

An Examination of the Levels of Knowledge of and Beliefs about HIV/AIDS among Adolescents, their Sexual Behaviour and their Attitudes towards People with HIV/AIDS in a Suburban Environment in Uganda

R.M. Schäfer

Institute of Human Sciences, University of Oxford (robin.schaefer@outlook.de)

Abstract

Young people aged 15-19 in Uganda have a relatively low HIV prevalence rate of under 2%. Nevertheless, people in this group are about to or have just become sexually active and are at high risk of contracting HIV. Young girls are also often targeted by older men, which results in a markedly higher HIV prevalence of girls aged 15-19 compared with boys of the same age. Moreover, the HIV prevalence slightly rose in Uganda in this age group in recent years. Adolescents, therefore, are important targets in HIV prevention programmes. This study aimed at examining the levels of knowledge of and beliefs about HIV/AIDS among adolescents, their sexual behaviour and their attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS. It was set in a sub-urban environment in the area of Namasuba in the outskirts of Kampala, the capital of Uganda. Questionnaire data (n=235) was acquired mainly in schools and complementary qualitative data was gathered in five group discussions with 3 or 4 individuals of the same sex (3 male and 2 female groups). The results of this study point out some misconceptions and gaps in knowledge. They also reveal that the stigma attached to HIV-infected people is still considerable. Practical conclusions for HIV/AIDS education and sensitisation programmes are drawn from the data and discussed in this report.

Acknowledgements

I need to take this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge the enormous assistance and contributions of the staff of RWEYOWA in general, and of Kasamba Ronald and Tonny Walusimbi in particular. They immediately embraced my proposed research project and without their organisation this study would probably have never been conducted.

I am also thankful for the head masters and teachers of the schools of which students participated in this research. I was generally greeted with open arms with my idea of this study and was greatly supported by all schools involved. Similarly, I need to thank all young people who participated in this study despite the imminence of examinations or despite the fact that they already had holidays.

Introduction

HIV/AIDS is the biggest infectious disease killer in the world and one of the world's most serious health challenges. At the end of 2011, 34.0 million people were living with HIV and 1.7 million people died that year of HIV/AIDS (WHO 2012). Sub-Saharan Africa remains most strongly affected by the disease, comprising 69% of all people living with HIV in the world (UNAIDS 2012).

Uganda has experienced a decline in the national average adult HIV prevalence from 18.5% in 1992 to around 5% in 2000, followed by a slight increase to 6.7% in 2011 (Uganda AIDS Commission 2012). Although Uganda is internationally acclaimed as a success story in the fight against HIV/AIDS (Morisky *et al.* 2006), the prevalence rate remains unacceptably high and there were an estimated 124,000 new infections in 2010 (Uganda AIDS Commission 2011).

While young Ugandans aged 15-19 have a comparable low prevalence rate of just over 2% (Uganda AIDS Commission 2011), these young people are those who just have or are about to become sexually active, rendering them a group at high risk of contracting HIV (Nsubaga and Jacob 2006). Moreover, young girls in particular are often targeted by older men because they are believed to be free of HIV, which results in prevalence rate of girls aged 15-19 nearly twice as high as that for boys (Uganda Ministry of Health and ICF International 2012). Young people, therefore, are important targets for HIV/AIDS interventions. This is also highlighted by the fact that between 2004/5 and 2011 the national prevalence among adults aged 25-34 decreased while it increased among those aged 15-24 (Uganda AIDS Commission 2012).

Uganda's Central Region has the highest HIV prevalence of the country with 10.7% (Uganda AIDS Commission 2012). In Kampala, Uganda's capital located in the Central Region, 9.5% women aged 15-49 are HIV-positive compared to the relatively low proportion of 4.1% of men (Uganda Ministry of Health and ICF International 2012). Rescue Widows, Elderly, Youth and Orphans with AIDS (RWEYOWA) is an NGO located in Namasuba, in the outskirt area of Kampala in the District of Wakiso. They mainly operate in the sub-county of Ssabagabo-Makindye that had a population of just under 140,000 in 2002 (Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2002).

One of RWEYOWA's core activities is the comprehensive HIV/AIDS education and sensitisation with a strong focus on young people. To more effectively implement such activities, a research project was conceived with the aim to evaluate the levels of knowledge of and beliefs about HIV/AIDS and reproductive health among adolescents, their sexual behaviour, and their attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS. I carried out this research in tight collaboration with RWEYOWA in August 2013 in Namasuba. A questionnaire has been conceived to gather quantitative data; the data was largely obtained from young people in schools where the questionnaire was completed under supervision. In addition, group discussions have been conducted to complement the quantitative data with more in-depth qualitative information.

The results of this study point out some misconceptions and gaps in knowledge. They also reveal that the stigma attached to HIV-infected people is still considerable. Practical conclusions for HIV/AIDS education and sensitisation programmes are drawn from the data and discussed in this report.

Material and Methods

Sample Size

Participants were mainly found in schools. RWEYOWA initiated contact with headmasters of several local schools and their approval for conducting the study in their school has been acquired. In total, questionnaires have been completed in 6 different schools with varying sample sizes in each of the schools. Only roughly 20% of participants were contacted outside of schools in small groups. In overall, 248 questionnaires have been completed under supervision. Of these 4 were not included in the analysis because the same answer was given to all questions, i.e. the participant obviously did not seriously engage with the content. Another 6 completed questionnaires were not included in the

analysis because one present teacher actively interfered in the completion process, although he was told not to do so. The completed questionnaires by these influenced students cannot be considered to represent their own opinions. An additional 3 questionnaires were not included in the study because the participants only completed the first few questions, not even the full first page. All these exclusions lead to a final sample size (n) of 235.

With regard to the group discussions, participants have been organised by RWEYOWA's staff members who have good knowledge of the local community, so it was easy for them to initiate contact with potential participants. 5 group discussions have been conducted; of these, 3 with each three participants and 2 with each four participants, so the total sample size for the group discussions is 17.

Participants' Characteristics

There were slightly more girls than boys included in the sample (127 compared to 97). 11 participants did not indicate a sex on the completed questionnaires. Their answers have only been included in the overall analysis and in the analysis according to age groups.

As the focus of the study was on adolescents, the minimum age for participants was initially loosely defined as 12 years and the maximum age as 18. Classes in Namasuba of a certain level, however, often comprise students of a wide range of ages. Therefore, some few participants were aged 11, and one even 10, but their data was still included in the analysis. Similarly, two participants were aged 19 but their data was used as well. The average age of the total sample for the questionnaire is 13.7 years, with nearly equal mean ages for boys and girls (13.72 and 13.68, respectively); the mean age of those of unknown sex was 13.73.

For the statistical analysis, participants have been organised into three age groups: 'under 14', '14-16' and 'over 16'. The age group 14-16 (n=97) was considered most likely to be about to become or to be already sexually active. The under 14 age group (n=119) includes those for which sexuality is also already an important topic in discussions, although their onset of sexual activity might be further away; with the exception of one male participant aged 10, all in this groups are aged 11-13. The over 16 age group is the smallest group in the sample (n=19) and includes those that are most likely to have already engaged in sexual activity.

All the group discussions have been conducted with only boys or only girls. Three of the five discussions have involved only boys (n=3, 3 and 4), and participants in two discussions were only girls (n=3 and 4). The mean age in the group discussions was with 17.81 years (17.9 for males, 17.71 for females) considerably higher compared to that for the quantitative data.

Questionnaire Format

The questionnaire asks the participant for his or her age and sex, but not for the name. There are 68 numbered questions but some questions are divided into several parts, resulting in an actual number of questions of 90. The first 64 questions could be answered with 'yes', 'no' or 'DK' for 'don't know'. The last 26 questions are actually not questions but statements and the participant is asked to state 'agree', 'disagree' or 'DK'. Two questions ask for a number. The complete questionnaire can be found in the appendix.

The questions have been largely modelled according to the questions in the AIDS Indicator Survey (see ICF International 2011), although the wording of some questions have been revised and some particular questions have been added. All questions on the questionnaire are in English as the participants have been generally considered to have adequate English language skills to understand and answer the questions in English; most of the teaching in schools in Uganda is conducted in English.

For some of the questions, if a participant answered 'no', he or she did not need to answer all the following questions. For instance, if a participant indicated that he or she has not had sexual

intercourse before, he or she did not need to answer the question at what age he or she had sexual intercourse for the very first time. This was indicated on the questionnaire.

Questionnaire Completion

In the schools, students of appropriate age have been gathered in classrooms with the approval of the head teacher. The small proportions of participants that completed the questionnaires outside of the school did so in RWEYOWA's office. Before the participants have been allowed to complete the questionnaires, an introduction had been given about the purpose of the study and the terms of participation, particularly emphasising that participation is voluntary. Participants were encouraged to ask in case they do not understand a question; a member of RWEYOWA was always present in case an interpreter was needed, although this was very rarely the case.

Questionnaire Analysis

Completed questionnaires are divided into the age groups 'under 14', '14-16' and 'over 16' as well as into sex groups. Some few questionnaires ($n=11$) have not indicated a sex, so they are only included in the age-group and aggregate analysis, but not in the sex-category analysis.

The sample sizes of each individual question vary considerably. This might be a consequence of the fact that it has been emphasised that if participants did not want to answer some specific questions, they did not have to do so. It might also be a consequence of the participant failing to understand the question and not asking the conductors of the study for some more explanation. For each question, therefore, the individual question sample size has been calculated. Answers to each question have then be calculated as a proportion of the individual question sample size, not of the overall sample size. The individual question sample sizes will be stated for each discussed question in the next section, indicated as n_Q .

Answers to a question have only been counted if it was totally clear which answer the participant has chosen. For some questions, some participants have indicated two answers, probably because they wanted to change their answers but did not clearly delete one answer. In such cases, the answers have not been counted. Moreover, if participants have answered questions they did not have to answer because they have answered a specific question with 'no', these following answers have not been counted. For example, if a participant has indicated that he or she has not had sexual intercourse before but has then answered the question when he or she has had sexual intercourse for the first time, this second answer has not been counted. Such answers to not applicable questions might reflect misunderstandings of the question, e.g. a participant might have indicated the age when he or she thinks people generally have sexual intercourse of the first time, and not when the participant itself has had sexual intercourse for the first time.

Group Discussions Format

The group discussions were intended to acquire some more in-depth information on the topics raised in the questionnaire, giving young people the opportunity to go beyond 'yes' or 'no' answers. Questions were often similar to those posed in the questionnaire but further questions were often asked, responding to the participants' answers.

Group Discussions Conduction

The group discussions have been conducted with 3 or 4 young people of the same sex. Participants in the group discussions have not completed the questionnaire before or after the group

discussion. It was ensured that a private atmosphere was created in one RWEYOWA's office rooms with no other person being present than the main researcher (the author of this report). A member of RWEYOWA was present in a nearby room in case an interpreter would be needed, but this was never the case. Because the age of the participants was generally higher compared to that of those completing the questionnaires, the English language capacities of the participants was absolutely adequate for conducting the discussions in English. The group discussions have been recorded on audio tape.

Group Discussion Analysis

After the group discussion, the record of the discussion was transcribed and stored electronically. The transcript of the discussion together with the audio tape was consequently analysed.

Quality of the Data

Several problems have been encountered during the completion of the questionnaires that potentially decreased the quality of the data. To ensure that students understand that their participation is voluntary, it was frequently emphasised that the completion of the questionnaire is not an exam and that the conductors of the study are no teacher. This may have created a more relaxed atmosphere in the classroom compared to normal school classes, resulting in students potentially taking the questionnaire not as serious as they would have taken one given by a school teacher. This problem, however, was probably a minor one because a teacher was still usually present, telling the students to pay attention, and frequently the headmaster of the school presented the researchers to the students. Students also usually appeared to be quite eager to participate in the research voluntarily, even though this was not important for their school grades.

Moreover, one problem with the venues of the study was that in all schools there were posters in the classrooms or the school buildings with messages about HIV/AIDS. These generally gave the same messages in different wordings: "AIDS kills" or "There is no cure for AIDS". As there was a question on the questionnaire asking whether or not there is a cure for AIDS, the presence of these posters might have influenced the answering by the students. Nevertheless, these posters are part of the HIV/AIDS education students receive in the schools, so the answers given in the questionnaires still reflect the levels of knowledge of the students under the given circumstances in which they are regularly exposed to messages about HIV/AIDS.

The main problem was that students talked to each other during the completion of the test to discuss the questions so that the answers given in the questionnaires might not represent the genuine opinion of individual participants. This was often made possible by too crowded classrooms. The degree to which this occurred differed markedly between the different schools in which the questionnaires have been completed. In the majority of the schools such discussions of the questions were quite rare and likely did not markedly affect the quality of the data. In one school (n=32) more talking between the students occurred compared to the other schools because questionnaires have not been completed inside of a classroom. The questionnaires completed outside of the schools can be considered to be of higher quality as in the small groups virtually no talking occurred at all. In overall, while individual questionnaires might not completely reflect the genuine opinion of the completing individual, the quality of the data in aggregate is believed to be quite high because students behaved usually highly disciplined. Even where discussions occurred, these are likely to have only affected individual questions and not the whole questionnaire.

With regard to the group discussions, the quality of the quality is considered to be high. Discussions were generally fruitful and participants eagerly engaged in them. It was initially feared that girls would not openly discuss issues of sexuality with the main researcher who is male. Female participants, however, engaged similarly openly in the discussions as male ones.

One problem in the discussions was that there was usually one more dominant person present that dominated the discussion and gave more answers than the others. It was tried to actively engage the more silent participants in the discussions. Yet even though some of the participants talked more than others, it was not the case that some participants did not talk at all. It was also not the case that all participants in the group discussion generally agreed with the more dominant individual. In fact, some fierce debates were held during the discussions, resulting in very fruitful insights into the thinking and beliefs of participants as well as into the group dynamics of these adolescents.

Representativeness of the Sample

The sample in this study cannot be considered to represent a random sample of adolescents in Namasuba. First, the sample size is not large enough to represent the whole area. Second, and more importantly, finding the majority of participants in schools is a form of non-random sampling. Adolescents that generally do not attend a school are highly underrepresented in this study. Nevertheless, the sample is composed of individuals from various schools of the area and the sample size is considered large enough to give some indication of the knowledge and beliefs of young people in the area, although this is restricted to those that received some schooling.

Similarly, the very small sample of individuals that participated in the group discussions is not representative of the adolescents in the area. In particular, younger people below the age of 15 are not represented in the discussions, which is a major drawback, so only conclusions with regard to the older segments of the local adolescents can be made from the group discussion data.

Results and Discussion

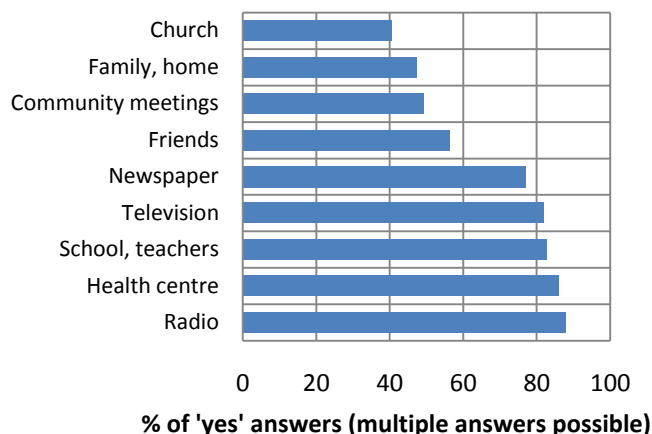
As said initially, the aim of the study was to examine adolescents with regard to three different aspects: levels of knowledge of and beliefs about HIV/AIDS and reproductive health; sexual behaviour; and attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS. In this section, these three aspects are discussed separately. The results regarding each aspect will be represented. First, aggregate results are presented; specific sex or age differences might be pointed out afterwards. A discussion of these follows that also includes some practical conclusions for future HIV/AIDS education activities. All results can be found in the appendix.

1. Levels of Knowledge of and Beliefs about HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health

Questionnaire

All respondents have heard about HIV/AIDS ($n_Q=189$). 87.98% of all respondents ($n_Q=183$) have heard about HIV/AIDS on the radio, which was the most common answer to the question where someone has heard about HIV/AIDS, for which several answers were possible (figure 1.1). This was followed by the health centre/hospital (yes=85.88%, $n_Q=177$) and the school (82.69%, $n_Q=208$). HIV/AIDS was a topic least often discussed in the church (40.61%, $n_Q=165$) and with the family at home (47.28%, $n_Q=184$). This question offered the possibility to indicate other sources and the

Figure 1.1: Sources of information on HIV/AIDS



newspaper 'Young Talk' has been given as an answer repeatedly. One significant difference between the sexes was that 62% of the girls indicated that they have heard about HIV/AIDS from their friends, while only 49% of boys.

The next question asked for ways through which the AIDS virus can be transmitted; several answers were possible (figure 1.2). 92% stated 'yes' to the possibility of transmission by having sexual relationship with infected partners ($n_Q=222$). Similarly, the vast

majority knew that HIV can be transmitted through blood transfusions (yes=91.05%, $n_Q=190$). Only around half of the respondents ($n_Q=184$) negated kissing as way of transmitting the virus, 35% stated 'yes'. However, significantly more girls than boys positively answered that HIV may be transmitted through kissing (43 against 25%). Witchcraft was only negated by 53.57% of respondents, although around a third indicated 'DK', suggesting that the term 'witchcraft' caused some confusion. The other answer possibilities that did not represent ways of transmitting the virus have generally been negated by the majority, with proportions of 'no' answers ranging from around 71 to 81%. The three forms of mother-to-child transmission (during pregnancy, during child birth, during breastfeeding) were given individually. All were positively selected by the majority; breastfeeding, however, was negated by 28% of all respondents ($n_Q=180$) compared to 22.4% for pregnancy ($n_Q=192$) and only 10.77% for child birth ($n_Q=195$). Slightly more girls than boys positively selected all the forms of mother-to-child transmission.

The following question on the questionnaire was the last of those that offered several answer possibilities and asked for ways to reduce the risk of a HIV infection (figure 1.3). Answer possibilities that represent true ways of reducing the infection risk were generally positively selected by the majority of respondents. The possibility "by not having anything at all to do with a person infected with AIDS" ($n_Q=184$) evoked nearly equal 'yes' and 'no' answers (36.41 and 39.67%, respectively). Only 45% negated "by washing yourself after sexual intercourse" ($n_Q=189$), while 29.1% positively answered this (34% for males, 22% for females).

The next questions testing the knowledge on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health revealed some glaring misconceptions and gaps in knowledge. Only around half of the respondents ($n_Q=190$) knew that the risk for a mother-to-child can be reduced by special medicine. Similarly, only slightly more than half of respondents ($n_Q=216$) negated that the birth control pill protects women from HIV, 25% answered 'don't know'. Moreover, just above half of all respondents rightly stated that a person can still be infected with HIV after having received a negative test result for HIV, while 28% negated this.

Figure 1.2: Ways of HIV transmission

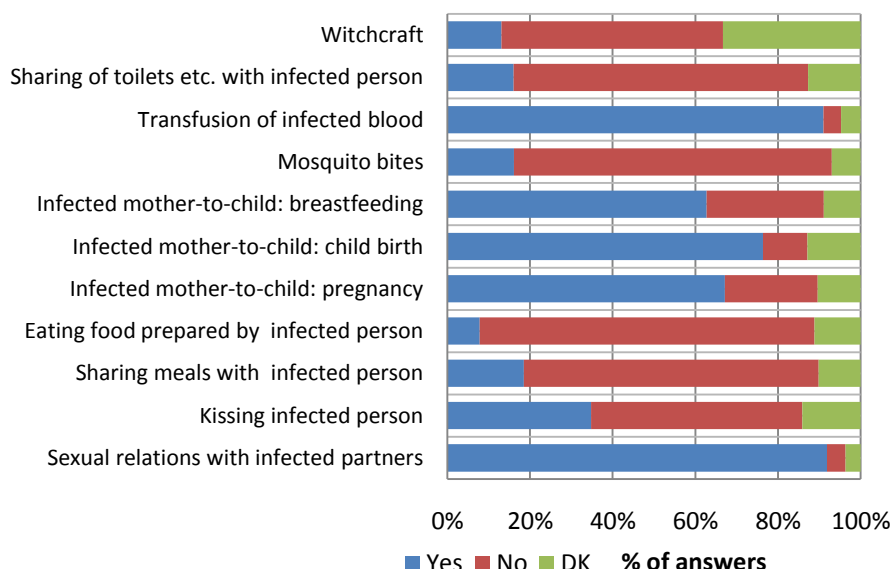
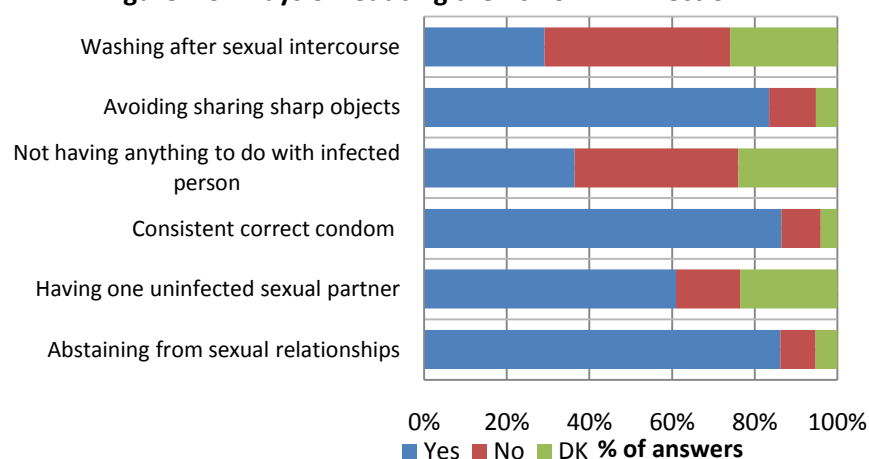
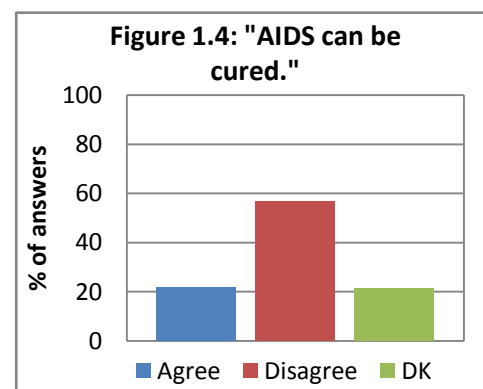


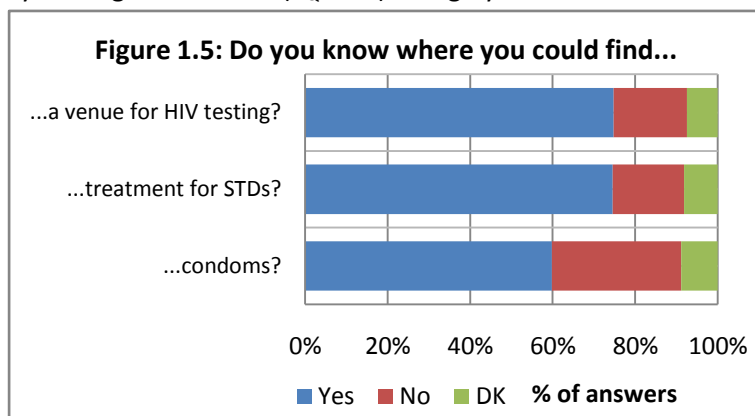
Figure 1.3: Ways of reducing the risk of HIV infection



A quarter of respondents ($n_Q=216$) stated that you can tell that a person has HIV just by looking at him or her; this figure was higher for males with 32% than for females with 20%. Moreover, only just over half of respondents disagreed with the statement that AIDS can be cured ($n_Q=220$), equal proportions agreed or were unsure (figure 1.4), but only 12% positively responded to “AIDS can be cured by having a sexual relationship with a virgin” and 61% disagreed ($n_Q=222$).



Those questions that revolved more about reproductive health issues (figure 1.5) revealed that only around 60% of respondents knew where they could get a condom ($n_Q=214$). Roughly 75% knew where they could receive treatment for a STD and where they could be tested for HIV. All these three figures were higher for girls than for boys, in the case of knowledge where to get an HIV test even markedly so (80% of girls answered ‘yes’ but only 65% of boys). 35.44% of respondents ($n_Q=206$) have been tested for HIV and of these around three-quarters actually also received their test results.



Group Discussions

As with the respondents to the questionnaire, all participants in the group discussions have heard about HIV/AIDS. One fact given by nearly all participants on HIV/AIDS was that it kills people and the term “killer disease” was repeatedly used to refer to HIV/AIDS. There was, however, no full agreement on whether or not AIDS is a serious problem in the local community.

Male, 17: *Yes, it is [a serious problem]. AIDS is a killer disease. When many people get AIDS, they can easily die every time, every day. And that reduces the population of the area.*

Male, 20: *Me personally, I haven't heard of any cases, so it is not a problem.*

Female, 15: *No, it is not a big problem here.*

Although many participants did not consider AIDS a serious problem in the area, some expressed strong fears of contracting HIV. One female participant (19) said that she tests herself for HIV every few months just to make sure that she did not infect herself. It was also repeatedly mentioned that AIDS is a problem in so far as people might, after becoming infected, actively infect others out of revenge.

While in three group discussions it was unanimously declared that there is no cure for AIDS, in two group discussions there were participants that maintained that there is a cure.

Male, 18: *I think it has cure. I'm very sure of that, (...) I think I saw some tablets. (...) I was explained by the doctor that those tablets that you take them [and] you have other tablets you do use so that they destroy the virus. If you take it continuously, and you spend like two or three years taking the tablets, it may get finished in the body.*

This participant obviously considered ARVs not as a treatment but as a cure for AIDS and might have received this wrong information from a doctor who maybe has not explained it properly. Others in the group strongly opposed this and convincingly argued against this one participant.

Male, 16: *I think there is a cure: Just abstain.*

In another group, one participant regarded abstinence as a cure for HIV. Others in the group pointed out that abstinence cannot cure a person from AIDS but only prevent infection in the first place.

With regard to possible ways to become HIV-infected, unprotected sexual intercourse was nearly always mentioned first, followed by accidents and the sharing of sharp objects. Mother-to-child transmission was not mentioned in any group but was generally known when pointed out. However, while transmission during pregnancy and the birth giving process seemed to be known, some participants reacted quite surprised when it was mentioned that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding.

One aspect that was actually not initially intended to cover in the discussions, and which was also not covered in the questionnaire, was the origin of HIV. In the first group discussion, one participant directly asked the researcher where AIDS came from, and this question was then raised by the researcher in all discussions. There was a general uncertainty among the participants about the origins of HIV. All participants knew stories, although they were often unsure whether these are true. Many stories told involved 'whites' who brought HIV to Africa for various reasons, including to test medicines, to prevent overpopulation, or to create markets to sell medicines. Nearly all participants agreed that it was brought from 'outside countries'.

Discussion

The high proportion of individuals who have heard about HIV/AIDS in schools reflects that HIV/AIDS is a common topic in school. The relatively low proportion of participants who have heard about HIV/AIDS from friends (62% for girls, 49% for boys) indicates that there is still some strong potential in utilising peer educators in HIV/AIDS prevention among adolescents.

The questions that directly tested knowledge about HIV/AIDS revealed some glaring knowledge gaps and indicated some issues that need to be emphasised more clearly in education programmes. With 43%, girls in particular stated that HIV can be transmitted through kissing. It also seems to be relatively unknown that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding, which evoked a surprised "Really?!" by a female participant in the group discussions and was negated by over a quarter of respondents in the questionnaire. Similarly, it was relatively unknown that there is special medicine that can reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission. Moreover, the proportion that regarded "washing yourself after sexual intercourse" as an appropriate way to reduce the risk of HIV transmission (34% for males) is worryingly high. This is a particular problematic misconception because there are some studies that found that genital washing after sexual intercourse can actually increase the risk of HIV transmission (e.g. McClelland *et al.* 2006 for vaginal washing). Furthermore, education programmes need to stress that the birth protection pill does not protect women from becoming infected with HIV; this was only known by about half of all respondents.

That only just over half of all participants disagreed with the statement that AIDS can be cured may be somewhat surprising given that in most classrooms or schools there were posters with slogans like "There is no cure for AIDS". As the group discussions revealed, however, some people may wrongly believe that ARVs can cure AIDS. It is, therefore, of foremost importance to emphasise that there is indeed no cure for AIDS and that ARVs can only be used to treat, but never fully cure, HIV-positive people.

The results of the survey also point out that HIV education programmes need to provide knowledge on where condoms can be acquired, where treatment for a STD could be found and where an HIV test could be done. To effectively prevent the spread of HIV, it does not suffice that people know that condoms prevent HIV transmission but they also need to know where to find a condom if they need it, for instance.

Finally, the group discussions indicated that knowledge on the origins of HIV/AIDS is practically non-existing. Although this is not essential for HIV prevention, misconceptions might stir up resentments, e.g. against "those whites" that presumably introduced HIV to Africa. It might be,

therefore, advisable to cover at least broadly the most commonly accepted theories about the origins of HIV/AIDS in school curricula.

2. Sexual Behaviour

Questionnaire

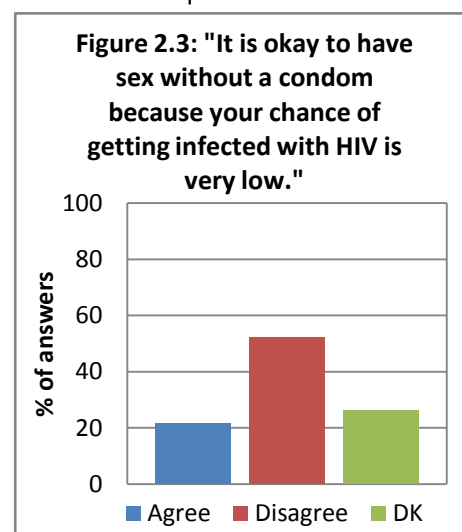
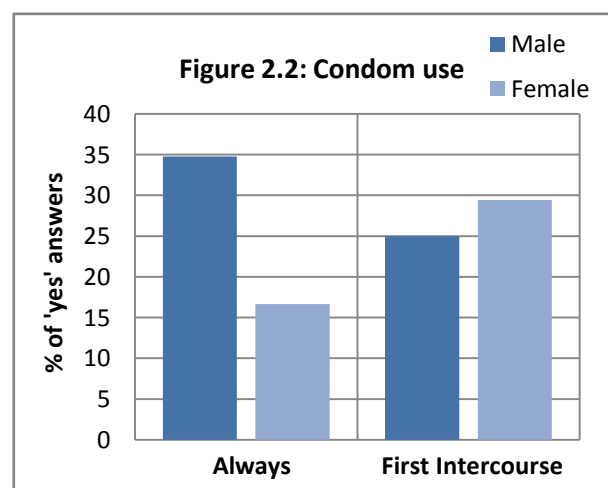
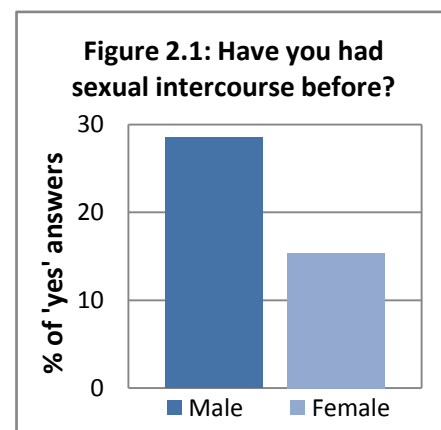
Just under a quarter of respondents ($n_Q=219$) have had sexual intercourse before. Markedly more boys than girls have had sexual intercourse before (29 vs. 15%) (figure 2.1). Of the 34 respondents who provided an answer, the mean age at first sexual intercourse was 11.89 years, although the ages ranged from 5 to 17 years; the mean age for boys was with 11.75 years nearly a year lower than that for girls with 12.43 years. 29 individuals stated their number of lifetime sexual partners for which the mean was 3.59 partners. The mean number of total lifetime sexual partners differed significantly between the sexes, with 1.62 for girls on average, ranging from 1 to 3 partners, and 6.64 partners for boys, with some males indicating over 20 lifetime partners.

Of those who had sexual intercourse before, 28% used a condom every time they had sexual intercourse in their life ($n_Q=46$) and 27% used a condom when they had sexual intercourse for the first time ($n_Q=45$). Condom use was significantly higher among males as 35% indicated that they have used a condom every time they had sexual intercourse as opposed to 17% of females; the figures for condom use in the first sexual encounter were similar between the sexes (25% for males, 29% for females) (figure 2.2). 25% of those who had sexual intercourse before had at least once sexual intercourse while being drunk or under the influence of drugs ($n_Q=44$); of these, only a third used a condom while having sexual intercourse under these conditions ($n_Q=12$), although the sample size for this question is very low.

Nearly half of all respondents have had a girlfriend or boyfriend before ($n_Q=219$). Just under 40% of those who have had a girlfriend or boyfriend before have had sexual intercourse with this partner ($n_Q=41$). 35% of the participants report that they use a condom when having sexual intercourse with their partners, although the sample size for this question is low ($n_Q=17$). Around three-quarter of respondents stated that they could say 'no' if their partners wanted to have sexual intercourse ($n_Q=80$); the figure was higher for girls (83%) than for boys (68%).

Of those who had sexual intercourse before and those who answered the question ($n_Q=36$), 6 people (16.67%) have at least once paid someone in exchange for sexual intercourse (5 of these were male). Of these 6, 4 individuals reported that they have not used a condom when they paid someone in exchange for sexual intercourse.

With respect to the statement section of the questionnaire that asked the participants to state whether they agree or disagree with a statement (or were unsure), nearly a quarter agreed with "a good person would never accept using condoms in a sexual relationship", while half of respondents disagreed ($n_Q=219$). Similarly, "it is okay for young people to have sex without a condom if they know each other well" was agreed with by 25% of the respondents while 56% disagreed ($n_Q=214$), and 22% positively responded to "it is okay to have sex without a condom because your



chance of getting infected with HIV is very low", while 52% disagreed ($n_Q=222$) (figure 2.3); 30% of males agreed with this statement, which was nearly double the proportion of females (16%). 37% of respondents would be embarrassed to buy a condom and another third would not be ($n_Q=212$). Moreover, over half of the participants agreed with the statement that sometimes a condom used in sexual intercourse may stick within the woman and cause serious illness ($n_Q=217$) (figure 2.4).

Group Discussions

The terms 'sex' and 'playing sex' were generally seen as representing only coitus, i.e. the insertion of the penis into the vagina. The term 'sex' did not evoke other sexual practices like oral or anal sex. There were some disagreements regarding whether or not oral sex is commonly practiced. Some participants of both sexes maintained that oral sex is commonly practiced, while others argued that Ugandans do not do that.

Enjoyment was nearly always given first as a reason for having sexual intercourse by males, while reproduction was first stated as a reason by females, although females mentioned enjoyment as well and males did mention reproduction. A common theme discussed in the female groups was forced sex and rape; this was only briefly covered in one male discussion.

An age commonly given by both males and females when asked when people start having sex was 18 years.

Male, 18: *Most common age? 18 and above. At this age, we, when we reach 18, we think we are old enough to do whatever we want. That age you want to play sex a lot.*

It was, however, also explained that the ages at which people start having sex vary considerably and may be considerably below 18.

When asked what people do to protect themselves against HIV, condoms were generally mentioned first. Yet in some of the discussions, it became clear that some participants questioned the effectiveness of condoms in protecting against STDs and pregnancy.

Male, 16: *I heard about the use of condoms but recently it has been proven inefficient. They tell it has a percentage of effectiveness... some people say it is 67, some say it is 90. I am not sure.*

Male, 17: *I heard, for some boys, they used a condom but the woman got pregnant and I don't know why.*

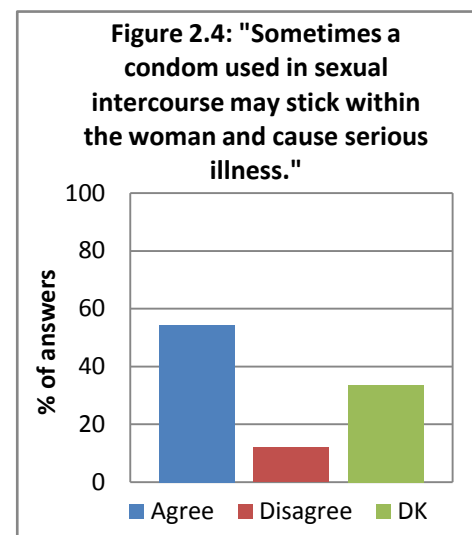
Female, 16: *I don't use condoms, they are insecure.*

The main reason given for not using a condom during sexual intercourse was that they diminish the pleasure received through sexual intercourse and that people may feel uncomfortable with them.

Male, 18: *You don't enjoy it. We have a saying: You can't take a sweet with its cover; you have to remove its cover.*

Abstinence was also commonly mentioned in discussions but was considered rare. A confession by one male participant (18) that he abstains caused some amusement in the group. A similar situation occurred in a female group.

With regard to the question which group of people is considered to be most at risk of contracting HIV, "young people" and "teenagers" were given as answers in all groups. It was stated



that young people want to experience unprotected sex and are not afraid of becoming infected with HIV.

Male, 20: *Teenagers because most of them come out of school when they are naive about sex. They want to see how it feels, want to know the difference between having protected and having unprotected sex, so they end up getting the virus.*

Female, 19: *Teenagers! You get the situation, you know, you admire many things. Sometimes they find themselves playing unprotected sex just because of the situation. For them, the main issue is that they fear the pregnancy not the AIDS.*

Discussion

Sexual activity was generally low in the sample, with just under one quarter having had sexual intercourse before. As was described by participants in the group discussions, sexual activity may start very early and the mean age for this was just under 12 years in this sample. This underscores the importance of sexual health and HIV education already early in primary school. The fact that teenagers were generally considered the group of people at highest risk of contracting HIV also highlights the importance that adolescents are particularly targeted in HIV education programmes.

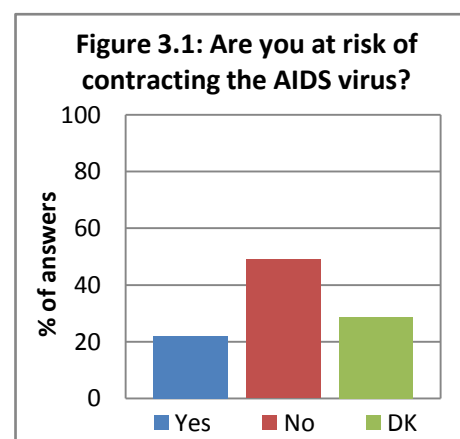
In the group discussions, it was tried to explore what participants include in the category 'sex' and the term was universally considered synonymous with 'coitus'. Sexual practices like oral sex were not thought about at all, although oral sex, according to at least some participants, is actively practiced in the area. This has some significance for HIV prevention programmes. Commonly used phrases like "you need to protect yourself when playing sex" will not evoke the idea that protection is needed for sexual practices other than coitus. HIV, however, can be transmitted through oral sex, although the risk for this is low (Campo *et al.* 2006). Thus, this fact needs to be pointed out separately in education programmes. Similarly, anal sex – generally a taboo topic in Uganda – will probably not be thought about when talking about "playing sex".

Due to the fact that only 50 respondents have had sexual intercourse before, the sample size of the questions for which this was a prerequisite was small and the conclusions that can be drawn from the results are limited. Nevertheless, it is worrying that only 28% of respondents used a condom every time they had sexual intercourse in their life and only 27% when they had sexual intercourse for the first time. The main reason for not using a condom, as described in the group discussions, seems to be that they reduce the pleasure received in sexual intercourse. The group discussions, however, also revealed that there seems to be considerable doubt on the effectiveness of condoms for the prevention of pregnancies and STD infections. Education programmes, therefore, need to stress that condoms are in fact highly effective when used properly. It need also be pointed out that it is not true that condoms sometimes may stick within the woman and cause serious illness, which was believed by more than half of all respondents.

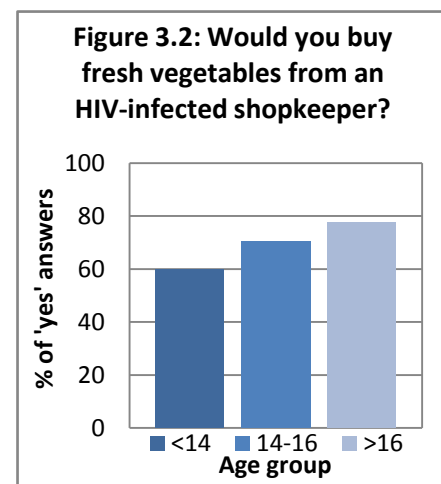
3. Attitudes and beliefs about HIV/AIDS and people living with it

Questionnaire

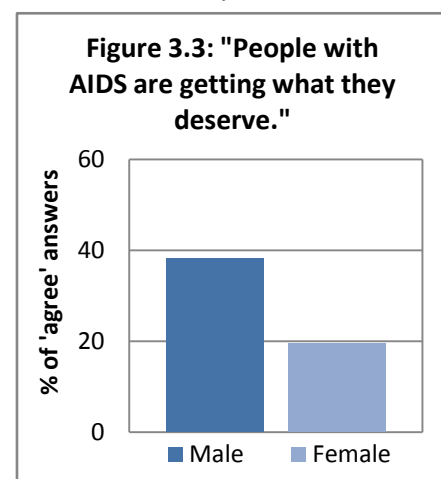
While just over 75% of respondents stated that they would care for a family member sick with HIV/AIDS ($n_Q=219$), 40% stated that they would want this to remain a secret ($n_Q=220$). Nearly half of all participants stated that they themselves are not at risk of contracting HIV ($n_Q=208$), 29% indicated 'don't know' (figure 3.1). 72% of participants would inform their boyfriends/girlfriends about their HIV status if they discovered to



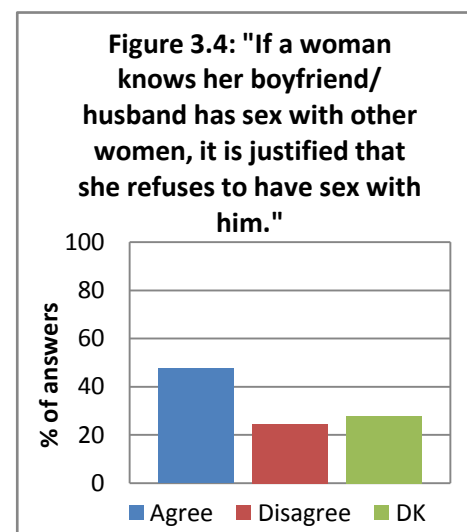
have HIV ($n_Q=220$) (79% of girls but only 61% of boys) and 82% would tell this a member of their family ($n_Q=221$), but only 40% would tell this a friend ($n_Q=222$). About 65% of respondents would always use a condom during sexual intercourse if they had HIV, while just over 20% were unsure ($n_Q=227$). The value was with 73% for males markedly higher than for females with 58%; also only 12% of males were unsure as opposed to 29% of females. Only just over half of all participants stated that they would still want to meet a friend when they found out that he or she is HIV positive ($n_Q=219$). About two-thirds for each question stated that a HIV-positive school teacher should still be allowed to educate them at school and that they would buy fresh vegetables from an HIV-positive shopkeeper or vendor ($n_Q=220$ and 218). These figures were generally higher for participants in the higher age groups (figure 3.2): 76 and 78% for the over 16 age group, 76 and 70% for the 14-16 age group, as opposed to only 61 and 60% in the under 14 age group.



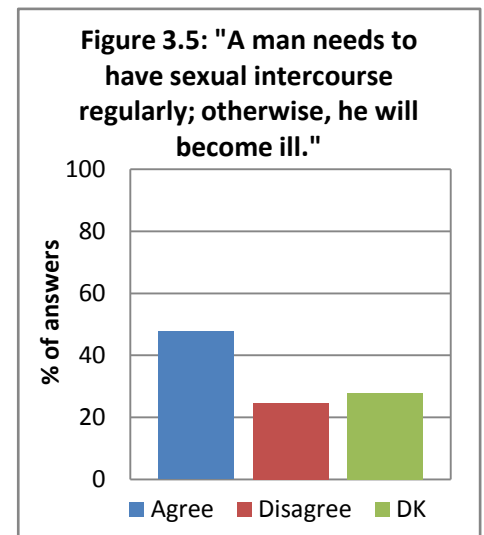
The last section presented statements and the participants were asked whether they agree or disagree with them or are unsure ('DK'). With regard to the stigma attached to HIV/AIDS, only around half of the respondents disagreed with the statement that AIDS is a punishment of God for the sins of humans, while nearly a third was unsure ($n_Q=225$); with 24 as opposed to 12%, the proportion of males agreeing with this statement was twice as high as that for females. Nearly equal numbers agreed or disagreed with or were unsure about "AIDS is a disease that only immoral persons get" ($n_Q=217$). 46% of respondents disagreed with the statement that people who have AIDS are getting what they deserve ($n_Q=215$), 19% of females and 38% of males agreed with it (figure 3.3). Moreover, nearly 70% disagreed with "people who have AIDS should be forced to live far away from other people", 18% agreed ($n_Q=222$). Similarly, 65% of respondents would have no problem with being in the same classroom with someone who has AIDS ($n_Q=215$), although around 72% of those aged 14-16 years would have no problem with this as opposed to only 58% of those aged under 14. Additionally, 56% would have no problem with hugging a close friend who has AIDS ($n_Q=224$), and around 84% of participants agreed that we should do more to help people who have AIDS ($n_Q=209$).



While nearly three-quarters agreed with "it is a good idea for young people to delay having sexual intercourse until they are married" ($n_Q=218$) (81% for girls, 64% for boys), 26% agreed that it is better to agree to have sexual intercourse with one's boyfriend/girlfriend than disagreeing and losing him or her ($n_Q=215$), although the value for boys was with 37% more than twice as high as that for girls with 16%. Around 58% of participants agreed that if a woman knows that her boyfriend or husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, it is okay for her to ask that they use a condom when they have sexual intercourse (60% for women) ($n_Q=212$), 29% were unsure. Just under half of participants agreed with "if a woman knows her boyfriend/husband has sex with other women, it is justified that she refuses to have sex with him" (53% for women), 28% were unsure ($n_Q=212$) (figure 3.4). Over 80% agreed that a man should only have one wife ($n_Q=214$), one of the clearest results of all questions, and 72% disagreed with "it is okay for a man to have one wife and also another girlfriend" ($n_Q=200$), although this figure was significantly higher for females (81%) than for males (63%). Only 15% agreed with the statement that a man needs to have sexual intercourse regularly, otherwise he will become ill, but nearly a third was unsure ($n_Q=200$) (figure 3.5).



Finally, 71% disagreed with “I think it is okay to accept gifts or presents from people I do not know” ($n_Q=214$), but one third of respondents stated that a man can expect to have sexual intercourse with a woman if he gives her many gifts and presents, 30% were unsure ($n_Q=210$). Roughly 70% of respondents stated that it is not okay to pay someone in exchange for sexual intercourse ($n_Q=214$), even though 17% of boys stated that it is okay to pay someone in exchange for sexual intercourse but only 6% of girls. Yet there seems to be no clear picture of what a prostitute is. Only just over 50% agreed with the statement that a prostitute is someone who receives payment in exchange for sexual intercourse ($n_Q=204$), although nearly 90% of those aged over 16 agreed; and only 40% disagreed with “if a woman receives many gifts from a man and agrees to have sexual intercourse with him, she is not a prostitute because she has not received money but only gifts”, 36% being unsure ($n_Q=208$).



Group Discussions

With regard to the question whether a man can expect to have sex with a woman when he buys her many gifts and presents, it was generally explained that many men indeed buy a girl only many gifts and presents to have sexual intercourse with her, although this was condemned by both males and females.

Male, 20: *Most of them think if they offer material things, they must have sex.*

Female, 19: *Some men come to a girl and buy all these things just to have sex; maybe after, he dumps her. Most men, they buy all those presents just to have sex.*

A possible outcome of a woman refusing to have sex with a man after having received many gifts was rape, which was mentioned by males and females, although more commonly by females. ‘Sugar daddies’ were considered a common phenomenon.

In contrast to the unanimous condemnation of men expecting sex after giving a woman many gifts, there was some controversy concerning whether or not it is a woman’s right to say ‘no’ to having sexual intercourse with her boyfriend or husband. While female participants unanimously stated that it is indeed a woman’s right to refuse to have sex with her husband or boyfriend, some male participants gave some limitations to this right.

Male, 17: *It depends, if she is sick or may have her own problems, that is when she can say no.*

Male, 16: *You know in marriage people make vows and sex is part of the thing. So you don’t have to deny your sexual partner sex. At least you can tell him your problem like ‘here, I have such and such problem’.*

Nevertheless, both male and female participants unanimously agreed that a woman is justified in refusing having sex with her boyfriend or husband if he has sexual relations with other woman. In fact, all participants considered strict monogamy as the ideal situation. It was, however, considered very rare that two partners only have sexual relations with each other.

Male, 18: *It is not easy in Uganda.*

Female, 19: *Yes, but [monogamy] is rare. It is rare to find one man with one wife. Here they say that you can’t eat beans, beans, beans throughout – you have to change the meal. Guys of Uganda, they are a disaster.*

Female, 20: *I tell you, Ugandans, even other countries, one man can't be with one wife and one wife can't be with one man.*

Both male and female participants agreed that both men and women are commonly unfaithful, although women were generally considered more faithful to their husbands and boyfriends than men.

There was some disagreement on whether or not it should remain a secret if a family member becomes HIV-infected.

Male, 18: *For me, if someone is infected, you need some privacy, because if you go on telling people that this one has HIV, that person who is infected may intend to kill himself because of the sharing with other people. The other people will look at that person like at an outcast of the village. I think he needs more privacy.*

Female, 19: *Yeah, it remains a secret because you should not spread the rumour that he is infected. That may lead to him committing suicide. People may stop coming. People may even fear to eat with you. In family, everyone can know. We can advise them, like take the tablets. We have to know because we might share sharp object. But you should not spread the rumour, it just remains in the family.*

Male, 20: *Better to reveal to family members so that it cannot spread further. You know it can spread through sharp objects, so at home they share things, or there may be an accident and they treat you without protection. So I recommend everyone at home should at least know. But outside of the home, it should not be known. It is bad for the family reputation. (...) It is good for the public to know but, you know, the world we are living in today, people don't understand the situation. So they can keep distance from the victim, so that's why it is not good to say it out."*

Many participants mentioned that family members should know that a person in the family is HIV-positive because they might share sharp objects and so might become infected through accidents. Outside of the family, however, it should not be known due to the stigma attached to HIV that may lead to the isolation of the infected individual. No participant explicitly pointed out that they themselves might be subject to discrimination if it becomes known that a family member is HIV-infected and that this should therefore remain a secret; the wellbeing of the infected individual was emphasised.

Similarly, if a friend revealed to be HIV-positive, most participants would express empathy. Most participants would give some advice and encourage the friend to take medicine. Some participants, however, expressed that they would feel uncomfortable in such a situation.

Male, 19: *I wouldn't love to experience that.*

Male, 19: *We can talk, but I can't hang out with this person.*

Female, 17: *How could you sympathise with a person with AIDS?*

Discussion

It may be somewhat surprising that only just under one-quarter of the participants state that they consider themselves to be at risk of contracting HIV given that it was commonly known that HIV can be transmitted through many ways, including sharing sharp objects and blood transfusions. It was also clear in the group discussions that participants often fear to become infected with HIV through accidents. This low proportion of respondents that perceive themselves to be at risk likely reflects that most people associate an HIV-infection generally with sexual intercourse. As most people in this sample have not had sexual intercourse before, they do not consider themselves to be

at risk of contracting HIV. This issue creates a kind of a dilemma. On the one hand, it should be pointed out that everyone is at risk of contracting HIV; a low self-perceived risk may lead to risky behaviour. On the other hand, however, emphasising that everyone is at risk of contracting HIV may contribute to the stigma attached to HIV because people may become too fearful of contracting HIV and, consequently, avoid any contact with HIV-infected persons.

In fact, both the questionnaire data and the group discussions reveal that the stigma attached to HIV/AIDS is still considerable. It is worrying that nearly two-thirds either agreed with or were unsure about “AIDS is a disease that only immoral persons get”, although it should be noted that the term ‘immoral’ might have caused some confusion and so some of the ‘DK’ answers might be the result of this confusion. Males seem to have slightly more prejudices and resentments against people with HIV, e.g. 38% of males in contrast to 19% of females agreed with “people who have AIDS are getting what they deserve”. There seems also to be an age gradient in the stigma young people attach to people with HIV/AIDS, with older people being generally more sympathetic towards HIV-infected persons, although the sample size of the over 16 age group was very small, making conclusions concerning this group very difficult. This age gradient is, on the one hand, encouraging as it shows that some resentments and prejudices might diminish in strength with increasing age, but, on the other hand, it also stresses the importance to target adolescents at a young age already early in primary school to address this stigma attached to HIV-positive people. In general, the fight against the stigma surrounding HIV and AIDS needs to continue.

Another important issue is the empowerment of women. The proportion of only just over 50% of all respondents who agreed with “if a woman knows that her boyfriend or husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, it is okay for her to ask that they use a condom when they have sexual intercourse” cannot be considered to be a good result. Similarly, it is worrying that only just under half of all respondents agreed with “if a woman knows her boyfriend/husband has sex with other women, it is justified that she refuses to have sex with him”. In contrast, it is encouraging, as described above, that of those participants that ever had a girlfriend or boyfriend roughly 75% feel able to say ‘no’ to sexual advances by their partners and, similarly, that many participants in the group discussions felt it is justified that a woman refuses to have sex with her partner, particularly if he is unfaithful. Nevertheless, it is clear that a significant proportion of both females and males feel that women are not completely free to refuse to have sex with their partners, regardless of the circumstances.

In addition, there seems to be a general consensus that faithfulness is quite rare in relationships and marriages, as became very clear in the group discussions. A reduction in sexual partners and an increase in the faithfulness in relationships, however, are generally acclaimed as one of the main reasons behind the decline in the HIV prevalence in Uganda, far more so as condom use (Epstein 2007). Promoting the ‘B’ in the ABC strategy – ‘be faithful’ –, therefore, remains an important pillar in HIV prevention. With regard to this issue, it is important to stress in education programmes that having sexual intercourse regularly is not a prerequisite for a good health of a man, a statement that was agreed with by 15% of respondents and which nearly a third was unsure about.

Conclusion

The fight against HIV/AIDS in Uganda continues. Although the fall in the adult HIV prevalence in the last two decades in Uganda is an internationally acclaimed success story, the rate is still unacceptably high and slight increases in recent years are a cause of concern. This study aimed at examining levels of knowledge of HIV/AIDS and reproductive health of adolescents, their sexual behaviour and their beliefs about HIV/AIDS and attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS in the area of Namasuba in the outskirts of Kampala, the capital of Uganda. The results of this study highlight that much has already been achieved in terms of HIV education, yet similarly much still needs to be done.

Although in many regards knowledge on HIV/AIDS can be considered good, the results of this study point to issues where knowledge is inadequate, which were outlined in the section above. For

example, one misconception that urgently needs to be addressed is that washing the genital area after sexual intercourse does not reduce the risk of HIV transmission – this might actually increase the risk for an infection.

The results of this study also underscore that the promotion of condom use and of faithfulness in relationships remain important issues in HIV prevention programmes. Especially, the belief that a man needs to have sexual intercourse regularly, otherwise he will become serious ill, is likely to promote promiscuity and unfaithfulness. Finally, this study also supports the view that the stigma attached to HIV and AIDS is still considerable and needs to be addressed further, especially in younger age groups.

While these results point to specific issues that may be addressed more explicitly in HIV education and prevention programmes, this study also has its drawbacks and limitations. The sample size is too small to be regarded as representative of the whole area. In particular questions for which previous sexual experience was a prerequisite has been answered by a relatively small number of individuals. The sample is also not representative of all adolescents in the area due to the focus on school children; young people not in schools were hardly included in the study. Moreover, it is also problematic that adolescents aged over 16 years were underrepresented in the questionnaire sample but overrepresented in the group discussions. The group discussions in particular, although they have been open and fruitful, can only be considered to represent the views of older adolescents in the area. Finally, a further more in-depth statistical analysis of the questionnaire data is necessary to reveal the most important issues where differences between the proportions of the different answer possibilities are actually statistically significant.

Nonetheless, while this study certainly has some problems, its results and conclusions may be utilised in HIV education and prevention programmes to more effectively check the further spread of HIV and to improve the lives of those affected by the disease.

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Appendix

This appendix contains the following in that order: the complete questionnaire; the results of the questionnaire data for the total sample, for males and females, for the age groups (under 14, 14-16 and over 16).

Questionnaire (blank)

HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS			
For most questions, you have to answer with 'yes' or 'no', or with 'agree' or 'disagree'. Always make a circle around your answer. If you do not know the answer or if you are unsure, please circle 'DK' for 'don't know'. For example:			
Have you understood how to answer the questions?		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No DK
Sometimes if you answered 'No', you may not need to answer all following questions. Go to the number as indicated.			
Age: _____		Gender: MALE FEMALE	
1	First, I would like to ask you some general questions about yourself and your knowledge of HIV/AIDS.		
2	Have you heard of HIV/AIDS?	Yes No DK	
		if No, go to 59	
3	Please tell me where you have heard about HIV/AIDS:		
	On the radio	Yes No DK	
	On television	Yes No DK	
	From my family at home	Yes No DK	
	From my friends	Yes No DK	
	At school from my teachers	Yes No DK	
	In the church	Yes No DK	
	At the health centre/hospital	Yes No DK	
	During community meetings	Yes No DK	
	In the newspaper or other print materials	Yes No DK	
	If you have heard about HIV/AIDS somewhere else, please tell me here where that was:		
4	Can the AIDS virus be transmitted through the following ways:		
	Through sexual relationships with infected partners?	Yes No DK	
	Through kissing a HIV-infected person?	Yes No DK	
	Through the sharing meals with an infected person?	Yes No DK	
	Through eating food prepared by an HIV-infected person?	Yes No DK	
	From an infected mother to her child during pregnancy?	Yes No DK	
	From an infected mother to her child during child birth?	Yes No DK	
	From an infected mother to her child during breastfeeding?	Yes No DK	
	Through mosquito bites?	Yes No DK	
	Through the transfusion of infected blood?	Yes No DK	
	Through the sharing of toilets, bathrooms etc. with an HIV-infected person?	Yes No DK	
	Through witchcraft?	Yes No DK	
5	Can the risk of contracting the AIDS virus be reduced through the following ways:		
	By abstaining from having sexual relationships?	Yes No DK	
	By having one uninfected sexual partner who also has no other partners?	Yes No DK	
	By using a condom correctly every time someone has sex?	Yes No DK	
	By not having anything at all to do with a person infected with the AIDS virus?	Yes No DK	
	By avoiding sharing unsterile needles and other sharp objects with other people?	Yes No DK	
	By washing yourself after sexual intercourse?	Yes No DK	
6	Can the risk of transmission of HIV from an infected mother to her child be reduced by special medicine for the mother and child?	Yes No DK	

7	Does the birth control pill protect women from HIV?	Yes	No	DK
8	Can you say that a person has the AIDS virus just by looking at him or her?	Yes	No	DK
9	After a person has received a negative test result for HIV, can this person still be infected by HIV?	Yes	No	DK
10	Do you know where you could get yourself a condom?	Yes	No	DK
11	If you wanted to, would you go yourself and get a condom?	Yes	No	DK
12	Do you know where you could get treatment for sexually transmitted diseases?	Yes	No	DK
13	Do you know where you could get yourself tested for the AIDS virus if you wanted to?	Yes	No	DK
14	I do not want to know the results, but have you been tested for HIV?	Yes	No	DK
		if No, go to 16		
15	I don't want to know the results, but if you have been tested for HIV, have you received the results?	Yes	No	DK
16	I now want to ask you a few questions about your own sexual behaviour. I assure you again that your answers will be kept confidential.			
17	Have you had sexual intercourse before?	Yes	No	DK
		if No, go to 21		
18	Please tell me how old you were when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time: Give an estimate if you don't remember the precise age.	<input type="text"/>		DK
	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your life? Give an estimate if you don't know the precise number.	<input type="text"/>		DK
19	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse in your life?	Yes	No	DK
20	Was a condom used when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	Yes	No	DK
	Have you ever had sexual intercourse while you were drunk or when you used drugs?	Yes	No	DK
		if No, go to 21		
	Have you always used a condom when you had sexual intercourse while you were drunk or when you used drugs?	Yes	No	DK
21	Have you ever had a girlfriend/boyfriend?	Yes	No	DK
		if No, go to 27		
22	Do you currently have a boyfriend/girlfriend?	Yes	No	DK
23	Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a person who was or still is your boyfriend/girlfriend?	Yes	No	DK
		if No, go to 27		
24	When you have sexual intercourse with your boyfriend/girlfriend, do you use a condom?	Yes	No	DK
25	If you wanted to, could you ask your boyfriend/girlfriend to use a condom in sexual intercourse?	Yes	No	DK
26	If you do not want to have sexual intercourse, could you say 'no' to your boyfriend/girlfriend?	Yes	No	DK
27	Have you ever paid someone in exchange for sexual intercourse?	Yes	No	DK
		if No, go to 29		
28	Have you always used a condom when you paid someone for sexual intercourse?	Yes	No	DK
29	In the next section, I am interested in your attitudes and beliefs.			
30	Are you at risk of contracting the AIDS virus?	Yes	No	DK
31	If a member of your family is sick with AIDS, would you want this to remain a secret?	Yes	No	DK
32	If a member of your family is sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for her/him in your own household?	Yes	No	DK
33	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this your boyfriend/girlfriend/husband/wife?	Yes	No	DK
34	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this any member of your family?	Yes	No	DK
35	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this a friend?	Yes	No	DK

36	If you discover you have HIV, would you use a condom any time you have sexual intercourse?	Yes	No	DK
37	If you discover you have HIV, would you abandon your sexual partner because she/he was the one who infected you with the virus?	Yes	No	DK
38	If you found out that a friend of yours is HIV positive, would you still want to meet him/her?	Yes	No	DK
39	If you know that a teacher at your school is infected with the AIDS virus, should she or he be allowed to teach you?	Yes	No	DK
40	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person has the AIDS virus?	Yes	No	DK
41	Please state whether you agree or disagree with the following statements. Circle 'DK' if you are unsure.			
42	AIDS is the punishment of God for the sins of humans.	Agree	Disagree	DK
43	AIDS is a disease that only immoral persons get.	Agree	Disagree	DK
44	A good person would never accept using condoms in a sexual relationship.	Agree	Disagree	DK
45	AIDS can be cured.	Agree	Disagree	DK
46	AIDS can be cured by having a sexual relationship with a virgin.	Agree	Disagree	DK
47	It is okay to have sex without a condom because your chance of getting infected with HIV is very low.	Agree	Disagree	DK
48	It is okay for young people to have sex without a condom if they know each other well.	Agree	Disagree	DK
49	It would be okay for me to be in the same classroom with someone who has AIDS.	Agree	Disagree	DK
50	People who have AIDS should be forced to live far away from other people.	Agree	Disagree	DK
51	I would have no problem with hugging a close friend who has AIDS.	Agree	Disagree	DK
52	If your boyfriend/girlfriend wants to have sexual intercourse, it is better to agree rather than to lose him/her.	Agree	Disagree	DK
53	It is a good idea for young people to delay having sexual intercourse until they are married.	Agree	Disagree	DK
54	I would be embarrassed to buy a condom.	Agree	Disagree	DK
55	Sometimes a condom used in sexual intercourse may stick within the woman and cause serious illness.	Agree	Disagree	DK
56	People who have AIDS are getting what they deserve.	Agree	Disagree	DK
57	A person who has AIDS should not be allowed to eat lunch with others.	Agree	Disagree	DK
58	I feel we should do more to help people who have AIDS.	Agree	Disagree	DK
59	I think it is okay to accept gifts or presents from people I do not know.	Agree	Disagree	DK
60	I think it is okay to pay someone in exchange for sexual intercourse.	Agree	Disagree	DK
61	A prostitute is someone who receives payment in exchange for sexual intercourse.	Agree	Disagree	DK
62	If a man gives a woman many gifts and presents, he can expect to have sexual intercourse with this woman.	Agree	Disagree	DK
63	If a woman receives many gifts from a man and agrees to have sexual intercourse with him, she is not a prostitute because she has not received money but only gifts.	Agree	Disagree	DK
64	A man should only have one wife.	Agree	Disagree	DK
65	It is okay for a man to have one wife and also another girlfriend.	Agree	Disagree	DK
66	A man needs to have sexual intercourse regularly; otherwise, he will become ill.	Agree	Disagree	DK
67	If a woman knows that her boyfriend/husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, it is okay for her to ask that they use a condom when they have sexual intercourse.	Agree	Disagree	DK
68	If a woman knows her boyfriend/husband has sex with other women, it is justified that she refuses to have sex with him.	Agree	Disagree	DK
69	Thank you for participating in this study! Your information will help us to evaluate the situation in Namasuba with regard to the knowledge of HIV/AIDS, sexual behaviour and attitudes among adolescents.			

Questionnaire Results

The following terms and signs are used below in the tables:

#: Question number

Question: The question asked often in an abbreviated form

Y%: Proportion of 'yes' answers

Y n: Absolute number of 'yes' answers

N%: Proportion of 'no' answers

N n: Absolute number of 'no' answers

D%: Proportion of 'DK' answers

D n: Absolute number of 'DK' answers

T n: Total number of answers for this question

T%: Proportion of the total number of answers to this question relative to the total sample size as indicated at the top of the table

Further below in the table where the participant was asked state 'agree', 'disagree' or 'DK' to specific statements, the following additional signs are used:

A%: Proportion of 'agree' answers

A n: Absolute number of 'agree' answers

Di%: Proportion of 'disagree' answers

Di n: Absolute number of 'disagree' answers

All cells with a blue background contain percentages.

Total

Total			Total n:		235				
#	Question	Y%	Y n	N%	N n	D%	D n	T n	T%
2	Have you heard of HIV/AIDS?	100,0	189	0	0	0	0	189	80,42
3	Please tell me where you have heard about HIV/AIDS:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1	On the radio	87,98	161	10,38	19	1,639	3	183	77,87
3.2	On television	81,82	144	16,48	29	1,705	3	176	74,89
3.3	From my family at home	47,28	87	49,46	91	3,261	6	184	78,3
3.4.	From my friends	56,36	93	40	66	3,636	6	165	70,21
3.5	At school from my teachers	82,69	172	14,42	30	2,885	6	208	88,51
3.6	In the church	40,61	67	51,52	85	7,879	13	165	70,21
3.7	At the health centre/hospital	85,88	152	12,99	23	1,13	2	177	75,32
3.8	During community meetings	49,38	80	43,83	71	6,79	11	162	68,94
3.9	In the newspaper or other print materials	77,11	128	15,66	26	7,229	12	166	70,64
3c	Other sources								
4	Can the AIDS virus be transmitted through the following ways:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1	Through sexual relationships with infected partners?	91,89	204	4,505	10	3,604	8	222	94,47
4.2	Through kissing a HIV-infected person?	34,78	64	51,09	94	14,13	26	184	78,3
4.3	Through the sharing meals with an infected person?	18,54	33	71,35	127	10,11	18	178	75,74
4.4	Through eating food prepared by an HIV-infected person?	7,821	14	81,01	145	11,17	20	179	76,17
4.5	From an infected mother to her child during pregnancy?	67,19	129	22,4	43	10,42	20	192	81,7
4.6	From an infected mother to her child during child	76,41	149	10,77	21	12,82	25	195	82,98

	birth?								
4.7	From an infected mother to her child during breastfeeding?	62,78	113	28,33	51	8,889	16	180	76,6
4.8	Through mosquito bites?	16,13	30	76,88	143	6,989	13	186	79,15
4.9	Through the transfusion of infected blood?	91,05	173	4,211	8	4,737	9	190	80,85
4.10	Through the sharing of toilets, bathrooms etc. with infected person?	16,02	29	71,27	129	12,71	23	181	77,02
4.11	Through witchcraft?	13,1	22	53,57	90	33,33	56	168	71,49
5	Can risk be reduced through the following ways:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1	By abstaining from having sexual relationships?	86,19	181	8,571	18	5,238	11	210	89,36
5.2	By having one uninfected sexual partner who has no other partners?	60,96	114	15,51	29	23,53	44	187	79,57
5.3	By using a condom correctly every time someone has sex?	86,43	172	9,548	19	4,02	8	199	84,68
5.4	By not having anything at all to do with a person infected with AIDS?	36,41	67	39,67	73	23,91	44	184	78,3
5.5	By avoiding sharing unsterile needles and other sharp objects?	83,51	162	11,34	22	5,155	10	194	82,55
5.6	By washing yourself after sexual intercourse?	29,1	55	44,97	85	25,93	49	189	80,43
6	Can mother-to-child transmission be reduced by special medicine?	53,68	102	23,16	44	23,16	44	190	80,85
7	Does the birth control pill protect women from HIV?	18,06	39	56,02	121	25,93	56	216	91,91
8	Can you say that a person has Hiv just by looking at him or her?	24,54	53	67,13	145	8,333	18	216	91,91
9	After negative test result for HIV, can person still be infected by HIV?	56,02	121	28,7	62	15,28	33	216	91,91
10	Do you know where you could get yourself a condom?	59,81	128	31,31	67	8,879	19	214	91,06
11	If you wanted to, would you go yourself and get a condom?	47,78	97	40,39	82	11,82	24	203	86,38
12	Do you know where you could get treatment for STD?	74,52	155	17,31	36	8,173	17	208	88,51
13	Do you know where tested for the AIDS virus if you wanted to?	74,77	160	17,76	38	7,477	16	214	91,06
14	I do not want to know the results, but have you been tested for HIV?	35,44	73	55,34	114	9,223	19	206	87,66
15	If #14 yes: Have you received the results?	75,41	46	19,67	12	4,918	3	61	25,96
17	Have you had sexual intercourse before?	22,83	50	71,23	156	5,936	13	219	93,19
18.1	If #17 yes: Age at first sexual intercourse						Mean		11,89
18.2	If #17 yes: Total number of sexual partners						Mean		3,586
19	If #17 yes: Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse?	28,26	13	58,7	27	13,04	6	46	19,57
20.1	If #17 yes: Condom when sexual intercourse for the very first time?	26,67	12	57,78	26	15,56	7	45	19,15
20.2	If #17 yes: Sexual intercourse while drunk or when you used drugs?	25	11	65,91	29	9,091	4	44	18,72
20.3	If #20.2 yes: Condom in sex while drunk or when you used drugs?	33,33	4	50	6	16,67	2	12	5,106
21	Have you ever had a girlfriend/boyfriend?	47,95	105	50,23	110	1,826	4	219	93,19
22	If #21 yes: Do you currently have a boyfriend/girlfriend?	60,2	59	38,78	38	1,02	1	98	41,7
23	If #21 yes: Ever sexual intercourse boyfriend/girlfriend?	39,02	16	51,22	21	9,756	4	41	17,45
24	If #23 yes: Condom when intercourse with boyfriend/girlfriend?	35,29	6	58,82	10	5,882	1	17	7,234
25	If #23 yes: Could you ask boyfriend/girlfriend to use a condom?	68,42	13	31,58	6	0	0	19	8,085

26	If #21 yes: Could you say 'no' to sex with your boyfriend/girlfriend?	76,25	61	18,75	15	5	4	80	34,04
27	If #17 yes: Ever paid someone in exchange for sexual intercourse?	16,67	6	77,78	28	5,556	2	36	15,32
28	If #27 yes: Always condom when paid someone for sexual intercourse?	33,33	2	66,67	4	0	0	6	2,553
30	Are you at risk of contracting the AIDS virus?	22,12	46	49,04	102	28,85	60	208	88,51
31	If a member of your family is sick with AIDS, would you want this to remain a secret?	39,09	86	51,36	113	9,545	21	220	93,62
32	If a member of your family is sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for her/him in your own household?	76,71	168	15,98	35	7,306	16	219	93,19
#	Question	Y%	Y n	N%	N n	D%	D n	T n	T%
33	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this your boyfriend/girlfriend/husband/wife?	71,82	158	15,91	35	12,27	27	220	93,62
34	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this any member of your family?	81,9	181	12,67	28	5,43	12	221	94,04
35	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this a friend?	40,09	89	51,35	114	8,559	19	222	94,47
36	If you discover you have HIV, would you use a condom any time you have sexual intercourse?	64,76	147	13,66	31	21,59	49	227	96,6
37	If you discover you have HIV, would you abandon your sexual partner because she/he was the one who infected you with the virus?	23,39	51	48,62	106	27,98	61	218	92,77
38	If you found out that a friend of yours is HIV positive, would you still want to meet him/her?	56,62	124	32,42	71	10,96	24	219	93,19
39	If you know that a teacher at your school is infected with the AIDS virus, should she or he be allowed to teach you?	67,73	149	22,27	49	10	22	220	93,62
40	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person has the AIDS virus?	65,6	143	22,48	49	11,93	26	218	92,77
#	Statement	A%	A n	Di%	Di n	D%	D n	T n	T%
42	AIDS is the punishment of God for the sins of humans.	16,89	38	50,22	113	32,89	74	225	95,74
43	AIDS is a disease that only immoral persons get.	32,26	70	37,79	82	29,95	65	217	92,34
44	A good person would never accept using condoms in a sexual relationship.	24,2	53	52,97	116	22,83	50	219	93,19
45	AIDS can be cured.	21,82	48	56,82	125	21,36	47	220	93,62
46	AIDS can be cured by having a sexual relationship with a virgin.	12,16	27	61,26	136	26,58	59	222	94,47
47	It is okay to have sex without a condom because your chance of getting infected with HIV is very low.	21,62	48	52,25	116	26,13	58	222	94,47
48	It is okay for young people to have sex without a condom if they know each other well.	24,77	53	55,61	119	19,63	42	214	91,06
49	It would be okay for me to be in the same classroom with someone who has AIDS.	64,19	138	21,4	46	14,42	31	215	91,49
50	People who have AIDS should be forced to live far away from other people.	17,57	39	68,92	153	13,51	30	222	94,47
51	I would have no problem with hugging a close friend who has AIDS.	56,25	126	25,89	58	17,86	40	224	95,32
52	If your boyfriend/girlfriend wants to have sexual intercourse, it is better to agree rather than to lose him/her.	25,58	55	58,14	125	16,28	35	215	91,49
53	It is a good idea for young people to delay having sexual intercourse until they are married.	72,48	158	16,97	37	10,55	23	218	92,77

54	I would be embarrassed to buy a condom.	37,74	80	32,55	69	29,72	63	212	90,21
55	Sometimes a condom used in sexual intercourse may stick within the woman and cause serious illness.	54,38	118	11,98	26	33,64	73	217	92,34
56	People who have AIDS are getting what they deserve.	28,84	62	45,58	98	25,58	55	215	91,49
57	A person who has AIDS should not be allowed to eat lunch with others.	17,62	37	67,62	142	14,76	31	210	89,36
58	I feel we should do more to help people who have AIDS.	84,21	176	9,569	20	6,22	13	209	88,94
59	I think it is okay to accept gifts or presents from people I do not know.	16,82	36	71,03	152	12,15	26	214	91,06
60	I think it is okay to pay someone in exchange for sexual intercourse.	10,28	22	70,56	151	19,16	41	214	91,06
61	A prostitute is someone who receives payment in exchange for sexual intercourse.	55,88	114	19,61	40	24,51	50	204	86,81
62	If a man gives a woman many gifts and presents, he can expect to have sexual intercourse with this woman.	32,86	69	39,05	82	28,1	59	210	89,36
63	If a woman receives many gifts from a man and agrees to have sexual intercourse with him, she is not a prostitute because she has not received money but only gifts.	24,04	50	40,38	84	35,58	74	208	88,51
64	A man should only have one wife.	81,31	174	11,21	24	7,477	16	214	91,06
65	It is okay for a man to have one wife and also another girlfriend.	15	30	71,5	143	13,5	27	200	85,11
66	A man needs to have sexual intercourse regularly; otherwise, he will become ill.	14,5	29	54,5	109	31	62	200	85,11
67	If a woman knows that her boyfriend/husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, it is okay for her to ask that they use a condom when they have sexual intercourse.	58,02	123	12,74	27	29,25	62	212	90,21
68	If a woman knows her boyfriend/husband has sex with other women, it is justified that she refuses to have sex with him.	47,64	101	24,53	52	27,83	59	212	90,21

Total Female

Total Female			Total n:		127				
#	Question	Y%	Y n	N%	N n	D%	D n	T n	T%
2	Have you heard of HIV/AIDS?	100,0	103	0	0	0	0	103	81,1
3	Please tell me where you have heard about HIV/AIDS:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1	On the radio	86,87	86	10,1	10	3,03	3	99	77,95
3.2	On television	87,23	82	10,64	10	2,128	2	94	74,02
3.3	From my family at home	48,11	51	48,11	51	3,774	4	106	83,46
3.4	From my friends	62,22	56	33,33	30	4,444	4	90	70,87
3.5	At school from my teachers	82,14	92	12,5	14	5,357	6	112	88,19
3.6	In the church	42,22	38	47,78	43	10	9	90	70,87
3.7	At the health centre/hospital	82,98	78	14,89	14	2,128	2	94	74,02
3.8	During community meetings	44,19	38	46,51	40	9,302	8	86	67,72
3.9	In the newspaper or other print materials	80,43	74	11,96	11	7,609	7	92	72,44
3c	Other sources								
4	Can the AIDS virus be transmitted through the following ways:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.1	Through sexual relationships with infected partners?	90,68	107	4,237	5	5,085	6	118	92,91
4.2	Through kissing a HIV-infected person?	42,86	42	43,88	43	13,27	13	98	77,17
4.3	Through the sharing meals with an infected person?	16,49	16	70,1	68	13,4	13	97	76,38
4.4	Through eating food prepared by an HIV-infected person?	7,292	7	78,13	75	14,58	14	96	75,59
4.5	From an infected mother to her child during pregnancy?	70,87	73	18,45	19	10,68	11	103	81,1
4.6	From an infected mother to her child during child birth?	78,9	86	7,339	8	13,76	15	109	85,83
4.7	From an infected mother to her child during breastfeeding?	67,35	66	24,49	24	8,163	8	98	77,17
4.8	Through mosquito bites?	14	14	80	80	6	6	100	78,74
4.9	Through the transfusion of infected blood?	88,12	89	4,95	5	6,931	7	101	79,53
4.10	Through the sharing of toilets, bathrooms etc. with infected person?	15,46	15	73,2	71	11,34	11	97	76,38
4.11	Through witchcraft?	8,791	8	49,45	45	41,76	38	91	71,65
5	Can risk be reduced through the following ways:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1	By abstaining from having sexual relationships?	87,39	97	7,207	8	5,405	6	111	87,4
5.2	By having one uninfected sexual partner who has no other partners?	58,49	62	15,09	16	26,42	28	106	83,46
5.3	By using a condom correctly every time someone has sex?	85,19	92	10,19	11	4,63	5	108	85,04
5.4	By not having anything at all to do with a person infected with AIDS?	36,84	35	37,89	36	25,26	24	95	74,8
5.5	By avoiding sharing unsterile needles and other sharp objects?	82,52	85	10,68	11	6,796	7	103	81,1
5.6	By washing yourself after sexual intercourse?	22,45	22	43,88	43	33,67	33	98	77,17
6	Can mother-to-child transmission be reduced by special medicine?	56,73	59	20,19	21	23,08	24	104	81,89
7	Does the birth control pill protect women from HIV?	14,29	17	56,3	67	29,41	35	119	93,7
8	Can you say that a person has Hiv just by looking at him or her?	19,51	24	69,11	85	11,38	14	123	96,85
9	After negative test result for HIV, can person still be infected by HIV?	59,66	71	28,57	34	11,76	14	119	93,7
10	Do you know where you could get yourself a condom?	61,86	73	28,81	34	9,322	11	118	92,91
11	If you wanted to, would you go yourself and get a condom?	46,9	53	39,82	45	13,27	15	113	88,98
12	Do you know where you could get treatment for STD?	76,67	92	13,33	16	10	12	120	94,49
13	Do you know where tested for the AIDS virus if you wanted to?	80	96	13,33	16	6,667	8	120	94,49
14	I do not want to know the results, but have you been tested for HIV?	31,25	35	58,93	66	9,821	11	112	88,19
15	If #14 yes: Have you received the results?	83,33	25	10	3	6,667	2	30	23,62
17	Have you had sexual intercourse before?	15,38	18	76,07	89	8,547	10	117	92,13
18.1	If #17 yes: Age at first sexual intercourse						Mean		12,43
18.2	If #17 yes: Total number of sexual partners						Mean		1,615
19	If #17 yes: Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse?	16,67	3	61,11	11	22,22	4	18	14,17
20.1	If #17 yes: Condom when sexual intercourse for the very first time?	29,41	5	47,06	8	23,53	4	17	13,39
20.2	If #17 yes: Sexual intercourse while drunk or when you used drugs?	25	4	62,5	10	12,5	2	16	12,6
20.3	If #20.2 yes: Condom in sex while drunk or when you used drugs?	20	1	40	2	40	2	5	3,937

21	Have you ever had a girlfriend/boyfriend?	49,15	58	49,15	58	1,695	2	118	92,91
22	If #21 yes: Do you currently have a boyfriend/girlfriend?	56,86	29	41,18	21	1,961	1	51	40,16
23	If #21 yes: Ever sexual intercourse boyfriend/girlfriend?	33,33	6	55,56	10	11,11	2	18	14,17
24	If #23 yes: Condom when intercourse with boyfriend/girlfriend?	42,86	3	42,86	3	14,29	1	7	5,512
25	If #23 yes: Could you ask boyfriend/girlfriend to use a condom?	87,5	7	12,5	1	0	0	8	6,299
26	If #21 yes: Could you say 'no' to sex with your boyfriend/girlfriend?	82,5	33	15	6	2,5	1	40	31,5
27	If #17 yes: Ever paid someone in exchange for sexual intercourse?	6,667	1	80	12	13,33	2	15	11,81
28	If #27 yes: Always condom when paid someone for sexual intercourse?	100	1	0	0	0	0	1	0,787
30	Are you at risk of contracting the AIDS virus?	15,93	18	49,56	56	34,51	39	113	88,98
31	If a member of your family is sick with AIDS, would you want this to remain a secret?	40,65	50	49,59	61	9,756	12	123	96,85
32	If a member of your family is sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for her/him in your own household?	77,69	94	16,53	20	5,785	7	121	95,28
#	Question	Y%	Y n	N%	N n	D%	D n	T n	T%
33	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this your boyfriend/girlfriend/husband/wife?	79,34	96	10,74	13	9,917	12	121	95,28
34	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this any member of your family?	84,43	103	10,66	13	4,918	6	122	96,06
35	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this a friend?	41,46	51	50,41	62	8,13	10	123	96,85
36	If you discover you have HIV, would you use a condom any time you have sexual intercourse?	57,94	73	12,7	16	29,37	37	126	99,21
37	If you discover you have HIV, would you abandon your sexual partner because she/he was the one who infected you with the virus?	22,58	28	46,77	58	30,65	38	124	97,64
38	If you found out that a friend of yours is HIV positive, would you still want to meet him/her?	62,81	76	26,45	32	10,74	13	121	95,28
39	If you know that a teacher at your school is infected with the AIDS virus, should she or he be allowed to teach you?	69,42	84	19,01	23	11,57	14	121	95,28
40	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person has the AIDS virus?	71,54	88	17,07	21	11,38	14	123	96,85
#	Statement	A%	A n	Di%	Di n	D%	D n	T n	T%
42	AIDS is the punishment of God for the sins of humans.	12,1	15	48,39	60	39,52	49	124	97,64
43	AIDS is a disease that only immoral persons get.	28,93	35	37,19	45	33,88	41	121	95,28
44	A good person would never accept using condoms in a sexual relationship.	25,62	31	47,93	58	26,45	32	121	95,28
45	AIDS can be cured.	17,5	21	62,5	75	20	24	120	94,49
46	AIDS can be cured by having a sexual relationship with a virgin.	11,57	14	57,02	69	31,4	38	121	95,28
47	It is okay to have sex without a condom because your chance of getting infected with HIV is very low.	16,26	20	52,03	64	31,71	39	123	96,85
48	It is okay for young people to have sex without a condom if they know each other well.	22,22	26	57,26	67	20,51	24	117	92,13
49	It would be okay for me to be in the same classroom with someone who has AIDS.	70,83	85	20	24	9,167	11	120	94,49

50	People who have AIDS should be forced to live far away from other people.	13,11	16	71,31	87	15,57	19	122	96,06
51	I would have no problem with hugging a close friend who has AIDS.	59,35	73	21,95	27	18,7	23	123	96,85
52	If your boyfriend/girlfriend wants to have sexual intercourse, it is better to agree rather than to lose him/her.	16,24	19	64,96	76	18,8	22	117	92,13
53	It is a good idea for young people to delay having sexual intercourse until they are married.	80,51	95	12,71	15	6,78	8	118	92,91
54	I would be embarrassed to buy a condom.	35,34	41	30,17	35	34,48	40	116	91,34
55	Sometimes a condom used in sexual intercourse may stick within the woman and cause serious illness.	58,2	71	6,557	8	35,25	43	122	96,06
56	People who have AIDS are getting what they deserve.	19,49	23	46,61	55	33,9	40	118	92,91
57	A person who has AIDS should not be allowed to eat lunch with others.	16,1	19	72,03	85	11,86	14	118	92,91
58	I feel we should do more to help people who have AIDS.	86,96	100	8,696	10	4,348	5	115	90,55
59	I think it is okay to accept gifts or presents from people I do not know.	17,65	21	71,43	85	10,92	13	119	93,7
60	I think it is okay to pay someone in exchange for sexual intercourse.	5,983	7	72,65	85	21,37	25	117	92,13
61	A prostitute is someone who receives payment in exchange for sexual intercourse.	61,61	69	16,07	18	22,32	25	112	88,19
62	If a man gives a woman many gifts and presents, he can expect to have sexual intercourse with this woman.	37,07	43	34,48	40	28,45	33	116	91,34
63	If a woman receives many gifts from a man and agrees to have sexual intercourse with him, she is not a prostitute because she has not received money but only gifts.	26,09	30	34,78	40	39,13	45	115	90,55
64	A man should only have one wife.	87,29	103	6,78	8	5,932	7	118	92,91
65	It is okay for a man to have one wife and also another girlfriend.	10,38	11	81,13	86	8,491	9	106	83,46
66	A man needs to have sexual intercourse regularly; otherwise, he will become ill.	11,5	13	53,1	60	35,4	40	113	88,98
67	If a woman knows that her boyfriend/husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, it is okay for her to ask that they use a condom when they have sexual intercourse.	59,83	70	9,402	11	30,77	36	117	92,13
68	If a woman knows her boyfriend/husband has sex with other women, it is justified that she refuses to have sex with him.	52,54	62	22,88	27	24,58	29	118	92,91

Total Male

Total Male				Total n:		97			
#	Question	Y%	Y n	N%	N n	D%	D n	T n	T%
2	Have you heard of HIV/AIDS?	100	77	0	0	0	0	77	79,38
3	Please tell me where you have heard about HIV/AIDS:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1	On the radio	88,61	70	11,39	9	0	0	79	81,44
3.2	On television	75,64	59	24,36	19	0	0	78	80,41
3.3	From my family at home	45,33	34	52	39	2,667	2	75	77,32
3.4.	From my friends	48,61	35	48,61	35	2,778	2	72	74,23

3.5	At school from my teachers	82,42	75	17,58	16	0	0	91	93,81
3.6	In the church	36,62	26	57,75	41	5,634	4	71	73,2
3.7	At the health centre/hospital	90,91	70	9,091	7	0	0	77	79,38
3.8	During community meetings	54,05	40	41,89	31	4,054	3	74	76,29
3.9	In the newspaper or other print materials	71,83	51	21,13	15	7,042	5	71	73,2
3c	Other sources								
4	Can the AIDS virus be transmitted through the following ways:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1	Through sexual relationships with infected partners?	92,55	87	5,319	5	2,128	2	94	96,91
4.2	Through kissing a HIV-infected person?	25	20	60	48	15	12	80	82,47
4.3	Through the sharing meals with an infected person?	19,48	15	74,03	57	6,494	5	77	79,38
4.4	Through eating food prepared by an HIV-infected person?	7,692	6	85,9	67	6,41	5	78	80,41
4.5	From an infected mother to her child during pregnancy?	63,86	53	27,71	23	8,434	7	83	85,57
4.6	From an infected mother to her child during child birth?	77,5	62	15	12	7,5	6	80	82,47
4.7	From an infected mother to her child during breastfeeding?	56,58	43	35,53	27	7,895	6	76	78,35
4.8	Through mosquito bites?	18,75	15	72,5	58	8,75	7	80	82,47
4.9	Through the transfusion of infected blood?	93,9	77	3,659	3	2,439	2	82	84,54
4.10	Through the sharing of toilets, bathrooms etc. with infected person?	15,58	12	71,43	55	12,99	10	77	79,38
4.11	Through witchcraft?	19,44	14	58,33	42	22,22	16	72	74,23
5	Can risk be reduced through the following ways:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1	By abstaining from having sexual relationships?	84,27	75	11,24	10	4,494	4	89	91,75
5.2	By having one uninfected sexual partner who has no other partners?	65,33	49	16	12	18,67	14	75	77,32
5.3	By using a condom correctly every time someone has sex?	88,1	74	9,524	8	2,381	2	84	86,6
5.4	By not having anything at all to do with a person infected with AIDS?	36,9	31	42,86	36	20,24	17	84	86,6
5.5	By avoiding sharing unsterile needles and other sharp objects?	84,71	72	12,94	11	2,353	2	85	87,63
5.6	By washing yourself after sexual intercourse?	34,12	29	47,06	40	18,82	16	85	87,63
6	Can mother-to-child transmission be reduced by special medicine?	50	39	28,21	22	21,79	17	78	80,41
7	Does the birth control pill protect women from HIV?	23,6	21	55,06	49	21,35	19	89	91,75
8	Can you say that a person has Hiv just by looking at him or her?	31,76	27	63,53	54	4,706	4	85	87,63
9	After negative test result for HIV, can person still be infected by HIV?	51,14	45	29,55	26	19,32	17	88	90,72
10	Do you know where you could get yourself a condom?	56,32	49	34,48	30	9,195	8	87	89,69
11	If you wanted to, would you go yourself and get a condom?	48,78	40	42,68	35	8,537	7	82	84,54
12	Do you know where you could get treatment for STD?	69,62	55	24,05	19	6,329	5	79	81,44
13	Do you know where tested for the AIDS virus if you wanted to?	64,71	55	25,88	22	9,412	8	85	87,63
14	I do not want to know the results, but have you been tested for HIV?	40	34	50,59	43	9,412	8	85	87,63
15	If #14 yes: Have you received the results?	67,86	19	28,57	8	3,571	1	28	28,87
17	Have you had sexual intercourse before?	28,57	26	68,13	62	3,297	3	91	93,81
18.1	If #17 yes: Age at first sexual intercourse						Mean		11,75
18.2	If #17 yes: Total number of sexual partners						Mean		6,643

19	If #17 yes: Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse?	34,78	8	56,52	13	8,696	2	23	23,71
20.1	If #17 yes: Condom when sexual intercourse for the very first time?	25	6	66,67	16	8,333	2	24	24,74
20.2	If #17 yes: Sexual intercourse while drunk or when you used drugs?	31,82	7	59,09	13	9,091	2	22	22,68
20.3	If #20.2 yes: Condom in sex while drunk or when you used drugs?	42,86	3	57,14	4	0	0	7	7,216
21	Have you ever had a girlfriend/boyfriend?	45,05	41	52,75	48	2,198	2	91	93,81
22	If #21 yes: Do you currently have a boyfriend/girlfriend?	60,98	25	39,02	16	0	0	41	42,27
23	If #21 yes: Ever sexual intercourse boyfriend/girlfriend?	38,89	7	50	9	11,11	2	18	18,56
24	If #23 yes: Condom when intercourse with boyfriend/girlfriend?	28,57	2	71,43	5	0	0	7	7,216
25	If #23 yes: Could you ask boyfriend/girlfriend to use a condom?	44,44	4	55,56	5	0	0	9	9,278
26	If #21 yes: Could you say 'no' to sex with your boyfriend/girlfriend?	67,65	23	23,53	8	8,824	3	34	35,05
27	If #17 yes: Ever paid someone in exchange for sexual intercourse?	29,41	5	70,59	12	0	0	17	17,53
28	If #27 yes: Always condom when paid someone for sexual intercourse?	20	1	80	4	0	0	5	5,155
30	Are you at risk of contracting the AIDS virus?	26,97	24	49,44	44	23,6	21	89	91,75
31	If a member of your family is sick with AIDS, would you want this to remain a secret?	34,09	30	55,68	49	10,23	9	88	90,72
32	If a member of your family is sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for her/him in your own household?	75,28	67	14,61	13	10,11	9	89	91,75
#	Question	Y%	Y n	N%	N n	D%	D n	T n	T%
33	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this your boyfriend/girlfriend/husband/wife?	61,11	55	23,33	21	15,56	14	90	92,78
34	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this any member of your family?	77,78	70	15,56	14	6,667	6	90	92,78
35	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this a friend?	38,46	35	51,65	47	9,89	9	91	93,81
36	If you discover you have HIV, would you use a condom any time you have sexual intercourse?	72,83	67	15,22	14	11,96	11	92	94,85
37	If you discover you have HIV, would you abandon your sexual partner because she/he was the one who infected you with the virus?	23,53	20	51,76	44	24,71	21	85	87,63
38	If you found out that a friend of yours is HIV positive, would you still want to meet him/her?	51,69	46	38,2	34	10,11	9	89	91,75
39	If you know that a teacher at your school is infected with the AIDS virus, should she or he be allowed to teach you?	67,03	61	25,27	23	7,692	7	91	93,81
40	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person has the AIDS virus?	58,62	51	29,89	26	11,49	10	87	89,69
#	Statement	A%	A n	Di%	Di n	D%	D n	T n	T%
42	AIDS is the punishment of God for the sins of humans.	23,91	22	53,26	49	22,83	21	92	94,85
43	AIDS is a disease that only immoral persons get.	36,78	32	40,23	35	22,99	20	87	89,69
44	A good person would never accept using condoms in a sexual relationship.	22,47	20	58,43	52	19,1	17	89	91,75
45	AIDS can be cured.	28,57	26	50,55	46	20,88	19	91	93,81

46	AIDS can be cured by having a sexual relationship with a virgin.	12,9	12	65,59	61	21,51	20	93	95,88
47	It is okay to have sex without a condom because your chance of getting infected with HIV is very low.	29,67	27	53,85	49	16,48	15	91	93,81
48	It is okay for young people to have sex without a condom if they know each other well.	27,27	24	53,41	47	19,32	17	88	90,72
49	It would be okay for me to be in the same classroom with someone who has AIDS.	57,47	50	21,84	19	20,69	18	87	89,69
50	People who have AIDS should be forced to live far away from other people.	23,08	21	64,84	59	12,09	11	91	93,81
51	I would have no problem with hugging a close friend who has AIDS.	53,76	50	31,18	29	15,05	14	93	95,88
52	If your boyfriend/girlfriend wants to have sexual intercourse, it is better to agree rather than to lose him/her.	36,67	33	50	45	13,33	12	90	92,78
53	It is a good idea for young people to delay having sexual intercourse until they are married.	63,74	58	21,98	20	14,29	13	91	93,81
54	I would be embarrassed to buy a condom.	40,91	36	37,5	33	21,59	19	88	90,72
55	Sometimes a condom used in sexual intercourse may stick within the woman and cause serious illness.	52,27	46	18,18	16	29,55	26	88	90,72
56	People who have AIDS are getting what they deserve.	38,2	34	46,07	41	15,73	14	89	91,75
57	A person who has AIDS should not be allowed to eat lunch with others.	20,24	17	60,71	51	19,05	16	84	86,6
58	I feel we should do more to help people who have AIDS.	81,61	71	9,195	8	9,195	8	87	89,69
59	I think it is okay to accept gifts or presents from people I do not know.	17,44	15	68,6	59	13,95	12	86	88,66
60	I think it is okay to pay someone in exchange for sexual intercourse.	16,85	15	67,42	60	15,73	14	89	91,75
61	A prostitute is someone who receives payment in exchange for sexual intercourse.	49,41	42	23,53	20	27,06	23	85	87,63
62	If a man gives a woman many gifts and presents, he can expect to have sexual intercourse with this woman.	27,59	24	45,98	40	26,44	23	87	89,69
63	If a woman receives many gifts from a man and agrees to have sexual intercourse with him, she is not a prostitute because she has not received money but only gifts.	22,35	19	47,06	40	30,59	26	85	87,63
64	A man should only have one wife.	74,44	67	16,67	15	8,889	8	90	92,78
65	It is okay for a man to have one wife and also another girlfriend.	19,77	17	62,79	54	17,44	15	86	88,66
66	A man needs to have sexual intercourse regularly; otherwise, he will become ill.	20	16	56,25	45	23,75	19	80	82,47
67	If a woman knows that her boyfriend/husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, it is okay for her to ask that they use a condom when they have sexual intercourse.	55,17	48	18,39	16	26,44	23	87	89,69
68	If a woman knows her boyfriend/husband has sex with other women, it is justified that she refuses to have sex with him.	42,53	37	26,44	23	31,03	27	87	89,69

Total under 14

Total under 14	Total n:	119				
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#	Question	Y%	Y n	N%	N n	D%	D n	T n	T%
2	Have you heard of HIV/AIDS?	100	101	0	0	0	0	101	84,87
3	Please tell me where you have heard about HIV/AIDS:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1	On the radio	83,67	82	13,27	13	3,061	3	98	82,35
3.2	On television	78,35	76	20,62	20	1,031	1	97	81,51
3.3	From my family at home	31,37	32	63,73	65	4,902	5	102	85,71
3.4.	From my friends	46,07	41	47,19	42	6,742	6	89	74,79
3.5	At school from my teachers	74,77	83	19,82	22	5,405	6	111	93,28
3.6	In the church	30,68	27	59,09	52	10,23	9	88	73,95
3.7	At the health centre/hospital	83,33	80	14,58	14	2,083	2	96	80,67
3.8	During community meetings	37,36	34	51,65	47	10,99	10	91	76,47
3.9	In the newspaper or other print materials	74,16	66	17,98	16	7,865	7	89	74,79
3c	Other sources								
4	Can the AIDS virus be transmitted through the following ways:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1	Through sexual relationships with infected partners?	88,7	102	5,217	6	6,087	7	115	96,64
4.2	Through kissing a HIV-infected person?	32,65	32	53,06	52	14,29	14	98	82,35
4.3	Through the sharing meals with an infected person?	20,62	20	67,01	65	12,37	12	97	81,51
4.4	Through eating food prepared by an HIV-infected person?	7,292	7	79,17	76	13,54	13	96	80,67
4.5	From an infected mother to her child during pregnancy?	67,65	69	21,57	22	10,78	11	102	85,71
4.6	From an infected mother to her child during child birth?	73,58	78	10,38	11	16,04	17	106	89,08
4.7	From an infected mother to her child during breastfeeding?	62,5	60	30,21	29	7,292	7	96	80,67
4.8	Through mosquito bites?	16,16	16	74,75	74	9,091	9	99	83,19
4.9	Through the transfusion of infected blood?	87,25	89	5,882	6	6,863	7	102	85,71
4.10	Through the sharing of toilets, bathrooms etc. with infected person?	12,37	12	72,16	70	15,46	15	97	81,51
4.11	Through witchcraft?	13,19	12	46,15	42	40,66	37	91	76,47
5	Can risk be reduced through the following ways:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1	By abstaining from having sexual relationships?	84,07	95	9,735	11	6,195	7	113	94,96
5.2	By having one uninfected sexual partner who has no other partners?	56,7	55	15,46	15	27,84	27	97	81,51
5.3	By using a condom correctly every time someone has sex?	91,18	93	5,882	6	2,941	3	102	85,71
5.4	By not having anything at all to do with a person infected with AIDS?	35,71	35	36,73	36	27,55	27	98	82,35
5.5	By avoiding sharing unsterile needles and other sharp objects?	82,52	85	11,65	12	5,825	6	103	86,55
5.6	By washing yourself after sexual intercourse?	32,04	33	39,81	41	28,16	29	103	86,55
6	Can mother-to-child transmission be reduced by special medicine?	51,04	49	21,88	21	27,08	26	96	80,67
7	Does the birth control pill protect women from HIV?	19,47	22	49,56	56	30,97	35	113	94,96
8	Can you say that a person has Hiv just by looking at him or her?	24,56	28	64,04	73	11,4	13	114	95,8
9	After negative test result for HIV, can person still be infected by HIV?	52,25	58	28,83	32	18,92	21	111	93,28
10	Do you know where you could get yourself a condom?	51,35	57	40,54	45	8,108	9	111	93,28
11	If you wanted to, would you go yourself and get a condom?	37,14	39	47,62	50	15,24	16	105	88,24
12	Do you know where you could get treatment for STD?	67,29	72	20,56	22	12,15	13	107	89,92

13	Do you know where tested for the AIDS virus if you wanted to?	71,05	81	20,18	23	8,772	10	114	95,8
14	I do not want to know the results, but have you been tested for HIV?	29,25	31	57,55	61	13,21	14	106	89,08
15	If #14 yes: Have you received the results?	70,83	17	25	6	4,167	1	24	20,17
17	Have you had sexual intercourse before?	11,71	13	79,28	88	9,009	10	111	93,28
18.1	If #17 yes: Age at first sexual intercourse						Mean		9,5
18.2	If #17 yes: Total number of sexual partners						Mean		1,143
19	If #17 yes: Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse?	9,091	1	72,73	8	18,18	2	11	9,244
20.1	If #17 yes: Condom when sexual intercourse for the very first time?	20	2	60	6	20	2	10	8,403
20.2	If #17 yes: Sexual intercourse while drunk or when you used drugs?	20	2	70	7	10	1	10	8,403
20.3	If #20.2 yes: Condom in sex while drunk or when you used drugs?	33,33	1	66,67	2	0	0	3	2,521
21	Have you ever had a girlfriend/boyfriend?	25,69	28	70,64	77	3,67	4	109	91,6
22	If #21 yes: Do you currently have a boyfriend/girlfriend?	65,38	17	34,62	9	0	0	26	21,85
23	If #21 yes: Ever sexual intercourse boyfriend/girlfriend?	16,67	2	75	9	8,333	1	12	10,08
24	If #23 yes: Condom when intercourse with boyfriend/girlfriend?	50	1	50	1	0	0	2	1,681
25	If #23 yes: Could you ask boyfriend/girlfriend to use a condom?	50	1	50	1	0	0	2	1,681
26	If #21 yes: Could you say 'no' to sex with your boyfriend/girlfriend?	63,64	14	31,82	7	4,545	1	22	18,49
27	If #17 yes: Ever paid someone in exchange for sexual intercourse?	28,57	2	57,14	4	14,29	1	7	5,882
28	If #27 yes: Always condom when paid someone for sexual intercourse?	50	1	50	1	0	0	2	1,681
30	Are you at risk of contracting the AIDS virus?	17,31	18	46,15	48	36,54	38	104	87,39
31	If a member of your family is sick with AIDS, would you want this to remain a secret?	36,94	41	52,25	58	10,81	12	111	93,28
32	If a member of your family is sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for her/him in your own household?	72,32	81	19,64	22	8,036	9	112	94,12
#	Question	Y%	Y n	N%	N n	D%	D n	T n	T%
33	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this your boyfriend/girlfriend/husband/wife?	64,91	74	19,3	22	15,79	18	114	95,8
34	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this any member of your family?	78,76	89	15,04	17	6,195	7	113	94,96
35	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this a friend?	33,91	39	54,78	63	11,3	13	115	96,64
36	If you discover you have HIV, would you use a condom any time you have sexual intercourse?	51,69	61	16,95	20	31,36	37	118	99,16
37	If you discover you have HIV, would you abandon your sexual partner because she/he was the one who infected you with the virus?	25	28	39,29	44	35,71	40	112	94,12
38	If you found out that a friend of yours is HIV positive, would you still want to meet him/her?	50,46	55	34,86	38	14,68	16	109	91,6
39	If you know that a teacher at your school is infected with the AIDS virus, should she or he be allowed to teach you?	60,68	71	25,64	30	13,68	16	117	98,32

40	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person has the AIDS virus?	59,82	67	21,43	24	18,75	21	112	94,12
#	Statement	A%	A n	Di%	Di n	D%	D n	T n	T%
42	AIDS is the punishment of God for the sins of humans.	12,82	15	47,01	55	40,17	47	117	98,32
43	AIDS is a disease that only immoral persons get.	34,51	39	30,09	34	35,4	40	113	94,96
44	A good person would never accept using condoms in a sexual relationship.	23,89	27	51,33	58	24,78	28	113	94,96
45	AIDS can be cured.	23,21	26	55,36	62	21,43	24	112	94,12
46	AIDS can be cured by having a sexual relationship with a virgin.	10,53	12	50,88	58	38,6	44	114	95,8
47	It is okay to have sex without a condom because your chance of getting infected with HIV is very low.	18,1	21	48,28	56	33,62	39	116	97,48
48	It is okay for young people to have sex without a condom if they know each other well.	23,15	25	54,63	59	22,22	24	108	90,76
49	It would be okay for me to be in the same classroom with someone who has AIDS.	58,41	66	25,66	29	15,93	18	113	94,96
50	People who have AIDS should be forced to live far away from other people.	19,13	22	63,48	73	17,39	20	115	96,64
51	I would have no problem with hugging a close friend who has AIDS.	50,43	58	26,96	31	22,61	26	115	96,64
52	If your boyfriend/girlfriend wants to have sexual intercourse, it is better to agree rather than to lose him/her.	23,42	26	59,46	66	17,12	19	111	93,28
53	It is a good idea for young people to delay having sexual intercourse until they are married.	71,82	79	16,36	18	11,82	13	110	92,44
54	I would be embarrassed to buy a condom.	33,33	36	33,33	36	33,33	36	108	90,76
55	Sometimes a condom used in sexual intercourse may stick within the woman and cause serious illness.	49,56	56	12,39	14	38,05	43	113	94,96
56	People who have AIDS are getting what they deserve.	34,26	37	39,81	43	25,93	28	108	90,76
57	A person who has AIDS should not be allowed to eat lunch with others.	19,63	21	63,55	68	16,82	18	107	89,92
58	I feel we should do more to help people who have AIDS.	88,18	97	7,273	8	4,545	5	110	92,44
59	I think it is okay to accept gifts or presents from people I do not know.	12,84	14	71,56	78	15,6	17	109	91,6
60	I think it is okay to pay someone in exchange for sexual intercourse.	9,174	10	71,56	78	19,27	21	109	91,6
61	A prostitute is someone who receives payment in exchange for sexual intercourse.	46,3	50	25	27	28,7	31	108	90,76
62	If a man gives a woman many gifts and presents, he can expect to have sexual intercourse with this woman.	28,57	32	39,29	44	32,14	36	112	94,12
63	If a woman receives many gifts from a man and agrees to have sexual intercourse with him, she is not a prostitute because she has not received money but only gifts.	20	22	35,45	39	44,55	49	110	92,44
64	A man should only have one wife.	83,19	94	8,85	10	7,965	9	113	94,96
65	It is okay for a man to have one wife and also another girlfriend.	11,65	12	74,76	77	13,59	14	103	86,55
66	A man needs to have sexual intercourse regularly; otherwise, he will become ill.	15,38	16	47,12	49	37,5	39	104	87,39
67	If a woman knows that her boyfriend/husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, it is okay for her to ask that they use a condom when they have sexual intercourse.	54,46	61	13,39	15	32,14	36	112	94,12

68	If a woman knows her boyfriend/husband has sex with other women, it is justified that she refuses to have sex with him.	46,36	51	24,55	27	29,09	32	110	92,44
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Total 14-16

Total 14-16			Total n:		97				
#	Question	Y%	Y n	N%	N n	D%	D n	T n	T%
2	Have you heard of HIV/AIDS?	100,0	77	0	0	0	0	77	79,38
3	Please tell me where you have heard about HIV/AIDS:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1	On the radio	93,15	68	6,849	5	0	0	73	75,26
3.2	On television	85,51	59	11,59	8	2,899	2	69	71,13
3.3	From my family at home	62,32	43	36,23	25	1,449	1	69	71,13
3.4.	From my friends	63,64	42	36,36	24	0	0	66	68,04
3.5	At school from my teachers	90,24	74	9,756	8	0	0	82	84,54
3.6	In the church	50	34	44,12	30	5,882	4	68	70,1
3.7	At the health centre/hospital	87,32	62	12,68	9	0	0	71	73,2
3.8	During community meetings	65,08	41	33,33	21	1,587	1	63	64,95
3.9	In the newspaper or other print materials	79,41	54	13,24	9	7,353	5	68	70,1
3c	Other sources								
4	Can the AIDS virus be transmitted through the following ways:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1	Through sexual relationships with infected partners?	94,51	86	4,396	4	1,099	1	91	93,81
4.2	Through kissing a HIV-infected person?	32,88	24	53,42	39	13,7	10	73	75,26
4.3	Through the sharing meals with an infected person?	17,39	12	75,36	52	7,246	5	69	71,13
4.4	Through eating food prepared by an HIV-infected person?	5,634	4	85,92	61	8,451	6	71	73,2
4.5	From an infected mother to her child during pregnancy?	64,94	50	24,68	19	10,39	8	77	79,38
4.6	From an infected mother to her child during child birth?	80	60	9,333	7	10,67	8	75	77,32
4.7	From an infected mother to her child during breastfeeding?	59,15	42	29,58	21	11,27	8	71	73,2
4.8	Through mosquito bites?	13,7	10	80,82	59	5,479	4	73	75,26
4.9	Through the transfusion of infected blood?	94,52	69	2,74	2	2,74	2	73	75,26
4.10	Through the sharing of toilets, bathrooms etc. with infected person?	18,31	13	70,42	50	11,27	8	71	73,2
4.11	Through witchcraft?	12,5	8	57,81	37	29,69	19	64	65,98
5	Can risk be reduced through the following ways:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1	By abstaining from having sexual relationships?	86,75	72	8,434	7	4,819	4	83	85,57
5.2	By having one uninfected sexual partner who has no other partners?	62,16	46	17,57	13	20,27	15	74	76,29
5.3	By using a condom correctly every time someone has sex?	80,72	67	14,46	12	4,819	4	83	85,57
5.4	By not having anything at all to do with a person infected with AIDS?	35,21	25	43,66	31	21,13	15	71	73,2
5.5	By avoiding sharing unsterile needles and other sharp objects?	81,58	62	13,16	10	5,263	4	76	78,35
5.6	By washing yourself after sexual intercourse?	26,03	19	47,95	35	26,03	19	73	75,26
6	Can mother-to-child transmission be reduced by special medicine?	52,56	41	25,64	20	21,79	17	78	80,41
7	Does the birth control pill protect women from HIV?	16,47	14	63,53	54	20	17	85	87,63

8	Can you say that a person has Hiv just by looking at him or her?	27,06	23	68,24	58	4,706	4	85	87,63
9	After negative test result for HIV, can person still be infected by HIV?	56,98	49	31,4	27	11,63	10	86	88,66
10	Do you know where you could get yourself a condom?	64,71	55	23,53	20	11,76	10	85	87,63
11	If you wanted to, would you go yourself and get a condom?	58,02	47	35,8	29	6,173	5	81	83,51
12	Do you know where you could get treatment for STD?	79,76	67	16,67	14	3,571	3	84	86,6
13	Do you know where tested for the AIDS virus if you wanted to?	75,9	63	16,87	14	7,229	6	83	85,57
14	I do not want to know the results, but have you been tested for HIV?	37,8	31	57,32	47	4,878	4	82	84,54
15	If #14 yes: Have you received the results?	75	21	17,86	5	7,143	2	28	28,87
17	Have you had sexual intercourse before?	33,33	30	63,33	57	3,333	3	90	92,78
18.1	If #17 yes: Age at first sexual intercourse						Mean		11,9
18.2	If #17 yes: Total number of sexual partners						Mean		5,706
19	If #17 yes: Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse?	32,14	9	57,14	16	10,71	3	28	28,87
20.1	If #17 yes: Condom when sexual intercourse for the very first time?	21,43	6	64,29	18	14,29	4	28	28,87
20.2	If #17 yes: Sexual intercourse while drunk or when you used drugs?	25,93	7	66,67	18	7,407	2	27	27,84
20.3	If #20.2 yes: Condom in sex while drunk or when you used drugs?	42,86	3	42,86	3	14,29	1	7	7,216
21	Have you ever had a girlfriend/boyfriend?	65,22	60	34,78	32	0	0	92	94,85
22	If #21 yes: Do you currently have a boyfriend/girlfriend?	58,18	32	41,82	23	0	0	55	56,7
23	If #21 yes: Ever sexual intercourse boyfriend/girlfriend?	50	11	40,91	9	9,091	2	22	22,68
24	If #23 yes: Condom when intercourse with boyfriend/girlfriend?	30	3	70	7	0	0	10	10,31
25	If #23 yes: Could you ask boyfriend/girlfriend to use a condom?	66,67	8	33,33	4	0	0	12	12,37
26	If #21 yes: Could you say 'no' to sex with your boyfriend/girlfriend?	77,78	35	15,56	7	6,667	3	45	46,39
27	If #17 yes: Ever paid someone in exchange for sexual intercourse?	13,04	3	86,96	20	0	0	23	23,71
28	If #27 yes: Always condom when paid someone for sexual intercourse?	0	0	100	3	0	0	3	3,093
30	Are you at risk of contracting the AIDS virus?	24,71	21	51,76	44	23,53	20	85	87,63
31	If a member of your family is sick with AIDS, would you want this to remain a secret?	42,22	38	48,89	44	8,889	8	90	92,78
32	If a member of your family is sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for her/him in your own household?	78,41	69	13,64	12	7,955	7	88	90,72
#	Question	Y%	Y n	N%	N n	D%	D n	T n	T%
33	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this your boyfriend/girlfriend/husband/wife?	78,16	68	12,64	11	9,195	8	87	89,69
34	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this any member of your family?	86,52	77	10,11	9	3,371	3	89	91,75
35	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this a friend?	47,73	42	45,45	40	6,818	6	88	90,72
36	If you discover you have HIV, would you use a condom any time you have sexual intercourse?	76,67	69	11,11	10	12,22	11	90	92,78

37	If you discover you have HIV, would you abandon your sexual partner because she/he was the one who infected you with the virus?	20,69	18	55,17	48	24,14	21	87	89,69
38	If you found out that a friend of yours is HIV positive, would you still want to meet him/her?	60,44	55	30,77	28	8,791	8	91	93,81
39	If you know that a teacher at your school is infected with the AIDS virus, should she or he be allowed to teach you?	75,58	65	17,44	15	6,977	6	86	88,66
40	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person has the AIDS virus?	70,45	62	23,86	21	5,682	5	88	90,72
#	Statement	A%	A n	Di%	Di n	D%	D n	T n	T%
42	AIDS is the punishment of God for the sins of humans.	20	18	53,33	48	26,67	24	90	92,78
43	AIDS is a disease that only immoral persons get.	24,42	21	46,51	40	29,07	25	86	88,66
44	A good person would never accept using condoms in a sexual relationship.	24,14	21	51,72	45	24,14	21	87	89,69
45	AIDS can be cured.	19,1	17	60,67	54	20,22	18	89	91,75
46	AIDS can be cured by having a sexual relationship with a virgin.	13,48	12	69,66	62	16,85	15	89	91,75
47	It is okay to have sex without a condom because your chance of getting infected with HIV is very low.	22,99	20	55,17	48	21,84	19	87	89,69
48	It is okay for young people to have sex without a condom if they know each other well.	27,27	24	52,27	46	20,45	18	88	90,72
49	It would be okay for me to be in the same classroom with someone who has AIDS.	72,29	60	16,87	14	10,84	9	83	85,57
50	People who have AIDS should be forced to live far away from other people.	19,1	17	70,79	63	10,11	9	89	91,75
51	I would have no problem with hugging a close friend who has AIDS.	58,89	53	25,56	23	15,56	14	90	92,78
52	If your boyfriend/girlfriend wants to have sexual intercourse, it is better to agree rather than to lose him/her.	29,41	25	52,94	45	17,65	15	85	87,63
53	It is a good idea for young people to delay having sexual intercourse until they are married.	72,22	65	17,78	16	10	9	90	92,78
54	I would be embarrassed to buy a condom.	42,35	36	29,41	25	28,24	24	85	87,63
55	Sometimes a condom used in sexual intercourse may stick within the woman and cause serious illness.	59,3	51	12,79	11	27,91	24	86	88,66
56	People who have AIDS are getting what they deserve.	25	22	47,73	42	27,27	24	88	90,72
57	A person who has AIDS should not be allowed to eat lunch with others.	17,65	15	71,76	61	10,59	9	85	87,63
58	I feel we should do more to help people who have AIDS.	79,01	64	13,58	11	7,407	6	81	83,51
59	I think it is okay to accept gifts or presents from people I do not know.	20,93	18	72,09	62	6,977	6	86	88,66
60	I think it is okay to pay someone in exchange for sexual intercourse.	11,63	10	68,6	59	19,77	17	86	88,66
61	A prostitute is someone who receives payment in exchange for sexual intercourse.	61,54	48	15,38	12	23,08	18	78	80,41
62	If a man gives a woman many gifts and presents, he can expect to have sexual intercourse with this woman.	37,04	30	37,04	30	25,93	21	81	83,51
63	If a woman receives many gifts from a man and agrees to have sexual intercourse with him, she is not a prostitute because she has not received money but only gifts.	27,16	22	44,44	36	28,4	23	81	83,51
64	A man should only have one wife.	79,27	65	15,85	13	4,878	4	82	84,54

65	It is okay for a man to have one wife and also another girlfriend.	21,52	17	62,03	49	16,46	13	79	81,44
66	A man needs to have sexual intercourse regularly; otherwise, he will become ill.	14,29	11	57,14	44	28,57	22	77	79,38
67	If a woman knows that her boyfriend/husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, it is okay for her to ask that they use a condom when they have sexual intercourse.	58,54	48	10,98	9	30,49	25	82	84,54
68	If a woman knows her boyfriend/husband has sex with other women, it is justified that she refuses to have sex with him.	45,78	38	26,51	22	27,71	23	83	85,57

Total over 16

Total over 16			Total n:		19				
#	Question	Y%	Y n	N%	N n	D%	D n	T n	T%
2	Have you heard of HIV/AIDS?	100	12	0	0	0	0	12	63,16
3	Please tell me where you have heard about HIV/AIDS:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1	On the radio	91,67	11	8,333	1	0	0	12	63,16
3.2	On television	90	9	10	1	0	0	10	52,63
3.3	From my family at home	92,31	12	7,692	1	0	0	13	68,42
3.4.	From my friends	100	10	0	0	0	0	10	52,63
3.5	At school from my teachers	100	15	0	0	0	0	15	78,95
3.6	In the church	66,67	6	33,33	3	0	0	9	47,37
3.7	At the health centre/hospital	100	10	0	0	0	0	10	52,63
3.8	During community meetings	62,5	5	37,5	3	0	0	8	42,11
3.9	In the newspaper or other print materials	88,89	8	11,11	1	0	0	9	47,37
3c	Other sources								
4	Can the AIDS virus be transmitted through the following ways:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1	Through sexual relationships with infected partners?	100	16	0	0	0	0	16	84,21
4.2	Through kissing a HIV-infected person?	61,54	8	23,08	3	15,38	2	13	68,42
4.3	Through the sharing meals with an infected person?	8,333	1	83,33	10	8,333	1	12	63,16
4.4	Through eating food prepared by an HIV-infected person?	25	3	66,67	8	8,333	1	12	63,16
4.5	From an infected mother to her child during pregnancy?	76,92	10	15,38	2	7,692	1	13	68,42
4.6	From an infected mother to her child during child birth?	78,57	11	21,43	3	0	0	14	73,68
4.7	From an infected mother to her child during breastfeeding?	84,62	11	7,692	1	7,692	1	13	68,42
4.8	Through mosquito bites?	28,57	4	71,43	10	0	0	14	73,68
4.9	Through the transfusion of infected blood?	100	15	0	0	0	0	15	78,95
4.10	Through the sharing of toilets, bathrooms etc. with infected person?	30,77	4	69,23	9	0	0	13	68,42
4.11	Through witchcraft?	15,38	2	84,62	11	0	0	13	68,42
5	Can risk be reduced through the following ways:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1	By abstaining from having sexual relationships?	100	14	0	0	0	0	14	73,68
5.2	By having one uninfected sexual partner who has no other partners?	81,25	13	6,25	1	12,5	2	16	84,21
5.3	By using a condom correctly every time someone has sex?	85,71	12	7,143	1	7,143	1	14	73,68

5.4	By not having anything at all to do with a person infected with AIDS?	46,67	7	40	6	13,33	2	15	78,95
5.5	By avoiding sharing unsterile needles and other sharp objects?	100	15	0	0	0	0	15	78,95
5.6	By washing yourself after sexual intercourse?	23,08	3	69,23	9	7,692	1	13	68,42
6	Can mother-to-child transmission be reduced by special medicine?	75	12	18,75	3	6,25	1	16	84,21
7	Does the birth control pill protect women from HIV?	16,67	3	61,11	11	22,22	4	18	94,74
8	Can you say that a person has Hiv just by looking at him or her?	11,76	2	82,35	14	5,882	1	17	89,47
9	After negative test result for HIV, can person still be infected by HIV?	73,68	14	15,79	3	10,53	2	19	100
10	Do you know where you could get yourself a condom?	88,89	16	11,11	2	0	0	18	94,74
11	If you wanted to, would you go yourself and get a condom?	64,71	11	17,65	3	17,65	3	17	89,47
12	Do you know where you could get treatment for STD?	94,12	16	0	0	5,882	1	17	89,47
13	Do you know where tested for the AIDS virus if you wanted to?	94,12	16	5,882	1	0	0	17	89,47
14	I do not want to know the results, but have you been tested for HIV?	61,11	11	33,33	6	5,556	1	18	94,74
15	If #14 yes: Have you received the results?	88,89	8	11,11	1	0	0	9	47,37
17	Have you had sexual intercourse before?	38,89	7	61,11	11	0	0	18	94,74
18.1	If #17 yes: Age at first sexual intercourse						Mean		16,4
18.2	If #17 yes: Total number of sexual partners						Mean		2,8
19	If #17 yes: Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse?	42,86	3	42,86	3	14,29	1	7	36,84
20.1	If #17 yes: Condom when sexual intercourse for the very first time?	57,14	4	28,57	2	14,29	1	7	36,84
20.2	If #17 yes: Sexual intercourse while drunk or when you used drugs?	28,57	2	57,14	4	14,29	1	7	36,84
20.3	If #20.2 yes: Condom in sex while drunk or when you used drugs?	0	0	50	1	50	1	2	10,53
21	Have you ever had a girlfriend/boyfriend?	94,44	17	5,556	1	0	0	18	94,74
22	If #21 yes: Do you currently have a boyfriend/girlfriend?	58,82	10	35,29	6	5,882	1	17	89,47
23	If #21 yes: Ever sexual intercourse boyfriend/girlfriend?	42,86	3	42,86	3	14,29	1	7	36,84
24	If #23 yes: Condom when intercourse with boyfriend/girlfriend?	40	2	40	2	20	1	5	26,32
25	If #23 yes: Could you ask boyfriend/girlfriend to use a condom?	80	4	20	1	0	0	5	26,32
26	If #21 yes: Could you say 'no' to sex with your boyfriend/girlfriend?	92,31	12	7,692	1	0	0	13	68,42
27	If #17 yes: Ever paid someone in exchange for sexual intercourse?	16,67	1	66,67	4	16,67	1	6	31,58
28	If #27 yes: Always condom when paid someone for sexual intercourse?	100	1	0	0	0	0	1	5,263
30	Are you at risk of contracting the AIDS virus?	36,84	7	52,63	10	10,53	2	19	100
31	If a member of your family is sick with AIDS, would you want this to remain a secret?	36,84	7	57,89	11	5,263	1	19	100
32	If a member of your family is sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for her/him in your own household?	94,74	18	5,263	1	0	0	19	100
#	Question	Y%	Y n	N%	N n	D%	D n	T n	T%

33	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this your boyfriend/girlfriend/husband/wife?	84,21	16	10,53	2	5,263	1	19	100
34	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this any member of your family?	78,95	15	10,53	2	10,53	2	19	100
35	If you discover you have HIV, would you tell this a friend?	42,11	8	57,89	11	0	0	19	100
36	If you discover you have HIV, would you use a condom any time you have sexual intercourse?	89,47	17	5,263	1	5,263	1	19	100
37	If you discover you have HIV, would you abandon your sexual partner because she/he was the one who infected you with the virus?	26,32	5	73,68	14	0	0	19	100
38	If you found out that a friend of yours is HIV positive, would you still want to meet him/her?	73,68	14	26,32	5	0	0	19	100
39	If you know that a teacher at your school is infected with the AIDS virus, should she or he be allowed to teach you?	76,47	13	23,53	4	0	0	17	89,47
40	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person has the AIDS virus?	77,78	14	22,22	4	0	0	18	94,74
#	Statement	A%	A n	Di%	Di n	D%	D n	T n	T%
42	AIDS is the punishment of God for the sins of humans.	27,78	5	55,56	10	16,67	3	18	94,74
43	AIDS is a disease that only immoral persons get.	55,56	10	44,44	8	0	0	18	94,74
44	A good person would never accept using condoms in a sexual relationship.	26,32	5	68,42	13	5,263	1	19	100
45	AIDS can be cured.	26,32	5	47,37	9	26,32	5	19	100
46	AIDS can be cured by having a sexual relationship with a virgin.	15,79	3	84,21	16	0	0	19	100
47	It is okay to have sex without a condom because your chance of getting infected with HIV is very low.	36,84	7	63,16	12	0	0	19	100
48	It is okay for young people to have sex without a condom if they know each other well.	22,22	4	77,78	14	0	0	18	94,74
49	It would be okay for me to be in the same classroom with someone who has AIDS.	63,16	12	15,79	3	21,05	4	19	100
50	People who have AIDS should be forced to live far away from other people.	0	0	94,44	17	5,556	1	18	94,74
51	I would have no problem with hugging a close friend who has AIDS.	78,95	15	21,05	4	0	0	19	100
52	If your boyfriend/girlfriend wants to have sexual intercourse, it is better to agree rather than to lose him/her.	21,05	4	73,68	14	5,263	1	19	100
53	It is a good idea for young people to delay having sexual intercourse until they are married.	77,78	14	16,67	3	5,556	1	18	94,74
54	I would be embarrassed to buy a condom.	42,11	8	42,11	8	15,79	3	19	100
55	Sometimes a condom used in sexual intercourse may stick within the woman and cause serious illness.	61,11	11	5,556	1	33,33	6	18	94,74
56	People who have AIDS are getting what they deserve.	15,79	3	68,42	13	15,79	3	19	100
57	A person who has AIDS should not be allowed to eat lunch with others.	5,556	1	72,22	13	22,22	4	18	94,74
58	I feel we should do more to help people who have AIDS.	83,33	15	5,556	1	11,11	2	18	94,74
59	I think it is okay to accept gifts or presents from people I do not know.	21,05	4	63,16	12	15,79	3	19	100
60	I think it is okay to pay someone in exchange for sexual intercourse.	10,53	2	73,68	14	15,79	3	19	100

61	A prostitute is someone who receives payment in exchange for sexual intercourse.	88,89	16	5,556	1	5,556	1	18	94,74
62	If a man gives a woman many gifts and presents, he can expect to have sexual intercourse with this woman.	41,18	7	47,06	8	11,76	2	17	89,47
63	If a woman receives many gifts from a man and agrees to have sexual intercourse with him, she is not a prostitute because she has not received money but only gifts.	35,29	6	52,94	9	11,76	2	17	89,47
64	A man should only have one wife.	78,95	15	5,263	1	15,79	3	19	100
65	It is okay for a man to have one wife and also another girlfriend.	5,556	1	94,44	17	0	0	18	94,74
66	A man needs to have sexual intercourse regularly; otherwise, he will become ill.	10,53	2	84,21	16	5,263	1	19	100
67	If a woman knows that her boyfriend/husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, it is okay for her to ask that they use a condom when they have sexual intercourse.	77,78	14	16,67	3	5,556	1	18	94,74
68	If a woman knows her boyfriend/husband has sex with other women, it is justified that she refuses to have sex with him.	63,16	12	15,79	3	21,05	4	19	100