

A Baseline Survey of Multiple and Concurrent Sexual Partnerships among Basotho Men in Lesotho

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AED	Academy for Educational Development
BCC	behavioral change communication
MCP	Multiple and concurrent partnerships
MCP survey	Baseline Survey of Multiple & Concurrent Partnerships
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
NAC	National AIDS Commission
Phela	Phela Health and Development Communications
Sechaba	Sechaba Consultants

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This report presents the findings from the Baseline Survey of Multiple & Concurrent Partnerships (MCP) in Lesotho. The objective of the study was to collect population-based data related to the MCP knowledge, attitudes, and practices of Basotho men.

The survey was conducted during March 2–12, 2009. Using a three-stage random cluster sampling design, 1,643 Basotho men from 55 urban and rural areas participated in the study. Participants were sexually experienced males aged 18–65 years. The survey elicited information on participants' demographic characteristics, engagement in MCP, engagement in transactional and intergenerational sex, and knowledge and practice of HIV prevention as related to MCP.

The study was implemented by the C-Change program, managed by the Academy for Educational Development (AED). Data collection and analysis were conducted in collaboration with two Lesotho-based research agencies, Phela Health and Development Communications (Phela) and Sechaba Consultants (Sechaba).

MULTIPLE & CONCURRENT PARTNERSHIPS (MCP)

Prevalence of MCP in Lesotho is high

Over four in 10 of Basotho men in the study (43.9%) were currently engaging in MCP (defined as having more than one sexual partner at the time of the interview).

Most men who engaged in MCP had more than two current sexual partners

Among the 722 men in the study engaged in MCP, the median number of concurrent sexual partners was three. About one-third of men had two concurrent partners (30%), 28% of men had three concurrent partners, and 31% had more than three concurrent partners. The remainder of men did not know the number of current partners or declined to respond.

Most men did not engage in MCP for material or status benefits

The three most commonly cited reasons for engaging in MCP were “for fun” (42%), “for company” (31%), and “to have someone to fall back on” (10%). In addition, 27% of men cited a wide variety of other reasons ranging from fulfilling basic needs (groceries, rent, transportation, etc.) to obtaining “luxury items” like access to a car or cell phone. Generally, men did **not** believe that masculinity is defined by engaging in MCP. More than two-thirds disagreed that a man who has more than one sexual partner at one time is a “real man,” and about 60% said that having more than one partner is not acceptable in the community.

Unmarried, younger, and relatively well-educated men were the most likely to engage in MCP

In general, Basotho men who were engaging in MCP differ from those who were not engaging in MCP in terms of age, educational level, and marital status. Men aged 18–35 years were more likely to engage in MCP than older men. Those with secondary or

tertiary education were also more likely to engage in MCP than those with lower education. Married men were less likely to engage in MCP than those who were not married.

Men who engaged in MCP believed their sex partners also have other partners

Men who engaged in MCP were significantly more likely to report that their most recent partner also has other sexual partners than men who do not engage in MCP.

Condom use was inconsistent in MCP relationships, despite high levels of correct knowledge about HIV

Most Basotho men who engaged in MCP were aware of HIV and AIDS. More than nine in 10 men (95%) knew at least one correct way that a person could avoid HIV infection, with condom use being the most frequently mentioned protective behavior.

Despite the high level of awareness among Basotho men who engaged in MCP that HIV is preventable with the use of condoms, only 40% of men who engaged in MCP reported always using condoms when having sex with their most recent partner.

Consistent condom use by men varied with the type of sexual partnership

Consistent condom use among Basotho men who engaged in MCP varied depending on the type of relationship with their sexual partner. Consistent use of condoms was more likely to occur if the sexual partner was a casual acquaintance or someone that the respondent just met (47%); friend, girlfriend not living with him, or relative (50%); or a sex worker (85%). Consistent condom use was reported in only 13% of relationships where the sexual partner was a live-in or married partner.

Most men who engaged in MCP recognized that it is an HIV risk behavior

A large proportion of Basotho men who engaged in MCP recognized the risks of getting HIV associated with MCP. Over three-quarters (79%) of men who engaged in MCP agreed that having new sexual partners increases their risk of getting HIV. Almost all men in this group (92%) said that they would worry about their own risk if their sexual partner also engaged in MCP.

TRANSACTIONAL SEX

Three in 10 Basotho men engaged in transactional sex

Transactional sex is defined as men giving money, gifts, or favors to their three most recent sexual partners. The overall prevalence of transactional sex among Basotho men in this study was estimated to be 31%. The most common types of gifts were money, food, "luxury goods" (e.g., cell phone minutes), alcohol, and transportation.

Transactional sex varied with the type of sexual partnership

Transactional sex varied depending on the type of relationship. Transactional sex was uncommon with a live-in or married partner (6%). It was more common if the relationship was with a casual acquaintance (29%) or with a friend, girlfriend, or relative (17%).

INTERGENERATIONAL SEX

Three in 10 men had engaged in intergenerational sex

Intergenerational sex is defined as having a sexual partner who is older or younger by at least 10 years. The majority of the men were less than 10 years older than their sexual partners. The overall prevalence of intergenerational sex among men in this study was 30%.

Intergenerational sex, transactional sex, and MCP were strongly associated risk behaviors

Men who engaged in MCP were more likely to also engage in intergenerational and transactional sex than men who did not engage in MCP. This finding suggests that MCP, intergenerational sex, and transactional sex are part of a complex of high-risk sexual behaviors among Basotho men.

COMMUNICATION CHANNELS FOR HIV PREVENTION MESSAGES

Radio was the most frequently used media among Basotho men

Radio was listened to daily by 60% of Basotho men. Television (19%) and newspapers/magazines (11%) were less commonly used on a daily basis. The most popular radio channels are from Lesotho (89%) and South Africa (54%). Most newspapers mentioned were from Lesotho, and most TV originated in South Africa.

Most men recall radio and television HIV messages

About seven in 10 Basotho men said they had heard or seen messages about HIV prevention in the past 12 months from media or interpersonal sources. The most commonly cited source of HIV prevention messages was radio (68%), followed by television (41%), and print materials (14%). Other sources of such messages included community and clinic health workers.

The most common HIV prevention messages that Basotho men recalled were those that promoted condom use (31%) and awareness about AIDS (25%).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The above findings suggest that messages do not need to concentrate on the protective benefits of condoms or the dangers of MCP, per se. More nuanced messages need to discuss the need to use condoms with steady partners, the high risk when MCP and intergenerational sex are combined, and the need to balance having fun with the risks associated with MCP. It may also be that relatively inconsistent condom use is the result of lack of knowledge where condoms can be obtained or failure to habitually carry condoms. Increasing the awareness of the sources of condoms and the practice of habitually carrying condoms can be promoted by behavioral change communication (BCC) initiatives. Men recall relatively few messages about abstinence, being faithful, or the benefits of HIV testing. More messages on these topics may be beneficial.

The priority target audience should be men aged 18–35. Most of these men have at least some education, suggesting that print media as well as radio and television can be effective communication tools. The fact that one in five men cited interpersonal contacts as sources of information about HIV indicates that there is little reluctance to discuss HIV, and use of interpersonal channels may also result in effective BCC.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Situation of HIV and AIDS in Lesotho

The HIV prevalence rate among adults aged 15–49 in Lesotho was estimated at 23.2% in 2005, making it the third highest in the world. It is estimated that there are around 270,000 people living with HIV and AIDS in the country, with 60 people dying every day from AIDS complications.

Multiple and concurrent partnerships (MCP) spread HIV more effectively than serial relationships because the infected partner is more likely to have sex with more than one individual during the period of greatest infectivity. Evidence suggests that MCP constitute a significant driver of the HIV and AIDS epidemic in Lesotho. The Modes of Transmission study, undertaken by the Lesotho National AIDS Commission, estimates that MCP is linked to more than 60% of all new HIV infections.

The Lesotho National HIV and AIDS Policy (2006) also identified transactional and intergenerational sex as important drivers of the epidemic. These high-risk behaviors are in turn associated with underlying socio-economic factors, such as high unemployment, poverty, and food insecurity.

Findings from formative research in Lesotho undertaken by C-Change of the Academy for Educational Development (AED) suggests that while Basotho have high levels of HIV and AIDS awareness, it does not necessarily affect sexual behaviors such as MCP. There is, however, little data on the extent to which Basotho recognize MCP as a key mode of HIV transmission.

1.2 Behavior change communication targeting MCP

C-Change seeks to support the National AIDS Commission (NAC) and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) in their collaboration to reduce the prevalence of MCP behavior through a series of behavior change communication (BCC) initiatives. A short-term MCP communication campaign comprising mass media and community-based outreach components was launched in January 2009. A follow-up longer-term campaign is scheduled for the middle of 2009. The focus of the initial C-Change campaign was to promote open dialogue about HIV and MCP, while educating and mobilizing communities to effectively implement further interventions to lower MCP prevalence.

1.3 Objectives of the Baseline Study

The primary objective of the baseline study was to develop benchmark measures to monitor the impact of C-Change interventions over time. The benchmark measures for this study include: 1) prevalence of MCP, transactional sex, and intergenerational sex, 2) knowledge and practice of HIV preventive measures, and 3) beliefs and attitudes

pertaining to HIV risks associated with MCP. Subsequent follow-up monitoring and evaluation studies will be conducted to track the changes in these measures over time.

CHAPTER 2. SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

There were 1,643 men who participated in the survey. The participants were interviewed in their households in 55 randomly selected Enumeration Areas in both rural and urban districts in Lesotho.

All the participants were males aged 18–65 years. The median age group for the study population is 25–35 years, with almost two-thirds (64.5%) of the men aged 18–35 years. The educational level of the study participants is comparable to national estimates. Among the study population, 13.7% did not attend school, 44.2% completed primary school, 35.2% completed some secondary education, and 6.7% completed tertiary education. Almost half of the men in the study were not married (46%) while 42% of the men were married. The rest of the participants were separated, divorced, or widowed (11.4%). Table 2.1 summarizes the salient demographic characteristics of survey respondents.

Demographic Characteristic	Number	Percentage (%)
Age group		
18–24	555	33.8
25–35	505	30.7
36–45	240	14.6
46–55	196	11.9
56–65	140	8.5
Unknown	7	0.4
Highest educational level attained		
Did not attend school	225	13.7
Primary school	727	44.2
Form 1 to 3	335	20.4
Form 4 to 5	243	14.8
Tertiary	110	6.7
Unknown	3	0.2
Marital status		
Married	690	42.0
Not married	755	46.0
Separated or Divorced	102	6.2
Widowed	95	5.8
Unknown	1	0.1
Occupation		
Unemployed	307	18.7
Agriculture	404	24.6
Self-employed	158	9.6
Student	148	9.0
Civil servant	76	4.6
Others (e.g., construction, domestic worker, casual worker, taxi driver, miner)	546	33.2
Unknown	4	0.2
Total	1643	100.0

CHAPTER 3. MULTIPLE & CONCURRENT PARTNERSHIPS

3.1 Prevalence of engaging in multiple and concurrent partnerships (MCP)

Participants were defined as engaging in MCP if they reported having more than one sexual partner at the time of the interview. Based on this single item, 43.9% of Basotho men in the study were classified as engaging in MCP (Table 3.1).

	Number	Percentage (%)
Not engaging in MCP	920	56.0
Engaging in MCP	722	43.9
Unknown (refused)	1	<0.1
Total	1643	100.0

3.2 Number of current sexual partners of men engaging in MCP

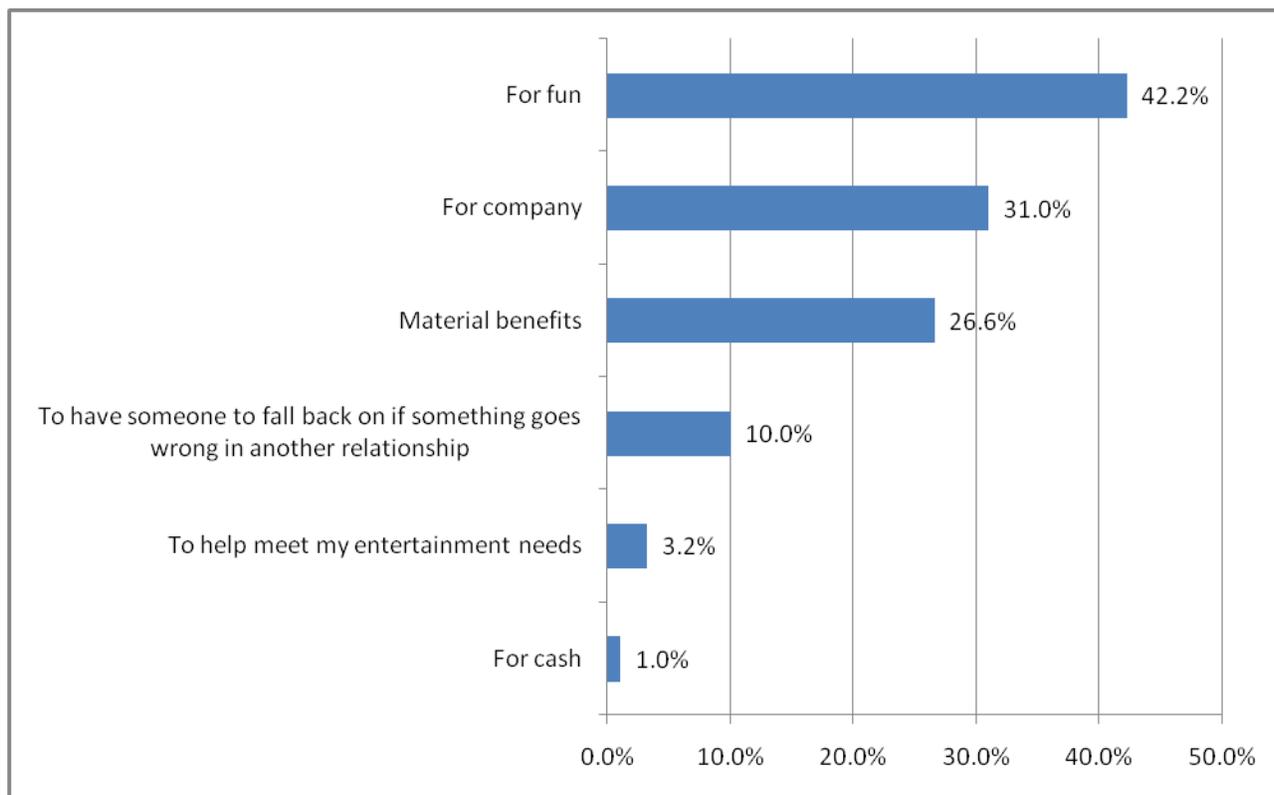
Among the 722 men engaging in MCP, the median number of concurrent partners was three, and over 30% had more than three partners, indicating that concurrency is not only frequent but involves large numbers of female partners.

	Number	Percentage (%)
2 current partners	217	30.1
3 current partners	200	27.7
More than 3 current partners	222	30.7
Unknown	83	11.5
Total	722	100.0

3.3 Reasons and perceived status benefits for engaging in MCP

Participants who engaged in MCP were also asked to list up to four reasons for doing so. Of the 722 Basotho men who engaged in MCP, the three most commonly cited reasons were “for fun,” “for company,” and “material benefits.” Material benefits ranged from fulfilling basic needs (basic groceries, getting a job, paying rent, transportation) to obtaining luxury items (e.g., access to a car or cell phone) as reasons to engage in MCP.

Figure 3.1 – Commonly cited reasons for having more than one current sexual partner among Basotho men (n = 722)



* Multiple response question – percentages do not add up to 100%

Men were asked if they felt that MCP enhanced their social status in the community. Most felt that MCP did not confer status benefits on men. Men who engaged in MCP did not believe that masculinity is defined by engaging in MCP. About seven in 10 men disagreed that a man who has more than one sexual partner at a time is a “real man.” In addition, most men engaging in MCP disagreed that doing so made them more “admirable.” About two-thirds of respondents also believed that MCP was not approved by the community at large.

Table 3.3 Perceived status benefits of MCP (n=722)		
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>
A man who has more than one sexual partner at the same time is a real man		
Disagree	508	70.4
Agree or partially agree	207	28.7
Unknown	7	1.0
People will admire me if I have different sexual partners at the same time		
Disagree	459	63.6
Agree or partially agree	245	33.9
Unknown	18	2.5
In my community it is completely acceptable for me to have more than one sexual partner at the same time		
Disagree	439	60.8
Agree or partially agree	265	36.7
Unknown	18	2.5
Total	722	100.0

3.4 Characteristics of men engaging in MCP

Table 3.4 summarizes the characteristics of men engaging in MCP compared with men who were not engaging in MCP within the study population. In general, Basotho men who were engaging in MCP are different from those who were not engaging in MCP in terms of their age group, educational level, and marital status. As expected, younger men were more likely to engage in MCP than older men. In addition, unmarried men were more likely to engage in MCP than married men. Respondents with secondary or tertiary education were also more likely to engage in MCP than those with lower education. The latter finding may be due to the fact that younger men have received more education than older men and may not indicate that education results in concurrency.

Table 3.4 MCP status by demographic characteristics (n=1642)

	<u>Not engaging in MCP</u>		<u>Engaging in MCP</u>		<u>p-value *</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	
Age group					
18-24	306	55.1	249	44.9	<0.001
25-35	259	51.4	245	48.6	
36-45	136	56.7	104	43.3	
46-55	113	57.7	83	42.3	
56-65	103	73.6	37	26.4	
Unknown	3	42.9	4	57.1	
Highest educational level attained					
Did not attend school	133	59.1	92	40.9	0.001
Primary school	444	61.1	283	38.9	
Form 1 to 3	163	48.8	171	51.2	
Form 4 to 5	121	49.8	122	50.2	
Tertiary	57	51.8	53	48.2	
Unknown	2	66.7	1	33.3	
Marital status					
Married	425	61.6	265	38.4	<0.001
Not married	379	50.3	375	49.7	
Separated or Divorced	44	43.1	58	56.9	
Widowed	71	74.7	24	25.3	
Unknown	1	100.0	0	0.0	
Occupation					
Unemployed	175	57.0	132	43.0	0.165
Agriculture	246	60.9	158	39.1	
Self-employed	88	55.7	70	44.3	
Student	85	57.4	63	42.6	
Civil servant	39	51.3	37	48.7	
Others	286	52.5	259	47.5	
Unknown	1	25.0	3	75.0	
Total	920	56.0	722	43.9	

* Based on χ^2 - test

3.5 Awareness among men that their partners have other sexual partners by MCP status

Men were asked if they think that their most recent sexual partners were also engaging in MCP. Men who engaged in MCP were significantly more likely to report that their most recent partner also has other sexual partners than men who did not engage in MCP.

Table 3.5 Awareness among men that their most recent partners have other sexual partners by MCP status (n=1384)			
	Number	Percentage (%)	p-value*
Not engaging in MCP (n=771)	234	30.4	<0.001
Engaging in MCP (n=613)	346	56.4	
Total (n=1384)[#]	580	41.9	

* Based on χ^2 - test

[#] Total does not add to 1,643 men due to missing values

3.6 Awareness that HIV is preventable (by MCP status)

Knowledge that HIV and AIDS are preventable was high among Basotho men regardless of their MCP status. More than nine in 10 Basotho men (95.3%) reported that a person can avoid getting HIV or AIDS.

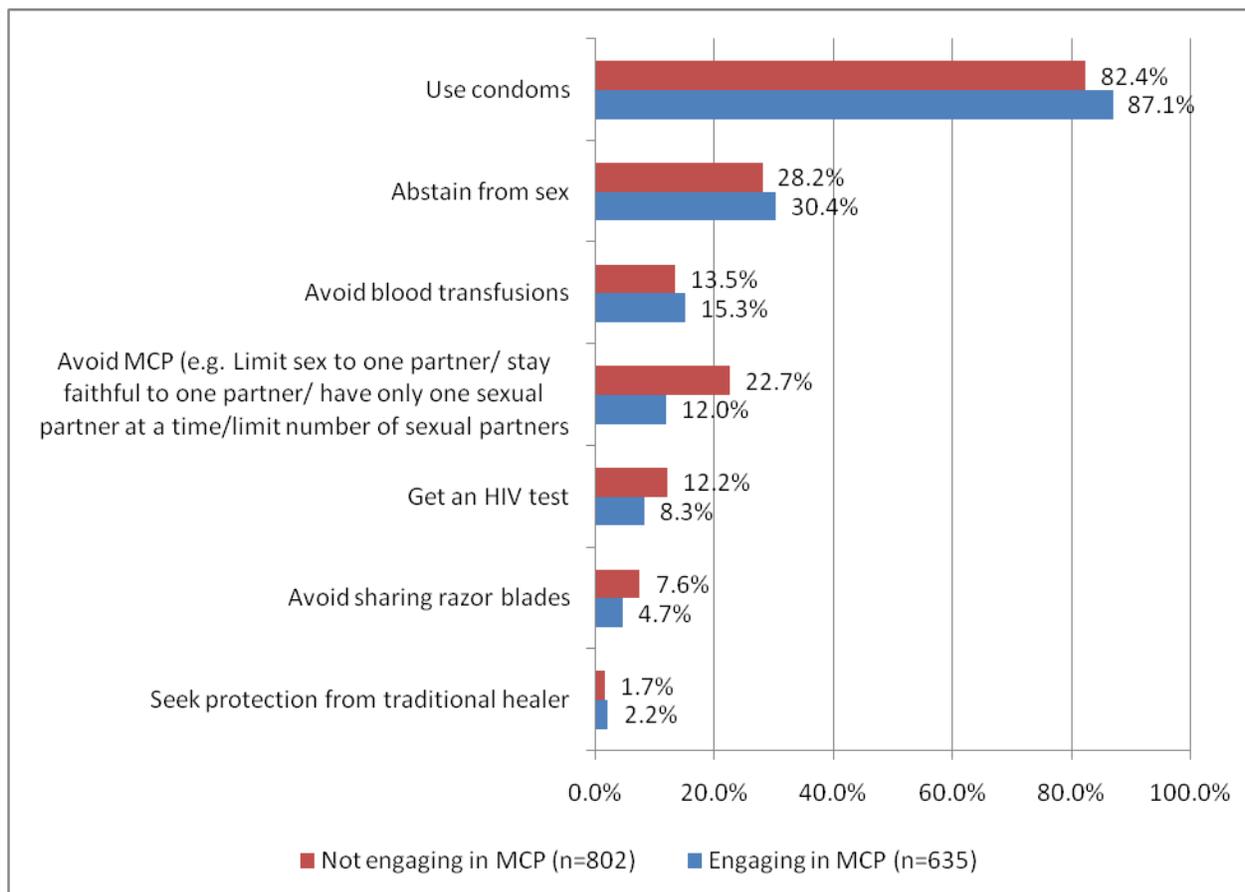
Table 3.6 Awareness that HIV is preventable (by MCP status) (n=1522)		
	Number	Percentage (%)
Not engaging in MCP (n=849)	810	95.4
Engaging in MCP (n=673)	640	95.1
Total (n=1,522)[#]	1450	95.3

[#] Total does not add to 1,643 men due to missing values

3.7 Awareness of ways that a person can avoid getting HIV and AIDS (by MCP status)

When asked to give examples of ways to avoid HIV infection, men engaged in MCP were most likely to cite use of condoms, abstinence, avoiding blood transfusions, and avoiding MCP (limiting sex to one partner, being faithful to one sexual partner, having only one sexual partner at a time, or limiting the number of sexual partners). These measures were also the most commonly cited ways of preventing HIV among men not engaged in MCP. Cited preventive measures are summarized in Figure 3.2.

Figure 3.2 – Commonly cited ways of how a person can avoid getting HIV and AIDS (by MCP status) (n=1,437)*#



* Multiple response question – percentages do not add up to 100%

Total does not add to 1,643 men due to missing values

3.8 Usage of condoms for HIV prevention (by MCP status)

Despite the high level of awareness about HIV being preventable by condoms, almost half did not use condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse. However, men who engaged in MCP were significantly more likely use condoms than men who did not engage in MCP.

Table 3.7 Usage of condoms when last having sex with recent sexual partner by MCP status (n=1636)			
	Number	Percentage (%)	p-value*
Not engaging in MCP (n=917)	402	43.8	<0.001
Engaging in MCP (719)	394	54.8	
Total (n=1,636)#	796	48.7	

* Based on χ^2 - test

Total does not add to 1,643 men due to missing values

Men were also asked if they consistently used condoms when having sexual intercourse with their most recent partner (defined as always using condoms when having sex with their most recent sexual partner over the past 12 months). Although men who engaged in MCP were significantly more likely to consistently use condoms than men who were not engaging in MCP, the majority of men who engaged in MCP did not do so consistently.

Table 3.8 Always used condoms with most recent sexual partner by MCP status over the past 12 months (n=1630)			
	Number	Percentage (%)	p-value*
Not engaging in MCP (n=915)	278	30.4	<0.001
Engaging in MCP (n=715)	286	40.0	
Total (n=1630)#	564	34.6	

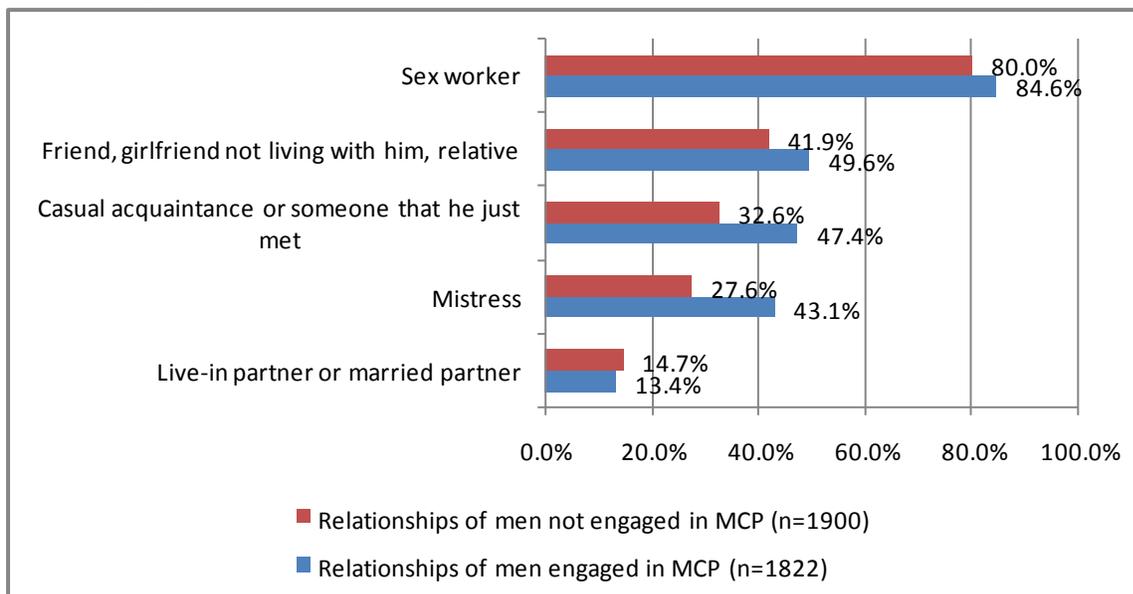
* Based on χ^2 - test

Total does not add to 1,643 men due to missing values

3.9 Consistency of condom usage for HIV prevention (by category of relationships and MCP status)

Consistent condom use among Basotho men varied depending on the type of relationship with recent sexual partners regardless of MCP status. Consistent usage of condoms was more likely to occur if the sexual partner was a relatively casual partner and was less common in relationships where the sexual partner was a mistress (“nyatsi”) or a live-in or married partner. The pattern suggests that men view casual sex as riskier than sex with a steady partner.

Figure 3.3 – Consistency of condom usage for HIV prevention (by category of relationships and MCP status)



3.10 Beliefs about risks of HIV infection associated with MCP

A large proportion of Basotho men recognized the risks of getting HIV associated with engaging in MCP regardless of whether they engaged in MCP. More than three-quarters (80.3%) of men agreed that having new sexual partners will increase their risk of getting HIV. A large majority of men said that they worry about their own risk if their sexual partner engages in MCP; and most were aware that they can get HIV even if they have only two partners.

Table 3.9 Agreement that every new partner means new HIV risk, even if the respondent is faithful to each partner (n=1540)			
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>	<u>p-value*</u>
Not engaging in MCP (n=864)	699	80.9	0.474
Engaging in MCP (n=676)	537	79.4	
Total (n=1540)[#]	1236	80.3	

Table 3.10 Agreement that knowledge of a sexual partner having many partners at the same time makes the respondent worry about his own risk (n=1604)			
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>	<u>p-value*</u>
Not engaging in MCP (n=899)	840	93.4	0.140
Engaging in MCP (n=705)	645	91.5	
Total (n=1,604)[#]	1485	92.6	

Table 3.11 Agreement that the respondent can get HIV and AIDS by having only two sexual partners at the same time (n=1592)			
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>	<u>p-value*</u>
Not engaging in MCP (n=895)	763	85.3	0.207
Engaging in MCP (697)	578	82.9	
Total (n=1592)[#]	1341	84.2	

* Based on χ^2 - test

[#] Total does not add to 1,643 men due to missing values

CHAPTER 4. TRANSACTIONAL SEX

4.1 Prevalence of transactional sex with at least one recent partner

Fewer than one in 10 Basotho men received any money, gifts, or favors for sex with their recent partners. In contrast, a larger proportion of men reported giving money, gifts, or favors the last time that they had sex with their recent sexual partners.

We defined transactional sex as men giving to at least one of their most recent three sexual partners, any money, gifts, or favors the last time that they had sex with their partners. The overall prevalence of transactional sex among Basotho men in this study population was estimated to be 31.0%. This meant that almost one in three men gave money, gifts, or favors for sex with at least one of their three recent sexual partners, regardless of when that relationship took place.

	Number	Percentage (%)
Did not give any money, gifts, or favors for sex with any one of recent three partners	1100	67.0
Gave any money, gifts, or favors for sex with at least one of recent three partners	510	31.0
Unknown	33	2.0
Total	1643	100.0

To measure percent of men who are currently engaging in transactional sex (current is defined as having given something in exchange for sex during the 12 months preceding the survey), we used this same question about the last time that they had sex with each partner and whether or not they gave something in exchange for sex. We then combined that question with the date of the last time that they had sex with each partner and determined which of those relationships took place in the 12 months prior to the interview. If the date of the the last time that they had sex with a partner fell within the 12 months prior to the interview date and they responded that they had given something in exchange for sex then they were considered to have engaged in transactional sex in the previous year. This analysis revealed that 392 (23.86%) of male respondents gave something to a sex partner the last time they had sex during the 12 months prior to the interview. (95% CI = 21.85, 25.96)

4.2 Prevalence of transactional sex (by category of relationships)

Transactional sex varied depending on the type of relationship between Basotho men and their sexual partners. While transactional sex was uncommon with a live-in partner or married partner (6.3%), it was more common if the relationship was with a sex worker

(90.0%); mistress (30.9%); a casual acquaintance (29.1%); or a friend, girlfriend, or relative (17.1%).

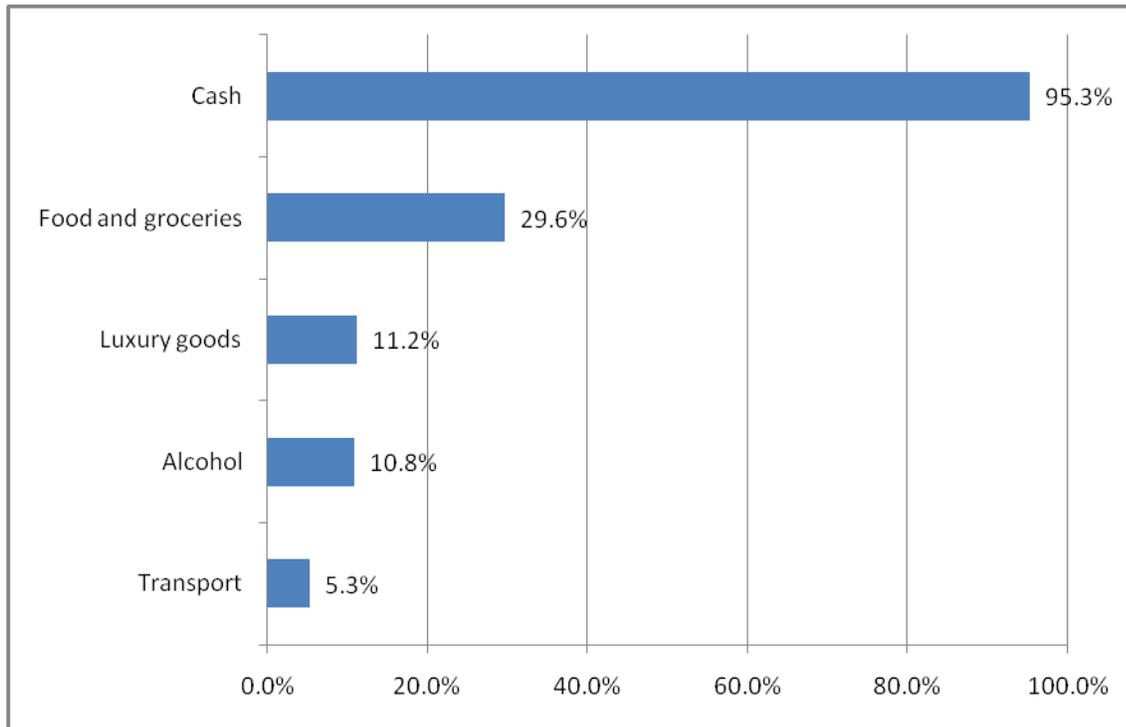
Table 4.2 Prevalence of transactional sex among most recent three sexual partners (by category of relationships) (n=3815)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>
Live-in partner or married partner		
Did not give any money, gifts, or favors for sex with such partners	776	93.5
Gave any money, gifts, or favors for sex with such partners	52	6.3
Unknown	2	0.2
Total	830	100.0
Casual acquaintance or someone that he just met		
Did not give any money, gifts, or favors for sex with such partners	368	70.9
Gave any money, gifts, or favors for sex with such partners	151	29.1
Unknown	0	0.0
Total	519	100.0
Friend, girlfriend not living with him, relative		
Did not give any money, gifts, or favors for sex with such partners	1683	82.6
Gave any money, gifts, or favors for sex with such partners	348	17.1
Unknown	7	0.3
Total	2038	100.0
Mistress or “nyatsi”		
Did not give any money, gifts, or favors for sex with such partners	282	69.1
Gave any money, gifts, or favors for sex with such partners	126	30.9
Unknown	0	0.0
Total	408	100.0
Sex worker		
Did not give any money, gifts, or favors for sex with such partners	2	10.0
Gave any money, gifts, or favors for sex with such partners	18	90.0
Unknown	0	0.0
Total	20	100.0

4.3 Type of gifts given in transactional sex

The most common types of gifts that Basotho men gave to their sexual partners were cash, food and groceries, luxury goods, alcohol, and transportation.

Figure 4.1 – Commonly cited gifts given for sex with three most recent partners (n=507)



* Multiple response question – percentages do not add up to 100%

CHAPTER 5. INTERGENERATIONAL SEX

5.1 Prevalence of intergenerational sex

Intergenerational sex is defined as having a sexual partner who is older or younger by at least 10 years. Intergenerational sex is a risk behavior because HIV prevalence increases with age. Thus young women engaging in sex with older men are particularly at risk. The combination of intergenerational sex plus concurrency further increases the risk of young women and their partners who are similar in age. Finally, transactional sex is associated with both intergenerational sex and concurrency. In the study population, the overall prevalence of intergenerational sex was 30%.

Table 5.1 Prevalence of intergenerational sex (at least 10 years older or younger than one of three most recent partners) (n=1643)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>
No intergenerational sex with any recent three partners	1010	61.5
Intergenerational sex with at least one partner	494	30.1
Unknown	139	8.5
Total	1643	100.0

Again, we were interested in determining what the rate of current intergenerational sex was among the respondents. To achieve this, we combined the question about the age of their last three partners and the date of the last time they had sex with each of those relationships. If the date of the end of the relationship fell during the previous 12 months and they stated that the person was either 10 years or younger or older than they, the relationship was considered an intergenerational relationship in the past year. The analysis revealed that 382 (23.25%) of the respondents engaged in intergenerational sex in the 12 months preceding the survey (95% CI = 21.26, 25.34).

5.2 Prevalence of intergenerational sex (by transactional sex status)

Men who engaged in transactional sex were significantly more likely to report that they were engaging in intergenerational sex than men who were not engaging in transactional sex. The strong association between these two high-risk behaviors means that Basotho men who gave money or gifts to their partners also tended to have an age difference of at least 10 years with these partners.

Table 5.2 Prevalence of intergenerational sex (by transactional sex status) (n=1486)			
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>	<u>p-value *</u>
Not engaging in transactional sex	286	27.7	<0.001
Engaging in transactional sex	191	42.2	
Total (n=1,486)[#]	477	32.1	

* Based on χ^2 - test

Total does not add to 1,643 men due to missing values

5.3 Prevalence of intergenerational and transactional sex (by MCP status)

Almost one in nine Basotho men engaged in both intergenerational and transactional sex at the same time.

Table 5.3 Prevalence of both intergenerational and transactional sex (n=1643)		
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>
Not engaging in both intergenerational and transactional sex	1,295	78.8
Engaging in both intergenerational and transactional sex	191	11.6
Unknown	157	9.6
Total	1643	100.0

Men who engaged in MCP were significantly more likely to also engage in intergenerational and transactional sex than men who did not engage in MCP. This finding suggests that MCP, intergenerational sex, and transactional sex may be part of a complex of high-risk sexual behaviors among Basotho men.

Table 5.4 Prevalence of intergenerational and transactional sex (by MCP status)			
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>	<u>p-value *</u>
Engaging in transactional sex			
Not engaging in MCP (n=901)	209	23.2	<0.001
Engaging in MCP (n=708)	300	42.4	
Total (n=1,609) [#]	509	31.6	
Engaging in intergenerational sex			
Not engaging in MCP (n=859)	257	29.9	0.006
Engaging in MCP (n=644)	236	36.6	
Total (n=1,503) [#]	493	32.8	
Engaging in both transactional and intergenerational sex			
Not engaging in MCP (n=848)	71	8.4	<0.001
Engaging in MCP (n=637)	119	18.7	
Total (n=1,485) [#]	190	12.8	

* Based on χ^2 - test

Total does not add to 1,643 men due to missing values

A cross-tabulation of recent (past 12 months) transactional sex and recent (past 12 months) intergenerational sex showed that men who engaged in intergenerational sex were slightly more likely to also be engaging in transactional sex: 31.2% engaged in both transactional and intergenerational sex, and 21.6% did not engage in intergenerational sex but did engage in transactional sex ($p < .001$).

CHAPTER 6. COMMUNICATION CHANNELS FOR HIV PREVENTION MESSAGES

6.1 Frequency of media use among Basotho men

The most widely used form of media among Basotho men on a daily basis were radio (59.8%) and television (19.2%). Newspapers and magazines (11.1%) were less commonly used on a daily basis.

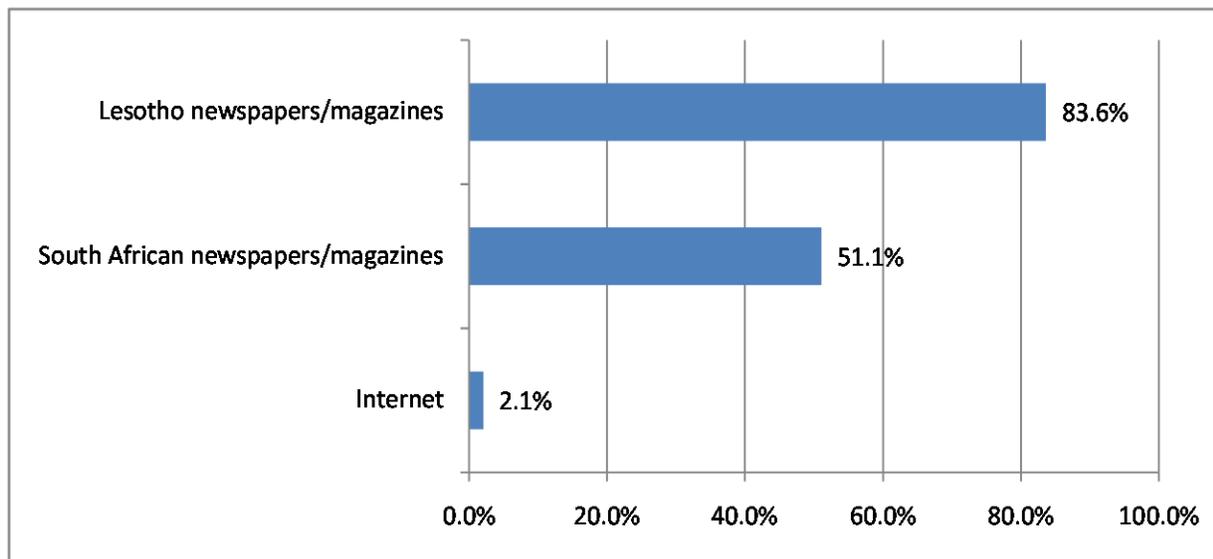
Table 6.1 Frequency of media use among Basotho men (n = 1643)

	Newspapers/Magazines		Radio		Television	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Once a week or less	1460	88.9	659	40.1	1,327	80.8
Almost every day	182	11.1	983	59.8	315	19.2
Unknown	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	1643	100.0	1643	100.0	1643	100.0

6.2 Sources of various media used among Basotho men

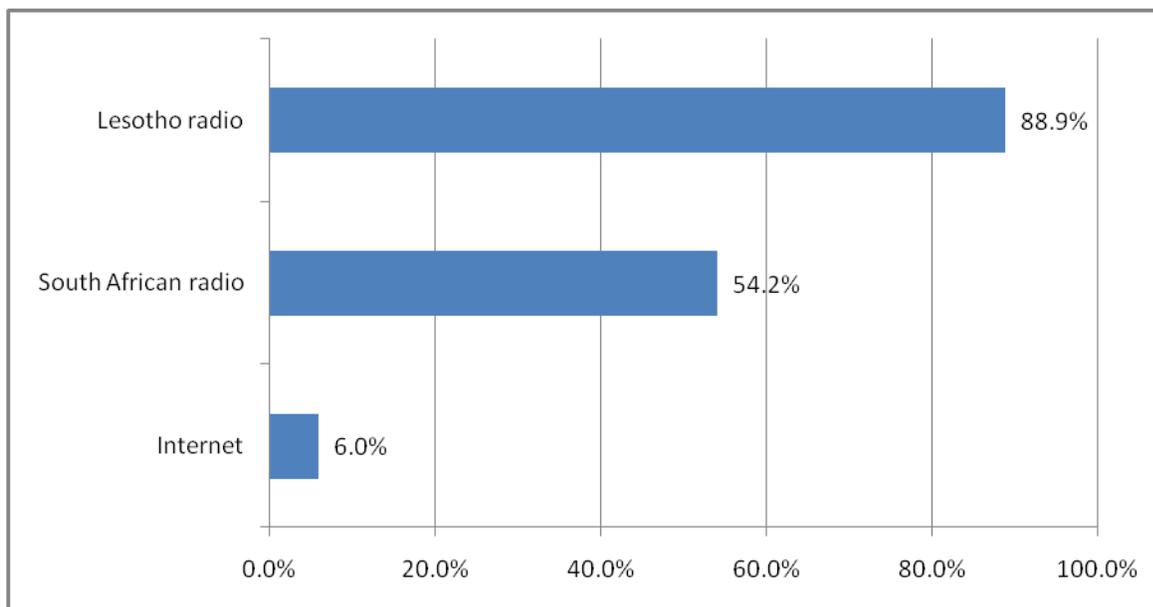
Men read newspapers and magazines mainly from Lesotho (83.6%) and/or South Africa (51.1%). Most radio stations named are from Lesotho (88.9%) and/or South Africa (54.2%). Most television channels mentioned are from South Africa (85.1%).

Figure 6.1 – Common sources of newspapers or magazines (n=709)



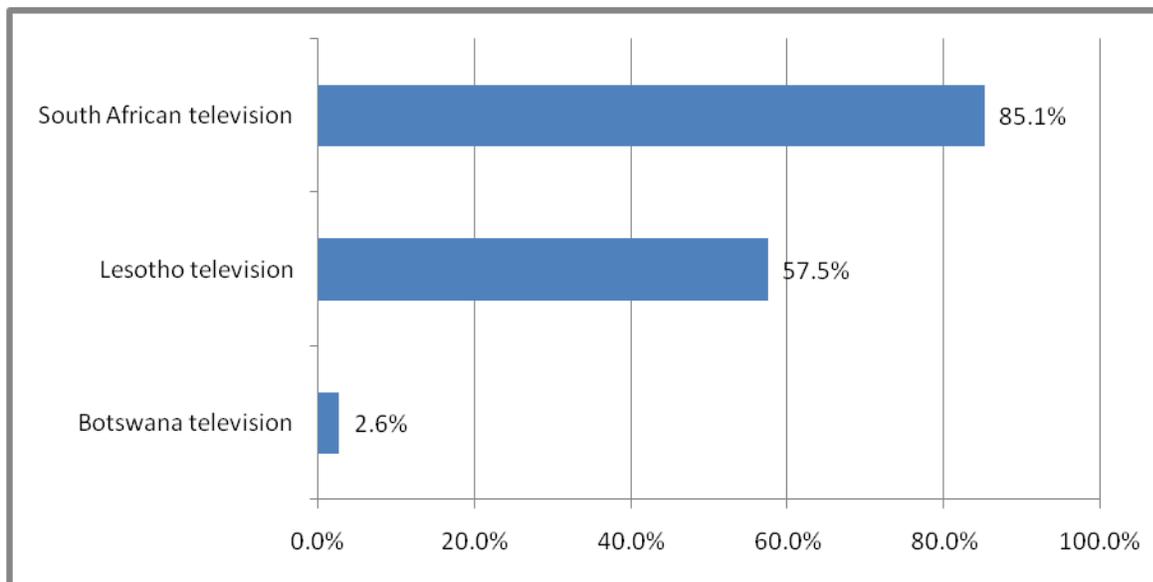
* Multiple response question – percentages do not add up to 100%

Figure 6.2 – Common sources of radio (n=1,431)



* Multiple response question – percentages do not add up to 100%

Figure 6.3 – Common sources of television (n=803)



* Multiple response question – percentages do not add up to 100%

The media use results suggest that messages that appear in South African newspapers or are broadcast on South African radio and television are frequently accessed by Basotho men. Thus HIV messages for South African audiences are also likely to be encountered in Lesotho. Exposure to media from both countries may help account for the high levels of correct HIV information found in Lesotho.

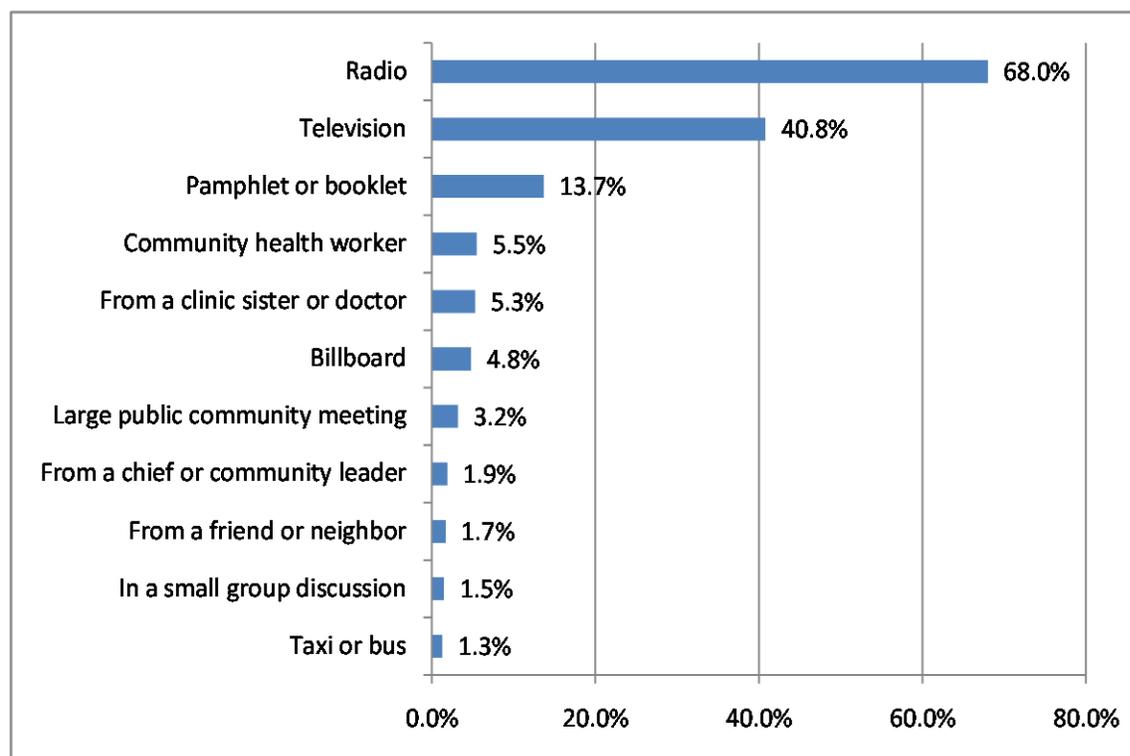
6.3 Recall of sources and content of messages about HIV prevention in the past 12 months

About seven in 10 Basotho men (71.2%) recalled hearing or seeing messages about ways to prevent HIV and AIDS in the past 12 months from various media or interpersonal sources.

Table 6.2 Recall of sources of messages about HIV prevention in the past 12 months (n=1643)		
	Number	Percentage (%)
Have you heard or seen any messages about ways to prevent HIV and AIDS in the past 12 months?		
No	464	28.2
Yes	1170	71.2
Unknown	9	0.5
Total	1643	100.0

The most commonly cited source of HIV prevention messages among Basotho men in the preceding 12 months was radio (68.0%), followed by television (40.8%), and print materials (13.7%). About 20% of respondents also recalled messages received from interpersonal sources like community health workers, friends, and neighbors.

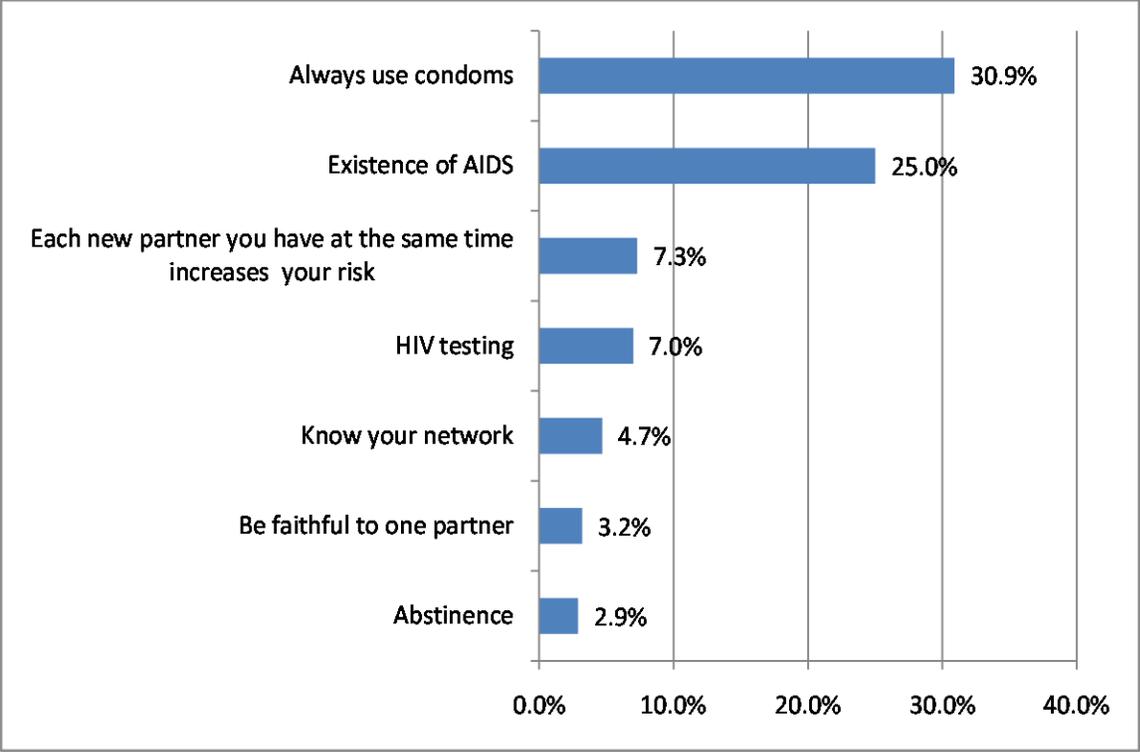
Figure 6.4 – Commonly cited sources of messages about ways to prevent HIV and AIDS (n=1,149)



* Multiple response question – percentages do not add up to 100%

The most commonly HIV prevention messages that Basotho men recalled from various sources were the usage of condoms (30.9%) and awareness about AIDS (25.0%).

Figure 6.5 – Commonly recalled HIV prevention messages from media or interpersonal sources (n=1018)



* Multiple response question – percentages do not add up to 100%

CHAPTER 7. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusion

This study established MCP as a prevalent practice among Basotho males, particularly in young **unmarried males aged 18 to 35 years. Just under half of the males sampled reported engaging in MCP**, and half of men who engaged in MCP had three concurrent partners or more. Many of these men believed that their partners are also engaging in MCP. Concurrency was also associated with both intergenerational and transactional sex.

Findings with implications for media campaigns include:

- Risky sexual relationships are very common despite the fact that most men are aware of the risks involved.
- Men are especially aware that they are at greater risk if one of their partners also engages in MCP, and they would be concerned if they learned that a partner had other partners.
- Knowledge of condoms as a way to prevent HIV is very high, but condom use is inconsistent and is especially infrequent with steady or married partners.
- Men do not believe that there are status benefits from engaging in MCP; it does not boost their male image in the community.
- The most commonly cited reasons for MCP are “for fun” and “for companionship.” Some engage in MCP for financial or material gain as well.
- Basotho men report high levels of exposure to both Lesotho and South African media. Thus, the nation probably already receives a large amount of information about HIV.
- About one in five men have received information from interpersonal communication sources.

The above findings suggest that messages do not need to concentrate on the protective benefits of condoms or the dangers of MCP, per se. More nuanced messages need to discuss the need to use condoms with steady partners, the high risk when MCP and intergenerational sex are combined, and the need to balance having fun with the risks associated with MCP. It may also be that relatively inconsistent condom use is the result of lack of knowledge of where condoms can be obtained or failure to habitually carry condoms. Increasing the awareness of sources of condoms and the practice of habitually carrying condoms can be promoted by BCC. Men recall relatively few messages about abstinence, being faithful, or the benefits of HIV testing. More messages on these topics may be beneficial.

The priority target audience should be men aged 18-35. Most of these men have at least some education, suggesting that print media as well as radio and television can be effective communication tools. The fact that one in five men cited interpersonal contacts as sources of information about HIV indicates that there is little reluctance to discuss HIV, and use of interpersonal channels may also result in effective BCC.

While the study sheds light on why men engage in MCP, more research is needed to understand why men do not use condoms consistently in their quest for fun and companionship even as they recognize the risks of HIV infection associated with MCP. Further research is also necessary to investigate the motivators of MCP among Basotho women in order to tailor gender-specific interventions.

CHAPTER 8. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

8.1 Organization of the study

The Baseline MCP Study is based on a quantitative cross-sectional survey of Basotho men who are sexually experienced. This study was implemented by C-Change at the Academy for Educational Development. Data collection and analysis for the study were conducted in collaboration with Lesotho-based research agencies, Phela Health and Development Communications (Phela) and Sechaba Consultants (Sechaba). A follow-up study is being planned for March 2010.

This study focused on Basotho males. Sufficient funds were not available to meet the minimal sample size requirements of a survey that would be representative of both men and women. We decided to focus on men because they appear to be more likely to engage in concurrency than women.

8.2 Sampling design

A sample of 1,643 Basotho men was drawn using a three-stage random cluster design. The first stage involved a random selection of Enumeration Areas (EAs). Data from the 2006 Lesotho Census provided a list of EA areas with data on the number of villages and households per village for each EA. The second stage involved a random selection of households within EAs and in the third stage, one male household member between the ages of 18-65 years from each selected household was randomly chosen to be interviewed. The sample size has been determined statistically and has a power of 80% and a confidence level of 95%. This also assumed that the current point prevalence for MCP among males in Lesotho is approximately 29% and that the prevalence will decline to 23% by the end of the behavioral change and communication project. This calculation also accounted for a possible 20% refusal rate among potential interviewees.

The following formula was used to calculate the sample size:

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

Where:

D = design effect;

P₁ = the estimated proportion at the time of the first survey;

P₂ = the proportion at some future date such that the quantity (P₂ - P₁) is the size of the magnitude of change it is desired to be able to detect;

P = (P₁ + P₂) / 2;

Δ² = (P₂ - P₁)²

Z_{1-a} = the z-score corresponding to the probability with which it is desired to be able to conclude that an observed change of size (P2 - P1) would not have occurred by chance. For this survey we used a one-sided test – assuming that risk behavior will decrease as a result of interventions; and

Z_{1-b} = the z-score corresponding to the degree of confidence with which it is desired to be certain of detecting a change of size (P2 - P1) if one actually occurred.

$a=0.05$ ($Z_{1-a} = 1.65$) and $b=0.20$ ($Z_{1-b}=0.84$)

8.3 Response rates

A total of 3,837 household were contacted during the fieldwork. The household response rate was 83.9%. Of the households that completed the screening questions, there were 1,785 eligible male respondents. The individual response rate among eligible male respondents was 92.0%. Consequently, the overall response rate of the study was 77.2%.

Table 8.1 Household and individual response rates		
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>
Selected households		
Completed screening questions (C)		
Eligible males participants present	1785	46.5
No eligible male participants in household	1435	38.8
Nobody at the household (NH)	346	9.4
Refused interview (R)	271	7.3
Total	3837	100.0
Household Response Rate (HHR = $C*100/ (C+NH+R)$)	-	83.9
Eligible males		
Completed interview (EC)	1643	92.0
Refused (Respondent was busy) (ER)	142	8.0
Total	1785	100.0
Individual Response Rate (IRR = $EC*100/ (EC+ER)$)	-	92.0
Overall Response Rate (ORR = $HHR*IRR/100$)	-	77.2

8.4 Study sites

The survey was conducted nationally, and respondents were drawn from across the country. A total of 55 EAs were randomly selected, and households within those sites were chosen by the research team in the field. At each EA, the research team split into two smaller teams and entered the EA from different directions, counting every third household to attempt an interview. The EA sites were randomly drawn from the full list of EAs supplied by the Bureau of the Census. The decision to select 55 EAs was based on the need to interview 30 men per EA ($1,650/30 = 55$). Once the full list of EAs was

provided by the Bureau of the Census, a random number was selected as a starting point for the survey. The EA with that numbered household in it was selected as the first EA. A sample interval was determined by dividing the total number of households estimated to be in the country by the total number of EAs needed ($446,980/55=8,127$).

8.5 Survey instrument

The survey instrument is an interviewer-administered structured questionnaire (see Appendix). The questionnaire included mainly closed-ended items that elicited participants' demographic characteristics, engagement in MCP, engagement in transactional and intergenerational sex, knowledge and practice in HIV prevention measures, and beliefs and attitudes regarding MCP and risks of HIV infection. The survey instrument was piloted by the research interviewers among different groups of respondents to familiarize interviewers with administering the questionnaire and to fine-tune relevant survey items based on the feedback from the pilot.

There were two methods that were used for determining the prevalence of MCP in the survey. First, the direct method was based on a closed-ended survey item that asked respondents if they have more than one sexual partner at the point of the interview. Respondents who answered "Yes" were coded as engaging in MCP while those who answered "No" were coded as not engaging in MCP. The second method was based on the dates of the respondents' most recent three sexual partnerships. Respondents were asked to recall the first and last date (month and year) that they had sexual intercourse with their most recent three partners. Any overlap in the dates of these three partners would mean that the respondent was engaging in MCP. Although the date method would provide more detailed information of concurrency of partnerships, almost four in 10 Basotho men (38.0%) in this study were unable to recall the dates of their recent three sexual partnerships to determine the prevalence of MCP reliably. Hence, the prevalence estimate of MCP among Basotho men in this report is based on the direct method of questioning.

8.6 Training and fieldwork

The survey was conducted by a team of researchers from Phela. They are Basotho, speak the local languages, and have a good understanding of the local context. The team has extensive fieldwork experience in Lesotho, including research pertaining to HIV/AIDS and health communication.

Prior to the fieldwork, interviewers underwent an intensive four-day training that focused on the research objectives, key research questions, content of the questionnaire, sampling considerations, eligible respondent profiles, and possible constraints that could be expected in securing interviews as well as during the interviews. Survey interview techniques, sensitivity to cultural differences, and research ethics considerations (particularly participant confidentiality and informed consent) were also emphasized during the training. To ensure confidentiality, personal information that could identify the participants was not collected.

Data collection was conducted from March 2 – 12, 2009, by 25 enumerators and supervisors divided into five teams. Each team conducted approximately 30 interviews per day. During the data collection period, the following measures ensured quality data collection:

- Daily communication between the field manager and the team of interviewers to monitor the progress and operations of the data collection process;
- Daily checking of completed questionnaires, with relevant feedback given to interviewers; and
- Back-checking at least 5% of all interviews.

8.7 Data processing

Following the data collection, Sechaba researchers double-entered all the collected data and performed the necessary data-cleaning prior to analysis. C-Change and Sechaba researchers conducted the descriptive analyses using SPSS (version 16.0).

8.8 Ethical review and informed consent process

The study protocol, informed consent forms, and other requested documents were reviewed and approved by the MoHSW Ethics Committee. Interviewers informed participants about the objectives of the research, the presence of potentially sensitive questions, and the voluntary and confidential nature of the study. The interviewers also obtained written informed consent from the participants (and from an impartial witness where applicable). All explanations were provided in the language of the informant.

APPENDIX: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of Interviewer		Date of interview	
Name of interviewer (code)		Questionnaire number	

Community Council Codes		EA Codes:		Community Council Codes		EA Codes:	
C01	Makhunoane	D01	010101101	C27	Ratau	D29	043802260
C02	Likila	D02	010204219	C28	Manonyane	D30	044006115
C03	Tsa-le-Moleka	D03	010409110	C29	Mohlakeng	D31	044107128
C04	Lipelaneng	D04	010510149	C30	Lilala	D32	044309104
C05	Matlameng	D05	020704108	C31	Makhoarane	D33	044410136
C06	Fenyane	D06	020807204	C32	Semonkong	D34	044613312
C07	Menkhoaneng	D07	021010120	C33	Metsi-Mats'o	D35	054701138
C08	Maisa-Phoka	D08	021111133	C34	Mathula	D36	054903126
C09	Linare	D09	021313136	C35	Malakeng	D37	055107212
C10	Khomokhoana	D10	021515103	C36	Makholane	D38	055310128
C10	Khomokhoana	D11	021515171	C37	Makaota	D39	055512117
C11	Manka	D12	021717110	C38	Siloe	D40	065601106
C12	Tsoili-tsoili	D13	021818148	C39	Mashaleng	D41	065702142
C13	Mapoteng	D14	032002137	C40	Khoelenya	D42	065904415
C14	Tebe-Tebe	D15	032204111	C41	Phamong	D43	066007420
C15	Maluba-lube	D16	032406105	C42	Seroto	D44	066211326
C16	Motanasela	D17	032507225	C43	Matsatseng	D45	076402416
C17	Kanana	D18	032709115	C44	Ha Nkoebe	D46	076605404
C18	Thuathe	D19	032810104	C45	Mokotjomela	D47	076708427
C19	Mabote	D20	032901148	C48	Patlong	D48	086901327
C20	Motimposo	D21	043001127	C47	Thaba-Khube	D49	087007412
C21	Stadium Area	D22	043101129	C48	Mphe-Lebeko	D50	107202309
C22	Maseru Central	D23	043201167	C49	Thaban'a Mahlanya	D51	107406306
C23	Qoaling	D24	043301117	C50	Bobete	D52	107509315
C23	Qoaling	D25	043301184	C51	Sehonghong	D53	107613412
C24	Lithoteng	D26	043401159	C52	Molika-liko	D54	097806314
C25	Lithabaneng	D27	043501158	C53	Liphamola	D55	097911319
C26	Qiloane	D28	043701135				

Introduction		
<p>Hello, my name is _____. I work for an independent organization which does research on social and health issues. Your experiences and beliefs are very valuable to us and will help us to learn more about what people in Lesotho think about health issues and sexual relationships. All your answers will be kept confidential and I will not record any of your personal details. The research is completely independent and we do not have any connection with the government or the local community. I hope that you will feel free to answer my questions and I promise to treat everything you say with respect.</p>		
Note to interviewer: Have you read the respondent the consent form and have they accepted the invitation to participate?	Yes	No

Reasons for failure to do interview

1. Does not meet gender quota
2. Does not meet age requirements
3. Refused
4. Nobody at household
5. Respondent busy

House Hold(HHD)	HH 1	HH 2	HH 3	HH 4	HH 5	HH 6	HH 7	HH 8
Coding Category								

Number of Visits

1	2
---	---

No.	Question (Instructions)	Coding Categories	Skip to	Answer	Variable Name	
1	How old are you? <i>If between the ages of 18 and 65 continue with the next question. If they are not between 18 and 65 do NOT continue the survey.</i>	1	18-24 yrs			G11
		2	25-35 yrs			
		3	36-45 yrs			
		4	46-55 yrs			
		5	56-65 yrs			
2	Filter I: Sexually active status Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	1	Yes	<i>Continue with questionnaire</i>		
		2	No	<i>Don't continue with the questionnaire</i>		
		97	Refused	<i>Don't continue with the questionnaire</i>		
		98	No Response	<i>Don't continue with the questionnaire</i>		
		99	Don't know	<i>Don't continue with the questionnaire</i>		

Start Time: _____

Interviewer: In the following section I am going to ask you general questions about yourself. Please remember that the interview is confidential. We won't use your name or give information to your community. If the question is not clear to you, please do ask me to repeat it, or explain to you what I mean.

Section 1: General Information

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories	Skip to	Answer	Variable Name						
101.	What is your marital status?	1	Not married		G1						
		2	Divorced								
		3	Staying with spouse								
		4	Separated								
		5	Widowed								
		97	Refused								
		98	No response								
102.	What is your marital status at this time: are you married, living with someone, widowed, divorced, separated, single?	1	Currently married, living with spouse		G2						
		2	Currently married, living with other sexual partner								
		3	Currently married, not living with spouse or any sexual partner								
		4	Not married, living with sexual partner								
		5	Not married, not living with sexual partner								
		6	Other (specify) _____								
		97	Refused								
103.	Do you consider this household to be your main place of residence?	1	Yes	105	G3						
		2	No								
		97	Refused								
		98	No Response								
104.	Where is your main place of residence? Please name the country and the district.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Country</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>District</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Country		District		Village				G4
Country											
District											
Village											
105.	Have you ever attended School?	1	Yes		G5						
		2	No	107							
		97	Refused								
		98	No response								
106.	Please tell me your	1	1-7								

Interviewer: In the following section I am going to ask you general questions about yourself. Please remember that the interview is confidential. We won't use your name or give information to your community. If the question is not clear to you, please do ask me to repeat it, or explain to you what I mean.

Section 1: General Information

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
	highest education qualification	2	Form 1 to Form 3			G6
		3	Form 4 to Form 5			
		4	Tertiary			
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
107.	What is your main occupation - that is what kind of work do you mainly do?	1	Civil servant			G7
		2	In the fields			
		3	Taxi Driver			
		4	Miner			
		5	Carpenter			
		6	Street Vender			
		7	Self Employed			
		8	Domestic Worker			
		9	Student			
		10	Work at home			
		11	None			
		12	Other (Specify): _____			
		97	Refused			
98	No response					
108.	Do you work in Lesotho?	1	Yes	1010		G8
		2	No			
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
109.	In which country do you work?	1	South Africa			G9
		2	Swaziland			
		3	Botswana			
		4	Zimbabwe			
		5	Zambia			
		6	Namibia			
		7	Mozambique			
		8	Other			
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
1010	In which district do you work?	1	Berea			G10
		2	Butha-Buthe			

Interviewer: In the following section I am going to ask you general questions about yourself. Please remember that the interview is confidential. We won't use your name or give information to your community. If the question is not clear to you, please do ask me to repeat it, or explain to you what I mean.

Section 1: General Information

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
		3	Leribe			
		4	Mefeteng			
		5	Maseru			
		6	Mohale'hoek			
		7	Mokhotlong			
		8	Qacha's nek			
		9	Quthing			
		10	Thaba-Tseka			
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			

Section 2: Prevention Actions						
No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
201.	Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	1	Yes			P1
		2	No	501		
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
202.	In the last 12 months, have you done anything to prevent yourself from getting HIV/ AIDS?	1	Yes			P2
		2	No	204		
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
203.	What have you done to prevent yourself from getting HIV/ AIDS in the last 12 months? <i>Interviewer: Don't read out. Multiple response</i>	1	Abstained from sex			P3
		2	Used condoms			
		3	Limited sex to one partner/ stay faithful to one partner			
		4	Limited number of sexual partners			
		5	Had only one sexual partner at a time			
		6	Gone to a clinic/ hospital			
		7	Taken medicine from a clinic/ hospital			
		8	Had an HIV test			
		9	Talked with my partner/ s			
		10	Avoided sex with prostitutes			
		11	Avoided sex with persons who have many partners			
		12	Avoided sex with homosexuals			
		13	Avoided sex with persons who inject drugs intravenously			
		14	Avoided blood transfusions			
		15	Avoided injections			
		16	Avoided sharing razor blades			
		17	Avoided kissing			
		18	Avoided mosquito bites			
		19	Sought protection from traditional healer			
		20	Take traditional medicine			
		21	Other (Specify)			
	97	Refused				

Section 2: Prevention Actions						
No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
		98	No Response			
204.	Have you done anything to encourage a friend or family member to take steps to prevent HIV/ AIDS?	1	Yes			P4
		2	No	301		
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
205.	What have you encouraged them to do to prevent HIV/ AIDS? <i>Interviewer: Don't read out. Multiple response</i>	1	Abstain from sex			P5
		2	Use condoms			
		3	Limit sex to one partner/ stay faithful to one partner			
		4	Limit number of sexual partners			
		5	Have only one sexual partner at a time			
		6	Referred them to a clinic/ hospital			
		7	Given them medicine from a clinic/ hospital			
		8	Get tested for HIV			
		9	Talk with their partners			
		10	Avoid sex with prostitutes			
		11	Avoid sex with persons who have many partners			
		12	Avoid sex with homosexuals			
		13	Avoid sex with persons who inject drugs intravenously			
		14	Avoid blood transfusions			
		15	Avoid injections			
		16	Avoid sharing razor blades			
		17	Avoid kissing			
		18	Avoid mosquito bites			
		19	Seek protection from traditional healer			
		20	Other (Specify)			
		97	Refused			

Section 2: Prevention Actions

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
		98	No response			

Section 3: Knowledge/ awareness of HIV/ AIDS

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you a few questions about a disease called HIV/ AIDS. Please feel free to answer and to ask me to repeat or explain the question. I promise to respect all your answers and to keep them confidential.

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
301.	Is there anything a person can do to avoid getting AIDS or the virus that causes AIDS?	1	Yes			K1
		2	No	303		
		97	Refused	303		
		98	No Response	303		
		99	Don't know	303		
302.	What can a person do? <i>Interviewer: Do not read out. Multiple response</i>	1	Abstain from sex			K2
		2	Use condoms			
		3	Limit sex to one partner/ stay faithful to one partner			
		4	Limit number of sexual partners			
		5	Have only one sexual partner at a time			
		6	Go to a clinic/ hospital			
		7	Take medicine from a clinic/ hospital			
		8	Get an HIV test			
		9	Talk with my partner/ s			
		10	Avoid sex with prostitutes			
		11	Avoid sex with persons who have many partners			
		12	Avoid sex with homosexuals			
		13	Avoid sex with persons who inject drugs intravenously			
		14	Avoid blood transfusions			
		15	Avoid injections			
		16	Avoid sharing razor blades			
		17	Avoid kissing			
		18	Avoid mosquito bites			

Section 3: Knowledge/ awareness of HIV/ AIDS

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you a few questions about a disease called HIV/ AIDS. Please feel free to answer and to ask me to repeat or explain the question. I promise to respect all your answers and to keep them confidential.

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
		19	Seek protection from traditional healer			
		20	Other (Specify)			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
303.	Is it possible for a healthy looking person to have the AIDS virus?	1	Yes			K3
		2	No			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			

Section 4: Sexual behavior and MCP						
No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
401.	Do you now have more than one sexual partner?	1	Yes			MCP1
		2	No	404		
		97	Refused	404		
		98	No response	404		
402.	How many sexual partners do you have?	1	Two			MCP2
		2	More than three			
403.	What are your reasons for having more than 1 sexual partner? <i>Do not read this list. Circle all responses.</i>	1	For fun			MCP3
		2	To get basic groceries			
		3	To ensure that I get a job			
		4	To help me maintain my job			
		5	In order to pay my rent			
		6	To ensure that all my transport needs will be covered			
		7	To care of my school tuition			
		8	To help meet my entertainment needs			
		9	To obtain fashionable goods			
		10	To get promotion at work			
		11	To obtain preferential treatment for services			
		12	To get access to a car			
		13	To have a cellphone			
		14	For cash			
		15	To get admiration from other people			
		16	Makes me popular			
		17	For company			
		18	To have someone to fall back on if something goes wrong in another relationship			
		19	Other:			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
404.	How many sex partners have you had in your lifetime?	1	One			MCP4
		2	Two			
		3	Three			
		4	More than Three			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			

Section 5: Sexual behavior and MCP – The last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the last 3 sexual partners that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you. I will start by asking you about your last sexual partner.

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
501.	Think about your last sexual partner. Please tell me when was the last time that you had sex with this person? <i>Interviewer: Do not probe to get exact dates. Just ask for their best guess. Don't worry if it is not exact.</i>	1	Date: _/_/_____/_____/_____ D M Y			1P1
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
		99	Don't know			
502.	The last time you had sexual intercourse was a condom used?	1	Yes			1P2
		2	No			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
503.	How often did you use a condom when you had sex with this person over the last 12 months?	1	Always			1P3
		2	Sometimes			
		3	Rarely			
		4	Never			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
504.	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person did you or this person drink alcohol?	1	Yes I drank			1P4
		2	Yes the other person drank			
		3	No I did not drink			
		4	No the other person did not drink			
		5	Yes we BOTH drank			
		6	No neither of us drank			
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			

Section 5: Sexual behavior and MCP – The last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the last 3 sexual partners that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you. I will start by asking you about your last sexual partner.

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
		99	Don't know			
505.	As best as you can remember when was the first time you had sex with this person? <i>Interviewer: Do not probe to get exact dates. Just ask for their best guess. Don't worry if it is not exact.</i>	1	Date: _/_/_____/_____/_____ D M Y			1P5
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
506.	Do you expect to have sex with this person again?	1	Yes			1P6
		2	No			
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
		99	Don't know			
507.	What was your relationship with this person? <i>Interviewer: Read out, single mention</i>	1	Girlfriend not living with you			1P7
		2	Live-in partner (not married)			
		3	Married partner			
		4	A casual acquaintance			
		5	A friend			
		6	A sex worker			
		7	A relative			
		8	Concubine			
		9	Someone I just met			

Section 5: Sexual behavior and MCP – The last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the last 3 sexual partners that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you. I will start by asking you about your last sexual partner.

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name	
		10	Other				
		97	Refused				
		98	No response				
508.	Is this person 10 or more years older than you, or 10 or more years younger than you, or about the same age?	1	10 or more years Older			1P8	
		2	10 or more years Younger				
		3	Same age				
		97	Refused				
		98	No Response				
		99	Don't know				
509.	The last time you had sex with this person did you receive any money, gifts, or favors?	1	Yes			1P9	
		2	No	5011			
		97	Refused	5011			
		98	No Response	5011			
		99	Don't know				
5010	What did you receive? <i>Interviewer: Read out, multiple response</i>	1	Food and basic groceries			1P10	
		2	Cash				
		3	A job				
		4	A place to stay				
		5	Transport				
		6	School tuition				
		7	Entertainment (nightclubs, restaurants, stadiums)				
		8	Soap				
		9	Fashionable goods (clothes, makeup, hair treatments, jewelry)				
		10	Good marks at school				
		11	A promotion at work				
		12	Access to a car				
		13	A cell phone				
		14	Cell phone airtime				

Section 5: Sexual behavior and MCP – The last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the last 3 sexual partners that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you. I will start by asking you about your last sexual partner.

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name	
		15	Alcohol				
		16	Other (Specify)				
		97	Refused				
		98	No Response				
		99	Don't know				
5011	The last time you had sex with this person did you give any money, gifts, or favors?	1	Yes			1P11	
		2	No	5013			
		97	Refused				
		98	No Response				
		99	Don't know				
5012	What did you give? <i>Interviewer: Read out, multiple response</i>	1	Food and basic groceries			1P12	
		2	Cash				
		3	A job				
		4	A place to stay				
		5	Transport				
		6	School tuition				
		7	Entertainment (nightclubs, restaurants, stadiums)				
		8	Soap				
		9	Fashionable goods (clothes, makeup, hair treatments, jewelry)				
		10	Good marks at school				
		11	A promotion at work				
		12	Access to a car				
		13	Cell phone				
		14	Cell phone airtime				
		15	Alcohol				
		16	Other (Specify)				
		97	Refused				
		98	No Response				
		99	Don't know				
5013	How confident did you feel that you can convince this person to use a condom?	1	Very confident			1P13	
		2	Somewhat confident				
		3	Not confident				
		97	Refused				
		98	No Response				
		99	Don't know				

Section 5: Sexual behavior and MCP – The last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the last 3 sexual partners that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you. I will start by asking you about your last sexual partner.

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
5014	During the time that you were having a sexual relationship with this person, do you think that this person had other sexual partners?	1	Yes			1P14
		2	No			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			

Section 6: Sexual behavior and MCP – 2nd last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the 2nd last sexual partner that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you.

		No.	Skip to	Answer	Variable Name	
Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention Coding Categories						
601.	Think about your 2nd last sexual partner. Please tell me when was the last time that you had sex with this person? <i>Interviewer: Do not probe to get exact dates. Just ask for their best guess. Don't worry if it is not exact.</i>	1	Date: <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> D M Y			2P1
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
		99	Don't know			
602.	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	1	Yes			2P2
		2	No			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
603.	How often did you use a condom when you had sex with this person over the last 12 months?	1	Always			2P3
		2	Sometimes			
		3	Rarely			
		4	Never			
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
		99	Don't know			
604.	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person did you or this person drink alcohol?	1	Yes I drank			2P4
		2	Yes the other person drank			
		3	No I did not drink			
		4	No the other person did not drink			
		5	Yes we BOTH drank			
		6	No neither of us drank			
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
		99	Don't know			

Section 6: Sexual behavior and MCP – 2nd last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the 2nd last sexual partner that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you.

No.			Skip to	Answer	Variable Name	
Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention						
Coding Categories						
605.	Think about your 2nd last sexual partner. Please tell me when was the first time that you had sex with this person? <i>Interviewer: Do not probe to get exact dates. Just ask for their best guess. Don't worry if it is not exact.</i>	1	Date: <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> D M Y			2P5
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
		99	Don't know			
606.	Do you expect to have sex with this person again?	1	Yes			2P6
		2	No			
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
		99	Don't know			
607.	What is your relationship with this person? <i>Interviewer: Read out, single mention</i>	1	Girlfriend not living with you			2P7
		2	Live-in partner (not married)			
		3	Married partner			
		4	A casual acquaintance			
		5	A friend			
		6	A sex worker			
		7	A relative			
		8	Someone I just meet			
		9	concubine			
		10	Other			
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
608.	Is this person 10 or	1	10 or more years Older			2P8

Section 6: Sexual behavior and MCP – 2nd last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the 2nd last sexual partner that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you.

Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention		No.	Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
Coding Categories					
	more years older than you, or 10 or more years younger than you, or about the same age?	2	10 or more years Younger		
		3	Same age		
		97	Refused		
		98	No Response		
		99	Don't know		
609.	The last time you had sex with this person did you receive any money, gifts, or favors?	1	Yes		2P9
		2	No	611	
		97	Refused		
		98	No Response		
		99	Don't know		
6010	What did you receive? <i>Interviewer: Read out, multiple response</i>	1	Food and basic groceries		2P10
		2	Cash		
		3	A job		
		4	A place to stay		
		5	Transport		
		6	School tuition		
		7	Entertainment (nightclubs, restaurants, stadiums)		
		8	Soap		
		9	Fashionable good (clothes, makeup, hair treatments, jewelry)		
		10	Good marks at school		
		11	A promotion at work		
		12	Access to a car		
		13	A cell phone		
		14	Cell phone airtime		
		15	Alcohol		
		16	Other (Specify)		

Section 6: Sexual behavior and MCP – 2nd last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the 2nd last sexual partner that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you.

		No.		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention Coding Categories						
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
6011	The last time you had sex with this person did you give any money, gifts, or favors?	1	Yes			2P11
		2	No	6013		
		97	Refused	6013		
		98	No Response	6013		
		99	Don't know	6013		
6012	What did you give? <i>Interviewer: Read out, multiple response</i>	1	Food and basic groceries			2P12
		2	Cash			
		3	A job			
		4	A place to stay			
		5	Transport			
		6	School tuition			
		7	Entertainment (nightclubs, restaurants, stadiums)			
		8	Soap			
		9	Fashionable good (clothes, makeup, hair treatments, jewelry)			
		10	Good marks at school			
		11	A promotion at work			
		12	Access to a car			
		13	A cell phone			
		14	Cell phone airtime			
		15	Alcohol			
		16	Other (Specify)			
				97	Refused	
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
6013	How confident did	1	Very confident			2P13

Section 6: Sexual behavior and MCP – 2nd last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the 2nd last sexual partner that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you.

No.			Skip to	Answer	Variable Name	
Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention						
Coding Categories						
	you feel that you can convince this person to use a condom?	2	Somewhat confident			
		3	Not confident			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
6014	During the time that you were having a sexual relationship with this person, do you think that this person had other sexual partners?	1	Yes			2P14
		2	No			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			

Section 7: Sexual Behavior and MCP – 3rd last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the 3rd last sexual partner that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you.

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
701.	Think about your 3 rd last sexual partner. Please tell me when was the last time that you had sex with this person? <i>Interviewer: Do not probe to get exact dates. Just ask for their best guess. Don't worry if it is not exact.</i>	1	Date: <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> D M Y			3P1
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
		99	Don't know			
702.	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	1	Yes			3P2
		2	No			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
703.	How often did you use a condom when you had sex with this person?	1	Always			3P3
		2	Sometimes			
		3	Rarely			
		4	Never			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
99	Don't know					
704.	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person did you or this person drink alcohol?	1	Yes I drank			3P4
		2	Yes the other person drank			
		3	No I did not drink			
		4	No the other person did not drink			
		5	Yes we BOTH drank			
		6	No neither of us drank			
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
99	Don't know					

Section 7: Sexual Behavior and MCP – 3rd last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the 3rd last sexual partner that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you.

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
705.	Think about your 2nd last sexual partner. Please tell me when was the first time that you had sex with this person? <i>Interviewer: Do not probe to get exact dates. Just ask for their best guess. Don't worry if it is not exact.</i>	1	Date: <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> D M Y			3P5
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
		99	Don't know			
706.	Do you expect to have sex with this person again?	1	Yes			3P6
		2	No			
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
		99	Don't know			
707.	What is your relationship with this person? <i>Interviewer: Read out, single mention</i>	1	Girlfriend not living with you			3P7
		2	Live-in partner (not married)			
		3	Married partner			
		4	A casual acquaintance			
		5	A friend			
		6	A sex worker			
		7	A relative			
		8	Concubine			
		9	Someone I just met			
		10	Other			
		97	Refused			
98	No response					
708.	Is this person 10 or more years older than you, or 10 or more years younger than you, or about	1	10 or more years Older			3P8
		2	10 or more years Younger			
		3	Same age			

Section 7: Sexual Behavior and MCP – 3rd last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the 3rd last sexual partner that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you.

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
	the same age?	97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
709.	The last time you had sex with this person did you receive any money, gifts, or favors?	1	Yes			3P9
		2	No	7011		
		97	Refused	7011		
		98	No Response	7011		
		99	Don't know	7011		
7010	What did you receive? <i>Interviewer: Read out, multiple response</i>	1	Food and basic groceries			3P10
		2	Cash			
		3	A job			
		4	A place to stay			
		5	Transport			
		6	School tuition			
		7	Entertainment (nightclubs, restaurants, stadiums)			
		8	Soap			
		9	Fashionable good (clothes, makeup, hair treatments, jewelry)			
		10	Good marks at school			
		11	A promotion at work			
		12	Access to a car			
		13	A cell phone			
		14	Cell phone airtime			
		15	Alcohol			
		16	Other (Specify)			

Section 7: Sexual Behavior and MCP – 3rd last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the 3rd last sexual partner that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you.

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
7011	The last time you had sex with this person did you give any money, gifts, or favors?	1	Yes			3P11
		2	No	7013		
		97	Refused	7013		
		98	No Response	7013		
		99	Don't know	7013		
7012	What did you give? <i>Interviewer: Read out, multiple response</i>	1	Food and basic groceries			3P12
		2	Cash			
		3	A job			
		4	A place to stay			
		5	Transport			
		6	School tuition			
		7	Entertainment (nightclubs, restaurants, stadiums)			
		8	Soap			
		9	Fashionable good (clothes, makeup, hair treatments, jewelry)			
		10	Good marks at school			
		11	A promotion at work			
		12	Access to a car			
		13	A cell phone			
		14	Cell phone airtime			
		15	Alcohol			
		16	Other (Specify)			
		97	Refused			

Section 7: Sexual Behavior and MCP – 3rd last sexual partner

Interviewer: I am now going to ask you about the 3rd last sexual partner that you may have had. I want to remind you that everything you say is confidential and I hope you will feel free to answer me. If any of the questions is not clear to you, I will be happy to repeat it, or explain it to you.

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
7013	How confident did you feel that you can convince this person to use a condom?	1	Very confident			3P13
		2	Somewhat confident			
		3	Not confident			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
7014	During the time that you were having a sexual relationship with this person, do you think that this person had other sexual partners?	1	Yes			3P16
		2	No			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			

Section 8: Beliefs On Sexual Behavior and MCP

Interviewer: I am going to read you some statements. Some of the questions I ask you will be about having more than one sexual partner at the same time. Please feel free to answer and know that I will respect your answers and keep them confidential. Please let me know if you agree, partially agree, or disagree with these statements.

No.	Question	Agree 1	Partially agree 2	Disagree 3	Refused 97	No response 98	Don't Know 99	Variable Name
801.	There are things that I personally do to prevent myself from getting HIV/ AIDS							B1
802.	It is very common in my community to have more than one partner` at the same time							B2
803.	In my community it is completely acceptable for me to have more than one sexual partner at the same time							B3
804.	In this community most of my friends have more than one sexual partner at the same time							B4
805.	It is the man who decides when we will have sex							B5
806.	Men need sex more than women do.							B6
807.	You don't talk about sex, you just do it.							B7
808.	A man needs other women, even if things with his wife are fine.							B8
809.	It is alright for a man to beat his wife if she is unfaithful.							B9
8010.	It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she won't have sex with him.							B10
8011.	Women who carry condoms on them are easy.							B11
8012.	Only when a woman has a child is she a real woman.							B12
8013.	A real man produces a male child.							B13
8014.	A man who has more than one sexual partner at the same time is a real man.							B14
8015.	A woman who has more than one sexual partner at the same time is respected by her peers.							B15
8016.	Talking more openly about sexual issues can help to reduce HIV/ AIDS.							B16
8017.	Married partners should not use							B17

Section 8: Beliefs On Sexual Behavior and MCP

Interviewer: I am going to read you some statements. Some of the questions I ask you will be about having more than one sexual partner at the same time. Please feel free to answer and know that I will respect your answers and keep them confidential. Please let me know if you agree, partially agree, or disagree with these statements.

No.	Question	Agree 1	Partially agree 2	Disagree 3	Refused 97	No response 98	Don't Know 99	Variable Name
	condoms.							
8018.	Using condoms means I don't trust my partner.							B18
8019.	One should always use condoms when having sex.							B19
8020.	A woman does not have the right to ask a man who is giving her money or gifts to use a condom.							B20
8021.	It is unacceptable to ask a sexual partner who is 10 or more years older than you to use a condom.							B21
8022.	Condoms are dangerous to one's health.							B22
8023.	Every new partner means new HIV risk, even if you are faithful to each partner.							B23
8024.	Knowing that my sexual partner has many partners at the same time makes me worry about my own risk							B24
8025.	I can get HIV/ AIDS by having only 2 sexual partners at the same time.							B25
8026.	I am more likely to be infected with HIV by my married partner than by any of my other sexual partners.							B26
8027.	Getting drunk makes people have sex with more than one partner at the same time.							B27

Section 9: Perceived cost- Loss of social status and resources

In this section I will be reading a list of statements and, again, I would like you to respond with whether or not you “Agree”, “Partially Agree”, or “Disagree” with the statement. These statements are related to what YOU believe or perceive to be true of people in your community.

No.	Question	Agree 1	Partially agree 2	Disagree 3	Refused 97	No response 98	Don't know 99	Variable name
901.	My main partner cannot meet my sexual needs.							P1
902.	Having more than one sexual partner at the same time ensures that all my transport needs will be covered.							P2
903.	Having more than one sexual partner at the same time helps me take care of my tuition fee.							P3
904.	Having more partners at the same time will help me meet my entertainment needs (such as night clubs, restaurants, stadiums etc).							P4
905.	I will obtain fashionable goods (clothing, makeup, hairdo etc) if I have more sexual partners at the same time.							P5
906.	Taking on multiple sexual partners at the same time will help me obtain good marks at school.							P6
907.	Taking on multiple partners at the same time helps me to get a promotion at work.							P7
908.	Taking on multiple partners at the same time helps me get groceries.							P8
909.	Taking on multiple partners at the same time ensures me of preferential treatment from customs' officials.							P9
9010.	Having more partners at the same time will give me access to car.							P10
9011.	Taking on more than one sexual partner at the same time will ensure that I have access to cell phone.							P11
9012.	Having more than one partner at the same time will give me access to cash.							P12
9013.	People will admire me if I have different sexual partners at the same time.							P13

Section 9: Perceived cost- Loss of social status and resources

In this section I will be reading a list of statements and, again, I would like you to respond with whether or not you "Agree", "Partially Agree", or "Disagree" with the statement. These statements are related to what YOU believe or perceive to be true of people in your community.

No.	Question	Agree 1	Partially agree 2	Disagree 3	Refused 97	No response 98	Don't know 99	Variable name
9014.	Having different sexual partners at the same time makes me popular.							P14
9015.	Having more than one sexual partner at the same time ensures that I have company all the time.							P15
9016.	If I have more than one partner at the same time I have someone else to fall back on if something goes wrong with one relationship.							P16

Section 10: Communicating about HIV/ AIDS and MCP

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
1001.	In the past 12 months have you talked about ways to prevent getting the virus that causes AIDS?	1	Yes			C1
		2	No	1005		
		97	Refused	1005		
		98	No Response	1005		
		99	Don't know	1005		
1002.	What ways of prevention did you talk about in the last 12 months?	1	Abstained from sex			C2
		2	Used condoms			
		3	Limited sex to one partner/ stay faithful to one partner			
		4	Limited number of sexual partners			
		5	Had only one sexual partner at a time			
		6	Gone to a clinic/ hospital			
		7	Taken medicine from a clinic/ hospital			
		8	Use traditional medicine			
		9	Had an HIV test			
		10	Talked with my partner/ s			
		11	Avoided sex with prostitutes			
		12	Avoided sex with persons who have many partners			
		13	Avoided sex with homosexuals			
		14	Avoided sex with persons who inject drugs intravenously			
		15	Avoided blood transfusions			
		16	Avoided injections			
		17	Avoided sharing razor blades			
		18	Avoided kissing			
		19	Avoided mosquito bites			
		20	Sought protection from traditional healer			
21	Other (Specify)					
97	Refused					
98	No Response					
99	Don't know					

Section 10: Communicating about HIV/ AIDS and MCP

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
1003.	In the last 12 months have you talked about preventing HIV/ AIDS by having only one sexual partner at a time?	1	Yes			C3
		2	No	1005		
		97	Refused	1005		
		98	No Response	1005		
		99	Don't know	1005		
1004.	Who did you talk with about preventing HIV/ AIDS by having only one sexual partner at a time?	1	Husband/ wife			C4
		2	Live-in boyfriend/ girlfriend			
		3	Other sexual partners (besides wife; live-in girlfriend)			
		4	Your family (besides husband/ wife and children)			
		5	Your children			
		6	Youth in your community			
		7	Women elders in your community			
		8	Male elders in your community			
		9	Chiefs			
		10	Traditional healers			
		11	Community healthcare workers			
		12	Clinic sisters			
		13	Church leaders			
		14	Church members			
		15	Women friends (who are not your sexual partners)			
		16	Male friends (who are not your sexual partners)			
		17	Commercial sex workers			
		18	Other _____			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
99	Don't know					

Section 10: Communicating about HIV/ AIDS and MCP

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
1005.	In the last 12 months, have members of this community talked about preventing HIV/ AIDS by having only one sexual partner at a time?	1	Yes			C5
		2	No	1101		
		97	Refused	1101		
		98	No response	1101		
		99	Don't know	1101		
1006.	Who in your community talks about preventing HIV/ AIDS by having only one sexual partner at a time?	1	Husband/ wife			C6
		2	Live-in boyfriend/ girlfriend			
		3	Other sexual partners (besides husband/ wife; live-in boyfriend/ girlfriend)			
		4	Your family (besides husband/ wife and children)			
		5	Your children			
		6	Youth in your community			
		7	Women elders in your community			
		8	Male elders in your community			
		9	Chiefs			
		10	Traditional healers			
		11	Community healthcare workers			
		12	Clinic sisters			
		13	Church leaders			
		14	Church members			
		15	Women friends (who are not your sexual partners)			
		16	Male friends (who are not your sexual partners)			
		17	Commercial sex workers			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
99	Don't know					

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories	Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
Section 11: Exposure to Prevention Messages					
1101.	In your opinion is it acceptable or unacceptable for AIDS to be discussed: On the radio? On the TV? In newspapers? At work? Open community Setting? In school? In church?	Radio			E1
		1	Acceptable		
		2	Unacceptable		
		TV			
		1	Acceptable		
		2	Unacceptable		
		Newspaper			
		1	Acceptable		
		2	Unacceptable		
		At work			
		1	Acceptable		
		2	Unacceptable		
		Open Community Setting			
		1	Acceptable		
		2	Unacceptable		
		In schools			
1	Acceptable				
2	Unacceptable				
In Church					
1	Acceptable				
2	Unacceptable				
1102.	Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	1	Almost every day		E2
		2	Once a week		
		3	Less than once a week		
		4	Not at all	1104	
		97	Refused	1104	
		98	No Response	1104	
		99	Don't know	1104	
1103.	What kind of newspapers or magazines do you read: Lesotho Newspapers/ magazines, SA newspapers/magazines, or any other? <i>Interviewer: Record all mentioned.</i>	1	Lesotho newspapers/ magazines		E3
		2	SA newspapers/ magazines		
		3	Other (Specify)		
		97	Refused		
		98	No Response		
		99	Don't know		

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
1104.	Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	1	Almost every day			E4
		2	At least once a week			
		3	Less than once a week			
		4	Not at all	1106		
		97	Refused	1106		
		98	No Response	1106		
		99	Don't know	1106		
1105.	What kind of radio do you listen to: Lesotho radio, SA radio, or any other? <i>Interviewer: Record all mentioned</i>	1	Lesotho radio			E5
		2	SA radio			
		3	Other (Specify)			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
1106.	Do you watch television almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	1	Almost every day			E6
		2	At least once a week			
		3	Less than once a week			
		4	Not at all	1108		
		97	Refused	1108		
		98	No response	1108		
		99	Don't know	1108		
1107.	What kind of TV do you watch: Lesotho TV, SA TV, or any other? <i>Interviewer: Record all mentioned</i>	1	Lesotho TV			E7
		2	SA TV			
		3	Other (Specify)			
		97	Refused			
		98	No response			
		99	Don't know			
1108.	Have you heard or seen any messages about ways to prevent HIV and AIDS in the past 12 months?	1	Yes			E8
		2	No	11011		
		97	Refused	11011		
		98	No Response	11011		
		99	Don't know	11011		
1109.	Where did you hear or see messages about ways to prevent HIV and AIDS? <i>Interviewer: Do not read out. Multiple response</i>	1	On TV			E9
		2	TV ad			
		3	Film on TV			
		4	On the radio			
		5	In a radio talk show			
		6	In a radio ad			
		7	On a billboard			
		8	In a pamphlet or booklet			
		9	On a taxi or bus			
		10	At a large public community meeting			
		11	In a small group discussion			

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories	Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
		12 From a community health worker			
		13 From a clinic sister or doctor			
		14 From an elder			
		15 From a chief or community leader			
		16 From a young person			
		17 From a friend or neighbor			
		18 From my partner			
		19 From a family member			
		20 Other (specify:)			
		97 Refused			
		98 No Response			
		99 Don't know			
11010	What did you hear or see? <i>If the person says that they heard ONE Love or "Talk, respect, protect" then skip q12011.</i>	1 ONELOVE			
		2 Talk, respect, protect			
		3 Each new partner you have at the same time increases your risk			
		4 Know your network			E10
		5 Other (specify)			
		97 Refused			
		98 No Response			
		99 Don't know			
11011	In the past 12 months, have you seen or heard a message about ONELOVE – Talk. Respect, Protect?	1 Yes			
		2 No	1201		
		97 Refused	1201		E11
		98 No response	1201		
		99 Don't know	1201		
11012	Where did you see or hear a message about ONELOVE Talk Respect Protect? Interviewer: Do not read out, multiple response	1 On TV			
		2 TV ad			
		3 Film on TV			
		4 On the radio			
		5 In a radio talk show			
		6 In a radio ad			
		7 On a billboard			
		8 In a pamphlet or booklet			E12
		9 On a taxi or bus			
		10 At a large public community meeting			
		11 In a small group discussion			
		12 From a community health worker			
		13 From an elder			
		14 From a chief or community leader			
		15 From a young person			

No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
		16	From a friend or neighbor			
		17	From my partner			
		18	From a family member			
		19	Other (specify:)			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			
11013	<p>What does ONELOVE Talk, Respect, Protect mean to you?</p> <p>Interviewer: Record response verbatim</p>		<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>			E13

Section 12: Individual Risk						
<i>Interviewer: I am now going to ask you the last few questions about HIV/ AIDS and other sexual relationships you may have had in the last 12 months. I hope that you will continue to answer freely.</i>						
No.	Question (Instructions) Read out – Single mention	Coding Categories		Skip to	Answer	Variable Name
1201.	How many people have you had sex with in the last 12 months?		Write in the number: _____			I1
1202.	In general, how would you consider your chances of getting HIV/ AIDS?	1	Small			I2
		2	Moderate			
		3	Great			
		4	No risk at all			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
1203.	In general, how would you consider your married partner's/ regular partner's (partner as if married) chances of getting HIV/ AIDS?	1	Small			I3
		2	Moderate			
		3	Great			
		4	No risk at all			
		97	Refused			
		98	No Response			
		99	Don't know			

Thank you very much for your participation in this survey. We are now complete. Please remember that I will not be sharing any of your information except with the research team who will NOT know your name or who you are.

Again, thank you for your time and effort.

Ending time: _____