Sierra Leone General Population HIV and AIDS Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) 2013 Report

August 2015

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ABBREVIATIONS

BSS	-	Behavioural Surveillance Survey
AIDS	-	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV	-	Human Immune virus
EA	-	Enumeration Area
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infection

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

The 2013/2014 Behavioural Surveillance Survey is the National AIDS Secretariat continued Monitoring of the population knowledge, attitude and practice towards the prevention and transmission of HIV. Over the years, several intervention programmes have been undertaken by National AIDS Secretariat to increase public awareness about HIV and AIDS prevention and transmission.

Statistics Sierra Leone has been commissioned by the National AIDS Secretariat to undertake perennial nationwide Behavioural Surveillance Survey aimed at providing assessment data for use in designing further behavioural change programs. However, the primary objective of this survey has been to provide national estimates on key indicators related to HIV prevention and Transmission.

METHODOLOGY

The HIV and AIDS behavioural surveillance survey was carried out in four hundred and forty (440) Enumeration Area (EAs) spread randomly across the entire country and in all the fourteen (14) administrative districts of Sierra Leone.

The targeted groups for this study were males and female aged 15 to 49 years within the general Sierra Leone Population. It is believed that this population group is particularly at high risk of or more vulnerable to HIV infection, because it represents the sexually active segment of the population.

The sample for this Behavioural Surveillance Survey study was designed to provide national estimates of key indicators related to HIV transmission and prevention methods, for urban and rural areas, and for the four regions of Sierra Leone and the 14 districts that lie within them.

In order to produce district level estimates of moderate precision, a minimum of 14 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected in each district, resulting in a self-weighting sample. The urban and rural areas within each district were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. In the first stage, within each stratum a specified number of Census Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size.

In the second stage, after a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 15 households was drawn in each selected enumeration area.

OVERALL FINDINGS

The results indicated that the distribution of respondents according to age shows that more respondents are within the age group 25 years and above (54.5% women and 64% men).

It was also realized that men are more likely to be educated than their female counterpart. For example, 63.9% women have been to school compared to 46.7% men.

The mean age at first sexual intercourse in the different age groups for both sexes shows that women have sexual relation earlier than men with a difference of only two (2) years. The mean age of the first sexual partner was seventeen (17) years for men and twenty-three (23) years for women. This is a clear indication that older men had their first sexual intercourse with younger women.

Considering the minimum age at first sexual intercourse, the research revealed that women have sexual intercourse even before ten (10) years (8 years) old, while for men the minimum age is ten (10) years. The findings further indicated that more women (16%) had sexual intercourse before age fifteen (15) years as compared to men (4.8%). This is more than three (3) times higher than the percentage for men. The results also indicated that more men (5.0%) than women (3.5%) use condom with their partners at first sex.

The mean age at first marriage for men between 15-49 years is 25 years and for women in the same age cohort is 18 years. This clearly indicated that women most often get marry earlier than their male counterpart.

Women are less likely than men to report having had two (2) or more sexual partners in the last 12 months (2.2% for all women and 7.3% for all men). Analogously, only 7.3% of all reported having sexual relation with non-regular partners in the preceding 12 months of the study compared to 14.6% of the men.

The research also depicted that a higher percentage of women have sexual intercourse before age 15 years that men in all the age groups.

Women stick more to their regular partners (96.5%) than men (95.8%) but men are more likely to use condom (49.7%) than women (15.9%) with their regular partners. Among men and women involved in commercial sex during the last 12 months preceding the survey 1.5% of women said they were involved in commercial sex as opposed to 5.1% men. However, the use of condom is encouraging with men and women involved in commercial sexual intercourse 49.7% and 15.9% respectively.

Men and women also involve in sex with non-regular and non-paying partners in the 12 months before the survey, and men carry a higher proportion of these categories of partners (17.4% and 9.2% respectively). The use of condom is reported to be more frequent with men (30.1%) than women (14.5%) during the last sexual intercourse. The result shows that 95.9% of male respondents have heard of male condom. Whereas 92.8% of female respondents have heard of male condom.

Men are more likely to personally get both male and female condoms if they wanted to than their female counterparts. The percentage recorded are; 82.9 and 45.3 for men and 63.5% and 41.2% for women.

The percentage of men in this country who know a source of male condom is 77.5% and 66.9% for women. More men have heard of female condom than women (59.9 and 59.6 percent respectively). A similar trend is follow for a source for female condom with 38.6% recorded for men and 36.3% for women. Fewer than 4% of Behavioural Surveillance Survey male respondents have ever used a female condom with sexual partners compared to female with 3.6%.

The results obtained shows that 33.2% women could ask either their husbands or sexual partners to use condoms if they wanted.

Knowledge of STI's is higher among men than women (91.5 and 85.4 percent respectively). Knowledge of STI's is higher among men age 25-29 (95.9%) and women within the age group 20-24 years (92.3%). In both age brackets men are more knowledgeable of STI's than women.

The data indicated that 19.6% women and 13% men who have ever had sex reported having had an STI in the last 12 months before the survey.

Knowledge of HIV and AIDS in Sierra Leone is slightly higher among men (96.5%) than among women (96.2%). Across the country, 72% of women and approximately 85% men know that consistent use of condom is a recipe to prevent the undue spread of HIV.

Women are slightly more likely than men to know of the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV during pregnancy (74 and 67.9 percent respectively). Small proportion of respondents (47.4 and 38.3 percent respectively) is aware that a mother can reduce the risk of transmitting HIV to her child by taking special drugs during pregnancy.

The results show that less than half of all respondents aged 15-49 years know where to get an HIV test (49.9% women and 45% men). 5.0% of women and 9.5% of men aged 15-49 years have ever had an HIV test in the last 12 months. Only 37.2% of women and approximately 23% of men have been tested and received their results.

Among the women who gave birth in the three (3) years preceding the survey, 87.6% were counselled and told that babies get HIV from their mothers and things to do to prevent getting HIV during antenatal care for their most recent birth. Approximately 76.9% women who were offered and accepted an HIV test received the results of the test.19.4% of women said they have no risk at all getting HIV while 29.6% said they have low risk. Those who confirmed about having moderate and high risk are about 9.0% and 11.2% respectively. Similarly, 22.4% men have no risk at all of getting HIV compared with almost 51.3% who have low risk of getting HIV.

A striking difference occurs when women who are at moderate and high risk are compared with their men counterparts. The percentage of men who said they have moderate and high risk of getting HIV is 5% respectively. Compared with 3% and 1.5% respectively of women who said they have moderate and high risk of getting HIV

Across the country, the research discovered that 72% of women and approximately 85% men know that consistent use of condoms is a recipe to prevent the undue spread of HIV. Similarly, the data shows that 81% women and 90% men know that limiting sex to one faithful and uninfected partner can limit their chances of contracting HIV. Approximately 69% women and 76% men realized that abstaining from sexual intercourse can reduce the chances of contracting HIV. Almost the same proportions of respondents (90% women and 93% men) also realized that HIV can be spread by getting injections with needle that have been used by someone else who is infected.

The research indicated that substantial number of adults Sierra Leoneans do not have accurate knowledge about the ways in which HIV is transmitted. It was discovered that almost 60% of women and 75% of men know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Only 48% of women and 53% of men know that AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites.

Sixty four percent of women and 70% of men strongly believe that AIDS cannot be by supernatural means or witchcraft/witch gun. It was also realized that 51% of women and 60% of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with person who has AIDS. The Percentage of women and men who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions study is very low (25% and 36% for women and men respectively). The comprehensive knowledge of women and men about HIV and AIDS is 20% and 33% for women and men respectively.

Across the country, approximately 5.5% of women and 9.6% of men identified 'not having sex' as a reason for no or low risk of getting HIV. Having one partner came out prominently as a reason for no or low risk of getting HIV. More Women and men recorded identified this as a reason for not getting the virus. (37 and 43.6 percent respectively). Women and men age 15-19 identified not having sex a reason for not getting HIV (17.1 and 34.1 percent respectively). Fewer women and men identified "Partner not having another partner" as a reason for having no or low risk of contracting the virus. Having limited partners, not having sex and having only one partner came out prominently as the reasons why women and men have no or low risk of getting HIV. This spread across age group, Residence, region, district, and educational attainment.

Women recorded 3.7%non use of condom as a reason for moderate or high risk of getting HIV compared 1.5% in the 2011 BSS. This is similar for men whose figure for non use of condom increased from 3% in the 2011 BSS to 5.9% in the 2013-2014 BSS. More women and men identified having more than one sexual partner as a reason for having moderate or higher risk (11.5 and 14.6 percent respectively). Blood transfusion and injection is high for women (4.1%) compared to 0.4% for men.

The respondents expressed a high level accepting attitude on the question of taking care of an infected family member than buying fresh vegetables from an infected shopkeeper or vendor. Seventy-six percent of women and 91 percent of men expressed willingness of taking care of an infected family member in their homes. Thirty-nine percent of women and 36 percent of men are of the opinion not to keep secret the infection of a family member with HIV. There is evident that accepting attitude from respondents in making infected family members comfortable in their homes.

More men than women within all age brackets under review are supportive of the idea of teaching children within the ages of 12-14 about the use of condoms in order to prevent themselves from contacting the HIV/AIDS virus.

In this case, we can see that radio is the most effective channel by which both sexes received information and education about HIV/AIDS are obtained.

It is shown that Teachers and Health worker do little work in making respondents to learn from them with 19.1% for health workers male and 6.9% female. It shows that radio is the most effective channel (80.8%) by which women received information and education about HIV/AIDS. Over 90% of men received information and education about HIV through radio and this implies that radio is the most effective channel in which information and education of HIV/AIDS can be obtained.

The least channels that respondents obtained information and education about HIV/AIDS are political leaders, Religious leaders, Brochures, and internet with 0.1%, 0.6%, 0.4% and 0.5% respectively.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The survey results revealed that the Health sector and National AIDS Secretariat (NAS) information, education and communication activities are leading to general awareness among youth and the general population about HIV and AIDS.

The increased supply and social marketing of condoms has not succeeded in increasing the use of condoms particularly among the female population during sex with casual partners. The National AIDS Secretariat should focus on enhancing condom use, both male and female, through peer, and other educational programs and increasing access of rural communities to condoms.

The Free Health Care Initiative has also encouraged more pregnant women to go for antenatal care where they are counselled for HIV and AIDS transmission and testing. However, there is need to extend HIV testing and counselling services in the rural areas of the country.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of HIV and AIDS

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) attacks the person's immune system, killing important cells called CD4 cell which are crucial to fight off infections. Without these cells, the body loses its ability to fight off everyday infections. Therefore, people with HIV can get infected with virus that healthy people would not get sick from. Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a specific group of virus or conditions that are indicative of severe immune suppression related to infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Thus HIV and AIDS are a health concern and a socioeconomic problem in the world since the epidemic has killed millions of adolescents and adults in the prime of their working and parenting lives, decimated the work force, fractured and impoverish families, orphaned millions and shredded fabric of communities particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

According to UNAIDS, in 2009, AIDS claimed an estimated 1.8 million lives, down from a global peak of 2.1 million in 2004. Approximately260, 000 children died of AIDS in 2009. A disproportionate number of AIDS deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa, retarding economic growth and exacerbating the number of poverty. An estimated 22.5 million people (68%of the global total) live with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa, which is also home to 90% of the world's 16.6 million orphaned by HIV. Treatment with antiretroviral drugs reduces both mortality and morbidity of HIV infection. Although antiretroviral medication is still not universally available, expansion of antiretroviral therapy programmes since 2004 has help to turn the tide of AIDS deaths and new infections in many parts of the world. Intensified awareness and prevention measures, as well as the natural course of the epidemic have also played a role. Nevertheless, an estimated 2.6 million people were nearly infected in 2009.

1.2 Overview of HIV and AIDS in Sierra Leone

In Sierra Leone, national HIV prevalence estimates have derived primarily from sentinel surveillance of pregnant women and from two national sero-prevalence surveys conducted in 2002 and 2005. In April 2002, the first national sero-prevalence survey conducted jointly by the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia (USA) and Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL), reported a national HIV prevalence rate of 1 percent, 2 percent in Freetown and around 1 percent outside of Freetown.

Subsequent to the CDC-founded survey, in April 2004 the first antenatal care sentinel surveillance based on eight sentinel sites was conducted by the Health Sector Response Group (ARG) within the National AIDS Secretariat (NAS). This survey reported a national HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women of 3 percent. In 2005, a second national sero-prevalence survey was commissioned by the National AIDS Secretariat and conducted jointly by the Nimba Research Institute in Ghana, with similar rates of 2 percent for both women and men aged 15-49. The second ANC sentinel surveillance, which was conducted in 2006, reported a national prevalence of 4 percent among pregnant women attending ANC services at 13 sentinel sites.

In 2013 a second comprehensive study on HIV and AIDS including taking blood samples from respondents was conducted during the Demographic and Health Survey. The results of that survey showed that knowledge of AIDS in Sierra Leone is higher among men (96 percent) than among women (94 percent). Generally, awareness is somewhat higher among younger women aged 15-24. Among men, there is no clear relationship between age and the proportion who have heard AIDS.

Seven two percent of women and 85 percent of men know that consistent use of condoms is a means of preventing the spread of HIV. About 81 percent of women and 90 percent men know that limiting sexual intercourse to one faithful HIV negative partner can reduce the chances of contracting HIV. It was also discovered that 69 percent women and 76 percent men realized that abstinence is a way to reduce the chances of getting HIV. Approximately 69 percent women and 76 percent men realized that abstaining from sexual intercourse can reduce the chances of getting HIV by using condom and limiting sex to one HIV negative partner. Thus, knowledge of HIV is higher among men than women for each of the three specified prevention methods.

The results of the DHS 2013 further indicated that not many Sierra Leonean adults have accurate knowledge about the way HIV is transmitted. Only 59.6 percent of women and 67.2 percent of men know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV the virus that causes AIDS. Furthermore, just 56.4 percent of women and 56.6 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and 59.9 percent of women and 61.3 percent of men believe that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food infected person. Likewise, only 30.7 percent of women and 33.9 percent of men correctly reported that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and rejected two of the most common misconceptions about the transmission of HIV in Sierra Leone – namely, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites or by sharing food and utensils with someone who has AIDS.

Among women who gave births in the two years preceding the survey 65.8 percent received HIV counselling during antenatal care for their most recent birth, and about one in ten of these women (42.9 percent) were offered and accepted an HIV test and received the result of test. Overall, only 14.4 percent of women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey were counselled about HIV, were offered and voluntarily accepted an HIV test, and received the test results.

According the DHS 2013, the HIV test were conducted on 93 percent of the 8,481 eligible women aged 15-49 and 89 percent of the 7,537 eligible men aged 15-59.

The result of from the 2013 SLDHS indicated that 1.5 percent of Sierra Leonean aged 15-49 have HIV (Table 14.3). HIV prevalence in women aged 15-49 is 1.7 percent, while for men aged 15-59, it is 1.3 percent. Prevalence peaks among women 30-34 (2.9 percent), and among men 35-39 (2.6 percent).

1.3 Aims of Behavioural Surveillance Survey 2013/2014

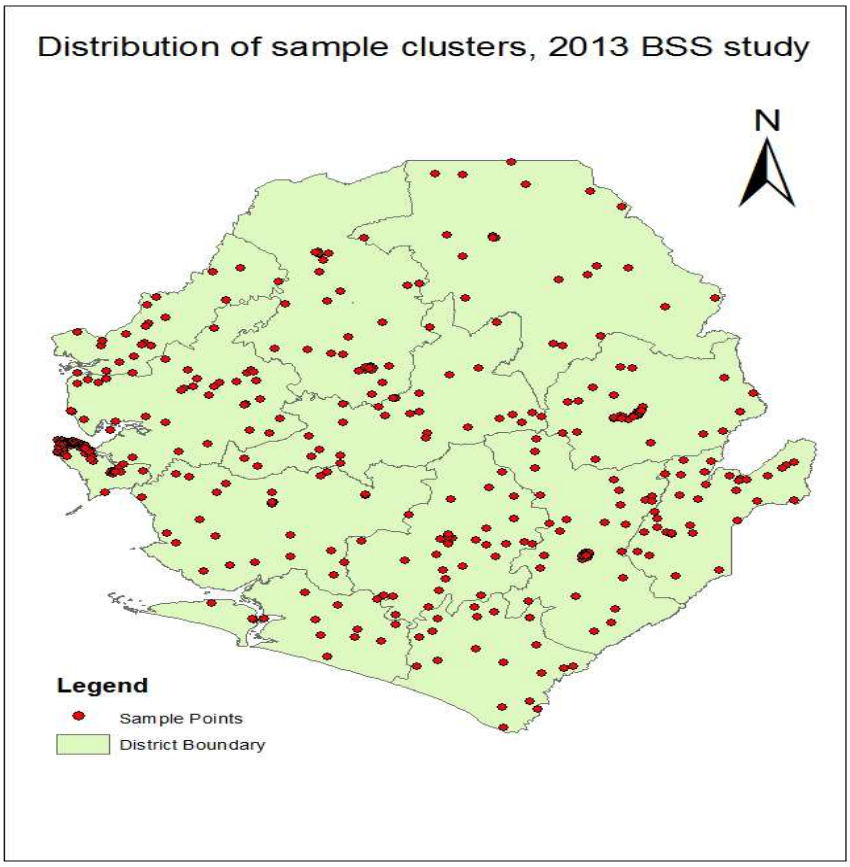
The main aim of the study is to obtain national estimates of key indicators related to HIV transmission and prevention methods.

Objectives

- To obtain data on sexual behaviour including condom use among youths and adults.
- To assess knowledge of preventive practices relating to HIV/AIDS among the general adults population.
- To assess or estimate the coverage of HIV testing and identify reported perception of risk of getting HIV.
- To obtain information regarding the stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV (PLHIV).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The HIV and AIDS Behavioural Surveillance Survey was carried out in 440 Enumeration Areas (EAs) spread randomly across the entire country and in all the 14 Administrative districts of Sierra Leone; as illustrated on the map below.



2.1 Study Population

The target groups for this study were males and females aged 15 to 49 years within the general Sierra Leone population. It is believed that this population group is particularly more likely to be at high risk or more vulnerable to HIV infection because it represents the sexually active segment of the population.

The study also focused on the sub-group 15-24 years as it represents a highly vulnerable group that deserves special focus for combating the HIV pandemic.

To formulate policies on HIV prevention and to determine the dichotomy between the rural and urban population in terms of knowledge, attitudes and practices relating to the pandemic, the population was divided into rural and urban strata. Urban populations are more likely at risk of the epidemic because of the presence of high-risk groups such as commercial sex workers, military personnel, truck drivers etc. within the population. They are also more likely to be informed about HIV and AIDS related issues because of their increased access to the media and other means of communication.

2.2 Sample Design

The sample for BSS study was designed to provide national estimates of key indicators related to HIV transmission and prevention methods, for urban and rural areas, and for the four Regions of Sierra Leone and the 14 districts that lie within them. In order to produce district-level estimates of moderate precision, a minimum of 14 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected in each district, resulting in a self-weighting sample. The urban and rural areas within each district were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. In the first stage, within each stratum, a specified number of census Enumeration Areas (EAs) was selected systematically with probability proportional to size. In the second stage, after a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 15 households was drawn in each selected enumeration area. All of the selected Enumeration Areas were visited during the fieldwork period. The sample was thus stratified by district and urban/rural areas. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

2.3 Sample Allocation and Selection

The sample was randomly selected using a two-stage cluster sampling methodology; using the census frame for all the districts. Stratification was achieved by separating each district into urban and rural areas. In total, 27 sampling strata were constructed. Samples were selected independently in each stratum, by a two stages selection. The first stage involved the selection of EAs while the second stage, the selection of households in the selected EAs. In the first stage, sample size of 440 EAs was selected from 9,671 EAs making the sampling frame, with probability proportional to measures of size (PPS); where measure of size was the number of households from the 2004 population and housing census. The PPS method was used to allocate clusters to the districts in order to create a self-weighting sample.

Before the main survey, a household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected EAs, and the resulting lists of households served as sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. Household selection in the second stage was an equal probability systematic selection of fixed size: 15 households per cluster. With a fixed second stage sample size, it was easy to allocate the fieldwork load to different interviewers and easy to control the field work quality.

2.4 Survey Instrument

A single questionnaire was administered for the BSS 2013 and was targeted for both male and female 15-49 years. Statistics Sierra Leone, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation, the National HIV and AIDS Secretariat (NAS) and other stakeholders, held several meetings to model the questionnaire to the situation in Sierra Leone regarding relevant issues in population, family planning, HIV and AIDS and other health related issues. Given that there are many local languages in Sierra Leone, most of which have no accepted written script and are not taught in schools, and given that English is the official language, it was decided not to translate the questionnaire into vernaculars. However, many of the questions were broken down to generate a list of key words and translated into the main languages. A list of the key words was provided to the interviewers with suggestions for using them during data collection to standardize translation; this was emphasized during the training. The questionnaire was pre-tested in 2 EAs, one urban and one rural.

The questionnaire was made of a listing form in which selected household members 15-49 were listed by sex. A KISH table was provided to assist in the random selection of both the male and female respondents in each of the households. The rest of the questionnaire was divided into 13 sections with the following thematic areas:

- Background characteristics of respondents
- Marriage and live-in partnership
- Sexual history: number and types of partners
- Sexual history: regular partners
- Sexual partners: commercial partners
- Sexual history: non-regular non-paying sexual partners
- Condoms
- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- Knowledge, opinions and attitudes
- Stigma and discrimination
- Exposure to Mass Media
- Voluntary vs. Involuntary sexual relations
- Alcohol and Drug use.

Information was collected from the selected male or female respondents on the above sections following the filters and skip patterns indicated in the questionnaire.

2.5 Training of Supervisors and Enumerators

The training of supervisors and enumerators started on 9th and lasted for 6 days. A total of 60 participants attended the full training exercise. The training facilitators were experienced senior staff of both Statistics Sierra Leone and NAS, some of whom had previously participated in the 2008 SLDHS, the 2011 BSS and other national surveys. Training consisted of lectures, demonstrations, practice and interviews in small groups. Language groups were formed, and more training was provided on the proper translation of key terminologies. The training ended with a rigorous test for all participants, from which the best 14 candidates were chosen as supervisors.

2.6 Data Collection

Field work for the BSS 2013 lasted for 3 weeks from 16th December 2013 to 2ndJanuary 2014. Fourteen teams were involved in data collection. Each team consisted of a team supervisor, four enumerators and a driver.

Senior technical staff from SSL and NAS visited the teams regularly to review the work and monitor data quality. The supervision exercise started almost simultaneously with data collection. There were four teams, two from SSL and two from NAS, distributed regionally. Each team constituted of two members, with a representative from SSL and from NAS/MoHS.

2.7 Data Processing

The BSS (HIV and AIDS) data processing started with the designing and programming of the data capture interface using CSPRO software version 4.0. Data entry was done at Statistics Sierra Leone Headquarters few days after the data collection ended.

The questionnaires were received by Data Processing Supervisors at the Data Processing Center few days after data collection ended. These questionnaires were checked for consistency (if skip patterns were followed) and for any other data collection errors. After the checks, the data entry personnel were then trained for three days using the questionnaire. This was to enable the operators to understand and familiarize themselves with the instrument (questionnaire). After the training, all questionnaires were distributed among the data entry operators.

The entry lasted for two weeks. Data cleaning started immediately after data entry was completed. Data was analyzed using the Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) using tabulation plans developed by NAS.

3.0 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

This chapter describes the demographic and socioeconomic profile of the sample of women and men age 15-49 that were interviewed in the 2013 BSS. Present distributions of various demographic and socioeconomic characteristics are shown for the full sample. The main background characteristics that will be used in subsequent chapters on reproduction and health are age at the time of the survey, marital status, education, urban/rural residence, region, district, religion and ethnicity. In addition, the chapter provides information on occupation.

3.1 Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Table 3.1 below presents the background characteristics of the women and men interviewed in the 2013 BSS. 44% of women and 35% of men are less than 25 years. Also, 20% of women and 15% of men are under age 30. The proportion of women and men in each age group declines with increasing age, reflecting the comparatively young age structure of the population in Sierra Leone.

The distribution of respondents by religion reveals that 23% of the women and 21% of the men are Christians. The result also shows that 75% of the women and 78% of the men are Muslims. Very small number of Sierra Leoneans responded that they belong to the Bahai religion.

Almost two-thirds of the respondents (i.e. 64% of both women and men) live in rural areas. The Northern region has the highest proportion of female respondents (32%), while the Western area has the least proportion(17%). The corresponding figures for men are the same.

Table 3.1 shows that 60% of women and 56% of men are currently married and living with spouse, while 0.7% of women and 0.4% of men are currently married and living with other sexual partners. Women are much more likely than men to have not married and living with sexual partner(7% versus 6%). 6% of women and 3% of men are currently married and not living with spouse or other sexual partners.

The distribution of respondents by education shows that 47% of women have no education compared with 34% of men. 25% of men attended senior secondary compared with 12% of women. Also, 21% of men attend junior secondary compared with 20% of women.

Table 3.1: Background Characteristics of Respondents
Percentage distribution of women and men age <25, 25+ and 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Sierra Leone 2014

	Women			Men			Total		
Background characteristic	**Weighted percentage**	**Weighted number**	**Unweighted number**	**Weighted percentage**	**Weighted number**	**Unweighted number**	**Weighted percentage**	**Weighted number**	**Unweighted number**
Age									
<25	43.7	2977	2851	34.9	2367	2352	39.3	5344	5203
25+	54.5	3713	3526	64.2	4354	4060	59.3	8067	7586
15-19	23.0	1567	1537	20.4	1380	1351	21.7	2947	2888
20-24	20.7	1410	1314	14.5	986	1000	17.6	2396	2314
25-29	20.3	1386	1308	15.0	1016	992	17.7	2403	2300
30-34	12.9	877	832	13.4	905	813	13.1	1781	1645
35-39	11.6	790	756	14.5	981	928	13.0	1772	1684
40-44	5.8	393	373	10.6	720	671	8.2	1113	1044
45-49	3.9	267	257	10.8	733	657	7.3	999	914
Religion									
Christianity	23.4	1595	1739	21.3	1443	1542	22.3	3038	3281
Islam	75.1	5118	4695	77.6	5263	4859	76.4	10381	9554
Bahai	0.1	9	9	0.1	5	6	0.1	14	15
Traditional	0.0	2	2	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	2
None	0.1	10	11	0.0	2	2	0.1	12	13
Other	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Ethnic group									
Temne	29.9	2035	1900	31.2	2115	1956	30.5	4151	3856
Mende	40.8	2782	2409	39.4	2669	2333	40.1	5451	4742
Krio	1.0	69	75	1.3	90	102	1.2	159	177
Madingo	2.6	176	222	2.4	162	198	2.5	338	420
Loko	2.7	184	181	2.7	184	175	2.7	367	356
Sherbro	2.7	181	137	2.8	188	131	2.7	368	268
Limba	6.2	420	463	5.9	401	435	6.0	821	898
Kono	3.6	242	340	3.1	208	294	3.3	450	634
Fula	3.2	220	262	3.4	233	280	3.3	453	542
Other Sierra Leone	7.0	478	504	7.4	499	536	7.2	977	1040
Other non-Sierra Leone	0.2	15	18	0.2	13	19	0.2	28	37

Table 3.1: (Cont'd)

Background characteristic	Women			Men			Total		
	Weighted percentage	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percentage	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percentage	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Marital status									
Currently married, living with spouse	60.3	4108	3793	56.3	3818	3433	58.3	7926	7226
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	0.7	45	35	0.4	27	34	0.5	73	69
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	6.1	413	387	3.0	202	203	4.5	615	590
Not married, living with sexual partner	7.3	496	472	5.8	395	418	6.5	890	890
Not married, not living with sexual partner	25.3	1724	1804	34.1	2309	2352	29.7	4033	4156
No response	0.1	7	7	0.0	1	2	0.1	8	9
Rural	63.7	4339	3768	64.0	4340	3746	63.8	8679	7514
Urban	36.3	2476	2753	36.0	2438	2718	36.1	4914	5471
Eastern province	23.8	1624	1701	23.8	1616	1691	23.8	3240	3392
Northern province	32.3	2201	2088	32.4	2198	2087	32.4	4399	4175
Southern province	26.6	1811	1444	26.7	1810	1432	26.6	3621	2876
Western area	17.3	1179	1288	17.0	1155	1254	17.2	2334	2542
Kailahun district	6.2	422	516	6.1	415	507	6.2	837	1023
Kenema district	12.8	875	704	12.9	876	705	12.9	1751	1409
Kono district	4.8	326	481	4.8	326	479	4.8	652	960
Bombali district	6.8	464	486	6.8	463	488	6.8	927	974
Kambia district	4.6	311	299	4.6	312	300	4.6	623	599
Koinadugu district	3.9	265	343	3.9	262	340	3.9	527	683
Port Lokodistrict	9.2	624	540	9.2	624	539	9.2	1248	1079
Tonkolili district	7.9	537	420	7.9	537	420	7.9	1073	840

Table 3.1: (Cont'd)

	Women			Men			Total		
Background characteristic	**Weighted percentage**	**Weighted number**	**Unweighted number**	**Weighted percentage**	**Weighted number**	**Unweighted number**	**Weighted percentage**	**Weighted number**	**Unweighted number**
Marital status									
Bo	7.0	477	595	7.0	473	589	7.0	950	1184
Bonthe	8.1	549	200	8.2	558	202	8.1	1107	402
Moyamba	6.1	417	370	6.0	408	363	6.1	824	733
Pujehun	5.4	369	279	5.5	371	278	5.4	740	557
Western rural	2.7	181	246	2.6	174	228	2.6	355	474
Western urban	14.6	998	1042	14.5	981	1026	14.6	1979	2068
No education	47.2	3218	2975	34.3	2324	2105	40.8	5542	5080
Primary	16.9	1155	1034	12.8	866	742	14.9	2021	1776
Junior secondary	19.8	1351	1291	21.2	1434	1351	20.5	2785	2642
Senior secondary	12.0	821	918	24.7	1677	1734	18.4	2498	2652
Voc/commercial/nursing/teach/tr. Training	2.9	196	209	3.7	251	248	3.3	447	457
Higher	1.1	73	93	3.3	226	284	2.2	299	377
Total	**100.0**	**6815**	**6521**	**100.0**	**6778**	**6464**	**100.0**	**13594**	**12985**

3.2 Educational Attainment by Background Characteristics

Information on educational attainment- the highest level of schooling an individual attended and completed- is fundamental in explaining the extent of Sierra Leoneans' participation in primary, secondary and post-secondary education. As a measure of Sierra Leone's potential for economic growth, educational attainment is also closely linked to health, political participation and other social development indicators.

Sierra Leone launched the Basic Education Programme in 1992 aimed at achieving education for all, thereby increasing school attendance and completion. The results presented in Table 3.2(women) and (men) show that, age 15-24 have better access to education compared with those age 25- 29 or in older age groups. For example, 14% of men age 20-24 have no education compared with 59% of women age 25-29. Similarly, 31% of men age 25-29 have no education compared with 59% of women age 25-29.

Rural respondents generally have attained less education than urban residents. For instance, 45% of rural men have no education compared with 15% of urban men; and 57% of rural women have no education compared to 30% of urban women.

Of the four regions, Western area has the lowest proportion of men and women with no education (13% and 26% respectively). In the remaining three regions there are few variations in the proportion of respondents with no education; among women, 53% in Eastern region to 50% in the Northern region, and among men, the result shows that31% in Eastern region to 49% in the Southern region.

Table 3.2: Educational Attainment of Men and Women

Per cent distribution of men and women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed according to background characteristics, BSS 2013.

	MEN								WOMEN							
	Highest level of schooling															
	Educational attainment								Educational attainment							
Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	More than secondary	Total	Total	No education	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	More than secondary	Total	Total
Age								Count								Count
<25	12.5	5.2	4.4	58.1	16.8	2.9	**100**	**2367**	26.8	12.5	6.8	41.5	9.9	2.5	**100**	**2977**
25+	45.8	8.8	5.7	19.6	10.7	9.4	**100**	**4353**	63.2	9.8	4.9	13.1	3.7	5.3	**100**	**3710**
15-19	11.7	5.7	3.6	68.9	9.5	0.5	**100**	**1380**	18.2	11.9	7	55.2	7.3	0.4	**100**	**1567**
20-24	13.6	4.4	5.5	43	27.2	6.3	**100**	**985**	36.2	13.2	6.7	26.3	12.8	4.8	**100**	**1410**
25-29	31	8.5	5	25.8	18.5	11.2	**100**	**1016**	58.8	10.1	5.3	14.7	5.5	5.6	**100**	**1386**
30-34	46.7	7.6	5.1	19.4	12	9.3	**100**	**905**	63.9	11.2	4.8	12.6	2.9	4.5	**100**	**875**
35-39	51.7	10.6	6.6	16.1	8	7	**100**	**981**	69.5	10	3.2	11.2	2.4	3.7	**100**	**790**
40-44	47.2	10.6	5.6	18.9	7.4	10.3	**100**	**720**	65.3	7	9.5	9.7	3	5.5	**100**	**393**
45-49	56.1	6.5	6.1	16.8	5.3	9.2	**100**	**732**	61.3	7.2	1.9	17.6	1.8	10.1	**100**	**267**
Marital status																
Currently married, living with spouse	49.6	9.1	6.6	19.7	7.9	7.1	**100**	**3816**	63.6	12.5	6.1	13.1	2.6	2.1	**100**	**4108**
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	27.9	17	0	25.1	12	18.1	**100**	**27**	74	11.4	0	11	2.5	1.1	**100**	**45**
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	38.4	6.8	4.3	25.1	11.5	13.9	**100**	**202**	50.1	10.8	8.4	19.3	2.4	9	**100**	**413**
Not married, living with sexual partner	18.6	5.1	4.2	39.1	23.7	9.3	**100**	**395**	23.2	9	5.7	41.3	14	6.8	**100**	**496**
Not married, not living with sexual partner	11.6	5.1	3.5	54.7	19.2	5.9	**100**	**2309**	13.6	8.8	4.6	52.3	14.2	6.5	**100**	**1722**

Table 3.2: (cont'd)

Background characteristic	MEN								WOMEN							
	Highest level of schooling															
	Educational attainment								Educational attainment							
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	More than secondary	Total	Total	No education	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	More than secondary	Total	Total
								Count								Count
Residence																
Rural	45.1	9.4	6.1	30.2	6	3.3	100	4339	56.6	13.9	6.2	20.4	2	1	100	4337
Urban	15.1	4.1	3.9	38.3	24.9	13.7	100	2438	30.8	6.4	5.2	34.6	14	9	100	2475
Region																
Eastern region	31.1	8.2	4.3	37.8	12.7	5.9	100	1615	53.4	7.5	6.7	24.9	5.6	1.9	100	1624
Northern region	35.6	9.8	4.8	33.6	12.1	4.2	100	2197	50.4	14	5.3	24	4.5	1.8	100	2201
Southern region	49.3	7	7.4	24.8	5.7	5.7	100	1810	51.8	13.5	6.4	22.1	3.3	2.9	100	1809
Western Area	12.7	3.1	4.2	38.5	25.4	16.2	100	1155	25.7	7.2	4.5	34.5	15.7	12.4	100	1178
District																
Kailahun district	29.1	9.8	7.9	35	13.3	4.9	100	415	48.2	12.2	7.2	29.3	2.7	0.5	100	422
Kenema district	27.1	7.9	2.9	41.8	13.9	6.5	100	876	51.6	5.9	6.7	25.9	6.7	3.2	100	875
Kono district	44.6	6.7	3.7	30.9	8.7	5.5	100	325	65	5.6	5.9	16.6	6.5	0.3	100	326
Bombali district	40.6	8	6.5	29.5	10.8	4.7	100	463	44.5	12.8	7.8	24.8	6.5	3.6	100	464
Kambia district	18.4	7.5	2.9	59.2	8.4	3.6	100	312	45.5	23	2.8	24.2	3.8	0.7	100	311
Koinadugu district	57.1	7.6	2.8	17.9	10.1	4.6	100	262	68.5	9.5	2.5	13.3	4.6	1.6	100	265
Port Loko district	25.6	13.4	5.1	36.3	14.9	4.7	100	624	45.1	14	5.7	27.9	5.4	1.9	100	624
Tonkolili district	42.5	9.4	4.9	26.9	13.1	3.2	100	536	55.4	12.2	5.7	23.9	1.9	0.9	100	537
Bo	40.7	4.3	4.3	32.8	9.7	8.1	100	473	39.7	14.1	6	32.2	5.3	2.8	100	475
Bonthe	51.5	8.9	11.5	20.1	3.2	4.7	100	558	56.1	13.2	7.1	17	2.4	4.2	100	549
Moyamba	46.2	10.9	5.1	24.1	7.9	5.8	100	408	51.6	15.8	6.6	20.5	3.1	2.4	100	417
Pujehun	60.3	3	7.8	22.6	2.1	4	100	371	61	10.7	5.8	18.7	2.1	1.8	100	369
Western rural	20.3	6.1	7.7	52.5	6.2	7.3	100	174	43	15	4.3	28.2	5.9	3.6	100	181
Western urban	11.3	2.6	3.6	36	28.8	17.8	100	981	22.6	5.8	4.6	35.7	17.4	14	100	996
Total	**34.3**	**7.5**	**5.3**	**33.1**	**12.8**	**7**	**100**	**6777**	**47.2**	**11.2**	**5.8**	**25.5**	**6.4**	**4**	**100**	**6812**

Table 3.3: Occupation Women

Percentage distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Sierra Leone 2013.

	FEMALE																		
Background characteristic	**Farmer**	**Trader**	**House wife**	**Student**	**Civil servant**	**Teacher**	**Police**	**Soldier**	**Nurse**	**Miner**	**Truck driver**	**CSW**	**Bike rider**	**Fisherman**	**None**	**Other**	**Missing**	**Total**	**Total**
Age																		**Count**	**Count**
<25	24.0	21.6	7.0	40.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.4	2.0	0.1	100.0	2977
25+	47.5	32.3	7.4	2.6	0.8	2.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	2.7	0.1	100.0	3713
15-19	18.1	12.8	6.0	57.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	1567
20-24	30.5	31.3	7.9	20.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	1410
25-29	42.6	32.4	8.7	4.6	0.9	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	1386
30-34	50.6	32.4	7.5	2.1	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.1	0.1	100.0	877
35-39	52.7	33.9	5.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	790
40-44	48.6	29.5	8.4	1.3	0.8	3.6	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	1.8	0.8	100.0	393
45-49	45.3	30.3	5.2	1.1	1.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	5.2	0.0	100.0	267
Marital status																			
Currently married, living with spouse	52.4	30.3	10.3	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.7	0.1	100.0	4108
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	33.3	40.0	6.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	2.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	28.3	45.0	7.7	1.9	0.7	3.4	0.5	0.2	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	413
Not married, living with sexual partner	18.1	31.7	4.2	27.2	0.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.1	4.8	0.2	100.0	496
Not married, not living with sexual partner	10.0	14.7	0.6	63.1	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	2.8	0.1	100.0	1724

Table 3.3: (cont'd)

Background characteristic	FEMALE																		
	Farmer	Trader	House wife	Student	Civil servant	Teacher	Police	Soldier	Nurse	Miner	Truck driver	CSW	Bike rider	Fisherman	None	Other	Missing	Total	Total
																		Count	Count
Rural	54.3	21.7	5.3	14.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	4339
Urban	8.0	37.4	10.5	26.7	1.3	2.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.0	0.2	100.0	2476
Eastern region	46.9	22.0	7.0	15.8	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.3	2.5	0.2	100.0	1624
Northern region	45.2	24.4	6.8	19.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	2201
Southern region	43.1	27.0	6.7	17.4	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	1811
Western area	1.6	40.9	8.7	25.2	2.0	2.3	0.3	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	6.5	0.2	100.0	1179
District																			
Kailahun district	56.4	20.1	3.3	16.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	422
Kenema district	41.9	23.5	9.5	14.6	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.9	0.3	100.0	875
Kono district	48.2	20.6	5.2	18.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.9	2.8	0.0	100.0	326
Bombali district	48.3	23.3	1.9	20.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	464
Kambia district	29.3	28.9	15.4	25.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	311
Koinadugu district	62.6	11.7	6.0	17.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	265
Port Lokodistrict	34.9	30.4	10.9	21.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.3	100.0	624
Tonkolili district	54.7	22.2	1.7	13.6	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	537
Bo	31.2	22.9	10.9	24.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	477
Bonthe	45.7	32.2	1.8	16.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	549
Moyamba	48.0	22.3	10.6	15.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	417
Pujehun	48.5	29.5	4.1	11.4	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	369
Western rural	9.4	48.6	7.7	12.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	8.3	0.0	100.0	181
Western urban	0.2	39.5	8.9	27.5	2.4	2.4	0.3	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	6.2	0.1	100.0	998
Education																			
No education	61.2	27.7	7.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	3218
Primary	37.7	38.4	8.7	9.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.2	0.1	100.0	1155
Junior secondary	10.7	28.5	6.4	45.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.6	0.1	100.0	1351
Senior secondary	0.9	15.6	8.0	57.5	1.3	3.4	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	3.8	0.1	100.0	821
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	0.0	7.7	4.6	29.6	5.1	20.9	1.0	1.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	6.1	0.5	100.0	196
Higher	0.0	4.1	5.5	45.2	12.3	11.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	4.1	0.0	100.0	73
Total	**37.5**	**27.4**	**7.2**	**19.0**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**3.0**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**6815**

Table 3.3.1: Occupation Men

Percentage distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Sierra Leone 2013.

	MALE																		
Background characteristic	**Farmer**	**Trader**	**House wife**	**Student**	**Civil servant**	**Teacher**	**Police**	**Soldier**	**Nurse**	**Miner**	**Truck driver**	**CSW**	**Bike rider**	**Fisherman**	**None**	**Other**	**Missing**	**Total**	**Total**
Age																		**Count**	**Count**
<25	15.5	2.9	0.0	65.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.6	2.4	3.4	6.2	0.1	100.0	2367
25+	50.7	11.1	0.0	5.2	2.9	5.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.8	1.6	0.1	2.4	3.4	1.5	11.7	0.4	100.0	4354
15-19	11.9	1.4	0.0	77.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.7	2.8	3.2	0.1	100.0	1380
20-24	20.6	5.0	0.1	48.9	0.4	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	2.7	3.4	4.3	10.3	0.1	100.0	986
25-29	38.0	9.6	0.0	17.2	1.6	5.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	2.4	1.0	0.0	4.7	3.3	2.9	13.1	0.2	100.0	1016
30-34	47.7	11.9	0.0	3.9	3.3	4.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.3	1.4	0.1	4.1	2.4	1.8	16.0	0.0	100.0	905
35-39	58.1	11.8	0.0	0.9	3.3	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.7	1.5	0.2	1.5	2.7	0.8	9.0	1.2	100.0	981
40-44	55.0	10.7	0.0	0.7	3.3	8.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	3.3	1.9	0.4	0.3	4.7	0.7	9.4	0.4	100.0	720
45-49	57.7	11.3	0.0	0.5	3.3	6.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.3	4.0	1.2	10.1	0.1	100.0	733
Marital status																			
Currently married, living with spouse	56.4	10.4	0.0	2.0	2.4	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.6	1.7	0.2	2.1	3.8	1.1	10.9	0.3	100.0	3818
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	37.0	7.4	0.0	11.1	3.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	3.7	3.7	14.8	7.4	100.0	27
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	41.1	14.4	0.0	9.9	3.5	7.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	4.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	11.4	0.5	100.0	202
Not married, living with sexual partner	20.0	11.4	0.0	30.6	3.0	4.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	4.3	0.8	6.6	14.9	0.3	100.0	395
Not married, not living with sexual partner	12.0	3.5	0.0	66.7	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.8	2.1	3.2	7.1	0.3	100.0	2309
Residence																			
Rural	55.3	4.4	0.0	20.3	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.1	1.5	4.1	0.9	6.2	0.1	100.0	4340
Urban	8.6	14.8	0.0	36.8	4.3	5.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.5	2.4	0.0	3.2	1.0	4.3	16.5	0.6	100.0	2438

Table 3.3.1: (Cont'd)

	MALE																		
Background characteristic	Farmer	Trader	House wife	Student	Civil servant	Teacher	Police	Soldier	Nurse	Miner	Truck driver	CSW	Bike rider	Fisherman	None	Other	Missing	Total	Total
																		Count	Count
Region																			
Eastern province	41.3	8.7	0.0	26.2	1.7	4.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	5.3	0.4	0.1	2.8	0.0	1.3	7.1	0.5	100.0	1616
Northern province	45.8	5.6	0.0	29.4	1.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	9.3	0.3	100.0	2198
Southern province	50.1	6.0	0.1	15.4	1.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.8	0.2	2.6	9.1	2.7	5.4	0.1	100.0	1810
Western area	2.3	15.8	0.0	37.1	5.0	3.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.2	2.0	5.2	22.0	0.4	100.0	1155
District																			
Kailahun district	48.9	8.0	0.0	25.3	1.9	4.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	415
Kenema district	37.0	9.9	0.0	28.5	1.6	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	1.6	8.6	0.8	100.0	876
Kono district	43.3	6.1	0.0	20.9	1.8	5.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.9	3.7	0.3	100.0	326
Bombali district	49.7	5.2	0.0	26.3	3.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	463
Kambia district	31.7	7.7	0.0	51.6	0.3	3.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	312
Koinadugu district	63.4	6.9	0.0	21.8	1.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	262
Port Loko district	39.9	6.3	0.0	30.3	1.0	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	2.1	2.6	2.9	9.8	0.3	100.0	624
Tonkolili district	49.0	3.5	0.0	21.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.9	100.0	537
Bo	38.3	7.2	0.0	25.6	1.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.1	1.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	3.0	7.2	0.2	100.0	473
Bonthe	49.5	4.7	0.0	7.2	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.4	22.2	1.6	7.2	0.0	100.0	558
Moyamba	58.1	6.6	0.0	16.9	1.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.7	1.2	4.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	408
Pujehun	57.1	5.9	0.3	13.2	2.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	9.4	2.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	371
Western rural	15.5	8.0	0.0	34.5	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.1	3.4	0.6	26.4	0.6	100.0	174
Western urban	0.0	17.2	0.0	37.5	5.9	3.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.2	1.7	6.0	21.2	0.4	100.0	981
Education																			
No	71.3	7.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.0	0.2	1.8	5.7	0.9	8.0	0.1	100.0	2324
Primary	59.2	6.2	0.0	6.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.3	0.1	1.8	6.0	2.7	11.2	0.2	100.0	866
Junior secondary	21.3	8.6	0.0	48.0	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.8	0.0	2.9	1.0	2.4	10.5	0.2	100.0	1434
Senior secondary	7.2	10.8	0.0	52.7	2.9	5.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.0	2.6	0.2	3.0	10.7	0.7	100.0	1677
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	4.4	7.2	0.4	22.3	6.8	45.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.8	8.0	0.0	100.0	251
Higher	0.0	2.2	0.0	35.8	19.0	21.2	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	15.0	0.4	100.0	226
Total	**38.5**	**8.2**	**0.0**	**26.2**	**1.9**	**3.9**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**2.0**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**2.1**	**3.0**	**2.2**	**9.9**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**6778**

3.3 Occupation

The term occupation refers to the job held or the kind of work performed during the reference period. Respondents who were currently employed were asked to state their occupation; Tables 3.3 and 3.3.1 present the results for women and men respectively. These tables show that the farming sector employs 38% of women and 39% of men. 27% of women and 8% of men are employed in the trade sector. However, 0.5% of women are engaged in the civil service compared with 1.9% of men. 4% of men and 1.3% of women are teachers.

Urban women and men are most often engaged in farming (38% and 39% respectively). In rural areas the majority of women (54% and men55%) work in farms. By region, the Eastern region has the highest percentage of women in farming (47%), while the southern region has the highest percentage of men working in farming (50%). The Western area has the highest percentage of both women and men in nursing (3% and 0.2% respectively).

4.0 SEXUAL HISTORY

This section of the report is divided into three parts and will primarily look at the sexual history of respondents during the BSS 2013.The first part of sexual history will provide information on early marriages as well as teenage pregnancy issues among young girls, as a result dealt with age at first sexual intercourse, age of first sexual partner, sex before age 15 years, age at first marriage etc. The second part will focused on all men and women between ages 15-49 years that had sex with more than one (1) sexual partner and whether a condom was used during the sexual intercourse. The final part will looked at both men and women who had sexual intercourse with either regular partner, non-regular non-paying partner or commercial partner (sex exchange for money) and the use of condoms in the last twelve months before the conduct of the survey.

4.1 Age of First Sexual Intercourse

The survey result in table 4.1 below shows the minimum, mean and maximum age at first sexual intercourse of the men and women interviewed in the study. For women, the minimum and mean ages at first sexual intercourse are 8 and 16 years respectively, which is lower than the 10 and 18 years minimum and mean ages of men at first sexual intercourse. This indicates that women had sexual relation earlier than the men and are more vulnerable to earlier sex. The same trend is observed across the different categories of background characteristics of the respondent and there is no major variation in mean age at first sexual intercourse.

Analysis at the district level shows that Western Area Urban and Tonkolili district have women with the least age of 8 years as minimum age at first sexual intercourse, compared to the other districts. Furthermore, women with higher level of education have 14 years as a minimum age at first sexual intercourse, compared to 8 years as minimum age for women with primary education.

Table 4.1: Age at first sexual intercourse

Minimum, Mean and Maximum age at first sexual intercourse for men and women by background characteristics									
Background characteristics	**WOMEN**			**MEN**			**TOTAL**		
	Minimum	**Mean**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**	**Mean**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**	**Mean**	**Maximum**
Age Group									
<25	8	16	23	10	17	23	8	16	23
25+	8	16	29	10	19	32	8	18	32
15-19	9	15	19	10	16	21	9	15	21
20-24	8	16	23	10	17	23	8	17	23
25-29	8	16	25	10	18	28	8	17	28
30-34	10	16	28	11	18	29	10	17	29
35-39	11	16	28	10	19	30	10	18	30
40-44	10	17	29	12	19	29	10	18	29
45-49	12	17	25	12	19	32	12	19	32
MARITAL STATUS									
Currently married									
Living with spouse	8	16	29	10	19	32	8	17	32
Living with other sexual partner	12	16	21	12	19	32	12	17	32
Not living with spouse or sexual partner	10	16	25	10	18	26	10	17	26
Not married									
Living with sexual partner.	8	16	28	10	17	25	8	17	28
Not living with sexual partner.	10	16	25	10	17	29	10	17	29
Residence									
Rural	8	15	25	10	18	32	8	17	32
Urban	8	17	29	10	18	30	8	17	30
Region									
Eastern Province	10	16	28	10	18	32	10	17	32
Northern Province	8	15	28	10	17	30	8	16	30
Southern Province	10	16	25	11	18	26	10	17	26
Western Area	8	17	29	10	18	30	8	17	30

Table 4.1: (Cont'd)

Minimum, Mean and Maximum age at first sexual intercourse for men and women by background characteristics									
Background characteristics	**WOMEN**			**MEN**			**TOTAL**		
	Minimum	**Mean**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**	**Mean**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**	**Mean**	**Maximum**
District									
Kailahun district	10	17	28	10	18	32	10	17	32
Kenema district	12	16	23	10	19	28	10	17	28
Kono district	12	17	25	10	19	32	10	18	32
Bombali district	10	15	25	10	17	30	10	16	30
Kambia district	10	15	20	13	18	30	10	16	30
Koinadugu district	12	15	21	10	17	26	10	16	26
Port Loko district	10	15	20	10	18	29	10	16	29
Tonkolili district	8	15	28	10	17	30	8	16	30
Bo	10	16	25	12	18	25	10	17	25
Bonthe	12	16	22	11	18	24	11	17	24
Moyamba	10	16	23	12	19	25	10	17	25
Pujehun	11	16	20	14	18	26	11	17	26
Western rural	10	16	24	10	18	29	10	17	29
Western urban	8	17	29	10	18	30	8	18	30
Education									
No Education	9	16	28	10	18	32	9	17	32
Primary	8	15	25	10	18	30	8	17	30
Junior secondary	9	16	29	10	18	32	9	17	32
Senior secondary	8	17	25	10	18	30	8	17	30
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	13	18	26	10	19	28	10	18	28
Higher	14	19	28	10	19	30	10	19	30
Total 15-49	**8**	**16**	**29**	**10**	**18**	**32**	**8**	**17**	**32**

4.2 Age of first sexual partner

The study seek to know how old was the sexual partner with whom the respondent had the first sexual intercourse. Table 4.2 below reveals the minimum, mean and maximum age of the sexual partners at the first sexual intercourse by their background characteristics. The minimum and mean ages of the first sexual partner were 8 and 17 years for the men and 10 and 23 years for the women respectively. This clearly shows that men admitted having sexual intercourse with young girls who were below 10 years of age.

Table 4.2: Age of first sexual partner

Minimum, Mean and Maximum age of person with first sexual intercourse for men and women by background characteristics

	WOMEN			MEN			TOTAL		
Background characteristics	**Minimum**	**Mean**	**Maxi-mum**	**Minimum**	**Mean**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**	**Mean**	**Maximum**
Age Group									
<25	10	22	43	8	16	29	8	19	43
25+	12	24	60	8	17	50	8	20	60
15-19	10	21	43	8	16	29	8	18	43
20-24	10	22	40	8	17	29	8	20	40
25-29	12	23	60	8	17	35	8	20	60
30-34	12	24	45	12	17	36	12	20	45
35-39	14	24	42	10	17	35	10	20	42
40-44	15	25	60	12	17	33	12	20	60
45-49	15	25	50	13	18	50	13	19	50
MARITAL STATUS									
Currently married									
Living with spouse	10	23	60	9	17	50	9	20	60
Living with other sexual partner	18	25	40	10	18	25	10	21	40
Not living with spouse or sexual partner	12	24	60	8	17	26	8	21	60

Table 4.2: (Cont'd)

	WOMEN			MEN			TOTAL		
Background characteristics	**Minimum**	**Mean**	**Maxi-mum**	**Minimum**	**Mean**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**	**Mean**	**Maximum**
Not married									
living with sexual partner	11	21	42	8	17	30	8	19	42
not living with sexual partner	10	22	50	8	16	36	8	18	50
Residence									
Rural	10	23	60	8	17	50	8	19	60
Urban	10	23	60	8	17	36	8	20	60
Region									
Eastern Province	10	23	45	10	17	35	10	20	45
Northern Province	10	23	60	8	17	50	8	20	60
Southern Province	12	22	56	11	17	28	11	18	56
Western Area	10	23	60	8	17	36	8	20	60
District									
Kailahun district	14	21	40	11	17	31	11	18	40
Kenema district	10	23	45	10	17	35	10	20	45
Kono district	17	23	40	10	17	34	10	20	40
Bombali district	10	22	40	8	17	50	8	19	50
Kambia district	14	23	40	13	16	26	13	20	40
Koinadugu district	13	24	40	10	16	35	10	21	40
Port Loko district	14	23	52	8	17	31	8	20	52
Tonkolili district	10	22	60	10	17	27	10	19	60
Bo	13	22	40	11	17	28	11	18	40
Bonthe	13	22	25	12	17	25	12	18	25
Moyamba	12	23	56	13	17	28	12	20	56
Pujehun	16	22	40	13	17	25	13	18	40
Western rural	15	23	40	8	17	35	8	18	40
Western urban	10	23	60	8	17	36	8	20	60
Education									
No Education	10	24	60	8	17	50	8	20	60
Primary	11	22	56	10	17	35	10	19	56
Junior secondary	10	21	60	8	16	29	8	19	60
Senior secondary	14	22	52	8	17	34	8	18	52
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	16	23	40	12	18	36	12	20	40
Higher	17	24	50	9	18	35	9	19	50
Total 15-49	**10**	**23**	**60**	**8**	**17**	**50**	**8**	**19**	**60**

4:3 Sex before age 15 years

Respondents were asked to know the number of men and women that had sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years. The survey result in table 4.3 shows the percentage of men and women that had sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years by background characteristics. It is interesting to know that, more women about 16.0% had sexual intercourse before the age 15 years, which is more than three times higher than the 4.8% of men that had sexual intercourse before age 15 years. Similar trend of more women having sex than men before the age 15 years is shown in all age groups and the other categories of background characteristics. This could be attributed to the fact that young girls get married at early ages, especially in the rural areas as well as the vulnerability of women to early sexual activities than men.

The determination to achieve higher education is also vital in making young boys and girls to engage in early sex. Few Women (2.7%) who have attained higher educational level had sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years, compared with 22.3% and 17.7% of women who had primary and no education that had sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years respectively. The lower percentage of men having sex than women before age 15 years is a pattern that holds true in all age groups and could be attributed to the fact that boys are encouraged to go to school, while girls get married early, especially in the rural areas. This could be attributed to their exposure to modern technology and peer influence.

Table 4.3 and Table 4.3.1

	Table 4.3: Sex before age 15 years				Table 4.3.1: Use of condom at first sexual intercourse		
Background characteristics	Percentage of male and female who had sexual intercourse before age 15 by background characteristics				Percentage of male and female that used a condom at first sexual intercourse.		
	Women	**Men**	**Total**		**Women**	**Men**	**Total**
Age Group							
<25	19.2	7.6	14.1		5.8	10.4	7.7
25+	13.6	3.3	8.0		1.9	2.9	2.4
15-19	19.9	8.7	14.7		6.6	9.6	7.8
20-24	18.5	6.2	13.4		5.2	11.1	7.6
25-29	17.2	5.7	12.4		3.3	5.4	4.2
30-34	12.1	3.9	8.0		1.4	2.9	2.1
35-39	12.2	2.1	6.7		0.5	2.2	1.5
40-44	9.9	2.6	5.3		1.0	2.2	1.8
45-49	8.2	1.5	3.4		1.5	1.1	1.2
MARITAL STATUS							
Currently married							
living with spouse	17.0	3.4	10.5		1.9	2.3	2.1
living with other sexual partner	13.3	7.4	12.3		0.0	3.7	1.4
not living with spouse or sexual partner	17.4	6.9	14.0		2.4	6.4	3.6
Not married							
Living with sexual partner	19.4	5.6	13.3		5.8	5.7	5.7
Not living with sexual partner	12.1	6.8	9.1		8.1	10.9	9.7
Residence							
Rural	19.2	4.6	11.9		2.4	3.2	2.8
Urban	10.4	5.2	7.8		5.4	8.4	6.8
Region							
Eastern Province	8.5	2.8	5.7		1.8	4.0	2.9
Northern Province	27.8	7.5	17.7		3.6	4.3	3.9
Southern province	11.4	2.0	6.7		2.4	1.1	1.8
Western Area	11.3	6.8	9.1		7.1	14.1	10.5
District							
Kailahun district	4.3	4.8	4.5		2.8	5.2	4.0
Kenema district	11.7	2.5	7.1		1.6	3.4	2.4
Kono district	5.2	1.2	3.2		1.0	4.2	2.6
Bombali district	21.8	13.6	17.7		1.1	2.1	1.6
Kambia district	30.2	1.6	15.7		5.9	12.2	8.8
Koinadugu district	25.3	17.6	21.4		0.8	0.4	0.8
Port Loko district	30.9	6.1	18.6		6.2	2.8	4.5
Tonkolili district	29.2	2.4	15.8		2.6	6.0	4.3
Bo	6.5	0.6	3.6		3.0	1.6	2.2
Bonthe	17.7	4.5	10.9		0.8	0.2	0.6
Moyamba	11.3	1.2	6.2		4.7	1.8	3.3
Pujehun	8.9	1.1	5.0		1.7	1.2	1.6
Western rural	23.2	10.3	16.6		1.2	17.2	8.8
Western urban	9.2	6.2	7.7		8.2	13.5	10.8

Table 4.3 and Table 4.3.1 (Cont'd)

	Table 4.3: Sex before age 15 years				Table 4.3.1: Use of condom at first sexual intercourse		
Background characteristics	Percentage of male and female who had sexual intercourse before age 15 by background characteristics				Percentage of male and female that used a condom at first sexual intercourse		
	Women	**Men**	**Total**		**Women**	**Men**	**Total**
Education							
No Education	17.4	3.6	11.6		1.2	1.6	1.4
Primary	20.5	4.5	13.7		2.4	1.9	2.2
Junior secondary	16.4	5.6	10.9		4.6	5.3	4.9
Senior secondary	7.3	6.7	6.9		11.5	9.9	10.4
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	4.1	2.4	3.4		5.2	6.4	5.6
Higher	2.7	2.7	2.7		14.1	13.1	13.0
Total 15-49	**16.0**	**4.8**	**10.4**		**3.5**	**5.0**	**4.2**

4.3.1 Use of condom at first sexual intercourse

The study seeks to find out the number of men and women who uses condom at first sexual intercourse in order to avoid unwanted pregnancy or STI's. Table 4.3.1 shows the percentage distribution of men and women that used a condom during the first sexual intercourse. The survey result in table 4.3.1 reveals that about 5.0% of men used a condom during the first sexual intercourse with their partners, which is 1.5 percentage points higher than the 3.5% of women that used a condom during the first sexual intercourse, indicating that more men than women used a condom as a preventive method. Similar trend is shown in the age group, marital status and rural-urban categories of the respondent's background characteristic.

However, analysis by district shows mixed results. Out of the 14 districts, 8 districts had more men than women that used condom at first sexual intercourse and 6 districts had more women than men that used condom at first sexual intercourse. Western Urban had the highest percentage of about 10.8% of men and women that used condom at first sex and Bonthe districts had the lowest percentage of 0.6% of men and women that used a condom at first sexual intercourse.
It is not surprising to know that condom use at first sexual intercourse for men and women is far higher in the urban area (6.8%) than rural area (2.8%).This could be attributed to the availability and access to condom in the urban settlements than rural.

4.4 Age at first marriage

Information was obtained on the age at first marriage as part of the sexual history of respondents during the BSS 2013.Table 4.4 below shows the minimum, mean and maximum ages of both men and women at first marriage to address some of the reproductive and social issues of the respondents. The survey result in table 4.4 below reveals that the mean age of men between 15-49 years at first marriage is 25 years, while the mean age of women at first marriage for the same age cohort is 18 years. This clearly shows that most often women get marry earlier than men, especially in the rural areas.

Table 4.4: Age at first marriage

Minimum, Mean and Maximum age at first married for men and women by background characteristics									
Background characteristics	**WOMEN**			**MEN**			**Total**		
	Minimum	**Mean**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**	**Mean**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**	**Mean**	**Maximum**
Age Group									
<25	13	17	33	15	20	31	13	18	33
25+	15	19	40	15	25	48	15	22	48
15-19	13	16	24	15	18	28	13	17	28
20-24	15	18	33	16	20	31	15	18	33
25-29	15	19	29	15	22	31	15	20	31
30-34	15	19	33	15	24	37	15	22	37
35-39	15	19	37	15	25	38	15	23	38
40-44	15	19	37	16	26	42	15	24	42
45-49	15	20	40	16	26	48	15	25	48
Marital Status									
Currently married									
living with spouse	13	18	40	15	25	48	13	22	48
living with other sexual partner	15	19	25	18	26	34	15	22	34
not living with spouse or sexual partner	15	19	36	15	24	44	15	21	44
Not married									
living with sexual partner	15	18	30	16	22	28	15	20	30
not living with sexual partner	15	19	30	17	24	35	15	21	35
Residence									
Rural	13	18	37	15	24	45	13	21	45
Urban	15	20	40	15	26	48	15	23	48
Region									
Eastern Province	14	18	37	16	25	48	14	22	48
Northern Province	13	18	35	16	24	44	13	20	44
Southern province	14	19	35	15	24	40	14	21	40
Western Area	15	21	40	15	27	45	15	24	45

Table 4.4: (cont'd)

District									
Kailahun district	15	20	36	16	24	44	15	22	44
Kenema district	14	18	35	16	26	48	14	22	48
Kono district	15	18	37	17	25	39	15	21	39
Bombali district	13	18	34	16	23	41	13	21	41
Kambia district	13	17	29	18	26	38	13	21	38
Koinadugu district	13	17	27	16	22	39	13	19	39
Port Loko district	13	18	35	16	24	44	13	21	44
Tonkolili district	13	18	28	16	24	40	13	20	40
Bo	14	19	35	16	24	40	14	22	40
Bonthe	15	18	32	15	24	38	15	22	38
Moyamba	15	18	35	16	24	35	15	20	35
Pujehun	15	18	30	17	24	38	15	21	38
Western rural	15	19	37	15	24	45	15	22	45
Western urban	15	21	40	15	28	45	15	24	45
Education									
No Education	13	18	37	15	24	43	13	20	43
Primary	13	18	35	16	24	42	13	21	42
Junior secondary	14	19	35	15	25	45	14	22	45
Senior secondary	15	21	40	15	26	48	15	24	48
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	15	25	37	17	27	44	15	26	44
Higher	15	25	36	19	29	45	15	28	45
Total 15-49	**13**	**18**	**40**	**15**	**25**	**48**	**13**	**21**	**48**

There is a similar trend of women marry earlier than men observed in all the different categories of age groups and other background characteristics. Specifically, men and women in the western region both recorded the highest mean ages of 27 and 21 years respectively at first marriage, compared with the Northern region that recorded the lowest mean ages of 24 and 18 years respectively at first marriage. This shows that men and women in the western Area Urban get marry at a later age rather than early ages as indicated by the highest mean age of 27 years for men and 21 years for that of women, when compared to the other districts. This could be attributed to several factors which include: enrolment in learning institutions, attitude towards marriage, Jobs, social settings and exposure to modern civilization.

4.5 Multiple Partners and Condom Use

The use of condom amongst people with multiple sexual partners can prevent unwanted pregnancies as well as STI's. The survey result in tables 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 below reveals the percentage of women and men between ages 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner, percentage who reported using condom during last sexual intercourse with non-regular partner and the percentage of all men and women who had sexual intercourse with non-regular partner during the last 12 months before the study.

It is interesting to know that few women about 2.2 per cent reported having had two or more sexual partner in the last 12 months, far lower than the 7.3 per cent of men who reported having had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months. Furthermore, about 7.3 per cent of all women reported having had sex with non-regular partner in the last 12 month, which is twice the percentage of all men (14.6 per cent) that reported having had sex with non-regular partners during the same period under review. This shows that men are more likely than women to have had two or more sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Of all the respondents who had sexual intercourse in the preceding 12 months of the study, about 2.8 per cent of women reported having more than one sexual partner, compared with 8.7 per cent of men. Similarly, 9.2 per cent of women had sexual intercourse with non-regular partners in the 12 months preceding the study, compared with 17.4 percent of men.

Of all the women and men who had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, about 48.3 per cent of women reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse, compared with 60.1 per cent of men that reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse.

Furthermore, among women who reported having sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner in the past 12 months, only 14.1 per cent said that a condom was used during the last sexual intercourse, compared with 30.1 per cent of men that said they used condom during the last sexual intercourse.

Table 4.5.1: Multiple sexual partners and non-regular partners and condom use: Women

Among women age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner and the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one non-regular and non-commercial partners; among women who had more than one partner in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse, by background characteristics.

Background Characteristics	All women (past 12 months)			Women who had sexual intercourse (past 12 months)			Women who had sex with more than 1 sex partner		Women who had sexual intercourse with non-regular partners (past 12 months)	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners	Percentage who had sexual intercourse with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who had 2+ partners	Percentage who had sexual intercourse with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage that used a condom at last sexual intercourse with that non-regular partner.	Number of women
Age Group										
<25	2.5	8.6	2977	3.4	11.9	2494	55.4	74	16.0	257
25+	2.0	6.2	3713	2.4	7.3	3700	38.7	75	12.6	230
15-19	2.0	8.2	1567	3.4	13.6	1102	56.3	32	14.0	129
20-24	3.0	9.1	1410	3.5	10.7	1392	54.8	42	17.8	129
25-29	3.4	8.4	1386	4.0	9.9	1384	46.8	47	19.0	116
30-34	1.8	7.0	877	2.1	8.0	875	31.3	16	8.2	61
35-39	1.1	4.7	790	1.3	5.2	785	11.1	9	2.7	37
40-44	0.3	2.5	393	0.3	3.1	389	0.0	1	0.0	10
45-49	0.7	2.2	267	1.0	3.1	267	50.0	2	16.7	6
Marital Status										
Currently married										
living with spouse	1.8	6.0	4108	2.1	6.9	4105	23.0	74	6.9	247
living with other sexual partner	0.0	11.1	45	0.0	12.2	45		0	0.0	5
not living with spouse or sexual partner	2.4	5.3	413	3.8	8.4	410	10.0	10	4.5	22
Not married										
living with sexual partner	2.6	10.5	496	3.0	12.1	486	146.2	13	36.5	52
not living with sexual partner	3.0	9.7	1724	4.7	15.5	1246	68.6	51	20.8	168
Residence										
Rural	1.9	6.5	4339	2.4	8.3	4067	25.9	81	7.4	282
Urban	2.7	8.6	2476	3.4	10.8	2246	75.0	68	23.8	214

Table 4.5.1: (Cont'd)

Region												
Eastern Province	5.9	16.7	1624		7.4	20.8	1516		19.8	96		7.0	271
Northern Province	0.2	2.7	2201		0.3	3.6	2044		260.0	5		21.7	60
Southern province	0.4	2.0	1811		0.5	2.4	1680		125.0	8		27.8	36
Western Area	3.3	10.9	1179		4.2	14.0	1073		79.5	39		24.0	129
District													
Kailahun district	0.5	7.8	422		0.7	10.8	387		250.0	2		15.2	33
Kenema district	9.7	24.0	875		11.5	28.3	831		15.3	85		6.2	210
Kono district	3.1	8.6	326		3.9	10.9	297		0.0	10		0.0	28
Bombali district	0.6	3.2	464		0.9	4.3	445		133.3	3		26.7	15
Kambia district	0.3	2.3	311		0.4	2.7	289		100.0	1		14.3	7
Koinadugu district	0.0	0.8	265		0.0	1.2	240			0		0.0	2
Port Loko district	0.2	5.1	624		0.2	5.9	578		800.0	1		25.0	32
Tonkolili district	0.0	0.7	537		0.0	1.1	493			0		0.0	4
Bo	0.0	1.3	477		0.0	1.6	432			0		16.7	6
Bonthe	0.5	1.5	549		0.7	1.8	518		33.3	3		12.5	8
Moyamba	1.0	3.6	417		1.1	4.2	381		175.0	4		46.7	15
Pujehun	0.3	2.2	369		0.3	2.5	348		100.0	1		12.5	8
Western rural	1.7	4.4	181		2.4	6.5	172		0.0	3		0.0	8
Western urban	3.6	12.1	998		4.5	15.2	902		86.1	36		25.6	121
Education													
No Education	1.7	5.5	3218		2.1	6.6	3167		10.7	56		3.4	177
Primary	2.6	8.2	1155		3.4	10.8	1062		23.3	30		7.4	95
Junior secondary	2.4	8.4	1351		3.4	12.0	1091		75.0	32		21.2	113
Senior secondary	2.6	9.5	821		3.2	11.9	728		128.6	21		34.6	78
Voc/Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	3.1	10.7	196		3.5	12.1	193		83.3	6		23.8	21
Higher	5.5	15.1	73		5.9	16.2	71		75.0	4		27.3	11
Total 15-49	**2.2**	**7.3**	**6815**		**2.8**	**9.2**	**6313**		**48.3**	**149**		**14.5**	**496**

From table 4.5.1 and table 4.5.2, it is also observed that of all men and women, the percentage of those who reported having two or more partners is higher among those that are not married, when compared with those that are married. Similarly, the percentage of condom use during the last sexual intercourse with non-regular partner is higher for both men and women that attained higher level of education than those that have little or no education at all.

Table 4.5.2: Multiple sexual partners and non-regular partners and condom use: Men

Among Men age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner and the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one non-regular and non-commercial partners; among Men who had more than one partner in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse, by background characteristics.

Background Characteristics	All Men (past 12 months)			Men who had sexual intercourse (past 12 months)			Men who had sex with More than 1 sex partner		Men who had sexual intercourse with non-regular partners (past 12 months)	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners	Percentage who had sexual intercourse with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Number of Men	Percentage who had 2+ partners	Percentage who had sexual intercourse with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Number of Men	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of Men	Percentage that used a condom at last sexual intercourse with that non-regular partner.	Number of Men
Age Group										
<25	9.0	16.3	2367	14.5	26.3	1703	49.1	214	27.1	387
25+	6.3	13.6	4354	6.7	14.3	4342	69.6	276	32.5	591
15-19	5.5	9.9	1380	12.3	22.2	740	31.6	76	17.5	137
20-24	14.0	25.5	986	16.2	29.4	962	59.4	138	32.7	251
25-29	9.4	18.5	1016	10.0	19.6	1008	57.3	96	29.3	188
30-34	8.1	15.5	905	8.4	16.1	902	65.8	73	34.3	140
35-39	5.8	12.5	981	6.1	13.1	981	61.4	57	28.5	123
40-44	3.9	11.1	720	4.1	11.6	720	100.0	28	35.0	80
45-49	3.0	8.2	733	3.2	8.7	731	113.6	22	41.7	60
Marital Status										
Currently married										
living with spouse	4.7	11.8	3818	4.9	12.3	3815	78.8	179	31.4	449
living with other sexual partner	11.1	33.3	27	11.5	34.6	27	166.7	3	55.6	9

Table 4.5.2: (Cont'd)

not living with spouse or sexual partner	15.3	26.7	202	17.1	29.8	202	25.8	31	14.8	54
Not married										
living with sexual partner	11.4	21.8	395	12.5	23.9	384	77.8	45	40.7	86
not living with sexual partner	10.2	16.7	2309	16.5	27.0	1656	45.8	236	28.0	386
Residence										
Rural	5.6	12.4	4340	6.6	14.6	3948	36.9	244	16.7	539
Urban	10.3	18.3	2438	12.7	22.7	2151	82.5	251	46.3	447
Region										
Eastern Province	6.7	14.3	1616	8.0	17.0	1433	56.0	109	26.4	231
Northern Province	6.8	14.2	2198	8.4	17.5	1964	37.3	150	17.9	312
Southern province	4.8	10.9	1810	5.3	12.2	1686	104.7	86	45.7	197
Western Area	12.8	21.3	1155	16.1	26.7	1016	60.8	148	36.6	246
District										
Kailahun district	10.6	24.1	415	12.5	28.4	383	52.3	44	23.0	100
Kenema district	6.6	13.7	876	8.0	16.6	765	62.1	58	30.0	120
Kono district	2.1	3.7	326	2.5	4.3	285	28.6	7	16.7	12
Bombali district	9.9	19.9	463	13.0	25.9	422	45.7	46	22.8	92
Kambia district	8.3	16.3	312	11.0	21.5	246	34.6	26	17.6	51
Koinadugu district	0.8	4.2	262	0.8	4.3	257	150.0	2	27.3	11
Port Loko district	9.1	16.7	624	10.4	19.0	575	29.8	57	16.3	104
Tonkolili district	3.5	10.1	537	4.9	14.0	464	31.6	19	11.1	54
Bo	11.8	17.8	473	13.5	20.3	432	96.4	56	64.3	84
Bonthe	0.0	7.3	558	0.0	8.1	534		0	22.0	41
Moyamba	5.1	13.5	408	5.7	15.0	380	128.6	21	49.1	55
Pujehun	2.4	4.6	371	2.7	5.2	340	11.1	9	5.9	17
Western rural	17.8	32.8	174	21.2	39.0	157	32.3	31	17.5	57
Western urban	12.0	19.3	981	15.2	24.4	859	67.8	118	42.3	189
Education										
No Education	5.2	10.8	2324	5.7	11.9	2234	43.8	121	21.1	251
Primary	5.8	13.7	866	6.7	15.9	789	54.0	50	22.7	119
Junior secondary	6.8	14.6	1434	10.3	22.0	1040	46.9	98	22.0	209
Senior secondary	9.7	18.4	1677	11.4	21.8	1565	69.1	162	36.2	309
Voc/Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	8.8	16.7	251	9.4	17.9	251	113.6	22	59.5	42
Higher	17.7	24.8	226	18.7	26.2	221	87.5	40	62.5	56
Total 15-49	**7.3**	**14.6**	**6778**	**8.7**	**17.4**	**6099**	**60.1**	**494**	**30.1**	**987**

4.6 Sex with Regular, Non-Regular and Commercial Partners and Condom Use

Knowledge about ways to prevent HIV through safer sex is crucial in combating the spread of the Virus. HIV is most commonly transmitted through unprotected sex with a person who is HIV positive. To prevent the transmission of HIV among men and women age 15-49, the use of safe sex practice is essential. The safe sex methods most commonly advocated for in the prevention of HIV transmission are abstinence, being faithful to one HIV-negative partner, and the use of condoms (ABC methods).

Table 4.6.1 - Sexual intercourse among 15-49 men and women and condom use in the last 12 months regular partners

Among men and women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with their regular partners in the last 12 months and the percentage who had sexual intercourse with regular Partners and used a condom in the last 12 months

Background characteristics	Women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse last 12 months		Women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse with regular partner last 12 months		Men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse last 12 months		Men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse with commercial partners last 12 months	
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse with regular partner	Number of women	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with regular partner	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse with regular partner	Number of men	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with regular partner	Number of men
Age Group								
<25	96.5	2158	11.9	2083	92.9	1471	17.0	1366
25+	97.0	3161	5.3	3065	96.9	4147	7.4	4017
15-19	96.4	947	13.9	913	91.4	616	13.9	563
20-24	96.6	1211	10.3	1170	94.0	854	19.1	803
25-29	96.3	1175	6.3	1132	95.8	960	12.4	920
30-34	97.5	759	7.0	740	97.2	869	8.6	845
35-39	98.4	706	3.6	695	97.5	942	5.2	918
40-44	96.0	326	3.2	313	95.9	689	6.2	661
45-49	95.4	194	1.1	185	98.0	688	3.3	674

Table 4.6.1: (Cont'd)

Marital Status								
Currently married								
Living with spouse.	97.7	3566	3.1	3484	97.4	3665	5.3	3571
Living with other sexual partner	90.2	41	2.7	37	92.3	26	12.5	24
Not living with spouse or sexual partner	94.3	262	10.5	247	91.7	181	10.2	166
Not married								
Living with sexual partner.	99.1	429	12.7	425	98.6	360	14.1	355
Not living with sexual partner.	91.9	1086	21.8	998	91.5	1427	20.8	1305
Residence								
Rural	97.6	3418	5.9	3336	95.9	3704	6.9	3553
Urban	94.5	1986	11.2	1876	95.5	1969	15.2	1881
Region								
Eastern Province	95.0	1303	7.4	1238	96.3	1355	7.1	1305
Northern Province	98.3	1669	5.1	1641	93.7	1780	10.9	1667
Southern province	98.2	1512	9.4	1485	97.9	1617	6.3	1583
Western Area	92.3	921	11.1	850	95.5	920	17.9	879
District								
Kailahun district	86.2	305	6.1	263	87.5	352	7.5	308
Kenema district	98.0	742	8.5	727	99.2	723	7.8	717
Kono district	96.9	256	5.6	248	100.4	280	5.0	281
Bombali district	99.4	346	4.7	344	82.5	355	16.4	293
Kambia district	99.6	257	5.9	256	92.8	237	10.5	220
Koinadugu district	100.0	173	2.9	173	99.2	255	4.0	253
Port Loko district	98.9	542	7.1	536	97.1	548	12.2	532
Tonkolili district	95.1	350	2.7	333	96.1	385	9.7	370
Bo	98.4	384	10.1	378	95.9	414	6.8	397
Bonthe	96.0	454	9.2	436	99.0	509	4.6	504
Moyamba	99.7	357	5.6	356	99.5	367	10.7	365
Pujehun	99.4	317	13.0	315	96.6	328	3.5	317
Western rural	100.0	123	5.7	123	95.2	146	15.8	139
Western urban	91.2	797	12.0	727	95.6	774	18.2	740
Education								
No Education	97.3	2685	2.1	2612	95.9	2109	3.2	2023
Primary	96.3	880	4.6	847	96.7	750	6.1	725
Junior secondary	96.9	940	12.5	911	95.1	951	10.0	904
Senior secondary	95.1	658	23.2	626	95.2	1415	18.7	1347
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	91.3	173	26.6	158	99.1	234	14.7	232
Higher	88.2	68	23.3	60	94.9	214	22.7	203
Total 15-49	**96.5**	**5404**	**7.8**	**5213**	**95.8**	**5673**	**9.8**	**5434**

Tables 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 show the percentage of men and women age 15-49 that had sexual intercourse with various partners in the 12 months preceding the survey and among those, the proportion who used a condom in the last sexual intercourse. The data show that women stick more to their regular partners (96.5%) than men (95.8%) but men are more likely to use condoms (9.8%) than women (7.8%) with their regular partners. Among young men and women age less than 25 that had the last sexual intercourse with their regular partners; men used condoms more than women, 17.0% and 11.9% respectively.

Table 4.6.2: sexual intercourse among 15-49 men and women and condom use in the last 12 months: Commercial partners

Among men and women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, the percentage who had sexual Intercourse with commercial partners in the last 12 months and the percentage who had sexual intercourse with commercial partners and used a condom in the last 12 months								
Background characteristics	Women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse last 12 months		Women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse with commercial partners last 12 months		Men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse last 12 months		Men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse with commercial partners last 12 months	
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse with commercial partners	**Number of women**	**Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with commercial partners**	**Number of women**	**Percentage who had sexual intercourse with commercial partners**	**Number of men**	**Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with commercial partners**	**Number of men**
Age Group								
<25	1.9	2158	22.0	41	7.3	1471	57.0	107
25+	1.3	3161	10.0	40	4.2	4147	47.4	175
15-19	2.6	947	24.0	25	5.5	616	47.1	34
20-24	1.3	1211	18.8	16	8.7	854	60.8	74
25-29	1.6	1175	21.1	19	6.4	960	52.5	61
30-34	1.3	759	0.0	10	5.4	869	36.2	47
35-39	1.4	706	0.0	10	3.2	942	50.0	30
40-44	0.3	326	0.0	1	3.2	689	68.2	22
45-49	0.0	194		0	2.3	688	31.3	16

Table 4.6.2:(cont'd)

Marital Status								
Currently married								
living with spouse	1.0	3566	0.0	35	3.6	3665	48.5	132
living with other sexual partner	9.8	41	0.0	4	3.8	26	100.0	1
not living with spouse or sexual partner	2.7	262	28.6	7	7.2	181	15.4	13
Not married								
living with sexual partner	1.6	429	42.9	7	10.0	360	63.9	36
not living with sexual partner	2.7	1086	27.6	29	7.5	1427	50.5	107
Residence								
Rural	1.4	3418	8.5	47	4.2	3704	39.7	156
Urban	1.7	1986	26.5	34	6.8	1969	61.7	133
Region								
Eastern Province	3.7	1303	6.3	48	3.2	1355	39.5	43
Northern Province	0.7	1669	41.7	12	5.8	1780	39.8	103
Southern province	0.5	1512	25.0	8	2.8	1617	54.3	46
Western Area	1.5	921	21.4	14	10.7	920	62.2	98
District								
Kailahun district	5.6	305	5.9	17	5.4	352	36.8	19
Kenema district	3.9	742	3.4	29	2.6	723	47.4	19
Kono district	0.8	256	0.0	2	1.8	280	40.0	5
Bombali district	0.6	346	100.0	2	4.5	355	37.5	16
Kambia district	1.6	257	50.0	4	4.6	237	54.5	11
Koinadugu district	0.0	173		0	0.4	255	0.0	1
Port Loko district	0.7	542	50.0	4	8.6	548	36.2	47
Tonkolili district	0.6	350	0.0	2	7.3	385	42.9	28
Bo	0.0	384		0	3.1	414	69.2	13
Bonthe	0.0	454		0	2.4	509	66.7	12
Moyamba	1.1	357	50.0	4	4.9	367	44.4	18
Pujehun	0.9	317	0.0	3	0.9	328	0.0	3
Western rural	1.6	123	0.0	2	15.8	146	47.8	23
Western urban	1.5	797	25.0	12	9.7	774	66.7	75
Education								
No Education	1.2	2685	3.1	32	3.4	2109	27.8	72
Primary	1.7	880	13.3	15	6.0	750	42.2	45
Junior secondary	2.9	940	25.9	27	6.0	951	42.1	57
Senior secondary	1.1	658	42.9	7	6.6	1415	67.7	93
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	0.0	173		0	3.4	234	87.5	8
Higher	1.5	68	0.0	1	7.0	214	73.3	15
Total 15-49	**1.5**	**5404**	**15.9**	**82**	**5.1**	**5673**	**49.7**	**290**

Among men and women involved in money-making sex during the last 12 months prior the survey, only 1.5% of women said they were involved in commercial sex as opposed to about 5.1% of men. However, the use of condoms is encouraging with men and women involved in commercial sexual intercourse, 49.7% and 15.9% respectively. Young men and women age < 25 years are also involved in commercial sex and a greater proportion of men (7.3%) were involved in commercial sex than women (about 1.9%). The use of condoms among men and women age less than 25 years also shows a rather encouraging picture, with women (22.0%) and men (57.0%). It is also important to note that men in the urban settlements are more involved with commercial sex partners (6.8%) than those in the rural areas (4.2%) but men in the urban areas used more condoms than those in the rural.

Table 4.6.3 Sexual intercourse among 15-49 men and women and condom use in the last 12 months

Among men and women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with non-regular partners in the last 12 months and the percentage who had sexual intercourse non-regular partners and used a condom in the last 12 months								
	Women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse last 12 months		Women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse with non-regular partner last 12 months		Men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse last 12 months		Men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse with non-regular partner last 12 months	
Background characteristics	Percentage who had sexual intercourse with non-regular partner	Number of women	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with non-regular partner	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse with non-regular partner	Number of men	Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse with non-regular partner	Number of men
Age Group								
<25	11.9	2158	16.0	257	26.3	1471	27.1	387
25+	7.3	3161	12.6	230	14.3	4147	32.5	591
15-19	13.6	947	14.0	129	22.2	616	17.5	137
20-24	10.7	1211	17.8	129	29.4	854	32.7	251
25-29	9.9	1175	19.0	116	19.6	960	29.3	188
30-34	8.0	759	8.2	61	16.1	869	34.3	140
35-39	5.2	706	2.7	37	13.1	942	28.5	123
40-44	3.1	326	0.0	10	11.6	689	35.0	80
45-49	3.1	194	16.7	6	8.7	688	41.7	60
Marital Status								
Currently married								
living with spouse	6.9	3566	6.9	247	12.3	3665	31.4	449
living with other sexual partner	12.2	41	0.0	5	34.6	26	55.6	9
not living with spouse or sexual partner	8.4	262	4.5	22	29.8	181	14.8	54
Not married								
living with sexual partner	12.1	429	36.5	52	23.9	360	40.7	86
not living with sexual partner	15.5	1086	20.8	168	27.0	1427	28.0	386
Residence								
Rural	8.3	3418	7.4	282	14.6	3704	16.7	539
Urban	10.8	1986	23.8	214	22.7	1969	46.3	447
Region								
Eastern Province	20.8	1303	7.0	271	17.0	1355	26.4	231
Northern Province	3.6	1669	21.7	60	17.5	1780	17.9	312
Southern province	2.4	1512	27.8	36	12.2	1617	45.7	197
Western Area	14.0	921	24.0	129	26.7	920	36.6	246

Table 4.6.3 Cont'd										
District										
Kailahun district	10.8	305		15.2	33		28.4	352		23.0	100
Kenema district	28.3	742		6.2	210		16.6	723		30.0	120
Kono district	10.9	256		0.0	28		4.3	280		16.7	12
Bombali district	4.3	346		26.7	15		25.9	355		22.8	92
Kambia district	2.7	257		14.3	7		21.5	237		17.6	51
Koinadugu district	1.2	173		0.0	2		4.3	255		27.3	11
Port Loko district	5.9	542		25.0	32		19.0	548		16.3	104
Tonkolili district	1.1	350		0.0	4		14.0	385		11.1	54
Bo	1.6	384		16.7	6		20.3	414		64.3	84
Bonthe	1.8	454		12.5	8		8.1	509		22.0	41
Moyamba	4.2	357		46.7	15		15.0	367		49.1	55
Pujehun	2.5	317		12.5	8		5.2	328		5.9	17
Western rural	6.5	123		0.0	8		39.0	146		17.5	57
Western urban	15.2	797		25.6	121		24.4	774		42.3	189
Education										
No Education	6.6	2685		3.4	177		11.9	2109		21.1	251
Primary	10.8	880		7.4	95		15.9	750		22.7	119
Junior secondary	12.0	940		21.2	113		22.0	951		22.0	209
Senior secondary	11.9	658		34.6	78		21.8	1415		36.2	309
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	12.1	173		23.8	21		17.9	234		59.5	42
Higher	16.2	68		27.3	11		26.2	214		62.5	56
Total 15-49	**9.2**	**5404**		**14.5**	**496**		**17.4**	**5673**		**30.1**	**987**

Men and women also involved in sex with non-regular and non-paying partners in the last 12 months before the survey, and men carry a higher proportion of these categories of partners (17.4 and 9.2 percent respectively). The use of condom is reported to be more frequent with men (30.1 percent) than women (14.5 percent) during the last sexual intercourse. For the young men and women age less than 25 years that had the last sexual intercourse with non- regular partners 16.0 percent of women used condom and 27.1 percent of men used condom.

The situation in the urban and rural settings for both women and men with non-regular partners and the use of condom in the last sexual intercourse varies with sex. Among rural women, 8.3 percent reported having non-regular partners compared with 10.8 percent of the urban women. Among rural men 14.6 percent reported having non-regular partners compared with 22.7 percent of the men in urban areas. The use of a condom for rural women indicated 7.4 percent at the last sexual intercourse, with 23.8 percent for urban women, for rural men, 16.7 percent and 46.3 percent for urban men in the last sex encounter.

It is worthy to note that the use of a condom was reported more by men of all ages than women. This is indicative of the fact that the male condom is more in use than the female condom and that men are more likely to meet with multiple partners than women within the cohort.

5.0 CONDOMS

This section presents results from the 2013/14 BSS regarding condoms. A condom is a barrier device that may be used during sexual intercourse (a man puts on his penis or woman in her vagina) to reduce the probability of pregnancy and spreading sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Condom is one of the modern methods of contraception.

Contraception is the internal prevention of conception or impregnation through the use of various devices, agents, drugs, sexual practices, or surgical procedures.Condom is one of the barrier methods of contraception. The barrier method of contraception prevents sperm from entering the uterus. Condoms are about 98 percent effective if used properly.

The research is clear about the efficacy of condoms. Condoms are highly effective against the most dangerous of sexually transmitted infections—HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. They are also effective against unintended pregnancy as well as against gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and trichomoniasis. Condoms use is also associated with a lower rate of cervical cancer, an HPV-associated disease. It is vital that sexually active youth have access to condoms to protect their health and their lives.

Some advantages of Condoms

1. No serious medical risks or side effect
2. Helps protect from sexually transmitted infections
3. Curb the spread of HIV
4. Condoms are widely available
5. Help prevent unwanted pregnancy

Some disadvantages of Condoms

1. Not quite as reliable as other methods
2. Needs to be used properly anytime you have sex
3. Male condoms occasionally spilt or come off if not used properly
4. Decrease sensation and some people are allergic to latex.
5. Some claim that a lot of ejaculation is usually associated with sex involving condom before sexual climax. This drains a lot of energy from both partners especially the male partner.

In Sierra Leone, HIV is most commonly transmitted through unprotected sex with a person who is HIV positive. To prevent the transmission of HIV among young people, the use of safe sex practice is important. The safe sex methods most commonly advocated for preventing HIV transmission are the ABC methods (abstinence, being faithful to one HIV-negative partner, and condom use). Condom use has largely contributed towards the reduction of the spread of HIV in Sierra Leone.

Nonetheless, social acceptance of condom use among young people is a key factor in the use of condoms to prevent the sexual transmission of HIV and other STIs as well as to prevent early pregnancy. However, the last eight years have seen ultra-conservative, far-right ideologies attacking condoms and their effectiveness, while at the same time making the outrageous claim that providing young people with information about condoms leads them to have sex. Other people favour teaching youths to abstain from sexual intercourse until they are married.

The 2013/14 BSS targeted population group's age 15-49 years. Questions were posed around two types of condoms namely: Male condom and Female condom.

5.1 Knowledge, Source and Use of Male Condoms

The BSS respondents were asked if they have ever heard of male condom. As shown in Table 5.1 there is large difference in knowledge of a source for male condom between men and women. The result shows that 95.9 percent of male respondents have heard of male condom whereas 92.8 percent of female respondents have heard of male condom. Men within the age group of 20-24years are more knowledgeable with a percentage of 98.2. The least knowledgeable is recorded amongst men within the age group of 15-19 with a percentage of 91.3.

Currently married men living with other sexual partner are the most knowledgeable group under marital status with 100 percent. The least knowledgeable marital status group is recorded amongst persons not married that are not living with sexual partners with a percentage of 94.1.

Men with primary education have percentage knowledge of 92.9 and almost all those with higher education have heard of male condom with a percentage of 99.0. A similar pattern is largely followed by the female counterparts.

Just as men within the age group of 20-24 are the most knowledgeable age group of having heard of male condom so also are women within this age bracket with 97.0%. The least is recorded amongst women within ages 40-44 with 87.8%.

The percentage of women who were currently married and living with other sexual partner and have ever heard of male condom is 93.3%. Ever heard of male condom is highest amongst women not married but living with sexual partner (97.4%).

Table 5.1.1: Knowledge, Source and Use of male condoms

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 of having ever heard of male condom, knowledge of a source for male condom, and ever use of male condom by background characteristics, BSS 2013

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:				Percentage of men age 15-49 who:			
	Ever heard of female condom	Know a source for female condom	Ever used of female condom with sexual partner	Number of women	Ever heard of male condom	Know a source for male condom	Ever used of male condom with sexual partner	Number of men
Age Group								
<25	94.0	68.8	18.1	2,977	94.2	76.3	29.1	2,367
25+	92.3	66.2	15.6	3,713	96.9	78.3	31.8	4,354
15-19	91.2	64.0	15.6	1,567	91.3	70.9	16.9	1,380
20-24	97.0	74.2	20.9	1,410	98.2	83.8	46.2	986
25-29	93.7	72.0	19.0	1,386	97.6	80.1	40.4	1,016
30-34	93.3	65.7	16.9	877	96.7	82.4	35.8	905
35-39	91.3	63.3	11.3	790	97.3	79.4	31.2	981
40-44	87.8	57.8	12.5	393	96.7	76.1	25.7	720
45-49	91.4	59.2	10.5	267	95.5	71.6	22.0	733
Marital Status								
Currently married								
living with spouse	92.7	65.8	10.7	4,108	96.6	76.8	28.6	3,818
living with other sexual partner	93.3	66.7	20.0	45	100.0	88.9	55.6	27
not living with spouse or sexual partner	92.7	66.6	20.3	413	97.5	77.7	37.6	202
Not married								
living with sexual partner	97.4	76.2	28.8	496	99.2	88.6	47.3	395
not living with sexual partner	92.1	66.9	25.8	1,724	94.1	77.0	30.7	2,309
Residence								
Rural	91.0	61.9	11.1	4,339	94.3	73.7	25.1	4,340
Urban	96.0	75.6	26.0	2,476	98.7	84.2	40.8	2,438
Region								
Eastern	90.8	68.5	12.9	1,624	97.6	79.6	29.5	1,616
Northern	93.3	64.7	10.1	2,201	94.9	76.3	30.9	2,198
Southern	93.7	67.9	18.7	1,811	94.5	73.9	26.6	1,810
Western Area	93.6	67.3	29.9	1,179	97.6	82.5	38.6	1,155
District								
Kailahun	84.8	45.3	11.6	422	96.1	81.4	47.2	415
Kenema	94.3	83.5	15.5	875	98.4	76.8	26.4	876
Kono	89.3	58.6	7.7	326	97.5	84.7	15.0	326
Bombali	95.7	35.8	11.9	464	98.1	73.9	35.6	463
Kambia	95.8	81.7	14.5	311	97.1	93.9	28.2	312
Koinadugu	78.1	59.2	8.3	265	88.2	62.6	21.8	262
Port Loko	97.8	86.4	12.0	624	98.6	93.9	35.9	624
Tonkolili	92.4	57.2	4.7	537	89.9	54.4	27.2	537
Bo	95.6	56.8	18.4	477	98.5	82.7	34.9	473
Bonthe	92.0	68.9	21.7	549	92.7	74.4	21.9	558
Moyamba	96.2	75.1	12.5	417	98.0	69.6	30.4	408
Pujehun	90.8	72.4	22.0	369	88.4	66.8	19.1	371
Western rural	82.3	30.9	16.6	181	94.3	76.4	23.6	174

Table 5.1.1: (Cont'd)

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:				Percentage of men age 15-49 who:			
	Ever heard of female condom	Know a source for female condom	Ever used of female condom with sexual partner	Number of women	Ever heard of male condom	Know a source for male condom	Ever used of male condom with sexual partner	Number of men
Western urban	95.6	74.0	32.3	998	98.2	83.6	41.3	981
Education								
No Education	90.3	60.4	6.5	3,218	92.9	66.3	16.4	2,324
Primary	91.4	64.4	12.6	1,155	95.7	76.1	27.8	866
Junior secondary	95.9	70.8	20.4	1,351	96.1	76.8	25.8	1,434
Senior secondary	98.4	81.9	39.8	821	98.9	89.9	47.6	1,677
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	97.4	89.8	66.8	196	100.0	94.8	62.2	251
Higher	100.0	90.4	50.7	73	99.6	91.2	60.6	226
Total 15-49	**92.8**	**66.9**	**16.5**	**6,815**	**95.9**	**77.5**	**30.7**	**6,778**

In the case of rural urban representation, ever heard of male condom is higher amongst women living in the urban area (96.0 percent) than women living in rural areas (91.0 percent). The same pattern is seen for men with 98.7 percent and 94.3 percent respectively. Women in the Eastern region with 90.8 percent, have the least percentage within the four regions who have ever heard of male condom. Women in Port Loko Districts have highest percentage knowledge of 97.8 percent and those in Koinadugu Districts have the least percentage of 78.1.

The BSS respondents were also asked of condom sources. Condom use plays an important role in preventing the transmission of STIs and HIV, as well as preventing unwanted pregnancies. Younger people are often at a higher risk of contracting STIs because they are more likely to be experimenting with sex before marriage. Knowledge of a source for condoms helps young adults to obtain and use them appropriately. The percentage of men in Sierra Leone who know a source of male condom is 77.5 and 66.9 for women in Sierra Leone within the ages 15-49. The result from Table 5.1.1 further shows that women less than 25 years have a percentage of 68.8 percent compared to women age 25 years and above, recorded 66.2.Source of male condom is quiet high amongst women age 25-29 years (72.0 percent) and low for ages 40-44 (57.8 percent). Ever use of male condom with sexual partner is quiet low in Tonkolili (4.7 percent) as compared to Western Area Urban (32.3 percent). It increases with increase in educational status.

Women with no education who ever used female condom 6.5 percent, 66.8 percent for women with vocational, commercial, nursing, technical and teachers and 50.7 percent with higher education. Ever use of male condom with sexual partner amongst men is highest at age 20-24 with 46.2 percent and lowest at age 45-49 with 22.0 percent. The percentage of men who ever used male condom with sexual partner is 47.3 for men not married and living with sexual partner. Men in the urban area are more likely to use male condom with sexual partner (40.8 percent) as compared with men living in the rural area (25.1 percent). Ever use of male condom with sexual partner is high amongst men in the Western Urban (41.3 percent) and quiet low in Kono district (15.0 percent). Educational status of men have a positive relationship with ever use of male condom with sexual partner, the percentage of men with no education is 16.4 and 60.6 with higher education.

Table 5.1.2: Knowledge, Source and Use of female condoms

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 of having ever heard of female condom, knowledge of a source for female condom, and ever use of female condom by background characteristics, BSS 2011								
	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:				Percentage of men age 15-49 who:			
Background Characteristics	Ever heard of female condom	Know a source for female condom	Ever used of female condom with sexual partner	Number of women	Ever heard of male condom	Know a source for male condom	Ever used of male condom with sexual partner	Number of men
Age Group								
<25	62.3	36.6	3.1	2977	57.5	37.6	2.7	2367
25+	58.2	36.8	4.0	3713	61.2	39.4	3.5	4354
15-19	57.1	32.4	2.9	1567	48.8	31.2	1.9	1380
20-24	68.1	41.2	3.4	1410	69.8	46.5	3.8	986
25-29	61.4	39.3	4.8	1386	67.6	44.8	4.1	1016
30-34	59.3	38.1	2.1	877	63.4	39.7	4.0	905
35-39	56.2	35.1	2.9	790	62.2	39.2	3.2	981
40-44	52.4	33.8	4.3	393	59.7	36.5	3.4	720
45-49	52.1	29.6	8.9	267	49.5	34.8	2.9	733
Marital Status								
Currently married								
living with spouse	54.8	33.0	2.6	4108	57.6	37.0	3.4	3818
living with other sexual partner	55.6	31.1	1.0	45	77.8	40.7	8.4	27
not living with spouse or sexual partner	66.6	38.7	8.5	413	68.8	34.7	6.4	202
Not married								
living with sexual partner	70.4	43.1	5.6	496	75.2	53.2	3.5	395
not living with sexual partner	66.8	42.0	4.3	1724	59.9	39.2	2.7	2309
Residence								
Rural	50.0	27.5	2.6	4339	50.1	29.2	2.7	4340
Urban	76.6	51.9	5.4	2476	77.3	55.4	4.2	2438
Region								
Eastern	61.3	43.2	3.4	1624	74.3	47.3	3.4	1616
Northern	48.5	29.0	2.3	2201	53.4	31.7	3.3	2198
Southern	58.3	30.5	3.5	1811	41.8	25.6	2.5	1810
Western Area	80.3	49.4	6.4	1179	80.1	60.0	4.1	1155
District								
Kailahun	54.3	25.1	3.8	422	68.0	30.4	4.9	415
Kenema	66.6	53.6	3.4	875	79.6	51.5	2.6	876
Kono	56.1	39.3	2.5	326	68.1	57.7	3.8	326
Bombali	43.5	13.1	2.3	464	60.9	26.3	4.2	463
Kambia	54.7	32.5	3.3	311	49.4	30.4	3.9	312
Koinadugu	17.4	15.8	2.1	265	34.7	11.8	2.5	262
Port Loko	55.1	40.4	2.8	624	67.8	50.6	2.4	624
Tonkolili	56.8	33.9	1.4	537	41.7	24.6	3.4	537
Bo	62.7	30.0	3.1	477	61.3	48.2	2.7	473
Bonthe	60.3	35.0	4.1	549	25.1	9.1	1.2	558
Moyamba	54.9	30.5	2.7	417	56.9	39.0	4.4	408
Pujehun	53.4	24.4	4.3	369	25.6	7.0	2.1	371

Table 5.1.2: (Cont'd)

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:				Percentage of men age 15-49 who:			
	Ever heard of female condom	Know a source for female condom	Ever used of female condom with sexual partner	Number of women	Ever heard of male condom	Know a source for male condom	Ever used of male condom with sexual partner	Number of men
Western rural	69.6	12.7	2.1	181	69.5	51.7	3.9	174
Western urban	82.3	56.0	7.3	998	82.0	61.5	4.2	981
Education								
No education	49.2	28.6	2.1	3218	41.3	24.4	2.3	2324
Primary	54.4	30.0	3.0	1155	55.8	32.2	2.5	866
Junior secondary	66.8	40.6	3.7	1351	54.7	33.3	2.5	1434
Senior secondary	84.5	57.1	6.2	821	83.4	58.5	4.2	1677
Voc /commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	94.9	68.9	15.3	196	87.3	62.2	7.4	251
Higher	97.3	79.5	13.3	73	93.8	69.5	7.2	226
Total 15-49	**59.6**	**36.3**	**3.6**	**6815**	**59.9**	**38.6**	**3.2**	6778

As shown in Table 5.1.2 above, the result shows that more men have heard of female condom than women (59.9 and 59.6 percent) respectively. A similar trend is followed for a source for female condom with 38.6 percent recorded for men and 36.3 percent for women. 3.2 percent of BSS male respondents have ever used a female condom with sexual partner compared with females with 3.6 percentages.

The use of female condoms with sexual partner increases with the level of education for both male and female respondents. Men with no education had a percentage of 2.3 as compared with men with higher education with a percentage of 7.2. Similarly, 2.1 percent of women with no education have ever used a female condom with a sexual partner and 13.3 percent of women with higher education.

The result also shows that men in Kailahun district have the highest percentage of ever use of female condom with sexual partner with a percentage of 4.9. The least is recorded in Bonthe District with a percentage of 1.2. Similarly, women in Western Urban have a highest percentage of 7.3. The least is recorded for in Tonkolili district with a percentage of 1.4.

Overall, BSS 2013/14 male respondents are better informed of the knowledge, source and use of both male and female condoms, with 95.9 percent of having heard of male condom and 59.9 percent having heard of female condoms.

5.2 Personal Access to Condoms

All BSS respondents were asked a hypothetical question if they could personally get condoms if they wanted to. The result shows that men are more likely to personally get both male and female condoms if they wanted to than their female counterparts. The percentage recorded in Table 5.2. below for men who could personally get a male condom is 65.9 percent and female condom is 29.1 percent and the percentage of women who could get a male condom is 39.8 percent and 20.9 percent for getting a female condom. Women less than 25 years are more likely to get a male condom (41.3 percent) and get a female condom (21.1 percent) than women who are 25 years and older. The opposite is true for men who could personally get a male condom (68.4 percent) and female condom (30.6 percent) at ages 25 years and older.

Not married men living with sexual partners are more likely to personally get male and female condoms if they wanted to (84.3 percent and 42.3 percents) respectively than all categories under marital status. Currently married women not living with spouse and women who are not married but living with sexual partner are more likely to personally get male condom if they wanted to with 41.2 percent and 40.0 percent respectively and not married women who are living with sexual partners are more likely to personally get female condoms (36.3 percent).

Women in Tonkolili District are the least likely to personally get male and female condoms if they wanted to (12.5 percent and 6.3 percents) respectively and those in Western Urban are the most likely to personally get male condoms at 56.1 percent and Pujehun district are most likely to get female condoms at 66.1 percent.

Table 5.2: Personal access to male and female condoms

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who could personally get a male or female condom if wanted by background characteristics, BSS 2013/14						
	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:			Percentage of men age 15-49 who:		
Background Characteristics	could personally get a male condom	could personally get a female condom	Number of women	could personally get a male condom	could personally get a female condom	Number of men
Age Group						
<25	41.3	21.1	2977	61.5	26.8	2367
25+	39.3	20.9	3713	68.4	30.6	4354
15-19	32.4	15.6	1567	50.4	21.4	1380
20-24	51.2	27.2	1410	77.1	34.4	986
25-29	44.0	24.0	1386	74.4	34.7	1016
30-34	39.5	20.8	877	70.8	30.9	905
35-39	37.7	19.1	790	72.1	31.3	981
40-44	29.8	17.3	393	64.2	27.1	720
45-49	32.2	16.5	267	56.3	27.3	733
Marital Status						
Currently married						
living with spouse.	36.0	15.9	4108	66.1	28.7	3818
living with other sexual partner	40.0	6.7	45	81.5	33.3	27
not living with spouse or sexual partner	41.2	25.7	413	64.9	24.3	202
Not married						
living with sexual partner.	53.8	36.3	496	84.3	42.3	395
not living with sexual partner.	44.9	27.4	1724	62.8	28.2	2309
Residence						
Rural	33.9	14.1	4339	60.2	21.2	4340
Urban	50.2	32.7	2476	76.2	43.4	2438
Region						
Eastern Province	34.2	19.1	1624	71.3	36.8	1616
Northern Province	27.6	11.1	2201	62.4	26.0	2198
Southern province	52.3	23.6	1811	62.7	16.9	1810
Western Area	51.3	37.2	1179	70.3	43.7	1155
District						
Kailahun district	36.7	22.0	422	76.4	25.8	415
Kenema district	39.7	21.1	875	71.6	44.5	876
Kono district	16.3	10.1	326	63.8	29.8	326
Bombali district	23.9	8.6	464	60.9	21.2	463
Kambia district	55.9	25.4	311	61.9	29.5	312

Table 5.2: (cont'd)

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:			Percentage of men age 15-49 who:		
	could personally get a male condom	could personally get a female condom	Number of women	could personally get a male condom	could personally get a female condom	Number of men
Koinadugu district	19.2	5.3	265	53.8	5.7	262
Port Loko district	32.9	12.3	624	78.2	42.5	624
Tonkolili district	12.5	6.3	537	49.7	18.8	537
Bo	48.6	24.3	477	71.9	34.5	473
Bonthe	61.2	33.3	549	65.1	5.4	558
Moyamba	32.6	11.5	417	50.0	23.8	408
Pujehun	66.1	22.2	369	61.5	4.0	371
Western rural	24.9	8.8	181	37.9	20.7	174
Western urban	56.1	42.3	998	75.9	47.8	981
Education						
No Education	29.2	12.2	3218	52.8	17.3	2324
Primary	40.3	17.4	1155	65.1	23.7	866
Junior secondary	42.6	23.3	1351	60.6	25.0	1434
Senior secondary	63.5	41.2	821	82.9	45.3	1677
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	79.6	65.3	196	91.2	49.8	251
Higher	79.5	65.8	73	83.6	55.8	226
Total 15-49	**39.8**	20.9	6815	65.9	29.1	**6778**

5.3 Sources of Condoms

BSS 2013/2014 respondents who admitted of knowing a place or person from which they could obtain condoms were further asked to state the sources wherein condoms could be obtained. The result from Table 5.3.shows that women in Sierra Leone within the ages of 15-49 years are more likely to obtain male condoms from pharmacies (29.6 percent) and hospitals (54.8 percent). Women with higher education (79.5 percent) are more likely to obtain male condoms from pharmacies than any other sources as compared with women who had never been educated and are likely to obtain male condoms from hospitals (50.4 percent). The residence representation shows that women in both rural and urban areas are likely to purchase male condoms from hospitals than any other sources with 51.2 percent and 61.3 percent respectively. In Kenema district, women are more likely to obtain male condoms from hospitals (81.1 percent) as compared to women in Western Area Urban (12.7 percent). Women in Western Area Urban (60.0 percent) are more likely to obtain male condoms from pharmacies than women in Bonthe district (7.8 percent).

Table 5.3.2 represents the percentage of men age 15-49 with knowledge of places or persons to obtain male condoms from by background characteristics, BSS 2013/14. The result shows that 58.0 percent of men in Sierra Leone obtain male condoms from hospitals, 44.6 percent from pharmacies and 25.3 percent from clinics. This clearly shows that men are more likely to obtain male condoms from hospitals, pharmacies or clinics. Men that are either currently married or not married are likely to obtain male condoms from hospitals than any other known source. With regards to the educational status of men with that of obtaining male condom, men that are not educated are most likely to obtain condoms from hospitals than those men with higher educational status who are more likely to obtain male condoms from pharmacies. This pattern is the same with regards to women's educational status and that of obtaining male condom for use during sexual intercourse.

Table 5.3.1: Sources of male condom: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with knowledge of the following places or persons to obtain male condoms from by background characteristics, BSS 2013/14:										
Background Characteristics	**Shop**	**Pharmacy**	**Market**	**Clinic**	**Hospital**	**friend**	**Family planning center**	**Bar/Guest house/Hotel**	**Peer Educator**	**Number of Women**
Age Group										
<25	5.9	31.2	1.7	17.8	55.1	2.4	14.2	0.3	1.3	2977
25+	4.8	29.0	1.2	19.5	55.3	0.8	14.4	0.8	1.2	3713
15-19	6.2	27.5	2.2	17.2	51.1	2.3	12.6	0.5	1.2	1567
20-24	5.5	35.3	1.2	18.5	59.4	2.6	16.0	0.1	1.3	1410
25-29	5.3	32.3	1.2	21.0	59.5	0.9	14.2	0.4	1.2	1386
30-34	3.8	25.9	1.6	20.3	53.6	1.6	14.6	1.4	1.0	877
35-39	5.6	28.9	0.5	19.7	54.1	0.4	14.3	0.5	0.8	790
40-44	4.3	27.7	2.0	16.0	51.1	0.3	15.5	1.3	2.0	393
45-49	3.7	24.7	0.7	13.5	48.7	0.0	13.1	1.5	1.5	267
Marital Status										
Currently married										
living with spouse	4.1	24.7	1.4	21.6	54.9	0.9	12.6	0.5	0.9	4108
living with other sexual partner	4.4	15.6	0.0	22.2	57.8	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	45
not living with spouse or sexual partner	4.4	29.1	0.7	9.0	56.7	0.2	16.9	0.5	1.5	413
Not married										
living with sexual partner.	7.7	35.9	2.2	17.7	58.7	0.8	14.3	1.2	2.0	496
not living with sexual partner.	7.2	39.9	1.5	13.6	53.0	3.5	17.4	0.8	1.6	1724
Residence										
Rural	4.1	17.8	1.5	21.0	51.2	1.5	11.7	0.4	0.7	4339
Urban	7.0	50.2	1.4	14.1	61.3	1.5	18.6	1.0	2.1	2476
Region										
Eastern	0.4	36.3	0.2	17.7	65.5	0.1	9.7	0.6	0.6	1624
Northern	8.0	24.5	2.7	19.7	53.7	1.2	17.4	0.2	1.3	2201
Southern	4.2	14.3	1.0	23.0	52.7	2.5	13.4	0.6	0.1	1811
Western Area	8.1	52.9	1.4	10.3	45.5	2.4	15.7	1.3	3.6	1179
District										
Kailahun	0.0	9.7	0.7	4.5	40.5	0.2	4.0	0.0	1.2	422
Kenema	0.2	44.6	0.1	15.1	81.1	0.1	13.7	1.0	0.5	875
Kono	1.2	48.8	0.0	41.7	56.1	0.3	6.1	0.3	0.0	326
Bombali	2.8	15.5	0.4	4.5	26.7	0.2	3.7	0.0	2.6	464
Kambia	9.0	20.3	8.4	12.2	73.6	0.6	13.5	0.3	1.6	311
Koinadugu	1.1	26.8	0.4	23.4	55.8	0.0	15.5	0.0	1.5	265

Table 5.3.1: (cont'd)

Background Characteristics	Shop	Pharmacy	Market	Clinic	Hospital	friend	Family planning center	Bar/Guesthouse/ Hotel	Peer Educator	Number of Women
Port Loko	20.0	42.1	4.0	37.2	77.6	3.5	43.3	0.5	1.3	624
Tonkolili	1.3	13.0	0.7	14.9	36.3	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	537
Bo	8.8	18.0	0.4	24.5	35.6	0.8	13.8	1.5	0.2	477
Bonthe	1.3	7.8	0.2	20.9	56.1	4.7	10.7	0.5	0.0	549
Moyamba	5.0	20.6	1.0	16.1	65.5	0.7	18.9	0.0	0.0	417
Pujehun	1.4	11.7	2.7	32.0	55.0	3.3	10.0	0.3	0.0	369
Western rural	1.7	14.4	1.1	5.5	12.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	2.2	181
Western urban	9.2	60.0	1.4	11.2	51.6	2.7	18.3	1.4	3.9	998
Education										
No Education	3.1	19.0	1.2	20.5	50.4	0.8	10.3	0.3	0.5	3218
Primary	4.2	20.8	1.0	17.3	52.2	1.0	12.4	0.3	1.0	1155
Junior secondary	7.1	33.8	1.8	15.7	59.4	3.0	14.3	0.4	1.3	1351
Senior secondary	8.8	60.7	2.1	17.4	63.0	2.1	24.6	0.9	1.9	821
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	12.2	76.5	1.5	14.3	70.4	4.1	39.8	5.6	7.1	196
Higher	17.8	79.5	0.0	23.3	71.2	2.7	28.8	4.1	6.8	73
Total 15-49	**5.2**	**29.6**	**1.4**	**18.5**	**54.8**	**1.5**	**14.2**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**6815**

Table 5.3.2: Sources of male condom: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with knowledge of the following places or persons to obtain male condoms from by background characteristics, BSS 2013/14:										
Background Characteristics	**Shop**	**Pharmacy**	**Market**	**Clinic**	**Hospital**	**friend**	**Family planning center**	**Bar/Guesthouse/Hotel**	**Peer Educator**	**Number of male**
Age Group										
<25	4.1	46.1	0.8	23.8	55.1	5.5	10.1	1.4	2.9	2367
25+	3.3	44.1	1.0	26.4	59.6	4.9	12.0	1.6	3.4	4354
15-19	3.2	39.0	1.2	21.5	51.4	4.9	8.6	1.2	3.0	1380
20-24	5.3	56.1	0.3	26.9	60.3	6.3	12.0	1.8	2.7	986
25-29	3.4	49.4	1.1	27.6	60.2	4.9	10.6	1.8	3.6	1016
30-34	3.6	49.2	2.1	25.0	62.4	7.3	13.8	2.1	4.3	905
35-39	3.2	40.8	0.5	28.2	60.3	2.7	12.8	1.1	2.8	981
40-44	3.2	41.3	0.7	24.6	58.3	6.7	11.7	1.3	3.5	720
45-49	2.9	37.7	0.7	26.2	55.7	3.1	10.8	1.6	2.7	733
Marital Status										
Currently married										
living with spouse	3.0	38.9	1.0	27.0	60.1	4.7	11.2	1.5	2.8	3818
living with other sexual partner	0.0	63.0	0.0	25.9	63.0	0.0	18.5	3.7	7.4	27
not living with spouse or sexual partner	4.0	51.0	1.5	20.3	56.4	5.0	8.9	3.0	3.0	202
Not married										
living with sexual partner.	6.1	62.3	0.8	31.4	58.2	4.6	13.2	1.0	6.6	395
not living with sexual partner	4.1	50.3	0.9	21.9	54.6	5.9	11.0	1.4	3.3	2309
Residence										
Rural	2.8	30.2	1.1	29.1	58.8	5.4	9.7	1.0	2.7	4340
Urban	4.9	70.2	0.7	18.6	56.5	4.5	13.9	2.4	4.2	2438
Region										
Eastern	1.0	49.8	0.4	21.8	57.9	2.8	11.8	1.0	6.1	1616
Northern	3.8	34.4	0.9	25.4	63.2	5.6	8.6	1.3	2.4	2198
Southern	3.5	29.0	1.8	34.2	63.2	6.7	14.3	1.5	1.7	1810
Western Area	6.7	81.2	0.6	16.2	39.7	4.5	10.6	2.6	3.2	1155
District										
Kailahun	0.7	34.9	1.0	27.0	48.2	1.0	3.4	0.0	13.7	415
Kenema	1.4	47.4	0.2	22.7	62.7	1.1	12.4	1.6	4.1	876
Kono	0.3	75.5	0.0	12.6	57.4	9.8	20.9	0.6	2.1	326
Bombali	9.9	37.6	2.8	13.8	48.4	2.6	5.2	0.0	0.9	463
Kambia	4.8	39.4	0.6	20.2	76.0	13.5	11.2	0.0	5.1	312
Koinadugu	2.7	17.9	0.4	6.9	45.4	5.0	12.2	0.0	4.2	262
Port Loko	1.8	53.0	0.5	46.8	88.9	8.3	15.1	4.6	2.9	624

Table 5.3.2: (Cont'd)

Background Characteristics	Shop	Pharmacy	Market	Clinic	Hospital	friend	Family planning center	Bar/Guesthouse/Hotel	Peer Educator	Number of male
Tonkolili	0.9	14.9	0.2	22.5	47.5	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	537
Bo	6.6	47.4	4.4	40.0	71.5	5.7	35.5	4.2	3.4	473
Bonthe	0.9	19.5	1.1	35.1	62.2	11.1	6.1	0.7	1.1	558
Moyamba	1.0	30.4	0.5	30.6	60.0	1.0	9.8	0.2	1.5	408
Pujehun	6.7	18.1	0.8	29.4	57.7	7.8	4.3	0.5	0.5	371
Western rural	1.1	71.3	0.0	19.0	32.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	174
Western urban	7.6	83.1	0.7	15.7	41.0	5.3	12.1	3.1	3.8	981
Education										
No Education	3.1	26.9	1.1	22.6	49.8	4.5	8.1	1.5	2.2	2324
Primary	1.8	35.2	0.8	27.7	59.0	3.9	7.0	0.5	2.9	866
Junior secondary	3.6	40.4	1.1	27.0	58.1	4.8	9.6	1.3	4.0	1434
Senior secondary	4.5	67.3	0.8	25.8	66.9	6.1	15.9	1.7	3.7	1677
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	7.6	74.1	0.4	34.7	75.3	7.6	26.7	2.4	5.2	251
Higher	3.5	89.4	0.9	19.5	52.2	5.8	16.8	4.9	5.8	226
Total 15-49	**3.6**	**44.6**	**1.0**	**25.3**	**58.0**	**5.1**	**11.2**	**1.5**	**3.2**	**6778**

Table 5.3.3: Sources of female condom: women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with knowledge of the following places or persons to obtain female condom from by background characteristics, BSS 2013/14:

Background Characteristics	Shop	Pharmacy	Market	Clinic	Hospital	Family Planning Centre	Bar/Guest House/ Hotel	Peer Educator	Friend	Other	Number of women
Age Group											
<25	4.3	19.1	2.3	13.4	27.9	9.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.1	2,977
25+	3.7	18.5	2.5	13.2	29.7	10.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	3,713
15-19	4.5	17.9	2.4	13.1	24.5	7.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	1,567
20-24	4.1	20.6	2.2	13.9	31.7	10.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.0	1,410
25-29	4.0	20.3	2.2	14.6	30.5	10.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	1,386
30-34	3.3	16.5	2.2	12.2	28.6	9.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	877
35-39	4.1	18.0	3.0	13.4	30.0	10.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	790
40-44	4.6	18.1	3.8	12.5	29.3	12.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	2.3	393
45-49	1.1	18.4	1.1	10.1	28.8	12.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.1	267

Table 5.3.3: (Cont'd)

Marital Status											
Currently married											
living with spouse	3.3	14.2	2.8	14.2	26.1	8.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	4,108
living with other sexual partner	2.2	6.7	0.0	4.4	28.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45
not living with spouse or sexual partner	3.4	20.6	1.0	9.0	35.1	14.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.9	413
Not married	4.2	24.6	0.8	10.3	33.3	10.3	1.4	1.8	0.2	1.0	496
living with sexual partner	5.4	26.9	2.1	12.6	31.7	11.8	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.4	1,724
not living with sexual partner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7
Residence											
Rural	3.0	10.6	2.4	13.7	21.1	7.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.2	4,339
Urban	5.4	32.3	2.3	12.1	41.7	14.1	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	2,476
Region											
Eastern	0.2	19.5	0.2	18.9	38.1	8.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,624
Northern	7.0	14.6	5.8	12.3	23.1	10.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	2,201
Southern	2.2	8.7	0.9	11.4	23.1	8.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	2.8	1,811
Western Area	5.8	39.5	1.1	9.2	34.2	12.0	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.3	1,179
District											
Kailahun	0.0	7.6	0.0	1.7	22.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	422
Kenema	0.1	20.5	0.3	20.8	46.2	12.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	875
Kono	0.9	32.2	0.0	36.2	36.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	326
Bombali	1.5	5.6	0.0	3.2	9.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	464
Kambia	2.6	8.4	1.3	1.6	28.9	4.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.0	311
Koinadugu	2.6	8.3	0.0	9.1	15.1	8.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	265
Port Loko	20.7	30.1	19.6	28.5	36.1	28.7	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.2	624
Tonkolili	0.4	11.0	0.0	8.9	20.7	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	537
Bo	3.4	8.4	0.0	9.2	18.9	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	477
Bonthe	1.3	7.5	0.0	17.3	24.4	9.8	0.5	0.0	2.9	5.8	549
Moyamba	4.3	11.8	2.6	8.9	27.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	417
Pujehun	0.0	7.3	1.6	8.4	21.7	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	369
Western rural	0.0	5.5	0.6	5.0	3.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	181
Western urban	6.8	45.8	1.2	9.9	39.6	14.0	0.9	2.3	0.7	0.3	998
Education											
No Education	2.8	10.8	2.3	13.5	22.8	6.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	3,218
Primary	2.3	12.8	1.7	13.9	21.8	6.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.1	1,155
Junior secondary	4.7	20.4	2.4	9.6	33.2	10.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.6	1,351
Senior secondary	6.8	39.5	3.2	15.6	43.5	18.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.6	821
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	9.7	57.7	2.6	12.8	59.2	35.7	3.6	4.6	1.0	3.1	196
Higher	17.8	71.2	2.7	21.9	58.9	26.0	5.5	5.5	2.7	1.4	73
Total 15-49	**3.9**	**18.5**	**2.3**	**13.1**	**28.6**	**9.7**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**6,815**

The BSS203/14 asked respondents on the knowledge of places or persons where female condoms could be obtained. The results from Table 5.3.3 and Table 5.3.4 shows the different places or persons where female condoms could be obtained from, for use during sexual intercourse by both women and men . The Table 5.3.3 above shows that pharmacies and hospitals are the most likely places where women in Sierra Leone could obtain female condoms from with a percentage of 18.5 percent and 28.6 percent respectively. The results also show that women with no education are more likely to get female condoms from hospitals than pharmacies and all other sources. The reverse is true of educated women who are more likely to get female condoms from pharmacies than any other sources. The trend of obtaining female condoms by women's educational status is the same with BSS 2011.

Table 5.3.4: Sources of female condom: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with knowledge of the following places or persons to obtain female condom from by background characteristics, BSS 2013/14:											
Background Characteristics	Shop	Pharmacy	Market	Clinic	Hospital	Family Planning	Bar/Guest House/ Hotel	Peer Educator	Friend	Other	Number of men
Age Group											
<25	2.5	26.6	1.4	14.2	25.9	5.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	2,367
25+	2.1	26.1	1.1	15.8	27.1	5.8	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.4	4,354
15-19	2.4	21.7	1.1	13.3	22.6	4.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	1,380
20-24	2.6	33.5	1.8	15.5	30.4	6.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	986
25-29	2.1	31.1	1.6	17.0	28.8	7.3	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.5	1,016
30-34	2.5	27.3	2.0	15.2	27.4	4.4	1.1	2.9	1.3	0.4	905
35-39	2.3	23.3	0.9	16.2	27.4	5.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	981
40-44	1.8	24.0	0.0	15.8	26.4	6.7	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.3	720
45-49	1.8	23.5	0.8	14.2	24.6	5.0	1.0	2.9	0.4	0.4	733
Marital Status											
Currently married											
living with spouse	1.8	22.5	1.1	15.6	27.1	5.0	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.4	3,818
living with other sexual partner	0.0	33.3	3.7	22.2	29.6	11.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	27
not living with spouse or sexual partner	5.0	26.7	1.0	8.9	19.3	5.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	202

Table 5.3.4: (cont'd)

Not married	**3.3**	**40.8**	**0.8**	**18.0**	**34.2**	**7.8**	**0.8**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**395**
living with sexual partner	2.7	29.5	1.5	14.4	24.9	5.8	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.4	2,309
not living with sexual partner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Residence											
Rural	1.5	14.9	1.0	14.8	22.5	3.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	4,340
Urban	3.7	46.2	1.6	15.8	33.8	8.4	1.6	2.5	1.1	0.7	2,438
Region											
Eastern	0.7	27.4	0.2	23.1	38.2	6.3	0.9	2.8	0.7	1.2	1,616
Northern	1.7	17.7	1.4	12.0	26.8	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	2,198
Southern	1.8	14.4	1.2	13.3	18.3	8.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.0	1,810
Western Area	6.2	59.0	2.2	13.1	22.6	6.2	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.3	1,155
District											
Kailahun	0.0	16.6	0.2	5.1	23.4	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.3	415
Kenema	1.3	23.4	0.2	24.7	42.4	7.8	1.5	4.5	0.2	0.2	876
Kono	0.3	51.5	0.3	41.7	45.7	8.6	0.3	0.9	2.8	0.0	326
Bombali	3.2	14.3	0.6	8.0	17.7	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	463
Kambia	2.9	19.6	4.2	9.9	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	312
Koinadugu	1.1	4.6	1.1	1.5	7.6	3.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	262
Port Loko	1.1	32.4	1.1	24.8	47.9	3.7	2.2	1.6	0.6	0.3	624
Tonkolili	0.6	8.9	1.1	6.9	20.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	537
Bo	3.8	27.5	4.0	28.5	37.6	29.4	3.8	3.8	3.6	0.0	473
Bonthe	1.4	4.1	0.0	5.0	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	558
Moyamba	0.2	25.0	0.7	15.4	32.1	4.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	408
Pujehun	1.1	1.6	0.3	4.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	371
Western rural	4.0	51.1	3.4	19.0	10.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	174
Western urban	6.6	60.2	1.9	12.0	24.7	7.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.4	981
Education											
No Education	1.3	13.0	0.9	11.5	18.6	3.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.3	2,324
Primary	1.6	17.7	0.6	14.1	22.6	3.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	866
Junior secondary	2.2	21.5	1.7	14.9	23.1	4.5	1.1	1.8	0.6	0.3	1,434
Senior secondary	3.3	43.8	1.4	19.8	39.5	8.5	1.1	1.9	1.0	0.5	1,677
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	3.6	49.8	1.6	20.7	43.0	14.3	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.2	251
Higher	5.8	65.9	2.7	17.7	31.0	9.3	2.2	2.7	2.2	1.3	226
Total 15-49	**2.3**	**26.1**	**1.2**	**15.2**	**26.5**	**5.5**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**6,778**

The Table 5.3.4 above shows that overall men within the ages of 15-49 years in Sierra Leone are more likely to purchase female condoms in pharmacies, clinics and hospitals with a percentage of 26.1, 15.2 and 26.5 percent respectively. The least sources are recorded for friend and other with 0.8 and 0.4 percent respectively.

The trend of men with the purchase of female condoms has changed over the years from BSS 2011 to BSS 2013, though there seems to be an increase in the percentage of the knowledge of places or persons where condoms could be purchased. According to the results of BSS, 2011the least sources of the purchase of condoms by men was recorded for Bar/Guesthouse/Hotel, peer educator and friend with 0.3 percent, 0.4 percent and 0.4 percent respectively.

Table 5.4: Negotiation for use of condom

Percentage of women age 15-49 who could ask husband or partner to use condom by background characteristics, BSS 2013/14		
	Women age 15-49	
Background Characteristics	Percentage who could ask husband or partner to use condom	Number of women
Age Group		
<25	35.7	2977
25+	31.7	3713
15-19	30.2	1567
20-24	41.9	1410
25-29	35.4	1386
30-34	33.9	877
35-39	29.9	790
40-44	22.6	393
45-49	23.6	267
Marital Status		
Currently married		
living with spouse	26.8	4108
living with other sexual partner	33.3	45
not living with spouse or sexual partner	35.1	413
Not married		
living with sexual partner	49.2	496
not living with sexual partner	43.4	1724
Residence		
Rural	25.4	4339
Urban	46.8	2476
Region		
Eastern	30.5	1624
Northern	21.4	2201
Southern	38.8	1811
Western Area	50.3	1179

Table 5.5: Negotiation for use of condom

Percentage of women age 15-49 who could ask husband or partner to use condom by background characteristics, BSS 2013/14		
	Women age 15-49	
Background Characteristics	Percentage who could ask husband or partner to use condom	Number of women
District		
Kailahun district	26.1	422
Kenema district	39.1	875
Kono district	13.8	326
Bombali district	22.2	464
Kambia district	40.2	311
Koinadugu district	9.8	265
Port Loko district	23.1	624
Tonkolili district	13.6	537
Bo	58.5	477
Bonthe	33.9	549
Moyamba	31.9	417
Pujehun	28.5	369
Western rural	30.4	181
Western urban	53.9	998
Education		
No Education	20.3	3218
Primary	31.2	1155
Junior secondary	39.2	1351
Senior secondary	61.5	821
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	80.1	196
Higher	79.5	73
Total 15-49	33.2	**6815**

5.5 Ability to Negotiate Safer Sex

Female respondents were asked if they could ask their husbands or partners to use condoms if they wanted their husbands or partners to have sex with them. The investigation wanted to look at attitudes towards negotiating safer sex as knowledge about HIV/AIDS and STIs transmission and the prevention of unwanted pregnancies are of little use if female partners feel powerless to negotiate safer sex practices with their partners.

The result obtained shows that in Sierra Leone, 33.2 percent of women could ask either their husbands or sexual partners to use condoms if they wanted their husbands or sexual partners to use them. Women less than 25 years old are more likely to ask their husbands to use condoms than women 25+ years. Sierra Leonean women within the ages of 20-24 have the highest percentage of 41.9 percent compared to women between the ages of 40-44 years with the least percentage of 22.6 percent.

For currently married women the ability to request husband or sexual partner to use condom during intercourse is high amongst those not living with spouse or sexual partner (35.1 percent) and low with women living with spouse. For women not currently married but are living with sexual partner the percentage is 49.2 percent.

In the case of Rural and Urban representation, the percentage is quiet high for women living in urban areas (46.8 percent) as compared with women living in rural areas (25.4 percent). This clearly shows that women living in the urban areas are more likely to request the use of condoms during intercourse with a sexual partner. The regional representation of Sierra Leonean women shows that requesting for condom use during intercourse is quiet low in the Northern region (21.4 percent) and high in the Western area urban (50.3 percent). With regards to the 14 districts women in Bo (58.3 percent) are more likely to request condom use during intercourse that women in Koinadugu district (9.8 percent)

The level of women's education increases with the ability to ask sexual partner to use condom. The Table 5.5 shows that 20.3 percent of women with no education could ask their husbands or partners to use condoms if they wanted their husbands or partners to use them compared to 80.1 percent and 79.5 of women with higher than senior secondary education (Vocational/commercial/nursing/technical/teacher training and higher) respectively.

6.0 Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Background

Sexually Transmitted Infection is an infection passed from person to person through intimate sexual contact. STIs are also called sexually transmitted diseases, or STDs.

You can get an STI by having intimate sexual contact with someone who already has the infection. You cannot tell if a person is infected because many STIs have no symptoms. But STIs can still be passed from person to person even if there are no symptoms. STIs are spread during vaginal, anal, or oral sex or during genital touching. So it's possible to get some STIs without having intercourse. Not all STIs are spread the same way.

STIs can cause health problems. Each STI causes different health problems. But overall, untreated STIs can cause cancer, pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility, pregnancy problems, widespread infection to other parts of the body, organ damage, and even death.

Having an STI also can put you at greater risk of getting HIV. For one, not stopping risky sexual behavior can lead to infection with other STIs, including HIV. Also, infection with some STIs makes it easier for you to get HIV if you are exposed.

Many STIs have only mild or no symptoms at all. When symptoms do develop, they often are mistaken for something else, such as urinary tract infection or yeast infection. This is why screening for STIs is so important.

The STIs listed below are among the most common or harmful especially to women:

- Bacterial Vaginosis (BV)
- Chlamydia
- Genital Herpes
- Gonorrhea
- Hepatitis B
- HIV/AIDS
- Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
- Public Lice (sometimes called "crabs")
- Syphilis
- Trichomoniasis (sometimes called "trich")

You can lower your risk of getting an STI with the following steps. The steps work best when used together. No single strategy can protect you from every single type of STI.

- Don’t have sex
- Be faithful
- Use condoms correctly and every time you have sex
- Know that some methods of birth control, like birth control pills, shots, implants, or diaphragms, will not protect you from STIs
- Talk with your sex partner(s) about STIs and using condoms before having sex
- Don’t assume you’re at low risk for STIs if you have sex only with women
- Talk frankly with your doctor and your sex partner(s) about any STIs you or your partner has or has had
- Have a yearly pelvic exam
- Avoid using drugs or drinking too much alcohol.

STIs can be treated especially if diagnosed at earlier stages.

6.1 Knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Infections

In the 2013/2014 HIV and AIDS/STI Behavioural Surveillance Survey, all respondents were asked if they have ever had of an infection that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse. The result derived is what is depicted in Table 6.1 below: There were two broad age categories that were categorised to be in tune with UNAIDS age categorisation. These are less than 25 years and more than 25 years. These two categories were then sub-divided into seven age group categories from 15 – 49 years with a four yearly interval as shown in the Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Knowledge of STI

Percentage of men and women age 15 – 49 who have heard of STI by background characteristics, sierra Leone, 2013/2014					
	Women			Men	
Background Characteristics	Has heard of STI	Number of women		Has heard of STI	Number of men
Age Group					
<25	83.4	2977		85.5	2367
25+	87.7	3713		94.9	4354
15-19	75.4	1567		78.4	1380
20-24	92.3	1410		95.4	986
25-29	87.9	1386		95.9	1016
30-34	87.3	877		95.8	905
35-39	88.7	790		94.5	981
40-44	84.5	393		94.6	720
45-49	89.1	267		92.9	733
Marital Status					
Currently married					
living with spouse	87.0	4108		94.6	3818
living with other sexual partner	97.8	45		96.3	27
not living with spouse or sexual partner	88.1	413		94.6	202
Not married					
Living with sexual partner.	91.5	496		97.0	395
Not living with sexual partner.	79.1	1724		85.4	2309
Residence					
Rural	82.9	4339		90.0	4340
Urban	89.8	2476		94.2	2438

Table 6.1: Knowledge of STI (Cont'd)

	Women		Men	
Background Characteristics	**Has heard of STI**	**Number of women**	**Has heard of STI**	**Number of men**
Region				
Eastern Province	83.4	1624	95.4	1616
Northern Province	87.3	2201	90.1	2198
Southern province	85.1	1811	89.8	1810
Western Area	85.2	1179	91.3	1155
District				
Kailahun district	72.7	422	96.6	415
Kenema district	88.2	875	93.8	876
Kono district	84.4	326	97.9	326
Bombali district	86.6	464	94.2	463
Kambia district	88.7	311	76.6	312
Koinadugu district	76.2	265	92.7	262
Port Loko district	95.7	624	96.3	624
Tonkolili district	82.9	537	85.7	537
Bo	86.2	477	92.4	473
Bonthe	85.4	549	89.4	558
Moyamba	88.7	417	93.6	408
Pujehun	79.1	369	83.3	371
Western rural	68.5	181	83.3	174
Western urban	88.2	998	92.8	981
Education				
No Education	82.9	3218	89.2	2324
Primary	83.2	1155	93.2	866
Junior secondary	85.6	1351	85.8	1434
Senior secondary	94.2	821	96.5	1677
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	98.5	196	99.6	251
Higher	94.5	73	99.1	226
Total 15-49	**85.4**	**6815**	**91.5**	**6778**

The result in Table 6.1 shows that respondents above the age of 25 years for both female and male categories are more knowledgeable in STIs than those below 25years (87.9% and 94.9% respectively as against 83.9% and 85.5% respectively).

Further analysis of the Table shows that women within the age group of 20-24 are more knowledgeable in STIs (92.3 percent) than women in other age groups. The least knowledge is recorded by women within the age group of 15-19 years with a percentage point of 75.4 percent.

For male, men within the age category of 25- 29 years are more knowledgeable in STIs than other age categories with a reported percentage of 95.9 percent. As with their female counterparts, the least knowledge is reported by male within the age group 15-19 years (78.4 percent).

For marital status, knowledge of STIs is higher among women and men who are currently married living with other sexual partner (97.8% and 96.3%) respectively. The least knowledge is reported by female and male respondents who are not married not living with sexual partner with 79.1 percent and 85.4 percent respectively.

For residence, respondents in urban areas are more knowledgeable in STIs with 89.8% and 94.2% for female and male respectively. Rural respondents accounts for 82.9% and 90.0% for both female and male respectively. At the Regional level, female respondents in the Northern Region are more knowledgeable in STIs with 87.3% whilst the Eastern Region accounted for the least knowledge with 83.4%.

For male category, respondents in the Eastern Region are more knowledgeable in STIs than all others Regions with a reported percentage of 95.4 percent. The least knowledge is recorded by male respondents in the Southern Region with a reported percentage of 89.8 percent.

At the District level, female respondents from Port Loko District are more knowledgeable in STIs than all other districts with a reported percentage of 95.7 percent. The least knowledge is reported by female respondents in Western Rural District with 68.5 percent.

Male respondents in Kono District reported the highest knowledge of STIs with 95.7 percent whilst those in Kambia District reported the least knowledge with 76.6 percent.

The Table above further shows that knowledge of STIs largely increases with education. For women, knowledge in STIs steadily increases from 82.9 percent among women with no education to 98.5 percent among women with Vocational/Commercial/Nursing/Technical/Teacher Training education and then slightly drops to 94.5 percent among women with Higher education.

For men, just as with their female counterparts, the highest knowledge in STIs is reported among men with Vocational/Commercial/Nursing/Technical/Teacher Training education with 99.6 percent. The least knowledge is reported among men with Junior Secondary education with 85.8 percent.

Overall, women are less knowledgeable in STIs than their men counterparts with reported percentages of 85.4 percent and 91.5 percent respectively.

6.2 Knowledge of STIs and STIs Symptoms

In the 2013/14 HIV/AIDS Behavioural Surveillance Survey, all respondents who have ever had sex were further asked to describe any symptoms of STIs. The result is what is depicted in Table 6.2 below:

Symptoms advanced included abdominal pain, genital discharge, foul smelling discharge, burning pain on urination, genital ulcers/sores, swelling in groin area, itching, warts, and skin rash.

The result from the Table below shows that women below 25 years reported the most description of burning pain on urination with 53.2 percent. The least is recorded for swelling in groin area with11.7 percent. Similarly, men below 25 years reported the most description of burning pain on urination with 72.2 percent. Equally so, the least is recorded for swelling in groin area with 15.6 percent.

A similar trend is followed for both women and men above 25 years in which the most description of STI symptoms was registered by burning pain on urination (60.4 percent for women and 86.7 percent for men). The least is reported for swelling in groin area with reported percentages of 12.3 percent and 20.4 percent respectively.

For marital status, women not married living with sexual partner recorded the highest percentage of 42.5% for genital discharge. The least description of genital discharge as a symptom of STIs by women not married not living with sexual partner with 25.9%.

Women currently married not living with spouse or sexual partner recorded the highest percentage of 19.4 percent for genital ulcers/sores. The least is recorded by women currently married living with other sexual partner with 8.9 percent.

Men not married living with sexual partner recorded the highest percentage of description of 79.7 for genital discharge. The least percentage of 57.4 is recorded for men not married not living with sexual partner. Men not married living with sexual partner reported the highest description case of 51.6% for genital ulcers/sores. The least percentage of 36.6% is recorded for men not married not living with sexual partner.

For Residence, for all symptoms with the exception of swelling in the groin, women in urban areas can describe STIs symptoms better than their counterpart in rural areas. The same trend is followed for men with no exception.

At the Regional level, women in Southern Region reported the highest descriptive case of STIs symptoms for genital discharge with 39.3 percent. The least is recorded for women in Eastern Region with 21.2 percent.

Men in Western Area reported the highest percentage of description of STIs symptom with 49.4 percent for genital ulcers/sores. The least is recorded for men in Eastern Region with 30.3 percent.

At the District level, women in Port Loko District reported the highest percentage of 79.6% for burning pain on urination. The result further shows that women in Kailahun District did not report on swelling in groin area.

Table 6.2: Percentage who know sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 the percentage who know an STI or symptoms of an STI by background characteristics

	Percentage of women who know an STI or symptoms in the past 12 months:						Percentage of men who know an STI or symptoms in the past 12 months:					
	Genital discharge	Burning pain on urination	genital ulcers/sores	Swelling in groin area	Other	Number of women	Genital discharge	Burning pain on urination	genital ulcers/sores	Swelling in groin area	Other	Number of men
Age Group												
<25	30.2	53.2	15.3	11.7	3.2	2977	57.5	72.2	36.7	15.6	6.3	2367
25+	34.8	60.4	17.3	12.3	3.1	3713	74.1	86.7	47.4	20.4	5.0	4354
15-19	25.6	45.8	15.1	10.3	3.2	1567	48.8	63.0	31.7	12.5	5.4	1380
20-24	35.3	61.4	15.5	13.1	3.3	1410	69.6	85.1	43.6	20.1	7.5	986
25-29	33.5	61.2	18.1	11.8	2.9	1386	75.3	87.8	48.4	19.5	5.4	1016
30-34	32.5	59.1	17.3	12.5	3.5	877	72.3	88.7	44.0	21.0	5.9	905
35-39	35.7	61.9	16.6	12.0	3.5	790	74.0	85.1	46.6	20.8	5.1	981
40-44	40.5	59.8	15.3	14.2	2.8	393	72.4	85.1	48.3	19.2	5.3	720
45-49	38.2	56.9	18.4	11.2	2.6	267	76.5	86.5	50.1	21.8	2.9	733
Marital Status												
Currently married												
Living with spouse	34.6	59.2	17.0	12.8	3.2	4108	73.7	86.3	47.1	19.7	5.3	3818
Living with other sexual partner	28.9	71.1	8.9	13.3	0.0	45	59.3	92.6	44.4	22.2	7.4	27
Not living with spouse or sexual partner	30.5	61.7	19.4	11.1	3.4	413	71.3	83.2	37.6	21.3	6.4	202
Not married												
Living with sexual partner	42.5	56.7	13.7	8.7	3.4	496	79.7	89.9	51.6	21.0	3.5	395
Not living with sexual partner	25.9	49.6	15.3	11.0	3.4	1724	57.4	72.4	36.6	16.3	5.9	2309
Residence												
Rural	30.9	55.4	14.7	12.4	3.0	4339	66.2	79.9	42.6	17.4	5.5	4340
Urban	35.5	59.3	19.3	10.9	3.7	2476	71.8	84.6	44.9	20.9	5.3	2438

Table 6.2: (cont'd)

	Percentage of women who know an STI or symptoms in the past 12 months:							Percentage of men who know an STI or symptoms in the past 12 months:					
	Genital discharge	Burning pain on urination	genital ulcers/sores	Swelling in groin area	Other	Number of women		Genital discharge	Burning pain on urination	genital ulcers/sores	Swelling in groin area	Other	Number of men
Region													
Eastern province	21.2	57.5	20.1	21.6	0.8	1624		69.3	90.2	30.3	15.2	5.3	1616
Northern province	34.8	60.7	18.7	11.1	4.5	2201		63.3	78.2	45.5	16.1	9.7	2198
Southern province	39.3	58.4	10.7	6.2	3.4	1811		73.1	78.6	48.8	17.7	1.3	1810
Western area	33.5	46.1	15.8	8.7	4.2	1179		68.6	80.8	49.4	29.6	3.9	1155
District													
Kailahun district	15.2	25.6	1.7	0.0	0.5	422		67.2	89.9	6.5	1.7	14.9	415
Kenema district	22.7	77.0	27.2	31.2	0.9	875		66.0	89.3	25.2	2.5	1.7	876
Kono district	25.2	46.6	24.8	23.9	0.9	326		81.0	92.6	74.2	66.9	2.1	326
Bombali district	23.3	40.5	10.3	4.3	2.6	464		64.4	70.4	47.5	19.9	32.8	463
Kambia district	16.4	61.7	8.4	6.4	0.3	311		47.8	72.4	53.2	21.8	0.6	312
Koinadugu district	28.3	39.2	3.8	6.8	1.1	265		82.4	87.4	59.2	42.4	0.8	262
Port Loko district	63.3	79.6	37.0	19.6	0.5	624		68.4	93.3	71.8	13.1	9.1	624
Tonkolili district	25.5	66.3	18.2	11.9	14.3	537		56.1	66.3	2.0	0.4	0.0	537
Bo	53.7	63.7	13.4	4.4	7.3	477		82.0	65.8	35.5	18.0	1.5	473
Bonthe	26.2	48.3	3.6	8.4	0.0	549		71.9	84.4	50.4	12.4	0.0	558
Moyamba	45.6	78.2	22.1	6.0	3.6	417		73.5	88.5	63.7	28.2	4.2	408
Pujehun	33.1	43.9	4.6	5.4	3.3	369		63.3	75.5	47.2	14.0	0.0	371
Western rural	14.9	21.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	181		70.7	75.9	57.5	51.7	4.0	174
Western urban	36.9	50.6	17.9	10.3	4.9	998		68.2	81.7	48.0	25.7	4.0	981
Education													
No education	30.9	53.7	14.7	11.6	2.8	3218		67.2	79.3	40.8	18.1	4.7	2324
Primary	30.6	55.5	16.3	12.2	3.5	1155		68.6	85.0	44.5	15.9	5.4	866
Junior secondary	31.2	56.8	14.7	9.8	3.3	1351		56.8	72.3	36.7	14.8	5.6	1434
Senior secondary	37.4	64.7	19.7	13.2	4.8	821		74.7	88.0	47.9	20.6	5.7	1677
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	51.0	77.0	37.8	20.9	4.1	196		88.8	93.6	58.6	28.7	6.0	251
Higher	54.8	71.2	31.5	17.8	1.4	73		79.6	90.3	58.8	33.2	8.0	226
Total 15-49	**32.5**	**56.8**	**16.4**	**11.9**	**3.3**	**6815**		**68.3**	**81.6**	**43.4**	**18.6**	**5.4**	**6778**

6.2:1 Self-reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

The 2013/14 HIV/AIDS Behavioural Surveillance Survey also solicited information on all respondents who ever had sex by asking if they had had STI(s) or Symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months preceding the Survey. Some of the infections mentioned included abdominal pain, genital discharge, foul smelling discharge, burning pain on urination, genital ulcers/sores, swelling in groin area, itching, warts, and skin rash. The result obtained is what is displayed in Table 6.2:1 below.

The Table shows that respondents below the age of 25 years are more likely to be infected with an STI than respondents above 25 years.

STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer was reported the highest with a percentage of 20.8 and 13.0 percent for both male and female respectively. Both female and male within the ages of 20-24 years reported the highest percentage of STIs is 19.6 percent and 13.0 percent respectively. Females within the age category of 45-49 years reported the least percentage of STIs (12.0 percent). Males within the age category reported the least cases of STIs with 5.3 percent.

For marital status, females who are currently married living with spouse and those not married living with sexual partner had the highest reported cases of having had STIs with a percentage tie of 16.7 percent. The least is recorded by not married not living with sexual partner with 14.1 percent. For their male counterpart, male not married not living with sexual partner recorded the highest percentage of having had STIs in the past 12 months with a percentage point of 12.3 percent. The least is recorded by those currently married living with other sexual partner with 3.7 percent.

For residence, both females and males living in rural areas had higher self-reported cases of STIs than their urban counterpart (16.8 percent for females in rural areas as against 14.9 percent in urban areas. The trend is similar as males living in rural areas had a self-reported case of 10.4 percent as against their urban counterparts with 7.9 percent).

At the Regional level, females in Northern Region reported the highest percentage of having had STIs with 17.7 percent. The least is recorded for females in the Southern Region with 15.0 percent.

Males in the Southern Region are known to have reported the highest percentage of having had STIs with 15.8 percent. The least is recorded by males in the Eastern Region with 5.0 percent.

At the district level, females in Port Loko District reported the highest percentage of having had STI with a reported case of 34.8 percent. The least is recorded by women of Koinadugu District with a reported case of 1.3 percent.

Males in Pujehun accounted for the highest percentage of having had STIs in the past 12 months preceding the Survey with a reported case of 26.8 percent. The least is recorded by males in Kambia District with a reported case of 2.4 percent.

At the Educational level, women with primary education accounted for the highest percentage of having had STIs with 18.1 percent. The least is recorded by women with Vocational/Commercial/Nursing/Technical/Teacher Training education with 11.4 percent. For the males it is seen that as with women with primary education, men with primary education also accounted for the highest percentage of reported cases of having had STIs with 12.2 percent.

The least is recorded by men with no education with 7.8 percent.

Table 6.2:1: Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage who reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by background characteristics

	Percentage of **women** who reported having an STI or symptoms in the past 12 months:						Percentage of **men** who reported having an STI or symptoms in the past 12 months:				
Background Characteristics	STI	Bad smelling/ abdominal genital discharge	Genital sore / ulcer	STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	Number of women who have ever had sexual intercourse		STI	Bad smelling/ abdominal genital discharge	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	Number of men who have ever had sexual intercourse
Age Group											
<25	16.8	17.8	11.1	20.8	2494		12.0	11.5	7.3	13.0	1703
25+	15.9	16.4	11.2	19.2	3700		8.6	8.2	4.5	9.1	4342
15-19	13.2	14.3	10.3	17.0	1102		10.7	9.9	7.6	11.1	740
20-24	19.6	20.6	11.6	23.8	1392		13.0	12.8	7.1	14.6	962
25-29	16.4	16.5	10.0	20.1	1384		12.8	12.9	6.4	13.5	1008
30-34	17.9	19.1	13.5	21.6	875		7.8	7.5	3.9	8.0	902
35-39	15.5	15.8	11.0	18.1	785		9.7	9.0	5.4	10.0	981
40-44	13.4	14.7	11.6	16.5	389		5.3	5.4	2.8	6.3	720
45-49	12.0	12.0	10.9	13.9	267		5.7	4.5	3.0	5.7	731
Marital Status											
Currently married											
living with spouse	16.7	17.2	11.5	20.1	4105		8.3	7.8	4.1	8.7	3815
living with other sexual partner	15.6	15.6	2.2	15.6	45		3.7	3.7	0.0	3.7	27
not living with spouse or sexual partner	15.1	15.4	12.9	19.0	410		9.9	9.4	4.0	10.4	202
Not married											
living with sexual partner	16.7	20.0	10.5	23.0	486		10.4	11.5	6.0	12.0	384
not living with sexual partner	14.1	14.8	9.7	17.3	1246		12.3	11.8	7.9	13.2	1656
Residence											
Rural	16.8	17.3	11.0	20.0	4067		10.4	10.0	5.4	10.8	3948
Urban	14.9	15.9	11.4	19.1	2246		7.9	7.7	4.9	8.9	2151
Region											
Eastern Province	15.2	13.5	4.9	15.6	1516		5.0	4.7	1.6	5.2	1433
Northern Province	17.7	20.1	17.8	25.0	2044		8.0	7.5	5.3	8.6	1964
Southern province	15.0	16.0	7.7	16.4	1680		15.8	15.1	7.7	16.5	1686
Western Area	15.9	16.5	12.6	20.3	1073		8.6	8.8	6.4	9.8	1016

Table 6.2:1: (cont'd)

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage who reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Percentage of **women** who reported having an STI or symptoms in the past 12 months:						Percentage of **men** who reported having an STI or symptoms in the past 12 months:				
	STI	Bad smelling/ abdominal genital discharge	Genital sore / ulcer	STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	Number of women who have ever had sexual intercourse		STI	Bad smelling/ abdominal genital discharge	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	Number of men who have ever had sexual intercourse
District											
Kailahun district	5.2	5.9	2.6	5.9	387		8.1	8.1	1.8	8.6	383
Kenema district	22.6	20.0	7.0	23.0	831		4.4	3.9	1.4	4.4	765
Kono district	7.7	5.4	1.7	7.7	297		2.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	285
Bombali district	16.9	24.9	24.5	32.6	445		5.0	5.2	5.2	5.9	422
Kambia district	15.2	17.6	14.5	26.3	289		2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	246
Koinadugu district	1.3	2.5	2.1	2.9	240		11.3	8.6	7.0	12.1	257
Port Loko district	34.8	35.6	29.4	38.1	578		8.3	8.0	7.3	8.5	575
Tonkolili district	7.9	7.7	7.7	13.0	493		11.4	11.2	3.2	12.1	464
Bo	10.9	11.6	9.5	12.0	432		6.3	6.5	3.5	6.7	432
Bonthe	20.1	20.1	6.9	20.1	518		23.8	23.8	11.6	25.1	534
Moyamba	12.6	16.3	9.4	17.3	381		5.5	3.4	3.2	5.5	380
Pujehun	14.9	14.9	5.2	14.9	348		26.8	25.3	12.1	27.4	340
Western rural	22.1	19.2	18.0	22.7	172		8.3	8.3	7.6	8.3	157
Western urban	14.7	16.1	11.6	20.0	902		8.6	9.0	6.2	10.1	859
Education											
No Education	15.6	15.7	9.9	18.1	3167		7.8	7.5	3.9	8.2	2234
Primary	18.1	19.7	13.3	22.9	1062		12.2	11.2	6.2	12.2	789
Junior secondary	17.0	17.8	12.6	20.6	1091		10.7	10.1	5.4	11.1	1040
Senior secondary	15.4	17.0	12.1	21.3	728		9.8	9.8	6.3	11.2	1565
Voc/Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	11.4	13.5	6.7	15.0	193		10.0	9.2	7.6	10.4	251
Higher	16.9	18.3	11.3	23.9	71		9.5	9.0	5.0	10.4	221
Total 15-49	**1018**	**1062**	**704**	**1242**	**6313**		**9.5**	**9.1**	**5.3**	**10.1**	**6099**

7.0 HIV and AIDS KNOWLEDGE OPINION AND ATTITUDE

One of the most significant conditions for reducing the rate of HIV infection is for the general population to have accurate knowledge of how to prevent transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving young people the tools and skills they need to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. This chapter describes the current status of knowledge regarding HIV transmission as well as the utilization of HIV testing services.

7.1 Awareness of HIV and AIDS

In the Behavioral Surveillance Survey 2013, respondents were asked whether they had heard of AIDS. Those who reported having heard of HIV and AIDS were asked a number of questions about whether and how HIV and AIDS could be avoided.

Table 7.1 shows that knowledge of AIDS in Sierra Leone is slightly highest among men (96.5 percent) than among women (96.2 percent). Generally, awareness to a large extent is higher among men age 20-24 (98.5 percent) and among women of the same age group (97.7 percent).

Awareness of HIV and AIDS is high among women and men who are currently married but living with other sexual partner (100 percent for both sexes). Among women, knowledge of AIDS is lowest among currently married and not living with spouse or other sexual partners (95.4 percent) followed by men who are currently married and not living with a spouse or other sexual partner (96.0 percent) and also among men who are not married and not living with sexual partner.

By residence, women and men in western area (98 and 99 percent respectively) are more likely to have heard about AIDS than their counterparts in rural area (95 percent for both women and men). There are slight regional variations in the level of knowledge about AIDS. Women in the North and Southern region recorded 96.7 percent for knowledge of AIDS. Men in the East region recorded 98.4 percent knowledge followed men in the Southern region.

Knowledge about HIV/AIDS increases gradually with the level of education. The study shows that for women, knowledge of AIDS increases from 94 percent among women with no education to close for women with vocational or teacher training institution.

Table 7.1 Knowledge of AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, by background characteristics, Sierra Leone 2014					
	Women			Men	
	Has Heard of AIDS	Number of respondents		Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents
Age					
<25	97	2977		95.4	2367
25+	95.8	3713		97.1	4354
15-19	96.4	1567		93.2	1380
20-24	97.7	1410		98.5	986
25-29	96.4	1386		96.7	1016
30-34	96.2	877		97.3	905
35-39	94.9	790		97.6	981
40-44	94.9	393		98.1	720
45-49	95.5	267		96	733
Marital Status					
Currently married, living with spouse	95.9	4108		96.9	3818
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	100	45		100	27
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	95.4	413		96	202
Not married, living with sexual partner	98.8	496		97.7	395
Not married, not living with sexual partner	96.6	1724		95.6	2309
Residence					
Rural	95.2	4339		95.1	4340
Urban	98	2476		99	2438
Region					
Eastern	96.4	1624		98.4	1616
Northern	96.7	2201		97.3	2198
Southern	95.2	1811		93.3	1810
Western Area	96.7	1179		97.6	1155

Table 7.1:(Cont'd)

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, by background characteristics, Sierra Leone 2014					
	Women			Men	
	Has Heard of AIDS	Number of respondents		Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents
District					
Kailahun	92.2	422		98.8	415
Kenema	98.9	875		97.7	876
Kono	95.4	326		99.4	326
Bombali	99.1	464		99.1	463
Kambia	99.7	311		100	312
Koinadugu	83.4	265		89.7	262
Port Loko	99.8	624		100	624
Tonkolili	95.9	537		94.6	537
Bo	98.5	477		99.8	473
Bonthe	91.3	549		87.8	558
Moyamba	100	417		100	408
Pujehun	91.3	369		85.7	371
Western rural	94.5	181		93.7	174
Western urban	97.1	998		98.3	981
Education					
No	94.3	3218		92.4	2324
Primary	95.8	1155		98	866
Junior secondary	98.4	1351		97.8	1434
Senior secondary	99.6	821		99.5	1677
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	99.5	196		100	251
Higher	**98.6**	**73**		**99.6**	**226**
Total	**96.2**	**6815**		**96.5**	**6778**

7.2 Knowledge of HIV Transmission and Prevention Methods

Among adults, HIV is mainly transmitted through heterosexual contact between a person who is HIV positive and a person who is HIV negative. In this regard, HIV and AIDS prevention programmes focus their messages and efforts on three significant aspects of sexual behavior: Delaying sexual debut in young persons (abstinence); limiting the number of sexual partners or staying faithfully to one uninfected partner, and using condoms (the ABC message). There is also the aspect of transmitting HIV by getting injections with needles that have been used by someone else who is infected. To justify whether programmes have effectively communicated these messages, the Behavioral Surveillance Survey 2013 investigates how people in Sierra Leone can reduce or limit their chances of getting HIV by using condom every time they have sex; by having just one HIV negative sexual partner who has no other sexual partner(s); by not having sexual intercourse at all and transmitting HIV by

getting an injection with a needle that was already used by someone else who is infected. The results of this enquiry are presented in Table 7.2.2, 7.2.2 and figure 7.2.

Tables below contained information on knowledge of HIV prevention methods. The data from table 7.2.1 and 7.2.2 indicated that 73 percent of women interviewed and 85 percent of their male counterpart across the country shows that consistent use of condoms is a recipe to prevent the spread of HIV. Similarly, both tables also shows that 81 percent of women and 90 percent of men are aware that limiting sex to one faithful and uninfected partners can reduce their chances of contracting HIV. It was also discovered that 66 percent of women and approximately 82 percent of men know that using condom and limiting sex to one faithful uninfected partner is a way to reduce the risk of getting HIV. Sixty nine percent of women and 76 percent of men are conscious about the fact that abstaining from sexual intercourse can greatly reduce the chances of contracting the HIV. Looking at the trend, one could realized from the data that 91 percent of women and 93 percent of men are of the strong conviction that HIV can be spread by getting injections with needles that have been used by someone else who is infected.

Thus, knowledge of HIV and AIDS transmission and prevention is higher among men for each of the three standard specified methods of prevention and the one standard method of prevention.

Knowledge of the ways HIV can be prevented and transmitted varied by age. Women aged 25 and below are slightly more knowledgeable about the ways to avoid getting HIV than those aged between 25 years and above. Women that are currently married and living with other sexual partner, urban women and in the eastern region are all more likely than other women to be aware of safe sexual practices. There is strong relationship between respondent's level of education and knowledge of ways to prevent HIV. For example, approximately 60 percent of women with no education responded that the risk of getting HIV can be lessened by using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one faithful HIV negative partner compared with 85 percent of women with higher education.

Compared with women, level of education among men is also another important factor associated with knowledge of HIV and AIDS transmission and prevention methods; men with no form of education are less likely than other men with some level of education to know ways of preventing HIV.

Looking at the trend of the data, there are some variations in knowledge of HIV and AIDS transmission and prevention methods by residence.

Compared with women, urban men and men in the Eastern Region are more likely to be aware of safe sexual practices than rural men and men in other regions. Exactly 89 and 77 percent of men in the West and Southern regions knows that using a condom and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV negative partner is a formidable way to avoid HIV and AIDS, compared to 86 and 80 percent in the east and northern regions.

Across the country, the research discovered that 73.3 percent of women and approximately 85 percent men know that consistent use of condoms is a recipe to prevent the undue spread of HIV. Similarly, the data shows that 81 percent women and 90 percent men know that limiting sex to one faithful and uninfected partner can limit their chances of contracting HIV. Approximately 69 percent women and 76 percent men realized that abstaining from sexual intercourse can reduce the chances of contracting HIV. Almost the same proportions of respondents (90.9 percent women and 93 percent men) also realized that HIV can be spread by getting injections with needle that have been used by someone else who is infected. Thus, knowledge of HIV and AIDS transmission and prevention is higher among men than women for each of the three specified prevention methods and the single transmission method.

Knowledge of the different ways HIV can be prevented and transmitted varied by age. Women between the aged of 20-24 years are more knowledgeable about the ways to avoid getting HIV than those aged between 25 years and over. However, a very little difference can be observed among women who have knowledge of the way HIV can be spread by getting injections with needles that have been used by someone else who is infected. Women that are not married but living with sexual partner; urban women and women in the Eastern region are all more likely than other women to be aware of safe sexual practices. There is a strong relationship between respondents' level of education and knowledge of the different ways to prevent HIV. For example, 60 percent of women with no education confirm that the risk of getting HIV can be lessened by using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one faithful HIV negative partner. Compare with more than 84.7 percent of women with higher education.

Compared to women, level of education among men is a significant factor associated with knowledge of HIV and AIDS transmission and prevention methods, men with no education are less likely than other men to know of the different ways to avoid HIV.

There are some variations in knowledge of HIV and AIDS transmission and prevention methods by residence. Men in urban areas are more knowledgeable about HIV prevention methods than their female counterparts. Knowledge of HIV prevention increases with the level of education.

Figure7.1 shows that there are differences in knowledge on the various ways of preventing HIV. Both womenandmenage15-49 are knowledgeable about the prevention methods. The results show that compared to women, a greater percentage of men know all three key HIV-prevention methods than women.

Table 7.2.1: Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women 15-49, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, having one sexual partner that is not infected, using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner, Abstaining from sex and Getting injection with needle that was already used by an infected person.

			WOMEN			
Background characteristics	Using Condom	Limiting sex to one uninfected Partner	Using condom and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV negative partner	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Getting injections with needle that was already used by an infected person	Number of Women who have heard of AIDS
Age						
<25	75.3	81.1	68.2	69.0	91.8	2889
25+	71.8	80.8	64.7	69.1	90.2	3558
15-19	73.3	79.4	66.6	68.2	90.1	1511
20-24	77.6	82.9	70.0	69.7	93.6	1378
25-29	72.7	80.4	64.7	68.3	90.6	1336
30-34	72.5	82.1	66.4	70.3	90.3	844
35-39	72.7	82.1	66.0	71.1	91.2	750
40-44	68.4	79.1	61.9	64.6	90.1	373
45-49	67.1	77.6	60.0	69.0	85.5	255
Marital Status						
Currently married, living with spouse	71.0	80.7	64.2	69.6	90.2	3938
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	84.4	75.6	71.1	82.2	93.3	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	74.6	86.0	70.1	69.5	90.9	394
Not married, living with sexual partner	83.5	82.2	74.1	74.7	95.1	490
Not married, not living with sexual partner	75.1	80.2	67.6	65.7	91.5	1665
Residence						
Rural	69.3	78.2	61.8	66.6	89.0	4131
Urban	80.0	85.8	73.7	73.2	94.3	2426
Region						
Eastern	82.7	87.5	77.6	78.5	94.5	1565
Northern	65.5	77.9	60.7	65.4	89.8	2128
Southern	75.9	77.0	63.9	69.1	88.6	1724
Western area	71.0	83.9	64.5	62.9	91.8	1140

Table 7.2.1: (Cont'd)

			WOMEN			
Background characteristics	Using Condom	Limiting sex to one uninfected Partner	Using condom and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV negative partner	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Getting injections with needle that was already used by an infected person	Number of Women who have heard of AIDS
District						
Kailahun	73.3	76.6	61.4	68.6	89.5	389
Kenema	90.8	94.1	88.0	88.3	97.5	865
Kono	72.3	82.6	68.5	63.3	92.6	311
Bombali	60.2	64.6	51.7	55.4	77.6	460
Kambia	61.3	73.9	55.8	52.3	91.0	310
Koinadugu	79.2	92.3	77.8	74.2	92.3	221
Port Loko	80.9	89.1	78.2	87.0	94.9	623
Tonkolili	48.2	72.4	42.9	52.2	92.4	515
Bo	80.9	77.0	70.2	73.8	86.0	470
Bonthe	76.2	71.9	57.1	70.9	92.4	501
Moyamba	71.7	81.3	65.2	62.1	89.0	417
Pujehun	73.0	79.2	63.5	68.2	85.5	337
Western rural	26.3	74.3	19.9	22.2	77.8	171
Western urban	78.8	85.7	72.3	70.1	94.4	969
Education						
No	66.8	79.1	60.2	67.1	87.9	3035
Primary	73.4	77.9	65.6	69.6	90.6	1107
Junior secondary	80.2	83.1	72.9	72.1	92.8	1330
Senior secondary	81.4	86.9	74.9	70.3	97.7	818
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	85.1	86.7	75.4	67.7	97.4	195
Higher	**93.1**	**87.5**	**84.7**	**77.8**	**95.8**	**7**
Total	**73.3**	**81.0**	**66.2**	**69.1**	**90.9**	**6557**

Table 7.2.2: Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

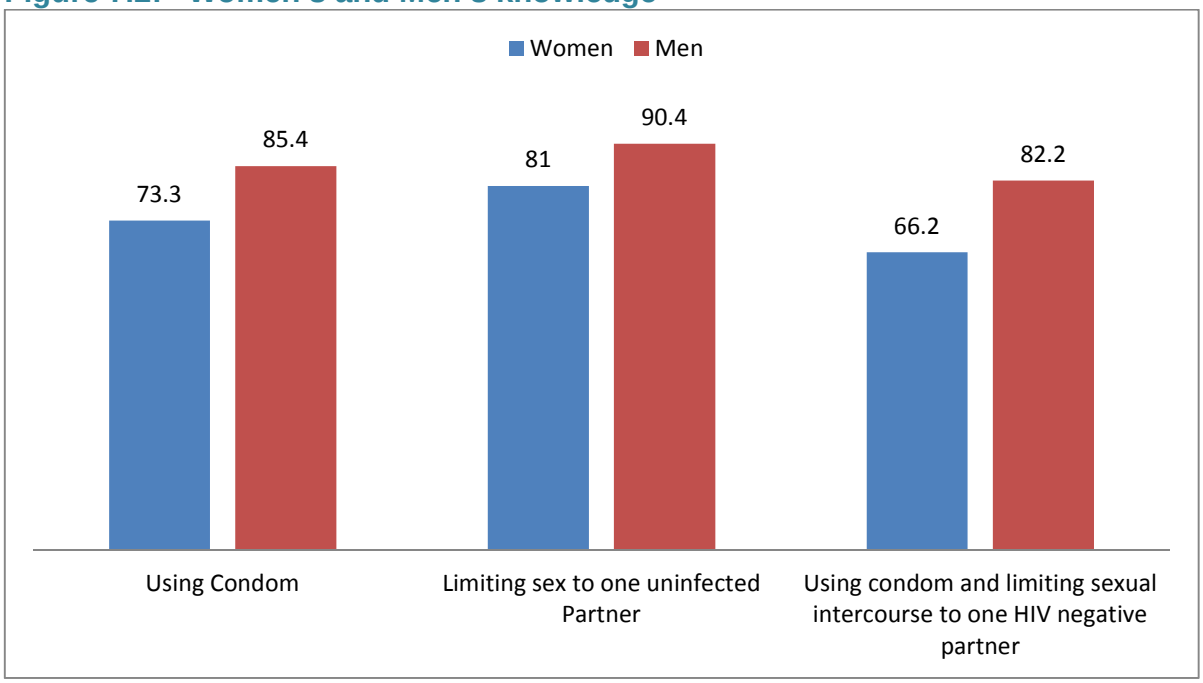
Percentage of men 15-49, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, having one sexual partner that is not infected, using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner, Abstaining from sex and Getting injection with needle that was already used by an infected person.

Background characteristics	Using Condom	Limiting sex to one uninfected Partner	Using condom and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV negative partner	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Getting injections with needle that was already used by an infected person	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Age						
<25	85.4	89.8	81.2	78.4	93.8	2258
25+	85.2	90.7	82.7	75.6	93.2	4229
15-19	83.8	89.5	79.5	77.3	92.4	1286
20-24	87.4	90.3	83.5	79.9	95.6	971
25-29	86.9	93.2	85.2	79.2	94.4	982
30-34	88.4	90.7	85.8	78.1	92.6	881
35-39	86.7	91.8	84.4	73.9	95.9	957
40-44	83.1	86.4	78.2	74.1	92.2	706
45-49	78.8	89.9	77.1	71.6	89.6	704
Marital Status						
Currently married, living with spouse	84.5	89.9	81.8	74.6	93.1	3701
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	85.2	100.0	85.2	70.4	100.0	27
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	84.0	91.8	83.0	75.8	91.2	194
Not married, living with sexual partner	93.0	93.8	89.9	87.3	97.9	386
Not married, not living with sexual partner	85.4	90.4	81.5	78.4	93.4	2208
Residence						
Rural	81.7	88.4	78.7	71.4	91.7	4129
Urban	91.6	93.9	88.2	85.6	96.5	2414
Region						
Eastern	86.8	95.7	85.9	81.9	94.5	1590
Northern	83.6	86.5	79.7	83.4	91.4	2138
Southern	80.9	88.3	77.2	58.6	93.4	1688
Western area	93.2	93.5	89.1	83.2	95.7	1127

Table 7.2.2: (cont'd)

Background characteristics	Using Condom	Limiting sex to one uninfected Partner	Using condom and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV negative partner	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Getting injections with needle that was already used by an infected person	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
District						
Kailahun	91.0	97.6	90.0	92.4	97.3	410
Kenema	85.5	96.5	84.3	77.6	95.8	856
Kono	84.9	91.4	84.9	80.2	87.7	324
Bombali	64.7	66.2	59.3	65.4	90.6	459
Kambia	84.6	93.6	82.1	83.3	90.1	312
Koinadugu	74.9	82.6	73.6	74.5	84.7	235
Port Loko	92.5	91.5	87.8	93.9	91.0	624
Tonkolili	93.1	96.1	89.6	91.1	96.7	508
Bo	90.9	88.8	85.0	82.2	96.6	472
Bonthe	68.2	85.1	67.1	29.8	92.9	490
Moyamba	88.7	91.4	85.5	81.6	94.9	408
Pujehun	75.8	89.0	70.4	38.7	87.7	318
Western rural	93.9	97.5	92.0	85.9	94.5	163
Western urban	93.0	92.8	88.6	82.9	96.0	964
Education						
No	78.7	86.3	75.6	68.8	89.6	2147
Primary	85.6	89.5	81.4	76.4	91.8	849
Junior secondary	84.8	90.6	81.1	78.2	92.9	1402
Senior secondary	92.2	94.7	89.4	83.9	98.1	1668
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	93.6	96.4	92.4	80.1	100.0	251
Higher	**92.0**	**94.2**	**90.2**	**85.3**	**98.7**	**225**
Total	**85.4**	**90.4**	**82.2**	**76.7**	**93.5**	**6542**

Figure 7.2: Women's and Men's knowledge



7.3 Rejection of Misconception about HIV and AIDS

In connection to knowledge about the effective ways of contracting HIV, it will be useful to be able to identify incorrect beliefs about AIDS to eliminate misconceptions. In this research, respondents were investigated about four misconceptions about HIV and AIDS: (1) A person can get HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS; (2) People can get HIV because of witchcraft/witch gun or other supernatural means. (3) People can get HIV because of mosquito bites or other insect bites, (4) All people who are HIV positive look sick. The results are presented in Tables 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 for women and men respectively.

Table 7.3.1 and 7.3.2

The research indicated that substantial number of adults Sierra Leoneans do not have accurate knowledge about the ways in which HIV is transmitted. It was discovered that almost 60 percent of women and 75 percent of men know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Only 48 percent of women and 53 percent of men know that AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites. Sixty four percent of women and 70 percent of men strongly believe that AIDS cannot be by supernatural means or witchcraft/witch gun. It was also realized that 51 percent of women and 60 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with person who has AIDS. The Percentage of women and men who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions study is very low (25 percent and 36 percent for women and men

respectively). The comprehensive knowledge of women and men about HIV and AIDS is 20 percent and 33 percent for women and men respectively.

Nearly 2 in any 10 women have comprehensive knowledge (Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention) about AIDS compared to 3 in any 10 men. . Women that are not married but living with a sexual partner are more likely to know that a healthy- looking person can have HIV than those that are currently married and living with a spouse (65 and 56.7 percent respectively). The result further shows that 22 percent of women and 33 percent of men above 25 years also have similar knowledge about HIV and AIDS prevention. There are variations in knowledge of HIV and AIDS by background characteristics. The proportions of women and men who reject the most common misconceptions and realized that a healthy looking person can have HIV or who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV is high among respondents who are between 20-24 years old and those who are not married but living with a sexual partner.

The proportion of women and men with correct knowledge about HIV and AIDS prevention and transmission is higher among urban respondents than rural respondents. At the Regional level, comprehensive knowledge among women is lowest in the Northern region (13 percent) and among men is lowest in both North and Southern region; While it is highest among women in the East and among men in the South (32 percent and 48.6 percent respectively.) Variations in comprehensive knowledge are more striking at the district level. Women in Tonkolili and Western Area Rural have the lowest level of comprehensive knowledge and men in Bonthe district also recorded the lowest level of comprehensive knowledge. Women and men in Kono and Kenema districts have the highest levels (45 and 54.7 percent respectively). The level of education attained by the respondents has a direct relationship with correct knowledge about common misconceptions and comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS prevention and transmission.

Table 7.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Women

Percentage of women age 15 - 49 who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who in response to prompted questions correctly reject misconceptions about HIV and AIDS transmission and prevention and the percentage with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics							
WOMEN							
Background characteristics	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by super-natural means	A person cannot contract HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Number of Women
Age							
<25	61.7	50.7	67.3	55.6	26.7	21.8	2977
25+	59.2	46.7	62.1	48.1	23.8	18.9	3713
15-19	59	49.7	66	55.1	26	21.2	1567
20-24	64.8	51.8	68.6	56.1	27.4	22.4	1410
25-29	61	49.4	62.9	51.6	25.6	20.3	1386
30-34	59.5	47.5	62.6	43.4	20.6	17	877
35-39	60.1	43.7	60	46.3	24.2	18.7	790
40-44	54.5	43.5	63.6	50.9	24.9	19.8	393
45-49	53.6	43.1	59.9	45.7	22.1	17.2	267
Marital Status							
Currently married, living with spouse	56.7	44	60.5	45.6	20.2	15.8	4108
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	37.8	28.9	62.2	26.7	13.3	8.9	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	62.2	53.8	66.1	52.1	31	26.2	413

Table 7.3.1 (cont'd)

Percentage of women age 15 - 49 who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who in response to prompted questions correctly reject misconceptions about HIV and AIDS transmission and prevention and the percentage with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics

WOMEN

Background characteristics	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by super-natural means	A person cannot contract HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Number of Women
Not married, living with sexual partner	69.4	47.8	68.8	63.1	30	25.4	496
Not married, not living with sexual partner	65	57.8	71.8	60.6	33.1	27	1724
Residence							
Rural	53.9	40.5	57	43.2	17.9	14	4339
Urban	70.5	61.8	77.1	64.5	36.8	30.3	2476
Region							
Eastern province	58.9	61.3	79.9	57	32.3	30.7	1624
Northern province	53.2	46.9	62.3	42	18.4	12	2201
Southern province	63.2	30.1	44	44	17.5	13.4	1811
Western area	68.7	60.6	77.8	69.8	37.4	30	1179
District							
Kailahun district	32.9	38.9	69.9	47.9	12.3	11.6	422
Kenema district	72.3	67.9	82.4	57.5	36.3	34.5	875
Kono district	56.7	73	86.5	67.8	47.2	45.1	326
Bombali district	47.2	35.1	60.6	37.1	11.4	6.3	464
Kambia district	79.4	55.3	65.3	45.3	28	21.9	311
Koinadugu district	57.4	47.9	52.5	19.2	12.8	11.3	265
Port Loko district	52.6	35.3	53.5	44.7	21	17.6	624
Tonkolili district	41.7	65	77.1	52.3	18.6	5	537
Bo	72.7	36.3	63.3	50.3	23.1	19.1	477
Bonthe	58.5	24	30.2	42.4	13.5	9.1	549
Moyamba	66.4	36.9	48.4	42.7	20.6	14.9	417
Pujehun	54.2	23.3	34.7	39.3	13	10.6	369
Western rural	40.3	42	69.1	65.2	12.7	5	181
Western urban	73.7	63.9	79.4	70.6	42	34.6	998
Education							
No	51.5	39.7	55.8	40.7	16.3	12	3218
Primary	56.8	40.7	61	45.5	18.7	15.5	1155
Junior secondary	65.1	54.4	71.1	60	28.6	24.9	1351
Senior secondary	78.1	70.8	84.4	73.8	46.5	37.8	821
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	91.3	82.1	85.2	81.1	63.8	52	196
Higher	**95.9**	**87.7**	**86.3**	**80.8**	**71.2**	**61.6**	**73**
Total	**59.9**	**48.2**	**64.3**	**50.9**	**24.8**	**19.9**	**6815**

Table 7.3.2: Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Men

Percentage of men age 15 - 49 who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who in response to prompted questions correctly reject misconceptions about HIV and AIDS transmission and prevention and the percentage with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics

MEN							
Background characteristics	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by super-natural means	A person cannot contract HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Number of Men
Age							
<25	75.5	55.8	71.3	61.3	37.2	33.3	2367
25+	74.7	51.4	69.0	59.9	35.5	32.8	4354
15-19	72.6	53.4	67.8	57.4	33.3	29.8	1380
20-24	79.5	59.1	76.2	66.8	42.7	38.3	986
25-29	76.8	52.1	72.2	62.2	35.8	33.9	1016
30-34	75.5	53.7	68.6	62.2	37.7	35.1	905
35-39	75.1	51.3	69.5	59.1	35.3	32.3	981
40-44	73.2	52.1	68.6	58.5	35.8	31.8	720
45-49	72.0	47.2	64.9	56.5	32.3	30.2	733
Marital Status							
Currently married, living with spouse	72.6	49.3	68.0	57.9	32.7	29.9	3818
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	81.5	59.3	66.7	59.3	48.1	44.4	27
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	79.7	45.0	59.4	57.4	32.2	29.7	202
Not married, living with sexual partner	80.5	55.7	72.9	62.8	39.7	38.2	395
Not married, not living with sexual partner	77.6	59.2	73.3	64.2	41.3	37.5	2309
Residence							
Rural	69.1	44.4	63.2	53.2	27.3	24.7	4340
Urban	85.6	68.1	81.5	73.2	51.8	47.7	2438
Region							
Eastern	79.8	63.3	74.6	67.5	48.7	44.1	1616
Northern	73.8	44.9	61.9	52.5	26.5	24.2	2198
Southern	65.2	44.0	68.0	54.1	26.2	23.9	1810
Western area	86.1	67.4	80.5	75.3	52.3	48.6	1155
District							
Kailahun	68.4	36.9	49.6	54.9	25.1	24.1	415
Kenema	89.5	73.5	85.2	76.5	61.1	54.7	876
Kono	67.8	69.3	77.6	58.9	45.1	41.1	326
Bombali	62.9	44.3	69.5	52.1	23.8	19.9	463
Kambia	90.1	51.0	64.4	60.6	32.1	29.5	312
Koinadugu	55.0	63.0	67.9	59.9	46.9	46.6	262
Port Loko	75.3	38.6	70.0	50.8	22.0	19.1	624
Tonkolili	81.2	40.4	41.5	46.0	20.7	19.7	537

Table 7.3.2: (Cont'd)

Percentage of men age 15 - 49 who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who in response to prompted questions correctly reject misconceptions about HIV and AIDS transmission and prevention and the percentage with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics

MEN							
Background characteristics	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by super-natural means	A person cannot contract HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Number of Men
Bo	68.1	63.2	89.4	51.8	37.4	36.2	473
Bonthe	70.4	33.7	55.7	56.8	21.3	17.0	558
Moyamba	59.6	44.9	73.8	54.2	22.8	20.8	408
Pujehun	59.8	34.2	52.8	52.8	23.2	21.8	371
Western rural	83.3	59.2	74.7	68.4	46.0	43.1	174
Western urban	86.5	68.8	81.5	76.7	53.4	49.4	981
Education							
No	61.3	38.0	57.9	46.8	21.9	20.2	2324
Primary	76.1	41.3	57.6	50.3	25.8	22.5	866
Junior secondary	77.5	53.3	71.3	63.8	35.6	32.0	1434
Senior secondary	86.9	70.3	85.4	75.1	52.4	48.1	1677
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	90.0	86.5	87.6	82.5	69.3	64.9	251
Higher	91.6	81.9	92.9	83.2	67.7	64.2	226
Total	**75.0**	**52.9**	**69.8**	**60.4**	**36.1**	**33.0**	**6778**

7.4 Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV

Effective PMTCT programmes require women and their infants to receive a cascade of interventions including uptake of antenatal services and HIV testing during pregnancy, use of antiretroviral treatment (ART) by pregnant women living with HIV, safe childbirth practices and appropriate infant feeding, uptake of infant HIV testing and other post-natal healthcare services. Without treatment, the likelihood of HIV passing from mother-to-child is 15-45 percent. However, antiretroviral treatment (ART) and other effective interventions for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) can reduce this risk to below 5 percent. Respondents in the 2013 BSS were asked if the virus that causes AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby during pregnancy, delivery or breast feeding and whether they know if HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy.

Tables 7.4.1 and 7.4.2 show that more women and men are aware that HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her baby during pregnancy (74 percent and 68 percent respectively). There is also high knowledge of HIV Transmission during delivery, breastfeeding and the risk of transmission is reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy for both sexes. However knowledge about HIV transmission by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy is low for both women and men (47 percent and 38 percent respectively) Women age 35-39 and men 40-44 are more aware about HIV transmission during delivery than the other age groups; women and men that are not married but living with a sexual partner are much more aware of this. Women and men in the in the urban settlements are more knowledgeable on the four indicators compared to their rural counterparts. Knowledge on the four indicators is very low for men in Koinadugu district. Women and men in vocational/commercial/nursing/technical/teacher's training institutions are much more knowledgeable on the four indicators than their counterparts.

Table 7.4.1: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission: Women

Percentage of women and women age 15 - 49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding and that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, by background characteristics

Background characteristics	HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted during delivery	HIV can be transmitted during breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of women
Age						
<25	69	54	61.2	55.4	44.6	2977
25+	78.1	63.8	69.4	60	50.5	3713
15-19	61.3	46.2	53.3	49.8	38.5	1567
20-24	77.6	62.7	70.1	61.5	51.3	1410
25-29	81	65.3	72.5	61.2	51.6	1386
30-34	77.7	64.9	68.5	61.3	51.0	877
35-39	78.6	66.3	68.9	61.3	51.5	790
40-44	73.3	56	64.4	56.2	45.3	393
45-49	70.4	56.9	64.4	52.1	47.6	267
Marital Status						
Currently married, living with spouse	78	62.8	69.2	58.3	48.6	4108
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	80	51.1	71.1	57.8	48.9	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	75.1	60.3	67.8	61.3	50.6	413
Not married, living with sexual partner	82.3	65.3	74.8	66.5	55.6	496
Not married, not living with sexual partner	61.6	49.2	54.4	51.7	41.4	1724
Residence						
Rural	72.6	55.9	63.4	52.2	42.3	4339
Urban	76.3	65.3	69.9	66.4	56.4	2476
Region						
Eastern	73.9	70.4	75.2	53.4	50.2	1624
Northern	74.2	53.7	62.8	62.8	48.1	2201
Southern	75.6	53.3	60.3	48.7	37.3	1811
Western area	71	63.7	66.5	65.7	57.5	1179
District						
Kailahun	73.5	69.7	73	23.5	21.3	422
Kenema	83.3	78.6	85.5	69.6	65.0	875
Kono	49.7	49.7	50.6	48.8	48.2	326
Bombali	67.9	38.4	51.1	57.8	38.4	464
Kambia	71.1	50.2	65.6	61.1	46.6	311
Koinadugu	63.8	60.8	66.4	58.1	55.8	265
Port Loko	86.2	71.3	79.3	78.8	67.6	624
Tonkolili	72.4	45.1	50.5	52.1	30.9	537
Bo	72.3	48.2	47	57.4	33.5	477
Bonthe	77.6	55.6	69.6	40.8	37.3	549
Moyamba	82.3	64.3	69.3	58.3	48.0	417

Table 7.4.1: Women (Cont'd)

Percentage of women and women age 15 - 49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding and that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, by background characteristics

Background characteristics	HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted during delivery	HIV can be transmitted during breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during	Number of women
Pujehun	69.4	44.2	53.1	38.2	30.4	369
Western rural	45.9	41.4	47.5	43.1	38.1	181
Western urban	75.7	67.7	69.9	69.8	61.0	998
Education						
No education	74.3	58.5	65.5	52.9	44.0	3218
Primary	71	55.6	64.2	55.7	46.0	1155
Junior secondary	71.5	57.7	62.9	57.6	46.6	1351
Senior secondary	76.1	64.1	69.3	68.8	56.8	821
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	90.3	81.6	82.1	81.1	72.4	196
Higher	**87.7**	**71.2**	**67.1**	**82.2**	**61.6**	**73**
Total	**74**	**59.3**	**65.7**	**57.3**	**47.4**	**6815**

Table 7.4.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission: Men

Percentage of Men and women age 15 - 49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding and that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, by background characteristics

Background characteristics	HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted during delivery	HIV can be transmitted during breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of Men
Age						
<25	66.6	54.5	50.5	53.0	36.0	2367
25+	68.9	58.3	55.6	54.6	39.5	4354
15-19	63.2	50.6	45.1	48.6	30.7	1380
20-24	71.4	60.0	58.1	59.1	43.5	986
25-29	68.9	57.7	55.3	59.6	43.0	1016
30-34	68.1	59.2	55.9	54.5	39.6	905
35-39	69.4	59.3	59.3	54.0	40.0	981
40-44	71.0	61.0	55.3	54.4	38.2	720
45-49	66.8	54.3	51.3	48.8	35.5	733

Table 7.4.2: Men (Cont'd)

Percentage of Men and women age 15 - 49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding and that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, by background characteristics

Background characteristics	HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted during delivery	HIV can be transmitted during breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of Men
Marital Status						
Currently married, living with spouse	67.9	57.0	54.7	52.0	37.9	3818
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	63.0	27
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	66.8	58.9	55.9	50.0	37.1	202
Not married, living with sexual partner	82.0	65.3	67.8	66.6	51.9	395
Not married, not living with sexual partner	65.6	54.8	49.4	55.2	36.6	2309
Residence						
Rural	65.3	53.9	51.8	46.6	33.3	4340
Urban	72.7	62.3	57.3	67.1	47.2	2438
Region						
Eastern	64.5	54.0	49.8	49.8	33.0	1616
Northern	69.8	58.7	54.2	50.0	36.9	2198
Southern	63.1	49.7	54.3	49.7	37.3	1810
Western area	76.7	68.8	57.7	73.9	50.0	1155
District						
Kailahun	73.7	54.7	70.1	46.0	36.6	415
Kenema	61.9	54.2	40.8	54.9	31.7	876
Kono	59.5	52.1	48.5	40.8	31.3	326
Bombali	61.3	59.6	59.6	43.6	38.9	463
Kambia	84.0	67.6	40.7	76.3	38.1	312
Koinadugu	38.5	21.8	17.6	21.4	13.0	262
Port Loko	80.1	59.3	60.6	63.9	46.5	624
Tonkolili	72.3	70.4	67.8	37.8	34.5	537
Bo	63.4	56.4	81.0	65.1	55.8	473
Bonthe	58.4	44.6	36.7	40.1	21.7	558
Moyamba	83.8	63.0	65.4	61.5	49.3	408
Pujehun	46.9	34.0	34.5	31.3	24.3	371
Western rural	67.2	66.7	67.2	58.0	54.6	174
Western urban	78.4	69.2	56.0	76.7	49.2	981
Region						
No	58.3	46.0	47.8	38.5	27.8	2324
Primary	69.2	55.0	56.1	48.8	37.4	866
Junior secondary	71.9	59.6	52.7	56.8	37.2	1434
Senior secondary	73.1	64.9	59.2	67.4	48.7	1677
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	86.5	81.7	65.3	86.1	59.8	251
Higher	**79.2**	**73.5**	**60.2**	**78.3**	**55.8**	**226**
Total	**67.9**	**56.9**	**53.8**	**53.9**	**38.3**	**6778**

7.5 Coverage of HIV Testing

Knowledge of one's HIV status help people who are HIV negative to increase the use of safe sex practices to remain uninfected. For those who are infected, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partner, and to access treatment and to plan for the future. In this research, respondents were asked whether they had ever been tested for HIV. If they said that they have been tested; respondents were also asked when they were most recently tested; whether they had received the results of their last test and where they had been tested. If they had never been tested, they were asked if they know a place where they could go for them to be tested. Table 7.5.1 and 7.5.2 present findings of these questions for both women and men.

Table 7.5.1 and 7.5.2 indicated that less than half of all respondents aged 15-49 years know where to get an HIV test (50 percent women and 45 percent men). Only 11.6 percent women and 10.7 percent men aged 15-49 years did an HIV test in the last 12 months and receive result. Women and men age 15- 49 in Sierra Leone who have never been tested for HIV accounts for 58 percent and 68 respectively. This shows that women are more likely to go for HIV test than their male counterpart. Women in Kambia district recorded the highest percentage of those that have never been tested (71percent). Pujehun recorded the least for women that have never been tested (35 percent). Comparatively, men in Moyamba are more likely not to test for HIV. Men in Kambia district are more likely to do HIV test than those in other districts. Women in Vocational and Teacher training institutions and men of higher education are more likely to do HIV test than their counterparts.

Table 7.5.1: Coverage of HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15 - 49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women age 15 - 49 by testing status and whether they received the result of the last test, the percentage of women ever tested and the percentage of women age 15 - 49 who were tested in the past 12 months and the received the result of the last test, according to background characteristics, Sierra Leone 2013-2014

Percentage distribution of men by testing status and whether they received the results of the last HIV test

Background characteristics	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test		Ever tested, received result	Ever tested did not receive results	Never tested		Total		Percentage ever Tested	Percentage who received results from last HIV test taken in past 12 months	Number of women
Age											
<25	53.9		30.5	4.4	65.2		100.0		24.0	10.5	2977
25+	46.9		43.3	5.3	51.4		100.0		32.8	12.4	3713
15-19	50.0		20.3	3.5	76.1		100.0		18.9	9.6	1567
20-24	58.2		45.9	5.7	48.4		100.0		29.7	11.4	1410
25-29	51.8		49.9	4.3	45.8		100.0		31.7	14.2	1386
30-34	47.2		44.6	8.5	46.9		100.0		34.2	12.1	877
35-39	47.6		39.8	5.5	54.7		100.0		31.5	12.4	790
40-44	38.2		35.2	3.3	61.1		100.0		32.8	10.4	393
45-49	31.8		37.0	3.3	59.8		100.0		37.5	7.5	267
Marital Status											
Currently married, living with spouse	51.4		41.2	5.2	53.5		100.0		28.3	11.0	4108
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	53.3		20.0	28.0	52.0		100.0		26.7	6.7	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	44.6		46.8	6.8	46.1		100.0		38.0	13.3	413
Not married, living with sexual partner	52.0		46.9	4.7	48.4		100.0		35.3	15.7	496
Not married, not living with sexual partner	46.9		26.6	3.9	69.6		100.0		25.6	11.4	1724
Residence											
Rural	51.0		32.5	5.8	61.7		100.0		24.2	9.4	4339
Urban	48.0		44.2	3.7	52.1		100.0		36.5	15.4	2476
Region											
Eastern	51.1		32.4	3.8	63.8		100.0		24.6	8.1	1624
Northern	50.7		29.7	8.1	62.2		100.0		25.0	11.7	2201
Southern	53.3		43.0	3.6	53.4		100.0		30.3	11.2	1811
Western Area	41.3		48.0	3.3	48.8		100.0		38.7	16.6	1179

Table 7.5.1: Women (Cont'd)

Percentage of women age 15 - 49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women age 15 - 49 by testing status and whether they received the result of the last test, the percentage of women ever tested and the percentage of women age 15 - 49 who were tested in the past 12 months and the received the result of the last test, according to background characteristics, Sierra Leone 2013-2014

Percentage distribution of men by testing status and whether they received the results of the last HIV test

Background characteristics	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test		Ever tested, received result	Ever tested did not receive results	Never tested		Total		Percentage ever Tested	Percentage who received results from last HIV test taken in past 12 months	Number of women
District											
Kailahun	50.2		35.0	3.5	61.8		100.0		23.0	6.9	422
Kenema	58.9		32.9	3.9	63.2		100.0		25.9	9.4	875
Kono	31.6		28.2	3.8	67.5		100.0		23.0	6.1	326
Bombali	41.2		36.3	8.9	54.8		100.0		28.4	12.7	464
Kambia	59.5		13.3	15.4	71.3		100.0		22.5	5.5	311
Koinadugu	27.2		32.4	5.2	62.4		100.0		24.5	10.9	265
Port Loko	54.0		37.2	6.2	56.6		100.0		30.4	17.5	624
Tonkolili	61.8		24.3	5.8	70.0		100.0		17.5	8.2	537
Bo	55.1		30.1	3.3	66.6		100.0		23.3	12.6	477
Bonthe	53.9		51.6	5.7	42.7		100.0		33.0	4.2	549
Moyamba	64.5		32.2	1.4	66.4		100.0		22.8	15.1	417
Pujehun	37.1		61.0	4.0	34.9		100.0		43.9	15.2	369
Western rural	30.4		30.9	5.9	63.2		100.0		27.6	12.2	181
Western urban	43.3		51.1	2.8	46.2		100.0		40.7	17.4	998
Education											
No	49.8		34.0	5.9	60.2		100.0		24.7	8.6	3218
Primary	54.0		35.0	3.9	61.2		100.0		24.2	10.1	1155
Junior secondary	51.3		32.7	4.3	62.9		100.0		27.5	11.3	1351
Senior secondary	47.7		43.1	5.1	51.8		100.0		40.2	18.5	821
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	30.6		77.3	2.9	19.8		100.0		70.4	37.2	196
Higher	**39.7**		**70.7**	**1.7**	**29.3**		**100.0**		**57.5**	**23.3**	**73**
Total	**49.9**		**37.2**	**5.0**	**57.8**		**100.0**		**28.7**	**11.6**	**6815**

Table 7.5.2: Coverage of HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15 - 49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men age 15 - 49 by testing status and whether they received the result of the last test, the percentage of men ever tested and the percentage of men age 15 - 49 who were tested in the past 12 months and the received the result of the last test, according to background characteristics, Sierra Leone 2013-2014

	Percentage distribution of men by testing status and whether they received the results of the last HIV test									
Background characteristics	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test		Ever tested, received result	Ever tested did not receive results	Never tested		Total		Percentage ever Tested	Percentage who received results from last HIV test taken in past 12 months	Number of men
Age											
<25	48.5		16.5	9.2	74.2		100.0		24.5	8.6	2367
25+	43.3		26.4	9.7	64.0		100.0		35.0	11.9	4354
15-19	47.5		10.5	12.2	77.3		100.0		21.2	5.7	1380
20-24	49.9		24.4	5.4	70.2		100.0		29.3	12.7	986
25-29	44.3		29.7	6.9	63.4		100.0		35.3	14.7	1016
30-34	42.2		28.6	8.7	62.7		100.0		36.4	12.0	905
35-39	43.5		25.2	10.9	63.9		100.0		35.1	10.0	981
40-44	43.1		24.5	12.7	62.7		100.0		36.5	11.7	720
45-49	43.4		22.4	9.9	67.6		100.0		31.1	10.5	733
Marital Status											
Currently married, living with spouse	43.0		24.6	10.4	65.0		100.0		33.9	10.4	3818
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	51.9		29.6	11.1	63.0		100.0		40.7	7.4	27
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	43.1		29.9	4.1	66.0		100.0		32.7	14.9	202
Not married, living with sexual partner	51.1		30.1	3.4	66.3		100.0		32.7	18.0	395
Not married, not living with sexual partner	47.3		18.4	9.5	72.1		100.0		26.7	9.7	2309
Residence											
Rural	41.8		18.9	12.6	68.5		100.0		30.0	8.2	4340
Urban	50.8		29.9	4.0	66.2		100.0		33.4	15.1	2438
Region											
Eastern province	48.3		23.3	9.2	67.5		100.0		31.9	10.7	1616
Northern province	37.0		21.8	11.6	66.6		100.0		32.5	9.5	2198
Southern province	47.7		18.9	11.5	69.7		100.0		28.2	8.1	1810
Western Area	51.4		30.7	2.7	66.6		100.0		32.5	17.0	1155

Table 7.5.2: Men (Cont'd)

Percentage of men age 15 - 49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men age 15 - 49 by testing status and whether they received the result of the last test, the percentage of men ever tested and the percentage of men age 15 - 49 who were tested in the past 12 months and the received the result of the last test, according to background characteristics, Sierra Leone 2013-2014

Percentage distribution of men by testing status and whether they received the results of the last HIV test

Background characteristics	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test		Ever tested, received result	Ever tested did not receive results	Never tested		Total		Percentage ever Tested	Percentage who received results from last HIV test taken in past 12 months	Number of men
District											
Kailahun district	42.7		36.3	6.4	57.4		100.0		41.9	20.7	415
Kenema district	50.5		20.6	11.3	68.0		100.0		31.3	7.6	876
Kono district	50.0		13.9	6.8	79.3		100.0		20.9	6.4	326
Bombali district	40.4		24.8	4.1	71.0		100.0		28.7	10.8	463
Kambia district	33.7		12.2	42.0	46.2		100.0		54.2	6.7	312
Koinadugu district	30.5		25.7	2.5	71.7		100.0		25.6	14.9	262
Port Loko district	43.1		24.8	10.4	64.7		100.0		35.3	10.1	624
Tonkolili district	32.4		19.3	5.3	75.2		100.0		23.5	6.5	537
Bo	60.5		17.0	1.1	82.0		100.0		18.0	12.3	473
Bonthe	42.3		20.6	23.3	56.1		100.0		38.5	5.2	558
Moyamba	54.9		16.2	1.0	82.8		100.0		17.2	7.8	408
Pujehun	31.5		22.0	22.3	55.3		100.0		38.3	7.5	371
Western rural	47.7		22.7	1.2	75.5		100.0		23.0	14.9	174
Western urban	52.2		32.1	2.9	65.1		100.0		34.3	17.3	981
Education											
No	40.0		13.8	11.2	75.1		100.0		23.0	5.8	2324
Primary	48.3		19.7	9.3	70.9		100.0		28.4	8.4	866
Junior secondary	47.9		17.9	11.9	70.2		100.0		29.2	8.2	1434
Senior secondary	50.6		31.8	6.2	62.0		100.0		37.7	16.0	1677
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	40.2		51.0	7.6	41.4		100.0		58.6	21.5	251
Higher	30.5		56.9	4.9	38.2		100.0		61.5	33.6	226
Total	**45.0**		**22.9**	**9.5**	**67.6**		**100.0**		**31.2**	**10.7**	**6778**

7.6 HIV Testing During Antenatal Care

One of the greatest consequences of HIV infection in women is the transmission of the virus to their children. This mainly occurs during pregnancy; at the time of delivery or through breastfeeding. Part of the strategy to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV is to counsel all women about HIV and AIDS during antenatal care and offer them an HIV test. In this research, women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the three years before the survey were asked whether they received counseled during antenatal care for their most recent birth; whether they were offered and accepted a test for HIV as part of their antenatal care and if tested; whether they received the test results.

In Sierra Leone, there is an overwhelming affirmation from women of all age groups about being told about babies getting AIDS from their mothers, things to do to prevent getting HIV and about getting tested for HIV for women who gave birth in the last three years before the survey. Information on these three key preventive measures of babies getting AIDS from their mothers Things to do to prevent getting HIV and getting tested for HIV is substantial for all districts. There is a steady flow of information upwards from 87 percent for women with no education to 100 percent for those with higher education.

Table 7.6: Women who were counselled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15 - 49 who gave birth in the three years preceding the survey, the percentage who received HIV counseling during antenatal care for their most recent birth and the percentage who accepted an offer of HIV test by whether they received their test result according to background characteristics

Percentage of women who were told about: Antenatal care	Offered and accepted an HIV							
Background characteristics	Babies getting AIDS from their mothers	Things to do to prevent getting HIV	Getting tested for HIV	Tested for HIV		Received Result	Did not receive result	Number of women who gave birth in the last 3 years.
Age								
<25	87.6	87.3	90.3	89.0		79.2	7.7	1218
25+	88.2	87.7	88.3	88.0		76.4	8.7	1648
15-19	82.7	84.2	89.0	86.7		77.4	8.0	399
20-24	90.0	88.8	91.0	90.2		80.1	7.6	819
25-29	90.0	88.8	89.6	89.3		78.2	8.7	816
30-34	87.4	89.7	90.0	90.4		78.3	9.6	429
35-39	83.4	81.3	83.1	81		66.6	8.0	326
40-44	92.9	92.9	87.5	91.1		89.3	3.6	56
45-49	95.2	95.2	85.7	90.5		85.7	4.8	21
Marital Status								
Currently married, living with spouse	87.5	87.0	87.7	87.4		75.8	9.0	2217
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	88.5	76.9	88.5	84.6		80.8	7.7	26
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	88.0	94.0	91.3	90.0		77.3	12.0	150
Not married, living with sexual partner	89.4	86.0	93.6	90.6		78.7	8.5	235
Not married, not living with sexual partner	87.1	88.8	92.9	90.8		85.0	4.1	294
Residence								
Rural	86.6	86.7	87.7	86.2		74.0	9.8	2104
Urban	90.2	89.0	91.7	93.0		84.4	5.4	827
Region								
Eastern	88.6	88.1	92.0	90.6		76.4	9.7	649
Northern	84.4	85.1	85.7	84.7		73.6	10.3	1088
Southern	89.1	87.8	88.1	87.8		76.5	7.3	805
Western area	91.8	90.8	94.1	94.1		87.9	4.4	390

Table 7.6: (Cont'd)

Among all women age 15 - 49 who gave birth in the three years preceding the survey, the percentage who received HIV counseling during antenatal care for their most recent birth and the percentage who accepted an offer of HIV test by whether they received their test result according to background characteristics

	Percentage of women who were told about:					Offered and accepted an HIV test Antenatal care		
Background characteristics	Babies getting AIDS from their mothers	Things to do to prevent getting HIV	Getting tested for HIV	Tested for HIV		Received Result	Did not receive result	Number of women who gave birth in the last 3 years.
District								
Kailahun	84.8	84.8	92.4	92.9		79.9	9.8	184
Kenema	97.2	96.3	97.8	92.7		78.1	9.3	356
Kono	67.0	66.1	72.5	79.8		65.1	11	109
Bombali	81.6	83.6	91.0	92.2		83.2	7.8	244
Kambia	86.4	84.3	66.4	62.9		42.1	20.0	140
Koinadugu	78.9	80.0	81.1	78.9		74.4	1.1	90
Port Loko	94.3	94.0	89.6	87.5		80.0	7.5	335
Tonkolili	75.0	77.9	87.1	87.1		72.5	13.9	280
Bo	89.7	88.2	88.7	88.2		85.7	1,0	203
Bonthe	89.5	87.9	93.3	92.9		66.5	19.2	239
Moyamba	86.7	84.4	77.3	78.2		71.6	2.2	225
Pujehun	92.0	93.4	96.4	95.6		89.1	5.1	137
Western rural	89.3	89.3	85.3	84.0		74.7	8.0	75
Western urban	92.1	91.4	95.9	96.5		91.1	3.5	315
Education								
No	86.6	85.9	87.0	86.9		73.1	10.7	1582
Primary	86.2	86.2	87.6	85.2		77.2	6.0	587
Junior secondary	90.3	91.8	92.4	90.7		82.5	6.9	475
Senior secondary	90.5	91.0	96.4	95.9		86.0	6.3	222
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	100	95.5	95.5	97.7		97.7	0.0	44
Higher	**90**	**80**	**95**	**100**		**100**	**0**	**20**
Total	**87.6**	**87.3**	**88.8**	**88.1**		**76.9**	**8.6**	**2932**

7.7 Chances of getting HIV

Information on sexual behavior is important in designing and monitoring intervention programmes to control the spread of HIV. Given that most HIV infections in Sierra Leone are contracted through sexual activities, assessing the risk level of respondents in contracting HIV is important in providing information on the population's self-awareness about the effect of sexual activities in transmitting HIV.

The 2013 BSS asked questions to rate respondent's perceived HIV risk on a four-point scale as none, low, moderate, or high. Tables 7.7.1 and 7.7.2 show the percentage of women and men who said they had no risk at all, had low risk, moderate and high risk of getting HIV.

Among women, 19 percent said they have no risk at all of getting HIV whilst 30 percent said they have low risk. Those who reported having moderate and high risk are about 9 percent and 11 percent respectively. Twenty two percent of men have no risk at all, 51 percent who have low risk, 7 percent have moderate risk and 15 percent have high risk of getting HIV.

There are marked differences in totals when the 2013 BSS is compared to the 2011 BSS in the areas of moderate and high risks of getting HIV for women. The reported moderate and high risks of 9 and 11 percents in the 2013 BSS triples that of the 2011 BSS which recorded 3 and 1.5 percent for moderate and high respectively.

A striking difference occurs when women who are at moderate and high risk are compared with their men counterparts. The percentage of men who said they have moderate and high risk of getting HIV is 5 percent respectively, compared with 3 and 1.5 percents respectively.

Women aged 20-24 who are currently married but not living with a sexual partner are more at risk of getting HIV. Women in the urban and those in the Eastern Region are more at high risk of getting HIV. Women in Kailahun district are more at risk compared to women in the other districts. According to educational level, the picture shows that the higher the education the more the risk. Women of higher education recorded 26 percent of high risk of getting HIV.

Similarly, men aged 20-24, who are currently married but not living with sexual partner have a higher risk of contracting HIV. Men in the rural areas and those in the Northern Region more at a high risk of getting HIV than men in the other regions.

Like women, men with higher education are more likely to have high risk of getting HIV than other men with no that had education.

Table 7.7.1: Chances of getting HIV: Women

Percentage of women who in response to prompted questions about chances of getting HIV identified level of risk they have in getting HIV by background characteristics

Background characteristics	No risk at all of getting HIV	Low of getting HIV	Moderate risk of getting HIV	HIGH risk of getting HIV	Already has HIV/AIDS	Number of women
Age						
<25	22.0	28.9	8.4	11.9	0.0	2977
25+	17.4	30.9	9.6	10.4	0.0	3713
15-19	24.6	25.3	8.9	10.7	0.0	1567
20-24	19.2	32.9	7.8	13.3	0.0	1410
25-29	14.3	32.2	10.8	13.1	0.0	1386
30-34	16.8	33.2	9.2	9.6	0.0	877
35-39	20.1	29.6	10.6	8.5	0.0	790
40-44	21.1	27.0	7.9	7.6	0.0	393
45-49	21.7	26.6	4.5	8.6	0.0	267
Marital Status						
Currently married, living with spouse	17.8	30.0	9.0	10.7	0.0	4108
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	11.1	51.1	17.8	6.7	0.0	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	20.1	23.5	8.5	13.3	0.0	413
Not married, living with sexual partner	15.9	31.3	12.3	12.9	0.0	496
Not married, not living with sexual partner	24.1	29.3	8.0	11.5	0.0	1724

Table 7.7.1: Women (cont'd)

Percentage of women who in response to prompted questions about chances of getting HIV identified level of risk they have in getting HIV by background characteristics

Background characteristics	No risk at all of getting HIV	Low of getting HIV	Moderate risk of getting HIV	HIGH risk of getting HIV	Already has HIV/AIDS	Number of women
Residence						
Rural	17.9	28.2	9.0	9.7	0.0	4339
Urban	21.8	32.1	9.0	13.9	0.0	2476
Region						
Eastern	14.2	32.0	9.5	17.0	0.0	1624
Northern	26.9	23.5	12.2	8.2	0.0	2201
Southern	15.2	35.3	4.7	9.3	0.0	1811
Western area	18.5	29.1	8.8	11.8	0.0	1179
District						
Kailahun	13.0	10.9	5.2	24.6	0.0	422
Kenema	8.0	39.4	12.5	16.5	0.0	875
Kono	32.5	39.3	7.4	8.6	0.0	326
Bombali	15.7	17.5	3.9	9.9	0.0	464
Kambia	38.9	9.6	27.3	4.5	0.0	311
Koinadugu	25.7	33.2	11.7	4.5	0.0	265
Port Loko	29.8	23.2	18.9	7.5	0.0	624
Tonkolili	27.0	32.4	3.4	11.5	0.0	537
Bo	18.7	27.0	5.2	17.0	0.0	477
Bonthe	13.1	43.7	5.1	4.9	0.0	549
Moyamba	13.9	29.0	1.9	8.9	0.0	417
Pujehun	15.4	40.4	6.8	6.5	0.0	369
Western rural	0.0	23.2	2.8	4.4	0.0	181
Western urban	21.8	30.2	9.9	13.1	0.0	998
Education						
No	18.2	28.6	8.1	9.0	0.0	3218
Primary	17.5	26.7	11.1	11.9	0.0	1155
Junior secondary	21.0	28.7	7.9	14.0	0.0	1351
Senior secondary	25.6	35.9	9.0	11.9	0.0	821
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	13.3	43.9	15.3	15.8	0.0	196
Higher	**15.1**	**32.9**	**19.2**	**26.0**	**0.0**	**73**
Total	**19.4**	**29.6**	**9.0**	**11.2**	**0.0**	**6815**

Table 7.7.2: Chances of getting HIV: Men

Percentage of men who in response to prompted questions about chances of getting HIV identified level of risk they have in getting HIV by background characteristics

Background characteristics	No risk at all of getting HIV	Low of getting HIV	Moderate risk of getting HIV	High risk of getting HIV	Already has HIV/AIDS	Number of men
Age						
<25	29.4	42.5	8.4	14.2	0.0	2367
25+	18.7	56.0	6.5	14.6	0.0	4354
15-19	32.5	40.4	8.0	11.2	0.0	1380
20-24	25.1	45.3	9.1	18.4	0.0	986
25-29	18.5	51.9	8.1	17.8	0.0	1016
30-34	19.4	56.7	5.9	14.4	0.0	905
35-39	17.2	56.4	5.9	15.6	0.0	981
40-44	18.1	60.6	7.5	11.0	0.0	720
45-49	20.7	55.8	5.0	12.7	0.0	733
Marital status						
Currently married, living with spouse	18.4	56.4	6.3	14.3	0.0	3818
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	18.5	51.9	3.7	29.6	0.0	27
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	20.8	47.5	7.9	19.8	0.0	202
Not married, living with sexual partner	17.7	57.2	9.4	12.9	0.0	395
Not married, not living with sexual partner	29.9	42.4	8.1	14.6	0.0	2309
Region	**0.0**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1**
Rural	20.0	52.1	6.4	15.3	0.0	4340
Urban	26.6	49.9	8.7	13.1	0.0	2438
Eastern	11.9	69.4	3.7	13.1	0.0	1616
Northern	30.3	39.3	10.6	16.6	0.0	2198
Southern	18.3	59.2	5.0	8.1	0.0	1810
Western area	28.3	36.3	9.2	22.7	0.0	1155
District						
Kailahun	1.7	69.2	2.7	25.1	0.0	415
Kenema	9.9	71.7	4.5	11.2	0.0	876
Kono	30.1	63.5	2.8	3.4	0.0	326
Bombali	34.8	33.5	14.0	16.8	0.0	463
Kambia	58.3	33.0	3.5	5.4	0.0	312
Koinadugu	39.7	38.9	7.3	4.2	0.0	262
Port Loko	25.5	48.6	14.3	11.5	0.0	624
Tonkolili	11.0	37.4	9.1	34.6	0.0	537
Bo	42.1	42.3	6.3	7.0	0.0	473
Bonthe	2.2	72.4	3.9	6.6	0.0	558
Moyamba	21.3	63.0	7.1	6.6	0.0	408
Pujehun	9.2	56.6	2.4	13.7	0.0	371
Western rural	30.5	3.4	0.6	59.2	0.0	174
Western urban	27.9	42.1	10.7	16.2	0.0	981
Education						
No	18.9	52.8	6.0	12.7	0.0	2324
Primary	16.4	57.3	7.5	15.8	0.0	866
Junior secondary	26.9	48.0	7.3	14.4	0.0	1434
Senior secondary	25.6	49.6	7.6	16.4	0.0	1677
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	22.7	56.6	8.8	12.0	0.0	251
Higher	**27.4**	**39.8**	**13.3**	**19.0**	**0.0**	**226**
Total	**22.4**	**51.3**	**7.2**	**14.5**	**0.0**	**6778**

7.8.1 Reasons for having no or low risk of getting HIV

The risk of getting HIV varies widely depending on the type of exposure. Some exposures, such as exposure to HIV during a blood transfusion, carry a much higher risk of transmission than other exposures, such as oral sex.Factors that may increase the risk of HIV transmission include sexually transmitted diseases, acute and late-stage HIV infection, and high viral load. Factors that may decrease the risk include condom use, male circumcision, antiretroviral treatment, and pre-exposure prophylaxis. Much of the work done in HIV prevention is aimed at trying to stop people from engaging in behaviours that could expose them to HIV and potentially lead to infection.

The identification of reasons by respondents for having any of the four-point scale as none, low, moderate, or high risks of getting HIV is of immense importance as they serve as measures of knowledge they have for avoiding the contracting and transmission of the virus.

Tables 7.8.1.1 and 7.8.1.2 show the percentage of women and men who identified the various reasons for having no or low risk of getting HIV. These reasons are similar to ways of avoiding the spread of HIV.

At a national level, 6 percent of women and 10 percent of men identified ‘not having sex’ as a reason for no or low risk of getting HIV. Having one partner came out prominently as a reason for no or low risk of getting HIV. More Women and men recorded identified this as a reason for not getting the virus. (37 and 44 percent respectively). Women and men age 15-19 identified not having sex a reason for not getting HIV (17 and 34 percent respectively). Fewer women and men identified “Partner not having another partner” as a reason for having no or low risk of contracting the virus. Having limited partners, not having sex and having only one partner came out prominently as the reasons why women and men have no or low risk of getting HIV. This spread across age group, Residence, region, district and educational attainment.

Table 7.8.1.1: Reasons for having no or low risk of getting HIV: Women

Percentage of women who in response to prompted questions about reasons for having no or low risk of getting HIV identified the following reasons by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Not having sex	Use condoms always	Has only one partner	Limits number of partners	Partner has no other partners	Others	Number of women
Age							
<25	9.9	4.7	32.5	6.3	2.8	2	2977
25+	2	3.2	41.3	4.7	3.4	1.8	3713
15-19	17.1	4.5	25.9	5.7	2.7	1.9	1567
20-24	2	5	39.9	7	2.8	2.3	1410
25-29	0.6	4.8	39	5.3	2.7	1.9	1386
30-34	0.3	3	43.1	5.5	4	1.9	877
35-39	1.1	2.2	47	3.5	4.2	1	790
40-44	4.8	2.3	39.9	4.8	4.1	3.1	393
45-49	13.1	0	33	1.5	2.2	2.2	267
Marital Status							
Currently married, living with spouse	0.6	2.1	43.2	3.8	3.5	1.5	4108
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	0	6.7	53.3	13.3	2.2	0	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	8.7	4.6	28.3	3.9	1.9	3.6	413
Not married, living with sexual partner	2.6	5.4	33.7	8.3	3.2	3.2	496
Not married, not living with sexual partner	17.2	7	25.1	8.1	2.4	2.6	1724
Residence							
Rural	4.2	2.8	36.3	5.3	3.3	1.7	4339
Urban	7.8	5.5	38.2	5.3	2.7	2.5	2476
Eastern province	5.2	4.3	36.3	3.1	2.8	1.2	1624
Northern province	5.1	2.3	41.1	4.3	2.8	1.5	2201
Southern province	4.3	4.9	36.7	8.7	4.4	2.5	1811
Western area	8.4	4.1	30.7	5	2.3	3.2	1179
District							
Kailahun district	3.1	1.4	15.2	3.1	1.2	2.4	422
Kenema district	5	6.4	39.7	1.4	3.2	0.9	875
Kono district	8.3	2.1	54.9	8	3.7	0.3	326
Bombali district	3.4	0.9	26.7	3.4	2.2	0.4	464
Kambia district	4.5	5.1	36.3	7.1	1.9	2.3	311
Koinadugu district	7.2	3.4	49.4	2.3	11.7	0.4	265
Port Loko district	5.4	3.4	45	4.8	1.9	0	624
Tonkolili district	5.4	0.4	47.7	3.7	0.4	4.3	537
Bo	4	4.6	30.2	10.9	5.7	2.9	477
Bonthe	5.5	4.7	44.4	8.4	1.5	2.6	549

Table 7.8.1.1: Women (cont'd)

Percentage of women who in response to prompted questions about reasons for having no or low risk of getting HIV identified the following reasons by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Not having sex	Use condoms always	Has only one partner	Limits number of partners	Partner has no other partners	Others	Number of women
Moyamba	4.1	3.6	30.2	4.8	0.2	1.4	417
Pujehun	3	7	41.2	10.8	11.7	3	369
Western rural	3.9	2.8	13.3	1.1	0.6	1.1	181
Western urban	9.3	4.3	33.9	5.7	2.5	3.6	998
Education							
No	1.6	1.8	41.9	3.4	3.7	0.7	3218
Primary	4.3	2.3	32.7	5.6	2.6	2.3	1155
Junior secondary	12.1	4.6	29.5	7.3	2.7	2.4	1351
Senior secondary	11	8.8	38.1	8	2.3	3.8	821
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	8.2	15.3	29.6	11.2	2	11.2	196
Higher	2.7	9.6	39.7	4.1	2.7	1.4	73
Total	**5.5**	**3.8**	**37**	**5.3**	**3.1**	**2**	**6815**

Table 7.8.1.2: Reasons for having no or low risk of getting HIV: Men

Percentage of men who in response to prompted questions about reasons for having no or low risk of getting HIV identified the following reasons by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Not having sex	Use condoms always	Has only one partner	Limits number of partners	Partner has no other partners	Others	Number of men
Age							
<25	23.0	11.5	34.9	14.5	5.7	2.4	2367
25+	2.5	9.0	48.5	21.2	8.0	3.3	4354
15-19	34.1	10.7	30.3	12.2	5.7	2.5	1380
20-24	7.5	12.9	41.2	17.7	5.6	2.1	986
25-29	3.4	11.3	41.6	21.8	6.1	6.0	1016
30-34	2.2	9.4	48.4	21.5	9.1	2.4	905
35-39	1.7	8.1	48.6	19.5	8.9	3.6	981
40-44	1.8	9.7	54.4	22.9	8.1	2.1	720
45-49	3.3	5.3	52.0	20.6	8.3	1.8	733
Marital Status							
Currently married, living with spouse	1.3	7.4	50.4	21.4	8.1	3.2	3818
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	0.0	18.5	44.4	29.6	3.7	0.0	27
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	3.5	10.4	35.1	21.3	5.9	2.5	202

Table 7.8.1.2: Men (Cont'd)

Percentage of men who in response to prompted questions about reasons for having no or low risk of getting HIV identified the following reasons by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Not having sex	Use condoms always	Has only one partner	Limits number of partners	Partner has no other partners	Others	Number of men
Not married, living with sexual partner	9.6	10.1	46.3	18.5	7.3	2.8	395
Not married, not living with sexual partner	23.8	13.6	32.8	14.5	5.8	2.8	2309
Residence							
Rural	7.3	8.1	43.5	19.1	5.7	2.9	4340
Urban	13.7	12.8	43.7	18.5	9.8	3.2	2438
Region							
Eastern	9.1	14.9	51.7	23.7	13.7	2.8	1616
Northern	10.6	8.8	36.2	23.0	4.5	4.6	2198
Southern	6.4	6.0	50.7	15.3	5.6	2.3	1810
Western area	13.5	10.6	35.2	9.9	5.4	1.5	1155
District							
Kailahun	7.0	3.1	32.3	29.4	2.9	7.7	415
Kenema	6.8	19.3	56.8	19.2	21.3	1.4	876
Kono	17.8	17.8	62.3	28.8	7.1	0.3	326
Bombali	10.8	13.6	40.8	21.2	5.8	5.0	463
Kambia	16.7	12.2	44.9	28.5	2.9	4.5	312
Koinadugu	5.7	6.1	50.0	31.3	6.5	0.8	262
Port Loko	9.9	8.5	32.5	30.3	5.6	9.8	624
Tonkolili	10.4	4.3	24.8	8.9	2.2	0.4	537
Bo	9.9	7.6	47.8	17.1	11.6	0.2	473
Bonthe	1.8	5.2	57.9	8.6	1.8	1.8	558
Moyamba	9.3	6.9	46.8	26.2	8.8	4.4	408
Pujehun	5.4	4.3	47.7	11.1	0.3	3.0	371
Western rural	9.2	1.7	10.3	6.9	6.3	0.0	174
Western urban	14.3	12.2	39.6	10.4	5.3	1.7	981
Education							
No	3.0	5.6	49.2	19.3	6.2	2.1	2324
Primary	8.1	5.0	40.2	23.4	6.6	3.5	866
Junior secondary	22.7	11.4	37.2	16.0	6.4	3.1	1434
Senior secondary	9.6	14.8	43.0	19.1	9.2	3.8	1677
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	4.8	15.9	42.6	20.7	8.0	4.8	251
Higher	6.2	17.3	45.6	11.9	7.5	2.2	226
Total	**9.6**	**9.8**	**43.6**	**18.9**	**7.2**	**3.0**	**6778**

7.8.2: Reasons for having moderate or high risk of getting HIV

Different factors can increase or decrease transmission risk. Although HIV risk factors and routes of transmission apply to everyone equally, some people are at higher risk because of where they live and who their sex partners are.

Reasons why respondents think they have moderate or high risk of getting HIV is important in designing and monitoring intervention programmes to control the spread of HIV. The reasons show the knowledge level of the population about the ways to avoid the spread of HIV.

Tables 7.8.2.1 and 7.8.2.2 show the percentage of women and men who identified the various reasons for having moderate or high risk of getting HIV. These reasons are similar to ways of spreading the virus.

Women recorded 4 percent non use of condom as a reason for moderate or high risk of getting HIV compared to 2 percent in the 2011 BSS. This is similar for men whose figure for non use of condom increased from 3 percent in the 2011 BSS to 6 percent in the 2013-2014 BSS. More women and men identified having more than one sexual partner as a reason for having moderate or higher risk (11.5 and 13.5 respectively). Blood transfusion and injection is high for women (1.0) compared to 0.4 for percent for men.

Women aged 25-29 who are married but not living with sexual partner are at a moderate or higher risk because of not using condom. The higher the education of men and women, the moderate or high the risk of getting HIV. Men are more likely to be at moderate or high risk because of not using condom. Women in Port Loko district and men in Kambia district are at a moderate or high risk because of having more than one partner.

Men aged 35-39, men who are currently married but not living with sexual partner reported having moderate or high risk because of having more than one sexual partner.

Table 7.8.2.1: Reasons for having moderate or high risk of getting HIV: Women

Percentage of women who in response to prompted questions about reasons for having moderate or high risk of getting HIV identified the following reasons by background characteristics							
Background characteristics	Does not use condoms	Has more than one sexual partner	Partner has other partners	Homosexual contacts	Had blood transfusions/ injections	Other	Number of women
Age							
<25	3.7	11.9	2.1	0.0	1.4	0.4	2977
25+	3.7	11.0	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	3713
15-19	3.3	11.6	1.9	0.0	1.8	0.3	1567
20-24	4.1	12.3	2.4	0.1	0.9	0.6	1410
25-29	4.5	13.5	3.8	0.1	0.8	0.6	1386
30-34	4.2	9.1	2.3	0.0	0.7	1.7	877
35-39	2.8	12.0	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	790
40-44	2.8	7.4	4.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	393
45-49	1.9	7.1	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.7	267
Marital status							
Currently married, living with spouse	3.7	11.3	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	4108
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	11.1	11.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	2.9	12.3	3.9	0.0	1.5	1.2	413
Not married, living with sexual partner	3.0	14.3	4.0	0.2	1.2	1.2	496
Not married, not living with sexual partner	3.8	11.1	1.4	0.0	1.6	0.9	1724
Residence							
Rural	3.8	10.2	2.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	4339
Urban	3.6	13.7	2.7	0.0	1.1	1.2	2476
Region							
Eastern province	4.4	18.0	3.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	1624
Northern province	3.0	10.6	3.6	0.0	1.9	0.5	2201
Southern province	4.0	7.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	1811
Western area	3.6	10.9	1.8	0.1	1.5	2.0	1179
District							
Kailahun district	4.0	19.9	4.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	422
Kenema district	5.8	19.7	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	875
Kono district	1.2	11.0	2.8	0.3	1.2	0.0	326
Bombali district	2.2	6.5	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.4	464
Kambia district	7.1	13.5	3.5	0.0	5.8	0.6	311
Koinadugu district	1.1	9.4	4.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	265
Port Loko district	2.9	13.8	6.3	0.0	1.8	0.6	624
Tonkolili district	2.2	9.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	537
Bo	12.8	6.5	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	477
Bonthe	0.5	4.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	549
Moyamba	0.0	9.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	417
Pujehun	2.2	8.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	369
Western rural	1.1	3.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	181
Western urban	4.0	12.3	2.0	0.1	1.7	2.1	998
Education							
No	3.2	10.1	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	3218
Primary	4.2	13.2	2.9	0.0	1.6	0.4	1155
Junior secondary	4.1	12.5	2.9	0.0	1.3	0.9	1351
Senior secondary	3.4	11.3	2.2	0.0	1.5	1.3	821
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	4.1	15.3	5.6	0.0	2.6	3.1	196
Higher	**9.6**	**21.9**	**2.7**	**1.4**	**4.1**	**2.7**	**73**
Total	**3.7**	**11.5**	**2.7**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**6815**

Table 7.8.2.2: Reasons for having moderate or high risk of getting HIV: Men

Percentage of men who in response to prompted questions about reasons for having moderate or high risk of getting HIV identified the following reasons by background characteristics							
Background characteristics	Does not use condoms	Has more than one sexual partner	Partner has other partners	Homosexual contacts	Had blood transfusions/injections	Other	Number of men
Age							
<25	7.2	13.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	2367
25+	5.3	13.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	4354
15-19	4.9	12.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1380
20-24	10.3	14.3	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	986
25-29	8.5	14.4	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	1016
30-34	5.0	12.4	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	905
35-39	3.7	15.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.3	981
40-44	4.0	13.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	720
45-49	4.8	10.9	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	733
Marital Status							
Currently married, living with spouse	5.3	13.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	3818
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	7.4	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27
Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	10.9	15.3	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	202
Not married, living with sexual partner	5.6	14.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	395
Not married, not living with sexual partner	6.5	13.3	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	2309
Residence							
Rural	5.9	13.7	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	4340
Urban	6.0	13.2	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	2438
Region							
Eastern province	1.3	14.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	1616
Northern province	8.7	15.2	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	2198
Southern province	1.8	9.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1810
Western area	13.4	14.6	2.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	1155
District							
Kailahun district	3.1	23.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	415
Kenema district	0.9	13.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	876
Kono district	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	326
Bombali district	10.2	16.6	1.7	0.0	0.9	1.5	463
Kambia district	1.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	312
Koinadugu district	0.8	9.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	262
Port Loko district	7.9	13.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	624
Tonkolili district	16.9	23.5	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	537
Bo	1.5	11.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	473
Bonthe	0.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	558
Moyamba	1.5	11.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	408
Pujehun	4.3	9.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	371
Western rural	43.7	11.5	3.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	174
Western urban	8.1	15.2	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	981
Education							
No	4.3	12.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2324
Primary	5.4	13.7	1.3	0.0	0.9	1.0	866
Junior secondary	5.9	14.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	1434
Senior secondary	8.7	12.6	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	1677
Voc/commercial/nursing/tech/tr. Training	2.0	16.3	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.2	251
Higher	**8.0**	**19.5**	**2.2**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**226**
Total	**5.9**	**13.5**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**6778**

8.0 STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Stigma and discrimination are key factors that hinder programmes that are geared towards the prevention, management and control of HIV and AIDS. Stigma happens to be a prime determinant that prevents many people from seeing a doctor in order to ascertain whether they have the virus, or to seek treatment if they have it. Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV mainly among people in the rural area remain the main stumbling block in the fight against the scourge. This therefore creates a room for the AIDS epidemic to continue devastating societies and communities worldwide

8.1 Accepting attitude towards People Living with HIV and AIDS

In order to assess the stigma faced by HIV and AIDS persons, the 2013 BSS respondents who have heard of HIV and AIDS were asked these key questions: (a) would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who you knew has HIV? (b) If a member of your family got infected with HIV would you want it to remain secret or not? (c) If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to take care of her or him in your own household? (d) In your opinion if a teacher has HIV but is not sick should s/he be allowed to continue teaching in school? And (e) if a student has HIV but is not sick, should he/she be allowed to continue attending school? Tables 8.1.1, 8.1.2 brings out answers given by women and men respondents by background characteristics.

The respondents expressed a high level accepting attitude on the question of taking care of an infected family member than buying fresh vegetables from an infected shopkeeper or vendor.

76.1 percent of women and 91.3 percent of men expressed willingness of taking care of an infected family member in their homes.

39.2 percent of women and 35.9 percent of men are of the opinion not to keep secret the infection of a family member with HIV. There is evident that accepting attitude from respondents in making infected family members comfortable in their homes.

Married women are the least likely to allow a teacher that is infected with the virus who is not sick to continue teaching in school than their counterparts. 38.0 percent of women and 53.8percent of men that are currently married and living with spouse expressed accepting attitude in allowing an infected teacher who is not sick.

There is a marked Regional variation on all four indicators. The Southern recorded the highest percentage of accepting attitude of 7.0 percent among women, Western Area recorded 4.3 percent, Northern 3.4 and Eastern Regions recorded 3.1 percent. The Western Area Northern Regions came out as the least among men respondents recording 4.6 and 4.7 percent each accepting attitude on all four indicators; the Eastern and Southern Regions also recording 9.5 and 10.1percent respectively.

43.2 percent of women and 64.2 percent of men in the Western Area are more likely prepared to buy fresh vegetables from an infected shopkeeper or vendor compared to the other Regions. Women and Men within the age bracket of <25 and 20-24 recorded 47.9 and 64.4percents respectively accepting attitude for a teacher that has the virus but not sick to continue teaching in school than other respondents. Also Women and men are of the opinion of keeping secret family member infected of the AIDS virus and the age brackets of 45-49 recorded 45.9 percent, and 30-34 recorded 44.3percents respectively.

Table 8.1 shows that acceptance increases with the level of education. 2.8 percent of women with less education show accepting attitude on all four indicators, compared to 16.7 percent for the Vocational Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Teacher training. The same applied to the men; men with less education recorded 4.5 percent and it increased to 16.7 percent for Vocational Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Teacher training.

Table 8.1.1 Accepting Attitude towards those living with HIV and AIDS: Women who will

Background Characteristics	Are you willing to take care of a family member with AIDS in the respondent home	Would you buy fresh vegetable from a shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher who has the AIDS virus but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Percentage expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of Women who have heard of AIDS
Age						
<25	76.9	33.7	47.9	37.0	4.1	2889
25+	75.1	31.9	41.6	40.9	4.7	3558
15-19	76.0	34.1	48.4	35.3	4.3	1511
20-24	77.9	33.2	47.5	38.8	3.9	1378
25-29	77.2	32.8	42.5	39.5	3.7	1336
30-34	73.0	31.0	41.8	40.6	4.7	844
35-39	74.3	29.9	38.7	42.1	3.7	750
40-44	77.5	35.7	42.4	40.8	7.8	373
45-49	70.2	31.0	43.9	45.9	7.8	255
Marital Status						
Currently married, living with spouse	75.3	27.0	38.0	42.7	3.8	3938
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	**53.3**	35.6	40.0	35.6	6.7	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	75.6	35.3	47.0	36.8	3.6	394
Not married, living with sexual partner	78.0	38.4	49.8	45.7	4.7	490
Not married, not living with sexual partner	78.2	43.0	56.8	30.0	6.0	1665
Residence						
Rural	73.6	25.1	34.3	44.8	3.8	4131
Urban	80.3	45.1	61.1	29.7	5.6	2426
Region						
Eastern	82.6	39.7	55.2	33.5	3.1	1565
Northern	71.5	26.3	36.2	43.8	3.4	2128
Southern	73.4	26.6	32.9	47.6	7.0	1724
Western	79.7	43.2	61.1	25.9	4.3	1140
District						
Kailahun	85.6	26.7	40.9	63.8	8.0	389
Kenema	80.9	47.5	62.4	15.7	1.0	865
Kono	83.9	34.1	53.4	45.0	2.9	311

Table 8.1.1:(cont'd)

Background Characteristics	Are you willing to take care of a family member with AIDS in the respondent home	Would you buy fresh vegetable from a shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher who has the AIDS virus but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Percentage expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of Women who have heard of AIDS
Bombali	66.7	19.6	28.5	53.0	2.2	460
Kambia	86.8	23.9	30.0	39.4	1.6	310
Koinadugu	71.5	60.2	69.7	30.8	0.5	221
Port Loko	60.0	19.3	28.1	44.1	2.2	623
Tonkolili	80.2	28.0	42.5	43.3	8.3	515
Bo	77.9	35.3	43.0	34.0	6.6	470
Bonthe	71.7	24.4	30.3	61.1	9.4	501
Moyamba	71.0	19.2	23.5	39.1	4.6	417
Pujehun	72.7	27.0	34.1	56.7	7.1	337
Western Rural	68.4	22.8	29.2	38.0	0.0	171
Western Urban	81.7	46.9	66.7	23.7	5.0	969
Education						
No	71.9	24.4	33.7	43.0	2.8	3035
Primary	76.9	24.2	34.5	45.7	3.3	1107
Junior Secondary	76.2	36.2	51.7	35.9	6.1	1330
Senior Secondary	85.5	53.3	70.8	27.6	6.8	818
Voc/Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	89.7	76.9	83.1	24.6	13.3	195
Higher	94.4	77.8	88.9	15.3	9.7	72
Total	**76.1**	**32.5**	**44.2**	**39.2**	**4.5**	**6557**

Table 8.1.2: Accepting Attitude towards those living with HIV and AIDS: Men who will

Background Characteristics	Are you willing to take care of a family member with AIDS in the respondent home	Would you buy fresh vegetable from a shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher who has the AIDS virus but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Percentage expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of Men who have heard of AIDS
Age						
<25	90.0	51.9	64.4	31.6	7.2	2258
25+	92.1	46.3	57.4	38.0	7.3	4229
15-19	88.8	51.9	64.0	30.7	7.0	1286
20-24	91.6	51.8	65.1	32.6	7.4	971
25-29	93.5	48.5	60.7	35.3	8.2	982
30-34	89.2	44.9	57.2	44.3	9.8	881
35-39	92.7	46.2	55.5	36.2	5.9	957
40-44	91.1	46.6	59.6	37.3	5.7	706
45-49	93.9	44.9	53.3	36.8	6.4	704
Marital Status						
Currently married, living with spouse	91.5	44.1	53.8	39.4	6.3	3701
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	96.3	48.1	63.0	40.7	18.5	27
Currently married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	90.7	37.1	59.8	39.7	6.2	194
Not married, living with sexual partner	95.3	52.6	67.4	32.6	10.6	386
Not married, not living with sexual partner	90.4	55.7	68.0	30.3	8.2	2208
Residence						
Rural	90.4	40.9	51.6	41.1	6.6	4129
Urban	92.9	60.9	73.5	27.0	8.4	2414
Region						
Eastern	86.9	51.4	60.1	40.6	9.5	1590
Northern	89.2	44.9	58.5	30.6	4.7	2138
Southern	95.9	38.8	44.4	50.9	10.1	1688
Western	94.4	64.2	84.3	16.8	4.6	1127
District						
Kailahun	73.2	37.6	42.9	68.0	15.6	410
Kenema	90.1	50.4	59.8	29.6	4.2	856
Kono	96.0	71.9	82.4	35.2	15.4	324
Bombali	83.2	33.1	55.8	52.7	7.8	459
Kambia	92.0	60.3	66.7	13.1	2.6	312
Koinadugu	91.5	55.7	62.6	17.9	0.4	235
Port Loko	92.5	40.5	53.5	30.0	7.9	624
Tonkolili	88.2	46.5	60.0	28.0	1.6	508

Table 8.1.2:(cont'd)

Background Characteristics	Are you willing to take care of a family member with AIDS in the respondent home	Would you buy fresh vegetable from a shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher who has the AIDS virus but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Percentage expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of Men who have heard of AIDS
Bo	97.5	41.7	55.3	53.0	15.0	472
Bonthe	93.9	41.4	42.9	50.8	5.1	490
Moyamba	98.0	32.6	38.5	42.9	8.3	408
Pujehun	94.0	38.4	38.1	57.9	12.9	318
Western Rural	96.3	62.0	87.1	19.6	3.7	163
Western Urban	94.1	64.6	83.8	16.3	4.8	964
Education						
No	89.0	33.3	44.4	45.0	4.5	2147
Primary	90.8	34.5	43.3	46.5	4.8	849
Junior Secondary	88.4	50.1	61.9	33.4	7.3	1402
Senior Secondary	95.0	64.4	77.5	26.0	10.4	1668
Voc/Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	98.4	74.5	85.7	23.5	16.7	251
Higher	98.2	83.1	92.4	12.4	8.4	225
Total	**91.3**	**48.3**	**59.7**	**35.9**	**7.2**	**6542**

8.2 Rejecting Attitudes of People living with HIV/AIDS

Rejecting people living with HIV/AIDS is most time due to misconception about how it is transmitted.

The respondents expressed a very low level rejecting attitude on the question of not taking care of an infected family member than buying fresh vegetables from an infected shopkeeper or vendor.

20.9 percent of women and 7.4 percent of men expressed willingness of not taking care of an infected family member in their homes.

59.2 percent of women and 63.0 percent of men are of the opinion not to keep secret the infection of a family member with HIV. It is obvious that rejecting attitude from respondents is making infected family members uncomfortable in the homes.

Not married women are the least likely not to allow a teacher that is infected with the virus who is not sick to continue teaching in school than their counterparts. 39.3percent of women and 30.6 percent of men that are not married, not living with a sexual partner expressed accepting attitude in not allowing an infected teacher who is not sick to continue teaching in school.

The Southern Region also recorded the highest percentage of rejecting attitude of 9.6 percent among women; Northern Region recorded 7.7 percent, Western Area 5.2 percent and Eastern Regions 2.6 percent. The West and Southern Regions came out as the least among men respondents recording 0.3 and 0.5 percent each rejecting attitude on all four indicators; the Eastern region recording 1.3 respectively.

71.6 percent of women and 59.0 percent of men in the Southern Region are more likely prepared to buy fresh vegetables from an infected shopkeeper or vendor compared to the other Regions. Women and Men within the age bracket of 35-39 and 45-49 recorded 55.7 and 44.2percents respectively rejecting for a teacher that has the virus but not sick and not to continue teaching in school than other respondents. Both Women and men are of the opinion of keeping secret family member infected with AIDS and age bracket 15-19 recorded 63.4 and 67.9percents respectively.

On the contrary, table 8.1.3 and 8.1.4 present results from women and men aged 15-49 of rejecting attitudes by background characteristics respectively.

Table 8.1.3: Rejecting Attitude towards those living with HIV and AIDS: Women who will

Background Characteristics	Not willing to take care of a family member with AIDS in the respondent home	Would not you buy fresh vegetable from a shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher who has the AIDS virus but is not sick should not be allowed to continue teaching	Would want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Percentage expressing rejecting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of Women who have heard of AIDS
Age						
<25	20.2	63.7	47.9	61.7	6.9	2889
25+	21.8	65.8	52.1	57.2	6.3	3558
15-19	20.3	62.7	47.0	63.4	8.0	1511
20-24	20.3	64.7	49.0	59.9	5.6	1378
25-29	20.5	64.9	51.9	58.8	6.1	1336
30-34	23.8	66.7	51.9	57.7	6.8	844
35-39	23.5	68.3	55.7	56.4	6.7	750
40-44	16.9	61.4	47.7	56.3	5.6	373
45-49	23.9	67.1	48.6	50.6	5.9	255
Marital Status						
Currently married, living with spouse	22.1	70.6	55.7	55.7	6.7	3938
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	46.7	57.8	55.6	57.8	15.6	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	19.8	60.7	48.5	60.7	6.9	394
Not married, living with sexual partner	18.6	60.8	47.8	53.7	3.7	490
Not married, not living with sexual partner	18.5	54.2	39.3	68.5	6.7	1665
Residence						
Rural	23.4	72.1	59.4	53.4	7.6	4131
Urban	16.7	52.9	35.4	68.9	4.7	2426
Region						
Eastern	15.7	58.1	37.8	65.4	2.6	1565
Northern	25.3	69.9	58.5	54.2	7.7	2128
Southern	22.8	71.6	61.4	50.6	9.6	1724
Western	17.2	55.4	36.6	72.7	5.2	1140
District						
Kailahun	13.4	71.5	55.8	35.2	1.5	389
Kenema	17.3	51.0	29.4	83.2	3.8	865
Kono	13.8	61.1	38.6	53.7	0.3	311
Bombali	23.3	66.3	55.9	39.6	2.6	460
Kambia	12.9	75.2	68.4	60.3	4.2	310
Koinadugu	25.8	38.0	27.1	68.3	0.9	221
Port Loko	37.4	79.5	70.3	54.9	18.0	623
Tonkolili	19.6	71.8	53.8	56.5	4.9	515
Bo	19.6	62.8	51.9	65.3	8.9	470
Bonthe	25.7	73.3	64.7	34.7	7.4	501
Moyamba	22.8	79.4	73.6	60.4	15.8	417

Table 8.1.3:(cont'd)

Background Characteristics	Not willing to take care of a family member with AIDS in the respondent home	Would not you buy fresh vegetable from a shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher who has the AIDS virus but is not sick should not be allowed to continue teaching	Would want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Percentage expressing rejecting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of Women who have heard of AIDS
Pujehun	22.8	71.5	54.3	41.5	6.2	337
Western Rural	28.1	75.4	68.4	61.4	12.9	171
Western Urban	15.3	51.9	30.9	74.8	3.8	969
Education						
No	24.7	72.8	59.1	54.9	7.8	3035
Primary	20.4	73.4	59.8	53.0	6.0	1107
Junior Secondary	20.8	61.7	44.5	63.1	7.4	1330
Senior Secondary	12.5	44.4	27.3	71.5	2.8	818
Voc/Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	8.7	21.5	16.4	73.3	2.1	195
Higher	4.2	22.2	9.7	81.9	0.0	72
Total	**20.9**	**65.0**	**50.5**	**59.2**	**6.5**	**6557**

Table 8.1.4: Rejecting Attitude towards those living with HIV and AIDS: Men who will

Background Characteristics	Not willing to take care of a family member with AIDS in the respondent home	Would not you buy fresh vegetable from a shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher who has the AIDS virus but is sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Percentage expressing rejecting on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Age						
<25	8.3	45.6	34.1	67.3	1.2	2258
25+	6.7	52.0	41.1	60.9	0.6	4229
15-19	8.9	44.8	34.6	67.9	1.6	1286
20-24	7.4	46.7	33.3	66.7	0.5	971
25-29	6.0	50.5	38.2	64.2	0.8	982
30-34	8.7	53.3	41.9	54.7	0.9	881
35-39	6.6	52.4	42.9	62.8	0.5	957
40-44	7.5	51.1	38.4	61.6	0.8	706
45-49	4.7	52.7	44.2	60.8	0.0	704
Marital Status						
Currently married, living with spouse	7.6	54.2	44.7	59.5	0.6	3701

Table 8.1.4:(cont'd)

Background Characteristics	Not willing to take care of a family member with AIDS in the respondent home	Would not you buy fresh vegetable from a shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher who has the AIDS virus but is sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Percentage expressing rejecting on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	3.7	51.9	37.0	59.3	3.7	27
Currently married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	7.2	59.8	37.6	60.3	1.0	194
Not married, living with sexual partner	3.6	46.9	30.8	66.1	1.0	386
Not married, not living with sexual partner	7.7	41.7	30.6	68.4	1.0	2208
Residence						
Rural	8.3	56.8	46.8	57.8	0.8	4129
Urban	5.8	37.6	25.1	71.7	0.8	2414
Region						
Eastern	12.3	47.2	38.9	58.6	1.3	1590
Northern	9.0	53.0	40.0	68.4	0.9	2138
Southern	3.0	59.0	54.0	48.0	0.5	1688
Western	3.9	33.2	13.6	81.3	0.3	1127
District						
Kailahun	26.6	61.7	56.1	31.7	1.2	410
Kenema	9.2	48.6	39.4	70.0	1.9	856
Kono	2.2	25.6	15.7	62.3	0.0	324
Bombali	16.6	66.4	43.4	46.6	2.4	459
Kambia	4.2	32.4	31.1	84.0	0.3	312
Koinadugu	6.0	44.7	32.8	80.4	0.4	235
Port Loko	5.3	56.4	45.7	69.4	0.5	624
Tonkolili	11.0	53.1	39.2	71.7	1.0	508
Bo	2.3	58.1	44.1	46.8	0.4	472
Bonthe	3.7	53.9	55.1	47.1	0.0	490
Moyamba	1.5	66.2	59.8	56.6	1.0	408
Pujehun	4.4	59.1	59.4	39.9	1.3	318
Western Rural	1.8	33.7	10.4	79.1	0.0	163
Western Urban	4.3	33.1	14.1	81.6	0.3	964
Education						
No	9.3	64.1	53.1	53.1	0.7	2147
Primary	7.8	62.8	55.1	52.9	0.9	849
Junior Secondary	9.6	47.6	37.1	65.3	1.4	1402
Senior Secondary	4.4	34.9	21.7	73.7	0.7	1668
Voc/Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	1.6	23.9	14.3	75.7	0.0	251
Higher	1.3	16.0	6.2	87.1	0.0	225
Total	**7.4**	**49.8**	**38.8**	**63.0**	**0.8**	**6542**

8.2 Rejecting Attitude towards People Living With HIV and AIDS

Discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS will, if not controlled in any society, hinder the prevention, treatment control and transmission of the virus. An assessment of the level of discrimination meted out to HIV positive persons is a work worth undertaking in order to know people and/or areas to target in any future planning geared towards the minimization of stigma and discrimination. Tables 8.2.1 and 8.2.2 show the BSS data of women and men respectively that glare at negative attitude directed at persons living with or suspected to be living with HIV.

There is unwillingness in both sexes to share meal with a person that is infected with HIV. 31.4 percent of women and 49.3 percent of men are likely to share a meal with an infected person. Women who are married and live with another sexual partner are the least likely to dine with an infected person.

56.2 percent of women and 45.5 percent of men disagree with the statement that people with HIV should be ashamed of themselves. This shows that there is progress in a preparedness of both sexes in sharing meal with a person living with AIDS. It consequently substantiates some positive improvement in the level of discrimination if only the fight against stigma and discrimination continue to be minimized. People in the rural areas and the uneducated expressed more discriminatory attitudes than those in the urban areas.

35.3 percent of women and 36.4 percent of men disagree with the statement that people with HIV should be ashamed of themselves. This indicates that over 60 percent of women and men are not prepared to share a meal with a person living with AIDS. It thus shows a high level of discrimination which should be contained if the fight against stigma and discrimination are to be minimized considerably. People in the rural areas and the uneducated expressed more discriminatory attitudes than those in the urban areas.

The teaching of children basic facts about their sexual lives and HIV and AIDS which have the propensity of adversely affecting their future and that of society if not managed well is a step in the right direction. Although other age groups (<25, 20-24) of women details the same percent, 62.8 percent of them within the age bracket of 15-19 are more supportive of the teaching of children about the use of condoms and men of 20-24 show a supportive attitude of 70.0 percent. This is an encouraging sign among youths because it shows willingness among them to use condom which is one of the means of preventing the virus.

Women in the Western Area, where it is expected many are educated and exposed to many developmental issues are surprisingly the least likely to support the teaching of children about the use of condoms. An average percentage of 53.5 and 71.3 of women and men respectively supported the teaching of children about the use of condoms.

There is an overwhelming acceptance on the issue of teaching children to wait until they get married before they have sexual intercourse in order to avoid HIV and AIDS. An average of 90 percent supported this motion. The support of this motion is massive irrespective of age, marital status, residence and education. Almost all categories in terms of background characteristics are at par in terms of support. 85.7 percent of women in the rural areas and 90.3 percent of those in the urban areas supported the motion. Men in these two areas also recorded 91.3 and 93.8percents respectively. Women that have no education recorded 87.2 percent while the educated recorded 98.6percents and men recorded 90.2 and 96.9percents of waiting until marry before sex as a way of avoiding HIV. There is a consensus of “don’t do it until you get married” by both sexes. The negative perception of sharing a meal with an infected person, blaming an infected person for bringing the virus into the community and admitting that infected persons should be ashamed of themselves are no healthy signals if stigma and discrimination are to be drastically minimized.

Table 8.2.1: Discriminating attitudes towards those living with HIV and AIDS: Women

Background Characteristics	Would you be willing to share a meal with a person you knew had HIV or AIDS	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: people with HIV should be ashamed of themselves	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: people with HIV should be blamed for bringing the virus into the community	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS virus	Should children age 12-14 be taught to wait until they get married to have sexual intercourse in order to avoid getting HIV	Women who have heard of HIV and AIDS?
Age						
<25	33.3	56.8	34.9	62.7	86.6	2889
25+	30.2	55.4	35.6	60.2	88.1	3558
15-19	30.9	57.2	34.3	62.8	86.0	1511
20-24	36.0	56.5	35.6	62.6	87.1	1378
25-29	31.4	55.2	33.0	61.1	87.4	1336
30-34	27.3	56.6	36.4	59.4	85.7	844
35-39	29.6	58.5	41.5	61.1	91.1	750
40-44	35.4	52.8	33.8	59.2	89.8	373
45-49	28.2	46.7	32.5	57.3	88.2	255
Marital Status						
Currently married, living with spouse	26.4	59.0	36.8	60.2	87.6	3938
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	13.3	64.4	48.9	53.3	88.9	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	31.0	53.3	34.0	62.9	85.0	394
Not married, living with sexual partner	37.3	58.4	32.9	60.0	89.0	490
Not married, not living with sexual partner	42.0	49.6	32.9	63.7	87.2	1665
Residence						
Rural	22.4	62.6	40.8	62.2	85.7	4131
Urban	46.7	45.2	25.9	59.4	90.3	2426
Region						
Eastern	41.5	61.5	32.7	66.6	92.4	1565
Northern	21.0	55.0	33.6	56.3	79.1	2128
Southern	23.4	60.5	44.6	67.3	89.2	1724
Western	49.1	44.5	28.1	53.5	93.3	1140
District						
Kailahun	31.6	64.8	49.1	68.9	93.1	389
Kenema	44.4	69.8	28.3	65.5	96.2	865
Kono	45.7	34.4	23.8	66.6	81.4	311
Bombali	19.8	44.1	35.9	52.0	60.9	460
Kambia	16.8	50.3	38.4	68.7	80.3	310

Table 8.2.1:(cont'd)

Background Characteristics	Would you be willing to share a meal with a person you knew had HIV or AIDS	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: people with HIV should be ashamed of themselves	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: people with HIV should be blamed for bringing the virus into the community	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS virus	Should children age 12-14 be taught to wait until they get married to have sexual intercourse in order to avoid getting HIV	Women who have heard of HIV and AIDS?
Koinadugu	62.0	50.2	24.4	72.9	87.8	221
Port Loko	18.1	68.7	46.2	57.9	74.6	623
Tonkolili	10.5	52.8	17.3	43.3	96.5	515
Bo	29.8	45.5	39.4	84.5	93.0	470
Bonthe	21.8	75.8	58.1	64.1	87.8	501
Moyamba	15.8	45.8	21.3	54.9	89.0	417
Pujehun	26.4	76.6	60.5	63.8	86.1	337
Western Rural	22.8	73.7	50.9	67.3	94.7	171
Western Urban	53.8	39.4	24.1	51.1	93.1	969
Education						
No	22.9	60.3	39.5	58.4	87.2	3035
Primary	23.5	63.2	41.0	61.3	85.5	1107
Junior Secondary	33.9	55.9	32.8	62.8	86.8	1330
Senior Secondary	55.9	41.8	23.5	65.2	90.6	818
Voc/Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	71.8	27.2	13.3	76.4	87.7	195
Higher	76.4	23.6	11.1	56.9	98.6	72
Total	31.4	56.2	35.3	61.2	87.4	6557

Table 8.2.2: Discriminating attitudes towards those living with HIV and AIDS: Men

Background Characteristics	Would you be willing to share a meal with a person you knew had HIV or AIDS	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: people with HIV should be ashamed of themselves	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: people with HIV should be blamed for bringing the virus into the community	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS virus	Should children age 12-14 be taught to wait until they get married to have sexual intercourse in order to avoid getting HIV	Men who have heard of HIV and AIDS?
Age						
<25	53.3	43.5	37.4	66.8	91.6	2258
25+	47.6	46.4	35.8	54.9	92.5	4229
15-19	53.9	47.3	41.6	64.5	89.0	1286
20-24	52.5	38.6	31.7	70.0	95.2	971
25-29	50.2	39.9	30.0	60.0	94.9	982
30-34	44.0	41.8	35.2	54.1	92.6	881
35-39	46.8	48.5	39.4	55.9	92.8	957
40-44	48.7	49.9	37.3	56.2	91.4	706
45-49	48.3	55.1	37.9	46.3	90.1	704
Marital Status						
Currently married, living with spouse	45.0	49.3	38.0	53.9	92.4	3701
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	55.6	40.7	40.7	51.9	96.3	27
Currently married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	40.7	41.2	38.7	59.3	93.3	194
Not married, living with sexual partner	56.5	36.3	25.9	62.7	94.3	386
Not married, not living with sexual partner	56.0	41.1	35.4	66.5	91.5	2208
Residence						
Rural	43.3	52.1	42.6	56.9	91.3	4129
Urban	59.7	34.3	25.8	62.3	93.8	2414
Region						
Eastern	46.7	51.4	41.9	50.3	95.3	1590
Northern	47.6	44.6	38.0	65.2	89.5	2138
Southern	41.1	55.3	39.8	50.6	91.4	1688
Western	68.8	24.3	20.9	71.3	94.1	1127
District						
Kailahun	36.1	61.7	35.6	32.2	98.5	410
Kenema	42.1	43.2	46.0	53.2	95.6	856
Kono	71.9	59.9	38.9	65.7	90.4	324
Bombali	46.8	42.0	25.9	62.1	95.4	459

Table 8.2.2:(cont'd)

Background Characteristics	Would you be willing to share a meal with a person you knew had HIV or AIDS	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: people with HIV should be ashamed of themselves	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: people with HIV should be blamed for bringing the virus into the community	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS virus	Should children age 12-14 be taught to wait until they get married to have sexual intercourse in order to avoid getting HIV	Men who have heard of HIV and AIDS?
Kambia	63.5	47.4	42.3	84.6	83.3	312
Koinadugu	53.2	29.4	20.9	68.5	96.6	235
Port Loko	38.1	24.0	17.1	62.3	86.5	624
Tonkolili	47.6	77.2	79.9	57.9	88.4	508
Bo	54.2	41.7	28.4	45.3	82.6	472
Bonthe	40.2	76.1	56.3	53.3	93.7	490
Moyamba	31.1	33.3	29.9	51.0	98.3	408
Pujehun	35.5	71.7	43.4	54.1	92.1	318
Western Rural	68.7	17.2	19.6	81.0	92.6	163
Western Urban	68.8	25.5	21.1	69.8	94.4	964
Education						
No	35.3	55.0	44.0	51.1	90.2	2147
Primary	34.7	50.6	39.1	49.1	91.4	849
Junior Secondary	50.6	46.5	40.4	62.1	90.3	1402
Senior Secondary	64.6	34.7	27.0	69.0	95.7	1668
Voc/Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	80.5	37.5	24.7	64.5	96.0	251
Higher	82.2	18.7	12.0	68.9	96.9	225
Total	**49.3**	**45.5**	**36.4**	**58.9**	**92.2**	**6542**

8.3 Specific Knowledge about Persons Living with HIV and AIDS

Knowledge about persons living with HIV is very difficult to appraise because of the confidentiality in testing and the unwillingness of most people living with the virus to openly disclose their status for fear of stigmatization and discrimination in society. Nevertheless, there are few known people that have died of the virus and those who live positively with it. The survey tried to capture the knowledge that people have about HIV and AIDS and how people who are living or suspected to be living with it are denied certain facilities in their communities.

Tables 8.3.1 and 8.3.2 show that women and men in the Kailahun and Port Loko districts containing wealth of knowledge about persons living with HIV and those that have died of it. Men in Kailahun district recorded 15.9 percent (higher) knowledge of persons that are living with the virus and Port Loko recorded 5.1 percent that have died of the sickness. Both women within the ages of 25+ and men within the ages of 30-34 expressed more knowledge of 8.9 percent and 8.6 percent each of persons living with the virus than the other respondents. The fact that respondents confirmed knowing people that have the virus and those that have died of it could be a pointer that people are starting to feel free in talking about their status. This will therefore help in educating the others that are still wondering about the existence of the virus and wondering whether AIDS is real. Women within the age bracket of 45-49 are more knowledgeable of persons that have died of AIDS (17.6 percent).

However, Western Area Urban district recorded 15.4 percent of women's knowledge about persons living with virus and Port Loko recorded 28.6 percent that died of HIV and AIDS. With Men's knowledge in living with the sickness ranked high above the other districts in both 'living with' and 'died of it'. This makes the Kailahun district the highest rank in these areas of knowledge. Urban has 1.6 percent knowledge of persons that were denied health facilities in the last 12 months because they have or are suspected to have the virus. It is evidence that denier to health facilities should have be done in urban district towns. Treatment is indeed very important if infected persons are to live a decent life and live long with the virus positively. Denial of treatment is like being condemned to death.

Women that are not married and living with sexual partner recorded 20.2 percent knowledge of persons that have died of the virus. Men that are married and living with another sexual partner expressed 18.5 percent knowledge of persons that have died of the virus. The Kambia district recorded 2.6 percent knowledge of persons that are denied participation in social events because they have the virus. This makes the

district the highest ranked in this knowledge area. Knowledge about HIV and AIDS increases steadily with the level of education.

Table 8.3.1 shows increase in women's knowledge of HIV and AIDS from 3.9 percent among the uneducated to 36.1 percent among the highly educated. Equally for men, the knowledge of HIV and AIDS increases from 4.1 percent for men with no education to 18.3 percent for men with higher education.

Table 8.3.1: Knowledge base about persons living with or dead because of HIV and AIDS: Women

Among women age 15 -49 who have heard of HIV and AIDS, percentage expressing specific knowledge about persons living with, dead of the virus and treatment meted out to them						
Background Characteristics	**Do you personally know someone who has or is suspected have HIV**	**Do you personally know someone who has been denied health services in the last 12 months because s/he has or is suspected to HIV?**	**Do you personally know someone who has been denied involvement in social events, religious services, or community events in the last 12 months because s/he has or is suspected to have HIV?**	**Do you personally know someone who has been verbally abused or teased in the last 12 months because s/he has or is suspected to have HIV?**	**Do you personally know someone who has died of AIDS?**	**Women who have heard of AIDS?**
Age						
<25	7.0	1.5	0.8	0.9	11.0	2889
25+	8.9	1.2	0.5	1.1	13.4	3558
15-19	6.6	1.6	0.9	0.8	11.1	1511
20-24	7.4	1.3	0.7	1.1	10.9	1378
25-29	8.2	1.0	0.4	1.1	14.2	1336
30-34	8.6	1.4	0.7	1.1	13.7	844
35-39	8.4	1.5	0.1	0.8	10.8	750
40-44	8.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	12.3	373
45-49	14.9	2.0	0.4	2.0	17.6	255
Marital Status						
Currently married, living with spouse	6.6	1.2	0.5	0.9	11.2	3938
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	11.4	1.0	0.3	1.5	19.8	394
Not married, living with sexual partner	11.6	2.2	0.8	0.6	20.2	490
Not married, not living with sexual partner	8.9	1.4	0.8	1.2	10.5	1665
Residence						
Rural	4.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	10.3	4131
Urban	13.0	1.9	0.7	1.4	15.6	2426
Region						
Eastern	6.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	6.2	1565
Northern	7.2	2.1	1.1	1.5	15.1	2128
Southern	6.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	11.0	1724
Western	13.9	1.7	0.5	1.6	17.3	1140

Table 8.3.1:(cont'd)

Among women age 15 -49 who have heard of HIV and AIDS, percentage expressing specific knowledge about persons living with, dead of the virus and treatment meted out to them

Background Characteristics	Do you personally know someone who has or is suspected have HIV	Do you personally know someone who has been denied health services in the last 12 months because s/he has or is suspected to HIV?	Do you personally know someone who has been denied involvement in social events, religious services, or community events in the last 12 months because s/he has or is suspected to have HIV?	Do you personally know someone who has been verbally abused or teased in the last 12 months because s/he has or is suspected to have HIV?	Do you personally know someone who has died of AIDS?	Women who have heard of AIDS?
District						
Kailahun	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	3.9	389
Kenema	9.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	8.3	865
Kono	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	3.5	311
Bombali	6.3	2.0	0.2	0.9	8.9	460
Kambia	11.3	4.8	2.6	5.2	14.2	310
Koinadugu	4.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	5.0	221
Port Loko	10.3	3.2	1.8	1.6	28.6	623
Tonkolili	3.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	9.3	515
Bo	9.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	8.7	470
Bonthe	2.4	0.8	0.8	1.4	6.2	501
Moyamba	8.6	1.2	0.5	0.7	17.0	417
Pujehun	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	337
Western Rural	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	171
Western Urban	15.4	2.0	0.6	1.9	17.2	969
Education						
No	3.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	7.8	3035
Primary	7.8	2.0	1.4	1.7	14.6	1107
Junior Secondary	8.6	1.4	0.5	0.6	13.5	1330
Senior Secondary	12.8	2.3	0.4	1.1	16.0	818
Voc/Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	34.4	3.6	1.0	5.6	39.0	195
Higher	36.1	2.8	1.4	1.4	27.8	72
Total	**7.9**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**1.0**	**12.3**	**6557**

Table 8.3.2: Knowledge base about persons living with or dead because of HIV and AIDS: Men

Among Men age 15 -49 who have heard of HIV and AIDS, percentage expressing specific knowledge about persons living with, dead of the virus and treatment meted out to them						
Background Characteristics	**Do you personally know someone who has or is suspected have HIV**	**Do you personally know someone who has been denied health services in the last 12 months because s/he has or is suspected to HIV?**	**Do you personally know someone who has been denied involvement in social events, religious services, or community events in the last 12 months because s/he has or is suspected to have HIV?**	**Do you personally know someone who has been verbally abused or teased in the last 12 months because s/he has or is suspected to have HIV?**	**Do you personally know someone who has died of AIDS?**	**Men who have heard of AIDS?**
Age						
<25	6.0	1.0	0.5	1.1	5.6	2258
25+	7.7	1.5	0.7	0.9	8.7	4229
15-19	4.3	0.8	0.2	1.0	4.4	1286
20-24	8.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	7.2	971
25-29	9.2	1.4	0.2	1.2	9.2	982
30-34	6.6	2.0	0.9	1.0	7.8	881
35-39	6.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	8.4	957
40-44	9.1	1.4	0.7	1.1	9.2	706
45-49	7.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	9.2	704
Marital Status						
Currently married, living with spouse	6.8	1.2	0.5	0.8	8.0	3701
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	27
Currently married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	10.8	5.2	2.1	2.1	10.8	194
Not married, living with sexual partner	10.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	10.9	386
Not married, not living with sexual partner	6.3	1.3	0.6	1.3	6.2	2208
Residence						
Rural	5.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	6.1	4129
Urban	9.4	1.6	0.8	1.4	10.4	2414
Region						
Eastern	6.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	9.0	1590
Northern	6.8	1.7	0.5	0.8	5.7	2138
Southern	5.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	5.0	1688
Western	11.4	2.0	1.0	2.3	13.5	1127

Table 8.3.2: (cont'd)

Among Men age 15 -49 who have heard of HIV and AIDS, percentage expressing specific knowledge about persons living with, dead of the virus and treatment meted out to them						
Background Characteristics	**Do you personally know someone who has or is suspected have HIV**	**Do you personally know someone who has been denied health services in the last 12 months because s/he has or is suspected to HIV?**	**Do you personally know someone who has been denied involvement in social events, religious services, or community events in the last 12 months because s/he has or is suspected to have HIV?**	**Do you personally know someone who has been verbally abused or teased in the last 12 months because s/he has or is suspected to have HIV?**	**Do you personally know someone who has died of AIDS?**	**Men who have heard of AIDS?**
District						
Kailahun	15.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	27.1	410
Kenema	3.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.0	856
Kono	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	324
Bombali	8.1	4.8	0.7	0.4	6.1	459
Kambia	9.3	1.6	0.6	1.0	7.4	312
Koinadugu	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	235
Port Loko	7.5	1.0	0.6	1.0	5.1	624
Tonkolili	5.5	0.8	0.2	1.2	6.9	508
Bo	5.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	5.5	472
Bonthe	8.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	5.5	490
Moyamba	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	5.6	408
Pujehun	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.5	318
Western Rural	12.9	3.7	0.6	4.3	20.2	163
Western Urban	11.3	1.8	1.0	2.0	12.3	964
Education						
No	4.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	4.6	2147
Primary	7.4	1.4	0.5	0.8	7.7	849
Junior Secondary	5.8	1.3	0.6	1.1	6.6	1402
Senior Secondary	8.7	1.9	0.9	1.3	9.1	1668
Voc/Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	18.3	2.4	2.8	2.4	19.1	251
Higher	16.9	2.2	1.3	2.2	20.0	225
Total	**7.1**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**1.0**	**7.6**	**6542**

8.4 Adult support of education about condom use and deferring marriage to prevent the spread of HIV

According to table 8.4, more men than women within all age brackets under review are supportive of the idea of teaching children within the ages of 12-14 about the use of condoms in order to prevent themselves from contacting the HIV/AIDS virus. Men within the ages of 20-24 are more supportive of the idea of teaching children about condom use. They expressed 70 percent supportive attitude. Women that are not married, living with sexual partner recorded 89.0 percent and Men that are married and living with other sexual partners recorded 96.3 percent are more likely to agree with the idea of teaching children practical issues relating to sex in combating the spread of HIV/AIDS. Data from BSS 2013 also clarify that women and men in the rural and urban areas are more supportive of a Safe sex education for children age 12-14.

Women and men in the Western Region expressed 53.5 and 71.3 percent agreement respectively for the teaching of children age 12-14 about the use of condoms. The trend of acceptance increases with the level of education. Women and men that are educated up to vocational/commercial/Nursing/Technical and Teacher training are more likely to encourage the teaching of children age 12-14 about the use of condoms than the uneducated and counterparts in the other educational cadre. These women and men of vocational/commercial/Nursing/Technical and Teacher training expressed a willingness of 53.5 and 71.3 percent respectively for the teaching of children within the ages of 12-14 of men about the use of condoms.

There is massive support by both sexes on the issue of teaching children to wait until they get married before they have sexual intercourse. 87.4 percent of women and 92.2 percent of men expressed supportive attitude of having children taught to wait until they get married before they engage in sexual intercourse. Women and men within the age bracket of 35-39(91.1%) and 20-24(95.2%) are more supportive of teaching children to wait until they get married before they have sex intercourse. This age bracket most times constitute the age of senior parents that are most times apprehensive of having their children being taught about anything pertaining to sex. Married men, living with their partners are likely to support having children wait until they get married before they engage in sexual intercourse than their female counterparts. Women and men in the urban areas are likely to support the teaching of children to wait until they are married. The agreement expressed by uneducated people of having children wait until they get married before they engage in sexual intercourse is also high.

They recorded 87.2 and 90.2 percent for Women and men respectively. However, educated men and women are more likely to support having children taught to wait until they get married before they have sexual intercourse to avoid HIV/AIDS.

Table 8.4: Adult support of education about condom use and deferring sex until marriage to prevent HIV/AIDS

Percentage of Women and Men age 15-49 who agree that children age 12-14 years should be taught about using condom and to wait until they get married before they involve in sexual intercourse to avoid HIV/AIDS virus by background characteristics, Sierra Leone 2011				
Background characteristics	**Should children age 12-14 be taught about using condom to avoid getting HIV/AIDS?**	**Should children age 12-14 be taught about using condom to avoid getting HIV/AIDS?**	**Should children age 12-14 be taught to wait until they get married to have sexual intercourse in order to avoid getting AIDS virus?**	**Should children age 12-14 be taught to wait until they get married to have sexual intercourse in order to avoid getting AIDS virus?**
Age	Women	Men	Women	Men
<25	62.7	66.8	86.6	91.6
25+	60.2	54.9	88.1	92.5
15-19	62.8	64.5	86.0	89.0
20-24	62.6	70.0	87.1	95.2
25-29	61.1	60.0	87.4	94.9
30-34	59.4	54.1	85.7	92.6
35-39	61.1	55.9	91.1	92.8
40-44	59.2	56.2	89.8	91.4
45-49	57.3	46.3	88.2	90.1
Marital status				
Currently married, living with spouse	60.2	53.9	87.6	92.4
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	53.3	51.9	88.9	96.3
Currently married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	62.9	59.3	85.0	93.3
Not married, living with sexual partner	60.0	62.7	89.0	94.3
Not married, not living with sexual partner	63.7	66.5	87.2	91.5
Residence				
Rural	62.2	56.9	85.7	91.3
Urban	59.4	62.3	90.3	93.8
Region				
Eastern	66.6	50.3	92.4	95.3
Northern	56.3	65.2	79.1	89.5
Southern	67.3	50.6	89.2	91.4
Western area	53.5	71.3	93.3	94.1
District				
Kailahun	68.9	32.2	93.1	98.5
Kenema	65.5	53.2	96.2	95.6
Kono	66.6	65.7	81.4	90.4
Bombali	52.0	62.1	60.9	95.4
Kambia	68.7	84.6	80.3	83.3
Koinadugu	72.9	68.5	87.8	96.6

Table 8.4: (cont'd)

Percentage of Women and Men age 15-49 who agree that children age 12-14 years should be taught about using condom and to wait until they get married before they involve in sexual intercourse to avoid HIV/AIDS virus by background characteristics, Sierra Leone 2011				
Background characteristics	**Should children age 12-14 be taught about using condom to avoid getting HIV/AIDS?**	**Should children age 12-14 be taught about using condom to avoid getting HIV/AIDS?**	**Should children age 12-14 be taught to wait until they get married to have sexual intercourse in order to avoid getting AIDS virus?**	**Should children age 12-14 be taught to wait until they get married to have sexual intercourse in order to avoid getting AIDS virus?**
Port Loko	57.9	62.3	74.6	86.5
Tonkolili	43.3	57.9	96.5	88.4
Bo	84.5	45.3	93.0	82.6
Bonthe	64.1	53.3	87.8	93.7
Moyamba	54.9	51.0	89.0	98.3
Pujehun	63.8	54.1	86.1	92.1
Western Rural	67.3	81.0	94.7	92.6
Western Urban	51.1	69.8	93.1	94.4
Education				
No	58.4	51.1	87.2	90.2
Primary	61.3	49.1	85.5	91.4
Junior Secondary	62.8	62.1	86.8	90.3
Senior Secondary	65.2	69.0	90.6	95.7
Voc/Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	76.4	64.5	87.7	96.0
Higher	56.9	68.9	98.6	96.9
Total	**61.2**	**58.9**	**87.4**	**92.2**

9.0 EXPOSURE TO MEDIA

Background

The word Media can be referred to the various ways by which information and news are given to people through Television, Radios, Newspapers, Magazines etc. In another words, Media is the primary means of communication use to reach the general public.

Media is very important because it serves as a key indicator to development in society. Media influences the general public and has a major impact on issues of public opinion. In many cases, media is a key source of providing information that will help to guide public perceptions.

Media plays a vital role in reaching global population in this 21st Century through the emerging technologies. It also helps to orientate, educate and disseminate vital information to the general public.

The objective of the research is to assess the knowledge of prevention practice relating to HIV/AIDS among the general adult population. The 2013 BSS identifies various ways by which the general population can obtain information about HIV/AIDS, taking into consideration the various criteria investigated in the research.

Figure 9.1: Main channel through which men and Women receive information and education about HIV/AIDS

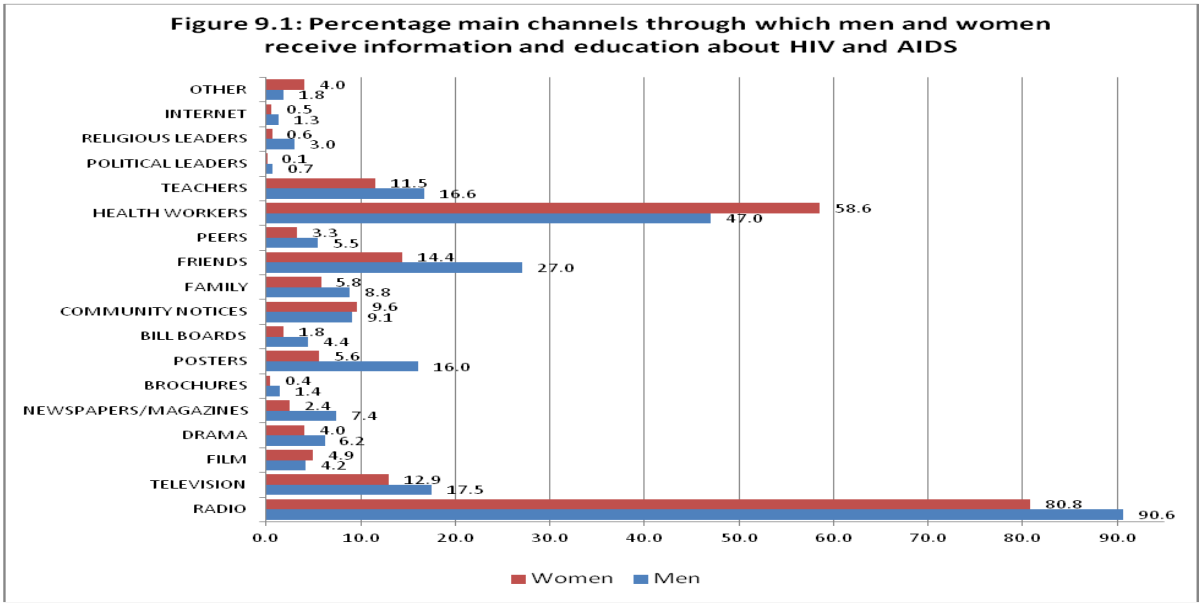


Figure9.1 above shows the various channels through which men and women received information and education about HIV/AIDS. Over 80 percent of women respondents obtain information and education about HIV/AIDS through these channels. From the figure above, its shows that radio is the most effective channel (80.8 percent) by which women received information and education about HIV/AIDS. Health workers and friends played an in important role in given out information and education about HIV/AIDS with 58.6 percent and 14.4 percent respectively.

The least channels that respondents obtained information and education about HIV/AIDS are political leaders, Religious leaders, Brochures and internet with 0.1 percent, 0.6 percent, 0.4 percent and 0.5 percent respectively. Political leaders and the other three categories seem to do little or nothing in given out information and education about HIV/AIDS. Political and Religious leaders should contribute greatly in given out information about HIV/AIDS because they always deal with the populace and have one and one discussion with them which will enhance effective information and education about the disease. The rest of the channels do not seem to do much in giving out information about HIV/AIDS.

On the other hand, the same figure shows a vivid description through which men received information and education about HIV/AIDS. Over 90 percent of men received information and education about HIV through radio and this implies that radio is the most effective channel in which information and education of HIV/AIDS can be obtained. The second effective channels are health workers and friends with 47.0 percent and 27.0 percent respectively. For the men respondent, Television, Posters and Teachers contribute in given out information and education about HIV/AIDS more than the women.

Political leaders, Religious leaders and Internet show the least channels that respondents received information and education about the disease. These three channels show that they are ineffective in disseminating education and information about HIV/AIDS. Apart from Radio, Health Workers, Friends, Posters, and Teachers seems not to be doing well in educating and informing the populace about HIV/AIDS.

In this case, we can see that radio is the most effective channel by which both sexes received information and education about HIV/AIDS.

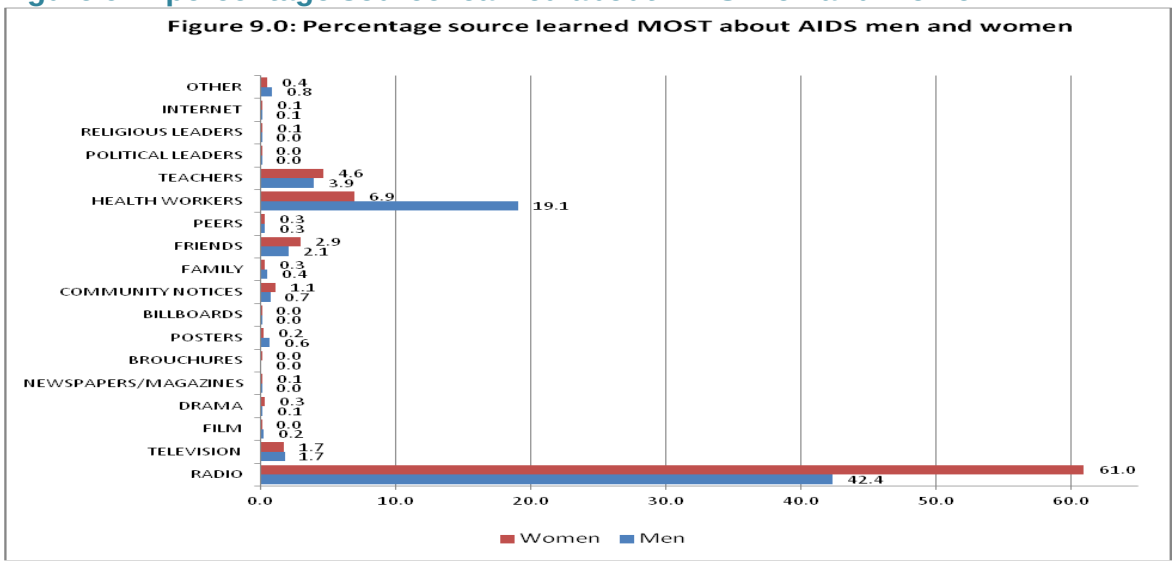
Table 9.1.1: Main channels through which women receive information and education about HIV and AIDS

Background Characteristics	Radio	Tele Vision	Film	Drama	Newspapers/ Magazines	Brochures	Posters	Bill boards	Community notices	Family	Friends	Peers	Health workers	Teachers	Political leaders	Religious leaders	Internet	Other	Number of women
Age Group																			
<25	80.0	14.0	5.6	4.4	2.9	0.5	6.0	1.7	9.7	6.0	15.4	3.8	54.7	21.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	4.0	2977
25+	81.8	12.4	4.5	3.9	2.2	0.4	5.3	2.0	9.7	5.6	13.8	2.9	61.9	4.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	3.9	3713
15-19	80.2	14.5	6.7	4.1	3.0	0.5	6.0	1.5	7.9	6.4	14.3	4.1	43.7	29.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	4.3	1567
20-24	79.9	13.5	4.4	4.7	2.7	0.5	6.1	1.8	11.7	5.5	16.5	3.5	66.8	12.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	3.6	1410
25-29	80.8	12.9	4.3	3.5	2.5	0.5	5.3	2.0	8.9	6.1	14.5	3.1	65.6	4.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	3.5	1386
30-34	82.4	10.8	3.9	2.7	1.5	0.2	5.9	2.4	9.6	5.1	13.3	3.4	63.5	3.2	0.0	1.3	0.7	3.2	877
35-39	81.9	12.5	4.9	4.8	1.9	0.3	4.3	1.6	11.9	3.9	14.7	2.3	61.9	4.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	5.1	790
40-44	81.7	11.7	4.8	5.3	2.0	0.8	5.3	1.8	8.9	6.9	12.2	2.3	51.4	4.6	0.0	1.8	1.0	4.8	393
45-49	84.6	16.1	5.2	4.9	3.7	0.0	6.0	2.2	9.4	7.5	11.6	2.6	53.2	5.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	3.4	267
Residence																			
Rural	77.1	5.5	3.6	3.1	1.1	0.1	5.6	1.1	11.2	4.4	12.1	2.1	60.4	9.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.0	4339
Urban	87.2	25.8	7.1	5.7	4.8	0.9	5.5	3.2	6.7	8.2	18.3	5.3	55.4	15.8	0.2	0.9	1.3	4.0	2476
Region																			
Eastern Province	88.5	6.3	3.7	4.9	1.5	0.1	4.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	3.6	1.0	70.9	9.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	1624
Northern Province	75.4	10.9	7.1	2.5	2.1	0.5	8.3	1.4	8.1	7.6	18.8	2.2	48.7	13.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	6.2	2201
Southern province	77.5	5.8	2.7	3.8	0.9	0.3	4.7	1.5	18.6	4.4	12.6	4.5	67.4	8.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	4.3	1811
Western Area	85.1	36.6	5.8	6.1	6.7	0.8	3.3	2.5	8.0	9.5	23.6	6.8	46.3	15.9	0.3	1.2	2.5	3.1	1179
Education																			
No Education	76.7	6.7	3.5	2.9	0.6	0.1	4.0	0.7	11.2	5.0	12.2	1.6	61.2	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.2	3218
Primary	79.2	9.1	3.3	2.5	1.2	0.0	5.0	0.3	7.8	5.3	16.5	2.8	60.1	5.8	0.2	1.0	0.0	2.8	1155
Junior secondary	84.9	14.4	6.2	3.8	1.9	0.3	6.7	2.3	7.0	5.6	13.9	4.2	54.7	24.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0	1351
Senior secondary	88.8	28.9	7.4	8.4	6.5	1.9	6.7	4.6	8.3	8.3	19.1	6.8	52.5	32.6	0.1	0.4	1.1	5.2	821
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/ Tech/Tr. Training	90.3	40.8	13.3	12.2	17.3	1.5	20.4	12.8	15.3	8.7	15.3	9.2	62.8	27.6	1.0	2.0	7.7	11.7	196
Higher	93.2	65.8	15.1	12.3	26.0	5.5	9.6	8.2	9.6	13.7	30.1	13.7	43.8	31.5	0.0	2.7	13.7	5.5	73
Total 15-49	**80.8**	**12.9**	**4.9**	**4.0**	**2.4**	**0.4**	**5.6**	**1.8**	**9.6**	**5.8**	**14.4**	**3.3**	**58.6**	**11.5**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**4.0**	**6815**

Table 9.1.1: Main channels through which men receive information and education about HIV and AIDS

Background Characteristics	Radio	Television	Film	Drama	Newspapers/ Magazines	Brochures	Posters	Bill boards	Community notices	Family	Friends	Peers	Health workers	Teachers	Political leaders	Religious leaders	Internet	Other	Number of Men
Age Group																			
<25	87.1	19.5	4.1	5.8	8.0	1.3	15.0	3.8	7.5	8.7	25.8	5.8	39.4	36.1	0.3	1.8	0.8	2.0	2367
25+	92.5	16.4	4.2	6.4	7.2	1.5	16.7	4.8	10.0	8.8	27.5	5.3	51.3	6.2	0.9	3.7	1.6	1.8	4354
15-19	82.9	16.8	3.9	5.2	5.9	1.1	14.8	3.1	7.7	8.3	21.7	5.7	37.7	42.3	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.4	1380
20-24	93.0	23.3	4.3	6.7	11.1	1.6	15.3	4.7	7.2	9.2	31.3	5.9	41.9	27.5	0.5	1.8	1.1	2.7	986
25-29	91.3	21.0	4.3	6.7	8.5	1.5	16.9	4.7	10.2	7.7	29.2	6.3	48.4	12.4	0.9	3.7	2.6	1.9	1016
30-34	93.9	18.5	4.9	6.1	6.9	2.0	16.8	7.1	10.6	9.7	29.9	7.6	50.5	5.1	2.2	5.0	1.8	1.3	905
35-39	93.7	13.1	3.0	5.3	6.1	1.1	19.0	3.8	8.8	7.4	27.0	4.3	53.3	4.0	0.2	3.1	1.4	2.0	981
40-44	93.1	15.0	4.4	7.2	7.8	1.5	15.7	4.2	10.7	10.7	26.3	4.0	54.4	5.0	1.0	2.9	1.3	2.8	720
45-49	90.0	13.2	5.0	7.0	6.7	1.4	14.1	4.1	10.0	9.3	24.3	3.8	50.2	3.4	0.1	3.3	0.7	1.1	733
Residence																			
Rural	87.7	5.0	2.6	4.7	3.2	0.7	15.0	2.9	8.4	9.3	25.9	5.0	48.7	14.3	0.4	2.5	0.5	1.2	4340
Urban	95.8	39.8	7.0	8.8	14.9	2.6	17.8	7.0	10.5	7.8	28.9	6.4	44.0	20.9	1.2	3.8	2.7	3.1	2438
Region																			
Eastern Province	93.4	13.0	5.7	6.9	8.3	1.4	19.6	3.0	16.6	12.6	17.5	7.4	63.9	19.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	3.0	1616
Northern Province	88.8	3.3	0.9	1.6	3.1	0.3	14.4	1.7	2.7	8.2	34.9	4.9	41.4	19.5	0.5	5.0	0.3	1.8	2198
Southern province	87.2	7.3	4.3	9.3	5.3	1.4	17.7	6.5	7.7	7.1	25.0	4.1	53.3	12.9	0.9	2.7	1.3	0.7	1810
Western Area	95.2	67.1	8.3	8.7	17.7	3.7	11.3	8.1	13.1	7.1	28.4	6.1	24.1	13.7	1.8	3.2	4.2	2.1	1155
Education																			
No Education	85.5	5.9	2.5	4.0	1.1	0.6	13.1	2.1	6.9	8.9	25.1	3.4	43.7	1.9	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.6	2324
Primary	91.1	9.1	2.2	2.9	1.4	0.1	10.9	1.3	10.0	7.0	24.5	4.7	53.3	5.3	1.0	2.9	0.0	1.6	866
Junior secondary	88.6	15.1	3.4	5.3	5.4	1.0	15.0	3.1	8.8	9.3	27.6	5.7	46.9	30.4	0.1	1.6	0.4	1.0	1434
Senior secondary	97.1	31.6	5.8	8.2	14.3	1.7	20.5	6.7	10.6	8.4	29.5	7.6	47.3	31.1	1.0	3.5	1.5	3.3	1677
Voc/Commercial/Nursing /Tech/Tr. Training	98.8	32.3	13.1	20.3	29.9	6.8	35.1	16.7	14.7	12.0	33.1	8.8	60.6	18.7	2.4	6.0	11.2	7.2	251
Higher	96.5	63.3	12.4	15.9	32.3	10.6	17.3	16.4	13.3	9.3	26.5	9.3	38.5	15.0	2.2	5.3	12.8	3.5	226
Total 15-49	**90.6**	**17.5**	**4.2**	**6.2**	**7.4**	**1.4**	**16.0**	**4.4**	**9.1**	**8.8**	**27.0**	**5.5**	**47.0**	**16.6**	**0.7**	**3.0**	**1.3**	**1.8**	**6778**

Figure 9.2: percentage source learned about AIDS men and women



The sources in the above figure also explain how both men and women can obtain information and education about HIV/AIDS. They are similar to the channels because they work towards the same goal in giving out information and education to the populace. From the figure above, we can see that both sexes learn more about HIV/AIDS through radio with 61 percent for women and 42.4 percent for men.

Both sexes get education from the radio but the figure shows that women learn more about the disease on radio more than men. On the other hand, the respondents learn more about HIV/AIDS through radio more than any other source. It is shown that Teachers and Health worker do little work in making respondents to learn from them, with 19.1 percent for health workers (male) and 6.9 percent (female). Political and Religious leaders did very little to give out information or education to the populace.

It's important for all the channels and sources to be effective in giving out information and education for the people to know more about this deadly disease.

Table 9.2.1: Source learned MOST about AIDS: WOMEN

Background Characteristics	Radio	Television	Film	Drama	Newspapers/ magazines	Brochures	Posters	Billboards	Community notices	Family	Friends	Peers	Health workers	Teachers	Political leaders	Religious leaders	Internet	Other	Number of women
Age Group																			
<25	41.6	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	2.8	0.3	17.0	8.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	2977
25+	43.3	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.2	20.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	3713
15-19	38.4	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	3.1	0.6	10.8	12.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	1567
20-24	45.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.0	23.9	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	1410
25-29	43.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.2	23.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1386
30-34	44.8	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	19.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	877
35-39	44.6	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.3	21.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	790
40-44	42.7	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.0	15.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	393
45-49	37.1	6.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.4	18.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	267
Residence																			
Rural	37.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.7	0.3	22.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4339
Urban	51.6	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.7	0.3	13.9	5.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	2476
Region																			
Eastern Province	58.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	11.9	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1624
Northern Province	38.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	2.7	0.2	14.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2201
Southern province	29.9	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.6	1.5	0.5	34.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1811
Western Area	46.6	6.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.4	0.3	13.1	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1179
Education																			
No Education	40.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.2	21.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3218
Primary	38.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.3	2.3	0.1	22.3	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1155
Junior secondary	44.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.6	14.6	10.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	1351
Senior secondary	52.3	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.1	0.4	12.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	821
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	44.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	3.1	0.0	24.5	3.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	4.6	196
Higher	56.2	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	5.5	0.0	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.7	73
Total 15-49	**42.4**	**1.7**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**2.1**	**0.3**	**19.1**	**3.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**6815**

Table 9.2.2: Source learned MOST about AIDS: MEN

Background Characteristics	Radio	Television	Film	Drama	Newspapers /magazines	Brochures	Posters	Billboards	Community notices	Family	Friends	Peers	Health workers	Teachers	Political leaders	Religious leaders	Internet	Other	Number of men
Age Group																			
<25	55.3	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	3.4	0.4	5.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	2367
25+	64.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.2	2.5	0.2	7.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	4354
15-19	50.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	2.8	0.4	6.3	15.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1380
20-24	62.5	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	4.4	0.4	5.4	7.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	986
25-29	66.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.6	0.5	5.0	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	1016
30-34	65.1	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	2.1	0.3	6.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	905
35-39	64.9	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.1	8.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	981
40-44	64.3	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	1.7	0.0	7.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	720
45-49	58.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.5	3.0	0.1	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	733
Residence																			
Rural	57.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	3.5	0.2	7.3	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	4340
Urban	67.4	4.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.5	6.3	6.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	2438
Region																			
Eastern Province	58.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.5	1.2	0.4	12.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	1616
Northern Province	51.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.1	0.3	8.6	6.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	2198
Southern province	69.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	2.7	0.1	3.7	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1810
Western Area	68.4	9.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.5	1.7	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	1155
Education																			
No Education	55.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.3	3.7	0.2	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2324
Primary	58.9	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	8.8	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	866
Junior secondary	57.6	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.3	3.3	0.4	7.5	10.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1434
Senior secondary	68.9	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.4	6.4	7.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	1677
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	77.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	8.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.0	251
Higher	74.8	6.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	226
Total 15-49	**61.0**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**0.3**	**2.9**	**0.3**	**6.9**	**4.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**6778**

Figure 9.3.1: percentage most important lessons learned about HIV and AIDS: Women

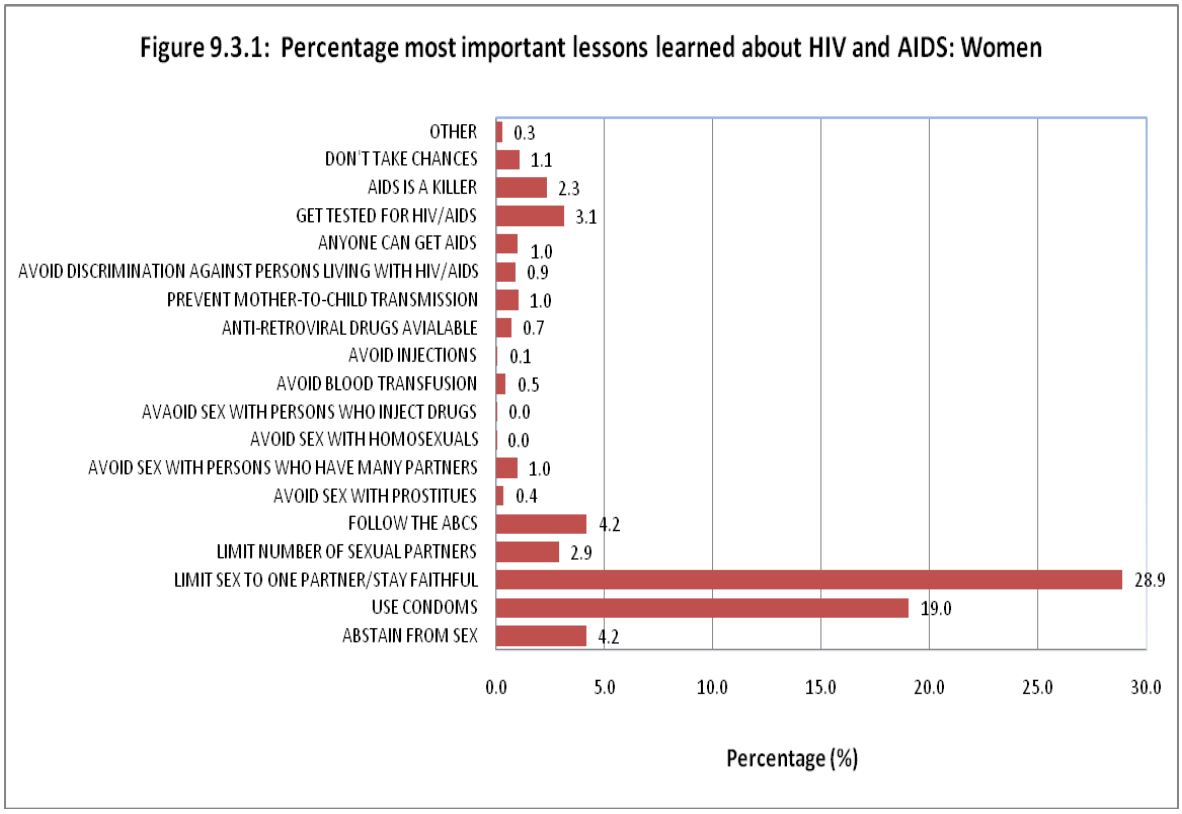
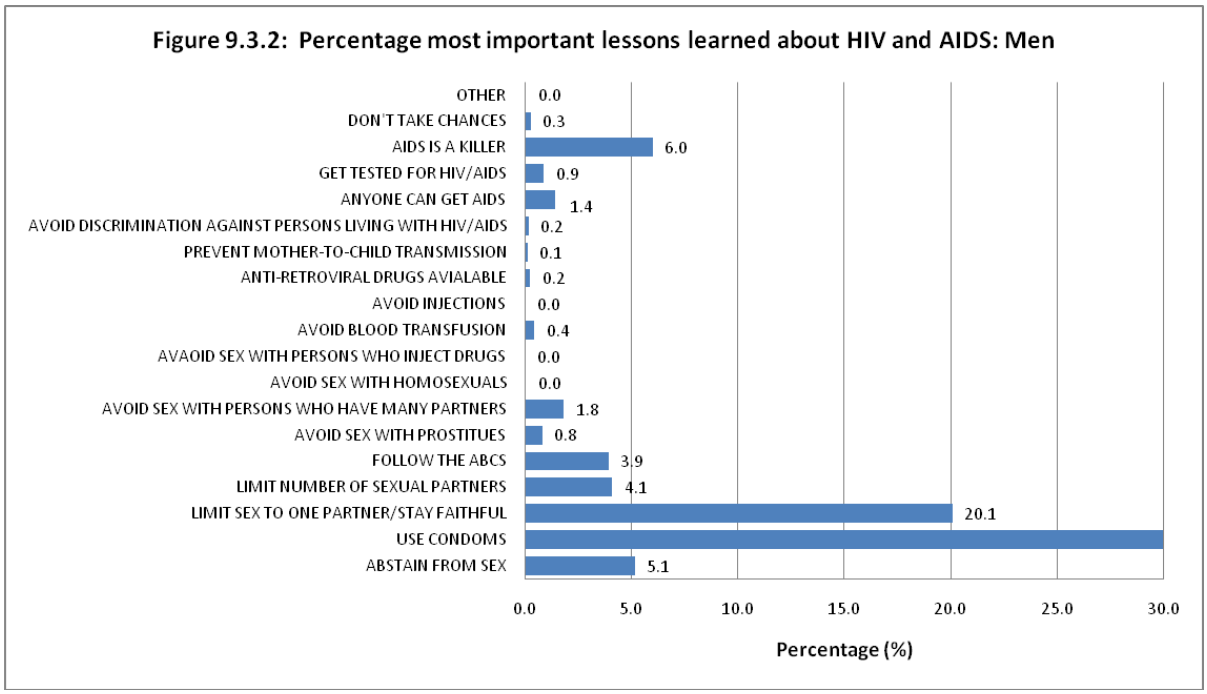


Figure9.3.1 above shows lessons learnt on the prevention method use to avert HIV/AIDS for women. From what is shown above, limiting sex to one sexual partner accounted for 30.0 percent. While the use of condoms accounted for 19.8 percent.

In this case women respondent did not recognize the use of condoms as the best way to prevent the disease because they don't normally use female condoms and more or less not useful to them. The rest of the variables seem not to do much since the respondent had little or no idea on how to use them.

Figure 9.3.2: percentage most important lessons learned about HIV and AIDS: Men



The figure above shows a clear indication of how the respondents react to the various prevention methods listed. It shows that 30 percent of men do appreciate the use of condoms which automatically prove that condoms are the most effective method to prevent the virus. Limiting sex to one partner accounted for 20.1 percent. It also shows that 6.0 percent of the respondents will like to use the AIDS are a killer method, whilst 5.1 percent will like to abstain from sex.

The rest of the other methods were of less important to the respondents or they have never had experience on such methods which makes them less important to the respondent as shown from the table above. The other methods should be exposing to the populace so that they can have access to all of them and they will be useful and relevant to all. The men respondent relies on the use of condoms and limit sex to one partner because they use condoms more than the women.

Table 9.3: Most important lessons learned about HIV and AIDS: Women

Background Characteristics	Abstain from sex	Use condoms	Limit sex to one partner/stay faithful	Limit number of sexual partners	Follow the ABCS	Avoid sex with prostitutes	Avoid sex with persons who have many partners	Avoid sex with homosexuals	Avoid sex with persons who inject drugs	Avoid blood transfusion	Avoid injections	Anti-retroviral drugs available	Prevent mother-to-child transmission	Avoid discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS	Anyone can get aids	Get tested for HIV/AIDS	Aids is a killer	Don't take chances	Other	Number of Women
Age Group																				
<25	6.6	22.3	26.0	3.0	4.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	3.3	2.5	1.0	0.2	2977
25+	2.3	16.7	31.3	2.9	4.2	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	3.1	2.1	1.1	0.4	3713
15-19	10.6	20.9	21.7	2.7	4.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	2.3	2.0	1.0	0.2	1567
20-24	2.2	23.8	30.7	3.2	3.9	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.5	4.4	3.0	1.1	0.3	1410
25-29	2.3	20.0	30.5	2.7	4.2	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	3.9	1.9	1.2	0.4	1386
30-34	2.1	17.3	29.9	3.3	5.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.3	0.9	0.5	877
35-39	2.3	13.4	37.8	3.8	3.8	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.0	3.7	1.3	1.5	0.1	790
40-44	2.5	10.9	28.5	1.8	2.5	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.5	2.5	0.8	2.8	2.8	1.3	0.5	393
45-49	3.0	16.1	24.3	1.9	2.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	2.6	4.1	0.7	0.0	267
Residence																				
Rural	3.6	18.3	29.8	3.3	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.9	2.1	0.6	0.1	4339
Urban	5.1	20.4	27.4	2.1	8.6	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	3.6	2.9	2.0	0.6	2476
Region																				
Eastern Province	2.0	11.2	32.5	1.1	10.7	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.5	3.1	1.8	2.0	3.1	3.1	1.0	0.1	1624
Northern Province	6.9	15.8	30.7	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.8	0.5	1.0	0.1	2201
Southern province	2.3	24.6	27.8	5.6	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.7	4.4	0.2	0.2	1811
Western Area	4.9	27.1	22.3	1.9	4.7	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	2.6	1.5	2.8	1.0	1179
Education																				
No Education	2.2	12.5	34.2	2.8	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.2	3.2	2.9	0.9	0.2	3218
Primary	2.6	20.5	27.6	4.6	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	2.8	2.3	0.4	0.3	1155
Junior secondary	8.7	23.8	22.6	2.8	7.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.9	3.0	2.1	0.7	0.5	1351
Senior secondary	5.7	30.3	23.3	1.7	9.7	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.7	3.7	1.0	2.9	0.4	821
Voc/Commercial/ Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	6.6	32.1	19.9	1.0	11.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	4.6	1.5	4.6	1.5	2.6	0.5	196
Higher	6.8	32.9	20.5	2.7	13.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.7	1.4	0.0	73
Total 15-49	**4.2**	**19.0**	**28.9**	**2.9**	**4.2**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**3.1**	**2.3**	**1.1**	**0.3**	**6815**

Table 9.3: Most important lessons learned about HIV and AIDS: Men

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Use condoms	Limit sex to one partner/stay faithful	Limit number of sexual partners	Follow the ABCS	Avoid sex with prostitutes	Avoid sex with persons who have many partners	Avoid sex with homosexuals	Avoid sex with persons who inject drugs	Avoid blood transfusion	Avoid injections	Anti-retroviral drugs available	Prevent mother-to-child transmission	discrimination against persons living with	Anyone can get aids	Get tested for HIV/AIDS	Aids is a killer	Don't take chances	Other	Number of men
Age Group																				
<25	10.7	41.7	11.6	3.0	4.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	5.0	0.2	0.1	2367
25+	2.2	30.9	24.6	4.7	3.7	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.8	6.6	0.3	0.0	4354
15-19	13.7	39.9	9.8	2.8	4.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	4.2	0.3	0.1	1380
20-24	6.5	44.1	14.1	3.2	4.7	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	6.0	0.0	0.2	986
25-29	3.0	37.1	22.3	4.5	4.6	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.5	3.8	0.5	0.0	1016
30-34	1.8	31.6	20.9	6.0	3.9	1.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.8	1.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	905
35-39	1.8	33.4	26.2	4.8	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.9	6.6	0.1	0.1	981
40-44	1.9	25.7	28.3	5.0	4.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.0	8.3	0.8	0.0	720
45-49	2.3	23.2	26.9	3.0	3.5	0.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.7	7.9	0.3	0.0	733
Residence																				
Rural	3.5	29.9	20.5	4.5	2.7	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.9	6.8	0.2	0.1	4340
Urban	8.0	43.3	19.3	3.4	6.1	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.8	4.6	0.3	0.0	2438
Region																				
Eastern Province	2.8	46.2	17.9	3.8	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	5.8	0.1	0.1	1616
Northern Province	6.7	37.6	11.1	5.5	4.4	0.7	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.0	2198
Southern province	2.3	18.1	31.7	3.1	1.6	1.3	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.1	0.9	14.1	0.6	0.1	1810
Western Area	9.7	39.3	22.1	3.5	7.2	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	2.4	0.3	0.0	1155
Education																				
No Education	2.0	23.2	23.8	4.5	1.6	0.6	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	0.6	7.1	0.1	0.0	2324
Primary	3.5	33.4	19.1	5.3	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.7	5.9	0.2	0.3	866
Junior secondary	9.6	40.6	14.7	3.8	4.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	5.3	0.6	0.0	1434
Senior secondary	6.1	46.3	18.5	3.2	6.4	0.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	4.8	0.2	0.0	1677
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	5.2	31.5	29.1	4.0	11.2	0.8	5.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	251
Higher	8.0	38.5	22.1	4.0	8.4	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.8	7.5	0.9	0.0	226
Total 15-49	**5.1**	**34.7**	**20.1**	**4.1**	**3.9**	**0.8**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**0.9**	**6.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**6778**

10.0 VOLUNTARY VS INVOLUNTARY SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP

10.1 Attitude towards Negotiating Safer Sex

The act of negotiating safer sex practices with partners plays a major role in the prevention and spread of HIV and other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). Understanding about HIV transmission and it ways of prevention will be useless if people feel powerless to negotiate safer sex practices with their partners. It is therefore of significance that partners must be knowledgeable about it as a justifiable practice that should be accepted by all concerned. The success of this campaign will ease the control and transmission of HIV.

Table 10.1.1 Knowledge about voluntary and involuntary sexual relations: Women

Percentage of Women by background characteristics who say:								
Background Characteristics	Partners forced them to have sex though they did not want in the past 12 months	It is justifiable for a Wife to refuse having sex with the husband if she knows that he has a virus that she can get during sexual intercourse.	It is justifiable for a woman to ask her husband to use condom if he has a virus that she could get during sexual intercourse.	It is justifiable for a woman to refuse having sex with husband if tired or not in the mood	It is justifiable for a woman to refuse having sex with husband if he has sex with another woman	You can say no to your /partner if you don't want to have sexual intercourse.	You could ask your husband to use condom if you wanted him to.	Number of Women
Age Group								
<25	13.8	71.0	75.8	75.4	65.7	69.3	53.8	2977
25+	12.6	71.2	73.0	74.5	63.0	69.1	44.8	3713
15-19	11.4	66.7	69.6	70.8	59.5	64.8	50.2	1567
20-24	16.5	75.8	82.6	80.4	72.6	74.3	57.9	1410
25-29	14.1	70.7	73.7	75.1	63.7	68.5	49.1	1386
30-34	12.0	72.5	76.3	77.2	63.1	68.9	46.2	877
35-39	13.8	72.2	72.4	75.8	66.2	73.8	44.3	790
40-44	8.1	69.7	67.4	68.2	58.3	65.4	33.1	393
45-49	10.5	68.5	68.9	68.5	57.7	64.8	36.7	267
Marital Status								
Currently married								
living with spouse	13.3	71.4	72.1	74.2	63.6	68.8	41.9	4108
living with other sexual partner	24.4	86.7	77.8	75.6	53.3	73.3	31.1	45
not living with spouse or sexual partner	10.7	74.1	79.7	76.0	64.4	70.2	52.1	413
Not married								
Living with sexual partner.	15.9	76.4	79.8	84.1	70.2	76.0	59.7	496
Not living with sexual partner.	12.3	67.5	73.8	72.4	64.0	66.1	60.2	1724

Table 10.1.1: (cont'd)

Percentage of Women by background characteristics who say:								
Background Characteristics	Partners forced them to have sex though they did not want in the past 12 months	It is justifiable for a Wife to refuse having sex with the husband if she knows that he has a virus that she can get during sexual intercourse.	It is justifiable for a woman to ask her husband to use condom if he has a virus that she could get during sexual intercourse.	It is justifiable for a woman to refuse having sex with husband if tired or not in the mood	It is justifiable for a woman to refuse having sex with husband if he has sex with another woman	You can say no to your /partner if you don't want to have sexual intercourse.	You could ask your husband to use condom if you wanted him to.	Number of Women
Residence								
Rural	15.0	71.4	70.7	73.1	61.3	67.1	42.0	4339
Urban	10.0	70.2	78.6	77.2	69.2	71.7	59.5	2476
Region								
Eastern Province	8.6	77.0	72.5	75.0	67.7	72.0	52.9	1624
Northern Province	15.1	75.4	71.2	76.6	61.8	67.9	41.8	2201
Southern province	16.8	65.6	76.0	74.3	65.9	72.3	43.6	1811
Western Area	10.4	62.8	75.6	70.8	60.8	60.5	61.7	1179
District								
Kailahun district	6.2	65.2	54.7	58.5	70.1	39.3	28.9	422
Kenema district	6.5	95.2	94.1	88.1	76.0	93.0	74.3	875
Kono district	17.2	43.3	38.0	61.3	42.6	57.7	26.4	326
Bombali district	19.6	79.7	75.6	68.5	49.6	61.6	42.9	464
Kambia district	22.5	74.6	77.2	77.2	70.1	80.4	62.7	311
Koinadugu district	10.9	89.4	78.1	84.9	88.3	87.2	66.0	265
Port Loko district	14.1	86.1	77.6	83.8	71.3	75.5	30.6	624
Tonkolili district	10.1	52.9	53.3	70.6	43.6	47.9	30.2	537
Bo	9.2	54.5	74.8	76.3	60.4	78.4	65.2	477
Bonthe	32.8	77.6	79.6	71.8	67.8	68.5	33.0	549
Moyamba	5.3	57.8	72.4	81.8	64.5	78.4	39.8	417
Pujehun	15.4	70.7	75.9	66.7	71.5	63.1	35.5	369
Western rural	4.4	52.5	61.9	65.2	38.1	39.2	47.5	181
Western urban	11.5	64.7	78.2	71.8	65.0	64.4	64.3	998
Education								
No Education	12.8	70.1	68.8	71.8	61.6	66.4	36.3	3218
Primary	16.9	71.9	71.7	72.1	64.9	66.4	46.2	1155
Junior secondary	13.5	71.4	78.0	76.5	64.2	68.9	57.1	1351
Senior secondary	10.7	71.5	83.3	81.9	68.1	76.0	72.2	821
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	6.6	71.9	86.7	86.2	80.1	82.7	83.7	196
Higher	11.0	82.2	87.7	87.7	78.1	91.8	90.4	73
Total 15-49	**13.2**	**71.0**	**73.6**	**74.6**	**64.2**	**68.8**	**48.4**	**6815**

10.2 Attitude towards Refusing Sex with Husband

Tables 10.2.1 and 10.2.2 shows the responses of both women and men on reasons for which a wife can refuse to have sexual intercourse with her husband and those that their partners forced them to have sex even though they did not want to have Sex in the past 12 months.

However, the number of reasons a wife can refuse to have sexual intercourse with her husband reflects perceptions of sexual role, a woman's right over their bodies and relates positively to women's sense of self-esteem. The 2014 BSS HIV survey looks at the justification under which a woman could refuse having sex with her husband under the following conditions:

- If she knows that he has a virus that she could contact during sexual intercourse
- If the wife is tired or not in the mood
- If the husband had sex with another woman
- If the woman didn't want to have sex

Table 10.1.2: Knowledge about voluntary and involuntary sexual relations: Men

Percentage of men by background characteristics who say :								
Background Characteristics	Partners forced them to have sex though they did not want in the past 12 months	It is justifiable for a woman to refuse having sex with husband if she knows that he has a virus that she can get during sexual intercourse.	Justifiable for a woman to ask her husband to use condom if he has a virus that she could get during sexual intercourse.	It is justifiable for a woman to refuse having sex with husband if tired or not in the mood	It is justifiable for a woman to refuse having sex with husband if he has sex with another woman	You can say no to your husband if you don't want to have sexual intercourse.	You could ask your husband to use condom if you wanted him to	Number of Men
Age Group								
<25	10.4	75.8	86.4	78.3	71.1	76.9	79.3	2367
25+	12.6	86.7	91.8	83.5	74.0	80.4	79.7	4354
15-19	7.9	71.5	82.4	74.1	69.5	73.7	75.4	1380
20-24	13.8	81.8	91.9	84.3	73.5	81.3	84.8	986
25-29	13.1	88.3	92.7	84.8	75.6	82.4	84.6	1016
30-34	15.6	86.3	93.3	85.6	75.4	80.9	80.9	905
35-39	12.0	85.9	92.2	83.4	74.4	81.2	79.2	981
40-44	11.5	86.0	90.3	84.3	71.1	80.3	79.4	720
45-49	10.0	86.6	89.4	78.6	71.9	75.7	71.9	733
Marital Status								
Currently married								
living with spouse	12.6	86.7	91.2	83.7	73.9	80.3	78.8	3818
living with other sexual partner	7.4	96.3	92.6	85.2	74.1	81.5	88.9	27
not living with spouse or sexual partner	16.8	79.2	89.6	79.2	64.4	78.7	73.3	202
Not married								
Living with sexual partner.	14.9	90.6	93.9	87.8	78.0	83.5	87.8	395
not living with sexual partner	10.0	75.1	86.7	77.7	71.3	76.5	79.9	2309
Residence								
Rural	12.4	82.9	88.8	81.5	72.2	78.3	76.2	4340
Urban	11.0	82.5	91.6	82.2	74.3	80.7	85.6	2438
Region								
Eastern Province	4.8	86.8	94.0	86.8	80.9	89.2	88.4	1616
Northern Province	16.7	82.3	88.5	84.3	77.9	85.6	80.0	2198
Southern province	13.2	88.9	89.0	82.5	69.4	72.5	75.3	1810
Western Area	10.7	68.4	87.4	68.5	57.9	63.2	72.9	1155

Table 10.1.2: (cont'd)

Percentage of men by background characteristics who say :								
Background Characteristics	Partners forced them to have sex though they did not want in the past 12 months	It is justifiable for a woman to refuse having sex with husband if she knows that he has a virus that she can get during sexual intercourse.	Justifiable for a woman to ask her husband to use condom if he has a virus that she could get during sexual intercourse.	It is justifiable for a woman to refuse having sex with husband if tired or not in the mood	It is justifiable for a woman to refuse having sex with husband if he has sex with another woman	You can say no to your husband if you don't want to have sexual intercourse.	You could ask your husband to use condom if you wanted him to	Number of Men
District								
Kailahun district	5.1	94.9	96.4	90.6	88.9	91.3	88.9	415
Kenema district	6.1	80.4	92.8	86.4	77.3	88.6	87.0	876
Kono district	0.9	93.9	93.9	82.5	80.1	88.0	91.1	326
Bombali district	10.4	76.7	84.7	81.6	75.2	76.2	74.3	463
Kambia district	21.8	67.9	72.1	71.2	72.4	79.5	81.7	312
Koinadugu district	13.0	95.4	92.4	94.7	79.4	92.0	78.2	262
Port Loko district	18.1	82.4	94.1	85.6	68.9	85.9	83.7	624
Tonkolili district	19.4	88.8	93.1	88.1	93.3	93.9	80.6	537
Bo	9.9	92.6	95.1	85.2	75.3	83.9	90.3	473
Bonthe	12.2	85.5	84.2	86.7	67.6	67.2	66.1	558
Moyamba	19.9	89.5	88.5	73.8	66.4	70.6	74.8	408
Pujehun	11.3	88.4	88.9	82.2	67.9	67.9	70.6	371
Western rural	5.7	39.1	86.8	41.4	25.9	35.1	41.4	174
Western urban	11.6	73.6	87.6	73.2	63.6	68.2	78.5	981
Education								
No Education	11.4	85.5	88.8	80.0	69.8	76.0	72.2	2324
Primary	14.1	81.2	88.8	80.3	71.2	74.2	74.0	866
Junior secondary	10.8	76.7	86.6	79.6	71.8	77.3	78.5	1434
Senior secondary	12.0	83.7	92.7	84.4	77.0	85.0	89.7	1677
Voc /Commercial/Nursing/Tech/Tr. Training	13.1	90.4	95.2	94.4	82.9	90.8	93.6	251
Higher	13.3	84.5	96.5	85.0	79.2	85.4	91.6	226
Total 15-49	**11.9**	**82.8**	**89.8**	**81.7**	**73.0**	**79.1**	**79.6**	**6778**

Tables 10.2.1 and 10.2.2 show that 64.2 percent of women and 73.0 percent of men says it is justifiable for the woman to refuse having sex with husband if he has sex with another woman. Looking at the responses from the background characteristics, it shows from all the levels that the men strongly justified this assertion. This is evident in the marital status background characteristics where the women respondents accounted for 63.9 percent and men respondents accounted for 73.9 percent respectively. This also applies to the educational background characteristics as women with higher educational level and the men with higher educational level accounted for 78.1 and 79.2 percent respectively.

10.3 Women's Attitude towards Negotiating Safer Sexual Relationship with Husband

Table 10.2.1 show that 74 percent of currently married women age 15-49 believes that a woman can say no to her husband if she is tired or not in the mood of having sexual intercourse with him. The same table further reveals that 42 percent of currently married women say it is justifiable that a woman could ask her husband to use condom if she wants to. The use of condom is how ever one of the key strategies for combating HIV. The social acceptance of condom use is improving gradually compared to the 2011 BSS conducted. It is evident from the table that women with higher education and Tec/Voc institution accounted for high percentage of social acceptance of condom use (90 percent and 84 percent) respectively. This clearly shows the importance of women education in the fight against HIV.

10.4 Men's Attitude towards Wife in Negotiating Safer Sexual Relationship with Husband

Table 10.2.2 shows that 81.7 percent of men age 15-49 favor the idea that a woman can say no to her husband if she is tired or not in the mood to have sex. On the other hand, 86.6 percent of the men say it is justifiable for a woman to refuse having sexual intercourse with her husband if the husband has a sexually transmitted infection. The age group 25-49 is more in support of it than 15-24 years. (87 and 76 percent respectively). This could be attributed to the fact that within the age group of 15-24 not much awareness may have been on the issue of sexually transmitted virus and overzealous to have sex than those in age group 25-49. Although this percentage is encouraging, but there is still much to be done in creating the public awareness. From the marital background characteristics, 91 percent of married men living with their spouse support the idea of a woman asking her husband to use a condom if he has a virus that she could contract during sexual intercourse.

Almost 90 percent of men aged 15-49 support the idea of the woman refusing to have sex with her husband if tired or not in the mood.

10.5 Forceful sex by partners in the last 12 months

The tables 10.2.1 and 10.2.2 also show respondents view regarding forceful sex by partners in the last 12 months. From both tables, it clearly shows that women were more forced to have sex with partners than men (women 13.2 percent and Men 11.9 percent). This could be attributed to the traditional views of the African generally that prevails in most facets of our society, which makes the men superior and a stronger sex than the women. In terms of general background characteristics, the women in age group 15-24 years are more forced to have sex with partners than those in age group 25-49 (13.8 percent and 12.6 percent) respectively. On the contrary, men in the age group 25-49 years are more forced to have sex with partners than those in age group 15-24 years (12.6 and 10.4 percent) respectively. In the area of residence, the rural partners both men and women are more forced to have sex by partners than those in the urban areas. (12.4 percent for men in rural areas, 11.0 percent urban and women 15 percent rural and 10 percent urban). In terms of educational levels the result shows that for both men and women with primary education recorded the highest percentage of forceful sex (14 percent for men and 17 percent for women). At Regional level Southern Province recorded the highest percentage of forceful sex for women 16.8 percent and Northern Province recorded the highest for men 16.7 percent. Looking at the issue from the district background, Kambia recorded the highest for both women and men (22.5 percent for women and 21.8 percent for men).

11.0 ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

According to the global response progress reporting, people who inject drugs typically have the highest HIV prevalence in countries with either concentrated or generalized epidemics. In many cases, prevalence among these populations can be more than double the prevalence among the general population. As a result, reducing the prevalence among people who inject drugs is a critical measure of a national level response to HIV.

The 2013 BSS Survey obtained information on alcohol and drug us by asking questions such as; how often have you had drinks containing alcohol? Which of the drugs have you tried as listed? Have you injected drugs in the last 12 months? Do you know any of the following in your community?

- Commercial sex workers?
- Injection drug users and men having sex with men?

11.1 Alcohol Use

Tables 11.1.1 and 11.1.2 show the distribution of men and women by background characteristics stating the frequency of the use of drinks containing alcohol in the last four weeks.

Table 11.1.1: Alcohol Usage: Women

Percentage of men age 15-49 who stated how often they had a drink containing alcohol in the last four weeks.							
	Percentage of women who say that :						
Background Characteristics	Every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Never	Don't know/No response	No Response	Number of women
Age							
15-24 Year	0.7	3.9	1.3	93.6	0.0	0.2	2,977
25-49 Years	1.7	4.3	2.7	90.5	0.2	0.2	3,713
15-19	0.6	4.1	0.8	93.9	0.1	0.3	1,567
20-24	0.9	3.6	1.9	93.3	0.0	0.0	1,410
25-29	1.3	4.0	2.5	90.9	0.3	0.3	1,386
30-34	1.8	3.8	2.2	91.9	0.1	0.0	877
35-39	1.3	4.6	3.0	90.5	0.1	0.1	790
40-44	2.5	4.3	1.0	90.8	0.3	0.3	393
45-49	3.0	6.0	7.5	82.8	0.0	0.4	267
Don't know/No Response	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
Marital Status							
Currently married, living with spouse	1.4	3.4	1.8	92.6	0.2	0.2	4,108
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	6.7	11.1	0.0	82.2	0.0	0.0	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	1.7	4.4	4.1	89.8	0.0	0.0	413
Not married, living with sexual partner	0.8	8.1	4.0	86.7	0.4	0.0	496
Not married, not living with sexual partner	0.8	4.5	1.7	92.5	0.0	0.2	1,724
No response	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	7
Residence							
Rural	1.6	3.8	1.5	92.5	0.1	0.2	4,339
Urban	0.7	4.5	3.2	90.8	0.1	0.2	2,476
Total	**1.3**	**4.1**	**2.1**	**91.9**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**6,815**
Region							
Eastern Region	0.2	0.9	0.2	97.3	0.3	0.2	1,624
Northern Region	2.6	2.6	1.5	93.1	0.0	0.0	2,201
Southern Region	0.8	7.0	2.4	89.0	0.2	0.4	1,811
Western Area	0.8	6.8	5.3	86.6	0.1	0.2	1,179
Education							
No education	1.8	4.0	1.4	91.9	0.2	0.2	3,215
Some primary	0.9	2.9	1.1	94.2	0.1	0.4	760
Completed primary	0.3	1.5	2.3	95.7	0.0	0.0	395
Some secondary	0.8	3.6	2.9	92.2	0.1	0.2	1,739
Completed secondary	0.2	6.0	2.5	91.0	0.0	0.0	433
More than secondary	1.5	11.2	7.1	79.6	0.0	0.0	269
Total 15-49	**1.3**	**4.1**	**2.1**	**91.9**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**6,815**

The result shows that 91.9 percent of the women respondents had never taken a drink containing alcohol, whilst 77.7 percent 76.6 percent of the men respondents stated they had never taken a drink containing alcohol.

This finding is similar to the 2011 BBS results which report that 93 percent of women and 76.6 percent of men had never taken drinks containing alcohol. By background characteristics, it is clearly shown that Men take alcohol than Women from all categories.

Table 11.1.2: Alcohol Usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who stated how often they had a drink containing alcohol in the last four weeks.							
	Percentage of men who say that :						
Background Characteristics	Every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Never	Don't know/No response	No Response	Number of men
Age							
15-24	2.3	7.6	2.7	87.2	0.0	0.0	2,367
25-49	8.1	14.6	4.1	72.4	0.2	0.1	4,354
15-19	1.4	4.3	1.4	92.7	0.1	0.0	1,380
20-24	3.5	12.2	4.5	79.6	0.1	0.1	986
25-29	6.1	13.9	4.5	74.6	0.2	0.2	1,016
30-34	7.6	15.2	4.5	71.8	0.1	0.0	905
35-39	8.9	13.8	3.7	72.8	0.2	0.2	981
40-44	7.6	16.3	3.6	71.7	0.0	0.0	720
45-49	10.9	14.3	4.0	70.4	0.3	0.0	733
Don't know/No Response	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Marital Status							
Currently married, living with spouse	8.7	13.3	3.9	73.4	0.2	0.1	3,818
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	25.9	37.0	7.4	33.3	0.0	0.0	27
Currently married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	5.0	14.9	3.5	74.3	0.5	0.0	202
Not married, living with sexual partner	4.3	19.2	4.1	71.4	0.0	0.3	395
Not married, not living with sexual partner	1.9	8.3	2.8	86.6	0.0	0.1	2,309
No response	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
Residence							
Rural	7.5	10.7	3.2	78.0	0.1	0.1	4,340
Urban	3.5	14.6	4.2	77.1	0.2	0.1	2,438
Region							
Eastern Region	5.1	9.5	1.9	83.0	0.1	0.0	1,616
Northern Region	6.7	9.4	2.5	80.8	0.2	0.1	2,198
Southern Region	7.6	14.2	4.6	73.1	0.1	0.0	1,810
Western Area	3.6	17.7	6.4	71.4	0.2	0.3	1,155
Education							
No education	9.4	12.0	3.5	74.5	0.2	0.0	2,323
Some primary	4.3	12.8	2.2	79.3	0.4	0.0	508
Completed primary	7.8	15.4	5.3	70.9	0.0	0.3	358
Some secondary	3.2	8.5	3.0	84.8	0.0	0.1	2,244
Completed secondary	4.0	15.2	3.6	76.8	0.0	0.1	867
More than secondary	7.1	21.0	6.5	64.8	0.2	0.0	477
Total 15-49	**6.0**	**12.1**	**3.6**	**77.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**6,778**

Tables 11.1.1 and 11.1.2 also reveal that the alcohol intake with respect to age group is more prevalence in ages 25-49 than 15-24 for both women and men. There are no substantial differences in terms of rural and urban analysis for women and men taking drinks containing alcohol. The same tables also show that 6.0 percent of the men take drinks containing alcohol on daily basis where as in the case of the women its only 1.3 percent. Also, 12.1 percent of men and 4.1 percent for women take drinks containing alcohol at least once a week.

11.2 Drugs Intake

Tables 11.2.1 and 11.2.2 show the responses of the respondents regarding the intake of the following drugs: Blue boat, brown-brown, capsule, cocaine, gunpowder, and marijuana. The tables shows that the intake of the drugs to be relatively low by both men and women. It reveals that 97.8 percent of the respondents that are women have not tried any of the above mentioned drugs whilst about 91.6 percent of the men have not tried any of the drugs. This summary percentage implies to all categories depicting that male population takes in drugs more than the women from all categories. Among all the drugs taken by respondents, Marijuana is the most common one for both men and women as it accounted for 6.4 and 1.1 percent respectively. Drugs intake by age category shows that men age group 25-49 years take it more than those 15-24 years. On the other hand the women age groups show that those aged15-24 years takes it more than those aged 25- 49 years as they accounts for 7.8 and 5.8; 1.5 and 1.2 percent respectively.

Table 11.2.1: Knowledge about people injecting drugs using syringe, commercial sex workers, Injection drug user and Men having sex with men

Percentage of women age 15-49 who stated they had knowledge about people injecting drugs using syringe ,commercial sex workers ,injection drug users and men having sex with men.					
	Percentage of Women who say that they:				
Background Characteristics	They have injected drugs using syringe in the last 12 months	They have knowledge about commercial sex workers	They have knowledge about injection drug user	They have knowledge about men having sex with men	Number of women
Age					
15-24 years	0.4	14.6	6.8	5.0	2,977
25-49 Years	0.3	18.6	8.6	5.1	3,713
15-19	0.2	14.7	6.2	4.5	1,567
20-24	0.7	14.5	7.4	5.5	1,410
25-29	0.2	13.9	6.3	4.3	1,386
30-34	0.2	18.8	8.3	5.0	877
35-39	0.1	18.6	9.9	5.1	790
40-44	1.2	23.7	11.2	5.1	393
45-49	0.0	34.1	14.6	9.7	267
Don't know/No Response	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	126
Marital Status					
Currently married, living with spouse	0.3	11.2	5.4	2.8	4,108
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	0.0	17.8	8.9	8.9	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	0.9	13.6	6.3	3.1	413
Not married, living with sexual partner	0.2	22.6	9.3	6.3	496
Not married, not living with sexual partner	0.4	28.1	13.0	10.0	1,724
No response	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7
Residence					
Rural	0.1	7.3	3.7	1.4	4,339
Urban	0.8	32.7	14.5	11.1	2,476
Region					
Eastern Region	0.9	11.9	6.8	0.6	1,624
Northern Region	0.0	12.1	4.5	2.2	2,201
Southern Region	0.0	10.6	4.7	2.6	1,811
Western Region	0.6	40.2	19.3	19.7	1,179
Education					
No education	0.2	5.4	2.7	1.6	3,215
Some primary	0.2	8.8	4.1	1.2	760
Completed primary	0.8	14.7	5.6	2.3	395
Some secondary	0.3	24.8	11.0	8.0	1,739
Completed secondary	0.8	55.9	24.2	17.3	433
More than secondary	0.9	57.6	32.0	19.7	269
Total 15-49	**0.3**	**16.5**	**7.7**	**4.9**	**6,815**

Tables 11 .2.1 and 11.2.2 show the respondents view about knowledge regarding the following issues; injecting drugs using syringe in the last 12 months, commercial sex workers, injection drug users and men having sex with men. However drugs injected for medical purposes or treatment of an illness were not considered.

Both tables show that a low average percentage of respondents that have injected drugs using syringe (0.2 percent for women and 0.4 percent for men).Women 40-44 have a higher chance of injecting themselves using a syringe than women in other ages; whereas men 25-29 have higher chance of injecting themselves using syringe. Though insignificant, but worthy to mention that men , aged group 15 -24 shows a higher rate of respondents in the area of injecting drugs using syringes than that of age group 25-49 (0.9 and 0.3 percent respectively).

Table 11.2.2 Knowledge about people injecting drugs using syringe, commercial sex workers, injection drug users and men having sex with men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who stated that they have knowledge about people injecting drugs using syringe, commercial sex workers, injection drug users and men having sex with men					
	Percentage of Men who say that they:				
Background Characteristics	They have injected drugs using syringe in the last 12 months	They have knowledge about commercial sex workers	They have knowledge about injection drug user	They have knowledge about men having sex with men	Number of men
Age					
15-24 years	0.0	18.4	8.5	6.3	2,977
25-49 Years	0.5	15.8	7.4	4.3	3,713
15-19	0.3	16.7	7.0	5.1	1,567
20-24	0.5	20.8	10.5	7.8	1,410
25-29	0.7	18.9	8.7	5.8	1,386
30-34	0.5	18.2	8.1	4.9	877
35-39	0.4	15.0	8.0	4.1	790
40-44	0.4	12.9	6.1	2.8	393
45-49	0.2	12.4	5.3	3.5	267
Don't know/No Response	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	126
Marital Status					
Currently married, living with spouse	0.4	12.1	5.8	3.0	4,108
Currently married, living with other sexual partner	0.0	29.6	14.8	14.8	45
Currently married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	0.0	27.7	12.9	6.4	413
Not married, living with sexual partner	0.5	28.4	11.6	7.8	496
Not married, not living with sexual partner	0.5	21.0	9.7	7.4	1,724
No response	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7
Residence					
Rural	0.1	7.3	3.7	1.4	4,339
Urban	0.9	33.2	14.7	11.3	2,476
Region					
Eastern Region	1.2	12.0	6.9	0.6	1,624
Northern Region	0.0	12.1	4.5	2.2	2,201
Southern Region	0.0	10.6	4.7	2.6	1,811
Western Region	0.8	41.0	19.7	20.1	1,179
Education					
No education	0.2	7.5	3.7	2.2	3,215
Some primary	0.4	13.2	6.1	1.8	760
Completed primary	0.2	16.2	6.1	2.5	395
Some secondary	0.4	19.2	8.5	6.2	1,739
Completed secondary	0.9	27.9	12.1	8.7	433
More than secondary	1.1	32.5	18.0	11.1	269
Total 14-49	**0.4**	**16.6**	**7.7**	**5.0**	**6,815**

Also the two tables show an average percentage of 16.5 and 16.0 percent for women and men that reported to be knowledgeable about commercial sex workers in the community. From the district background it shows for both women and men that Western Area has the highest percentage of respondents that are knowledgeable about commercial sex workers in their communities (above 40 for women and 41 percent for men); and urban respondents were more knowledgeable about commercial sex workers than rural respondents for both women and men

The tables also show an average percentage of from all categories regarding knowledge about injection drug users and men having sex with men (7.7 and 5.0 percent respectively).

REFERENCES

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE DESIGN

REPORT OF THE SAMPLING OF EAS, SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR THE 2013 HIV AND AIDS BSS STUDY

1.1 Aim of the BSS 2013

The main aim of this study is to obtain national estimates of key indicators related to HIV transmission and prevention methods.

1.1.1 Objectives

- To obtain data on sexual behaviour including condom use among youths and adults
- To assess knowledge of preventive practices relating to HIV/AIDS among the general adult population
- To assess or estimate the coverage of HIV Testing and identify reported perception of risk of getting HIV
- To obtain information regarding stigma and discrimination against People Living with HIV (PLHIV)

2.1 Sampling frame

A sampling frame is one of the most important basic materials necessary for a probability based survey sampling. It allows a variety of ways to select a random probability sample, which guarantees a positive chance to be selected for every sampling unit of the target population. For a household based cluster survey, a sampling frame of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) is a complete list of area unit or administrative unit covering fully the target population of the survey. Such a list could be the list of Enumeration Areas (EA) created for population census; high resolution satellite pictures covering the target survey area; basic administrative units covering the target population, etc. In most cases, the census EAs are the best sampling frame for household based surveys since they have the following characteristics:

- Full coverage of the target population
- Appropriate EA size for field work load
- Well maintained/updated social-economic and demographic information such as type of residence, number of households and inhabitants, etc.
- Officially recognized geographical/administrative classifications

- Cartographic materials (maps) with easily identifiable boundaries available for every EA

For most of the household based surveys, the census frame is the best frame for PSU selection.

Administratively, Sierra Leone is divided into 4 Regions. Each Region is subdivided into Districts; each District into Chiefdoms, and each Chiefdom into Sections. In total, there are 14 Districts, 149 Chiefdoms and 1322 Sections.

In addition to these administrative units, during the 2004 Sierra Leone Population and Housing Census (SLPHC 2004), each section was subdivided into convenient area units called Enumeration Area (EA). An electronic file of a complete list of all the EAs was available. The list contains census information on household, population, urban rural specification and administrative belongings etc. for every EA. The census EA was used as primary sampling unit (PSU), also called cluster, for the BSS study. The frame excluded the population living in collective housing units, such as hotels, hospitals, work camps, prisons, and the like. Table 1 below gives the distribution of EAs and their average size by district and by urban rural.

In total, there are 9671 EAs in Sierra Leone. 2903 EAs are located in urban areas and 6768 EAs are located in rural areas. On average, a census EA has 102 households in the urban areas and 77 households in the rural areas, with an overall average of 85 households per EA. In Table 2 below we give the distribution and proportion of households by domain, and by urban rural residence. In Sierra Leone, 35.8% of the household population lives in urban areas and they occupy 36.3% of the households according to the sampling frame. The statistics obtained from the sampling frame have no difference compared to the census report; which gave an indication that the sampling frame covers the whole country.

Table 1: Distribution and Average Size of EAs by Domain and by type of residence

Domain	Number of EAs			Average number of households per EA		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kailahun District	86	618	704	109	90	92
Kenema District	312	691	1003	99	84	88
Kono District	109	496	605	180	79	97
Bombali District	166	644	810	93	72	76
Kambia District	84	422	506	81	72	73
Koinadugu District	41	468	509	91	85	86
Port Loko District	124	767	891	85	72	74
Tonkolili District	122	703	825	74	62	64
Bo District	251	586	837	115	80	91
Bonthe District	53	310	363	70	70	70
Moyamba District	67	549	616	57	75	73
Pujehun District	49	428	477	76	75	75
Western Area Urban	1349		1349	99		99
Western Rural District	90	86	176	196	145	171
Sierra Leone	**2903**	**6768**	**9671**	**102**	**77**	**85**

Sampling frame from the 2004 Population and housing census

Table 2: Distribution and Proportion of households by domain and by type of residence

Domain	Households			Proportion		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Domain
Kailahun District	9353	55573	64926	0.14	0.86	0.079
Kenema District	30783	57773	88556	0.35	0.65	0.108
Kono District	19642	39184	58826	0.33	0.67	0.072
Bombali District	15503	46408	61911	0.25	0.75	0.076
Kambia District	6793	30346	37139	0.18	0.82	0.045
Koinadugu District	3714	39986	43700	0.08	0.92	0.053
Port Loko District	10552	55038	65590	0.16	0.84	0.080
Tonkolili District	9058	43803	52861	0.17	0.83	0.064
Bo District	28932	46868	75800	0.38	0.62	0.092
Bonthe District	3701	21784	25485	0.15	0.85	0.031
Moyamba District	3857	41366	45223	0.09	0.91	0.055
Pujehun District	3712	31927	35639	0.10	0.90	0.043
Western Area Urban	134138		134138	1.00	0.00	0.164
Western Rural District	17617	12443	30060	0.59	0.41	0.037
Sierra Leone	**297 355**	**522 499**	**819 854**	**0.36**	**0.64**	**1.000**

Sampling frame from the 2004 Population and housing census

3.1 Level of Aggregation

The level of aggregation targeted in the Sierra Leone BSS 2013 was the district level (third level of aggregation after the national and Regional levels).

4.1 Sample Size

The target sample size for the Sierra Leone BSS was calculated as 6600 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator that was used was the percent distribution of youth, age 15-24, with comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS.

The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{4(r)(1-r)(f)(1.1)}{(0.05r)^2(p)(h)}$$

Where:

- *n*is the required sample size, expressed as number of households;
- *4* is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence;
- *r* is the predicted or anticipated prevalence (coverage rate) of the key indicator;
- *f*is the shortened symbol for *deff*(design effect);
- *1.1* is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10 per cent for non-response;
- *0.05r* is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 per cent level of confidence, defined as 5 per cent of *r* (relative sampling error of *r*);
- *p* is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, *r*, is based; and,
- h is the average household size in Sierra Leone.

For the calculation, **r** (percent distribution of youth, age 15-24, with comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS) was estimated to be 24.7 % (**source**: Sierra Leone General Population HIV/AIDS BSS survey, 2011). The value of the design effect, **f** was taken as 1.5 based on surveys of similar kind, **p** (percentage of youth age 15-24 in the total population constituting the frame) was taken as 20 %, and **h** (average household size) is taken as 6.

Using the formula above, the number of required households was calculated as 6600. A cluster size of 15 households gave the total number of required clusters to be 440. The table 3 below illustrates the input and output sampling parameters:

Table 3: Sampling Parameters

INPUT VALUES			OUTPUT VALUES	
Parameter		**Value**	**Estimates**	**Value**
Predicted value of indicator (in target/base population)	r	0.247	Estimate, r	0.247
Design Effect (DEFF)	f	1.5	Confidence Limits	
			(at 95% Confidence)	
Relative margin of error at 95% Confidence	RME	0.050	Upper	0.259449598
			Lower	0.234550402
Proportion of base population in total population	pb	0.2		
			Number of Households	6600
Average Household Size	AveSiz	6	(Sample Size)	
Adjustment for Non-Response	AdjNR	1.1	Standard Error	0.006224799
Additional Calculations		**Value**	**Additional Output**	**Expected Value**
Cluster Size		15	Number of clusters	440
Target/base populations In Total Population:			Completed Observations on	
			Total Households	6000
			Total household members	36000
Proportion of women age 15-49		0.24	Women age 15-49	8640
Proportion of youth age 15-24		0.2	Proportion of youth age 15-24	7200

5.1 Sample Allocation and Selection

The sample was randomly selected using a two-stage cluster sampling methodology; using the census frame for all the districts. Stratification was achieved by separating each district into urban and rural areas. In total, 27 sampling strata were constructed. Samples were selected independently in each stratum, by a two stages selection. The first stage involved the selection of EAs while the second stage, the selection of households in the selected EAs. In the first stage, sample size of 440 EAs was selected from 9671 EAs making the sampling frame, with probability proportional to measures of size (PPS); where measure of size was the number of households from the 2004 population and housing census. The PPS method was used to allocate clusters to the districts in order to create a self-weighting sample.

Before the main survey, a household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected EAs, and the resulting lists of households served as sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage.

Household selection in the second stage was an equal probability systematic selection of fixed size: 15 households per cluster. With a fixed second stage sample size, it was easy to allocate the fieldwork load to different interviewers and easy to control the field work quality.

A spreadsheet was prepared for the household selection with selected household numbers figured for each cluster. The survey interviewer interviewed only the pre-selected households. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementing stages in order to prevent bias.

Table 4: Sample allocation of EAs by Domain and by stratum

BSS 2013 SAMPLE ALLOCATION						
	Census Enumeration Areas			Sampled Clusters		
Domain	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Kailahun District	86	618	704	12	23	35
Kenema District	312	691	1003	27	20	47
Kono District	109	496	605	14	18	32
EASTERN REGION	**507**	**1805**	**2312**	**53**	**61**	**114**
Bombali District	166	644	810	14	19	33
Kambia District	84	422	506	5	15	20
Koinadugu District	41	468	509	4	19	23
Port Loko District	124	767	891	7	29	36
Tonkolili District	122	703	825	5	23	28
NORTHERN REGION	**537**	**3004**	**3541**	**24**	**116**	**140**
Bo District	251	586	837	18	22	40
Bonthe District	53	310	363	4	10	14
Moyamba District	67	549	616	5	20	25
Pujehun District	49	428	477	4	15	19
SOUTHERN REGION	**420**	**1873**	**2293**	**31**	**67**	**98**
Western Urban	1349		1349	71	0	71
Western Rural	90	86	176	11	6	17
WESTERN AREA	**1439**	**86**	**1525**	**82**	**6**	**88**
Sierra Leone	**2903**	**6768**	**9671**	**190**	**250**	**440**

6.1 Household Listing

Before the main survey, a household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected EAs, and the resulting lists of households served as sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage.

Listing Operation

In each mapping team, the supervisor designated one enumerator as the mapper. The second and the third enumerators were the listers. Although the two had separate tasks to perform, they moved together and worked in close cooperation; the mapper

collected GPS coordinates, while the listers collected information on the structures (and corresponding households) within the boundaries of the EA.

The mapping of the EA and the listing of the households was done in a systematic manner so as to avoid omissions or duplications. If the cluster consists of a number of blocks, the team finished one block at a time before going to the adjacent one, in a rather clockwise manner. In the rural area where the structures are frequently found in small groups, the team worked in one group of structures at a time and in each group they started at the center (choosing any landmark, such as a barry, to be the center) and moved around it in a clockwise manner.

7.1 Household Selection

Household selection in the second stage was an equal probability systematic selection of fixed size: 15 households per cluster. With a fixed second stage sample size, it is easy to allocate the field work load to different interviewers and easy to control the field work quality. The steps below were adopted to select the 15 households per cluster:

- Determine the "sampling interval" by dividing the total number of households listed by the number households to be canvassed. The interval is rounded down to the nearest whole number
- Select the first household to be visited. The first household is randomly selected within the sampling interval by drawing a random number that is smaller than the sampling interval

- The remaining households to be visited are selected by adding the sampling interval to the first household selected

8.1 Selection Probability and Sampling Weight

Sampling probabilities were calculated separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th}cluster in stratum h

P_{2hi}: second -stage sampling probability within the i^{th}cluster (household selection)

Let a_h be the number of clusters selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} cluster, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum.

The probability of selecting the i^{th} cluster in the 2013 BSS sample was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let b_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected segment compared to the total number of households in the EA *i* in stratum *h* if the EA is segmented, otherwise $b_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster *i* in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times b_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster *i* in stratum *h*, let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster.

The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster*i* of stratum *h*is therefore the production of the two stages selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

Because of the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different domains, sampling weights will be required to ensure the actual representative of the sample at the national level and at the domain level as well. The sampling weight for each household in cluster*i* of stratum *h*is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1/P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities were prepared.

A second component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

RR_h = Number of interviewed households in stratum h/ Number of occupied households listed in stratum h

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level for each stratum is equal to the inverse value of:

RR_h = Completed women's (or men's) questionnaires in stratum h / Eligible women (or men) in stratum h

The non-response adjustment factor for women's and men's questionnaires was applied to the adjusted household weights.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardized (or normalized); one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is performed by dividing the aforementioned design weights by the average design weight at the national level. (The average design weight is calculated as the sum of the design weights divided by the unweighted total). Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting each household.

APPENDIX B: PARTICIPANTS IN THE 2011 HIV AND AIDS BEHAVIOURAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY

Field Coordinators	
1. **Peter S. Bangura** 2. **Andrew A. Kamara** 3. **Wogba E. P. Kamara** 4. **Victor S. Kamara**	
Data Entry Supervisors	
1. **David Gbaya Kokoya** 2. **Adama Bangura** 3. **Mohamed Bangura**	
Data Entry Operators	
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Field Supervisors	
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Field Enumerators

1. **Rugiatu Kabba**
2. **Sara kargbo**
3. **Gabriel Mosima**
4. **Hardy Mohamed Jalloh**
5. **Victoria Thomas**
6. **Daphne A. Godwin**
7. **Dominic Aruna**
8. **Hassan D. Kamara**
9. **Janet Navo**
10. **Hannah S. Kamara**
11. **Alhaji M. Conteh**
12. **Tamba A. Williams**
13. **Fatmata Konteh**
14. **Moseray Kassim Sesay**
15. Ezekiel Dumbuya
16. Morlai S. Bangura
17. Isata M. Swarray
18. Joselia Tania Wright
19. Alhaji S. Kamara
20. Ned Kamara
21. Saio Alma Kamara
22. Francess S. Kamara
23. Samuel G Conteh
24. Musa papa Keita
25. Mariama Bangura
26. Aminata Bobson Kamara
27. Musa Ben Koroma
28. Alhaji H Kamara
29. Sara Bangura
30. Mahawa Bai Kamara
31. Philip M Marrah
32. Dennis Macauley
33. Marionette M Gaber
34. Fredricia Evelyn Smith
35. Alhaji B. T. Jalloh
36. David Fala Ketor
37. Umu Pessima
38. Theresa B. Pujeh
39. Prince Williams
40. Thomas Koroma
41. Nyalima Mustapha
42. Rugiatu Bangura
43. Mohamed Jabbi
44. Solomomn Miller
45. Hawa Yambasu
46. Mary J. Bull
47. Prince Kenneh
48. Dauda Sesay
49. Umu Sesay
50. Fatmata B. Mansaray
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52. Alfred Sesay Jr
53. Rugiatu Lahai
54. Finda Sandy
55. Lloyd M Bangura
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APPENDIX C: QUESTIONNAIRE

NATIONAL HIV/AIDS SECRETARIAT
HIV/AIDS/STI BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS)
ADULT TARGET GROUPS AGED 15-49
CONDUCTED BY STATISTICS SIERRA LEONE , 2013

IDENTIFICATION

LOCALITY NAME _____

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . .

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . .

PROVINCE . . . . . .

DISTRICT . . . . . .

LOCAL COUNCIL . . . . . .

CHIEFDOM . . . . . .

SECTION . . . . . .

ENUMERATION AREA/Spc . . . . . .

RURAL -URBAN(RURAL=1 , URBAN=2) . . . . . .

TYPE OF POPULATION (GENERAL POPULATION = 1 ; FSW = 2 ; PWID = 3 AND MSM = 4)

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR 2 0 1
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NUMBER
RESULT*				RESULT
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES:

1	COMPLETED
2	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4	POSTPONED
5	REFUSED
6	DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7	DWELLING DESTROYED
8	DWELLING NOT FOUND
9	INCAPACITATED
10	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS

SUPERVISOR

NAME _____

DATE _____

KEYED BY

LISTING OF ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS		
SERIAL NUMBER 15 - 49 YEARS MALE	NAME/INITIALS	AGE (YRS)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
Total		
15 - 49 YEARS FEMALE		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
Total		

KISH SELECTION TABLE										
NO. OF RESPONSES IN H/H	**LAST DIGIT OF QUESTIONNAIRE**									
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**0**
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
5	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
6	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2
7	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
8	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1
9	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6
10	8	6	7	2	4	6	9	10	5	2
11	3	6	2	9	8	5	1	4	7	11
12	12	8	4	3	7	1	6	2	9	10
13	13	1	7	8	9	5	4	2	1	6

Introduction and Consent

Hello. My name is _____ and I am working with Statistics Sierra Leone. We are conducting a national survey about HIV/AIDS behavioral issues. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. The survey usually takes between 15 and 20 minutes to complete.

Confidentiality and consent: "I'm going to ask you some very personal questions that some people find difficult to answer. Your answers are completely confidential. Your name will not be written on this form, and will never be used in connection with any of the information you tell me. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer, and you may end this interview at any time you want to. However, your honest answers to these questions will help us better understand what people think, say and do about certain kinds of behaviors. We would greatlyappreciate your help in respondin to this survey.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer:_____ Date:_____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED....1
RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED…2→ END

NATIONAL HIV/AIDS SECRETARIAT
HIV/AIDS/STI BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS)
FEMALE COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS (FSW),
PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS (PWID) AND MEN SEX MEN (MSM)
CONDUCTED BY STATISTICS SIERRA LEONE , 2013

IDENTIFICATION

LOCALITY NAME _____

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . .

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . .

PROVINCE . . . . . .

DISTRICT . . . . . .

LOCAL COUNCIL . . . . . .

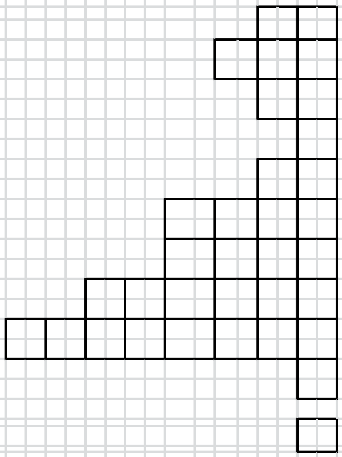
CHIEFDOM . . . . . .

SECTION . . . . . .

ENUMERATION AREA/Sport . . . . . .

RURAL -URBAN(RURAL=1 , URBAN=2) . . . . . .

TYPE OF POPULATION (GENERAL POPULATION = 1 ; FSW = 2 ; PWID = 3 AND MSM = 4)



INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR 2 0 1
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NUMBER
RESULT*				RESULT
NEXT VISIT: DATE				
TIME				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS

*RESULT CODES:

1	COMPLETED
2	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4	POSTPONED
5	REFUSED
6	DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7	DWELLING DESTROYED
8	DWELLING NOT FOUND
9	INCAPACITATED
10	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS ☐☐

SUPERVISOR

NAME _____

DATE _____ ☐☐☐

KEYED BY ☐☐

Section 1: Background characteristics

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q101	**RECORD GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT** ***For Key Population ask,*** What is your gender?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2 TRANCE GENDER (MALE TO FEMALE) 3 TRANCE GENDER (FEMALE TO MALE) 4	
Q102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH [__|__] DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 NO RESPONSE 99 YEAR [__|__|__|__] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 NO RESPONSE 9999	
Q103	How old were you at your last birthday? **COMPARE AND CORRECT Q102 AND/OR 103 IF INCONSISTENT**	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS [__|__] DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q104	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q107**
Q105	What is the highest level of school you attained: primary, secondary or higher? **CIRCLE ONE**	PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR SECONDARY 2 SENIOR SECONDARY 3 VOCATIONAL/COMMERCIAL/NURSING TECHNICAL/TEACHER TRAINING 4 HIGHER 5	
Q106	What is the highest (class/form/year) you completed at that level?	CLASS ,FORM ,YEAR [__|__] NO RESPONSE 99	
Q107	What is your religion? **CIRCLE ONE**	CHRISTIANITY 1 ISLAM 2 BAHAI 3 TRADITIONAL 4 NONE 5 OTHER _____ 6	
Q108	To which ethnic group do you belong?	TEMNE . . . . . 11 MENDE . . . . . 12 KRIO . . . . . 13 MANDINGO . . . . . 14 LOKO . . . . . 15 SHERBRO . . . . . 16 LIMBA . . . . . 17 KONO . . . . . 18 FULA . . . . . 19 OTHER SIERRA LEONE _____ (SPECIFY) 21 OTHER NON SIERRA LEONE _____ (SPECIFY) 22	
Q109	What is your **main** occupation? READ LIST	FARMER 1 TRADER 2 HOUSE WIFE 3 STUDENT 4 CIVIL SERVANT 5 TEACHER 6 POLICE 7 SOLDIER 8 NURSE 9 MINER 10 TRUCK DRIVER 11 CSW 12 BIKE RIDER 13 FISHERMAN 14 NONE 15 OTHERS (SPECIFY) 16	
Q110	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE) **IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS**	NUMBER OF YEARS [__|__] DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q111	In the last 12 months, on how many separate occasions have you traveled away from this community (the community where you usually live) and slept away?	NUMBER OF TRIPS [__|__] NONE 00 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	→ **Q201**
Q112	In the last 12 months have you been away from your home for more than one month at a time?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	

Section 2 Marriage and live-in partnerships

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q201	Have you *ever* been married? **Married:** Any ceremony(religious/traditional) or legal act that join together a man and woman as husband and wife.	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q203**
Q202	How old were you when you first married?	AGE IN YEARS [__|__] DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q203	Are you *currently* married or living with a man/woman with whom you have a sexual relationship?	CURRENTLY MARRIED, LIVING WITH SPOUSE 1 CURRENTLY MARRIED, LIVING WITH OTHER SEXUAL PARTNER 2 CURRENTLY MARRIED, NOT LIVING WITH SPOUSE OR OTHER SEXUAL PARTNER 3 NOT MARRIED, LIVING WITH SEXUAL PARTNER 4 NOT MARRIED, NOT LIVING WITH SEXUAL PARTNER 5 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q301** → **Q301**
Q204	FEMALE ☐ MALE ☐		→ **Q301**
Q205	Does your husband have other wives?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	

Section 3 Sexual history: numbers and types of partners

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
Q301	Now I need to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Have you *ever* had sexual intercourse? **READ: FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SURVEY, SEXUAL INTERCOURSE" IS DEFINED AS VAGINAL OR ANAL SEX.**	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q701**
Q302	At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?	AGE IN YEARS [__|__] DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q303	The first time you had sexual intercourse, was 8 used?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q304	How old was the person you first had sexual intercourse with?	AGE IN YEARS [__|__] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q305	Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q701**

Section 4 Sexual history: regular partners

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q401	Have you had sex with your spouse or your regular partner in the last 12 months? **READ: REGULAR PARTNER INCLUDES SPOUSE OR LIVE-IN SEXUAL PARTNER**	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q501**
Q402	Including your spouse, how many regular partners have you had sex with in the last 12 months?	**REGULAR** [__|__] DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q403	Think about your most recent regular sexual partner. How many times did you have sexual intercourse with this person over the last 30 days?	NUMBER OF TIMES [__|__] DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q404	The last time you had sex with a regular partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q406** → **Q406**
Q405	Who suggested condom use that time? **CIRCLE ONE**	MYSELF 1 MY PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q407**
Q406	Why didn't you and your partner use a condom that time? **DO NOT READ ANSWERS** **PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED.**	NOT AVAILBLE A TOO EXPENSIVE B PARTNER OBJECTED C DON'T LIKE THEM D USED OTHER CONTRACEPTIVE E DIDN'T THINK IT WAS NECESSARY F DIDN'T THINK OF IT G OTHER_____ X OTHER_____ XX DON'T KNOW Y NO RESPONSE Z	
Q407	How often did you and all of your regular partner(s) use a condom during the past 12 months?	EVERY TIME 1 ALMOST EVERY TIME 2 SOMETIMES 3 NEVER 4 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q408	The last time you had sex with your regular partner(s) were you or your partner under the influence of alcohol or drugs? (High or on or feeling fine?)	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 NO RESPONSE..... 9	

Section 5 Sexual history: commercial partners

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q501	Have you had sex in exchange for money in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	 → **Q601**
Q502	How many commercial partners have you had sex with in the last 12 months? **READ: COMMERCIAL PARTNERS ARE THOSE WITH WHOM YOU HAVE EXCHANGED MONEY FOR SEX**	**COMMERCIAL** [__|__|__] DON'T KNOW 998 NO RESPONSE 999	
Q503	Think about your most recent commercial sexual partner. How many times did you have sexual intercourse with this person over the last 30 days?	NUMBER OF TIMES |__|__| DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q504	The last time you had sex with a commercial partner/client, did you and your partner/client use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 8 NO RESPONSE 9	 → **Q506** → **Q506**
Q505	Who suggested condom use that time? **CIRCLE ONE**	MYSELF 1 MY PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	 → **Q507**
Q506	Why didn't you and your partner/client use a condom that time? **DO NOT READ ANSWERS** **PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED.**	NOT AVAILBLE A TOO EXPENSIVE B PARTNER OBJECTED C DON'T LIKE THEM D USED OTHER CONTRACEPTIVE E DIDN'T THINK IT WAS NECESSARY F DIDN'T THINK OF IT G OTHER_____ X OTHER_____ XX DON'T KNOW Y NO RESPONSE Z	
Q507	How often did you and all of your commercial partner(s) use a condom during the past 12 months?	EVERY TIME 1 ALMOST EVERY TIME 2 SOMETIMES 3 NEVER 4 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q508	The last time you had sex with your commercial partner(s) were you or your partner under the influence of alcohol or drugs? (High or on or feeling fine?)	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 NO RESPONSE..... 9	
Q509	What did you use? WETIN U TAKE? **CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S).**	HEROIN ..... A COCAINE..... B ALCOHOL ..... C OTHER ..... D SPECIFY _____	
Q510	How did you do the drugs? HOW U TAKE AM? **CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S).**	DRINK IT ..... A SMOKE IT..... B ALCOHOL ..... C SHOOT IT D OTHER ..... E SPECIFY _____	

Section 6 Sexual history: non-regular non-paying sexual partners

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q601	Have you had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months? **READ: NON-REGULAR PARTNERS ARE THOSE YOU HAVE HAD SEX WITH THAT YOU ARE NOT MARRIED TO AND HAVE NEVER LIVED WITH AND DID NOT EXCHANGE MONEY WITH**	YES 1 NO 2	 →**Q701**
Q602	How many non-regular partners have you had sex with in the last 12 months?	**NON-REGULAR** [__|__] DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q603	Think about your most recent non-regular, non-commercial sexual partner. How many times did you have sexual intercourse with this person over the last 30 days?	NUMBER OF TIMES |__|__| DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q604	The last time you had sex with non-regular, non-commercial partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 8 NO RESPONSE 9	 →**Q606** →**Q606**
Q605	Who suggested condom use that time? **CIRCLE ONE**	MYSELF 1 MY PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 NO RESPONSE 9	 →**Q607**
Q606	Why didn't you and your partner use a condom that time? **DO NOT READ ANSWERS** **PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED.**	NOT AVAILBLE A TOO EXPENSIVE B PARTNER OBJECTED C DON'T LIKE THEM D USED OTHER CONTRACEPTIVE E DIDN'T THINK IT WAS NECESSARY F DIDN'T THINK OF IT G OTHER _____ X OTHER _____ XX DON'T KNOW Y NO RESPONSE Z	
Q607	With what frequency did you and all of your non-regular, non-commercial partner(s) use a condom during the past 12 months?	EVERY TIME 1 ALMOST EVERY TIME 2 SOMETIMES 3 NEVER 4 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q608	The last time you had sex with your non-regular, non-commercial were you or your partner under the influence of alcohol or drugs? (High or on or feeling fine?)	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 NO RESPONSE..... 9	

Section 7 Condoms

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q701	Have you ever heard of a male condom? **SHOW PICTURE OR SAMPLE OF ONE** **READ: I MEAN A RUBBER OBJECT THAT A MAN PUTS ON HIS PENIS BEFORE SEX.**	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	 → **Q706** → **Q706**
Q702	Have you and a sexual partner ever used a male condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q703	Do you know of any place or person from which you can obtain male condoms?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q706**
Q704	Which places or persons do you know where you can obtain male condoms? Any others? **PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED.**	SHOP A PHARMACY B MARKET C CLINIC D HOSPITAL E FRIEND F FAMILY PLANNING CENTER G BAR/GUESTHOUSE/HOTEL H PEER EDUCATOR I OTHER _____ X NO RESPONSE Z	
Q705	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a male condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q706	Have you ever heard of a female condom? **SHOW PICTURE OR SAMPLE OF ONE** **READ: I MEAN A RUBBER OBJECT THAT A WOMAN PUTS IN HER VAGINA BEFORE SEX**	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	 → **Q711** → **Q711**
Q707	Have you ever used a female condom?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q708	Do you know any place or person where you can obtain female condoms?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	 → **Q711**
Q709	Which places or persons do you know where you can obtain female condoms? Any others? **PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED.**	SHOP A PHARMACY B MARKET C CLINIC D HOSPITAL E FAMILY PLANNING CENTER F BAR/GUESTHOUSE/HOTEL G PEER EDUCATOR H FRIEND I OTHER _____ X NO RESPONSE Z	
Q710	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a female condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q711	For what purposes could a condom be used? **PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED.**	SEXUAL PLEASURE A AVOIDING PREGNANCY B STI PREVENTION C HIV/AIDS CONTROL D OTHERS _____ X DON'T KNOW Y NO RESPONSE Z	
Q712	In the last 12 months, have you been offered condoms?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 NO RESPONSE..... 9	→ **Q714**
Q713	If yes, from where did you get the offer of condoms? Any other? **PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED.**	THROUGH AN OUTREACH SERVICE..... A DROP-IN CENTRE..... B SEXUAL HEALTH CLINIC..... C OTHERS (SPECIFY)..... D _____ Specify	
Q714	FEMALE ☐ ↓ MALE ☐		→ **Q801**
Q715	Could you ask your husband/partner to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8 NO RESPONSE 9	

Section 8 STIs

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q801	Have you ever heard of infections that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q804**
Q802	Can you describe any symptoms of STIs in women? Any others? **DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS** **CIRCLE 1 FOR ALL MENTIONED.** **CIRCLE 2 FOR ALL NOT MENTIONED.** **PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED.**	**Y N** ABDOMINAL PAIN 1 2 GENITAL DISCHARGE 1 2 FOUL SMELLING DISCHARNGE 1 2 BURNING PAIN ON URINATION 1 2 GENITAL ULCERS/SORES 1 2 SWELLINGS IN GROIN AREA 1 2 ITCHING 1 2 WARTS 1 2 SKIN RASH 1 2 OTHER _____ 1 2 DON'T KNOW 1 2 NO RESPONSE 1 2	
Q803	Can you describe any symptoms of STIs in men? Any others? **DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS** **CIRCLE 1 FOR ALL MENTIONED.** **CIRCLE 2 FOR ALL NOT MENTIONED.** **PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED.**	**Y N** GENITAL DISCHARGE 1 2 BURNING PAIN ON URINATION 1 2 GENITAL ULCERS/SORES 1 2 SWELLINGS IN GROIN AREA 1 2 OTHER _____ 1 2 NO RESPONSE 1 2	
Q804	CHECK 301: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓ HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ →		**Q901**
Q805	CHECK 801: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ →		**Q901**
Q806	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q807	**<u>WOMEN</u>** Sometimes women experience a bad smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad smelling abnormal genital discharge? **<u>MEN</u>** Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q808	**<u>WOMEN</u>** Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months,have you had a genital sore or ulcer? **<u>MEN</u>** Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your penis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
	FILTER: CHECK Q807 AND Q808		
Q809	HAD GENITAL DISCHARGE AND/OR GENITAL ULCER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS ☐ ↓ NO DISCHARGE OR ULCER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS ☐ →		**Q901**
Q810	Did you do any of the following the last time you had a genital ulcer/sore or genital discharge: **READ OUT EACH SCENARIO** a. Seek advice/medicine from a government clinic or hospital? b. Seek advice/medicine from a workplace clinic or hospital? c. Seek advice/medicine from a church or charity-run clinic or hospital? d. Seek advice/medicine from a private clinic or hospital? e. Seek advice/medicine from a private pharmacy? f. Seek advice/medicine from a traditional healer? g. Took medicine you had at home? h. Tell your sexual partner about the discharge/ STI? i. Stop having sex when you had the symptoms? j. Use a condom when having sex during the time you had the symptoms?	**Yes No DK NR** 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9	

Section 8 STIs cont.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q811	Which of these things did you do first? FIRST? **CIRCLE ONE**	SEEK ADVICE/MEDICINE FROM A GOVERNMENT CLINIC OR HOSPITAL 1 SEEK ADVICE/MEDICINE FROM A WORKPLACE CLINIC OR HOSPITAL 2 SEEK ADVICE/MEDICINE FROM A CHURCH OR CHARITY-RUN CLINIC OR HOSPITAL 3 SEEK ADVICE/MEDICINE FROM A PRIVATE CLINIC OR HOSPITAL 4 SEEK ADVICE/MEDICINE FROM A PRIVATE PHARMACY 5 SEEK ADVICE/MEDICINE FROM A TRADITIONAL HEALER 6 SEEK ADVICE/MEDICINE FROM A QUACK DOCTOR 7 TOOK MEDICINE YOU HAD AT HOME 8 OTHER _____ 9 DON'T REMEMBER 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q812	If you took medicine for the last episode of symptoms, from where did you obtain the medicine? **PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED.**	HEALTH WORKER IN CLINIC/HOSP A PHARMACY B TRADITIONAL HEALER C FRIEND OR RELATIVE D QUACK DOCTOR E TOOK MEDICINE I HAD AT HOME F DID NOT TAKE ANY MEDICINE G DON'T REMEMBER Y NO RESPONSE Z	
Q813	How much did you pay for the medicine you took?	LEONES [___][___][___][___][___][___][___] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
	FILTER: CHECK Q810		
Q814	SOUGHT ADVICE FROM A HEALTH WORKER IN CLINIC OR HOSPITAL (ANSWER 'A' FROM Q810) ☐	DID NOT SEEK ADVICE FROM A HEALTH WORKER IN CLINIC OR HOSPITAL ☐ →	**Q901**
Q815	How long after first experiencing symptoms did you seek advice from a health worker in a clinic or hospital?	1 WEEK OR LESS 1 LESS THAN 1 MONTH BUT MORE THAN 1 WEEK 2 ONE MONTH OR MORE 3 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q816	Did you receive a prescription for medicine?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q901**
Q817	Did you take all of the medicine prescribed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q901**
Q818	If not, why did you not take all of the medicine prescribed? **PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED.**	**Yes No** MEDICINE NOT AVAILABLE 1 2 DISTANCE TO ACCESS MEDICINE TOO FAR 1 2 FEAR OF SIDE EFFECT 1 2 MEDICINE TOO EXPENSIVE 1 2 NO MONEY TO OBTAIN MEDICINE 1 2 I OBTAINED SOME BUT NOT ALL OF THE MEDICINE 1 2 I DID NOT OBTAIN THE MEDICINE 1 2 OTHERS _____ 1 2 DON'T REMEMBER 1 2 NO RESPONSE 1 2	

Section 9 Knowledge, opinions, and attitudes

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q901	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q1201**
Q902	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q903	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites or other insect bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q904	Can a person get the AIDS virus by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else who is infected?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q905	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q906	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q907	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q908	Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft/witch gun or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q909	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q910	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby:	**YES NO DK**	
	During pregnancy?	DURING PREG 1 2 8	
	During delivery?	DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8	
	By breastfeeding?	BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
	FILTER: CHECK Q910		
Q911	AT LEAST ONE YES ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		**Q914**
Q912	Are there any special drugs (ARV) that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with the AIDS virus to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q913	Have you heard about special antiretroviral drugs (ARV) that people infected with the AIDS virus can get from a doctor or a nurse to help them live longer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q914	FEMALE ☐ ↓ MALE ☐ →		**Q926**
Q915	Now I would like to ask you about childbearing Have you ever given birth?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q926**

Section 9 Knowledge, opinions, and attitudes (cont.)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q916	About how many years ago was your last birth? **IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO, PUT '00'**	**YEARS** [__|__] DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	 → **Q926** → **Q926**
	FILTER: CHECK Q916		
Q917	IF LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 3 YEARS ☐ IF MORE THAN 3 YEARS ☐		→**Q926**
Q918	Did you see anyone for antenatal care during that pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	 → **Q926**
Q919	During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth, did anyone talk to you about:	**YES NO DK**	
	Babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother?	AIDS FROM MOTHER 1 2 8	
	Things that you can do to prevent getting the AIDS virus?	THINGS TO DO 1 2 8	
	Getting tested for the AIDS virus?	TESTED FOR AIDS 1 2 8	
Q920	Were you offered a test for the AIDS virus as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q921	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for the AIDS virus as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2	 → **Q926**
Q922	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q923	Where was the test done? **PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.** **IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.** _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12 STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER 13 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 14 MOBILE CLINIC 15 FIELDWORKER 16 OTHER PUBLIC _____ (SPECIFY) 17 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR 21 STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER 22 PHARMACY 23 MOBILE CLINIC 24 FIELDWORKER 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ (SPECIFY) 26 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96	
Q924	How long has it been since you've been tested for the AIDS virus as a part of your antenatal care visit?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q925	Have you been tested for the AIDS virus since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q927** → **Q931**
Q926	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	 → **Q931**
Q927	When was the last time you were tested for the AIDS virus?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 24 OR MORE MONTHS AGO 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 NO RESPONSE 9	

Section 9 Knowledge, opinions, and attitudes (cont.)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q928	The last time you had the test, did you yourself ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted, or was it required?	ASKED FOR THE TEST 1 OFFERED AND ACCEPTED 2 REQUIRED 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q929	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q930	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . 13 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 14 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 15 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC _____ (SPECIFY) 17 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 24 FIELDWORKER . . . . . 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ (SPECIFY) 26 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96	→**Q933**
Q931	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→**Q933**
Q932	Where is that? Any other place? **PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S).** **IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.** _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . C FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . D MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . E FIELDWORKER . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC _____ (SPECIFY) G **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . H STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . K FIELDWORKER . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ (SPECIFY) M **OTHER** _____ (SPECIFY) X	
Q933	Do you think that your chances of getting AIDS are low, moderate or high or is there no risk at all?	NO RISK AT ALL 1 LOW 2 MODERATE 3 HIGH 4 ALREADY HAS HIV/AIDS 5 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	→**Q935** →**Q935** →**Q1001**

Section 9 Knowledge, opinions, and attitudes (cont.)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q934	Why do you think you have no risk/a low chance of getting AIDS? Any other reasons? **PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED.**	IS NOT HAVING SEX A USES CONDOMS ALWAYS B HAS ONLY ONE PARTNER C LIMITS NUMBER OF PARTNERS D PARTNER HAS NO OTHER PARTNERS E OTHER _____ F	→ **Q1001**
Q935	Why do you think you have (moderate/high) risk of getting AIDS?	DOES NOT USE CONDOMS 1 HAS MORE THAN ONE PARTNER 2 PARTNER HAS OTHER PARTNERS 3 HOMOSEXUAL CONTACTS 4 HAD BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS/INJECTIONS 5 OTHER _____ 6	

Section 10 Stigma and Discrimination

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q1001	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1002	If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1003	If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1004	In your opinion, if a teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should he/she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1005	If a student has HIV but is not sick, should he or she be allowed to continue attending school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1006	Would you be willing to share a meal with a person you knew had HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1007	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People with the AIDS virus should be ashamed of themselves.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1008	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People with the AIDS virus should be blamed for bringing the disease into the community.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1009	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1010	Should children age 12-14 be taught to wait until they get married to have sexual intercourse in order to avoid getting AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1011	Do you personally know someone who has or is suspected to have the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	→ **Q1015**
Q1012	Do you personally know someone who has been denied health services in the last 12 months because he or she has or is suspected to have the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	

Q1013	Do you personally know someone who has been denied involvement in social events, religious services, or community events in the last 12 months because he or she has or is suspected to have the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1014	Do you personally know someone who has been verbally abused or teased in the last 12 months because he or she has or is suspected to have the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1015	Do you personally know someone who has died of AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	

Section 11 Exposure to Mass Media

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q1101	What are the main channels of communication from which you can receive HIV/AIDS information and education? **PROBE AND RECORD ALL ANSWERS MENTIONED.**	RADIO A TELEVISION B FILM C DRAMA D NEWSPAPERS/MAGAZINES E BROCHURES F POSTERS G BILLBOARDS H COMMUNITY NOTICES I FAMILY J FRIENDS K PEERS L HEALTH WORKERS M TEACHERS N POLITICAL LEADERS O RELIGIOUS LEADERS P INTERNET Q OTHER_____ X DON'T KNOW ANY Y NO RESPONSE Z	
	FILTER: CHECK Q1101		
Q1102	MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE RESPONSE CIRCLED ☐		→ **Q1201**
Q1103	From which source have you learned MOST about AIDS? **RECORD ONLY ONE RESPONSE.**	RADIO 1 TELEVISION 2 FILM 3 DRAMA 4 NEWSPAPERS/MAGAZINES 5 BROCHURES 6 POSTERS 7 BILLBOARDS 8 COMMUNITY NOTICES 9 FAMILY 10 FRIENDS 11 PEERS 12 HEALTH WORKERS 13 TEACHERS 14 POLITICAL LEADERS 15 RELIGIOUS LEADERS 16 INTERNET 17 OTHER_____ 96 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
Q1104	What is the most important lesson you have learned from this source? **RECORD ONLY ONE RESPONSE.**	ABSTAIN FROM SEX 1 USE CONDOMS 2 LIMIT SEX TO ONE PARTNER/STAY FAITHFUL 3 LIMIT NUMBER OF SEXUAL PARTNERS 4 FOLLOW THE ABCS 5 AVOID SEX WITH PROSTITUTES 6 AVOID SEX WITH PERSONS WHO HAVE MANY PARTNERS 7 AVOID SEX WITH HOMOSEXUALS 8 AVOID SEX WITH PERSONS WHO INJECT DRUGS 9 AVOID BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS 10 AVOID INJECTIONS 11 ANTI-RETROVIRAL DRUGS AVAILABLE 12 PREVENT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION 13 AVOID DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS 14 ANYONE CAN GET AIDS 15 GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS 16 AIDS IS A KILLER 17 DON'T TAKE CHANCES 18 OTHER_____ 96 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	

Section 12 Voluntary vs. Involuntary Sexual Relations

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q1201	During the past 12 months, did any of your sexual partner(s) force you to have sex with them even though you did not want to have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1202	Husbands and wives do not always agree on everything. If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in refusing to have sex with him?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1203	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1204	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she is tired or not in the mood?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1205	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows her husband has sex with women other than his wives?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1206	Can you say no to your husband/partner if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	
Q1207	Could you ask your partner to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9	

Section 13: Alcohol and Drug Use

Q1301	During the last 4 weeks how often have you had drinks containing alcohol? Would you say … **READ OUT ANSWERS**	EVERYDAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NEVER 4 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9					
			YES	**NO**	**DK**	**NR**	
Q1302	Some people have tried a range of different types of drugs. Which of the following, if any, have you tried? **READ LIST** MAY CHOOSE MORE THAN 1 ANSWER	BLUE BOAT(VALIUM10MG)	1	2	8	9	
		BROWN BROWN	1	2	8	9	
		HEROIN	1	2	8	9	
		KATMINES	1	2	8	9	
		METHADONE	1	2	8	9	
		CAPSULE(E.G.F40)	1	2	8	9	
		COCAINE	1	2	8	9	
		GUNPOWDER	1	2	8	9	
		KUNBEJARA	1	2	8	9	
		MARIJUANA	1	2	8	9	
		NONE OF THE ABOVE	1	2	8	9	
		OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	1	2	8	9	
Q1303	Some people have tried injecting drugs using a syringe. Have you injected drugs in the last 12 months? **READ: DRUGS INJECTED FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES OR TREATMENT OF AN ILLNESS DO NOT COUNT**	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 NO RESPONSE 9					
Q1304	The last time you injected drugs, did you use a sterile needle and syringe? **New needle which was opened from the packet before use?**	YES……1 NO…… 2					
Q1305	Which drugs did you inject? **READ LIST** MAY CHOOSE MORE THAN 1 ANSWER		**YES**	**NO**	**DK**	**NR**	
		BLUE BOAT(VALIUM10MG)	1	2	8	9	
		BROWN BROWN	1	2	8	9	
		HEROIN	1	2	8	9	
		KATMINES	1	2	8	9	
		METHADONE	1	2	8	9	
		CAPSULE(E.G.F40)	1	2	8	9	
		COCAINE	1	2	8	9	
		GUNPOWDER	1	2	8	9	
		KUNBEJARA	1	2	8	9	
		MARIJUANA	1	2	8	9	
		NONE OF THE ABOVE	1	2	8	9	
		OTHER (SPECIFY)	1	2	8	9	
					YES	**NO**	
Q1306	Do you know any of the following in your community?	COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER (FSW)			1	2	
		INJECTION DRUG USER (PWID)			1	2	
		MEN HAVING SEX WITH MEN (MSM)			1	2	
Q1307	In the last 12 months, has your community excluded any of the following from a family, social or religious event because of their practices?				**YES**	**NO**	
		COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER (CSW)			1	2	
		INJECTION DRUG USER (IDU)			1	2	
		MEN HAVING SEX WITH MEN (MSM)			1	2	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

DATA ENTRY OPERATOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF OPERATOR: _____ DATE: _____