

Sierra Leone - Adolescents' Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Concerning HIV/AIDS in Sierra Leone

Statistics Sierra Leone

Report generated on: July 3, 2024

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

SL-SSL-KAP-2002-v1.4

TITLE

Adolescents's Knowledge,Attitude and Practice Concerning HIV/AIDS in Sierra Leone

ABBREVIATION OR ACRONYM

KAP 2002

TRANSLATED TITLE

No translation

COUNTRY

| Name | Country code |
|--------------|--------------|
| Sierra Leone | SLE |

STUDY TYPE

Survey HIV/AIDS[hh/sl]

ABSTRACT

More than two decades after its identification, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) has become far more widespread and devastating than initially predicted. It affects men, women and children in all parts of the World. In most heavily affected countries, efforts are being made to prevent the spread of the disease (UNAIDS - 2001). But despite such efforts, huge challenges remain. Millions of young African women remain dangerously ignorant about HIV/AIDS. According to UNICEF, more than 70% of adolescent girls (aged 15 - 19) in Somalia and more than 40% in Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone, have never heard of AIDS. In countries such as Kenya and Tanzania, more than 40% of adolescent girls harbour serious misconceptions about how the virus is transmitted (UNAIDS - 2001). The vast majority of Africans living with HIV do not know they have acquired the virus. One study has found that 50% of adult Tanzanian women know where they could be tested for HIV, yet only 6% have been tested. In Zimbabwe, only 11% of adult women have been tested for the virus. Moreover, many people who agree to be tested prefer not to return and discover the outcome of those tests. A study in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, shows that 80% of pregnant women who agree to undergo a HIV test return to collect their results. But of those who discover they are living with the virus, less than 50% return to receive drug treatment for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of the virus (UNAIDS - 2001). The key objective of the survey was to ascertain adolescents HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitude and practice, determine their access to the media in so far as getting vital information on HIV/AIDS, and ascertain their acceptance and credibility of the information they receive. The responses were to be analyzed by differentials of age, sex and spatial variations. The survey results will be presented to decision-makers for strategies and interventions that will help to significantly reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS in Sierra Leone.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Adolescents aged 12-21 years

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Version 1.4(edited/final),based on data files from data processing division of Statistics Sierra Leone.

VERSION DATE

2008-04

VERSION NOTES

The Knowledge Attitude and Practices survey dataset is obtained from Statistics Sierra Leone.The survey was finished in time.

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the Adolescents' Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Concerning HIV/AIDS survey in Sierra Leone includes only adolescents (aged 12-21 years) in both rural and urban areas. The key objective of the survey was to ascertain adolescents HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitude and practice, determine their access to the media in so far as getting vital information on HIV/AIDS, and ascertain their acceptance and credibility of the information they receive. The responses were to be analyzed by differentials of age, sex and spatial variations. The survey results will be presented to decision-makers for strategies and interventions that will help to significantly reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS in Sierra Leone A.

TOPICS

| Topic | Vocabulary | URI |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| HEALTH [8] | CESSDA | Link |
| INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION [7] | CESSDA | Link |

KEYWORDS

| Keyword | Vocabulary | URI |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| HEALTH [8] | CESSDA | Link |
| INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION [7] | CESSDA | Link |

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The sample was designed to provide estimates of the indicators at the national level, for rural and urban areas from four administrative districts of the country, four Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps one from each region and a category of people with no fixed abode, the floating population.

UNIVERSE

The 2001 Adolescents' HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) Survey covered adolescents aged 12-21 years in both rural and urban areas from four administrative districts of the country; the Western Area in the West, Port Loko district in the Northern region, Bo district in the Southern region and Kenema district in the Eastern region. Data was also collected from adolescents in four Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps one from each region and a category of people with no fixed abode, the floating population.

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

| Name | Affiliation |
|-------------------------|--|
| Statistics Sierra Leone | Ministry of Finance and Economic Development |

PRODUCERS

| Name | Abbreviation | Affiliation | Role |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Fourah Bay College | FBC | University of Sierra Leone | Data Analysis |
| United Nations Children Fund | UNICEF | United Nations | Data Analysis |

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

| Name | Abbreviation | Role |
|--|--------------|------------------------------------|
| United Nations Children's Fund in Sierra Leone | UNICEF | Technical and financial assistance |

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling unit of the survey is the household. The recently updated sampling frame recommended by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), used in recent surveys, was used for this survey. The Central Statistics Office has a list of Enumeration Areas (EAs) that covers the entire country. The EAs served as clusters and the households as sampling units.

The strata to be used in the sampling process are derived from the administrative structures of the country with special reference to the following administrative areas: Western Area in the West, Port Loko district in the North, Bo district in the South, and Kenema district in the East.

First stage of sampling

The list of EAs were ordered and stratified according to the following variables: location (rural/urban), District, Chiefdom, and Population size. In each of the four regions, one displaced camp was selected at random and added to the list of EAs in the area of existence. About 5% of the floating population was also targeted.

Second stage of sampling

In the second stage of sampling, the EAs were classified as urban and rural, and listed accordingly for each district. The actual number of EAs selected, for each district, within the urban/rural areas was proportional to the population sizes of these urban/rural areas.

An every nth systematic sampling was used to select one hundred and forty (140) EAs all in all. The number of urban and rural EAs selected in the sample are listed in Appendix 1

Third stage of sampling

In each of the EAs chosen in each district a locality was randomly selected and twenty (20) households in turn randomly chosen from this locality. In the few cases where the chosen locality had less than the required number of twenty (20) households, locality was then immediately replaced by a bigger one that was randomly selected from the same EA.

For the purpose of cost reduction and efficiency, the sample design just described is simpler and more convenient than the more tedious method of first dividing each EA into equal segments of twenty (20) households and thereafter, selecting at random one segment from the EA.

The choice of either sampling design is a matter of preference, but in any case, the over all conclusions remain unchanged.

One adolescent (alternating between male and female), chosen at random was interviewed in each household. In households where large extended families or groups of people live together in different units within the same compound, the recommended procedure was to randomly choose a study subject from among those found in a given unit and complete the interview for only that respondent.

The list of EAs and the corresponding localities from which the twenty (20) households were chosen are given in Appendix II.

The population of each IDP camp was ascertained from the UNOCHA database of IDP populations. The database is updated monthly, and considered to be reasonably accurate. One displaced camp was randomly selected in each district and hundred (100) individuals interviewed in the selected camp.

For the floating population, two hundred (200) individuals (50 per district) were targeted and interviewed.

The list of the chosen displaced camps is also given in Appendix II

Sample size

Decisions regarding sample size were made based on a number of factors that included;

(i) The probability of making Type 1 error that the survey was willing to accept. This probability "r" generally set at 0.05 (or 5%), is the probability that the true population value for a given indicator might fall outside of confidence limits (in this case the 95% confidence limit), that surround the estimate of the indicator;

(ii) The design effect (or deff) of the survey. This provides a correction for the loss of sampling efficiency resulting from the use of a more complex (cluster) sampling design, instead of simple random sampling. The default value of 2 is commonly used. Assuming that cluster sample sizes can be kept moderately small, the use of a standard value of $deff = 2.0$ should adequately compensate for the use of cluster sampling in most cases;

(iii) The average number of people per household (nh). Available data suggest that the average household size in rural areas of Sierra Leone was seven (7), whilst in urban areas it was approximately six (6). An average value of $nh = 6.5$ was accepted;

(iv) The estimated non-response rate (nr) was 10% and 1.1 was the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10% for non-response;

(vi) The desired precision "d" of the estimate of key variable, set at $d = 0.05$;

(vii) the proportion "p" of the total population that the target population group 12 - 21 years comprise; set at $p = 0.2$ (or about 20%); and

(viii) the predicted or anticipated prevalence for the key indicator, set at $v = 0.01$ (or 1%). The formula used in estimating the sample size is given in Appendix III.

RESPONSE RATE

Response rate was 90%

Data collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

| Start | End |
|------------|------------|
| 2001-11-19 | 2001-12-02 |

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-face [f2f]

SUPERVISION

The four groups of enumerators had a supervisor and a co-ordinator. The supervisors distributed the questionnaires to be used by enumerators in the field, facilitated the work of the co-ordinator. The co-ordinator made on the spot checks to each of the areas to ensure that the field work was properly done.

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The training of interviewers and supervisors took place in the Sierra Leone Girl Guides Association building next to the Central Statistics Office (CSO). The training lasted for one week; Monday, 12th to Saturday, 17th November 2001. The participants comprised mainly of the co-ordinators, the supervisors and the enumerators. Information on the objectives of the survey was followed by discussions on the sampling design and above all, the sampling techniques that supervisors and enumerators should employ in the field. The greater part of the first two days was focused on the questionnaire. The study Director from CSO, and representatives from UNICEF, explained and clarified all the one hundred and fourteen (114) questions in the core questionnaire to all participants. The participants in turn were given the opportunity to ask questions related to the questionnaire and thereby make vital contributions. In the next two days, the supervisors and interviewers were divided into four (4) groups, and test interviews were conducted. Each member of a group had the opportunity to interview one of four (4) adolescents aged between 12 - 21 years who were randomly selected from the streets of Freetown. The test interviews were followed by discussions, and reports were submitted by supervisors of the four (4) groups. The co-ordinators made their assessment of the exercise. On the final day of the training a pre-test of the questionnaire was conducted using localities in Freetown which were not included in the selected sample. The overall experience gained by interviewers and supervisors during the one-week training period enabled a few modifications to the questionnaire. The final selection of the enumerators was carried out, and four teams each having a supervisor and a co-ordinator were selected for the actual fieldwork 3.5 Data Collection The four groups of enumerators had a supervisor and a co-ordinator. The supervisors distributed the questionnaires to be used by enumerators in the field, facilitated the work of the co-ordinator. The co-ordinator made on the spot checks to each of the areas to ensure that the field work was properly done. In order to ensure effective supervision on the field, all four groups did a combined exercise for one week in the Western Area. The next one-week of the fieldwork was conducted in the provincial districts (Port Loko, Bo, and Kenema districts). As a way of expediting the exercise, Port Loko district was divided into two sub-regions. Each enumeration region had one supervisor and a co-ordinator. The supervisors secured and edited all questionnaires after the fieldwork and returned them to the Head Office of

the Central Statistics Office in Freetown. The data collection lasted for two weeks from 19th November and to 2nd December 2001.

DATA COLLECTORS

| Name | Abbreviation | Affiliation |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Statistics Sierra Leone | SSL | Government of Sierra Leone |

Questionnaires

QUESTIONNAIRES

An internationally tested structured questionnaire was developed and used for this study in English. The questionnaire and modules are provided as external resources.

Data Processing

DATA EDITING

Data coding, entry and analysis was carried out at the Central Statistics Office in Freetown. Microsoft Access was used for Data entry and with SPSS to make the data analysis.

Access policy

CONTACTS

| Name | Affiliation | Email | URL |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Data Processing Division | National Statistics Office | info@statistics.sl | www.statistics.sl |

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- Unrestricted Datasets
- Restricted Datasets

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11. The original collector of the data, the Data Archivists, and the relevant funding agencies bear no responsibility for use of the data or interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Statistics Sierra Leone, Knowledge Attitude and Practices Survey 2001(KAP2001), Version 1.4 , provided by the (please check)

ACCESS AUTHORITY

| Name | Affiliation | Email |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Statistics Sierra Leone | Ministry of Finance and Economic Development | statistics@statistics.sl |

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Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-SLE-SSL-KAP-2002-v1.4

PRODUCERS

| Name | Abbreviation | Affiliation | Role |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Statistics Sierra Leone | SSL | Government of Sierra Leone | Documentation of the study |

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2011-02-16

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.4(November 2008)

Data Dictionary

| Data file | Cases | Variables |
|---|-------|-----------|
| <p>2001 SLKAP FINAL DATASET</p> <p>- The file contains responses from adolescents aged 12-21 years old. - The file contains data on background characteristics the specified respondents and their sexual history (Numbers and Types of Partners. The file also contains data on knowledge of and attitude towards HIV/AIDS and other STIs/STDs. The file also contain data on access to media and acceptance of message.The file was generated using a Microsoft Access program named "HIV KAP 2001 Questionnaire."</p> | 3019 | 172 |