

AK4. HIV KNOWLEDGE SURVEY

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 mitigation behaviors
- ✓ Outreach to priority populations for awareness and education

Worked well with these populations:

- ✓ Youth

Interventions for:

- ✓ HIV
- ✓ HCV

DESCRIPTION

Description:

This 33-item measure has been used in a study of the effectiveness of a peer education program for high school students. Although longer, the measure is more comprehensive than the others in the Compendium, as it includes knowledge about sexual and drug-related transmission, as well as risk reduction strategies.

WHY THIS TOOL MIGHT BE USEFUL FOR COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTIONS

- ✓ 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

- These questions will take about 20 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 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 survey so that the confidentiality of this decision is protected. (For further information on ethical considerations in carrying out evaluations, see [Ethics Resources](#))
- If using 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.



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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 or unique identifier 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, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, 21, 24, 28 and 30 are **TRUE** as worded and questions 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, and 32 are **FALSE**. Count "don't understand" and "don't know" answers as wrong. Scores can range from 0 to 32.
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 you can get HIV from sexual intercourse without a condom." AND "Before the workshop, I thought you can get HIV from sexual intercourse without a condom" (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 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, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, 21, 24, 28 and 30 are **TRUE** as worded and questions 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, and 32 are **FALSE**. Count "don't understand" and "don't know" answers as wrong. Scores can range from 0 to 32.
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.

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	True	False	Don't understand	Don't know
1. You can get HIV from sexual intercourse without a condom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. You can get HIV from sharing needles to take drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Infected pregnant women can give HIV to their unborn baby	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. You can get HIV from being blood brothers/sisters (mixing blood)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. You can get HIV from sharing a tattoo needle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. You can get HIV from having oral sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. You can get HIV from having sex with a drug user who uses needles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. You can get HIV from having anal intercourse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. You can get HIV from sharing a razor with someone who is HIV positive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. You can get HIV by being in the same room with a person who has HIV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Being married prevents from you from getting HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. You can get HIV from having a blood test	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. You can get HIV from washing clothes with the clothes of person with HIV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. You can get HIV from using public toilet seats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. You can get HIV from mosquito bites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. You can get HIV by donating blood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. It's safe to pick up a discarded needle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. You can lower your chances of getting HIV by staying a virgin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. You can lower your chances of getting HIV by taking birth control pills	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. You can lower your chances of getting HIV by using latex condoms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. You can lower your chances of getting HIV by wearing surgical gloves	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22. You can lower your chances of getting HIV by using oil based lubricants with latex condom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23. You can lower your chances of getting HIV by using a natural/ lambskin condom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24. You can have HIV for many years without knowing it	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. All gay men have HIV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26. Only gay men get HIV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. HIV infection has a cure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28. HIV attacks the immune system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29. You can tell that a person has HIV by just looking at them	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30. A person with HIV/AIDS can live ten years or more	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31. A vaccine can stop you from getting HIV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32. HIV is easier to catch than other sexually transmitted infections	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: Mahat, G., & Scoloveno, M. A. (Oct 2010). **HIV peer education: Relationships between adolescents' HIV/AIDS knowledge and self-efficacy.** Journal of HIV/AIDS & Social Services, 9(4), 371-384.