
PLACE: Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts

PLACE in Jamaica: Monitoring AIDS Prevention at the Parish Level, St. James, 2003



The technical report series is made possible by support from USAID under the terms of Cooperative Agreement HRN-A-00-97-00018-00. The opinions expressed are those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID.



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Acknowledgements

Many people contributed to the successful application of the PLACE methodology in St. James, Jamaica. The support of Peter Figueroa has been instrumental in both the planning and application of the assessment and in ensuring that the results are used to improve targeted HIV/AIDS prevention programs in the parish. His involvement in the big picture as well as in the details of instrument development demonstrates his commitment to improving health in Jamaica. Other key players working at the national level include Lovette Byfield, Novia Condell, Faith Hamer and Ruth Jankee. Their assistance with developing the questionnaire as well as with general guidance for working in Jamaica were an asset.

Many individuals working in the parish or in the Western Region were very much involved in guiding the assessment. Specifically, we are grateful for the active involvement of Diahann Dale. Other important contributors were Janice Alexander, Tamu Sadler, Jennifer Stuart-Dixon and Marceleen Wheatle.

This assessment would not have been possible without the coordination efforts of Peace Corps volunteer Carrie Brewer who was responsible for ensuring that all field work and preparation activities were carried out as planned. She had a difficult task at times and handled it wonderfully. The field supervisors, Alton Wallace and Kenneth Wynter, and the team of interviewers worked diligently to complete the tasks before them and were the heart of the assessment. Their work ethic, flexibility and dedication is appreciated. Appreciation is also extended to Hope Enterprises for data entry.

Thanks also goes to Sarah Bassett Hileman and Sharon Weir, the team from the University of North Carolina, whose past experience carrying out and designing PLACE assessments guided a successful initiative in St. James.

Gratitude also goes to USAID/Jamaica for funding this PLACE assessment.

Executive Summary

Why is PLACE necessary in St. James, Jamaica?

AIDS is a growing pandemic. HIV prevalence in the Caribbean makes it the second most affected region after Sub-Saharan Africa. About 1.5% of the adult population in Jamaica is infected with HIV. The Western Region of Jamaica, specifically the parish of St. James, is disproportionately affected by this epidemic. St. James has the highest cumulative AIDS case rate (607 per 100,000 population) in Jamaica, approximately two and half times higher than the national average.

Since the epidemic began, a number of initiatives have been implemented to reduce HIV incidence. However, these interventions have not yet achieved the desired success. The national knowledge, attitude, practice and behaviour survey in 2000 showed that the level of HIV/AIDS awareness is high, but modification of high-risk behaviours is low. The PLACE methodology was considered an appropriate tool to better target HIV prevention programs.

The PLACE study is a joint initiative between Ministry of Health (MOH) Jamaica, the Western Regional Health Authority (WRHA) and the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina (UNC) at Chapel Hill. Preparatory discussions were held in December 2002 and the PLACE study implemented between April and June 2003 in St. James. Funding for the assessment was provided by USAID/Jamaica through the MEASURE *Evaluation* Project.

What is the specific aim of the PLACE protocol?

To effectively prevent new HIV infections, AIDS prevention programmes should focus on areas likely to have higher HIV incidence. In Jamaica, there are limited resources and the country is facing serious socio-economic challenges. Therefore there is an urgent need to focus HIV prevention efforts where they will have the greatest impact on behaviour change.

The PLACE method is implemented in five steps that systematically identify areas where HIV incidence may be high, characterize and map sites in those areas where interventions should be focused, and provide feedback to communities for intervention planning. Site-based indicators of sexual activity and AIDS prevention programmes are provided by the method to monitor whether interventions are reaching people most likely to acquire or transmit HIV.

A review of available data suggested that the incidence of HIV infection may be higher in St. James Parish, Jamaica.

In the first step of the protocol, representatives from the National HIV/STI Programme (Jamaica Ministry of Health) and health officials from the Western Region identified St. James as the parish with the highest prevalence of infection in the country. After reviewing existing epidemiological data on HIV prevalence, ten communities within the parish were identified for inclusion in the assessment. Two are rural towns and eight are urban, with both planned and unplanned communities represented.

Where do people from St. James meet new sexual partners? 560 community informants identified 464 places or events. The most common types of sites were bars, streets and churches.

In the second step, trained interviewers asked 560 informants in the ten communities: Where do people meet new sexual partners? These informants identified 464 sites or events. Community informants included the unemployed (15%), tradesmen (13%), and casual workers (7%), among others. On average, men and women named three sites each.

In the third step, interviewers visited all sites in the parish reported by the informants. They obtained information about the site from a knowledgeable person at each site (such as a site manager or employee). Approximately 61% (284) of the reported sites and events were located and verified within St. James.

About 78% of individuals socializing at sites confirmed that people meet new sex partners at the site. Almost 20% of men and 7% of women reported ever having met a new sexual partner at the site.

In the fourth step, interviewers returned to a random sample of 23 sites to interview individuals socializing there about their own sexual behaviour. More than 40% of men and 12% of women had more than one sex partner in the last year and 18% of men and 4% of women had at least one new sex partner in the last four weeks. Almost 20% of women reported having a partner that was ten or more years older and 27% of men had a partner 10 or more years younger. More men than women said they met a new partner at a public place. About 8% of men reported trading money for sex in the last four weeks.

Interviewers also returned to the 26 sites named most frequently by community informants. Partnership rates were higher among individuals at these popular sites, with 25% of men and 13% of women reporting a new partner in the last four weeks. Almost 9% of women reported engaging in commercial sex in the last four weeks.

Almost 57% of women and 76% of men reported using a condom at last sex with a new partner. Reported condom use was higher at popular sites.

Reported condom use was higher for men than for women in all condom use indicators. Approximately 75% of men and 43% of women said they used a condom at last sex with a new partner they met at the site. About 45% of men and 39% of women reported using a condom the last time they had sex with a regular partner. Less than 20% of men and 3% of women had a condom with them at the time of the interview. Half of men and one third of women said they used a condom within the last 4 weeks, however more than 90% of men and 70% of women who had a new partner in the last 4 weeks also reported using a condom in that time frame.

Condom use was higher among respondents socializing at the sites named by the most community informants. Almost all women who met a new partner at the site at some time (91%) reported using a condom at last sex with the most recent of those partners.

About 30% of sites had ever had any AIDS prevention activities, but more than 80% of site representatives were willing to host a program. Half of site representatives were willing to sell condoms.

Around 30% of sites had ever had educational talks on HIV/AIDS, peer health education programmes, or condom promotion at the site. At only 27% of sites were condoms available at the time of the interview, but condoms were plainly visible at only 15% of sites. In the past year condoms were never available at 48% of sites.

Sites identified through the PLACE assessment are locations where new sexual partners meet. Targeting these sites with AIDS prevention messages and condom distribution could be an effective complement to the National AIDS Control Programme in Jamaica.

The findings suggest that focusing interventions at sexual network sites could reach people with high rates of new partner acquisition with condoms and prevention messages to decrease their risk of acquiring HIV and other STIs. A site-based approach is likely to be a cost-effective way of reaching the people who are most in need of prevention efforts.

The assessment also showed that existing prevention programmes have reached some sites and that most patrons of sites have been exposed to media campaigns. These achievements can be used as a baseline to intensify a focus on sites. However, it may be difficult to maintain programmes at the more than 250 sites verified through PLACE, making it necessary to prioritize sites based on their characteristics. Recommended criteria are sites with large numbers of visitors, sex occurring at the site, the presence of

commercial sex, sites where men meet male partners, and sites visited by youth.

Repeating the PLACE assessment will provide indicators to monitor programmes and will enable stakeholders to observe changes in behaviour of people visiting these sexual network sites in St. James.

Summary of Indicators from Assessment

Number and Type of Sites	
Number of sites/events reported where people from St.James meet new sexual partners	464
Number and percent of reported sites located and verified in St. James	284 (61.2%)
Percent of 284 sites located and verified in St. James:	
• That are bars, nightclubs or go-go clubs	21.1%
• With commercial sex workers	10.9%
• Where people drink beer or alcohol	69.4%
• Where people smoke ganja	40.9%
• That show explicit sex videos	4.6%
AIDS Prevention Programme Coverage	
	N=284
Percent of Sites in St. James:	
• That ever had HIV/AIDS programmes	31.3%
• Where site representative willing to have programme	81.0%
• Where condoms never available in past year	48.2%
• With condoms available on day of visit	27.1%
• Where the site representative is willing to sell condoms	49.7%

Characteristics of People at Sites		
Sample of sites (Random sample is representative of all sites identified. Special sample is sites most frequently named by community informants.)	Random N=282	Special N=320
Percent <u>Men</u> Socializing at Sites Who:		
• Are younger than 25	30.5%	30.6%
• Are unemployed	12.1%	9.1%
• Visit the site every day	31.9%	22.5%
• Believe people come to site to meet new sex partners	78.4%	88.4%
• Have met a new sexual partner at the site	19.2%	18.4%
• Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks	18.1%	24.7%
• Who had more than one partner in past 4 weeks	23.4%	28.8%
• Whose oldest partner was 5 or more years older	17.0%	22.8%
• Whose youngest partner was 5 or more years younger	45.4%	50.1%
• Who had a sex partner who lives outside Jamaica, in the last 12 months	9.6%	18.4%
• Who exchanged sex for money in past 4 weeks	7.8%	7.2%
• Who have had sex with a man in last 12 months	0.7%	2.5%
• Who have ever used a condom	87.6%	89.0%
• Who used a condom with most recent new partner (of those who had a new partner in last 12 months)	75.9%	80.2%
• Who have attended an AIDS educational session in past 3 months	13.8%	18.4%
• Who ever had an HIV test	35.5%	35.3%
Percent <u>Women</u> Socializing at Sites Who:		
	Random N=200	Special N=265
• Are younger than 25	37.0%	35.4%
• Are unemployed	32.5%	26.1%
• Visit the site every day	23.5%	18.1%
• Believe people come to site to meet new sex partners	77.5%	86.8%
• Have met a new sexual partner at the site	7.0%	13.2%
• Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks	3.5%	12.8%
• Who had more than one partner in past 4 weeks	3.0%	12.1%
• Whose oldest partner was 5 or more years older	41.0%	41.6%
• Whose youngest partner was 5 or more years younger	7.5%	12.5%
• Who had a sex partner who lives outside Jamaica, in the last 12 months	9.0%	14.3%
• Who exchanged sex for money in past 4 weeks	2.0%	8.7%
• Who have ever used a condom	80.0%	83.8%
• Who used a condom with most recent new partner (of those who had a new partner in last 12 months)	56.9%	62.0%
• Who have attended an AIDS educational session in past 3 months	21.5%	13.2%
• Who ever had an HIV test	40.5%	50.2%

Background and Objectives

HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Jamaica

In the Caribbean region, some countries report HIV prevalence surpassed only by those in sub-Saharan Africa. It is estimated that 25,000 persons are living with HIV/AIDS in Jamaica. The epidemic is generalized, with approximately 1.5% of the adult population infected. From 1982, when the first AIDS case was reported in Jamaica, to December 31, 2002, 7027 persons have been reported with AIDS, and in 2002 alone, 989 new AIDS cases were reported. Every week in 2002, 13 persons died of AIDS (Epidemiology Unit 2002).

A total of 559 children in Jamaica have been reported with AIDS from the start of the epidemic. In 1999, HIV/AIDS was the second leading cause of death in children 1 to 4 years old. In the last three years an average of 3 children die per month due to AIDS. Between one and two percent of pregnant women in Jamaica are HIV infected and every week an estimated two to three HIV-infected infants are born. Adolescent girls 10 to 19 years old are 3 times more likely than boys of the same age to be HIV infected. Heterosexual transmission is the primary mode of infection and each year women make up an increasing proportion of new infections. The male to female ratio is 1.5 to 1 for AIDS cases and 1 to 1 for HIV cases. HIV seroprevalence among most at risk groups were as high as 25% among men who have sex with men, 20% among female commercial sex workers in Montego Bay and 6% among people attending public clinics for sexually transmitted infections in 2001. About one third of persons with AIDS has a history of an STI (Ministry of Health, Jamaica).

The following have been identified as factors that drive the epidemic in Jamaica:

Behavioural

- Multiple sexual partners
- Early onset of sexual activity
- Inconsistent condom use
- Lack of perception of personal risk
- Myths about HIV/AIDS and modes of transmission
- Knowledge-to-practice gap regarding prevention
- Sex with prostitutes

Economic practices

- Slow economic growth
- High unemployment levels and poverty
- Growing economic importance of drugs and prostitution
- Tourism and population movement

Social and cultural

- Ignorance and denial
- Stigma and discrimination
- Inadequate attention to HIV/AIDS in the education sector
- Gender roles and inequities
- Lack of high-level commitment

The PLACE Protocol

Methods for monitoring and evaluating HIV/AIDS prevention are urgently needed. In a context where resources for interventions are limited, there is a need to focus interventions where they are most cost-effective. Epidemiologic theory identifies a crucial role in the HIV/AIDS epidemic for high transmission areas (places with a high rate of

new sexual partnership formation). A barrier to the identification of high transmission areas (HTA's) and development of informed sexual network-based interventions within HTA's has been the lack of rapid, reliable and valid field methods for identifying areas with high rates of new sexual partnership formation.

The PLACE (Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts) method is a tool to identify high transmission areas and the specific sites within these areas where HIV/AIDS prevention programmes should be focused. The approach used in PLACE acknowledges that 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

Consequently, the first step in the PLACE method is to use available epidemiological and contextual information to identify areas likely to have a higher incidence of HIV infection. Subsequent steps use rapid field methods to identify 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. Finally, the information is used to inform interventions in the areas. Figure 1 illustrates the methodology in five key steps.

The method focuses on sites where new sexual partnerships are formed because the pattern of new partnerships in a community shapes the HIV epidemic. The site-based approach also has some advantages in terms of programme development. Approaches based on risk group status, such as being a trucker or sex worker, can be stigmatizing and often inadequate in generalized epidemics. Clinic-based approaches miss most people with high rates of new sexual partner acquisition. The site-

Figure 1

The Five Steps of the PLACE Protocol	
Step	Objective
1	To identify high transmission areas in the city or district
2	To identify sites in high transmission areas where people meet new sexual partners
3	To visit, map & characterize sites in each area
4	To describe the characteristics of people socializing at sites
5	To use findings to inform interventions

based approach avoids both of these problems by focussing on geographic locations where people with high rates of new partnerships can be found rather than the risk groups to which they belong.

This 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. USAID has supported development of the method through the MEASURE *Evaluation* Project.

Step 1: How was St. James Selected for a PLACE Assessment?

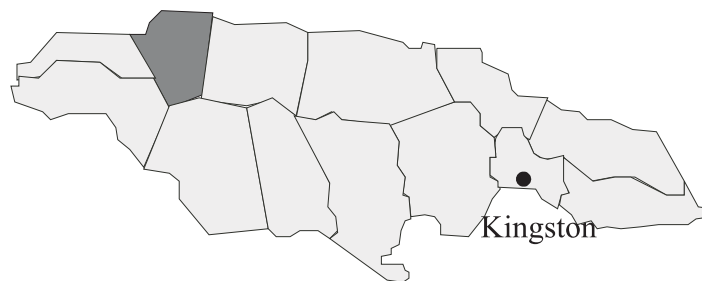
Identification, Selection and Description of Assessment Areas

St. James is located on the western side of Jamaica and the parish capital, Montego Bay, is the second largest city on the island and a well-known tourist destination. The parish population in 2001 was about 175,000 (STATIN 2003). The socio-economic climate in St. James mirrors the situation across the country. Jamaica is considered to have “medium” human development according to UNDP (UNDP 2003), with 19% of the population living below the poverty line

term, with residents from other parishes as well as rural St. James coming to Montego Bay to either work or seek employment. This migration is further influenced by the seasonal nature of the tourism industry. Annual festivals draw thousands of people from overseas, providing an opportunity for economic gain for residents.

St. James is the parish with the highest reported AIDS case rate in Jamaica with 607 cases per 100,000 population (as of June 2002), a rate that is more than twice that of the entire island (252 per 100,000) (Epidemiology Unit 2002).

St. James



between 1987 and 2000 and a literacy level of 87% in 1999. Unemployment is high, with rates for 2002 reaching 15% overall and 21% for women.

In St. James there is a proliferation of informal or squatter settlements. These settlements are usually densely populated with inadequate infrastructure such as limited access to potable water and proper solid waste and excreta disposal mechanisms. Montego Bay is renowned as a tourist capital and is the major commercial area in the parish (see Photo 1). The migrant labour is both long term and short

Reported paediatric AIDS cases are also higher in St. James than nationally, with a rate of 181 per 100,000 (as of June 2002) compared to 94 per 100,000 for Jamaica. Serosurvey data from antenatal clients attending public health centres show that one in 30 pregnant women in St. James are HIV infected as compared to one in 50 pregnant women nationally. Seroprevalence studies done in female commercial sex workers revealed a prevalence of 20% among those in Montego Bay compared to 10% in the capital city of Kingston. Despite the recognition that the HIV disease burden in St. James is higher than that

of the other parishes on the island, there is not enough research-based evidence to elucidate the specific factors driving the epidemic so aggressively in this western parish.

The St. James Public Health Department, as a part of the Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) component of the HIV/AIDS/STI prevention and control programme, conducts periodic interventions at the community level. Community Peer Educators (CPEs) are the field officers implementing these community-based initiatives. They provide information about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, including signs and

and in different settings. For example, education programmes have been held in schools, churches, work places, street corners, clubs/bars, clinics and the hospital.

Condoms are generally widely available across the parish and are sold in private pharmacies and petrol service stations, corner shops and some local bars/clubs. In addition they are distributed through the family planning and STI clinic services in the public health centres.

STI treatment services based on the syndromic approach to case management are available in some public health centers. Clinical services

Photo 1. A street scene from downtown Montego Bay.



symptoms, modes of transmission, and methods of prevention. They teach persons accurate condom use, personal sexual risk assessments, risk reduction strategies and condom negotiation skills. Condoms and pamphlets are distributed during the interventions in the communities. These interventions target persons of varying ages

geared at early detection and appropriate treatment of STIs are offered daily in the STI clinic at the Montego Bay Comprehensive Health Centre. This is complimented by the contact investigation service, with emphasis on contact tracing, counselling and testing with respect to HIV, syphilis and other genital ulcerative diseases. There are two other health

centres at which STI clinics are conducted bimonthly. In addition, limited STI treatment is offered at some of the other health centres by the medical doctors or nurse practitioners in attendance. Most doctors in private practice also treat persons with STI. Women in the parish appear to have better STI treatment seeking behaviour than men. STI clinic data reveals a ratio of 2 to 1 female to male of STI clinic attendees in St. James. HIV/AIDS case management occurs in both the private and public sector, with the majority of persons living with HIV/AIDS in the parish accessing care in the public sector. Limited laboratory services for diagnosis of STIs exist in both the private and public sector. Drugs for the treatment of common STI's are widely available in both public and private pharmacies. However, most of these pharmacies are in central Montego Bay and its immediate environs while the rural communities at the parishes are underserved. Though the practice seems to occur on a low scale, streetside sales of antibiotics for the treatment of STI's continues, with male clients as the target. Antiretroviral drugs are still generally cost prohibitive for the majority of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Jamaica and very few are stocked by local pharmacies. However, a range of antiretroviral drugs are quite easily accessed from pharmaceutical distributors based in Kingston, Jamaica's capital city.

It has been established that there is a growing need and potential for implementing more HIV/AIDS/STI prevention programmes across the parish in collaboration with community-based organizations, business leaders, hoteliers and other tourist-related interests. In the context of limited resources, the challenge is mobilizing the relevant multisectoral involvement (financial and otherwise) that is critical to the design, planning, implementation and sustainability of such programmes.

Ten communities in the parish were selected as assessment areas for the study. Currently there is inadequate epidemiological data detailing the specifics of the epidemic in the parish. In selecting the assessment areas a combination of approaches were used. A dated map showing known HIV cases by address was used to select areas, along with data from a recent survey of HIV prevalence in pregnant women attending specific health centres in the parish. In addition consideration was given to the subjective views of health workers actively involved in the HIV/AIDS/STI prevention and control programme. The proposed assessment areas were then categorized according to their level of urbanization to ensure inclusion of a variety of communities (urban planned, urban unplanned, urban mixed, and rural).

Community Links and Local Ethical Review

The results of the national knowledge, attitude, practice and behaviour surveys conducted in 1997 and 2000 reveal that while ongoing HIV/AIDS/STI prevention activities have done well at increasing the knowledge and awareness of the general population this has not translated into the behaviour change necessary for curtailing the spread of HIV. Utilizing the PLACE methodology to conduct an assessment of selected communities in the parish will enable prevention teams to better understand the sexual networks and other factors driving the epidemic. Subsequently, the results of this assessment will inform the provision of a community level HIV/AIDS/STI prevention programme tailored to the specific needs of the community.

The University of North Carolina developed the PLACE Methodology. USAID provided funding and technical assistance through the MEASURE *Evaluation* Project. The Jamaican

Ministry of Health, through the National HIV/AIDS/STI prevention and control programme, facilitated the implementation of the PLACE assessment in St. James. The Chief of Epidemiology and HIV/AIDS obtained approval from the local ethics committee and assisted in the submission of background information as a part of the preparatory work for the study. The Institutional Review Board of the School of Public Health at the University of North Carolina also provided ethical approval for the protocol. At the parish level, the Health Department's HIV/AIDS/STI programme team determined the areas to be assessed in the project and all the other relevant logistics necessary to carry out the assessment. A Peace Corps volunteer was appointed field coordinator. Two field supervisors and a team of interviewers carried out the data collection. A data entry company was contracted to collate the data, while the data analysis was done by the team from UNC.

Training and Instrument Adaptation

The majority of the interviewers had previous experience conducting surveys on issues related to sexual behaviour and sexuality. Many of them are Community Peer Educators working in the parish HIV/AIDS/STI Prevention and Control Programme. The flexibility of their working hours and their ability to communicate effectively with a wide range of respondents was a significant asset. *MEASURE Evaluation* conducted training sessions for the interviewers for each phase of the study. The survey instruments were reviewed and modified with the input from the local HIV/AIDS/STI programme team to make them more appropriate to the local context. They were pre-tested in Hanover, a neighboring parish, by the field supervisors.

Step 2: Where do People Go to Meet New Sexual Partners? Findings from Community Informant Interviews

Methods to Identify Sites

The PLACE Methodology 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, an exotic club, an all-night party, or a market place. In rural areas, sites may cluster around taxi stands or places that sell beer or alcohol. Focusing on new partnerships is important because individuals with high rates of new partner acquisition are more likely to transmit infection and because newly acquired infection is more infectious. Identifying all sites, not just traditional “hot spots”, is encouraged. Along with well-selected monitoring and evaluation indicators, a map of these sites can help programme planners focus intervention efforts at sites where the opportunity for HIV transmission is likely to be greatest.

Community informant interviewing is the primary method to identify all sites where residents of the HTA meet new sexual partners. Hundreds of people in the community are asked to name specific places and events at which people living in the assessment area meet new sexual partners. These interviews are a rapid method for obtaining sensitive data not otherwise available and are especially useful for obtaining data such as a list of sites that can be verified by other sources. By developing a list of sites from many informants in the community, the bias from any individual informant is reduced. In addition, self-presentation bias is minimized by not asking about an individual’s own sexual behaviour.

Interviewers were organized into two groups; each supervised by a field supervisor. Each day groups were assigned to a community to conduct interviews. The interviewers were given general quotas for every ten interviews, based on community informant type: two taxi or truck drivers or traveling salesmen since they are mobile; two people that work at or own potential sites such as bars; one or two people suspected to be at high risk such as sex workers or crack users; two street vendors or tradesmen, and two or three of any other types. Verbal consent was obtained by reading an introductory statement that explained the purpose of the study and that participation was voluntary, and contained contact information for the Medical Officer of Health and the study coordinator. Every morning interviewers met with field supervisors and the coordinator to debrief about the previous day’s fieldwork.

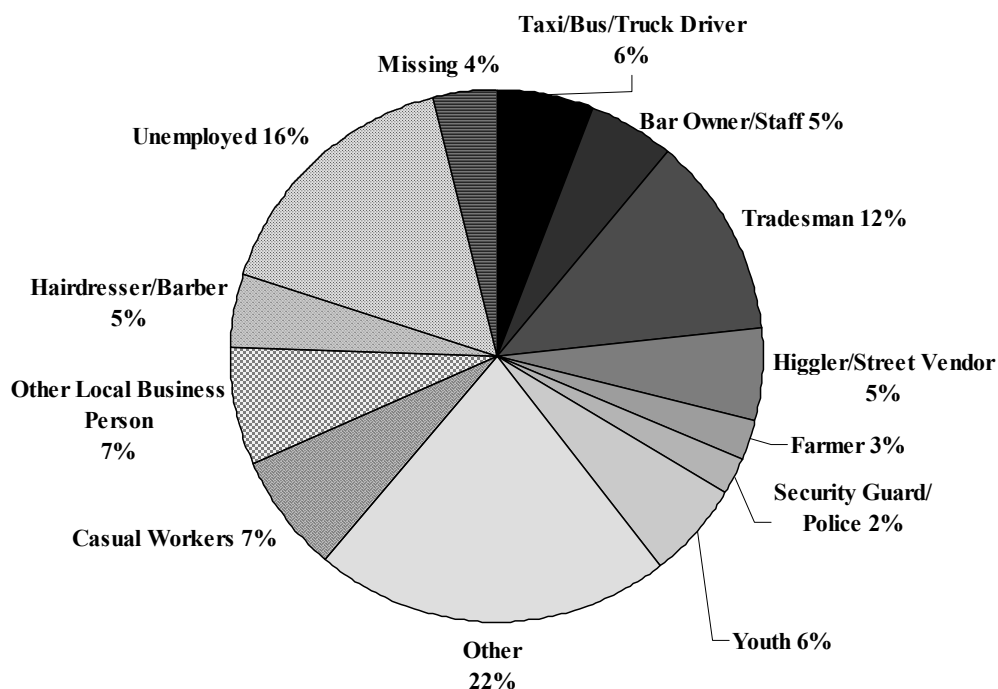
Results

Twelve interviewers worked four days to interview 560 community informants (Table 1). Reports of 1897 sites and events were received from respondents. Of the 464 unique sites and events mentioned, 404 sites were identified as locations in St. James where respondents believe people meet new sexual partners. One-fifth of sites reported were located in Central Montego Bay. Thirty-eight sites were located in other parishes and twenty-two street dances were named (Photo 2). A variety of characteristics describe the participating community informants, as shown in Figure 2. The ages of respondents ranged from 18 to 84, with a fairly even distribution across age groups. Just over half of the respondents were male (56%). The refusal rate was 17%.

Table 1. Summary of community informant field work

	N
Days of community informant interviewing	4
Number of interviewers	12
Numbers of sites and events reported	1897
Sites inside parish named	404
Sites outside parish named	38
Events named	22
No. of community informants refused	114
No. of community informants interviewed	560

Figure 2. Characteristics of community informants.



Discussion: Identification of Sites by Community Informant Interviews

While community informants named many sites as places where new sexual partnerships are formed, fewer sites were named than expected. In some of the communities there are few sites due to the volatile nature of these neighborhoods preventing people from going out at night. There is also a lack of establishments for persons to socialize in several neighborhoods and so most people go downtown for a night out.

Interviewers expressed no real surprises in terms of sites and events reported and they indicated that the most informative respondents were unemployed people loitering on the streets. Interviewers conveyed that taxi drivers say new partners frequently meet in the taxis themselves. Some couples arrange with the driver to pick them up later, ask the driver to park on the side of the road, and then have sex in the taxi.

Although interviewers felt that most community informants provided information about sites freely, a suspicion of government work among some potential respondents may have contributed to the 17% refusal rate.

Photo 2. Events involving music and dancing are common in St. James and are typically advertised with signs.



Step 3: What are the Characteristics of Sites Where People Meet New Sexual Partners? Findings from Interviews at the Sites

Methods

In this phase of the fieldwork, interviewers visited each reported site located in the parish to verify its existence and location and to interview a person knowledgeable about the site (such as a bar manager or owner) to obtain characteristics of the site important for HIV/AIDS prevention. Verbal consent for an anonymous interview was obtained for each completed interview. Respondents were asked about the following:

- Name of the site and number of years in operation
- The types of activities occurring on site
- The estimated number of site visitors at peak times
- Patron characteristics including their residence, employment status, age and gender
- Whether people meet new sexual partners at the site
- The nature of HIV/AIDS/STI prevention activities onsite including condom availability and posters
- Willingness to sell condoms or have HIV/AIDS/STI prevention activities at the site

Mapping of sites

Two people measured latitude and longitude coordinates of sites using Global Positioning System (GPS) units. Every site confirmed by site verification was mapped. Coordinates were then used to generate digital maps such as Figures 7 and 8.

Results

Fifteen interviewers visited 361 sites to interview someone knowledgeable about the site. 284 interviews were completed over 12 days. Only 3% of interviews were not completed due to refusals (Table 2). Interviews were not attempted at 103 sites/events because they were located outside the parish, were events that did not occur during field work, or were discovered to be duplicates of other sites prior to the beginning of field work.

Site characteristics

Many types of sites were verified during this phase of fieldwork (Figure 3). The majority (82%) had been in operation for more than 2 years and only 4% had opened less than one year prior to the interview. More than 90% are located within two blocks of a busy road or taxi route and about half are within 2 blocks of a bus stop or trucking route. Few are located near a port.

Table 2. Summary of site verification field work

	N
Days of Site Verification	12
Number of Interviewers	15
Outcome of Site Verification Visits	
Interviews Completed	284
Site Found but Respondents Refused	10
Site Closed Temporarily	6
Site Closed Permanently/No longer a site	8
Address insufficient/site not found	20
Site found but respondents too young to participate (<18)	1
Duplicate site/site already visited	32
Total	361

Figure 3. Types of verified sites.

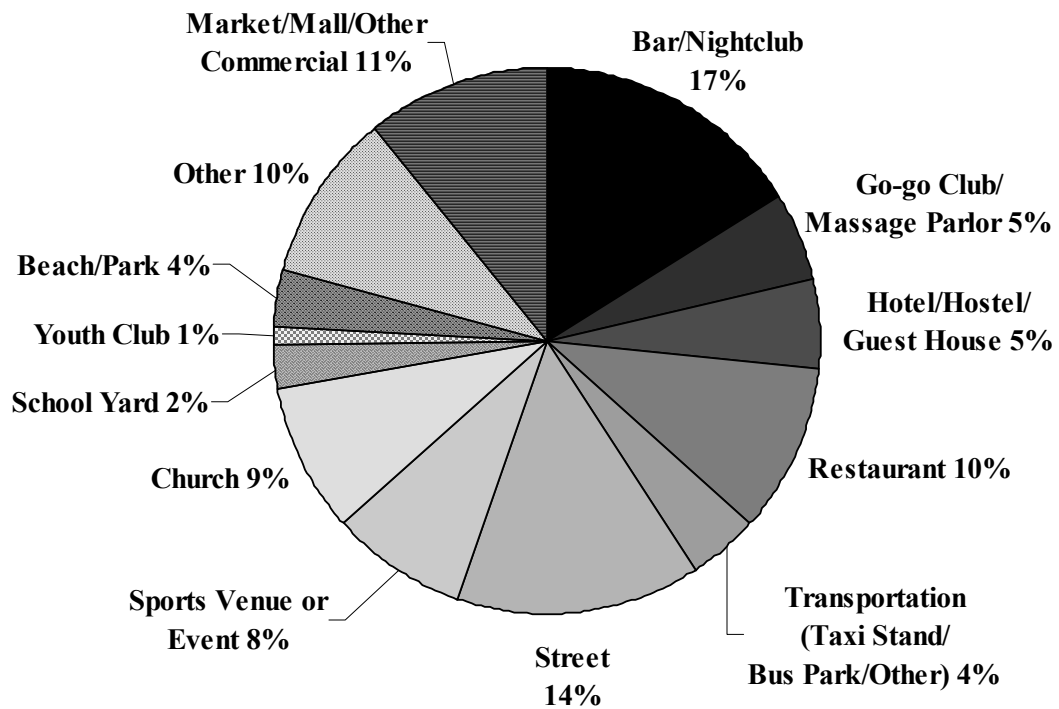
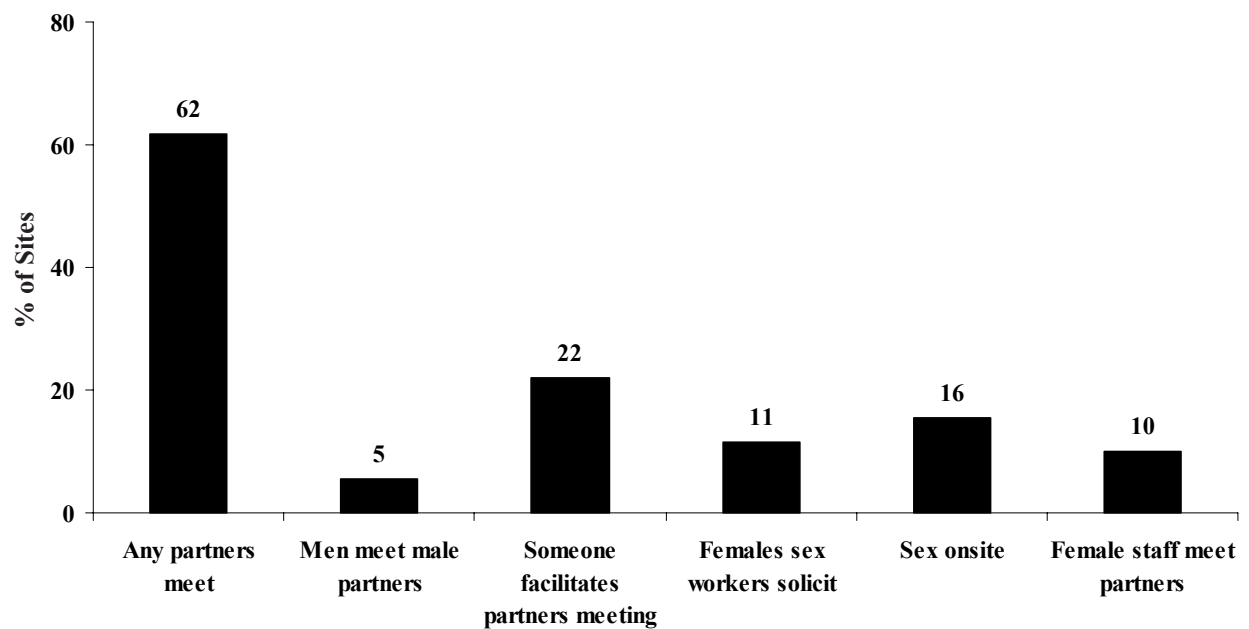


Figure 4. Sex partners meeting at sites.



The interviews revealed that 50 or fewer men attend 73% of the sites at a busy time and 50 or fewer women attend 67%. In some cases, site representative estimates of the total number of people did not correspond to the physical size of the site or to what has been observed by field supervisors. For this reason, field supervisors were asked to provide estimates of the size of sites. According to these estimates, 44% of sites can be considered small, with fewer than 30 people onsite at a busy time, 25% medium with 30-100 people, and 19% large with more than 100 people (12% were missing data on site size).

Many sites are busy in the afternoon hours, with about 20% being busy each day of the week between noon and 6pm. Friday and Saturday evenings (6-10pm) were reported as busy times out of approximately 40% of the sites. About 17% of the sites reportedly were busy only Friday and Saturday late nights (10pm-6am).

Activities at sites

About 60% of the knowledgeable persons interviewed confirmed the community informant reports that people meet new sex partners onsite (Figure 4). At 16% of sites, couples reportedly also have sex at these sites, and at 22% there is someone who facilitates partners meeting by linking those seeking sex with those offering sex.

Some activities common at sites were alcohol consumption, smoking of marijuana (ganja) and the playing of games and music (Figure 5).

Characteristics of patrons

Site representatives at one-third of the sites reported that most people who visit the site are residents of the community where it is

located and nearly as many reported that most men and women come to the site at least once per week. At almost half of sites (45%) people are reported to visit from all over St. James. Most site representatives said that people from downtown Montego Bay come to the site (73%). More than half of interviewees also reported that people from the neighboring parishes of Hanover, Westmoreland and Trelawny come to the site. Exactly half the sites reported visitors from any foreign country.

Primary school students and youth below the age of 18 can be found at more than 60% of sites. Interviewees at some sites acknowledge that some patrons are buying or selling sex while there and some are drug users. (See Figure 6.)

At sites there is substantial mixing of people from different geographic areas. About 47% of site representatives reported that people come from within the parish, other parishes in Jamaica and from other countries. At 60% of sites, people come from within the parish and outside the parish, but not from other countries. At only 34% of sites is mixing limited to only those living within the parish.

HIV/AIDS prevention activities onsite

Only one-quarter of site representatives reported that condoms were available onsite at the time of the interview (Figures 7 and 8) and almost half said condoms were never available there in the past year. 50% of respondents were willing to sell condoms or allow their distribution onsite.

Almost one-third of sites had ever had any HIV/AIDS prevention activities onsite (Figure 9). Educational talks, peer health education and condom promotion were the most frequently mentioned interventions. About 80% of site representatives expressed willingness to have an HIV/AIDS prevention program onsite.

Figure 5. Activities at sites.

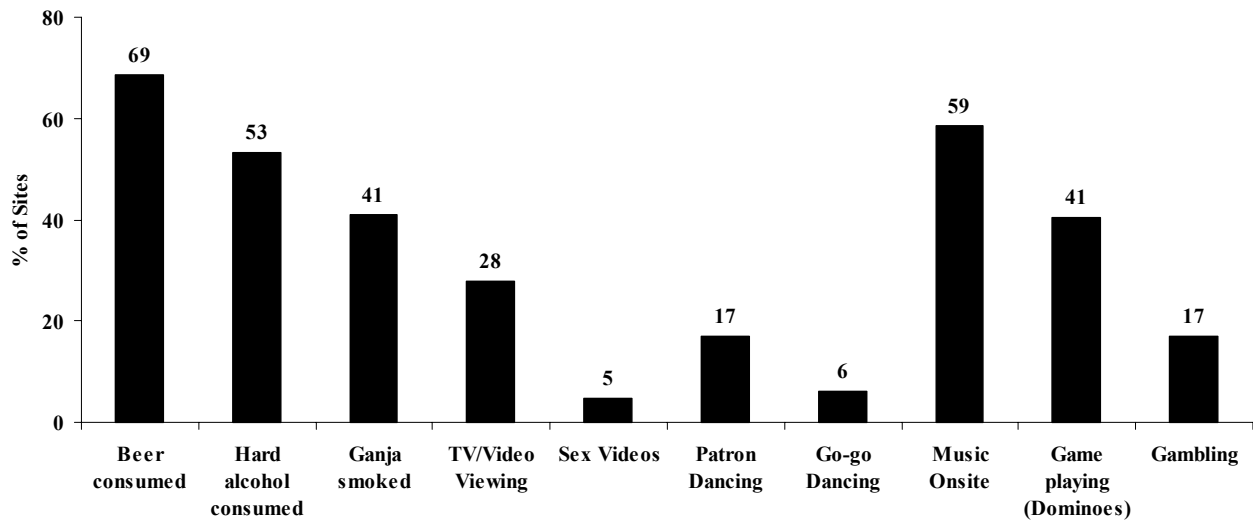


Figure 6. Proportion of sites with any patrons having specified characteristics.

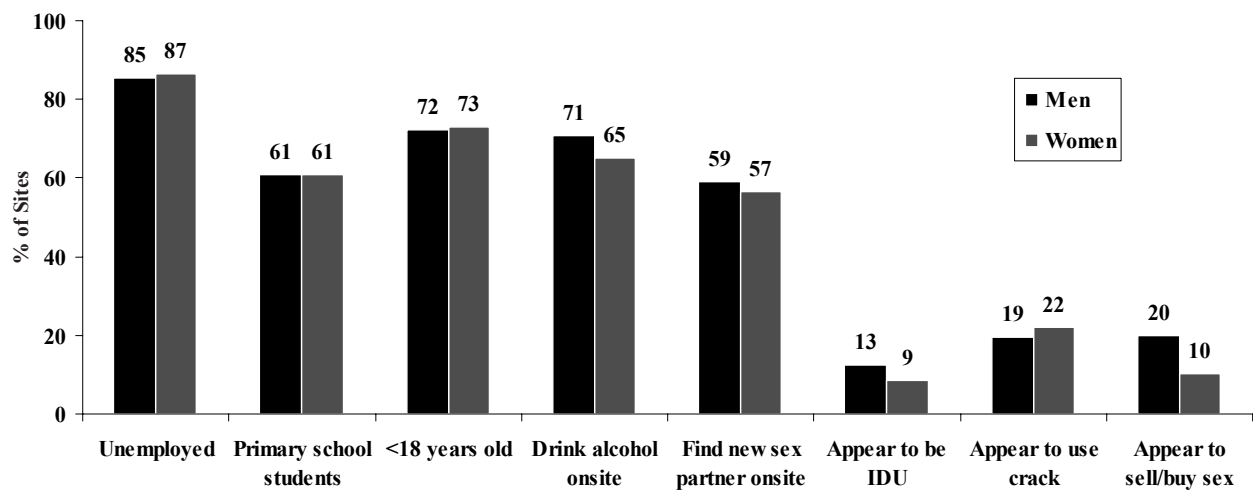


Figure 7. Map showing condom availability at sites in St. James.



Figure 8. Map showing condom availability at sites in downtown Montego Bay.

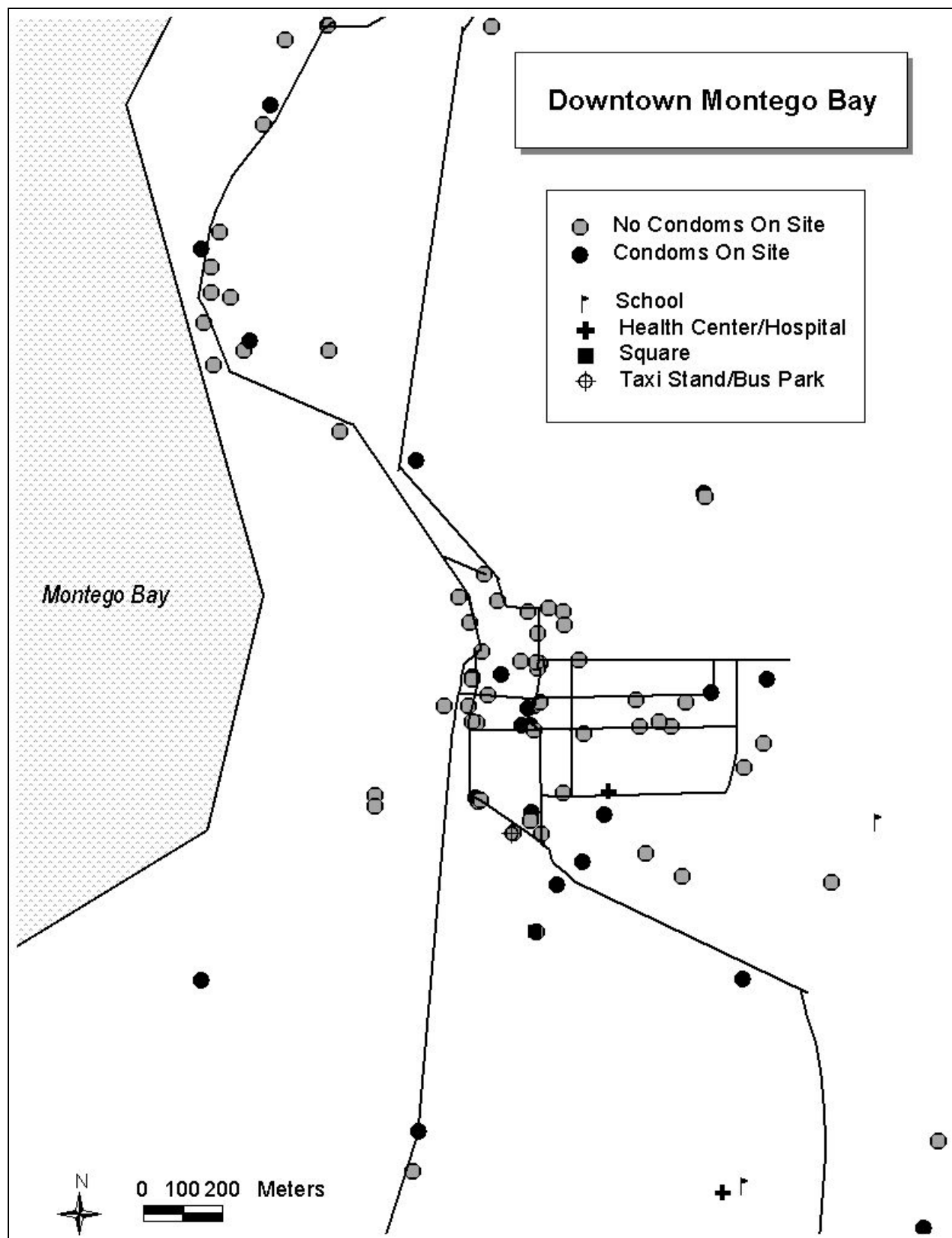
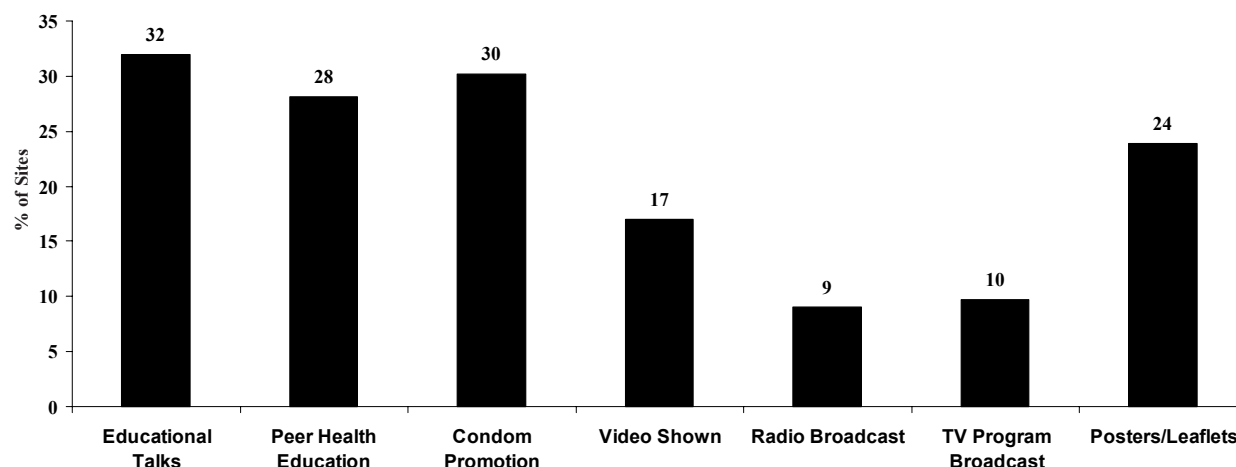


Figure 9. AIDS prevention programs ever at sites.



Discussion: Verification and Characterization of Sites

Types of sites in St. James vary widely, from bars and nightclubs, as expected, to churches and youth clubs. Streets and sports venues also make up a notable proportion of sites. More than half of site representatives confirmed that people meet new sex partners at the site, validating the information reported by community informants, and one in ten site representatives reported female commercial sex workers.

Despite the acknowledged sexual partnering that occurs at these sites, only one quarter had condoms available at the time of the interview and of those, more than 20% did not show a condom to the interviewer when requested to do so. Factors influencing current availability of condoms at these sites were not identified.

More than one-fifth of site representatives reported that someone at the site facilitates the meeting of sex partners. Some sites reported to have facilitators include sports venues, shopping centres and a youth club. This suggests that respondents considered friends introducing friends, or some other such construct, to be someone facilitating partnerships instead of someone playing a more intentional role of linking partners for sex at that site.

A remarkable proportion of site representatives were willing to host HIV/AIDS prevention activities onsite (80%) and half were willing to sell condoms onsite. These figures are certainly encouraging for site-based interventions, however they should be interpreted with caution. The interviewers were not asked to establish whether or not the respondent had power to authorize such programmes onsite. These favorable responses

may be interpreted as an indication of the perceived appropriateness of such activities and the estimated willingness by site managers or owners to authorize these programs.

The most problematic question in the survey instrument involved estimating the number of people who visit the site during a busy time. Upon reviewing completed questionnaires, field supervisors who are very familiar with the sites indicated that interviewers were unable to obtain reasonable estimates from all respondents. Based on this observation, field supervisors provided estimates of the total number of people visiting a site during a busy time. In many cases, the respondents' estimates were confirmed.

Step 4: What are the Characteristics of People Who Socialize at Sites Where People Meet New Sexual Partners? Findings from Interviews with People Socializing at Sites

Methods

Selecting sites where individuals socializing were interviewed

The objective of the sampling strategy was to obtain a sufficiently precise estimate of the proportion of individuals socializing at the sites who report meeting a new sexual partner at the site. The final selection of sites could only occur after the community informant interviews and site visits were conducted and the resulting list of reported sites compiled into a sampling frame of sites.

Sites for individual interviews were selected using two sampling techniques: random and special sampling (Table 3). A random sample of 20 sites was selected. The sampling frame consisted only of sites located within the ten selected communities and was ordered by community and site type before random selection of sites was carried out using an interval and a random start. Interviewers were unable to carry out interviews at four sites. Also, there were fewer people available for interviews than expected at some sites. To make sure a sufficiently large number of people were interviewed, eight additional sites were selected randomly using the same strata. Interviews at one of those eight were also not possible to complete. In total, the random sample consisted of 23 sites.

To ensure that important sites were not missed, a special sample was also drawn. The special sample consists of 25 sites located anywhere in St. James named by 14 or more community

informants. The assumption is that sites named by many people are more popular. Additionally, one street dance was included in the sample. Street dances occur occasionally, and these nighttime events draw hundreds of people to drink and listen to music. Street dances emerged as important events in the community informant interviews, and one coincided with field work. A total of 26 sites were selected for the special sample.

Three sites selected in the special sample were also identified for the random sample and were included in the analysis of both samples. Interviews were completed at a total of 46 sites.

Results presented below differentiate between the two samples. For the sake of brevity, the phrases *random sites* and *special sites* are often used in the text to indicate to which sample the site of the interview belongs.

The two samples differed in terms of site characteristics. The random sample had more bars, churches and other commercial areas but the special sample had more nightclubs, go-go clubs, beaches and other public areas such as squares or transportation-related sites. Sites in the random sample had been in operation longer than sites in the special sample, with over 90% in operation for more than 2 years compared to 65%. Sites in the random sample are smaller, with almost half having fewer than 30 patrons at busy times, whereas all sites in the special sample had 30 patrons or more at peak times. A greater proportion of special sites than random sites served beer or alcohol (77% compared to 57%). Mixing of site visitors was

Table 3. Number of Sites in the Random and Special Samples, by Type

	Random Sample	Special Sample
Bar	5	0
Nightclub	1	4
Go-go Club	1	4
Restaurant	1	1
Hotel	1	0
Street	4	3
Street Dance	0	1
Park	0	1
Church	3	0
Sports Venue	1	0
Beach	0	4
Other Public Area (Library, Civic Centre, Old Train Station, Square, Airport Terminal, Cinema)	2	5
Mall/Shopping Centre	1	3
Other Commercial (Market, Supermarket, Quarry)	3	0
Total	23	26

also higher at special sites than at random sites, with 81% of site representatives reporting that people come from all over St. James (compared to 35%) and 88% reporting that people from foreign countries visit the site (compared to 48%). Site representatives at 85% of special sites reported that people meet new sex partners there, but only 43% of representatives at random sites did so. Additionally, at 27% of special sites, gay men are reported to meet partners, whereas at only 4% of random sites this was reported. Female sex workers were reported to solicit customers at 38% of special sites and at 9% of random sites, and sex occurs at 31% of special sites and 13% of random sites.

Characteristics of patrons at the two samples of sites, as reported by site representatives, also differed. Men and women patrons of special sites were more likely than patrons of random sites to be younger, students, unemployed, live outside the parish, be meeting sex partners at the site, be engaging in commercial sex and using crack cocaine. Male patrons at special sites were more likely to be homosexual.

In terms of prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS, similar proportions of sites in both samples (around 30%) had condoms available at the site at the time of the interview with a site representative and similar proportions had them available throughout the year prior to the

survey. More special sites than random sites reported ever having any AIDS prevention activities at the site (50% compared to 35%). Similar proportions of site representatives at both samples were willing to sell condoms (about 45%) and host prevention programmes (around 75%). However, a few representatives of special sites said they would not be willing to host programmes (12%), whereas none in the random sample replied negatively. (Data from 26% of sites in the random sample were missing because the site was a public place where the question was deemed not applicable.)

Selecting individuals at selected sites

Interviewers worked in pairs and were assigned to visit sites when the maximum numbers of respondents were reported to be present. Interviewers were then given a quota of 24 interviews to be conducted; 12 males and 12 females. At some sites, like a cook shop, 24 respondents and an even split of 12 men and 12 women were unavailable. In cases such as these, interviewers waited for several hours to try to obtain the quota. If the quota was unable to be achieved then interviews were conducted with the people present. Interviewers were trained to select respondents systematically by visually drawing an 'X' across the site and by interviewing people located along the 'X'. One interviewer would follow one line from corner to corner, while the other followed the other line. During interviews privacy was maximized by interviewing respondents alone. If a respondent was socializing with friends, interviewers were trained to ask the respondent to step outside of the group so that the interview could be conducted in a one-on-one situation. Verbal consent was obtained by reading a standardized paragraph at the beginning of each interview, assuring confidentiality and that their responses were both voluntary and anonymous. Respondents

were told the nature of the questions and the purpose of the study prior to asking their consent to participate. To ensure that interviewers were accurately filling out the questionnaires, the field supervisors monitored the process and debriefing sessions were held daily.

Results

For the random sample of sites, 282 men and 200 women were interviewed. For the special sample, there were 320 male and 265 female respondents. The refusal rates were similar for men and for women, around 13%. All interviews were completed in 15 days and spread over three weeks (Table 4).

Sociodemographic characteristics of respondents

At sites in the random sample, the mean age of men interviewed was 32 and women was 31. Most people resided within the 10 areas included in the study, however one-fifth resided in other parts of St. James. Ten percent of men and five percent of women lived in other parishes and just a few respondents lived in other countries. About 60% had lived in their current area at least ten years and about 7% of men and 12% of women lived there for one year or less. Five percent of men and 15% of women were students at the time of the interview. On average, respondents had completed 13 years of school. The majority of respondents were employed either full or part time. Far fewer men than women, however, were unemployed (12% vs. 33%).

At sites in the special sample, respondents were of similar ages to those interviewed at random sample sites, with the average age for men being 32 and for women 30. About 45% of respondents lived within the study areas, more

Table 4. Summary of Individual Interview Field Work

Number of Sites Visited in Random Sample	23	
Number of Sites Visited in Special Sample	26	
Total Number of Sites Visited	46	
Number of Days of Interviews	15	
Number of Interviewers	6	
	Random Sample	Special Sample
Mean Number Men Socializing at a Site when Visited	15	39
Mean Number Women Socializing at a Site when Visited	14	29
Mean Proportion of Females Socializing at a Site when Visited	51%	43%

than 25% lived elsewhere in St. James, 16% lived in other parishes and 3% in other countries. Similar to the random sample, more than half of respondents had lived at their residence for ten or more years and almost 10% for one year or less. Also, similar proportions of respondents were students and the average number of years of education was also 13. A smaller proportion of women in this sample, however, were unemployed, with 26% reporting to be out of work.

Site visiting behaviour

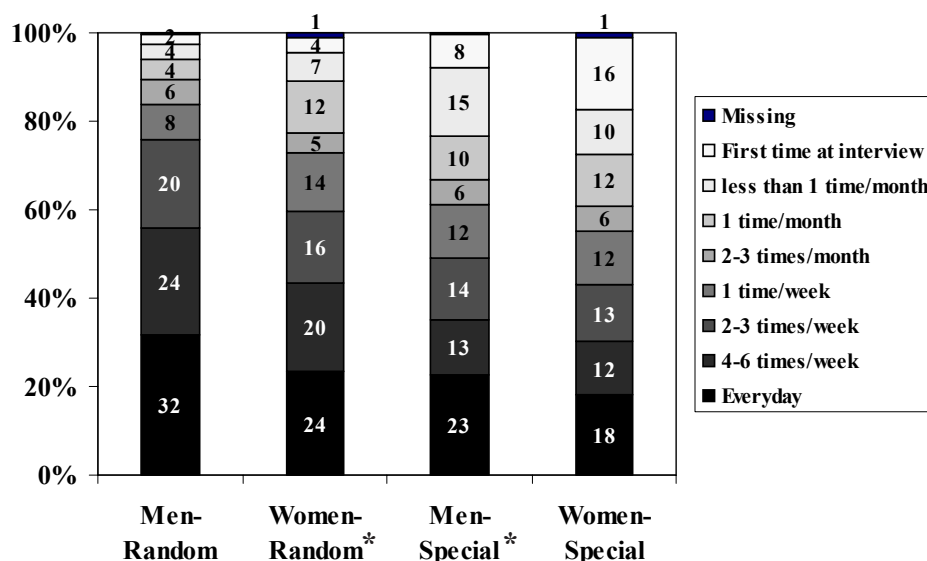
Sites are visited frequently by a core group of people. More than 50% of respondents visited sites at least once per week (Figure 10). In both samples, men visited sites more regularly than women, but sites in the random sample had more regular visitors than in the special sample. More than 65% of respondents at sites

in both samples had visited the site for the first time more than one year ago. More respondents at random sites, however, were long time visitors with more than half having visited the site for the first time more than five years ago. About 16% of women at special sites were there for the first time on the day of the interview compared to 4% of women at random sites.

A greater proportion of patrons of bars, nightclubs and go-go clubs in the special sample visit more than one site in one day or night than respondents at such sites in the random sample (41% of men and 27% of women in special sites compared to about 20% of men and women in random sites).

A common reason to visit all types of sites was to socialize with friends (more than 45% for men and women in both samples). Less than

Figure 10. Frequency of attendance at site by gender.



* Does not add to 100% due to rounding.

one-fifth of patrons at sites in both samples reported coming to the sites to drink alcohol and even fewer to smoke ganja (less than 9% of men and 3% of women in both samples). More people came to special sites than random sites to meet a sexual partner (8% of men and women in special sites compared to 5% of men and 2% of women in random sites).

Sexual partnerships

More than three quarters of respondents believe that people meet new sexual partners at the site of the interview (Figure 11). About 18% of men in both samples reported having met a new partner onsite at some time. More women at sites in the special sample reported having done so than at sites in the random sample (13% compared to 7%). Of those people who had ever met a new partner on site, 24% of men in the random sample and 32% of men in the special sample had done so in the last month. No women in the random sample had met a partner at the site in the last four weeks, however 46% of women in the

special sample had met someone recently. This reflects the higher proportion of sites in the special sample reported by site representatives to have sex workers soliciting customers at sites.

About one-quarter of the men from both samples reported having more than one partner in the last four weeks, but only 3% of women at sites in the random sample and 12% of women at sites in the special sample reported multiple partnerships. Almost one-fifth of men and one-third of women reported having no sexual partners in the last four weeks.

Men were more likely than women to report a new sexual partner in the last four weeks and men and women interviewed at special sites were more likely to do so than interviewees at random sites (Figure 12). In that time period, almost one in five men in the random sample and one in four men in the special sample had sex with at least one person they had not had sex with previously. Only 4% of women in the random sample reported having any new

Figure 11. Onsite partnership formation as reported by individuals interviewed at sites.

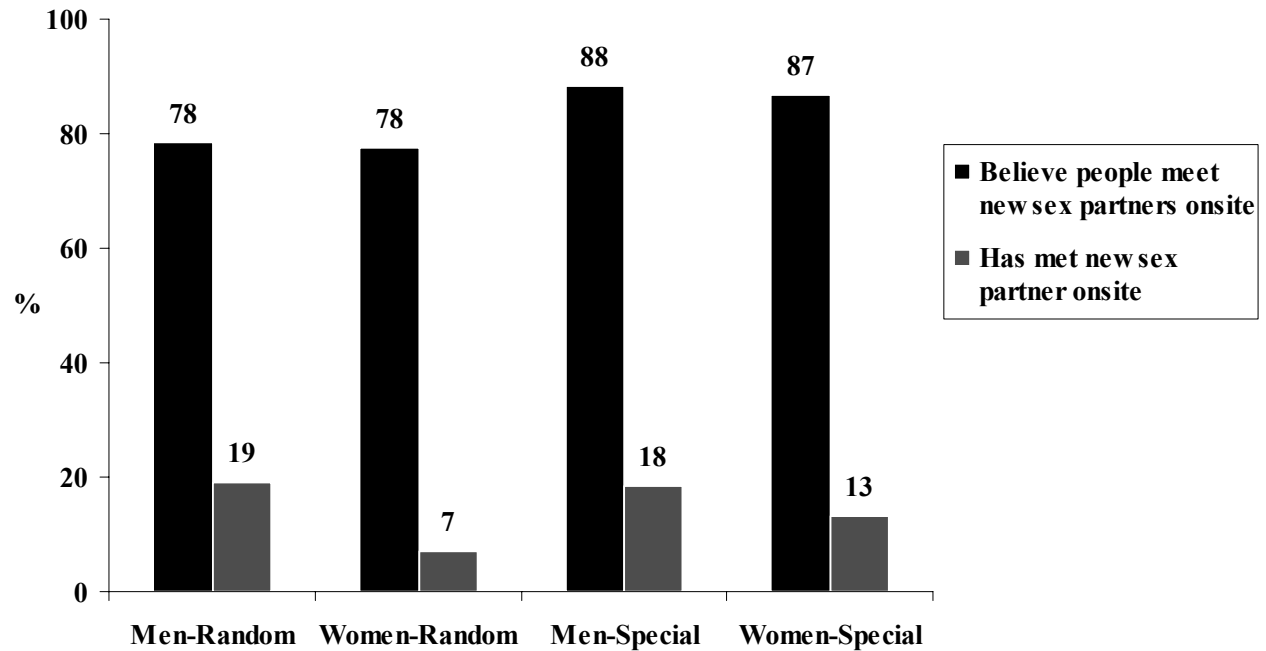
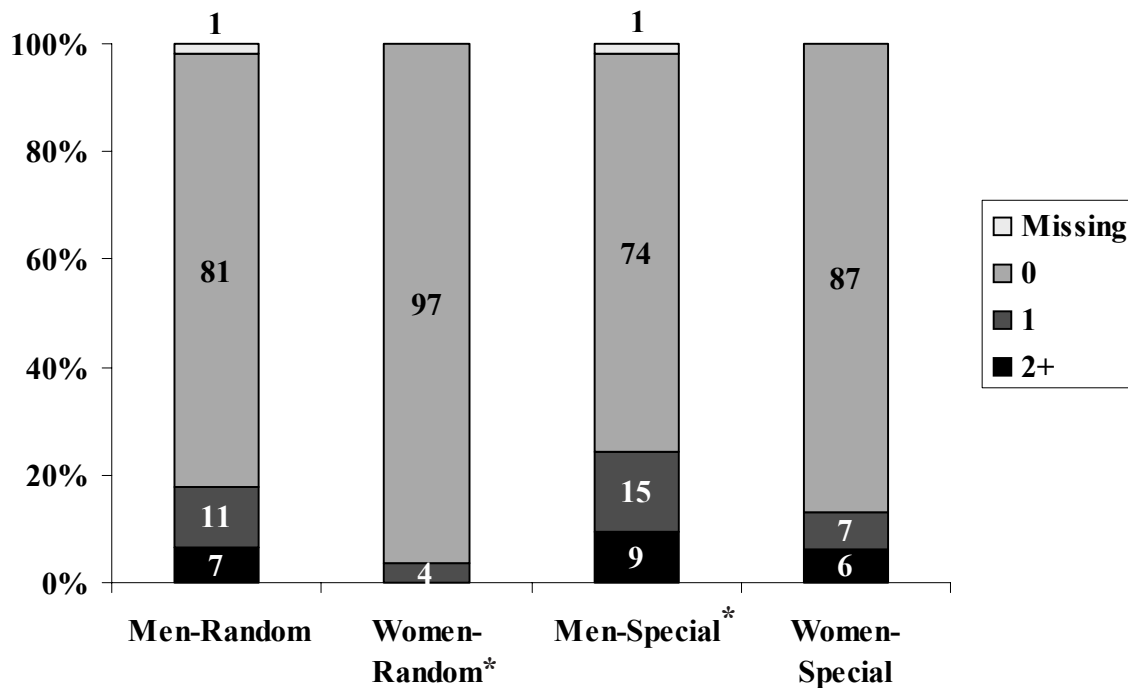


Figure 12. Number of new sexual partners in past four weeks.



* Does not add to 100% due to rounding.

partner in the past four weeks, but 13% of women in the special sample did so. It is worth noting that 5% of women in the special sample, more than women in the random sample or men in either sample, reported having more than three new sex partners in the last four weeks. The median number of new sexual partners in the last four weeks was highest for women in the special sample at 0.6. For men in the random sample the median was 0.3, and for men in the special sample the median was 0.4. The figure for women in the random sample was less than 0.1.

Younger men were more likely than older men to have had a new sexual partner in the past four weeks. In the random sample, 30% of men 18-24 had one or more new partners in that time period compared to 18% of men 25-34 and 10% of men 35 and older. In the special sample, the pattern among men is similar but with higher proportions in all age groups. The difference between age groups of women in both samples is negligible.

The majority of men and women in both samples who reported having at least one new sex partner in the last four weeks also reported having a regular partner (Figure 13). In this study, a regular partner is defined as someone the respondent has had sex with at least one time every month for the past twelve months. Most people engaging in high-risk behaviour reported using a condom at some time. A greater proportion of respondents at special sites carried a condom compared to those at random sites. When looking at these same variables for the respondents who had at least one new sex partner in the last year, similar proportions also reported having a regular partner, but a greater proportion of respondents (5% among men and 10% among women) reported never using a condom (results not shown).

Figure 13. Proportion of respondents who had a regular partner, ever used a condom, and carried a condom, among respondents who had at least one new sex partner in the past four weeks.

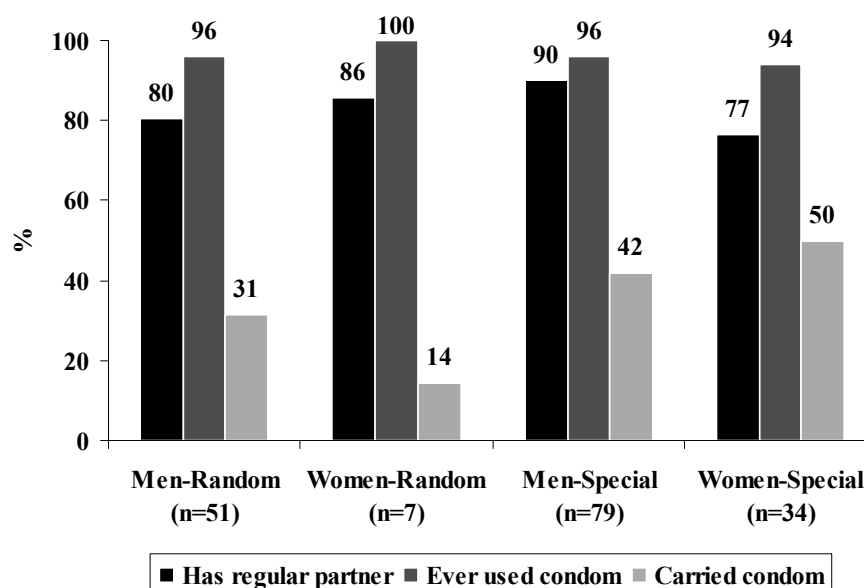
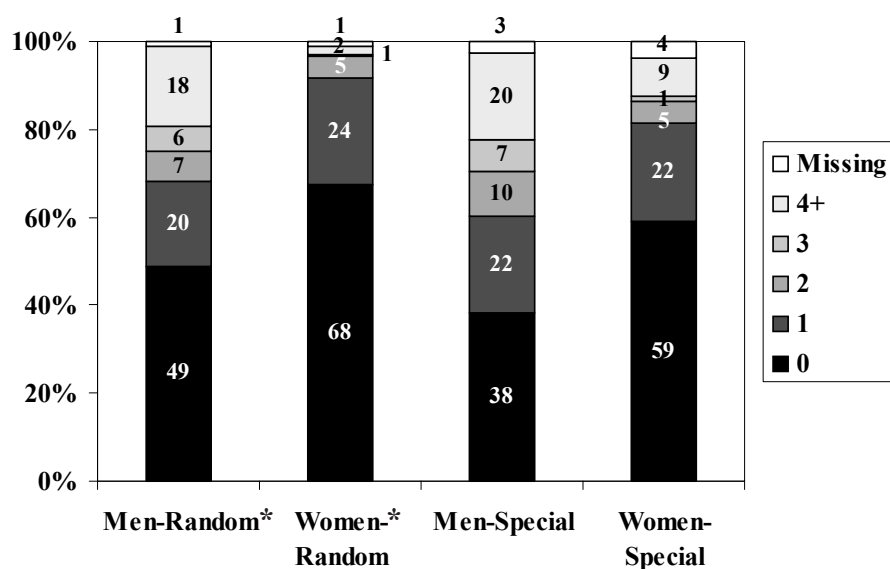


Figure 14. Number of new sexual partners in the past twelve months.



* Does not add to 100% due to rounding.

Men were more likely to have had a new sex partner in the last 12 months than women and they also reported higher total numbers of sexual partners than women for the same period (Figure 14). About one-fifth of men had four or more new sex partners in one year. There was a greater proportion of women at sites in the special sample than at sites in the random sample that had four or more partners.

Total numbers of partners in the past year also varied by gender, with a much greater proportion of men than women reporting more than one partner. About 45% of men in both samples had sex with more than one person whereas only 13% of women in the random sites and 22% in the special sites did so.

In general, the majority of respondents met their last new partner at a public place or event (around 70%), however women at sites in the random sample mostly reported meeting their last new partner at their own or a friend's house. Work was mentioned by 15% of respondents at special sample sites as a place for meeting partners.

More than 65% of respondents had one regular partner in the last 12 months. Men were much more likely than women to report having multiple regular partners (12% compared to 2% of women at random sites and 5% at special sites).

There is a clear pattern of age differences between partners (Figure 15). As expected, men were more likely to have younger partners and women to have older partners. More than one quarter of men interviewed reported their youngest partner to be at least 10 years younger. However, it was not uncommon for partnerships among older women and younger men to occur.

In looking at the age distribution of men at sites in the representative sample according to certain behaviours, a pattern of younger men having more risky behaviour emerges (Figure 16). Younger men are more likely to report concurrent partners, having a new sex partner and having two or more partners including one new partner in the last four weeks. They are also more likely to have had a partner under

Figure 15. Age difference between partners by gender.

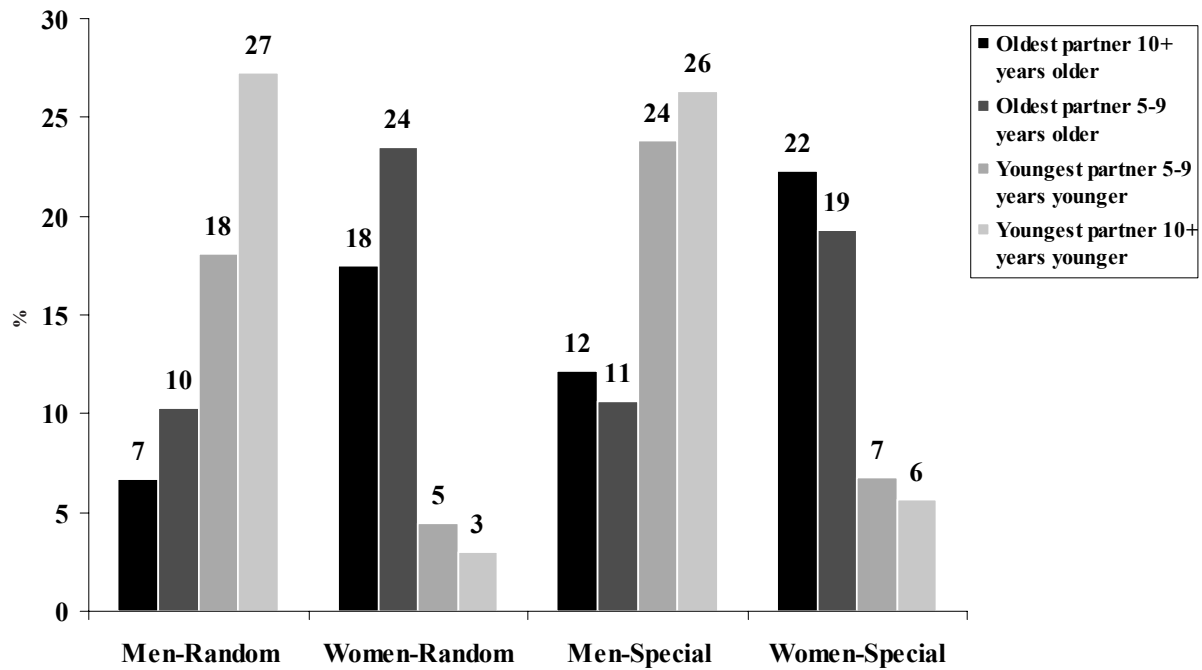


Figure 16. Age distribution of men at sites in the random sample, by risk behavior.

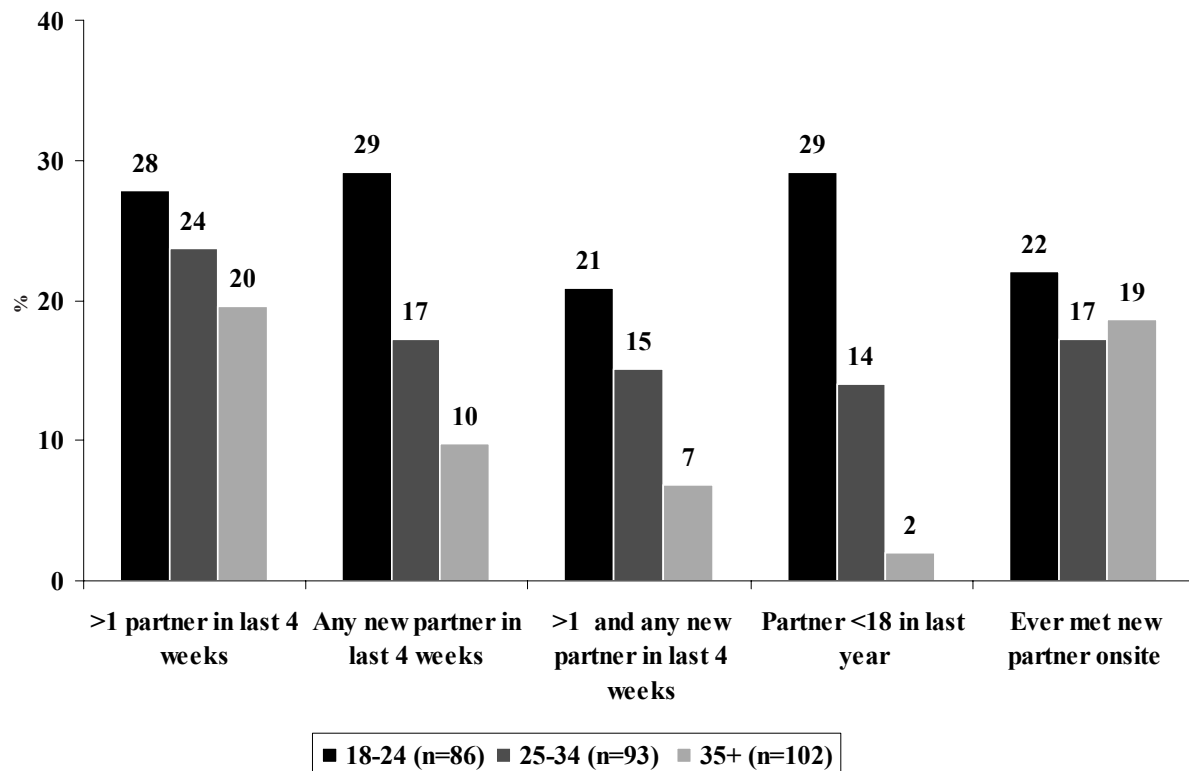
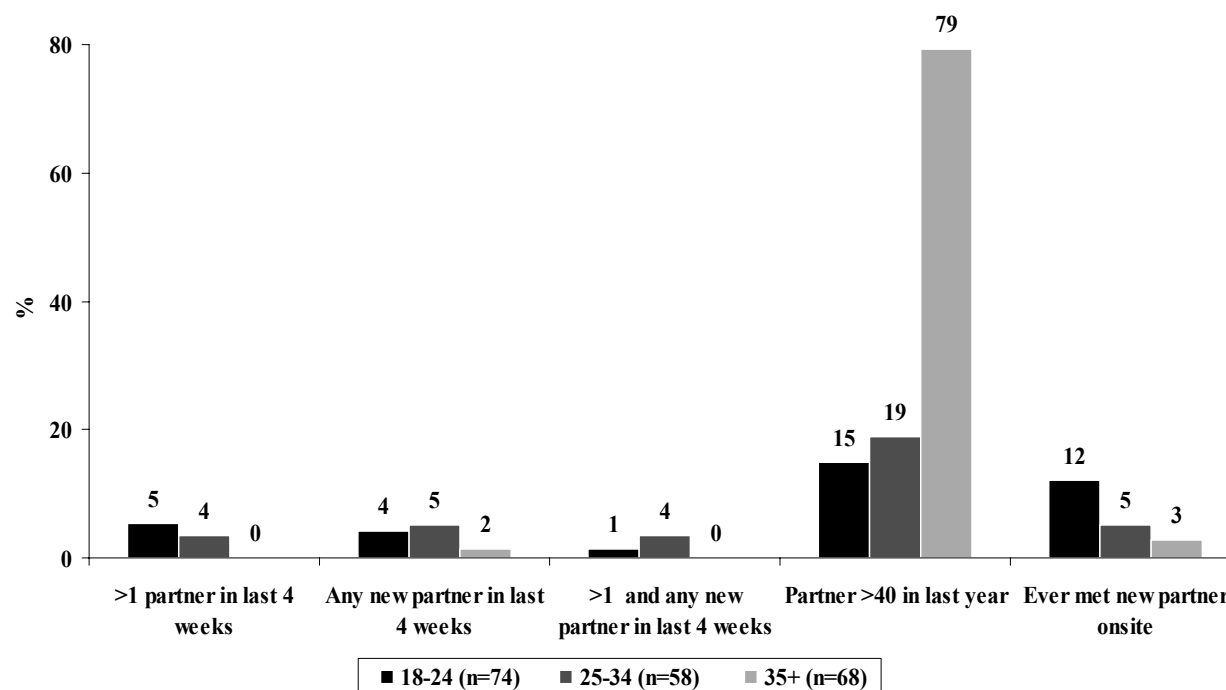


Figure 17. Age distribution of women at sites in the random sample, by risk behavior.



the age of 18. There does not seem to be much variation according to age for meeting a new partner at the site of the interview. Results for men in the special sample show similar distributions of ages in each variable, with one exception. Proportions of men in the three age groups reporting ever meeting a new partner onsite in the special sample were almost equal.

Among the women, those aged 18-24 years and 25-34 years appear to have similar behaviour in terms of having more than one partner or any new partner in the last four weeks (Figure 17). Women in these two age groups are more likely than those 35 years or older to report these risk behaviours. Age distributions are similar for women in the special sample, but the proportions for the first three variables listed in Figure 17 are about three times higher. One difference between the samples, however, is that the age distribution of women who reported having ever met a new partner at the

site is inverted in the special sample, with a greater proportion of women 35 years and older having sex with someone they met onsite compared to the younger age groups. Also striking is that one seventh of women aged 18-24 years in the random sample and one quarter in the special sample report having a partner age 40 years or older in the last year.

Less than 10% of respondents reported exchanging money for sex in the past four weeks (Figure 18). Men and women at the sites in the special sample were more likely than men and women in the random sample to have had a partner in the last 12 months who resided outside Jamaica (Figure 18).

Condom use

Around three-quarters of men who ever met a new sex partner at the site of the interview reported using a condom at last sex with one

Figure 18. Transactional sex and sex with non-Jamaican residents.

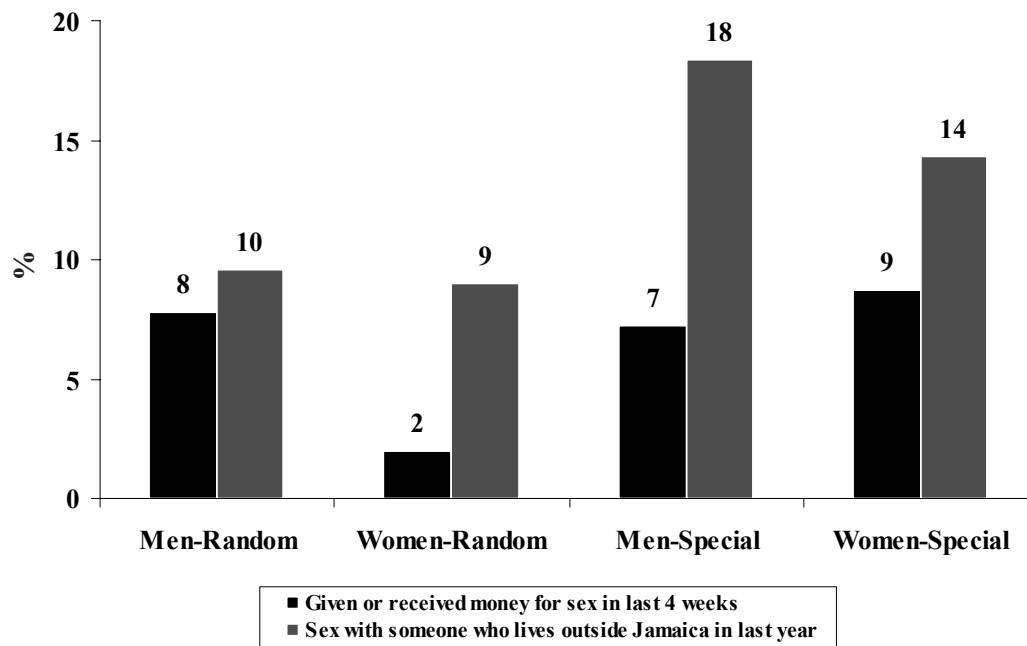
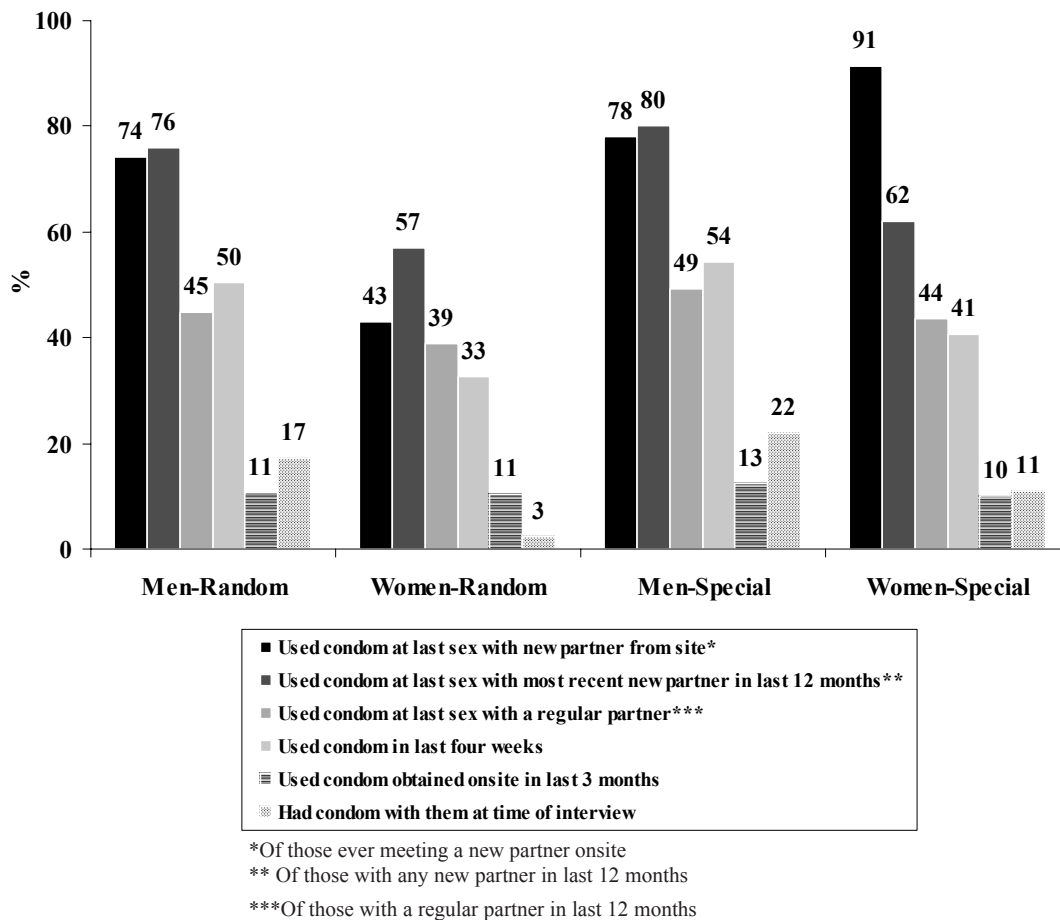


Figure 19. Condom use by gender and sample.



of those partners (Figure 19). Men 18-24 were more likely to report using a condom than men 25 and over (84% compared to 68%, respectively, at random sites). Less than half of women at random sites said they used a condom with new partners met onsite and young women were more likely to report doing so (56% compared to 33% of 25-34 year olds). However, all age groups of women at special sites were likely to report using a condom at last sex with a partner met onsite (91% overall).

Among persons at random sites reporting new sex partners in the last year, most men (76%) reported using a condom the last time they had sex with one of those partners. This compares to just under 60% of the women reporting condom use at last sex with a new partner. Once again, younger men at random sites were more likely to report condom use (80% of 18-24 year olds, 74% of 25-34 year olds and 71% of 35 and over). Similar results were seen among women at random sites, with 70% of women 18-24, 65% of women 25-34 and 20% of women 35 and older reporting condom use with their last new partner. At special sites, women between 25 and 34 were most likely to report condom use with their last new partner, however the overall rate for women at special sites was similar to that at random sites.

Between 40% and 50% of respondents with a regular partner in the last year reported using a condom at last sex. A similar proportion of respondents also said they last used a condom within the four weeks prior to the interview. Even higher proportions of men and women reporting a new sex partner in the last four weeks said they used a condom in that time frame (more than 70% for men and women in both samples). Around 10% of respondents said they had used a condom they obtained

onsite in the last three months. 20% of women in the random sites had never used a condom, however most of these women (85%) did not have a new partner in the last 12 months. Women 35 and older in both samples were more likely than younger women to report never having used a condom.

Respondents were asked if they had a condom with them at the time of the interview. Around one in five men in both samples and one in ten women at sites in the special sample actually had condoms on their person. Few women in the sites in the random sample carried a condom.

Sexually transmitted infections

About one in six men and one in four women reported having ever experienced at least one symptom of a sexually transmitted infection (Figure 20). Respondents were asked about genital sores, unusual discharge from the penis or vagina, pain when urinating (men only) and lower abdominal pain (women only). Of those ever experiencing symptoms, few men had any symptoms. Most people sought treatment for the symptoms experienced at public or private doctors or from pharmacies, with a greater proportion of people interviewed at sites in the random sample than in the special sample reporting that they sought treatment for their symptoms.

About half of respondents said that persons could seek treatment for STIs at a public clinic or hospital and 40% mentioned private doctors as sources for treatment. Very few (1%) named pharmacies or obehmen. Only one person said treatment could be sought from a street vendor. About 80% of respondents were able to name a specific place where treatment could be obtained (doctor or clinic).

Figure 20. Symptoms of STIs and treatment seeking behavior.

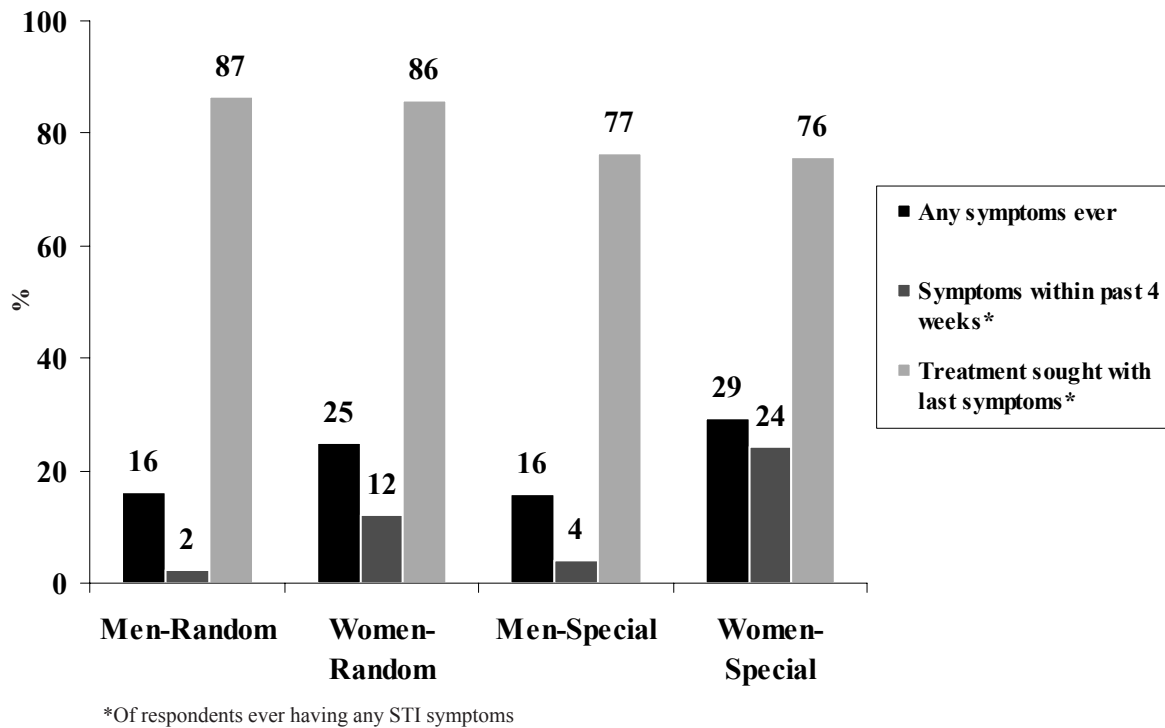


Figure 21. Drug use by gender.

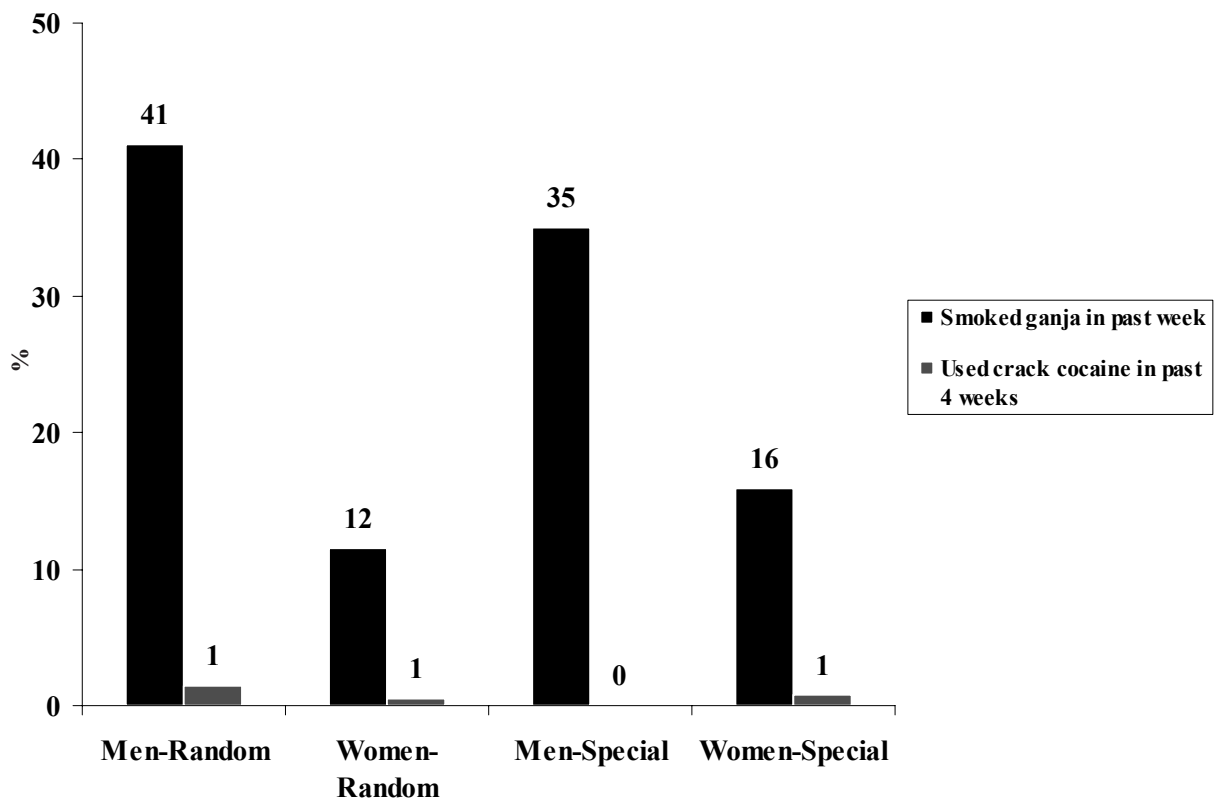
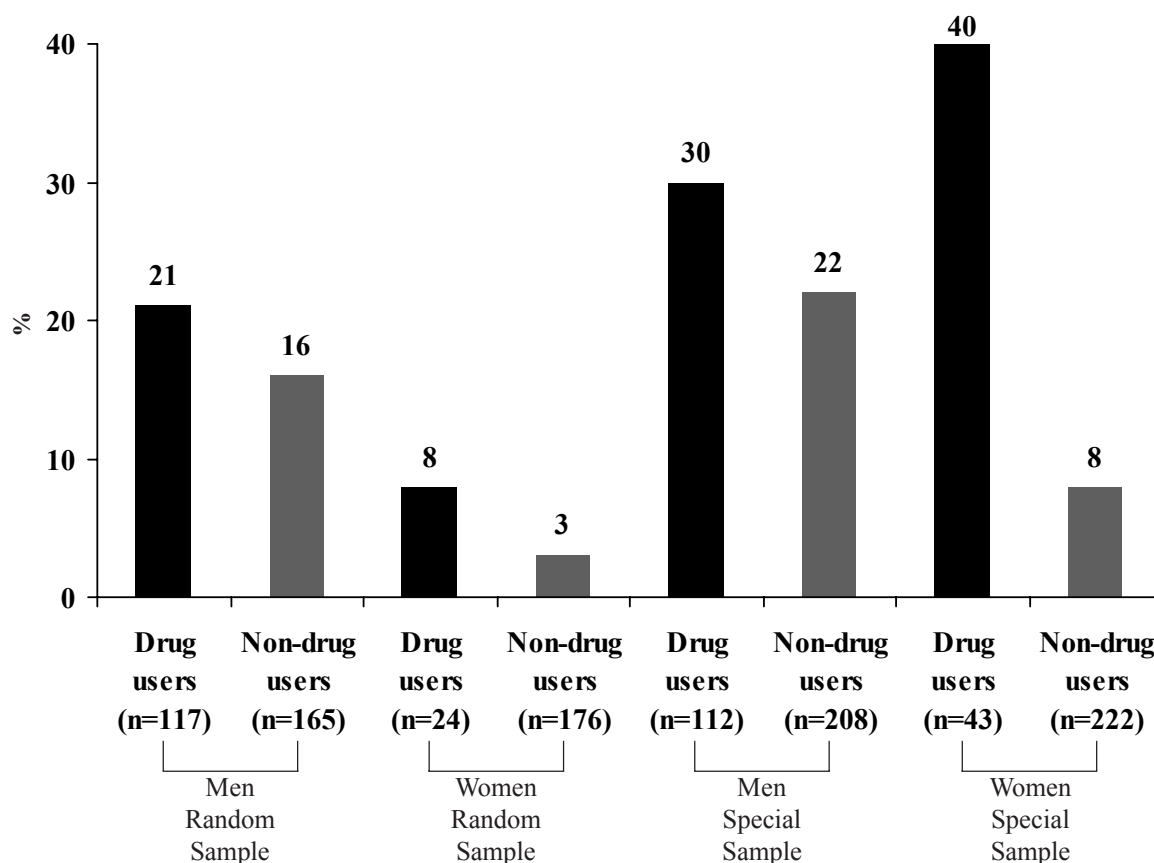


Figure 22. Proportion of respondents who had a new sexual partner in the past four weeks by drug user status, gender and sample. (A drug user is defined as someone who reported smoking ganja in the past week or using crack in the past month.)



Drug use

Men were more likely to have smoked ganja in the past week than women (Figure 21). Very few people reported using crack cocaine in the past four weeks. A greater proportion of the self-reported drug users than those denying drug use for the period specified also reported having a new sexual partner in the last four weeks (Figure 22). This difference was most marked among women in the special sample.

Exposure to AIDS prevention programmes

The proportion of respondents reporting exposure to some form of AIDS prevention programme in the last three months was high (approximately 86% of men and 93% of

women). Radio and TV programmes and posters were the most frequently mentioned forms of programmes reaching people who visit sites (See Figures 23 and 24).

Almost one-third of respondents at sites in the random sample reported being exposed to interventions at the site of the interview but that was so for less than one-quarter of respondents at special sites (Figure 24). Again, the most often reported programme element was hearing a radio programme onsite. Between 10 and 20 percent of respondents had obtained a condom at the site of the interview.

A greater proportion of women at special sites and men at random sites than women at random sites and men at special sites who used

Figure 23. Exposure to AIDS prevention programs in the last three months.

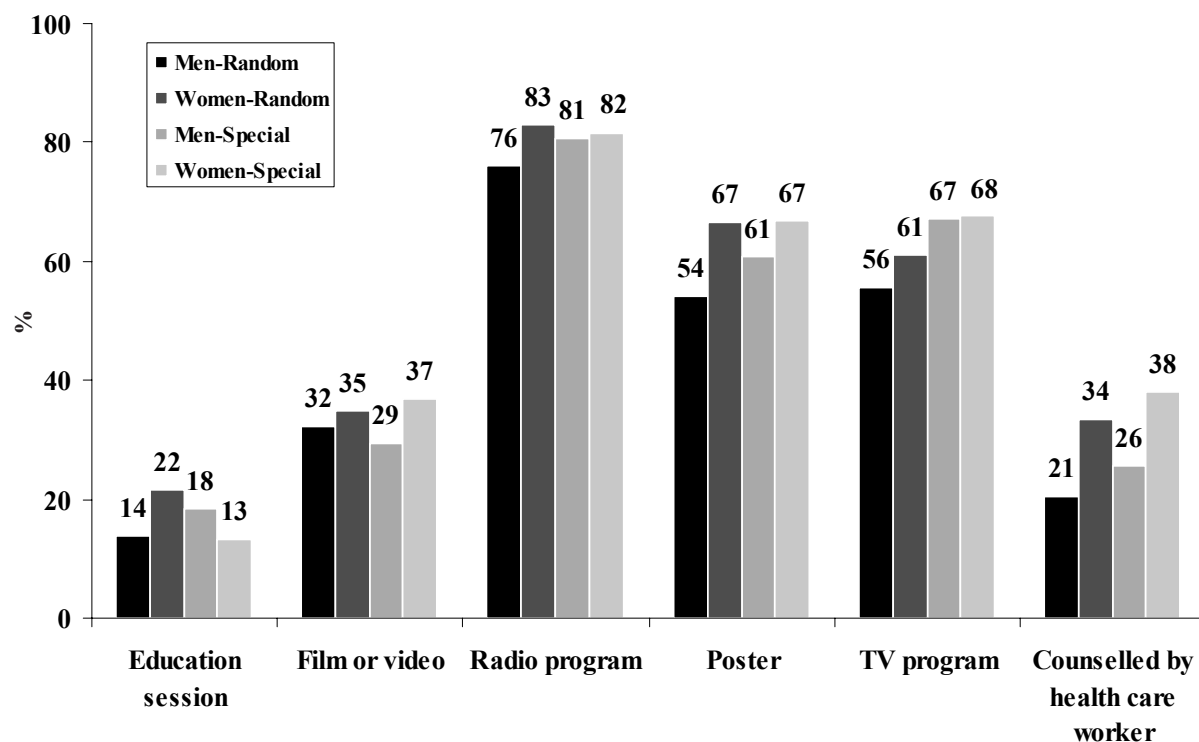


Figure 24. Exposure to prevention programs at the site of interview.

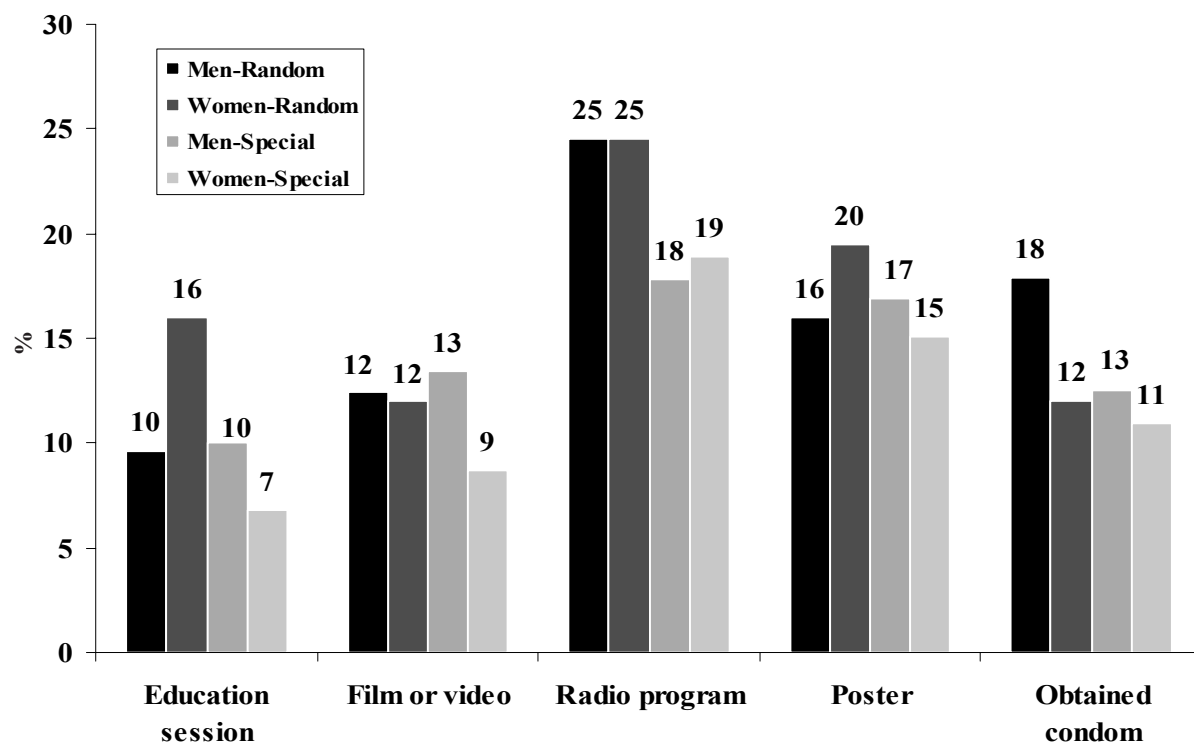


Figure 25. Proportion of respondents who reported obtaining condom from site in the last three months, among those reporting condom use at last sex with new partner met at site.

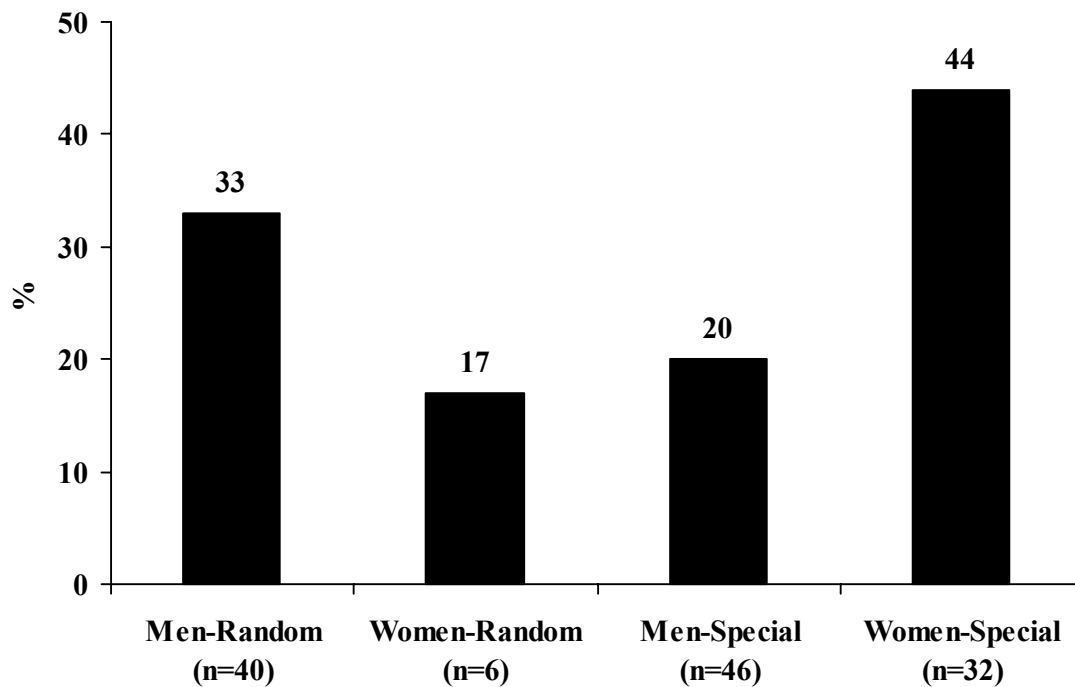
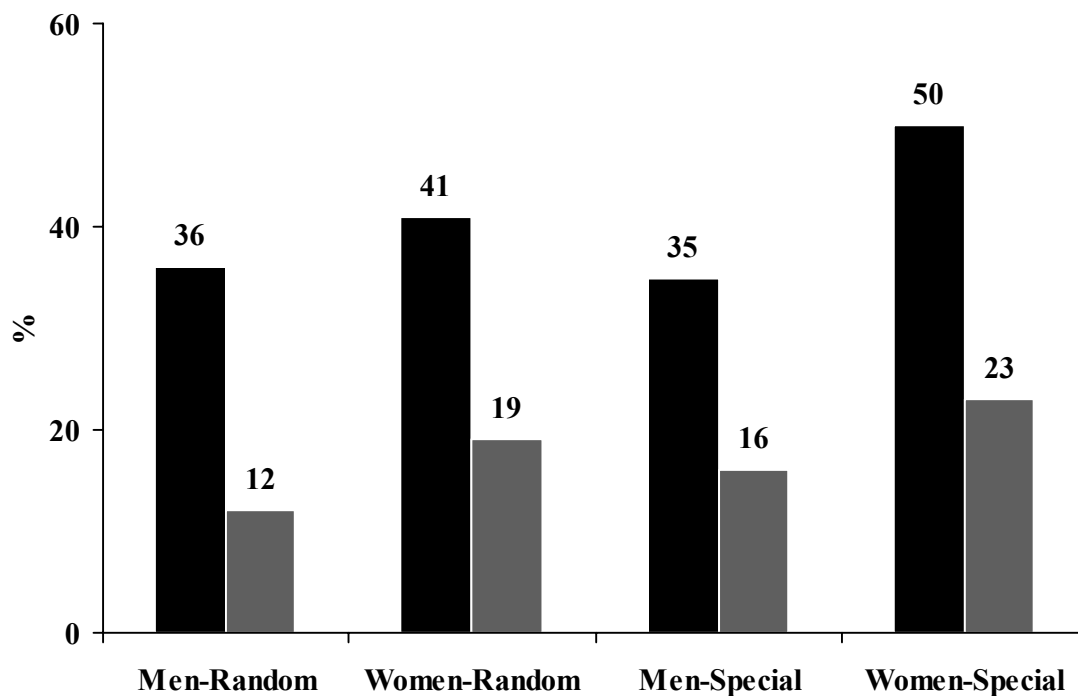


Figure 26. Proportion of respondents reporting an HIV test ever and in the last year.



a condom at last sex with a new partner from the site said they also obtained a condom from the site at sometime in the last three months (Figure 25).

More women than men reported having ever had an HIV test (41% at random sites and 50% at special sites compared to 36% of men at random sites and 35% at special sites) (Figure 26). Just over 54% of those responding in the affirmative had been HIV tested more than one year ago.

Discussion

Interviews with individuals at sites where people meet new sex partners in St. James revealed important information about their sexual behavior. Many respondents reported having a new sex partner in the past four weeks or ever meeting a new partner at the site of the interview. Men were more likely than women in both the random and special samples to report these behaviors. Men were also more likely than women to report three or more new partners in the past twelve months. Few men reported sex with another man in the past four weeks.

Men and women interviewed at sites in the special sample were more likely than respondents in the random sample to report having a new sex partner in the last four weeks, but only slightly more likely than men and women at sites in the random sample to report using a condom with the last new partner. The greatest difference between the two samples of sites lies in the behaviors reported by women. Women at special sites were more likely than women at random sites to report engaging in commercial sex, having two or more new sex partners in the past four weeks, having ever met a new partner at the site of

the interview and to report using a condom with the last new partner from the site.

Young men 18-24 were more likely than older cohorts to report having concurrent partners in the last four weeks or a new partner in the last four weeks. It should be noted that young men were also more likely than older men to report using condoms at last sex with a new partner. There were not important differences observed among the age groups of women reporting a new sex partner in the past four weeks. Younger women interviewed at random sites, however, were more likely to report condom use with a new partner.

The proportion of respondents reporting condom use was high. It should be noted that the results presented here are similar to the results of the National Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and Practice survey carried out in 2000 (Ministry of Health Jamaica, 2000), where 76% of men and 67% of women reported using a condom at last sex with a non-regular partner (compared to 76% of men and 57% of women in the random sample and 80% of men and 62% of women in the special sample reporting condom use at last sex with a new partner).

Several of the findings of this assessment deserve further interpretation and discussion.

Individuals socializing at the sites were more likely to report that people met new sex partners at the site than site representatives. Some site representatives may have wanted to protect the image of the sites by avoiding a perception that sex-related activities occur there. Also, individuals socializing at the sites may acquire greater knowledge of the site happenings because of more opportunities to observe actual or potential sexual partnership formation.

A greater proportion of men and women at random sites are frequent visitors (once a week or more) than at special sites. This may be due to the types of sites included in each sample. The random sample of sites had more churches and smaller bars that might be considered neighborhood hang-outs whereas the special sample of sites had more public places, such as squares and large nightclubs downtown. It is also possible that more respondents at random sites were employees of the sites and that they frequent the site because they come to work. However, this hypothesis cannot be verified from the data collected during the interviews.

The PLACE protocol uses face to face interviews to collect information about sensitive topics such as number of sex partners and condom use. Although efforts to minimize self presentation bias were taken such as verbal, anonymous informed consent and assurance of confidentiality, the potential for such bias still exists and should be noted.

Overreporting of sex partners among men and underreporting among women is a hazard of face to face interviews about sexual behavior (Catania et al., 1990). Overreporting of condom use in surveys due to self-presentation bias is also well known (Carballo, 1995), and the pressure to give the “correct” answer may be high in St. James given the intense condom promotion and AIDS education campaigns underway. The need for accurate knowledge about condom use cannot be overstated.

While the results presented here provide a comprehensive characterization of the behaviors of individuals socializing at sites identified through PLACE, the assessment protocol and instruments have several limitations to be noted, and improvements should be made for future assessments in Jamaica.

In general, interviewing individuals at sites was feasible, as evidenced by the refusal rate of 13%. Interviewers feel that the refusal rate would have been lower if a token (besides the pamphlet used) was available to give respondents at the completion of the interview. Interviewers noted that using the method of identifying individuals at sites for participation by following the imaginary lines of an ‘X’ across the site was not feasible in some cases. At some sites interviewers had to wait a few hours for 24 people to come to the site. At others, such as a taxi stand, the site is not organized in such a way that an ‘X’ could be used. However, an attempt was made to interview a representative sample of people socializing at sites.

Most items in the questionnaire were understood by the respondents. The most problematic questions in the interview were those regarding the number of regular partners and the total number of sex partners in the past 12 months. Interviewers had to probe to clarify conflicting reports. The phrasing of these questions should be improved for future PLACE studies in Jamaica.

A high proportion of people visiting sites had been exposed to some form of HIV/AIDS prevention in the past three months, mostly through the mass media. This good news indicates high visibility of prevention messages. More women than men reported being counseled by a health care worker recently regarding HIV/AIDS. This is consistent with the fact that women demonstrate better health care seeking behavior than men and are therefore more likely to interface with health care providers and receive counseling on various health-related issues. It should be noted that the content of the education received in counseling sessions was not explored.

More than one-third of the respondents reported having ever had an HIV test. However, since more than half of those ever tested had not had a test in the past year, these individuals may not know their current HIV status. An important omission was that the respondents were not asked whether they had received the results of their HIV tests.

The omission of information about which respondents work at the sites complicates the interpretation of the findings that behaviour of women at special sites is more risky than for women at random sites. Women at special sites reported having more sexual partners, were more likely to say they met a new partner onsite, and more likely to report exchanging sex for money in the last four weeks than women at random sites. In fact, all women reporting more than two new partners in the last four weeks were interviewed at special sample sites and almost all of these women also reported engaging in transactional sex in the last four weeks, suggesting that many women at special sites are sex workers seeking customers.

An important limitation of this study is that respondents younger than 18 years were not interviewed, and so behavior of adolescents visiting these sites is not known.

Step 5: Feedback to Intervention Groups and Recommendations

On July 3, 2003 a feedback workshop was held for stakeholders. Approximately 50 people involved in HIV/AIDS prevention attended, most from the Ministry of Health (MOH). Key MOH personnel involved in the assessment presented the preliminary PLACE results and provided interpretation of the results in light of the local context. Attendees later divided into groups to discuss the results and developed the recommendations for interventions that are listed below.

1. Improve condom availability and visibility at places where people meet new sexual partners in St. James

About 75% of men and 57% of women reported using a condom at last sex with a new partner. Although the reported use of condoms is relatively high, only 7% of men and women in the random sample and 10% of men and women in the special sample possessed a condom at the time of the interview. Sexual activity without a condom increases the risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV. Having condoms available at sites where individuals meet new sex partners can be a mechanism to reach those most at risk. Although some sites reported having condoms available, they were not always visible to a patron visiting the site. 50% of site representatives expressed a willingness to sell condoms, suggesting that increasing condom availability and visibility at sites is feasible.

2. Increase presence of HIV/AIDS prevention programmes at places where people go to meet new sexual partners

In St. James there is a gap between opportunities for HIV/AIDS prevention intervention and such activities actually taking place. Only 30% of places where people go to meet new sexual partners reported ever having any HIV/AIDS prevention activity onsite. Bars, streets and churches were the most common types of sites reported. This illustrates a wide variety of settings within which new sexual partnerships are formed. Approximately 80% of sites were willing to host an HIV/AIDS prevention programme onsite. Prevention approaches developed to suit varied site-types are urgently needed.

There is a need to increase capacity of site personnel to participate in HIV/AIDS interventions to strengthen the multi-sectoral response to the epidemic. Through collaboration between sites and the MOH, site-specific prevention interventions can be developed making HIV/AIDS interventions more effective and efficient.

3. Increase number of individuals tested for HIV

Thirty-eight percent of respondents in the random sample and 42% of respondents in the special sample reported ever having an HIV test. Although this is a notable number, it is still inadequate and needs to be increased. Increasing the proportion of individuals at sexual network sites who get tested for HIV will allow for better appreciation of the size of the epidemic as well as complement other HIV/AIDS prevention strategies. It will also facilitate

better STI/HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Programme management.

4. Consider geographic mixing when planning interventions

In St. James, the sites identified where people go to meet new sexual partners are characterized by a significant amount of geographic mixing. At 47% of sites patrons came from within the parish of St. James, other parishes in Jamaica and also from outside of Jamaica. About 60% of sites had individuals from St. James and other parishes in Jamaica and a third of sites contained only individuals from St. James.

It is important to look at geographic mixing when planning interventions because interventions can be developed based upon the type of patron mix that is usual at a site. Also, since sexual mixing of persons from areas distantly related geographically can significantly accelerate the progression of the epidemic, sites with more mixing may be considered greater priority for HIV/AIDS prevention interventions.

5. Carry out interventions at events

Nine percent of men and 10% of women reported meeting new sexual partners at events. Events such as spring break, Reggae Sumfest, street dances and stage shows are opportunities to implement creative interventions.

6. Include sites visited by tourists in programme plan

Fifty percent of sites reported patrons from countries other than Jamaica. There is an urgent need to focus HIV/AIDS prevention programmes on the tourist industry. The BCC team is currently collaborating with hotels, restaurants and bars that serve tourists to increase HIV/AIDS interventions. To support current initiatives, interventions are needed that will target sites where tourists mix with local residents.

7. Review prevention slogans/messages

The sexual behavior patterns and cultural norms of the sexually active residents of St. James and the rest of Jamaica suggest that the longstanding prevention message “Stick to one faithful, uninfected partner” has been largely ineffective and needs to be reassessed. Through focus group discussions with men, better appreciation of their interpretation of “faithful” can be achieved and would inform the development of more appropriate HIV/AIDS prevention messages to target the men especially.

8. Use maps to monitor programmes

Maps were developed categorizing places where people go to meet new sexual partners based upon onsite condom availability. These maps are a practical way to locate sites and focus HIV/AIDS prevention activities. The maps can be used

to help sensitize the local leadership to the need for urgent action through easy visualization of clusters of sites. It is recommended that after one year maps with new data are made to identify changes in condom availability, providing a visual monitoring tool of site-based interventions.

9. Involve HIV positive persons in HIV/AIDS prevention programme planning and implementation

The importance of involving HIV positive individuals in HIV/AIDS prevention programming was also discussed at the PLACE St. James workshop. Through closer collaboration with HIV positive individuals, the programme team will be able to gain insight that can be used in the development of new, creative interventions. In addition to development of interventions, people living with HIV could play a crucial role in post-test counseling of clients, especially those testing positive for the virus.

10. Focus interventions on priority sites because developing interventions for every site where people go to meet new sexual partners is not possible

In the development of ongoing, visible HIV/AIDS prevention interventions, it is important to organize and prioritize sites for intervention based on specific criteria. Organization of sites into two phases for intervention implementation based upon high probability rates of transmission will

allow the BCC team to focus resources where they are most needed. Each phase of implementation should contain between 20 and 40 sites. The remaining sites can be incorporated into the current work plans of the Community Peer Educators.

Twenty sites meeting three or more of the following six criteria were identified as priority sites for the first phase of intervention implementation: site representatives reported that sex occurs at sites, commercial sex workers solicit customers at sites, young people visit sites and men meet male sex partners at sites, the site was reported by 20 or more community informants, and the site was estimated by field supervisors to have a large number of visitors (more than 200) at busy times. Sites reporting sex onsite and commercial sex workers were selected because of the indication of high-risk behavior and high probability for transmission. Sites with young people are important because in Jamaica youths are known to be a high-risk group. Sites where men meet male partners were selected because of the higher probability of transmission during male to male sex. Sites reported by many community informants are assumed to be popular sites. Finally, sites with a large number of visitors were chosen because of the opportunity to reach a large population with interventions. Forty sites meeting two criteria were identified for the second phase of implementation.

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Appendix A: Tables of Results from a PLACE Assessment in St. James, Jamaica (2003)

A. Tables of Results from Community Informant Interviews

Table A1. Field Work Summary for Community Informant Interviews		
Number of Interviewers	12	
Number of Community Informants Approached	674	
Number of Sites Reported	1897	
Days of Community Informant Interviewing	4	
Sites Inside Parish	404	
Sites Outside Parish	38	
Events	22	
Number and % of Community Informants who Refused	114 (16.9%)	
Number Of Community Informants Interviewed	560	
Location of Interviews	Number	%
Area 1	118	21.1
Area 2	54	9.6
Area 3	56	10.0
Area 4	58	10.4
Area 5	51	9.1
Area 6	57	10.2
Area 7	46	8.2
Area 8	42	7.5
Area 9	30	5.4
Area 10	29	5.2
Missing	19	3.4
Total	560	100

Table A2. Demographic Characteristics of Community Informants			
Gender (C4)		Number	%
Male		316	56.4
Female		225	40.2
Missing		19	3.4
Total		560	100
Age of Community Informants (C7)	Men (n=316) %	Women (n=225) %	Total (n=560) %
18-19	10.4	9.8	10.0
20-24	22.5	23.1	22.1
25-29	19.3	14.7	17.9
30-34	15.2	16.9	15.7
35-39	11.1	8.0	9.8
40-44	6.0	12.4	8.8
>=45	14.9	14.7	15.0
Missing	0.6	0.4	0.7
Total	100	100	100

Table A3. Types of Community Informants			
Type of Community Informant (C5)	Men (n=316)	Women (n=225)	Total (n=560)
	%	%	%
Taxi/ Bus Driver	8.5	0	4.8
Truck/ Trailer Driver	1.3	0.4	0.9
Fishermen/ Sailors	1.3	0.4	0.9
Petrol Station Attendants	1.0	0.4	0.9
Travelling Salesperson	0.3	0.9	0.5
Hotel or Tour Operator	1.0	1.3	1.1
Bar, Tavern, Club Owner/ Manager	1.9	1.8	1.8
Bar/ Club Workers/ Wait Staff	2.9	4.9	3.6
Security Guard	1.9	1.8	1.8
Higgler/ Street Vendor	4.1	7.1	5.4
Apartment Cleaners/ Housekeepers	0	5.8	2.7
Beer/ Liquor Store Owner	1.6	1.3	1.4
Casual Workers/ Labourers	8.5	4.9	7.3
Farmer	3.8	0.9	2.5
Tradesman	19.9	1.8	12.3
Hairdresser/ Barber	3.2	6.2	4.5
Other Local Business Person	7.6	7.6	7.3
STD Patient	0.3	0	0.2
Crack Cocaine User	0.6	0.4	0.5
Individual Socializing at Site	0.6	0.9	0.7
Sex Worker	0.6	0.4	0.2
Massage Parlour Staff	0	0.4	0.2
Go- Go Dancer/ Club Entertainer	0.6	0.9	0.7
Youth in School	1.9	5.3	3.2
Youth out of School	2.5	2.7	2.7
Beach Boys/ Gigolo	0	0	0
Street People	0.3	0	0.2
Unemployed	10.8	24.4	16.1
CBO/ NGO Staff	0	2.2	0.9
Teacher	0.3	1.8	1.1
Police Military Officer	0.6	0	0.4
Health Care Worker	0.3	0.4	0.4
Traditional Healers	0	0	0
Church Worker	0	0	0
Other	9.2	8.9	9.3
Missing	3.2	3.6	3.8
Total	100	100	100

Table A4. Number of Sites/Events Reported by Community Informants			
Number of Sites Named Inside HTA of Interview (C9)	Men (n=316) %	Women (n=225) %	Total (n=560) %
0	35.4	36.9	35.9
1	26.6	28.9	28.0
2	20.9	17.3	19.3
3	11.4	10.2	10.5
4	5.1	4.0	4.6
5	0.3	1.3	0.9
6	0.3	0.9	0.5
7	0	0.4	0.2
Total	100	100	100
Number of Sites Named Outside HTA of Interview (C9)			
0	29.8	25.1	32.7
1	22.2	14.2	18.9
2	13.3	15.6	13.9
3	11.4	16.0	12.9
4	10.8	9.3	10.4
5	6.3	5.8	5.9
6	3.5	2.2	2.9
7	1.9	0.9	1.6
8	1.0	0.9	0.9
Total	100	100	100
Number of Events Named (C9)			
0	89.6	86.7	88.4
1	8.5	10.2	9.1
2	1.3	1.8	1.6
3	0.6	1.3	0.9
Total	100	100	100
Total Number of Sites/Events Named (C9)			
0	0.3	0	0.2
1	10.4	12.9	12.1
2	24.7	26.2	25.4
3	26.3	24.9	25.2
4	15.5	14.2	15.0
5	8.5	8.9	8.8
6	8.2	7.6	7.7
7	4.4	3.6	4.1
8	1.0	0.9	0.9
9	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total	100	100	100

B. Tables of Results from Site Verification and Interviews with Site Representatives

Table B1. Summary of Site Verification Field Work		
Number of Sites Where Verification Was Attempted	N	%
Attempted	361	77.8
Not attempted – duplicate sites	43	9.3
Not attempted – sites outside parish	38	8.2
Not attempted – events not occurring during field work	22	4.7
Total	464	100
Days of Site Verification (V13)	12	
Days of Week (V13)	N	%
Monday	46	9.9
Tuesday	61	13.1
Wednesday	110	23.7
Thursday	96	20.7
Friday	35	7.5
Saturday	0	0
Sunday	0	0
Missing	13	2.8
Total	361	100
Outcome of Site Verification Visits (V18)	N	%
Interviews Completed	284	78.7
Site Found but Respondent Refused Interview	10	2.8
Site Found but All Potential Respondents Too Young	1	0.3
Site Closed Temporarily	6	1.7
Site Closed Permanently / No Longer a Site	8	2.2
Address Insufficient/ Site Not Found	20	5.5
Duplicate Site/ Site Already Visited	32	8.9
Total	361	100

Table B2. Demographic Characteristics of Site Representatives Interviewed (n = 284)			
Gender of Respondents		N	%
Male		163	57.4
Female		121	42.6
Total		284	100
Age of Respondents (V17)	Men (n=163) %	Women (n=121) %	Total (n=284) %
18-19	4.9	6.6	5.6
20-24	14.1	10.7	12.7
25-29	19.6	12.4	16.6
30-34	14.7	10.7	13.0
35-39	12.9	19.8	15.9
40-44	10.4	9.9	10.2
45+	22.1	27.3	24.3
Missing	1.2	2.5	1.8
Total	100	100	100
Mean	36.4	37.3	36.8
Median	33	36	35

Table B3. Location and Type of Sites where Interviews were Completed (n = 284)	
Location of Site (V2)	%
Area 1	35.9
Area 2	12.3
Area 3	2.5
Area 4	0.7
Area 5	9.5
Area 6	4.2
Area 7	4.6
Area 8	12.3
Area 9	4.2
Area 10	5.3
Outside 10 designated areas	8.5
Total	100
Site is within 2 Blocks of: (V9)	
Busy Road	91.9
Taxi Route	97.9
Bus Stop	52.8
Trucking Route	52.8
Port	8.8
Type of Site (V8)	
Informal bar	2.1
Bar	11.3
Nightclub	2.8
Go-go club	4.9
Massage Parlor	0.4
Hotel	3.9
Hostel/Guest House	1.4
Restaurant	4.9
Cook Shop	4.9
Other eat/drink/sleep	1.1
Bus Park/Train Station	1.1
Taxi Stand	1.8
Truck Stop	0.4
Street	14.5
Other Transport	1.1
Sports Events	2.1
Other Events	0.4
Park	0.7
Church	8.8
School Yard	2.5
Sports Venue	6.0
Beach	2.8
Other Public Area	8.1
Market	1.1
Mall/Shopping Center	2.1
Other Commercial Area	7.8
Abandoned Yard/Field/Bush	0.4
Youth Club	1.1
Total	100

Table B4. Duration of Operation and Size of Sites where Interviews were Completed (N= 284)			
Number of Years Site Been in Operation (V19)			%
< 1 year			4.2
1-2 years			7.4
More than 2 years			81.7
Missing			6.7
Total			100
Number of Patrons During Busy Time/Size of Site (Field Supervisors' Estimate)			%
Small (<30 people)			43.7
Medium (30-100 people)			24.7
Large (>100 people)			19.4
Missing			12.3
Total			100
	%	%	%
Number of Patrons During Most Recent Busy Time (V28,V29)	Men	Women	Total
	%	%	%
0	6.7	7.4	0
<10	21.1	29.2	12.3
11-25	25.0	18.0	21.8
26-50	20.4	12.0	17.3
51-100	11.6	12.3	10.9
101-150	4.9	7.8	9.2
151-200	3.9	2.8	7.4
201-250	0.7	1.8	5.3
251-300	1.8	3.2	2.1
301-350	0.4	0.4	1.8
351-400	0.7	1.1	1.4
401-450	0	0	1.1
451-500	0	0.4	0.7
>500	0	0.7	7.8
Missing	2.8	3.2	1.1
Total	100	100	100
Mean	50.1	62.1	--
Median	25	20	--

Table B5. Activities at Sites, Busy Times and Number of Employees at Sites where Interviews were Completed (N= 284)				
Activities Onsite (V21, V23)			%	
Beer Consumed			68.7	
Hard alcohol Consumed			53.2	
Ganja Smoked			40.9	
TV or Video Viewing			27.8	
Explicit Sex Videos			4.6	
Individual/ Group or Couple Dancing			16.9	
Exotic or Go- Go Dancing			6.0	
Music			58.5	
Playing Games (Dominoes)			40.5	
Gambling			16.9	
Men Meet New Female Sexual Partners Here			59.9	
Women Meet New Sexual Partners Here			60.6	
Men Meet Gay Sexual Partners Here			5.3	
Any partners meet onsite			62.0	
Someone on Site Helps Partners Hook up/ Link up			21.5	
Female Sex Workers Solicit Customers			10.9	
Partners who Meet at Site Have Sex on Site			15.5	
Female Staff Meet New Partners Here			10.2	
Busy Times of the Year (V30)				
May to September			23.6	
October to April			24.7	
School Holidays			32.1	
Public Holidays			45.4	
Spring Break			14.4	
Pay Day			49.3	
Other			25.4	
Busy Times of the Week (V27)	Morning 6am-12	Afternoon 12-6pm	Evening 6-10pm	Late Night 10pm-6am
Monday	14.4	20.8	14.1	2.8
Tuesday	13.0	20.1	15.1	1.8
Wednesday	14.4	22.9	15.9	3.2
Thursday	14.8	22.9	18.0	4.9
Friday	22.2	37.3	43.0	19.4
Saturday	18.3	35.6	38.7	16.9
Sunday	13.0	18.3	19.7	6.0
Number of Workers During Busy Time (V20)			Men %	Women %
0			29.2	28.9
1-5			37.0	36.3
6-10			10.2	8.5
11-50			9.9	12.0
>50			3.5	4.6
Missing			10.2	9.9
Total			100	100
Mean			9.5	11.9

**Table B6. Characteristics of Women and Men Visiting Sites at Busy Times, of Sites where Interviews were Completed
(N= 284)**

Proportion of Sites with Female Patrons Who . . . (V25)	None	Some	Most	Missing
	%	%	%	%
Are Unemployed/ Not Working	9.2	68.7	18.0	4.2
Are Primary School Students	36.6	53.2	7.4	2.8
Are Secondary or High School Students	21.5	65.9	10.9	1.8
Are University or College Students	20.1	71.5	5.3	3.2
Are Less than Age 18	25.0	64.8	7.8	2.5
Live within a 10 Minute Walk	11.6	57.4	27.5	3.5
Come by Car or Taxi	8.1	65.5	24.7	1.8
Are Residents of the HTA	9.2	50.7	36.6	3.5
Live outside St. James Parish	22.2	66.2	8.1	3.5
Come to site at least Once per Week	7.0	60.6	29.9	2.5
Drink Alcohol here	33.8	49.3	15.5	1.4
Find a New Sexual Partner at site	36.6	52.5	3.9	7.0
Appear to be Injection Drug Users	85.9	8.1	0.7	5.3
Appear to Use Crack Cocaine	76.1	18.3	1.1	4.6
Appear to be Selling or Buying Sex	74.7	15.9	3.9	5.6
Proportion of Sites with Male Patrons Who . . . (V26)	None	Some	Most	Missing
	%	%	%	%
Are Unemployed/ Not Working	10.2	70.4	15.1	4.2
Are Primary School Students	36.3	54.6	6.0	3.2
Are Secondary or High School Students	21.1	66.6	9.9	2.5
Are University or College Students	18.7	74.3	3.9	3.2
Are less than Age 18	25.7	64.1	7.8	2.5
Live within a 10 Minute Walk	8.8	60.2	27.1	3.9
Come by Car or Taxi	6.7	69.4	21.1	2.8
Are Residents of the HTA	7.0	51.8	37.0	4.2
Live outside St. James Parish	18.7	69.7	6.7	4.9
Come to site at least Once per Week	7.0	62.3	26.8	3.9
Drink Alcohol here	26.4	53.5	17.3	2.8
Find a New Sexual Partner at site	32.0	53.9	4.9	9.2
Appear to be Injection Drug Users	81.7	12.7	0	5.6
Appear to use Crack Cocaine	72.9	21.1	0.7	5.3
Appear to be Selling or Buying Sex	77.1	15.1	2.1	5.6
Are Homosexual	79.9	9.2	1.1	9.9

Table B7. Origin of People who Visit Sites where Interviews were Completed (N= 284)	
People who visit site come from: (V22)	%
Area 1	72.5
Area 2	65.5
Area 3	59.2
Area 4	51.4
Area 5	57.4
Area 6	56.3
Area 7	57.0
Area 8	63.7
Area 9	57.0
Area 10	56.0
Elsewhere in St. James	68.3
<i>All over St. James (all of the above)</i>	<i>44.7</i>
Hanover	54.6
Westmoreland	51.8
Trelawney	53.5
St. Ann	34.9
St. Mary	32.8
Portland	31.3
St. Elizabeth	38.0
Manchester	33.1
Clarendon	32.0
St. Thomas	31.0
St. Catherine	32.4
Kingston/St. Andrew	39.4
Other Caribbean Countries	35.2
Latin America	23.9
United States	49.7
Europe	34.2
Australia/New Zealand	16.9
Asia	18.3
Middle East	14.4
Africa	22.5
<i>Any Foreign Country</i>	<i>50.0</i>

Table B8. AIDS Prevention Activities, Condom Availability, and Prevention Program Potential at Sites where Interviews were Completed (N=284)

AIDS Prevention Activities at the Site (V31)	%
Ever been any AIDS Prevention Activities	31.3
Educational Talks on HIV/ AIDS	32.0
Peer Health Education Program	28.5
Condom Promotion	30.6
HIV/ AIDS Video Shown on Site	17.3
HIV/ AIDS Radio Programme Broadcast	9.2
HIV/ AIDS TV Programme Broadcast	9.9
HIV/ AIDS Posters or Leaflets	23.9
Condoms Available in Past Year (V32)	
Always	25.7
More than Half of the Time	4.9
About Half of the Time	3.9
Less than Half of the Time	3.5
Never	48.2
Don't Know	11.6
Missing	2.1
Total	100
Condoms Onsite at Time of Interview	
Yes, but Not Seen	6.0
Yes, Condom Seen	21.1
No	65.5
Missing	7.4
Total	100
Condoms Sold in Past 4 Weeks (V34)	
0	55.6
1-50	9.9
51-100	1.4
>100	3.9
Missing	29.2
Total	100
Condoms Taken Freely in Past 4 Weeks (V34)	
0	63.0
1-50	5.6
51-100	2.5
>100	2.1
Missing	26.8
Total	100
New (unused) Condom Available Here at Night (V35)	
Yes	53.5
No	35.2
Don't Know	8.8
Missing	2.5
Total	100

Table B8, cont. AIDS Prevention Activities, Condom Availability, and Prevention Program Potential at Sites where Interviews were Completed (N=284)	
Condom Available within 10 min of Site at Night (V36)	%
Yes	83.8
No	6.7
Don't Know	7.4
Missing	2.1
Total	100
AIDS Prevention Materials Observed Onsite by Interviewer (V39)	
HIV/ AIDS Posters Observed (V39)	5.3
HIV/ AIDS Brochures Observed (V39)	4.2
Condoms Visible (V39)	15.5
Willingness of Respondent to Have HIV/ AIDS Prevention Programme Onsite (V37)	
Yes	81.0
No	7.4
Not Applicable	8.5
Missing	3.2
Total	100
Willingness of Respondent to Sell Condoms Onsite (V38)	
Yes	49.7
No	33.1
Not Applicable	15.5
Missing	1.8
Total	100

C. Tables of Results from Interviews with Individuals Socializing at Sites

Table C1. Summary of Individual Interviews Field Work				
	Random Sample		Special Sample	
Number of sites selected	28		26	
Number of sites where interviews were completed	23		26	
Number of sites in both samples	3			
Total number of sites where interviews were completed	46			
Types of Sites in Each Sample	N	%	N	%
Bar	5	21.7	0	0
Nightclub	1	4.3	4	15.4
Go-go Club	1	4.3	4	15.4
Restaurant	1	4.3	1	3.8
Hotel	1	4.3	0	0
Street	4	17.4	3	11.5
Street Dance	0	0	1	3.8
Park	0	0	1	3.8
Church	3	13.0	0	0
Sports Venue	1	4.3	0	0
Beach	0	0	4	15.4
Other Public Area	2	8.7	5	19.2
Mall/Shopping Center	1	4.3	3	11.5
Other Commercial	3	13.0	0	0
Total	23	100	26	100
Days of individual interviews	15			
Days of Week Interviews Carried Out (Q6)	%			
Monday	4.3			
Tuesday	9.1			
Wednesday	15.7			
Thursday	5.5			
Friday	24.5			
Saturday	24.9			
Sunday	16.0			
Missing	0.1			
Total	100			

Table C2. Refusal Rate and Gender of Participants			
Gender of Respondent (Q10)		N	%
Male		566	56.8
Female		431	43.2
Total		997	100
	Men %	Women %	Total %
Willingness of Respondent to Participate (Q11)	(n=566)	(n=431)	(n=997)
Yes	85.8	87.8	86.6
No	14.2	12.2	13.4
Total	100	100	100

Table C3. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Individuals Interviewed at Sites						
	Representative Sample			Special Sample		
	Men %	Women %	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total %
Age (Q12)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
18-19	11.7	16.0	13.5	7.8	10.9	9.2
20-24	18.8	21.0	19.7	23.8	24.5	24.1
25-29	17.4	17.5	17.4	19.1	19.6	19.3
30-34	14.6	11.5	13.9	17.8	14.3	16.2
35-39	13.8	13.0	13.5	10.0	14.3	12.0
40-44	10.3	9.0	9.8	8.4	9.8	9.1
45+	12.1	12.0	12.0	14.8	6.4	9.9
Missing	0.4	0	0.2	0.3	0	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	31.7	30.6	31.2	31.5	30.0	30.8
Median	30	29	29	29	28	29
Current Residence (Q13)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Area 1	10.6	9.0	10.0	11.3	6.8	9.2
Area 2	11.0	13.5	12.0	5.3	5.3	5.3
Area 3	2.5	4.5	3.3	4.7	6.8	5.6
Area 4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.6	0	0.9
Area 5	2.5	1.5	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.6
Area 6	2.1	1.5	1.9	4.4	3.0	3.8
Area 7	9.6	13.0	11.0	9.1	8.3	8.7
Area 8	11.0	14.0	12.2	7.8	4.9	6.5
Area 9	8.5	1.5	5.6	1.9	1.1	1.5
Area 10	4.6	6.0	5.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Elsewhere in St. James	20.9	21.5	21.2	27.5	26.0	26.8
Another parish in Jamaica	9.6	4.5	7.5	15.6	15.8	15.7
Outside Jamaica	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.6	4.5	2.9
Missing	5.7	8.5	6.9	6.9	14.0	10.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C3, cont. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Individuals Interviewed at Sites						
	Representative Sample			Special Sample		
Years in Area of Current Residence (Q14)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
<1	3.2	5.5	4.2	5.0	7.2	6.0
1 year	3.6	6.5	4.8	2.8	4.2	3.4
2-4 years	15.3	12.5	14.1	13.8	13.6	13.7
5-10 years	17.0	15.5	16.4	18.8	20.8	19.7
>10 years	23.1	20.5	22.0	25.6	18.1	22.2
All of life	37.2	38.5	37.8	33.4	36.2	34.7
Missing	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Student Status (Q48)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
High School Student	0.4	0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5
University Student	5.3	15.0	9.3	5.9	15.5	10.3
Not Currently a Student	93.6	85.0	90.0	93.4	83.8	89.1
Missing	0.7	0	0.4	0.3	0	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Years of School Completed (Q49)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
0-4	0.4	0	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.9
5-9	12.4	11.5	12.0	13.1	10.6	12.0
10-14	49.7	60.5	54.2	50.6	54.0	52.1
15-19	33.3	25.0	29.9	31.3	30.6	30.9
20-24	3.6	2.5	3.1	1.9	3.4	2.6
25+	0	0	0	0.9	0.4	0.7
Missing	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.2	13.1
Median	13	13	13	13	13	13
Employment Status (Q47)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Not Employed, Looking for Work	8.5	21.0	13.7	6.6	14.0	9.9
Not Employed, Not Looking for Work	3.6	11.5	6.9	2.5	12.1	6.8
Employed, Occasionally/Part-Time	23.1	11.0	18.1	15.3	12.5	14.0
Employed, Full-Time	63.5	55.5	60.2	75.0	61.5	68.9
Missing	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.6	0	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C4. Site Visiting Behavior of Individuals Interviewed at Sites						
	Representative Sample			Special Sample		
	Men %	Women %	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total %
When Respondent First Visited Site of Interview (Q17)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Today	1.8	3.5	2.5	7.5	16.6	11.6
Within past 4 weeks	2.5	3.0	2.7	6.6	4.5	5.6
Within past 2-6 months	3.9	5.5	4.6	5.3	4.2	4.8
Within past 7-12 months	4.3	4.5	4.34	4.7	5.7	5.1
Over a year ago	23.1	28.30	25.1	31.3	33.6	32.3
Over 5 years ago	64.2	54.0	60.0	42.5	33.6	38.5
Missing	0.4	1.5	0.8	2.2	1.9	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Frequency that Respondent Visits Site of Interview (Q15)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Every day	31.9	23.5	28.4	22.5	18.1	20.5
4-6 times per week	24.1	20.0	22.4	12.5	12.1	12.3
2-3 times per week	19.9	16.0	18.3	14.1	12.8	13.5
One time per week	8.2	13.5	10.4	11.9	12.1	12.0
2-3 times per month	5.7	4.5	5.2	5.9	5.7	5.8
One time per month	4.3	11.5	7.3	9.7	11.7	10.6
Less than one time per month	3.6	6.5	4.8	15.3	10.2	13.0
First time today	2.1	3.5	2.7	7.8	16.2	11.6
Missing	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Times Respondent Visited Site of Interview in Last 7 Days (Q16)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
1	22.7	40.5	30.1	50.9	54.0	52.3
2	14.2	11.0	12.9	9.7	9.4	9.6
3	10.3	5.5	8.3	5.6	6.4	6.0
4	5.7	6.0	5.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
5	5.7	3.5	4.8	3.8	4.2	3.9
6	12.1	15.5	13.5	9.4	9.1	9.2
7	28.4	17.5	23.9	16.3	12.1	14.4
Missing	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average	4.1	3.4	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.8
Reason Respondent Came to Site on Day of Interview (Q20)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
To socialize with friends	57.5	45.0	52.3	57.2	53.6	55.6
To drink alcohol	20.2	7.0	14.7	22.5	15.9	19.5
To smoke ganja	8.5	1.0	5.4	6.6	3.4	5.1
To meet a sexual partner	4.6	1.5	3.3	8.8	8.3	8.6
None of the above	42.2	53.5	46.9	39.7	41.1	40.3

Table C4, cont. Site Visiting Behavior of Individuals Interviewed at Sites						
	Representative Sample			Special Sample		
	Men %	Women %	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total %
Number of Sites Respondent Went to before Interview (Including Interview Site) (Q18)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
1	83.3	88.0	85.3	79.1	85.7	82.1
2	7.1	4.0	5.8	8.4	6.8	7.7
3+	7.4	4.5	6.2	10.6	5.3	8.2
Missing	2.1	3.5	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Sites Respondent Plans to Visit After Interview (Q18)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
0	89.7	88.0	89.0	87.8	87.9	87.9
1	5.0	6.5	5.6	7.5	6.8	7.2
2	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
3+	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Missing	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number of Sites Respondent Visited on Day of Interview (of individuals at bars, nightclubs and go-go clubs)	(n=90)	(n=53)	(n=143)	(n=93)	(n=75)	(n=168)
1	81.1	79.3	80.4	58.1	73.3	64.9
2	8.9	7.6	8.4	21.5	14.7	18.5
3+	10.0	13.2	11.2	19.4	12.0	14.3
Missing	0	1.9	0.7	1.1	0	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C5. Sexual Partnership Formation at the Site of the Interview and Condom Use, as Reported by Individuals Interviewed at Sites						
	Representative Sample			Special Sample		
	Men %	Women %	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total %
People Meet New Partners at Site (Respondent Opinion) (Q19)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Yes	78.4	77.5	78.0	88.4	86.8	87.7
No	18.8	20.0	19.3	8.4	9.4	8.9
Missing	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.8	3.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Respondent Ever Met New Partner at Site (Q21)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Yes	19.2	7.0	14.1	18.4	13.2	16.1
No	80.9	93.0	85.9	81.6	86.8	83.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
When Last Met New Partner (Q22) (Of those who ever met a new partner on site)	(n=54)	(n=14)	(n=68)	(n=59)	(n=35)	(n=94)
Within past 7 days	9.3	0	0.4	23.7	45.7	31.9
Within past 2-4 weeks	14.8	0	11.8	8.5	5.7	7.4
Within past 2-3 months	11.1	7.1	10.3	18.6	14.3	17.0
Within past 4-6 months	13.0	0	10.3	8.5	2.9	6.4
Within past 7-12 months	11.1	35.7	16.2	6.8	8.6	7.4
Over a year ago	38.9	50.0	41.2	30.5	20.0	26.6
Missing	1.9	7.1	2.9	3.4	2.9	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Condom Use at Last Sex with Last New Partner from Site (Q23) (Of those who ever met a new partner on site)	(n=54)	(n=14)	(n=68)	(n=59)	(n=35)	(n=94)
Yes	74.1	42.9	67.6	78.0	91.4	83.0
No	24.1	35.7	26.5	18.6	5.7	13.8
Missing	1.9	21.4	5.9	3.4	2.9	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C6. Number of Sexual Partners in the Past Four Weeks, as Reported by Individuals Interviewed at Sites						
	Representative Sample			Special Sample		
	Men %	Women %	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total %
Number of Sexual Partners in Past 4 Weeks (Q24)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
0	19.5	35.0	25.9	21.9	31.3	26.2
1	57.1	62.0	59.1	48.8	55.9	52.0
2	11.0	3.0	7.7	15.6	5.7	11.1
3	7.5	0	4.4	6.3	0	3.4
4 – 9	4.6	0	2.7	5.6	4.5	5.1
10 +	0.4	0	0.2	1.3	1.9	1.5
Missing	0	0	0	0.6	0.8	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4
Median	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of New Partners in Past 4 Weeks (Q25)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
0	81.2	96.5	87.6	74.4	86.8	80.0
1	11.4	3.5	8.1	15.3	6.8	11.5
2	3.2	0	1.9	6.3	0.8	3.8
3	2.1	0	1.2	0.9	0	0.5
4-9	1.4	0	0.8	1.9	3.4	2.6
10+	0	0	0	0.3	1.9	1.0
Missing	0.7	0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	0.3	0.04	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5
Median	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table C7. Number of Sexual Partners in the Past 12 Months and Condom Use, as Reported by Individuals Interviewed at Sites

	Representative Sample			Special Sample		
	Men %	Women %	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total %
Total Number of Partners in Past 12 Months (Q31)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
0	7.1	15.5	10.6	4.7	12.5	8.2
1	47.5	71.5	57.5	10.3	64.9	51.5
2	10.6	7.0	9.1	16.9	9.1	13.3
3	8.5	2.5	6.0	7.2	2.3	5.0
4 - 9	17.7	2.5	11.4	17.5	5.7	12.1
10+	7.5	0.5	4.6	14.5	4.9	9.1
Missing	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	3.5	1.1	2.5	4.8	2.9	4.0
Median	1	1	1	2	1	1
Number of New Sexual Partners in Past 12 Months (Q27)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
0	48.6	67.5	56.4	38.4	59.3	47.9
1	19.5	24.0	21.4	21.9	22.3	22.1
2	6.7	5.0	6.0	10.0	4.9	7.7
3	5.7	0.5	3.5	7.2	1.1	4.4
4 - 9	12.8	2.0	8.3	12.2	3.4	8.2
10+	5.7	0	3.3	7.8	5.3	6.7
Missing	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.5	3.8	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	2.3	0.5	1.5	3.3	2.3	2.8
Median	1	0	0	1	0	1
Condom Use at Last Sex with Most Recent New Partner (Q28) (of those with a new partner in last 12 months)	(n=145)	(n=65)	(n=210)	(n=197)	(n=108)	(n=305)
Yes	75.9	56.9	70.0	80.2	62.0	73.8
No	22.1	29.2	24.3	14.7	32.4	21.0
Missing	2.1	13.8	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Place Met Most Recent New Partner (Q26) (Note: no time frame given, so 'n' does not match Q25)	(n=68)	(n=15)	(n=83)	(n=96)	(n=47)	(n=143)
Own or Friend's House	14.7	46.7	20.5	6.3	12.8	8.4
Work	5.9	13.3	7.2	16.7	14.9	16.1
Private Event	2.9	0	2.4	3.1	2.1	2.8
Public Place/Event	69.1	26.7	61.4	59.4	55.3	58.0
Missing	7.4	13.3	8.4	14.6	14.9	14.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C8. Regular Sexual Partnerships and Condom Use as Reported by Individuals Interviewed at Sites						
	Representative Sample			Special Sample		
	Men %	Women %	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total %
Number of Regular Partners in Past 12 Months (Q29)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
0	17.0	21.5	18.9	17.5	23.8	20.3
1	69.5	74.5	71.6	64.7	69.4	66.8
2	7.1	1.0	4.6	9.1	3.8	6.7
3	2.5	0.5	1.7	4.1	0.4	2.4
4 - 9	1.4	0	0.8	2.2	0.8	1.5
10+	0.7	0	0.4	0	0.4	0.2
Missing	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.5	1.5	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
Median	1	1	1	1	1	1
Used a Condom at Last Sex with Regular Partner (Q30) (Of those with a regular partner in last 12 months)	(n=234)	(n=157)	(n=391)	(n=264)	(n=202)	(n=466)
Yes	44.9	38.9	42.5	49.2	43.6	46.8
No	53.8	60.5	56.5	48.5	55.9	51.7
Missing	1.3	0.6	1.0	2.3	0.5	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C9. Age Difference between Sex Partners, as Reported by Individuals Interviewed at Sites

	Representative Sample			Special Sample		
	Men %	Women %	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total %
Age Difference Between Respondent and Youngest Partner (Q32)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Partner 10+ years older	1.4	14.5	6.9	1.3	11.7	6.0
Partner 5-9 years older	4.6	23.0	12.2	3.8	15.5	9.1
Partner 1-4 years older	4.5	23.5	14.1	6.3	29.4	16.8
Same Age	8.2	3.0	6.0	7.5	8.3	7.9
Partner 1-4 years younger	24.5	14.5	20.3	26.3	10.9	19.3
Partner 5-9 years younger	18.1	4.5	12.5	23.8	6.8	16.1
Partner 10+ years younger	27.3	3.0	17.2	26.3	5.7	16.9
Missing	8.5	14.0	10.8	5.0	11.7	9.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean (partner is...)	5.9 years younger	3.6 years older	2.1 years younger	6.1 years younger	2.2 years older	2.5 years younger
Median (partner is....)	4 years younger	3 years older	1 year younger	5 years younger	2 years older	2 years younger
Age Difference Between Respondent and Oldest Partner (Q32)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Partner 10+ years younger	11.7	2.5	7.9	10.0	2.6	6.7
Partner 5-9 years younger	14.2	3.5	9.8	11.9	4.2	8.4
Partner 1-4 years younger	21.3	10.0	16.6	20.9	6.0	14.2
Same Age	12.1	3.0	8.3	9.4	7.2	8.4
Partner 1-4 years older	14.9	26.0	19.5	19.4	27.2	22.9
Partner 5-9 years older	10.3	23.5	15.8	10.6	19.3	14.5
Partner 10+ years older	6.7	17.5	11.2	12.2	22.3	16.8
Missing	8.9	14.0	11.0	5.6	11.3	8.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean (partner is...)	1.3 years younger	4.9 years older	1.2 years older	0.5 years older	5.9 years older	2.9 years older
Median (partner is....)	1 year younger	4 years older	1 year older	0 (same age)	4 years older	2 years older

Table C10. Last Condom Use and Condom Possession, as Reported by Individuals Interviewed at Sites						
	Representative Sample			Special Sample		
	Men %	Women %	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total %
Most Recent Condom Use (Q35)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Within last 4 weeks	50.4	32.5	43.0	54.4	40.8	48.2
Within last 12 months	17.7	21.0	19.1	19.4	20.4	19.8
More than 12 months ago	19.5	26.5	22.4	15.3	22.6	18.6
Never used a condom	10.6	19.5	14.3	9.4	14.3	11.6
Missing	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Possession of Condom at Time of Interview (Q36)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Yes, but condom not seen	5.7	1.5	3.9	8.8	5.3	7.2
Yes, condom seen	11.4	1.0	7.1	13.1	5.7	9.7
No condom	82.6	96.5	88.4	77.5	89.1	82.7
Missing	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	0	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C11. Sex with non-Jamaican Residents, Homosexual and Transactional Sex, as Reported by Individuals Interviewed at Sites						
	Representative Sample			Special Sample		
	Men %	Women %	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total %
Had Sex Partner in last 12 Months Who....(Q33)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Lives in Jamaica	91.8	82.0	87.8	91.9	81.1	87.0
Lives outside Jamaica	9.6	9.0	9.3	18.4	14.3	16.6
Is the same sex	0.7	0	0.4	2.5	5.3	3.8
Given or Received Money for Sex in Past 4 Weeks (Q46)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Yes	7.8	2.0	5.4	7.2	8.7	7.9
No	91.8	98.0	94.4	92.5	90.6	91.6
Missing	0.4	0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C12. Exposure to AIDS Prevention Programs, as Reported by Individuals Interviewed at Sites						
	Representative Sample			Special Sample		
	Men %	Women %	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total %
Exposure to AIDS prevention in last 3 months: (Q37)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Attended education session	13.8	21.5	17.0	18.4	13.2	16.1
Seen film or video	32.3	35.0	33.4	29.4	37.0	32.8
Heard radio program	76.2	83.0	79.1	80.6	81.5	81.0
Seen poster	54.3	66.5	89.3	60.9	66.8	63.6
Seen TV program	55.7	61.0	57.9	67.2	67.6	67.4
Counselled by health care worker	20.6	33.5	25.9	25.6	38.1	31.3
Any of the above	85.5	93.5	88.8	87.8	92.5	89.9
Exposure to AIDS prevention program at the site of the interview in last 3 months (Q38)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Attended education session onsite	9.6	16.0	12.2	10.0	6.8	8.6
Seen film or video onsite	12.4	12.0	12.2	13.4	8.7	11.3
Heard radio program onsite	24.5	24.5	24.5	17.8	18.9	18.3
Seen poster onsite	16.0	19.5	17.4	16.9	15.1	16.1
Obtained condom onsite	17.9	12.0	13.7	12.5	10.9	11.8
Used condom obtained onsite	10.6	10.5	10.6	12.5	10.2	11.5
Any of the above	32.3	31.0	31.7	22.5	23.8	23.1
Ever Had an HIV Test (Q52)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Yes	35.5	40.5	37.6	35.3	50.2	42.1
No	64.2	59.5	62.2	64.4	49.4	57.6
Missing	0.4	0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Most Recent HIV Test (Q53) (Of those who ever had an HIV test)	(n=100)	(n=81)	(n=181)	(n=113)	(n=133)	(n=246)
Within the past year	34.0	45.7	39.2	44.2	45.9	45.1
More than one year ago	64.0	54.3	59.7	55.8	54.1	54.9
Missing	2.0	0	1.1	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C13. Sexually Transmitted Infection History and Treatment, as Reported by Individuals Interviewed at Sites						
	Representative Sample			Special Sample		
	Men %	Women %	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total %
Ever Had STI Symptoms (Q40 and Q43)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Pain on Urination	11.4	-	-	11.3	-	-
Lower Abdominal Pain	-	13.5	-	-	19.3	-
Unusual discharge	11.7	15.5	13.3	10.3	20.8	15.0
Sores	1.8	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.0
Any Symptoms	16.0	25.0	19.7	15.9	29.4	22.1
Time of Last Symptoms (Q41 and Q44) (Of those who ever had symptoms)	(n=45)	(n=50)	(n=95)	(n=51)	(n=78)	(n=129)
Within Past 4 Weeks	2.2	12.0	7.4	3.9	24.4	16.3
Between 4 weeks and 1 year ago	20.0	42.0	31.6	17.6	32.1	26.4
More than 1 Year Ago	73.3	42.0	56.8	76.5	41.0	55.0
Missing	4.4	4.0	4.2	2.0	24.4	15.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Treatment Place Sought by Respondent for STI (Q40) (Of those who ever had symptoms)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Street Vendor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmacy	11.1	10.0	10.5	23.5	15.4	18.6
Herbalist or Obeahman	0	0	0	2.0	0	0.8
Public Clinic or Hospital	51.1	34.0	42.1	45.1	37.2	40.3
Private Doctor	40.0	52.0	46.3	41.2	44.9	43.4
Elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sought any treatment	86.7	86.0	86.3	76.5	75.6	76.0
First Place People Seek Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections (Opinion) (Q39)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Public Clinic or Hospital	58.2	52.5	55.8	55.0	49.1	52.3
Private Doctor	39.7	44.0	41.5	40.6	47.2	43.6
Pharmacy	0.4	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.4
Herbalist/ Obeah Man	0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0	0.2
Street Vendors	0.4	0	0.2	0	0	0
Elsewhere	0.4	0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Don't Know	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.3	2.3	1.7
Missing	0.4	0	0.2	0.9	0	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Respondent could name treatment place/doctor</i>	80.1	83.0	81.3	82.8	85.3	83.9

Table C14. Drug Use, as Reported by Individuals Interviewed at Sites						
	Representative Sample			Special Sample		
	Men %	Women %	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total %
Smoked Ganja in Past Week (Q50)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Yes	41.1	11.5	28.8	35.0	15.9	26.3
No	58.5	88.5	71.0	64.7	83.8	73.3
Missing	0.4	0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Used Crack Cocaine in Past 4 Weeks (Q51)	(n=282)	(n=200)	(n=482)	(n=320)	(n=265)	(n=585)
Yes	1.4	0.5	1.0	0	0.8	0.3
No	98.2	99.0	98.6	99.7	98.5	99.2
Missing	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Appendix B: Questionnaires

No.	Questions	Coding categories
C1	Name of High Transmission Area (HTA)	Central Montego Bay 1 Flankers/Whitehouse 2 Farm Heights/Rose Heights 3 Canterbury 4 Sign 5 Salt Spring 6 Norwood 7 Granville/Pitfour 8 Johns Hall 9 Maroon Town 10
C2	Interviewer Number / Community Informant Number	____ / ____
C3	Date (Month, Day, Year)	____/____/____
C4	Gender of Community Informant	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
C5	Type of Community Informant:	ENTER CODE: ____ <u>Occupational</u> TAXI/BUS DRIVER 01 TRUCK/TRAILER DRIVER 02 FISHERMEN/SAILORS 03 PETROL STATIONS ATTENDANTS 04 TRAVELING SALES PERSON 05 HOTEL OR TOUR OPERATOR 06 BAR, TAVERN, CLUB OWNER/MANAGER 07 BAR/CLUB WORKERS/WAIT STAFF 08 SECURITY GUARD 09 HIGGLER/ STREET VENDOR 10 APARTMENT CLEANERS / HOUSEKEEPERS 11 BEER/LIQUOR STORE OWNER 12 CASUAL WORKERS/LABOURERS 13 FARMER 14 TRADESMEN 15 HAIRDRESSER, BARBER 16 OTHER LOCAL BUSINESS PERSON 17 <u>Behavioral and SocioDemographic</u> STD PATIENT 18 CRACK COCAINE USER 19 INDIVIDUAL SOCIALISING AT SITE 20 SEX WORKER 21 MASSAGE PARLOR STAFF 22 GO-GO DANCER, CLUB ENTERTAINER 23 BEACH BOYS/GIGOLOS 24 YOUTH IN SCHOOL 25 YOUTH OUT OF SCHOOL 26 STREET PEOPLE 27 UNEMPLOYED 28 <u>Organizational</u> CBO/NGO STAFF 29 TEACHER 30 POLICE / MILITARY OFFICER 31 HEALTH CARE WORKER 32 TRADITIONAL HEALERS 33 CHURCH WORKER 34 OTHER _____ 35

No.	Questions	Coding categories
	Hello. I am working on a study conducted by the Jamaica Ministry of Health to identify where better health programs are needed. The purpose of the study is to find out where people go to meet new sexual partners. We want to talk to people like you in the community and ask you a few questions. We want you to tell us the names and locations of places where you think people meet new sexual partners. We don't want to know the names of any private residences. We are just interested in public places. If you tell us where these places are then we will visit those places to see if they want to have a health program there. Telling us the names and locations of sites should take between 5 and 15 minutes. We won't ask your name or ask you to provide any identifying information about yourself. You will not be contacted in the future. Your answers cannot be linked back to you. The questionnaires will be kept at the regional office of the Ministry of Health in a locked cabinet. The only people who will see the questionnaires are people working on this study. Some people feel anxious or embarrassed when asked these questions. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may decline to answer any specific question or completely refuse to participate. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to these questions, even though we are not able to financially compensate you for your time. You may not personally benefit directly from this study, but the results may be used to plan a new health program for this area. An ethical review board has reviewed this study. If you have any questions you can ask the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. D. Dale or the Field Coordinator, Carrie Brewer. They can be reached at St. James Health Department at phone: 979-7820.	
C6	Are you willing to answer a few questions? *IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW.	YES 1 IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW. NO 2
C7	How old are you? CONCLUDE INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS < 18	___
C8	We want to know public places where people meet new sexual partners. This will help us plan health education programs there. These places could be specific sites such as a bar, or church, or park or events such as weddings or community festivals. We especially want to know: • Where do people meet new sexual partners in <HTA>? • Where else in St. James do people meet new sexual partners? • Where else do people from <HTA> meet new partners in Jamaica? • Where do youth socialize and meet new sexual partners? • Where do women or men sell sex? • Where do other people— such as single men, gay men, temporary residents, migrant workers— go to find new sexual partners? WRITE EACH PLACE NAMED ON THE LIST BELOW. AFTER FINISHING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, FILL OUT A SITE/EVENT REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE NAMED.	
C9	NUMBER OF PLACES NAMED THAT ARE: A: SITES INSIDE THIS HTA: ___ B: SITES OUTSIDE THIS HTA: ___ C: EVENTS: ___ D: TOTAL SITES/EVENTS NAMED ___	

LIST OF SITES AND EVENTS

FOR EACH SITE OR EVENT LISTED HERE, FILL OUT A SITE/EVENT REPORT FORM. AFTER FORMS ARE COMPLETED, THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR THEIR TIME.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

SITE/EVENT REPORT FORM

SITE NUMBER: ____ _

S1	Interviewer Number / Community Informant Number	____ _ / ____ _																																																																																																																
S2	Name of Site: _____																																																																																																																	
S3	Is this site called by any other name? Additional name of site: _____ Additional name of site: _____																																																																																																																	
S4	Site Location	ENTER CODE ____ _ <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Central Montego Bay</td> <td style="width: 5%;">01</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Hanover</td> <td style="width: 5%;">29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flankers/Whitehouse</td> <td>02</td> <td>Westmoreland</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Farm Heights/Rose Heights</td> <td>03</td> <td>Trelawny</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canterbury</td> <td>04</td> <td>St. Ann</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sign</td> <td>05</td> <td>St. Mary</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salt Spring</td> <td>06</td> <td>Portland</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Norwood</td> <td>07</td> <td>St. Elizabeth</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Granville/Pitfour</td> <td>08</td> <td>Manchester</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Johns Hall</td> <td>09</td> <td>Clarendon</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maroon Town</td> <td>10</td> <td>St. Thomas</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Catherine Hall</td> <td>11</td> <td>St. Catherine</td> <td>39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tower Hill</td> <td>12</td> <td>Kingston/St. Andrew</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bogue</td> <td>13</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mt. Carey</td> <td>14</td> <td>Other Caribbean</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roehampton</td> <td>15</td> <td>Latin America</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bickersteth</td> <td>16</td> <td>United States</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green Pond</td> <td>17</td> <td>Europe</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lottery</td> <td>18</td> <td>Australia/New Zealand</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ironshore</td> <td>19</td> <td>Asia</td> <td>46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rose Hall</td> <td>20</td> <td>Middle East</td> <td>47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coral Gardens</td> <td>21</td> <td>Africa</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mango Walk</td> <td>22</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Albion</td> <td>23</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Freeport</td> <td>24</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glendevon</td> <td>25</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Montego Hills</td> <td>26</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mount Salem</td> <td>27</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reading</td> <td>28</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Central Montego Bay	01	Hanover	29	Flankers/Whitehouse	02	Westmoreland	30	Farm Heights/Rose Heights	03	Trelawny	31	Canterbury	04	St. Ann	32	Sign	05	St. Mary	33	Salt Spring	06	Portland	34	Norwood	07	St. Elizabeth	35	Granville/Pitfour	08	Manchester	36	Johns Hall	09	Clarendon	37	Maroon Town	10	St. Thomas	38	Catherine Hall	11	St. Catherine	39	Tower Hill	12	Kingston/St. Andrew	40	Bogue	13			Mt. Carey	14	Other Caribbean	41	Roehampton	15	Latin America	42	Bickersteth	16	United States	43	Green Pond	17	Europe	44	Lottery	18	Australia/New Zealand	45	Ironshore	19	Asia	46	Rose Hall	20	Middle East	47	Coral Gardens	21	Africa	48	Mango Walk	22			Albion	23			Freeport	24			Glendevon	25			Montego Hills	26			Mount Salem	27			Reading	28		
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S5	Address of Site and how to find it																																																																																																																	

S6	TYPE OF SITE:		ENTER CODE: ___ ___
	<u>Eating / Drinking / Dancing / Sleeping Places</u>		
	01	Informal Bar, Home Brew	
	02	Formal Bar, Tavern	
	03	Nightclub	
	04	"X-Rated" "Adults-Only" Go-Go Club	
	05	Massage Parlor	
	06	Porno shop	
	07	Brothel	
	08	Hotel	
	09	Bed and Breakfast	
	10	Hostel	
	11	Overnight Truck Stop	
	12	Other Eating / Drinking / Sleeping	
	<u>Transportation Networks/Streets</u>		
	13	Bus Or Railway Station	
	14	Metro or Bus Stop	
	15	Taxi Stop	
	16	Truck Stop	
	17	Port, Harbour, Cruise Ship	
	18	Street or Street Corner	
	19	Other Transportation	
	<u>Events</u>		
	20	Concert	
	21	Festival, Cultural Show	
	22	Spring Break, School Holiday, Holidays	
	23	Wedding	
	24	Funeral	
	25	Harvest Season	
	26	Sports Events	
	27	Other Events	
	<u>Public Areas</u>		
	28	Parks	
	29	Church/ Temple	
	30	School yard	
	31	Sports venues	
	32	Beach	
	33	Tourist attraction	
	34	Construction Site	
	35	Public Toilet	
	36	Other Public Areas	
	<u>Commercial Areas</u>		
	37	Market Place	
	38	Store Selling Alcohol	
	39	Mall or Shopping Center	
	40	Other Commercial Areas	
	<u>Hidden, Private Or Abandoned Areas</u>		
	41	Unused House/Crack House	
	42	Private Dwelling	
	43	Abandoned yard, field, "bush"	
	44	Empty lot	
	45	Internet	
	46	Phone service	
	47	Other Hidden, Private	

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
V1 THROUGH V5 ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY FIELD COORDINATOR BEFORE THIS FORM IS GIVEN TO THE INTERVIEWER.		
V1	Site Number	_____
V2	Location of Site	ENTER CODE: _____ Central Montego Bay 01 Roehampton 15 Flankers/Whitehouse 02 Bickersteth 16 Farm Heights/Rose Heights 03 Green Pond 17 Canterbury 04 Lottery 18 Sign 05 Ironshore 19 Salt Spring 06 Rose Hall 20 Norwood 07 Coral Gardens 21 Granville/Pitfour 08 Mango Walk 22 Johns Hall 09 Albion 23 Maroon Town 10 Freeport 24 Catherine Hall 11 Glendevon 25 Tower Hill 12 Montego Hills 26 Bogue 13 Mount Salem 27 Mt.Carey 14 Reading 28
V3	How many Community Informants Reported This Site	_____
V4	Name of Site Per Community Informant	_____
V5	Address of Site Given by Community Informant	_____
V6 – V14 SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY THE INTERVIEWER BEFORE THE INTERVIEW		
V6	GPS Coordinates	Latitude:_____ Longitude:_____

V7	What is the current proper name and correct site address? NAME: _____ CORRECT ADDRESS: _____ _____	
V8	TYPE OF SITE: <u>Eating / Drinking / Dancing / Sleeping Places</u> 01 Informal Bar, Home Brew 02 Formal Bar, Tavern 03 Nightclub 04 "X-Rated" "Adults-Only" Go-Go Club 05 Massage Parlor 06 Porno shop 07 Brothel 08 Hotel 09 Bed and Breakfast 10 Hostel 11 Overnight Truck Stop 12 Other Eating / Drinking / Sleeping <u>Transportation Networks/Streets</u> 13 Bus Or Railway Station 14 Metro or Bus Stop 15 Taxi Stop 16 Truck Stop 17 Port, Harbour, Cruise Ship 18 Street or Street Corner 19 Other Transportation <u>Events</u> 20 Concert 21 Festival, Cultural Show 22 Spring Break, School Holiday, Holidays 23 Wedding 24 Funeral 25 Harvest Season 26 Sports Events 27 Other Events	ENTER CODE: ____ ____ <u>Public Areas</u> 28 Parks 29 Church/ Temple 30 School yard 31 Sports venues 32 Beach 33 Tourist attraction 34 Construction Site 35 Public Toilet 36 Other Public Areas <u>Commercial Areas</u> 37 Market Place 38 Store Selling Alcohol 39 Mall or Shopping Center 40 Other Commercial Areas <u>Hidden, Private Or Abandoned Areas</u> 41 Unused House/Crack House 42 Private Dwelling 43 Abandoned yard, field, "bush" 44 Empty lot 45 Internet 46 Phone service 47 Other Hidden, Private

V9	Is this site within a 5 minute walk of.....	YES NO A busy road? 1 2 A taxi route? 1 2 A bus stop? 1 2 A trucking route? 1 2 A port? 1 2
V10	Interviewer Gender	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
V11	Interviewer Number	____ _
V12	Date (DD/MM/YY)	____ / ____ / ____
V13	Day of the week	MONDAY 1 TUESDAY 2 WEDNESDAY 3 THURSDAY 4 FRIDAY 5 SATURDAY 6 SUNDAY 7
V14	Time of day (24 HOUR CLOCK)	____ : ____
THE INTERVIEWER SHOULD IDENTIFY SOMEONE KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THIS SITE AND THEN COMPLETE THE REST OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE		
V15	Gender of respondent	MALE 1 FEMALE 2

Hello. I am working on a study approved by the Ministry of Health in Jamaica. We want to talk to people like you who know about this community and ask you a few questions. The purpose of the study is to identify where better health programs are needed in this area in order to prevent the further spread of diseases that are transmitted by sex. I would like to ask you some questions about activities that occur at this place, the people who come here, and programs that may take place here. The interview should take between 20 and 30 minutes of your time. I won't ask your name or any other identifying information. Some people feel anxious or embarrassed when asked these questions. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may decline to answer any specific question or completely refuse to participate. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to these questions, even though we are not able to financially compensate you for your time. You may not personally benefit directly from this study, but the results may be used to plan a new health program for this area.

This is what we will do with the information you give us. Your answers will be recorded on a paper that only identifies this place with a number. Your name will not be recorded anywhere and we won't ask any personal information about you except to make sure you are age 18 or older. We are asking people these questions at hundreds of places in this area. The questionnaires will be kept at the Ministry of Health in a locked cabinet. The only people who will see the questionnaires are people working on this study. An ethical review board has reviewed this study. If you have any questions you can ask the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. D. Dale or the Field Coordinator, Carrie Brewer. They can be reached at 979-7820.

At the end of this questionnaire, we will ask you whether you are interested in having some health education programs here.

V16	Are you willing to answer these questions?	YES 1 NO 2
V17	How old are you? STOP IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 18.	___ ___
V18	INTERVIEWER: WAS AN INTERVIEW COMPLETED? IF NO: WHY NOT?	YES 1 NO BECAUSE: No willing respondent 2 All potential respondents too young 3 Site closed temporarily 4 Site closed permanently or no longer a site 5 Address insufficient / Site not found 6 Duplicate Site/Site already identified 7
V19	How many years has this site been in operation?	< 1 YEAR 1 1-2 YEARS 2 MORE THAN 2 YEARS 3 NOT APPLICABLE 9
V20	How many men and women work here during a busy day from morning until closing, including yourself if you are one of the staff?	MEN ___ ___ WOMEN ___ ___

			YES	NO	DK	
V21	Which types of activities take place here? READ LIST CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH ACTIVITY	BEER CONSUMED	1	2	8	
		HARD ALCOHOL CONSUMED	1	2	8	
		GANJA SMOKED	1	2	8	
		TV OR VIDEO VIEWING	1	2	8	
		EXPLICIT SEX VIDEOS	1	2	8	
		INDIVIDUAL/GROUP or COUPLE DANCING	1	2	8	
		EXOTIC OR GO-GO DANCING	1	2	8	
		MUSIC	1	2	8	
		PLAYING GAMES (DOMINO)	1	2	8	
		GAMBLING	1	2	8	
V22	Where do people come from who come here? READ LIST OF AREAS	Areas WITHIN Parish		YES	NO	DK
		Central Montego Bay	1	2	8	
		Flankers/Whitehouse	1	2	8	
		Farm Pen Heights	1	2	8	
		Canterbury	1	2	8	
		Sign	1	2	8	
		Salt Spring	1	2	8	
		Norwood	1	2	8	
		Granville/Pitfour	1	2	8	
		Johns Hall	1	2	8	
		Maroon Town	1	2	8	
		Elsewhere in St. James	1	2	8	
		Areas OUTSIDE Parish		YES	NO	DK
		Hanover	1	2	8	
		Westmoreland	1	2	8	
		Trelawny	1	2	8	
		St. Ann	1	2	8	
		St. Mary	1	2	8	
		Portland	1	2	8	
		St. Elizabeth	1	2	8	
		Manchester	1	2	8	
		Clarendon	1	2	8	
		St. Thomas	1	2	8	
		St. Catherine	1	2	8	
		Kingston/St. Andrew	1	2	8	
		Other Caribbean	1	2	8	
		Latin America	1	2	8	
		United States	1	2	8	
		Europe	1	2	8	
		Australia/New Zealand	1	2	8	
		Asia	1	2	8	
		Middle East	1	2	8	
		Africa	1	2	8	

V23	I have been told that people meet sexual partners at places like this. READ LIST	YES NO DK Do men meet new female sexual partners here? 1 2 8 Do women meet new sexual partners here? 1 2 8 Do men meet male (gay) sexual partners here? 1 2 8 Does someone onsite help partners hook up/link up? 1 2 8 Do female sex workers solicit customers here? 1 2 8 Do partners who meet here have sex onsite? 1 2 8 Do female staff meet new sexual partners here? 1 2 8
V24	What other places do people who come here go to meet new sexual partners?	SITE NAME SITE NUM. GEO CODE 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
READ: We would like some information on the type of the men and women who come here during your busiest times. For each characteristic, tell me if none, some or most of the men or women have the characteristic.		
V25	How many females who come here during the busiest times:	None Some Most (a) Are unemployed 0 1 2 (b) Are primary school students 0 1 2 (c) Are secondary or high school students 0 1 2 (d) Are university / college students 0 1 2 (e) Are less than age 18 0 1 2 (f) Live within a 10 minute walk 0 1 2 (g) Come by car or taxi 0 1 2 (h) Are residents of this <HTA> 0 1 2 (i) Live outside this parish 0 1 2 (j) Come here at least once a week 0 1 2 (k) Drink alcohol here 0 1 2 (l) Find a new sexual partner here 0 1 2 (m) Appear to be injection drug users 0 1 2 (n) Appear to use crack cocaine 0 1 2 (o) Appear to be selling or buying sex 0 1 2

V26	How many men who come here during the busiest times: (a) Are unemployed/not working (b) Are primary school students (c) Are secondary or high school students (d) Are university / college students (e) Are less than age 18 (f) Live within a 10 minute walk (g) Come by car or taxi (h) Are residents of this <HTA> (i) Live outside this parish (j) Come here at least once a week (k) Drink alcohol here (l) Find a new sexual partner here (m) Appear to be injection drug users (n) Appear to use crack cocaine (o) Appear to be selling or buying sex (p) Are homosexual	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>None</th> <th>Some</th> <th>Most</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>				None	Some	Most	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
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V27	What are the busiest time(s) here? PROBE FOR DAYS AND TIMES OF DAY AND CHECK OFF BOXES		Morning 6am-12	Afternoon 12-6pm	Evening 6-10pm	Late night 10pm-6 am																																															
		MON																																																			
		TUES																																																			
		WED																																																			
		THUR																																																			
		FRI																																																			
		SAT																																																			
		SUN																																																			
V28	Approximately how many people come here during one of these busy times? READ OPTIONS	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>< 10</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>11-25</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>26-50</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>51-100</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>101-150</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>151- 200</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>201-250</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>251-300</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>301-350</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>351-400</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>401-450</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>451-500</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>>500</td><td>13</td></tr> </tbody> </table>					< 10	1	11-25	2	26-50	3	51-100	4	101-150	5	151- 200	6	201-250	7	251-300	8	301-350	9	351-400	10	401-450	11	451-500	12	>500	13																					
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V29	During the most recent busy time, about how many men and women were socializing here?	MEN: ____ _ WOMEN: ____ _																											
V30	What are the busiest times of the year? READ OPTIONS	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MAY TO SEPTEMBER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OCTOBER TO APRIL</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCHOOL HOLIDAYS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PUBLIC HOLIDAYS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SPRING BREAK</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAYDAY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> OTHER _____ Specify _____		YES	NO	MAY TO SEPTEMBER	1	2	OCTOBER TO APRIL	1	2	SCHOOL HOLIDAYS	1	2	PUBLIC HOLIDAYS	1	2	SPRING BREAK	1	2	PAYDAY	1	2						
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SPRING BREAK	1	2																											
PAYDAY	1	2																											
V31	Have there ever been any HIV/AIDS prevention activities at this site? Has there been any..... READ LIST	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Any HIV/AIDS prevention?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Educational talk on HIV/AIDS?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peer health education program?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Condom promotion?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIV/AIDS video shown onsite?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIV/AIDS Radio program broadcast?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIV/AIDS TV Program Broadcast?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIV/AIDS posters or leaflets?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	Any HIV/AIDS prevention?	1	2	Educational talk on HIV/AIDS?	1	2	Peer health education program?	1	2	Condom promotion?	1	2	HIV/AIDS video shown onsite?	1	2	HIV/AIDS Radio program broadcast?	1	2	HIV/AIDS TV Program Broadcast?	1	2	HIV/AIDS posters or leaflets?	1	2
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V32	In the past year, how often have condoms been available here?	<table> <tbody> <tr> <td>ALWAYS</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MORE THAN HALF OF THE TIME</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LESS THAN HALF OF THE TIME</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEVER</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ALWAYS	1	MORE THAN HALF OF THE TIME	2	ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME	3	LESS THAN HALF OF THE TIME	4	NEVER	5	DON'T KNOW	8															
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V33	Are there any condoms here today? IF YES, can I see one? IF YES, RECORD BRAND AND PRICE	YES, BUT YOU CANT SEE ONE 1 YES, AND A CONDOM WAS SEEN 2 NO 3 BRAND OF CONDOM SEEN: _____ PRICE _____J\$ FOR ____ (number) CONDOMS																											
V34	In the past four weeks, how many condoms were sold or taken freely?	SOLD: ____ _ TAKEN FREELY: ____ _																											
V35	Is it possible for someone to get an unused condom here at night?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																											

V36	Is it possible to get an unused condom within 10 minutes of this place at night?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
V37	Would you be willing to have an HIV/AIDS prevention programme for people here?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT APPLICABLE 9
V38	Would you be willing to sell condoms here?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT APPLICABLE 9
V39	INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION : Evidence of HIV/AIDS prevention activities noted by interviewer at the site	NUMBER OF HIV/AIDS POSTERS DISPLAYED ____ ____ NUMBER OF HIV/AIDS BROCHURES AT SITE ____ ____ NUMBER OF CONDOMS VISIBLE ____ ____ ____

Thank you for your participation!

Hello. I am working on a study approved by the Ministry of Health in Jamaica. We want to talk to people like you who know about this community and ask you a few questions. The purpose of the study is to identify where better health programs are needed in this area in order to prevent the further spread of diseases that are transmitted by sex. We would like to ask you a few questions to get some information necessary to develop and monitor the programs. I would like to ask you some questions about your behavior, including your sexual behavior. The interview should take between 20 and 30 minutes of your time and you will not be contacted in the future. We will not ask you for your name. Your answers are confidential and cannot be linked back to you. The questionnaires will be kept at the Ministry of Health in a locked cabinet. The only people who will see the questionnaires are people working on this study.

Some people feel anxious or embarrassed when asked questions about their behavior. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may decline to answer any specific question or completely refuse to participate. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to these questions, even though we are not able to financially compensate you. You may not personally benefit directly from this study, but the results may be used to plan a new health program for this area. Some of the questions are about symptoms that might indicate you have an infection. If you have symptoms that may indicate an infection, we will refer you to a clinic. An ethical review board has reviewed this study. If you have any questions you can ask the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. D. Dale or the Field Coordinator, Carrie Brewer. They can be reached at 979-7820.

Q11	Are you willing to answer these questions? IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW	YES 1 NO 2
Q12	How old are you ? STOP INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 18.	____
Q13	Where do you live?	Central Montego Bay 01 Flankers/Whitehouse 02 Farm Heights/Rose Heights 03 Canterbury 04 Sign 05 Salt Spring 06 Norwood 07 Granville/Pitfour 08 Johns Hall 09 Maroon Town 10 Catherine Hall 11 Tower Hill 12 Bogue 13 Mt.Carey 14 Roehampton 15 Bickersteth 16 Green Pond 17 Lottery 18 Ironshore 19 Rose Hall 20 Coral Gardens 21 Mango Walk 22 Albion 23 Freeport 24 Glendevon 25 Montego Hills 26 Mount Salem 27 Reading 28 ENTER CODE ____ Hanover 29 Westmoreland 30 Trelawny 31 St. Ann 32 St. Mary 33 Portland 34 St. Elizabeth 35 Manchester 36 Clarendon 37 St. Thomas 38 St. Catherine 39 Kingston/St. Andrew 40 Other Caribbean 41 Latin America 42 United States 43 UK/Europe 44 Australia/New Zealand 45 Asia 46 Middle East 47 Africa 48

Q14	How long have you lived here / there?	LESS THAN ONE YEAR 0 NUMBER OF YEARS ____ ALL MY LIFE 97
Q15	How often do you come to this place? CIRCLE ONLY ONE RESPONSE.	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 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 7 THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT 8
Q16	In the past seven days, including today, how many days did you come here?	ENTER NUMBER FROM 1-7: ____
Q17	When did you come to this place for the first time?	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
Q18	How many places like this have you been to today (including this one)? How many others will you go to today or tonight?	BEEN TO: ____ WILL GO TO: ____
Q19	Some people meet new sexual partners at places like this. That is, people they have never had sex with before. Do you believe that people meet new sexual partners here?	YES 1 NO 2
Q20	Also, some people come here to drink alcohol, socialize with friends, smoke ganja or for some other reason. Why did you come here today? READ LIST.	YES NO To socialize with friends? 1 2 To drink alcohol? 1 2 To smoke ganja? 1 2 To meet a sexual partner? 1 2

Q21	Have you ever met a new sexual partner here?	YES 1 NO 2
Q22	When did you last meet a new sexual partner here?	WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 1 WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 2 WITHIN PAST 2-3 MONTHS 3 WITHIN PAST 4-6 MONTHS 4 WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 5 OVER A YEAR AGO 6 NEVER MET A NEW PARTNER HERE 9
Q23	The last time you had sex with this partner, did you use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 NEVER MET A NEW PARTNER HERE 9
READ: Now I would like to ask you the number of different sexual partners you have had in the past 4 weeks. This includes people you met here, your regular partners, and anyone else you had sex with in the past four weeks, including gay or lesbian lovers. Your responses are completely confidential.		
Q24	How many different persons have you had sex with in the past 4 weeks?	4 WEEK TOTAL ____
Q25	How many of these persons were <u>new</u> sexual partners in the past four weeks? In other words, you had never had sex with them before.	4 WEEK NEW ____

Q26	Where did you meet these new partners? Please tell me the two places where you met partners most recently. RESPONDENT CAN NAME UP TO TWO PLACES OR EVENTS.	<u>MOST RECENT PLACE:</u> OWN OR FRIEND'S HOUSE 1 WORK 2 WEDDING,FUNERAL, OTHER PRIVATE EVENT 3 PUBLIC PLACE OR EVENT 4 NO NEW PARTNER 9 IF A PUBLIC PLACE OR EVENT SPECIFY: NAME SITE/EVENT: _____ TYPE OF SITE/EVENT: ____ GEOGRAPHIC CODE: ____ SITE NUMBER: ____ <u>NEXT MOST RECENT PLACE</u> OWN/FRIEND'S HOUSE 1 WORK 2 WEDDING/FUNERAL OTHER PRIVATE EVENT 3 PUBLIC PLACE OR EVENT 4 NO NEW PARTNER 9 IF A PUBLIC PLACE OR EVENT SPECIFY: NAME SITE/EVENT: _____ TYPE OF SITE/EVENT: ____ GEOGRAPHIC CODE: ____ SITE NUMBER: ____	
Q27	In total, including those you have had in the past 4 weeks, how many <u>new</u> sexual partners have you had in the past <u>12 months</u>?	12 MONTH NEW: ____	
Q28	IF ANY NEW PARTNERS IN LAST 12 MONTHS: The last time you had sex with your most recent <u>new</u> partner, did you use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 NO NEW PARTNER IN 12 MONTHS 9	

READ: Now I am going to ask you about your <u>regular</u> sexual partners in the past 12 months.		
Q29	Of all the people that you had sex with in the past 12 months, how many did you have sex with regularly, that is at least once each month in the past year? This might include a spouse if you are married, a live-in partner, or someone else you see regularly.	12 MONTH REGULAR: ____ ____
Q30	IF ANY REGULAR PARTNERS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS: The last time you had sex with a <u>regular</u> partner, did you use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 NO REGULAR PARTNERS 9
READ: Now I am going to ask you about <u>all</u> your sexual partners in the past 12 months.		
Q31	Including your new partners, your regular partners, and any other partners. How many different people have you had sex with in the past 12 months?	12 MONTH TOTAL ____ ____
Q32	Thinking about the partners you have had in the past 12 months, what is the age of the youngest partner? What is the age of the oldest partner? IF ONLY ONE PARTNER, MARK THE AGE TWICE. HELP RESPONDENT TO ESTIMATE AGE IF UNKNOWN.	AGE OF YOUNGEST: ____ ____ AGE OF OLDEST: ____ ____ IF NO PARTNERS IN PAST 12 MONTHS, ENTER 99 FOR BOTH BLANKS
Q33	Have you had any sexual partners in the last 12 months..... READ LIST	YES NO Who live in Jamaica 1 2 Who live outside Jamaica 1 2
Q34	MEN ONLY: Were any of these partners male? WOMEN ONLY: Were any of these partners female?	YES 1 NO 2 NO PARTNERS IN LAST 12 MONTHS 9
Q35	We've talked about condom use, but I need to confirm now if you have ever used a condom and if so, how recently. Did you use a condom... READ OPTIONS	Within past 4 weeks 1 Within past 12 months 2 Over 12 months ago 3 Never used a condom 9

Q36	Do you have a condom with you now? IF YES: May I see it?	CONDOM WITH ME BUT YOU CANT SEE 1 YES AND CONDOM SEEN 2 NO CONDOM WITH ME 3																					
Q37	In the past three months, have you...	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> <tr> <td>Attended an HIV/AIDS educational session?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Seen an HIV/AIDS film or video?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Heard an HIV/AIDS programme on the radio?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Seen an HIV/AIDS prevention poster?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Seen an HIV/AIDS programme on TV here?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Been counseled on HIV/AIDS by doctor nurse or other health worker?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	Attended an HIV/AIDS educational session?	1	2	Seen an HIV/AIDS film or video?	1	2	Heard an HIV/AIDS programme on the radio?	1	2	Seen an HIV/AIDS prevention poster?	1	2	Seen an HIV/AIDS programme on TV here?	1	2	Been counseled on HIV/AIDS by doctor nurse or other health worker?	1	2
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Q38	Some sites like this have AIDS prevention activities. In the past 3 months, have you.....	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> <tr> <td>Attended a HIV/AIDS educational session here?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Seen HIV/AIDS film or video here?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Heard HIV/AIDS program on the radio here?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Seen HIV/AIDS/STI prevention poster here?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Obtained a condom here?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Used a condom that you obtained here?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	Attended a HIV/AIDS educational session here?	1	2	Seen HIV/AIDS film or video here?	1	2	Heard HIV/AIDS program on the radio here?	1	2	Seen HIV/AIDS/STI prevention poster here?	1	2	Obtained a condom here?	1	2	Used a condom that you obtained here?	1	2
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Q39	MEN ONLY: Some men have problems that affect their private parts. They might have an unusual discharge, sores or pain when they urinate. If a man from around here wanted treatment for such problems, where would he go first? WOMEN ONLY: Some women have problems that affect their private parts. They might have unusual discharge, sores, or lower abdominal pain. If a woman from around here wanted treatment for such problems, where would she go first?	PUBLIC CLINIC OR HOSPITAL 1 PRIVATE DOCTOR 2 PHARMACY 3 HERBALIST / OBEAH MAN 4 STREET VENDORS 5 ELSEWHERE 6 NAME: _____ GEOGRAPHIC CODE _____ DON'T KNOW OF ANY PLACE 7																								
ASK MEN Q40-42 AND CODE 9's FOR WOMEN:																										
Q40	Have you ever had any of the symptoms I just mentioned? READ LIST	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>SYMPTOMS</u></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>N/A</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pain on urination?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unusual discharge?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sores?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				<u>SYMPTOMS</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>N/A</u>	Pain on urination?	1	2	9	Unusual discharge?	1	2	9	Sores?	1	2	9					
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Q41	IF YES TO ANY SYMPTOM IN Q40: When was the last time you had any of those three symptoms?	WITHIN PAST 4 WEEKS 1 WITHIN PAST YEAR, BUT >1 MONTH AGO 2 MORE THAN ONE YEAR AGO 3 NEVER HAD SYMPTOMS 9																								
Q42	IF ANY SYMPTOMS IN Q40: The last time you had symptoms did you:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GET MEDICATION FROM A STREET VENDOR?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GET MEDICATION FROM A PHARMACY?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VISIT A HERBALIST OR OBEAHMAN?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GO TO A PUBLIC CLINIC OR HOSPITAL?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GO TO A PRIVATE DOCTOR?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GO ELSEWHERE FOR TREATMENT?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					YES	NO	GET MEDICATION FROM A STREET VENDOR?	1	2	GET MEDICATION FROM A PHARMACY?	1	2	VISIT A HERBALIST OR OBEAHMAN?	1	2	GO TO A PUBLIC CLINIC OR HOSPITAL?	1	2	GO TO A PRIVATE DOCTOR?	1	2	GO ELSEWHERE FOR TREATMENT?	1	2
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ASK WOMEN Q43-Q45 AND CODE 9's FOR MEN :																								
Q43	Have you ever had any of the symptoms I just mentioned? READ LIST	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>SYMPTOMS</u></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>N/A</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lower abdominal pain?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unusual discharge?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sores?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>SYMPTOMS</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>N/A</u>	Lower abdominal pain?	1	2	9	Unusual discharge?	1	2	9	Sores?	1	2	9					
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Q44	IF YES TO ANY SYMPTOM IN Q43: When was the last time you had any of those three symptoms?	<table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>WITHIN PAST 4 WEEKS</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WITHIN PAST YEAR, BUT >1 MONTH AGO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MORE THAN ONE YEAR AGO</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEVER HAD SYMPTOMS</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		WITHIN PAST 4 WEEKS	1	WITHIN PAST YEAR, BUT >1 MONTH AGO	2	MORE THAN ONE YEAR AGO	3	NEVER HAD SYMPTOMS	9													
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Q45	IF ANY SYMPTOMS IN Q43: The last time you had symptoms did you:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GET DRUGS FROM A STREET VENDOR?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GET DRUGS FROM A PHARMACY?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VISIT A HERBALIST?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GO TO A PUBLIC CLINIC OR HOSPITAL?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GO TO A PRIVATE DOCTOR?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GO ELSEWHERE FOR TREATMENT?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	GET DRUGS FROM A STREET VENDOR?	1	2	GET DRUGS FROM A PHARMACY?	1	2	VISIT A HERBALIST?	1	2	GO TO A PUBLIC CLINIC OR HOSPITAL?	1	2	GO TO A PRIVATE DOCTOR?	1	2	GO ELSEWHERE FOR TREATMENT?	1	2
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ASK ALL RESPONDENTS:																								
Q46	Within the past four weeks, have you given or received money in exchange for sex?	<table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	1	NO	2																	
YES	1																							
NO	2																							
Q47	Are you currently employed?	<table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>NO, LOOKING FOR WORK</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO, NOT LOOKING FOR WORK</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES, OCCASIONAL / PART -TIME WORK</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES, FULL-TIME</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		NO, LOOKING FOR WORK	1	NO, NOT LOOKING FOR WORK	2	YES, OCCASIONAL / PART -TIME WORK	3	YES, FULL-TIME	4													
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Q48	Are you currently a student?	<table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES, PRIMARY SCHOOL</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES, SECONDARY or HIGH SCHOOL</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES, UNIVERSITY,COLLEGE,VOCATIONAL</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT CURRENTLY A STUDENT</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES, PRIMARY SCHOOL	1	YES, SECONDARY or HIGH SCHOOL	2	YES, UNIVERSITY,COLLEGE,VOCATIONAL	3	NOT CURRENTLY A STUDENT	4													
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Q49	How many years of school have you completed?	NUMBER OF YEARS ____
Q50	Have you smoked ganja in the past week?	YES 1 NO 2
Q51	Some people use crack cocaine in this area. Have you used crack cocaine in the past four weeks?	YES 1 NO 2
Q52	Have you ever had an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2
Q53	IF YES TO Q52: When was your last HIV test?	WITHIN PAST YEAR 1 MORE THAN ONE YEAR AGO 2 NEVER HAD HIV TEST 9

THANK RESPONDENT FOR PARTICIPATING AND GIVE THEM A PAMPHLET.

