REFERENCES

- Alan Krupnick et al. (September 2000). Age, Health, and the Willingness to Pay for Mortality Risk Reductions: A Contingent Valuation Survey of Ontario Residents.
- Alberini, Anna. (1995). Efficiency vs. Bias of Willingness-to-Pay Estimates: Bivariate and Interval Data Models
- Anh, Dang Nguyen. (1992). Youth as a transition: Their current situation and socioeconomic policy implication in Vietnam
- Beyrer C, Eiumtrakul S, Celentano DD, et al. Same-sex behavior, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV risks among northern Thai men.
- Binh, Nguyen Trong. & Giang, Do Huy (2001). Assessment HIV/AIDS risk factors for mobile workers and fishermen in Thaibinh province
- Cao HN, Le VD, Luong TT, Truong XL. Knowledge, attitudes and practices on HIV/AIDS among men who had sex with men (MSM) and visited the Consultation Unit of the Pasteur Institute in Ho Chi Minh City (PIHCMC) Vietnam. XIV International Conference on AIDS, Barcelona, 7-12 July 2002.
- A Chung, Vu MQ, Dondero TJ. HIV epidemiologic situation in Vietnam: a review of available data. AIDS 1998.
- David E. Bloom & Jaypee Sevilla. (January 2002). Health, wealth, AIDS and poverty
- Eillen, D. & Ngoc, Nguyen Viet My. (1996). Survey report for the KAPB (PLA) survey of youth in relation to potential high risk behaviours
- Family Health International. (July 2002). VCT toolkit: A guide to establishing voluntary couselling and testing services for HIV
- Gellert GA, Moore D.F, Maxwell RM, et al. Targeted HIV seroprevalence among Vietnamese in southern California. Genitourin Med 1994.
- Anh, Phan Thuc &. Goodkind (1997). Knowledge, attitude and practice concerning HIV/AIDS in Hanoi youth

- Hammitt, J. K.; Graham, J. D. (1999). Willingness to Pay for Health Protection: Inadequate Sensitivity to Probability
- Hanh, Trieu. & Ngoc. Nguyen Viet My. (2001). Field Testing Report Vietnam: Fishermen
- HIV/AIDS Survey Findings Supplement to Population Reports, Men's Surveys: New Findings, Series M, Number 18 July 2004
- Ministry of Health (2001). HIV/AIDS prevention evaluation report
- Monitoring the AIDS Pandemic (MAP). The Status and Trends of HIV/AIDS/STI Epidemics
- NASB (2001). Vietnam's national HIV/AIDS programme HIV/AIDS country profiles
- NASB (2002). Report Evaluation of the National AIDS program January 1996 June 2001 in Vietnam (for VIE/98/006 Project HIV/AIDS Capacity Development)
- Nguyen HT, Hoang TL, Pham KC, et al. HIV Monitoring in Vietnam: System, Methodology, and Results of Sentinel Surveillance. J Acquir. Immune Defic. Syndr. 1999.
- POLICY Project -Viet Nam (June 2003). The Socioeconomic Impact of HIV/AIDS in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
- Quan VM, Chung A, Long HT, Dondero TJ. HIV in Vietnam: The Evolving Epidemic and Prevention Response, 1996 through 1999. J Acquir. Immune Defic. Syndr. 2000.
- San, Pham Bich. (1996). Social Implications of Economic Renovation. In Vietnam: Reform and Transformation
- Shitaye et al. (2004). Knowledge and attitude towards voluntary counseling and testing for HIV: A community based study in northwest Ethiopia

- Forsythe, Stephen et al. (2002). Assessing the cost and willingness to pay for voluntary couselling and testing in Kenya
- Thang D. Bui, Chi K. Pham, Thang H. Pham, Long T. Hoang, Thich V. Nguyen, ThangQ. Vu, & Roger Detels. Cross-sectional study of sexual behaviour and knowledge about HIV among urban, rural, and minority residents in Viet Nam
- Uche C. Isiugo & Abanihe Extramarital relations and perceptions of HIV/AIDS in Nigeria
- World Health Organization. Epidemiology consensus workshops on HIV, AIDS and STDs in Cambodia, Malaysia and Viet Nam. In: STI/HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Special Edition No. 14. Geneva: WHO, 1999.

APPENDIX

Results of Knowledge Survey

	Questions	Yes	No		
1	Good person have never accepted using condoms in sexual relationship	5.40%	94.60%		
2	AIDS is a disease of immoral persons only	35.00%	65.00%		
3	Everybody is at risk of contracting HIV nowadays	81.50%	18.50%		
4	HIV can be preventable	86.60%	13.40%		
5	HIV infected persons should not study in the Universities	3.40%	96.60%		
6	HIV infection is now completely curable	8.00%	92.00%		
7	If a sex worker knows how to use condoms correctly in all sexual relationship then they can prevent HIV	91.00%	9.00%		
8	If Intravenous Drug User (IDU) use clean or properly sterilized needles and syringes and use condoms correctly in all sexual relationships then they can prevent HIV	98.70%	1.30%		
9	If your friend get HIV, you will discriminate to contact with him/her6.70%93.30%				
10	Not using condoms with your partners in sexual relationship is a safe behaviour	5.00%	95.00%		
11	Not using condoms with CSW in sexual relationship is a safe behaviour	5.00%	99.00%		
12	The more sexual partners you have the easier you can get HIV	89.70%	10.30%		
13	Virus caused HIV/AIDS	64.20%	35.80%		
14	You can avoid HIV by using condoms correctly in sexual relationships or persuading your sexual partner using condoms	92.00%	8.00%		
15	You can get HIV by sharing utensils with HIV infected persons	98.30%	1.70%		
16	You can get HIV by kissing HIV infected persons	50.80%	49.20%		
17	You can get HIV by mosquito bite	50.20%	49.80%		
18	You can get HIV by sexual relationships with HIV infected person without using condoms	98.30%	1.70%		
19	You can tell by looking at someone if they have HIV infection	89.00%	11.00%		
20	Your HIV status depends on your own knowledge	64.60%	35.40%		

Questionnaire for study of socioeconomic characteristics affecting WTP for VCT and knowledge about HIV/AIDS in Thaibinh City

Hello, my name is "_____", I am from Thaibinh Provincial Health Department. As you may know we have arranged to do some interviews. We realize this may take some time so we want to make this as convenient for you as possible. We would like to know your attitudes on some issues about knowledge of HIV/AIDS and your willingness to pay for HIV/AIDS counselling-testing service. We ensure that all information will be kept secretly and will not be revealed to other people.

Respondent information:

1.	Age:	• • • • •				
2.	Gende	er:	1. Male		2. Female	
3.	Educat	tional leve	l:			
		1. Illitera	te 🗌		2. Primar	ry school□
		3. Second	lary school□	4. High scl	nool 🗆	5. Higher 🛛
		Years of	schooling:	years		
4.	Place of	of living:	1. Rural		2. Urban [
5.	Averag	ge income	per month:		VND (T	housand VND)
6.	Source	es of incon	ne:			
		1. Salary			2. Trading	g 🗆
		3. Supple	ement benefit \Box		4. Outside	e support \Box
		5. Income	e from agriculture		6. Other	sources 🗆

Survey the knowledge about HIV/AIDS

	Questions	Yes	No
1	Virus caused HIV/AIDS		
2	HIV infection is now completely curable		
3	HIV can be preventable		
4	Everybody is at risk of contracting HIV nowadays	<u>+</u>	
5	You can tell by looking at someone if they have HIV infection		
6	You can get HIV by sharing utensils with HIV infected persons		
7	You can get HIV by kissing HIV infected persons		
8	You can get HIV by mosquito bite		
9	You can get HIV by sexual relationships with HIV infected person		
	without using condoms		
10	AIDS is a disease of immoral persons only		
11	If a sex worker knows how to use condoms correctly in all sexual		
	relationship then they can prevent HIV.		
12	If Intravenous Drug User (IDU) use clean or properly sterilized		
	needles and syringes and use condoms correctly in all sexual		
	relationships then they can prevent HIV		
13	If your friend get HIV, you will discriminate to contact with		
	him/her		
14	Your HIV status depends on your own knowledge		
15	HIV infected persons should not study in the Universities		
16	The more sexual partners you have the easier you can get HIV.		
17	You can avoid HIV by using condoms correctly in sexual		
	relationships or persuading your sexual partner using condoms		
18	A good person have never accepted using condoms in sexual		
	relationship		
19	Not using condoms with your partners in sexual relationship is a		
	safe behaviour		

20	Not using condoms with CSW in sexual relationship is a safe	
	behaviour	
	The ratio between right answers and total questions	

Adapted from World Vision Vietnam/World Vision Australia survey questionnaire (May 2001)

Survey willingness to pay for HIV/AIDS counselling and testing service

Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) is a health service for early access to prevention as well as to care and support services. The benefits of VCT are: Reduces stigma and enhances the development of care and support services, reduces transmission, enables access to preventive prophylaxis, and antiretroviral therapy and access to needed clinical services, enables planning for the future (marriage, pregnancy...), enhances faithfulness, encourages family planning, empowers infected persons to protect themselves from HIV, assists infected persons to protect others and live positively.

1. Have you ever heard about th	is service?	Yes	No]
(If I	No, skip to	question 3)		
2. Which channels have you heard about this service?				
1. Television	2.	Radio 🗌		3. Newspaper 🗌
4. Health personnel	5.	Friend		6. Other
3. How much are you willing to	pay for thi	s service (Vie	tnames	e Dong-VND)
1. Free of charge	2. 5,000	VND 🗆		3. 7,000 VND □
4. 10,000 VND 🗆	5. 13,000	VND		6. 16,000 VND 🗆
7. 20,000 VND	8. More t	han 20,000 V	ND	9. OtherVND
		D	ate	month 02 year 2005
Interviewer				Supervisor

Interviewer

BIOGRAPHY

NAME	Pham Nam Thai
NATIONALITY	Vietnamese
DATE OF BIRTH	April, 20, 1975
EDUCATION 1999	Graduated General Medical Doctor Thaibinh Medical University
WORKING EXPERIENCE	
From April, 2000 – 2003	AIDS Standing Office of Thaibinh Province
From 2003 - Present	Centre for Preventive Medicine of Thaibinh Province
PERMANENT ADDRESS	N°: 09; Group 58, Boxuyen Quarter, Thaibinh City, Thaibinh Province, Vietnam Telephone: +84-36-839448 Mobile phone: +84-989-648335

