

MONITORING OUTCOMES OF HIV PREVENTION PROGRAMS

QUESTION BANK



"Your source of questions to measure the outcomes and objectives of your HIV prevention interventions."

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Introduction

What is the Question Bank?

The Question Bank (QB) is a collection of survey items that can be used to create a questionnaire. A questionnaire is a tool that collects data about a client or program. You may want to administer a questionnaire to the clients who participate in your HIV prevention interventions. A questionnaire is typically administered right before and at least one time after the intervention. The information can be used to detect any changes in a client's knowledge, attitudes, skills, or behavior, and this information can help you determine if your intervention achieved its objectives.

The QB contains questions to collect data on a variety of topics. There are questions about a client's sexual behavior and substance use. There are also questions to help you stage a client's progress toward a particular behavior change, as well as examples of questionnaires that have been used by organizations in other states and jurisdictions.

The largest section of the QB contains questions about factors that influence behavior (FIBs). FIBs explain why members of a target population engage in risky behavior. The interventions you deliver should contain activities that address the factors that explain the risky behavior of your clients. For example, if a client engages in unprotected sex because s/he does not know how to negotiate condom use with a partner, the intervention you deliver should provide activities to build communication and negotiation skills for condom use. The questions in the FIBs section of the QB can help you determine whether or not a client acquired this skill after participating in the intervention.

The QB is not a procedures or evaluation manual. It does not tell you how to implement an intervention or how to evaluate it. It simply provides you with survey items so that you can create questionnaires to learn more about your clients and interventions. For information on additional data collection tools, data analysis, or the use of data in planning, refer to Modules 2 and 4 of the "Monitoring Outcomes of HIV Prevention Programs" series.

Why use the Question Bank?

Creating a scientifically-valid survey instrument can be very challenging. The QB saves you a lot of time and needless effort by providing you with questions that have been developed and tested by professional researchers and evaluators. The QB also gives you the flexibility to design your own data collection tools that reflect the unique needs of your clients, interventions, and organization. You can choose the items (content) that you want to include and decide on the layout and length (format) of the survey yourself.

How to use the Question Bank

The process of developing a questionnaire is covered in Module 2 of "Monitoring Outcomes of HIV Prevention Programs." The QB does not go over this material. Please review Module 2 if you have questions regarding questionnaire construction. Similarly, you must first define the outcomes of your interventions before you can select questions to measure them. For help in defining outcomes, also refer to Module 2.

Another helpful resource for planning and developing a survey is the *Community Based Assessment Guide*, which was designed to teach people working in HIV prevention how to gather information systematically. The guide is available in its entirety online at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas' HIV Prevention Toolbox at: <http://www.utsouthwestern.edu/preventiontoolbox>

The items in the QB are appropriate outcome measures for community-, individual- and group-level interventions, prevention case management, and counseling, testing, and referral services. Questions are grouped into the following categories: Factors that Influence Behavior (FIBs); Stages of Change; Knowledge; and Risk Behaviors. In a couple of categories, there are special sections for adolescents, although some of these questions may also be appropriate for other populations.

There are a number of ways in which questions may be posed to your clients. For your convenience, we have removed the responses from the questions or statements so that you can decide on the best way to present the question to your audience. The following are some examples of different types of questions and possible responses.

➤ Open-ended	<p>What are the reasons you don't always clean your needles with bleach when sharing needles?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
➤ Multiple Choice	<p>The number of women diagnosed with AIDS in the United States in 1994 was approximately: a) 5,000 b)10,000 c) 14,000 d) 35,000 e) 50,000</p>

For guidance in selecting appropriate answer selections to the questions you choose, consult the answer option codes that follow the source number after each question. Refer to the key below for an explanation of the codes. For detailed examples of questions using each of these answer options, refer back to the table above.

ANSWER OPTION KEY	
Answer Option:	Answer Code:
True/False	T/F
Yes/No	Y/N
Fill in the Blank	FB
Scale	S
Frequency Indicators	FI
Open-ended	OE
Multiple Choice	MC

Remember, though, that these answer options are only relevant to the question or statement as it appears in the QB. If you change the question in any way, the answer options may no longer be appropriate types of responses. As you select questions and decide upon answer options, keep in mind what the answers will mean to you. What are you trying to find out? What are you trying to change with your intervention?

As you select questions or statements to include in your survey instrument, try to keep in mind how you would like to present them to your respondents.

Try to include a variety of different types of questions and be sure to keep in mind the reading level of your target population. Also, you do not need to use all of the questions from a particular group. Use only the ones that are relevant to your intervention and avoid repetitive questions or questions that ask the same thing over and over again. The *Community Based Assessment* guide (pp. 60-62) provides guidelines on how to ask the right questions. There are also ways to sample community members for community-level interventions (CLI). For more information, please see the section on microsite interviews (pp. 71-72) in the *Community Based Assessment* guide.

Factors that Influence Behavior (FIBs)

FIBs explain the reasons members of a target population engage in risky behavior. Most of you will measure at least one FIB as an immediate outcome in the intervention you implement. You should already have identified these in a logic model or other type of action plan of your intervention. As a review, and for those of you who are less familiar with influencing factors, a table containing a list of FIBs with brief definitions and examples is included here. The examples are presented as statements that clients might make; the statements reveal the influencing factor.

These are the influencing factors that you will most likely encounter in your target populations and interventions, but there may be other FIBs not listed below that explain risky behavior. For additional information on FIBs, you can also visit the UT Southwestern website at:
<http://www.utsouthwestern.edu/preventiontoolbox>

FIB	Definition and Example
Communication and Negotiation	<p><u>Definition:</u> comfort levels and skills related to talking to a partner about sexual practices, condom use, drug use, or disclosure of HIV status</p> <p><u>Example:</u> "I carry a condom, but I don't really know how to mention it or when to pull it out."</p>
Cultural Norms	<p><u>Definition:</u> ideas about what is and is not acceptable</p>

	<p>or normal behavior for men and women surrounding sexuality and decision making; may involve family and religious ideas and practices</p> <p><u>Example:</u> "There's nothing I can say or do about his other girlfriends. That's just the way it is."</p>
Environmental Barriers or Facilitators	<p><u>Definition:</u> the lack of goods and services that would make it possible or easier for a person to reduce risky behavior or public policy and laws that encourage or discourage risky behaviors</p> <p><u>Example:</u> "I couldn't get a clean point because the pharmacy that sells was closed."</p>
Fatalism	<p><u>Definition:</u> a belief that circumstances are beyond one's control</p> <p><u>Example:</u> "If you're going to get it, you're going to get it. Why bother?"</p>
Group Norms	<p><u>Definition:</u> individual attitudes and behaviors that influence the attitudes and behaviors of members in the same peer group</p> <p><u>Example:</u> "Everybody I know smokes or drinks a little and ends up having sex."</p>
Intentions	<p><u>Definition:</u> a plan to perform a specific behavior</p> <p><u>Example:</u> "I'm going to buy condoms the next time I'm at the store and show them to my boyfriend."</p>

<p>Interpersonal Power Dynamics: coercion, sex for drugs</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> within couples, the inability to discuss or initiate change to reduce risky behavior due to a lack of comfort or an inequality of power; inequalities may result in forced sex or an exchange of sex for other commodities, such as drugs, food, etc.</p> <p><u>Example:</u> "If I asked him to use a condom, he would hurt me."</p>
<p>Perceived Severity</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> a belief that HIV/AIDS may not be threatening because of advances in available treatments; a belief that the threat of infection is a less severe outcome than not being able to engage in the risky behavior</p> <p><u>Example:</u> "If I get something, I just go to the clinic and get a shot. Besides, I know people who are HIV positive and they look fine."</p>
<p>Perceived Susceptibility</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> a personal belief that one is not at risk, so it is okay to engage in high-risk behavior</p> <p><u>Example:</u> "I'm not gay, so I don't worry about getting AIDS."</p>
<p>Problem Hierarchy</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> an individual's immediate needs (housing, food, children, a job, etc.) that force the concern for HIV/AIDS into the background</p> <p><u>Example:</u> "Forget condoms. I need a job."</p>
<p>Self-Efficacy</p>	<p><u>Definition:</u> the degree of confidence a person has about being able to perform a specific behavior</p>

	<u>Example</u> : "I just don't think I can be that careful every time."
Self-Esteem	<u>Definition</u> : a person's sense of being wanted and/or valued despite imperfections <u>Example</u> : "I have sex because it makes me feel grown up."
Sexual Arousal	<u>Definition</u> : the ability to avoid risky behavior in conditions of sexual arousal <u>Example</u> : "My pleasure is driven by the moment. There isn't any planning."
Shame and Guilt	<u>Definition</u> : emotions often stemming from stigmas associated with sexuality that can trigger high-risk sexual behavior <u>Example</u> : "People already think I'm too young to be having sex, so who can I ask for condoms?"

Sources

The questions come from a variety of more than 30 sources. Each question is followed by a number in parentheses that is the same as the number of the source it was taken from. This will allow you to refer back to the original source if you have concerns about how the original question was used or to review the entire survey instrument. Not all of the sources have been included in the Samples section (see Appendix B, p. 93), but you may refer to the Sources section for information on where to obtain a particular survey instrument.

Risk Behaviors

This section contains questions and statements that can be used to assess the risk behaviors of program participants. The responses to these questions and statements can provide detailed information on your clients' substance-use and sexual history. However, the sections that follow (FIBs, Stages of Change and Knowledge) may be more useful in measuring the outcomes of your interventions.



Sexual Behavior

Primary partners:

1. Have you changed your sexual partner in the last 6 months? (18)
[Y/N]
2. Do you engage in sexual activity with anyone at the moment? (18)
[Y/N]
3. Are you currently married or having an intimate relationship with someone? (18) [Y/N]
4. Of the people you have had sex with in the last 12 months, is there one that you consider to be your most important (or primary) sexual partner? (3) [Y/N]
5. If you have a boyfriend or girlfriend right now, how long have you been seeing them? (7) [MC, FB]
6. Since you have been in this relationship, have you engaged in any sexual activity with any other partners? (4) [Y/N]

Number of partners:

7. In the past year, how many different men/women (excluding your primary partner if you have one) have you had sexual contact with? (1) [MC, FI]
8. In the past twelve months, how many different people (other than your primary partner) have you had vaginal intercourse with? (4) [MC, FI]
9. In the past twelve months, how many different people (other than your primary partner) have you had anal intercourse with? (4) [MC, FI]
10. What is the total number of casual sexual contacts you have had with men in the past 12 months? (1) [FI]

11. In the past 12 months, how many of the men you had sex with were one night stands or someone you had sex with only once? (14) [MC, FI]
12. How many sex partners have you had in the last 12 months? (3) [MC, FI]

13. Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact
How many male/female sexual partners have you had over the past 6 months?	Since the last program/contact, how many male/female sexual partners have you had?

(21) [MC, FI]

14. In the past 12 months, how many different women (other than your primary partner) have you had vaginal intercourse with? (5) [FI, MC]
15. In the past 12 months, how many different women (other than your primary partner) have you had anal intercourse with? (5) [FI, MC]
16. How many men have you had sex with in the last 12 months in total? (8) [FI, MC]
17. In the past 12 months, how many of the men you had sex with were one night stands or someone you had sex with only once? (14) [FI, MC]
18. During the past two months, how many people did you have sexual intercourse with? (7) [FI, MC]
19. Please indicate with how many men other than your primary partner you have had one of the following activities with in the last 12 months. (14) [FI, MC]
- Had receptive anal intercourse where he used a condom
 - Engaged in bondage and discipline, or S&M practices
 - Used sex toys, such as a dildo or vibrator
 - Engaged in fisting or been fisted
 - Engaged in rimming or been rimmed

- f. Performed insertive anal intercourse using a condom
- g. Performed insertive anal intercourse without a condom with ejaculation inside him
- h. Had receptive anal intercourse without a condom with ejaculation inside you
- i. Had receptive anal intercourse without a condom with withdrawal before ejaculation
- j. Received oral sex where you wore a condom
- k. Received oral sex where you ejaculated in his mouth, without a condom
- l. Received oral sex (had your penis in his mouth) without a condom, with withdrawal before ejaculation
- m. Performed oral sex where he wore a condom
- n. Performed oral sex where he ejaculated in your mouth without a condom
- o. Performed oral sex (had his penis in your mouth) without a condom, with withdrawal before ejaculation

Sexual history of partners:

- 20. As far as you know, during the past 12 months, has your primary partner had other sexual partners? (3) [Y/N]
- 21. To the best of your knowledge, before or during your relationship, did your primary partner have sex with a prostitute? (1) [Y/N]
- 22. Please indicate how many times in the last year and in the last 30 days you have had sex with casual partners who injected non-prescription drugs. (1) [FI, MC]
- 23. Please indicate how many times in the last year and in the last 30 days you have had sex with casual male partners who have had sex with prostitutes. (1) [FI, MC]
- 24. Please indicate how many times in the last year and in the last 30 days you have had sex with casual male partners who have sex with other men. (1) [FI, MC]

Sexual activity:

- 25. I am not sexually active at the moment because: (18) [OE, MC]
- 26. Have you ever had sexual intercourse? (7) [Y/N]
- 27. How old were you the first time you had any sexual contact—that is, oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse—with another person? (4) [FB, MC]
- 28. Was 'having sex' an important part of your life this month? (18) [Y/N]
- 29. In general, were you too tired to have sex? (18) [Y/N]
- 30. Did you desire to have sex with your partner(s) this month? (18) [Y/N]
- 31. Did you enjoy sexual activity this month? (18) [Y/N]
- 32. In general, did you feel satisfied after sexual activity this month? (18) [Y/N]
- 33. Have you had sexual contact, that is, vaginal, anal, or oral intercourse in the last 12 months? (5) [Y/N]
- 34. How long has it been since you first had sex with anyone (if you have had sex)? (7) [FI, MC]

35. Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact
During the past 12 months, have you had sex with anyone?	Since the last program/contact, have you had sex with anyone?

(10) [Y/N]

Frequency of sexual activity:

- 36. During the past 2 months, how often did you say no to having sex when somebody asked you to have sex with them? (7) [FI, MC]

37. What is the total number of casual sexual contacts you have had with men in the past 12 months? (1) [FB]
38. How often did you engage in sexual activity this month? (18) [FI, MC]
39. How did this frequency of sexual activity compare with what is usual for you? (18) [OE, MC]
40. Were you satisfied with the frequency of sexual activity this month? (18) [Y/N, MC]
41. How many times in the past 12 months have you engaged in each of the following activities with your primary partner: (5) [FI, MC]
 - a. Vaginal Intercourse
 - b. Partner performed oral sex on you
 - c. Performed oral sex on partner
 - d. Anal Intercourse
42. How many times in the last 30 days have you done each of these things with a woman (excluding your primary partner): (1) [FI, MC]
 - a. Vaginal Intercourse with a Condom
 - b. Anal Intercourse without a Condom
 - c. Anal Intercourse with a Condom
 - d. Vaginal Intercourse without a Condom
43. Have you had sex at least once in the past 12 months, that is, since this month of this year? (8) [Y/N]
44. Have you had sex at least once in the last 5 years? (8) [Y/N]
45. Please also indicate how many times in the last 12 months you have engaged in these activities with people other than a primary partner. (14) [FI, MC]
 - a. Had receptive anal intercourse where he used a condom
 - b. Engaged in bondage and discipline, or S&M practices
 - c. Used sex toys, such as a dildo or vibrator
 - d. Engaged in fisting or been fisted

- e. Engaged in rimming or been rimmed
 - f. Performed insertive anal intercourse using a condom
 - g. Performed insertive anal intercourse without a condom with ejaculation inside him
 - h. Had receptive anal intercourse without a condom with ejaculation inside you
 - i. Had receptive anal intercourse without a condom with withdrawal before ejaculation
 - j. Received oral sex where you wore a condom
 - k. Received oral sex where you ejaculated in his mouth, without a condom
 - l. Received oral sex (had your penis in his mouth) without a condom, with withdrawal before ejaculation
 - m. Performed oral sex where he wore a condom
 - n. Performed oral sex where he ejaculated in your mouth without a condom
 - o. Performed oral sex (had his penis in your mouth) without a condom, with withdrawal before ejaculation
46. For each of the following activities, please indicate how many times in the last 30 days you have done each with a man (excluding your primary partner): (1) [FI, MC]
- a. Oral-Anal Contact (rimming)
 - b. Oral sex without swallowing semen
 - c. Anal intercourse with a condom
 - d. Oral sex with swallowing semen
 - e. Anal intercourse without a condom and with climax
47. For each of the following activities, please indicate how many times in the last 30 days you have done each with casual partners (excluding your primary partner): (1) [FI, MC]
- a. Vaginal Intercourse with a Condom
 - b. Anal Intercourse without a Condom
 - c. Anal Intercourse with a Condom
 - d. Vaginal Intercourse without a Condom

Type of sexual activity:

48. Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact
During the past 12 months, have you had sex with only males, only females, or both?	Since the last program/contact, have you had sex with only males, only females, or both?
Is your main sex partner male or female?	Since the last program/contact, is your main sex partner male or female?

(10) [FB, MC]

49. Have you ever performed oral sex on a partner? (4) [Y/N]

50. Has anyone ever performed oral sex on you? (4) [Y/N]

51. Have you ever had vaginal intercourse? (4) [Y/N]

52. Have you ever had anal sex? (3) [Y/N]

53. Have you ever had group sex, which is sex with more than one person at the same time? (3) [Y/N]

54. Have you ever had sex with a person you paid or who paid you for sex? (3) [Y/N]

55. Please indicate which activities you and your primary partner have engaged in during your relationship. (4) [FB, MC]

56. Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact
The last time you had sex with your main partner, what type of sex did you have?	Since the last program/contact, the last time you had sex with your main partner, what type of sex did you have?

(10) [FB, MC]

57. In the past 12 months, did you have sex with a casual partner in a public place, like a bookstore, park, club, or bath house? (13) [FB, MC]

58. In the past 12 months, did you have sex with casual partners in group situations with two or more people? (13) [Y/N]

59. Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact
The last time you had sex with someone who was not your main partner, what type of sex did you have?	Since the last program/contract, the last time you had sex with someone who was not your main partner, what type of sex did you have?

(10) [FB, MC]

Condom use with primary partner(s):

60. When you had sex with your husband or steady partner in the last 12 months, how often did he use condoms/rubbers? (8) [FI, MC]

61. When you had vaginal intercourse with your primary partner during the last 12 months, how often did you use condoms? (3) [FI, MC]

62. When you had vaginal intercourse most recently with your primary partner, did you use a condom? (3) [Y/N]

63. When you had anal intercourse most recently with your primary partner, did you use a condom? (3) [Y/N]

64. When you had anal intercourse with your primary partner during the last 12 months, how often did you use condoms? (3) [FI, MC]

65. During the past 2 months, how often did you tell your boyfriend or girlfriend to use condoms with you? (7) [FI, MC]

66. Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact
The last time you had sex with your main partner, did you or your partner use a condom?	Since the last program/contract, the last time you had sex with your main partner, did you or your partner use a condom?

(10) [Y/N]

67. How often do you think your partner would use condoms/rubbers?
(8) [FB, MC]

68. How often have you used condoms when having sex with your regular partners in the last month? (8) [FI, MC]

Condom use with casual/other partner(s):

69. During the most recent time you had vaginal sex with someone not your primary partner, did you use condoms? (3) [Y/N]

70. During the most recent time you had anal sex with someone not your primary partner, did you use condoms? (3) [Y/N]

71. For each of the following activities, please indicate how many times in the last 30 days you have done each with a woman (excluding your primary partner): (1) [FI, MC]

- a. Vaginal Intercourse with a Condom
- b. Anal Intercourse without a Condom
- c. Anal Intercourse with a Condom
- d. Vaginal Intercourse without a Condom

72. During the most recent time you had anal sex with a woman not your primary partner, did you use condoms? (3) [Y/N]

73. Thinking about all the times you had receptive or active anal intercourse with your casual male partners during the last 6 months, would you say you used a condom? (13) [MC]

74. During the most recent time you had anal sex with a man not your primary partner, did you use condoms? (3) [Y/N]

75. When you had sex with a man other than your husband or steady partner in the last 12 months, how often did that partner use condoms/rubbers? (8) [FI, MC]

76. During the most recent time you had anal sex with a woman not your primary partner, did you use condoms? (3) [Y/N]

77. Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact
The last time you had sex with someone who was not your main partner; did you or your partner use a condom?	Since the last program/contract, the last time you had sex with someone who was not your main partner; did you or your partner use a condom?

(10) [Y/N]

Condom use in general:

78. Have you ever had sex with a partner who used condoms/rubbers?
(8) [Y/N]

79. Have you ever used condoms/rubbers to avoid a pregnancy? (8)
[Y/N]

80. Have you ever used condoms/rubbers to avoid diseases? (8) [Y/N]

81. When you have sexual intercourse, how often do you use a condom?
(7) [FI, MC]

82. For how long have you been using a condom when you have sexual intercourse? (7) [FI, MC]

83. Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact
Have you had vaginal sex without a condom during the past 6 months?	Since the last program/contact, have you had vaginal sex without a condom?
Have you had anal sex without a condom during the past 6 months?	Since the last program/contact, have you had anal sex without a condom?
Have you ever had oral sex without a condom during the past 6 months?	Since the last program/contact, have you ever had oral sex without a condom?

(21) [Y/N]

84. During the past two months, how often have you and your partner used condoms when you had sexual intercourse? (7) [FI, MC]
85. During the past two months, what percentage of the time did you and your partner use condoms, when you had sexual intercourse? (7) [FI, MC]
86. Thinking about all the times you had vaginal or anal intercourse with a woman during the last 6 months, would you say you used a condom? (13) [MC]

Access to condoms:

87. How often do you carry a condom/rubber with you? (8) [FI, MC]
88. How did you get condoms/rubbers? (8) [OE, MC]
89. During the past 2 months, how often did you buy condoms (or get them for free)? (7) [FI, MC]
90. During the past 2 months, how often did you carry condoms and keep them handy? (7) [FI, MC]

Section for Adolescents - Sexual History

Relationships:

91. Have you ever ...
talked to a girl you like, if you're a boy? (16) [Y/N]
talked to a boy you like, if you're a girl? (16) [Y/N]
92. Have you ever gone out on a date? (16) [Y/N]

Sexual activity:

93. Have you ever ...
kissed a girlfriend on the lips, if you're a boy? (16) [Y/N]
kissed a boyfriend on the lips, if you're a girl? (16) [Y/N]
94. Have you ever tongue kissed (French kissed)? (16) [Y/N]

95. Have you ever ...
touched a girl's breasts, if you're a boy? (16) [Y/N]
had your breasts touched, if you're a girl? (16) [Y/N]
96. Have you ever ...
a. touched a girl's vagina, if you're a boy? (16) [Y/N]
b. touched a boy's penis, if you're a girl? (16) [Y/N]
97. Have you ever had sexual intercourse? (By sexual intercourse, we mean putting a penis in a vagina.) (16) [Y/N]
98. Have you ever had oral sex? (By oral sex, we mean one person's mouth touching the penis or vagina of another person.) (16) [Y/N]
99. Have you ever had anal sex? (By anal sex, we mean putting a boy's penis in another person's anus or rectum.) (16) [Y/N]
100. Up to this time, I have chosen not to have sexual intercourse. (16) [Y/N]
101. If you've had sexual intercourse, how young were you the first time you had sexual intercourse? (putting a penis in a vagina) (16) [FB, MC]
102. I have never had sexual intercourse. (16) [T/F]
103. I was _____ years old the first time I had sexual intercourse. (16) [FB, MC]
104. If you've had sexual intercourse (putting a penis in a vagina), how many different people have you had sexual intercourse with in your lifetime? (16) [FI, MC]
105. How often do you have sexual intercourse? (16) [FI, MC]
106. In the past 2 months, how many times did you have sexual intercourse? (16) [FI, MC]

107. In the past 2 months, how many different people have you had sexual intercourse with? (16) [FB, MC]

Safer sex:

108. If you're a boy, how often do you use a condom (rubber) when you have sexual intercourse (putting a penis in a vagina)? Or if you're a girl, how often does the guy use a condom when you have sexual intercourse? (16) [FI, MC]

109. Did you or the other person use a condom (rubber) the last time you had sexual intercourse? (16) [Y/N]

110. If you've had sexual intercourse in the last 2 months, how many times did you or your partner use a condom (rubber)? (16) [FI, MC]

111. In the past 2 months, how often have you or your sex partner(s) used a condom when you had sexual intercourse? (16) [FI, MC]

112. In the last 2 months, have you used any of the following methods to prevent pregnancy? (16) [Y/N]

- a. Condoms
- b. Birth control pills
- c. Spermicidal cream or jelly
- d. Vaginal sponge
- e. Diaphragm
- f. Withdrawal ("pulling out")
- g. Sexual intercourse with no method of birth control

Substance Use

Substance use history:

113. Do you smoke cigarettes? (4) [Y/N]

114. Have you ever smoked cigarettes on a regular basis? (4) [Y/N]

115. In the past 10 years, have you used alcohol to the point where you did not remember what you did? (1) [Y/N]

116. For each of the following substances, please indicate if you have ever used them or not: (1) [Y/N, MC]
- Marijuana/Hashish
 - Cocaine
 - PCP
 - Hallucinogens (LSD, Mescaline, Psylocybin, MDA, STP)
 - Heroin
 - Non-Medical Painkillers (Demorol, Davoran)
 - Non-Medical Sedatives (Barbiturates, Quaaludes, 'Downers')
 - Non-Medical Tranquilizers (Valium, Librium)
 - Non-Medical Stimulants (Amphetamines, Speed, Crystal)
 - Illegal Methadone
117. Compared with earlier in your life, would you say you currently consume the same amount of recreational drugs? (1) [Y/N, MC]
118. Have you ever taken any street drugs using a needle? This includes ever injecting intravenously, muscling, or skin-popping. (4) [Y/N]

Drug treatment history:

119. Have you ever participated in any kind of drug treatment program? (2) [Y/N]
120. In the last 6 months, have you participated in methadone detoxification, methadone maintenance, outpatient, residential treatment, prison/jail treatment? (2) [Y/N, MC]

Needle sharing and cleaning practices:

121. What are the reasons that you sometimes share needles? (1) [OE, MC]
122. How many different people have you shared needles with in the past 6 months? (1) [FI, MC]
123. How many different people have used a needle before you in the last month? (19) [FI, MC]

124. How many times in the last month has someone used a needle after you have used it? (19) [FI, MC]
125. How many times in the last month have you used a needle after someone else had already used it? (19) [FI, MC]
126. In the last 30 days, did you use a needle that your partner had already used, whether or not it was cleaned in between? (2) [Y/N]
127. How often did you use needles that were "dirty" - - that is, that someone else had used and were not sterilized or cleaned with bleach before you used them? (23) [FI, MC]

128. Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact
Have you ever used a needle that may have been used before by someone else without cleaning it with bleach and water first? (21) [Y/N]	Since the last program/contact, have you used a needle that may have been used before by someone else without cleaning it with bleach and water first?

129. In the past 6 months, have you even once shot drugs with an outfit that someone else had used without first cleaning it with bleach? (13) [Y/N]
130. In the past 6 months did you share a cotton, cooker, or rinse water with another drug user? (13) [Y/N, MC]
131. What are the reasons you don't always clean your needles with bleach when sharing needles? (1) [OE, MC]
132. How often, in the last month, have you cleaned needles before re-using them? (19) [FI, MC]
133. Before using needles again, how often in the last month did you use bleach to clean them? (19) [FI, MC]

134. Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact
Have you ever, even once, used a needle to inject a drug that was	Since the last program/contact, have you used a needle to inject a

not prescribed for you? [Y/N]	drug that was not prescribed for you?
In the past 12 months, have you ever used a needle to inject a drug that was not prescribed for you? [Y/N, MC]	Since the last program/contact, have you used a needle to inject a drug that was not prescribed for you?
The last time you used a needle for injecting drugs, where did you get the needle from? [OE, MC]	Since the last program/contact, the last time you used a needle for injecting drugs, where did you get the needle from?
The last time you used a needle for injecting drugs, was it a new and unused needle? (A needle in an unopened package or with an intact seal) [Y/N]	Since the last program/contact, the last time you used a needle for injecting drugs, was it a new and unused needle? (A needle in an unopened package or with an intact seal)
The last time you used a needle to inject drugs, what drug did you inject? [OE, MC]	Since the last program/contact, the last time you used a needle to inject drugs, what drug did you inject?
The last time you used a needle to inject drugs, did you know or suspect someone else had used it before? [Y/N]	Since the last program/contact, the last time you used a needle to inject drugs, did you know or suspect someone else had used it before?
Have you ever used a needle that you knew or suspected someone else had used before you? [Y/N, MC]	Since the last program/contact, have you used a needle that you knew or suspected someone else had used before you?
Did you use bleach (or other solutions) to clean the needle before you used it? [Y/N, MC]	Since the last program/contact, did you use bleach (or other solutions) to clean the needle before you used it?
The last time you used a needle for injecting drugs; did someone	Since the last program/contact, the last time you used a needle

else use the needle after you? [Y/N]	for injecting drugs; did someone else use the needle after you?
In the past 12 months, have you smoked, sniffed, or taken drugs that you did not inject? [Y/N, MC]	Since the last program/contact, have you smoked, sniffed, or taken drugs that you did not inject?
The last time you used drugs that you did not inject, what did you use? [OE, MC]	Since the last program/contact, the last time you used drugs that you did not inject, what did you use?
How did you use the drug? [OE, MC]	Since the last program/contact, how did you use the drug?

(10) [Please see individual questions for answer options]

135. Has your primary partner used street drugs with a needle during your relationship? (4) [Y/N, MC]

136. Has your primary partner ever injected himself or herself with drugs like heroin, cocaine, speed, or steroids? (5) [Y/N, MC]

137. In the past 30 days, have you shared needles with someone who was HIV positive (has HIV)? (22) [Y/N, MC]

138. In the past 30 days, have you shared needles with someone who was HIV negative? (22) [Y/N, MC]

139. In the past 30 days, have you shared needles with someone whose HIV status you didn't know? (22) [Y/N, MC]

Substance use associated with sexual behavior:

140. How many of your friends do you think have had sexual intercourse without a condom because they were high from drinking alcohol? [FB, MC]

141. How many of your friends do you think have had sexual intercourse without a condom because they were high from using crack or marijuana ("weed"/"pot")? [FB, MC]

142. Have you ever had sexual contact with another person while you were drinking alcohol or using other drugs? (24) [Y/N]
143. In the last 6 months, how often did you drink alcohol before having vaginal or anal intercourse with your primary partner? (5) [FI, MC]
144. During the most recent time you had sex with your primary partner; did you or your partner drink alcohol before or during sex? (3) [Y/N, MC]
145. In the last 6 months, how often did you use drugs like marijuana, cocaine, crack, or heroin before having vaginal or anal intercourse with your primary partner? (5) [FI, MC]
146. During the most recent time you had sex (oral, anal, or vaginal) with your primary partner, did you or your partner use drugs to get high or intoxicated before or during sex? (3) [Y/N, MC]
147. In the last four weeks, how many times did you have sex with a casual partner while you were feeling the effects of drugs, such as marijuana, cocaine, or crack? (4) [FI, MC]
148. In the last four weeks, how many times did you have sex with a casual partner while you were feeling the effects of alcohol? (4) [FI, MC]
149. During the past two months, how often have you used drugs or alcohol when you had sexual intercourse? (7) [FI, MC]

150. Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact
The last time you had sex, did you use an injected drug or alcohol? [Y/N, MC]	Since the last program/contact, the last time you had sex, did you use an injected drug or alcohol?
The last time you used a needle for injecting drugs, did you have sex with someone while you were high? [Y/N]	Since the last program/contact, the last time you used a needle for injecting drugs, did you have sex with someone while you were

	high?
The last time you had sex, did you use any non-injected drugs or alcohol? [Y/N, MC]	Since the last program/contact, the last time you had sex, did you use any non-injected drug or alcohol?

(10) [Please see individual questions for answer options]

151. In the last 12 months, how often did you drink alcoholic beverages before having sex? (8) [FI, MC]
152. If you have sex, how hard or easy would it be for you to make sure you and your partner use a condom every time, if you were under the influence of alcohol or drugs? (7) [FB, S]
153. During the past six months, have you ever used alcohol or drugs before having sexual intercourse (either vaginal or anal)? (28) [MC]
154. In the last six months, how often did you use alcohol before having sexual intercourse (either vaginal or anal)? (28) [FI, MC]
155. In the last six months, how often did you use drugs like marijuana, cocaine, speed, crack or heroin before having sexual intercourse (either vaginal or anal)? (28) [FI, MC]
156. How many glasses of beer, wine or liquor had you had in the two hours before sex? (31) [FI, MC]
157. Would you say you were under the influence of alcohol when you had sex? (31) [Y/N]
158. How many glasses of beer, wine or liquor had s/he had in the two hours before sex? (31) [FI, MC]
159. Would you say s/he was under the influence of alcohol when you had sex? (31) [Y/N]

160. Did you use any particular drug in the two hours before sex? (31)
[Y/N, MC]
161. Would you say you were under the influence of this drug when you had sex? (31) [Y/N]
162. Did s/he use any particular drug in the two hours before sex? (31)
[Y/N, MC]
163. Would you say s/he was under the influence of this drug when you had sex? (31) [Y/N]

Section for Adolescents - Marijuana and Alcohol Use

Alcohol use:

164. I have never had more than a sip or taste of alcohol. (6) [T/F]
165. I was _____ years old the first time I drank alcohol. (6)
[FB]
166. How often do you drink? (6) [FI, MC]
167. How often do you get "really drunk" (Drink so much alcohol that you are out of control)? (6) [FI, MC]
168. If you have ever drunk alcohol before having sexual intercourse, how often did you or your partner use a condom after drinking? (6) [FI, MC]
169. If you have sex, how hard or easy would it be for you to make sure you and your partner use a condom every time, if you were under the influence of alcohol or drugs? (7) [FB, S]

Marijuana use:

170. If you have ever tried marijuana, how young were you the first time you tried it? (6) [FB, MC]
171. I have never tried marijuana. (1) [T/F]

172. I was _____ years old the first time I used marijuana.
(1) [FB]
173. How often do you use marijuana? (6) [FB, MC]
174. How often do you get "really high" or "really stoned" on marijuana
(smoke so much that you are out of control)? (6) [FI, MC]
175. If you have ever smoked marijuana before having sexual
intercourse, how often did you or your partner use a condom after
smoking? (6) [FI, MC]

Risk Appraisal

Risk appraisal addresses the assessment of personal risk for STD/HIV, a factor that is an important motivator for behavior change. Because behavioral interventions are designed to reduce *risky* behaviors, a critical element of behavior change is understanding the ways people come to decide whether or not their behaviors put them at risk for a given condition. This section includes questions and statements related to the factors that influence behavior (FIBs) based on a person's own perception of risk. The FIBs associated with risk appraisal include: perceived susceptibility, illusion of invulnerability, fatalism, perceived severity, and problem hierarchy.



Perceived Susceptibility

Appraisal of personal risk for STD/HIV/AIDS:

1. What do you think are your own chances of getting HIV/AIDS? (7) [OE, S]
2. What do you believe your chance of getting AIDS is? (1) [OE, S]
3. What do you think the chances are that you will get AIDS someday? (6) [OE, S]
4. Considering all the different factors that may contribute to AIDS, including your present behavior, what would you say are your chances of getting AIDS in the next 12 months? (4) [OE, S]
5. What do you think are your friends' chances of getting HIV/AIDS? (7) [OE, S]
6. What do you think the chances are that you will get a disease that you can get from having sex? (6) [OE, S]
7. How afraid are you of getting HIV/AIDS? (7) [OE, S]
8. How worried are you that you might get AIDS? (6) [OE, S]
9. How worried are you that you might get a disease from having sex? (6) [OE, S]
10. AIDS is really not my problem; it's somebody else's. (11) [T/F]
11. AIDS is not my problem. (11) [T/F]
12. AIDS is not a threat to me. (11) [T/F]
13. The AIDS crisis is really removed from me. (11) [T/F]
14. I am not the kind of person who is likely to get AIDS. (11) [T/F]

15. I am not at risk of AIDS. (1) [T/F]
16. I've heard enough about AIDS, and I don't want to hear any more about it. (11) [T/F]
17. People like me do not get HIV infections. (30) [T/F]
18. I am very healthy so my body can fight off an HIV infection. (30) [T/F]
19. I am too young to get an HIV infection. (30) [T/F]
20. I am not worried that I might get an HIV infection. (30) [T/F]
21. People my age are too young to get an HIV infection. (30) [T/F]
22. People my age do not get HIV infections. (30) [T/F]
23. I'm pretty indifferent to the idea of catching AIDS. (12) [T/F]
24. I am less likely than most people to get AIDS. (12) [T/F]
25. The risk of getting AIDS is higher if a person has a lot of sexual partners. (4) [T/F]
26. I frequently worry about getting AIDS. (4) [T/F]
27. AIDS is easy to get. (11) [T/F]

Perceived susceptibility related to condom use and transmission of STD/HIV/AIDS:

28. Heterosexuals who use condoms can lessen their risk for getting AIDS. (11) [T/F]
29. If you know a person very well, you don't have to use condoms to protect against getting HIV from them. (7) [T/F]

30. Do you think condoms/rubbers are only for men having sex with female prostitutes? (8) [Y/N]
31. How much would it bother you if a condom/rubber came off inside you? (8) [OE, S]
32. How much would it bother you if a condom/rubber broke? (8) [OE, S]
33. If the person I was about to have sex with suggested using a condom, I would feel less worried. (6) [T/F]
34. If a casual partner used a condom/rubber, do you think you could get the virus that causes AIDS? (8) [Y/N]
35. If a casual partner used a condom/rubber, would you worry less about giving a steady partner a disease such as syphilis, gonorrhea or AIDS? (8) [Y/N]
36. A person can get the AIDS virus even if he or she has sexual intercourse (putting a penis in a vagina) just one time without a condom. (6) [T/F]
37. You don't have to use a condom for HIV protection if you are in a relationship with just one person, even if that person had unprotected sex with other people before. (7) [T/F]
38. It's more important to use condoms in one night stands and flings than in real relationships. (7) [T/F]
39. I don't need to use a condom if my partner doesn't look sick. (24) [T/F]
40. I don't need to use a condom if I'm sure I'm not sick. (24) [T/F]
41. With my sex life I have no need to use condoms. (4) [T/F]

Perceived susceptibility related to needle sharing and transmission of HIV:

42. How likely is it that you will get AIDS if you share but don't clean your works with bleach? (34) [S]

Perceived susceptibility related to homosexuality and HIV/AIDS:

43. Only people who are homosexual or who use drugs really have to worry about getting HIV. (7) [T/F]
44. Only people who have sexual intercourse with gay (homosexual) people get AIDS. (6) [T/F]
45. AIDS is a disease which affects only homosexual or gay men. (4) [T/F]
46. Living in San Francisco would increase anyone's chances of getting AIDS. (11) [T/F]
47. If your boyfriend or girlfriend is not a drug user, you don't need to worry about getting HIV from them. (7) [T/F]
48. If you love and trust someone, you don't have to worry about getting HIV from them. (7) [T/F]

Illusion of Invulnerability

49. AIDS is not a threat to me. (11) [T/F]
50. AIDS does not influence my willingness to engage in sexual relationships. (12) [T/F]
51. My positive state of mind can prevent me from being infected. (29) [T/F]
52. I'm too healthy to become infected. (29) [T/F]

Fatalism

53. There is nothing a mother who has HIV or AIDS can do to protect her baby from getting it. (7) [T/F]
54. You can't teach young children about AIDS. (11) [T/F]
55. AIDS will continue to spread even if people try to prevent it. (4) [T/F]
56. I don't care if I become HIV positive. (29) [T/F]
57. I believe most of what happens in life is just meant to happen. (6) [T/F]
58. A cure for AIDS is inevitable. (11) [T/F]
59. I have very little to look forward to in life, so there is no point in practicing safer sex. (29) [T/F]
60. I feel almost sure that I will get AIDS. (37) [MC]

Perceived Severity

Perceived severity related to personal risk of HIV/AIDS:

61. It is important to me that I avoid getting AIDS. (4) [T/F]
62. AIDS is a serious challenge to the notion of recreational sex. (11) [T/F]
63. I become really frightened when I think about the threat of AIDS. (12) [T/F]
64. All this talk about AIDS has left me feeling strained and tense. (12) [T/F]
65. I'd rather get any other disease than AIDS. (11) [T/F]
66. AIDS is the scariest disease I know. (37) [T/F]

67. Because of AIDS, I feel too nervous to start a new sexual relationship. (12) [T/F]
68. Most people who become infected with the AIDS virus die within five years. (4) [T/F]
69. People who get AIDS always develop many painful symptoms. (4) [T/F]
70. Most people who have the AIDS virus show signs of being sick right away. (6) [T/F]

Perceived severity of AIDS as a disease:

71. Even though AIDS is a fatal disease, it is so uncommon that it is not really a big worry. (4) [T/F]
72. A person who gets AIDS has a good chance of being cured. (37) [T/F]
73. People who describe AIDS as an epidemic are exaggerating its true nature. (11) [T/F]
74. People are blowing the issue of AIDS way out of proportion. (11) [T/F]
75. AIDS is not as big a problem as the media suggests. (11) [T/F]
76. AIDS is not a fatal disease. (4) [T/F]

Problem Hierarchy

77. Compared with other aspects of your life, how important is it to you that you reduce your chances of contracting or spreading AIDS? (1) [T/F]

Self- Perceptions

Self-perceptions encompasses the internal thought processes that influence risk behavior, interest in adopting safer behaviors, belief in the value of those behaviors, and a sense of capacity to enact them. A large component of this domain relates to beliefs and attitudes about oneself. This section is composed of questions and statements involving the factors that influence behaviors (FIBs) related to self-perceptions. The FIBs associated with self-perceptions include: self-efficacy, self-esteem, intentions, expected outcomes, ambivalence and self-standards/self-identity.



Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy related to condom use:

1. I would refuse to have sexual intercourse without a condom. (6) [T/F]
2. I would insist on using a condom even if my partner didn't want to. (6) [T/F]
3. I will only have sex with a condom. (1) [T/F]
4. I feel that safer sex can still be satisfying to me. (24) [T/F]
5. I feel sex can be fun when you use a condom. (24) [T/F]
6. Would you use a condom/rubber even if you had to stop to buy them or look for them? (9) [T/F]
7. How comfortable would you feel having a steady partner use a condom/rubber? (8) [S]
8. How comfortable would you feel having a casual partner use a condom/rubber? (8) [S]
9. Tell us how you feel about using condoms every time you have sex during the next two months. (7) [OE, S]
10. How comfortable would you feel watching your partner put on a condom/rubber? (8) [S]
11. How comfortable would you feel putting a condom/rubber on your partner? (8) [S]
12. If I have sex during the next two months, using condoms every time would be: (7) [OE, S, MC]
13. I'm sure that I can use a latex condom with new partners. (24) [T/F]

14. How sure are you that you could use a condom correctly if your partner wanted to? (16) [S]
15. I'm certain that I know how to use a latex condom correctly. (24) [T/F]
16. I'm certain that I will practice safer sex (like using a latex condom) when I am with a regular partner. (24) [T/F]

Self-efficacy related to condom use negotiation:

17. Would you be able to ask a partner to use a condom/rubber if you thought he was having sex with someone else? (8) [Y/N, MC]
18. If you have sex, how hard or easy would it be for you to make sure you and your partner use a condom every time, if you were under the influence of alcohol or drugs? (7) [S]
19. If you have sex, how hard or easy would it be for you to make sure you and your partner use a condom every time? (7) [S]
20. How hard or easy would it be for you to talk about using condoms with your boyfriend or girlfriend? (If you don't have a boyfriend or girlfriend, please answer as if you had one). (7) [S]
21. Would you be able to refuse to have sex if your partner didn't want to use a condom/rubber? (8) [Y/N]
22. How sure are you that you could convince a partner that he or she should use a condom? (16) [S]
23. Would you be able to ask a steady partner to use a condom/rubber? (8) [Y/N]
24. Would you be able to ask a casual partner to use a condom/rubber? (8) [Y/N]
25. I could talk to a sexual partner about using latex condoms. (24) [T/F]

26. Can you stop a sexual encounter if a partner insists on not using a condom? (31) [Y/N]

Self-efficacy related to accessing/carrying condoms:

27. How hard or easy would it be for you to get condoms (buy them or get them free) at a place close to your home or school? (7) [S]

28. How comfortable would you feel buying a condom/rubber? (8) [S]

29. How hard or easy would it be for you to carry condoms with you so they would be handy if you had sex? (7) [S]

30. During the next two months, carrying condoms with me would be: (7) [OE, MC, S]

31. For me, buying condoms or getting them for free would be: (7) [OE, MC, S]

32. For me, buying condoms or getting them for free during the next two months would be: (7) [OE, MC, S]

33. How sure are you that you could buy condoms in a drug store? (16) [S]

Self-efficacy related to negotiation of safe sex/sexual situations:

34. How comfortable would you feel being naked in front of a sex partner? (8) [S]

35. How comfortable would you feel having sex with the lights on? (8) [S]

36. How comfortable would you feel having sex with a new partner? (8) [S]

37. For me, not having sexual intercourse at all during the next two months would be: (7) [OE, MC, S]

38. How hard or easy would it be for you to tell your boyfriend or girlfriend you are not going to have sex with them? (If you don't have a boyfriend or girlfriend, please answer as if you had one). (7) [S]
39. How sure are you that you could talk about safe sex with a casual partner? (16) [S]
40. How sure are you that you could refuse to have sex with someone you don't know very well? (16) [S]
41. How sure are you that you could prevent a partner from having anal sex with you? (16) [S]
42. How sure are you that you could ask a partner about his or her other sexual partners? (16) [S]
43. Indicate how sure you are that you would be able to say NO to have sexual intercourse with someone you have known for a few days or LESS? (17) [S]
44. Indicate how sure you are that you would be able to say NO to have sexual intercourse with someone whose sex and drug history is not known to you? (17) [S]
45. Indicate how sure you are that you would be able to say NO to have sexual intercourse with someone you have dated for a long time? (17) [S]
46. Indicate how sure you are that you would be able to say NO to have sexual intercourse with someone you want to date again? (17) [S]
47. Indicate how sure you are that you would be able to say NO to have sexual intercourse with someone you have already had sexual intercourse with? (17) [S]
48. Indicate how sure you are that you would be able to say NO to have sexual intercourse with someone you want to fall in love with you? (17) [S]

49. Indicate how sure you are that you would be able to say NO to have sexual intercourse with someone who is pushing you to have sexual intercourse? (17) [S]

50. Indicate how sure you are that you would be able to say NO to have sexual intercourse with someone after you have been smoking marijuana? (17) [S]

Self-efficacy related to discussion of HIV/AIDS with drug-use partner(s):

51. I would be uncomfortable talking about AIDS with a potential drug-using partner. (1) [T/F]

Self-efficacy related to needle sharing:

52. I would be uncomfortable not sharing needles with someone who wanted to. (1) [T/F]

53. How sure are you that you could refuse to use a needle that had already been used by a friend? (16) [S]

54. How likely do you think it is that from now on you will clean your works with bleach every time you share? (34) [MC, S]

Self-efficacy related to drug-use:

55. How sure are you that you could refuse to shoot up drugs if your friends asked you to shoot with them? (16) [S]

Self-Esteem

56. I feel that I'm a person or worth, at least on an equal plane with others. (27) [T/F]

57. I feel that I have a number of good qualities. (27) [T/F]

58. I am able to do things as well as most other people. (27) [T/F]

59. I feel I do not have much to be proud of. (27) [T/F]

60. I take a positive attitude toward myself. (27) [T/F]
61. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself. (27) [T/F]
62. I wish I could have more respect for myself. (27) [T/F]
63. I certainly feel useless at times. (27) [T/F]
64. At times I think I am no good at all. (27) [T/F]

Intentions

Intentions related to condom use:

65. I will only have sex with a condom. (1) [T/F]
66. I would refuse to have sexual intercourse without a condom. (6)
[T/F]
67. I would insist on using a condom even if my partner didn't want to.
(6) [T/F]
68. If I have sex during the next two months, I'm planning to use
condoms every time. (7) [T/F]
69. If I have sex during the next two months, I'm planning to tell my
boyfriend or girlfriend we have to use condoms. (7) [T/F]
70. Do you plan to start within the next two weeks always using condoms
when you have sexual intercourse? (7) [Y/N]
71. Do you plan to start within the next six months always using
condoms when you have sexual intercourse? (7) [Y/N]
72. During the next two months, I'm planning to carry condoms with me.
(7) [T/F]
73. I'm certain that I will practice safer sex (like using a latex condom)
when I am with a regular partner. (24) [T/F]

Intentions related to sexual activity:

74. I'm planning to tell my boyfriend or girlfriend I am not going to have sex with them during the next two months. (7) [T/F]
75. I'm planning not to have sexual intercourse at all during the next two months. (7) [T/F]

Intentions related to HIV/AIDS testing:

76. If a free blood test were available for the HIV virus, I would take it. (11) [T/F]

Expected Outcomes

Expected outcomes related to condom use:

77. Do you think using a condom every time you have (anal/vaginal sex) with your (main partner/casual partners) would be pleasant or unpleasant? (34) [MC]
78. Do you think using a condom every time you have (anal/vaginal sex) with your (main partner/casual partners) would be wise or foolish? (34) [MC]
79. Do you think using a condom every time you have (anal/vaginal sex) with your (main partner/casual partners) would be a good thing or a bad thing? (34) [MC]
80. How sure are you that always using a condom when you have (anal/vaginal) sex with your (main partner/casual partners) will protect you from AIDS? (34) [S]
81. How likely do you think it is that you could get AIDS by having (vaginal/anal sex) with your (main partner/casual partners) without using a condom? (34) [S]
82. If you want to use a condom, your boyfriend or girlfriend might think you don't trust them. (7) [T/F]

83. Imagine that you carried condoms/rubbers in your wallet, do you think your men friends would think badly of you? (9) [Y/N]
84. If you asked a steady partner to use condoms/rubbers, do you think he would get angry? (8) [Y/N]
85. If you asked a steady partner to use condoms/rubbers, do you think he would get violent? (8) [Y/N]
86. Would a casual partner get violent? (8) [Y/N]
87. If you asked a steady partner to use a condom/rubber, do you think he would refuse to have sex with you? (8) [Y/N]
88. Would a casual partner refuse to have sex with you? (8) [Y/N]
89. If you had condoms/rubbers with you, would a casual partner respect you more than if you didn't have them? (8) [Y/N]
90. If you had condoms/rubbers with you, would men think you're willing to have sex with someone you just met? (8) [Y/N]
91. He will like me more if we don't use a condom. (29) [T/F]
92. He may reject me if I suggest using a condom. (29) [T/F]
93. Condoms would be too much trouble to use. (6) [T/F]
94. If the person I was about to have sex with suggested using a condom, I would feel like that person cared about me. (6) [T/F]
95. Condoms reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus. (A condom is a piece of rubber that fits over the penis.) (6) [T/F]
96. Condoms offer protection against the spread of AIDS. (11) [T/F]
97. Condoms are a safe shield against AIDS. (11) [T/F]

98. Proper use of condoms can reduce the risk of catching AIDS. (11)
[T/F]
99. My partner doesn't want to stop to put on a condom. (4) [T/F]
100. I don't want to offend my partner by asking him to use a condom. (4)
[T/F]
101. I would respect my partner if he or she suggested using a condom.
(6) [T/F]
102. Imagine that your partner used a condom/rubber the next time you had sex.
- a. How would you feel? (8) [OE]
 - b. Would you feel less sexual pleasure than if he didn't use one?
(8) [OE, Y/N]
103. If your partner used a condom/rubber, would sex last longer than if he didn't use one? (8) [Y/N]
104. Would you like or dislike using a condom/rubber with a steady partner? (8) [MC, S]
105. Would you like or dislike using a condom/rubber with a casual partner? (8) [MC, S]
106. If a casual partner used a condom/rubber, would you worry less about giving a steady partner a disease such as syphilis, gonorrhea or AIDS? (8) [Y/N]
107. People who use condoms if they have sex are very responsible. (7)
[T/F]

Expected outcomes related to condom use and sexual arousal:

108. Using a condom during intercourse is a turnoff. (1) [T/F]
109. It would not feel as good to use a condom during sexual intercourse.
(6) [T/F]

110. Condoms reduce sexual pleasure. (4) [T/F]
111. I don't like sex with condoms. (7) [T/F]
112. Condoms take all the fun out of sex. (7) [T/F]
113. Condoms kill the mood for sex. (24) [T/F]
114. Condoms don't feel as good as the real thing. (24) [T/F]
115. I don't like the feeling of sex with a condom. (24) [T/F]
116. I (or my partner) lose an erection when trying to put on a condom.
(24) [T/F]
117. It would really bother me to stop having sexual intercourse to put
on a condom. (6) [T/F]
118. Do you think putting on a condom/rubber would interrupt sex? (8)
[T/F]
119. Would you feel less sexual pleasure than if he didn't use one? (8)
[Y/N]
120. If your partner used a condom/rubber, would sex last longer than if
he didn't use one? (8) [Y/N]
121. Do you think the condom/rubber would cause a burning sensation?
(8) [Y/N]
122. Do you think putting on a condom/rubber would interrupt sex? (8)
[Y/N]
123. Do you think the condom/rubber might come off inside you? (8)
[Y/N]
124. Do you think the condom/rubber might break? (8) [Y/N]

125. How much would it bother you if a condom/rubber came off inside you? (8) [S]

126. Would you like or dislike using a condom/rubber with a steady partner? (8) [MC]

127. Would you like or dislike using a condom/rubber with a casual partner? (8) [MC]

Expected outcomes related to bleaching needles (“cleaning your works”):

128. Using bleach to clean needles is too much of a bother. (1) [T/F]

129. Do you think cleaning your works with bleach every time you share would be pleasant or unpleasant? (34) [MC]

130. Do you think cleaning your works with bleach every time you share would be wise or foolish? (34) [MC]

131. Do you think cleaning your works with bleach every time you share would be safe or dangerous? (34) [MC]

132. Do you think cleaning your works with bleach every time you share would be a good thing or a bad thing to do? (34) [MC]

133. How sure are you that cleaning your works with bleach every time you share will protect you from AIDS? (34) [S]

Ambivalence

134. Would you like or dislike carrying a condom/rubber with you? (8) [MC, S]

135. What reasons describe why you might not use condoms? (4) [OE, MC]

Self-Standards/Self-Identity

136. I will only have sex with a condom. (1) [T/F]
137. People like me do not get HIV infections. (30) [T/F]
138. People my age are too young to get an HIV infection. (30) [T/F]
139. People my age do not get HIV infections. (30) [T/F]
140. I am not the kind of person who is likely to get AIDS. (11) [T/F]

Emotion & Arousal

Emotion and arousal addresses the influence of emotions (happiness, joy, fear, sadness, anxiety, etc) and arousal on sexual and substance use behaviors. This section contains statements and questions involving factors that influence behaviors (FIBs) related to emotion and arousal, such as: shame and guilt and sexual arousal.



Shame and Guilt

1. How much would it bother you to feel guilty? (8) [S, OE]
2. If your partner used a condom, would you feel guilty? (8) [Y/N]
3. If you used a condom/rubber, would you feel guilty? (9) [Y/N]
4. My partner is embarrassed to use a condom during sex. (4) [T/F]
5. It is embarrassing to buy condoms. (1) [T/F]
6. I would be embarrassed to buy condoms. (6) [T/F]
7. Anxiety about AIDS is beginning to affect my personal relationships. (12) [T/F]

Sexual Arousal

Sexual arousal:

8. I have no control over my sexual urges. (37) [T/F, MC, S]
9. Once I get sexually excited, I lose all control over what happens. (37) [T/F, MC, S]

Sexual arousal related to condom use:

10. If you have sex, how hard or easy would it be for you to make sure you and your partner use a condom every time, if you were under the influence of alcohol or drugs? (7) [S]
11. Imagine that your partner used a condom/rubber the next time you had sex. How would you feel? (8) [OE, MC]

Concerns about partner's state of arousal:

12. How much would it bother you if your partner had trouble ejaculating? (8) [S]

13. How much would it bother you if your partner had trouble keeping an erection? (8) [S]
14. Do you think the condom/rubber would feel uncomfortable or too tight to your partner? (8) [Y/N]
15. If your partner used a condom/rubber, would it be more difficult for him to ejaculate or cum than if he didn't use one? (8) [Y/N]
16. If your partner used a condom/rubber, would it be more difficult for him to keep an erection than if he didn't use one? (8) [Y/N]

Relationship Issues & Social Influence

Relationship issues and social influence addresses the interpersonal and social context of risk behaviors. STD/HIV-related risk behaviors are almost always interpersonal, involving both members of a sexual or drug-use partnership. Relationships are played out within a larger context of social influence, including group norms and cultural expectations. This section includes statements and questions involving factors that influence behaviors (FIBs) associated with relationship issues and social influence, such as: communication and negotiation, cultural norms about sexuality and gender roles, interpersonal power dynamics, relationship development, group norms, peer pressure and social support.



Communication and Negotiation Skills

Discussion of HIV/AIDS:

1. I sometimes find it hard to discuss issues dealing with AIDS. (12)
[T/F]
2. I have trouble talking about AIDS with an intimate partner. (12)
[T/F]
3. I would feel shy discussing AIDS with an intimate partner. (12)
[T/F]
4. I would not hesitate to ask a former sex partner about AIDS-related concerns. (12) [T/F]
5. The discussion of AIDS makes me feel uncomfortable. (12) [T/F]

6. Initial contact	Follow-up Contact
How often do you talk to your sex partner(s) about how to prevent AIDS/HIV/STDs before having sex?	Since the last program/contact, how often did you talk to your sex partner(s) about how to prevent AIDS/HIV/STDs before having sex?

(21) [S, OE]

7. When talking about AIDS with someone, I feel jumpy and high-strung. (12) [T/F]
8. I sometimes find it hard to discuss issues dealing with AIDS. (12)
[T/F]
9. Men and women don't really need to discuss AIDS with each other. (11) [T/F]
10. I would be uncomfortable talking about AIDS with a potential drug-using partner. (1) [T/F]

Communication and negotiation regarding condom use:

11. I could talk to a sexual partner about using latex condoms. (24)
[T/F]
12. I would refuse to have sexual intercourse without a condom. (6)
[T/F]
13. I would insist on using a condom even if my partner didn't want to.
(6) [T/F]
14. How sure are you that you could convince a partner that he or she
should use a condom? (16) [S]
15. Would you be able to ask a steady partner to use a condom/rubber?
(8) [Y/N]
16. Would you be able to ask a casual partner to use a condom/rubber?
(8) [Y/N]
17. If we have sex during the next two months, telling my boyfriend or
girlfriend we have to use condoms would be: (7) [OE, MC, S]
18. If I have sex during the next two months, I'm planning to tell my
boyfriend or girlfriend we have to use condoms. (7) [T/F]
19. How comfortable would you feel asking a steady partner to use a
condom/rubber? (8) [S]
20. How comfortable would you feel asking a casual partner to use a
condom/rubber? (8) [S]
21. How hard or easy would it be for you to talk about using condoms
with your boyfriend or girlfriend? (If you don't have a boyfriend
or girlfriend, please answer as if you had one). (7) [S]
22. During the past 2 months, how often did you tell your boyfriend or
girlfriend to use condoms with you? (7) [FI, MC]

23. If you have sex, how hard or easy would it be for you to make sure you and your partner use a condom every time? (7) [S]
24. How hard or easy would it be for you to talk about using condoms with your boyfriend or girlfriend? (If you don't have a boyfriend or girlfriend, please answer as if you had one). (7) [S]
25. Would you be able to refuse to have sex if your partner didn't want to use a condom/rubber? (8) [Y/N]
26. Would you be able to ask a partner to use a condom/rubber if you thought he was having sex with someone else? (8) [Y/N]
27. If you have sex, how hard or easy would it be for you to make sure you and your partner use a condom every time, if you were under the influence of alcohol or drugs? (7) [S]
28. Would you ask a partner to use a condom/rubber even if you had been drinking alcoholic beverages or using drugs? (8) [Y/N]
29. Can you insist on condom use if a partner does not want to use one? (31) [Y/N]

Communication and negotiation regarding sexual relationships:

30. How hard or easy would it be for you to tell your boyfriend or girlfriend you are not going to have sex with them? (If you don't have a boyfriend or girlfriend, please answer as if you had one). (7) [S]

Communication and Negotiation Skills - Section for Adolescents

Discussing relationships and sex:

31. Could you ask someone you like romantically to spend time with you or go out with you? (6) [Y/N]

32. Could you talk with your friends about someone you would like to have as a boyfriend or girlfriend? (6) [Y/N]
33. Could you talk about sex with your friends? (6) [Y/N]
34. Could you talk about sex with your boyfriend/girlfriend without being embarrassed? (6) [Y/N]
35. Could you talk with your friends about diseases you can get from having sexual intercourse? (6) [Y/N]
36. Could you talk about diseases you could get from having sex with your boyfriend/girlfriend? (6) [Y/N]
37. Could you tell your boyfriend/girlfriend that you don't want to make out with him/her? (6) [Y/N]
38. Could you tell your boyfriend/girlfriend that you don't want to have sex with him/her? (6) [Y/N]
39. Could you tell your boyfriend/girlfriend to stop touching you sexually? (6) [Y/N]

Discussing condoms:

40. Could you start a conversation about condoms with your boyfriend/girlfriend? (6) [Y/N]
41. Could you start a conversation about condoms with your friends? (6) [Y/N]

Discussing AIDS:

42. Could you talk about AIDS with your friends? (6) [Y/N]
43. Could you talk about AIDS with your boyfriend/girlfriend? (6) [Y/N]

Discussing sexual issues, STDs and HIV/AIDS with parents or adults:

44. Have you ever talked with your parent(s) or the adult(s) you live with about sex? (6) [Y/N]

45. How comfortable do you feel talking with your parent(s) or the adult(s) you live with about diseases you can get from having sex? (6) [S]
46. Have you ever talked with you parent(s) or the adult(s) you live with about pregnancy? (6) [Y/N]
47. How comfortable do you feel talking with your parent(s) or the adult(s) you live with about pregnancy? (6) [S]
48. Have you ever talked with your parent(s) or the adult(s) you live with about diseases you can get from having sexual intercourse? (6) [Y/N]
49. Have you ever talked with your parent(s) or the adult(s) you live with about using condoms? (6) [Y/N]
50. How comfortable do you feel talking with your parent(s) or the adult(s) you live with about using condoms? (6) [S]
51. Have you ever talked with your parent(s) or the adult(s) you live with about these topics? (6) [Y/N]
52. How comfortable do you feel talking about each of these topics with your parent(s) or the adult(s) who you live with? (6) [S]
53. Have you ever talked with your parent(s) or the adult(s) you live with about AIDS? (6) [Y/N]
54. How comfortable do you feel talking with your parent(s) or the adult(s) you live with about AIDS? (6) [S]
55. Have you ever talked with your parent(s) or the adult(s) you live with about these topics? (6) [Y/N]

Cultural Norms about Sexuality and Gender Roles

AIDS and homosexuality:

56. AIDS is God's punishment for immorality. (11) [T/F]
57. AIDS patients offend me morally. (11)[T/F]
58. If it weren't for homosexuals, we wouldn't have the AIDS disease. (11) [T/F]
59. AIDS is really a punishment sent from God for the sinful acts of homosexuality. (11) [T/F]
60. AIDS is God's way of getting rid of homosexuals. (11) [T/F]
61. I think people with AIDS deserve to get AIDS. (24) [T/F]
62. Do you think sex between two men is acceptable? (31) [Y/N, OE]
63. Do you think homosexuality is a good alternative to heterosexuality? (31) [Y/N, OE]

Condoms:

64. I think condoms are morally wrong. (4) [T/F]
65. Condoms are unnatural. (24) [T/F]

Masturbation:

66. Do you think a person can masturbate several times a day without harming him/herself? (31) [Y/N]
67. Do you think masturbation can cause physical or mental harm? (31) [Y/N]
68. Do you think masturbating is a good alternative to sex for single people? (31) [Y/N]
69. Do you think masturbating is a sin? (31) [Y/N]

Gender roles:

70. Do you think it's harmful for a man to get sexually excited without ejaculating? (31) [Y/N]
71. Do you think a man shows less respect for a woman if he talks to her about sex? (31) [Y/N]
72. Do you think men cannot control their sexual desires as easily as women can? (31) [Y/N]
73. Do you think it's all right for a man to seek variety in his sex life elsewhere if he cannot find it at home? (31) [Y/N]
74. Do you think it's dangerous for a woman to know as much or more about sex as a man? (31) [Y/N]
75. Do you think having sexual experiences before marriage is more important for men than for women? (31) [Y/N]
76. Do you think decent women don't take part in certain sexual activities? (31) [Y/N]
77. Do you think a woman has to pay the consequences when she flirts with a man? (31) [Y/N]
78. Do you think men want to have sex more often than women? (31) [Y/N]
79. Do you think it's important for a woman to be a virgin before marriage? (31) [Y/N]

Interpersonal Power Dynamics: Coercion, Sex for Drugs

Situations involving sex for drugs:

80. Initial Contact	Follow-up Contact
Have you ever had sex in exchange for money, drugs, or shelter?	Since the last program/contact, have you had sex in exchange for money, drugs, or shelter?

(20) [Y/N]

81. How often did you have sex without using a latex condom while trading, giving, or getting sex for drugs, money or gifts? (23) [FI, MC]

Situations involving coercion:

82. I would be uncomfortable not sharing needles with someone who wanted to. (1) [T/F]
83. Can you insist on condom use regularly when your partner is under the influence of alcohol or drugs? (31) [Y/N]

Situations involving unequal power in relationships:

84. If you asked a steady partner to use condoms/rubbers, do you think he would get angry? (8) [Y/N]
85. If you asked a steady partner to use condoms/rubbers, do you think he would get violent? (8) [Y/N]
86. Would a casual partner get violent? (8) [Y/N]
87. If you asked a steady partner to use a condom/rubber, do you think he would refuse to have sex with you? (8) [Y/N]
88. Would a casual partner refuse to have sex with you? (8) [Y/N]
89. Can you stop a sexual encounter if a partner insists on not using a condom? (31) [Y/N]

90. Can you continue to insist on condom use with a person who gets angry when you suggest it? (31) [Y/N]
91. Of the times you had sex with a man in the last 12 months, how often did you want to have sex? (31) [FI, MC]
92. Of the times you had sex with a man in the last 12 months, how often were you afraid that your partner might yell at you? (31) [FI, MC]
93. Of the times you had sex with a man in the last 12 months, how often were you afraid that your partner might hit you? (31) [FI, MC]
94. Of the times you had sex with a man in the last 12 months, how often were you afraid that your partner might hurt you in another way? (31) [FI, MC]
95. In your relationship with your main male partner, have you ever ... (36) [Y/N]
- refused to have sex with your partner because you weren't in the mood?
 - asked your partner to wait while you got a condom?
 - told your partner how to treat you sexually?
 - refused to engage in sex practices you didn't like?
 - asked your partner to use a condom?
 - refused to have sex because your partner did not want to use a condom?
96. Who controls (decides) whether or not condoms are used when you have sex with your main male partner? (36) [OE, S]
97. How often do you feel each of the following? (36) [S]
- I feel I am not in control of my sex life.
 - I feel that my partner controls my sex life.
 - I feel that others are controlling my sex life.
 - I can change my sex life if I want to.
 - Things just happen to me in my sex life.

98. How often have you been scared to talk with your main male partner about using condoms because you thought he would ... (36) [S]
- ignore your request.
 - threaten to physically abuse you.
 - verbally abuse you.
 - physically abuse you.
 - leave you.
 - go out with other women.
99. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (36) [S]
- My partner does what he wants, even if I don't want him to.
 - I feel trapped or stuck in our relationship.
 - I am more committed to our relationship than my partner is.
 - My partner tells me who I can spend time with.
 - My partner always wants to know where I am.
 - My partner won't let me wear certain things.
 - Most of the time we do what my partner wants to do.
 - When my partner and I are together, I'm pretty quiet.
 - My partner has more to say than I do about important decisions that affect us.
 - When my partner and I disagree, he gets his way most of the time.
 - In general, my partner gets more out of our relationship than I do.
 - If I asked my partner to use a condom, he would think I am having sex with other people.
 - If I asked my partner to use a condom, he would get angry.
 - If I asked my partner to use a condom, he would get violent.
 - My partner might be having sex with someone else.

100. Who usually has more to say about: (36) [S, MC, OE]
- a. what you do together
 - b. how often you see one another
 - c. when you talk about serious things
 - d. whether you have sex
 - e. what types of sexual acts you do
 - f. whether you use condoms
 - g. whose friends you go out with

Relationship Development

Addressing safer sex issues in a relationship:

101. You can still be very affectionate with a boyfriend or girlfriend, even if you abstain from sex. (7) [T/F]
102. If you know a person very well, you don't have to use condoms to protect against getting HIV from them. (7) [T/F]
103. You don't have to use a condom for HIV protection if you are in a relationship with just one person, even if that person had unprotected sex with other people before. (7) [T/F]
104. It's more important to use condoms in one night stands and flings than in real relationships. (7) [T/F]

Addressing HIV/AIDS in a relationship:

105. If you love and trust someone, you don't have to worry about getting HIV from them. (7) [T/F]

Group Norms

Norms related to safer sex and condom use:

106. Imagine that you carried condoms/rubbers in your pocket or purse. Do you think that your women friends would think badly of you? (8) [Y/N]

107. Imagine that you carried condoms/rubbers in your wallet, do you think your men friends would think badly of you? (9) [Y/N]
108. How many of your closest women friends do you think carry condoms? (8) [FI, MC]
109. How many of your closest women friends do you think use condoms/rubbers when they have sex with a steady partner? (8) [FI, MC]
110. How many of your closest women friends do you think use condoms/rubbers when they have sex with a casual partner? (8) [FI, MC]
111. Most of my friends use condoms if they have sex. (7) [T/F]
112. Most of my friends practice safer sex. (24) [T/F]
113. How many of your friends do you think use condoms when they have sex? (6) [FI, MC]
114. How many of your friends think condoms are too much trouble to use? (6) [FI, MC]
115. Most of my friends feel that it is too much trouble to use condoms or barriers during sex. (24) [T/F]
116. Most of my friends think that practicing safer sex can lower their risk of HIV/AIDS. (24) [T/F]
- Norms related to sexual behaviors:**
117. I have friends who don't plan on having sex until they're older. (7) [T/F]
118. How many of your friends do you think have had sexual intercourse? (6) [FI, MC]
119. Having sexual intercourse makes a boy popular. (6) [T/F]

120. Having sexual intercourse makes a girl popular. (6) [T/F]
121. Having sexual intercourse at my age is a "cool" thing for a boy to do. (6) [T/F]
122. Having sexual intercourse at my age is a "cool" thing for a girl to do. (6) [T/F]
123. Having sexual intercourse with someone besides her steady partner makes a girl "cool" or popular. (6) [T/F]
124. Having sexual intercourse with someone besides his steady partner makes a boy "cool" or popular. (6) [T/F]

Norms related to drug-use and needle sharing:

125. I would be uncomfortable not sharing needles with someone who wanted to. (1) [T/F]
126. How many people you know clean their works with bleach every time they share? (34) [FB, MC, S]

Peer Pressure

Peer pressure related to safer sex:

127. Friends that I respect think I should not have sexual intercourse at all during the next two months. (7) [T/F]
128. My boyfriend or girlfriend thinks I should not have sexual intercourse at all during the next two months. (7) [T/F]
129. Friends my age that I respect think I should tell my boyfriend or girlfriend I am not going to have sex with them during the next two months. (7) [T/F]
130. My boyfriend or girlfriend thinks I should tell them I am not going to have sex with them during the next two months. (7) [T/F]

131. Most of my friends believe I should have sex with only one person who has no other partners. (7) [T/F]
132. Most of my friends believe I should not have sex while I am high on alcohol or drugs. (7) [T/F]
133. Friends that I respect think I should buy condoms or get them for free, during the next two months. (7) [T/F]
134. My boyfriend or girlfriend thinks I should buy condoms or get them for free, during the next two months. (7) [T/F]
135. Friends that I respect think I should use condoms every time, if I have sex. (7) [T/F]
136. Most of my friends believe I should use condoms. (1) [T/F]
137. Friends that I respect think I should carry condoms with me during the next two months. (7) [T/F]
138. My boyfriend or girlfriend thinks I should carry condoms with me during the next two months. (7) [T/F]
139. My boyfriend or girlfriend thinks I should use condoms every time, if I have sex, during the next two months. (7) [T/F]

Peer pressure related to drug use and needle sharing:

140. I would be uncomfortable not sharing needles with someone who wanted to. (1) [T/F]
141. Most of my friends believe I should not have sex while I am high on alcohol or drugs. (7) [T/F]
142. Most of my friends believe I should not share needles. (7) [T/F]
143. Most of my friends believe I should not use IV drugs. (7) [T/F]

Social Support

HIV/AIDS and relationships:

144. Some people with AIDS lose their job and their friends because many people are afraid that they may spread the disease. (4) [T/F]
145. People would avoid me if I had an HIV infection. (30) [T/F]
146. If I had an HIV infection, my friends would still be my friends. (30) [T/F]

Condoms:

147. When I think that one of my friends might have sex on a date, I ask them if they have a condom. (30) [T/F]
148. My boyfriend or girlfriend thinks I should buy condoms or get them for free, during the next two months. (7) [T/F]
149. If I thought that one of my friends had sex on a date, I would ask them if they used a condom. (30) [T/F]
150. My friends and I encourage each other before dates to practice "safer" sex. (30) [T/F]

Drug use:

151. Would you say that most of the people who are important to you think that you should or should not clean your works with bleach every time you share? (34) [MC]

Personal Support:

152. About how many close friends and close relatives do you have (people you feel at ease with and can talk to about what is on your mind)? (35) [FB, MC]
153. People sometimes look to others for companionship, assistance, or other types of support. How often is each of the following kinds of support available to you if you need it? (35) [S]

- a. Someone to help you if you were confined to bed
- b. Someone you can count on to listen to you when you need to talk
- c. Someone to give you advice about a crisis
- d. Someone to take you to the doctor if you needed it
- e. Someone who shows you love and affection
- f. Someone to have a good time with
- g. Someone to give you information to help you understand a situation
- h. Someone to confide in or talk to about yourself or your problems
- i. Someone who hugs you
- j. Someone to get together with for relaxation
- k. Someone to prepare your meals if you were unable to do it yourself
- l. Someone whose advise you really want
- m. Someone to do things with to get your mind off things
- n. Someone to help with daily chores if you were sick
- o. Someone to share your most private worries and fears with
- p. Someone to turn to for suggestions about how to deal with personal problems
- q. Someone to do something enjoyable with
- r. Someone who understands your problems
- s. Someone to love and make you feel wanted

154. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
(36) [S, Y/N]

- a. There is a special person who is around when I am in need
- b. There is a special person with whom I can share joys and sorrows
- c. My family really tries to help me
- d. I get the emotional help I need from my family
- e. I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me
- f. My friends really try to help me
- g. I can count on my friends when things go wrong

- h. I can talk about my problems with my family
- i. I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows
- j. There is a special person in my life that cares about my feelings
- k. My family is willing to help
- l. I can talk about my problems with my friends

155. Please respond to the following if you have children. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (36) [S, T/F]

- a. I turn to my children for comfort when I feel low
- b. I count on my children to listen to my problems
- c. If it wasn't for my kids I would not have anyone to support me

156. In the past 3 months, who have you turned to when you needed someone to talk to? (36) [Y/N, OE]

- a. Group facilitator
- b. Women from the group
- c. Female friends who are not in this group
- d. Your main male partner
- e. Other male partners
- f. Adult family members
- g. Your children
- h. Other (specify)

157. In the past 3 months, who have you talked with about HIV risk information? (36) [Y/N, OE]

- a. Sex partner(s)
- b. Women friends
- c. Neighbors
- d. Children
- e. Adult family members
- f. Other (specify)
- g. None

Structural & Environmental Factors

Structural and environmental factors refer to aspects of public policy, social inequalities, community planning, health care, etc. that together form the context in which social and personal behaviors take place. Larger social structures shape the everyday life of individuals, and at the same time, the everyday practices of individuals help to shape those larger structural forces. This section contains questions and statements involving the factors that influence behavior (FIBs) as a result of structural and environmental factors, such as: environmental barriers or facilitators, social policies, social inequalities and a sense of community.



Environmental Barriers or Facilitators

Condoms:

1. I know where I (or my peers) can get condoms. (24) [T/F]
2. Do you think it's difficult to find places to buy condoms/rubbers? (9) [Y/N]
3. For me, buying condoms or getting them for free during the next two months would be: (7) [OE, MC, S]
4. How hard or easy would it be for you to get condoms (buy them or get them free) at a place close to your home or school? (7) [S]

HIV/AIDS:

5. I know where I (or my peers) can get tested for HIV. (24) [T/F]
6. I know where people with HIV or AIDS can go to get help, like getting drugs to treat HIV. (24) [T/F]

Social Policies

Political and social issues:

7. Not enough money is being spent on AIDS-related research. (11) [T/F]
8. People need education to learn how to avoid getting the AIDS virus. (11) [T/F]
9. The cost of medical care for AIDS patients should be paid by the government. (11) [T/F]
10. The government should be able to test anyone for AIDS. (11) [T/F]
11. The government is not doing enough to fight AIDS. (11) [T/F]

12. AIDS is a serious national problem that deserves government attention. (11) [T/F]
13. AIDS may eventually bankrupt the U.S. health care system. (11) [T/F]
14. It's important to maintain a safe blood banking system, because of AIDS. (11) [T/F]
15. The Federal government ought to fund education on AIDS. (11) [T/F]

Employment:

16. People ought to notify their employees if they contact AIDS. (11) [T/F]
17. Businesses should have the right to fire people if they have AIDS. (11) [T/F]
18. Employees have a right to know if any of their co-workers have AIDS. (11) [T/F]
19. People with AIDS should not be allowed to work in public schools. (11) [T/F]
20. People with AIDS should not be allowed to handle food in restaurants. (11) [T/F]

Schools:

21. AIDS education is an appropriate task for schools to perform. (11) [T/F]
22. Sexual education about AIDS is necessary at school. (11) [T/F]
23. AIDS infected children should be kept out of public schools. (11) [T/F]

24. It is important that students learn about AIDS in their classes. (11)
[T/F]
25. Children need instruction about AIDS in their school curriculum. (11)
[T/F]
26. Children with AIDS should not be allowed to attend public schools.
(11) [T/F]

Healthcare:

27. People with AIDS should not be allowed to work with patients in
hospitals. (11) [T/F]
28. The family of AIDS victims ought to have the right to participate in
medical decisions. (11) [T/F]
29. People with AIDS should not be admitted to medical hospitals. (11)
[T/F]
30. AIDS blood tests should be administered to everyone in hospitals.
(11) [T/F]
31. Hospitals should have the right to test all patients for AIDS. (11)
[T/F]
32. A doctor with AIDS should not be allowed to treat patients. (11)
[T/F]
33. A hospital worker should not be required to work with AIDS
patients. (11) [T/F]
34. AIDS blood tests should be administered to everyone in hospitals.
(11) [T/F]

Patient's Rights and Confidentiality:

35. People with AIDS don't really have a right to confidentiality about
their disease. (11) [T/F]

36. People ought to notify their employees if they contact AIDS. (11) [T/F]
37. AIDS victims have a right to privacy about their lives and lifestyles. (11) [T/F]
38. Identifying those people with AIDS should be a high priority. (11) [T/F]

Social Inequalities

Inequalities in healthcare:

39. Most people cannot afford the medical costs associated with treating AIDS. (4) [T/F]
40. The high cost of treating AIDS patients is unfair to other people in need of care. (11) [T/F]
41. AIDS patients have as much right to quality medical care as anyone else. (11) [T/F]
42. Most people cannot afford the medical costs associated with treating AIDS. (4) [T/F]

Discrimination in the workplace:

43. Some people with AIDS lose their job and their friends because many people are afraid that they may spread the disease. (4) [T/F]

Sense of Community

44. Because of AIDS, everyone has a responsibility to practice healthful sexual behaviors. (11) [T/F]
45. We have a social obligation to help those with AIDS. (11) [T/F]

46. It is important that each person does what he or she can to limit the spread of AIDS. (4) [T/F]

Stages of Change

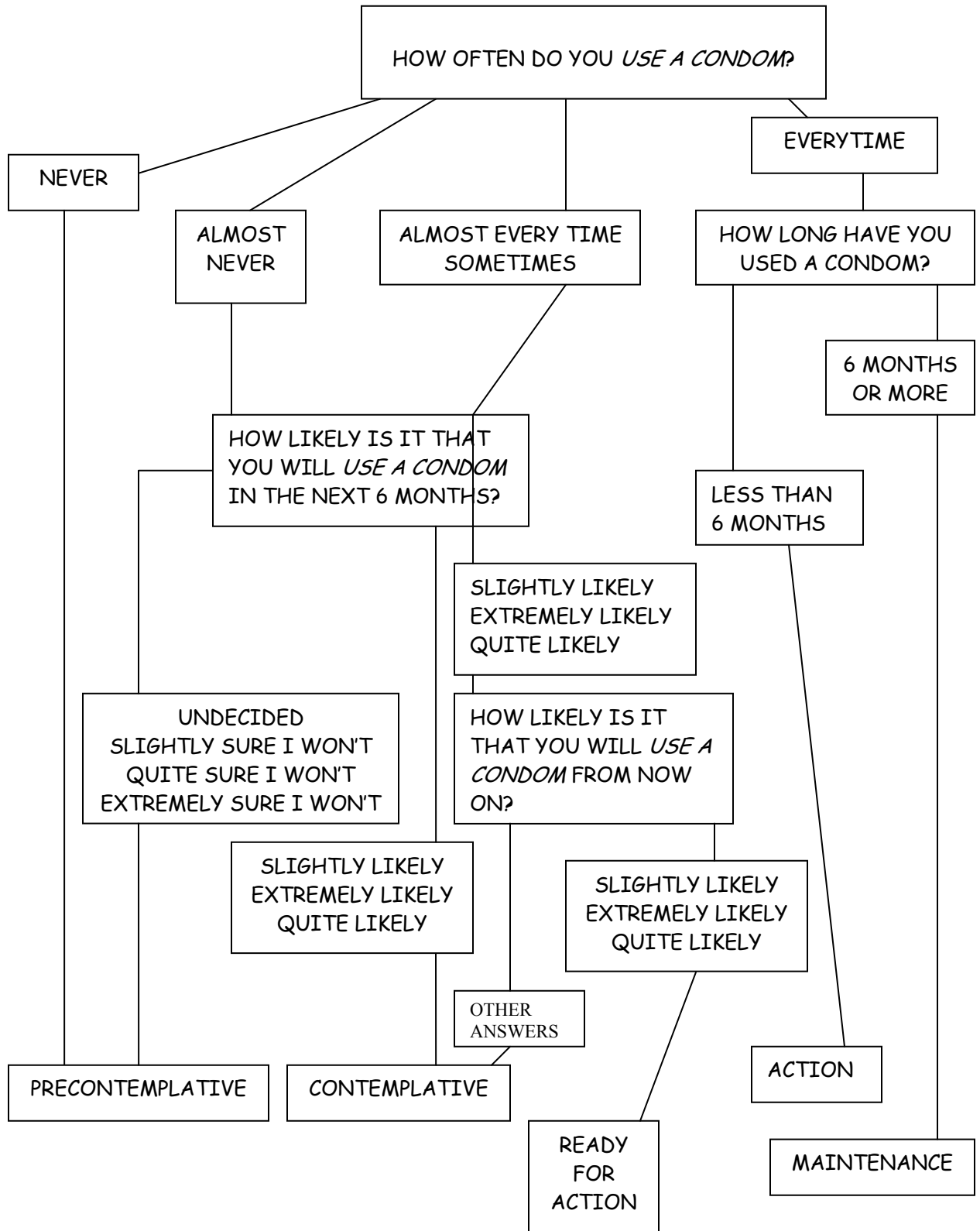
The Transtheoretical Model, also known as the "Stages of Change," is based on the premise that behavior change is a process that takes place in a series of stages, and each stage depends on having passed through the previous one. (A stage can last for a day or a lifetime.) The process is not a linear one, and often involves relapse. The five stages are:

- * *Precontemplation* - not thinking about a change
- * *Contemplation* - thinking about a change but not doing it
- * *Preparation* - trying a change out (e.g. bought condoms, have used them occasionally)
- * *Action* - made the change, but for less than six months
- * *Maintenance* - change has been going on for more than six months



This section contains several diagrams, charts and checklists that can be used or modified to measure stages of change in program participants.

1. STAGING DIAGRAM (Answer questions and follow the line to get to the "stage")



Note: For the diagram above, any risk behavior may be substituted for the *italicized portion* of the question. For example, instead of "How often do you use a condom?" you could ask "How often do you share needles?" and so forth.

2. Question	PC	C	PR	A	M
When you <i>had sex</i> , how often did you <i>use condoms</i> in the past 30 days?	<input type="checkbox"/> Never; Almost never; Sometimes; Almost every time	<input type="checkbox"/> Never; Almost never; Sometimes; Almost every time	<input type="checkbox"/> Almost never; Sometimes; Almost every time	<input type="checkbox"/> Every time	<input type="checkbox"/> Every time
For how long have you <i>been using condoms every time</i> ?	-	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 months or more
Are you considering starting to <i>use condoms every time</i> within the next 6 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	-	-
Are you planning to start <i>using condoms every time</i> within the next 30 days?	-	<input type="checkbox"/> No	-	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	-

PC=Precontemplation, C=Contemplation, PR=Preparation, A=Action, M=Maintenance (26)

Note: For the above table, any risk behavior may be substituted for the *italicized portion* of the question. For example, you could ask, "When you shared needles in the past 30 days, how often did you clean them with bleach before they were reused?" Or, "Are you considering starting to clean your works before using them every time within the next six months?"

3. Alcohol: Stages of Change (Short Form)

Alcohol Stage item for non-dependent drinkers - Males
(Females use 4 or more drinks in a row)

In the last month have you *had 5 or more drink in a row?*
(Check one)

1. Yes, and I do not intend to stop *drinking 5 or more drinks in a row.*
2. Yes, but I intend to stop *drinking 5 or more drinks in a row* during the next 6 months.
3. Yes, but I intend to stop *drinking 5 or more drinks in a row* during the next 30 days.
4. No, but I have *had 5 or more drinks in a row* in the past 6 months.
5. No, and I have not *had 5 or more drinks in a row* in the past 6 months.
6. No, I have never *had 5 or more drinks in a row.*

(31)

Scoring

1 = Precontemplation

2 = Contemplation

3 = Preparation

4 = Action

5 = Maintenance

6 = Non *bingers*

Note: For the above checklist, any risk behavior may be substituted for the *italicized portion* of the question and response statements. For example, "In the last month have you had unprotected anal sex?" and, "Yes, and I do not intend to stop having unprotected anal sex," and so forth. Also, in the

scoring section, #6 could be changed to a name that indicates that these respondents do not participate in the risk behavior. For this example, with the following statement, "No, I have never had anal sex without using a condom," the score could be: 6 = consistent condom users.

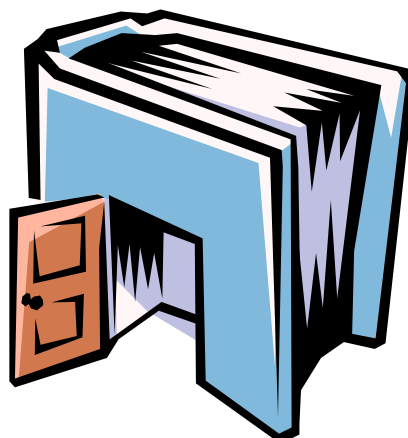
4. The following is an example of a visual scale that can be used along with a set of staging questions:

Pre-contemplation	Contemplation	Determination/Preparation	Action	Maintenance	Relapse/Recycle
	 Fence	 0-3 Months	 3-6 Months	 Over 6 months	
No; Denial	Maybe; Ambivalence	Yes, Let's Go; Motivated	Doing It; Go	Living It	Start Over; Ugh!!

(32)

Knowledge

The following section contains statements and questions that can be used to measure program participants' level of knowledge on various topics related to HIV/AIDS. The topics included in this section are: nature and cause of AIDS; knowledge related to the transmission of HIV/AIDS; knowledge related to HIV testing and medical treatment; and knowledge related to condoms and condom use.



Knowledge

Nature and cause of HIV/AIDS:

1. Part of the problem with AIDS is that people don't talk about it. (11) [T/F]
2. AIDS is a disease caused by a virus. (4) [T/F]
3. There is a difference between having the AIDS virus and having the AIDS disease. (4) [T/F]
4. AIDS is a disease which affects only homosexual or gay men. (4) [T/F]
5. AIDS is not a fatal disease. (4) [T/F]
6. AIDS cripples the body's natural protection against diseases. (4) [T/F]
7. People who get AIDS always develop many painful symptoms. (4) [T/F]
8. Where have you gotten most of your information about AIDS? (1) [OE, MC]

Knowledge related to transmission of HIV/AIDS:

9. Generally speaking, how much do you know about how to prevent getting AIDS? (1) [OE, MC]
10. Any person who has AIDS can pass it on to someone else during sexual intercourse. (4) [T/F]
11. A pregnant woman with AIDS can pass it on to her baby. (4) [T/F]
12. The risk of getting AIDS is higher if a person has a lot of sexual partners. (4) [T/F]
13. People get AIDS from blood transfusions. (11) [T/F]

14. People get AIDS from sex. (11) [T/F]
15. AIDS is transmitted primarily through sexual relations. (11) [T/F]

Knowledge related to HIV testing and medical treatment:

16. There is no known cure for AIDS at the present time. (4) [T/F]
17. A cure for AIDS will be found in the next five years. (4) [T/F]
18. If you have sex and have an HIV test the next day, it can tell you for sure if you got HIV. (7) [T/F]
19. There is a medicine that completely cures AIDS. (7) [T/F]
20. A blood test can identify testing for AIDS. (11) [T/F]
21. Medicine has a test to identify whether a person has AIDS. (11) [T/F]
22. The medical test for AIDS will not always identify a recently-infected person. (11) [T/F]
23. There's a vaccine that prevents the spread of AIDS. (11) [T/F]
24. There are effective medical treatments for those with AIDS. (11) [T/F]
25. People with AIDS can be cured if they seek medical attention. (11) [T/F]

Knowledge related to condoms and condom use:

26. Condoms are not effective in preventing the transmission of AIDS. (4) [T/F]
27. Condoms are the best way to protect myself from AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. (1) [T/F]

28. Condoms need to be made of latex to protect against HIV. (24)
[T/F]
29. Condoms are not reliable for disease protection. (4) [T/F]
30. Condoms are not effective in preventing the transmission of AIDS.
(4) [T/F]
31. Vaseline or baby oil should never be used with condoms. (7) [T/F]
32. Oil-based lubricants like Vaseline should never be used with a
condom. (24) [T/F]
33. Do you think Vaseline is a good lubricant or cream for
condoms/rubbers? (1) [Y/N]
34. Water-based lubricants like K-Y jelly should be used with condoms
during vaginal or anal sex. (24) [T/F]
35. Condoms can be reused. (24) [T/F]
36. You can safely store condoms in your wallet for at least two months.
(7) [T/F]
37. Storing or carrying condoms in a hot or warm place can destroy
their effectiveness. (24) [T/F]
38. The condom should be completely unrolled before it is put on the
penis. (24) [T/F]
39. Do you think a condom/rubber should be unrolled before putting it
on a man's penis? (6) [Y/N]
40. The penis should be erect (hard) when the condom is put on. (24)
[T/F]
41. When a condom is placed on a penis, some room should be left at the
tip of the condom. (24) [T/F]

42. To remove a condom after sex, grasp the tip and remove it gently but swiftly. (24) [T/F]
43. The most common reason for condom failure is user error. (24) [T/F]
44. I'm certain that I know how to use a latex condom correctly. (24) [T/F]
45. Using latex condoms (rubbers) during sex can protect you from getting HIV. (7) [T/F]
46. Condoms are not effective in preventing the transmission of AIDS. (4) [T/F]
47. The most important time to use condoms with someone is when you have sex with him/her for the first time. (7) [T/F]

Appendix A

The following questions address intentions related to how someone would attempt to discuss HIV/AIDS with a partner. These questions have been separated from the rest of the questions in the QB because they do not represent common targets of HIV interventions that focus on communication activities. Answers to these questions, however, could provide additional information on program participants and may be useful in monitoring outcomes if the intervention were to focus specifically on these issues.

[Answer option: T/F]

1. I would try to reason with my partner to influence him/her to discuss AIDS. (15)
2. I would drop hints about wanting to discuss the topic of AIDS. (15)
3. I would simply tell my partner that I wanted to discuss AIDS with him/her. (15)
4. I would put on a sweet face to induce my partner to discuss AIDS-related issues. (15)
5. I would try to get my partner to discuss AIDS by doing some fast talking. (15)
6. I would continually attempt to discuss the issue of AIDS. (15)
7. I would try to discuss AIDS with my partner. (15)
8. I would explain the reason that it's important for us to discuss AIDS. (15)
9. I would subtly bring up the topic of AIDS. (15)
10. I would state in a matter-of-fact way that I wanted to talk about AIDS. (15)

11. I would try to look sincere to make the person more willing to talk about AIDS. (15)
12. I would persuade my partner to discuss AIDS by telling some small white lies. (15)
13. I would try to discuss the topic of AIDS, despite any obstacles from my partner. (15)
14. I would try to negotiate what AIDS-related topics we'd be willing to discuss. (15)
15. I would argue in a logical way that it's important for us to discuss AIDS. (15)
16. I would make suggestions that we discuss AIDS. (15)
17. I would simply ask to discuss AIDS with my partner. (15)
18. I would try to put my partner in a good mood before trying to talk about AIDS. (15)
19. I would use deception to get my partner to talk about AIDS. (15)
20. I would talk with my partner about AIDS even if s/he didn't want to. (15)
21. I would tell my sexual partner that I'd do something special if s/he'd discuss AIDS with me. (15)
22. I would explain the reason why I want to discuss AIDS. (15)
23. I would try to make my partner think that s/he wanted to talk about AIDS. (15)
24. I would tell my partner it's in his/her best interest to discuss the issue of AIDS. (15)

25. I would get mad if my partner didn't want to discuss the topic of AIDS. (15)
26. I would make my partner believe that s/he would be doing me a favor by discussing AIDS. (15)
27. I would try to persuade my partner to discuss AIDS related issues. (15)
28. I would try to discuss the topic by convincing my partner that it's really important. (15)
29. I would make my partner realize that I have a legitimate right to demand we talk about AIDS. (15)
30. I would try to make my partner feel like discussing topics related to AIDS. (15)
31. I would demand to discuss aspects of our relationship that deal with AIDS. (15)
32. I would try to make my partner feel bad or guilty if s/he didn't discuss AIDS with me. (15)
33. I would moralize about the topic of AIDS. (15)
34. I would talk my partner into discussing issues dealing with AIDS. (15)
35. I would give my partner a big hug to put her/him in a good mood to discuss AIDS. (15)
36. I would tell my partner that it's important for us to discuss AIDS. (15)
37. I would con my partner into discussing things about AIDS. (15)

38. I would tell my partner that we couldn't have sex until we discussed AIDS. (15)
39. I would try to manipulate my partner into a discussion on AIDS. (15)
40. I would keep bugging my partner to discuss the topic of AIDS. (15)
41. I would use flattery to persuade my partner to discuss AIDS. (15)
42. I would tell my partner that I want to talk about AIDS. (15)
43. I would pout or threaten to cry if I didn't get my way in discussing AIDS. (15)
44. I would promise sexual rewards if we first discussed AIDS. (15)
45. I would repeatedly remind my partner that I want to discuss AIDS. (15)
46. I would keep trying to discuss AIDS issues with my partner. (15)
47. I would become especially affectionate so my partner would agree to discuss AIDS issues. (15)
48. I would insist that my partner and I discuss AIDS. (15)
49. I would drop subtle hints that I want to talk about AIDS. (15)
50. I would refrain from sexual contact until we discussed AIDS. (15)
51. I would try to use coercion or blackmail to make my partner discuss AIDS. (15)
52. I would try my hardest to make my partner discuss AIDS. (15)
53. I would blow up in anger if s/he would not discuss the issue of AIDS. (15)

54. I would state my need to discuss AIDS with my partner. (15)
55. I would withhold affection and act cold until s/he discusses the topic of AIDS with me. (15)
56. I would tell my partner that unless we discussed AIDS, I would never talk with him/her again. (15)
57. I would get angry and demand that s/he talk about AIDS with me. (15)
58. I would give up if my partner refused to discuss any AIDS-related issues. (15)
59. I would appeal to my partner's love/affection for me as a basis for our discussing AIDS. (15)
60. I would ask my partner if s/he wanted to discuss AIDS. (15)
61. I would argue until my partner agreed to discuss the topic of AIDS with me. (15)
62. I would refuse to interact further with my partner unless we first discussed AIDS. (15)
63. I would act nice so that my partner could not refuse to discuss AIDS with me. (15)
64. I would convince my partner that we need to discuss AIDS. (15)
65. I would be especially sweet, charming, and pleasant before bringing up the subject of AIDS. (15)
66. I would tell my partner we are close enough to discuss AIDS. (15)
67. I would loudly voice my desire to discuss the topic of AIDS. (15)
68. I would pretend to be an expert about AIDS. (15)

69. I would plead or beg my partner to talk about the AIDS disease.
(15)
70. I would get someone else to help persuade my partner to discuss
AIDS. (15)
71. I would tell my partner I have a lot of knowledge about the topic of
AIDS. (15)

APPENDIX B

Survey Samples

1) The Stereotypes About AIDS Questionnaire (SAAQ)

William E. Snell, Jr., SE Missouri State University

Phil Finney, SE Missouri State University

Lisa J. Godwin, SE Missouri State University

INSTRUCTIONS: The items listed below refer to people's beliefs about the topic of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). We are interested in whether you agree or disagree with these statements. As such, there are no right or wrong answers, only your own individual opinions. To indicate your reactions to these statements, use the following scale:

A = Agree.

B = Slightly Agree.

C = Neither Agree nor Disagree.

D = Slightly Disagree.

E = Disagree.

REMEMBER: There are no right or wrong responses; only your opinions. Be sure to respond to each and every statement; leave no blanks.

1. Homosexuality is the cause of AIDS.
2. People with AIDS don't really have a right to confidentiality about their disease.
3. People ought to notify their employees if they contact AIDS.
4. Not enough money is being spent on AIDS-related research.
5. AIDS can be transmitted by being in the same room with an AIDS patient.
6. People need education to learn how to avoid getting the virus AIDS.
7. If it weren't for homosexuals, we wouldn't have the disease AIDS.
8. AIDS victims have a right to privacy about their lives and lifestyles.
9. Businesses should have the right to fire people if they have AIDS.
10. The cost of medical care for AIDS patients should be paid by the government.
11. AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hands with an AIDS patient.
12. AIDS education is an appropriate task for schools to perform.
13. The sexual promiscuity of homosexuals is the reason why AIDS exists.
14. The government should be able to test anyone for AIDS.
15. A person can get AIDS from fellow workers at a job.
16. The government is not doing enough to fight AIDS.
17. AIDS can be transmitted by sharing eating utensils with an AIDS patient.
18. Sexual education about AIDS is necessary at school.
19. AIDS is really a punishment sent from God for the sinful acts of homosexuality.
20. AIDS infected children should be kept out of public school.
21. Having a co-worker with AIDS would not bother me.
22. AIDS is a serious national problem that deserves government attention.
23. AIDS can be transmitted by kissing an individual with AIDS.
24. It is important that students learn about AIDS in their classes.
25. AIDS is God's way of getting rid of homosexuals.
26. Identifying those people with AIDS should be a high priority.
27. Employees have a right to know if any of their co-workers have AIDS.
28. The Federal government ought to fund education on AIDS.
29. People can catch AIDS by giving CPR to an individual with AIDS.
30. Children need instruction about AIDS in their school curriculum.

AIDS - II

INSTRUCTIONS: The items listed below refer to people's beliefs about the topic of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). We are interested in whether you agree or disagree with these statements. As such, there are no right or wrong answers, only your own individual opinions. To indicate your reactions to these statements, use the following scale:

- A = Agree.**
- B = Slightly Agree.**
- C = Neither Agree nor Disagree.**
- D = Slightly Disagree.**
- E = Disagree.**

REMEMBER: There are no right or wrong responses; only your opinions. Be sure to respond to each and every statement; leave no blanks.

1. I don't want to talk or interact with anyone with AIDS.
2. We have a social obligation to help those with AIDS.
3. People who describe AIDS as an epidemic are exaggerating its true nature.
4. As always, science will eventually find a cure for AIDS.
5. AIDS is really not my problem; it's somebody else's.
6. AIDS is not my problem.
7. AIDS is not a threat to me.
8. The AIDS crisis is really removed from me.
9. People who die from AIDS are being punished for their past wrongs.
10. People are blowing the issue of AIDS way out of proportion.
11. People should test themselves for AIDS.
12. People who get AIDS can blame only themselves.
13. Only people from California have been affected by AIDS.
14. Part of the problem with AIDS is that people don't talk about it.
15. The AIDS epidemic will soon be a financial burden on the U.S. economy.
16. You can't teach young children about AIDS.
17. Men and women don't really need to discuss AIDS with each other.
18. AIDS has become a significant problem in prison populations.
19. A cure for AIDS is inevitable.
20. AIDS is easy to get.
21. AIDS may eventually bankrupt the U.S. health care system.
22. People with AIDS should not be allowed to work in public school.
23. People with AIDS should not be allowed to handle food in restaurants.
24. People with AIDS should not be allowed to work with patients in hospitals.
25. AIDS is not as big a problem as the media suggests.
26. I am not the kind of person who is likely to get AIDS.
27. I am less likely than most people to get AIDS.
28. I'd rather get any other disease than AIDS.
29. I've heard enough about AIDS, and I don't want to hear any more about it.
30. Living in San Francisco would increase anyone's chances of getting AIDS.
31. If a free blood test was available to see if you have the AIDS virus, I would take it.
32. AIDS is God's punishment for immorality.
33. AIDS patients offend me morally.
34. If I knew someone with AIDS, it would be hard for me to continue that relationship.
35. Children with AIDS should not be allowed to attend public schools.

AIDS - III

INSTRUCTIONS: The items listed below refer to people's beliefs about the topic of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). We are interested in whether you agree or disagree

with these statements. As such, there are no right or wrong answers, only your own individual opinions. To indicate your reactions to these statements, use the following scale:

- A = Agree.**
- B = Slightly Agree.**
- C = Neither Agree nor Disagree.**
- D = Slightly Disagree.**
- E = Disagree.**

REMEMBER: There are no right or wrong responses; only your opinions. Be sure to respond to each and every statement; leave no blanks.

1. The family of AIDS victims ought to have the right to participate in medical decisions.
2. People with AIDS should not be admitted to medical hospitals.
3. Doctors can catch AIDS if they treat patients with this disease.
4. AIDS patients will contaminate medical staff and other hospital patients.
5. It's important to maintain a safe blood banking system, because of AIDS.
6. Health care workers can catch AIDS in medical situations.
7. Medicine has a test to identify whether a person has AIDS.
8. The medical test for AIDS will not always identify a recently-infected person.
9. There's a vaccine that prevents the spread of AIDS.
10. There are effective medical treatments for those with AIDS.
11. Doctors and nurses are at risk for catching AIDS from infected patients.
12. No medical assistance person has ever caught AIDS from a patient.
13. AIDS blood tests should be administered to everyone in hospitals.
14. Hospitals should have the right to test all patients for AIDS.
15. A doctor with AIDS should not be allowed to treat patients.
16. A hospital worker should not be required to work with AIDS patients.
17. AIDS patients have as much right to quality medical care as anyone else.
18. AIDS makes a medical job a high-risk occupation.
19. Dealing with AIDS patients is different from dealing with other types of patients.
20. The high cost of treating AIDS patients is unfair to other people in need of care.
21. Working with AIDS patients can be a rewarding experience for medical personnel.
22. Hospital personnel should go out of their way to be helpful to a patient with AIDS.
23. People with AIDS can be cured if they seek medical attention.
24. To get AIDS, a person must have intimate sexual or blood contact with an AIDS carrier.
25. The disease AIDS can be transmitted by the exchange of blood (or blood products).
26. AIDS has been identified in hemophiliacs (people who bleed easily).
27. AIDS has been linked to blood transfusion.
28. AIDS is probably in most of the nations' blood supply.
29. A blood test can identify testing for AIDS.
30. People get AIDS from blood transfusion.

AIDS - IV

INSTRUCTIONS: The items listed below refer to people's beliefs about the topic of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). We are interested in whether you agree or disagree with these statements. As such, there are no right or wrong answers, only your own individual opinions. To indicate your reactions to these statements, use the following scale:

- A = Agree.**
 - B = Slightly Agree.**
 - C = Neither Agree nor Disagree.**
 - D = Slightly Disagree.**
 - E = Disagree.**
-

REMEMBER: There are no right or wrong responses; only your opinions. Be sure to respond to each and every statement; leave no blanks.

1. AIDS is a serious challenge to the notion of recreational sex.
2. Because of AIDS, everyone has a responsibility to practice healthful sexual behaviors.
3. Condoms offer protection against the spread of AIDS.
4. AIDS cannot be transmitted by heterosexual (male-female) sexual activity.
5. People catch AIDS from their sexual partners.
6. The more sexual partners people have, the greater their chance of acquiring AIDS.
7. AIDS is associated with multiple anonymous sexual contacts.
8. AIDS is transmitted by intimate sexual contact.
9. People can contract AIDS even though they have had sex with only one person.
10. Condoms are a safe shield against AIDS.
11. AIDS is essentially a sexually transmitted disease.
12. People can contract AIDS from sexual contact with a single infected person.
13. Any sexually active people can get AIDS.
14. People get AIDS from sex.
15. People don't engage in sex very much nowadays because of AIDS.
16. AIDS is transmitted primarily through sexual relations.
17. Proper use of condoms can reduce the risk of catching AIDS.
18. The use of condoms can prevent the spread of AIDS.
19. Heterosexuals who use condoms can lessen their risk for getting AIDS.
20. People who have "one-night stands" will probably catch AIDS.

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Scoring Instructions for the Stereotypes About AIDS Questionnaire (SAAQ):

Purpose

The spread of AIDS (i.e., acquired immune deficiency syndrome) poses such a severe threat to society that a variety of stereotypes are beginning to proliferate about this disease. Snell, Finney, and Godwin (1991) conducted an investigation to examine several stereotypes about AIDS. More specifically, they developed and provided preliminary validation of the psychometric properties of the Stereotypes About AIDS Questionnaire (SAAQ), a multidimensional measure of stereotypes about AIDS. The selection of the particular stereotypes about AIDS measured by the SAAQ was based on a literature review about AIDS stereotypes. Four categories of AIDS-related stereotypes (with multiple subscales in each category) are measured by the SAAQ: (A) global stereotypic beliefs about AIDS, (B) personal attitudes about AIDS, (C) medical issues about AIDS, and (D) sexual issues about AIDS. The items in Section A of the SAAQ (Global Stereotypes about AIDS) form 4 separate subscales concerned with stereotypes about (1) the need for AIDS-related education; (2) AIDS-related confidentiality; (3) the transmission of AIDS; and (4) AIDS is caused by homosexuality. The items in Section B of the SAAQ (Personal Attitudes About AIDS) form 5 separate subscales concerned with stereotypes about (1) the desire to avoid those afflicted with AIDS; (2) AIDS is not perceived as self-relevant; (3) a closeminded approach to AIDS; (4) the issue of AIDS is being exaggerated; and (5) the notion that AIDS is a moral punishment. The items in Section C of the SAAQ (Medical Issues about AIDS) form 4 separate subscales concerned with stereotypes about (1) the belief that AIDS is a threat to medical staff; (2) protecting the U.S. blood supply system from AIDS; (3) a cure for AIDS; and (4) AIDS testing should be conducted. The items in Section D of the SAAQ (Sexual Issues about AIDS) form 2 separate subscales concerned with stereotypes about (1) the relationship between AIDS and sexual activity and (2) the prevention of AIDS through the use of condoms.

Description

The Stereotypes About AIDS Questionnaire (SAAQ) consists of 4 sections. Section A has 30 items; Section B has 35 items; Section C has 30 items; and Section D has 20 items. In responding to the SAAS, individuals are asked to indicate how much they agree versus disagree with each statement, using a 5-point Likert format: agree (+2); slightly agree (+1); neither agree nor disagree (0); slightly disagree (-1); and disagree (-2). In order to create subscale scores, the items on each subscale are averaged. Higher positive (negative) scores correspond to greater agreement (disagreement) with the stereotypes measured by the SAAQ.

Response Mode and Timing

People respond to the Stereotypes About AIDS Questionnaire by using a computer scan sheet to darken a response (either A, B, C, D, or E) for each item. The entire questionnaire (i.e., all 4 sections) usually takes about 35-45 minutes to complete.

Scoring

The SAAQ consists of 15 separate subscales. Several SAAS items are reversed-scored (A8, A20, A21, C2, C12, AND D4) before the subscales are computed. The 4 subscales for Section A are: (1) the need for AIDS-related education (A4, A6, A12, A18, A20, A22, A24, A28, A30); (2) AIDS-related confidentiality (A2, A3, A8, A9, A14, A21, A26, A27); (3) the transmission of AIDS (A5, A11, A15, A17, A23, A29); and (4) AIDS is caused by homosexuality (A1, A7, A13, A19, A25). The 5 subscales for Section B are: (1) the desire to avoid those afflicted with AIDS (B1, B22, B23, B24, B34, B35); (2) AIDS was not perceived as self-relevant (B5, B6, B7, B8); (3) a closeminded approach to AIDS (B13, B16, B17); (4) the issue of AIDS is being exaggerated (B3, B10, B25, B29); and (5) the notion that AIDS is a moral punishment (B9, B32, B33). The 4 subscales for Section C are: (1) the belief that AIDS is a threat to medical staff (C3, C4, C6, C11, C12, C18); (2) protecting the U.S. blood supply system from AIDS (C2, C5, C7, C17, C25, C27); (3) cure for AIDS (C9, C10, C23); and (4) AIDS testing should be conducted (C13, C14). The 2 subscales for Section D are: (1) the relationship between AIDS and sexual activity (D1, D2, D4 TO D12, D13) and (2) the prevention of AIDS through the use of condoms (D3, D10, D17, D18, D19).

Reliability

Snell, Finney, and Godwin (1991) found that for Section A (Stereotypic Beliefs About AIDS) of the SAAQ, the reliabilities ranged from a low of .75 to a high of .85; that for Section B (Personal Attitudes About AIDS) of the SAAQ, the reliabilities ranged from a low of .72 to a high of .87; that for Section C (Medical Issues related to AIDS) of the SAAQ, the reliabilities ranged from a low of .64 to a high of .83; and that for Section D (Sexuality and AIDS) of the SAAQ, the Cronbach alpha's were .86 and .78, respectively.

Validity

Snell et al. (1991) report that those individuals who endorsed a wide range of "negative," inaccurate stereotypes about AIDS, as measured by their responses to SAAS, reported greater AIDS-related anxiety. In particular, people who believed that AIDS was not relevant to them, who were closeminded about AIDS, and who believed that the media was exaggerating the issue of AIDS indicated that they felt sufficient AIDS anxiety to inhibited their sexual activity. Additionally, it was found that those who believed in the importance of AIDS education reported that they would be more likely to use direct, rational strategies to start a conversation about AIDS with a potential sexual partner. One other set of findings reported by Snell et al. (1991) dealt with the issue of men's and women's stereotypic reactions to AIDS. It was found that both males and females were supportive of greater educational efforts about AIDS, although interestingly enough they also were somewhat supportive of widespread mandatory testing for AIDS. In addition, other evidence indicated a consistent pattern of gender differences in men's and women's stereotypic beliefs about AIDS, with the findings generally suggesting that women expressed more positive and less prejudicial AIDS-related attitudes than did males. Snell et al. (1991) also found that females' endorsement of several socially undesirable stereotypes about women was predictive of their agreement (and disagreement) with a number of prejudicial (and non-prejudicial) stereotypes about AIDS and AIDS-afflicted individuals, as measured by the SAAS. Females who held a set of

Reference: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *CDC Draft Outcome Monitoring Questions: Condom Use and Sexual Behavior Risks*. Available online: http://chipts.ucla.edu/assessment/pdf/assessments/CDC_Risk_Assessment.PDF (QB source 10)

3) Self-Efficacy to Refuse Sexual Behavior

Scale Description:

This scale can be used to assess refusal skills for sexual behavior (Cecil & Pinkerton, 1998). This scale has been validated on a sample of predominately Caucasian college students and has internal consistency of .85.

Scale items:

On a scale of 1 to 5, indicate how sure you are that you would be able to say NO to having sexual intercourse for each item:

1. With someone you have known for a few days or LESS?
2. With someone whose sex and drug history is not known to you?
3. With someone you have dated for a long time?
4. With someone you want to date again?
5. With someone you have already had sexual intercourse with?
6. With someone you want to fall in love with you?
7. With someone who is pushing you to have sexual intercourse?
8. With someone after you have been smoking marijuana?

RESPONSE FORMAT

- 1 = Not at all
- 2 = A little sure
- 3 = Somewhat sure
- 4 = Pretty sure
- 5 = Very sure

--End scale.

Reference: Cecil, H. & Pinkerton, S.D. (1998). Reliability and validity of a self-efficacy instrument for protective sexual behaviors. Journal of American College Health, 47, 113-121. (QB source 17)

4) CAPS Instruments

Hispanic Condom Use Study 1991 Questionnaire for Use with Males

TIME AT BEGINNING: _____

Many of the questions we will be asking relate to sexual matters and it is possible that you may feel a bit uncomfortable. But please remember that your responses are completely confidential and that you may indicate if there are any questions you do not wish to answer.

I would like to ask you some general questions about AIDS. Your answer can be "yes," "probably yes," "probably no," or "no."

1. Do you think it's possible to get the AIDS virus from a mosquito bite?
Would you say yes, probably yes, probably no, or no?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (06)

2. Do you think it's possible to get the AIDS virus by sitting on a public toilet?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (07)

3. Do you think AIDS is a problem only for homosexuals and drug addicts?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (08)

4. Do you think it's possible to know by appearance if a person has the AIDS virus?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (09)

5. Have you personally known someone who had AIDS or was infected with the AIDS virus?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (10)

8 DON'T KNOW

6. How often do you worry that you might get the virus that causes AIDS?
Would you say very often, often, sometimes, or never?

(11)
1 Very often 2 Often 3 Sometimes 4 Never

I'll be asking some questions about condoms or rubbers.

7. Would you like me to use the word "condom" or "rubber?"

4 CONDOM 5 RUBBER (12)

6 NO PREFERENCE (USE "CONDOM")

The following items ask for information about how condoms/rubbers are used.
If you have never used condoms/rubbers, your answers are still important to us.

8. Do you think vaseline is a good lubricant or cream for condoms/rubbers?

1 YES 0 NO 8 DOESN'T KNOW(13)

9. Do you think a condom/rubber should be unrolled before putting it on a man's penis?

1 YES 0 NO 8 DOESN'T KNOW(14)

Now we would like to ask you some questions about your experiences with condoms/rubbers and other sexual activities. I will be using the word "partner" to refer to the person with whom one has sex. This information is very important for our study. Each person has different sexual experiences, so some questions may not apply to you.

10. How often do you carry a condom/rubber with you? Would you say always, sometimes, hardly ever, or never?

1 Always 2 Sometimes 3 Hardly ever 4 Never (15)

11. Have you ever used condoms/rubbers?

1 YES 0 NO [GO TO Q 15] 9 RA (16)

12. Have you ever used condoms/rubbers to avoid a pregnancy?

1 YES 0 NO 9 RA (17)

13. Have you ever used condoms/rubbers to avoid diseases?

1 YES 0 NO 9 RA (18)

14. How did you get condoms/rubbers?

[IF RESPONDENT GIVES MORE THAN ONE ANSWER, ASK WHERE HE HAS BOUGHT THEM OR GOTTEN THEM MORE OFTEN AND CIRCLE ONLY THAT RESPONSE]

[DO NOT READ RESPONSES]

_____ BOUGHT THEM ASK: Where?

1 PHARMACY OR DRUG STORE
2 RESTROOM VENDING MACHINES
3 SUPERMARKET

9 RA (19)

_____ GIVEN TO THEM ASK: Where?

- 4 AT A HEALTH CENTER
- 5 ON THE STREET
- 6 BY A FRIEND/RELATIVE
- 7 FROM A PARTNER
- 8 ELSEWHERE _____
- 9 RA

15. In these questions we'll talk about a steady sex partner. A steady sex partner is a person one has sex with in an ongoing relationship and might be a spouse.

Imagine that you will have sex with a wife or steady partner in the next 30 days. How often do you think you would use condoms/rubbers? Would you say always, more than half the time, half the time, less than half the time, or never?

[IF RESPONDENT SAYS NOT APPLICABLE, SAY: "Even if you don't know, please try to guess."]

- 1 Always (20)
- 2 More than half the time
- 3 Half the time
- 4 Less than half the time
- 5 Never
- 9 RA

16. Imagine that you will have sex with a partner other than a steady partner in the next 30 days. How often do you think you would use condoms/rubbers?

[IF RESPONDENT SAYS NOT APPLICABLE, SAY: "Even if you don't know, please try to guess."]

- 1 Always (21)
- 2 More than half the time
- 3 Half the time
- 4 Less than half the time
- 5 Never
- 9 RA

17. Have you had sex at least once in the past 12 months, that is, since [THIS MONTH] of 1990?

- 1 YES [GO TO Q19]
- 0 NO [GO TO Q18]
- 9 RA [GO TO Q18] (22)

18. Have you had sex at least once in the last 5 years?

- 1 YES [GO TO Q19]
- 0 NO [GO TO Q26]
- 9 RA [GO TO Q26] (23)

19. As I said, some questions may not apply to you. If a question does not apply to you, please let me know.

When you had sex with your wife or steady partner in the last 12 months, how often did you use condoms/rubbers? Would you say always, more than half the time, half the time, less than half the time, or never?

- 1 Always (24)
- 2 More than half the time
- 3 Half the time
- 4 Less than half the time
- 5 Never
- 7 NO STEADY PARTNER
- 8 NO SEX PAST 12 MONTHS [GO TO Q26]
- 9 RA

20. When you had sex with a woman other than your wife or steady partner in the last 12 months, how often did you use condoms/rubbers?

- 1 Always (25)
- 2 More than half the time
- 3 Half the time
- 4 Less than half the time
- 5 Never
- 7 NO CASUAL PARTNER
- 8 NO FEMALE PARTNER [GO TO Q22]
- 9 RA

21. How many women have you had sex with in the last 12 months in total?

___ NUMBER OF WOMEN (26-27)
[90 OR MORE = 90] 99 RA

22. If you had sex with any male partner in the last 12 months, how often were condoms/rubbers used? Would you say always, more than half the time, half the time, less than half the time, or never?

- 1 Always (28)
- 2 More than half the time
- 3 Half the time
- 4 Less than half the time
- 5 Never
- 7 NO SEX WITH MALE PARTNER [GO TO Q24]
- 8 NO SEX AT ALL [GO TO Q26]
- 9 REFUSED TO ANSWER

23. How many men have you had sex with in the last 12 months in total?

___ NUMBER OF MEN (29-30)
[90 OR MORE = 90]

98 NO SEX AT ALL [GO TO Q26]
99 RA

IF Q21 AND Q23 ARE 00, GO TO Q26

24. In the last 12 months, how often did you drink alcoholic beverages before having sex? Would you say always, more than half the time, half the time, less than half the time, or never?

- 1 Always (31)
- 2 More than half the time
- 3 Half the time
- 4 Less than half the time
- 5 Never
- 7 NO SEX LAST 12 MONTHS [GO TO Q26]
- 9 REFUSED TO ANSWER

25. In the last 12 months, how often did you use drugs before having sex?

- 1 Always (32)
- 2 More than half the time
- 3 Half the time
- 4 Less than half the time
- 5 Never
- 9 REFUSED TO ANSWER

26. Do you think you're going to have sex in the next 30 days? Would you say yes, probably yes, probably no, or no?

- 1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (33)

27. Is it possible to know beforehand if you're going to have sex?

- 1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (34)

In the following questions I am going to ask your opinions about the use of condoms/rubbers. If you have never had sex or if you have never used a condom/rubber, please answer the questions trying to imagine how you would feel in each case.

28. Do you think condoms/rubbers are only for men having sex with female prostitutes? Would you say yes, probably yes, probably no, or no?

- 1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (35)

29. Do you think it's difficult to find places to buy condoms/rubbers?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (36)

30. Would you use a condom/rubber even if you had to stop to buy them or look for them?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (37)

31. Would you use a condom/rubber even if you had been drinking alcoholic beverages or using drugs?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (38)

BLANK (39)

33. Would you be able to refuse to have sex if your partner didn't want you to use a condom/rubber?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (40)

34. Imagine that you used a condom/rubber the next time you had sex.

Would you feel less sexual pleasure than if you didn't use one?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (41)

35. If you used a condom/rubber, would sex last longer than if you didn't use one?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (42)

36. If you used a condom/rubber, would you feel guilty?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (43)

37. If you used a condom/rubber, would you feel an emotional barrier with your sex partner?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (44)

38. Do you think the condom/rubber would cause a burning sensation?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (45)

39. Do you think putting on a condom/rubber would interrupt sex?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (46)

40. Do you think sex would be cleaner than if you didn't use a condom/rubber?

1 Yes 2 Probably Yes 3 Probably No 4 No (47)

For the rest of the survey, please visit the website below

Reference: Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS). CAPS Instruments. *Hispanic Condom Use Study 1991 Questionnaire for use with Males*. Available online: <http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/projects/marinmale.html> (QB source 9)

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