Appendix E: Accra Police Comparative Analysis Data Table - Ghana BSS 2000 and 2002, cont.

	Round I		Round II		P-value
	N	%	N	%	
Has heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse	362	95.1	466	100	<0.001
Can describe two or more symptoms of STIs in women	345	46.6	466	70.8	<0.001
Can describe two or more symptoms of STIs in men	345	64.9	466	82.0	<0.001
Has had genital discharge during the past 12 months	345	6.0	465	11.4	0.01
Has had a genital ulcer/sore during the past 12 months?	345	4.2	465	4.9	ns
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	362	93.7	466	100	<0.001
Knows someone who is infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS	334	18.9	463	30.9	<0.001
Has a close relative or close friend who is infected with HIV or has died of AIDS	61	40.0	143	46.9	ns
Knows people can protect themselves from the HIV virus by using a condom correctly every time they have sex	362	78.6	466	89.7	<0.001
Knows people can protect themselves from the HIV virus by having one uninfected faithful sex partner	362	78.6	466	90.6	<0.001
Knows people can protect themselves from the HIV virus by abstaining from sexual intercourse	362	68.9	466	92.6	<0.001
Knowledge of all three above methods of HIV prevention	362	58.3	466	79.2	<0.001
Knows a person cannot get the HIV virus from mosquito bites	322	79.1	466	91.6	<0.001
Knows a person cannot get the HIV virus by sharing a meal with someone who is infected	333	85.4	466	89.5	ns
Knows a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS	330	86.6	466	92.7	0.005
Answered correctly all three of the common incorrect beliefs above	362	70.0	466	79.2	0.003
Knowledge of all three prevention methods AND no incorrect beliefs	362	45.7	466	65.9	<0.001
Knows a pregnant woman infected with HIV or AIDS can transmit the virus to her unborn child	320	94.5	460	97.0	ns
Knows a pregnant woman can take medication to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to her unborn child	90	64.0	224	97.3	<0.001
Knows a woman with HIV or AIDS can transmit the virus to her newborn child through breastfeeding	282	64.0	440	93.2	<0.001
Knows where it is possible in the community for someone to get a confidential test to find out if they are infected with HIV	270	66.0	450	96.9	<0.001
Has had an HIV test	335	8.3	466	24.5	<0.001
Voluntarily took an HIV test	27	70.4	114	58.8	ns
Found out the result of the test	27	92.6	114	98.2	ns

Appendix F: Age-Adjusted Analysis of Miners and Police Data

Obuasi Miners: Statistical Significance of Change Adjusted for Age

USAID IR4 Indicators	Univariate p value	Age-adjusted P value
IR 4.1.4: Knowledge of HIV prevention methods	0.01	0.004
IR 4.1.5: No incorrect beliefs about AIDS	ns	0.03
IR.4.1.6: Comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS	0.04	0.02
IR 4.1.10: Higher-risk sex in the last year (adult)	<0.001	0.001
IR 4.1.11: Condom use at last higher-risk sex	ns	ns
IR 4.1.12: Sexual relations with a sex worker in the last 12 months	ns	ns
IR 4.1.13: Condom use at last commercial sex, reported by client	ns	ns
B.1 Population requesting HIV test and receiving results	0.05	0.11
Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	<0.001	<0.001

Accra Police: Statistical Significance of Change Adjusted for Age

USAID IR4 Indicators	Univariate p value	Age-adjusted P value
IR 4.1.4: Knowledge of HIV prevention methods	<0.001	<0.001
IR 4.1.5: No incorrect beliefs about AIDS	0.003	0.004
IR.4.1.6: Comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS	<0.001	<0.001
IR 4.1.10: Higher-risk sex in the last year (adult)	<0.001	<0.001
IR 4.1.11: Condom use at last higher-risk sex	<0.001	<0.001
IR 4.1.12: Sexual relations with a sex worker in the last 12 months	0.004	0.001
IR 4.1.13: Condom use at last commercial sex, reported by client	ns	ns
B.1 Population requesting HIV test and receiving results	<0.001	<0.001
Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	<0.001	<0.001

Appendix G: Definitions of Ghana BSS Indicators

IR 4.1.4. Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods

Numerator: The number of male/female respondents who, in response to prompting, correctly identify having no penetrative sex, using condoms and having sex only with one faithful uninfected partner as means of protection against HIV infection.

Denominator: Total number of male/female respondents interviewed during survey.

IR 4.1.5. No Incorrect Beliefs About AIDS

Numerator: The number of male/female respondents who correctly respond that a person who looks healthy may pass on HIV and who also correctly reject the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

Denominator: Total number of male/female respondents interviewed during survey.

IR 4.1.6. Comprehensive Correct Knowledge About AIDS

Numerator: The number of male/female respondents who correctly identify all three major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV **and** who reject three major misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention.

Denominator: Total number of male/female respondents interviewed during survey.

IR 4.1.10. Higher-Risk Sex in the Last Year

Numerator: The number of respondents who have had sex with a nonmarital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months.

Denominator: Total number of male/female respondents interviewed.

IR 4.1.11. Condom Use at Last Higher-risk Sex

Numerator: The number of respondents who report using a condom the last time they had sex with a nonmarital, non-cohabitating partner.

Denominator: Total number of male/female respondents who report that they had sex with a nonmarital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months.

IR 4.1.12. Sexual Relations with a Sex Worker in the Last 12 Months

Numerator: The number of male respondents reporting they had sex with a sex worker in the last 12 months.

Denominator: Total number of male respondents interviewed.

IR 4.1.13. Condom Use at Last Commercial Sex, Reported by Client

Numerator: The number of male respondents reporting condom use the last time they had sex with a sex worker.

Denominator: Total number of male respondents interviewed who report having had sex with a sex worker in the last 12 months.

IR 4.1.14. Condom Use at Last Commercial Sex, Reported by Sex Worker

Numerator: The number of sex workers reporting having used a condom with their most recent client.

Denominator: Total number of sex workers interviewed.

IR 4.2.4. Men and Women Seeking Treatment for STIs

Numerator: The number of men or women who report seeking care from a service provider classified as providing trained care by national standards.

Denominator: Total number of men or women who reported symptoms suggestive of STIs.

IR B.1 Population Requesting HIV Test and Receiving Results

Numerator: The number of men or women who report having requested an HIV test and who have received the results.

Denominator: Total number of men or women surveyed.

Additional Indicators

Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission

Numerator: The number of men and women who say that HIV transmission can be reduced by the mother taking drugs during pregnancy **and** that a woman can transmit HIV to her newborn through breastfeeding.

Denominator: Total number of male/female respondents interviewed during survey.

Accepting Attitudes Towards Those Living with HIV

- If a teacher has HIV but is not sick, should he or she be allowed to continue teaching in school?
- If a female relative of yours became ill with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, would you be willing to care for her in your household?
- If you knew a shopkeeper or food seller had the HIV virus, would you buy food from them?

Numerator: The number of respondents who report an accepting or supportive attitude on all three of the above questions

Denominator: Total number of male/female respondents interviewed during survey.

Appendix H: Ghana BSS Round II, 2002: Key Indicator Table

	Adult Males		Female Sex Workers		Male Youth			Female Youth		
	Miners	Police	Accra	Obuasi	Accra	Agomanya	Kumasi	Accra	Agomanya	Kumasi
IR 4.1.4: Knowledge of HIV prevention methods	61.8 % (270/437)	79.2% (353/466)	53.3% (166/300)	62.7% (188/300)	71.6% (323/451)	66.4 % (295/444)	62.4% (281/450)	56.1% (309/551)	56.7% (321/566)	60.0% (330/550)
IR 4.1.5: No incorrect beliefs about AIDS	67.5 % (295/437)	79.2% (353/466)	41.3% (124/300)	51.3% (154/300)	69.0 % (311/451)	45.9 % (204/444)	70.4% (317/450)	42.3% (233/551)	35.2% (199/566)	59.1% (325/550)
IR.4.1.6: Comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS	42.1 % (184/437)	65.9% (307/466)	23.0% (69/300)	39.3% (118/300)	52.1 % (235/451)	34.0 % (151/444)	44.9% (202/450)	24.3% (134/551)	24.0% (136/566)	41.8% (230/550)
IR 4.1.10: Higher risk sex in the last year (adult)	17.4 % (76/437)	67.3% (314/466)								
IR 4.1.10: Higher risk sex in the last 6 months, in youth who ever had sex					76.8% (321/418)	56.0% (206/368)	76.0% (236/337)	52.7% (183/347)	49.9% (212/425)	72.8% (303/418)
IR 4.1.11: Condom use at last higher risk sex	65.8% (50/76)	83.4% (262/314)			73.5% (233/317)	54.3% (107/197)	62.8% (137/218)	41.0% (71/173)	42.6% (86/202)	60.7% (182/300)
IR 4.1.12: Sexual relations with a sex worker in the last 12 months *	6.6 % (29/437)	9.2% (43/466)			17.1% (55/321)	21.4% (44/206)	16.9% (40/236)			
IR 4.1.13: Condom use at last commercial sex, reported by client	79.3% (23/29)	97.6% (42/43)			94.5% (52/55)	81.8% (36/44)	85.0% (34/40)			
IR 4.1.14: Condom use at last commercial sex, reported by sex worker			97.0 % (291/300)	77.7 % (233/300)						
IR 4.2.4: Men and women seeking treatment for STIs	44.1% (15/34)	96.6% (57/59)	49.1% (53/108)	50.4% (57/113)	37.3% (19/51)	18.8% (16/85)	26.3% (5/19)	47.0% (119/253)	40.4% (63/156)	63.4% (90/142)
B.1 Population requesting HIV test and receiving results	8.9% (39/437)	14.2% (66/466)	35.3% (106/300)	12.3% (37/300)	3.8% (17/451)	8.8% (39/444)	5.1% (23/450)	4.2% (23/551)	6.7% (38/566)	4.2% (23/550)
Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	47.4% (207/437)	44.2% (206/466)	38.0% (114/300)	26.3% (79/300)	20.0 % (90/451)	12.2% (54/444)	42.0% (189/450)	24.7% (136/551)	33.6% (190/566)	24.7% (136/550)
Accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV	19.0% (83/437)	23.4% (109/466)	4.7% (14/300)	12.7% (38/300)	20.4% (92/451)	5.0% (22/444)	13.6% (61/450)	7.8% (43/551)	1.6% (9/566)	13.6% (75/550)

Appendix I: Questionnaires

- Youth
- Female Sex Workers
- Adult Male

**FHI HIV/AIDS/STD BSS
GHANA 2002 YOUTH QUESTIONNAIRE**

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER

INTERVIEW IDENTIFICATION																
<p>CITY</p> <p>Accra 1</p> <p>Agomanya 2</p> <p>Kumasi 3</p> <p>SITE: CODE</p> <p>SEX OF RESPONDENT: Male.....1 Female.....2</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; background-color: #cccccc;"> <tr> <td align="center">CONFIDENTIAL</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">INFORMATION TO BE USED FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY</td> </tr> </table>		CONFIDENTIAL	INFORMATION TO BE USED FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY	<p>REGION</p> <p>ASHANTI..... 01</p> <p>EASTERN 04</p> <p>GREATER ACCRA 05</p>											
CONFIDENTIAL																
INFORMATION TO BE USED FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">INTERVIEWER'S NAME ID NO.</td> <td style="width: 15%;">TIME STARTED</td> <td style="width: 15%;">TIME COMPLETED</td> <td style="width: 20%;">TOTAL TIME USED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SUPERVISOR'S NAME ID NO.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="right">... .. minutes</td> </tr> </table>	INTERVIEWER'S NAME ID NO.	TIME STARTED	TIME COMPLETED	TOTAL TIME USED	SUPERVISOR'S NAME ID NO. minutes								
INTERVIEWER'S NAME ID NO.	TIME STARTED	TIME COMPLETED	TOTAL TIME USED													
SUPERVISOR'S NAME ID NO. minutes													
INTERVIEW VISITS																
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT												
DATE																
INTERVIEW RESULT																
RESULT CODES: COMPLETED 1 PARTLY COMPLETED ...5 OTHER [SPECIFY]																
FIELD CHECKING A. SUPERVISOR FIELD EDITED 3 (INITIAL) DATE																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">FOR OFFICE USE</th> <th style="width: 25%;">EDITED BY:</th> <th style="width: 25%;">CODED BY:</th> <th style="width: 25%;">KEYED BY:</th> </tr> <tr> <td>NAME</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					FOR OFFICE USE	EDITED BY:	CODED BY:	KEYED BY:	NAME				DATE			
FOR OFFICE USE	EDITED BY:	CODED BY:	KEYED BY:													
NAME																
DATE																

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)
HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEYS (BSS)
FOR USE WITH UNMARRIED MALE AND FEMALE YOUTH TARGET GROUPS

GHANA - 2002

001 QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

002 CITY: Accra 1 Agomanya 2 Kumasi 3

003 REGION Ashanti 1 Eastern 4 Greater Accra 5

004 SITE _____

Introduction: “My name is... I’m working for Research International, an independent organisation which is doing research work to help improve the health services for people in Ghana. We’re interviewing people here in [name of city, region or site] in order to find out about the human behaviour which can lead to some infectious diseases. Have you been interviewed in the past few weeks [or other appropriate time period] for this study? **IF THE RESPONDENT HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED BEFORE, DO NOT INTERVIEW THIS PERSON AGAIN.** Tell them you cannot interview them a second time, thank them, and end the interview. If they have not been interviewed before, continue:

Confidentiality and Consent: We are trying to find out what young people in this city think about infections you get from having sex (STDs), AIDS and HIV (the virus that causes AIDS). This study has questions about your sexual behaviour, what you think about STDs, AIDS, HIV, and condom use. I will ask you questions for about 45 minutes. The results from this survey will be used when new programs to protect young people’s health are made. We will not ask your name and will not record it anywhere. We will not tell anyone else your answers to the questions. Whether or not you will take part is your decision. You do not have to take part. You may be embarrassed by some of the questions. You do not have to answer any question that you do not want to answer. You can stop the interview at any time. You will not be paid for taking part. We are only talking to young people over 18, who have never been married or lived with a sexual partner. Do you qualify? Are you willing to answer some questions?

I certify that the nature and purpose, the potential benefits and possible risks associated with participating in this research have been explained to the volunteer.

Signature of interviewer

Date

Contact for Questions

If the participant has any problems or questions about this research or taking part in this study, they can contact David Borasky, Institutional Representative, Protection of Human Subjects Committee, PO Box 13950, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709, USA, phone number: 00-1-919-405-1445, fax number 00-1-919-544-7261, email Dborasky@fhi.org, or cable: FAMHEALTH.

INTERVIEWER VISIT

	VISIT 1	VISIT 2	VISIT 3
Date			
Interviewer			
Result			

Result codes: Completed 1; Respondent not available 2; Refused 3; Partially completed 4; Other 5.

005 INTERVIEWER: Code [____|____] Name _____

006 DATE OF INTERVIEW: ___________

CHECKED BY SUPERVISOR: Signature _____ Date _____

The YOUTH questionnaire includes the following sections:

Section 0 – Questionnaire identification data (6 codes)	
Section 1 – Background characteristics	18 questions
Section 2 – Sexual history: Numbers and types of partners	7 questions
Section 3 – Sexual partners: Commercial partners	6 questions
Section 4 – Sexual partners: Non-regular partners	6 questions
Section 5 – Male and female condoms	7 questions
Section 6 – Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)	5 questions
Section 7 – Knowledge, opinions, and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS	16 questions
Section 8 – Exposure to interventions for HIV prevention	2 questions

TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS:

67 questions

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR YOUTH
Section 1: Background Characteristics

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
THIS SURVEY ONLY INTERVIEWS YOUTH AGED 18*-22**YEARS [FEMALES]/20* – 24** YEARS [MALES] WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A SEXUAL PARTNER FOR 12 MONTHS OR LONGER. IF THE RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN * 18 [FEMALE]/20 [MALE] OR OLDER THAN ** 22 [FEMALE]/24 [MALE], OR HAS EVER BEEN MARRIED, OR LIVED WITH A SEXUAL PARTNER, DO NOT INTERVIEW THIS PERSON.			
Q101	RECORD SEX OF THE RESPONDENT	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	
Q102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH [][] DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 NO RESPONSE 99 YEAR [][] DON'T KNOW YEAR 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q103	How old were you at your last birthday? (Compare and correct Q102 if needed)	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS [][] DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99 ESTIMATE BEST ANSWER	
Q104	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→ Q109
Q105	What is the highest level of school you completed: primary, secondary or higher? CIRCLE ONE	SOME PRIMARY 1 COMPLETED PRIMARY 2 SOME SECONDARY/JSS 3 COMPLETED SECONDARY/SSS 4 POST SECONDARY 5 SOME UNIVERSITY 6 COMPLETED UNIVERSITY 7 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q106	How many total years of education have you completed up to now?	# YEARS COMPLETED [][] NO RESPONSE 99	

Q107 - Q111 HAVE BEEN DELETED

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR YOUTH
Section 1: Background Characteristics (cont'd.)

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q112	How long have you lived here in (NAME OF COMMUNITY/TOWN NEIGHBORHOOD/VILLAGE)?	NUMBER OF YEARS [][] RECORD 00 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q113	What religion are you? CIRCLE ONE	CHRISTIAN 1 MOSLEM 2 TRADITIONAL 3 OTHER [SPECIFY]4 NO RELIGION 0 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q114	To which ethnic group do you belong? CIRCLE ONE	AKAN 1 EWE 2 GA 3 HAUSA 4 KROBO 5 OTHER [SPECIFY]6 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q115	Do you presently live: Alone? With family (relatives)? With employer? With peers/friends/coworkers/students? Not living anywhere (on the street)? CIRCLE ONE	Alone.....1 With family (relatives).....2 With employer.....3 With peers/friends/coworkers/students.....4 Not living anywhere.....5 Other.....6 NO RESPONSE.....9	

Q116 AND Q117 HAVE BEEN DELETED

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR YOUTH
Section 1: Background Characteristics (cont'd.)

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to																				
Q118	During the last 4 weeks how often have you had drinks containing alcohol? Would you say...? READ LIST CIRCLE ONE	Every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week or never 3 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9																					
Q119	Some people have tried a range of different types of drugs. Which of the following, if any, have you tried? READ LIST	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> <td>NR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cocaine</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heroin</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marijuana (Wee)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	NR	Cocaine	1	2	8	9	Heroin	1	2	8	9	Marijuana (Wee)	1	2	8	9	
	YES	NO	DK	NR																			
Cocaine	1	2	8	9																			
Heroin	1	2	8	9																			
Marijuana (Wee)	1	2	8	9																			
Q120	Some people have tried injecting drugs using a syringe. Have you injected drugs recreationally in the last 12 months? DRUGS INJECTED FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES OR TREATMENT OF AN ILLNESS DO NOT COUNT	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9																					

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR YOUTH
Section 2: Sexual History: Numbers and Types of Partners

<p>Now I am going to ask you some personal questions about sex. Remember we are asking these questions to learn more about how young people like yourself feel, in order to help you make your life safer. We know that <i>some</i> young people have had sexual intercourse and some have had sexual intercourse with more than one person. Please answer the following questions honestly. Remember, your name is not written on this questionnaire.</p>			
No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q201	<p>Have you ever had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>[For the purposes of this survey, “sexual intercourse,” is defined as vaginal or anal penetrative sexual intercourse.]</p>	<p align="right">YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9</p>	→Q503
Q202	<p>At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?</p>	<p align="right">AGE IN YEARS [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p>	
Q203	<p>What was the age of the person with whom you first had sexual intercourse?</p>	<p align="right">AGE IN YEARS [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p>	
Q204	<p>How much older or younger was the person with whom you had your first sexual experience?</p> <p>READ OUT ANSWERS:</p>	<p align="right">MORE THAN 10 YRS OLDER 1 5-10 YRS OLDER 2 LESS THAN 5 YRS OLDER 3 YOUNGER 4 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9</p>	
Q205	<p>Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 6 months?</p>	<p align="right">YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9</p>	→Q502
Q206	<p><i>For WOMEN:</i> Think about the <i>male</i> sexual partners you've had in the last 6 months.</p> <p><i>For MEN:</i> Think about the <i>female</i> sexual partners you've had in the last 6 months.</p> <p>How many were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Commercial” (partners with whom you had sex in exchange for money) - Sexual partners that you are not married to and have never lived with and with which no payment was involved (“non-regular” partners) 	<p align="right">COMMERCIAL [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p> <p align="right">NON-REGULAR [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p>	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR YOUTH
Section 2: Sexual History: Numbers and Types of Partners (cont'd.)

Q207	<p>(Ask of men):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We've just talked about your female sexual partners. Have you ever had any male sexual partners? - How many male partners have you had anal intercourse with in the last 6 months? 	<p align="right">YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9</p> <p>Male partners [__ __] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p>	<p align="center">→Q301</p>
------	---	--	------------------------------------

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR YOUTH
Section 3: Commercial Partners

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q301	FILTER: CHECK Q206 HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A COMMERCIAL PARTNER IN <u>LAST 6 MONTHS</u> ...[] ↓	HAS <i>NOT</i> HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A COMMERCIAL PARTNER IN <u>LAST 6 MONTHS</u> []→	→Q401
Q302	Think about your most recent commercial sexual partner. How many times did you have sexual intercourse with this person over the last 30 days?	NUMBER OF TIMES [] [] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q303	The last time you had sex with a commercial partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q305 →Q306 →Q306
Q304	Who suggested condom use that time? CIRCLE ONE	Myself 1 My partner 2 Joint decision 3 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q306 →Q306 →Q306 →Q306
Q305	Why didn't you and your partner use a condom that time? CIRCLE ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED	Y N Not available 1 2 Too expensive 1 2 Partner objected 1 2 Don't like them 1 2 Used other contraceptive 1 2 Didn't think it was necessary 1 2 Didn't think of it 1 2 Other _____ 1 2 DON'T KNOW 1 2 NO RESPONSE 1 2	
Q306	MALES: In general, with what <i>frequency</i> did you use a condom with your commercial partner(s) during the past 6 months? FEMALES: In general, with what <i>frequency</i> did your commercial partner(s) use a condom with you during the past 6 months?	EVERY TIME 1 ALMOST EVERY TIME 2 SOMETIMES 3 NEVER 4 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR YOUTH
Section 4: Non-Regular Partners

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding categories																																		
Q401	FILTER: CHECK Q206 HAD NON-REGULAR NON-PAYING SEX PARTNER DURING <u>LAST 6 MONTHS</u>[] ↓	DID NOT HAVE NON-REGULAR NON-PAYING SEX PARTNER DURING <u>LAST 6 MONTHS</u> []→	→Q																																	
Q402	Think about your most recent non-regular non-paying sexual partner. How many times did you have sexual intercourse with this person over the last 30 days?	Number of times [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99																																		
Q403	The last time you had sex with a non-regular non-paying partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q405 →Q406 →Q406																																	
Q404	Who suggested condom use that time? CIRCLE ONE	Myself 1 My partner 2 Joint decision 3 DON'T REMEMBER 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q406 →Q406 →Q406 →Q406 →Q406																																	
Q405	Why didn't you and your partner use a condom that time? CIRCLE ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">Y</td> <td align="right">N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not available</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Too expensive</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partner objected</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't like them</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Used other contraceptive</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Didn't think it was necessary</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Didn't think of it</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other _____</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO RESPONSE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> </table>		Y	N	Not available	1	2	Too expensive	1	2	Partner objected	1	2	Don't like them	1	2	Used other contraceptive	1	2	Didn't think it was necessary	1	2	Didn't think of it	1	2	Other _____	1	2	DON'T KNOW	1	2	NO RESPONSE	1	2	
	Y	N																																		
Not available	1	2																																		
Too expensive	1	2																																		
Partner objected	1	2																																		
Don't like them	1	2																																		
Used other contraceptive	1	2																																		
Didn't think it was necessary	1	2																																		
Didn't think of it	1	2																																		
Other _____	1	2																																		
DON'T KNOW	1	2																																		
NO RESPONSE	1	2																																		
Q406	MALES: In general, with what <i>frequency</i> did you use a condom with your non-regular non-paying partner(s) during the past 6 months? FEMALES: In general, with what <i>frequency</i> did your non-regular non-paying partner(s) use a condom with you during the past 6 months?	EVERY TIME 1 ALMOST EVERY TIME 2 SOMETIMES 3 NEVER 4 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9																																		

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR YOUTH
Section 5: Male and Female Condoms

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding categories	Skip to																																				
Q501	FILTER: SEE Q303, 403... CONDOMS NOT USED.....[] <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div>	CONDOMS USED []→	→Q504																																				
Q502	Have you and a sexual partner <u>ever</u> used a male condom? (Show picture or sample of one.) (The respondent may not have used a condom with partners in sections 4-6, but may have used a condom at some other time in the past.)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q504																																				
Q503	Have you ever <i>heard of</i> a male condom? (Show picture or sample of one.) (I mean a rubber object that a man puts on his penis before sex.)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q601 →Q601																																				
Q504	Do you know of any place or person from which you can obtain male condoms?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 8	→Q507 →Q507																																				
Q505	Which places or persons do you know where you can obtain male condoms? PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS Any others?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Shop</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Pharmacy</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Market</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Clinic</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Hospital</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Family planning center</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Bar/guest house/hotel</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Peer educator</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Friend</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">OTHER _____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">NO RESPONSE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Shop	1	2	Pharmacy	1	2	Market	1	2	Clinic	1	2	Hospital	1	2	Family planning center	1	2	Bar/guest house/hotel	1	2	Peer educator	1	2	Friend	1	2	OTHER _____	1	2	NO RESPONSE	1	2	
	Yes	No																																					
Shop	1	2																																					
Pharmacy	1	2																																					
Market	1	2																																					
Clinic	1	2																																					
Hospital	1	2																																					
Family planning center	1	2																																					
Bar/guest house/hotel	1	2																																					
Peer educator	1	2																																					
Friend	1	2																																					
OTHER _____	1	2																																					
NO RESPONSE	1	2																																					

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR YOUTH
Section 5: Male and Female Condoms (cont'd.)

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q506	How long would it take you to obtain a condom (male or female) close to your house or to where you work?	<p align="center">Under 15 mins 1 15 mins to under 30 mins 2 30 mins to 1 hour 3 More than 1 hour 4 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9</p>	
Q507	<p><i>FOR SEXUALLY ACTIVE RESPONDENTS ONLY:</i> During the past 6 months, did you ever have sexual intercourse <i>without</i> using a condom with any commercial sexual partner or any other sexual partner who you have never lived with and are not married to?</p>	<p align="center">YES 1 NO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 8 NO RESPONSE 9</p>	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR YOUTH
Section 6: STDs

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q601	Have you ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q604
Q602	Can you describe any symptoms of STDs in women? Any others? DO <i>NOT</i> READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS CIRCLE 1 FOR ALL MENTIONED. CIRCLE 2 FOR ALL <i>NOT</i> MENTIONED. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.	Yes No ABDOMINAL PAIN 1 2 GENITAL DISCHARGE 1 2 FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE 1 2 BURNING PAIN ON URINATION 1 2 GENITAL ULCERS/SORES 1 2 SWELLINGS IN GROIN AREA 1 2 ITCHING 1 2 OTHER _____ 1 2 NO RESPONSE 1 2	
Q603	Can you describe any symptoms of STDs in men? Any others? DO <i>NOT</i> READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS CIRCLE 1 FOR ALL MENTIONED. CIRCLE 2 FOR ALL <i>NOT</i> MENTIONED. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.	Yes No GENITAL DISCHARGE 1 2 BURNING PAIN ON URINATION 1 2 GENITAL ULCERS/SORES 1 2 SWELLINGS IN GROIN AREA 1 2 OTHER _____ 1 2 NO RESPONSE 1 2	
Q604	Have you had genital <u>discharge</u> during the past 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q605	Have you had a genital <u>ulcer/sore</u> during the past 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	

IF “YES” IN 604 OR 605, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE GO TO 701

606 What did you do the last time you had genital discharge and/or a genital ulcer?

FOR EACH ENCOUNTER NOT MENTIONED, PROMPT. REMEMBER TO RECORD SPONTANEOUS AND AIDED (PROMPTED) RECALL SEPARATELY

	SPONTANEOUS	AIDED (PROMPTED)
Seek advice from a health worker in a clinic or hospital	1	1
Seek advice/medicine from a pharmacy	2	2
Visit a traditional healer	3	3
Take medicine you had at home	4	4
Tell your non-paying sexual partner about the discharge/STD	5	5
Stop having sex when you had the symptoms	6	6
Use a condom during all sex acts when you had the symptoms	7	7
Other _____	8	

607 Based on what you have just said, which one did you do first?

ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE (WE ARE TRYING TO ESTABLISH THE POINT OF FIRST ENCOUNTER)

Seek advice from a health worker in a clinic or hospital	1
Seek advice/medicine from a pharmacy	2
Visit a traditional healer	3
Take medicine you had at home	4
Tell your non-paying sexual partner about the discharge/STD	5
Stop having sex when you had the symptoms	6
Use a condom during all sex acts when you had the symptoms	7
Other _____	8

608 How long after first experiencing symptoms did you seek advice from a health worker in a clinic or hospital?

1 WEEK OR LESS	1
LESS THAN 1 MONTH BUT MORE THAN A WEEK	2
ONE MONTH OR MORE	3
DON'T REMEMBER	98
NO RESPONSE	99

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR YOUTH
Section 7: Knowledge, Opinions, and Attitudes

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q701	Have you ever heard of HIV or the disease called AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q801
Q702a	Do you know anyone who is infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→703 →703 →703
Q702b	Do you have a close relative or close friend who is infected with HIV or has died of AIDS?	YES, A CLOSE RELATIVE 1 YES, A CLOSE FRIEND 2 NO 3 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q703	Can people protect themselves from the HIV virus by using a condom correctly every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q704	Can a person get the HIV virus from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q705	Can people protect themselves from the HIV virus by having one uninfected faithful sex partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q706	Can people protect themselves from the HIV virus by abstaining from sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q707	Can a person get the HIV virus by sharing a meal with someone who is infected?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q708	Can a person get the HIV virus by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q709	Do you think that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	

712c In your community, is it possible to get treatment for illnesses that people with HIV get?
 Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8 No response 9

ASK 712d IF ANSWERED 'YES' AT Q712c, OTHERWISE GO TO 712e

712d Where is the nearest place to get treatment for illnesses caused by HIV? RECORD ALL MENTIONS

Atua..... 1 Maamobi Polyclinic4 Police 7
 St Martin's 2 Ridge Hospital 5
 KATH 8 Akuse 3 Military Hospital (37) 6
 Mil Hosp (4BN) 9 Other.....

712e Can treatment with medicines help people with HIV live healthier lives?

Yes1 No 2 Don't know 8 No response 9

712f What do people sick with HIV do now?

	SPONTANEOUS	AIDED
Use traditional medicines	1	1
Go to an herbalist	2	2
Go to a spiritualist	3	3
Go to a local hospital or health center	4	4
Go to a hospital or health center in another city	5	5
Other (SPECIFY)	6	
They do nothing	7	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR YOUTH
Section 7: Knowledge, Opinions, and Attitudes (cont'd.)

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q713	Is it possible in your community for someone to get a confidential test to find out if they are infected with HIV? By confidential, I mean that no one will know the result if you don't want them to know it.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q714	I don't want to know the result, but have you ever had an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→801
Q715	Did you voluntarily undergo the AIDS test, or were you required to have the test?	VOLUNTARY 1 REQUIRED 2 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q716	Please do not tell me the result, but did you find out the result of your test?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q716a	If a student has HIV but is not sick, should he or she be allowed to continue attending school?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q716b	If a female relative of yours became ill with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, would you be willing to care for her in your household?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q716c	If a teacher has HIV but is not sick, should he or she be allowed to continue teaching in school?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q716d	If you knew a shopkeeper or food seller had the HIV virus, would you buy food from them?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q716e	If a member of your family became ill with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, would you want it to remain secret?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR YOUTH
Section 8: Exposure to Interventions

801	<p>Have you heard or seen any messages about HIV, AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases or condoms?</p> <p>Which ones? <u>DO NOT READ OUT</u>. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.</p> <p>a. Stop AIDS: Love Life</p> <p>b. If it's not on, it's not in</p> <p>c. AIDS is real, stick to your regular partner</p> <p>d. Protect the public and yourself</p> <p>e. Be fit and strong: seek treatment for STDs</p> <p>f. True Christian standards, the best prevention against AIDS</p> <p>g. Use a condom</p> <p>h. Stay healthy, protect yourself from STDs/AIDS</p> <p>i. Other</p>	Yes 1	No 2	
802	<p>Have you attended any meetings or been visited by any organizations to discuss HIV and AIDS?</p> <p>IF YES: Which organizations?</p> <p>a. Care</p> <p>b. Other</p> <p>How many times?</p> <p>Once</p> <p>More than once</p> <p>Regularly, at least every three months</p> <p>Regularly, at least every year</p>	Yes 1	No 2	

That is the end of our questionnaire. Thank you very much for taking time to answer these questions. We appreciate your help.

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)

**HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEYS (BSS)
FOR USE WITH FEMALE SEX WORKERS (FSWs)**

GHANA - 2002

001 QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

002 CITY _____ (provide locally appropriate categories)

003 REGION _____ (provide locally appropriate categories)

004 SITE _____ (provide locally appropriate categories)

Introduction: “My name is... I’m working for Research International, an independent organisation which is doing research work to help improve the health services for people in Ghana. We’re interviewing people here in [name of city, region or site] in order to find out about the human behaviour which can lead to some infectious diseases. Have you been interviewed in the past few weeks [or other appropriate time period] for this study? **IF THE RESPONDENT HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED BEFORE, DO NOT INTERVIEW THIS PERSON AGAIN.** Tell them you cannot interview them a second time, thank them, and end the interview. If they have not been interviewed before, continue:

Confidentiality and consent: “I’m going to ask you some very personal questions that some people find difficult to answer. Your answers are completely confidential. Your name will not be written on this form, and will never be used in connection with any of the information you tell me. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer, and you may end this interview at any time you want to. However, your honest answers to these questions will help us better understand what people think, say and do about certain kinds of behaviours. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to this survey. The survey will take about 45 minutes to ask the questions. Would you be willing to participate?”

(Signature of interviewer certifying that informed consent has been given verbally by respondent)

Interviewer visit

	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3
Date			
Interviewer			
Result			

Result codes: Completed 1; Respondent not available 2; Refused 3; Partially completed 4; Other 5.

005 INTERVIEWER: Code [|] Name _____

006 DATE OF INTERVIEW: ________

CHECKED BY SUPERVISOR: Signature _____ Date _____

The FEMALE SEX WORKER questionnaire includes the following sections:

Section 0 – Questionnaire identification data (6 codes)	
Section 1 – Background characteristics	13 questions
Section 2 – Marriage, family, work	9 questions
Section 3 – Sexual history: numbers and types of partners	3 questions
Section 4 – Sexual history: paying clients	6 questions
Section 5 – Sexual history: non-paying partners	6 questions
Section 6 – Male and female condoms	7 questions
Section 7 – STDs	5 questions
Section 8 – Knowledge, opinions, and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS	16 questions
Section 9 – Exposure to interventions	2 questions
TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS:	67 questions

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR FSWs
Section 1: Background Characteristics

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q101	In what month and year were you born?	<p align="center">MONTH [][] DON'T KNOW MONTH 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p> <p align="center">YEAR [][] DON'T KNOW YEAR 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p>	
Q102	How old were you at your last birthday? (Compare/reconcile Q101 and 102 if needed)	<p align="center">AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99 ESTIMATE BEST ANSWER</p>	
Q103	Have you ever attended school?	<p align="center">YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9</p>	→ Q106
Q104	What is the highest level of school you completed: primary, secondary or higher? CIRCLE ONE	<p align="center">SOME PRIMARY 1 COMPLETED PRIMARY 2 SOME SECONDARY/JSS 3 COMPLETED SECONDARY/SSS 4 POST SECONDARY 5 SOME UNIVERSITY 6 COMPLETED UNIVERSITY 7 NO RESPONSE 9</p>	
Q105	How many total years of education have you completed up to now?	<p align="center"># YEARS COMPLETED [][] NO RESPONSE 99</p>	
Q106	How long have you lived here in (NAME OF COMMUNITY/TOWN NEIGHBORHOOD/VILLAGE)?	<p align="center">NUMBER OF YEARS [][] RECORD 00 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR</p>	
Q107	Where else did you do sex work before coming to this community?	<p align="center">ACCRA 1 KUMASI 2 KOFORIDUA 3 OTHER [SPECIFY]4</p>	
Q108	Where were you born?	<p align="center">ACCRA 1 KUMASI 2 KOFORIDUA 3 SOMANYA 4 OBUASI 5 OTHER [SPECIFY]4</p>	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR FSWs
Section 1: Background Characteristics (cont'd.)

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to																				
Q109	What religion are you? CIRCLE ONE.	CHRISTIAN 1 MOSLEM 2 TRADITIONAL 3 OTHER [SPECIFY]4 NO RELIGION 0 NO RESPONSE 99																					
Q110	To which ethnic group do you belong? CIRCLE ONE.	AKAN 1 EWE 2 GA 3 HAUSA 4 KROBO 5 OTHER [SPECIFY]6 NO RESPONSE 9																					
Q111	During the last 4 weeks how often have you had drinks containing alcohol? Would you say ...? READ LIST CIRCLE ONE	Every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week or never 3 DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99	→ Q115																				
Q112	Some people have tried a range of different types of drugs. Which of the following, if any, have you tried? READ LIST. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> <td>NR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cocaine</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heroin</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marijuana (Wee)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	NR	Cocaine	1	2	8	9	Heroin	1	2	8	9	Marijuana (Wee)	1	2	8	9	
	YES	NO	DK	NR																			
Cocaine	1	2	8	9																			
Heroin	1	2	8	9																			
Marijuana (Wee)	1	2	8	9																			
Q113	Some people have tried injecting drugs using a syringe. Have you injected drugs recreationally in the last 12 months? DRUGS INJECTED FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES OR TREATMENT OF AN ILLNESS DO NOT COUNT	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9																					

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR FSWs
Section 2: Marriage, Family, Work

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q201	Have you <i>ever</i> been married?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 3	→Q203 →Q203
Q202	How old were you when you first married?	Age in years [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q203	Are you <i>currently</i> married or living with a sexual partner?	currently married, living with spouse 1 currently married, living with other sexual partner 2 currently married, not living with spouse or any other sexual partner 3 not married, living with sexual partner 4 not married, not living with sexual partner 5 NO RESPONSE 6	→Q204 →Q204 →Q204 →Q205 →Q205 →Q205
Q204	Does your spouse/partner have other wives?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q205	At what age did you first receive money for sex?	AGE IN YEARS [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q206	Do you earn money doing work other than sex work?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q209
Q207	What is this other work? MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE	SECRETARY 1 2 SEAMSTRESS 1 2 HAIRDRESSER 1 2 TRADERS 1 2 DON'T KNOW 1 2 NO RESPONSE 1 2	
Q208	Are you supporting anyone (children, parents or others) now?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q301
Q209	How many people are you supporting now?	NUMBER OF PEOPLE [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR FSWs
Section 3: Sexual History: Numbers and Types of Partners

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q301	<p>Now I'd like to ask you some questions about your sexual partners...</p> <p>At what age did you first have sex?</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS [][] DON'T REMEMBER 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p>	
Q302	<p>Among all of your partners in the last seven days (one week), how many were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAYING CLIENTS: How many were partners who you had sex with in exchange for money? - NON-PAYING PARTNERS: Partners who do not give you money in exchange for sex (INCLUDE SPOUSE AND LIVE-IN SEXUAL PARTNERS) 	<p>PAYING CLIENTS [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p> <p>NON-PAYING PARTNERS [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p>	
Q303	<p>With how many <i>different</i> sexual partners in total have you had sex during the last seven days (one week)?</p> <p>INCLUDE SPOUSE(S), LOVER(S)</p> <p>NOTE: CHECK TOTAL NUMBERS OF PARTNERS IN Q302 AND Q303 TO MAKE SURE THE NUMBERS MATCH.</p>	<p>NUMBER IN LAST 7 DAYS [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p>	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR FSWs
Section 4: Sexual History: Paying Clients

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding categories																																		
Q401	On the last <i>day</i> you worked, how many clients did you have?	Number of clients <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99																																		
Q402	The last time you had sex with a client, how much money did you receive?	List amount of money in local currency DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99																																		
Q402a	Where did you meet your last client?	At your home 1 At a bar/nightclub 2 At a brothel 3 In the street 4 Other 5 No Response 99																																		
Q402b	Where do you usually meet clients? (MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE ALLOWED)	At your home 1 At a bar/nightclub 2 At a brothel 3 In the street 4 Other 5 No Response 99																																		
Q402c	In the first year that you sold sex, where did you meet your clients? (MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE ALLOWED)	At your home 1 At a bar/nightclub 2 At a brothel 3 In the street 4 Other 5 No Response 99																																		
Q403	The last time you had sex with a client, did you and your client use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q405																																	
Q404	Who suggested condom use that time? CIRCLE ONE	Myself 1 Client 2 Joint decision 3 DON'T REMEMBER 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q406 →Q406 →Q406 →Q406 →Q406																																	
Q405	Why didn't you and your client use a condom that time? CIRCLE ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">Y</td> <td align="right">N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not available</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Too expensive</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partner objected</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't like them</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Used other contraceptive</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Didn't think it was necessary</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Didn't think of it</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other _____</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO RESPONSE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> </table>		Y	N	Not available	1	2	Too expensive	1	2	Partner objected	1	2	Don't like them	1	2	Used other contraceptive	1	2	Didn't think it was necessary	1	2	Didn't think of it	1	2	Other _____	1	2	DON'T KNOW	1	2	NO RESPONSE	1	2	
	Y	N																																		
Not available	1	2																																		
Too expensive	1	2																																		
Partner objected	1	2																																		
Don't like them	1	2																																		
Used other contraceptive	1	2																																		
Didn't think it was necessary	1	2																																		
Didn't think of it	1	2																																		
Other _____	1	2																																		
DON'T KNOW	1	2																																		
NO RESPONSE	1	2																																		
Q406	In general, with what frequency did you and your clients use condoms over the last 30 days?	EVERY TIME 1 ALMOST EVERY TIME 2 SOMETIMES 3 NEVER 4 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9																																		

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR FSWs
Section 6: Male and Female Condoms

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding categories	Skip to																																				
Q601	FILTER: SEE Q403, 503 CONDOMS NOT USED.....[] <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div>	CONDOMS USED []→	→Q604																																				
Q602	Have you and <i>any</i> sexual partner <i>ever</i> used a male condom? (Show picture or sample of one.) (The respondent may not have used a condom with partners in sections 4-6, but may have used a condom at some other time in the past.)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q604																																				
Q603	Have you ever <i>heard of</i> a male condom? (Show picture or sample of one.) (I mean a rubber object that a man puts on his penis before sex.)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q701 →Q701																																				
Q604	Do you know of any place or person from which you can obtain male condoms?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q607																																				
Q605	Which places or persons do you know of where you can obtain male condoms? PROBE AND RECORD <i>ALL</i> ANSWERS Any others?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Shop</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Pharmacy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Market</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Clinic</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Hospital</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Family planning center</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Bar/guest house/hotel</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Peer educator</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Friend</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">OTHER _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">NO RESPONSE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Shop	2	2	Pharmacy	2	2	Market	2	2	Clinic	2	2	Hospital	2	2	Family planning center	2	2	Bar/guest house/hotel	2	2	Peer educator	2	2	Friend	2	2	OTHER _____	1	2	NO RESPONSE	1	2	
	Yes	No																																					
Shop	2	2																																					
Pharmacy	2	2																																					
Market	2	2																																					
Clinic	2	2																																					
Hospital	2	2																																					
Family planning center	2	2																																					
Bar/guest house/hotel	2	2																																					
Peer educator	2	2																																					
Friend	2	2																																					
OTHER _____	1	2																																					
NO RESPONSE	1	2																																					

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR FSWs
Section 6: Male and Female Condoms (cont'd.)

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q606	How long does it take you to obtain a condom close to your house or to where you work?	Under 15 mins 1 15 mins to under 30 mins 2 30 mins to 1 hour 3 More than 1 hour 4 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q607	How many condoms do you have on-hand right now (in your room)? Would you please show them to me?	Number of condoms on-hand <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO RESPONSE 99	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR FSWs
Section 7: STDs

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q701	Have you ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q704
Q702	Can you describe any symptoms of STDs in women? Any others? DO <i>NOT</i> READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS CIRCLE 1 FOR ALL MENTIONED. CIRCLE 2 FOR ALL <i>NOT</i> MENTIONED. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.	Yes No ABDOMINAL PAIN 1 2 GENITAL DISCHARGE 1 2 FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE 1 2 BURNING PAIN ON URINATION 1 2 GENITAL ULCERS/SORES 1 2 SWELLINGS IN GROIN AREA 1 2 ITCHING 1 2 OTHER _____ 1 2 NO RESPONSE 1 2	
Q703	Can you describe any symptoms of STDs in men? Any others? DO <i>NOT</i> READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS CIRCLE 1 FOR ALL MENTIONED. CIRCLE 2 FOR ALL <i>NOT</i> MENTIONED. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.	Yes No GENITAL DISCHARGE 1 2 BURNING PAIN ON URINATION 1 2 GENITAL ULCERS/SORES 1 2 SWELLINGS IN GROIN AREA 1 2 OTHER _____ 1 2 NO RESPONSE 1 2	
Q704	Have you had genital <u>discharge</u> during the past 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q705	Have you had a genital <u>ulcer/sore</u> during the past 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	

IF “YES” IN 704 OR 705, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE GO TO 801

706 What did you do the last time you had genital discharge and/or genital ulcer?

FOR EACH ENCOUNTER NOT MENTIONED, PROMPT. REMEMBER TO RECORD SPONTANEOUS AND AIDED (PROMPTED) RECALL SEPARATELY

	SPONTANEOUS	AIDED (PROMPTED)
Seek advice from a health worker in a clinic or hospital	1	1
Seek advice/medicine from a pharmacy	2	2
Visit a traditional healer	3	3
Take medicine you had at home	4	4
Tell your non-paying sexual partner about the discharge/STD	5	5
Stop having sex when you had the symptoms	6	6
Use a condom during all sex acts when you had the symptoms	7	7
Other _____	8	

707 Based on what you have just said, which one did you do first?

ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE (WE ARE TRYING TO ESTABLISH THE POINT OF FIRST ENCOUNTER)

Seek advice from a health worker in a clinic or hospital	1
Seek advice/medicine from a pharmacy	2
Visit a traditional healer	3
Take medicine you had at home	4
Tell your non-paying sexual partner about the discharge/STD	5
Stop having sex when you had the symptoms	6
Use a condom during all sex acts when you had the symptoms	7
Other _____	8

708 How long after first experiencing symptoms did you seek advice from a health worker in a clinic or hospital?

1 WEEK OR LESS	1
LESS THAN 1 MONTH BUT MORE THAN A WEEK	2
ONE MONTH OR MORE	3
DON'T REMEMBER	98
NO RESPONSE	99

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR FSWs
Section 8: Knowledge, Opinions, and Attitudes

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q801	Have you ever heard of HIV or the disease called AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q901
Q802a	Do you know anyone who is infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→803 →803 →803
Q802b	Do you have a close relative or close friend who is infected with HIV or has died of AIDS?	YES, A CLOSE RELATIVE 1 YES, A CLOSE FRIEND 2 NO 3 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q803	Can people protect themselves from the HIV virus by using a condom correctly every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q804	Can a person get the HIV virus from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q805	Can people protect themselves from the HIV virus by having one uninfected faithful sex partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q806	Can people protect themselves from the HIV virus by abstaining from sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q807	Can a person get the HIV virus by sharing a meal with someone who is infected?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q808	Can a person get the HIV virus by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q809	Do you think that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q809a	If a student has HIV but is not sick, should he or she be allowed to continue attending school?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q809b	If a female relative of yours became ill with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, would you be willing to care for her in your household?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q809c	If a teacher has HIV but is not sick, should he or she be allowed to continue teaching in school?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q809d	If you knew a shopkeeper or food seller had the HIV virus, would you buy food from them?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q809e	If a member of your family became ill with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, would you want it to remain secret?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR FSWs
Section 8: Knowledge, Opinions, and Attitudes (cont'd.)

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q810	Can a pregnant woman infected with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her unborn child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q812 →Q812
Q811	What can a pregnant woman do to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to her unborn child? DO NOT READ LIST CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED.	TAKE MEDICATION (Antiretrovirals) 1 OTHER _____ DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q812	Can a woman with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her newborn child through breastfeeding?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q813	Is it possible in your community for someone to get a confidential test to find out if they are infected with HIV? By confidential, I mean that no one will know the result if you don't want them to know it.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q814	I don't want to know the result, but have <i>you</i> ever had an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→901
Q815	Did you voluntarily undergo the AIDS test, or were you required to have the test?	Voluntary 1 Required 2 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q816	Please do not tell me the result, but did you find out the result of your test?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR FSWs
Section 9: Exposure to Interventions

901	<p>Have you heard or seen any messages about HIV, AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases or condoms?</p> <p>Which ones? DO NOT READ OUT. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.</p> <p>j. Stop AIDS: Love Life</p> <p>k. If it's not on, it's not in</p> <p>l. AIDS is real, stick to your regular partner</p> <p>m. Protect the public and yourself</p> <p>n. Be fit and strong: seek treatment for STDs</p> <p>o. True Christian standards, the best prevention against AIDS</p> <p>p. Use a condom</p> <p>q. Stay healthy, protect yourself from STDs/AIDS</p> <p>r. Other</p>	Yes 1	No 2	
902	<p>Have you attended any meetings or been visited by any organizations to discuss HIV and AIDS?</p> <p>IF YES: Which organizations?</p> <p>a. Care</p> <p>b. Other</p> <p>.....</p> <p>How many times?</p> <p>Once</p> <p>More than once</p> <p>Regularly, at least every three months</p> <p>Regularly, at least every year</p>	Yes 1	No 2	

That is the end of our questionnaire. Thank you very much for taking time to answer these questions. We appreciate your help.

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)
HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEYS (BSS)
FOR USE WITH ADULT TARGET GROUPS AGED 15-35

GHANA - 2002

001 QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

002 CITY _____

003 REGION _____

004 SITE _____

Introduction: “My name is... I’m working for Research International, an independent organization which is doing research work to help improve the health services for people in Ghana. We’re interviewing people here in [name of city, region or site] in order to find out about the human behaviour which can lead to some infectious diseases. Have you been interviewed in the past few weeks [or other appropriate time period] for this study? **IF THE RESPONDENT HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED BEFORE, DO NOT INTERVIEW THIS PERSON AGAIN.** Tell them you cannot interview them a second time, thank them, and end the interview. If they have not been interviewed before, continue:

Confidentiality and consent: “I’m going to ask you some very personal questions that some people find difficult to answer. Your answers are completely confidential. Your name will not be written on this form, and will never be used in connection with any of the information you tell me. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer, and you may end this interview at any time you want to. However, your honest answers to these questions will help us better understand what people think, say and do about certain kinds of behaviours. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to this survey. The survey will take about 45 minutes to ask the questions. Would you be willing to participate?”

(Signature of interviewer certifying that informed consent has been given verbally by respondent)

Interviewer visit

	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3
Date			
Interviewer			
Result			

Result codes: Completed 1; Respondent not available 2; Refused 3; Partially completed 4; Other 5.

005 INTERVIEWER: Code [|] Name _____

006 DATE OF INTERVIEW: ________

CHECKED BY SUPERVISOR: Signature _____ Date _____

The ADULT questionnaire includes the following sections:

Section 0 – Questionnaire identification data (6 codes)	
Section 1 – Background characteristics	13 questions
Section 2 – Marriage and live-in partnerships	4 questions
Section 3 – Sexual history: numbers and types of partners	4 questions
Section 4 – Sexual history: regular partners	6 questions
Section 5 – Sexual history: commercial partners	6 questions
Section 6 – Sexual history: non-regular, non-paying partners	6 questions
Section 7 – Male and female condoms	7 questions
Section 8 – STDs	5 questions
Section 9 – Knowledge, opinions, and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS	16 questions
Section 10 – Exposure to interventions	2 questions

TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 79 questions

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR ADULTS
Section 1: Background Characteristics

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
THIS SURVEY ONLY INTERVIEWS ADULT MALES AGED UP TO 35 YEARS. IF THE RESPONDENT IS OLDER THAN 35 YEARS, DO NOT INTERVIEW THIS PERSON.			
Q101	RECORD SEX OF THE RESPONDENT	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	
Q102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH [][] DON'T KNOW MONTH 88 NO RESPONSE 99 YEAR [][] DON'T KNOW YEAR 88 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q103	How old were you at your last birthday? (COMPARE AND CORRECT Q102 IF NEEDED)	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99 ESTIMATE BEST ANSWER	
Q104	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→ Q107
Q105	What is the highest level of school you completed: primary, secondary or higher? CIRCLE ONE	SOME PRIMARY 1 COMPLETED PRIMARY 2 SOME SECONDARY/JSS 3 COMPLETED SECONDARY/SSS 4 POST SECONDARY 5 SOME UNIVERSITY 6 COMPLETED UNIVERSITY 7 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q106	How many total years of education have you completed up to now?	# YEARS COMPLETED [][] NO RESPONSE 99	
Q107	How long have you lived here in (NAME OF COMMUNITY/TOWN NEIGHBORHOOD/VILLAGE)?	NUMBER OF YEARS [][] RECORD 00 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99	

FHI 1999 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR ADULTS
Section 1: Background Characteristics (cont'd.)

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to																									
Q108	In the last 12 months have you been away from your home for more than one month altogether?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9																										
Q109	What religion are you? CIRCLE ONE	CHRISTIAN 1 MOSLEM 2 TRADITIONAL 3 OTHER [SPECIFY]4 NO RELIGION 0 NO RESPONSE 9																										
Q110	To which ethnic group do you belong? CIRCLE ONE	AKAN 1 EWE 2 GA 3 HAUSA 4 KROBO 5 OTHER [SPECIFY]6 NO RESPONSE 9																										
Q111	During the last 4 weeks how often have you had drinks containing alcohol? Would you say...? READ OUT CIRCLE ONE	Every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week or never 3 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9																										
Q112	Some people have tried a range of different types of drugs. Which of the following, if any, have you tried? READ LIST	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> <td>NR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cocaine</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heroin</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marijuana (Wee)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	NR	Cocaine	1	2	8	9	Heroin	1	2	8	9	Marijuana (Wee)	1	2	8	9		1	2	8	9	
	YES	NO	DK	NR																								
Cocaine	1	2	8	9																								
Heroin	1	2	8	9																								
Marijuana (Wee)	1	2	8	9																								
	1	2	8	9																								
Q113	Some people have tried injecting drugs using a syringe. Have you injected drugs recreationally in the last 12 months? DRUGS INJECTED FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES OR TREATMENT OF AN ILLNESS DO NOT COUNT	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9																										

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR ADULTS
Section 2: Marriage and Live-In Partnerships

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q201	Have you <i>ever</i> been married?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q203 →Q203
Q202	How old were you when you first married?	Age in years [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q203	Are you <i>currently</i> married or living with a man/woman with whom you have a sexual relationship?	currently married, living with spouse 1 currently married, living with other sexual partner 2 currently married, not living with spouse or any other sexual partner 3 not married, living with sexual partner 4 not married, not living with sexual partner 5 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q204 →Q204 →Q204 →Q301 →Q301 →Q301
Q204	IF MARRIED: MEN: Do you have more than one wife? WOMEN: Does your husband have other wives?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR ADULTS
Section 3: Sexual History: Numbers and Types of Partners

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q301	Have you <i>ever</i> had sexual intercourse? [For the purposes of this survey, “sexual intercourse,” is defined as vaginal or anal sex.]	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q703 →Q703
Q302	At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?	AGE IN YEARS [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q303	Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q702 →Q702
Q304	<p><i>For WOMEN:</i> Think about the <i>male</i> sexual partners you've had in the last 12 months.</p> <p><i>For MEN:</i> Think about the <i>female</i> sexual partners you've had in the last 12 months.</p> <p>How many were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Your spouse(s) or live-in sexual partners (“<i>regular</i>” partners) - “<i>Commercial</i>” (partners with whom you had sex in exchange for money) - Sexual partners that you are not married to and have never lived with and with which no payment was involved (“<i>non-regular</i>” partners) – - DO NOT INCLUDE CURRENT SPOUSE(S) OR LIVE-IN SEXUAL PARTNERS) <p>----- (Ask of men):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We've just talked about your female sexual partners. Have you ever had any male sexual partners? - How many male partners have you had anal intercourse with in the last 12 months? 	<p>REGULAR [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p> <p>COMMERCIAL [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p> <p>NON-REGULAR [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p> <p>-----</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9</p> <p>Male partners [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99</p>	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR ADULTS
Section 5: Sexual History: Commercial Partners

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q501	FILTER: CHECK Q304 HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A COMMERCIAL PARTNER IN <u>LAST 12 MONTHS</u> ...[] ↓	HAS <i>NOT</i> HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A COMMERCIAL PARTNER IN <u>LAST 12 MONTHS</u> []→	→Q601
Q502	Think about your most recent commercial sexual partner. How many times did you have sexual intercourse with this person over the last 30 days?	Number of times [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q503	The last time you had sex with a commercial partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q505 →Q506 →Q506
Q504	Who suggested condom use that time? CIRCLE ONE	Myself 1 My partner 2 Joint decision 3 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q506 →Q506 →Q506 →Q506
Q505	Why didn't you and your partner use a condom that time? CIRCLE ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED	Y N Not available 1 2 Too expensive 1 2 Partner objected 1 2 Don't like them 1 2 Used other contraceptive 1 2 Didn't think it was necessary 1 2 Didn't think of it 1 2 Other _____ 1 2 DON'T KNOW 2 2 NO RESPONSE 1 2	
Q506	In general, with what <i>frequency</i> did you and your commercial partner(s) use a condom during the past 12 months?	EVERY TIME 1 ALMOST ALL TIME 2 SOMETIMES 3 NEVER 4 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR ADULTS
Section 6: Sexual History: Non-Regular Non-Paying Sexual Partners

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories																																		
Q601	FILTER: CHECK Q304 HAD NON-REGULAR NON-PAYING SEX PARTNER DURING <u>LAST 12 MONTHS</u>[] ↓	DID NOT HAVE NON-REGULAR NON-PAYING SEX PARTNER DURING <u>LAST 12 MONTHS</u> []→	→Q701																																	
Q602	Think about your most recent non-regular non-paying sexual partner. How many times did you have sexual intercourse with this person over the last 30 days?	Number of times [][] DON'T KNOW 88 NO RESPONSE 99																																		
Q603	The last time you had sex with a non-regular non-paying partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q605 →Q606 →Q606																																	
Q604	Who suggested condom use that time? CIRCLE ONE	Myself 1 My partner 2 Joint decision 3 DON'T REMEMBER 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q606 →Q606 →Q606 →Q606 →Q606																																	
Q605	Why didn't you and your partner use a condom that time? CIRCLE ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Y</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not available</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Too expensive</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partner objected</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't like them</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Used other contraceptive</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Didn't think it was necessary</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Didn't think of it</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO RESPONSE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		Y	N	Not available	1	2	Too expensive	1	2	Partner objected	1	2	Don't like them	1	2	Used other contraceptive	1	2	Didn't think it was necessary	1	2	Didn't think of it	1	2	Other _____	1	2	DON'T KNOW	1	2	NO RESPONSE	1	2	
	Y	N																																		
Not available	1	2																																		
Too expensive	1	2																																		
Partner objected	1	2																																		
Don't like them	1	2																																		
Used other contraceptive	1	2																																		
Didn't think it was necessary	1	2																																		
Didn't think of it	1	2																																		
Other _____	1	2																																		
DON'T KNOW	1	2																																		
NO RESPONSE	1	2																																		
Q606	In general, with what <i>frequency</i> did you and your non-regular non-paying partner(s) use a condom during the past 12 months?	EVERY TIME 1 ALMOST EVERY TIME 2 SOMETIMES 3 NEVER 4 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9																																		

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR ADULTS
Section 7: Male and Female Condoms

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to																																				
Q701	FILTER: SEE Q403, 503, 603... CONDOMS NOT USED.....[] <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div>	CONDOMS USED []→	→Q704																																				
Q702	Have you and a sexual partner <i>ever</i> used a male condom? (Show picture or sample of one.) (The respondent may not have used a condom with partners in sections 4-6, but may have used a condom at some other time in the past.)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q704																																				
Q703	Have you ever <i>heard of</i> a male condom? (Show picture or sample of one.) (I mean a rubber object that a man puts on his penis before sex.)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q801 →Q801																																				
Q704	Do you know of any place or person from which you can obtain male condoms?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q707 →Q707																																				
Q705	Which places or persons do you know of where you can obtain male condoms? PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS Any others?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Shop</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Pharmacy</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Market</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Clinic</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Hospital</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Family planning center</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Bar/guest house/hotel</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Peer educator</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Friend</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">OTHER _____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">NO RESPONSE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Shop	3	2	Pharmacy	3	2	Market	3	2	Clinic	3	2	Hospital	3	2	Family planning center	3	2	Bar/guest house/hotel	3	2	Peer educator	3	2	Friend	3	2	OTHER _____	2	2	NO RESPONSE	2	2	
	Yes	No																																					
Shop	3	2																																					
Pharmacy	3	2																																					
Market	3	2																																					
Clinic	3	2																																					
Hospital	3	2																																					
Family planning center	3	2																																					
Bar/guest house/hotel	3	2																																					
Peer educator	3	2																																					
Friend	3	2																																					
OTHER _____	2	2																																					
NO RESPONSE	2	2																																					

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR ADULTS
Section 7: Male and Female Condoms (cont'd.)

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q706	How long would it take you to obtain a condom (male or female) close to your house or to where you work?	<p align="center">Under 15 mins 1 15 mins to under 30 mins 2 30 mins to 1 hour 3 More than 1 hour 4 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9</p>	
Q707	<p><i>FOR SEXUALLY ACTIVE RESPONDENTS ONLY:</i> During the past 12 months, did you ever have sexual intercourse <i>without</i> using a condom with any commercial sexual partner or any other sexual partner who you have never lived with and are not married to?</p>	<p align="center">YES 1 NO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 8 NO RESPONSE 9</p>	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR ADULTS
Section 8: STDs

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q801	Have you ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q804
Q802	Can you describe any symptoms of STDs in women? Any others? DO <i>NOT</i> READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS CIRCLE 1 FOR ALL MENTIONED. CIRCLE 2 FOR ALL <i>NOT</i> MENTIONED. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.	Yes No ABDOMINAL PAIN 1 2 GENITAL DISCHARGE 1 2 FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE 1 2 BURNING PAIN ON URINATION 1 2 GENITAL ULCERS/SORES 1 2 SWELLINGS IN GROIN AREA 1 2 ITCHING 1 2 OTHER _____ 1 2 NO RESPONSE 1 2	
Q803	Can you describe any symptoms of STDs in men? Any others? DO <i>NOT</i> READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS CIRCLE 1 FOR ALL MENTIONED. CIRCLE 2 FOR ALL <i>NOT</i> MENTIONED. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.	Yes No GENITAL DISCHARGE 1 2 BURNING PAIN ON URINATION 1 2 GENITAL ULCERS/SORES 1 2 SWELLINGS IN GROIN AREA 1 2 OTHER _____ 1 2 NO RESPONSE 1 2	
Q804	Have you had genital <u>discharge</u> during the past 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q805	Have you had a genital <u>ulcer</u> /sore during the past 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	

IF “YES” IN 804 OR 805, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE GO TO 901.

806 What did you do the last time you had genital discharge and/or a genital ulcer?

FOR EACH ENCOUNTER NOT MENTIONED, PROMPT. REMEMBER TO RECORD SPONTANEOUS AND AIDED (*PROMPTED*) RECALL SEPARATELY

	SPONTANEOUS	AIDED (<i>PROMPTED</i>)
Seek advice from a health worker in a clinic or hospital	1	1
Seek advice/medicine from a pharmacy	2	2
Visit a traditional healer	3	3
Take medicine you had at home	4	4
Tell your non-paying sexual partner about the discharge/STD	5	5
Stop having sex when you had the symptoms	6	6
Use a condom during all sex acts when you had the symptoms	7	7
Other _____	8	

807 Based on what you have just said, which one did you do first ?

ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE (WE ARE TRYING TO ESTABLISH THE POINT OF FIRST ENCOUNTER

Seek advice from a health worker in a clinic or hospital	1
Seek advice/medicine from a pharmacy	2
Visit a traditional healer	3
Take medicine you had at home	4
Tell your non-paying sexual partner about the discharge/STD	5
Stop having sex when you had the symptoms	6
Use a condom during all sex acts when you had the symptoms	7
Other _____	8

808 How long after first experiencing symptoms did you seek advice from a health worker in a clinic or hospital?

1 WEEK OR LESS	1
LESS THAN 1 MONTH BUT MORE THAN A WEEK	2
ONE MONTH OR MORE	3
DON'T REMEMBER	98
NO RESPONSE	99

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR ADULTS
Section 9: Knowledge, Opinions, and Attitudes

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q901	Have you ever heard of HIV or the disease called AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q1001
Q902a	Do you know anyone who is infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→903 →903 →903
Q902b	Do you have a close relative or close friend who is infected with HIV or has died of AIDS?	YES, A CLOSE RELATIVE 1 YES, A CLOSE FRIEND 2 NO 3 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q903	Can people protect themselves from the HIV virus by using a condom correctly every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q904	Can a person get the HIV virus from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q905	Can people protect themselves from the HIV virus by having one uninfected faithful sex partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q906	Can people protect themselves from the HIV virus by abstaining from sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q907	Can a person get the HIV virus by sharing a meal with someone who is infected?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q908	Can a person get the HIV virus by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q909	Do you think that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q909a	If a student has HIV but is not sick, should he or she be allowed to continue attending school?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q909b	If a female relative of yours became ill with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, would you be willing to care for her in your household?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q909c	If a teacher has HIV but is not sick, should he or she be allowed to continue teaching in school?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q909d	If you knew a shopkeeper or food seller had the HIV virus, would you buy food from them?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q909e	If a member of your family became ill with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, would you want it to remain secret?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR ADULTS
Section 9: Knowledge, Opinions, and Attitudes (cont'd.)

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q910	Can a pregnant woman infected with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her unborn child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→Q912 →Q912
Q911	What can a pregnant woman do to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to her unborn child? DO NOT READ LIST CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED.	TAKE MEDICATION (Antiretrovirals) 1 OTHER _____ DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q912	Can a woman with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her newborn child through breastfeeding?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q913	Is it possible in your community for someone to get a confidential test to find out if they are infected with HIV? By confidential, I mean that no one will know the result if you don't want them to know it.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q914	I don't want to know the result, but have <i>you</i> ever had an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→1001
Q915	Did you voluntarily undergo the AIDS test, or were you required to have the test?	Voluntary 1 Required 2 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q916	Please do not tell me the result, but did you find out the result of your test?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	

FHI 2000 HIV/AIDS/STD BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) FOR ADULTS
Section 10: Exposure to Interventions

1001	<p>Have you heard or seen any messages about HIV, AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases or condoms?</p> <p>Which ones?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.</p> <p>a. Stop AIDS: Love Life</p> <p>b. If it's not on, it's not in</p> <p>c. AIDS is real, stick to your regular partner</p> <p>d. Protect the public and yourself</p> <p>e. Be fit and strong: seek treatment for STDs</p> <p>f. True Christian standards, the best prevention against AIDS</p> <p>g. Use a condom</p> <p>h. Stay healthy, protect yourself from STDs/AIDS</p> <p>Other</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>No 2</p> <p>2</p>	
1002	<p>Have you attended any meetings or been visited by any organizations to discuss HIV and AIDS?</p> <p>IF YES: Which organizations?</p> <p>a. Care</p> <p>b. Other</p> <p>How many times?</p> <p>Once</p> <p>More than once</p> <p>Regularly, at least every three months</p> <p>Regularly, at least every year</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>No 2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	

That is the end of our questionnaire. Thank you very much for taking time to answer these questions. We appreciate your help.

Funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development through the IMPACT Project, which is implemented by Family Health International (Cooperative Agreement No. HRN-A-00-97-00017-00).