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MONROVIA, LIBERIA

National Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey on Ebola Virus Disease in Liberia

Final Report
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From the MOH, Mr. Luke Bawo, Director of Research, and Mr. Nelson Dunbar, Coordinator of Health Information Systems, Research, and Monitoring and Evaluation, coordinated the survey design and field implementation and contributed to the report writing. The MOH Research Division headed by Mr. Luke Bawo conducted the data collection. Messrs. Mohammed Dunbar, George Jacobs, Josephus Kilikpo, Sando Fahnbulleh, and Ms. Colleen Parker provided technical input to the results and discussion section of the report. The MOH Research Technical Working Group headed by Mr. Joe S. Kerkula reviewed the survey questionnaire.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CCC	Community Care Center
EA	Enumeration Area
Ebola	Ebola Virus Disease
ETU	Ebola Treatment Unit
HC3	Health Communication Capacity Collaborative
JHU	Johns Hopkins University
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
RMNCH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SSU	Secondary Sampling Units
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Health Communication Capacity Collaborative (HC3) is a five-year global project funded by USAID and implemented by the Johns Hopkins Center for Communications Programs. The HC3 Liberia project was designed to strengthen country capacity to implement state-of-the-art social and behavior change communication (SBCC) programs, including providing technical support to the Ministry of Health (MOH) for the national knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP II) survey conducted in 2015. The overall purpose of the KAP II survey was to assess changes related to Ebola virus disease (Ebola) since the conclusion of the KAP I survey in March 2015, including the ways in which the Ebola response influenced engagement in preventive behaviors and perceptions of health-care provision, and how they may have contributed to changes in health-seeking behaviors related to non-Ebola disease.

Methods

KAP II was a cross-sectional survey conducted in 10 counties in Liberia: Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Lofa, Margibi, Montserrado, Nimba, and River Cess. A multi-stage cluster design was used to select the final sample and the primary sampling units (PSUs), which corresponded to the enumeration areas (EAs) as defined by the Liberia 2008 National Census. Each county was stratified into urban and rural areas and probability proportional to size was used to select EAs. In each selected EA, simple random sampling of household rosters from the national census was used to select 30 households. Survey respondents were women and men (ages 18–49 or 18–64 years, respectively) who were the head of the household and who had lived in the selected area for the past year. The total combined sample size to be reached was 1927—1289 women and 638 men.

The primary survey questionnaire, which was administered to both men and women, included the following modules: respondent's background, treatment-seeking behaviors for Ebola, preventive practices during Ebola, awareness and knowledge of Ebola, attitudes towards Ebola survivors, Ebola risk perceptions and beliefs, Ebola program exposure, and social capital. The women's questionnaire included an additional module on current treatment-seeking patterns, because women are the primary caregivers in Liberia.

Key Findings

Key findings for each of the survey's specific objectives include the following:

1. Measure changes in knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors over time
 - Knowledge of Ebola transmission and symptoms remained high across KAP surveys:
 - A majority of KAP I (79%) and KAP II (81%) respondents knew at least one key mode of Ebola transmission.
 - Almost all of KAP I (96%) and KAP II (90%) respondents knew at least one key symptom of Ebola.
 - Attitudes towards Ebola survivors remained positive across KAP surveys:
 - Over half of KAP I (59%) and KAP II (61%) respondents stated they would buy fresh vegetables from an Ebola survivor.
 - Over half of KAP I (53%) and KAP II (60%) respondents did not believe that school children who were Ebola survivors would put other students at risk of infection.

- Most of KAP I (90%) and KAP II (80%) respondents stated they would welcome back neighbors who were Ebola survivors.
 - Engagement in Ebola prevention practices remained high in KAP I and KAP II:
 - Almost all of KAP I (97%) and KAP II (89%) respondents stated that they were taking action to avoid being infected by Ebola.
 - The most common prevention practices cited by KAP II respondents at the time of the survey included: always washing hands (73%), avoiding shaking hands (39%), and avoiding eating bushmeat (24%).
2. Measure exposure to the Ebola response, and its effect on preventive behaviors, confidence in being able to prevent another outbreak, trust toward the formal health-care system, and perceived risk
- Respondents were exposed to or recalled an average of seven Ebola response activities/messages (median was also seven), from a total of 14.
 - Overall, 45% of respondents had high exposure (recall of more than seven activities/messages).
 - Exposure/recall was significantly higher in men compared to women: 60% and 37% of men and women, respectively, had high exposure ($p < 0.001$).
 - Exposure/recall was significantly higher in urban areas compared to rural areas: 52% and 38%, respectively ($p < 0.001$).
 - Exposure/recall to Ebola response activities was positively correlated with number of prevention practices reported by KAP II respondents (correlation coefficient: 0.18; $p < 0.001$).
 - Exposure/recall was positively correlated with confidence in being able to prevent another outbreak within the household (correlation coefficient: 0.19; $p < 0.001$).
 - Exposure to Ebola response activities was negatively related to perceived risk of Ebola: 71% of respondents with high exposure/recall reported no/low risk of Ebola compared to (66%) of those with low exposure ($p < 0.001$).
3. Measure collective efficacy in the household and the community and perceived efficacy of the government to prevent another Ebola outbreak
- KAP II respondents had a higher perceived efficacy to prevent another Ebola outbreak within the household compared to their perceived efficacy of their communities or government to prevent another Ebola outbreak:
 - Over half of KAP II respondents (57%) were extremely confident that they could protect themselves and their families from Ebola in the future.
 - About two-fifths (39%) of KAP II respondents were extremely confident that their village/community could control the spread of Ebola in the event of another outbreak in the future.
 - Two-fifths (40%) of KAP II respondents were extremely confident that the Government of Liberia could prevent a future outbreak of Ebola.
4. Describe current health service utilization practices, perceptions of the health system, and concerns about accessing health care due to the Ebola outbreak
- Health service utilization was higher for birth deliveries than for treatment of childhood fevers.
 - In 20% of the sample households, either the female respondent or other woman living in the household had given birth within the 12-month period preceding the survey. Of

these births, 71% were delivered in a clinic or health facility and 73% were assisted by a nurse or trained midwife.

- About half (53%) of women with a child less than five years of age in their household reported that the child had had a fever within the last six months prior to the survey. Among children with severe fever, only 41% were taken to a clinic or health facility, while 46% were given palliative care at home.
- Women rated the attributes of doctors and health facilities highly (perceptions about the health system) and said they preferred to seek care from a doctor or health facility first for common reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health needs. The attributes explored in the KAP II survey included: providing prompt service, being respectful, resolving illnesses, showing care/concern, ensuring privacy, and providing care as needed. The results varied across the different providers:
 - Women, in general, ranked all health providers highly across all attributes, with average scores ranging from 3.4 (traditional healer ensuring privacy) to 4.4 (community health workers providing prompt service).
 - Women ranked health facilities higher than community health workers, drug stores, and traditional healers in *resolving illnesses* and *showing care/concern*; they also ranked health facilities higher in *providing care as needed* and *ensuring privacy* except when compared with drug stores, which women ranked similarly.
 - Traditional healers were ranked the lowest on *providing care as needed* and *ensuring privacy*.
 - About 80% of women stated that they would first seek care from a doctor or health facility if their child under five had a fever (75%), measles (85%), diarrhea (77%), or cold/fast breathing/cough (81%).
 - Almost all women stated they would see a doctor or health facility first for services related to pregnancy care (91%), childbirth (89%), and sexually transmitted infections (92%).
- 5. Measure sustained engagement in preventive behaviors, such as handwashing, that may continue to limit the spread of other infectious diseases
 - The majority of respondents who reported practicing at least one prevention behavior at the time of the Ebola crisis also reported sustained practice of this behavior during the time of the KAP II survey.
 - Almost all (93%) of KAP II respondents reported taking at least one action to prevent Ebola during the Ebola crisis and 89% of all respondents reported taking any prevention action during the time of the KAP II survey.
 - The majority (90%) of the 93% who reported taking at least one action to prevent Ebola during the Ebola crisis also reported taking action during the time of the KAP II survey. This represents 83% of the total sample.
 - Specific prevention practices reported by KAP II respondents included handwashing, not shaking hands, and avoiding bushmeat and burials.
 - Almost three-quarters of all respondents indicated they had practiced handwashing during Ebola crisis (74%) or said they were doing this practice currently (73%). The majority (79%) of respondents who reported handwashing during the Ebola crisis (the 74% above) also reported handwashing at the time of the KAP II survey. This suggests the practice has continued and is high.
 - About half of all respondents reported not shaking hands during the Ebola crisis (54%) or

said they were avoiding this practice currently (39%). Only 53% of respondents who reported not shaking hands during the Ebola crisis (the 54% above) also reported not shaking hands at the time of the KAP II survey. This represents 28% of the sample and suggests the practice has declined.

- About a quarter of all respondents reported avoiding bushmeat during the Ebola crisis (29%) or said they were avoiding bushmeat currently (24%). Only 57% of respondents who reported avoiding bushmeat during the Ebola crisis (the 29% above) also reported avoiding bushmeat at the time of the KAP II survey. This represents 17% of the total sample and suggests the practice has declined.
 - A minority of all respondents reported they did not attend burials during the Ebola crisis (12%) or said they did not attend burials at the time of the survey (20%). Only 57% of respondents who reported they did not attend burials during the Ebola crisis (the 12% above) also reported they did not attend burials at the time of the KAP II survey. This suggests that the practice has decreased among the few who did this behavior during the crisis, but others now follow the practice.
6. Explore knowledge and attitudes towards vaccines, in general; potential Ebola vaccine trials; and potential vaccination uptake
- Women had mostly positive attitudes towards vaccines, in general, and knew of the major childhood immunization campaigns in Liberia.
 - About three-quarters (76%) of all women stated that vaccines are good for children.
 - About half (53%) of all women stated that vaccines prevent illness, and a third (33%) said vaccines keep children healthy.
 - A negligible number (1% or less) of women said that vaccines either do not work, are hard to get, are expensive, spread Ebola, spread illnesses or are not safe.
 - Overall exposure to national immunization campaigns was high. Most of the women surveyed reported that they heard of the National Polio Campaign (88%) or the measles campaign (81%).
 - Almost all mothers of children under five who had heard of the immunization campaigns indicated that their children were vaccinated during the polio campaign (95%) or the measles campaign (96%).
7. Assess attitudes toward survivors in order to improve survivor reintegration into local communities
- Respondents were aware of survivors being free of Ebola:
 - More than half (55%) of all respondents were aware of the certificates given to Ebola survivors to indicate that they were Ebola-free.
 - Most (81%) respondents believed that people could be treated for Ebola.
 - A composite score to assess favorable attitudes toward survivors was created based on opinions about 11 statements regarding Ebola survivors. The overall Ebola survivor attitude score ranged from 11 (less favorable) to 55 (most favorable) with a mean and median of 36.
 - Overall, 47% of respondents had a positive survivor attitude score (score higher than 36).
 - Positive attitudes toward Ebola survivors were significantly higher in men (59%) compared to women (41%) ($p < 0.001$).
8. Assess community social capital regarding infectious disease outbreaks
- Social capital among communities was assessed based on respondents' level of agreement

with 11 statements on community togetherness, leadership and ability to solve problems. The social capital score ranged from 11 (low social capital) to 55 (highest social capital) with a mean of 44 and median of 45.

- Overall, 50% of respondents indicated high social capital in their community (score greater than 45).
- The social capital score was higher among men (54%) compared to women (47%) ($p<0.001$).
- The social capital score was higher among rural (62%) compared to urban respondents (35%) ($p<0.001$).

INTRODUCTION

The 2014–2015 Ebola Virus Disease (Ebola) outbreak in West Africa was the largest in history, affecting primarily Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea. As of May 2016, 28,616 confirmed, probable, or suspected cases and 11,310 deaths had been reported in the three countries. Almost 40% of all cases and 43% of all deaths occurred in Liberia alone (World Health Organization [WHO], 2016). Throughout the epidemic, Liberia also reported 374 cases of Ebola and 188 deaths among health workers (WHO, 2015).

Person-to-person transmission of the Ebola virus occurs through direct contact with the body fluids of an infected person or the body of a patient who has died of the disease. This placed health-care workers, community members, and others working on the Ebola response at high risk. Burial ceremonies in which family and friends had direct contact with the deceased played a significant role in the transmission of the virus. Prevention of person-to-person transmission relies on strict compliance with biosafety guidelines (WHO, 2014b) to ensure no contact with an infected person's body fluids and tissues—appropriate laboratory practices, infection control precautions, barrier nursing procedures, use of personal protection equipment by health workers handling patients, disinfection of contaminated objects, and safe burials.

The Ebola outbreak was the first in West Africa, and caused substantial fear, anxiety, and panic (Umeora, Emma-Echiegu, Umeora, & Ajayi, 2014). The Government of Liberia formally declared the Ebola outbreak an epidemic in March 2014, and the Ministry of Health (MOH) formed and directed a collaborative effort with numerous international organizations, national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society organizations to provide emergency health services as well as to develop a national response strategy to disseminate appropriate Ebola-related messages.

Emergency health facilities—or Ebola treatment units (ETUs) and Community Care Centers (CCCs)—were constructed to assist in the triage of suspected patients. International organizations, such as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), supported and took over the management of numerous clinics already in place. Mobile laboratories increased both timeliness and use of diagnostics to start care faster. Community-based teams of contact tracers were deployed to locate people who may have interacted with Ebola patients, in order to initiate testing and treatment of those contacts. Call centers were set up for people to ask Ebola-related questions and to arrange for the deployment of the burial teams.

Structural interventions were complemented by a national response effort that centered on social mobilization to educate the public about protecting their families and preventing the spread of Ebola. Public health messages—on the cause of Ebola, how to recognize signs and symptoms, how to prevent transmission, where to go if you suspect someone has Ebola, who to call if you need a safe burial team to come to bury a family member, and how to care for the sick—were promoted through mass media channels, such as radio spots, and community-based interactions, including church groups and community meetings with local leaders. After three additional flare-ups following the first declaration in May 2015, WHO finally declared Liberia Ebola free on June 9, 2016.

As Liberia rebuilds its health system and prepares for potential future emergencies, it is crucial to understand the factors that led to a decrease in Ebola cases and the low prevalence of Ebola in some areas. It is also imperative to assess the effectiveness of the national Ebola response in order to glean relevant insights in relation to emergency preparedness and response. This includes exploring the role of social and behavior change communication (SBCC), social mobilization, and community engagement in improving knowledge, attitudes, and prevention behavior relevant to Ebola (HC3, 2017). Such information is crucial for preparing Liberia for future Ebola outbreaks and other non-Ebola emergencies.

Overall Objective

The MOH, in collaboration with the Health Communication Capacity Collaborative (HC3) Project based at the Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs, conducted the KAP II survey to measure changes in Ebola-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors; to measure stigma towards survivors; to assess current health-seeking behaviors; and to evaluate the role of the national response in the control and eradication of Ebola in Liberia. The results of this survey will be used to assist the Government of Liberia transition their health-care delivery system in the post-epidemic restoration period and to inform national emergency strategies to address future infectious disease outbreaks.

Specific Objectives

In particular, the specific objectives of the survey were to:

1. Measure changes in knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors over time
2. Measure exposure to the Ebola response and its effect on preventive behaviors, confidence in being able to prevent another outbreak, trust toward the formal health-care system, and perceived risk
3. Measure collective efficacy in the household and the community and perceived efficacy of the government to prevent another outbreak
4. Describe current health service utilization practices, perceptions of the health system, and concerns about accessing health care due to the Ebola outbreak
5. Measure sustained engagement in preventive behaviors, such as handwashing, that may continue to limit the spread of other infectious diseases
6. Explore knowledge and attitudes toward vaccines, in general; potential Ebola vaccine trials; and potential vaccination uptake
7. Assess attitudes toward survivors in order to improve survivor reintegration into local communities
8. Assess community social capital regarding infectious disease outbreaks

METHODS

KAP II was a cross-sectional survey conducted in 10 counties in Liberia—Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Lofa, Margibi, Montserrado, Nimba, and River Cess—between August and September 2015. The counties were selected based on their inclusion in the KAP I study, which was completed in March 2015. MOH designed and implemented the KAP II survey with HC3's technical assistance.

Survey Instrument

In order to inform the development of the KAP II survey questionnaire, the MOH provided HC3 with the questionnaire used for the KAP I. The KAP II survey was prepared by HC3 and shared with MOH for additional feedback. The KAP II survey questionnaire included eight modules for both men and women: respondent's background, treatment seeking behaviors for Ebola, preventive practices during Ebola, awareness and knowledge of Ebola, attitudes towards Ebola survivors, Ebola risk perceptions, Ebola program exposure, and social cohesion. In addition, the women's questionnaire included a module on treatment-seeking patterns, because women are usually the primary caregivers in Liberia.

Sample Population

In order to explore health-seeking behaviors at the household level, the survey included women ages 18–49 years who had children less than five years of age. To explore Ebola-related preventive behaviors, men ages 18–64 years were also included in the survey sample. Both men and women were asked questions regarding their Ebola-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors in order to assess changes since the first KAP survey.

Sample Size Calculation

To assess use of health-care services, the women's sample size was estimated using the proportion of women who sought care for children under five with fever (Liberia Demographic and Health Survey, 2013). The sample was also powered to identify differences in Ebola prevention behavior between high and low exposure to the Ebola response communication activities. The alpha level was set at 0.05 and the power was set at 80%. Due to the cluster sampling design, a design effect of 1.5 was included to correct for correlations that may exist at the community level. Using these parameters and a 10% non-response rate, the required sample size to be reached was estimated to be 1289 women and 638 men.

Inclusion Criteria

Inclusion criteria for female participants included the following characteristics:

- Female heads of household or their female designee
- Between the age of 18 and 49 years
- Lived in the selected area for the past year
- Provided informed consent

Inclusion criteria for male participants included the following characteristics:

- Male heads of household or their designee
- Between the age of 18 and 64 years (same age range as the KAP I study)
- Lived in the selected area for the past year
- Provided informed consent

Sampling Design

A multi-stage cluster design was used to select the survey sample. The primary sampling units (PSUs) corresponded to the enumeration areas (EAs), as defined by the 2008 National Census. Each county was stratified into urban and rural areas and probability proportional to size was used to select EAs. A total of 65 EAs were selected across all 10 counties. In each selected EA, simple random sampling was used to select 30 households using the household rosters from the national census. Household listings for the randomly selected EAs were provided by the 2008 National Census database. In the event that an EA could not be located or accessed due to poor road conditions, it was replaced by another randomly selected EA.

Data Collection

The data collection team consisted of 15 survey interviewers, five team leaders, two study coordinators, and a national coordinator. Five teams were created, each with one team leader and three enumerators. The two study coordinators supervised all survey activities and visited all five teams periodically throughout the study. The MOH and HC3 were jointly involved in the training of data collectors and supervision of field activities.

In each EA, team leaders supervised the selection of households and assigned households to each interviewer. As the sample size consisted of almost twice as many women as men, women were approached for interview at the first two selected households, and men were approached at every third selected household. At each selected household, the interviewer introduced him/herself to the head of household, or another adult if the head was not present. Interviewers used a scripted introduction to explain the survey's purpose. Upon agreement to hear more about the study, interviewers completed a household listing form to select the man or woman for the interview. Interviewers then completed the informed consent form with all eligible participants. If a household did not have an eligible or willing resident, another randomly selected household was chosen to replace it. The interviews typically lasted about 75 minutes; no interview took longer than 90 minutes. All interviews took place in the participant's home or at nearby location of their choosing.

All data was collected on Samsung T211 Galaxy Tab 3 (7.0) handheld electronic tablets that had been pre-programmed with the questionnaire. HC3 was responsible for procuring the tablets as well as uploading the electronic questionnaires onto the tablets. All interviewers completed training on the proper use of electronic tablets. Due to the remote locations of many of the EAs, team leaders also carried copies of paper questionnaires in the event tablets could not be used.

Data Management and Security

At the end of each day, team leaders recorded all completed questionnaires in tracking documents, which were then uploaded to and saved on a protected cloud-based server. Completed questionnaires were not stored on the tablets permanently. Survey data were transmitted over a secure SSL connection to the ISO 27001 certified server Ona.io, which is the industry's standard for data security (Fomin, 2008). The HC3 research team in Baltimore periodically downloaded data to monitor data quality and progress and to check for possible entry errors or other issues. The HC3 research team was also available to answer any questions or concerns that came up at the start of the data collection and worked with the field-based team to resolve them immediately.

Data Cleaning and Preparation

The men and women's questionnaires were first exported from the Ona.io server into Microsoft Excel, and then transferred into Stata. The men's dataset had a final sample size of 655 and the

women's had a final sample size of 1298. The two datasets were appended for a total of 1953 observations. While not frequent, some questionnaires were uploaded from the field multiple times. These were manually dropped from the appended dataset (n=35). Incomplete questionnaires were also excluded (n=20). Finally, questionnaires that were completed in less than 20 minutes were excluded (n=20) for a final sample size of 1878. Data cleaning and preparation for analysis was conducted by HC3.

Data Analysis

Data were exported into Excel and transferred to Stata/SE 14.0 statistical package (StataCorp, 2014) for analysis by the HC3 team. Analytical methods used include frequencies, tests of association, t-tests, correlation analysis, factor analysis, and multivariate regressions.

RESULTS

In this section, results of the KAP II survey are presented under the following major headings: description of the study population, changes related to Ebola, effect of Ebola response activities, women's perceptions of health-care provision, and other health issues.

I. Description of Study Population

KAP II Demographics

In the KAP II survey, by design, about a third (34%) of respondents were male. About half of respondents were over 35 years of age (49%) and living in an urban area (53%). The majority of respondents most commonly reported being married or cohabiting (81%), employed (85%), or Christian (87%). A third (30%) of respondents indicated to have senior high level of education or more, while a similar percentage reported no formal education (34%).

Major differences between the two KAP surveys were related to sex, marital status, and education level of respondents. By design, KAP II respondents had a higher proportion of women. This larger sample of women was needed in order to understand perceptions of health-care provision that could influence health-seeking behaviors related to non-Ebola disease. Compared to KAP I respondents, KAP II respondents were more likely to be married and had lower levels of education.

Table 1: Sociodemographic characteristics of respondents across KAP surveys

Characteristics	KAP I (n=1396) %	KAP II (n=1878) %
Age (years)		
18-24	14	15
25-34	32	36
35 +	54	49
Sex		
Male	59	34
Female	41	66
Marital Status		
Single/Never married	30	13
Married/Cohabiting	64	81
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	6	5
Religion		
Christian	86	87
Non-Christian	14	13
Place of Residence		
Urban	46	47
Rural	54	53
Educational Attainment		
No formal education	20	34
Elementary/Junior High (7-9)	31	36
≥Senior High (10-12)	49	30
Main Occupation		
Unemployed	13	15
Employed	87	85

Socioeconomic Status of KAP II Respondents

Asset ownership: All KAP II respondents were asked if they owned the following items in their household: electricity, generator, mobile phone, mattress, table, chair, cupboard, radio and television. The average number of assets owned by survey respondents was 3.9 with a standard deviation of 2.3.

Wealth score: All respondents were asked how often in the past 12 months they had gone without: main source of cooking fuel; clean water to drink; medicines or medical treatment, as needed; or enough food to eat. A composite score was created based on their responses, which ranged from 4 to 16. The average wealth score among respondents was 10.3, with a standard deviation of 2.9.

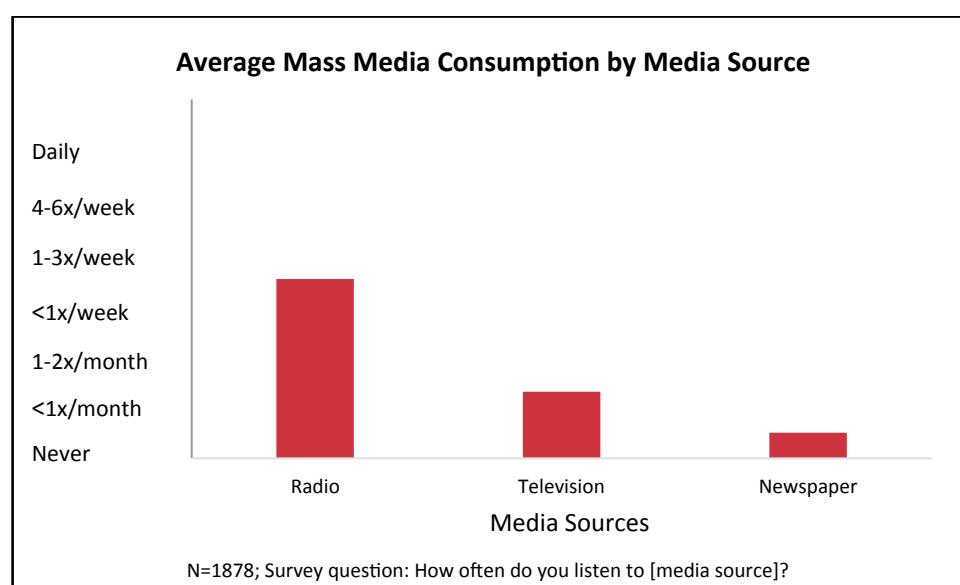
Table 2: Socioeconomic status of KAP II respondents

Socioeconomic Status Characteristic	KAP II (n=1878)
Asset ownership ¹ (total of nine items)	
Mean (SD) number of assets owned	3.9 (2.3)
Wealth score ² (range of 4-16)	
Mean (SD) wealth score	10.3 (2.9)
Abbreviations: SD: Standard Deviation	
¹ Asset ownership included ownership of the following items: electricity, generator, mobile phone, mattress, table, chair, cupboard, radio, and television.	
² Poverty score was calculated from responses to the following question: In the past 12 months, how often have you gone without: main source of cooking fuel; clean water to drink; medicines or medical treatment, as needed; or enough food to eat? A composite wealth score was created based on responses (often-1, sometimes-2, rarely-3, never-4, and do not know-0) and ranged from 4 (low wealth) to 16 (high wealth).	

Mass Media Consumption

All respondents were asked how often in a week they used media sources—specifically radio, television and newspapers. As seen in Figure 1, the most commonly consumed mass media was the radio, which was listened to an average of less than once a week. Less commonly consumed mass media sources include television and newspapers, which were viewed an average of less than once a month or almost never.

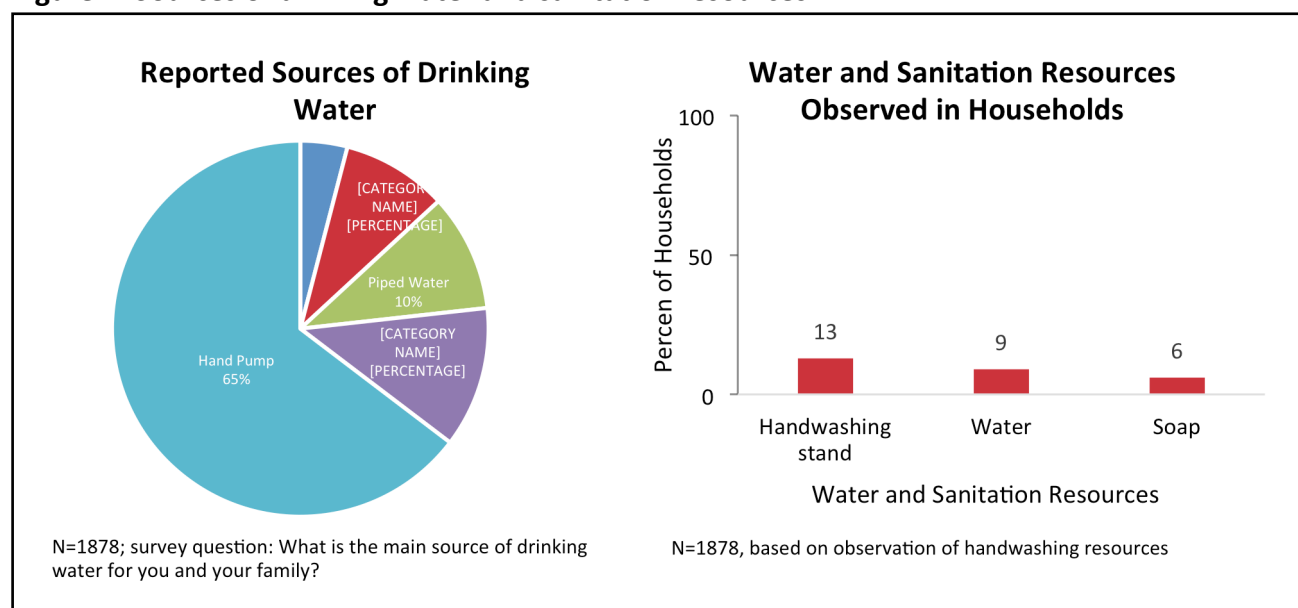
Figure 1: Average mass media consumption



Sources of Drinking Water and Sanitation Resources

The most common source of drinking water used in households was reported to be the hand pump (64%) followed by surface water (12%), piped water (10%), dug wells (9%), and other drinking water sources (4%), which included mineral water. While 39% of respondents stated they had a handwashing stand in their compound, a handwashing stand was observed in the home of only 13% of respondents. Furthermore, only 9% of all households surveyed had water present at the handwashing stands; soap was seen in only 6% of all households.

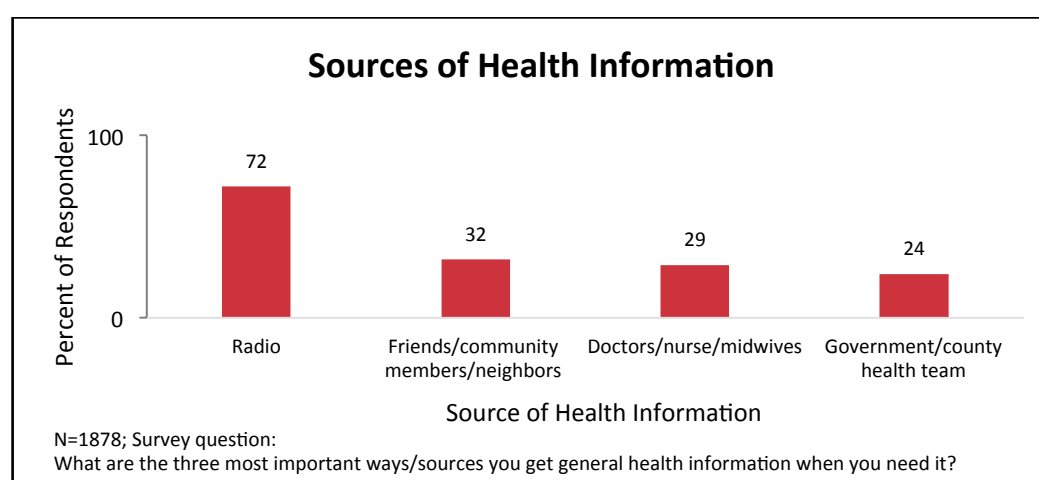
Figure 2: Sources of drinking water and sanitation resources



Sources of Health Information

The most important sources of general health information cited by respondents include radio (72%); friends, community members, or neighbors (32%); doctors, nurses, or midwives (29%); and government or county health team (24%). These sources were also most commonly mentioned by similar proportions of respondents as where they would obtain Ebola-specific information as well as information about safe funeral or burial practices.

Figure 3: Sources of health information



Community Social Capital

The KAP II survey explored social capital among communities using respondent's level of agreement with statements on community togetherness (three statements), leadership (four statements), and ability to solve problems (four statements). Response options for each statement used a Likert-type scale of agreement/disagreement. For analysis purposes, a five-point scale was used with one representing strong disagreement and five strong agreement. Table 8 shows the 11 statements included in the survey and their respective mean score. The table shows that the statement, "If people in this community work together, we can find solutions to many of our problems," received the highest mean score (4.4 out of 5). Slightly lower mean scores corresponded to the following statements: "There are strong leaders in our community" (3.5) and "People in this community keep their promises to one another" (3.6).

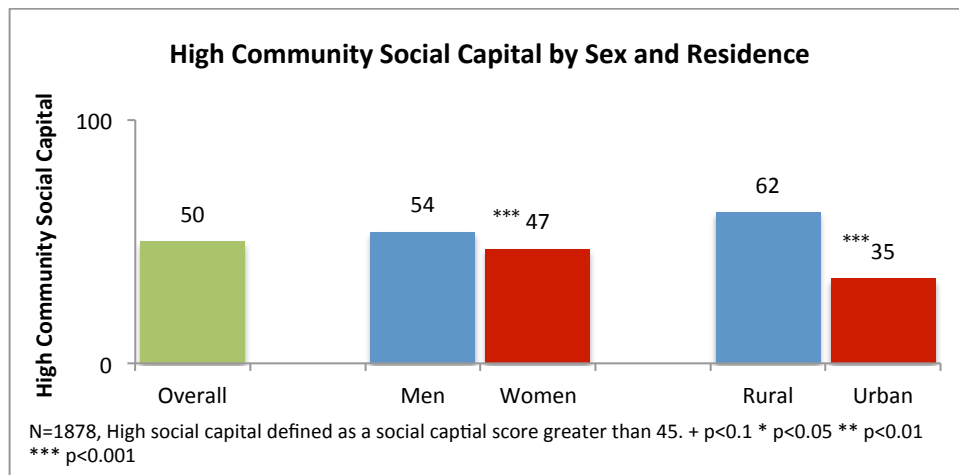
Table 8: Community social capital statements average ratings

Community Social Capital	Mean Score Value
There are strong relationships between people in this community.	4.0
People in this community are always able to discuss problems that affect everyone.	4.0
People in this community keep their promises to one another.	3.6
Whenever our community undertakes a project, we know that we will all work hard until it is accomplished.	4.1
Whenever a community problem arises, I have a lot of confidence that we will be able to solve it.	4.1
Members of this community are able to tackle the most difficult situations because we are all committed to the same collective goals.	4.0
If people in this community work together, we can find solutions to many of our problems.	4.4
There are strong leaders in our community.	4.1
Our leaders treat all people in the community equally.	3.5
Our leaders listen to input from everyone in the community when making a decision.	3.8
Our leaders are good at resolving disagreements between people in the community.	4.0
N=1878; survey question: Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with [statements]. Scores ranged from of one (strongly disagree) to five (strongly agree).	

Community social capital score

A construct of social capital was developed using the sum of responses to the 11 statements described above. This construct was used as a contextual variable for exploring the effect of the Ebola response activities, as communities with higher social capital might be better equipped to tackle Ebola. The Cronbach's alpha of reliability for this construct was 0.91. The social capital score ranged from 11 to 55, with an average of 43.6 (standard deviation of 9.9 and median of 45). For analysis purposes the social capital score was divided at the median (45). Respondents with a score above 45 were classified as having high social capital in the community; those with a score of 45 or less, as having low social capital in the community. Figure 4 shows the results in high social capital by sex and residence.

Figure 4: High community social capital



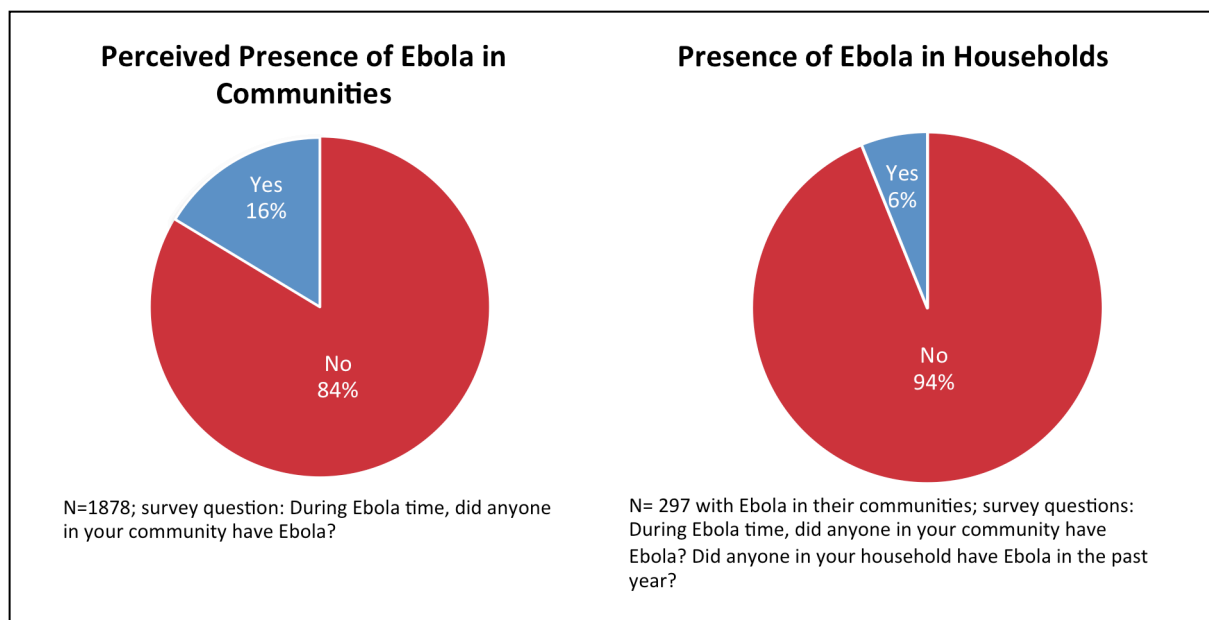
Experience of Ebola in Communities

Communities were affected by varying degrees during the Ebola epidemic. In the KAP II survey, respondents were asked about their perceptions of Ebola in their communities or households, the burden of Ebola in their communities, isolation of and care seeking for people with Ebola in their communities, and the survival of Ebola patients.

Ebola burden

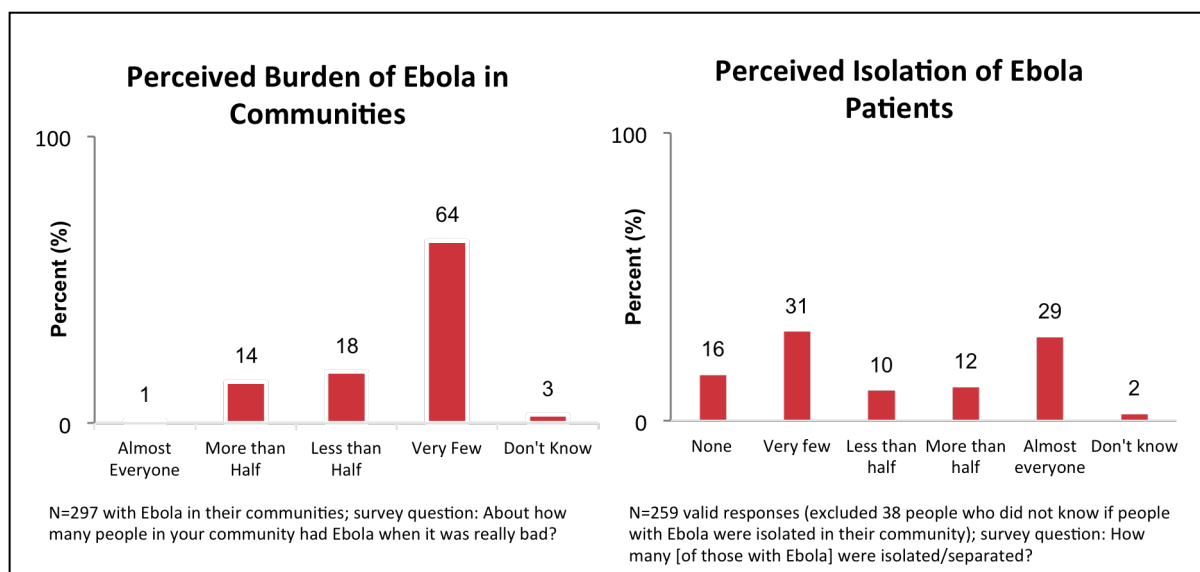
About 16% of respondents stated that someone in their community had Ebola during the epidemic, while 6% stated that someone in their household had Ebola in the past year (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Presence of Ebola in communities and households



Respondents who stated Ebola affected their community were further asked to estimate how many people in their community were affected. The most common responses given included “very few” (64%), “less than half” (18%), and “more than half” (15%). Also, most (73%) respondents who stated Ebola affected their communities noted that their community members were able to isolate those infected with Ebola from other household members (Figure 6).

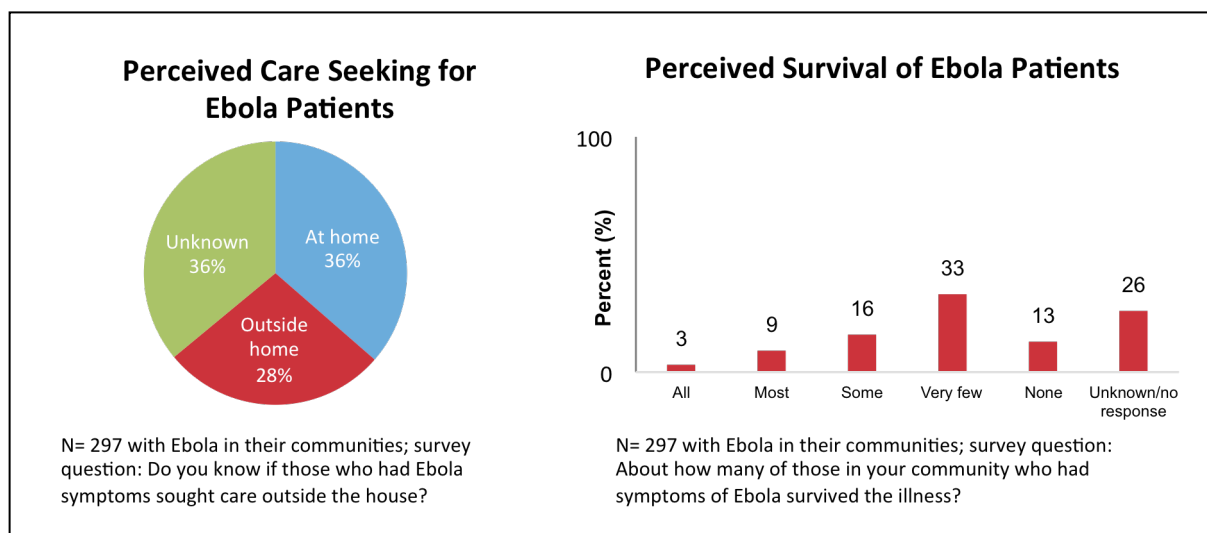
Figure 6: Perceived burden of Ebola and isolation of Ebola patients in the community



Perceptions of Ebola care and survival

Of the 297 respondents who indicated that Ebola had been in their communities, less than a third (28%) believed those with Ebola symptoms sought care outside the house. Of that third, the most common sites of care mentioned included ETUs (67%) and CCCs (26%) (Figure 7). Of those respondents who experienced Ebola in their communities, 12% believed that all or most people who had Ebola symptoms survived the infection, while 33% believed that very few of people with Ebola symptoms survived.

Figure 7: Perceived care seeking and survival of Ebola patients



Community mobilization during Ebola

About half (49%) of all respondents stated that their community mobilized groups to control and protect against Ebola. The groups most mentioned were youth groups (61%) and community task forces (56%). Specific community issues addressed by the community groups included: Ebola prevention (91%), distribution of items to prevent the spread of Ebola (63%), talking about new burial practices to prevent Ebola (57%), addressing stigma of Ebola survivors (44%), and care of Ebola orphans (34%).

II. Changes Related to Ebola

This section presents the results about changes in Ebola-related knowledge, attitudes, and practices between the KAP I and KAP II surveys.

Ebola-related Knowledge

Respondents were asked three questions related to their awareness and knowledge of Ebola transmission, signs and symptoms of Ebola, and safe care of someone with Ebola.

Knowledge of Ebola transmission

While the two surveys both asked respondents how Ebola was transmitted, the format of the question differed between the two surveys. In KAP I, respondents were asked how a person could get Ebola and the interviewer provided possible responses. In KAP II, interviewers asked a similar question, “How does a person get Ebola?”, but responses were spontaneous (not read to the respondent).

More than half (56%) of KAP I respondents indicated someone could get Ebola from “the blood of an infected person”; other responses included shaking hands with an infected person (43%), touching things an infected person had touched (27%), and touching, washing, or wrapping people who had died from Ebola (16%). Compared to KAP I, significantly higher percentages of KAP II respondents ($p<0.001$) cited shaking the hands of an infected person (60%), touching things an infected person had touched (41%), and touching, washing, or wrapping people who had died from Ebola (37%) as ways in which Ebola could be transmitted. After disaggregating by gender, these increases persisted. However, in KAP II, a significantly lower proportion (44%) of respondents cited bodily fluids from an infected person as a method of transmission, compared to KAP I (56%). The reduction in knowledge could potentially be attributed to differences in the wording of the questions, as mentioned before, or the response options (Table 3).

Table 3: Knowledge about Ebola transmission across KAP surveys: overall and by gender

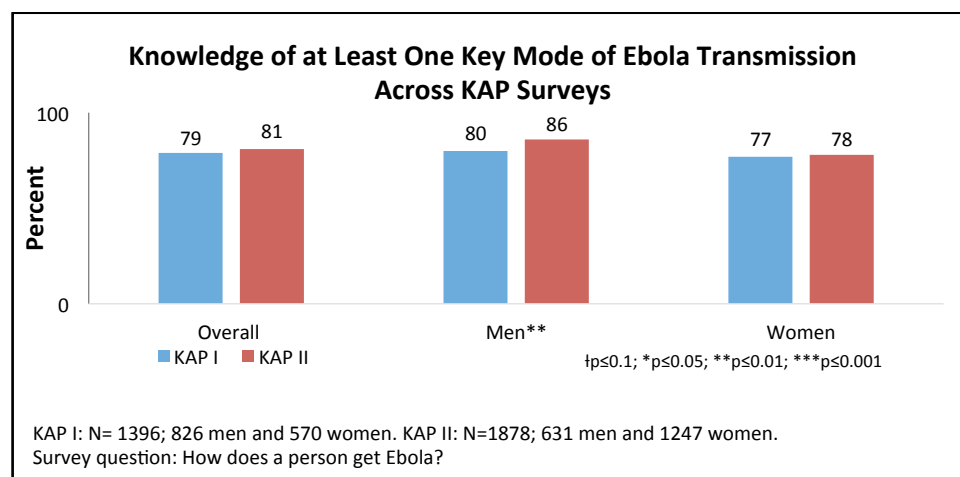
Variable	Overall		Men		Women	
	KAP I (n=1396)	KAP II (n=1878)	KAP I (n=826)	KAP II (n=631)	KAP I (n=570)	KAP II (n=1247)
How does a person get Ebola?¹	%	%	%	%	%	%
Blood/bodily fluids from an infected person ²	56	44***	59	50***	52	41***
Shaking the hands of an infected person	43	60***	41	66***	46	58***
Touching/washing/wrapping people who have died from Ebola	16	37***	14	38***	18	37***
Touching things an infected person has touched	27	41***	27	43***	27	39***
Having sex with someone who is infected	12	23***	11	21***	14	25***

¹ Responses were collected differently between surveys. The response options were prompted in KAP I but unprompted in KAP II.
² Response options in KAP I included blood, while in KAP II the option states bodily fluids. † $p\leq 0.1$; * $p\leq 0.05$; ** $p\leq 0.01$; *** $p\leq 0.001$

Knowledge of at least one key mode of Ebola transmission

About 80% of respondents in both KAP surveys were able to cite at least one of the key modes of Ebola transmission. Specifically, 79% and 81% of respondents in KAP I and KAP II, respectively, cited one of the five key modes of Ebola transmission. Disaggregation by sex showed a significantly higher proportion of men in KAP II (86%), compared to KAP I (80%), who knew at least one key mode of Ebola transmission ($p<0.01$) (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Knowledge of at least one key mode of Ebola transmission



Knowledge of Ebola signs and symptoms

Because knowledge of Ebola signs and symptoms was assessed differently in each KAP survey (see footnote in Table 4), the differences between the surveys were not assessed for statistical significance. In KAP I, the majority of respondents cited vomiting (83%), diarrhea with or without blood (78%), any fever/sudden onset of high fever (54%), fatigue/weakness (54%), and headache (51%) as major signs and symptoms of someone infected with Ebola. In KAP II, the majority of respondents cited vomiting (72%), bleeding (63%), diarrhea (54%), and fever (56%) as the signs and symptoms of Ebola. There were no significant sex differences across all responses in KAP I or for the top responses in KAP II (Table 4).

Table 4: Knowledge of signs and symptoms of Ebola in KAP I and II surveys

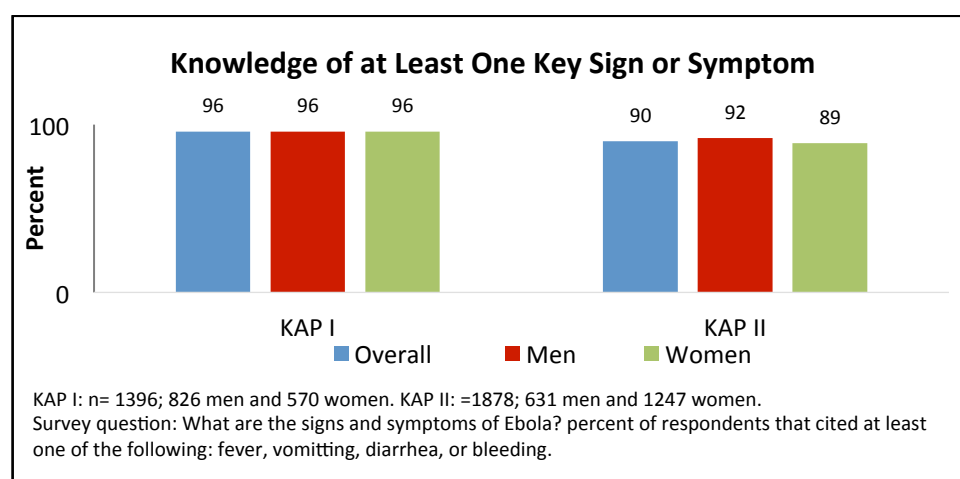
Question	KAP I What are the main signs and symptoms of someone infected with Ebola?			KAP II What are the signs and symptoms of Ebola?		
	Overall % n=1396	Men % n=826	Women % n=570	Overall % n=1878	Men % n=631	Women % n=1247
Vomiting ¹	83	83	85	72	71	73
Diarrhea ²	78	78	79	54	56	53
Fever ³	54	55	53	56	58	54
Headache ⁴	51	50	52	39	43	37**
Bleeding ⁵ (Internal or external)	24	22	27	70	68	71
Muscle pain	31	32	30	6	8	5**
Weakness	54	56	51	15	15	15
Abdominal pain	18	19	16	6	6	5
Lack of appetite	9	10	8	3	4	3
Sore throat	32	34	28	14	17	12**
Rash	25	27	22	18	18	18
Mean knowledge score ¹	4.7	4.8	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.7

¹KAP I states “vomiting (with or without blood),” while KAP II states “vomiting.” ²KAP I states “diarrhea (with or without blood),” while KAP II states “diarrhea.” ³KAP I has two separate options—“any fever” and “sudden onset of fever,” while KAP II states “fever.” ⁴KAP I states “severe headache,” while KAP II states “headache.” ⁵KAP I states “bleeding (internal or external),” while KAP II has three options: “bleeding of the gums,” “blood in stool,” and “red eyes.” †p≤0.1; *p≤0.05; **p≤0.001; ***p≤0.001

Knowledge of at least one key sign or symptom of Ebola

Almost all respondents of the KAP I (96%) and KAP II (90%) surveys were able to name at least one of the key signs or symptoms—fever, diarrhea, vomiting, bleeding—of Ebola. Disaggregation by sex showed a significantly higher proportion of men in KAP II (86%), compared to KAP I (80%), who knew at least one key mode of Ebola transmission ($p<0.01$) (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Knowledge of at least one key mode of Ebola transmission



Knowledge of safe care for someone with Ebola

Each KAP survey used different questions to assess knowledge of how to safely care for someone with Ebola. The KAP I survey asked, “How can you safely help care for a family member suspected of having Ebola while waiting for help to arrive? What can you do?” In contrast, the KAP II survey asked “What can a person do to safely care for a family member suspected of having Ebola?” Differences between surveys were not assessed for statistical significance, and only sex differences were assessed within each survey (Table 5).

Table 5: Knowledge of safe care for someone with Ebola

Response options	KAP I How can you safely help care for a family member suspected of having Ebola while waiting for help to arrive? What can you do?			KAP II What can a person do to safely care for a family member suspected of having Ebola?		
	Overall % n=1396	Male % n=826	Female % n=570	Overall % n=1878	Male % n=631	Female % n=1247
Use gloves or plastic	37	37	37	24	22	25
Keep the person away from others	72	73	70	9	11	8
Do not touch the person or their body fluids	41	42	40	10	11	9
Do not touch things the person has touched (e.g., soiled clothes)	26	26	26	9	9	9
Having only one caregiver	13	14	13	8	3	10***
Frequently wash hands with soap and/or chlorine	16	15	18	7	7	7
Provide sick person with food, water, and other fluids	22	21	24	6	5	7

†p≤0.1; *p≤0.05; **p≤0.001; ***p≤0.001

Ebola-related Attitudes

Attitudes towards Ebola were assessed using four questions in KAP I and 13 questions in KAP II—four questions were comparable between the two surveys. While the methods used to measure each question were different—in KAP I, the response options for each question were limited to “yes” or “no,” while in KAP II, the response options used a Likert-type scale of agreement/disagreement—the results indicated that attitudes toward Ebola survivors remained positive between the KAP surveys.

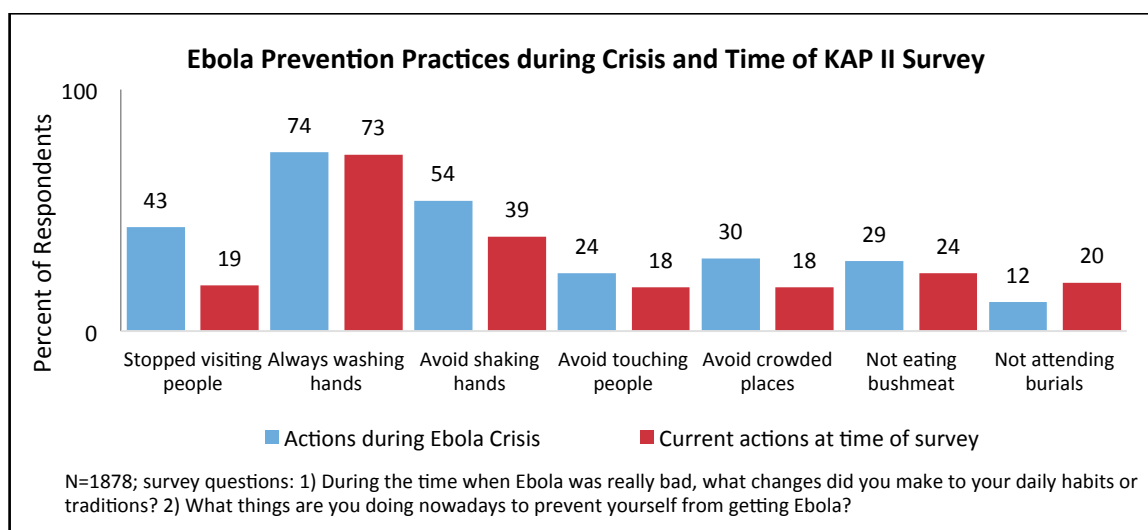
Table 6: Ebola-related attitudes toward survivors

KAP I (n=1396)		KAP II (n=1878)	
Question	%	Question	%
If you knew a shopkeeper who survived Ebola and has a certificate from the government health facility stating he/she is Ebola safe, would you buy fresh vegetables from him/her?	59% stated yes	I would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who is an Ebola survivor.	61% somewhat agreed or strongly agreed
Do you think that a school going child that has survived Ebola and has a certificate from a government health facility stating that he/she is Ebola free puts other students in their class at risk of infection?	53% stated yes	A child who has survived Ebola will put other students at risk if he/she goes back to school.	60% somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed
Would you welcome someone back into your community/ neighborhood after that neighbor has recovered from Ebola?	90% stated yes	I would welcome back neighbors that survived Ebola.	80% somewhat agreed or strongly agreed
If a child that you know has lost both parents to Ebola but is not infected or has recovered, would you be willing to bring him/her to live with your family?	85% stated yes	I would be willing to bring a child into my family if he/she lost both parents to Ebola.	67% somewhat agreed or strongly agreed

Ebola Prevention Practices

In KAP II, respondents were asked about their prevention practices at two points: during the peak of Ebola and at the time of the KAP II survey. Almost all KAP II respondents (93%) stated that they made changes to their daily habits or traditions to prevent infection during the peak of Ebola and 89% stated they were currently taking action to avoid being infected by Ebola (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Ebola prevention practices during Ebola crisis and at the time of KAP II survey



Specific prevention practices reported by KAP II respondents included handwashing, not shaking hands, and avoidance of bushmeat and burials.

Almost three-quarters of all respondents indicated they had practiced handwashing during the Ebola crisis (74%) or said they were doing this practice currently (73%). The majority (79%) of respondents who reported handwashing during the Ebola crisis (the 74% above) also reported handwashing at the time of the KAP II survey. This suggests the practice has continued and is high.

About half of all respondents reported not shaking hands during the Ebola crisis (54%) or said they were avoiding this practice currently (39%). Only 53% of respondents who reported not shaking hands during the Ebola crisis (the 54% above) also reported not shaking hands at the time of the KAP II survey. This represents 28% of the sample and suggests the practice has declined.

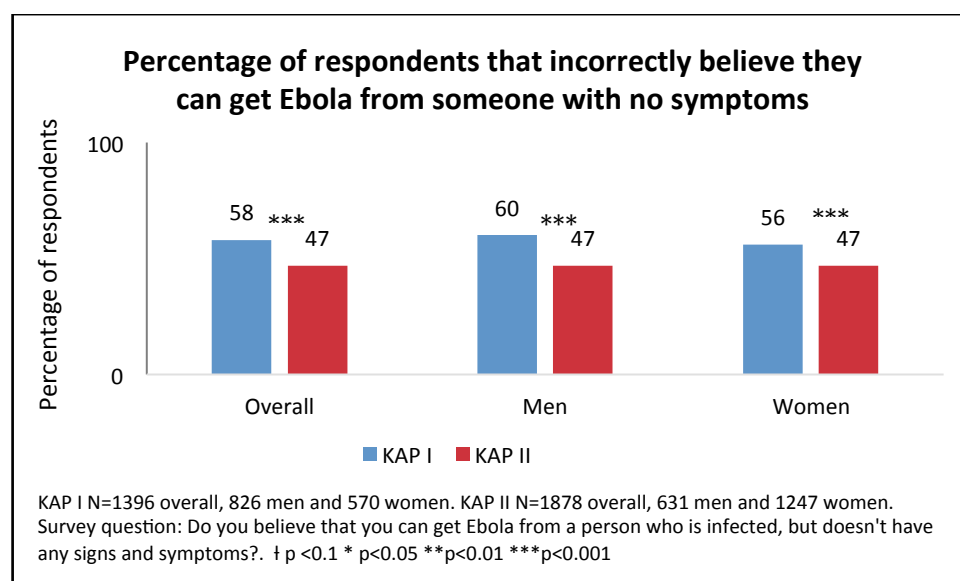
About a quarter of all respondents reported avoiding bushmeat during the Ebola crisis (29%) or said they were avoiding bushmeat currently (24%). Only 57% of respondents who reported avoiding bushmeat during the Ebola crisis (the 29% above) also reported avoiding bushmeat at the time of the KAP II survey. This represents 17% of the total sample and suggests the practice has declined.

A minority of all respondents reported they did not attend burials during the Ebola crisis (12%) or said they did not attend burials at the time of the survey (20%). Only 57% of respondents who reported they did not attend burials during the Ebola crisis (the 12% above) also reported they did not attend burials at the time of the KAP II survey. This suggests that the practice has decreased among the few who did this behavior during the crisis, but others now follow the practice.

Ebola Risk Perception

In both surveys, respondents were asked whether they believed that they could get Ebola from a person who was infected but did not have any signs and symptoms. In KAP I, more than half (58%) of respondents incorrectly believed they could get Ebola from a non-symptomatic person; in KAP II, this percentage reduced to less than half (47%). Significant sex differences were identified in both surveys (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Risk perception of Ebola by sex



Knowledge and Perceptions of Ebola Survival and the Ebola Outbreak

In the KAP II survey, more than half (55%) of all respondents were aware certificates had been given to Ebola survivors to show they were Ebola free, most (76%) of whom believed that survivors with certificates were in fact free of Ebola.

The majority of respondents believed that people could be treated for Ebola (81%) or believed that the chances of surviving Ebola increased if treatment was received within 24 hours (80%). Over a fifth (22%) of all respondents believed that spiritual healers could cure someone with Ebola, while only 5% of respondents believed traditional healers could cure someone of Ebola.

At the time of the KAP II survey, about half (52%) of all respondents stated they knew that the Ebola outbreak was over, while about a fifth (19%) said that Ebola was not over and less than a third (29%) did not know. Men (56%) were more likely to state that Ebola was over, compared to women (50%, $p < 0.05$).

Half of all respondents were concerned that another Ebola outbreak could occur in the next 12 months (36% very concerned and 17% somewhat concerned), while two-fifths of all respondents were not concerned (15% not very concerned and 23% not at all concerned) and the remaining 10% did not know.

Perceived efficacy to prevent future Ebola outbreaks

More than half (57%) of respondents stated that they were extremely confident that they could prevent themselves and their family from becoming infected with Ebola in the future. Lower proportions of respondents were confident that their village (39%) or the Government of Liberia (39%) could control the spread of Ebola if there was another outbreak. Men were more likely than women to be extremely confident in themselves, their communities or village, and in the Government of Liberia.

About two-thirds (68%) of all respondents stated that they had no or low risk of getting Ebola. Higher proportions (74%) of men perceived no/low risk compared to women (66%, $p < 0.001$).

III. Effect of Ebola Response Activities

The Ebola response included community mobilization and mass media efforts to improve knowledge, attitudes, and prevention practices related to Ebola. Specific activities included mass media campaigns, establishment of the 4455 Ebola hotline, community-level activities implemented by organized groups, and contact tracing. This section explores the effect of the Ebola response on key behavioral outcomes among KAP II respondents.

Exposure to Ebola Response Activities

A total of 20 questions were included in the KAP II questionnaire to assess respondents' exposure and recall to the Ebola response activities. Exposure/recall varied depending on the type of messages and activities assessed. Some questions asked respondents to complete the sentence or expression, to indicate the meaning of an expression/slogan, and to recall if they had heard or heard of specific Ebola-related information (e.g., hotline 4455). All respondents correctly completed the expression "Protect Yourself, Protect Your Family, Protect Your Community." The majority of respondents knew the meaning of "Ebola Can Kill" (85%), "Ebola Must Go" (86%), and "Let's Kick Ebola out of Liberia" (73%). Almost three-fourths (72%) of respondents had heard of the 4455 Hotline number.

About two-thirds (62%) of all respondents had heard President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf speak about Ebola. More than half (54%) of all respondents noted that other community leaders spoke publicly about Ebola during the epidemic, and less than half (46%) of all respondents stated that religious leaders spoke publicly about Ebola during the epidemic.

About two-thirds (64%) of respondents stated that organized groups visited their communities to talk about Ebola, while about half (49%) said they received an Ebola information package. Over a third (39%) said they had heard about contact tracers, and about a fifth (19%) said contact tracers visited them in the past year.

Messages less commonly heard by respondents included: “Spread the Message, Not the Virus” (29%), “Stop the Stigma” (14%), and “Early in, Early out” (10%).

Sex differences in exposure to Ebola response activities

With the exception of the messages “Protect Yourself, Protect Your Family, Protect Your Community” and “Spread the Message, Not the Virus,” men were more likely to be exposed to all other Ebola response activities than women (Table 7).

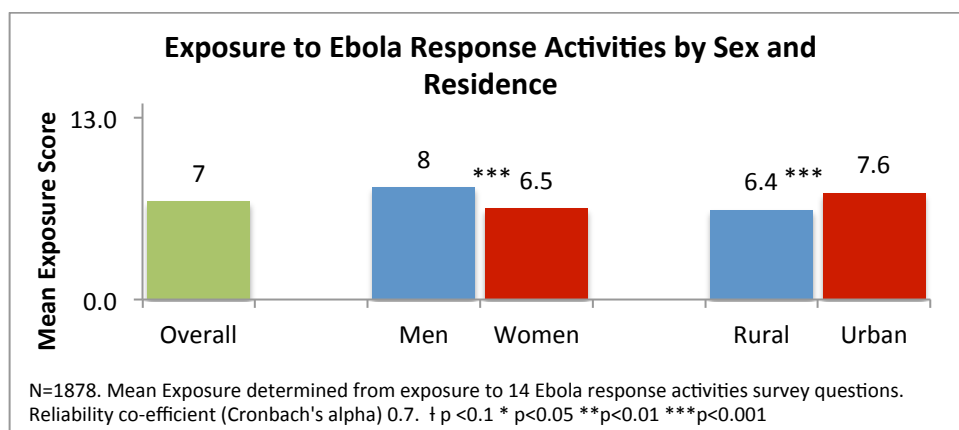
Table 7: Exposure to Ebola response activities

Ebola Response Information, Messages, and Activities	Overall % n=1878	Men % n=631	Women % n=1247
Correct completion of expression “Protect Yourself, Protect Your Family, Protect Your Community”	100	100	100
Heard expression “Ebola can kill”	85	89	83**
Heard message “Ebola must go”	86	90	84***
Correct meaning of expression “Let’s kick Ebola out of Liberia”	73	81	68***
Heard of the 4455 Hotline number	72	80	68***
Heard President Sirleaf speaking on Ebola	62	75	56***
Heard organized groups talk of Ebola in community	64	68	61**
Heard other community leader speaking on Ebola	53	61	49***
Received Ebola information package	49	58	47***
Heard religious leader speaking on Ebola	45	50	42***
Correct completion of expression “Spread the Message, not the virus”	29	30	28
Heard about contact tracer	38	50	32***
Ebola contact tracer visited household	19	25	16***
Correct meaning of expression “Stop the stigma”	14	22	11***
Correct meaning of expression ‘Early in, Early out’	10	17	6***
†p≤0.1; *p≤0.05; **p≤0.01; ***p≤0.001			

Overall exposure to Ebola response activities

Respondents were exposed to an average of seven out of 14 activities—excluding the expression “Protect Yourself, Protect Your Family, Protect Your Community,” which everyone recognized (Figure 11). Men had a significantly higher mean exposure than women (8 versus 6.5, $p<0.001$). Similarly, residents of urban areas were more likely to have a higher mean exposure than those in rural areas (7.6 versus 6.4, $p<0.001$).

Figure 11: Mean exposure to Ebola response activities



Effect of Ebola Response Activities on Knowledge, Attitudes, and Prevention Practices in KAP II

This section explores the effect of the Ebola response activities on key outcomes—Ebola-related knowledge, attitudes, and prevention practices—using multivariate regression analyses. For knowledge, and attitudes, the outcome for this analysis is the corresponding measure at the time of the KAP II. For prevention practices, the analysis included five outcomes and their measurement (self-reported behavior) at two points in time: at the time of the Ebola crisis and at the time of KAP II survey. To assess sustained behavior between the two time points, the analysis included the practice of each key behavior at both points. Confounding variables adjusted for in each regression analysis included: sex, age, marital status, religion, education, employment, wealth, county, urban/rural residence, community social capital, and perceived Ebola burden in communities.

Ebola-related knowledge

A composite score of Ebola knowledge was developed for the analysis. The score included knowledge of the key modes of Ebola transmission, the key signs and symptoms of Ebola, and the Ebola hotline number.

Five key modes of Ebola transmission were included: contact with bodily fluids from an infected person; shaking the hands of an infected person; touching, washing, or wrapping people who had died from Ebola; touching things an infected person had touched; and having sex with someone who was infected. Four key Ebola signs and symptoms were included: fever, vomiting, diarrhea, and bleeding. Table 9 presents the distribution of each component included in the Ebola knowledge score.

Table 9: Components of overall Ebola-related knowledge in KAP II

Components of Overall Ebola Knowledge Score	% (n=1878)
How does a person get Ebola?	
Bodily fluids from an infected person	44
Shaking the hands of an infected person	60
Touching/washing/wrapping people who have died from Ebola	37
Touching things an infected person has touched	41
Having sex with someone who is infected	23
What are the signs and symptoms of Ebola?	
Fever	56

Components of Overall Ebola Knowledge Score	% (n=1878)
Diarrhea	54
Vomiting	72
Bleeding	70
What can a person do to safely care for a family member suspected of having Ebola?	
Call 4455	51

The mean Ebola knowledge score (Cronbach's alpha of 0.62) was 5.3, with a median of 6 and a range from 0 to 10. Men had a significantly higher overall knowledge score (5.3) compared with women (5.0, $p<0.01$) and urban residents had a higher score (5.3) compared to rural residents (4.9, $p<0.01$).

Relationship between Ebola response activities and overall Ebola knowledge

Exposure to Ebola response activities was positively correlated with overall Ebola-related knowledge (pairwise correlation coefficient: 0.35). After controlling for the 11 aforementioned confounding variables, exposure/recall to Ebola response activities had a positive and significant increase in Ebola-related knowledge. Respondents with high exposure/recall to the Ebola response activities were two times as likely as those with lower exposure/recall to have high level of Ebola-related knowledge (OR=2.11, $p<0.001$).

Ebola-related attitude score

In KAP II, a composite score of attitudes toward survivors was developed using respondents' level of agreement with 11 statements related to survivors. Response options for each statement used a Likert-type scale of agreement/disagreement. For analysis purposes a five-point scale was used with one representing strong disagreement and five strong agreement. Table 10 shows the mean agreement value for each of the eleven statements included in the attitude score.

Table 10: Components of Ebola attitudes composite score

Survey question: Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements that people say.	Mean score
I would welcome back neighbors that survived Ebola.	4.0
Ebola survivors should be allowed to work at any type of job.	4.0
I would be willing to bring a child into my family if he/she lost both parents to Ebola.	3.5
I would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who is an Ebola survivor.	3.3
I would seek care from a nurse who treated Ebola patients.	3.2
A child who has survived Ebola will put other students at risk if he/she goes back to school.	3.3
I would eat from the same food plate as an Ebola survivor.	3.0
Family members of people who died from Ebola are a threat to their community.	2.9
I would avoid hugging someone who survived Ebola	2.9
I would visit the household of someone who died from Ebola.	2.8
I would avoid people from communities that had a lot of Ebola.	2.7
N=1878; survey question: Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with [statement]. Responses were coded from one to five, with five being the highest positive attitude.	

The mean value for the Ebola attitude score was 35.5, with a median of 36 and a range from 11 to 55 (Cronbach's alpha= 0.84). Respondents with an attitude score greater than 36 were categorized as having a high positive attitude score toward survivors (48% of all respondents).

Relationship between Ebola response activities and attitudes

After controlling for the 11 aforementioned confounding variables, exposure/recall to Ebola

response activities had a positive and significant increase in positive attitudes toward Ebola survivors. Respondents with high exposure/recall to the Ebola response activities were 1.7 times as likely as those with lower exposure/recall to have high positive attitudes towards survivors (OR=1.7, $p<0.001$)

Effect of Ebola response activities on prevention practices

As mentioned before, the relationship between exposure/recall to Ebola response activities and prevention practices was explored using different outcomes (Table 11). The results indicated that after controlling for the 11 aforementioned confounding variables, exposure/recall was positively correlated with most behavioral outcomes explored, but was not always significant. The relationship was statistically significant for three of the five outcomes explored for the peak period of the Ebola outbreak.

Table 11: Effect of Ebola response activities on prevention behavior

Effect of high level of exposure/recall of Ebola response activities. (aOR¹)			
Outcome	At peak of Ebola crisis	At time of KAP II survey	Both
High prevention behavior ²	1.73 ***	1.09	0.85
Specific prevention behavior			
Handwashing	1.52***	1.14	1.01
Not shaking hands	1.52***	1.20	1.05
Not eating bushmeat	1.00	0.91	0.69*
Not attending burials	1.36	1.04	0.82
N=1878; Survey questions: 1) During the time when Ebola was really bad, what changes did you make to your daily habits or traditions? 2) What things are you doing nowadays to prevent yourself from getting Ebola? * $p<0.05$ ** $p<0.01$ *** $p<0.001$. ¹ Confounding variables adjusted for in each of the regression analyses included: sex, age, marital status, religion, education, employment, wealth, county, urban/rural residence in, community social capital, and perceived Ebola burden in communities. ² High prevention behavior is defined as greater than the median number of prevention behaviors practiced by respondents at each time point (median at Ebola crisis=5; at KAP II survey=2; at both Ebola crisis and KAP II=2).			

A total of 12 specific prevention behaviors were explored at each time point: not eating bushmeat, not eating fruit eaten by bats, not preparing bushmeat, not visiting people, not allowing strangers to visit, not shaking hands, not touching people, avoiding crowded places, staying at home, not sharing items with other people, always washing hands, and not attending burials. The median number of prevention behaviors practiced by respondents during the Ebola crisis was five, the median at KAP II survey was two, while the median number of prevention behaviors practiced during both the Ebola crisis and the KAP II survey was also 2. Respondents who practiced more than the median number of behaviors were categorized as having a high prevention behavior at each time point. Additionally, out of the 12 behaviors, four key prevention behaviors were also assessed: handwashing, not shaking hands, not eating bushmeat, and not attending burials.

The results showed that respondents with high exposure/recall to the Ebola response activities were 1.7 times as likely as those with lower exposure/recall to have a high prevention behavior during the peak of Ebola ($p<0.001$). Likewise, those with high exposure/recall were more likely than those with lower exposure/recall to report handwashing (OR=1.52, $p<0.001$) and not shaking hands (OR=1.52, $p<0.001$) during the peak of Ebola. However, neither of the other two outcomes during the peak of Ebola or the KAP II survey or at both time points had a significant association with exposure/recall to the Ebola response activities.

IV. Health Seeking

This section presents results related to women's awareness and perceptions of health-service providers, awareness of health issues treated by health-services providers, provider preference for

common health issues, treatment-seeking intentions, access to health facilities, and health-services utilization.

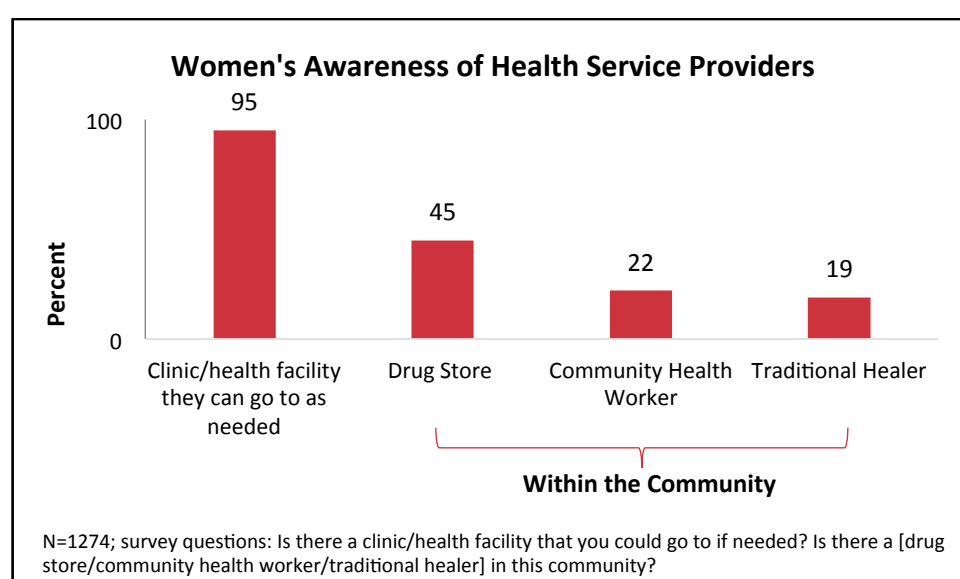
Women's Awareness of Health Service Providers/Health Issues Treated

Awareness of health service providers

Women were asked if they were aware of health services available to them (Figure 12). For those who were aware of more than one source of health services, they were subsequently asked for the top health issues treated by each of those services (Table 11).

Almost all (95%) of women were aware of a clinic or health facility in their community, while less than half (45%) were aware of a drug store in their community. Additionally, almost a quarter of women knew of a community health worker (22%) or traditional healer (19%) in their community.

Figure 12: Women's awareness of sources of health service providers



Awareness of top issues treated by different service providers

Responses to the five top health issues treated in a clinic/health facility or by community health workers and traditional healers are presented in Table 11. Clinics, drug stores, and community health workers were perceived as dealing with conventional and more commonly encountered health issues, while traditional healers were perceived as dealing with less commonly encountered health issues or issues presumed to be due to traditional causes.

Table 11: Five Top issues treated by different service providers

Health Issues	Percentage of Women aware of health issues treated by service providers			
	Clinic/Health Facility (%)	Drug Store (%)	Community Health Worker (%)	Traditional Healer (%)
Trauma/fracture				65
Fever	80	67	47	
Snake bite				39
Diarrhea	63	46	34	
Headaches	59	61	42	
Body aches		37		
Food poisoning				37
Epilepsy				28

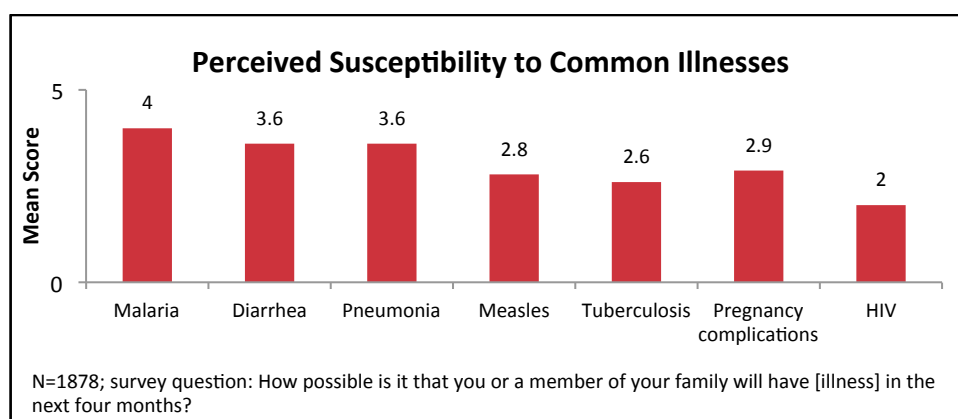
Maternal health	38		17	
Cough		17	16	
Jaundice				20
Typhoid	30			

N: women aware of [service provider] traditional-243; drug store-562; community health worker-270; clinic/health facility-1179;
Survey question: Please tell me the five main health issues that [health-service provider] treats.

Perceived Susceptibility to Common Maternal and Child Illnesses

Perceived susceptibility was assessed by asking male and female survey respondents about the possibility of someone in their family (themselves included) getting an illness within the next four months. Seven specific illnesses were assessed—malaria, diarrhea, pneumonia, measles, tuberculosis, pregnancy complications, and HIV. Responses include “very possible,” “somewhat possible,” “don’t know,” “not very possible,” and “not possible at all.” Average perceived risk scores ranged from one (not possible at all) to five (very possible) (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Respondents' perceived susceptibility to common illnesses (mean scores)



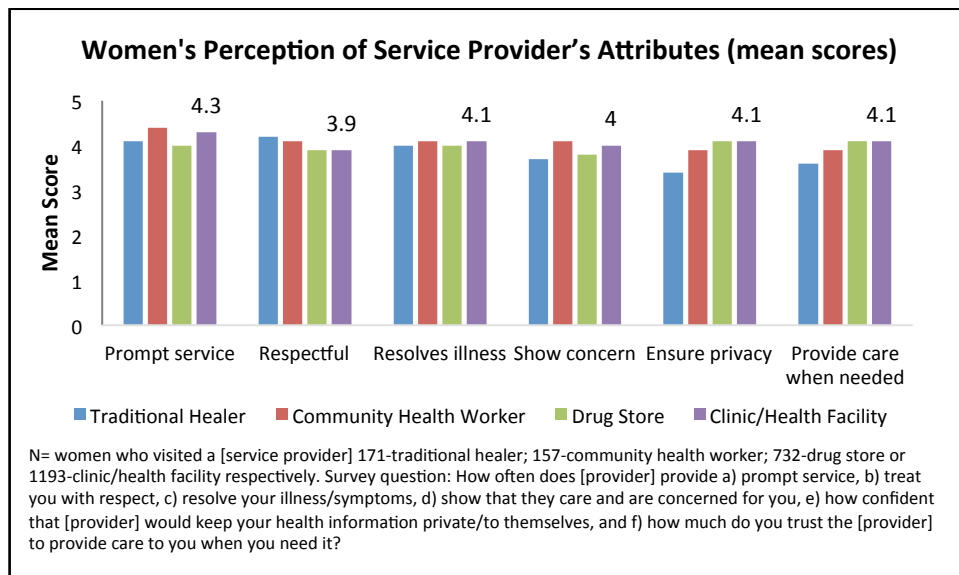
Perceived susceptibility to malaria was highest, with an average risk score of 4.0. Communicable diseases such as diarrhea, pneumonia, also ranked high (3.6 each). However, perceived susceptibility for measles and tuberculosis were not as high (2.8 and 2.6, respectively) followed by respondents' susceptibility to HIV (2.0) and susceptibility to pregnancy complications (2.9).

Women's Perceptions of Service Providers

Women who had ever visited service providers were subsequently asked about their impressions of some attributes of their service providers. Specific questions included how often they felt that the provider gave prompt service, treated them with respect, resolved their illness/symptoms, or showed care or concern for them. They were also asked how confident they were that the provider would keep their health information private/to themselves and how much they trusted the provider to provide care when they need it. Response options for each of the attributes used a Likert-type five-point scale to measure how often respondents received a quality attribute and their level of confidence or trust (Figure 14).

In general, women ranked all health providers highly across all attributes with average scores ranging from 3.4 (traditional healer ensuring privacy) to 4.4 (community health workers providing prompt service). Women ranked health facilities higher than community health workers, drug stores and traditional healers in *resolving illnesses* and *showing care/concern*, and also ranked health facilities higher in *providing care as needed* and *ensuring privacy*, except when compared with drug stores, which women ranked similarly in these attributes. Traditional healers were ranked the lowest on *providing care as needed* and *ensuring privacy*.

Figure 14: Women's perception of service providers



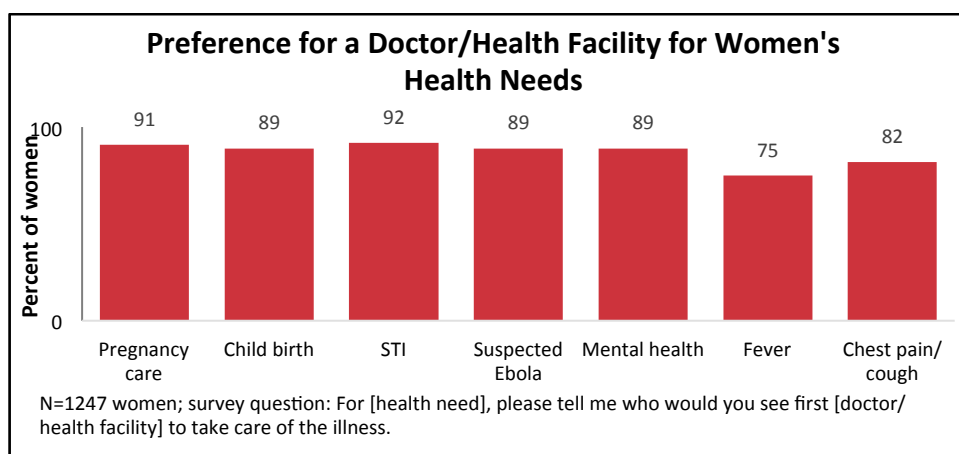
Provider Preference for Maternal and Child Health Services

KAP II explored provider preferences by asking women which provider they would first see to take care of common women and child health needs, such as fever, cough, measles, pregnancy care, childbirth, STIs, suspected Ebola, and mental health issues. Response options include none/home remedies, traditional healer, black bagger/tablet man, drug store vendor, community health worker, traditional midwife, and doctor/health facility.

Provider preference for women's health needs

The majority of women would opt to first see a doctor or go to the health facility for all health needs assessed in the survey, including reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health (RMNCH) (Figure 15). Only minimal proportions of women (less than 10%) said they preferred any of the other service providers.

Figure 15: Women's preference for doctor/health facility

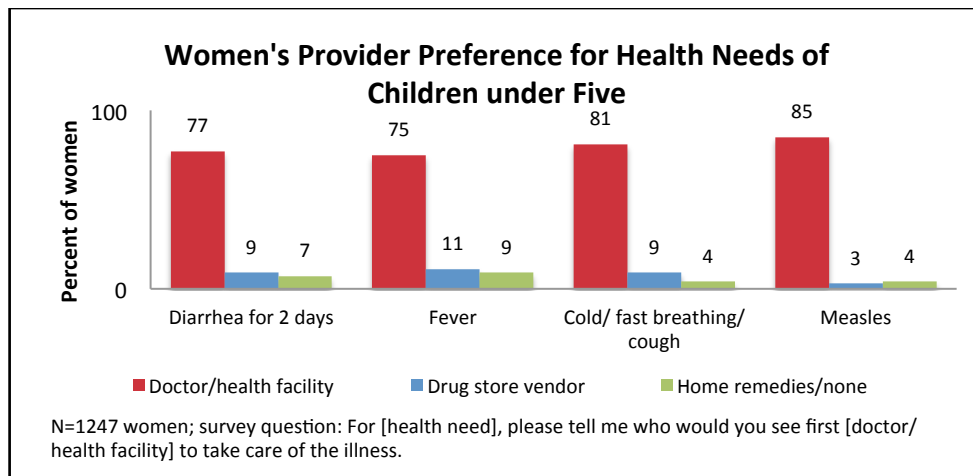


Provider preference for health needs of children under five

About 80% of women stated they would go to a doctor or health facility first if their child or children under five had measles (85%) or a cold, fast breathing, or cough (81%). About three-quarters stated

they would go to the doctor or health facility first if their child or children under five had a fever (75%) or diarrhea for two days (77%) (Figure 16).

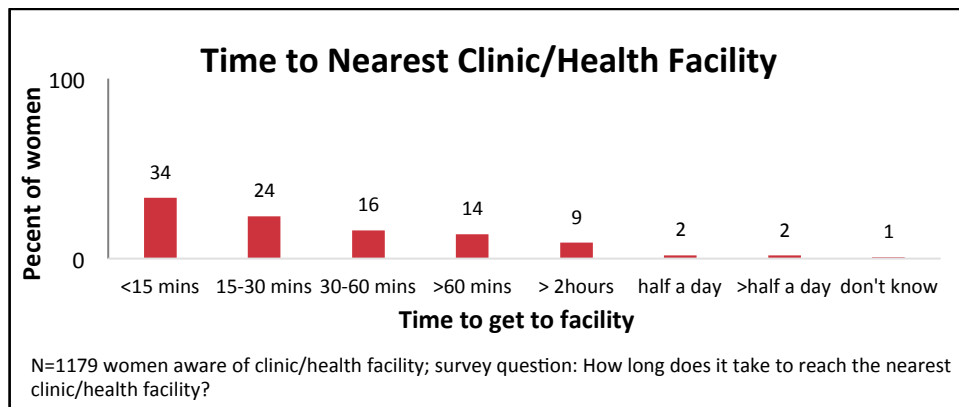
Figure 16: Provider preference for health needs of children under five



Access to Clinic/Health Facility

Almost three-quarters (73%) of the women surveyed were aware of a clinic health facility they could go to, as needed, and were able to reach the nearest facility within 60 minutes. More specifically, about a third of women (34%) could reach their nearest clinic or health facility in less than 15 minutes, about a quarter (24%) in 15 to 30 minutes, more than a tenth in 30 to 60 minutes (16%) or in over an hour (14%), while less than a tenth could reach it in two hours (9%) (Figure 17). Women within reach of a nearest clinic/health facility stated that they could get to the facility by walking (67%) or using public transportation (27%).

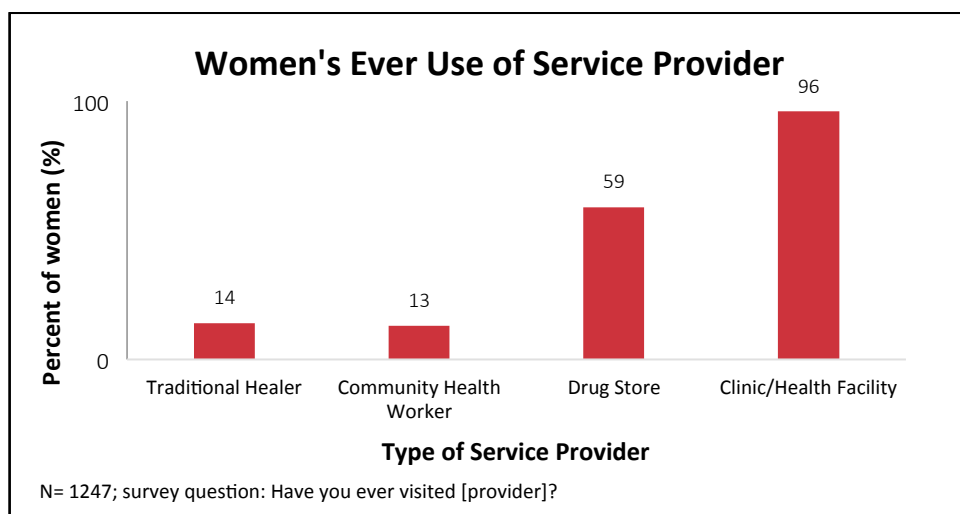
Figure 17: Time to reach nearest clinic/health facility



Utilization of Health Services

Women were asked if they had ever visited any of the following service providers: traditional healer, community health worker, drug store, and clinic or health facility. Almost all (96%) of the women surveyed had ever visited a clinic or health facility, while more than half (59%) had ever visited a drug store (Figure 18). Fewer proportions of women reported ever visiting a community health worker or traditional healer (13% and 14%, respectively).

Figure 18: Women's ever use of service providers



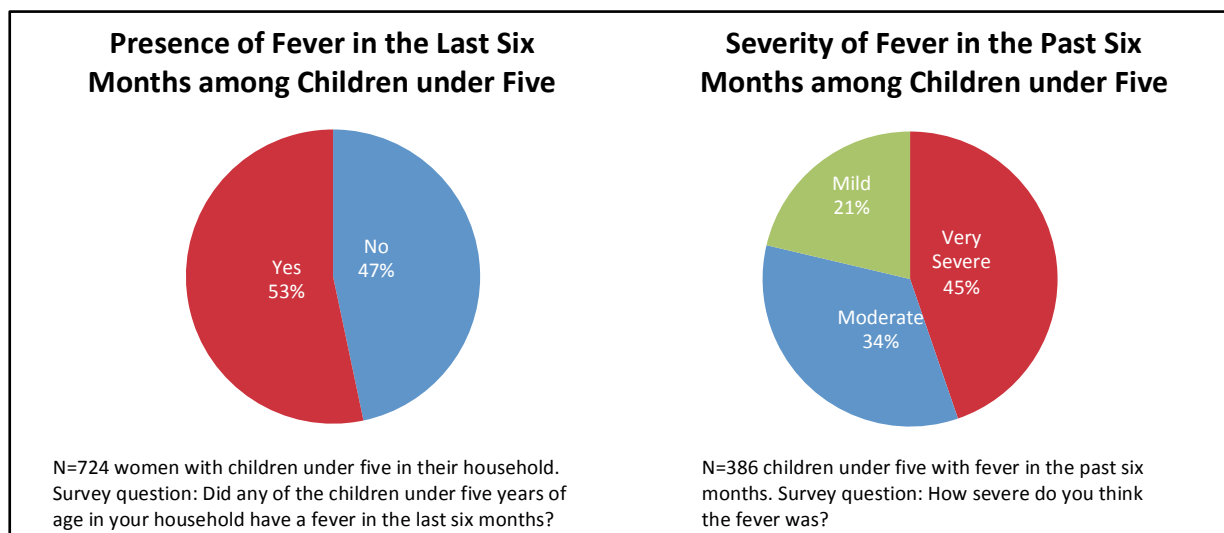
Treatment-seeking Patterns for Maternal and Child Needs

The survey explored women's treatment seeking behavior for two major health needs, fever in children under five and maternal health care.

Fever in children under five

About half (53%) of women stated that a child under five years had a fever within the six months preceding the survey. Of these children, 45% had a very severe fever, 34% had a moderate fever, and 21% had a mild fever.

Figure 19: Presence and severity of fever in children under five

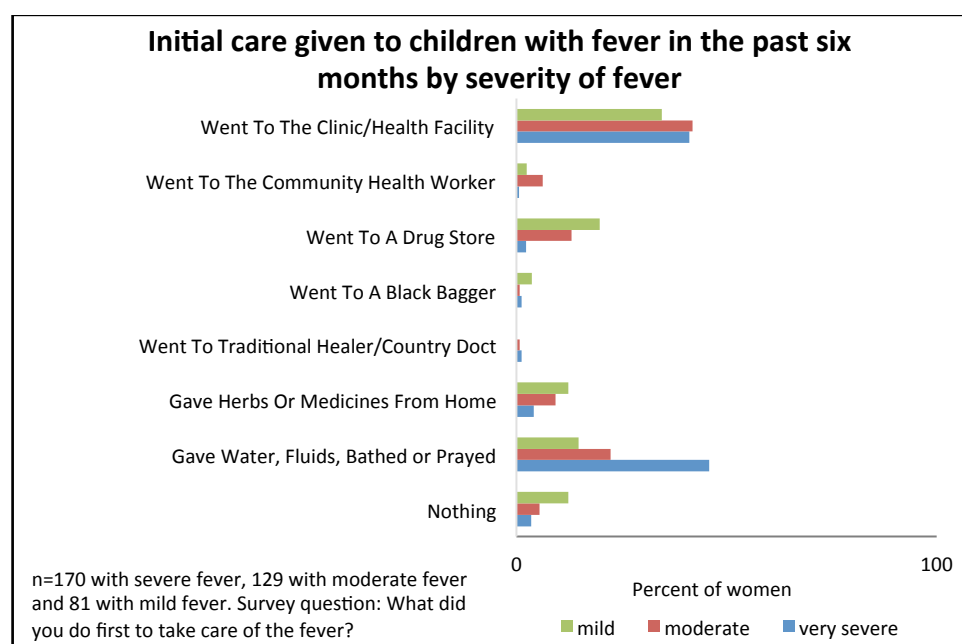


Treatment seeking for children with fever

Among children with severe fever, the initial care given to them included palliative care—giving water, fluids, a bath, or prayers—and going to the clinic or health facility. Specifically, 46% of those with severe fever were given palliative care, while 41% were taken to the clinic or health facility. Among those with moderate fever, 42% were taken to the clinic/health facility, 22% were given

palliative care, and in 13% of cases the caregiver went to the drug store. For those with mild fever, 35% went to the clinic or health facility, 20% went to the drug store, and 15% gave palliative care, while 12% did nothing (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Initial care given to children under five with fever



Treatment seeking for maternal health

In this section, maternal health issues, such as location of delivery, presence of a skilled birth attendant at delivery, and care-seeking intentions are presented.

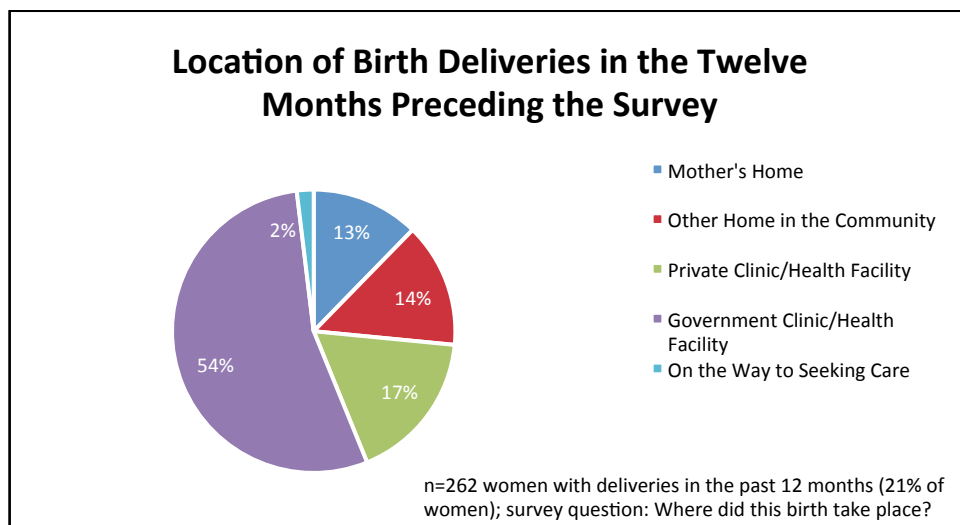
Deliveries

About a fifth of women (21%) in the sample said that either herself or other woman living in the household had had a birth within the 12-month period preceding the survey.

Location of Delivery

Over half (54%) of the deliveries occurred in a government clinic or health facility and less than a fifth (17%) took place in private clinics or health facilities. However, over a quarter (28%) of deliveries occurred in the mother's homes (12%), in other homes in the community (14%), or on the way to seeking care (2%). Of the women with home births, the major reasons for not going to the facility included: "the clinic is too far" (37%), "not enough time" (20%), and "scared of Ebola" (19%).

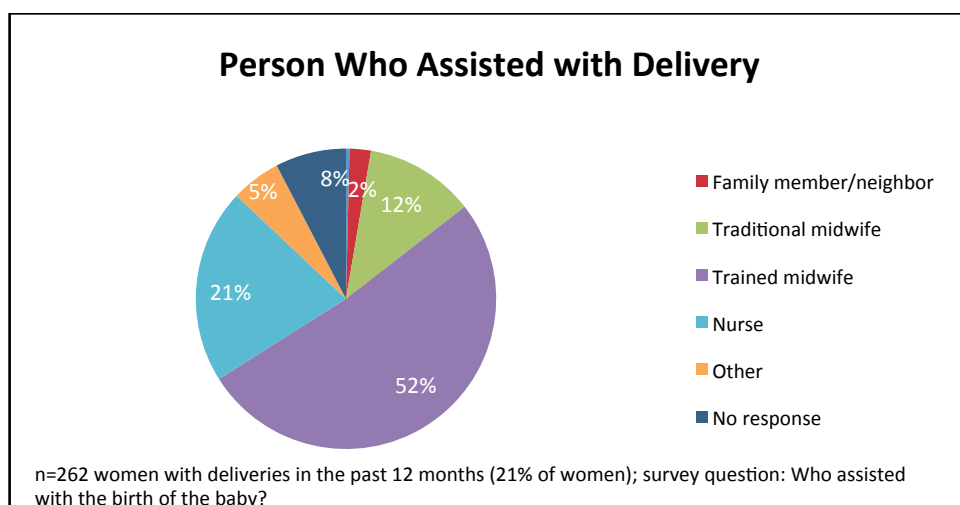
Figure 22: Location of birth deliveries in past twelve months preceding the survey



Person Who Assisted with Delivery

Skilled birth attendants assisted the majority of deliveries (73%). This category included trained midwives (52%) or nurses (21%). Births not assisted by skilled attendants accounted for about a quarter (27%) of all deliveries.

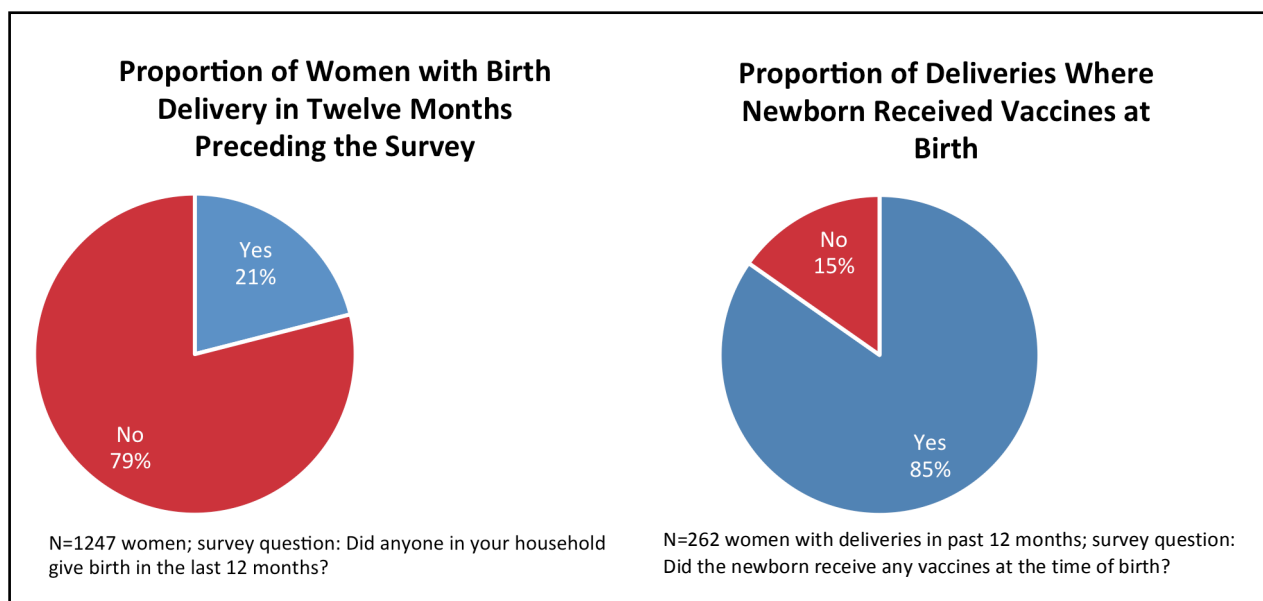
Figure 23: Birth assistance at delivery



Routine Newborn Immunizations at Birth

Of all 1247 women respondents, 262 women (21%) reported a delivery in their household within the past 12 months preceding the survey (Figure 24). Among these 262 women, most (85%) stated that their newborn baby received vaccines (baby shots) at birth. Stratification by location of delivery showed that babies born to women respondents in government (94%) and private (89%) facilities received routine immunizations; however, only about two-thirds (62%) of babies born to women who delivered at home received routine immunizations.

Figure 24: Proportion of deliveries and receipt of vaccines at birth



Future Treatment-seeking Intentions for Maternal and Child Health Needs

In the behavior change literature, intention is regarded as an antecedent of behavior. Thus, the survey asked about treatment-seeking intentions for fever and delivery—common health needs for women and children, respectively, that require care at a clinic/health facility.

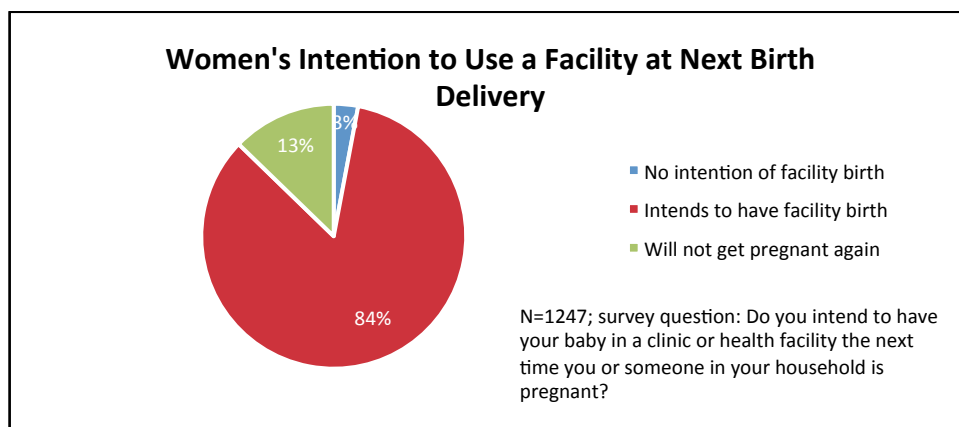
Treatment-seeking intentions for children under five with fever

Women were asked where they would seek initial treatment the next time a child under five in their household has a fever. The majority (90%) responded that they would take their child to the clinic or health facility, while the minority stated that they would take their child to the drugstore (5%) or they would either seek initial treatment from a community health worker or traditional healer or they would stay at home (5%).

Intention to use a facility at next delivery

Of all women surveyed, 84% intended to seek care during pregnancy at a clinic or health facility the next time they or someone in the household became pregnant. Similar proportions also intended to have a clinic or health-facility birth the next time a pregnancy occurred in their household (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Intention to use a facility at next birth delivery



Childhood Immunization during Campaigns

All women were asked if they heard about the polio and measles immunization campaigns that occurred prior to the survey.

National campaigns

Overall exposure to the national polio campaign was high—88% of all women respondents reported that they had heard of the campaign in either February or June. Similarly, overall exposure to the measles campaign was also high—81% of all women respondents reported that they had heard of the campaign in May.

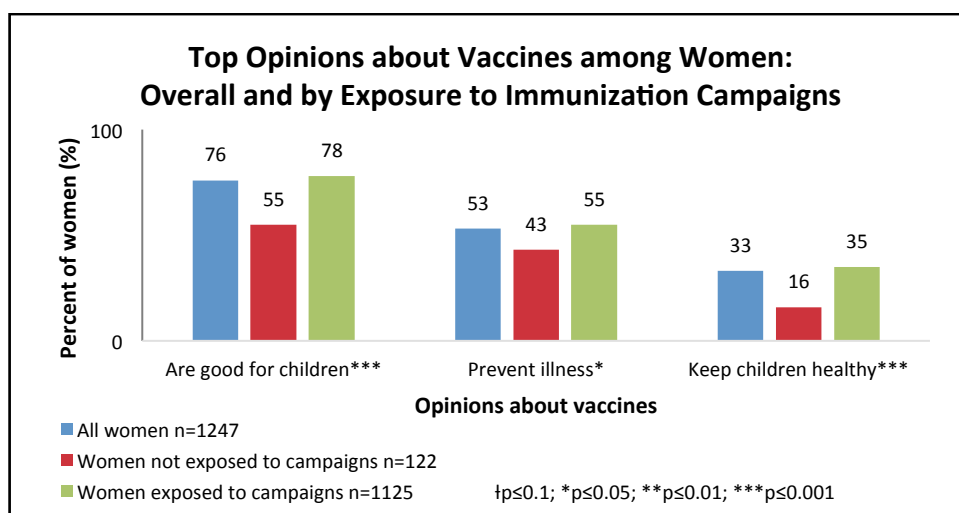
Among all women in the sample, 58% had children under five years of age. The majority of these mothers had heard of the polio (93%) or measles (88%) campaign. These mothers were also asked if their children were vaccinated during the campaigns. Almost all of the mothers who had heard about the polio or measles campaign indicated that their children were vaccinated during the polio (95%) or measles (96%) campaign.

General Perceptions about Vaccines

Women were asked to provide their opinions about vaccines. About three-quarters (76%) of all women stated that vaccines are good for children. However, only about half (53%) stated that vaccines prevent illness and only a third (33%) said vaccines keep children healthy. Very small proportions of women (1% or less) felt that vaccines do not work, were hard to get, were expensive, spread Ebola, spread illnesses, or were not safe.

Compared to women who were not exposed to either immunization campaigns, exposed women were more likely to have favorable opinions regarding vaccines being good for children, preventing illness, and keeping children healthy (Figure 26).

Figure 26: Perceptions about vaccines among women with children by exposure to immunization campaigns



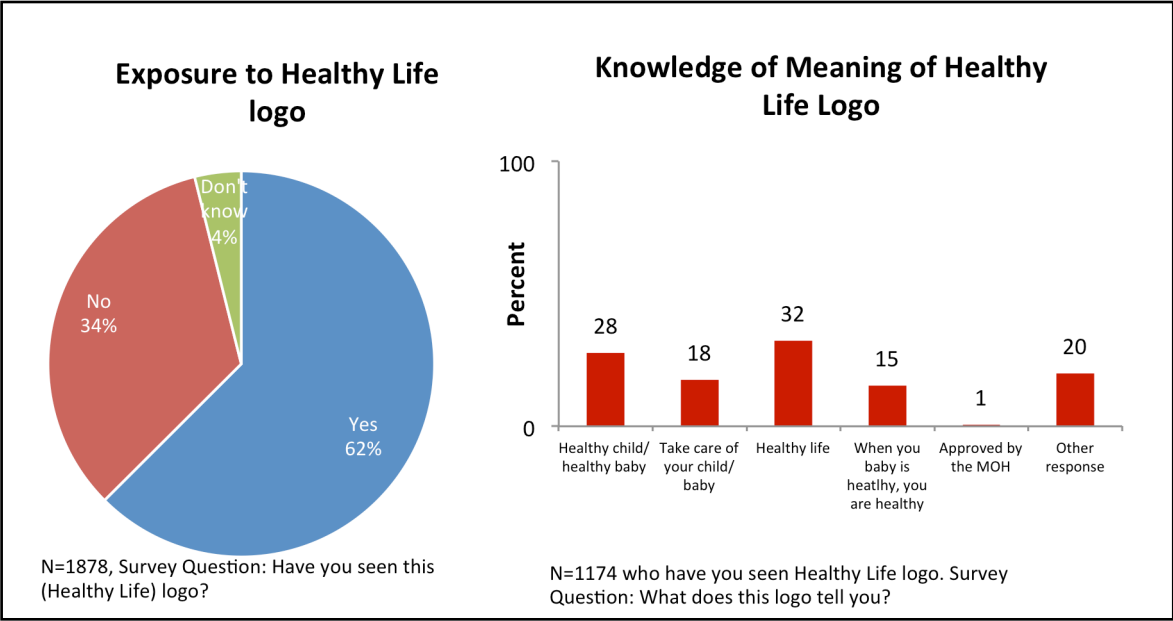
V. Healthy Life Logo

In 2010, the MOH developed a national logo with the purpose of enhancing health promotion efforts in Liberia. The "Healthy Life" logo depicts a father and mother holding a child. The image of a healthy and happy family was chosen to emphasize the role of the household as the primary producers of

health, while at the same time promoting health behaviors and services utilization. KAP II included two question to explore awareness of the logo and its meaning.

Of all respondents, 62% said they had seen the Healthy Life logo. Among those who had seen the logo, common interpretations of what it meant, besides simply “healthy life” (32%), included: healthy child/healthy baby (28%); take care of your child/baby (18%); and when your baby is healthy, you are healthy (15%). About 20% of respondents provided an incorrect response.

Figure 27: Awareness of Healthy Life logo



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The KAP II survey explored national level changes in knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to Ebola and its influence on health care-seeking perceptions and behavior. The implications of key survey findings are presented in this section.

Ebola Knowledge

Knowledge of at least one mode of Ebola transmission remained high across the two KAP surveys. In KAP II, contact with bodily fluids of someone with EVD was well known as a means of Ebola transmission. However, other means of Ebola transmission, such as contact with people who have died from Ebola, contact with items used by a person sick with Ebola, or sex with Ebola survivors were not as well known.

- Additional efforts are needed to improve awareness of lesser-known means of Ebola transmission.

Although knowledge of Ebola signs and symptoms remained high across the two KAP surveys, knowledge of how to safely care for someone with Ebola appeared to have declined at KAP II. However, this decline could be credited to the difference in the wording of the questions used in each survey, rather than a decline in actual knowledge. Still, many KAP II respondents knew to call the 4455 hotline as the first point of care for someone with Ebola.

- The 4455 hotline should be maintained as part of the country's emergency preparedness efforts and used as a constant means of communication for Ebola and other reportable disease outbreaks, such as Lassa fever, meningitis or cholera.

Ebola Attitudes

Attitudes toward Ebola survivors remained fairly positive across the two KAP surveys. KAP II respondents demonstrated a welcoming attitude toward Ebola survivors and their reintegration to communities.

- Additional studies conducted with Ebola survivors may be needed to corroborate these findings and highlight ways in which positive attitudes toward Ebola survivors can be maintained.

Ebola Prevention

Handwashing was the most widely practiced Ebola prevention behavior during the Ebola crisis as well as at the time of the KAP II survey.

- The correct and proper use of handwashing can help with the prevention of other infectious diseases and should be promoted on a national level.
- Interventions to ensure the correct practice of handwashing, which includes use of proper technique and knowledge of critical times to wash hands, should also be promoted.
- Structural interventions that provide resources, such as handwashing stations and improved access to soap and water, would help sustain handwashing as an Ebola prevention and health promotion behavior.

Other Ebola prevention behaviors waned from the time of the Ebola crisis to the time of the KAP II survey. Such behaviors include avoiding bushmeat, not shaking hands, not touching things someone

infected with EVD had touched, or not touching/wrapping people who had died from Ebola.

- This suggests respondents may have reverted to preferred cultural practices, such as eating bushmeat, shaking hands, and conducting traditional burials.
- It is important to promote safe burial practices and safe handling of bushmeat as part of Ebola prevention efforts should there be another outbreak. This includes the use of disposable gloves for burials and avoiding bushmeat. In addition, systems should be put in place to make sure safe burial practices can be reverted to quickly should they become necessary for other disease outbreaks.
- Proper handwashing techniques should be promoted at all times to prevent other infectious diseases.

Ebola Response Activities

During the Ebola crisis, community mobilization efforts among various groups and task forces within and outside communities helped to promote Ebola knowledge and prevention behavior.

- Traditional leaders and community groups can be highly effective resources to promote health information and mobilize communities to adopt relevant health behaviors and should be provided with the skills and information so they can quickly respond during an epidemic as well as conduct on-going promotion of positive health practices
- Youth groups and task forces could be scaled up to reinforce Ebola prevention knowledge and positive attitudes toward Ebola survivors. In addition, youth groups and task forces could be utilized in the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response system being implemented in Liberia for over a dozen diseases and events. These groups can be trained within their communities to identify signs and symptoms of reportable diseases and events and respond with necessary next steps or activities

Exposure to Ebola response activities was associated with increased knowledge and more favorable attitudes toward survivors.

- Strategic SBCC interventions involving both mass media and community mobilization should be used to improve health related knowledge and attitudes, especially in crisis/ outbreaks.

Utilization of Health Services

The majority of women respondents said they preferred to have facility-based providers treat fever in children under five. However, fewer women reported going to the facility as part of the initial care given when their child under five had a fever, and many women chose to provide palliative care first.

- Additional research is needed to explore the gap between high preference for facility-based health providers and poor utilization of facilities. Findings from a separate qualitative assessment on health-system trust and health-service utilization in Liberia demonstrated poor trust in health facilities and quality of care as major barriers to health-facility utilization (Modarres & Berg, 2016).
- Strategic SBCC messages can be used to improve parents' knowledge regarding initial care and treatment for childhood fevers to ensure their children receive timely and appropriate treatment.
- Community-based health workers can be useful for not only referring cases to facilities but also ensuring patients arrive at facilities.
- Interventions for improving interpersonal skills of facility-based health providers, availability of drugs, and access to facilities may help increase facility utilization.

Many women reported their children received immunizations at birth or during campaigns. They also had favorable attitudes towards vaccines, describing them as good for children.

- Additional research is needed to explore attitudes toward Ebola vaccines.
- Routine immunization should be promoted to ensure adequate protection against other preventable diseases.

Women noted a high preference for facility-based providers for birth deliveries, and the majority of women said they went to a health facility to delivery their baby. However, women's intention to go to a health facility for birth-delivery care was higher than actual use of a health facility for delivery.

- Additional research is needed to explore lessons learned and how this high preference for and utilization of health facilities for birth deliveries can be broadened to other RMNCH needs such as care for fever in children under five.

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APPENDIX A – KAP I SURVEY

A. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC SECTION				
A.1	Age (In completed years)		/ / /	
A.2	Sex	Male	1	
		Female	2	
A.3	Place of residence	Urban	1	
		Rural	2	
A.4	How long have you and your family been living at this residence	Less than one month	1	
		One month – 6 months	2	
		7 – 12 months	3	
		Over a year	4	
A.5	Marital status (circle one answer)	Single/ never married	1	
		Legally married and living with spouse/husband	2	
		Married but separated by work	3	
		Cohabiting	4	
		Separated	5	
		Divorced	6	
		Widowed	7	
		No response	8	
A.6	Religion (circle one answer). If respondent answers more than one religion, please specify under 'Other'.	Christianity	1	
		Islam	2	
		Traditional	3	
		No religion	4	
		Other (specify):	5	
		No response	6	
A.7	What is the highest educational level completed? (circle one answer)	No formal education	1	
		Elementary (1 - 6)	2	
		Junior High (7 - 9)	3	
		Senior High (10 - 12)	4	
		University (Bachelor, Masters, Doctorate)	5	
		Others, specify: _____	6	
		No response	7	
A.8	What kind of work (main occupation) do you currently do?	Unemployed	1	
		Private business (excluding petty trader	2	
		Plumber / Carpenter / Electrician/ builder	3	
		Petty Trader	4	
		Farmer	5	
		Teacher / lecturer / instructor	6	
		Public transportation driver (taxi, buses, bajaj	7	
		Commercial motorcyclist	8	
		Medical or health professional	9	
		Other Government employees(not stated above)	10	
		Student	11	

		Other (please specify)	12	
		No response	13	
B. AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF CAUSES, SIGNS, SYMPTOMS & TRANSMISSION				
B.1	Have you ever heard or learnt of Ebola before (prior to this interview)?	Yes	1	
		No (if selected, end survey here). PLEASE INFORM YOUR SUPERVISOR of THIS LOCATION.	2	
		No response	3	
B.2	Do you believe that Ebola exists in Liberia?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
B.3	Does Ebola have another name in your local language?	Yes (Specify) _____	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
B.4	What causes Ebola? (select all applicable choices)	Virus	1	
		Bats / Monkeys / Chimpanzees / Other wild animals	2	
		God or higher power	3	
		Witchcraft	4	
		Evildoing / Sin	5	
		Curse	6	
		Other(specify) _____	7	
		I don't know/ not sure	8	
		No response	9	
B.5	How does a person get Ebola? (select all applicable choices)	By air	1	
		Bad odor or smell	2	
		Preparing bush meat as a meal (such as chimpanzees, monkeys, and other wild animals)	3	
		Eating bush meat	4	
		Eating fruits likely to have been bitten by bats	5	
		Saliva of an infected person	6	
		Blood of an infected person	7	
		Sweat of an infected person	8	
		Urine of an infected person	9	
		Feces of an infected person	10	
		Breast milk of an infected person	11	
		Sperm or vaginal fluid of an infected person	12	
		Shaking the hands of an infected person	13	
		Other physical contact with an infected person	14	
		God's will	15	
		Witchcraft	16	
		Participating in burial ceremonies that involve the handling (touching/washing/ wrapping) of dead body	17	
		Coming in contact with anything someone sick with Ebola has touched	18	
		Having sex with infected person	19	
		Having sex with someone who has recovered	20	

		Going to the hospital / health facility	21	
		Others _____	22	
		I don't know / not sure	23	
		No response	24	
B.6	What are the main signs and symptoms of someone infected with Ebola? (select all mentioned/ that apply)	Any Fever	1	
		Sudden onset of high fever	2	
		Severe headache	3	
		Muscle pain	4	
		Weakness	5	
		Diarrhea (with or without blood)	6	
		Vomiting (with or without blood)	7	
		Abdominal (stomach) pain	8	
		Lack of appetite	9	
		Sore throat	10	
		Rash	11	
		Difficulty breathing	12	
		Bleeding (internal or external)	13	
		Hiccups	14	
		Delirium/ confusion	15	
		Others _____	16	
		I don't know / not sure	17	
		No response	18	
B.7	One can prevent oneself from getting Ebola by avoiding contact with blood and body fluids (stool, urine, blood, saliva, sweat, tears, semen, vaginal fluids, runny nose)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
B.8	One can prevent themselves from getting Ebola by bathing with salt and hot water?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
B.9	One can prevent themselves from getting Ebola by avoiding mosquito bites?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
B.10	One can prevent themselves from getting Ebola by not touching anyone who is sick?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know/ Not sure	3	
		No response	4	
B.11	One can prevent themselves from getting Ebola by avoiding funeral or burial rituals that require handling the body of someone who has died from Ebola?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know/ Not Sure	3	
		No response	4	
C. RISK PERCEPTIONS AND BELIEFS				
C.1	When did you begin to believe that Ebola is real in Liberia? *	Less than one month?	1	
		1-3 months ago	2	
		3-6 months ago	3	

		Over 6 months ago	4	
		I don't believe it is real	5	
		I don't know	6	
		No response	7	
C.2	What level of risk do you think you have in getting Ebola in the next 4 months?	No risk	1	Go to C4
		Low risk	2	
		Medium risk	3	
		High risk	4	
		I don't know/ not sure	5	Go to C5
		No response	6	
C.3	Why do you believe that you are at risk? (select all applicable choice)	I have been experiencing signs and symptoms of Ebola since ____ day (s) ago. (Convert an answer given in weeks or months to number of days. If number of days is less than 30, stop the interview, recommend that the person call 4455 immediately AND INFORM YOUR COMMUNITY LEADER IMMEDIATELY and record the address to follow-up. ALSO INFORM YOUR SUPERVISOR IMMEDIATELY)	1	Go to C5
		Someone in my family/household/dwelling has/had Ebola in the past ____ day (s). (Convert an answer given in weeks or months to number of days. If number of days is less than 30, stop the interview, finding out if the person is still in the dwelling, recommend that the person call 4455 AND INFORM THE COMMUNITY LEADER immediately and record the address to follow-up. INFORM YOUR SUPERVISOR IMMEDIATELY)	2	Go to C5
		I am a health care professional	3	Go to C5
		I live in the same household with a health care professional	4	Go to C5
		I have taken care of a family member /relative/ friend who experienced signs and symptoms of Ebola in the past ____ days (Convert an answer given in weeks or months to number of days. If number of days is less than 30, stop the interview, finding out if the person is still in the dwelling, recommend that the person call 4455 AND INFORM THEIR COMMUNITY LEADER immediately, record the address to follow up. INFORM YOUR SUPERVISOR IMMEDIATELY)	5	Go to C5
		I hunt bush meat as my means of livelihood	6	
		I use public transport regularly	7	
		Ebola is everywhere	8	
		I washed/touched the body of someone who died in my family or community in the past ____ days (Convert an answer given in weeks or months to number of days. Recommend that the person call 4455 AND	9	

		INFORM THEIR COMMUNITY LEADER immediately, record the address to follow up)		
		I have attended a burial/ funeral ceremony in the past _____ days		
		(Convert an answer given in weeks to number of days. Recommend that the person call 4455 AND INFORM THEIR COMMUNITY LEADER immediately, record the address to follow up). ALSO INFORM YOUR SUPERVISOR IMMEDIATELY.	10	
		I work as a contact tracer or part of a burial team	11	
		Others _____	12	
		I don't know / not sure	13	
		No response	14	Go to C5
C.4	Why do you believe that you are NOT at risk? (select all applicable choices)	I do not eat bush meat or bats	1	
		I am not a health care or medical professional	2	
		I am a clean person - I wash my hands often with soap and water	3	
		I don't live in an area where there is Ebola	4	
		I don't come in contact with someone with Ebola	5	
		God is protecting me	6	
		I have spiritual protection or powers	7	
		I have traditional protection or powers	8	
		Others _____	9	
		I don't know / not sure	10	
		No response	11	
C.5	Do you think it is possible for someone to have Ebola and not show its signs or symptoms?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
C.6	Should a person suspected of Ebola or having Ebola like symptoms be isolated (kept in house or confined place) from others?	Yes	1	If Yes, Go to C7. Else skip to C8
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
C.7	If yes, how long should they be isolated?	1-7 days	1	
		8-14 days	2	
		15-21 days	3	
		22 days and over	4	
C.8	Say a person comes into direct contact with someone who has Ebola. Should that person be isolated?	Yes	1	If Yes, go to C9. Else skip to C10
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
C.9	If yes, how long should	1-7 days	1	

	that person be isolated for?	8-14 days	2	
		15-21 days	3	
		22 days and over	4	
C.10	Do you believe that you can get Ebola from a person who is infected but doesn't have any signs or symptoms?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
C.11	Should a person diagnosed with Ebola be taken to health facility/Ebola Treatment Unit?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
C.12	What chances of survival does a person who has Ebola like symptoms have if he/she goes immediately (within one day) to a Health Facility?	Better/ higher	1	Go to C12a
		The same chances	2	
		Worse	3	Go to C12b
		I don't know	4	
		No response	5	
C.12a	What do you believe will happen to someone with Ebola like symptoms who goes to a Ebola Treatment Unit? *	They will receive better care than at home	1	
		They will receive nutritious food and water	2	
		It is a safe place to be for sickness	3	
		They will get medicines including for other diseases	4	
		Others, specify: _____	5	
		I don't know	6	
		No response	7	
C.12b	What do you believe will happen to someone with Ebola like symptoms who goes to a Ebola Treatment Unit? *	They will not receive good care	1	
		They will not be fed	2	
		They will not get medication	3	
		They will be discriminated	4	
		Their family will not be able to visit them	5	
		They will be cremated if they die	6	
		Other	7	
		I don't know/ not sure	8	
		No response	9	
C.13	If a person with Ebola like symptoms goes immediately (within one day) to a Health Facility do you think he/she will reduce the chance of spreading it to family/people they are living with?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
C.14	Do you believe communities with high risk of Ebola should be isolated?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
C.15	Do you believe that health workers who	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	

	come to your community to ask about Ebola affected people and people they have been in touch with, are trying to protect you from Ebola?	No response	4	
C.16	Who do you believe is the most influential in stopping the spread of Ebola? (allow for more than one option)	The community	1	
		The government/ Health Ministry/ County health team	2	
		local organizations	3	
		Religious leaders	4	
		foreign aid workers	5	
		Spiritual healers	6	
		Traditional healers	7	
		Survivors of Ebola	8	
		Chiefs & Elders/Traditional Leaders	9	
		Only God	10	
		Others _____	11	
		No response	12	
C.17	Do you believe that traditional healers can cure or treat you from Ebola?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
C.18	Do you believe that spiritual healers can cure or treat you from Ebola?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
D. BEHAVIOURS AND PRACTICES				
D.1	Have you taken any action to avoid being infected by Ebola?	Yes	1	Go to D2
		No	2	Go to D3
		I don't know/ not sure	3	Go to D3
		No response	4	Go to D3
D.2	In what ways have you changed your behavior or taken actions to avoid being infected? (select all applicable choices) – do not read aloud	I wash my hands with soap and water more often	1	
		I wash my hands with just water more often	2	
		I wash my hands with chlorine water often	3	
		I clean my hands with other disinfectants more often, if so, which disinfectants_____	4	
		I try to avoid crowded places	5	
		I drink Bittercola	6	
		I drink a lot of water / juice	7	
		I drink traditional herbs	8	
		I take antibiotics (e.g. penicillin, amoxicillin)	9	
		I wear gloves (if so ask, how many times you change the gloves daily:_____)	10	
		I try to avoid physical contact with people I suspect may have Ebola	11	
		I avoid physical contact with everyone	12	
		I do not participate in burial ceremonies that involve the handling (touching/ washing) of the dead body	13	
		I wash with salt and hot water	14	

		Others _____	15	
		I don't know/ not sure	16	
		No response	17	
D.3	If you had a fever would you go to a health facility/ Ebola Treatment Unit?	Yes	1	Go to D4
		No	2	Go to D5
		I don't know/ not sure	3	Go to D7
		No response	4	Go to D7
D.4	How would you get there? (tick all that apply)	Walking	1	Go to D6
		Bicycle	2	
		Motorbike	3	
		A friend or family member will take me	4	
		Private car	5	
		Public taxi	6	
		Public bus	7	
		I would call for an ambulance	8	
		Others: _____	9	
		I don't know	10	
		No response	11	
D.5	If NO – Why Not? (select all applicable choices)	I have no money / can't afford to pay	1	Go to D7
		I believe the hospital is contaminated with Ebola	2	
		People will think I have Ebola	3	
		I prefer to go to a nearby pharmacy instead	4	
		I prefer to go to a black bagger	5	
		I prefer to go to a traditional healer	6	
		I prefer to go to a spiritual healer	7	
		Others _____	8	
		I don't know/ not sure	9	
		No response	10	
D.6	If you had a fever, how long would you wait before going to a health facility?	Less than one day	1	
		One – two days	2	
		Three – four days	3	
		Five – six days	4	
		One week or more	5	
		I don't know/ not sure	6	
		No response	7	
D.7	What would be the first thing you do if you touch a person suspected of Ebola?	Don't tell anyone	1	
		Wash your hands	2	
		Tell family or friends	3	
		Call the hotline number/4455	4	
		Tell your community leader/ chief	5	
		Take own medicines	6	
		Go to the health centre or Ebola care centre or ETU	7	
		I don't know/ not sure	8	
		No response	9	

D.8	Would you go to the health facility/ Ebola Treatment Unit if you suspect that you may have contracted Ebola?	Yes	1	Go to D9
		No	2	Go to D8a
		I don't know/ not sure	3	Go to D10
		No response	4	
D.8a	If no, why not?	I have no money / can't afford to pay	1	Go to D10
		I believe the hospital is contaminated with Ebola	2	
		People will think I have confirmed Ebola	3	
		I prefer to go to a nearby pharmacy instead	4	
		I prefer to go to a black bagger	5	
		I prefer to go to a traditional healer	6	
		I prefer to go to a spiritual healer	7	
		Others _____	8	
		I don't know/ not sure	9	
		No response	10	
D.9	If yes, how long would you wait before going to a health facility/ Ebola Treatment Unit?	Less than one day	1	
		One – two days	2	
		Three – four days	3	
		Five – six days	4	
		One week or more	5	
		I don't know/ not sure	6	
		No response	7	
D.10	What actions have you taken to protect your family members from Ebola? (Please mark all that apply)	Telling them about hand washing and hygiene	1	
		Telling them what to do when someone in the community is sick	2	
		Telling them not to touch sick person or dead body	3	
		Preparing chlorine water every day for hand washing and bathing	4	
		Buying items for protection like medicines, plastic bags, gloves	5	
		Informing local leader or hotline(4455) if someone is sick in the community or has died	6	
		Others _____	7	
		I don't know/ not sure	8	
		No response	9	
D.11	For how long have you been practicing these behaviors?	Less than 1 month	1	
		1-2 Months	2	
		3-4 months	3	
		5-6 months	4	
		7-8 months	5	
		9 month and more	6	
D.12	What would you do if you suspect someone in your family has Ebola? (select all mentioned/ applicable choices)	Nothing	1	
		Help care for the person at home (e.g., clean up their excretions / vomit; help bathe them)	2	
		Check their temperature by touching their body	3	
		Avoid all physical contact and bodily fluids of that person	4	

		Call the hospital / Ebola phone line (4455)	5	
		Take the person to the health facility/ETU	6	
		Tell the community leader	7	
		Tell friends and family	8	
		Give home treatment	9	
		Stay away from them for 1-7 days	10	
		Stay away from them for 8-14 days	11	
		Stay away from them for 15-21 days	12	
			1	
		Keep them at home	3	
		Others _____	14	
			1	
		I don't know/ not sure	5	
		No response	16	
D.13	How can you safely help care for a family member suspected of having Ebola while waiting for help to arrive? What can you do? (select all mentioned; DO NOT read choices)	Keep the person away from others	1	
		Use a single caregiver	2	
		Do not touch the person or their body fluids	3	
		Do not touch things the person has touched (e.g soiled clothes)	4	
		Use protective barriers such as gloves	5	
		Frequently wash hands	6	
		Provide sick person with food, water, and other fluids	7	
		Others _____	8	
		I don't know/ not sure	9	
		No response	10	
D.14	What happens if someone suspected of having Ebola goes to the hospital / health facility? (select all applicable choices)	They won't be able to do anything for him/her and may die there	1	
		They will take care of him/her (rehydrate, give medicines/food, monitor status)	2	
		They will definitely cure the person from Ebola	3	
		They will find a way to kill the patient so that he/she doesn't spread Ebola to others	4	
		They will be turn away	5	
		Others _____	6	
		I don't know/ not sure	7	
		No response	8	
D.15	If there was a case of a family member with possible symptoms of Ebola would you allow the health workers to talk to your family and find out more?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
D.16	If a family member became sick and died, (and you didn't know the reason) what would you do with the body? (Tick	Not touch the body	1	
		Wash the body	2	
		Immediately bury the body yourselves	3	
		Take the body to a funeral home	4	
		Contact and wait for the burial team to bury the body	5	GO TO

	all that apply)			D18
		Other: _____	6	
		I don't know/ not sure	7	
		No response	8	
D.17	If a family member suspected of Ebola dies, what would you do with the body? (Tick all that apply)	Wash the body	1	
		Immediately bury the body yourselves	2	Got to D20
		Take the body to a funeral home	3	
		Contact and wait for the burial team to bury the body	4	Go to D18
		Other: _____	5	
		I don't know/ not sure	6	Go to D20
		No response	7	
D.18	How would you contact the burial team to bury the body?	Call 4455	1	Go to D19
		Call local number	2	
		Tell community leader	3	
		Call the radio station	4	
		Call family member	5	
		Other	6	
		I don't know/ not sure	7	Go to D20
		No response	8	Go to D20
D.19	How long would you wait for the burial team to arrive before you or your community took action yourself?	Less than one day	1	
		One – two days	2	
		Three – four days	3	
		Five – six days	4	
		More than one week	5	
D.20	Who decides on what burial rites and rituals should be followed in your community? (select all mentioned/ that apply)	The traditional chief or leader	1	
		Community elders	2	
		The whole community	3	
		Only the family	4	
		The women in the community/family	5	
		The men in the community/family	6	
		It's a tradition	7	
		Others _____	8	
		I don't know/ not sure	9	
		No response	10	
D.21	In the past month, have you been around a dead body?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		No response	3	
D.22	Did YOU participate in a funeral/burial ceremony in the past month (30 days)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	Go to D24
		No response	3	Go to D24
D.23	During the funeral /	Touched the dead body	1	

	burial ceremony which of the following did <u>YOU</u> do? (select all applicable choices – read ALL Choices) (If the respondent touched or washed the body recommend that the person call 4455 AND INFORM THEIR COMMUNITY LEADER immediately, record the address to follow up). ALSO STOP THE INTERVIEW and INFORM YOUR SUPERVISOR IMMEDIATELY)	Washed the dead body	2	
		Touched other people at the burial ceremony (hug, handshake, etc.)	3	
		Cried over the body but did not touch it	4	
		I did not touch the body	5	
		I did not wash the body	6	
		I did not touch other people at the burial ceremony	7	
		Others _____	8	
		No response	9	
D.24	If a family member died, would you accept other ways of funeral/burial that would NOT involve the touching or washing of the dead body?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
D.25	Do you know the number to call to report a suspected Ebola case or ask questions about Ebola?	Yes (If so, what is the Number? _____) Enumerator: Correct___ Incorrect___	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
D.26	Have you ever called the 4455 Hotline Number?	Yes	1	Go to D27
		No	2	Go to D29
		I don't remember/ not sure	3	Go to D29
		No response	4	Go to D29
D.27	What was the reason for calling the hotline number?	Get health information on Ebola	1	
		Report a death	2	
		Report a suspected case	3	
		Want to know if the number is working	4	
		Others _____	5	
		I don't remember/ not sure	6	Go to D29
		No response	7	Go to D29
D.28	Did you get the information you wanted or immediate action when you called the 4455 hotline number?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't remember/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
D.29	In the past 3 months	Yes	1	

	have you participated in any community activity to stop Ebola from coming into your community?	No	2	Go to D31
		I don't remember/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
D.30	What did you do? (mark all that apply) *	Spreading awareness	1	
		Demonstrating prevention actions	2	
		Attending meetings about Ebola	3	
		Giving instructions to/supervising others	4	
		Distributing materials (Kits/ posters/ etc) for protection	5	
		Contact tracing and case finding	6	
		Conducting safe burials as part of burial teams	7	
		Others (specify): _____	8	
D.31	If there was an approved vaccine that could prevent Ebola, would you accept it for yourself and your family?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Not sure/ don't know	3	
		No response	4	
E. INFORMATION CHANNELS, NETWORKS AND SOURCES				
E.1	How did you hear or learn about Ebola? (select all mentioned/that apply)	Radio	1	
		Television	2	
		Megaphone public announcements/Town criers	3	
		House-to-house visits by health workers	4	
		Church / Mosque / other religious venues	5	
		Other community meetings	6	
		Relatives / Friends / Neighbors/ Community members	7	
		Newspaper / Flyers / Brochures / Posters/ Other print materials	8	
		Internet / Blog / Website / Social Media / Facebook	9	
		Traditional/Community leaders	10	
		Government/ County Health Team	11	
		Billboards/ wall paintings		
		Mobile phone / text messages	12	
		Call center/hotline/4455	13	
		Burial team that was in your community	14	
		Others _____	15	
		I don't remember/ not sure	16	
		No response	17	
E.2	How did you hear or learn about health workers who go from house to house to ask questions about whether you have been around Ebola patients (reference to contact tracers)?	Radio	1	
		Television	2	
		Megaphone public announcements/Town criers	3	
		Health workers came to my house	4	
		Health workers came to other houses in my community	5	
		Church / Mosque / other religious venues	6	
		Other community meetings	7	

	*(Select all that apply)	Relatives / Friends / Neighbors/ Community members	8	
		Newspaper / Flyers / Brochures / Posters/ Other print materials	9	
		Internet / Blog / Website / Social Media / Facebook	10	
		Traditional/Community leaders	11	
		Government/ County Health Team	12	
		Mobile phone / text messages	13	
		Call center/hotline/4455	14	
		Burial team that was in your community	15	
		Others _____	16	
		I don't remember/ not sure	17	
		No response	18	
E.3	Through what ways would you prefer to get information on Ebola? (select all mentioned/ applicable choices)	Radio	1	
		Television	2	
		Megaphone public announcements/Town criers	3	
		House-to-house visits by health workers	4	
		Church / Mosque / other religious venues	5	
		Other community meetings	6	
		Relatives / Friends / Neighbors/ Community members	7	
		Newspaper / Flyers / Brochures / Posters/ Other print materials	8	
		Internet / Blog / Website / Social Media / Facebook	9	
		Traditional/Community leaders	10	
		Government/ County Health Team	11	
		Mobile phone / text messages	12	
		Call center/hotline/4455	13	
		Burial team that was in your community	14	
		Others _____	15	
		I don't remember/ not sure	16	
		No response	17	
E.4	Who do you trust to give you reliable health information? (select all applicable choices)	No one	1	
		Government / Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	2	
		The Media	3	
		Health and medical professionals	4	
		Relatives and friends	5	
		Religious leaders (e.g. pastor, Imam)	6	
		Spiritual healers	7	
		Traditional healers	8	
		Call center/hotline/4455	9	
		Health workers that go from house to house	10	
		Burial team that was in your community	11	
		Others _____	12	
		I don't remember/ not sure	13	
		No response	14	

E.5	Who would you want to provide you with information about other funeral/burial practices that do not involve touching or washing the body? (select all applicable choices)	No one	1	
		Government / Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	2	
		The Media	3	
		Health and medical professional	4	
		Relatives and friends	5	
		Religious leaders (e.g. pastor, Imam)	6	
		Traditional healers	7	
		Call center/hotline/4455	8	
		Health workers that came to your community	9	
		Burial team that was in your community	10	
		Others _____	11	
		I don't know/ not sure	12	
		No response	13	
E.6	During the last 3 months how often have you listened to the radio?	Every day	1	
		At least once a week	2	
		Less than once a week	3	
		Did not listen to radio in last 3 months	4	Go to E8
		I don't know/ not sure	5	
		No response	6	
E.7	In the past 3 months, have you heard any messages on Ebola on the radio?	Almost everyday	1	
		Sometimes	2	
		No	3	
		I don't know/ not sure	4	
		No response	5	
E.8	In the past 3 months have you been visited by someone who gave you information and discussed Ebola?	Yes	1	If Yes, Go to E9. Else skip to E10
		No	2	
		I don't remember/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
E.9	Who was this person? (Select all that apply)	Community health volunteer	1	
		Teacher	2	
		Traditional leader	3	
		Religious Leader	4	
		Government/Ministry Officials/Ebola Task Force	5	
		Other (please specify):	6	
		I don't know	7	
		No response	8	
E.10	Do you need more information on Ebola?	Yes	1	If Yes, Go to E11. Else skip to F1
		No	2	
		I don't remember/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
E.11	What area(s) do you need additional information on? Select all that apply	Cause / origin of the disease	1	
		Signs and symptoms of the disease	2	
		Ways to prevent the disease	3	
		Medical care and treatment options for those with the	4	

		disease		
		Home-based care for someone who is sick and suspected to have Ebola	5	
		How to protect others in the house if a household member is suspected of Ebola	6	
		Safe burials of those suspected/confirmed to have died from Ebola	7	
		Survivors of Ebola	8	
		Support and care for those quarantined because they have been exposed to Ebola	9	
		New Ebola vaccine	10	
		New Ebola treatments	11	
		Information about new national cemetery	12	
		Plans for national monument	13	
		Others _____	14	
		I don't know/ not sure	15	
		No response	16	
F. ATTITUDES TOWARD SURVIVORS				
F.1	When a person confirmed with Ebola, survives and has a certificate from the government, do you believe that you can still get Ebola from them through touching or hugging?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Not sure	3	
		No response	4	
F.2	When a person confirmed with Ebola survives and has a certificate from the government, do you believe that you can still get Ebola from them through sex with them within the first 3 months?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Not sure	3	
		No response	4	
F.3	Once people are cured of Ebola, are they likely to get Ebola again?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
F.4	Do you know anyone who has recovered from Ebola?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't remember/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
F.5	If you knew a shopkeeper who survived Ebola and has a	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	

	certificate from a Government Health Facility stating he/she is Ebola free, would you buy fresh bread from him or her?	No response	4	
F.6	Do you think that a school going child that has survived Ebola and has a certificate from a Government Health Facility stating he/she is Ebola-free puts other students in their class at risk of infection?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
F.7	Would you welcome someone back into your community/ neighborhood after that neighbor has recovered from Ebola?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	
F.8	If a child that you know has lost both parents to Ebola but is not infected or has recovered, would you be willing to bring him/her to live with your family?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		I don't know/ not sure	3	
		No response	4	

APPENDIX B – KAP II WOMEN’S SURVEY

SECTION 1: RESPONDENT’S BACKGROUND				
READ OUT LOUD: In this first section, I would like to ask you some questions about your background				
NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		GOTO
1.2.	Place of residence (Observed)	URBAN 1 RURAL 2		
1.3.	How old are you? (In completed years)	/ / / DON’T KNOW 98		è 1.5 è 1.5
1.5.	What is your marital status?	SINGLE/NEVER MARRIED 1 MARRIED 2 COHABITATING 3 SEPARATED/DIVORCED/WIDOWED 4 NO RESPONSE 99		
1.6.	What is your religion?	CHRISTIAN 1 ISLAM/MUSLIM 2 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 NO RESPONSE 99		
1.7.	Did you ever attend school?	YES 1 NO 2		è 1.9
1.8.	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	ELEMENTARY (1 – 6) 1 JUNIOR HIGH (7 – 9) 2 SENIOR HIGH (10 – 12) 3 UNIVERSITY (BACHELOR, MASTERS, DOCTORATE) 4 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON’T KNOW 98		
1.9.	What kind of work (main occupation) do you currently do? SELECT <u>ONE</u> RESPONSE ONLY	UNEMPLOYED 1 PRIVATE BUSINESS (EXCLUDING PETTY TRADER) 2 PLUMBER / CARPENTER / ELECTRICIAN/ BUILDER) .. 3 PETTY TRADER 4 FARMER 5 TEACHER / LECTURER / INSTRUCTOR 6 OTHER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES 7 STUDENT 8 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96		
1.10.	Does your household have at least one of the following items?	ITEM	YES	NO
		ELECTRICITY THAT IS CONNECTED	1	2
		CONNECTED TO A GENERATOR	1	2
		MOBILE PHONE	1	2
		MATTRESS (NOT MADE OF STRAW OR GRASS)	1	2
		ADULT BICYCLE	1	2
		TABLE	1	2
		CHAIR	1	2
		CUPBOARD	1	2
		RADIO	1	2
		TELEVISION	1	2
1.11.	What is the main source of drinking water for you and your family?	PIPED WATER 1 BOREHOLE 2 DUG WELL 3 RAINWATER 4 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/ STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 5 HAND PUMP 6		

			OTHER (SPECIFY) _____					96		
READ OUT LOUD: I would like to make a list of everyone in your family that sleeps under the same roof, and eats from the same pot. Then I will ask some questions about each member of your household. Start from the head of the household										
	Name of household member (FIRST NAME ONLY)	Age: Enter "0" if less than 1 year old; enter "98" if unknown; enter "96" if age is 96 or older	Gender		Has he/she been sick in the past 2 months?			Did he/she see a CHW or go to clinic/ health facility?		
			F	M	Y	N	Don't Know	Y	N	Don't Know
1.12.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.13.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.14.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.15.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.16.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.17.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.18.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.19.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.20.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.21.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.22.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.23.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.24.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.25.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.26.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.27.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
DO NOT READ QUESTION OUTLOUD. INDICATE IF THERE IS A CHILD UNDER 5.			YES 1 NO 2							
1.28.	Has anyone in your household lost their job (or main source of income?) in the last year?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99					è 1.30 è 1.30 è 1.30			

1.29.	Who lost their job in the last year? Probe: Anyone else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	SELF..... 1 WIFE..... 2 HUSBAND..... 3 SON 4 DAUGHTER..... 5 BROTHER/SISTER 6 NIECE/NEPHEW 7 AUNT/UNCLE 8 MOTHER-IN-LAW/FATHER-IN-LAW 9 GRANDMOTHER/GRANDFATHER 10 GRANDCHILD 11 OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 96 DON'T KNOW..... 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
1.30.	What is your main source of fuel to cook your food for the day?	WOOD..... 1 CHARCOAL 2 KEROSENE 3 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 NO RESPONSE 98	è 1.32
1.31.	In the PAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you gone without that main source to	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2	

	prepare or cook your food for the day? READ OPTIONS 1 – 4 OUT LOUD	RARELY.....3 NEVER.....4 DON'T KNOW.....98	
1.32.	In the PAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you gone without enough clean water to drink? READ OPTIONS 1 – 4 OUT LOUD	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER.....4 DON'T KNOW.....98	
1.33.	In the PAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you gone without medicines or medical treatment that you needed? READ OPTIONS 1 – 4 OUT LOUD	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER.....4 DON'T KNOW.....98	
1.34.	In the PAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you gone without enough food to eat? READ OPTIONS 1 – 4 OUT LOUD	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER.....4 DON'T KNOW.....98	
1.35.	How often do you listen to the radio?	DAILY1 4-6 DAYS A WEEK.....2 1-3 DAYS A WEEK.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK4 1-2 TIMES PER MONTH.....5 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH6 NEVER7	è 1.37
1.36.	Which radio stations do you listen to? Probe: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	1 MEDIA HOUSE.....1 CATHOLIC MEDIA CENTER2 DESTINY RADIO.....3 ETERNAL LOVE WINNING AFRICA.....4 FANIMA BROADCASTING.....5 LIB 246 LIBERIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM7 LIBERIA WOMEN DEMOCRACY RADIO8 LIBERTY CHRISTIAN BROADCASTING NETWORK9 LUX FM 106.6.....10 MAGIC INC.11 PARROT.....12 POWER FM13 RADIO ADVENT14 RADIO MONROVIA.....15 ROYAL COMM, INC.16 SKY COMM, INC.17 SUPER FM18 TRUTH FM 96.1.....19 UNMIL RADIO20 OTHER (SPECIFY).....96 DON'T KNOW.....98	
1.37.	How often do you watch TV?	DAILY1 4-6 DAYS A WEEK.....2 1-3 DAYS A WEEK.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK4 1-2 TIMES PER MONTH.....5 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH6 NEVER7	
1.38.	How often do you read the newspaper?	DAILY1 4-6 DAYS A WEEK.....2 1-3 DAYS A WEEK.....3	

		LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK4 1-2 TIMES PER MONTH.....5 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH6 NEVER7	
1.39.	How often do you use a mobile (cell phone)?	DAILY1 4-6 DAYS A WEEK.....2 1-3 DAYS A WEEK.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK4 1-2 TIMES PER MONTH.....5 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH6 NEVER7	è 1.40
1.40.	How often do you send or receive a text on mobile (cell phone)?	DAILY1 4-6 DAYS A WEEK.....2 1-3 DAYS A WEEK.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK4 1-2 TIMES PER MONTH.....5 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH6 NEVER7	
1.41.	Do you have a hand-washing stand in your compound?	YES1 NO.....2	è 2.1
1.42.	Please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands.	OBSERVED.....1 NOT OBSERVED IN HOUSE/YARD2 NO PERMISSION TO SEE3	è 2.1
1.43.	OBSERVATION ONLY – DO NOT READ Observe presence of water at the handwashing station	WATER IS AVAILABLE1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE2	
1.44.	OBSERVATION ONLY – DO NOT READ Observe presence of soap, detergent, or other cleansing agent	SOAP OR DETERGENT1 ASH, MUD, SAND2 NONE3	

SECTION 2: CURRENT TREATMENT-SEEKING PATTERNS

READ OUT LOUD: Thank-you. In this next section, I would like to ask about recent illness in your family

NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
2.1	Is there a TRADITIONAL HEALER OR COUNTRY DOCTOR in this community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 2.3 è 2.3
2.2	Please tell me the 5 main health issues that the traditional healer or country doctor treats? Probe: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	TRAUMA (BROKEN LEG OR HAND) 1 SPELL (EPILEPSY) 2 PILES (HEMORRHOIDS) 3 JAUNDICE 4 FEVER 5 DIARRHEA 6 TIREDNESS/WEAKNESS 7 FERTILITY 8 SKIN ISSUES 9 HEADACHES 10 BODY ACHES 11 COUGH/CHEST ILLNESS 12 HIV/STD 13 STOMACH ULCER 14 LEG ULCER 15 FOOD POISONING 16 SNAKE BITE 17 MATERNAL HEALTH ISSUES 18 TYPHOID (COLD BODY) 19 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE 20 MALNUTRITION 21 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.3	Is there a DRUG STORE in this community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 2.5 è 2.5
2.4	Please tell me the 5 main health issues that DRUG STORES treats? Probe: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	TRAUMA (BROKEN LEG OR HAND) 1 SPELL (EPILEPSY) 2 PILES (HEMORRHOIDS) 3 JAUNDICE 4 FEVER 5 DIARRHEA 6 TIREDNESS/WEAKNESS 7 FERTILITY 8 SKIN ISSUES 9 HEADACHES 10 BODY ACHES 11 COUGH/CHEST ILLNESS 12 HIV/STD 13 STOMACH ULCER 14 LEG ULCER 15 FOOD POISONING 16 SNAKE BITE 17 MATERNAL HEALTH ISSUES 18 TYPHOID (COLD BODY) 19 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE 20 MALNUTRITION 21 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.5	Is there a COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER in this community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 2.7 è 2.7

2.6	<p>Please tell me the 5 main health issues that COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS treat?</p> <p>Probe: Anything else?</p> <p>MULTIPLE ANSWERS</p>	TRAUMA (BROKEN LEG OR HAND) 1 SPELL (EPILEPSY) 2 PILES (HEMORRHOIDS) 3 JAUNDICE 4 FEVER 5 DIARRHEA 6 TIREDNESS/WEAKNESS 7 FERTILITY 8 SKIN ISSUES 9 HEADACHES 10 BODY ACHES 11 COUGH/CHEST ILLNESS 12 HIV/STD 13 STOMACH ULCER 14 LEG ULCER 15 FOOD POISONING 16 SNAKE BITE 17 MATERNAL HEALTH ISSUES 18 TYPHOID (COLD BODY) 19 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE 20 MALNUTRITION 21 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.7	<p>Does anyone else provide health services in this community?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 2.9 è 2.9
2.8	<p>If yes, specify</p>		
2.9	<p>Is there a CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY that you could go to if needed? (If the respondent said CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY, select yes, and do not ask this question out loud)</p>	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 2.13 è 2.13
2.10	<p>How long does it take to reach the nearest CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY?</p>	LESS THAN 15 MINUTES 1 15-30 MINUTES 2 30-60 MINUTES 3 MORE THAN 60 MINUTES 4 MORE THAN 2 HOURS 5 HALF A DAY 6 MORE THAN HALF A DAY 7 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.11	<p>How do you get there?</p>	WALK 1 BICYCLE 2 PUBLIC TRANSPORT (BUS, MOTORCYCLE) 3 PRIVATE VEHICLE (HIRED CAR) 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96	

2.12	<p>Please tell me up to 5 main health issues that are treated at the CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY?</p> <p>Probe: Anything else?</p> <p>MULTIPLE ANSWERS</p>	<p>TRAUMA (BROKEN LEG OR HAND) 1</p> <p>SPELL (EPILEPSY) 2</p> <p>PILES (HEMORRHOIDS) 3</p> <p>JAUNDICE 4</p> <p>FEVER 5</p> <p>DIARRHEA 6</p> <p>TIREDNESS/WEAKNESS 7</p> <p>FERTILITY 8</p> <p>SKIN ISSUES 9</p> <p>HEADACHES 10</p> <p>BODY ACHES 11</p> <p>COUGH/CHEST ILLNESS 12</p> <p>HIV/STD 13</p> <p>STOMACH ULCER 14</p> <p>LEG ULCER 15</p> <p>FOOD POISONING 16</p> <p>SNAKE BITE 17</p> <p>MATERNAL HEALTH ISSUES 18</p> <p>TYPHOID (COLD BODY) 19</p> <p>HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE 20</p> <p>MALNUTRITION 21</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) 96</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
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READ OUT LOUD: I am going to read a list of common health needs. For each of them, please tell me who would you see first to take care of the illness

		HOME REMEDIES/NONE	TRADITIONAL HEALER	BLACK BAGGER/ TABLET MAN	DRUG STORE VENDOR	COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER	TRADITIONAL MIDWIFE	DOCTOR/HEALTH FACILITY	OTHER	DON'T KNOW
2.13	Who would you see first if a child under five years of age has had diarrhea for 2 days?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	96	98
2.14	Who would you see first if a child under five years has fever?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	96	98
2.15	Who would you see first if a child under five years has a cold, fast breathing, cough, stuffy nose? (pneumonia)?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	96	98
2.16	Who would you see first if a child under five years has measles (skin rashes)?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	96	98
2.17	Who would you see first if an adult has fever?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	96	98
2.18	Who would you see first if an adult has chest pain, cough, and sore throat?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	96	98
2.19	For women: Who would you see for care during pregnancy?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	96	98
2.20	For women: Who would you see to help you give birth to your child?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	96	98
2.21	Who would you see for testing or treatment for discharge, pain, puss, foul smell or sores in your genitals/private parts?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	96	98
2.22	Who would you see first if you suspect someone in your household has Ebola?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	96	98
2.23	Who would you see if someone in your household has mental health issues?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	96	98
2.24	Did any of the children under five years of age in your household have a fever in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98							è 2.26	
2.25	Did any of the children under five years of age in your household have a fever in the last 6 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98							è 2.38 è 2.38	

READ OUTLOUD: Now, I would like to ask about the LAST time one of your children under five years of age had a fever, and what you did to take care of the child			
2.26	How severe do you think the fever was?	VERY SEVERE1 MODERATE2 MILD.....3 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	
2.27	What did you do first to take care of the fever?	NOTHING1 GAVE WATER, FLUIDS, BATHED OR PRAYED.....2 GAVE HERBS OR MEDICINES FROM HOME.....3 WENT TO TRADITIONAL HEALER/COUNTRY DOCTOR4 WENT TO A BLACK BAGGER5 WENT TO A DRUG STORE.....6 WENT TO THE COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER7 WENT TO THE CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY8 OTHER (SPECIFY)96 DON'T KNOW98	è 2.30 è 2.30 è 2.29 è 2.29 è 2.29è 2 .29 è 2.29 è 2.29 è 2.38
2.28	What herbs or medicine did you give or prescribe him/her?	NONE1 LOCAL HERBS2 ANTIMALARIALS STORED AT HOME.....3 ANTIPYRETICS4 OTHER DRUGS STORED AT HOME5 OTHER (SPECIFY)96 DON'T KNOW98	è 2.30 è 2.30 è 2.30 è 2.30 è 2.30
2.29	What herbs or medicine did they give or prescribe him/her?	NONE1 LOCAL HERBS2 ANTIMALARIALS STORED AT HOME.....3 ANTIPYRETICS4 OTHER DRUGS STORED AT HOME5 OTHER (SPECIFY)96 DON'T KNOW98	
2.30	Did this resolve the fever?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW98	è 2.37
2.31	What did you do next for the fever?	WENT TO TRADITIONAL HEALER/COUNTRY DOCTOR1 WENT TO A BLACK BAGGER2 WENT TO A DRUG STORE/PHARMACY3 WENT TO THE COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER4 WENT TO THE CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY5 OTHER (SPECIFY)96 DON'T KNOW98	è 2.38
2.32	How many days did you wait before going there?	/ / / Days DON'T KNOW98	
2.33	What was the main reason for going there?	CHEAP1 ONLY OPTION OPEN.....2 BEST CARE AVAILABLE3 NO WAITING TIME4 EFFECTIVE TREATMENT (ALWAYS HAS MEDICINE).....5 TRUST THEM6 EASY TO FIND7 CLOSE TO HOME8 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	
2.34	What did they give or prescribe him/her?	NOTHING1 ANTIMALARIALS.....2 ANTIBIOTICS.....3 ANTIPYRETICS4	è 2.36 è 2.36 è 2.36 è 2.36
	Probe: Anything else?		

	MULTIPLE ANSWERS	TO STAY/TAKE TO HOSPITAL.....5 OTHER (SPECIFY)96 DON'T KNOW98	è 2.36 è 2.36
2.35	Was the child admitted to the hospital?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	
2.36	Did the child get better?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW3 NO RESPONSE99	è 2.38 è 2.38 è 2.38
2.37	How long did it take for the child to recover?	1 DAY/SAME DAY1 2 DAYS2 3 DAYS3 4 DAYS4 5+ DAYS5 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	
2.38	The next time one of the children under five in your household has a fever, where will you seek treatment first?	HOME1 TRADITIONAL HEALER/COUNTRY DOCTOR2 DRUG STORE3 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER4 CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY5 OTHER (SPECIFY)96 DON'T KNOW98	
READ OUTLOUD: Now, I will ask you some other questions about health in your family.			
2.39	Did you hear about the POLIO campaign in February of this year?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	è 2.42 è 2.42 è 2.42
2.40	Did all the children under five years of age in your household receive an injection during the POLIO campaign in February this year?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	è 2.45 è 2.42 è 2.42
2.41	What is the reason they did not receive an injection in February? Probe: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	ALREADY HAD THE VACCINATION1 IT DID NOT COME TO OUR COMMUNITY2 SCARED VACCINES CARRY EBOLA3 VACCINES ARE NOT SAFE4 NO PERMISSION FROM CHILD'S FATHER5 I DID NOT KNOW ABOUT IT6 OTHER (SPECIFY)96 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	
2.42	Did you hear about the POLIO campaign in JUNE of this year?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	è 2.45 è 2.45 è 2.45
2.43	Did all the children under five years of age in your household receive an injection during the POLIO campaign in June this year?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	è 2.45

2.44	<p>What is the reason they did not receive an injection in June?</p> <p>Probe: Anything else?</p> <p>MULTIPLE ANSWERS</p>	ALREADY HAD THE VACCINATION 1 IT DID NOT COME TO OUR COMMUNITY 2 SCARED VACCINES CARRY EBOLA 3 VACCINES ARE NOT SAFE 4 NO PERMISSION FROM CHILD'S FATHER 5 I DID NOT KNOW ABOUT IT 6 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
2.45	<p>Did you hear about the MEASLES campaign in May of last year?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	è 2.48 è 2.48 è 2.48
2.46	<p>Did all of the children under five years of age in your household receive an injection during the MEASLES campaign in May?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	è 2.48 è 2.48 è 2.48
2.47	<p>What is the reason they did not receive an injection in May?</p> <p>Probe: Anything else?</p> <p>MULTIPLE ANSWERS</p>	ALREADY HAD THE VACCINATION 1 IT DID NOT COME TO OUR COMMUNITY 2 SCARED VACCINES CARRY EBOLA 3 VACCINES ARE NOT SAFE 4 NO PERMISSION FROM CHILD'S FATHER 5 I DID NOT KNOW ABOUT IT 6 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
2.48	<p>What is your opinion about vaccines in general?</p> <p>Probe: Anything else?</p> <p>MULTIPLE ANSWERS</p>	ARE GOOD FOR CHILDREN 1 PREVENT ILLNESS 2 KEEP CHILDREN HEALTHY 3 DO NOT WORK 4 HARD TO GET 5 EXPENSIVE 6 SPREAD EBOLA 7 CAN SPREAD ILLNESS 8 NOT SAFE 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.49	<p>Did anyone in your household give birth in the last 12 months?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	è 2.55
2.50	<p>Please think about the LAST time someone (including yourself) gave birth in your household. In which month did this last birth take place?</p>	JULY 2014 1 AUGUST 2014 2 SEPTEMBER 2014 3 OCTOBER 2014 4 NOVEMBER 2014 5 DECEMBER 2014 6 JANUARY 2015 7 FEBRUARY 2015 8 MARCH 2015 9 APRIL 2015 10 MAY 2015 11 JUNE 2015 12 JULY 2015 13 AUGUST 2015 14 SEPTEMBER 2015 15 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.51	<p>Where did this last birth take place?</p>	MOTHER'S HOME 1 OTHER HOME IN THE COMMUNITY 2 PRIVATE CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY 3 GOVERNMENT CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY 4	è 2.53 è 2.53

		ON THE WAY TO SEEKING CARE..... 5 OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 96 DON'T KNOW 98	è 2.53
2.52	Why was the baby not born at the clinic or health facility?	CLINIC IS TOO FAR 1 NOT ENOUGH MONEY 2 HUSBAND DID NOT ALLOW 3 NO ONE AVAILABLE TO TAKE THE MOTHER 4 SCARED OF EBOLA 5 THERE IS NO TRAINED PERSONNEL THERE 6 NOT ENOUGH TIME 7 NO TRANSPORTATION AVAILABLE..... 8 CLINIC CLOSED 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
2.53	Who assisted with the birth of the baby?	NO ONE 1 FAMILY MEMBER/NEIGHBOR 2 TRADITIONAL MIDWIFE 3 TRAINED MIDWIFE 4 NURSE 5 DOCTOR'S ASSISTANT 6 DOCTOR 7 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.54	Did the newborn receive any vaccines (baby shots) at the time of his/her birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
2.55	Do you intend to seek care during pregnancy at a clinic or health facility the next time you or someone in your household is pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 WILL NOT GET PREGNANT AGAIN..... 3 DON'T KNOW 98	è 2.57
2.56	Do you intend to have your baby in a clinic or health facility the next time you or someone in your household is pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
READ OUTLOUD: Now I am going to ask you about your experiences with various health service providers.			
2.57	Have you ever visited a TRADITIONAL HEALER/COUNTRY DOCTOR?	YES 1 NO 2	è 2.64
2.58	How often does the TRADITIONAL HEALER/COUNTRY DOCTOR provide prompt service? <i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i>	ALL THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME..... 2 SOMETIMES 3 RARELY 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.59	How often does the TRADITIONAL HEALER/COUNTRY DOCTOR treat you with respect? <i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i>	ALL THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME..... 2 SOMETIMES 3 RARELY 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.60	How often does the TRADITIONAL HEALER/COUNTRY DOCTOR resolve your illness/symptoms? <i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i>	ALL THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME..... 2 SOMETIMES 3 RARELY 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.61	How often does the TRADITIONAL HEALER/COUNTRY DOCTOR show that	ALL THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME..... 2	

	they care and are concerned for you? <i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i>	SOMETIMES 3 RARELY 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.62	How confident are you that the TRADITIONAL HEALER/COUNTRY DOCTOR will keep your health information private/to themselves? <i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i>	100% (COMPLETELY CONFIDENT) 1 75% (MOSTLY CONFIDENT) 2 50% (SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT) 3 25% (NOT VERY CONFIDENT) 4 0% (NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL) 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.63	How much do you trust the TRADITIONAL HEALER/COUNTRY DOCTOR to provide care to you when you need it? <i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i>	COMPLETELY TRUST 1 MOSTLY TRUST 2 SOMEWHAT TRUST 3 TRUST A LITTLE 4 DO NOT TRUST AT ALL 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.64	Have you ever visited a DRUG STORE?	YES 1 NO 2	è 2.69
2.65	How often do the people at the DRUG STORE provide prompt service? <i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i>	ALL THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME 2 SOMETIMES 3 RARELY 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.66	How often do the people at the DRUG STORE treat you with respect? <i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i>	ALL THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME 2 SOMETIMES 3 RARELY 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.67	How often is your illness resolved when you go to a DRUG STORE? <i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i>	ALL THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME 2 SOMETIMES 3 RARELY 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.68	How often do the people at the DRUG STORE show that they care and are concerned for you? <i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i>	ALL THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME 2 SOMETIMES 3 RARELY 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.69	How confident are you that the people at the DRUG STORE will keep your health information private/to themselves? <i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i>	100% (COMPLETELY CONFIDENT) 1 75% (MOSTLY CONFIDENT) 2 50% (SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT) 3 25% (NOT VERY CONFIDENT) 4 0% (NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL) 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.70	How much do you trust the people at the DRUG STORE to provide care to you when you need it? <i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i>	COMPLETELY TRUST 1 MOSTLY TRUST 2 SOMEWHAT TRUST 3 TRUST A LITTLE 4 DO NOT TRUST AT ALL 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.71	Have you ever visited a COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER?	YES 1 NO 2	è 2.76
2.72	How often does the COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER provide prompt service?	ALL THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME 2 SOMETIMES 3 RARELY 4	

	READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD	NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.73	How often does the COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER treat you with respect? READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD	ALL THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME..... 2 SOMETIMES 3 RARELY 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.74	How often does COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER resolve your illness/symptoms? READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD	ALL THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME..... 2 SOMETIMES 3 RARELY 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.75	How often does the COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER show that they care and are concerned for you? READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD	ALL THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME..... 2 SOMETIMES 3 RARELY 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.76	How confident are you that the COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER will keep your health information private/to themselves? READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD	100% (COMPLETELY CONFIDENT) 1 75% (MOSTLY CONFIDENT)..... 2 50% (SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT) 3 25% (NOT VERY CONFIDENT) 4 0% (NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL) 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.77	How much do you trust the COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER to provide care to you when you need it? READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD	COMPLETELY TRUST..... 1 MOSTLY TRUST 2 SOMEWHAT TRUST 3 TRUST A LITTLE..... 4 DO NOT TRUST AT ALL 5 DON'T KNOW 98	
2.78	Have you ever visited a CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY ?	YES 1 NO 2	è 3.1
2.79	How often does the CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY personnel provide prompt service? READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD	ALL THE TIME 1 MOST OF THE TIME..... 2 SOMETIMES 3 RARELY 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW 98	

2.80	<p>How often does the CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY personnel treat you with respect?</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i></p>	<p>ALL THE TIME 1</p> <p>MOST OF THE TIME..... 2</p> <p>SOMETIMES 3</p> <p>RARELY 4</p> <p>NEVER 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
2.81	<p>How often does CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY personnel resolve your illness/symptoms?</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i></p>	<p>ALL THE TIME 1</p> <p>MOST OF THE TIME..... 2</p> <p>SOMETIMES 3</p> <p>RARELY 4</p> <p>NEVER 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
2.82	<p>How often does the CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY personnel show that they care and are concerned for you?</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i></p>	<p>ALL THE TIME 1</p> <p>MOST OF THE TIME..... 2</p> <p>SOMETIMES 3</p> <p>RARELY 4</p> <p>NEVER 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
2.83	<p>How confident are you that the CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY personnel will keep your health information private/to themselves?</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i></p>	<p>100% (COMPLETELY CONFIDENT) 1</p> <p>75% (MOSTLY CONFIDENT) 2</p> <p>50% (SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT) 3</p> <p>25% (NOT VERY CONFIDENT) 4</p> <p>0% (NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL) 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
2.84	<p>How much do you trust the CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY personnel to provide care to you when you need it?</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-5 OUT LOUD</i></p>	<p>COMPLETELY TRUST 1</p> <p>MOSTLY TRUST 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT TRUST 3</p> <p>TRUST A LITTLE..... 4</p> <p>DO NOT TRUST AT ALL 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	

SECTION 3: TREATMENT-SEEKING BEHAVIOURS FOR EBOLA

READ OUT LOUD: Thank-you. In this next section, I would like to ask you some questions about Ebola

NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
3.1.	During Ebola Time (the time that Ebola was really bad), did anyone in your community have Ebola?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	è 4.1 è 4.1 è 4.1
3.2.	About how many people in your community had Ebola when it was really bad? Would you say that it was _____ (READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD)	ALMOST EVERYONE1 MORE THAN HALF2 LESS THAN HALF3 VERY FEW4 DON'T KNOW98	
3.3.	Were people in the community able to keep those with Ebola separated/isolated from the rest of the household members?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW98	è 3.6 è 3.6
3.4.	How many of them were separated/isolated? READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD	ALMOST EVERYONE1 MORE THAN HALF2 LESS THAN HALF3 VERY FEW4 DON'T KNOW98	
3.5.	How were they separated/isolated? (Where were they kept?) PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	AT HOME IN A SEPARATE ROOM1 IN THE HOUSE AND THE FAMILY LEFT2 SEMI-COMMUNITY CARE CENTER3 COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS/CCC4 OTHER (SPECIFY):96 DON'T KNOW98	
3.6.	Do you know if those who had Ebola symptoms sought care outside the house?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW98	è 3.8 è 3.8
3.7.	Where did they go for help? PROBE: Where else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	TRADITIONAL HEALER1 SPIRITUAL HEALER2 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (GCHV)3 COMMUNITY TASK FORCE4 COMMUNITY CARE CENTER (CCC)5 EBOLA TREATMENT UNIT (ETU) ("TREATMENT CENTER")6 OTHER HEALTH FACILITY7 OTHER (SPECIFY):96 DON'T KNOW98	
3.8.	About how many of those in your community who had symptoms of Ebola survived the illness? Would you say it was _____ (READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD)	ALL OF THEM1 MOST OF THEM2 SOME OF THEM3 VERY FEW OF THEM4 NONE5 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	
3.9.	Did anyone in your household have Ebola in the past year?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	è 4.1 è 4.1 è 4.1
3.10.	How many people in your household had Ebola?	_____/_____/_____/ People DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	

SECTION 4: PREVENTIVE PRACTICES DURING EBOLA

READ OUT LOUD: Thank-you. For the next questions, I would like you to think back to the time that Ebola was really bad (Ebola Time)

NO	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	GOTO
4.1.	During the time when Ebola was really bad, did you make any changes to your daily habits or traditions to avoid getting Ebola?	YES 1 NO 2	è 4.3
4.2.	What changes did you make? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	STOPPED EATING BUSHMEAT 1 STOPPED EATING FRUIT EATEN BY BATS 2 STOPPED PREPARING BUSHMEAT 3 STOPPED VISITING PEOPLE 4 DIDN'T ALLOW STRANGERS TO VISIT US 5 STOPPED SHAKING HANDS 6 STOPPED TOUCHING PEOPLE (AVOID PHYSICAL CONTACT) 7 AVOIDED CROWDED PLACES 8 STAYED MOST OF THE TIME AT HOME 9 DIDN'T SHARE ITEMS WITH OTHER PEOPLE (CUPS, SPOONS, ETC.) 10 ALWAYS WASHED HANDS 11 STOPPED ATTENDING BURIALS 12 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96	è 4.6
4.3.	Did you attend any burials during Ebola time?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	è 4.6 è 4.6 è 4.6
4.4.	Did you assist in the burial practices?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 3 NO RESPONSE 99	è 4.6 è 4.6 è 4.6
4.5.	What did you do in the burial practice? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	TOUCHED THE BODY 1 BATHED THE BODY 2 DRESSED THE BODY 3 SAT DOWN NEAR THE BODY (KEPT WAKE) 4 PRAYED OVER THE BODY 5 GROOMED THE BODY 6 BURIED THE BODY 7 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 NO RESPONSE 99	
4.6.	Have you heard of the 4455 Hotline Number?	YES 1 NO 2	è 4.10
4.7.	Did anyone in your household call the 4455 Hotline Number during Ebola Time?	YES 1 NO 2	è 4.10
4.8.	What was the reason for calling the Hotline Number during Ebola Time? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	GET HEALTH INFORMATION ON EBOLA 1 REPORT A DEATH 2 REPORT A SUSPECTED CASE 3 TO LOCATE A FAMILY MEMBER OR FRIEND 4	
4.9.	Did people that answer the hotline resolve your need?	YES 1 NO 2	
4.10.	In your opinion, do people need to continue to protect themselves from Ebola or is it not needed anymore?	YES, NEED TO CONTINUE 1 NO, NOT NEEDED 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
4.11.	Are you taking any action nowadays to avoid being infected by Ebola or are you	YES, TAKING ACTIONS 1 NO, NOT DOING ANYTHING 2	è 4.13

	not taking anymore preventive actions?		
4.12.	What things are you doing nowadays to protect yourself from getting Ebola? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	AVOIDING EATING BUSHMEAT 1 AVOIDING EATING FRUIT EATEN BY BATS 2 AVOIDING PREPARING BUSHMEAT..... 3 AVOIDING VISITING PEOPLE 4 NOT ALLOWING STRANGERS TO VISIT US..... 5 AVOIDING SHAKING HANDS 6 AVOIDING TOUCHING PEOPLE (AVOIDING PHYSICAL CONTACT) 7 AVOIDING CROWDED PLACES..... 8 STAYING MOST OF THE TIME AT HOME 9 NOT SHARING ITEMS WITH OTHER PEOPLE (CUPS, SPOONS, ETC.)..... 10 ALWAYS WASHING HANDS 11 NOT ATTENDING BURIALS 12 TAKING MEDICINES..... 13 AVOIDING MAN/WOMAN BUSINESS 14 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 NO RESPONSE 99	
4.13.	What are some things that you are doing now that you stopped doing when Ebola was really bad? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	EATING BUSH MEAT 1 EATING FRUIT EATEN BY BATS 2 PREPARING BUSH MEAT 3 VISITING PEOPLE 4 ALLOWING PEOPLE TO VISIT US..... 5 SHAKING HANDS 6 GOING TO CROWDED/PUBLIC PLACES 7 WASING HANDS WITH CHLORINE..... 8 ATTENDING BURIALS 9 GOING TO WORK 10 TAKING CHILDREN TO SCHOOL 11 GOING TO THE HEALTH CENTER 12 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 NO RESPONSE 99	
4.14.	Have you attended any funerals/burials since May of this year?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	è 4.17 è 4.17 è 4.17
4.15.	Did you help with body preparations for the burial(s)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	è 4.17 è 4.17 è 4.17
4.16.	What did you do to help prepare the bodies for burial? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	TOUCHED THE BODY 1 BATHED THE BODY 2 DRESSED THE BODY 3 SAT DOWN NEAR THE BODY (KEPT WAKE) 4 PRAYED OVER THE BODY 5 GROOMED THE BODY 6 BURIED THE BODY..... 7 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 NO RESPONSE 99	
4.17.	Are there school-aged children in your household?	YES 1 NO 2	è 4.20
4.18.	Did they attend school during the last semester?	YES 1 NO 2	è 4.20
4.19.	What are the reasons the child(ren) in your household did not go back to school? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	SCHOOL STILL CLOSED 1 AFRAID SCHOOL IS INFECTED..... 2 AFRAID OF OTHER CHILDREN WHO HAD EBOLA 3 CHILD IS EBOLA SURVIVOR/NOT ACCEPTED BACK.... 4 PARENT IS EBOLA SURVIVOR/STIGMA 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96	

		NO RESPONSE 99	
4.20.	Are there Ebola orphans living in your community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 5: AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF CAUSES, SIGNS, SYMPTOMS & TRANSMISSION

NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	GOTO
READ OUT LOUD: Now I would like to ask you a few things about your knowledge of Ebola			
5.1	What started the Ebola outbreak in Liberia? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	VIRUS 1 BATS / MONKEYS / CHIMPANZEES..... 2 GOD OR HIGHER POWER 3 LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT 4 WEST/US/EUROPE 5 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.2	How does a person get Ebola? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	PREPARING BUSH MEAT 1 EATING BUSH MEAT 2 EATING FRUITS THAT HAVE BEEN BITTEN BY BATS 3 FROM DOGS 4 BODILY FLUID OF AN INFECTED PERSON 5 MOSQUITO BITE..... 6 SHAKING THE HANDS OF AN INFECTED PERSON 7 ATTENDING BURIALS OF PEOPLE WHO DIED FROM EBOLA 8 TOUCHING/WASHING/ WRAPPING PEOPLE WHO HAVE DIED FROM EBOLA 9 TOUCHING THINGS AN INFECTED PERSON HAS TOUCHED10 HAVING SEX WITH SOMONE WHO IS INFECTED 11 HAVING SEX WITH SOMEONE WHO HAS RECOVERED 12 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.3	What are the signs and symptoms of Ebola? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	FEVER 1 HEADACHE 2 MUSCLE PAIN 3 FATIGUE/WEAKNESS..... 4 DIARRHEA 5 VOMITING (WITH OR WITHOUT BLOOD)..... 6 ABDOMINAL (STOMACH) PAIN 7 LACK OF APPETITE..... 8 SORE THROAT 9 RASH 10 BLEEDING OF THE GUMS 11 BLOOD IN STOOL 12 RED EYES 13 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.4	What can a person do to safely care for a family member suspected of having Ebola? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	NOTHING, IT'S HARD TO RECOVER 1 KEEP THE PERSON ONE METER AWAY FROM OTHERS 2 HAVING ONLY ONE CAREGIVER 3 DO NOT TOUCH THE PERSON OR THEIR BODY FLUIDS... 4 DO NOT TOUCH THINGS THE PERSON HAS TOUCHED (SOILED CLOTHES) 5 USE/PROTECT WITH GLOVES/PLASTIC..... 6 FREQUENTLY WASH HANDS WITH SOAP/CHLORINE 7 PROVIDE SICK PERSON WITH FOOD, WATER, AND OTHER FLUIDS..... 8 ISOLATE /SEPERATE THEM IN A DIFFERENT ROOM 9 GO TO THE CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY 10 CALL 4455 11 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.5	Do you think it's possible for someone to have Ebola but not show any signs	YES 1 NO 2	

	or symptoms?	DON'T KNOW 98	
5.6	Do you believe that you can get Ebola from a person who is infected, but doesn't have any signs and symptoms?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.7	Do you believe that traditional healers can cure someone with Ebola?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.8	Do you believe that spiritual healers can cure someone with Ebola?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.9	Have you heard of certificates that health workers give to survivors to indicate that they are Ebola-free?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 5.11 è 5.11
5.10	How sure are you that people with certificates are really free of Ebola? (READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD)	VERY SURE 1 SOMEWHAT SURE 2 SOMEWHAT UNSURE 3 NOT AT ALL SURE 4 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.11	Can people be treated for Ebola?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 5.13 è 5.13
5.12	How fast does someone need to be treated to increase his or her chances of survival?	RIGHT AWAY 1 WITHIN 24 HOURS 2 WITHIN 1 WEEK 3 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.13	What are the THREE most important ways/sources you get general health information when you need it? PROBE: Anything else? ALLOW UP TO <u>THREE</u> ANSWERS	RADIO 1 TELEVISION 2 NEWSPAPER / FLYERS POSTERS/ PRINT MATERIALS 3 TOWN CRIERS/PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS 4 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS 5 DOCTOR/NURSE/MIDWIFE 6 GOVERNMENT/ COUNTY HEALTH TEAM 7 CHURCH / MOSQUE / RELIGIOUS MEETINGS 8 COMMUNITY MEETINGS 9 RELATIVES 10 FRIENDS / COMMUNITY MEMBERS/NEIGHBORS ... 11 TRADITIONAL/COMMUNITY LEADERS 12 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	

5.14	<p>What are the THREE most important ways/sources you could use if you want to get information about Ebola?</p> <p>PROBE: Anything else?</p> <p>ALLOW UP TO <u>THREE</u> ANSWERS</p>	RADIO..... 1 TELEVISION 2 NEWSPAPER / FLYERS POSTERS/ PRINT MATERIALS 3 TOWN CRIERS/PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS..... 4 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS..... 5 DOCTOR/NURSE/MIDWIFE 6 GOVERNMENT/ COUNTY HEALTH TEAM 7 CHURCH / MOSQUE / RELIGIOUS MEETINGS 8 COMMUNITY MEETINGS..... 9 RELATIVES 10 FRIENDS / COMMUNITY MEMBERS/NEIGHBORS ... 11 TRADITIONAL/COMMUNITY LEADERS 12 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.15	<p>Who would you trust for information about funeral/burial practices that do not involve touching or washing the body?</p> <p>Probe: Anyone else?</p> <p>ALLOW UP TO <u>THREE</u> ANSWERS</p>	RADIO..... 1 TELEVISION 2 NEWSPAPER / FLYERS POSTERS/ PRINT MATERIALS 3 TOWN CRIERS/PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS..... 4 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS..... 5 DOCTOR/NURSE/MIDWIFE 6 GOVERNMENT/ COUNTY HEALTH TEAM 7 CHURCH / MOSQUE / RELIGIOUS MEETINGS 8 COMMUNITY MEETINGS..... 9 RELATIVES 10 FRIENDS / COMMUNITY MEMBERS/NEIGHBORS ... 11 TRADITIONAL/COMMUNITY LEADERS 12 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 6: ATTITUDES TOWARDS SURVIVORS

SURVIVOR STIGMA: Now, I am going to read things that people say about Ebola. I would like you to tell me how much you agree or disagree with them. For each of the phrases that I will read, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with what they say. There are no right or wrong answers only your opinion.

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT LOUD ANSWERS 1 TO 4. MARK THE “DON’T KNOW” RESPONSE ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS NOT ABLE TO PROVIDE ANOTHER ANSWER.

	This is what people say:	STRONGLY AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
6.1	I would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who is an Ebola survivor.	1	2	3	4	98
6.2	A child who has survived Ebola will put other students at risk if he/she goes back to school.	1	2	3	4	98
6.3	I would welcome back neighbors that survived Ebola.	1	2	3	4	98
6.4	Family members of people who died from Ebola are a threat to their community	1	2	3	4	98
6.5	I would be willing to bring a child into my family if he/she lost both parents to Ebola.	1	2	3	4	98
6.6	I would avoid hugging someone who survived Ebola	1	2	3	4	98
6.7	I would avoid people from communities that had a lot of Ebola	1	2	3	4	98
6.8	People who contracted Ebola did something wrong to get it/deserve it.	1	2	3	4	98
6.9	Ebola survivors should be allowed to work at any type of job.	1	2	3	4	98
6.10	I would visit the household of someone who died from Ebola	1	2	3	4	98
6.11	I would eat from the same food plate as an Ebola survivor.	1	2	3	4	98
6.12	I would seek care from a nurse who treated Ebola patients	1	2	3	4	98
6.13	I am worried about going to a clinic/health facility that treated Ebola patients	1	2	3	4	98

SECTION 7: RISK PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES

Now, I would like to ask your opinions about various illnesses and health needs.

INTERVIEWER: READ EACH ILLNESS, ONE AT A TIME

9.	How possible is it that you or a member of your family might get (READ ILLNESS) in the next 4 months? <i>READ OPTIONS 1-4</i>	VERY POSSIBLE	SOME WHAT POSSIBLE	NOT VERY POSSIBLE	NOT POSSIBLE AT ALL	DON'T KNOW
7.1	MALARIA	1	2	3	4	98
7.2	DIARRHEA	1	2	3	4	98
7.3	PNEUMONIA/COUGH WITH DIFFICULTY BREATHING	1	2	3	4	98
7.4	MEASLES (SKIN RASHES)	1	2	3	4	98
7.5	TUBERCULOSIS/CHRONIC COUGH/COUGHING BLOOD	1	2	3	4	98
7.6	COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	3	4	98
7.7	HIV	1	2	3	4	98
	<p>In your opinion, what are the THREE biggest health issues in your community?</p> <p>DO NOT READ ANSWERS OUTLOUD</p>	MALARIA 1 DIARRHEA 2 PNEUMONIA/COUGH WITH DIFFICULTY BREATHING..... 3 EBOLA 4 MEASLES 5 TUBERCULOSIS/CHRONIC COUGH./COUGHING BLOOD 6 COMPLICATIONS DURING AND AFTER BIRTH 7 TYPHOID 8 FEVER 9 COUGH 10 COMMON COLD 11 HEADACHE 12 CHOLERA 13 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 99				
7.8.	<p>What level of risk do you think you have in getting Ebola?</p> <p><i>(READ OPTIONS 1-4)</i></p>	NO RISK 1 LOW RISK 2 MEDIUM RISK..... 3 HIGH RISK 4 DON'T KNOW 98				
7.9	<p>How confident are you that you can protect yourself and your family from becoming infected with Ebola in the future?</p> <p>Are you _____?</p> <p><i>(READ OPTIONS 1-4)</i></p>	EXTREMELY CONFIDENT 1 SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT 2 NOT VERY CONFIDENT 3 NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL 4 DON'T KNOW 98				
7.10	<p>How confident are you that your village can control the spread of Ebola if there was another outbreak in the future?</p> <p><i>(READ OPTIONS 1-4)</i></p>	EXTREMELY CONFIDENT 1 SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT 2 NOT VERY CONFIDENT 3 NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL 4 DON'T KNOW 98				
7.11	<p>How confident are you that the Government of Liberia can prevent an Ebola outbreak in the future? Are you _____?</p> <p><i>(READ OPTIONS 1-4)</i></p>	EXTREMELY CONFIDENT 1 SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT 2 NOT VERY CONFIDENT 3 NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL 4 DON'T KNOW 98				
7.12	<p>If someone in your village has signs and symptoms of Ebola, how much of a threat would that person be to the community?</p>	SERIOUS THREAT 1 SOMEWHAT OF A THREAT 2 NOT MUCH OF A THREAT 3 NOT A THREAT AT ALL 4				

	(READ OPTIONS 1-4)	DON'T KNOW 98	
7.13	How concerned are you that there will be another Ebola outbreak in Liberia in the next 12 months? (READ OPTIONS 1-4)	VERY CONCERNED..... 1 SOMEWHAT CONCERNED 2 NOT VERY CONCERNED..... 3 NOT AT ALL CONCERNED 4 DON'T KNOW 98	è 7.15 è 7.15 è 7.16
7.14	Why are you concerned? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	IT CAN COME BACK ANY TIME 1 IT IS NOT GONE 2 THERE IS NO TREATMENT 3 MONKEYS STILL HAVE IT 4 PEOPLE CAN BRING IT FROM SIERRA LEONE/ GUINEA/OTHER COUNTRY 5 PEOPLE STILL GET EBOLA 6 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	è 7.16 è 7.16 è 7.16 è 7.16 è 7.16 è 7.16 è 7.16 è 7.16 è 7.16
7.15	Why are you not concerned? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	IT CANNOT COME BACK..... 1 EBOLA IS GONE FOR GOOD..... 2 WE NOW KNOW HOW TO PREVENT IT 3 THE GOVERNEMENT WILL PROTECT US..... 4 GOD/ALLAH WILL PROTECT US 5 THERE IS TREATMENT 6 THERE WILL BE A VACCINE..... 7 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	
7.16	From your experience with the recent Ebola outbreak, what were the main things that people did that were the best at stopping Ebola? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	CONTACT TRACING TEAMS (HOUSE-TO-HOUSE)..... 1 TAKING PEOPLE TO THE ETU..... 2 AVOIDING VISITING PEOPLE 3 WASHING HANDS..... 4 AVOIDING BURIALS 5 NOT EATING BUSHMEAT..... 6 NOT PREPARING BUSHMEAT 7 NOT TOUCHING FLUIDS OF PEOPLE INFECTED WITH EBOLA 8 NOT TOUCHING PEOPLE WHO DIED FROM EBOLA... 9 NOT SHAKING HANDS 10 NOT TOUCHING PEOPLE 11 AVOIDING CROWDED PLACES..... 12 ISOLATING INFECTED PEOPLE 13 REPORTING SICK PEOPLE PROMPTLY..... 14 PRAYING..... 15 STOPPED GOING TO CLINICS/HEALTH FACILITIES ... 16 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	

7.17	<p>In your community, what worked the best in stopping the spread of Ebola?</p> <p>(SELECT ONLY ONE ANSWER)</p>	LEADERS INVOLVED 1 RELIGIOUS LEADERS SPEAKING OUT 2 MEETINGS TO INFORM PEOPLE 3 YOUTH GROUPS TO INFORM PEOPLE 4 DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS TO PREVENT SPREAD OF EBOLA 5 CLOSING THE BORDERS 6 TASK FORCES ASSISTING THE SICK 7 CONTACT TRACERS 8 QUARANTINING PEOPLE THAT CAME BACK 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
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SECTION 8: EBOLA PROGRAM EXPOSURE

READ OUT LOUD: Now I am going to ask you some questions about Ebola messages.

NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	GOTO
8.1	Have you seen this logo? (SHOW SCREEN TO PARTICIPANT)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 99	è 8.3 è 8.3
8.2	What does this logo tell you?	HEALTHY CHILD/HEALTHY BABY..... 1 TAKE CARE OF YOUR CHILD/BABY 2 HEALTHY LIFE 3 WHEN YOUR BABY IS HEALTHY, YOU ARE HEALTHY . 4 APPROVED BY THE MOH 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96	
8.3	SINCE EBOLA TIME STARTED, have you seen or heard any messages in the media about Ebola?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.5 è 8.5
8.4	What messages have you seen or heard in the media? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	EBOLA CAN BE PREVENTED 1 EBOLA MUST GO 2 EBOLA IS REAL 3 PROTECT YOURSELF, PROTECT YOUR FAMILY, PROTECT YOUR COMMUNITY 4 EBOLA HAS NO CURE..... 5 EBOLA IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS 6 LET'S KICK EBOLA OUT OF LIBERIA 7 STOP THE STIGMA 8 EARLY IN, EARLY OUT 9 CALL 4455 HOTLINE..... 10 NO MAN/WOMAN BUSINESS..... 11 WHEN SICK, GO TO ETU 12 STAY AWAY FROM/DO NOT TOUCH DEAD BODIES. 13 DO NOT ATTEND BURIAL SERVICES..... 14 DO NOT EAT BUSHMEAT 15 ALWAYS WASH YOUR HANDS 16 NO SHAKING HANDS 17 STAY AWAY FROM CROWDED PLACES 18 DON'T ACCEPT VISITORS 19 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98 STAY AWAY FROM/DO NOT TOUCH DEAD BODIES DON'T KNOW	
8.5	Have you heard the message "Ebola Must Go?"	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.8 è 8.8

8.6	Where did you hear this message? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	RADIO 1 TELEVISION 2 NEWSPAPER / FLYERS POSTERS/ PRINT MATERIALS. 3 TOWN CRIERS/PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS 4 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS 5 DOCTOR/NURSE/MIDWIFE 6 GOVERNMENT/ COUNTY HEALTH TEAM 7 CHURCH / MOSQUE / RELIGIOUS MEETINGS 8 COMMUNITY MEETINGS 9 RELATIVES 10 FRIENDS / COMMUNITY MEMBERS/NEIGHBORS.... 11 TRADITIONAL/COMMUNITY LEADERS 12 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.8	Please complete the following expression: “Spread the message, not_____”	THE VIRUS/DISEASE..... 1 OTHER (WRONG ANSWER)..... 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.9	Please complete the following expression: “Protect Yourself, Protect Your Family, _____?”	PROTECT YOUR COMMUNITY 1 OTHER (INCORRECT ANSWER) 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.10	Have you heard the following expression: “Let’s Kick Ebola out of Liberia.”	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.12 è 8.12
8.11	What does “Let’s Kick Ebola out of Liberia” mean to you?		
8.12	Have you heard the following expression “Early In, Early Out?”	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.14 è 8.14
8.13	What does “Early In, Early Out” mean to you?		
8.14	Have you heard the following expression: “Stop the Stigma?”	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.16 è 8.16
8.15	What does the expression “Stop the Stigma” mean to you?		
8.16	Have you heard the expression “Ebola Can Kill?”	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.18 è 8.18
8.17	What does the expression “Ebola Can Kill” mean to you?		
8.18	Did you receive an Ebola Package/Ebola Materials?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.19	During Ebola Time, did your community request assistance from the burial team?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.21 è 8.21

8.20	How often did the burial team respond to the request for assistance? (READ OPTIONS 1-3 OUT LOUD)	ALWAYS 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NEVER..... 3 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.21	DURING EBOLA TIME, did anyone or any group come to your community to talk about EBOLA?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.24 è 8.24
8.22	Which groups came to talk about Ebola? PROBE: Who else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	CONTACT TRACERS..... 1 TASK FORCES 2 DRAMA CLUBS..... 3 NGOs 4 GROUPS DISTRIBUTING ITEMS TO PREVENT EBOLA . 5 YOUTH GROUPS 6 COUNTY HEALTH TEAMS/MOH 7 NATIONAL MUSLIM COUNCIL 8 CIVIL SOCIETY GROUP 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.23	What did these groups talk about? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	EBOLA IS REAL 1 EBOLA PREVENTION 2 TRACING PEOPLE 3 SEEK CARE IMMEDIATELY..... 4 GO TO ETU IMMEDIATELY 5 SURVIVORS ARE SAFE 6 CALL 4455 HOTLINE..... 7 NO MAN/WOMAN BUSINESS..... 8 STAY AWAY FROM/DO NOT TOUCH DEAD BODIES... 9 DO NOT ATTEND BURIAL SERVICES..... 10 DO NOT EAT BUSHMEAT 11 ALWAYS WASH YOUR HANDS 12 NO SHAKING HANDS 13 STAY AWAY FROM CROWDED PLACES 14 DON'T ACCEPT VISITORS 15 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.24	Have you heard about people who go house-to-house (contact tracers)?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.27 è 8.27
8.25	Did a contact tracer come to your house during the past year?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.27 è 8.27
8.26	What did they talk to you about? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	CONTACT WITH PEOPLE WHO HAVE EBOLA 1 FINDING A SICK MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD..... 2 CAUSE OF EBOLA 3 WAYS EBOLA CAN BE TRANSMITTED 4 WAYS TO PREVENT EBOLA 5 ETU 6 SAFE BURIALS 7 BURIAL TEAMS 8 SURVIVORS 9 BUILDING A HAND WASHING STATION 10 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.27	During Ebola Time, did your community organize groups to control and protect against Ebola?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.36 è 8.36
8.28	Which groups were organized in your community to control and protect	YOUTH GROUP 1 RELIGIOUS GROUP 2	

	against Ebola? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	WOMEN'S GROUP 3 SOCIAL CLUB 4 COMMUNITY TASK FORCE 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.29	Did any of these community-based groups talk about accepting Ebola survivors back into your community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.30	Did any of these community-based groups talk about how to prevent Ebola in your community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.31	Did any of these community-based groups talk about new burial practices to prevent Ebola in your community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.32	Did any of these community-based groups talk about how to care for orphans?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.33	Did any of these groups distribute items to help prevent the spread of Ebola in your community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.34	Are any of these groups still active in your community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.36 è 8.36
8.35	Which ones are still active?	YOUTH GROUP 1 RELIGIOUS GROUP 2 WOMEN'S GROUP 3 SOCIAL CLUB 4 COMMUNITY TASK FORCE 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.36	During Ebola time, did any religious leader speak publicly about Ebola?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.38 è 8.38
8.37	What do you remember the religious leaders talking about? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	CAUSE OF EBOLA 1 WAYS EBOLA CAN BE TRANSMITTED 2 WAYS TO PREVENT EBOLA 3 ETU 4 CONTACT TRACERS 5 SAFE BURIALS 6 BURIAL TEAMS 7 SURVIVORS 8 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.38	During Ebola time, did any other community leader speak publicly about Ebola?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.40 è 8.40
8.39	What do you remember the community leaders talking about? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	CAUSE OF EBOLA 1 WAYS EBOLA CAN BE TRANSMITTED 2 WAYS TO PREVENT EBOLA 3 ETU 4 CONTACT TRACERS 5 SAFE BURIALS 6 BURIAL TEAMS 7 SURVIVORS 8 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.40	Did President Sirleaf speak about Ebola?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.42 è 8.42

8.41	What did she say/talk about? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	EBOLA IS A KILLER..... 1 EBOLA CAN BE PREVENTED 2 EBOLA MUST GO 3 EBOLA IS REAL 4 CALL 4455 5 PROTECT YOURSELF, PROTECT YOUR FAMILY, PROTECT YOUR COMMUNITY 6 CURFEW 7 QUARANTINE..... 8 EBOLA WILL BE OVER SOON..... 9 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.42	Do you know if Ebola is over?	YES, IT IS OVER 1 NO, IT IS NOT OVER 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.44 è 8.45
8.43	Where did you first hear Ebola was over?	RADIO 1 TELEVISION 2 NEWSPAPER / FLYERS POSTERS/ PRINT MATERIALS. 3 TOWN CRIERS/PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS 4 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS 5 DOCTOR/NURSE/MIDWIFE 6 GOVERNMENT/ COUNTY HEALTH TEAM 7 CHURCH / MOSQUE / RELIGIOUS MEETINGS 8 COMMUNITY MEETINGS 9 RELATIVES 10 FRIENDS / COMMUNITY MEMBERS/NEIGHBORS.... 11 TRADITIONAL/COMMUNITY LEADERS 12 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45
8.44	How do you know Ebola is not over? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	THERE ARE STILL CASES 1 HAVEN'T HEARD IT IS OVER 2 OUR TEMPERATURE IS STILL BEING TAKEN..... 3 WE ARE STILL WASHING HANDS 4 ETUS ARE STILL OPEN 5 PEOPLE STILL DO NOT SHAKE HANDS 6 BORDERS ARE STILL CLOSED 7 POROUS BORDERS 8 NGOS ARE STILL ACTIVE..... 9 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.45	Is there any information on Ebola that you still have questions about?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 9.1 è 9.1
8.46	What questions do you still have about Ebola? Probe: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	CAUSE / ORIGIN..... 1 SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS..... 2 WAYS TO PREVENT IT 3 MEDICAL CARE/TREATMENT OPTIONS 4 HOME-BASED CARE 5 HOW TO PROTECT OTHERS..... 6 SAFE BURIALS OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM EBOLA .. 7 BODY SWAB POLICY 8 SURVIVORS OF EBOLA 9 SUPPORT/CARE FOR THOSE QUARANTINED 10 NEW EBOLA VACCINE..... 11 NEW EBOLA TREATMENTS 12 INFORMATION ABOUT NEW NATIONAL CEMETERY13 PLANS FOR NATIONAL MONUMENT 14 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 9: SOCIAL COHESION

READ OUT LOUD: Now, I am going to read some statements about your community. For each statement, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree. There are no right or wrong answers, just your opinion.

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ DON'T KNOW OUT LOUD; ONLY USE IF RESPONDENT IS NOT ABLE TO PROVIDE ANOTHER ANSWER.

9.1	People in this community do not help each other in times of need. READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.	STRONGLY AGREE1 SOMEWHAT AGREE2 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE3 STRONGLY DISAGREE4 DON'T KNOW98
9.2	People in this community tend not to trust one another. READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.	STRONGLY AGREE1 SOMEWHAT AGREE2 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE3 STRONGLY DISAGREE4 DON'T KNOW98
9.3	There are strong relationships between people in this community. READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.	STRONGLY AGREE1 SOMEWHAT AGREE2 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE3 STRONGLY DISAGREE4 DON'T KNOW98
9.4	People in this community are always able to discuss problems that affect everyone. READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.	STRONGLY AGREE1 SOMEWHAT AGREE2 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE3 STRONGLY DISAGREE4 DON'T KNOW98
9.5	People in this community keep their promises to one another. READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.	STRONGLY AGREE1 SOMEWHAT AGREE2 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE3 STRONGLY DISAGREE4 DON'T KNOW98
9.6	People in this community have difficulty agreeing on issues. READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.	STRONGLY AGREE1 SOMEWHAT AGREE2 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE3 STRONGLY DISAGREE4 DON'T KNOW98
9.7	Whenever our community undertakes a project, we know that we will all work hard until it is accomplished. READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.	STRONGLY AGREE1 SOMEWHAT AGREE2 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE3 STRONGLY DISAGREE4 DON'T KNOW98
9.8	Whenever a community problem arises, I have a lot of confidence that we will be able to solve it. READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.	STRONGLY AGREE1 SOMEWHAT AGREE2 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE3 STRONGLY DISAGREE4 DON'T KNOW98
9.9	Members of this community are able to tackle the most difficult situations because we are all committed to the same collective goals. READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.	STRONGLY AGREE1 SOMEWHAT AGREE2 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE3 STRONGLY DISAGREE4 DON'T KNOW98

9.10	<p>If people in this community work together, we can find solutions to many of our problems.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.11	<p>There are strong leaders in our community</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.12	<p>Our leaders treat all people in the community equally.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.13	<p>Our leaders listen to input from everyone in the community when making a decision.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.14	<p>When it comes to activities related to Ebola and health our leaders always lead by example.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.15	<p>Our leaders are good at resolving disagreements</p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p>

	<p>between people in the community.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
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APPENDIX C – KAP II MEN’S SURVEY

SECTION 1: RESPONDENT’S BACKGROUND

READ OUT LOUD: In this first section, I would like to ask you some questions about your background

NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	GOTO																																	
1.1.	Place of residence (Observed)	URBAN 1 RURAL 2																																		
1.2.	How old are you? (In completed years)	/ / / DON'T KNOW 98	è 1.5																																	
1.5.	What is your marital status? (Circle one)	SINGLE/NEVER MARRIED 1 MARRIED 2 COHABITATING 3 SEPARATED/DIVORCED/WIDOWED 4 NO RESPONSE 99																																		
1.6.	What is your religion?	CHRISTIAN 1 ISLAM/MUSLIM 2 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 NO RESPONSE 99																																		
1.7.	Did you ever attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	è 1.9																																	
1.8.	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	ELEMENTARY (1 – 6) 1 JUNIOR HIGH (7 – 9) 2 SENIOR HIGH (10 – 12) 3 UNIVERSITY (BACHELOR, MASTERS, DOCTORATE) 4 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98																																		
1.9.	What kind of work (main occupation) do you currently do? SELECT <u>ONE</u> RESPONSE ONLY	UNEMPLOYED 1 PRIVATE BUSINESS (EXCLUDING PETTY TRADER) 2 PLUMBER / CARPENTER / ELECTRICIAN/ BUILDER 3 PETTY TRADER 4 FARMER 5 TEACHER / LECTURER / INSTRUCTOR 6 OTHER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES 7 STUDENT 8 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96																																		
1.10.	Does your household have at least one of the following items?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ITEM</th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ELECTRICITY THAT IS CONNECTED</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>CONNECTED TO A GENERATOR</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>MOBILE PHONE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>MATTRESS (NOT MADE OF STRAW OR GRASS)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>ADULT BICYCLE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>TABLE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>CHAIRS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>CUPBOARD</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>RADIO</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>TELEVISION</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	ITEM	YES	NO	ELECTRICITY THAT IS CONNECTED	1	2	CONNECTED TO A GENERATOR	1	2	MOBILE PHONE	1	2	MATTRESS (NOT MADE OF STRAW OR GRASS)	1	2	ADULT BICYCLE	1	2	TABLE	1	2	CHAIRS	1	2	CUPBOARD	1	2	RADIO	1	2	TELEVISION	1	2	
ITEM	YES	NO																																		
ELECTRICITY THAT IS CONNECTED	1	2																																		
CONNECTED TO A GENERATOR	1	2																																		
MOBILE PHONE	1	2																																		
MATTRESS (NOT MADE OF STRAW OR GRASS)	1	2																																		
ADULT BICYCLE	1	2																																		
TABLE	1	2																																		
CHAIRS	1	2																																		
CUPBOARD	1	2																																		
RADIO	1	2																																		
TELEVISION	1	2																																		
1.11.	What is the main source of drinking water for you and your family?	PIPED WATER 1 BOREHOLE 2																																		

		DUG WELL.....3 RAINWATER4 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/ STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL)5 HAND PUMP6 OTHER (SPECIFY).....96								
READ OUT LOUD: I would like to make a list of everyone in your family that sleeps under the same roof, and eats from the same pot. Then I will ask some questions about each member of your household. Start from the head of the household										
	Name of household member (FIRST NAME ONLY)	Age: Enter "0" if less than 1 year old; enter "98" if unknown; enter "96" if age is 96 or older	Gender		Has he/she been sick in the past 2 months?			Did he/she see a CHW or go to clinic/ health facility?		
			F	M	Y	N	Don't Know	Y	N	Don't Know
1.28.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.29.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.30.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.31.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.32.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.33.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.34.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.35.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.36.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.37.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.38.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.39.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.40.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.41.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.42.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
1.43.		[][]	1	2	1	2	98	1	2	98
DO NOT READ QUESTION OUTLOUD. INDICATE IF THERE IS A CHILD UNDER 5.			YES1 NO.....2							
1.45.	Has anyone in your household lost their job (or main source of income?) in the last year?	YES1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....98 NO RESPONSE99					è 1.30 è 1.30 è 1.30			

1.46.	Who lost their job in the last year? Probe: Anyone else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	SELF.....1 WIFE.....2 HUSBAND.....3 SON.....4 DAUGHTER.....5 BROTHER/SISTER6 NIECE/NEPHEW7 AUNT/UNCLE8 MOTHER-IN-LAW/FATHER-IN-LAW9 GRANDMOTHER/GRANDFATHER10 GRANDCHILD11 OTHER (SPECIFY):.....96 DON'T KNOW.....98 NO RESPONSE.....99	
1.47.	What is your main source of fuel to cook your food for the day?	WOOD.....1 CHARCOAL2 KEROSENE.....3 NO RESPONSE.....98 OTHER (SPECIFY).....96	è 1.32
1.48.	In the PAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you gone without that main source to prepare or cook your food for the day? READ OPTIONS 1 – 4 OUT LOUD	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER4 DON'T KNOW.....98	
1.49.	In the PAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you gone without enough clean water to drink? READ OPTIONS 1 – 4 OUT LOUD	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER4 DON'T KNOW.....98	
1.50.	In the PAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you gone without medicines or medical treatment that you needed? READ OPTIONS 1 – 4 OUT LOUD	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER4 DON'T KNOW.....98	
1.51.	In the PAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you gone without enough food to eat? READ OPTIONS 1 – 4 OUT LOUD	OFTEN1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER4 DON'T KNOW.....98	
1.52.	How often do you listen to the radio?	DAILY1 4-6 DAYS A WEEK.....2 1-3 DAYS A WEEK.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK4 1-2 TIMES PER MONTH.....5 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH6 NEVER7	è 1.37
1.53.	Which radio stations do you listen to? Probe: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	1 MEDIA HOUSE.....1 CATHOLIC MEDIA CENTER2 DESTINY RADIO.....3 ETERNAL LOVE WINNING AFRICA4 FANIMA BROADCASTING.....5 LIB 246 LIBERIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM7 LIBERIA WOMEN DEMOCRACY RADIO8 LIBERTY CHRISTIAN BROADCASTING NETWORK9 LUX FM 106.6.....10 MAGIC INC.11 PARROT.....12 POWER FM13	

		RADIO ADVENT14 RADIO MONROVIA.....15 ROYAL COMM, INC.16 SKY COMM, INC.17 SUPER FM18 TRUTH FM 96.1.....19 UNMIL RADIO20 OTHER (SPECIFY)96 DON'T KNOW.....98	
1.54.	How often do you watch TV?	DAILY1 4-6 DAYS A WEEK.....2 1-3 DAYS A WEEK.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK4 1-2 TIMES PER MONTH.....5 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH6 NEVER7	
1.55.	How often do you read the newspaper?	DAILY1 4-6 DAYS A WEEK.....2 1-3 DAYS A WEEK.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK4 1-2 TIMES PER MONTH.....5 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH6 NEVER7	
1.56.	How often do you use a mobile (cell phone)?	DAILY1 4-6 DAYS A WEEK.....2 1-3 DAYS A WEEK.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK4 1-2 TIMES PER MONTH.....5 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH6 NEVER7	è 1.40
1.57.	How often do you send or receive a text on mobile (cell phone)?	DAILY1 4-6 DAYS A WEEK.....2 1-3 DAYS A WEEK.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK4 1-2 TIMES PER MONTH.....5 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH6 NEVER7	
1.58.	Do you have a hand-washing stand in your compound?	YES1 NO.....2	è 2.1
1.59.	Please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands.	OBSERVED.....1 NOT OBSERVED IN HOUSE/YARD2 NO PERMISSION TO SEE3	è 2.1
1.60.	OBSERVATION ONLY – DO NOT READ OUT LOUD Observe presence of water at the handwashing station	WATER IS AVAILABLE1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE2	
1.61.	OBSERVATION ONLY – DO NOT READ OUT LOUD Observe presence of soap, detergent, or other cleansing agent	SOAP OR DETERGENT1 ASH, MUD, SAND2 NONE3	

SECTION 3: TREATMENT-SEEKING BEHAVIOURS FOR EBOLA

READ OUT LOUD: Thank-you. In this next section, I would like to ask you some questions about Ebola

NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
3.11.	During Ebola Time (the time that Ebola was really bad), did anyone in your community have Ebola?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	è 4.1 è 4.1 è 4.1
3.12.	About how many people in your community had Ebola when it was really bad? Would you say that it was _____ (READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD)	ALMOST EVERYONE1 MORE THAN HALF2 LESS THAN HALF3 VERY FEW4 DON'T KNOW98	
3.13.	Were people in the community able to keep those with Ebola separated/isolated from the rest of the household members?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW98	è 3.6 è 3.6
3.14.	How many of them were separated/isolated? READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD	ALMOST EVERYONE1 MORE THAN HALF2 LESS THAN HALF3 VERY FEW4 DON'T KNOW98	
3.15.	How were they separated/isolated? (Where were they kept?) PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	AT HOME IN A SEPARATE ROOM1 IN THE HOUSE AND THE FAMILY LEFT2 SEMI-COMMUNITY CARE CENTER3 COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS/CCC4 OTHER (SPECIFY):96 DON'T KNOW98	
3.16.	Do you know if those who had Ebola symptoms sought care outside the house?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW98	è 3.8 è 3.8
3.17.	Where did they go for help? PROBE: Anywhere else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	TRADITIONAL HEALER1 SPIRITUAL HEALER2 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (GCHV)3 COMMUNITY TASK FORCE4 COMMUNITY CARE CENTER (CCC)5 EBOLA TREATMENT UNIT (ETU) ("TREATMENT CENTER")6 OTHER HEALTH FACILITY7 OTHER (SPECIFY):96 DON'T KNOW98	
3.18.	About how many of those in your community who had symptoms of Ebola survived the illness? Would you say it was _____ (READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD)	ALL OF THEM1 MOST OF THEM2 SOME OF THEM3 VERY FEW OF THEM4 NONE5 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	
3.19.	Did anyone in your household have Ebola in the past year?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	è 4.1 è 4.1 è 4.1
3.20.	How many people in your household had Ebola?	_____/_____/_____/ People DON'T KNOW98 NO RESPONSE99	

SECTION 4: PREVENTIVE PRACTICES DURING EBOLA

READ OUT LOUD: Thank-you. For the next questions, I would like you to think back to the time that Ebola was really bad (Ebola Time)

NO	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	GOTO
4.3.	During the time when Ebola was really bad, did you make any changes to your daily habits or traditions to avoid getting Ebola?	YES 1 NO 2	è 4.3
4.4.	What changes did you make? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	STOPPED EATING BUSHMEAT 1 STOPPED EATING FRUIT EATEN BY BATS 2 STOPPED PREPARING BUSHMEAT 3 STOPPED VISITING PEOPLE 4 DIDN'T ALLOW STRANGERS TO VISIT US 5 STOPPED SHAKING HANDS 6 STOPPED TOUCHING PEOPLE (AVOID PHYSICAL CONTACT) 7 AVOIDED CROWDED PLACES 8 STAYED MOST OF THE TIME AT HOME 9 DIDN'T SHARE ITEMS WITH OTHER PEOPLE (CUPS, SPOONS, ETC.) 10 ALWAYS WASHED HANDS 11 STOPPED ATTENDING BURIALS 12 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96	è 4.6
4.21.	Did you attend any burials during Ebola time?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	è 4.6 è 4.6 è 4.6
4.22.	Did you assist in the burial practices?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	è 4.6 è 4.6 è 4.6
4.23.	What did you do in the burial practice? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	TOUCHED THE BODY 1 BATHED THE BODY 2 DRESSED THE BODY 3 SAT DOWN NEAR THE BODY (KEPT WAKE) 4 PRAYED OVER THE BODY 5 GROOMED THE BODY 6 BURIED THE BODY 7 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 NO RESPONSE 99	
4.24.	Have you heard of the 4455 Hotline Number?	YES 1 NO 2	è 4.10
4.25.	Did anyone in your household call the 4455 Hotline Number during Ebola Time?	YES 1 NO 2	è 4.10
4.26.	What was the reason for calling the Hotline Number during Ebola Time? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	GET HEALTH INFORMATION ON EBOLA 1 REPORT A DEATH 2 REPORT A SUSPECTED CASE 3 TO LOCATE A FAMILY MEMBER OR FRIEND 4	
4.27.	Did people that answer the hotline resolve your need?	YES 1 NO 2	
4.28.	In your opinion, do people need to continue to protect themselves from Ebola or is it not needed anymore?	YES, NEED TO CONTINUE 1 NO, NOT NEEDED 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
4.29.	Are you taking any action nowadays to avoid being infected by Ebola or are you	YES, TAKING ACTIONS 1 NO, NOT DOING ANYTHING 2	è 4.13

	not taking anymore preventive actions?		
4.30.	What things are you doing nowadays to protect yourself from getting Ebola? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	AVOIDING EATING BUSHMEAT 1 AVOIDING EATING FRUIT EATEN BY BATS 2 AVOIDING PREPARING BUSHMEAT..... 3 AVOIDING VISITING PEOPLE 4 NOT ALLOWING STRANGERS TO VISIT US..... 5 AVOIDING SHAKING HANDS 6 AVOIDING TOUCHING PEOPLE (AVOIDING PHYSICAL CONTACT) 7 AVOIDING CROWDED PLACES..... 8 STAYING MOST OF THE TIME AT HOME 9 NOT SHARING ITEMS WITH OTHER PEOPLE (CUPS, SPOONS, ETC.)..... 10 ALWAYS WASHING HANDS 11 NOT ATTENDING BURIALS 12 TAKING MEDICINES..... 13 AVOIDING MAN/WOMAN BUSINESS 14 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 NO RESPONSE 99	
4.31.	What are some things that you are doing now that you stopped doing when Ebola was really bad? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	EATING BUSH MEAT 1 EATING FRUIT EATEN BY BATS 2 PREPARING BUSH MEAT 3 VISITING PEOPLE 4 ALLOWING PEOPLE TO VISIT US..... 5 SHAKING HANDS 6 GOING TO CROWDED/PUBLIC PLACES 7 WASHING HANDS WITH CHLORINE 8 ATTENDING BURIALS 9 GOING TO WORK 10 TAKING CHILDREN TO SCHOOL 11 GOING TO THE HEALTH CENTER 12 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 NO RESPONSE 99	
4.32.	Have you attended any funerals/burials since May of this year?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	è 4.17 è 4.17 è 4.17
4.33.	Did you help with body preparations for the burial(s)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98 NO RESPONSE 99	è 4.17 è 4.17 è 4.17
4.34.	What did you do to help prepare the bodies for burial? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	TOUCHED THE BODY 1 BATHED THE BODY 2 DRESSED THE BODY 3 SAT DOWN NEAR THE BODY (KEPT WAKE) 4 PRAYED OVER THE BODY 5 GROOMED THE BODY 6 BURIED THE BODY 7 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 NO RESPONSE 99	
4.35.	Are there school-aged children in your household?	YES 1 NO 2	è 4.20
4.36.	Did they attend school during the last semester?	YES 1 NO 2	è 4.20
4.37.	What are the reasons the child(ren) in your household did not go back to school? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	SCHOOL STILL CLOSED 1 AFRAID SCHOOL IS INFECTED..... 2 AFRAID OF OTHER CHILDREN WHO HAD EBOLA 3 CHILD IS EBOLA SURVIVOR/NOT ACCEPTED BACK.... 4 PARENT IS EBOLA SURVIVOR/STIGMA 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96	

		NO RESPONSE 99	
4.38.	Are there Ebola orphans living in your community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 4.20

SECTION 5: AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF CAUSES, SIGNS, SYMPTOMS & TRANSMISSION

NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	GOTO
READ OUTLOUD: Now I would like to ask you a few things about your knowledge of Ebola			
5.16	What started the Ebola outbreak in Liberia? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	VIRUS 1 BATS / MONKEYS / CHIMPANZEES..... 2 GOD OR HIGHER POWER 3 LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT 4 WEST/US/EUROPE 5 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.17	How does a person get Ebola? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	PREPARING BUSH MEAT 1 EATING BUSH MEAT 2 EATING FRUITS THAT HAVE BEEN BITTEN BY BATS 3 FROM DOGS 4 BODILY FLUID OF AN INFECTED PERSON 5 MOSQUITO BITE..... 6 SHAKING THE HANDS OF AN INFECTED PERSON 7 ATTENDING BURIALS OF PEOPLE WHO DIED FROM EBOLA 8 TOUCHING/WASHING/ WRAPPING PEOPLE WHO HAVE DIED FROM EBOLA 9 TOUCHING THINGS AN INFECTED PERSON HAS TOUCHED10 HAVING SEX WITH SOMONE WHO IS INFECTED 11 HAVING SEX WITH SOMEONE WHO HAS RECOVERED 12 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.18	What are the signs and symptoms of Ebola? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	FEVER 1 HEADACHE 2 MUSCLE PAIN 3 FATIGUE/WEAKNESS..... 4 DIARRHEA 5 VOMITING (WITH OR WITHOUT BLOOD)..... 6 ABDOMINAL (STOMACH) PAIN 7 LACK OF APPETITE..... 8 SORE THROAT 9 RASH 10 BLEEDING OF THE GUMS 11 BLOOD IN STOOL 12 RED EYES 13 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.19	What can a person do to safely care for a family member suspected of having Ebola? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	NOTHING (IT'S HARD TO RECOVER)..... 1 KEEP THE PERSON ONE METER AWAY FROM OTHERS 2 HAVING ONLY ONE CAREGIVER 3 DO NOT TOUCH THE PERSON OR THEIR BODY FLUIDS... 4 DO NOT TOUCH THINGS THE PERSON HAS TOUCHED (SOILED CLOTHES) 5 USE/PROTECT WITH GLOVES/PLASTIC..... 6 FREQUENTLY WASH HANDS WITH SOAP/CHLORINE 7 PROVIDE SICK PERSON WITH FOOD, WATER, AND OTHER FLUIDS 8 ISOLATE /SEPARATE THEM IN A DIFFERENT ROOM..... 9 GO TO THE CLINIC/HEALTH FACILITY 10 CALL 4455 11 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.20	Do you think it's possible for someone to have Ebola but not show any signs	YES 1 NO 2	

	or symptoms?	DON'T KNOW 98	
5.21	Do you believe that you can get Ebola from a person who is infected, but doesn't have any signs and symptoms?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.22	Do you believe that traditional healers can cure someone with Ebola?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.23	Do you believe that spiritual healers can cure someone with Ebola?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.24	Have you heard of certificates that health workers gave to survivors to indicate that they are Ebola-free?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 5.11 è 5.11
5.25	How sure are you that people with certificates are really free of Ebola? (READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD)	VERY SURE 1 SOMEWHAT SURE 2 SOMEWHAT UNSURE 3 NOT AT ALL SURE 4 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.26	Can people be treated for Ebola?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 5.13 è 5.13
5.27	How fast does someone need to be treated to increase his or her chances of survival?	RIGHT AWAY 1 WITHIN 24 HOURS 2 WITHIN 1 WEEK 3 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.28	What are the THREE most important ways/sources you get health information when you need it? PROBE: Anything else? ALLOW UP TO <u>THREE</u> ANSWERS	RADIO 1 TELEVISION 2 NEWSPAPER / FLYERS POSTERS/ PRINT MATERIALS 3 TOWN CRIERS/PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS 4 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS 5 DOCTOR/NURSE/MIDWIFE 6 GOVERNMENT/ COUNTY HEALTH TEAM 7 CHURCH / MOSQUE / RELIGIOUS MEETINGS 8 COMMUNITY MEETINGS 9 RELATIVES 10 FRIENDS / COMMUNITY MEMBERS/NEIGHBORS ... 11 TRADITIONAL/COMMUNITY LEADERS 12 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	

5.29	<p>What are the THREE most important ways/sources you get information about Ebola?</p> <p>PROBE: Anything else?</p> <p>ALLOW UP TO <u>THREE</u> ANSWERS</p>	RADIO..... 1 TELEVISION 2 NEWSPAPER / FLYERS POSTERS/ PRINT MATERIALS 3 TOWN CRIERS/PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS..... 4 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS..... 5 DOCTOR/NURSE/MIDWIFE 6 GOVERNMENT/ COUNTY HEALTH TEAM 7 CHURCH / MOSQUE / RELIGIOUS MEETINGS 8 COMMUNITY MEETINGS..... 9 RELATIVES 10 FRIENDS / COMMUNITY MEMBERS/NEIGHBORS ... 11 TRADITIONAL/COMMUNITY LEADERS 12 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
5.30	<p>Who would you trust to provide you with information about funeral/burial practices that that do not involve touching or washing the body?</p> <p>Probe: Anyone else?</p> <p>ALLOW UP TO <u>THREE</u> ANSWERS</p>	RADIO..... 1 TELEVISION 2 NEWSPAPER / FLYERS POSTERS/ PRINT MATERIALS 3 TOWN CRIERS/PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS..... 4 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS..... 5 DOCTOR/NURSE/MIDWIFE 6 GOVERNMENT/ COUNTY HEALTH TEAM 7 CHURCH / MOSQUE / RELIGIOUS MEETINGS 8 COMMUNITY MEETINGS..... 9 RELATIVES 10 FRIENDS / COMMUNITY MEMBERS/NEIGHBORS ... 11 TRADITIONAL/COMMUNITY LEADERS 12 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 6: ATTITUDES TOWARDS SURVIVORS

SURVIVOR STIGMA: Now, I am going to read things that people say about Ebola. I would like you to tell me how much you agree or disagree with them. For each of the phrases that I will read, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with what they say. There are no right or wrong answers only your opinion.

INTERVIEWER: READ ONLY ANSWERS 1 TO 4. MARK THE DON'T KNOW RESPONSE ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS NOT ABLE TO PROVIDE ANOTHER ANSWER.

	This is what people say:	STRONGLY AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
6.14	I would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who is an Ebola survivor.	1	2	3	4	98
6.15	A child who has survived Ebola will put other students at risk if he/she goes back to school.	1	2	3	4	98
6.16	I would welcome back neighbors that survived Ebola.	1	2	3	4	98
6.17	Family members of people who died from Ebola are a threat to their community	1	2	3	4	98
6.18	I would be willing to bring a child into my family if he/she lost both parents to Ebola.	1	2	3	4	98
6.19	I would avoid hugging someone who survived Ebola	1	2	3	4	98
6.20	I would avoid people from communities that had a lot of Ebola	1	2	3	4	98
6.21	People who contracted Ebola did something wrong to get it/deserve it.	1	2	3	4	98
6.22	Ebola survivors should be allowed to work at any type of job.	1	2	3	4	98
6.23	I would visit the household of someone who died from Ebola	1	2	3	4	98
6.24	I would eat from the same food plate as an Ebola survivor.	1	2	3	4	98
6.25	I would seek care from a nurse who treated Ebola patients	1	2	3	4	98
6.26	I am worried about going to a clinic/health facility that treated Ebola patients	1	2	3	4	98

SECTION 7: RISK PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES

Now, I would like to ask your opinions about various illnesses and health needs.

INTERVIEWER: READ EACH ILLNESS, ONE AT A TIME

10.	How possible is it that you or a member of your family might get (READ ILLNESS) in the next 4 months? <i>READ OPTIONS 1-4</i>	VERY POSSIBLE	SOME WHAT POSSIBLE	NOT VERY POSSIBLE	NOT POSSIBLE AT ALL	DON'T KNOW
7.8	MALARIA	1	2	3	4	98
7.9	DIARRHEA	1	2	3	4	98
7.10	PNEUMONIA/COUGH WITH DIFFICULTY BREATHING	1	2	3	4	98
7.11	MEASLES (SKIN RASHES)	1	2	3	4	98
7.12	TUBERCULOSIS/CHRONIC COUGH/COUGHING BLOOD	1	2	3	4	98
7.13	COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	3	4	98
7.14	HIV/AIDS	1	2	3	4	98
	<p>In your opinion, what are the THREE biggest health issues in your community?</p> <p>DO NOT READ ANSWERS OUTLOUD</p>	MALARIA 1 DIARRHEA 2 PNEUMONIA/COUGH WITH DIFFICULTY BREATHING..... 3 EBOLA 4 MEASLES 5 TUBERCULOSIS/CHRONIC COUGH/COUGHING BLOOD 6 COMPLICATIONS DURING AND AFTER BIRTH 7 TYPHOID 8 FEVER 9 COUGH 10 COMMON COLD 11 HEADACHE 12 CHOLERA 13 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 99				
7.9.	<p>What level of risk do you think you have in getting Ebola?</p> <p><i>(READ OPTIONS 1-4)</i></p>	NO RISK 1 LOW RISK 2 MEDIUM RISK..... 3 HIGH RISK 4 DON'T KNOW 98				
7.17	<p>How confident are you that you can protect yourself and your family from becoming infected with Ebola in the future?</p> <p>Are you _____?</p> <p><i>(READ OPTIONS 1-4)</i></p>	EXTREMELY CONFIDENT 1 SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT 2 NOT VERY CONFIDENT 3 NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL 4 DON'T KNOW 98				
7.18	<p>How confident are you that your village can control the spread of Ebola if there was another outbreak in the future?</p> <p><i>(READ OPTIONS 1-4)</i></p>	EXTREMELY CONFIDENT 1 SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT 2 NOT VERY CONFIDENT 3 NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL 4 DON'T KNOW 98				
7.19	<p>How confident are you that the Government of Liberia can prevent an Ebola outbreak in the future?</p> <p><i>(READ OPTIONS 1-4)</i></p>	EXTREMELY CONFIDENT 1 SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT 2 NOT VERY CONFIDENT 3 NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL 4 DON'T KNOW 98				
7.20	<p>If someone in your village has signs and symptoms of Ebola, how much of a threat could that person be to the community?</p> <p><i>(READ OPTIONS 1-4)</i></p>	SERIOUS THREAT 1 SOMEWHAT OF A THREAT 2 NOT MUCH OF A THREAT..... 3 NOT A THREAT AT ALL..... 4 DON'T KNOW 98				

7.21	<p>How concerned are you that there will be another Ebola outbreak in Liberia in the next 12 months?</p> <p><i>(READ OPTIONS 1-4)</i></p>	<p>VERY CONCERNED..... 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT CONCERNED..... 2</p> <p>NOT VERY CONCERNED..... 3</p> <p>NOT AT ALL CONCERNED 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>è 7.15</p> <p>è 7.15</p> <p>è 7.16</p>
7.22	<p>Why are you concerned?</p> <p>PROBE: Anything else?</p> <p>MULTIPLE ANSWERS</p>	<p>IT CAN COME BACK ANY TIME 1</p> <p>IT IS NOT GONE 2</p> <p>THERE IS NO TREATMENT 3</p> <p>MONKEYS STILL HAVE IT 4</p> <p>PEOPLE CAN BRING IT FROM SIERRA LEONE/ GUINEA/OTHER COUNTRY 5</p> <p>PEOPLE STILL GET EBOLA 6</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY): 96</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> <p>NO RESPONSE 99</p>	<p>è 7.16</p> <p>è 7.16</p> <p>è 7.16</p> <p>è 7.16</p> <p>è 7.16</p> <p>è 7.16</p> <p>è 7.16</p>
7.23	<p>Why are you not concerned?</p> <p>PROBE: Anything else?</p> <p>MULTIPLE ANSWERS</p>	<p>IT CANNOT COME BACK..... 1</p> <p>EBOLA IS GONE FOR GOOD..... 2</p> <p>WE NOW KNOW HOW TO PREVENT IT 3</p> <p>THE GOVERNEMENT WILL PROTECT US..... 4</p> <p>GOD/ALLAH WILL PROTECT US 5</p> <p>THERE IS TREATMENT 6</p> <p>THERE WILL BE A VACCINE..... 7</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY): 96</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> <p>NO RESPONSE 99</p>	
7.24	<p>From your experience with the recent Ebola outbreak, what were the main things that people did that were the best at stopping Ebola?</p> <p>PROBE: Anything else?</p> <p>MULTIPLE ANSWERS</p>	<p>CONTACT TRACING TEAMS (HOUSE-TO-HOUSE)..... 1</p> <p>TAKING PEOPLE TO THE ETU..... 2</p> <p>AVOIDING VISITING PEOPLE 3</p> <p>WASHING HANDS..... 4</p> <p>AVOIDING BURIALS..... 5</p> <p>NOT EATING BUSHMEAT..... 6</p> <p>NOT PREPARING BUSHMEAT 7</p> <p>NOT TOUCHING FLUIDS OF PEOPLE INFECTED WITH EBOLA 8</p> <p>NOT TOUCHING PEOPLE WHO DIED FROM EBOLA... 9</p> <p>NOT SHAKING HANDS 10</p> <p>NOT TOUCHING PEOPLE 11</p> <p>AVOIDING CROWDED PLACES..... 12</p> <p>ISOLATING INFECTED PEOPLE 13</p> <p>REPORTING SICK PEOPLE PROMPTLY..... 14</p> <p>PRAYING..... 15</p> <p>STOPPED GOING TO CLINICS/HEALTH FACILITIES... 16</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY): 96</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	

7.17	<p>In your community, what worked the best in stopping the spread of Ebola?</p> <p>(SELECT ONLY ONE ANSWER)</p>	LEADERS INVOLVED 1 RELIGIOUS LEADERS SPEAKING OUT 2 MEETINGS TO INFORM PEOPLE 3 YOUTH GROUPS TO INFORM PEOPLE 4 DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS TO PREVENT SPREAD OF EBOLA 5 CLOSING THE BORDERS 6 TASK FORCES ASSISTING THE SICK 7 CONTACT TRACERS 8 QUARANTINING PEOPLE THAT CAME BACK 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
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SECTION 8: EBOLA PROGRAM EXPOSURE

NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	GOTO
8.7	Have you seen this logo? (SHOW SCREEN TO PARTICIPANT)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 99	è 8.3 è 8.3
8.8	What does this logo tell you?	HEALTHY CHILD/HEALTHY BABY..... 1 TAKE CARE OF YOUR CHILD/BABY 2 HEALTHY LIFE 3 WHEN YOUR BABY IS HEALTHY, YOU ARE HEALTHY . 4 APPROVED BY THE MOH 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.9	SINCE EBOLA TIME STARTED, have you seen or heard any messages in the media about Ebola?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.5 è 8.5
8.10	What messages have you seen or heard in the media? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	EBOLA CAN BE PREVENTED 1 EBOLA MUST GO 2 EBOLA IS REAL 3 PROTECT YOURSELF, PROTECT YOUR FAMILY, PROTECT YOUR COMMUNITY 4 EBOLA HAS NO CURE..... 5 EBOLA IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS 6 LET'S KICK EBOLA OUT OF LIBERIA 7 STOP THE STIGMA 8 EARLY IN, EARLY OUT 9 CALL 4455 HOTLINE 10 NO MAN/WOMAN BUSINESS..... 11 WHEN SICK, GO TO ETU 12 STAY AWAY FROM/DO NOT TOUCH DEAD BODIES. 13 DO NOT ATTEND BURIAL SERVICES..... 14 DO NOT EAT BUSHMEAT 15 ALWAYS WASH YOUR HANDS 16 NO SHAKING HANDS 17 STAY AWAY FROM CROWDED PLACES 18 DON'T ACCEPT VISITORS 19 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98 STAY AWAY FROM/DO NOT TOUCH DEAD BODIES DON'T KNOW	
8.11	Have you heard the message "Ebola Must Go?"	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.8 è 8.8

8.12	<p>Where did you hear the message “Ebola Must Go?”</p> <p>PROBE: Anything else?</p> <p>MULTIPLE ANSWERS</p>	RADIO 1 TELEVISION 2 NEWSPAPER / FLYERS POSTERS/ PRINT MATERIALS. 3 TOWN CRIERS/PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS 4 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS 5 DOCTOR/NURSE/MIDWIFE 6 GOVERNMENT/ COUNTY HEALTH TEAM 7 CHURCH / MOSQUE / RELIGIOUS MEETINGS 8 COMMUNITY MEETINGS 9 RELATIVES 10 FRIENDS / COMMUNITY MEMBERS/NEIGHBORS.... 11 TRADITIONAL/COMMUNITY LEADERS 12 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.13	What does the message “Ebola Must Go” mean to you?		
8.14	Please complete the following expression: “Spread the message, not_____”	THE VIRUS/DISEASE..... 1 OTHER (WRONG ANSWER)..... 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.15	Please complete the following expression: “Protect Yourself, Protect Your Family, _____?”	PROTECT YOUR COMMUNITY 1 OTHER (INCORRECT ANSWER) 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.16	Have you heard the following expression: “Let’s Kick Ebola out of Liberia.”	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.12 è 8.12
8.17	What does “Let’s Kick Ebola out of Liberia” mean to you?		
8.18	Have you heard the expression “Early In, Early Out?”	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.14 è 8.14
8.19	What does “Early In, Early Out” mean to you?		
8.20	Have you heard the following expression: “Stop the Stigma?”	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.16 è 8.16
8.21	What does the expression “Stop the Stigma” mean to you?		
8.22	Have you heard the expression “Ebola Can Kill?”	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.18 è 8.18
8.23	What does the expression “Ebola Can Kill” mean to you?		
8.24	Did you receive an Ebola Package/Ebola Materials?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.25	During Ebola Time, did your community request assistance from the burial team?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.21 è 8.21

8.26	How often did the burial team respond to the request for assistance? (READ OPTIONS 1-3 OUT LOUD)	ALWAYS 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 NEVER..... 3 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.27	DURING EBOLA TIME, did anyone or any group come to your community to talk about EBOLA?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.24 è 8.24
8.28	Which groups came to talk about Ebola? PROBE: Who else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	CONTACT TRACERS..... 1 TASK FORCES 2 DRAMA CLUBS..... 3 NGOs 4 GROUPS DISTRIBUTING ITEMS TO PREVENT EBOLA . 5 YOUTH GROUPS 6 COUNTY HEALTH TEAMS/MOH 7 NATIONAL MUSLIM COUNCIL 8 CIVIL SOCIETY GROUP 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.29	What did these groups talk about? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	EBOLA IS REAL 1 EBOLA PREVENTION 2 TRACING PEOPLE 3 SEEK CARE IMMEDIATELY..... 4 GO TO ETU IMMEDIATELY 5 SURVIVORS ARE SAFE 6 CALL 4455 HOTLINE..... 7 NO MAN/WOMAN BUSINESS..... 8 STAY AWAY FROM/DO NOT TOUCH DEAD BODIES... 9 DO NOT ATTEND BURIAL SERVICES..... 10 DO NOT EAT BUSHMEAT 11 ALWAYS WASH YOUR HANDS 12 NO SHAKING HANDS 13 STAY AWAY FROM CROWDED PLACES 14 DON'T ACCEPT VISITORS 15 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.30	Have you heard about people who go house-to-house (contact tracers)?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.27 è 8.27
8.31	Did a contact tracer come to your house during the past year?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.27 è 8.27
8.32	What did they talk to you about? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	CONTACT WITH PEOPLE WHO HAVE EBOLA 1 FINDING A SICK MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD..... 2 SICK MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD..... 3 CAUSE OF EBOLA 4 WAYS EBOLA CAN BE TRANSMITTED 5 WAYS TO PREVENT EBOLA 6 ETU 7 SAFE BURIALS 8 BURIAL TEAMS 9 SURVIVORS..... 10 BUILDING A HAND WASHING STATION 11 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.33	During Ebola Time, did your community organize groups to control and protect against Ebola?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.36 è 8.36
8.34	Which groups were organized in your community to control and protect	YOUTH GROUP 1 RELIGIOUS GROUP 2	

	against Ebola? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	WOMEN'S GROUP 3 SOCIAL CLUB 4 COMMUNITY TASK FORCE 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.35	Did any of these community-based groups talk about accepting Ebola survivors back into your community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.36	Did any of these community-based groups talk about how to prevent Ebola in your community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.37	Did any of these community-based groups talk about new burial practices to prevent Ebola in your community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.38	Did any of these community-based groups talk about how to care for orphans?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.39	Did any of these groups distribute items to help prevent the spread of Ebola in your community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.40	Are any of these groups still active in your community?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.36 è 8.36
8.41	Which ones are still active? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	YOUTH GROUP 1 RELIGIOUS GROUP 2 WOMEN'S GROUP 3 SOCIAL CLUB 4 COMMUNITY TASK FORCE 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.42	During Ebola time, did any religious leader speak publicly about Ebola?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.38 è 8.38
8.43	What do you remember the religious leaders talking about? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	CAUSE OF EBOLA 1 WAYS EBOLA CAN BE TRANSMITTED 2 WAYS TO PREVENT EBOLA 3 ETU 4 CONTACT TRACERS 5 SAFE BURIALS 6 BURIAL TEAMS 7 SURVIVORS 8 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.44	During Ebola time, did any other community leader speak publicly about Ebola?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.40 è 8.40
8.45	What do you remember the community leaders talking about? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	CAUSE OF EBOLA 1 WAYS EBOLA CAN BE TRANSMITTED 2 WAYS TO PREVENT EBOLA 3 ETU 4 CONTACT TRACERS 5 SAFE BURIALS 6 BURIAL TEAMS 7 SURVIVORS 8 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.46	Did President Sirleaf speak about Ebola?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.42 è 8.42
8.47	What did she say/talk about?	EBOLA IS A KILLER.....	

	PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	EBOLA CAN BE PREVENTED 1 EBOLA MUST GO 2 EBOLA IS REAL 3 CALL 4455 4 PROTECT YOURSELF, PROTECT YOUR FAMILY, PROTECT YOUR COMMUNITY 5 CURFEW 6 QUARANTINE 7 EBOLA WILL BE OVER SOON 8 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.48	Do you know if Ebola is over?	YES, IT'S OVER 1 NO, IT'S NOT OVER 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.44 è 8.45
8.49	Where did you first hear Ebola was over?	RADIO 1 TELEVISION 2 NEWSPAPER / FLYERS POSTERS/ PRINT MATERIALS 3 TOWN CRIERS/PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS 4 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS 5 DOCTOR/NURSE/MIDWIFE 6 GOVERNMENT/ COUNTY HEALTH TEAM 7 CHURCH / MOSQUE / RELIGIOUS MEETINGS 8 COMMUNITY MEETINGS 9 RELATIVES 10 FRIENDS / COMMUNITY MEMBERS/NEIGHBORS 11 TRADITIONAL/COMMUNITY LEADERS 12 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45 è 8.45
8.50	How do you know Ebola is not over? PROBE: What else have you heard? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	THERE ARE STILL CASES 1 HAVEN'T HEARD IT'S OVER 2 OUR TEMPERATURE IS STILL BEING TAKEN 3 WE ARE STILL WASHING HANDS 4 ETUS ARE STILL OPEN 5 PEOPLE STILL DO NOT SHAKE HANDS 6 THE BORDERS ARE STILL CLOSED 7 POROUS BORDERS 8 NGOs ARE STILL ACTIVE 9 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
8.51	Is there any information on Ebola that you still have questions about?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 98	è 9.1 è 9.1
8.52	What questions do you still have about Ebola? Probe: Anything else? MULTIPLE ANSWERS	CAUSE / ORIGIN 1 SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS 2 WAYS TO PREVENT IT 3 MEDICAL CARE/TREATMENT 4 HOME-BASED CARE 5 HOW TO PROTECT OTHERS 6 SAFE BURIALS OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM EBOLA .. 7 BODY SWAB POLICY 8 SURVIVORS OF EBOLA 9 SUPPORT/CARE FOR THOSE QUARANTINED 10 NEW EBOLA VACCINE 11 NEW EBOLA TREATMENTS 12 INFORMATION ABOUT NEW NATIONAL CEMETERY 13 PLANS FOR NATIONAL MONUMENT 14 OTHER (SPECIFY): 96 DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 9: SOCIAL COHESION

READ OUT LOUD: Now, I am going to read some statements about your community. For each statement, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree. There are no right or wrong answers, just your opinion.

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ DON'T KNOW OUT LOUD; ONLY USE IF RESPONDENT IS NOT ABLE TO PROVIDE ANOTHER ANSWER.

9.16	<p>People in this community do not help each other in times of need.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.17	<p>People in this community tend not to trust one another.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.18	<p>There are strong relationships between people in this community.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.19	<p>People in this community are always able to discuss problems that affect everyone.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.20	<p>People in this community keep their promises to one another.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.21	<p>People in this community have difficulty agreeing on issues.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.22	<p>Whenever our community undertakes a project, we know that we will all work hard until it is accomplished.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.23	<p>Whenever a community problem arises, I have a lot of confidence that we will be able to solve it.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.24	<p>Members of this community are able to tackle the most difficult situations because we are all committed to the same collective goals.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>

9.25	<p>If people in this community work together, we can find solutions to many of our problems.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.26	<p>There are strong leaders in our community</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.27	<p>Our leaders treat all people in the community equally.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.28	<p>Our leaders listen to input from everyone in the community when making a decision.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.29	<p>When it comes to activities related to Ebola and health our leaders always lead by example.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
9.30	<p>Our leaders are good at resolving disagreements between people in the community.</p> <p><i>READ OPTIONS 1-4 OUT LOUD.</i></p>	<p>STRONGLY AGREE 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT AGREE 2</p> <p>SOMEWHAT DISAGREE 3</p> <p>STRONGLY DISAGREE 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>