

Institute for Students' Health Belgrade



INVENTORY SOURCEBOOK
RELATED ON HIV SURVEYS OF YOUTH
IN SERBIA

by

Mr. sci. Prim. dr Dragan Ilic
Mr. sci. med Prim. dr Mila Paunic
Branka Rodic
Mario Knezevic

Belgrade, July 2006

Inventory sourcebook

This report is a result of the extraction of selected data from published works, research results, and public health documents published from 1999 to 2006 related to HIV.

Most of the researches were conducted in several towns in Republic of Serbia (Belgrade, Nis, Kragujevac, Subotica, Novi Sad, and Bajina Basta). Focus was on data related to health behavior of youth age 14-26.

- Data collected are related to sexually transmitted infections and HIV.

Table of Content

1. Survey: Rapid Assessment and Response on HIV/AIDS among especially vulnerable young people in Republic of Serbia *	4
2. Survey: Rapid Assessment and Response on HIV infection among Roma population in Belgrade, Nis and Kragujevac *	6
3. Survey: Rapid Assessment and Response on HIV among MSM in Belgrade, Nis and Kragujevac *	12
4. Survey: Monitoring of AIDS prevention indicators, first evaluation, Belgrade *	14
5. Survey on behavior of sexual workers in Belgrade, JAZAS *	15
6. Survey: Youth in rural areas and their knowledge on HIV/AIDS compared to the youth in Belgrade *	16
7. Survey based on annual medical check-up of students, Institute for Students' Health in Belgrade	17

Survey: Rapid Assessment and Response on HIV/AIDS among especially vulnerable young people in Republic of Serbia *

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors	Comments
<p>RAR research is a part of UNICEF project for South Eastern Europe.</p> <p>It was conducted in Republic of Serbia (Belgrade, Nis, Kragujevac, Novi Sad)</p> <p>Target population for this assessment was young people from 10 to 24 years of age and considered to be the most vulnerable to HIV infection in Serbia.</p> <p>- Young people who use drugs</p> <p>- Young MSM</p> <p>- Young sex trade workers</p>	<p>879 especially vulnerable young people different target groups, as follows:</p> <p>Young people who use drugs</p> <p>- 464 (242 in Belgrade, 91 in Nis, 75 in Kragujevac, 56 in Novi Sad)</p> <p>Young MSM</p> <p>- 299 (169 in Belgrade, 76 in Novi Sad, 48 in Nis, 6 in Kragujevac)</p> <p>Young sex workers</p> <p>- 116 (76 in Belgrade, 32 in Kragujevac, 8 in Nis)</p>	<p>Data collection was carried out in November and December, 2001 and in January 2002.</p>	<p>In accordance with the RAR methodology, data were collected using the following five methods:</p> <p>- Existing information</p> <p>- Questionnaire surveys among the three target groups</p> <p>- Focus groups</p> <p>- Interviews</p> <p>- Observations of “hot spots”</p>	<p>Most of the respondents consider themselves to be a risk of HIV and S.T.I.’s, approximately half of them have been tested for HIV, their knowledge about HIV is satisfactory, and the most important role in providing information to the members of all three groups belongs to the media and much less to health and social workers.</p> <p>23.3% young STW state that there is no place to get information about HIV</p> <p>Judging their own risk of HIV or other STI as high or moderate: 78.3% DU, 85.2% MSM, 75.9% STW</p> <p>Media as the main source of information: 75.4% DU, 69.6% MSM, 65.5% STW</p> <p>Health and social workers as sources of information: 14.7% DU, 14.7% MSM, 15.5% STW</p>	<p>- UNICEF</p> <p>- National Team</p> <p>- Local field team in Belgrade, Nis, Kragujevac, Novi Sad</p>	<p>Education on HIV/AIDS, psychoactive substances and sexual and reproductive health is not a part of the official school curricula and education through extracurricular activities is irregularly conducted and only in some town.</p> <p>Existing community prevention programme mostly target the general population. The number of interventions aimed at specially vulnerable young people is very small – almost nonexistent,</p>

* Published: Rapid Assessment and Response on HIV/AIDS among Especially Vulnerable Young People in Serbia. UNICEF, CIDA, November, 2002

Survey: Health status, health needs, and utilization of health care among citizens of Republic of Serbia conducted by the “Institute for health care of Republic of Serbia- “Dr Milan Jovanovic Batut”, Belgrade *

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors
<p>Survey was conducted on a territory of whole R. of Serbia (except for Kosovo and Metohija), as a cross-section study on a representative sample of general population.</p>	<p>Survey was conducted on a representative sample of 4500 households on territory of Republic of Serbia (stratified cluster sample taken one after another)</p> <p>Total number of interviewed persons is divided according to age groups at:</p> <p>Age 11 to 14 – 602 interviewed persons</p> <p>Age 15 to 19 – 735 interviewed persons</p> <p>Age 20 to 24 – 1096 interviewed persons</p>	<p>17. Jun, 2000 - 10. July, 2000</p>	<p>Questionnaires were separately devised (e.g. household questionnaire, questionnaire for children and youth age 7-19, questionnaire for adults age 19+) Data analysis was done using SPSS statistics software. Research comprised all types of addiction (smoke abuse, alcohol abuse, drug abuse), Habits (Hygiene habits, Daily rhythm of activities, Nourishment, Physical activities, Free time, Safety Habits), Mental health (Own life adventure, Own adventure of Health, Mental Health), Violence (Physical and emotional violence), Sexual and reproductive health, Sexual health and sexually transmitted disease and Violence</p> <p>Research comprised all types of addictions</p>	<p>- 93.6% of youth has heard of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>- More knowledge on HIV transmission ways was shown by the children living in city compared to children from rural areas.</p> <p>- 70.2% of children doesn't know where they can have HIV test</p>	<p>- Institute for Public Health “Dr Milan Jovanovic Batut”, Belgrade</p> <p>- District Institutes of Public Health</p> <p>- WHO</p> <p>- UNICEF</p>

* Published: Health Status, Health Needs and Utilization of Health Care among children and youth in Republic of Serbia, Journal of the Institute of Public Health of Serbia, 2002, Vol. 3-4

* Health Status, Health Needs and Utilization of Health Care among adults in Republic of Serbia, Journal of the Institute of Public Health of Serbia, 2002, Vol. 1-2

Survey: Rapid Assessment and Response on HIV infection among Roma population in Belgrade, Nis and Kragujevac *

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors	Aims of this research
Investigation/enquiry took place in three cities of central Serbia: Belgrade, Nis and Kragujevac, and these cities were chosen as the largest central Serbia cities with good infrastructure, available information sources, high rate of mobile population (different epidemiological risks, narcotics and people trafficking), as and already educated persons at the pursuing of RAR methodology, which decreased the costs and reduced the time process (in the limited material, funds environment, where the enquiry is a component of a project, and not the project for itself).	A total of 106 questioned persons in Nis, 100 questioned persons in Kragujevac and 101 questioned persons in Belgrade that completed the question form.	December 2004 to the June 2005.	Methodical approach to the data gathering among the aimed groups in all cities was based on a triangulation and it included already available information (routine medical statistics and published works), investigation by interrogation inquiries/questionnaires, and focus of the group, structured and non-structured interviews, as and observations of some Roma <i>mahalas</i> (small communities), "hot spots" etc. Gathered quantitative data from the questionnaires were being inputted into centralization SPSS 13.0 database, where they were analyzed by the methods of descriptive and analytic statistics. Qualified data from the interviews, group focus and observations were analyzed through activities and were inputted into so called MEGA grids. A Mega grid contains qualified data about context, risky and protective behavior, health, social effects and intervention.	<p>KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV/AIDS</p> <p>From the total of 307 informants which results were analyzed, no one scored all 30 points on the «test of knowledge». At the least scored test the result was 0 and the one maximum score was 29.</p> <p>Average test score was 16,7 points (with the standard deviation 5.76, median 17.0 and mode 19.0) which means that informants averagely respond correctly to about 56% questions.</p> <p>There are some of the results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That person can live for years without the symptoms of HIV/AIDS know 123 informants (40.1%). Most numerous correct answers were in Kragujevac (55%) then Nis (44.3%) while at least correct answers were in Belgrade (20,1%) Like that, female informants give much more (65, 46,8%) correctly answers then male. - That the cure for HIV/AIDS is not discovered know 177 (57.7%) informants. Most correct is in Kragujevac (75%), then Nis (66%), while most not correct answers were in Belgrade (31.7%) Like that, informants of the female sex answered correctly far more (86, 61.9%) then males (91, 54.2%) - That the presence of HIV can be discovered by blood analyze know 259 (84,4%) informants, while there is no statistically significant difference in distribution of answers between three cities, nor between sexes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGO HPVPI ("HIV/AIDS Prevention Among Vulnerable Populations Initiative") - NGO SPY ("Safe Pulse Of Youth") - The members of the enquiry/research team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assess the intensity and nature of the HIV risk and that by the enquiry of context and characteristics of high risk behaviors, health and social consequences, and so far taken measures for prevention for that population - To increase the consciousness and to mobilize the local community support to the Roma population and to secure initial activities - To propose general, as and specific local frame for the HIV/AIDS preventive actions based on the analyzes of this project

*Published: Interventions and programs for especially vulnerable group related to HIV/AIDS risk. International Science Conference. SANU (Serbian Academy of Sciences)-Belgrade, December 2005.

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors	Aims of this research
	A total of 106 questioned persons in Nis, 100 questioned persons in Kragujevac and 101 questioned persons in Belgrade that completed the question form.	Decemb er 2004 to the June 2005.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That HIV positive pregnant woman can transfer the virus to her un-born child know 166 (54,1%) informants. Similarly as in previous questions, most correct answers were in Nis (77,4%), and significantly less in Belgrade (44,6%) and Kragujevac (39%). Among the sexes there is no difference in distributions of correct answers - That the HIV cannot be transferred via skin/touch know 218 (71%) informants. Mostly correct answers are in Kragujevac (80%), then Nis (79%), while the least correct answers are in Belgrade (53.3%). Difference among the sexes is not noticed - That HIV cannot be transferred through air know 234 (76.2%) without difference of cities and among genders - That HIV can be transferred by blood know 269 informants (87.6%), although at least in Belgrade (Nis – 94.3%, Kragujevac – 90%, Belgrade – 78.3%). Among sexes of the informants there is no significant difference - That HIV cannot be transmitted via saliva know only 47.2% informants, without differences in all three cities and among sexes - Similarly, that HIV can be transmitted via sperm and vaginal fluids, know more than 80% informants, in all three cities, without difference among sexes - That HIV cannot be transmitted via sweat know 189 (61.6%) informants, without differences in all three cities and among sexes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGO HPVPI (“HIV/AIDS Prevention Among Vulnerable Populations Initiative”) - NGO SPY (“Safe Pulse Of Youth”) - The members of the enquiry/research team 	

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors	Aims of this research
	A total of 106 questioned persons in Nis, 100 questioned persons in Kragujevac and 101 questioned persons in Belgrade that completed the question form.	December 2004 to the June 2005.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That HIV can be transmitted via mother's milk know 142 (46.3%) informants, without sex difference - That swimming in a public pool is not risky know only somehow more than third informants, among whom more informants in Kragujevac (44%) and Nis (50%) then in Belgrade (19.8%) know correct answer, and there is no difference in questions according to sexes - Less than a third of the informants know that HIV cannot be transferred by usage of public WC (28.7), where the informants in Belgrade again showed considerably less knowledge than informants in Nis and Kragujevac (13%, 42.5%, 30%). In this case women in greater measure (34.8%) know correct answer than men and that difference is statistically important - That voluntary blood donation is not dangerous about HIV infection know only a fifth of the informants (20.5%), where at least knowledge show informants in Kragujevac and there is no differences in answers according to sexes - In all three cities about 40% of informants (total of 117 informants, 38.1%) know that there is no risk from kiss and there is no statistical difference in answers beside the towns nor beside sexes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGO HPVPI ("HIV/AIDS Prevention Among Vulnerable Populations Initiative") - NGO SPY ("Safe Pulse Of Youth") - The members of the enquiry/research team 	

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors	Aims of this research
	There were a total of 106 questioned persons in Nis, 100 questioned persons in Kragujevac and 101 questioned persons in Belgrade that completed the question form.	December 2004 to the June 2005.		<p>- That shaking hands is not a way of transferring HIV know only 138 (44%) informants. There is a difference in answers among the cities, so informants in Nis (62%) and Kragujevac (49.6%) correctly answer in a higher percentage than in Belgrade (18.9%), while there is no difference among the sexes.</p> <p>- That being in the presence of the HIV positive person that is coughing and sneezing is not risky know only 28% of informants. Similarly more women (34.5%) than men (22.5%) know correct answer, and that difference is statistically significant</p> <p>- Only a fifth of informants know that there is lesser risk from getting blood (transfusion). Apart of 14.7% them who do not know, all other informants were choosing an option “great risk”. About that question the informants in Nis (22.6%) and Kragujevac (34%) in a greater number know correct answer on that question than in Belgrade (9.9%). Both sexes equally know the correct question on that answer</p> <p>- Only a fifth of informants know that there is lesser risk from oral sex. Apart of 16.6% them who do not know, all other informants were choosing an option “no risk”. About that question the informants in Nis (22.6%) and Kragujevac (34%) in a greater number know correct answer on that question than in Belgrade (9.9%). Both sexes equally know the correct question on that answer.</p>	<p>- NGO HPVPI (“HIV/AIDS Prevention Among Vulnerable Populations Initiative”)</p> <p>- NGO SPY (“Safe Pulse Of Youth”)</p> <p>- The members of the enquiry/research team</p>	

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors	Aims of this research
	There were a total of 106 questioned persons in Nis, 100 questioned persons in Kragujevac and 101 questioned persons in Belgrade that completed the question form.	December 2004 to the June 2005.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only a quarter of informants know that there is lesser risk from in common usage of razor. Apart of 17.9% them who do not know, all other informants were choosing an option “no risk”. About that question the informants in Nis (36.8%) and Kragujevac (20%) in a greater number know correct answer on that question than in Belgrade (14.9%). Both sexes equally know the correct question on that answer - That a sexual intercourse without condom is highly risky know almost nine of ten informants in all three cities, without difference between the cities and sexes - That usage of in common needle for tattoo is highly risky know almost three quarters informants, without difference between the cities and sexes - That usage of in common needle for intravenously drug injection is highly risky know almost nine of ten informants in all three cities without difference between the cities and sexes - That usage on in common needle washed up by water is highly risky know something less than two thirds of informants. Informants in Kragujevac in somehow lesser number (50.5%) know than persons in Belgrade (74%) and Nis (60.4%) and that difference is highly statistically significant. In answers according to sex there are no difference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGO HPVPI (“HIV/AIDS Prevention Among Vulnerable Populations Initiative”) - NGO SPY (“Safe Pulse Of Youth”) - The members of the enquiry/research team 	

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors	Aims of this research
	There were a total of 106 questioned persons in Nis, 100 questioned persons in Kragujevac and 101 questioned persons in Belgrade that completed the question form.	December 2004 to the June 2005.		<p>- As it could be seen, the lesser number of informants in all three cities, as it was expected, know that interrupted coition is not adequate protection from HIV infection. It is necessary to add that about question of showering as protection from HIV transferring, informants in Belgrade highly statistically significant choose wrong answer (54.5% of correct) comparing to Nis (74.7%) and Kragujevac (75%)</p> <p>Differences at answers according to sex only statistically significant differ at question about efficiency of interrupted coition. That is to say 60% of men and only 48.9% women know that it is not effective protection</p>	<p>- NGO HPVPI (“HIV/AIDS Prevention Among Vulnerable Populations Initiative”)</p> <p>- NGO SPY (“Safe Pulse Of Youth”)</p> <p>- The members of the enquiry/research team</p>	

Survey: Rapid Assessment and Response on HIV among MSM in Belgrade, Nis and Kragujevac *

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors	Aims of this research
<p>Data presented here are from repeated RAR research activities that were carried out in four towns in Serbia and the targeted group were youth in the 10-24 age cluster divided into three vulnerable groups: young drug addicts, young men having sex with men - and young sexual workers</p>	<p>The questionnaires were completed by 135 youths in Belgrade, 57 in Novi Sad and 31 in Nis, a total of 223 youth of the MSM population. In order to go more in depth and better understand the information acquired by the questionnaires, <u>individual interviews</u> were carried out (28 in Belgrade, 38 in Novi Sad and 6 in Nis), and <u>focus group</u> meetings were organised (4 in Belgrade [29 persons],</p>	<p>2003-2004</p>	<p>The methods of collecting and analysing data were based on triangulation, which practically means that most of the data collected by various methods was cross-analysed and classified by topics, while individual information received from one source was either confirmed or rejected on the basis of at least another two sources of information. The questionnaire included 41 questions (35 close and 6 open-type) that can be divided into four groups. The first group were questions exploring the general socio-demographic characteristics of the respondent and contextual factors of risk behaviour. The second group of questions were linked to the risk behaviour. The third group explored the respondent's perception of the risk of HIV infections and a research of the social and health consequences of risk behaviour.</p>	<p>In the first place, youth of the MSM population in all three towns obtain information through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o media (54.4% in Belgrade, 53.9% in Novi Sad, 52% in Nis) o peers (40.7% Belgrade, 48% Novi Sad, 42.3 Nis) o NGOs (20.3% Belgrade, 21% Novi Sad, 19% Nis), <p>- Amongst those tested on HIV there were HIV positive individuals: Belgrade: 70 tested (51.6%), 6 positive (8.6% of those tested) Novi Sad 35 tested (61.4%), 1 positive (2.9% of those tested) Nis: 12 tested (39.6%), 0 positive (0% of those tested)</p>	<p>- NGO Safe Pulse of Youth (SPY)-Belgrade</p> <p>- UNICEF-Belgrade</p>	<p>Following a number of activities directed at all three targeted groups (youth of the GLBT population-gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender - activists of the GLBT nongovernmental sector and health care practitioners), the RAR had been repeated in 2003-2004 amongst the youth MSM population in Belgrade, Nis and Novi Sad in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - research the type, scope and characteristics of the risk behaviour of the youth, - analyse the short-term effects of the hitherto undertaken measures towards the reduction of risk behaviour in relation to the risk of HIV infections, - recommend further steps for HIV prevention amongst this vulnerable group.

*Meskovic D. Rapid Assessment and Response on HIV among MSM population in 2003/2004. Bangkok: Abstract Book of the XV International Congress on HIV, July 2004

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors	Aims of this research
	4 in Novi Sad [18 persons] and 1 in Nis [5 persons]), as well as <u>observation of 'hot spots'</u> , i.e., places which individuals visit to get to know each other and sometimes have quick sexual contacts (3 in Belgrade, 2 in Novi Sad and 2 in Nis).	2003-2004	The fourth group of questions researched the degree of satisfaction of the youth of the activities undertaken so far on HIV prevention and their proposals and suggestions how to proceed further. All the qualitative data during the interviews and during the focus group meetings are classified in the so-called MEGA GRIDS for each town separately. The technique of sample taking was mainly based on network samples – the snowball effect. The respondents were selected through key persons (informers) through the social network (acquaintances, friends, etc.), informal groups (gay parties, gay clubs, 'hot spots', etc.) and formal organisations (NGOs dealing with MSM populations).		<p>- NGO Safe Pulse of Youth (SPY)-Belgrade</p> <p>- UNICEF-Belgrade</p>	

Survey: Monitoring of AIDS prevention indicators, first evaluation, Belgrade *

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors
<p>Design of this survey was based on two leg stratified random sample. Population of Belgrade municipality Palilula was divided on two stratum: city and rural. From both stratum same number of households was taken. Survey comprised residents age 15-49, but data on residents age 15-26 were valued.</p>	<p>Targeted population was municipality of Palilula, according to resident registration from 1991, has 51808 households with 152532 residents. Survey sample comprised 1527 households (740 urban area and 787 rural stratum) altogether 3000 interviewed people</p>	<p>2000</p>	<p>Research for the primary evaluation was done in Belgrade municipality Palilula. Survey method of the first evaluation is the same as basic study method done in 1997, and based on recommendations of defined in „Evaluation of National AIDS programme: A methods package: 1. Prevention of HIV infection”, Geneva 1994. The latest UNAIDS protocol for monitoring and evaluation of national AIDS programmes. Survey was conducted using questionnaire consisted of 7 units: basic characteristics, marriage and regular sexual intercourses among spouses, commercial sex and casual sexual intercourses, condoms, stimulative means, STI-s, AIDS awareness, risk perception, change of behavior and attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS. This type of questionnaire allows us to measure AIDS prevention indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - of 1242 men who had sexual intercourses, 1.4% had one or more sensations of pain during urination and pass in last one year (15% didn't do anything about it), and lesions on genitalia were noticed by 1.1% of interviewed persons - 2/3 of those who noticed the symptoms of STI-s have tried to protect their sex partners on some way (most often by using condom, and half of them gave some medicine drugs to partner) - almost every interviewed person heard about AIDS, just less then 1% says they have never heard of this disease - When asked to state HIV prevention techniques almost 4/5 named all three major prevention techniques (having one partner, condom use, and use of sterile needles). General level of knowing those facts is in urban areas 1/3 of interviewed people stated that, as a means of HIV prevention, they avoid touching people living with AIDS, and avoidance of public toilettes use (more people in a rural area) - regarding youth recognizing symptoms of HIV positive person, 11.4% interviewed said that symptoms always exists, 72.3% said that person can visibly look healthy -3.1% of people interviewed said that they knew a person which was HIV positive - the most of youth interviewed thinks that they have no chance of contracting HIV (most of them has regular sexual partners), and slightly above 15% thinks that they have moderate or big chances of contracting HIV - Changes in sexual behavior after finding out facts about HIV/AIDS contraction were reported by 23.2% of youth more than 12 months ago and 74.2% change nothing in their behavior - 62.9% of people interviewed stated that they would took care of a family member living with HIV/AIDS - more than 2/3 of interviewed persons think that one should inform one's closest persons on his/her HIV status (higher percent in urban population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institute for Social medicine, Statistics and health related researches - Medical faculty of Belgrade University

* Published: Monitoring of AIDS prevention indicators, first evaluation Institute for social medicine, statistics, and health related researches. Medical faculty, University of Belgrade UNICEF, Beograd, 2000

Survey on behavior of sexual workers in Belgrade, JAZAS *

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors
<p>Research comprised street, commercial sex workers at Belgrade hot-spots.</p> <p>Age group: - less than 15: 3 interviewees - 15-19 years of age: 5 interviewees - 19-34 years of age: 79 interviewees - above 34 years: 14 interviewees</p>	<p>In total: 101 interviewees; 55 women (83.17%); 11 men (12.87%); 4 transsexuals (3,96%).</p>	<p>December 2004</p>	<p>Research method was interview, assisted by questionnaire devised by JAZAS Team and assisted by Institute for sociological and criminological researches Belgrade</p>	<p>- from total number of sex workers 15,84% thinks that they are at no risk of acquiring STI infection, 10,89% considers themselves to be at high risk and 7,92% considers to be at especially high risk.</p> <p>- related to HIV 10,89% thinks that they are at no risk of HIV at all, 30,69% thinks that they are at very low risk, 22,77% - at moderate risk, 12,87% - to be at high risk and 8,91% at especially high risk</p> <p>- 12,61% took test on Hepatitis B, 15,32% took test on Hepatitis C, and 32,43% took test on HIV</p> <p>- 20,79% had some type of S.T.I. (Gonorrhoea, genital lice)</p>	<p>- JAZAS, Belgrade</p>

*Published: Social Mind Magazine. September.2006

Survey: Youth in rural areas and their knowledge on HIV/AIDS compared to the youth in Belgrade *

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors
<p>Survey was done on places where youth population often spends time: schools, clubs. Survey target group were youth from rural communities in Serbia. Age group 15-25, including older adolescents, secondary school population, and in one case students or young employed people. Target group were people of both sexes, different social backgrounds. Survey has several phases: first phase determines which regions in Serbia are interesting for comparative problems observation. As a group to compare to, a group of youth in Belgrade is used. Second phase determines in which communities of rural or urban type survey will take place. In third phase, on the field, in communities, target groups for the interview were chosen; focus groups as well as problem solution ideas were tested.</p>	<p>Belgrade youth sample was 210 interviewed. Size of the sample in each region was about 100, and in total 400 young people was interviewed. That is the number of youth that were interviewed. 70 young people participated in focus groups. Campaign solutions were evaluated and estimated by 200 respondents. Total number of participants was 635.</p>	<p>2003</p>	<p>Depending on in-depth of engagement, three methodological methods were used: interview, focus groups, and material evaluation tests. Instruments used in the interviews were: questionnaire, agenda for leading focus groups and test materials.</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -as many as 82% of youth says that they know what AIDS is, and 6% thinks that they don't know (mostly from south of Serbia) - around 78% of interviewed youth says AIDS and SIDA are something of a same, and 9% thinks that those are two different ideas - about 73% of youth says they know what HIV is - more than 3/5 (77%) of youth says they know what it means to be HIV negative -the most of interviewed youth have received information on HIV/AIDS by TV, media and in schools. - When asked if AIDS issue is well covered by media, 69% of youth gave negative response, 13% thinks that media coverage is sufficient. - only 12% recollects of some action in their community related to HIV/AIDS - about 7% of youth (mostly from Belgrade) has been tested on HIV, and 88% didn't have a chance to be tested - about 39% of youth says that they know where they can be tested on HIV (mostly from Belgrade), and 35% says they don't know (Subotica area) - almost 6% of youth says that they know somebody who is HIV positive - 46% of youth admits that they are afraid of people living with HIV/AIDS (mostly youth from city of Valjevo) 	<p>- JAZAS Belgrade - IDEA Plus DDB - Belgrade</p>

* Published: Youth in rural areas and their knowledge on HIV/AIDS compared to the youth in Belgrade. IDEA Plus DDB, Belgrade, 2003.

Survey based on annual medical check-up of students, Institute for Students' Health in Belgrade

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors																														
<p>Survey comprised University population of 1st and 3rd year. Research comprised students of 69 faculties and College (Belgrade University and private faculties)</p>	<p>2001/02 – school year Total of 18503 students</p> <p>2002/03 – school year Total of 25954 students</p> <p>2003/04 – school year Total of 26413 students</p> <p>2004/05 – school year Total of 23203 students</p>	<p>Every school year</p>	<p>Data were collected using questionnaire and annual medical check-up of Belgrade University students of 1st and 3rd year. Data were saved in MSSQL data base of the Institute for students' health Belgrade. Questionnaire was filled-in from both student and medical doctor, and contains 11 groups of questions: Personal data, socio-economic status, personal anamnesis, family anamnesis, objective results of the medical check-up, blood results, gynecologist check-up, general health condition evaluation, diagnostic resume, dentist report, one's knowledge on drug addiction and aids.</p> <p>When asked of HIV transmission ways students were offered 10 answers. Of those, four answers were correct: by sexual contact, transmission from HIV+ mother to newborn child, by blood contact, by milk of HIV+ mother.</p>	<p>2001/2002 school year Which are the HIV transmissions ways?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1120 411 1753 678"> <thead> <tr> <th>% of correct answers</th> <th>1st year</th> <th>3rd year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>By sexual contact</td> <td>98.32</td> <td>97.74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By milk of HIV+ mother</td> <td>41.54</td> <td>47.74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood contact</td> <td>89.79</td> <td>94.84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From HIV+ mother to newborn child</td> <td>80.56</td> <td>89.03</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>- when asked if they would take a test on HIV, 55.58% of 1st year students and 64.63% of 3rd year of students answered that they would</p> <p>- of those who answered positively, as a reason to take test, they stated: curiosity (87.19% of 1st year students and 82.45% of 3rd year students), to please a partner (4.98% of 1st year students and 5.31% of 3rd year students), risk-related behavior (7.83% of 1st year students and 12.24% of 3rd year students)</p> <p>2002/2003 school year</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1120 1023 1753 1289"> <thead> <tr> <th>% of correct answers</th> <th>1st year</th> <th>3rd year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>By sexual contact</td> <td>99.0</td> <td>99.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By milk of HIV+ mother</td> <td>52.0</td> <td>60.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood contact</td> <td>92.4</td> <td>95.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From HIV+ mother to newborn child</td> <td>86.1</td> <td>90.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	% of correct answers	1st year	3rd year	By sexual contact	98.32	97.74	By milk of HIV+ mother	41.54	47.74	Blood contact	89.79	94.84	From HIV+ mother to newborn child	80.56	89.03	% of correct answers	1st year	3rd year	By sexual contact	99.0	99.1	By milk of HIV+ mother	52.0	60.7	Blood contact	92.4	95.0	From HIV+ mother to newborn child	86.1	90.7	<p>- Institute for Students' Health Belgrade</p>
% of correct answers	1st year	3rd year																																	
By sexual contact	98.32	97.74																																	
By milk of HIV+ mother	41.54	47.74																																	
Blood contact	89.79	94.84																																	
From HIV+ mother to newborn child	80.56	89.03																																	
% of correct answers	1st year	3rd year																																	
By sexual contact	99.0	99.1																																	
By milk of HIV+ mother	52.0	60.7																																	
Blood contact	92.4	95.0																																	
From HIV+ mother to newborn child	86.1	90.7																																	

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors																														
<p>Survey comprised University population of 1st and 3rd year. Research comprised students of 69 faculties and College (Belgrade University and private faculties)</p>	<p>2001/02 – school year Total of 18503 students</p> <p>2002/03 – school year Total of 25954 students</p> <p>2003/04 – school year Total of 26413 students</p> <p>2004/05 – school year Total of 23203 students</p>	<p>Every school year</p>		<p>- when asked if they would take a test on HIV, 62.05% of 1st year students and 64.49% of 3rd year of students answered that they would</p> <p>- of those who answered positively, as a reason to take test, they stated: curiosity (90.10% of 1st year students and 87.01% of 3rd year students), to please a partner (4.22% of 1st year students and 5.12% of 3rd year students), risk-related behavior (5.68% of 1st year students and 7.87% of 3rd year students)</p> <p>2003/2004 school year</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1120 534 1753 799"> <thead> <tr> <th>% of correct answers</th> <th>1st year</th> <th>3rd year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>By sexual contact</td> <td>98.2</td> <td>98.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By milk of HIV+ mother</td> <td>47.1</td> <td>61.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood contact</td> <td>88.9</td> <td>94.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From HIV+ mother to newborn child</td> <td>82.9</td> <td>90.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>- when asked if they would take a test on HIV, 61.12% of 1st year students and 63.54% of 3rd year of students answered that they would</p> <p>- of those who answered positively, as a reason to take test, they stated: curiosity (89.46% of 1st year students and 87.78% of 3rd year students), to please a partner (3.66% of 1st year students and 3.15% of 3rd year students), risk-related behavior (6.88% of 1st year students and 9.06% of 3rd year students)</p> <p>2004/2005 school year</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1120 1110 1753 1375"> <thead> <tr> <th>% of correct answers</th> <th>1st year</th> <th>3rd year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>By sexual contact</td> <td>85.8</td> <td>89.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By milk of HIV+ mother</td> <td>46.4</td> <td>52.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood contact</td> <td>79.0</td> <td>85.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From HIV+ mother to newborn child</td> <td>74.6</td> <td>81.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	% of correct answers	1st year	3rd year	By sexual contact	98.2	98.7	By milk of HIV+ mother	47.1	61.2	Blood contact	88.9	94.5	From HIV+ mother to newborn child	82.9	90.3	% of correct answers	1st year	3rd year	By sexual contact	85.8	89.2	By milk of HIV+ mother	46.4	52.9	Blood contact	79.0	85.2	From HIV+ mother to newborn child	74.6	81.1	<p>- Institute for Students' Health Belgrade</p>
% of correct answers	1st year	3rd year																																	
By sexual contact	98.2	98.7																																	
By milk of HIV+ mother	47.1	61.2																																	
Blood contact	88.9	94.5																																	
From HIV+ mother to newborn child	82.9	90.3																																	
% of correct answers	1st year	3rd year																																	
By sexual contact	85.8	89.2																																	
By milk of HIV+ mother	46.4	52.9																																	
Blood contact	79.0	85.2																																	
From HIV+ mother to newborn child	74.6	81.1																																	

Study design/ target population	Sample size	Year of survey	Methodology	Main results related to youth	Implementing Institutes, Partners, Donors
Survey comprised University population of 1 st and 3 rd year. Research comprised students of 69 faculties and College (Belgrade University and private faculties)	2001/02 – school year Total of 18503 students 2002/03 – school year Total of 25954 students 2003/04 – school year Total of 26413 students 2004/05 – school year Total of 23203 students	Every school year		- when asked if they would take a test on HIV, 58.89% of 1st year students and 62.74% of 3rd year of students answered that they would - of those who answered positively, as a reason to take test, they stated: curiosity (90.11% of 1st year students and 87.66% of 3rd year students), to please a partner (3.72% of 1st year students and 4.95% of 3rd year students), risk-related behavior (6.17% of 1st year students and 7.39% of 3rd year students)	- Institute for Students’ Health Belgrade