PLACE in Uganda: Monitoring AIDS-Prevention Programs in Kampala, Uganda Using the PLACE Method

Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE) Series, No. 2

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Abbreviations

ACP	AIDS Control Project
AIC	AIDS Information Center
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HTA	High Transmission Area
IPH	Institute of Public Health
PLACE	Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection

Executive Summary

Although HIV prevalence appears to be declining in Uganda, there is a need to identify geographic areas likely to have high incidence of HIV infection and to monitor the adequacy of AIDS-prevention programs in these areas.

In mid-2000, researchers at the Institute of Public Health and the Department of Population Studies at Makerere University met with MEASURE *Evaluation* staff to discuss the need for determining the adequacy of AIDS-prevention programs in Kampala. Although AIDS-prevention programs seek to cover the entire city, researchers thought that some pockets of the city were being missed by the general population campaigns and condom distribution programs. The PLACE protocol was considered an appropriate tool for identifying areas likely to have higher rates of HIV incidence and for monitoring prevention efforts in those areas. Funding for the assessment was provided by USAID through the MEASURE *Evaluation* project.

What is the specific aim of the PLACE protocol?

Because resources for HIV prevention programs are extremely limited, there is an urgent need to focus interventions where they are most cost-effective. To most cost-effectively prevent new infections, AIDS-prevention programs should focus on areas likely to have a higher incidence of infection. The PLACE (Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts) method is a new monitoring tool to identify areas likely to have a higher incidence of infection (based on available epidemiologic and sociodemographic information) and to identify specific sites within these areas where AIDS-prevention programs should be focused. Site-based indicators of sexual activity and AIDS-prevention programs are provided by the method to monitor whether interventions are reaching key sexual networks in the city.

A review of available data suggested that the incidence of HIV infection may be higher in the Kawempe Division of Kampala.

Meetings were initially held with the AIDS Control Project (ACP) of the Ministry of Health and the AIDS Information Center (AIC) to identify areas where HIV incidence may be high in the city. The area that was selected for study consists of five adjacent parishes in the Kawempe Division of Kampala. This area has an elevated risk of sexually transmitted infections according to the AIDS Control Project of the Ministry of Health. It is also prone to epidemics of diarrheal disease due to poor social and sanitary services. The area also has several active NGOs implementing HIV-control interventions with sufficient capacity to address HIV control needs identified by the assessment.

Where do people from Kawempe Division go to meet new sexual partners? 929 key informants identified 227 places - many more than anyone expected. Most of the sites are bars and taverns. Sex work is uncommon.

Trained interviewers talked with 929 key informants who identified 227 places where people from Kawempe Division go to meet new sexual partners. Key informants included taxi drivers, motor mechanics, teachers, youth, and the police. Approximately 75% of the named sites were located and verified in Kawempe Division.

Next, the interviewers visited all reported sites in the five study parishes. They obtained information about the site from a knowledgeable person at the site (such as a site manager or employee) for 169 of the 227 reported sites. Sites included bars and taverns (63%), shops and video clubs (12%), hotels and brothels (9%), and churches (3%). The size of sites varied. About 40% of sites have fewer than 30 patrons during their busiest times; only 8% have more than 100.

About half of those interviewed about the characteristics of the site and its patrons reported that men and women find new sexual partners at the site. Sex work was reported at fewer than 15% of sites.

Over 75% of individuals socializing at the sites reported that people meet new sexual partners at the site. About 30% reported having themselves met a new sexual partner at the site.

In the final phase of field work, interviews were conducted with 1,114 individuals socializing at 81 of the 169 sites in Kawempe Division. The sites selected for individual interviews included the 15 sites that were the most frequently reported by key informants and a stratified random sample of the remainder. The purpose of these interviews was to describe the characteristics and behavior of people socializing at the sites.

Most of the men and women socializing at the sites (60%) were younger than 30 and only 30% were employed full-time. Almost 80% lived in the study area and 40% visited the site daily. There were almost twice as many men socializing at the sites than women (male-to-female ratio 1.7:1).

Over 75% of those interviewed believed that people meet new sexual partners at the site. In fact, 29% of the men and 31% of the women interviewed reported having personally attracted a new partner at the site. About a fourth of those interviewed reported having met a previous sexual partner at the site. Altogether, 42% of those interviewed reported having met a new or previous sexual partner at the site, including 20% who reported meeting a new sexual partner at the site within the past six months.

The rate of new sexual partner acquisition among people socializing at the sites was high. Over two-thirds of men reported use of condoms with new sexual partners. Condom use was higher if condoms were available at the site.

Over 95% of individuals socializing at the sites reported being sexually active in the past year. Both men and women reported having an average of 4.3 partners in the past year. Seventy percent of men and 60% of women reported having at least one new partner during the past year. Almost half of the men and over a fourth of the women reported two or more new partners in the past year.

Overall, 80% of the men and 72% of the women had used a condom at least once in their lifetime. Current condom use was more common in new partnerships than in more stable partnerships and more common at sites where condoms were available. About 90% of men interviewed at sites where condoms were available reported using a condom with their most recent new partner compared with 70% of men at sites without condoms.

AIDS-prevention activities and condoms generally do not reach sexual network sites, even though many site managers are willing to sell condoms at the site and to have AIDS-prevention programs.

In spite of the high rate of new partnership formation at the sites, only 33% of sites had ever had an AIDS-prevention program at the site. Only 11% had an AIDS-prevention poster visible. Only 20% had condoms available at the site at the time of the site visit; 69% of site managers reported that condoms were never available at the site. Almost all (95%) of the site managers said they would be willing to have an AIDS-prevention program at the site and 61% were willing to sell condoms at the site.

Program implications of the assessment: With strong community involvement, interventions need to be further focused at the sites where new partners are met, while maintaining a strong general population prevention program, as overall levels of partner change are high.

This assessment identified gaps in AIDS-prevention programming in five parishes in Kawempe Division of Kampala. Although the assessment did not provide biomedical evidence

that the incidence of HIV infection is any higher in this area than elsewhere, the assessment suggests that the sexual network in the area could easily support an epidemic of HIV infection. The rates of new partner acquisition reported from individuals socializing at the sites are higher than the rate estimated necessary to sustain transmission of HIV, gonorrhea, chlamydia, or syphilis. Although most of the people socializing at sites of new partnership formation had used condoms, condom use in non-marital partnerships was not consistent.

The PLACE method was able to provide a set of indicators for a highly sociable urban subpopulation where the rate of new sexual partner formation is high reflecting a high potential for transmission of HIV and STDs. AIDS-prevention efforts should be focused at sites where people meet new sexual partners and especially where youth meet new sexual partners. Limiting AIDS-prevention efforts to sites where sex work is clearly evident will miss many important sites. Only 15% of sites were reported to be sites where sex workers practiced. At those sites, only 13% of the total number of people who reported sex work were interviewed; the rest were interviewed at sites where sex work was not reported to be present.

Introduction of site-based interventions can fill the unmet need for prevention activities that was detected. Site-based interventions have the advantage of reaching individuals at a potentially critical time in the process of sexual negotiation including condom use. The study found that most of the persons socializing in the sites where new sexual partner formation was reported were residents from the study area. Geographically-based interventions are viable in fixing gaps in prevention programs. This approach relies on local rather than national administrative action.

Summary of Indicators from Assessment

Number of Sites and Proportion of Population Visiting Sites		
Number of sites reported where people from Kawempe Division meet new sexual partners	227	
• Percent of reported sites located and verified	74%	
Percent of 169 local and verified sites in Kawempe		
• With commercial sex workers	15%	
• That are bars or taverns	63%	
Population of Kawempe	24,000	
• Percent of resident male population visiting sites in a week	44%	
• Percent of resident female population visiting sites in a week	26%	
AIDS-Prevention Program Coverage		
Percent of Sites in Kawempe:		
• That ever had HIV/AIDS-prevention programs	33%	
• Where the site representative willing to have program	95%	
• Where condoms never available	69%	
• With condoms available on day of visit	20%	
• Where the site representative is willing to sell condoms	61%	
Characteristics of People at Sites		
Percent Socializing at Sites Who:	Men	Women
• Are younger than 25	31%	32%
• Visit the site every day	42%	37%
• Have met a new sexual partner at the site	29%	31%
• Had a new sexual partner in the past 3 months	51%	41%
• Who have ever used a condom	80%	72%
• Who used a condom the last time they had sex*	48%	42%
• Who used a condom with the most recent new partner**	77%	67%
• Who have attended an AIDS educational session	24%	20%

*of people with at least one partner in last three months and who have non-missing condom use data
**of people with at least one new partner in last three months who have non-missing condom use data

Background and Objectives

The HIV Epidemic in Uganda

Uganda (Figure 1) is one of the few countries in sub-Saharan Africa where the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection has decreased. The prevalence has fallen from about 30% in 1992 to 10% in 2000 (Figure 2). The decrease may be due to a decreased incidence rate because of successful HIV-prevention programs. However, the decrease in prevalence might also be attributed to the joint effects of increased mortality, infertility, spontaneous abortion, and mobility among HIV-infected people[1, 2].

Figure 1. Map of Uganda

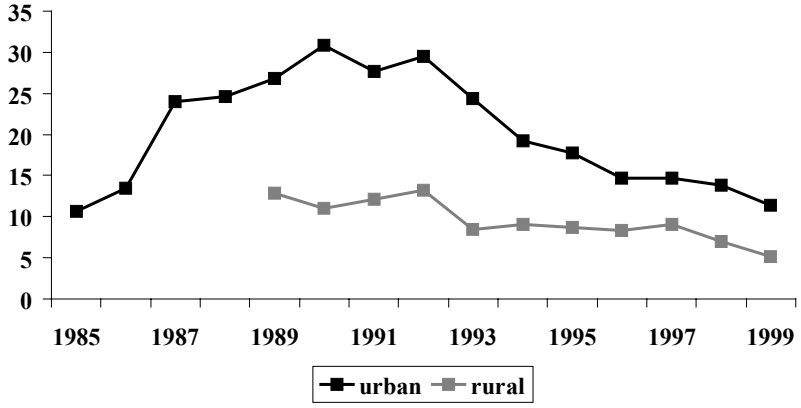
A similar trend has been observed in Kampala, the capital of Uganda. HIV seroprevalence among women attending antenatal clinics in Kampala peaked in the early 1990s, but has declined significantly during the past decade. The decrease may be partially explained by changes in sexual behavior, perhaps in response to AIDS-prevention campaigns. Population-based surveys in Kampala found a delay in onset of sexual intercourse among youths, a decrease in casual sex among youths, and an increase in condom use over the six-year period from 1989 to 1995[3].

Rigorously assessing the contribution of AIDS-prevention programs to the decline in HIV prevalence in Uganda is not possible. Multiple programs with different objectives have focused on overlapping target populations in different regions, presenting a complex system of interventions and population responses that defies unraveling. National Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) provide cross-sectional data appropriate for assessing the extent to which particular objectives have been attained; for example, AIDS awareness and knowledge of the modes of transmission. Gauging whether behavior change interventions have been successful in reducing exposure to HIV via sexual contact is more challenging. DHS surveys have limited capacity to monitor changes in behavior. They are not designed to address the needs of AIDS-prevention programs, which require rapid, cost-effective methods for monitoring local interventions.

The PLACE Protocol: Background and Rationale

Because resources for AIDS-prevention programs are extremely limited, there is an urgent need to focus interventions where they are most cost-effective. Areas with higher incidence of HIV infection have been dubbed "high transmission areas" (HTAs). To most efficiently prevent new infections, AIDS-prevention programs should focus resources in these high transmission areas. Population-based serosurveys to identify HTAs empirically are rarely conducted, due to high cost, low feasibility, loss to follow-up, and ethical concerns.

Figure 2. Median HIV prevalence among ANC women in Uganda, interpolated for one year gaps in site data



The PLACE method is a new monitoring tool to identify high transmission areas and the specific sites within these areas where AIDS-prevention programs should be focused. This site-based approach has some advantages over risk-group or clinic-based approaches. Interventions based on risk-group status, such as being a trucker or sex worker, can be stigmatizing and are often inadequate in generalized epidemics. Clinic-based approaches miss most people with high rates of new sexual partner acquisition[4]. While other studies have identified places where sex work occurs, PLACE systematically searches for sites where any type of new sexual partnerships are formed[5, 6].

The PLACE method focuses on new partnerships because individuals with high rates of new partner acquisition are more likely to transmit infection and because newly acquired infection is more infectious. The PLACE method defines a sexual network site as a place or event in an HTA where people with high rates of partner acquisition meet to form new sexual partnerships. A site could be a bar, a brothel, an all-night party, or a marketplace. In rural areas, sites may cluster around taxi stops or places that sell beer or alcohol. We encourage identification of all sites in an HTA, not just traditional "hot spots."

Certain contextual factors are often associated with areas where HIV incidence is high. These include:

- Poverty and unemployment
- Lack of health care services
- Alcohol consumption
- High population mobility
- Urbanization and rapid growth
- High male-to-female ratio

The first step in the PLACE method is to use available demographic and socioeconomic information to identify areas likely to have a higher incidence of HIV infection (Table 1). Subsequent steps use rapid field methods to identify, map and characterize sites within these areas where people with many new sexual partners can be reached for prevention interventions. Characteristics of people socializing at sites are also obtained. A map of these sites can help program planners focus intervention efforts at sites where opportunity for HIV transmission is likely to be greatest.

The PLACE method was developed at the University of North Carolina and pilot tested in 1999 in Cape Town, South Africa, in collaboration with the University of Cape Town. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has supported the development

of the method through the MEASURE *Evaluation* Project. In Africa, the method has also been implemented in Tanzania, South Africa, and Burkina Faso. The PLACE protocol was adapted to the Kampala setting by the Institute of Public Health in collaboration with the Department for Population Studies at Makerere University and MEASURE *Evaluation*.

Table 1

The Five Steps of the PLACE Protocol	
Step	**Objective**
1	Identify high transmission areas in the city or district
2	Identify sites in high transmission areas where people meet new sexual partners
3	Visit, map & characterize sites
4	Describe the characteristics of people socializing at sites
5	Use findings to inform interventions

Step 1: Selecting a High Transmission Area in Kampala

Meetings were held with representatives from the AIDS Control Project (ACP) of the Ministry of Health and the AIDS Information Center (AIC) to identify high transmission areas in Kampala. The following areas were suggested, but not selected:

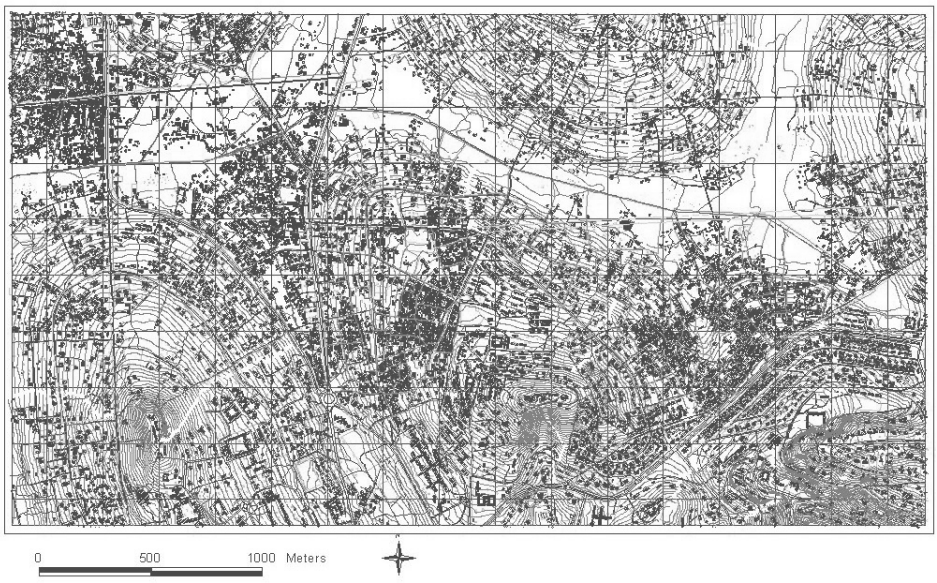
- Wandegeya is an area five minutes from the city center with a high density of beer bars, food markets, lodges, restaurants, and salons. The majority of patrons are associated with Makerere University, and most have cars and formal employment. Peak business hours are in the evening, when the bars are fully in operation; at this time, small subsistence traders and hawkers sell household essentials to bar patrons. Subsistence sex workers and young women from the university are a big attraction of nightlife in Wandegeya.

- Katwe is a small metalwork area that employs a large population of male manual laborers. A significant number of young girls and women serve as waitresses and informal food vendors in the area.

- Kabalaga is about twenty minutes from the city center and has a relatively high expatriate population. Bars and restaurants in this area are frequented by men with high incomes and by both male and female commercial sex workers.

The Kawempe Division of Kampala was selected for study. This area consists of five adjacent parishes: Kamwokya II, Mulago II, Mulago III, Makerere I, and Makerere III (Figure 3). The official estimate of the total population is 24,000, based on projection figures from the 1991 census. This figure is likely to underestimate the true population; the area has been growing quickly in the past ten years due to immigration from rural areas. The majority of residents have informal subsistence employment, low economic status, and a low literacy level. The typical home is a small temporary structure that is shared by several adults and children. The area is within the radio broadcast range of most FM radio stations that carry information on HIV/AIDS, condoms, and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Basic health care is provided by drug shops and private health clinics. Some of these sell condoms and display health education posters.

Figure 3. Topologic Map of the Five-Parish Study Area in Kawempe Division, Kampala, Uganda



This area was selected because:

1. The area has an elevated risk of sexually transmitted infections, according to the ACP at the Ministry of Health. The Mulago Hospital STD Clinic confirmed that a large number of their STD cases originate in Kawempe, although this may be because the clinic is very close to the study area. Kawempe is also prone to epidemics of diarrheal illness, due to poor social and sanitary services.

2. The area has several active non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with sufficient collective resources to address the HIV infection control needs identified by this assessment.

3. The area is poor and is a popular gateway into Kampala for immigrants from rural districts. The Kifumbira area in the Kamwokya II parish is known to house many recent migrants from Western Uganda who are looking for employment in the city.

4. The area has attractive commercial and residential properties. Unlike Katwe, Wandegeya, and Kabalagala, people who work in Kawempe typically reside in the area. The study team thought that this combination of businesses and residences might make a place-based approach more effective.

5. The area was accessible to the principal investigators and was thus feasible for study.

How Were the Interviewers Selected and Trained?

The interview team consisted of five women and seven men, mainly social science graduates from the university. Interviewer selection was guided by interviewing experience, sensitivity of the study questions on sexuality, fluency in Luganda and other target languages, flexibility regarding working hours, and the ability to communicate well with of a wide range of respondents. Interview training lasted for one week and included presentations on the rationale, objective, and methods for the study. Training also included review of the data collection manual, discussions on field study ethics, role-playing (mock interviews), and field testing of questionnaires. Each question on every questionnaire was reviewed; this helped to ensure consistency when interviews were conducted in languages other than Luganda or English. A field coordinator was recruited from the Institute of Public Health (IPH) and trained along with the interviewers. The coordinator, who had a master's degree in public health, was in charge of day-to-day planning and data collection monitoring, with the assistance of the local investigators.

Adaptation of Protocol, Ethical Review, and Community Support

The PLACE protocol was adapted to local needs and circumstances in Kampala. The study instruments were translated into Luganda, the local dialect, and back-translated into English. Data collection instruments were written in both English and Luganda to facilitate on-the-spot translation into additional languages by interviewers.

Members of Local Councils in each of the parishes were visited one week prior to the start of data collection in their areas and reminded of the study objectives. The study took place during a time of presidential campaigns and heated debates on health services; the visits with community leaders ensured that the study team was not mistaken as a campaign strategy by any of the presidential aspirants. Due to the sensitive nature of the key question ("where do people meet new sexual partners?"), the local leaders were requested not to accompany the research team during interviews to ensure confidentiality of the respondents.

The Research Committee of the IPH in Kampala, the National Council of Science and Technology in Uganda, and the Institutional Review Board at the Medical School of the University of North Carolina approved the study protocol.

Step 2: Where Do People Go to Meet New Sexual Partners?

Findings from Key Informant Interviews

Methods

Interviews with key informants identified sites where residents of Kawempe Division meet new sexual partners. Members of the research team first presented official letters from the IPH to local leaders in each parish. The leaders were interviewed as key informants to obtain information and ensure their cooperation. The team then mapped out the parish, split into groups of two, and began interviewing people on the street. The principal investigator and the field coordinator monitored the daily yield of new sites reported in each parish. Interviews were conducted until no new sites were reported.

Interviewers read a standard introduction describing the purpose of the study and assured informants that their responses would remain anonymous. Verbal consent to participate was obtained before proceeding. Interviews began with a single question: "Where do people go to socialize and meet new sexual partners?" Probing questions were used to elicit additional sites. Each informant was asked to provide the following information about the sites that they identified:

- Name of site
- Type of site (restaurant, bar, video store, street corner, etc.)
- The address of the site, or a description of how to get to the site if an address could not be provided
- An estimate of the number of people in the site at its busiest time

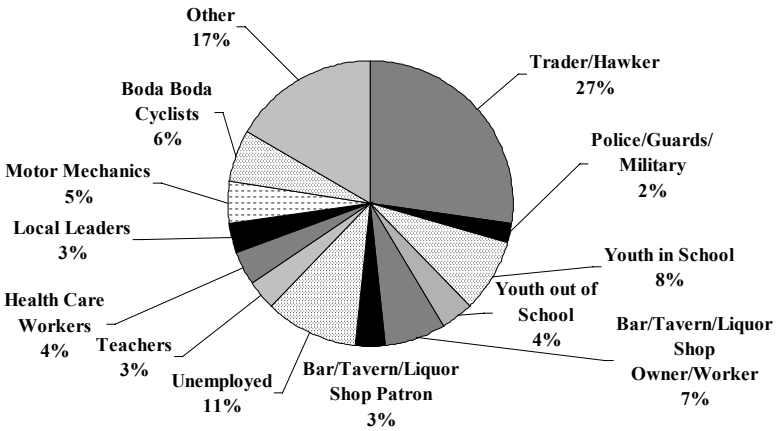
Results

Twelve interviewers performed 929 interviews over a 10-day period (Table 2). Key informants reported 227 unique sites where they believed that people went to socialize and meet new sexual partners. Each informant reported an average of three sites. The number of times a single site was reported ranged from 1 to 177 times. The occupations of the key informants are shown in Figure 4. Most were male (63%), aged 20-29 years (60%), and residents in the study area (94%).

Table 2. Summary of Key Informant Field Work

	N
Days of key informant interviewing	10
Number of interviewers	12
Number of sites identified	227
Total key informants	929

Figure 4. Types of Key Informants



Step 3: What Are The Characteristics of Sites Where People Meet New Sexual Partners?

Findings from Interviews with Site Representatives

Methods

Interviewers visited each reported site and mapped its location using hand-held GPS units. Site representatives were questioned about characteristics of the site and its patrons. The site representative could be an owner or manager, an employee, or a regular customer. The questions did not require knowledge of the business operations at the site. If no one was available for interview on the first visit, an appointment was requested for a re-visit. The criteria for identifying a suitable respondent were broad to prevent deductive disclosure of identity and to limit the number of re-visits. Verbal consent for an anonymous interview was obtained before proceeding. Representatives were questioned about the following site characteristics:

- Name of the site and number of years in operation
- Types of activities that occur at the site
- Estimated number of clients at peak times
- Alcohol consumption at site
- Characteristics of staff
- Characteristics of patrons, including residence, employment status, age, and gender
- Whether people meet new sexual partners at the site
- Whether people reacquaint with former sexual partners ("previous partners") at the site
- Where else people go to meet new sexual partners
- The extent of AIDS-prevention activities at the site, including condoms and posters
- Willingness to conduct AIDS-prevention activities and sell condoms

Results

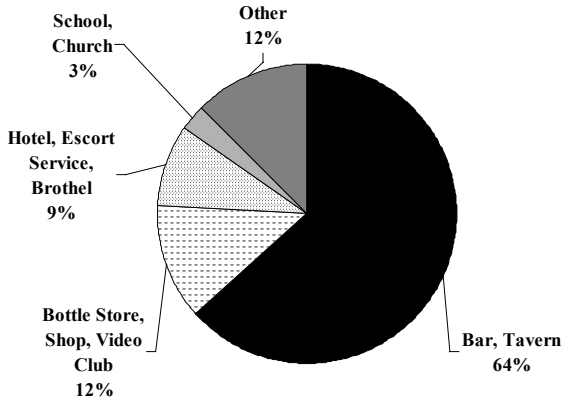
Field work

Nine interviewers performed site verification visits over an 8-day period (Table 3). Of the 227 sites reported during key informant interviews, 169 sites were verified through an interview with a site representative. Twenty-four sites were located but not verified by interview. Of these sites, 15 site representatives declined interviews, 2 site representatives were too young to participate, and 7 sites were temporarily closed. Of the remaining site identified by key informants, 9% of the sites could not be located, and 6% were no longer sites. Slightly over half

Table 3. Summary of Site Verification Field Work

	N
Days of Site Verification	8
Number of Interviewers	9
Outcome of Site Verification	
Site within study area	
Found and person interviewed	169
Found but site representative refused	15
Found but site representative <18 yr	2
Found but temporarily closed	7
Site not found	21
No longer a site	13
Total	227

Figure 5. Type of Site (N=169 Sites)



of the sites, 53%, were identified by only 1 or 2 informants. About 11% of the sites were identified by 20 or more informants.

Types of sites

Most sites (64%) were small bars with less than 30 patrons during peak hours (Figure 5). These sites appeared to be stable, with 86% of the sites in operation for over 2 years. Over 90% of site representatives reported that their sites were busy on weekends. Additionally, 71% of site representatives stated their site was even busy midweek (Tuesday through Thursday). Male employees were most likely to be managers or site owners (28%), while female employees were most likely to be bar workers (31%) or servers and waitresses (26%).

Mapping revealed that sites were located near roads and clustered in two sections in the study area (Figure 6). There are few places in the parishes without a site within 300 meters.

Characteristics of patrons

Site representatives reported that their patrons were frequent visitors. At 20% of sites, site representatives reported that all or almost all of the male patrons came to the site at least once a week, and 41% of site representatives reported that at least some of the male patrons visited weekly. Fifty-two percent reported that at least some of their female patrons came to the site at least once a week. Furthermore, 42% of representatives reported that at least some of their male customers attended multiple sites during the same evening. Twenty-nine percent of site representatives reported that female customers did the same.

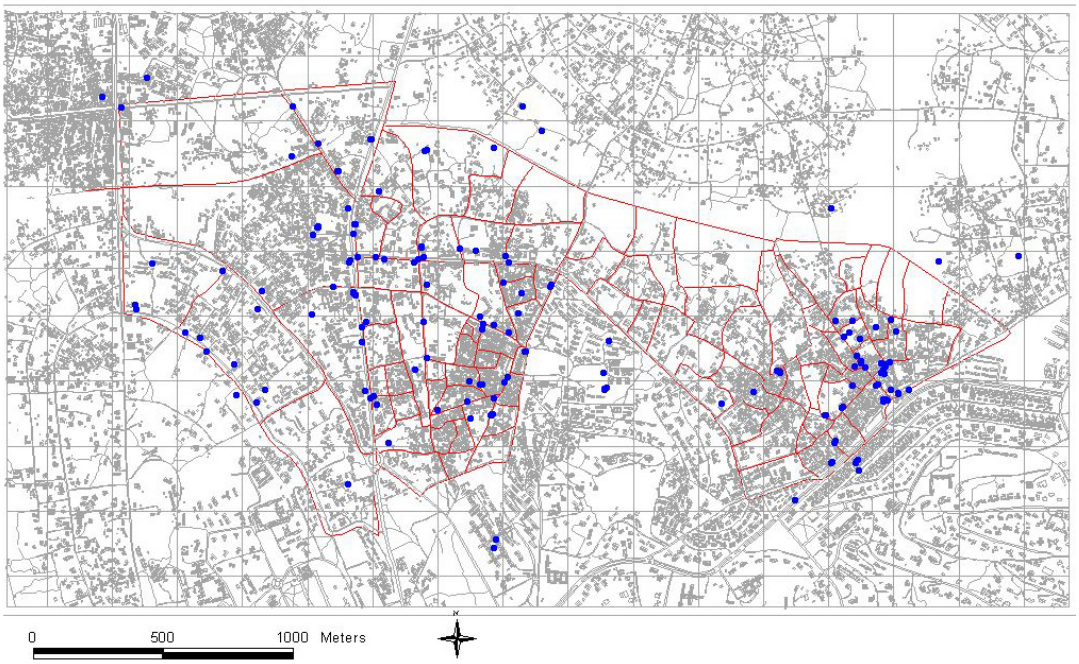
Representatives at over 80% of sites reported that frequent patrons included the unemployed, youths (defined as students or people younger than 18), and nearby residents (Figure 7). Twenty-eight percent of sites had male patrons that were members of all three groups. Only 7% of sites did not include men from any of these groups. Over one-third of representatives reported that youths visited their sites.

Information from site verification interviews and local census data indicated that a large proportion of Kawempe Division residents visits study sites. An estimated 44% of resident males, including approximately 75% of male residents aged 30 to 34, and 26% of resident females, including approximately 55% of female residents age 25 to 29, visit the study sites during a week (Figure 8).

Activities at Sites

Approximately half of the site representatives reported that both men and women found new sexual partners at the site (Figure 9). Forty-two percent of representatives reported that both men and women became reacquainted with previous sexual partners at their sites. Finding a new sex-

Figure 6. Distribution of Sites within Study Area



ual partner was more likely to occur at sites where alcohol is consumed. However, 28% of sites where men and women met new partners did not offer alcohol. Sex work was reported at 14% of sites, and gay men sought partners at 4% of sites.

Over 70% of men and 60% of women at sites engage in one or more of these three activities: drink alcohol, find a new sexual partner at the site, or visit multiple sites (Figure 7).

AIDS-Prevention Interventions

One-third of the sites had had AIDS-prevention activities at the site within the past three months (Table B5). Most representatives were willing to sell condoms (61%) and have AIDS-prevention activities at the site (95%). Condoms were observed in 20% of sites, but representatives reported that they were never available in 69% of sites.

Figure 7. Characteristics of Site Patrons As Reported by Site Representatives

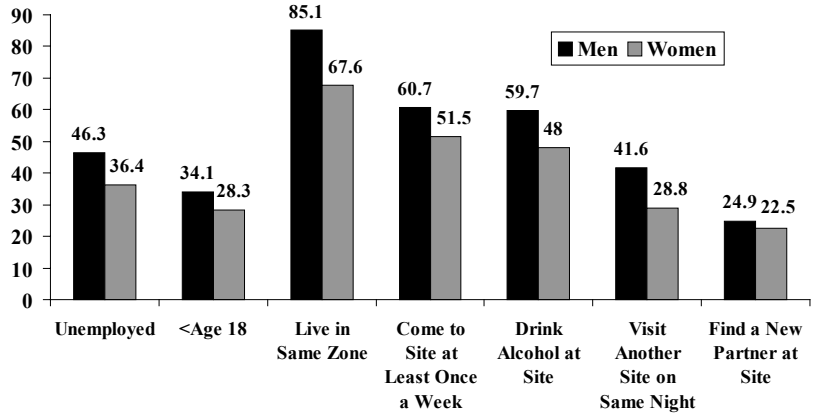


Figure 8. Proportion of Study Area Population That Visits the Sites by Age and Gender

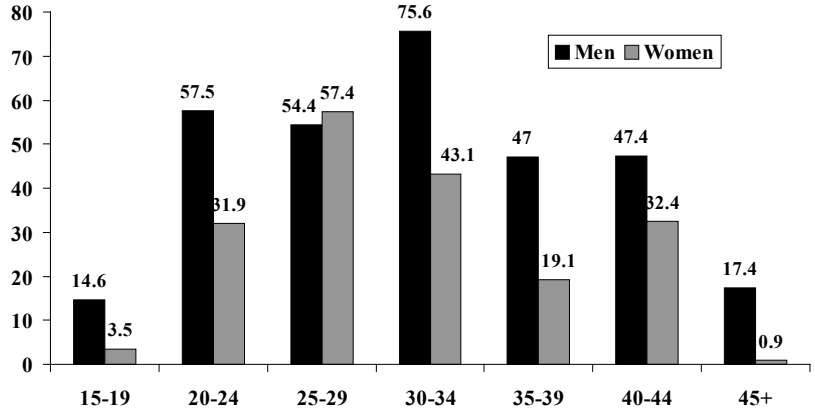
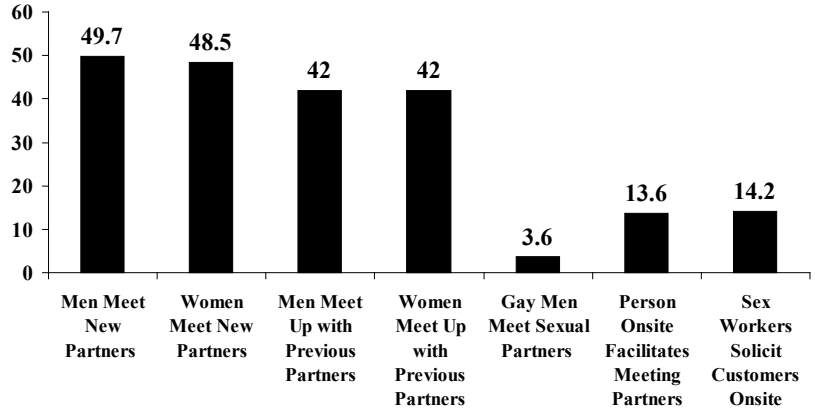


Figure 9. Onsite Activities as Reported by Site Representative



Step 4: What Are the Characteristics of People Who Socialize at Sites Where People Meet New Sexual Partners?

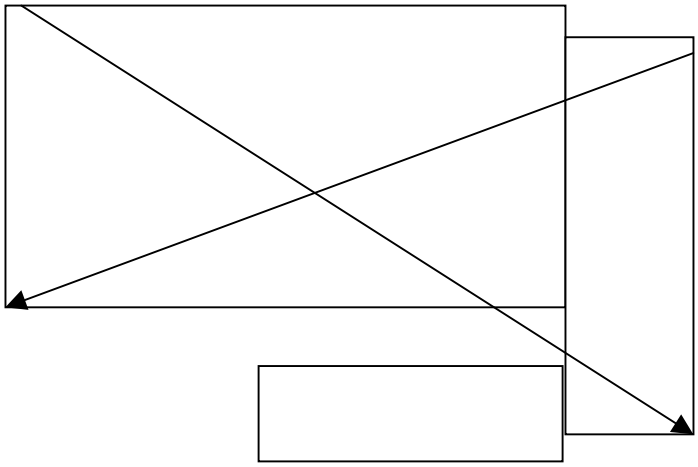
Findings from Interviews at a Sample of Sites

Methods

Interviewers questioned people socializing at the sites most frequently reported by key informants and a stratified random sample of the remainder. Interviewers worked in pairs of one man and one woman. Based on recommendations from local investigators, interviewers questioned respondents of their own gender. Interviewers attempted to question 16 men and 8 women at each of the selected sites under the assumption that the male-to-female ratio was 2:1 at sites. Interviews were conducted during busy times, usually in the evenings and on weekends. If there were fewer than 24 people at a site, everyone at the site was interviewed. Individuals were selected for interview by using a method that allocated interviews throughout the site and minimized selection of respondents based on convenience.

The interviewers reviewed the layout at each site and identified four corners, including any spill-over area outside. The interviewers mentally drew two diagonal lines connecting opposite corners of the site, making a large "X". Interviewers then agreed on equally spaced points along each diagonal line at which they approached individuals to request interviews. Each interviewer followed one line as they conducted their interviews. In order to preserve privacy, it was often necessary to conduct the interview outside the site or some place other than where the individual was approached. In this case, when the interview was finished, the interviewer returned to the place on the imaginary diagonal line where the previous respondent was first approached and continued along the line to the next designated point to request an interview. This method was practical because it was always possible to administer, regardless of the number of people at the site or the size of the site (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Floor Plan of a Site with Interviewing Paths along Diagonals Lines



Interviewers read a standard introduction describing the purpose of the study and assured informants that their responses would remain anonymous. Verbal consent to participate was obtained before proceeding. To ensure confidentiality, interviews were conducted in locations that precluded the interview from being overheard by others at the site. In a few cases, a soda was given to the respondent after the interview to thank him or her for participating. A few individuals were selected for interview, but had consumed too much alcohol to provide informed consent; these individuals were not interviewed.

Results

Field work

A total of 1,130 individuals at 81 sites were approached for an interview (Table 4). Over 99% of men and 97% of women approached agreed to participate in the study.

Characteristics of people socializing at sites

Sixty-eight percent of respondents were men. The majority of men and women interviewed were aged 20 to 34 years (77.1%). Most (78.3%) resided in the parish where they were interviewed; 20% had lived in the parish for their entire lives. There were no major differences in location or length of residence between men and women.

About 47% of men and 33% of women had 12 years of education or more. Thirty-five percent of men and 22% of women were employed full-time. Twenty-four percent of men and 33% of women were unemployed. Employment status varied by age. People younger than 30 had a higher percentage of unemployment than people 30 years or older (60% vs. 30%, respectively).

Over one-third of men and women reported that they visited the interview site daily; 87% reported visiting at least weekly (Figure 11). Almost half of the respondents (43.3%) had already been to or planned to visit another social site that night.

Sexual Behavior

Approximately 76% of individuals interviewed believed that people visited the interview site to meet either new or previous sexual partners (Figure 12). Thirty percent of respondents reported that they had ever acquired a new sexual partner at the site; 15% had attracted a new partner within the past 4 weeks. Twenty-six percent reported ever finding a previous sexual partner at the site, and 14% had attracted a previous partner in the past 4 weeks. Approximately 13% of men and 16% of women had attracted both a new and previous sexual partner at the site.

Table 4. Characteristics of Individuals Interviewed At the Sites

Characteristic	N	%
Sites visited (of 169 verified sites)	81	47.9
Days of interviews	12	
Interviewers	8	
Patrons interviewed		
Men	761	67.3
Women	352	31.2
Refusals		
Men	6	0.5
Women	11	1.0
Total	1130	100.0
Mean number socializing at visit	17.2	
Mean male-to-female ratio	1.7:1	

Figure 11. Frequency of Attendance at Site by Gender

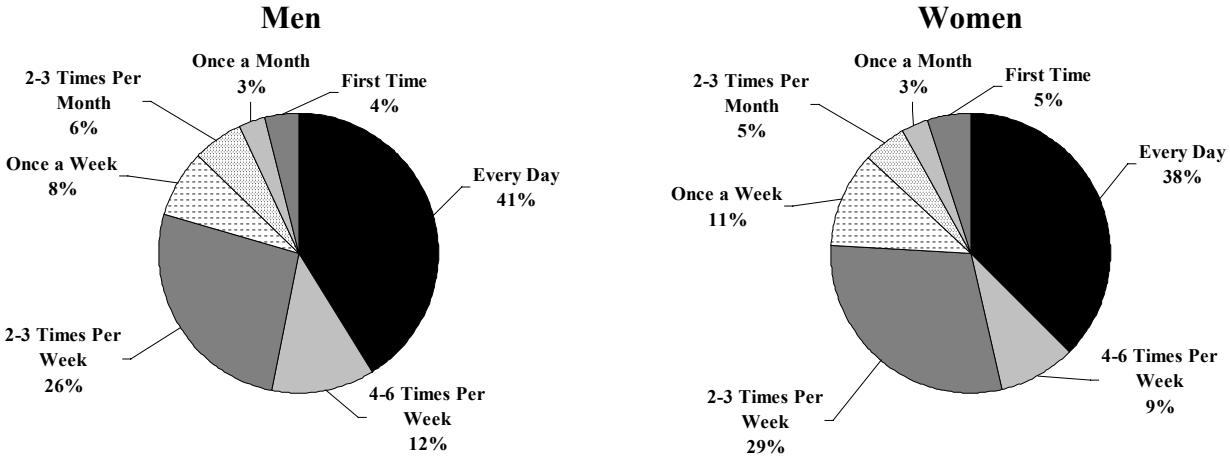


Figure 12. Partner Selection Reported by Individuals Interviewed at Sites

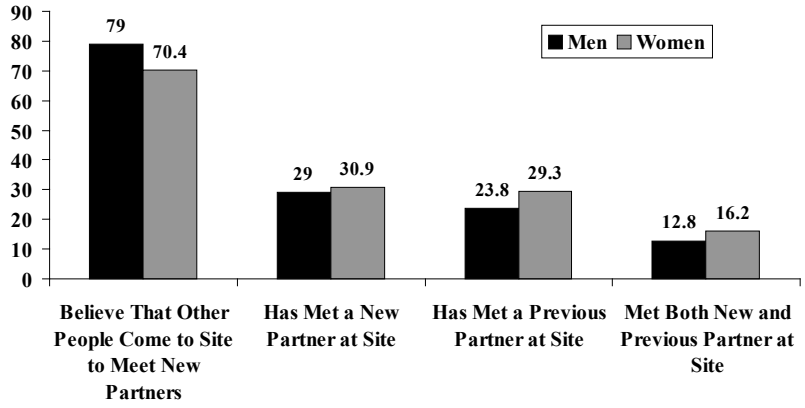


Figure 13. Number of New Sexual Partners during Past Three Months

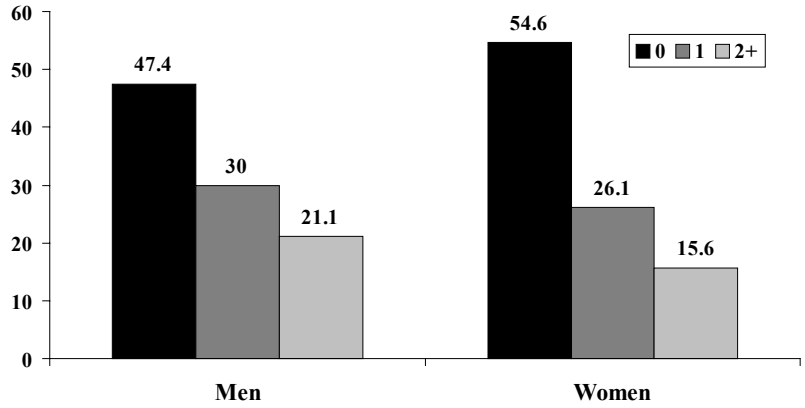
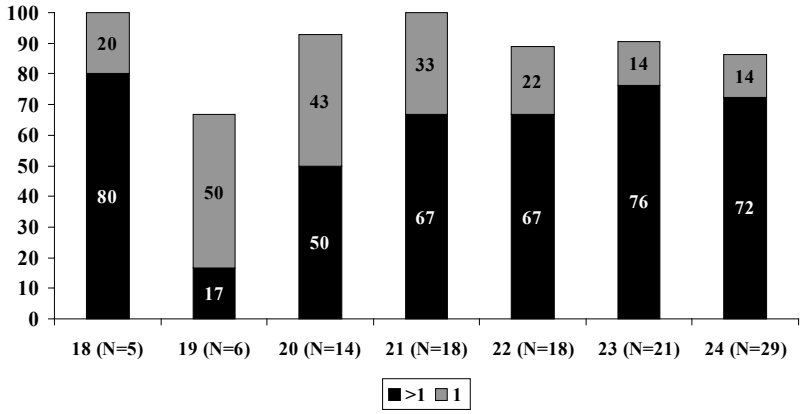


Figure 14. Number of Partners in Past Three Months* for Women Aged 18-24



*Note: These figures could underestimate the number of partners in the past three months for an unknown number of people who were asked about the number of partners in the past 4 weeks only.

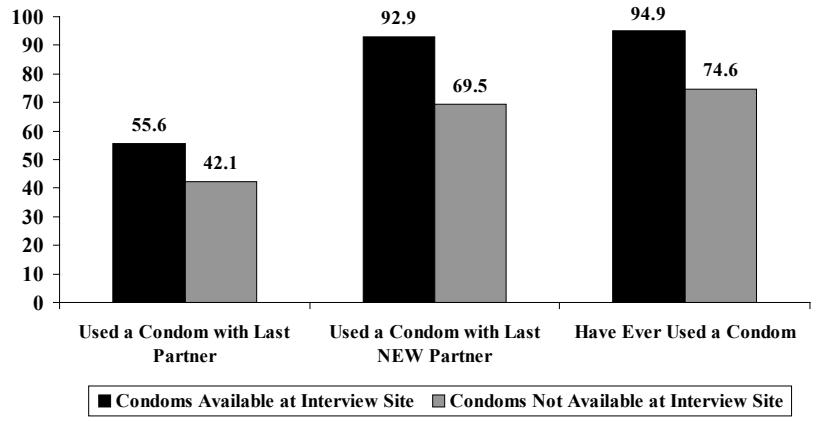
Men and women were asked how many sexual partners they had had in the past four weeks and how many of these sexual partners were new. Men and women reporting few (zero or one) partners in the past four weeks were also asked how many partners they had had in the past three months. Unfortunately, the data were recorded in such a way that precludes determining whether the recorded response refers to the number of partners in the past four weeks or the past three months. The data are reported here under the conservative assumption that the response refers to the number of partners in the past three months. Consequently, we should interpret these data as an underestimate of the rates of new partner acquisition. Over 90% of men and women interviewed had had at least one sexual partner in the past 3 months, with 51% of men and 42% of women having at least one new partner during this time period (Figure 13). Over a period of 12 months, 69% of men and 67% of women reported having had a new sexual partner, with 18% of men and 11% of women having 4 or more new sexual partners.

Most men had had either one (32%) or two (29%) partners during the three months prior to the interview. Men aged 25 to 44 years had more partners than men aged 24 years and younger or 45 years and older. Among women 18 to 24 years of age, the proportion of women with more than one partner increased with age (Figure 14)

In addition to the number of partners, respondents were asked about the type of relationship they had with their most recent sexual partner. Of respondents who had had at least one partner during the past three months, 40% reported that their most recent partner was a husband, wife, or other live-in partner; 40% reported a non-cohabiting boyfriend or girlfriend; 11% reported a commercial sex worker; and 9% reported a casual or other type of partner.

The most recent partnership was less likely to involve commercial sex than previous partnerships. Paid sex increased from 11% for the most recent partner to 18% and 20% for the second and third most recent sexual partners respectively among individuals who reported up to three recent sexual partners. The proportion of respondents who met up with their partner at home decreased from 81% for the most recent partner to 63% and 47% for the second and third most recent partners, respectively.

Figure 15. Condom Use of Patrons by Condom Availability at Site, Men



Condom use

Although a high percentage of respondents had used a condom at least once (80% of men and 72% of women), 22% of the respondents had never used a condom. The proportion that had ever used a condom was high among all age groups for both men and women (over 60%) except for women aged 15 to 19 (42%).

Condom use varied by type of partner and number of partners. People with multiple partners during the past 12 months were more likely to have ever used a condom (86%) when compared with people with 0 (21%) or 1 partner (64%) during this time period. Condom use was ten times higher with paid partners (92%) than with spouses or live-in partners (9%). Among the 47% of men who reported a recent new partnership, about half used a condom at the most recent coitus with the new partner. Of the 41% of women who reported having a recent new partnership, two-thirds used a condom at the most recent coitus (data not shown).

Individuals interviewed at sites where condoms were available on the day of interview were more likely to report condom use. Males interviewed at sites with condoms available more often reported using a condom with their last partner, with their last new partner, and having ever used a condom compared to men interviewed at sites where condoms were not available (Figure 15). A similar trend was noted among female patrons, although female condom use was lower than male use regardless of whether condoms were available at the site.

Exposure to interventions, such as AIDS-educational programs, was limited. Approximately 72% of the respondents had not had exposure to an AIDS educational session in the 3 months prior to the interview.

Symptoms of Sexually Transmitted Infections

Individuals were asked whether they had had symptoms of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in the past four weeks, including unusual discharge, genital sores, painful urination (for men), and lower abdominal pain (for women). Forty-one percent of respondents reported at least one of these symptoms. Of these, 45% sought treatment for their symptoms.

Step 5: Feedback to AIDS-Prevention Programs: Summary of Results, Recommendations, and Indicators

The most important results and recommendations were shared with local AIDS-prevention groups after the assessment even though this study was implemented early in the development of the PLACE protocol without a formal link to intervention groups. Subsequently PLACE assessments have been implemented in collaboration with local intervention groups to improve the likelihood that the results will be used to improve programs.

Summary of Results

1) People meet new sexual partners in many places in the Kawempe section of Kampala. Key informants identified over 200 sites ranging from bars to marketplaces. Of these, 169 were located and characterized during site visits.

The sites identified by the key informants vary in size, function, type of patrons, and location. While the majority of sites are bars or taverns (63%), key informants also identified public sites such as schools, churches, wells, and marketplaces. Besides being a setting for meeting new sexual partners, on-site activities at the 169 sites visited in Kawempe included: drinking beer (69% of sites), watching TV or videos (42% of sites), listening to music (41% of sites), and dancing (15% of sites).

2) More than 4,000 people socialize at these sites on Friday and Saturday nights. Many people visit a site daily and/or visit multiple sites in an evening. There are about three men to every two women.

An estimated 2,800 men and 1,800 women from Kawempe socialize at these 169 sites during the site's most popular hours in a typical week. This represents approximately 44% of the men and 26% of then women aged 15 and older in Kawempe. In addition, approximately, another 700 men and 450 women who live outside of Kawempe visit sites during peak hours. Over a third of the 1113 people interviewed while socializing at the sites reported visiting daily and 43% reported going to multiple sites on a single night.

3) A third of the people interviewed while socializing at a site reported they had met a new sexual partner at the site and over 50% of men and 40% of women reported having a new sexual partner in the past three months. Most new partnerships (>70%) did not include commercial sex.

Over 70% of men and women interviewed while socializing at the site reported that they believe people come to the site to meet a new sexual partner and approximately 30% acknowledged having done so themselves. About 15% of both men and women reported meeting a new sexual partner at the site in the past four weeks.

The rate of new sexual partnerships reported by people at the sites was high. Over 40% of men and women reported having at least one new sexual partner in the past three months, including partners met at the site and partners met elsewhere. For fewer than half of the respondents, the most recent sexual partner was a spouse or live-in partner. For 39% of the men and 32% of the women, the most recent sexual partner was a new sexual partner. Eleven percent of men reported paying their most recent partner for sex and 9% of women reported receiving payment for their most recent sexual liaison.

4) Condoms are not available at most sites even though condom use is higher at sites where condoms are available. People socializing at sites report higher condom use with new partners than with regular partners, but a third of women and almost a fourth of men did not use a condom with their most recent new partner.

Condoms are never available at over two-thirds of the sites where people report meeting new sex partners. While most site patrons (80% of men

and 72% of women) have used a condom at least once, condom use is not consistent. Condoms are more likely to be used with paid and casual partners, than with concurrent regular partners, such as spouses, boyfriends or girlfriends.

Taken together, these findings demonstrate that people in the community serving as key informants were able to identify sites where people with high rates of new sexual partner acquisition regularly visit, find sexual partners, and can be reached with prevention programs.

Recommendations for Interventions

1) Increase condom availability in Kawempe and conduct community based AIDS-prevention programs in Kawempe.

People were more likely to use condoms if condoms were available at the sites. Individuals at sites with condoms available were more likely to report ever using a condom and using one with both their last partner and their last new partner. Consequently, access to condoms at all sites should be increased.

Many people in Kawempe visit sites and put themselves at risk of becoming infected with HIV or infecting others. There is a need for community-based educational programs in Kawempe that involve community leaders and reach out to people socializing at the types of sites identified in this study. Some of the sites in this study would be ideal locations for community based educational efforts.

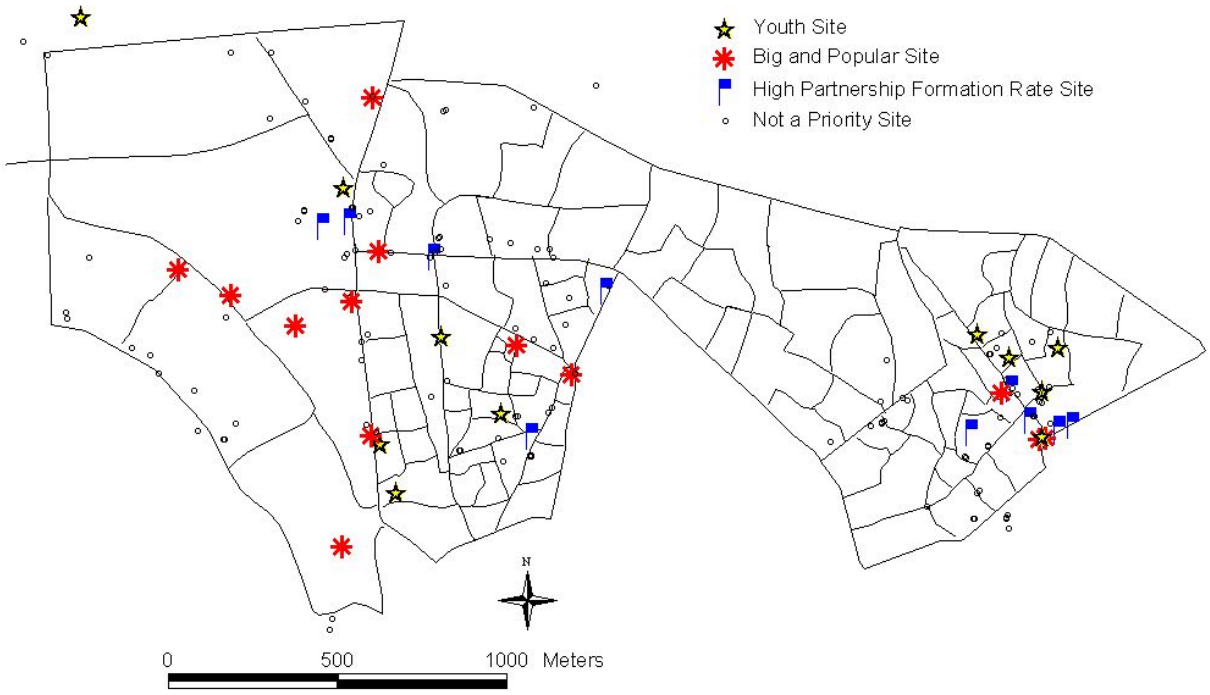
2) Because targeting all 169 sites for AIDS education and prevention efforts may not be feasible, identify priority sites for site-based prevention programs. Our review of the data identified 36 priority sites for intervention.

Three types of priority sites were identified: youth sites, popular sites, and sites where the rates of new partner acquisition seem high (Figure 16). Sites with youth are important sites for AIDS prevention because the only way to stop the chain of transmission to subsequent generations is to limit transmission to today's youth. The largest and most popular sites should also be priority sites for AIDS prevention and condom distribution because they attract the most people and because changes at popular sites may be able to positively affect community norms. Sites where there is evidence that many people have high rates of new partner acquisition are also important sites for AIDS prevention. It may be possible to reach the most important members of a community's sexual network and their contacts by bringing intervention programs to sites where these people socialize.

3) Enlist support of site representatives to sponsor AIDS-prevention programs and sell condoms.

Almost all of the site representatives were willing to have AIDS-prevention programs at their site and almost two-thirds were willing to sell condoms at their site. There were very few refusals to participate by key informants, site representatives, or individuals socializing at the sites, suggesting that the method was acceptable to this community and that follow-up programs would be welcomed.

Figure 16. Priority Sites for Interventions[1]



[1] **Youth sites** are sites where youth regularly visit.
Big and popular sites are sites reported by 5% of key informants and sites with > 100 patrons.
High partnership formation sites are sites where > half of the men interviewed reported a recent new sexual partner.

Summary Indicators

Number of Sites Reported by Key Informants

Days of key informant interviewing	10
Number of sites identified	227
Total number of key informants	929

Characteristics of Sites Obtained during Site Visits

Days of site verification visits	8
Percent of 227 reported sites	
• Located and interview completed	74%
• Located but site representative refused interview	7%
• Located but site representative <18 years	1%
• Located but temporarily closed	3%
• Not located	9%
• No longer a site	6%
Percent of 169 sites with completed interview	
• Reported by more than 25 key informants	10%
• Reported by only one key informant	42%
Median number of times a site was reported by a key informant	2.0
Range in number of times a site was reported by a key informant	1 - 177
Percent of 169 sites in Kawempe	
• That are bars or taverns	63%
• That are churches or schools	3%
• That serve alcohol	68%
• That have dancing at the site	15%
• That have been operating for 2 or more years	86%
Percent of sites in Kawempe	
• That ever had an HIV/AIDS program	33%
• Where site representative willing to have program	95%
• Where condoms never available	69%
• With condoms available on day of site verification visit	20%
• Where the site representative willing to sell condoms	61%

Summary of Indicators (continued)

Characteristics of Sites Obtained during Site Visits (continued)

Percentage of Sites	
• With male youth	34%
• With female youth	28%
• With male patrons from inside the study area	91%
• With female patrons from inside the study area	76%
• With patrons from outside study area	91%
• With more than 100 patrons on a busy night	8%
• With commercial sex at the site	14%
• With youth and commercial sex	8%
• With gay patrons	4%
• Where people meet new sexual partners	50%

Characteristics of People at Sites Obtained from Interviews with Socializers

Number of days of interviews	12	
Percent of 169 sites visited for interviews	48%	
Mean number of individuals socializing at visit	17.2	
Male:female ratio of population at all sites	1.7:1	
Range in male:female ratio across sites	0.25:1 – 10:1	
	Men	Women
Number of individuals approached for interview	767	363
Percent of individuals refusing interview	1%	3%
Number of completed interviews	761	352
Percent socializing at sites who		
• Are 18 to 25 years	31%	32%
• Are older than 49 years	2%	0%
• Live outside Kawempe	22%	20%
• Are residents of Kawempe	78%	79%
• Are unemployed	24%	33%
• Are in a marital/live-in relationship	46%	45%
• Visit the site every day	42%	37%
• Have visited or intend to visit another site same day/night	48%	34%
• Have attended an AIDS educational session	24%	20%
Sexual Partnerships and Condom Use- Percent socializing at sites who:		
• Have met a new sexual partner at the site	29%	31%
• Have had a new sexual partner in the past year	69%	57%
• Have had a new sexual partner in the past 3 months*	51%	42%
• Have had more than 10 new partners in the past 3 months*	0.1%	2%
• Have been sexually active in the past year	96%	97%
• Have had only 1 partner in the past year and that partner was not new	17%	29%
• Have ever used a condom	80%	72%
• Used a condom last time they had sex**	48%	42%
• Used a condom with the most recent new partner***	77%	67%

*Could be an underestimate for some people asked about the number of partners in the past 4 weeks
**Of people with at least one partner in last three months and who have non-missing condom use data
***Of people with at least one new partner in last three months who have non-missing condom use data

Summary of Indicators (continued)

Indicators of Condom Use According to Condom Availability at Sites

To what extent are condoms available

• At all sites	20%
• At sites where the site respondent says new partnerships are formed	22%
• At sites where at least one person reported meeting a new partner in the past 3 months	23%

Percent of socializers	Men	Women
• At sites with condoms available who have ever used a condom	95%	88%
• At sites without condoms available who have ever used a condom	75%	64%
• At sites with condoms available who used a condom at last coitus	56%	47%
• At sites without condoms available who used a condom at last coitus	42%	34%
• At sites with condoms available who used a condom with last new partner	93%	76%
• At sites without condoms available who used a condom with last new partner	70%	61%

Critical Review of Results

Main Findings

The PLACE method was acceptable and feasible in this community. Key informants, site representatives, and people socializing at sites were willing to participate.

Over 2,000 people in Kawempe participated in this assessment. There were few refusals to participate from the over 900 key informants, the 169 site representatives, or the 1,100 site patrons, suggesting that the method was acceptable to those interviewed. There was no indication that respondents found the interview questions offensive or hard to understand.

Eligibility criteria for key informants, site representatives, and site patrons were intentionally broad to prevent deductive disclosure of identity. Key informants were primarily selected based on whether their occupation—taxi driver, alcohol seller, student—was the type of occupation that would bring them into contact with individuals likely to have new sexual partners. An individual was eligible for interview as a site representative if he or she was knowledgeable about the site and its patrons. Anyone socializing at a site whether a first-time visitor or regular customer was eligible for being interviewed as a site patron, if they met the age criteria. To reduce self-presentation bias as well as increase participation, the amount of personal information requested of any respondent was minimized. No respondent was asked to provide identifying information such as their name, address, or occupation at the site. Only site patrons were asked about their sexual behavior and marital status.

Questions posed to respondents were not difficult to answer. Key informants were asked for their own opinion. Site representatives were asked questions about the site that any regular patron could answer. We expected that some site representatives would be reluctant to report illegal or socially unacceptable activities such as commercial sex and consequently interviewers were trained to assure respondents that information about the site would not be provided to the city authorities. Significant underreporting of these activities such as alcohol consumption, youth attendance, or commercial sex does not appear to have occurred. There were no refusals for these questions, and the extent to which these activities were reported appears quite high. Almost 70% of site representatives reported alcohol consumption at their sites. The age distribution of individuals socializing at sites was also fairly consistent with the reported distribution by the site representative, suggesting that site representatives were willing to report youth patronage. The extent to which site representatives underreported sex work is difficult to assess. We intentionally did not define commercial sex and consequently interpretation of the responses is difficult.

The interview also appeared acceptable to site patrons, even given the sensitive nature of the questions. Few people refused to answer the questions. It would have been possible for individuals to elude interviewers to avoid being selected for an interview, but there is no evidence that this was done.

The method identified a large number of sites that varied in size, type, and clientele. Alcohol consumption occurred at most sites.

This study identified sites where people in Kawempe Division go to meet new sexual partners. Responses from over 900 key informants resulted in a list of 227 sites, of which 169 (74%) were located and characterized and 81 (48%) were the site of individual interviews with people socializing. Interviewers continued to ask key informants to identify sites until no new sites were mentioned. It is possible that some sites in the community were missed, but they are likely to be small and/or private sites. Developing a list of sites from many informants reduced reliance upon any single individual and minimized the likelihood that important sites were missed. The most productive informants were bar owners, motorcyclists (boda boda), motor mechanics, local leaders, special-hire (taxi) drivers, healthcare workers, and youths in school.

The nature of their occupations made these people knowledgeable about local social networks. For example, boda boda cyclists provide cheap transport within their villages and are often aware of activities at social places frequented by their clients. While other studies have identified places where sex work occurs, a systematic rapid search for sites where new sexual partnerships are formed is unique to the PLACE method.

Finding new sexual partners occurs in many different settings in Kawempe. Not unexpectedly, the majority of sites were bars or taverns (63%), suggesting that alcohol consumption often accompanies the socializing that leads to sexual partnering. Alcohol consumption may weaken resolve to use condoms and has been identified as a barrier to consistent condom use. In addition to sites where alcohol is consumed, key informants also identified public sites such as schools, churches, wells, and marketplaces as places where people meet new sexual partners.

Many people visit these sites. They come from the parishes of Kawempe and also from Kampala. Visiting the sites is a daily activity for many.

Each site representative was asked about the type of people who visit the site. Each site was unique in its particular constellation of patrons. For example, even though most sites had few male patrons who were less than 18 or students, some sites had male patrons comprised almost exclusively of students and youth younger than 18. Similarly, at most sites the majority of male patrons were employed, but in 5% of sites almost all were unemployed. About 15% of the sites only had female patrons that lived within the same parish of Kawempe; the remainder also had female patrons that lived somewhere else in Kawempe or Kampala.

The number of people who socialize at these sites was estimated using the responses from site representatives who were asked how many people visit the site during peak hours and from individuals socializing at sites who were asked how many sites they visit during an evening. Over a third of the 1,114 people interviewed while socializing at the sites reported visiting daily and 43% reported going to multiple sites on a single night. Based on these findings, we estimated that 2,800 men and 1,800 women from Kawempe socialize at these 169 sites during the sites' peak hours in a typical week. This represents approximately 44% of the men and 26% of the women aged 15 and older residing in Kawempe. In addition, approximately another 700 men and 450 women who live outside of Kawempe visit sites during peak hours. Over a third of the 1,114 people interviewed while socializing at the sites reported visiting daily and 43% reported going to multiple sites on a single night. There are about three men to every two women.

The self-reported rate of new sexual partner acquisition and the prevalence of concurrent partnerships reported by people socializing at these sites were high.

Each site was reported by at least one key informant to be a place where people meet new sexual partners. During site visits, site representatives at only half of the sites reported that, in their opinion, people meet new sexual partners at the site. However, at sites where individual interviews were conducted, there were just 4 sites (5% of all sites were individual interviewers were conducted) where no individuals reported having met a new partner at the site. At the other 95% of sites where individuals interviews were conducted, at least one person reported meeting a new partner at the site.

Individual interviews with site patrons revealed high rates of new partnership formation among both sexes. The number of multiple and new partnerships reported was higher than expected. The rates of new partner acquisition reported from individuals socializing at the sites were higher than the rates estimated necessary to sustain transmission of HIV, gonorrhea, chlamydia, or syphilis.

The sites selected for individual interviews were not sampled at random, so the individuals interviewed are unlikely to be an unbiased and fully representative sample of all of the people socialising at reported sites. However, there was

no systematic exclusion of any type of site and over 40% of the sites were included in the patron interviews. Those who did participate may have been unwilling to report multiple sexual partners, payment for sex, and unprotected sex, introducing self-presentation bias. Face-to-face interviews have been associated with underreporting of sexual behavior[7]. In the 2000 DHS survey in Uganda, where individuals are interviewed face-to-face in their homes, only 2.1% of married women in Kampala reported more than one sexual partner in the past year[8]. The low rate reported by DHS respondents appears incompatible with the high prevalence of HIV infection in Kampala and supports the observation that face-to-face interviews in household surveys underestimate the extent to which people engage in multiple sexual partnerships. It is also possible that some people interviewed in the PLACE study over-reported their number of sexual partners. Interviews occurred at sites where people go to meet new sexual partners. In this context, some participants, especially men, may have exaggerated their sexual activity. However, there is little reason to assume that women might do the same.

Efforts to minimize self-presentation bias included requesting verbal, anonymous informed consent, assuring confidentiality, and designing simple, closed-ended questionnaires without any skip patterns. Sensitive questions were asked at the end of the questionnaire. Site patrons were asked about their personal sexual behavior, which may have introduced self-presentation bias, however, the direction and extent of bias in the data obtained from individuals socializing at sites is difficult to assess. Self-presentation bias in self-reported sexual behavior data is likely to vary by age, gender, and behavior pattern and is probably impossible to untangle. People did not appear unwilling to report extra-marital sex, however. In our study, 51% of women with a spouse or live-in partner reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months.

Despite the problems with self-reporting of sexual activity, the internal consistency between reports from key informants, site representatives, and site patrons is strong evidence that people socializing at these sites have a high rate of new partner acquisition. The PLACE method was designed to minimize reliance on such personal, self-reported data. Key program indicators (e.g., condom availability, extent to which youth meet new partners at sites, extent to which people meet new sexual partners at the site) are derived primarily from key informant and site representative interviews and only secondarily from site patron interviews.

Commercial sex is available in Kawempe but approximately 85% of new sexual partnerships in the community do not involve commercial sex.

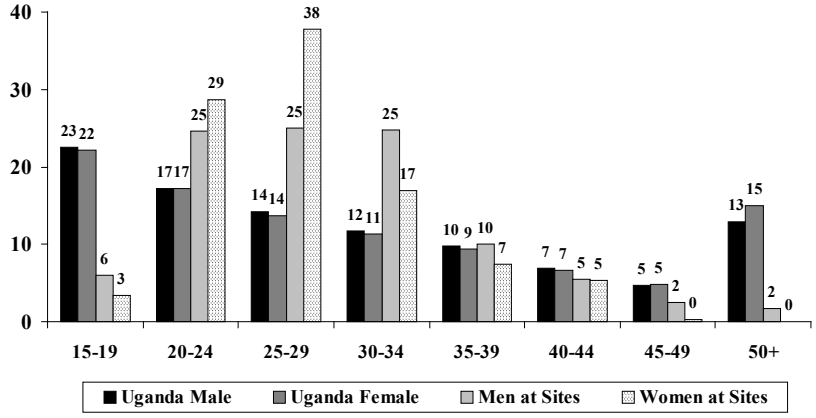
Participation in commercial sex was more frequently reported among people socializing at sites in Kawempe than among the general population as reported in the 2000 DHS survey. In the Kawempe study, 19.2% of men reported having paid for sex with at least one of their most recent three partners and 12.8% of women reported having been paid for sex by at least one of their most recent three partners. In the 2000 DHS survey, only 1.6% of men who had sexual intercourse during the past 12 months reported paying for sex.

Even so, focusing prevention resources on commercial sex will miss the majority of at-risk partnerships. Only 14% of site representatives reported on-site commercial sex. Of the 1,837 partnerships in the past three months reported by 684 men and 321 women, only 16% involved commercial sex. Given the high rate of new partner acquisition, it is likely that most new infections are acquired through social networks, not commercial sex.

A site-based perspective provides insight into the local sexual network in Kawempe that is useful for targeting interventions.

Epidemiologic models suggest that HIV prevalence in a population is the consequence of the pattern of contacts of the entire population rather than of certain individuals[9]. A site-based perspective can offer insights into sexual mixing. Traditional methods for defining sexual networks do not identify the sexual links between individuals that occur at social mixing sites.

Figure 17. Age Distribution of Individuals Socializing at Sites and the National Age Distribution



Methods that require individuals to name sexual partners are vulnerable to bias, since individuals with many sexual partners may be unable or unwilling to name their sexual contacts[10, 11] and are more willing to identify low-risk than high-risk contacts[12, 13]. Better characterization of population mixing at network sites will require longitudinal research and complementary data from household surveys.

Clearly, the partner acquisition rates reported at the sites in the study area cannot be generalized to the whole population of Kawempe Division; however, we may use these rates to try to quantify the number of new partnerships among all patrons of sites in the community. Using the rate of new partner acquisition and commercial sex contacts reported by the 1130 people interviewed and the number of patrons per site reported by the site representatives, we estimate that over 11,500 new sexual partnerships occurred in Kawempe Division during the three months prior to the study. Approximately 40% of the partnerships were new; of the new partnerships, 30% involved commercial sex. To obtain these numbers, the mean rate of new partner acquisition among men interviewed at small, medium, and large sites was calculated. We assumed that these rates of new partner acquisition were similar at sites of similar size where interviews were not conducted. This estimate of 11,500 new partnerships does not include new partnerships reported by the women not included in the number reported by the men.

Male to Female Ratio at sites

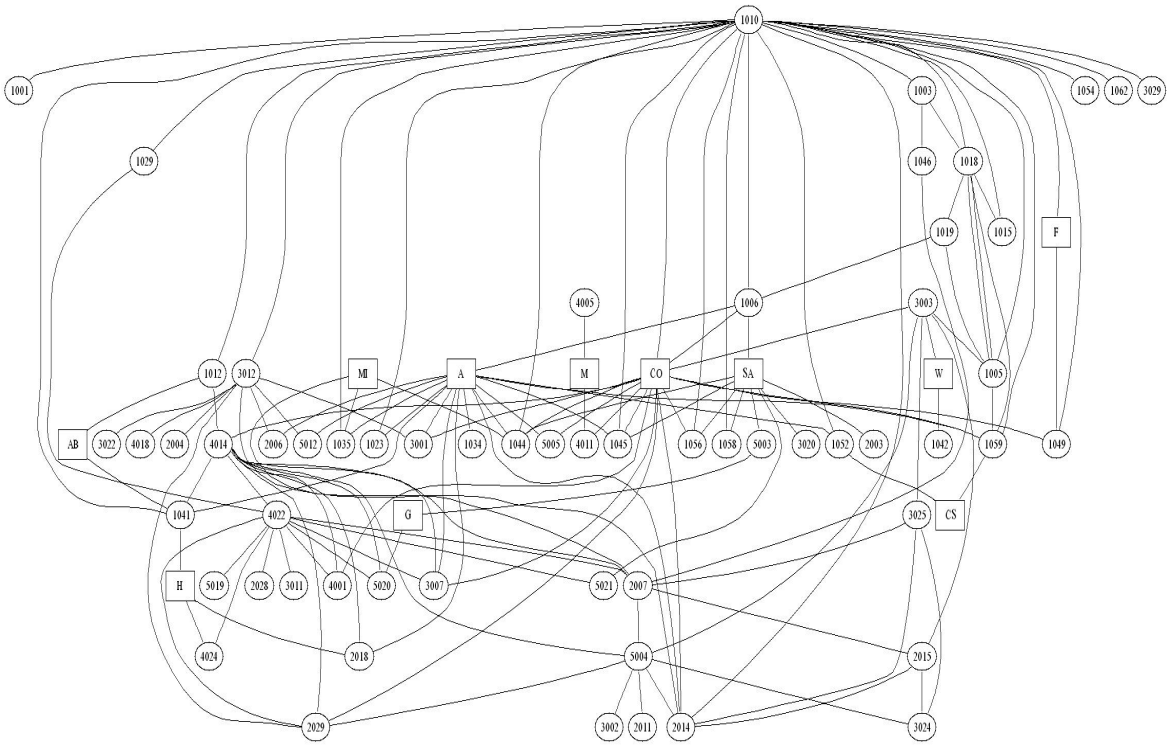
Men and women aged 20 to 35 were over-represented at sites when compared with the national age distribution (Figure 17). The gender ratio at all sites was three males to every two females. Using the number of people counted at sites and the self-reported rates of attendance, an estimated 44% of men and 26% of women in the Kawempe Division visited at least one site per week; many of these visited more than one site per night. These proportions are likely to vary over longer periods, but there is little doubt that a large proportion of Kawempe Division residents socializes at these sites, indicating a stable pattern of social behavior.

Rates of new partner acquisition

Site linkages

Links between sites were possible in two ways. A site representative could report another site where patrons went to meet new partners, or a site patron could report another site where he or she had met a new sex partner in the past three months. Approximately 72% of the 169 sites

Figure 18. Network of Sites Linked Through Sites Where Patrons Met Their Last Three Partners



were linked, suggesting that the sexual network in Kawempe Division is extensive and diffuse (Figure 18). Among the 80 sites where individual interviews were performed, only 13% of the sites could not be linked through either a site representative or individual report.

The frequency of visits to sites, the linkages between sites, and the high rates of sexual partner acquisition are favorable conditions for the spread of HIV in this population.

Interventions at sites where people go to meet new sexual partners are feasible and could have a large impact.

Site representatives were highly supportive of site-based HIV/AIDS interventions. Almost all site representatives reported that they would be willing to have an AIDS-prevention program at their site, and over 60% reported that they would be willing to sell condoms. Most sites have walls for posters, rooms for conducting educational sessions, video players for AIDS films, and vendors for selling condoms. In addition, because the clientele of many sites visit weekly and often daily, site managers may know patrons well enough to provide additional education and social support. Site-based interventions also have the advantage of reaching individuals at a critical time in condom use negotiation.

Condom use is associated with having condoms available at the site.

Condom use is both an indicator of multiple partnerships and an indicator of risk reduction within multiple partnerships. Individuals who have never used a condom are less likely to have multiple partnerships or engage in commercial

sex. The proportion of people who had ever used a condom was relatively high in all age groups except young women aged 15 to 19 years old. These women should be targeted for condom awareness campaigns.

Patrons of sites with condoms available were more likely to report condom use with both recent and new partners compared to patrons of sites where condoms were not available. However, only one-third of the sites had had an AIDS-prevention activity during the past three months, and only one-fifth always had condoms available.

Conclusion

Because resources for AIDS-prevention programs are limited, interventions must be targeted where they are most effective. The PLACE approach is a low-cost, practical method to identify priority sites for interventions. The PLACE method identified a network of sites where residents of the Kawempe Division of Kampala go to meet new sexual partners. Interventions such as condom distribution and AIDS education at sites within this sexual network are feasible and could have a large impact on reducing HIV incidence in this population.

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Appendix 1: Tables

Key Informant Interviews

Table A1. Characteristics of Key Informants

	N=929	%
Special Hire Taxi Driver	8	0.9%
Taxi Broker	12	1.3%
Taxi Driver/Conductor	20	2.2%
Boda Boda Cyclist	50	5.4%
Motor Mechanic	42	4.5%
National Truck Driver/Turnboy	1	0.1%
International Truck Driver/Turnboy	0	0.0%
Bar or Tavern Owner/Worker	48	5.2%
Individual Socializing at Site	29	3.1%
Beer Deport Liquor Shop Owner/Worker	13	1.4%
Sex Worker	0	0.0%
CBO/NGO Staff	1	0.1%
Local Leader	31	3.3%
Police Officer	7	0.8%
Health Care Worker	35	3.8%
Youth in School	75	8.1%
Youth out of School	32	3.4%
Teacher	28	3.0%
Security Guard	12	1.3%
Hawker/Market Vendor	63	6.8%
Trader/Business	178	19.2%
Military	1	0.1%
Unemployed	75	10.2%
Others	148	15.9%
Total	929	100.0%

Table A2. Demographic Characteristics of Key Informants

	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age of Key Informants						
15-19	30	5.1	16	4.7	46	5.0
20-24	206	35.2	95	27.6	301	32.4
25-29	142	24.3	91	26.5	233	25.1
30-34	109	18.6	66	19.2	175	18.8
35-39	52	8.9	34	9.9	86	9.3
>=40	45	7.7	40	11.6	85	9.2
Missing Data	1	0.2	2	0.6	3	0.3
Total	585	100.0	344	100.0	929	100.0
Residence in Study Area						
No	180	30.8	60	17.4	240	25.8
Yes	371	63.4	262	76.2	633	68.1
Missing Data	34	5.8	22	6.4	56	6.0
Total	585	100.0	344	100.0	929	100.0
Years Residing in Current Residence						
<1 year	61	10.4	40	11.6	101	10.8
1 year	46	7.9	29	8.4	75	8.1
2-4 years	191	32.6	112	32.6	303	32.6
5-10 years	137	23.4	97	28.2	234	25.2
>10 years	69	11.8	42	12.2	111	11.9
All My Life	80	13.7	19	5.5	99	10.7
Missing Data	1	0.2	5	1.5	6	0.7
Total	585	100.0	344	100.0	929	100.0
Number of sites reported						
1 – 2	191	32.6	142	41.3	333	35.8
3 – 4	320	54.7	175	50.9	495	53.3
5+	63	10.8	21	6.1	84	9.0
Missing Data	11	1.9	6	1.7	17	1.8
Total	585	100.0	344	100.0	929	100.0

Table A3. Number of Sites Reported by Type of Key Informant

	Number of KI	Total Sites	%	Mean	Range
Special Hire Taxi Driver	8	28	1.0	3.5	2 to 4
Taxi Broker	12	35	1.3	2.9	2 to 4
Taxi Driver/Conductor	20	66	2.4	3.1	2 to 4
Boda Boda Cyclist	50	153	5.6	3.1	1 to 6
Motor Mechanic	42	142	5.2	3.2	1 to 7
National Truck Driver/Turnboy	1	2	0.1	2.0	2
International Truck Driver/Turnboy	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Bar or Tavern Owner/Worker	48	149	5.4	3.2	1 to 7
Individual Socializing at Site	29	88	3.2	2.9	1 to 7
Beer Deport, Liquor Shop Owner/Worker	13	39	1.4	3.0	1 to 5
Sex Worker	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
CBO/NGO Staff	1	2	0.1	2.0	2
Local Leader	31	113	4.1	3.6	2 to 8
Police Officer	7	17	0.6	2.4	2 to 3
Health Care Worker	35	107	3.9	3.1	1 to 5
Youth in School	75	240	8.8	3.3	1 to 23
Youth out of School	32	82	3.0	2.6	1 to 5
Teacher	28	75	2.7	2.9	1 to 5
Security Guard	12	33	1.2	2.8	1 to 5
Hawker/Market Vendor	63	153	5.6	2.5	1 to 5
Trader/Business	178	482	17.6	2.7	1 to 9
Military	1	6	0.2	6.0	6
Unemployed	95	272	9.9	2.9	1 to 8
Others	148	453	16.6	3.1	1 to 8
Total	929	2737	100.0	3.0	1 to 23

Site Verification Interviews

Table B1. Characteristics of Sites As Reported By The Site Manager

Site Characteristic	N=169	%		
Individual Interviews Performed at Site	81	47.9		
Type of Site				
Bar/Tavern	107	63.3		
Bottle Store, Shop, Video Club	21	12.4		
Hotel, Escort Service, Brothel	15	8.9		
School, Church	5	3.0		
Other	21	12.4		
Site Operating More than 2 Years	145	85.8		
Size of Site (by Attendance)				
Small (≤30 Patrons)	66	39.1		
Medium	84	49.7		
Large (>100 Patrons)	13	7.7		
Missing Data	6	3.6		
Busy Times				
Monday	122	72.2		
Tuesday	120	71.0		
Wednesday	120	71.0		
Thursday	120	71.0		
Friday	139	82.2		
Saturday	157	92.9		
Sunday	160	94.7		
School Holidays	33	19.5		
Public Holidays	77	45.6		
Number of Patrons During Peak Times	**Men**		**Women**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**
<10	18	10.7	84	49.7
11-20	73	43.2	50	29.6
21-50	44	26.0	15	8.9
51-100	20	11.8	11	6.5
101-300	7	4.1	2	1.2
501-1,000	1	0.6	1	0.6
Missing Data	6	3.6	6	3.6

Table B2. Mean Number of Employees by Gender, Job Type, and Size of Site

Employees by Type and Gender	Size of Site			
	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Total Staff	3.53	4.71	5.00	4.26
Male Staff	1.61	2.18	2.69	1.99
Female Staff	1.92	2.54	2.31	2.27
% of Sites with Female Manager/Owner	45.5	42.9	23.1	41.0
Male Barworkers	0.15	0.39	0.15	0.28
Female Barworkers	0.61	0.87	0.46	0.73
Male Servers/Waiters	0.26	0.12	0.00	0.17
Female Servers/Waitresses	0.55	0.70	0.38	0.61
Male Cleaners	0.26	0.36	0.15	0.30
Female Cleaners	0.12	0.32	0.54	0.26
Male Security Guards	0.03	0.18	0.54	0.15
Female Security Guards	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
Male Muchomo (Roast Chicken) Vendors	0.30	0.33	0.77	0.36
Female Muchomo (Roast Chicken) Vendors	0.11	0.14	0.69	0.17
Male Other Employees	0.05	0.15	0.46	0.13
Female Other Employees	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.06

Table B3. On-site Activities Reported by Manager

Activity	N=169	%
Beer Consumed	114	67.5
Hard Alcohol Consumed	68	40.2
TV or Video at the Site	69	40.8
Dancing	25	14.8
Music	67	39.6
Men Meet New Sexual Partners Here	84	49.7
Women Meet New Sexual Partners Here	82	48.5
Either Men or Women Meet New Sexual Partners Here	85	50.3
Men Meet Up with Previous Sexual Partners Here	71	42.0
Women Meet Up with Previous Sexual Partners Here	71	42.0
Gay Men Meet Sexual Partners Here	6	3.6
Person at the Site Facilitates Meeting Partners	23	13.6
Sex Workers Solicit Customers at the Site	24	14.2
People Have Sex at the site	10	5.9

Table B4. Characteristics of Site Patrons as Reported by Manager

	None/ Very Few	Less than Half	Half	Over Half	All/ Almost All	Missing Data
Percentage of Sites Reporting Male Patrons Who . . .						
Unemployed	50.9	24.9	5.8	11.0	4.6	2.9
Students	56.1	24.3	7.5	6.4	2.9	2.9
<Age 18	63.0	26.0	4.6	2.3	1.2	2.9
Live in Same Zone	12.1	16.8	27.8	22.0	18.5	2.9
Live in Study Area but Outside Zone	22.0	29.5	25.4	10.4	9.8	2.9
Come to Site At Least Once a Week	36.4	19.1	14.5	6.9	20.2	2.9
Drink Alcohol at Site	37.6	4.1	4.1	8.1	43.4	2.9
Move to or Come from Another Site/Bar on Same Day or Night	54.9	17.3	8.1	6.4	9.8	3.5
Find New Sexual Partner While at Site	71.7	18.5	3.5	1.7	1.2	3.5
Find Previous Sexual Partner While at Site	75.1	9.3	9.3	2.3	0.6	3.5
Percentage of Sites Reporting Female Patrons Who . . .						
Unemployed	59.5	12.1	10.4	6.4	7.5	4.1
Students	66.5	16.8	5.2	3.5	4.1	4.1
<Age 18	67.6	17.3	7.5	2.3	1.2	4.1
Live in Same Zone	28.9	26.0	17.3	9.3	15.0	3.5
Live in Study Area but Outside Zone	37.6	23.1	19.7	10.4	5.8	3.5
Come to Site At Least Once a Week	45.1	14.5	12.7	7.5	16.8	3.5
Drink Alcohol at Site	48.0	6.4	7.5	10.4	23.7	4.1
Move to or Come from Another Site/Bar on Same Day or Night	67.3	12.1	6.9	4.6	5.2	3.5
Find New Sexual Partner While at Site	74.0	15.6	2.9	2.3	1.7	3.5
Find Previous Sexual Partner While at Site	76.9	8.7	6.9	1.7	1.7	4.1

Table B5. STD/HIV Interventions At Site

Activity	N=169	%
AIDS-prevention Activities at the Site	56	33.1
Any AIDS Posters	19	11.2
Respondent Willing to Have an AIDS-prevention Program at the Site	161	95.3
Any Condoms at the Site at Time of Visit	34	20.1
Condoms Always Available Here	33	19.5
Condoms Never Available Here	116	68.6
Respondent Willing to Sell Condoms at Site	103	61.0

Individual Interviews

Table C1. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Individuals Interviewed at Sites

	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Number of Respondents	767	67.9	363	32.1	1130	100.0
Willing to Participate	761	99.2	352	97.0	1114	98.6
Age						
15-19	46	6.0	12	3.4	58	5.2
20-24	187	24.6	101	28.7	288	25.8
25-29	190	25.0	133	37.8	323	29.0
30-34	188	24.7	60	17.0	248	22.3
35-39	76	10.0	26	7.4	103	9.3
40-44	41	5.4	19	5.4	60	5.4
45-49	19	2.5	1	0.3	20	1.8
>=50	13	1.7	0	0.0	13	1.2
Missing Data	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
Current Residence						
Reside In Study Area	434	57.0	212	60.2	647	58.1
Reside In Study Area All Their Life	158	20.8	67	19.0	225	20.2
Reside Outside of Study Area	166	21.8	71	20.2	238	21.3
Missing Data	3	0.4	2	0.6	5	0.5
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
Employment Status						
Unemployed	186	24.4	117	33.2	303	27.2
Employed Informally	135	17.4	95	27.0	230	20.7
Employed Part Time or Occasionally	158	20.8	61	17.3	219	19.7
Employed Full Time	269	35.4	76	21.6	346	31.1
Missing Data	13	1.7	3	0.9	16	1.4
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
Years of Education						
None	7	0.9	9	2.6	16	1.4
1-7	182	23.9	112	31.8	294	26.4
8-11	195	25.6	105	29.8	301	26.9
>12	357	46.9	115	32.7	472	42.4
Missing Data	20	2.6	11	3.1	32	2.9
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0

Table C2. Site Visitation Habits of Individuals Interviewed at Sites

	Men		Women		Total	
	N = 761	%	N = 352	%	N = 1114	%
Frequency of Attendance at Site						
Every Day	316	41.5	131	37.2	447	40.1
4-6 Times Per Week	89	11.7	31	8.8	120	10.8
2-3 Times Per Week	205	26.9	102	29.0	307	27.6
Once a Week	57	7.5	39	11.1	96	8.6
2-3 Times Per Month	43	5.7	19	5.4	62	5.6
Once a Month	19	2.5	10	2.8	29	2.6
First Time	28	3.7	19	5.4	47	4.2
Missing Data	4	0.5	1	0.3	6	0.5
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
Number of Other Sites Attended Before the Interview						
0	444	58.3	231	65.6	675	60.6
1	209	27.5	64	18.2	273	24.5
2	38	5.0	18	5.1	56	5.0
3+	19	2.5	7	2.0	26	2.3
Missing Data	51	6.7	32	9.1	84	7.5
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
Number of Sites That Will be Attended After the Interview						
0	523	68.7	254	72.2	777	69.8
1	130	17.1	47	13.4	177	15.9
2	38	5.0	14	4.0	52	4.7
3+	16	2.1	3	0.9	19	1.7
Missing Data	54	7.1	34	9.7	89	8.0
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
Total Number of Sites Visited or Will Visit on Day of Interview						
1	345	45.3	198	56.3	543	48.7
2	234	30.8	68	19.3	302	27.1
3+	128	16.8	52	14.8	180	16.2
Missing Data	54	7.1	34	9.7	89	8.0
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0

Table C3. Partner Selection Reported by Individuals Interviewed at Sites

	Men		Women		Total	
	N = 761	**%**	**N = 352**	**%**	**N = 1114**	**%**
Believe People Come to Site to Meet . . .						
New Partners	601	79.0	249	70.4	850	76.3
Previous Partners	537	70.6	224	63.6	761	68.3
Any Partner	619	80.7	262	72.2	881	77.8
Interviewee Ever Attracted Sexual Partner at Site						
New Partner	221	29.0	108	30.9	329	29.5
Previous Partner	181	23.8	103	29.3	284	25.5
Any Partner	305	39.8	155	42.7	460	40.6
When Interviewee Last Attracted New Sexual Partner at Site						
Within Past 7 Days	28	3.7	16	4.6	44	4.0
Within Past 2-4 Weeks	77	10.1	40	11.4	117	10.5
Within Past 2-6 Months	53	7.0	23	6.5	76	6.8
Within 7-12 Months	30	3.9	10	2.8	40	3.6
Over a Year Ago	29	3.8	17	4.8	46	4.1
Never Met a New Partner at Site	532	69.9	238	67.6	770	69.1
Missing Data	12	1.6	8	2.3	21	1.9
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
When Interviewee Last Attracted Previous Sexual Partner at Site						
Within Past 7 Days	24	3.2	25	7.1	49	4.4
Within Past 2-4 Weeks	69	9.1	37	10.5	106	9.5
Within Past 2-6 Months	33	4.3	19	5.4	52	4.7
Within 7-12 Months	27	3.6	9	2.2	36	3.2
Over a Year Ago	23	3.0	12	3.4	35	3.1
Never Met a Previous Partner at Site	571	75.0	243	69.0	814	73.1
Missing Data	14	1.8	7	2.0	22	2.0
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0

Table C4. Partner Acquisition of Individuals Interviewed at Sites

	Men		Women		Total	
	N = 761	**%**	**N = 352**	**%**	**N = 1114**	**%**
Number of New Partners in Past Three Months*						
0	361	47.4	192	54.6	553	49.6
1	228	30.0	92	26.1	320	28.7
2+	161	21.1	55	15.6	216	19.5
Missing Data	11	1.5	13	3.7	25	2.2
Number of Total Partners in Past Three Months*						
0	70	9.2	21	6.0	91	8.2
1	241	31.7	164	46.6	405	36.2
2+	443	58.2	157	44.6	600	53.8
Missing Data	7	0.9	10	2.8	18	1.6
Number of New Partners in Past Twelve Months						
0	224	29.4	138	39.2	362	32.5
1	180	23.7	105	29.8	285	25.6
2	137	18.0	35	9.9	172	15.4
3	70	9.2	21	6.0	91	8.2
4+	138	18.1	39	11.1	177	15.9
Missing Data	12	1.6	14	4.0	27	2.4
Number of Total Partners in Past Twelve Months						
0	28	3.7	11	3.2	39	3.5
1	150	19.7	124	36.1	274	24.6
2	150	19.7	71	20.9	221	19.8
3	114	15.0	38	11.0	152	13.6
4+	308	40.4	99	28.8	407	36.6
Missing Data	11	1.5	9	2.6	21	1.9
Mean Number of New Partners in Past 12 Months	2.4		2.6		2.5	
Mean Number of Total Partners in Past 12 Months	4.3		4.5		4.3	

*Note: Could be an underestimate for some people who may have been asked about the number of partners in the past 4 weeks.

Table C5. Number of Sexual Partners in Past Three Months* by Age and Gender

	Age Categories (Years): Men									
Number of Partners	**15-19 (N=46)**	**20-24 (N=187)**	**25-29 (N=190)**	**30-34 (N=188)**	**35-39 (N=76)**	**40-44 (N=41)**	**45-49 (N=19)**	**≥50 (N=13)**	**Missing (N=1)**	**Total (N=763)**
0	23.9	16.6	7.4	2.1	5.3	2.4	10.5	23.1	0.0	9.2
1	47.8	31.6	29.5	28.7	31.6	34.2	36.8	38.5	0.0	31.7
2	19.6	30.5	29.0	32.5	23.7	39.0	15.8	30.8	100	29.4
3	2.2	11.8	15.3	15.4	22.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3
4-9	4.4	8.6	18.4	19.2	14.5	12.2	36.8	7.7	0.0	19.9
10+	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Missing	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	2.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	Age Categories (Years): Women									
Number of Partners	**15-19 (N=12)**	**20-24 (N=100)**	**25-29 (N=133)**	**30-34 (N=60)**	**35-39 (N=26)**	**40-44 (N=19)**	**45-49 (N=1)**	**≥50 (N=0)**	**Missing (N=1)**	**Total (N=352)**
0	16.7	8.0	1.5	8.3	11.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
1	41.7	42.0	46.6	43.3	53.9	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6
2	8.3	16.0	17.3	28.3	3.9	10.5	100	0.0	100	17.3
3	8.3	14.0	18.1	11.7	23.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1
4-9	8.3	13.0	10.5	8.3	3.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9
10+	8.3	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Missing	8.3	4.0	3.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.0	100	100

*Note: Could be an underestimate for some people who may have been asked about the number of partners in the past 4 weeks.

Table C6. Type of Partner and Condom Use by Recent Partnership Frequency

Men (N=684)*				
1 Partner During Last 3 Months (N=241) **Type of Partner**	**N**	**%**	**Used a Condom Last Time with That Type of Partner?** **N**	**% Yes**
Husband/Wife/Live-In Partner	134	19.6	14	10.5
Boyfriend/Girlfriend (Not Live In)	85	12.4	62	72.9
Someone Paid for Sex	6	0.9	5	83.3
Someone Who Paid for Sex	0	0.0	-	-
Other Casual Acquaintance	10	1.5	7	70.0
Other	0	0.0	-	-
Missing Data	6	0.9	-	-
Subtotal	241	34.8	88	37.5
>1 Partner During Last 3 Months (N=443) **Where Any of the Last 3 Partners a . . .**	**N**	**%**		
Husband/Wife/Live-In Partner	215	31.4	15	7.0
Boyfriend/Girlfriend (Not Live In)	299	43.7	165	55.2
Someone Paid for Sex	125	18.3	112	89.6
Someone Who Paid for Sex	11	1.6	9	81.8
Other Casual Acquaintance	114	16.7	90	79.0
Other	0	0.0	-	-
Missing Data	3	0.4		

*Women (N=321)**				
Only 1 Partner During Last 3 Months (N=164) **Type of Partner**	***N***	**%**	**Used a Condom Last Time?** ***N***	**% Yes**
Husband/Wife/Live-In Partner	91	28.3	13	14.3
Boyfriend/Girlfriend (Not Live In)	69	21.5	37	53.6
Someone Paid for Sex	0	0.0	-	-
Someone Who Paid for Sex	0	0.0	-	-
Other Casual Acquaintance	1	0.3	1	100.0
Other	1	0.3	1	100.0
Missing Data	2	0.6	-	-
Subtotal	164	51.1	52	31.9
>1 Partner During Last 3 Months (N=157) **Were Any of the Last 3 Partners a . . .**	**N**	**%**		
Husband/Wife/Live-In Partner	66	20.6	3	4.6
Boyfriend/Girlfriend (Not Live In)	111	34.6	49	44.1
Someone Paid for Sex	8	2.5	6	75.0
Someone Who Paid for Sex	41	12.8	37	90.2
Other Casual Acquaintance	64	19.9	41	64.1
Other	3	0.9	3	100.0
Missing Data	1	0.3	-	-

*Note: This table excludes 108 respondents, 77 men and 31 women. 91 respondents did not report having a new or previous partner during the last three months and 17 were missing information about the number of partners.

Table C7. Characteristics of Recent Partnerships (N=1837 Partnerships)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Whether New						
New	503	39.2	192	34.7	695	37.8
Previous	695	54.1	350	63.3	1045	53.9
Missing Data	86	6.7	11	2.0	97	5.3
Type of Partner						
Husband/Wife/Live-In Partner	404	31.5	160	28.9	564	30.7
Boyfriend/Girlfriend (Not Live In)	503	39.2	213	38.5	716	39.0
Someone Paid for Sex	195	14.4	11	2.0	196	10.7
Someone Who Paid for Sex	16	1.3	76	12.7	92	5.0
Other Casual Acquaintance	156	12.2	77	13.9	233	12.7
Other	0	0.0	4	0.7	4	0.2
Missing Data	20	1.6	12	2.2	32	1.7
Where Met Up with Partner						
At Interview Site	81	6.3	51	9.2	132	7.2
At Home	953	74.2	405	73.2	1358	73.9
At Another Site	244	19.0	92	16.6	336	18.3
Missing Data	6	0.5	5	0.9	11	0.6
Used a Condom						
Yes	662	51.6	253	48.1	928	50.5
No	606	47.2	272	50.6	886	48.2
Missing Data	16	1.3	7	1.3	23	1.3

Note: This table excludes 91 respondents who reported no partnerships in the last three months. An individual could report up to three partnerships. The 1837 partnerships reported here are from 684 men and 322 women.

Table C8. Relationship of Interviewee to Recent Partners

	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Relationship to Last Partner						
Husband/Wife/Live-In Partner	265	34.8	132	37.5	397	35.6
Boyfriend/Girlfriend (Not Live-In)	270	35.5	129	36.7	399	35.8
Someone Paid For Sex	74	9.7	4	1.1	78	7.0
Someone Who Paid For Sex	6	0.8	30	8.5	36	3.2
Other Causal Acquaintance	57	7.5	19	5.4	76	6.8
Other	0	0.0	2	0.6	2	0.2
No Partners in Last 3 Months	77	10.1	31	8.8	109	9.8
Missing Data	12	1.6	5	1.4	17	7.5
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
Relationship to Next-to-Last Partner						
Husband/Wife/Live-In Partner	102	13.4	17	4.8	119	10.7
Boyfriend/Girlfriend (Not Live-In)	177	23.3	62	17.6	239	21.3
Someone Paid For Sex	72	9.5	4	1.1	76	6.8
Someone Who Paid For Sex	6	0.8	26	7.4	32	2.9
Other Causal Acquaintance	70	9.2	37	10.5	107	9.6
Other	0	0.0	2	0.6	2	0.2
≤ 1 Partner During Last 3 Months	320	42.1	195	55.4	514	46.1
Missing Data	16	2.1	9	2.6	25	2.2
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
Relationship to Third-to-Last Partner						
Husband/Wife/Live-In Partner	34	4.5	9	2.6	43	3.9
Boyfriend/Girlfriend (Not Live-In)	53	7.0	19	5.4	72	6.5
Someone Paid For Sex	37	4.9	3	0.9	40	3.6
Someone Who Paid For Sex	4	0.5	20	5.7	24	2.2
Other Causal Acquaintance	28	5.0	21	6.0	49	4.4
≤ 2 Partners During Last 3 Months	542	71.2	256	72.7	799	71.7
Missing Data	63	8.3	24	6.8	87	7.8
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0

Table C9. AIDS Education and Condom Use Reported By Individuals Interviewed at Sites

	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Attended AIDS Education Session in Past 3 Months						
Yes	180	23.7	70	19.9	250	22.4
No	548	72.0	259	73.6	807	72.4
Missing Data	33	4.3	23	6.5	57	5.1
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1058	100.0
Ever Used a Condom						
Yes	605	79.5	253	71.9	858	77.0
No	149	19.6	96	27.3	245	22.0
Missing Data	7	0.9	3	0.9	11	1.0
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
Condom Used with Last Partner						
Yes	323	42.4	129	36.7	452	40.6
No	353	46.4	188	53.4	541	48.6
No Partners During Last 3 Months	77	10.1	31	8.8	109	9.8
Missing Data	8	1.1	4	1.1	12	1.1
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
Condom Used with Next-to-Last Partner						
Yes	240	31.5	84	23.9	324	29.1
No	188	24.7	68	19.3	256	23.0
≤1 Partner During Last 3 Months	318	41.8	195	55.4	514	46.1
Missing Data	15	2.0	5	1.4	20	1.8
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
Condom Used with Third-to-Last Partner						
Yes	97	12.8	49	13.9	146	13.1
No	60	7.9	23	6.5	83	7.5
≤2 Partner During Last 3 Months	342	71.2	256	72.7	799	71.7
Missing Data	62	8.2	24	6.8	86	7.7
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0

Table C10. Ever Use of Condom by Age and Number of Partnerships in Past Twelve Months

	Men		Women		Total	
	N	% Yes	N	% Yes	N	% Yes
Age						
15-19	33	71.7	5	41.7	38	65.5
20-24	153	81.8	74	74.0	227	78.8
25-29	152	79.0	94	70.7	246	76.2
30-34	161	85.6	47	78.3	208	83.9
35-39	57	75.0	18	69.2	75	72.8
40-44	28	68.3	13	68.4	41	68.3
45-49	14	78.7	1	100.0	15	75.0
>=50	8	61.5	0	0.0	8	61.5
Missing Data	1	100.0	11	100.0	2	100.0
Number of Total Partners in Past 12 Months						
0	7	25.0	1	9.1	8	20.5
1	96	64.0	78	62.9	174	63.5
2	113	75.3	48	67.6	161	72.9
3	105	92.1	35	92.1	140	92.1
4+	282	91.6	91	91.9	373	91.7
Missing Data	2	18.1	0	0.0	2	14.3

Table C11. New Relationships of Individuals Interviewed at Sites

	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Last Partner Was New						
Yes	251	33.0	99	28.1	350	31.4
No	395	51.9	215	61.1	610	54.8
No Partners During Last 3 Months	77	10.1	31	8.8	109	9.8
Missing Data	38	5.0	7	2.0	45	4.0
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
Next-to-Last Partner Was New						
Yes	185	24.3	65	18.5	250	22.4
No	214	28.1	84	23.9	298	26.8
≤1 Partner During Last 3 Months	318	41.8	195	55.4	514	46.1
Missing Data	44	5.8	8	2.3	52	4.7
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
Third-to-Last Partner Was New						
Yes	64	8.4	27	7.7	91	8.2
No	80	10.5	47	6.2	127	11.4
≤2 Partner During Last 3 Months	342	71.2	256	72.7	799	71.7
Missing Data	75	9.9	22	6.3	97	8.7
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0

Table C12. Condom Use of Patrons by Condom Availability at Site

	Condoms Available at Site on Day of Interview					
	Yes		No		Total	
Percent of Male Patrons who . . .	%	N	%	N	%	N
Used a condom with last partner	55.6	94/164	42.1	201/447	48.3	295/661
Used a condom with last NEW partner	92.9	78/84	69.5	162/233	75.7	240/317
Have ever used a condom	94.9	167/176	74.6	406/544	79.6	573/720
Percent of Female Patrons who . . .						
Used a condom with last partner	47.2	42/89	34.1	72/211	38.0	114/300
Used a condom with last NEW partner	75.7	28/33	60.7	51/84	67.5	79/117
Have ever used a condom	88.7	86/97	63.8	150/235	71.1	236/332

Table C13. Symptoms of Individuals Interviewed at Sites

	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pain on Urination						
Yes	159	20.9	-	-	-	-
No	592	77.8	-	-	-	-
Missing Data	10	1.3	-	-	-	-
Lower Abdominal Pain						
Yes	-	-	152	43.2	-	-
No	-	-	196	55.7	-	-
Missing Data	-	-	4	1.1	-	-
Unusual Discharge						
Yes	138	19.1	96	27.3	243	21.0
No	614	80.7	253	71.9	867	77.8
Missing Data	9	1.2	3	0.9	13	1.2
Genital Sores						
Yes	93	12.2	33	9.4	126	11.3
No	652	85.7	313	88.9	965	86.6
Missing Data	16	2.1	6	1.7	23	2.1
Forced to Have Sex Against Will in Past Year						
Yes	-	-	45	12.8	-	-
No	-	-	288	81.8	-	-
Missing Data	-	-	19	5.4	-	-
Any Symptoms in Past 4 Weeks						
Yes	272	35.7	179	50.9	451	40.5
No	473	62.2	169	48.0	642	57.6
Missing Data	16	2.1	4	1.4	21	1.9
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0
Went to Clinic for Treatment						
Yes	119	15.6	84	23.9	203	18.2
No	146	19.2	100	28.4	246	22.1
No Symptoms	483	63.5	161	45.7	645	57.9
Missing Data	13	1.7	7	2.0	20	1.8
Total	761	100.0	352	100.0	1114	100.0

Appendix 2: Data Collection Instruments

A. Final Questionnaire for Key Informants

B. Final Questionnaire for Site Verification

C. Final Questionnaire for Individuals Socializing at Sites

CHARACTERISTICS OF KEY INFORMANTS

No.	Questions	Coding categories
KI1	Study area	Kamwokya II 1 Mulago II 2 Mulago III 3 Makerere I 4 Makerere IIi 5
KI2	Interviewer	___ ___
KI3	Key Informant number	___ ___ ___
KI4	Date	___ ___/___ ___/01
KI5	Gender of Key Informant	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
KI6	Type of Key Informant: *__CIRCLE AND CODE__ SPECIAL HIRE TAXI DRIVER 01 TAXI BROKER 02 TAXI DRIVER/CONDUCTOR 03 BODA BODA CYCLIST 04 MOTOR MECHANIC 05 NATIONAL TRUCK DRIVER/TURNBOY 06 INTERNATIONAL TRUCK DRIVER/TURNBOY 07 BAR OR TAVERN OWNER/WORKER 08 INDIVIDUAL SOCIALISING AT SITE 09 BEER DEPOT/LIQUOR SHOP OWNER/WORKER 10 SEX WORKER 11 CBO/NGO STAFF 12	__CODE: ___ _____ LOCAL LEADER 13 POLICE OFFICER 14 HEALTH CARE WORKER 15 YOUTH IN SCHOOL 16 YOUTH OUT OF SCHOOL 17 TEACHER 18 SECURITY GUARD 19 HAWKER/MARKET VENDOR 20 TRADER/BUSINESS 21 MILITARY 22 UNEMPLOYED 23 OTHER _____ 24
KI7	Place where interview was conducted. *__CIRCLE AND CODE__ TAXI STAND 01 TRUCK STOP 02 BAR OR TAVERN 03 BEER DEPOT/LIQUOR SHOP 04 CBO/NGO 05 POLICE STATION 06 HEALTH FACILITY 07	__CODE:__ ___ ___ OUTSIDE OF A SCHOOL 08 ON THE STREET 09 IN THE MARKET 10 LOC OFFICE 11 BUSINESS PREMISES 12 OTHER _____13

Hello. I am working in Kampala to develop better health programs. We want to talk with people like you in the community and ask you a few questions. We won't ask you for your name. Your answers will be kept confidential. The questions include questions about where you think people meet sexual partners. Your participation is completely voluntary.

Nkulamusizza Ssebo/Nnyabo, Ndi ku mulimu ogw'okulaba nga ekibuga Kampala kirongoosa mu ntegeka zaakyo ez'eby'obulamu. Twagala okwogeramu n'abantu nga ggwe mu bitundu eby'enjawulo okubabuuzaayo ebibuuzo ebitonotono ebinaatusobozesa okukola omulimu guno. Tetujja kukubuuza linnya lyo. By'onootuddamu bijja kukuumibwa nga bya kyama. Mu bibuuzo bye tugenda okukubuuza mulimu ebikwata ku bifo by'olowooza abantu gye basisinkana be bakwana oba ababakwana mu kitundu kino. Okuddamu ebibuuzo bino kwa kyeyagalire.

KI8	Are you willing to answer a few questions? **Oli mwetegefu okuddamu ebibuuzo ebitonotono?** *IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW.	YES 1 IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW. NO 2
KI9	In what year were you born? **Wazaalibwa mu mwaka ki?** *CONCLUDE INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 18 - BORN AFTER <Feb.1983>	19___ ___
KI10	Where do you live? **Osula wa?** *USE GEOGRAPHIC CODES	___ ___ ___
KI11	How long have you lived there? **Ekifo ekyo okimazeemu bbanga ki?** *IN THIS CASE, 'THERE' REFERS TO WITHIN THE GEOGRAPHIC CODE MENTIONED ABOVE	LESS THAN ONE YEAR 0 NUMBER OF YEARS ____ ____ "ALL MY LIFE" 98

KI12	*HOW MANY SITES DID THIS KEY INFORMANT NAME?	NUMBER OF SITES _____

QUESTIONS TO ASK KEY INFORMANTS TO PROBE FOR SITES, AREAS AND EVENTS

The main question that should be asked are:

Ebibuuzo ebikulu eby'okubuuza

- Where do people from <name of study area> meet new sexual partners?

Abantu b'omu kitundu kino, basisinkana wa bebakwana oba ababakwana abappya?

Other probing questions:

- Where do people from outside <name of study area> meet new sexual partners?

Abantu abatali ba mu kitundu kino basisinkanawa be babaganza oba abaganzibwa abapya?

- Where do (*students, youth, single women, single men, young people, older women, older men, people without cars)* go to (*socialize, find partners, meet friends, drink, dance, hang out, listen to music)?*

Mu kitundu kino, (abayizi, abavubuka,abakyala n'abaami abakyali abato wamu n'abakuzemu, ab'ebidduka n'abalala) bagendako wa okwesanyusaamu, okuzina, okukwana, okunywa n'ebirala?

- Where do people go on Friday or Saturday night to relax?

Abantu bagendako wa ku Lw'okutaano oba olw'omukaaga ekiro okwesanyusaamu?

- Is there a weekly sporting event *(soccer, darts, Pool ...)* in <name of HTA>*?* If so, where do players or spectators go after the match or game?

Wabaawo emizannyo gya buli wiiki (ng'omupiira, …..) mu <Name of HTA>?
Bwegiba nga weegiri, oluvannyuma l'wagyo , abazannyi oba n'abawagizi bagendako wa?

SITE REPORT

S1	Interviewer / Key Informant Number / Site	__ __ / __ __ __ / __ __ __
S2	Name of Site	_____
S3	Type of Site: *__CIRCLE AND CODE__ *ENTER CODE: ___ ___ 01 Bar or Tavern 02 Nightclub 03 Brothel 04 Store selling alcohol 05 Private Dwelling 06 Taxi Stand 07 Truck Stop 08 Market Place 09 Church 10 School Yard 11 Street 12 Empty Plot 13 Unused House 14 Public Toilet 15 Bus Station 16 Railway 17 Hotel 18 Student Hostel 19 Lodge 20 Hair Salon 21 Video Shack 22 Other (specify) _____	
S4	Address of Site and how to find it	
S5	Geographic zone in Study Area where reported site is located *USE GEOGRAPHIC CODES	GEOGRAPHIC CODE ___ ___
S6	Unique Site Number	SITE NUMBER ___ ___ ___
S7	Location of site in relation to where interview is conducted	SAME GEOGRAPHIC CODE 1 AN ADJACENT GEOGRAPHIC CODE 2 ANOTHER GEOGRAPHIC CODE IN < Study Area> 3 GEOGRAPHIC CODE OUTSIDE OF <Study Area> 4

SITE VERIFICATION FORM

No.	Questions	Coding categories
V1	HTA	Kamwokya II 1 Mulago II 2 Mulago III 3 Makerere I 4 Makerere III 5
V2	Site name	_____
V3	Unique Site Number	___ ___ ___
V4	Geographic code indicating location of site	___ ___
V5	Interviewer	_____
V6	Date (DD/MM/YY)	__ __ / __ __ /__ __
V7	Day of the week	MONDAY 1 TUESDAY 2 WEDNESDAY 3 THURSDAY 4 FRIDAY 5 SATURDAY 6 SUNDAY 7
V8	Time of day (24 HOUR CLOCK)	__ __ : __ __
V9	Outcome of site verification	SITE NOT FOUND 0 SITE FOUND AND ADDRESS CORRECT 1 SITE FOUND BUT ADDRESS INCORRECT 2 SITE FOUND BUT MANAGER REFUSED 3 SITE CLOSED TEMPORARILY 4 NO LONGER A SITE 5 CORRECT ADDRESS: _____
V10	Type of Site 01 Bar or Tavern 02 Nightclub 03 Brothel 04 Store selling alcohol 05 Private Dwelling 06 Taxi Stand 07 Truck Stop 08 Market Place 09 Church 10 School Yard 11 Street	*ENTER CODE: ___ ___ 12 Empty Plot 13 Unused House 14 Public Toilet 15 Bus Station 16 Railway 17 Hotel 18 Student Hostel 19 Lodge 20 Hair Salon 21 Video Shack 22 Other (specify) _____
V11	Number socializing upon interviewer arrival at site	MEN: ___ ___ ___ WOMEN:___ ___ ___
V12	Gender of respondent	MALE 1 FEMALE 2

No.	Questions	Coding categories

Hello. I am working to help develop better health programmes for Kampala. We would like to ask you a few questions to get some information necessary to plan and evaluate the programs. We won't ask you for your name. Your answers will be kept confidential. The questions include questions about activities that occur at this place, the people who come here, and programmes that may take place here. We would also like to return during a busier moment to talk with some individuals socialising here. Your participation is completely voluntary.

Nkulamusizza Ssebo/Nnyabo, Ndi ku mulimu ogw'okuyamba okulaba nga ekibuga Kampala kirongoosa mu ntegeka zaakyo ez'eby'obulamu. Twagala okukubuuzaayo ebibuuzo bitonotono ebinaatusobozesa okulongoosa eby'obulamu mu kitundu kino.Tetujja kukubuuza linnya lyo. By'onootuddamu bijja kukuumibwa nga bya kyama. Mu bibuuzo bye tugenda okukubuuza mulimu ebikwata ku bintu ebikolebwa mu kifo kino, abantu abajja wano wamu n'ebyo ebiyinza okukolerwa wano. Era, twagala okudda olunaku olulala mu budde ekifo kino wekikolera ennyo twogereko n'abamu ku bantu ababeerako wano. Ggwe okuddamu ebibuuzo bino kwa kyeyagalire.

V13	Are you willing to answer these questions? ***Oli mwetegefu okuddamu ebibuuzo bino?***	YES 1 NO 2
V14	Would it be OK for someone to come back and ask approximately 24 people here some questions? **Singa omu kuffe akomawo wano ng'ayagala okubuuzayo abantu nga 24 ebibuuzo, munaamwaniriza?**	YES 1 NO 2
V15	In what year were you born? **Wazaalibwa mu mwaka ki?** *CONCLUDE INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 18 - BORN AFTER Feb. 1983	19 ___ ___
V16	Has this site been in operation for more than 2 years? **Ekifo kino kiwezezza emyaka egisukka mu ebiri nga kikola emirimu gino?**	YES 1 NO 2

V17	How many men and women of the following types of people work here: **Abaami n'abakyala bameka ab'engeri zino wammanga abakolera mu kifo kino:**	**MEN**	**WOMEN**
	MANAGER/OWNER **Maneja/Nannyini**		
	BAR WORKERS **Abakozi b'omu Bbaala**		
	SERVERS/WAITERS/WAITRESSES **Abaweereza b'eby'okulya oba eby'okunywa**		
	CLEANERS **Abalongoosa**		
	SECURITY GUARDS **Abakuumi/Ab'eby'okwerinda**		
	MUSICIANS/ENTERTAINERS **Abayimbi/Abasanyusa abantu**		
	MUCHOMO VENDERS **Abookya ennyama/Omuchomo**		
	OTHER **Abalala**		

V18	Which types of activities take place here? **Bintu ki ebikolebwa wano?** *CIRCLE CODE FOR EACH ACTIVITY	**Yes**	**No**	**Don't know**
	Beer Consumed **Kunywa Bbiya**	1	2	8
	Local Brew Consumed **Kunywa mwenge bigere/tonto**	1	2	8
	Liquor Consumed **Kunywa Nguuli/Waragi**	1	2	8
	TV OR Video Viewing **OKulaba T.V oba Viidiyo**	1	2	8
	Dancing **Okuzina**	1	2	8
	Music **Nnyimba**	1	2	8
	Drinking Club **Kinywero**	1	2	8
	Gambling (Mweso/Matatu) **Kukuba Zzaala,matatu/Mweso**	1	2	8

No.	Questions	Coding categories
V19	How much alcohol is sold on a busy day/night? **Omwenge gwenkana wa ogutundibwa ku lunaku/ekiro lw'osinga okukola ennyo?**	Beer in bottles **Eccupa za bbiya** _____ Local Brew in Bottles **Eccupa za Mwenge bigere** _____ Local Brew in Gerry Cans(20 Litres) **Ebidomola bya Mwenge bigere 20 Litres)** _____ Spirits in Bottles **Eccupa z'omwenge omuzungu (Spirits in Bottles)** _____
V20	Where do people come from who come here? **Abantu abajja mu kifo kino bava wa?** *USE PROBES: What zones in <the Study Area>? What sections of <the city>? Where outside <the city>? **Zooni ki mu <Study Area>? Kitundu ki mu kibuga? Kitundu ki ebweru w'ekibuga?** *USE GEOGRAPHIC CODES	GEOGRAPHIC CODES ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

V21	I have been told that people meet sexual partners at places like this. Do …… **Nkitegeddeko nti abantu basisinkana abaagalwa baabwe mu bifo nga bino. Wano……** READ LIST	**Yes**	**No**	**Don't know**
	Men meet New Sexual Partners **Abaami bakwanirawo abakyala**	1	2	8
	Women Meet New Sexual Partners **Abakyala bakwanirwawo**	1	2	8
	Men meet up with Previous Partners **Abaami basisinkanawo n'abakyala be baali Baagaddeko**	1	2	8
	Women Meet Up With Previous Partners **Abakyala basisinkanawo n'abaami be Baali baagaddeko**	1	2	8
	Gay Men Meet Sexual Partners **Abali b'ebisiyaga basisinkanawo**	1	2	8
	A Person Onsite Facilitates Meeting Partners **Omuntu akola wano ayambako mu Kusisinkanya abaagalana**	1	2	8
	Female Sex Workers Solicit Customers **Abakazi ab'etunda banoonyezawo abaguzi**	1	2	8
V22	Do partners who meet here have sex…… **Abasisinkanira wano beegatta mu by'omukwano** ……..…… *READ LIST:		**YES**	**NO**
	ON SITE **Wano wennyini**		1	2
	OUTSIDE< NEAR THE SITE **Wabweru, Okuliraana ne wano**		1	2
	NEARBY HOTEL **Wooteri eri okumpi**		1	2
	OTHER, Specify **Awalala** _____			

V23	Where else do people who come here go to meet new sexual partners? **Kifo ki ekirala abantu abajja wano webagenda okukwana oba okukwanibwa?**	SITE NAME / SITE ID	GEO. CODE
		_____	___ ___
		_____	___ ___
		_____	___ ___

*READ: We would like some information on the characteristics of the men and women who come here during your busiest times. For each characteristic, tell me what proportion of the men or women have the characteristic.

Kaakati njagala ombulire ebimu ebikwata ku basajja n'abakazi abajja mu kifo kino mu biseera we musinga okukolera. Ku buli nsonga, nsaba ombulire obungi bw'abaami n'abakyala abakwatibwako ensonga eyo.

V24	How many men who come here during the busiest times: **Abasajja bameka abajja wano mu biseera we musinga okukolera nga:**	None/Very Few	< Half	Half	>Half	Almost All/All
	a) Are Unemployed **Abasajja bameka abatalina mirimu**	0	1	2	3	4
	b) Are Students **Abalenzi bameka abali mu ssomero**	0	1	2	3	4
	c) Are < Age 18 **Abasajja bameka abali wansi w'emyaka 18**	0	1	2	3	4
	d) Live in this zone **Abasajja bameka ababeera mu zooni eno**	0	1	2	3	4
	e) Live in the study area but outside this zone **Abasajja bameka ababeera mu (study area) naye nga si mu zooni eno**	0	1	2	3	4
	f) Come here at least once a week **Abasajja bameka abajja wano waakiri Omulundi gumu buli wiiki**	0	1	2	3	4
	g) Drink alcohol here **Abasajja abanyweera wano omwenge**	0	1	2	3	4
	h) Move to or come from another <bar/establishment> on the same day and night **Abasajja bameke abava wano ne bagenda mu bbaala endala oba abava awalala ne bajja wano mu lunaku olumu(misana n'ekiro)**	0	1	2	3	4
	i) Find a new sexual partner while they are here **Abasajja bameka abakwanayo abakazi abalala nga bali wano**	0	1	2	3	4
	j) Find a previous sexual partner while they are here **Abasajja bameka abasisinkanira wano abakazi be baayagalako.**	0	1	2	3	4
V25	How many women who come here during the busiest times: **Abakyala bameka abajja wano mu biseera we musinga okukolera nga:**	**None/Very Few**	**< Half**	**Half**	**>Half**	**Almost All/All**
	(a) Unemployed **Tebatalina mirimu**	0	1	2	3	4
	(b) Students **Abawala abakyali mu ssomero**	0	1	2	3	4
	(c) Are < Age 18 **Abawala abali wansi w'emyaka 18**	0	1	2	3	4
	(d) Live in this zone **Abakyala ababeera mu zooni eno**	0	1	2	3	4
	(e) Live in the study area but outside this zone **Abakyala ababeera mu (study area) naye nga si mu zooni eno**	0	1	2	3	4
	(f) Come here at least once a week **Abakyala abajja wano waakiri Omulundi gumu buli wiiki**	0	1	2	3	4
	(g) Drink alcohol here **Abakazi abanyweera wano omwenge**	0	1	2	3	4
	(h) Move to or come from another <bar/establishment> on the same day and night **Abakazi abava wano ne bagenda mu bbaala endala oba abava awalala ne bajja wano mu lunaku olumu (misana n'ekiro)**	0	1	2	3	4
	(i) Find a new sexual partner while they are here **Abakyala abafuna/abakwanibwa abasajja abapya nga bali mu kifo kino**	0	1	2	3	4
	(j) Find a previous sexual partner while they are here **Abakyala abasisinkanira wano n'abasajja be baali baagaddeko.**	0	1	2	3	4

V26	What are the busiest time(s) here? **Ssaawa ki ze musinga okukoleramu ennyo wano?** *PROBE FOR DAYS AND TIMES OF DAY AND CHECK OFF BOXES		Morning 6am-noon	Afternoon noon-5pm	Evening 5pm-10pm	Late night 10pm and later
		MON				
		TUES				
		WED				
		THURS				
		FRI				
		SAT				
		SUN				
V27	Why are these times so busy? ***Lwaki ebiseera ebyo byemusinga okukoleramu?***	_____				
V28	Approximately how many men come here during the course of a busy day? Try to estimate the total number of men who come at any time between opening and closing. READ OPTIONS: ***Abaami nga bameka abajja wano mu lunaku lwe musinga okukolerako ennyo***? * ***Teebereza omuwendo gw'abasajja abajja wano okuva lwe muggulawo okutuusa lwe muggalawo***	< 10 1 11-20 2 21-50 3 51-100 4 101-300 5 301-500 6 501-1000 7				
V29	Approximately how many women come here during the course of a busy day? Try to estimate the total number of women who come at any time between opening and closing. READ OPTIONS* IF NECESSARY ***Abakyala nga bameka abajja wano mu lunaku lwe musinga okukolerako ennyo?*** ***Teebereza omuwendo gw'abakyala abajja wano okuva lwe muggulawo okutuusa lwe muggalawo.***	< 10 1 11-20 2 21-50 3 51-100 4 101-300 5 301-500 6 501-1000 7				
V30	What are the busiest times of the year? ***Bi seera ki mu mwaka mwe musinga okukolera?*** *CAN MARK MORE THAN ONE OPTION	SCHOOL HOLIDAY **Luwummula lw'amassomero** 1 PUBLIC HOLIDAYS **Nnaku za gavumenti ez'okuwummula** 2 FESTIVE SEASON **Nnaku z'ebikujjuko** 3 DON'T KNOW **Simanyi** 8 OTHER specify **Ebirala** _____ 9				
V31	Have there ever been any AIDS prevention activities at this site? **Mu kifo kino waali wabaddewo ebintu byonna ebikolebwa okuziyiza obulwadde bwa siriimu?**	YES 1 NO 2 DESCRIBE:_____ _____ ACTIVITY CODES ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___				
V32	In the past year, how often have condoms been available here? **Mu mwaka ogwayita, ebbanga lyenkanawa we mwabeera ne Kondomu mu kifo kino?**	ALWAYS **Ebiseera byonna** 1 SOMETIMES **Oluusi n'oluusi** 2 NEVER **Tezibangawo** 3				

V33	Are there any condoms here today? If YES, can I see one? ***Kati wano olinawo kondomu yonna leero?*** ***If YES, Nnyinza okugirabako?*** IF YES, Brand and Price.	YES, BUT YOU CANT SEE ONE 1 YES, AND A CONDOM WAS SEEN 2 NO 3 BRAND OF CONDOM SEEN:_____ PRICE USh. _____ FOR ___ (number) CONDOMS		
V34	In the past four weeks, how many condoms were sold or taken? ***Mu wiiki ennya eziyise, kondomu mmeka ezatundibwa oba ezatwalibwa?***	SOLD: ___ ___ ___ TAKEN FREELY: ___ ___ ___		
V35	Are condoms available nearby? ***Waliwo okumpimpi awayinza okufunika kondomu?***	YES 1 NO 2		
V36	Would you be willing to: (1) have an AIDS prevention programme for the people? **Wandyagadde okwetaba mu ntegeka z'okuziyiza abantu okukwatibwa siriimu?** (2) sell condoms here? ***okutunda kondomu wano***	YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 NOT APPLICABLE 9		
V37	Observation: Evidence of AIDS prevention activities noted by interviewer at the site		Yes	No
		AIDS POSTERS DISPLAYED	1	2
		AIDS BROCHURES AT SITE	1	2
		CONDOMS VISIBLE	1	2
		If Yes, Number of Condoms counted	___ ___ ___	

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUALS SOCIALISING AT SITES OR EVENTS

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q1	Study Area (HTA)	Kamwokya II 1 Mulago II 2 Mulago III 3 Makerere I 4 Makerere III 5
Q2	Interviewer	__ __
Q3	Interview number	__ __
Q4	Name of site or event	_____
Q5	Unique site number	___ ___ ___ ___
Q6	Date (DD/MM/YY)	__ __ / __ __ /__ __
Q7	Day of the week	MONDAY 1 TUESDAY 2 WEDNESDAY 3 THURSDAY 4 FRIDAY 5 SATURDAY 6 SUNDAY 7
Q8	Time of day (24 hour clock)	__ __ : __ __
Q9	Number socializing upon interviewer arrival at site	MEN: ___ ___ ___ WOMEN:___ ___ ___
Q10	Gender of respondent	MALE 1 FEMALE 2

Hello. I am working in Kampala to help develop better health programmes for our city. We would like to ask you few questions to get some information necessary to plan and evaluate the programs. We won't ask you for your name. Your answers will be kept confidential. The questions include questions about your behaviour including your sexual behaviour. Your participation is completely voluntary.
Nkulamusizza Ssebo/Nnyabo, Ndi ku mulimu ogw'okuyamba okulaba nga ekibuga Kampala kirongoosa mu ntegeka zaakyo ez'eby'obulamu. Twagala okukubuuzaayo ebibuuzo bitonotono tufune ebirowoozo ebinaatuyamba mu ntegeka n'okulaba ng'enkola zino ziyamba abatuuze. Tetujja kukubuuza linnya lyo. By'onootuddamu bijja kukuumibwa nga bya kyama. Ebibuuzo ebimu bikwata kungeri gyeweeyisaamu, awamu n'engeri gye weeyisaamu mu by'omukwano. Ggwe okuddamu ebibuuzo bino kya kyeyagalire.

Q11	Are you willing to answer these questions? **Oli mwetegefu okuddamu ebibuuzo bino?** *IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW	YES 1 NO 2
Q12	In what year were you born? **Wazaalibwa mu mwaka ki?** *CONCLUDE INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN **18 years** or BORN AFTER **February 1983**	19___ ___
Q13	IF YOUNGER THAN 25 (borne after Feb. 1976) Are you currently a student? **Osoma / Okyali mu ssomero mu kiseera kino?**	YES 1 NO 2 OLDER THAN 25 YEARS 9
Q14	Where do you live? **USE PROBES*: What zones in <the Study Area>? What division of Kampala ? Where outside Kampala? **Osula wa?** **USE PROBES:* **Mu zooni ki <in the Study Area>? Kitundu ki mu kibuga, oba wa bw'aba asula bweru wa kibuga.**	*USE GEOGRAPHIC CODES ___ ___

Q15	*IF PERSON LIVES IN <the Study Area>: How long have you lived in <name of Study Area>? **Omaze bbanga ki ng'osula mu <name of Study Area> ?**	LESS THAN ONE YEAR 0 NUMBER OF YEARS ___ ___ ALL MY LIFE 97 LIVES OUTSIDE <Study Area> 99
Q16	*IF PERSON HAS NOT LIVED IN <name of Study Area> <u>ALL THEIR LIFE:</u> Where did you live before? **Nga tonajja mu <study area>, wali obera wa?**	*USE GEOGRAPHIC CODES ___ ___ LIVES OUTSIDE <Study Area> OR IN <Study Area> ALL THEIR LIFE 99
Q17	Are you currently formally employed? **Olina omulimu ogw'enkalakkalira?** PROBE TO FIT CODE CATEGORIES	NO, LOOKING FOR WORK 0 NO, NOT LOOKING FOR WORK 1 NO, INFORMALLY EMPLOYED 2 YES, OCCASIONAL / PARTTIME WORK 3 YES, FULLTIME 4
Q18	How many years of school did you complete? **Mu ssomero wamalamu/waakamalamu emyaka emeka?**	NUMBER OF YEARS ___ ___
Q19	How often do you come here? **Wano etera kujjawo emirundi emeka:** *CIRLE ONLY 1 RESPONSE. PROBE FOR NUMBER OF TIMES	EVERYDAY 1 4-6 TIMES PER WEEK 2 2-3 TIMES PER WEEK 3 ONE TIME PER WEEK 4 2-3 TIMES PER MONTH 5 ONE TIME PER MONTH 6 THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT 7
Q20	When did you come here the first time? **Ddi lwe wajja wano omulundi gwo ogwasooka?**	THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT 1 WITHIN PAST 4 WEEKS 2 WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 3 WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 4 OVER A YEAR AGO 5 OVER 5 YEARS AGO 6
Q21	How many formal or informal bars or taverns have you been to today? How many others will you go to today or tonight? **Amabbaala oba ebifo ebinywerwamu bimeka byewakagendamu olwaleero?** **Onoogenda mu ndala nga mmeka olwa leero?**	ALREADY BEEN TO ___ ___ WILL GO TO ___ ___
Q22	Some people come to places like this to meet new sexual partners or to meet up with people they had sex with previously. Do you believe that people find sexual partners here? **Abantu abamu bajja mu bifo nga bino okusisinkana abantu be bakwana oba abantu be baaganzaako edda. Gw'olowooza wano abantu basangawo be baganza?** *PROBE FOR NEW AND PREVIOUS	YES NO NEW PARTNERS **BAGANZI BAABWE ABAPYA** 1 2 PREVIOUS PARTNERS **BAGANZI BAABWE ABAKADDE** 1 2

Q23	Have you ever met a new or previous sexual partner here? **Ggwe mu kifo kino, wali osisinkaniddewoko muganziwo omupya oba gwe waganzaako edda?** *PROBE FOR NEW AND PREVIOUS	**YES** **NO** NEW PARTNERS **BAGANZI BAABWE ABAPYA** 1 2 PREVIOUS PARTNERS **BAGANZI BAABWE ABAKADDE** 1 2
Q24	*IF YES FOR MEETING NEW PARTNER HERE: How recently did you attract a new sexual partner at this site? **Ddi lwewasemba okukwana /okufuna ow'omukwano omupya mu kifo kino?**	WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 1 WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 2 WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 3 WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 4 OVER A YEAR AGO 5 NEVER MET A NEW PARTNER HERE 9
Q25	*IF YES FOR MEETING PREVIOUS PARTNER HERE: When did you last make contact with someone you previously had sex with here? **Ddi lwewasembayo okusisinkanako n'omuntu gwe wali weegasseeko naye mu biseera by'emabega?**	WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 1 WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 2 WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 3 WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 4 OVER A YEAR AGO 5 NEVER MET PREVIOUS PARTNER HERE 9
Q26	How many different people have you had sex with in the last 4 weeks (or past 3 months) ? **Abantu bameka ab'enjawulo be weegasseeko nabo mu by'omukwano mu wiiki nnya eziyise (Oba emyezi esatu egiyise)?**	___ ___
Q27	How many of these were new partners? **Ku abo waggulu, bameka be weegatta nabo omulundi ogusooka?**	___ ___

*****READ: Now I want to ask you about the partners you had in the past 4 weeks. (*OR PAST 3 MONTHS), starting with the last person you had sex with.
Kaakati njagala okukubuuza ku baganzi bo beweegatta nabo mu wiiki ennya eziyise (oba emyezi 3 egiyise) okutandikira ku gwewasemba okwegatta naye mu by'omukwano.

	Q28 Was this person a new partner? **Omuntu ono yali mupya /waakamufuna?**	**Q29** What is your relationship to this person? **Omuntu ono omuyita otya?** *PROBE FOR ACCURATE ANSWER	**Q30** The last time you had sex, where did you meet up with that person? **Ku mulundi gwe wasembayo okwegatta mu by'omukwano mwasisinkana wa n'omuntu oyo?** *PROBE FOR ACCURATE ANSWERS	**Q31** Did you use a condom the last time you had sex with this person? **Omulundi gwe wasembayo okwegatta mu by'omukwano n'omuntu oyo, wakozesa kondomu?**
A Omuntu Asooka	NEW 1 PREVIOUS 2	HUSBAND/WIFE/LIVE-IN PARTNER **Mwamiwo/Mukyalawo mu maka** 1 BOYFRIEND/GIRLFRIEND(NOT LIVE IN) **Muganziwo (temubeera wamu)** 2 SOMEONE YOU PAID FOR SEX **Wamusasudde okwegatta naye** 3 SOMEONE WHO PAID YOU FOR SEX **Yakusasudde okwegatta naye** 4 OTHER CASUAL ACQUAINTENCE **Mumanyiganye kitonotono** 5 OTHER _____ 6	HERE 1 HOME 2 AT A SITE 3 NAME OF SITE _____ UNIQUE SITE ID ___ ___ ___ GEOGRAPHIC CODE FOR SITE ___ ___ ___	YES 1 NO 2
B Omuntu Addako	NEW 1 PREVIOUS 2	HUSBAND/WIFE/LIVE-IN PARTNER **Mwamiwo/Mukyalawo mu maka** 1 BOYFRIEND/GIRLFRIEND(NOT LIVE IN) **Muganziwo (temubeera wamu)** 2 SOMEONE YOU PAID FOR SEX **Wamusasudde okwegatta naye** 3 SOMEONE WHO PAID YOU FOR SEX **Yakusasudde okwegatta naye** 4 OTHER CASUAL ACQUAINTENCE **Mumanyiganye kitonotono** 5 OTHER _____ 6	HERE 1 HOME 2 AT A SITE 3 NAME OF SITE _____ UNIQUE SITE ID ___ ___ ___ GEOGRAPHIC CODE FOR SITE ___ ___ ___	YES 1 NO 2
C Omuntu Addako	NEW 1 PREVIOUS 2	HUSBAND/WIFE/LIVE-IN PARTNER **Mwamiwo/Mukyalawo mu maka** 1 BOYFRIEND/GIRLFRIEND(NOT LIVE IN) **Muganziwo (temubeera wamu)** 2 SOMEONE YOU PAID FOR SEX **Wamusasudde okwegatta naye** 3 SOMEONE WHO PAID YOU FOR SEX **Yakusasudde okwegatta naye** 4 OTHER CASUAL ACQUAINTENCE **Mumanyiganye kitonotono** 5 OTHER _____ 6	HERE 1 HOME 2 AT A SITE 3 NAME OF SITE _____ UNIQUE SITE ID ___ ___ ___ GEOGRAPHIC CODE FOR SITE ___ ___ ___	YES 1 NO 2

Q32	Including the <___> people you had sex with in the past 4 weeks/3 months, how many different people have you had sex with in the past 12 months? **Ng'otwaliddemu abantu___ be weegattako nabo mu by'omukwano mu wiiki ennya eziyise (oba emyezi esatu egiyise), weegatta n'abantu bameka mu by'omukwano mu myezi 12 egiyise?**	12 MONTH TOTAL: ___ ___
Q33	Of these, how many were new sexual partners for you in the past 12 months? **Ku abo waggulu, bameka beweegatta nabo omulundi ogusooka mu myezi 12 egiyise?**	12 MONTH NEW: ___ ___
Q34	Have you ever used a condom? **Wali okozesezza ku kondomu?**	YES 1 NO 2
Q35	Do you have a condom with you? **Olina kondomu wano?**	YES 1 NO 2
Q36	If YES, may I please see it? *IF SEEN: IDENTIFY BRAND. **Nnyinza okugirabako?**	NOT SEEN 0 BRAND:_____
Q37	How many AIDS <talks/meetings/educational session or drama> have you attended in <name of Study Area> in the last three months? **Emisomo/enkiiko oba enkungaana mmeka ezikwata ku siriimu zewali obaddemuko mu <name of Study Area> mu myezi esatu egiyise?**	NUMBER OF SESSIONS: ___ ___
Q38	How much alcohol do you usually drink when you come here? **Ng'ozze wano, otera kunywa mwenge gwenkanawa?**	Bottles on Beer ___ ___ Quarters (250ml) of **Spirits** ___ ___ Liters (1000mls) of **Local Brew** ___ ___
Q39	WOMEN ONLY: Has a man forced you to have sex against your will in the past year? **BAKYALA BOKKA: Mu mwaka oguyise, wakakibwako omusajja okwegatta naye nga teweesiimidde?**	YES 1 NO 2 MALE RESPONDENT 9
Q40	MEN ONLY: Some men experience pain during urination, have an unusual discharge from the penis, or have sores in the genital area. During the past 4 weeks, have you had …… **READ LIST** **BASAJJA BOKKA: Abasajja abamu bafuna obulumi nga bafuka omusulo oba bavaamu amazzi agatali gaabulijjo mu busajja bwabwe, oba bafuna amabwa mu bitundu byabwe eby'ekyama. Mu bbanga lya wiiki nga nnya eziyise, wali ofunyeeko ……**	SYMPTOMS — YES NO N/A PAIN ON URINATION **Okulumwa ng'ofuka** 1 2 9 UNUSUAL DISCHARGE **Okuvaamu amazzi agatali ga bulijjo** 1 2 9 SORES **amabwa?** 1 2 9
Q41	WOMEN ONLY: Some women have lower abdominal pain, an unusual discharge from the vagina, or sores in the genital area. During the past 4 weeks, have you had ……***READ LIST** **BAKYALA BOKKA: Abakyala abamu balumwa mu ndira, bavaamu amazzi agatali gaabulijjo mu bukazzi bwabwe, oba bafuna amabwa mu bitundu byabwe eby'ekyama. Mu bbanga lya wiiki nga nnya eziyise, wali ofunyeeko ……**	SYMPTOMS — YES NO N/A LOWER ABNORMINAL PAIN **Okulumwa mu ndira** 1 2 9 UNUSUAL DISCHARGE **Okuvaamu amazzi Agatali ga bulijjo** 1 2 9 SORES? **Amabwa?** 1 2 9
Q42	*IF MEN OR WOMEN HAVE ANY SYMPTOMS (Q40 or Q41): Did you go to a clinic for treatment? **Wagendako mu ddwaliro okufuna obujjanjjabi?** ***IF YES:** **Ddwaliro ki?**	YES 1 NO 2 IF YES, CLINIC NAME: _____ GEOGRAPHIC CODE OF CLINIC: ___ ___