



FEDERAL OFFICE OF STATISTICS

BASELINE AND IMPACT SURVEY
OF NYSC PEER EDUCATOR PROGRAMME
FOR SCHOOLS IN 7 PILOT STATES

2003



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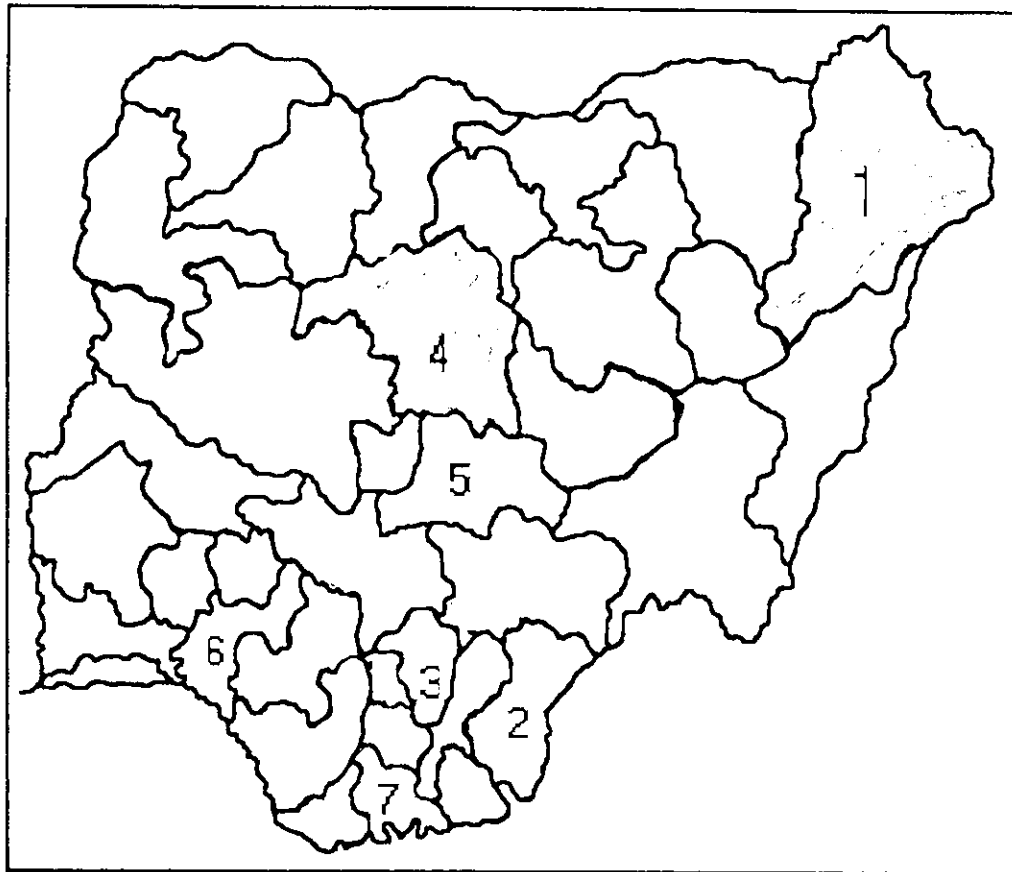
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ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARFH	-	Association for Reproductive and Family Health
CSPo	-	Census and Survey Program
FOS	-	Federal Office of Statistics
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
JSS	-	Junior Secondary School
LGA	-	Local Government Area
NYSC	-	National Youth Service Corps
PE	-	Peer Educator
PLWHA	-	Person Living With HIV/AIDS
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
SSS	-	Senior Secondary School
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TCM	-	Trained Corp Member
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children Fund

6 **Recommendation And Conclusion on Findings**

MAP OF NIGERIA SHOWING THE 7 PILOT STATES



KEY

1. Borno
2. Cross River
3. Enugu
4. Kaduna
5. Nassarawa
6. Ondo
7. Rivers

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PREAMBLE:

As part of the on-going activity by UNICEF to reduce the alarming rate of HIV/AIDS spread in Nigeria, UNICEF partnered with the NYSC Directorate and the Association for Reproductive and Family Health (ARFH) to train 1,382 Youth Corps members in 7 pilot States in Nigeria. The states are Borno, Enugu, Rivers, Cross River, Kaduna, Nasarawa and Ondo. It was expected that these corps members would act as trainers of especially students called the peer educators, in post-primary institutions in their respective places of primary assignments. In order to establish the achievements of the training objectives, identify which activities helped in the attainment of these objectives, the impact of the training and corp members' activities on the target population of students and determine the effective use of resources, an evaluation strategy is essential. This strategy begins with the baseline survey.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

Aim:

The aim of the study is to provide a baseline for the subsequent assessment of the impact of the HIV/AIDS prevention project being implemented partly by the trained corps members on the target population of the secondary schools/communities of primary assignment in the 7 pilot States.

Objectives:

In order to achieve the aim of the study, the following objectives were set out:

- (a) Confirm the presence of trained corps members in the actual location or site.
- (b) Establish the knowledge levels, attitude, behaviour and practices (KABP) of students in the selected schools in relation to reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention and life skills.
- (c) Establish KABP among some sampled schools where corps members were not assigned.
- (d) Analyze and report on the KABP of students in schools as a baseline.
- (e) Preliminary assessment of corps members HIV/AIDS and related activities.

1.3 ORGANIZATION:

The Baseline and Impact Survey of Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS is a joint project between the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), the Directorate of National Youth Service Corps (NYSC), the Association for Reproductive and Family Health (ARFH) and the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS), which coordinated the survey. The UNICEF set up a Steering Committee Chaired by the Federal Office of Statistics to coordinate the activities of the study. The Steering committee, at a workshop before the fieldwork, ratified and adopted the research protocol and survey instruments developed by a group of researchers. The Steering Committee also directed and monitored the conduct of the survey.

1.4 SURVEY DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION:

The Baseline and Impact Survey of Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS was conducted in only 7 states out of the 36 states in Nigeria. These are the 7 pilot states for the project.

Sample Design:

Available data shows that the awareness of HIV/AIDS among in-school youth 15-29 years, in Nigeria is over 60% but can just be a little over 50% in some states. The lower limit was used to determine the appropriate sample size at a maximum error tolerance of 0.8% at 95% confidence level. And, for the comparability of the schools where trained coppers were serving with other schools, a design effect (deff = 2) was applied to obtain a sample size of 300 students per state.

Coverage:

In each study state, 5 LGAs was selected. The sample LGAs included one LGA from the state capital and 4 others, randomly selected. From each sample LGA, 4 schools were randomly selected, 2 from the schools where trained corps members were posted and 2 from other schools.

Table 1.1: ALLOCATION OF SAMPLE UNITS AND STUDY UNITS BY STATE

STATE	SAMPLE LGAs	SCHOOLS PER LGA	TOTAL SAMPLE SCHOOLS	STUDENTS PER SCHOOL	TOTAL SAMPLE
BORNO	5	4	20	15	300
C/RIVER	5	4	20	15	300
ENUGU	5	4	20	15	300
KADUNA	5	4	20	15	300
NASARAWA	5	4	20	15	300
ONDO	5	4	20	15	300
RIVERS	5	4	20	15	300
OVERALL	35	4	140	15	2,100

The sampling frame used for the survey was constructed from the list of schools compiled by the Federal Ministry of Education. Using this frame, the selection of the schools was done centrally at the training workshop for the field interviewers. The field supervisors, however, did the selection of the sample students. Using random selection, a sample of 15 students was selected for interview in each school as follows.

Table 1.2: ALLOCATION OF SAMPLE STUDENTS PER SCHOOL

<u>Where JSS-3 Students were in school</u>		<u>Where JSS-3 Students were not in school</u>	
<u>CLASS</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>Sample</u>
JSS-1	3	JSS-1	3
JSS-2	3	JSS-2	4
JSS-3	3	JSS-3	-
SSS-1	3	SSS-1	4
SSS-2	3	SSS-2	4
TOTAL	15	TOTAL	15

Survey Questionnaires:

Two questionnaires were used for the fieldwork: These include the Student Questionnaire and the Trained Corps Member Questionnaire. The former was designed to assess the role of activities organized by the trained corp members and to capture information on the knowledge, attitudes and practice of students in relation to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS. The students were asked questions on the following topics.

- Background Characteristics of Students
- Knowledge about contraceptive methods and STI
- Knowledge, behaviour and attitudes about HIV/AIDS
- Abstinence, knowledge and use of contraceptive measures
- Awareness and impact of trained corp members In Schools

The Trained Corps Member Questionnaire on the other hand was designed to assess the presence of the corp members, and activities organized for students and people in their community of assignments.

1.5 TRAINING:

The training of the field personnel was done via a 2-day training workshop for field interviewers and supervisors, held at Rock View Hotel, Abuja. This level of training also involved the staff of NYSC who served as monitors and guides for the field staff. The training covered aspect of sample selection, and field practice. The trainees were also taken through a pilot test of the survey using a sample of schools around the training venue. The Lead Researcher, in conjunction with two experienced statisticians from the Federal Office of Statistics facilitated the training.

1.6 FIELDWORK:

The field personnel consisted of 7 teams, each composed of 4 interviewers and one supervisor. Each team was assigned a state. Efforts were made to balance the sex of the interviewers such that an interviewer of same sex interviewed each respondent. That is, a pair of interviewers (one male and one female) visited a school together. While the female interviewer conducted interview for the female students in sample, her male counterpart concentrated on the male students.

The NYSC staff served as monitors and guides for the fieldwork. Apart from the Lead Researcher, the UNICEF programme officer in charge of the programme also monitored the fieldwork.

The record retrieval was carried out in a network programme involving the NYSC Directorate offices and the UNICEF field offices. The retrieved records were sent directly to the processing center.

1.7 DATA PROCESSING & ANALYSIS:

The personnel who took part in the processing of the survey data include 5 data entry operators, one programmer and the lead researcher. The data entry and cleaning was done using Census and Survey Program (CSPPro). The data was thereafter converted to SPSS program from where the tables were generated.

1.8 SAMPLE ACHIEVED:

The survey was designed to have a total coverage of 2,100 students distributed equally among the 7 pilot states, but in all, the survey achieved the coverage of 2,033 representing 96.8 percent coverage rate. 100 percent coverage was not achieved because two states, Enugu and Nasarawa, each covered 19 out of 20 schools expected in each. Moreover, except from Borno State, a few non-responses were experienced among the students. The summary of the coverage result is presented in Table 1.3 below.

Table 1.3: COVERAGE OF SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS BY STATE:

STATE	NO. OF SCHOOLS			NO. OF STUDENTS			Coverage Rate
	Expected	Covered	Non Coverage	Expected	Covered	Non Response	
Borno	20	20	0	300	300	0	100.0%
Cross River	20	20	0	300	298	2	99.3%
Enugu	20	19	1	300	269	31	89.7%
Kaduna	20	20	0	300	298	2	99.3%
Nasarawa	20	19	1	300	280	20	93.3%
Ondo	20	20	0	300	293	7	97.7%
Rivers	20	20	0	300	295	5	98.3%
TOTAL	140	138	2	2,100	2,033	67	96.8%

SURVEY RESULTS

Table 2.1:

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE STUDENTS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENT

	School with Trained Corper		School Without Trained Corper		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All Students	1037	100.0	996	100.0	2033	100.0
Sex						
Male	552	53.2	531	53.3	1083	53.3
Female	485	46.8	465	46.7	950	46.7
Age Group						
< 15	344	33.2	348	34.9	692	34.0
15-19	604	58.2	582	58.4	1186	58.3
20-24	82	7.9	61	6.1	143	7.0
25+	7	0.7	5	0.5	12	0.6
Current Class						
JS1	204	19.7	205	20.6	409	20.1
JS2	262	25.3	265	26.6	527	25.9
JS3	41	4.0	47	4.7	88	4.3
SS1	266	25.7	236	23.7	502	24.7
SS2	264	25.5	243	24.4	507	24.9
Community						
City	340	32.8	293	29.4	633	31.1
Town	494	47.6	478	48.0	972	47.8
Village	203	19.6	225	22.6	428	21.1
Training Status						
PE	612	59.0	0	0.0	612	30.1
Non PE	425	41.0	996	100.0	1421	69.9
Had Contact with PE	119	11.5	97	9.7	216	10.6
No Contact with PE	306	29.5	878	88.2	1184	58.2
Sexual Activity						
Never had sex	808	77.9	770	77.3	1578	77.6
Ever had sex	229	22.1	226	22.7	455	22.4
Active within last 3 months	72	6.9	58	5.8	130	6.4
Not Active within last 3 months	157	15.1	168	16.9	325	16.0
State						
Borno	150	14.5	150	15.1	300	14.8
Cross River	193	18.6	105	10.5	298	14.7
Enugu	147	14.2	122	12.2	269	13.2
Kaduna	103	9.9	195	19.6	298	14.7
Nassarawa	205	19.8	75	7.5	280	13.8
Ondo	105	10.1	188	18.9	293	14.4
Rivers	134	12.9	161	16.2	295	14.5

Age Group:

Almost all the students (99.4%) were below the age of 25 years. 34 percent of the students were between 10-14 years, 58.3 percent were between 15-19 and those 20-24 constituted 7% of the sample. The same pattern is observed in all the states (Table A-2.4).

2.2. CURRENT CLASS:

Table 2.1 reveals that the sample students were almost uniformly distributed between the classes except for JSS-3 class. While percentage of students in other classes range between 20.1 and 25.9, percentage of students in JSS-3 stood at 4.3. The small percentage of JSS-3 students was recorded in both types of schools. It was below 5 percent in schools that had trained corp members and schools that were without.

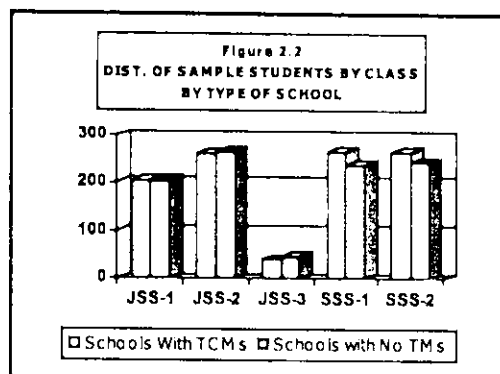
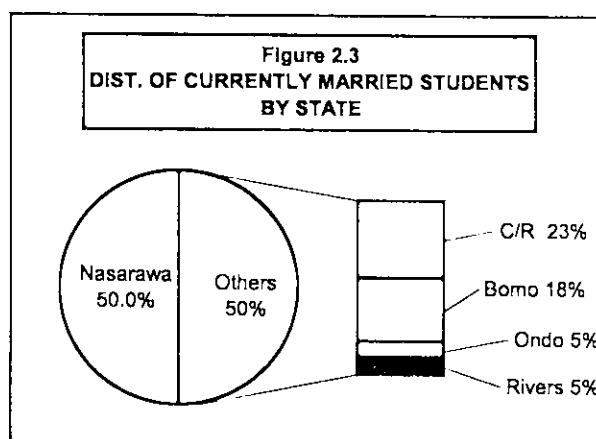


Table A-2.5 further shows that the percentage of JSS-3 in sample remains the smallest in all the 7 states. While it was 0.0% in Enugu, Kaduna and Rivers states, it was below 3 percent in Borno and Cross River states. Only Nassarawa and Ondo States with 11.4 percent and 16.0 percent respectively recorded significantly high number of JSS-3 students during the survey period.

This small proportion of JSS-3 students in sample was due to the fact that many of them had left the school prior to the survey, having finished their final exams.

2.3. MARITAL STATUS:

99 out of every 100 students were never married. While 1 percent of the students were currently married, only one in a thousand cases did a married student separate from spouse. According to Table A-2.6, most of the married students in sample were from Nassarawa State, which recorded 3.6 percent of students as currently married. It should be noted that the number of married students in Nassarawa State represents half of the total number of currently married students in all the study states.



Other states that recorded significant percentage of married students include Cross River and Borno states with 1.7 percent and 1.3 percent respectively.

2.4. TRAINING STATUS:

The Peer Educators:

In general, the ratio of the peer-educators to the non peer-educators was 3:7. Analysis by gender shows that the number of male peer-educators was more than the female ones. The percentage of female peer-educators was 45.4 as against males' 54.6, indicating that the sex ratio among the peer-educators was 120. However, when analysis is done independently (Table A-2.3), the proportion of peer-educators by sex was almost the same. While the percentage of males that were peer-educators was about 31 percent, that of females stood at 29 percent.

When analysis is limited to schools where there were trained corp members, the ratio of the peer-educators to the non peer-educators was changed to 6:4; and percentage of males and females that were peer-educators increase to 60.5 and 57.3 respectively. Expectedly, no peer educators were found in schools where trained corp members were not posted.

Contact with Peer Educators:

Table 2.2 reveals that about 81 percent of the peer educators may have contributed in training non-peer educators in their schools and other persons outside the school. The percentage of PE ever trained or educated other persons varied from state to state. While it is as high as 92 percent in Borno, it is as low as 61% in Ondo State. The wide margin could be explained by variation in the status of schools in sample in the states.

Table 2.2:
CONTACT OF NON PEER-EDUCATORS
WITH PEER EDUCATORS BY STATE

STATE	Percentage of PE Who had Ever Educated Others	Percentage of Non PE who had had contact with PE
Borno	92.1	5.7
Cross River	68.8	20.0
Enugu	81.8	10.9
Kaduna	82.8	23.8
Nassarawa	87.5	16.4
Ondo	61.4	13.7
Rivers	77.5	15.4
Overall	80.9	15.4

Table 2.3 shows further that over 40 percent of the peer-educators conducted training only for fellow students in the same school, and about 32 percent concentrated on other persons outside the school. About a quarter of the peer educators did train other persons both within and outside the school.

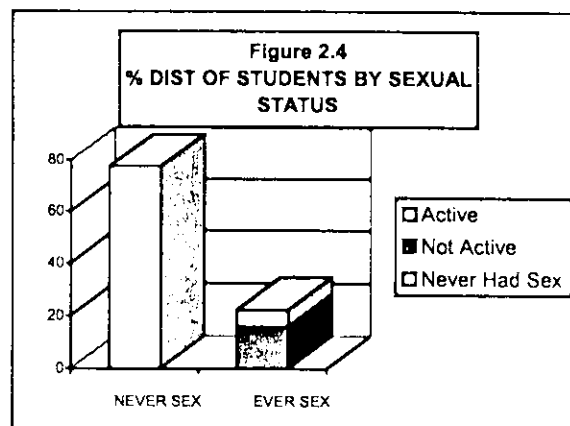
The claim of the peer-educators was not totally supported by the non peer-educators. While 28 percent of non-peer educators in school where there were trained corp members confirmed having been contacted by any peer educator, only about 10 percent of students in other schools claimed to have been contacted.

Table 2.3:
% Distribution of Peer Educators By Category of Trainees By State

State	Those Educated By Peer Educators				Total
	Students of Same School	Any Other Person Outside This School	Both	Others	
Borno	44.6	34.6	20.8	0.0	100.0
Cross River	31.2	28.6	40.3	0.0	100.0
Enugu	29.6	48.1	22.2	0.0	100.0
Kaduna	42.6	25.5	31.9	0.0	100.0
Nassarawa	52.5	20.3	23.7	3.4	100.0
Ondo	31.4	51.4	17.1	0.0	100.0
Rivers	29.0	29.0	41.9	0.0	100.0
Overall	200	156	132	4	492
	40.7	31.7	26.8	0.8	100.0

2.5. SEXUAL ACTIVITIES:

The study shows that over three-quarters of the students had never had sex. Those who had had sex at least once constitute 22.4 percent of the student population.



These include those that had sex within the 3 months before the survey (6.4%) and others (16.0%). The former are regarded as sexually active in this study.

2.6. SERVING SCHOOLS OF THE TRAINED CORP MEMBERS:

Since the data shows that no peer educator was found in schools where trained corp members were not posted, activities of the peer educators are better analyzed for the schools that had the opportunity of having the trained corp members.

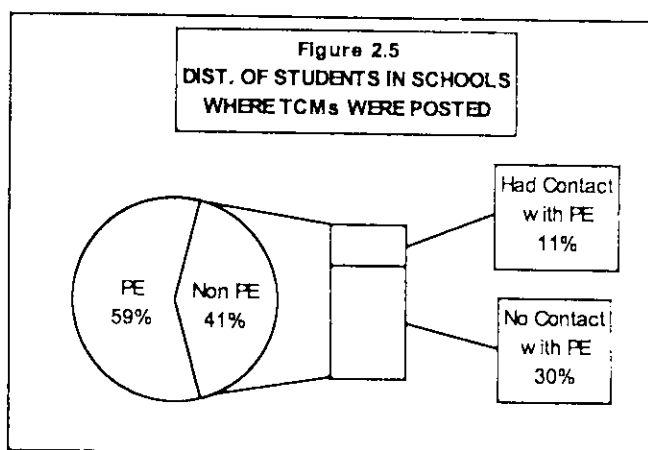
Activities of the Peer Educators:

In the schools where trained corp members were posted, approximately 6 out of every 10 students have been trained as peer educators. And at least a quarter of the non-peer educators in these schools have had contact with the peer educators. That is, only about 30 percent of the students in this category of schools have not had the opportunity of being educated by either a trained corp member or a fellow student.

Training of Non Peer Educators:

About 68 percent of the peer educators educated other persons within one month and about 16 percent also have done similar thing 2 months before the survey. The pattern varies from state to state. While percentage of those who trained others within one

month to the survey were very high in Kaduna, Nasarawa and Enugu states with 80.9, 79.0 and 77.8 respectively, it was relatively low in Borno and Ondo states with 53.8 and 51.4 respectively. And except in Borno state, which recorded 16.2 percent, the percentage of peer educators who last trained other persons 4 months before the survey was very small. It was below 4 percent in all the other states.



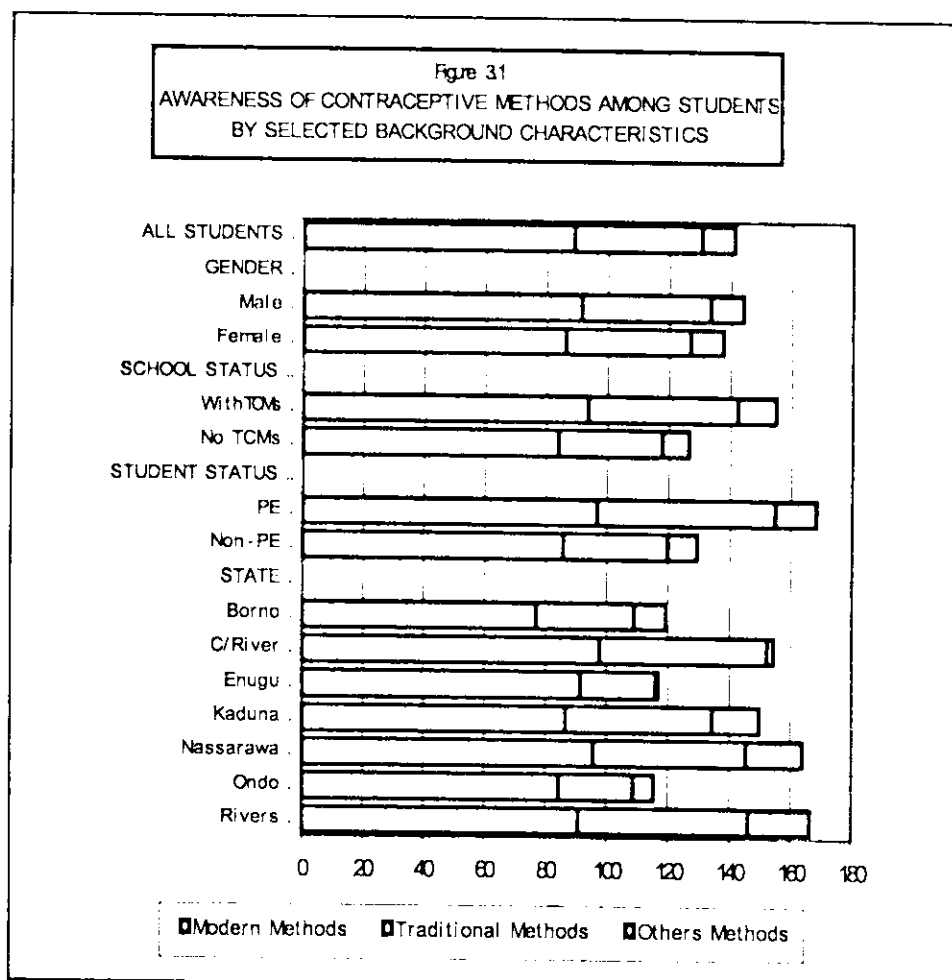
CHAPTER THREE

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AND STI

Awareness of contraceptive method is crucial in decisions on whether to use a contraceptive method, which method to use and when to use the method. During the baseline survey, information on knowledge and use of contraceptive methods was assessed through a series of questions in Section B of the Student Questionnaire. Students were first asked to mention all contraceptive methods ever heard of. All methods spontaneously mentioned were recorded as recognized. And for each method not mentioned, the interviewer described the method and asked whether the student had ever heard about it. Information on knowledge for both modern and traditional methods¹ was collected. Allowance was made for respondents to specify any other methods not pre-coded in the questionnaire.

3.1. AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVES AMONG STUDENTS:

Information on awareness of grouped methods is presented in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2. Information on awareness of specific method is presented in Table.3.



¹ See Table 3.2

Generally speaking, the knowledge of students on contraceptive methods is very high. Table 3.1 shows that 9 out of every 10 of students in the sample had the knowledge of at least one method of contraceptive. Almost the same proportion of students (89%) had the knowledge of at least one modern method. The proportion of students with awareness of traditional methods of contraceptive stood at 41.2%. Most of the students (10.8%), who claimed to have knowledge about other methods mentioned methods that could be classified as traditional. These other methods include *Charms, Finger Ring and Waist Rings*.

Table 3.1:
% OF STUDENTS BY AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

	Marginal Totals	Any Method	Any Modern Method	Any Trad. Method	Any Other Methods
All Students	2033	89.5	89.0	41.2	10.8
Age Group					
< 15	692	83.8	82.9	26.6	10.1
15-19	1186	92.1	91.7	47.8	11.6
20-24	143	95.8	95.8	55.9	6.3
25+	12	83.3	83.3	75.0	16.7
Class					
JS1	409	80.7	79.7	24.2	10.8
JS2	527	86.7	86.1	30.6	10.6
JS3	88	88.6	88.6	33.0	8.0
SS1	502	93.8	93.4	53.4	10.6
SS2	507	95.3	95.1	55.4	11.6
Community					
City	633	92.3	91.5	47.7	12.2
Town	972	89.9	89.5	36.7	10.7
Village	428	84.3	84.1	41.8	8.9
Training Status					
PE	612	96.7	96.6	58.0	13.7
Non PE	1421	86.3	85.7	34.0	9.5
Had Contact with PE	216	91.7	91.7	40.3	11.6
No Contact with PE	1184	85.4	84.6	32.5	9.0
Sexual Activity					
Never Had sex	1578	87.3	86.8	36.3	10.2
Ever Had Sex	455	97.4	96.7	58.2	12.7
Active within last 3 months	130	98.5	98.5	56.9	9.2
Not Active within last 3 months	325	96.9	96.3	59.1	14.2
State					
Borno	300	78.3	77.0	31.7	10.7
Cross River	298	97.7	97.7	54.4	2.3
Enugu	269	91.8	91.4	24.5	0.7
Kaduna	298	87.2	86.6	47.7	15.4
Nassarawa	280	95.7	95.7	49.6	18.6
Ondo	293	84.3	84.3	24.2	6.8
Rivers	295	91.9	90.8	55.3	20.3

Knowledge of any modern method is highest among the SS 2 students (95 percent) and as expected lowest (80 percent) for JSS 1. Analysis by school status shows that the knowledge about contraceptive method was relatively higher in schools where there were trained corp members than in schools where there were no trained

corp members. Also the level of awareness of peer-educators (96.7%) is higher than the non-peer educators (86.3%), just as the sexually active students are better informed of the methods of contraception.

Almost all students in Cross River State know at least one modern method, (98%). The knowledge of any traditional method is highest among Rivers students (55%), and closely followed by Cross River students (54%).

Table 3.2:

KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE BY SCHOOL STATUS

	School Status		Overall
	Schools With Trained Corp Members	Schools Without Trained Corp Members	
EVER HEARD OF			
Any Method	94.0	84.7	89.5
Any Modern Method	93.7	84.0	89.0
Any Trad. Method	48.4	33.7	41.2
Any Other Method	12.7	8.7	10.8
EVER USED			
Any Method	11.3	6.0	8.7
Any Modern Method	9.9	5.1	7.6
Any Trad. Method	3.5	1.6	2.6
Any Other Method	0.6	0.5	0.5
MARGINAL TOTAL	1037	996	2033

The results in Table 3.3 showed that the male condom is the most widely known among the students. Four out of every 5 students interviewed know the male condom. Other methods with significant level of awareness among students include *Pills* (51.8%) and *Injectables* (40%). Knowledge of diaphragm is the lowest, only about 1 in 10 students have ever heard of it. There is no significant difference among male and female students knowledge. As expected, for most methods, knowledge increases with age and current class of student.

The schools location has no significant influence on students' knowledge. However, contraceptive knowledge among peer educators is higher for all methods than for those students who are non-peer educators or who had contact with peer educators.

Knowledge among sexually active students for all methods is higher than the non-sexually active students. For instance knowledge of pills among sexually active students is 62 percent against 50 percent of those who never had sex.

Table 3.3

% OF STUDENTS EVER HEARD OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD BY SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	Marginal Totals	Female Steril		Male Steril		Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male Condom		Female Condom		Diaphragm	Foam or Jelly	Emergency Contracept	Periodic Abstinence	Withdraw	Lactatn	Other Method
		Female Steril	Male Steril	Male Condom	Female Condom															
All Students	2033	28.7	12.8	51.8	13.9	40.0	10.3	83.9	24.7	9.7	14.9	21.5	27.6	22.5	11.2	10.8				
Sex																				
Male	1083	29.9	14.5	52.8	15.7	41.9	11.0	86.8	26.9	10.7	14.7	21.3	26.7	24.5	10.1	10.7				
Female	950	27.4	10.8	50.6	11.8	37.9	9.5	80.6	22.2	8.6	15.1	21.7	28.6	20.2	12.5	10.8				
Age Group																				
<15	692	18.2	8.1	40.8	8.5	27.5	5.9	77.2	15.6	5.1	6.9	13.2	16.3	11.8	5.9	10.1				
15-19	1186	33.6	14.6	56.0	15.7	45.0	11.1	87.0	27.9	11.9	17.6	25.1	32.5	26.9	13.4	11.6				
20-24	143	36.4	18.9	68.5	21.7	56.6	22.4	90.9	39.2	14.7	27.3	30.1	38.5	35.0	17.5	6.3				
25+	12	58.3	33.3	75.0	50.0	75.0	33.3	83.3	58.3	8.3	50.0	41.7	58.3	50.0	25.0	16.7				
Class																				
JS1	409	19.1	7.8	38.6	7.8	30.3	7.6	73.8	15.4	4.2	5.4	10.8	15.4	11.2	7.1	10.8				
JS2	527	22.6	8.2	45.5	8.5	32.4	7.0	81.6	18.0	6.5	10.1	15.2	19.4	13.7	7.0	10.6				
JS3	88	35.2	12.5	53.4	10.2	34.1	9.1	83.0	23.9	5.7	19.3	18.2	14.8	19.3	6.8	8.0				
SS1	502	30.9	12.7	56.2	13.7	48.4	9.0	87.6	28.1	10.8	16.7	26.9	37.8	27.7	15.5	10.6				
SS2	507	39.6	21.7	64.3	25.0	48.5	17.4	90.9	35.9	17.4	24.9	32.0	38.1	36.1	15.4	11.6				
Community																				
City	633	30.8	13.6	54.7	14.8	42.7	14.1	85.8	25.9	12.2	17.9	25.1	33.8	24.5	13.0	12.2				
Town	972	28.2	12.7	50.6	14.1	38.7	8.6	84.4	23.9	8.6	12.9	18.9	22.3	21.1	9.9	10.7				
Village	428	26.9	11.9	50.2	11.9	39.3	8.4	80.1	24.8	8.6	15.0	22.0	30.4	22.7	11.7	8.9				
Training Status																				
Peer Educ	612	39.9	21.1	71.9	24.0	56.4	15.7	92.6	38.6	16.2	24.2	27.5	42.2	35.3	14.7	13.7				
Non Peer Educ	1421	23.9	9.2	43.1	9.5	33.0	8.0	80.2	18.7	7.0	10.8	18.9	21.3	17.0	9.7	9.5				
Had Contact with PE	216	29.6	13.4	52.8	11.6	38.0	9.7	87.0	27.3	8.3	16.2	23.1	26.9	21.3	9.7	11.6				
No Contact with PE	1184	22.5	8.2	41.6	9.0	31.8	7.3	78.9	16.9	6.6	9.8	17.7	20.0	16.0	9.5	9.0				
Sexual Activity																				
Never Had sex	1578	26.4	11.5	48.9	11.8	35.7	9.1	81.1	22.0	8.5	12.8	19.0	24.3	18.1	9.2	10.2				
Ever Had Sex	455	36.9	17.4	62.0	21.1	55.2	14.5	93.6	34.1	14.1	22.0	30.1	39.1	37.6	18.2	12.7				
Active within last 3 months	130	35.4	18.5	62.3	24.6	55.4	12.3	94.6	30.8	10.8	18.5	31.5	35.4	34.6	19.2	9.2				
Not Active within last 3 months	325	37.8	16.9	62.5	19.7	55.1	15.4	93.5	35.4	15.4	23.4	29.5	40.6	39.1	17.8	14.2				
State																				
Borno	300	14.0	9.7	53.0	9.0	33.7	8.0	71.0	28.3	6.0	11.0	4.0	23.7	17.7	5.7	10.7				
Cross River	298	36.9	17.8	56.0	27.2	44.3	5.7	95.3	14.4	12.1	13.4	31.9	45.0	25.2	13.4	2.3				
Enugu	269	8.2	6.7	40.5	4.5	29.4	6.3	88.8	8.2	3.7	6.7	10.4	16.4	9.3	4.5	0.7				
Kaduna	298	32.2	13.8	53.0	13.4	37.9	15.8	80.2	29.5	12.4	19.8	32.6	30.9	26.8	16.1	15.4				
Nassarawa	280	61.4	20.4	75.4	26.1	69.6	19.6	89.6	48.6	17.9	25.4	30.7	29.6	31.4	13.2	18.6				
Ondo	293	17.7	8.5	37.2	5.5	25.6	5.5	78.2	15.4	5.1	11.6	13.7	7.2	17.7	4.8	6.8				
Rivers	295	30.5	12.5	47.5	11.2	40.3	11.2	85.1	28.1	10.8	15.9	26.8	39.3	28.5	20.3	20.3				

Knowledge about Condom:

Table 3.3 further shows that *male condom* is mostly heard off among students than any other methods. About 84 percent of all the students claimed to have heard about *male condom*. Even female students would rather talk about *male condom* than *female condom*. Across the states, information about male condom was mostly circulated in Cross River. While the level of awareness of male condom was as high as 95% in Cross River State, it was lower in Ondo and Borno states, which recorded 78.2% and 71.0% respectively. The level of awareness of male condom in each of the other 4 states was between 80.2 and 89.6 percent.

Ironically, even female students would rather talk about male condom than female condom.

3.2. USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES AMONG STUDENTS:

Ever use of contraception is defined as the use of a contraceptive method at any time during a woman's reproductive years. In collecting this information, students were asked whether they ever used any of these methods they indicated they knew. However, the result shows that use of contraceptive was very limited among the sampled students, an indication that knowledge does not usually translate to use among students.

Table 3.2 shows that only about 9 percent had ever used any method. The use of modern method is the more preferred among the students. While 7.6 percent had ever used any modern method, only 2.6 percent had ever used any traditional method.

Among *sexually active female students*, 43.4 percent had ever used any method of contraception. While about 40 percent had used modern contraceptive methods, only about 15 percent had used traditional methods.

Use of Specific Contraceptive Methods:

Out of the eleven methods of contraception identified by the students, only five could be said to be in use among students who had ever had sex. These include male condom, pills, withdrawal, periodic abstinence and injectables.

Out of the eleven identified methods of contraception, only five could be said to be in use among sexually active students. These include male condom, pills, withdrawal, periodic abstinence and injectables.

According to Table 3.4, the usage of specific methods among all sexually active students is equally very low. Even condom use among students is very low, only about 6 percent reported ever used male condom, and less than 1 percent for female condom. However, about 2 percent of students each reported that withdrawal and periodic abstinence are contraceptive method used.

Table 3.4

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	% OF STUDENTS EVER USED CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD BY SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS															
	Marginal Totals	Female Steril	Male Steril	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male Condom	Female Condom	Diaphragm	Foam or Jelly	Emergency Contracept	Periodic Abstinence	Withdraw	Lactam	Other Method
All Students	2033	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.6
Sex																
Male	1083	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	7.3	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.8
Female	950	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.3
Age Group																
<15	692	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7
15-19	1186	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	6.9	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.5
20-24	143	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.7	4.9	4.2	0.0	0.0
25+	12	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Class																
JS1	409	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5
JS2	527	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2
JS3	88	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	5.7	0.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.1	3.4	0.0	3.4
SS1	502	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	6.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.0	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.4
SS2	507	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	11.2	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.4	2.8	3.2	0.0	0.8
Community																
City	633	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.5
Town	972	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.7	0.1	5.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.8
Village	428	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	6.5	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.7	2.3	3.0	0.0	0.2
Training Status																
Peer Educ	612	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	7.7	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	3.1	2.6	0.0	0.8
Non Peer Educ	1421	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.5
Had Contact with PE	216	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.5
No Contact with PE	1184	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.5
Sexual Activity																
Never Had sex	1578	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Ever Had Sex	455	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	5.5	0.2	22.4	2.2	0.4	2.4	2.4	6.2	7.0	0.0	2.0
Active within last 3 months	130	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	6.2	0.0	29.2	2.3	0.8	1.5	4.6	8.5	11.5	0.0	2.3
Not Active within last 3 months	325	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	5.2	0.3	19.7	2.2	0.3	2.8	1.5	5.2	5.2	0.0	1.8
State																
Borno	300	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	5.3	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
Cross River	298	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Enugu	269	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.3	3.0	0.0	0.0
Kaduna	298	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
Nassarawa	280	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	8.2	2.1	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.1	3.6	0.0	1.4
Ondo	293	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	8.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	2.4	0.0	1.7
Rivers	295	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0

The percentage of students, who had ever had sex, using the methods, was 22.6 for male condom, 7.7 for the pills, 6.8 for withdrawal method, 6.2 for rhythm and 5.5 for injectables. The percentage of students using these methods increased with the level of sexual activities. Among the students that were sexually active within 3 months before the survey, 30 percent had ever used male condom. While 15.4 percent had ever used pills, 11.5 and 8.5 percents respectively had ever practiced withdrawal and periodic abstinence.

About twice as much peer educators (9 percent) are likely to use the male condom than non-peer educators (5 percent).

Analysis by state shows that male condom was more likely to be used among students in Nasarawa and Ondo states than those in other states. About 1 in 10 of the students in each of the two states are likely to use the male condom.

Use of Protective Measure during Sexual Intercourse:

The students who had ever had sex were asked if they used any means of protection during the last sexual intercourse, and those of them whose response was "yes", were asked to mention the means of protection used. Table A-5.4 shows that 57.8 percent of the students did not use any means of protection in their last sexual intercourse. The distribution of those who used any means of protection, according to Table 3.4, shows that over 80 percent of them used condoms, while about 13 percent used pills. Rather than using vaginal foam or tablets, the balance of 2.7 percent preferred to use other methods.

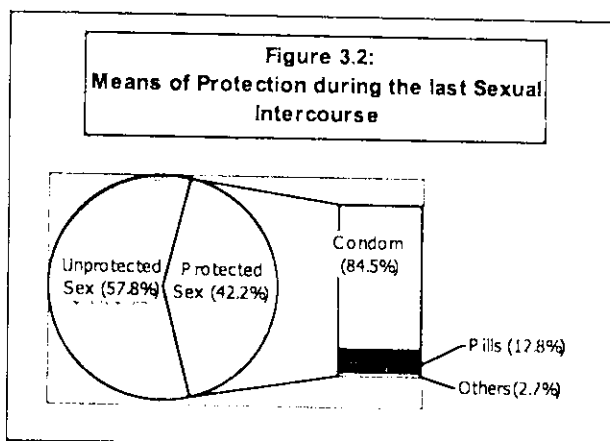


Table 3.5:
Distribution of Students By Means of Protection
During the last sexual Intercourse

Means of Protection	Freq	Percent
Condom	158	84.5
Pills	24	12.8
Vaginal Foam /Tablet	0	0.0
IUD	0	0.0
Other Means	5	2.7
Total	187	100.0

3.3. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI):

Students were asked whether they have heard of any sexually transmitted infection (STI), and for those that responded "yes", further questions were asked on type of symptoms they are aware of and whether they personally had incidence of the symptoms.

Knowledge of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) as shown in Table 3.6 is generally high with about three-quarters of the students interviewed reported having heard of STIs. The knowledge among female and male students is similar. The higher the class of the students the more likely the student is aware of STIs. The location of schools has significance on students' awareness of STIs. For instance, 80 percent of the city students are aware of STI as against 68 percent for village-students. Also more of peer educators (87 percent) know STIs than non-peer educators (71percent).

Knowledge among sexually active students of STIs is also higher (83 percent) than non-sexually active students (73 percent).

Knowledge of Specific Symptoms of STI:

Table 3.6 presents the distribution of all students in relation to general awareness and knowledge of specific symptoms of sexually transmitted infections (STI).

Knowledge of symptoms of STI is generally low amongst students as shown in the table. Itching around the genitals was reported as the highest known symptoms (29 percent), followed by burning pain on urination (26percent). Other symptoms recognized by sizeable number of students are: *blood in urine* – 18%, *urethra discharge* – 16% and *boils around the Genitals* – 14%. In general, male students were more knowledgeable of the symptoms of STI than their female counterpart. However, the level of awareness of female students with regards to *urethra discharge* and *itching around the genitals was more than that of male students*. The survey also discloses that the awareness grew with age and expectedly with current class of student.

As seen in earlier data, locations of schools have no much significance on students' knowledge. The trained students (peer educators) are more knowledgeable than the non-peer educators while even those non-peer educators who had contact with the peer educators had better knowledge of the STI symptoms than other non-peer educators. Twice as much peer educators knows most of the symptoms such as itching around genitals (49 percent) burning pains on urination (42 percent) against non-peer educators (20 percent) for both symptoms.

Table 3.6:
**% OF STUDENTS WHO HAD KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS
 BY SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS**

SELECETED CHARACTERISTICS	Marginal Totals	Ever Heard of STI	KNOWLEDGE OF SYMPTOM								
			Vagina /Urethra Discharge	Itching Around Genitals	Burning Pain on Urination	Retention of Urine	Sores around Genital	Blood In Urine	Swellings around Genitals	Painful Sex	Don't Know
All Students	2033	76.0	16.2	28.6	26.9	10.5	8.6	17.9	13.5	9.8	15.3
Sex											
Male	1083	79.3	14.8	27.8	30.6	13.0	9.8	20.9	15.1	11.4	17.4
Female	950	72.2	17.9	29.6	22.6	7.6	7.2	14.5	11.7	8.0	12.9
Age Group											
<15	692	66.3	9.5	21.0	17.8	6.5	4.5	11.6	8.8	5.2	15.9
15-19	1186	80.3	19.1	31.8	30.8	11.8	10.6	20.2	16.3	11.4	14.8
20-24	143	86.7	23.8	39.9	39.9	18.2	11.2	29.4	13.3	18.9	16.8
25+	12	83.3	33.3	25.0	8.3	16.7	8.3	16.7	16.7	8.3	8.3
Class											
JS1	409	60.8	7.8	20.3	13.9	6.4	3.9	11.2	7.3	3.9	15.6
JS2	527	71.5	12.5	24.5	21.3	8.7	6.3	13.7	9.9	7.2	16.3
JS3	88	73.9	9.1	27.3	19.3	8.0	5.7	17.0	14.8	6.8	21.6
SS1	502	84.1	18.5	30.7	32.1	12.0	9.8	22.3	15.1	11.0	15.5
SS2	507	85.4	25.8	37.9	39.3	14.6	14.0	23.5	20.5	16.6	12.6
Community											
City	633	79.0	18.3	30.5	28.9	12.6	10.0	24.0	14.8	13.0	15.0
Town	972	77.7	15.3	27.9	27.3	9.3	8.4	14.7	13.3	8.7	15.9
Village	428	67.8	15.2	27.6	22.9	10.0	6.8	16.1	12.1	7.5	14.3
Training Status											
PE	612	86.8	30.6	48.4	42.3	17.0	16.2	27.6	24.5	19.1	9.5
Non PE	1421	71.3	10.1	20.1	20.2	7.7	5.3	13.7	8.8	5.8	17.8
Had Contact with PE	216	79.6	9.7	22.2	25.0	8.8	6.5	13.4	14.4	6.9	22.2
No Contact with PE	1184	69.7	10.1	18.4	19.4	7.4	4.9	13.7	7.6	5.3	17.0
Sexual Activity											
Never Had sex	1578	73.9	15.6	27.0	24.2	9.8	8.3	16.1	13.6	8.2	14.7
Ever Had Sex	455	83.3	18.5	34.3	36.0	12.7	9.5	24.2	13.2	15.2	17.4
Active within last 3 months	130	83.8	20.0	40.0	36.2	14.6	10.8	29.2	13.1	14.6	9.2
Not Active within last 3 months	325	83.4	17.8	32.3	36.3	12.0	9.2	22.8	13.5	15.4	20.6
State											
Borno	300	82.7	31.0	48.7	40.3	33.0	20.0	47.7	27.3	18.3	1.7
Cross River	298	80.2	24.8	35.2	27.5	11.1	11.7	18.8	12.8	15.4	9.4
Enugu	269	78.1	13.4	39.4	27.1	3.0	11.5	5.6	9.3	3.0	13.4
Kaduna	298	64.4	8.1	13.1	12.1	5.7	1.7	12.8	8.1	11.1	22.8
Nassarawa	280	79.3	22.5	41.4	41.1	11.4	12.5	27.9	27.1	15.4	10.7
Ondo	293	73.0	4.1	10.9	9.9	3.8	0.7	8.5	2.7	1.7	37.2
Rivers	295	74.6	9.5	12.9	30.5	4.4	2.0	3.1	7.5	3.1	11.9

Analysis by states shows that awareness of the symptoms of STIS was highest in Borno State across board. Nassarawa and Cross River states followed Borno generally. Ondo State students have the least knowledge for most of the STIs symptoms. Awareness of STI was more preponderant among the sexually active, and much more among those that are currently sexually active.

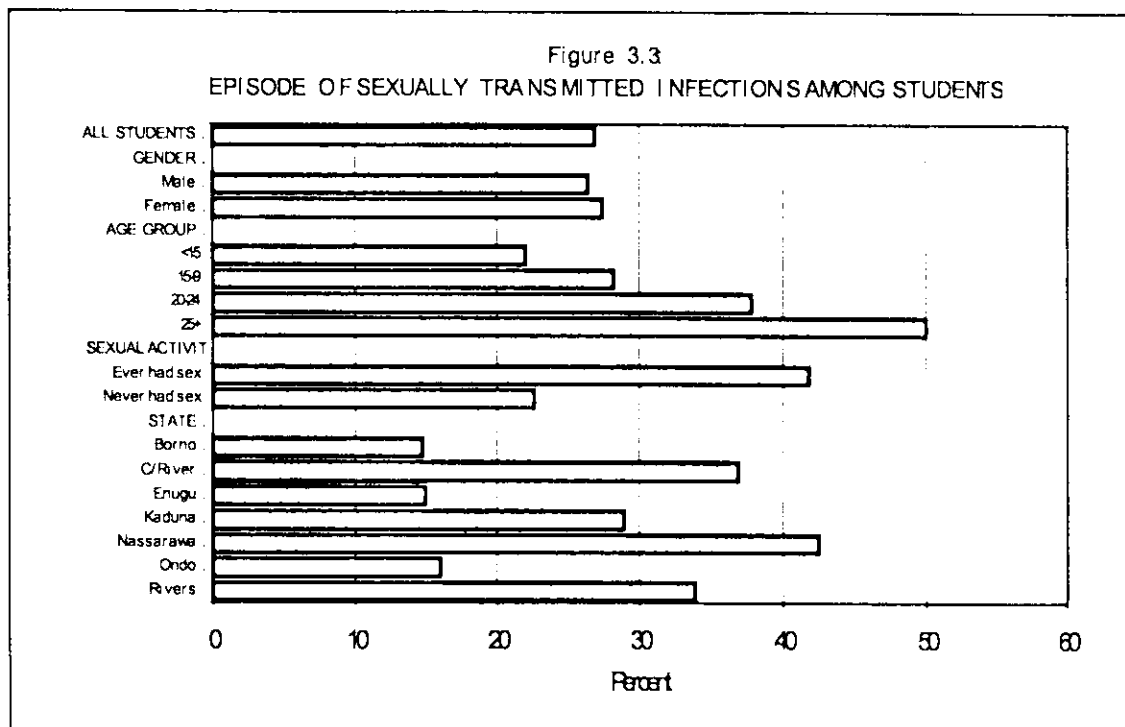
3.4. EPISODE OF STIS:

A handful of the sampled students reported having experienced some symptoms of sexually transmitted diseases. Those figures may not tally with what would be obtained if actual medical tests were done. There are two main reasons for this observation. First many symptoms of STIs may go unrecognised, no health care was sought, or the problem misdiagnosed or misunderstood by student when diagnosed. Second, many students fail to report a recent symptom of STI because of the social stigma.

As shown in table 3.8, the incidence of itching around the genitals is highest (14 percent) among all the students; this is followed by burning pain on urination (12 percent), and then 'blood in the urine' (9%). Retention of urine, sores around the genitals, boils/swellings around the genitals each account for (6 percent). Five percent of students reported they had painful sexual intercourse.

It is rather surprising to observe that the level of awareness of the symptoms of STI does not have the desired influence on the incidence. It would then be correct to state that the knowledge of students on the symptoms of sexually transmitted infections was derived from the experience they had on the STI.

A slightly higher proportion of female students (6 percent) suffered the symptoms more than their male counterparts (4 percent). Incidences of the symptoms increase progressively with age and class of the students. This is consistent with the fact shown from the result of the survey that the older students were more sexually active than their junior counterparts.



The incidences were also geographically based. Incidence of STI was more in the villages than in the towns, in which in turn was more than in the cities.

The tendency for a peer educator to report the incidence of experiencing the symptoms of STI is higher for all the symptoms than a non-peer educator. This might be either because the peer educator knows the symptoms of STI more than non-peer educators or because they can speak more freely and frankly than the non-peer educators about reproductive health issues

Table 3.7:

**% OF STUDENTS EVER HAD ANY SYMPTOMS OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS
BY SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS**

SELECETED CHARACTERISTICS	SYMPTONS								
	Marginal Totals	Vagina /Urethra Discharge	Itching Around Genitals	Burning Pain on Urination	Retention of Urine	Sores around Genital	Blood in Urine	Swellings around Genitals	Painful Sex
All Students	2033	8.2	13.9	12.4	6.1	6.3	9.1	6.2	5.0
Sex									
Male	1083	4.9	12.3	12.7	5.9	5.4	10.4	5.6	3.9
Female	950	12.0	15.7	12.1	6.3	7.4	7.8	6.8	6.2
Age Group									
<15	692	6.1	11.3	8.5	5.1	4.6	7.9	3.8	3.0
15-19	1186	8.9	14.8	13.3	6.0	6.6	8.9	6.8	5.4
20-24	143	11.9	17.5	21.0	9.8	9.8	14.7	11.2	8.4
25+	12	25.0	33.3	41.7	33.3	33.3	25.0	25.0	33.3
Class									
JS1	409	5.4	11.0	10.3	5.6	4.9	8.8	3.9	2.7
JS2	527	7.0	12.3	10.6	4.9	6.6	9.5	5.3	3.8
JS3	88	5.7	11.4	13.6	6.8	6.8	10.2	10.2	8.0
SS1	502	9.2	15.7	15.5	9.2	6.4	9.4	8.0	7.2
SS2	507	11.2	16.4	12.6	4.5	6.9	8.5	6.5	5.3
Community									
City	633	8.8	13.0	11.7	5.7	5.4	8.7	4.7	4.6
Town	972	7.3	13.8	11.1	5.7	6.3	8.4	6.3	4.4
Village	428	9.3	15.4	18.4	7.7	7.7	11.2	8.2	6.8
Training Status									
PE	612	10.9	15.5	15.0	8.5	8.7	11.8	9.3	7.0
Non PE	1421	7.0	13.2	11.3	5.1	5.3	8.0	4.9	4.1
Had Contact with PE	216	10.2	12.5	10.8	5.1	3.2	6.9	5.6	6.0
No Contact with PE	1184	6.5	13.3	11.5	5.2	5.7	8.1	4.8	3.8
Sexual Activity									
Never Had sex	1578	7.2	11.5	9.7	4.3	5.1	7.4	4.6	0.0
Ever Had Sex	455	11.6	22.0	21.8	12.3	10.3	14.9	11.6	14.1
Active within last 3 months	130	13.1	23.1	26.9	12.3	15.4	17.7	14.6	15.4
Not Active within last 3 months	325	11.4	21.8	19.4	12.3	8.3	13.5	10.5	13.5
State									
Borno	300	1.0	5.7	6.0	7.3	2.3	6.7	3.0	2.3
Cross River	298	16.1	22.8	16.8	10.4	8.1	11.1	11.7	6.0
Enugu	269	5.2	7.8	2.2	0.4	3.3	1.1	1.9	1.1
Kaduna	298	9.1	11.7	12.4	4.0	3.4	8.4	3.4	3.7
Nassarawa	280	14.6	22.9	28.9	13.6	16.8	28.2	15.4	16.1
Ondo	293	2.0	5.8	6.5	1.0	2.0	3.8	2.0	2.0
Rivers	295	9.5	20.3	13.9	5.8	8.5	4.7	6.1	3.7

Incidence of STIs symptoms is twice as much among sexually active students for most of the symptoms than among non sexually active students the rate are even higher among students that are sexually active in the last 3 months before the survey e.g. vagina/urethral discharge (7 percent for never had sex, 12 percent ever had sex and 13 percent for sexually active in the last 3 months). The same trend is true for all the symptoms.

Incidences of symptoms of STIs is highest for most of the symptoms among Nasarawa state students, this is closely followed by Cross River students, however, Ondo and Enugu students reported lower incidence for most symptoms.

It is surprising to observe that the level of awareness of the symptoms of STI does not have the desired influence on the incidences. This observation is in respect of most of the categories for which analysis are based. Table 3.6 and Table 3.8 reveal that the rate of awareness of the symptoms by gender, age, current class, training status, sexual activity and by state of residence did not reduce the rate of incidence of the symptoms.

For instance, despite the high level of knowledge of the STI symptoms by the older, and the sexually active students, the incidence of the infections were more pragmatic among the older and sexually active. Similarly, Cross River and Nassarawa states, which recorded higher rate of awareness among the states, had more cases of the infections. It would then be correct to state that the knowledge of students on the symptoms of sexually transmitted infections was derived from the experience they had on the STI. Also since a number of non-sexually active students had the experience, it may be correct to say that the symptoms of STI experienced by the students could be an indication of poor sanitation rather than sexual activities among the infected students.

Since a number of non-sexually active students had the experience, it may be correct to say that the symptoms of STI experienced by the students could be an indication of poor sanitation rather than sexual activities among the infected students.

CHAPTER FOUR

KNOWLEDGE, BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES ABOUT HIV/AIDS

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the world most public health concern, more so for a developing country like Nigeria. According to World Health Organisation estimates, about half of all people infected with HIV are under 25 and in less developed countries, up to 60 percent in all new infections exist among 15 - 24 years old.

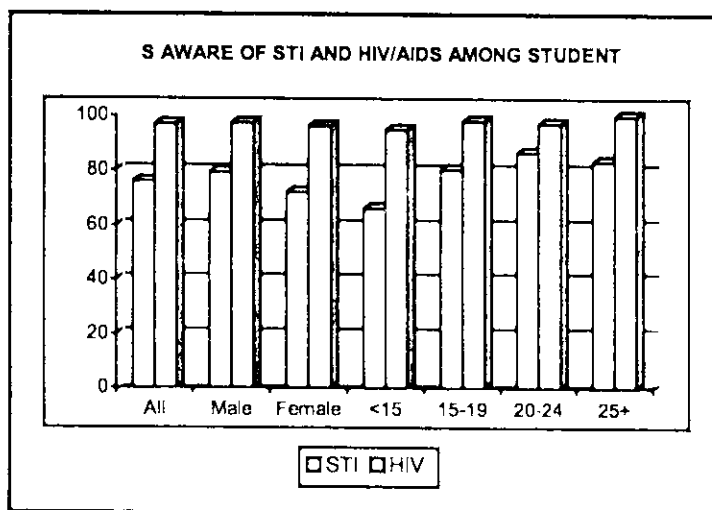
The 2001 Sentinel Surveys sero-prevalence rate nationally is put at 5.8 percent. The prevalence rate for the implementing states according to the same source are Borno (4.5 percent) Cross River (8.0 percent) Enugu (5.2 percent) Kaduna (5.6 percent) Nasarawa (8.1 percent) Ondo (6.7 percent) and Rivers (7.7 percent). Generally, however these rates are suspectably believed to be higher.

Since there have been no known cure for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), the only way out is the means of avoiding it. Therefore questions were included in the student questionnaire to ascertain the level of awareness about HIV/AIDS. The baseline survey included several questions that addressed students' knowledge about AIDS, source of information, and awareness of modes of transmission of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus that causes AIDS. The students were also asked questions on risk perception like whether they knew anything a person can do to reduce the risk of getting HIV. Questions were also asked on HIV testing status of students and place to go for the test if required. Finally questions were asked on attitude of students towards people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

4.1. AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS:

Awareness of HIV/AIDS:

The percentage of students by level of awareness on STI and HIV/AIDS is presented in Table 4.1. The table shows that 97% of all the students were aware of HIV/AIDS as against 76% that were aware or STI, implying that HIV/AIDS issues have gained higher currency among the students. In both cases the level of awareness expands positively with age and current class of student, which has a high correlation with age of student.



The table reveals further that those Students of city schools are more informed about HIV/AIDS (98 percent) as against town (97 percent) and village schools students (94 percent).

Also, awareness among the sexually active students for both sexes was higher than among the students that never had sex. The awareness of HIV/AIDS by states was also consistently higher than that of STI. However, there were some slight disparities in the levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS across the states. It ranged from 94.0% in Kaduna State to 99.6% in Enugu State. Students in schools with trained corp members also had some edges on awareness of both STI and of HIV/AIDS, over the students in schools without trained corp members.

Table 4.1

% OF STUDENTS EVER HEARD OF STI AND HIV/AIDS
BY BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS

	Marginal Totals	Ever Heard of STI	Ever Heard of HIV/AIDS
All Students	2033	76.0	97.0
Sex			
Male	1083	79.3	97.5
Female	950	72.2	96.3
Age Group			
<15	692	66.3	94.9
15-19	1186	80.3	98.1
20-24	143	86.7	97.2
25+	12	83.3	100.0
Class			
JS1	409	60.6	93.6
JS2	527	71.5	97.0
JS3	88	73.9	98.9
SS1	502	84.1	98.2
SS2	507	85.4	98.0
Community			
City	633	79.0	98.1
Town	972	77.7	97.3
Village	428	67.8	94.4
Trainig Status			
Has Trained Corpers	1037	78.9	98.5
Has No Trained Corpers	996	73.0	95.4
Trainig Status			
PE	612	86.9	99.7
Non PE	1421	71.3	95.8
Had Contact with PE	216	79.6	98.6
No Contact with PE	1184	69.7	95.3
Sexual Activity			
Never Had sex	1578	73.9	96.7
Ever Had Sex	455	83.3	97.8
Active within last 3 months	130	83.8	96.2
Not Active within last 3 months	325	83.4	98.5
State			
Borno	300	82.7	97.0
Cross River	298	80.2	97.7
Enugu	269	78.1	99.6
Kaduna	298	64.4	94.0
Nassarawa	280	79.3	96.1
Ondo	293	73.0	97.6
Rivers	295	74.6	96.9

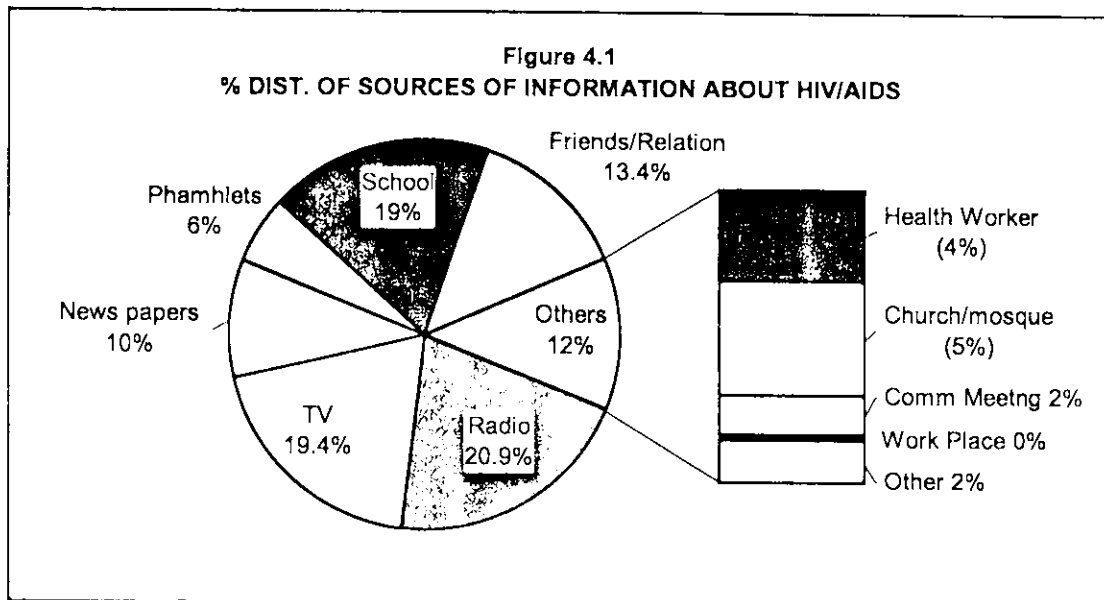
Table 4.2

% OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE HAD ABOUT HIV/AIDS BY EACH SOURCE OF INFORMATION BY SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS

Marginal Totals	Radio	T.V	Newspaper/ Magazine	Pamphlets/ Poster	Health Workers	Church/ Mosque	School/ Teacher	Community Meeting	Friends/ Relation	Work Place	Others
1971	74.8	69.3	34.3	20.4	14.4	17.3	66.3	5.9	48.0	0.9	6.0
Sex											
Male	77.3	69.9	37.2	21.6	15.1	16.7	63.4	7.5	48.6	1.0	6.6
Female	71.9	68.6	31.0	19.0	13.6	18.0	69.6	4.2	47.4	0.7	5.2
Age Group											
< 15	68.8	65.1	25.3	17.5	10.8	12.2	63.0	4.6	43.8	0.5	7.0
15-19	76.7	71.5	38.8	22.4	16.3	19.4	67.5	6.4	50.3	0.9	5.4
20-24	87.1	71.2	41.0	18.7	14.4	22.3	73.4	8.6	51.1	1.4	5.8
25+	75.0	66.7	25.0	8.3	16.7	33.3	50.0	8.3	25.0	8.3	8.3
Class											
JS1	67.4	59.8	20.6	15.7	9.9	11.2	59.0	5.5	45.4	0.5	6.5
JS2	72.8	68.5	28.0	18.0	10.8	15.3	63.4	5.9	42.7	0.4	4.9
JS3	70.1	58.6	34.5	10.3	11.5	16.1	64.4	4.6	52.9	0.0	5.7
SS1	76.1	72.0	39.4	20.3	16.0	18.5	69.0	6.3	47.5	0.8	6.3
SS2	82.1	76.7	46.5	28.4	20.3	23.1	72.6	6.2	55.3	1.8	6.4
Community											
City	73.6	82.4	43.2	30.1	19.0	20.5	69.4	6.8	50.9	0.8	5.5
Town	74.7	66.3	30.5	16.1	11.0	14.0	64.7	5.0	48.1	0.6	6.1
Village	76.7	56.2	29.7	15.6	15.1	20.3	65.3	6.9	43.6	1.5	6.4
Training Status											
PE	81.5	75.7	45.6	26.9	19.0	20.0	85.9	6.9	50.7	1.0	11.5
Non PE	71.8	66.4	29.3	17.5	12.3	16.1	57.5	5.5	46.9	0.8	3.5
Had Contact with PE	64.3	65.3	30.0	15.5	21.1	15.5	66.2	6.6	47.4	1.9	6.6
No Contact with PE	73.4	66.8	28.7	17.6	10.2	16.0	55.7	5.3	46.6	0.6	2.8
State											
Borno	85.2	80.1	39.5	26.5	11.7	16.5	74.9	10.0	56.0	0.7	0.7
Cross River	78.0	66.7	35.1	30.2	14.8	11.0	66.7	1.0	46.0	0.7	2.7
Enugu	82.1	66.4	22.0	10.1	8.2	14.9	67.9	7.5	36.2	0.4	3.4
Kaduna	66.8	71.4	46.4	37.9	21.4	23.6	68.9	6.1	39.3	1.4	6.8
Nassarawa	79.2	67.3	36.3	10.8	17.1	22.3	78.1	6.7	52.0	0.4	14.5
Ondo	62.6	53.8	20.3	9.4	11.5	12.6	50.7	3.8	48.6	0.3	12.2
Rivers	69.9	79.0	38.5	16.8	15.7	20.6	57.7	6.6	57.3	2.1	2.1

4.2. SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON HIV/AIDS:

Radio, television and school were the three most popular sources of information to the students on HIV/AIDS. Table 4.2 reveals that about three-quarters of the students obtained information on HIV/AIDS from **radio** while 7 out of every 10 students (69%) obtained the information from **TV**. 66 percent of the students learned about HIV/AIDS through the schools. When all the sources are pooled together these 3 sources constitute about 60 percent of all sources of information about HIV/AIDS. This is distributed as 20.9 percent for radio, 19.4 percent for TV and 19.0 percent for school. The sources of information in the school, itself, could be either the teacher or trained corp member on one hand, and fellow student on the other hand.



The same pattern of weights of sources of information was demonstrated when classified by gender, age or class of student. In addition, as students advance in age or class, they are better informed through more sources. As expected, **radio** was more popular in village while **TV** was more popular in cities as sources of information. Most peer educators (86percent) cited the school/teacher as one of their source of information on HIV/AIDS. Generally the states showed similar variations between the major cited sources of information.

4.3. KNOWLEDGE ON WAYS OF PASSING HIV VIRUS:

Perception of Ways of Getting of HIV/AIDS:

Students were asked the questions to assess their perception on ways of transmission of HIV virus that causes AIDS, through series of questions.

Table 4.3

% OF STUDENTS WITH PERCEPTION ON WAYS OF CONTACTING AIDS VIRUS

	Total Population	A person can reduce the hance of getting AIDS virus by not having sex at all	People can get AIDS virus Through Witchcraft.	A good Looking Person Can Have AIDS Virus.
All Students	2033	61.9	15.8	75.4
Sex				
Male	1083	62.7	15.1	75.4
Female	950	61.1	16.6	75.3
Age Group				
< 15	692	59.7	18.5	71.1
15-19	1186	62.7	14.9	78.0
20-24	143	66.4	10.5	76.2
25+	12	58.3	16.7	50.0
Community				
City	633	71.6	14.5	80.4
Town	972	57.6	17.4	73.4
Village	428	57.5	14.3	72.4
School Status				
Has Trained Corper	1037	64.9	15.0	79.2
Has No Trained Corper	996	58.8	16.7	71.4
Training Status				
PE	612	65.5	15.0	85.3
Non PE	1421	60.4	16.2	71.1
Had Contact with PE	216	64.4	18.5	75.9
No Contact with PE	1184	59.4	15.8	69.7
Sexual Activity				
Never had sex	1578	62.5	14.6	76.0
Ever had sex	455	59.9	20.2	73.2
Active within last 3 months	130	60.0	21.5	70.8
Not Active within last 3 months	325	59.8	19.3	74.2
State				
Borno	300	52.0	6.3	73.3
Cross River	298	68.5	7.4	87.2
Enugu	269	63.9	12.3	86.2
Kaduna	298	80.9	16.8	72.8
Nassarawa	280	66.4	20.0	75.7
Ondo	293	50.9	22.9	67.2
Rivers	295	51.2	25.4	65.8

As shown in table 4.3 a high proportion of the students believe that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus. Percentage of the peer educators with this belief stands at 85 percent, while those of non-peer educators is 71 percent. 16 percent of the students still believe that AIDS is caused by witchcraft or supernatural means. Even as high as 15 percent of the peer educators have this belief. This goes to prove that more work has to be done to enlighten the local people about HIV/AIDS. Slight variations in believe that AIDS is caused by witchcraft or supernatural means exist between peer educators and non-peer educators. This believe is however highest (19 percent) among students who had no contact with peer educators.

While Borno State have the least number of students (6 percent) with the believe that people can get AIDS virus through witchcraft and supernatural means, Rivers, students have the highest of 25 percent.

Knowledge of Ways Of Passing HIV Virus

Table 4.4 shows the percentage of students who mentioned various ways by which HIV could pass from one person to another. Among the students interviewed, only 1.2 percent did not mention any way at all.

The table shows that the majority of the students (81.4%) believed that HIV could be transmitted through sexual intercourse. A significant percentage (69.7%) also mentioned *use of unsterilized objects*. Other ways that were mentioned include infected blood – 48.3%, mother to child -28.8% and having sex without condom - 20.6%.

The opinions among male and female students, however, vary. While more female believed that HIV could be transmitted *from mother to child, through sexual intercourse, and use of unsterilized objects*, more males than females believed that *infected blood and sex without condom* have role to play in the passage of HIV from one person to the other.

The study showed the school status played a significant role in the understanding of the major ways through which HIV can be transmitted or contacted. The school with trained corp members showed that 35.1% know that HIV can be transmitted from *mother to child* while only 22.2% of the school with no trained corp members held the same view. Also, 56.8% of the students in school with trained corp members knew that HIV could be transmitted through infected blood, while only 39.4% of the other shared the same few. More than 77 of the students in school with trained corp members also knew that using unsterilized objects HIV can be contacted, while only 61.2% of the

The training status of students also reflects a significant impact. Across the board, the peer educators were significantly knowledgeable than the other groups. Interestingly, those who had contact with the peer educators were also shown to be knowledgeable than the non-peer educators. It is of worthy to note too that non-peer educators who had had contact with peer educators were better informed than their counterparts who never had the opportunity of contact with the peer educators.

Knowledge among sexually active students for all methods is higher than the non-sexually active students. For instance knowledge of pills among sexually active students is 62 percent against 50 percent of those who never had sex.

Also at the states level, the opinions among the students vary. The table shows that higher percentage of students in Borno and Enugu mentioned sexual intercourse as a way of passing HIV, whereas it was in Cross River and Borno that the highest percentage of the students mentioned sex without condom.

Table 4.4:

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS BY KNOWLEDGE OF WAYS OF PASSING HIV FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER

	Marginal Totals		Mother to Child		Sharing Toilet		Infected Blood		Sexual Intercourse		Sex with Multiple Partners		Sex with Sex Workers		Homo-sexual Contact		Sex without Condom		Sharing Eating Utensils		Mosquito Bite/Bed Bug		Kissing/ Hugging		Using Sterilized Objects		Others		Don't Know				
All Students	2033	28.80	3.40	48.30	81.40	17.10	14.20	6.90	20.60	5.20	2.00	7.50	69.70	2.90	1.20																		
Male	1083	27.10	2.20	51.10	80.60	17.90	15.70	7.00	23.90	4.60	1.40	6.50	69.50	3.10	1.30																		
Female	950	30.70	4.80	45.10	82.30	16.10	12.50	6.80	16.80	5.90	2.70	8.70	69.80	2.50	1.20																		
Age Group																																	
< 15	692	24.30	3.00	40.90	74.90	13.30	12.00	5.80	15.20	4.90	2.60	6.40	63.90	2.50	2.20																		
15-19	1186	31.50	3.40	51.60	85.00	19.10	15.50	7.60	23.30	4.90	1.90	8.20	72.80	3.00	0.60																		
20-24	143	28.70	5.60	56.60	83.20	19.60	15.40	7.70	25.90	9.10	0.70	7.70	71.30	4.20	1.40																		
25+	12	25.00	8.30	41.70	83.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.30	8.30	0.00	8.30	75.00	0.00	8.30																		
Community																																	
City	633	34.60	2.50	56.70	81.40	24.30	20.10	9.60	27.50	5.20	2.20	6.20	72.80	3.60	0.60																		
Town	972	27.30	3.70	45.30	82.40	14.20	11.80	6.10	18.30	5.20	2.40	7.70	68.80	2.70	1.30																		
Village	428	23.60	4.20	42.50	79.20	12.90	11.00	4.90	15.70	5.10	0.90	9.10	66.80	2.10	1.90																		
School Status																																	
Has Trained Corper	1037	35.10	3.40	56.80	83.20	21.80	17.80	9.00	25.10	5.30	2.00	9.30	77.70	2.30	1.10																		
Has No Trained Corper	996	22.20	3.50	39.40	79.50	12.10	10.40	4.80	16.00	5.10	2.00	5.70	61.20	3.40	1.40																		
Training Status																																	
PE	612	45.10	3.30	65.00	88.90	28.60	23.00	12.40	32.70	5.20	0.70	9.60	85.50	2.50	0.70																		
Non PE	1421	21.70	3.50	41.00	78.20	12.10	10.40	4.60	15.40	5.20	2.60	6.60	62.80	3.00	1.50																		
Had Contact with PE	216	27.30	3.20	52.30	80.60	13.90	14.40	4.20	18.10	6.00	5.10	8.30	76.40	5.10	1.40																		
No Contact with PE	1184	20.10	3.40	38.70	77.50	11.60	9.30	4.60	14.60	5.10	1.90	6.30	60.00	2.60	1.50																		
Sexual Activity																																	
Never had sex	1578	28.20	3.40	47.70	80.90	16.70	13.90	6.60	19.00	4.40	2.10	7.50	69.10	3.00	1.30																		
Ever had sex	455	30.80	3.50	50.30	83.10	18.20	15.20	8.10	26.20	7.90	1.80	7.70	71.40	2.20	1.10																		
Active within last 3 months	130	31.50	3.10	40.00	85.40	14.60	14.60	6.90	24.60	7.70	0.80	8.50	72.30	2.30	2.30																		
Not Active within last 3 months	325	30.50	3.70	54.50	82.20	19.70	15.40	8.60	26.80	8.00	2.20	7.40	71.10	2.20	0.60																		
State																																	
Borno	300	36.30	3.00	51.30	88.70	45.70	39.30	15.00	36.70	0.30	0.30	2.00	73.00	0.00	0.70																		
Cross River	298	47.30	3.70	58.70	83.90	20.10	20.50	15.10	37.90	2.70	2.00	10.70	72.50	1.00	0.30																		
Enugu	269	12.30	2.20	48.00	88.50	1.10	0.40	0.00	5.60	3.30	0.40	6.30	72.10	3.00	0.70																		
Kaduna	298	38.30	2.70	56.00	77.50	20.80	18.50	5.70	21.50	3.00	3.00	4.70	67.10	8.40	1.30																		
Nassarawa	280	30.00	2.90	55.70	75.40	8.90	4.60	3.90	21.10	7.50	1.40	11.80	77.90	1.80	1.40																		
Ondo	283	18.10	3.40	35.80	80.20	9.90	6.10	1.00	10.90	11.60	4.80	6.50	70.00	3.10	1.40																		
Rivers	295	17.30	6.10	32.20	75.90	10.50	7.80	6.80	8.80	8.10	2.00	10.80	55.60	2.70	2.70																		

FOS/UNICEF Baseline 2003

Generally most students know that HIV virus is not passed through mosquito bite/bed bug, kissing/hugging and sharing toilets.

4.4. AWARENESS OF WAYS TO REDUCE RISK OF CONTACTING HIV:

During the survey, students were asked to mention various ways by which a person can reduce the risk of contacting HIV. Table 4.5 shows the percentage of students who cited various ways of reducing the risk.

The table shows that most students recognized abstinence from sex as a good way to reduce the risk. About three-quarters (73.4%) of the students interviewed mentioned abstinence. Analysis by gender shows that there was no significant difference in the awareness of male and female students as regards abstinence from sex. Also more than half (51.3%) of the students recognized the use of condom as one of the ways to reduce the risk of contacting HIV. Analysis by gender reveals that the use of condom was more recognized among the males (57.5%) than the females (44.2%).

Over 76% of the respondents from the city, 71.2 percent from the town and 74.1 percent from the village supported abstinence from sex, while 58.0 percent also from city, 48.0 percent from town and 48.8 percent from village respectively cited the use of condom as a way of reducing the risk of contacting HIV.

It is observed that the school status played a significance role in the understanding of the students. As much as 78.3 percent students from the school with trained corp members mentioned abstinence from sex while 68.3 percent of students in school with no trained corp members also mentioned abstinence from sex. Also, 57.9 percent and 44.5 percent of students from school with trained corp members and no trained corp members respectively mentioned the use of condom.

Equally, the training status affects the awareness level. The peer educators were more conscious, followed by non-peer educators who had contact with peer educators. See Table 4.5

The study showed that those students who never had sex have the higher percentage in support of abstinence from sex than the sexually active ones. However, those who were active within the last 3 months had higher percentage in support of the use of condom. Surprisingly, as high as 9.2 percent of those sexually active within last 3 months claimed to be ignorant of ways of reducing the risk of contacting HIV.

Surprisingly, as high as 9.2 percent of those sexually active within last 3 months claimed to be ignorant of ways of reducing the risk of contacting HIV.

Among the states, Enugu had the highest awareness rate of 85.5 percent for abstinence from sex. Borno, Cross River, Kaduna and Nassarawa states followed with 81.0 percent, 89 percent, 75.2 percent and 73.9 percent in that order. While Ondo State and River states had the least with 57.0 percent and 61.0 percent respectively.

Table 4.5:

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS BY KNOWLEDGE OF WAYS OF REDUCING THE RISK OF CONTACTING HIV

Marginal Totals	Abstain From Sex	Use of Condom	Limit to one sex partner	Limit no. of sex partners	Avoid sex with SW	Avoid person with multiple Sex Partners	Avoid Sex with Homo-sexuals	Avoid Sex with Drug Adicts	Avoid Blood Transfusions	Avoid Injections	Avoid Sharing Razors	Avoid Kissing	Avoid Mosquito Bites	Protection From Trad. Pract	Avoid Using Sharp Objects	Prayer	Charts Ways	Don't Know	
All Students	73.4	51.3	22.8	14.9	12.2	13.3	6.7	6.1	20.9	7.7	44.0	3.3	0.6	1.2	34.5	3.9	1.7	6.3	
Sex																			
Male	72.4	57.5	23.9	15.7	13.1	14.0	6.8	6.0	20.9	7.3	43.2	3.2	0.4	0.8	34.8	4.4	2.1	7.3	
Female	74.5	44.2	21.5	13.9	11.2	12.4	6.5	6.1	20.9	8.1	44.8	3.5	0.9	1.7	34.1	3.3	1.3	5.2	
Age Group																			
< 15	70.4	39.2	16.8	11.3	10.7	10.4	5.6	4.6	19.1	6.9	41.6	2.2	1.0	0.6	30.2	3.6	2.2	8.2	
15-19	74.6	56.9	25.8	16.6	13.2	15.0	7.4	7.3	22.3	7.9	44.5	4.2	0.4	1.8	36.8	3.8	1.4	5.3	
20-24	77.6	62.9	27.3	18.2	12.6	13.3	6.3	3.5	18.9	8.4	50.3	2.1	0.7	0.0	37.1	6.3	2.1	4.9	
25+	75.0	58.3	16.7	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	16.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	
Community																			
City	76.3	58.0	27.8	20.5	16.7	18.3	9.6	8.4	25.1	10.7	44.2	3.9	0.5	0.3	37.8	7.0	1.6	4.4	
Town	71.2	48.0	20.6	12.2	10.0	10.1	5.5	5.3	19.2	7.2	44.9	3.1	0.7	1.2	32.2	2.4	1.9	8.4	
Village	74.1	48.8	20.3	12.4	10.5	13.1	5.1	4.2	18.5	4.2	41.6	3.0	0.7	2.6	34.8	2.8	1.6	4.2	
School Status																			
Has Trained Corper	78.3	57.9	27.4	17.2	14.1	15.2	8.5	8.3	26.1	8.0	48.5	3.4	0.6	0.8	40.1	4.3	1.0	4.2	
Has No Trained Corper	68.3	44.5	18.0	12.4	10.2	11.2	4.8	3.7	15.5	7.3	39.3	3.3	0.7	1.7	28.6	3.4	2.5	8.4	
Training Status																			
PE	84.3	69.0	36.1	21.1	17.2	19.1	10.9	10.5	32.5	9.2	55.4	3.6	0.3	1.3	47.7	5.6	0.8	2.3	
Non PE	68.7	43.7	17.0	12.2	10.1	10.8	4.9	4.2	15.9	7.0	39.1	3.2	0.8	1.2	28.8	3.2	2.1	8.0	
Had Contact with PE	71.3	47.7	19.4	13.4	13.0	11.6	4.2	6.9	20.8	10.6	44.9	5.6	1.4	0.0	42.1	5.1	3.7	3.7	
No Contact with PE	67.9	42.6	16.3	11.6	9.2	10.4	4.6	3.3	14.6	6.0	37.5	2.6	0.5	1.4	25.8	2.5	1.9	9.0	
Sexual Activity																			
Never had sex	75.0	47.3	21.9	14.3	11.7	12.6	6.3	5.6	20.8	7.4	43.6	3.2	0.6	1.3	34.9	3.9	1.5	5.7	
Ever had sex	67.7	65.3	25.9	16.9	14.1	15.6	8.1	7.5	21.1	8.6	45.3	3.7	0.7	1.1	33.0	4.0	2.6	8.4	
Active within last 3 months	64.6	66.2	27.7	16.9	12.3	14.6	5.4	6.9	16.9	10.0	47.7	4.6	0.8	2.3	30.8	3.1	1.5	9.2	
Not Active within last 3 months	68.9	64.9	25.2	16.9	14.8	16.0	9.2	7.7	22.8	8.0	44.3	3.4	0.6	0.6	33.8	4.3	3.1	8.0	
State																			
Borno	81.0	70.3	45.0	36.3	25.7	34.0	14.3	13.0	17.7	6.0	53.3	1.0	0.3	3.7	26.0	4.3	0.3	2.7	
Cross River	80.9	49.7	29.2	15.4	20.5	16.1	12.1	10.7	38.3	6.4	50.3	4.7	0.7	0.3	43.6	8.4	0.3	5.0	
Enugu	85.5	32.0	4.8	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	13.4	1.9	48.7	2.6	0.4	0.0	36.4	0.7	0.7	3.7	
Kaduna	75.2	55.4	23.8	20.5	17.4	16.4	8.4	8.4	24.5	21.8	40.9	5.0	2.3	1.7	48.3	10.7	4.0	5.0	
Nassarawa	73.9	62.1	23.6	10.4	4.3	4.6	2.1	1.4	22.1	4.6	35.4	4.3	0.0	0.7	42.1	0.7	1.1	8.2	
Ondo	57.0	46.1	11.6	6.8	3.4	6.8	1.4	2.7	14.3	3.1	44.0	2.4	0.3	1.0	20.1	1.7	4.4	7.5	
Rivers	61.0	42.0	19.3	10.8	11.5	12.2	7.5	5.1	15.3	9.2	34.9	3.4	0.3	1.0	25.1	0.0	1.0	11.9	

The awareness of the use of condom as a way to reduce the risk of HIV was higher in Borno State than others. While Borno recorded 70.3%, Nassarawa, Kaduna and Cross River states recorded 62.1%, 55.4% and 49.7% respectively. Enugu State, which recorded the highest percentage in support of abstinence from sex, had the least percentage of (32%) for the use of condom.

Knowledge of Programmatically Important Ways to Avoid HIV/AIDS:

Among the various ways listed in the questionnaire, only three have been widely accepted as the most important ways by which one can reduce the risk or even avoid HIV. The three ways include abstinence from sex, use of condom and limit to one sex partner. Table 4.6 shows the percentage of students who mentioned one, two or all the three widely accepted ways of avoiding HIV. The table shows that 84.7 percent of the students mentioned at least on of the three ways while 15.4 percent failed to mention any. While 46 percent mentioned two of the ways, only 16.8 percent mentioned all the three ways.

Older students (above 20 years) knowledge of ways to avoid HIV/AIDS for all the 3 ways is higher (22 percent) than for younger students (less than 15 years), which is 12 percent.

Knowledge among city schools students is generally higher than those of the town and village schools students' which is almost equal.

It is needless to say that students exposed to trained corp members are better informed about ways of reducing the risk of contacting HIV/AIDS than their counterparts in other schools. For example, while 21 percent of students in schools without trained corp members had the knowledge of all the 3 ways, only 12 percent of

It is needless to say that students exposed to trained corp members are better informed about ways of reducing the risk of contacting HIV/AIDS than their counterparts in other schools.

students in other schools did. For the knowledge of the 3 ways, it is 29 percent for among peer educators but 12 percent among non-peer educators. Sexually activity of the student does not significantly affect his or her knowledge of the 3 important ways to avoid HIV/AIDS as shown on the table.

If the level of knowledge is based on the awareness of the three ways mentioned above, then the male students were more knowledgeable than the female students in this perspective. It is needless to say that students in schools where there were trained corp members were better informed about ways of reducing the risk than there counterparts in other schools. Similarly, peer educators were well trained in this regard than the non peer-educators. The table also shows that the more sexually active a student is, the more he/she gets to know about ways of reducing the risk of HIV.

Table 4.6

**% OF STUDENTS WHO HAD THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE THREE
PROGRAMMATICALLY IMPORTANT WAYS TO AVOID HIV/AIDS**

	Marginal Totals	None of the 3 ways	One of the 3 ways	Two of the 3 ways	All the 3 ways
All Students	2033	15.3	84.7	46.0	16.8
Sex					
Male	1083	14.5	85.5	50.1	18.2
Female	950	16.3	83.7	41.3	15.3
Age Group					
< 15	692	21.1	78.9	35.5	11.8
15-19	1186	12.6	87.4	50.8	19.2
20-24	143	10.5	89.5	56.6	21.7
25+	12	8.3	91.7	50.0	8.3
Community					
City	633	10.7	89.3	51.3	21.5
Town	972	17.3	82.7	43.0	14.1
Village	428	17.8	82.2	44.9	16.1
School Status					
Has Trained Corper	1037	10.9	89.1	53.4	21.0
Has No Trained Corper	996	20.0	80.0	38.3	12.4
Training Status					
PE	612	6.0	94.0	66.7	28.8
Non PE	1421	19.4	80.6	37.1	11.7
Had Contact with PE	216	14.4	85.6	39.8	13.0
No Contact with PE	1184	20.6	79.4	36.2	11.1
Sexual Activity					
Never had sex	1578	15.7	84.3	43.8	16.1
Ever had sex	455	14.1	85.9	53.6	19.3
Active within last 3 months	130	14.6	85.4	51.5	21.5
Not Active within last 3 months	325	13.8	86.2	54.5	18.5
State					
Borno	300	12.7	87.3	68.3	40.7
Cross River	298	11.7	88.3	51.0	20.5
Enugu	269	8.6	91.4	28.3	2.6
Kaduna	298	14.4	85.6	50.3	18.5
Nassarawa	280	18.6	81.4	61.8	16.4
Ondo	293	18.1	81.9	27.6	5.1
Rivers	295	23.1	76.9	33.2	12.2

FOS/UNICEF Baseline 2003

Analysis by state shows that the level of awareness of the three ways was very small in Ondo and Enugu states which recorded a percentage of 5.1 and 2.6 respectively. The low percentage recorded in these two states was not surprising as the two states recorded lowest percentage for students who recognized the fact that limit to one sex partner could reduce the risk of contacting HIV.

4.5. BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES ABOUT HIV/AIDS:

Testing For HIV

The students were asked if they had ever been tested for HIV or the AIDS virus. Those that were never been tested were asked whether they would like to be tested and whether they knew a specific place to go and get the test for the AIDS virus. The survey did not seek to know the result of the test.

Table 4.7:
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY HIV TESTING STATUS
BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

	ALL STUDENTS Ever Been Tested			THOSE NEVER BEEN TESTED Want to Be Tested			
	Marginal Totals	Yes	No	Marginal Total	Yes	No	Don't Know
All Students	2033	5.6	94.4	1919	62.0	35.4	2.7
Sex							
Male	1083	6.0	94.0	1018	63.5	33.9	2.5
Female	950	5.2	94.8	901	60.2	37.1	2.8
Age Group							
< 15	692	4.8	95.2	659	54.6	41.6	3.8
15-19	1186	5.4	94.6	1122	64.9	33.0	2.0
20-24	143	9.8	90.2	129	72.3	25.4	2.3
25+	12	25.0	75.0	9	77.8	22.2	0.0
Community							
City	633	4.9	95.1	602	62.5	34.0	3.5
Town	972	5.9	94.1	915	61.0	36.7	2.3
Village	428	6.1	93.9	402	63.2	34.6	2.2
School Status							
Has Trained Corper	1037	6.6	93.4	969	65.3	32.0	2.8
Has No Trained Corper	996	4.6	95.4	950	58.6	38.9	2.5
Training Status							
PE	612	9.8	90.4	553	74.7	24.2	1.1
Non PE	1421	3.9	96.1	1366	56.8	39.9	3.3
Had Contact with PE	216	5.6	94.4	204	52.2	42.9	4.9
No Contact with PE	1184	3.5	96.5	1142	57.3	39.7	3.0
Sexual Activity							
Never had sex	1578	5.3	94.7	1494	60.2	36.6	3.2
Ever had sex	455	6.8	93.2	425	68.1	31.1	0.7
Active within last 3 months	130	5.4	94.6	123	70.7	27.6	1.6
Not Active within last 3 months	325	7.1	92.9	302	67.1	32.6	0.3
State							
Borno	300	6.3	93.7	281	75.9	22.7	1.4
Cross River	298	2.7	97.3	290	50.7	41.7	7.6
Enugu	269	5.2	94.8	255	66.3	32.2	1.6
Kaduna	298	8.7	91.3	272	57.7	38.0	4.4
Nassarawa	280	8.9	91.1	255	67.6	31.3	1.2
Ondo	293	4.1	95.9	281	61.6	38.4	0.0
Rivers	295	3.4	96.6	285	55.2	42.7	2.1

FOS/UNICEF Baseline 2003

Generally students' attitude to HIV testing is very poor as shown in Table 4.7. Less than 6 percent of the students' population has been tested. Male students (6 percent) are more likely to go for HIV test than female students (5 percent). Also, percentage of students that have been tested increases with age. While only a little above 5 percent had been tested among the students below 15 years of age, it is about 10 percent for students of age 20 years and over.

Table 4.7 further shows that the desired to go for HIV/AIDS test decreases with urbanization of the location of the school. The proportions of students who have gone for the test are more in the villages (6.1%) and the towns (5.9%), than those of the cities (4.9%).

The testing status of students in schools with trained corp members (6.6%) is higher than for the schools without the trained corp members (4.6%). Also the percentage of peer educators (9.6) who have gone for the test is more than double that of the non-peer educators (3.9). The percentages of students who have gone for HIV/AIDS test vary from state to state. It is as high as 9 percent for Nassarawa and Kaduna states and as little as 2.7 for Cross River State.

The percentages of students who have gone for HIV/AIDS test vary from state to state. It is as high as 9 percent for Nassarawa and Kaduna states and as little as 2.7 for Cross River State

Also, as shown in Table 4.7, about 3 in 5 of students who have not been tested have the desire to be tested. About 2 in 5 of them do not have the desire for HIV testing; these include a few (2.7%), who would rather not want to be asked the question.

Male and female students showed similar desire for test. As students get older, the desire to go for test increases. About 78 percent of students of age 20 years and over would want to be tested. This percentage reduces to about 55 percent for students below the age of 15 years. Also, a higher proportion of peer educators (75%) than non-peer educators (57%) would like to go for test. Across the states, the highest percentage of 76 percent is recorded for Borno State against 51 percent for Cross River State.

Knowledge of Sources of HIV Testing

As shown in Table 4.8, 7 in 10 students know where to go for HIV testing. Generally, knowledge of where to go for the testing shows similar pattern as the desire to go for the test. However, a higher proportion of Enugu State students (84 percent) know where to go for the test than of other states.

The knowledge that HIV testing service is available at the Government Hospital is universal. Over 90 percent of the students are aware of this fact.

The knowledge that HIV testing service is available at the Government Hospital is universal. Over 90 percent of the students are aware of this fact.

Table 4.8:
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL OF STUDENTS WHO KNOW A SOURCE FOR HIV/AIDS TEST AND SPECIFIC SOURCE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENT

	KNOWLEDGE OF WHERE TO GO FOR TEST			KNOWLEDGE OF SOURCE OF HIV/AIDS TEST						
	Marginal Totals	Yes	No	Marginal Totals	Govt. Hospital	Govt Health Center	Family Plan Clinic	Mobile Clinic	Dispensary	Others
All Students	1969	72.2	27.8	1422	93.4	3.1	1.4	0.3	0.6	1.2
Sex										
Male	1050	74.1	25.9	778	92.9	3.3	1.8	0.5	0.3	1.3
Female	919	70.1	29.9	644	94.0	2.9	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.1
Age Group										
< 15	672	68.8	31.3	462	91.8	5.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	1.1
15-19	1149	73.1	26.9	840	93.8	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.3
20-24	136	80.1	19.9	109	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25+	12	91.7	8.3	11	80.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Community										
City	618	75.7	24.3	468	92.6	3.2	1.7	0.4	0.4	1.7
Town	947	71.0	29.0	672	95.0	2.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4
Village	404	69.8	30.2	282	91.0	3.8	2.4	0.0	0.7	2.1
School Status										
Has Trained Corper	1008	77.8	22.2	784	94.3	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.6	1.0
Has No Trained Corper	961	66.4	33.6	638	92.2	4.5	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.4
Trainig Status										
PE	594	85.5	14.5	508	94.7	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.0
Non PE	1375	66.5	33.5	914	92.6	3.9	1.4	0.2	0.5	1.3
Had Contact with PE	214	61.7	38.3	132	94.1	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.7	1.5
No Contact with PE	1140	67.0	33.0	784	92.2	4.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.3
Sexual Activity										
Never had sex	1528	72.3	27.7	1105	93.2	3.1	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.3
Ever had sex	441	71.9	28.1	317	94.0	3.1	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Active within last 3 months	125	71.2	28.8	89	94.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	1.1
Not Active within last 3 months	316	72.2	27.8	228	93.8	4.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4
State										
Borno	278	82.0	18.0	228	94.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.8
Cross River	294	76.5	23.5	225	93.8	3.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
Enugu	268	84.0	16.0	225	96.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8
Kaduna	290	75.9	24.1	220	94.1	1.8	2.3	0.0	0.5	1.4
Nassarawa	269	74.0	26.0	199	92.5	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	3.0
Ondo	286	57.3	42.7	164	91.6	6.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Rivers	284	56.7	43.3	161	89.6	6.7	2.5	0.0	0.6	0.6

FOS/UNICEF Baseline 2003

Stigma Associated With Aids:

Table 4.9 provides responses to questions that are intended to evaluate the level of stigma attached to AIDS, and to persons living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA). The students were asked if they know any person in the community who is living with the AIDS virus. Those students that respondent they are aware were asked further questions that were designed to assess their attitudes and behaviours towards friends or relatives living with HIV/AIDS.

As shown in table 4.9 about three quarter of the students among those who knows people living with HIV/AIDS will share a seat, shake hand, visit and be friendly with a friend or relative living with HIV/AIDS, and 4 in 5 of them will care for a friend or relative living with HIV/AIDS. Also about 3 in 5 of the students will eat from same dish, share bed and hug a friend or relative with the HIV virus.

Table 4.9:
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS BY SPECIFIC ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC

	Marginal Totals	Eat from same dish	Share Bed	Shake Hand	Hug the person	Avoid Contact	Visit & be Friendly	Avoid his/her Family	Share a seat	Care for the person
All Students	339	59.6	58.7	71.7	63.7	43.1	73.2	32.7	75.2	82.6
Sex										
Male	203	60.1	58.1	70.9	62.1	39.9	71.4	33.0	73.9	78.8
Female	136	58.8	59.6	72.8	66.2	47.8	75.7	32.4	77.2	88.2
Age Group										
< 15	91	51.6	49.5	67.0	59.3	44.0	71.4	29.7	65.9	82.4
15-19	213	62.9	62.9	74.6	65.7	43.7	74.6	35.8	80.8	83.6
20-24	33	80.6	57.6	66.7	63.6	39.4	69.7	33.3	66.7	75.8
25+	2	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Community										
City	116	57.8	57.8	69.0	62.9	43.1	75.0	32.8	71.6	87.1
Town	156	59.6	58.3	73.7	62.8	46.2	71.2	35.9	77.6	78.8
Village	67	62.7	61.2	71.6	67.2	35.8	74.6	25.4	76.1	83.6
School Status										
Has Trained Corper	213	70.4	70.0	78.9	72.3	43.7	79.8	34.7	80.8	86.9
Has No Trained Corper	126	41.3	39.7	59.5	49.2	42.1	61.9	29.4	65.9	75.4
Training Status										
PE	162	75.3	75.3	85.8	79.0	43.8	81.5	35.2	84.6	90.7
Non PE	177	45.2	43.5	58.8	49.7	42.4	65.5	30.5	66.7	75.1
Had Contact with PE	38	85.8	63.2	68.4	65.8	50.0	81.6	34.2	84.2	89.5
No Contact with PE	133	37.6	36.1	54.1	42.9	39.8	60.2	29.3	60.2	69.9
Sexual Activity										
Never had sex	263	59.7	59.3	71.5	63.1	41.4	73.8	31.9	74.9	83.3
Ever had sex	76	59.2	56.6	72.4	65.8	48.7	71.1	35.5	76.3	80.3
Active within last 3 months	18	61.1	61.1	72.2	66.7	50.0	61.1	27.8	77.8	72.2
Not Active within last 3 months	58	58.6	55.2	72.4	65.5	48.3	74.1	37.9	75.9	82.8
State										
Borno	96	59.4	55.2	68.8	58.3	40.6	72.9	35.4	70.8	89.6
Cross River	52	71.2	76.9	88.5	82.7	44.2	80.8	23.1	92.3	90.4
Enugu	12	58.3	50.0	66.7	41.7	41.7	75.0	50.0	66.7	100.0
Kaduna	77	64.9	61.0	80.5	72.7	50.6	83.1	26.0	80.5	85.7
Nassarawa	73	65.8	68.5	76.7	72.6	38.4	76.7	39.7	82.2	83.6
Ondo	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	20.0
Rivers	19	15.8	15.8	26.3	15.8	31.6	26.3	36.8	36.8	31.6

FOS/UNICEF Baseline 2003

Students sex, age, community has little influence on their attitude and behaviour towards PLWHA. However school status and training status of students has shown significant influence in their attitudes and behaviour towards PLWHA for example 91 percent for peer educators will care for PLHWA as against 75 percent for non-peer educators. Attitude and behaviour towards PLHWA also varies by state as can be seen in the table.

CHAPTER FIVE

ABSTINENCE, KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1. ABSTINENCE FROM SEX:

As observed in chapter four, almost three quarters of the student's population were of the knowledge that abstinence from sex could reduce the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. This level of awareness is reflected in the number of students abstaining from sex. Table A-5.1 shows the percentage of students by sexual activity by selected characteristics of students.

The table shows that over three-quarters (77.6%) of the students had never had sex. Those who had had sex at least once constitute 22.4% of the student population. Gender wise, female students are more likely to abstain from sex than the males. It is shown also in Table A-5.1 that the younger the student, the more likely to abstain from sex. The percentage of students who had never had sex reduced from 93.2 for age group below 15 years to 33.3 for students of 25 years and over. Also the proportion of students abstaining from sex was more in the cities than that of the towns, which in turn was more than that of the villages.

Among the states, Nassarawa recorded low rate of abstinence. It was only 68.2 percent of the students in the state that had abstained from sex.

5.2. SEXUALITY AMONG STUDENTS:

As previously mentioned in chapter two, the study shows that over three-quarters of the students had never experienced sexual intercourse. Those who had had sex at least once constitute 22.4% of the student population.

Age at first sexual intercourse:

The analysis in this section, as presented in Table 5.1, is based on all students on one hand, and students who had had sex at least once on the other hand.

The table reveals that 1.4% of all the sampled students had their first sexual experience before age 12. This represented over 6

percent of those that ever had sex. About 18 percent of total students had their first sexual experience between age 12 and 19 years, constituting 79% of the sexually active students.

Table 5.1:
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Age Group	Freq	Percent	Valid Percent
<12	29	1.4	6.4
12-14	107	5.3	23.5
15-19	252	12.4	55.4
20+	12	0.6	2.6
Cant Remember	55	2.7	12.1
Ever Had Sex	455	22.4	100.0
Never Had Sex	1578	77.6	
Total	2033	100.0	

It is observed that the age group at which majority of the students had sex for the first time is 15-19 years.

Number of partners within the last 12 months:

Of all the students that ever had sex, about 22% had no partners within the last 12 months. While 62% had only 1 partner, 12.1% had 2 partners within the last 12 months. Desegregation by gender showed that males are more promiscuous than female students. Students in the age bracket 20-24 who had been seen to be the most sexually active, had the highest percentage (67%) with just one partner. The percentage thinned out to 11.4% with two partners and 2.5% with three. While Ondo State had the highest percentage of students with only one sexual partner (80.3%), Borno State had the highest percentage of students with two or more partners (32%). Nassarawa and Enugu distantly followed with 23.9% and 13.6% respectively.

It seems that the influence of the trained corp members have not been felt in the area of number of sexual partners by students, as the pattern of distribution by number of sexual partners was almost the same, irrespective of the status of school in term of presence of the trained corp members.

It seems that the influence of the trained corp members have not been felt in the area of number of sexual partners by students, as the pattern of distribution by number of sexual partners was almost the same, irrespective of the status of school in term of presence of the trained corp members.

Table 5.2:

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS WHO EVER HAD SEX BY NO. OF SEXUAL PARTNERS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

	NUMBER OF SEXUAL PARTNERS					Marginal Totals
	0	1	2	3	4+	
All Students	22.4%	61.8%	12.1%	2.2%	1.5%	455
Sex						
Male	22.4%	60.3%	12.8%	2.8%	1.7%	290
Female	22.4%	64.2%	10.9%	1.2%	1.2%	165
Age Group						
< 15	29.8%	57.4%	10.6%	0.0%	2.1%	47
15-19	22.7%	61.1%	11.8%	2.5%	1.9%	321
20-24	19.0%	67.1%	11.4%	2.5%	0.0%	79
25+	0.0%	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8
Community						
City	21.1%	64.2%	12.2%	1.6%	0.8%	123
Town	23.7%	62.6%	9.0%	2.8%	1.9%	211
Village	21.5%	57.9%	17.4%	1.7%	1.7%	121
School Status						
Has Trained Corper	18.3%	66.8%	12.2%	2.6%	0.0%	229
Has No Trained Corper	26.5%	56.8%	11.9%	1.8%	3.1%	226
State						
Borno	12.8%	55.3%	27.7%	4.3%	0.0%	47
Cross River	25.9%	67.2%	5.2%	0.0%	1.7%	58
Enugu	20.7%	65.5%	12.1%	1.7%	0.0%	58
Kaduna	34.7%	51.0%	10.2%	2.0%	2.0%	49
Nassarawa	18.0%	58.4%	19.1%	3.4%	1.1%	89
Ondo	12.7%	80.3%	5.6%	0.0%	1.4%	71
Rivers	32.5%	53.0%	7.2%	3.6%	3.6%	83

5.3. INCIDENCE OF UNPLANNED PREGNANCY:

Protection During Sexual Intercourse:

Table A-5.4 presents the distribution of students by attitude to protection in the last sexual intercourse. Out of 443 students that responded to this question on whether used any means of protection in the last sexual intercourse, only 187 representing 42.2% answered in affirmative. It is another shocker to observe that males are more likely to use means of protection than the females who are usually at the receiving end on the consequences.

It is another shocker to observe that males are more likely to use means of protection than the females who are usually at the receiving end on the consequences.

Unplanned Pregnancy:

Since some percentage of students engaged in sexual intercourse of without contraceptives, some numbers of unplanned pregnancies are expected. According to Table 2.10, about 7 out of every 100 students who ever had sex have experienced at least one unplanned pregnancy. Analysis by age shows that the number of unplanned pregnancies graduated slightly upwards by age. Just as schools with trained corp members experienced less unplanned pregnancies than the students in schools without trained corp members, the peer educators experienced less unplanned pregnancies than the non-peer educators.

Table 5.3:
DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS WHO EVER HAD SEX BY INCIDENCE OF UNPLANNED PREGNANCY

	Ever Had An Unplanned Pregnancy		Marginal Totals
	Yes	No	
All Students	6.8	93.2	455
Sex			
Male	6.6	93.4	290
Female	7.3	92.7	165
Age Group			
< 15	4.3	95.7	47
15-19	6.2	93.8	321
20-24	8.9	91.1	79
25+	25.0	75.0	8
School Status			
Has Trained Corper	6.1	93.9	229
Has No Trained Corper	7.5	92.5	226
Training Status			
Peer Educator	6.1	93.9	147
Non Peer Educator	7.1	92.9	308

CHAPTER SIX

AWARENESS AND IMPACT OF TRAINED CORP MEMBERS IN SCHOOLS

This chapter presents the result of analysis on impact of trained corp members, their activities in the schools where they were posted and awareness of students on these activities the organized. This chapter also looks at the role of the trained corp members as per number of students trained as peer educator, frequency and effectiveness of activities they organized.

In presenting this chapter, the Trained Corp Members questionnaire and the last section of the student questionnaire are made use of. It should be noticed that most tables referred to are restricted analysis to schools where trained corp members were posted.

6.1. AWARENESS OF STUDENTS ON THE TRAINED CORP MEMBERS:

The awareness rates of the existence of the *trained corp members* in schools of their postage were very encouraging. It is sure that at least 4 out of every 5 students, irrespective of the sex, were aware of the existence of trained corp members. (Table A-6.1)

The study further showed that the higher the class of students, the more the level of awareness of activities of the trained corp members. Except for the JSS-3 students, which were out of the progression, the level of awareness progressed from 66.7 percent for JSS-1 to 87.57 percent for SSS-2.

Table 6.1 equally shows that 62.57 percent of the students had *participated* in the activities organized in such schools. The remaining 37.57 percent of the students was almost equally divided between students who *never participated* (18.6%), and those that were *not aware* (18.9%) of any activities at all.

There was little or no disparity in gender of the students in respect of participation in the activities. The participation rates were 63.6% and 61.2% respectively for male and female students. However, the

Table 6.1

	DIST OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS WHERE THERE ARE TCM BY PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL ACTIVITIES			Marginal Total
	Ever Participated	Never Participated	Not Aware/ Don't Know	
All Students	62.5	18.6	18.9	1037
Sex				
Male	63.6	19.4	17.0	552
Female	61.2	17.7	21.0	485
Age Group				
<15	49.4	23.0	27.6	344
15-19	67.7	16.9	15.4	604
20-24	75.8	14.6	9.8	82
25+	100.0	0.0	0.0	7
Current Class				
JSS-1	42.6	24.0	33.3	204
JSS-2	55.3	22.5	22.1	262
JSS-3	70.7	22.0	7.3	41
SSS-1	71.4	15.8	12.8	266
SSS-2	74.6	12.9	12.5	264

rate of participation follows an arithmetic progression like the pattern of level of awareness. It ranges from 42.67 percent for JSS-1 to 74.6 percent for SSS-2 class.

6.2. FREQUENCY OF ACTIVITIES:

Over 65 percent of the students said the activities were conducted *within one month*, while almost 20% said the activities were organized *within two months* prior to the survey. Equally, 96 percent of the students interviewed were willing to sustain the good behaviour gotten in the course of the organized activities.

Among those interviewed, 88% said they have been given or shown I.E.C materials, while 71.1% claimed to have seen posters, 24.4% given leaflets and 3.5% were said to have watched video or film show.

Close to half of the students in schools where there were trained corp members were member of Anti-AIDA clubs. Also, 73.7 percent claimed to have gotten more experience about HIV/AIDS based on the awareness created by the *trained corp members*.

Among the reproductive health and HIV/AIDS activities, "*Classroom Delivery*" was the most frequently organized. About 42 percent of the students have participated in classroom delivery. This was followed by "*Out Reaches*," "*IEC Events*" and "*Referon*" with 16.0 percent, 13.2 percent and 2.9 percent respectively. Expectedly the peer educators were more involved in all the activities than the Non peer educators. (See table 5.9).

Also of the total response, 72.5 percent have the perception that HIV/AIDS can be controlled.

6.3. EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES OF THE CORP MEMBERS

Except in Kaduna State, where 3 teams had not started due to lack of training materials and time, the entire trained corp member in the 7 States had started class-room training by the time of the survey (Table A-7.2).

Time Spent On Programme:

In all, a trained corp member spent an average time of 5 hour and 30 minutes with the peer educators per week. Table 6.2 shows that the *trained corp members* in the Borno State spent the highest number of hours, training the peer educators. They spent average time of 9 hours per week. Nassarawa State, which recorded an average of 7 hours peer week, followed. The third state in performance was Cross River with average of 6 hours per week. The least active were the *trained corp members* in Kaduna who could only offer 2 hours per week on the average. Those of Enugu and Ondo were 4 hours and 3.4 hours per week respectively.

State		No of Peer Educators in School	No of Students Involved Last Event	No of Persons Involved Last Event	Hours of Class with PE Per Week
Borno	Mean	53.21	50.14	45.79	8.93
	Median	44.5	40	41.5	3.5
	Sum	745	702	641	125
	N	14	14	14	14
Cross River	Mean	43.1	45.1	68.33	6.1
	Median	40	40	80	4
	Sum	431	451	615	61
	N	10	10	9	10
Enugu	Mean	54.44	47.22	46.29	4
	Median	51	43	50	3
	Sum	490	425	324	36
	N	9	9	7	9
Kaduna	Mean	45.18	45.27	60.4	2.27
	Median	30	31	51	2
	Sum	497	498	604	25
	N	11	11	10	11
Nassarawa	Mean	60.94	59.94	57.88	7.12
	Median	60	58	47	3
	Sum	1036	1019	984	121
	N	17	17	17	17
Ondo	Mean	61.38	43.75	32	3.38
	Median	60	45	22	3
	Sum	491	350	256	27
	N	8	8	8	8
Rivers	Mean	52.33	49	47	3.5
	Median	42.5	40	40	3.5
	Sum	314	294	235	21
	N	6	6	5	6
Overall	Mean	53.39	49.85	52.27	5.55
	Median	51	43	50	3
	Sum	4004	3739	3659	416
	N	75	75	70	75

Number Of Students Trained:

Total number of students trained as peer educators can be estimated from the average number trained per trained corp member. Table 6.2 shows that the average number of students trained as peer educators by the *trained corp members* varied from state to state. While it is 61 in Ondo Nassarawa states, it ranges between 52 and 55 per trained corp member in Enugu, Borno and Rivers states. It is between 43 and 45 in Cross River and Kaduna states.

6.4. TYPES OF TRAINING CONDUCTED:

Table 5.9 and Table 6.6 show that activities organized by the trained corp members covered *Classroom Delivery, IEC Events, Out-reaches, Referral* and others. In general, Classroom Delivery, IEC Events and Out-Reaches were the most frequently organized training for the students. The proportion of the trained corp members organizing each type of event varied from state to state.

In general, male students were more involved in all the activities than their female counterpart. Expectedly the peer educators were very much involved in all the activities than the non peer-educators. In all the activities, the ratio of participating peer-educators to non peer-educators was almost 5:1.

Classroom Delivery:

Table A-7.6 and Table A-7.9 show that classroom delivery was the most frequently organized by the TCMs and generally participated in by students. In all, over 90 percent of the trained corp members had organized Classroom Delivery, and over about 42% of students claimed to have participated. All the *trained corp members* in 4 of the states, which include Borno, Enugu, Kaduna and River States conducted classroom delivery. While 88% of *trained corp members* in Ondo and Nassarawa states conducted classroom delivery, it was only 80% of the *trained corp members* in Cross River State.

IEC Events:

A relatively lower number of *trained corp members* covered IEC events as compared with classroom delivery. This is also confirmed by Table A-6.9, which shows that only 13.2 percent of the students had participated in IEC events. Table A-7.5 shows that about 57 percent of all the TCMs in sample conducted IEC events. While the percentage of the *trained corp members* that covered IEC events was over 60 in Borno, Cross River, Kaduna, and Nassarawa states, it was 50 and below in Ondo, Enugu and Rivers states.

Out-reaches

Out of 75 TCMs in sample, 32 of them representing 42.7 percent had conducted Out-Reaches. Analysis by state shows that Cross River State, which recorded 60 percent, concentrated more on outreaches than any other states. About half

of the TCMs in Nasarawa state organized the event. Other states, which include Borno, Enugu, Ondo, and Rivers states recorded below 45 percent. Though the TCMs claimed to have conducted more IEC events than Out-Reaches, more students have participated in out-reaches than in IEC events.

Referral:

Referral was rarely organized by the TCMs. In particular, no such activity was organized at all in 3 of the states; namely Cross River, Ondo and Rivers. Table A-6.9, which gives the percentage of students by type of activities involved in also shows that only 2.9% of students had ever participated in the referral events.

6.5. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMME:

There is almost a consensus opinion of the students that the programme is effective. Apart from Ondo where about 13 percent of the *trained corp members* felt the programme was not effective, and Rivers State where about 17 percent of the *trained corp members* was not sure. Percentage of trained corp members who rated the programme 'Effective' was above 50% in all the states except Ondo. See Table A-7.10

However, conclusions shown in this section should be treated with caution, as this aspect of the survey was not adequately catered for by the design. This has resulted in a rather too small sample for good estimates.

CHAPTER SEVEN

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

7.1. PROBLEM:

The planning for the survey started early in the year with the development of draft research protocol and draft questionnaires. However, owing to some logistic problems during the first and second quarters of the year, the fieldwork could not start until mid July. This period coincided with the closing for holiday of some of the schools in sample, and passing out of some students particularly those in JS3 and SS3 classes, who had just sat for their various final examinations. This affected the allocation of sample by class of students in most schools.

Also, because time was no longer sufficient, the survey fieldwork had to start in the middle of the week. For this reason, some of the field staff stayed idle in the field on Saturday and Sunday, particularly where students were not in boarding house.

Also, the time period allocated for table generation and report writing was very insufficient. The report of this magnitude should be allocated sufficient time.

In future, the data collection stage of the survey should not, in any way, coincide with examination period, or close to the holiday period of schools.

7.2. IMPACT OF THE PROGRAMME:

No doubt, the programme has been able to achieve the aim of establishing a way of reducing rate of HIV/AIDS in Nigeria, most especially the youth who are at higher risks. Most of the findings point to the fact that the peer educators, who are the first beneficiary of the programmed are better informed of the risk associated with HIV/AIDS and way of avoiding them.

It should be noted that non-peer educators in schools where the trained corp members were posted also benefited from the programme by being trained by their fellow students. This was achieved through the training received from about 70 percent of the peer educators who concentrated in training students of the same school.

But students in those other schools were not as lucky. While over 70 percent of the students in schools where the trained corp members were posted have benefited in one way or the other, it was less than 10 percent of the students in other schools. This number of students received their training from the peer educators prepared by the trained corp members from other schools.

For the various observations in this study, it is hereby recommended that the programme be enlarged to cover more schools so as to produce more peer educators. And without any further delay, the programme should commence in more states, if not all, other than the 7 pilot states only.

In conclusion, the Baseline and Impact Survey should be conducted annually to monitor the programme by measuring the trend of indicators of the programme.