

AK2. PRE AND POST HIV/AIDS TRAINING QUIZ FOR AFRICAN & CARIBBEAN CANADIAN PEER VOLUNTEERS

USE WHEN YOU WANT TO EVALUATE

Outcomes:

- ✓ Awareness and knowledge

Intervention types:

- ✓ Targeted education activities for priority population
- ✓ Targeted awareness activities for priority population
- ✓ Skill building sessions to increase capacity to engage in risk reduction behaviors
- ✓ Outreach to priority populations for awareness and education

Worked well with these populations:

- ✓ Ethnocultural (African and Caribbean Canadians)

Interventions relevant to:

- ✓ HIV

TOOL DESCRIPTION

Description:

- ✓ A 22 question questionnaire measuring knowledge of HIV transmission, developed to assess the effectiveness of training of peer volunteers recruited from the African and Caribbean communities in Ottawa, specifically hairdressers and barbers.

WHY THIS TOOL MIGHT BE USEFUL FOR COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTIONS

- ✓ Used in an evaluation of a HIV prevention program for the African and Caribbean communities in Canada.
- ✓ Suitable for before and after testing of a program's effects.
- ✓ Easily completed and analysed.
- ✓ Could easily be programmed to be given electronically.

Developed in:

- ✓ English

ADMINISTRATION, DESIGN, SCORING and ANALYSIS CONSIDERATIONS

ADMINISTRATION

- This questionnaire should take about 15 minutes to fill out each time.
- Tell participants why you are using the questionnaire, being clear that it is to evaluate the intervention, to help make it better and not to evaluation or judge them.
- Participation should be voluntary, so tell participants that it is ok if they do not complete the questionnaire. Assure participants that there are no negative consequences if they don't want to complete it. Give them a way to do something else at the same time that looks similar to completing the questionnaire so that the confidentiality of this decision is protected. (For further information on ethical considerations in carrying out evaluations, see [Ethics Resources](#))
- If used in a group setting, ensure that people feel safe and that the space is confidential; no one can see their answers (can see their screen or papers) and put completed questionnaires into a sealed envelope.



DESIGN OPTIONS

Measuring before and after intervention (this is the best option because it measures real change)

1. **WHEN TO USE:** Have the questionnaires filled out before the intervention or at the very beginning of it, and again after, as close to the end as possible (often the very last session is not suitable because it may be a celebration, or have low attendance).
2. **LINKING RESULTS:** Include a way to match the same person's pre and post questionnaires while protecting confidentiality, for example using a password that respondents generate and remember (see [Tips for passwords](#)).
3. **SCORING:** Create each person's total pre-program and post-program HIV Knowledge Scores by calculating their total number of correct answers, with a score of zero for wrong and a score of 1 for correct. Questions 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, and 21 are **TRUE** as worded and questions 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16, 18, and 22 **FALSE**. Count "don't know" answers as wrong. Scores can range from 0 to 22.
4. **ANALYSIS:** Compare the pre and post scores for each individual, noting how many people improve, how many stay the same, and how many get worse.

Measuring change only after the end of an intervention: (this is the second best option, because people often think the intervention has had more effect than it really did)

1. Adapt all the questions so that they ask people what their answer is now and what it was before the intervention
For example, for question 1 ask: "Now I think that HIV means Human Immunodeficiency Virus." AND "Before the workshop, I thought HIV meant Human Immunodeficiency Virus." (see an [example](#) of a questionnaire with before and after versions)
2. **SCORING:** Create each person's total pre-program and post-program HIV Knowledge Score by calculating their total number of correct answers, with a score of zero for wrong and a score of 1 for correct. Questions 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, and 21 are **TRUE** as worded and questions 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16, 18, 20 and 22 **FALSE**. Count "don't know" answers as wrong. Scores can range from 0 to 22.
3. **ANALYSIS:** Compare the pre and post scores for each individual, noting how many people say they improve, how many stay the same, and how many get worse.

AK2. Pre and Post HIV/AIDS Training Quiz for Peer Volunteers

1. HIV means Human Immunodeficiency Virus.	True	False	Don't Know
2. There is a difference between HIV and AIDS.	True	False	Don't Know
3. A person infected with the HIV virus is HIV positive.	True	False	Don't Know
4. There is only one way of transmitting HIV.	True	False	Don't Know
5. You can be infected by the AIDS virus through unprotected sexual intercourse.	True	False	Don't Know
6. You can be infected by the AIDS virus by kissing an HIV-positive person.	True	False	Don't Know
7. Only people who share needles to inject drugs; sex trade workers and men who have sex with men get HIV.	True	False	Don't Know
8. You can be infected by the AIDS virus by a mosquito bite.	True	False	Don't Know
9. You can be infected by the AIDS virus by re-using sharp objects (needles, razor blades, and so on) with blood on them.	True	False	Don't Know
10. You can be infected by the AIDS virus by working with or touching an HIV-positive person.	True	False	Don't Know
11. The AIDS virus can be transmitted from a mother to her child during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding.	True	False	Don't Know
12. The use of condoms during intercourse is protection against the risk of infection by the AIDS virus.	True	False	Don't Know
13. Female condoms do not exist.	True	False	Don't Know
14. Testing is the only way to know for sure if you are infected with the AIDS virus.	True	False	Don't Know
15. A blood sample is all that is needed for an HIV test.	True	False	Don't Know
16. Persons infected with HIV can be cured with currently available treatments.	True	False	Don't Know
17. One can reduce the risk of HIV transmission from a mother to her child during childbirth with a specific treatment.	True	False	Don't Know
18. An HIV-positive person who is undergoing treatment cannot transmit the virus to another person.	True	False	Don't Know
19. One can style the hair of an HIV-positive person without being afraid of being infected.	True	False	Don't Know
20. One can sterilize an object that has been dirtied by blood (scissors, for example) by washing it with soap and hot water.	True	False	Don't Know
21. A person infected by the AIDS virus who is receiving treatment can live normally and work.	True	False	Don't Know
22. Persons with HIV or AIDS should stay on the margins of society.	True	False	Don't Know

Source: **Operation HairSpray: Case Study in CATIE's Programming Connection**

<http://www.catie.ca/en/pc/program/operation-hairspray> & Ottawa Public Health (creator)