

Sierra Leone - Sierra Leone General Population HIV/AIDS Behavioural Surveillance Survey 2004

Statistics Sierra Leone, National HIV/AIDS Secretariat

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

DDI-SLE-SSL-BSS-2004-v01

TITLE

Sierra Leone General Population HIV/AIDS Behavioural Surveillance Survey 2004

ABBREVIATION OR ACRONYM

BSS 2004

TRANSLATED TITLE

Titled in English and has not been translated into any language

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Sierra Leone	SLE

STUDY TYPE

Other Household Health Survey [hh/hea]

SERIES INFORMATION

Sierra Leone has just emerged from a ten- year civil war that significantly reduced the standard of living, and access to food for many people. The large scale destruction of most of the health and other social infrastructure that took place during the war intensified the problem of health service delivery and exacerbated poverty. A poor and undernourished population is easily susceptible to various diseases. The Civil conflict that ended in 2002 may have increased the risk for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transmission through the sexual abuse of teenage girls and women, drug abuse, migration, and displacement of the population. In addition, the problem of the spread of the disease is compounded by the low level of awareness and knowledge about HIV/AIDS particularly knowledge relating to its mode of transmission and methods of protection.

Recognizing the threat posed by the spread of HIV/AIDS, the government of Sierra Leone established the National HIV/AIDS Secretariat (NAS) as the main institution responsible for the development and implementation of effective strategies and programs geared towards the prevention and control of the spread of HIV/AIDS.

NAS commissioned Statistics Sierra Leone to undertake this first nationwide behavioural surveillance survey aimed at providing baseline data for use in designing behavioural change programs. The primary objective of this sentinel surveillance has been to provide national estimates on key indicators related to HIV prevention and infection for use in the development of a national database on HIV/AIDS in Sierra Leone.

ABSTRACT

Sierra Leone has just emerged from a ten- year civil war that significantly reduced the standard of living, and access to food for many people. The large scale destruction of most of the health and other social infrastructure that took place during the war intensified the problem of health service delivery and exacerbated poverty. A poor and undernourished population is easily susceptible to various diseases. The Civil conflict that ended in 2002 may have increased the risk for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transmission through the sexual abuse of teenage girls and women, drug abuse, migration, and displacement of the population. In addition, the problem of the spread of the disease is compounded by the low level of awareness and knowledge about HIV/AIDS particularly knowledge relating to its mode of transmission and methods of protection.

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The HIV/AIDS behavioural surveillance survey was carried out in 206 enumeration areas (EAs) used in the Sierra Leone

Integrated Household survey (SLIHS for which comprehensive household listings existed. One locality within each selected EA was randomly selected. Using cumulative probability proportional to size sampling, fifteen and twenty households were selected for rural and urban EAs respectively. To reduce sample shortfall likely to arise due to migration, death etc. of the selected households, five replacement households were selected for both rural and urban EAs. In each selected household, one adolescent and one adult were interviewed. A total of 5374 respondents between the ages of 15-49 years were interviewed comprising 47 per cent males and 53 per cent females. In the households with more than one eligible respondent, use was made of the "Kish Selection Table" of random numbers to choose the member of the household to be interviewed. This procedure was adopted to reduce bias in the selection of respondents.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

At District Level: The units of analysis for the survey were the selected households. In each household, one Adolescent and one adult "Female" (15-49) was selected.

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

v0.1: This is the first version that has ever been documented

VERSION DATE

2004-09-08

VERSION NOTES

This is the first version. No other version has been documented before.

Scope

NOTES

The main scope of this study is to obtain national estimates of key indicators related to HIV prevention and infection for developing a national database on HIV/AIDS in Sierra Leone. The study is structured to: 1. Measure and explain the key process and impact indicators of HIV - related risk behaviour in the Household. 2. Complement HIV/STI surveillance data obtained from other local sources (e.g. antenatal clinics) with the data on sexual behaviour. 3. Determine the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the general population (15-49 year olds) regarding HIV/AIDS. 4. Establish a "bridge" between risk behaviour and HIV infection for the purpose of providing a rational basis for the appropriation of surveillance and intervention resources, in a manner, that will enable the SHARP to achieve the best possible impact on "new infections", through behaviour change. 5. Analyse responses by such differentials as sex, age, and district.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
HEALTH [8]	CESSDA	Link

KEYWORDS

Keyword	Vocabulary	URI
HEALTH [8]	CESSDA	Link

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

District Level

UNIVERSE
Selected EA's

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
Statistics Sierra Leone	Government of Sierra Leone
National HIV/AIDS Secretariat	Government of Sierra Leone

PRODUCERS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Prof. Herbert Bobor Sama Kande	Statistics Sierra Leone	Survey Director, from planning to reporting writing/publication
Prof. Hector Morgan	College of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences, University of Sierra Leone	Coordinated data analysis/report writing
Mr. Philip Sahr Amara	Statistics Sierra Leone	Coordinated data analysis/report writing

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of Sierra Leone	GoSL	Technical Support
United Nations International Educational Childrens Fund	UNICEF	Provided fund
World Bank	WB	Provided fund

OTHER IDENTIFICATIONS/ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Dr Haroun R. Thuray	National HIV/AIDS Secretariat	Technical Assistance
Professor N. Gage	National HIV/AIDS Secretariat	Technical Assistance
Dr Edward Magbity	National HIV/AIDS Secretariat	Technical Assistance
Staff of Statistics Sierra Leone	Statistics Sierra Leone	General management

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling for the BSS study followed the methodology used in the SLIHS (see annex). The BSS study was carried out in 206 EAs used in the SLIHS for which comprehensive household listings existed. Twenty EAs used in the SLIHS were unavailable which represented a shortfall of 8.4% of the original target sample size. The number of households interviewed in the urban and rural EAs was determined base on SLIHS methodology. Fifteen rural households and twenty urban households were targeted. One locality within each selected EA was randomly selected. The total number of persons in each of the selected EAs was added cumulatively for the entire locality and a sampling interval was fixed. Using a table of random numbers a number between one and the sampling interval was selected as starting household and subsequent households were selected by adding the fixed sampling interval. To reduce sample shortfall likely to arise due to migration, death etc. of the selected households, five replacement households were selected for both rural and urban EAs.

DEVIATIONS FROM THE SAMPLE DESIGN

To minimize cost it was decided to repeat the study in the EAs used for the Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS, 2003/2004). The SLIHS sample was representative of all the administrative districts, chiefdoms or wards in Sierra Leone and comprehensive and updated household listings existed for this sample of EAs. It was intended to carry out the study in all the EAs used in the SLIHS. However, the study was conducted in 206 EAs. Twenty EAs used in the SLIHS were

unavailable which represented a shortfall of 8.4% of the original target sample size. The number of households interviewed in the urban and rural EAs was determined based on SLIHS methodology. Fifteen rural households and twenty urban households were targeted. One locality within each selected EA was randomly selected with probability proportional to size, using the number of listed households as size measure. The total number of households in each of the selected locality was added cumulatively for the entire locality and a sampling interval was fixed. Using a table of random numbers a number between one and the sampling interval was selected as starting household and subsequent households were selected by adding the fixed sampling interval. To reduce sample shortfall likely to arise due to migration, death etc. of the selected households, five replacement households were selected for both rural and urban EAs.

RESPONSE RATE

In each selected household, one adolescent and one adult were interviewed. A total of 5374 respondents between the ages of 15-49 years were interviewed comprising 47 percent males and 53 percent females.

WEIGHTING

All the variables were weighted.

Data collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End	Cycle
2004-09-08	2004-09-22	1

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-face [f2f]

SUPERVISION

Fourteen survey teams of four to six enumerators were recruited, each comprising of at least a female interviewer, an interviewer that can speak the dominant language in the assigned territory, a vehicle and a driver, and a Statistician as team supervisor. All team members had experience in conducting surveys of this nature either as enumerators and to enhance effective supervision, team members moved together from one selected locality to the other. However, enumerators worked independently within households. The supervisor of the team carried out field editing of all the questionnaires completed by the enumerators. There were four coordinators appointed to oversee data collection in the four regions. The coordinator made on the spot checks to ensure that data collection was properly done in his assigned region. The Statistician General and the Survey Field Director closely supervised the data collection exercise.

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The training of enumerators and supervisors took place at the Sierra Leone Girl Guides Association building next to Statistics Sierra Leone. The training lasted for five days; from the 1st to the 5th of September 2004. The participants comprised of the survey field director, 4 regional coordinators, 14 supervisors and 56 enumerators. The participants were divided into groups of six persons, including five enumerators and one supervisor. Teams were further grouped by region into four (i.e. Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western regions) with the regional coordinator acting as overseer of the group. The mock interviews were repeated in small groups to give every enumerator the chance to participate and to give the supervisors the opportunity to make classroom assessment of the enumerators. On the last day of training, the 14 teams were sent out to field test the questionnaire. The questionnaires completed by the enumerators were used to assess the competence of the enumerators. The enumerators were ranked based on their classroom participation and fieldwork. A total of 56 enumerators, 14 supervisors and 4 coordinators were employed to collect the data. Data collection lasted for two weeks from the 8th to the 22nd September 2004

DATA COLLECTORS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Statistics Sierra Leone	SSL	Government of Sierra Leone

Questionnaires

QUESTIONNAIRES

The survey instrument that was used was the standard questionnaire, which included standardized UNAIDS indicators and also National HIV/AIDS Secretariat indicators which covered STI/HIV knowledge, risk perception, sexual and health-seeking

behaviour. However, some questions were simplified or shortened and others were adjusted to suit local circumstances. The questionnaire consisted of sections about demographic characteristics of the household, Knowledge, opinions, behaviour and attitudes regarding sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS, sexual behaviour and condom use.

Data Processing

DATA EDITING

Completed questionnaires were verified and coded in Freetown by a team of five coders and one supervisor. The coding team checked each questionnaire to ensure that it was properly filled out. The questionnaires were then handed over to the Data Processing Division for processing. The IMPS software program was used to enter the data, which was transferred to SPSS for analysis.

METHODOLOGY NOTES

Ten data operators entered the data on ten microcomputers under the close supervision of a Programmer. Information on tabulation and analysis can also be provided here. The IMPS software program was used to enter the data, which was transferred to SPSS for analysis. All available materials (data entry/tabulation/analysis programs; reports on data entry) should be listed here and provided as external resources. Data were processed in clusters, with each cluster being processed as a complete unit through each stage of data processing. Each cluster goes through the following steps: 1) Questionnaire reception 2) Office editing and coding 3) Data entry 4) Structure and completeness checking 5) Verification entry 6) Comparison of verification data 7) Back up of raw data 8) Secondary editing 9) Edited data back up

Data Appraisal

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERROR

The Sierra Leone General Population HIV/AIDS Behavioural Surveillance Survey 2004 sampling frame was based on the 2003/2004 Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS). The sample error was estimated at 5%.

DATA APPRAISAL

Other forms of data appraisal included data verification and coding.

Access policy

CONTACTS

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Information Dissemination Unit	Statistics Sierra Leone	statistics@statistics.sl OR info@statistics.sl	www.statistics.sl

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- Restricted Datasets
- Unrestricted Datasets

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CITATION REQUIREMENTS

"Sierra Leone General Population HIV/AIDS Behavioural Surveillance Survey 20004 (SLGPBSS 2004), Version 0.1 (February 2011), provided by the Statistics Sierra Leone National Data Archive. www.statistics.sl"

ACCESS AUTHORITY

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Information Dissemination Unit	Statistics Sierra Leone	statistics @statistics.sl or info@statistics.sl	www.statistics.sl

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Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-SLE-SSL-BSS-2004-v01

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Statistics Sierra Leone	SSL	Government of Sierra Leone	Documentation of Study

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2011-06-16

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0 (February 2011)

Data Dictionary

Data file	Cases	Variables
<p>2004 HIV Household Data The Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) data file collected a total of 206 Enumeration Areas (EAs) used in the Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey(SLIHS) for which comprehensive household listing exist.</p>		
<p>A Total of 5374 Respondents between the ages of 15-49 years were interviewed. The data file contains data on:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Background Characteristics - Knowledge opinions, Behaviour and Attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS - Sexual Behaviour, Condom Use and Sexual Violence - Drug Abuse 	6669	190