
PLACE in South Africa:

Monitoring AIDS Prevention in a Township in Cape Town, 1999-2002



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Abbreviations

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course
GIS	geographic information systems
GPS	global positioning system
HSRC	Human Sciences Resources Council of South Africa
IEC	information, education, and communication
IRB	institutional review board
NGO	Nongovernmental Organizaton
NIH	National Institutes of Health
PHC	primary health care
PLACE	Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission
SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
SANTA	South African National Tuberculosis Association
SFH	Society for Family Health
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TAC	treatment action campaign
VCT	voluntary counseling and testing
WC	Western Cape
WHO	World Health Organization

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Executive Summary

What is PLACE and why was it necessary in Cape Town, South Africa?

In an environment where resources for HIV prevention programs are extremely limited, there is an urgent need to focus interventions where they are most cost-effective. AIDS prevention programs should therefore target regions likely to have a higher incidence of infection due to risky behaviors. The Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE) method is a new monitoring tool to identify areas likely to have a higher incidence of infection (based on available epidemiological and socio-demographic information) and to locate specific sites within these areas where AIDS prevention programs should be implemented. Site-based indicators of sexual activity and program coverage are provided by this method to monitor whether interventions are reaching key sexual networks in a defined area. The PLACE protocol is both an appropriate tool for identifying areas likely to have higher HIV incidence and for monitoring prevention efforts in those areas during follow-up assessments.

The PLACE pilot study was conducted in a Cape Town township in 1999. In 2000, a follow-up was conducted with an abbreviated protocol in the same township to assess site stability. In 2002, an assessment was conducted in the same township to compare results with the 1999 baseline data, using a revised protocol and a more thorough assessment of the study area. The study township was originally selected in 1999 in the Cape Town area because the Western Cape was believed to have the

lowest prevalence, yet possibly the highest incidence of HIV in South Africa.

What are the objectives of the follow-up PLACE assessment?

Since the pilot study in 1999, the PLACE protocol has been revised to reflect lessons learned implementing PLACE around the world. The purpose of this follow-up assessment in the Cape Town township was to implement the newly revised full PLACE protocol, including identifying sites, interviewing site representatives and people socializing at the site about sexual behavior; to compare results obtained with the baseline township data; and to link the study with a local HIV/AIDS prevention group.

The most frequently named sites where people meet sexual partners are shebeens. About 70% of site representatives agreed that people come to sites to meet new partners and 47% are willing to sell condoms on-site. Only 5% of sites had condoms visible on-site.

During the first phase of the study, key informants were asked where people go to meet new sexual partners in the township. About 93% of the 394 key informants approached named 340 places as sites where people meet new sexual partners. Most of the sites (79%) were within the township but over 70 sites were elsewhere in Cape Town.

In the second phase, a list of all identified sites was developed. Someone who was knowledgeable about the site, such as an owner or staff member, was interviewed at each site to determine whether people actually met new sexual partners at the site,

whether condoms were available, and whether there had ever been any AIDS prevention activities at the site. Two hundred seventy six of the 340 sites (72%) could be verified, but 87 had been closed either temporarily or permanently. Most sites were shebeens (small informal bars) (70%), followed by taverns (17%), and private houses (4%). Of those approached to participate in the study, 90% agreed to do so. Almost 70% of the respondents reported that people did come to the sites to meet new sexual partners. Only 8% of the sites were associated with commercial sex activities. Although over 90% of the respondents said that AIDS is a problem in the township, only 5% of the sites had condoms visible on-site, and only 10% of sites reported ever having an AIDS prevention program on-site. However, owners at 47% of sites were willing to sell condoms on-site and 70% were willing to have educational programs on-site.

Forty-two percent of individuals socializing at sites report meeting a new sexual partner on-site; 60% report using a condom with the last new partner.

For the third phase of the study, 977 people (621 men and 356 women) socializing at 40 of the sites were randomly selected and interviewed. Almost 80% of these respondents said that they believed that other people met new sexual partners at the site and 42% of them had themselves met a new sexual partner at the site. Thirty-two percent had one new sexual partner in the past four weeks and 47% had between two and four total partners in the past 12 months.

Sixty percent of the socializing individuals reported using a condom with their last new partner and 69% reported using a condom with the last new partner from the site. Condom use among people with a regular partner was considerably lower, at 39%.

About 16% of the women and 18% of the men had engaged in transactional sex. Very few of the men (4%) have had sex with other men. Only 36% of the respondents had attended an AIDS educational session. More women (22%) than men (14%) reported symptoms during the past four weeks indicative of a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Although site stability from 1999 to 2002 was variable, PLACE is able to rapidly identify new sites with high partner acquisition that should be included in site-based interventions.

In 2000, two-thirds of the sites on the 1999 site list were identified and found to be operational. In 2002, the list of sites from 1999 was compared to the new site list developed from key informant interviews. Only 17% of sites on the 1999 site list were on the 2002 site list. While some of this discrepancy can be accounted for by difficulty in obtaining proper addresses, much is explained by the nature of the township environment where most sites are shebeens located within informal settlements.

In order to plan, monitor and evaluate site-based HIV prevention activities, it is important to be cognizant of the dynamic nature of the township where most sites are located in informal settlements. Fortunately, and by design as a rapid field method, PLACE quickly and easily identified new sites with high partner acquisition

Interventions at shebeens could be a series of one-stop educational sessions. Larger, more stable sites, such as taverns, could include ongoing programs such as peer education. Condoms could be sold at most sites.

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

This study linked with the Society for Family Health (SFH), a local nongovernmental organization (NGO), in order to increase condom distribution in the township. Condom dispensers were distributed to any site willing to be contacted in the future by SFH. The distribution of these dispensers generated a list of 66 sites willing to be contacted by SFH to learn more about selling condoms.

Table 1 provides a summary of indicators for the three PLACE assessments conducted in 1999, 2000, and 2002.

Table 1. Summary of indicators from PLACE assessments

Number and Type of Sites	Baseline 1999	Follow-up 2000	Follow-up 2002	
Number of sites reported where people from township meet new sexual partners	381	--	340	
Percent of reported sites located in township	--	--	73%	
Number of verified sites	310	238	221	
Percent of verified sites in township...				
With commercial sex workers	4%	3%	8%	
That are shebeens or taverns	93%	76%	87%	
AIDS Prevention Program Coverage				
Percent of verified sites:				
That ever had HIV/AIDS programs	2%	22%	10%	
Where manager willing to have program	--	90%	70%	
Where condoms never available	92%	80%	84%	
With condoms available on day of visit	3%	8%	14%	
Where the manager is willing to sell condoms	59%	79%	47%	
	Baseline 1999		Follow-up 2002	
Characteristics of People at Sites	Men n=741	Women n=379	Men n=621	Women n=356
Percent Socializing at Sites Who:				
Are younger than 25	21%	29%	23%	31%
Have met a new sexual partner at the site	40%	30%	43%	42%
Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks	63%	58%	50%	47%
Have ever used a condom	50%	51%	59%	58%
Used a condom with last new partner from site*	37%	42%	69%	65%
Used a condom with the most recent new partner**	50%	46%	61%	60%
Have attended an AIDS educational session	--	--	36%	36%
Report symptoms suggesting a STI	--	--	14%	22%
Report current symptom of TB***	--	--	15%	12%

* of people with at least one new partner from site

** of people with at least one new partner in past 12 months

*** cough lasting for three weeks or more, or blood stained sputum

Background and Objectives

HIV Epidemic in South Africa

South Africa's HIV prevalence is one of the highest in the world, at 20.1% (UNAIDS, 2002a). With an estimated 5.3 million people living with HIV at the end of 2002 (UNAIDS, 2003), 360,000 deaths attributable to AIDS in 2001 and 660,000 AIDS orphans in 2001 (AIDS-related death of mother or father or both parents while under age 15) (UNAIDS, 2002b), it is clear that South Africa is experiencing an overwhelming health crisis.

The most striking evidence of the rapid rise of the HIV/AIDS epidemic comes from

antenatal sentinel surveillance data showing an exponential increase in HIV prevalence from 1990 to 2002 among the pregnant population, especially in the Western Cape province (DOH, 2003), the location of this study. In 2002, 26.5% of the women who presented at public antenatal sentinel clinics throughout the country tested positive for HIV (Department of Health, 2003). For the Western Cape province (WC), the estimated HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic attendees rose from 8.6% in 2001 to 12.4% in 2002 (Department of Health, 2003). See Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1. HIV prevalence trends among antenatal clinic attendees in South Africa: 1990-2002.
(DOH, 2003)

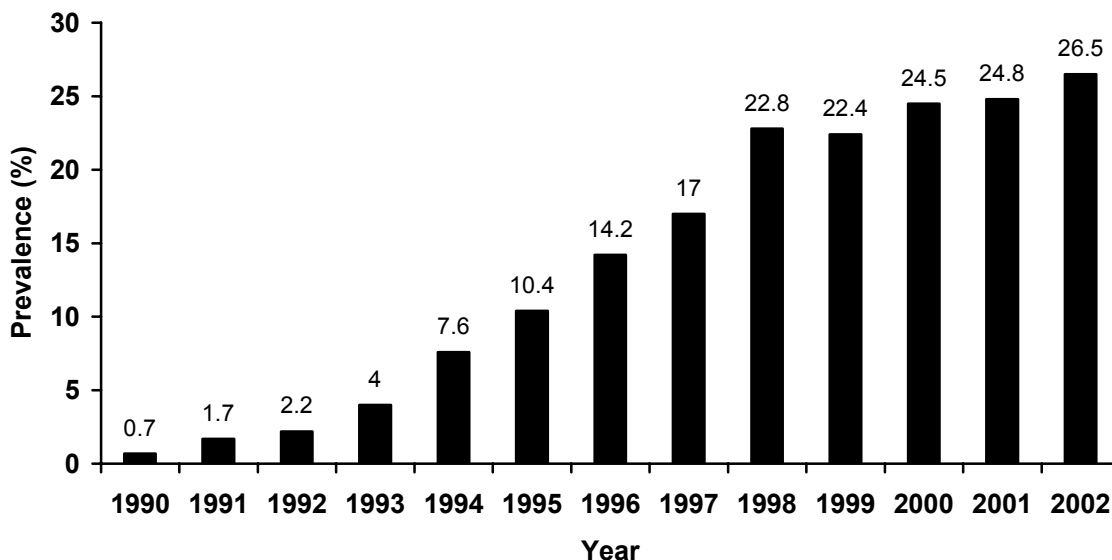
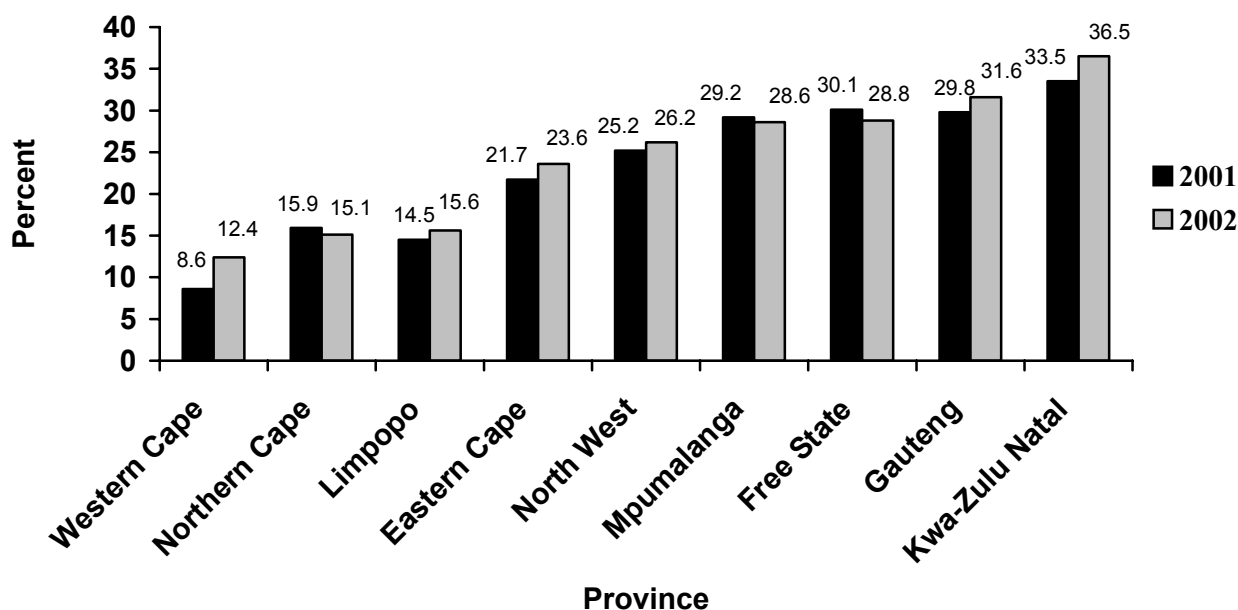


Figure 2. HIV prevalence by province among ANC attendees in South Africa: 2001 and 2002.
(DOH, 2003)



A similar level of infection was also recently reported (Nelson Mandela/HSRC Study of HIV/AIDS, 2002a and 2002b) among women who had been pregnant during the past year and participated in a national household-based second-generation behavioral surveillance survey. The overall HIV prevalence for the Western Cape was estimated at 10.7%. The Western Cape ranked fifth among the nine provinces in the country (Nelson Mandela/HSRC Study of HIV/AIDS, 2002a and 2002b). The survey also showed that HIV prevalence varied among races and localities. HIV prevalence was highest among Africans and in informal urban areas (or settlements) followed by formal urban areas that are predominantly occupied by Africans. See Figures 3 and 4.

and Davies, 1997; Wood, Maartens, and Lombard, 2000). An estimated 3.2% of pregnant women attending public antenatal care clinics had active syphilis according to the 2002 antenatal survey (Department of Health, 2003). While this is unacceptably high, the survey reveals a decline in syphilis rates over the past four years. In the Western Cape, the syphilis prevalence was 5.2% in 2000 and fell to 2.0% in 2002. South Africa also has one of the highest rates of TB in the world, with an estimated incidence of 509 per 100,000 people (Corbett et al., 2003). Sixty percent of adult TB cases are HIV-positive (Corbett et al., 2003).

HIV/AIDS is closely linked to the incidence of other STIs (Cohen et al., 1997; Wasserheit, 1992) and tuberculosis (TB) (Badri et al., 2001; Connolly, Davies, and Wilkinson, 1998; DOH, 1999; Wilkinson

Figure 3. HIV prevalence in South Africa by race, 2002.

(Nelson Mandela/HSRC Study of HIV/AIDS, 2002b, p. 8)

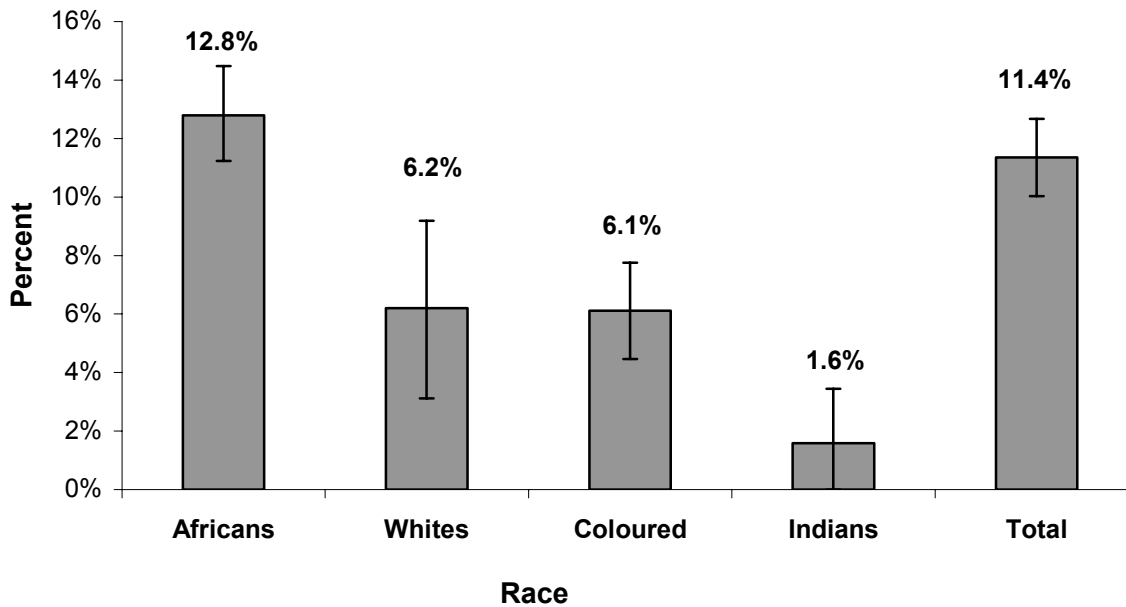
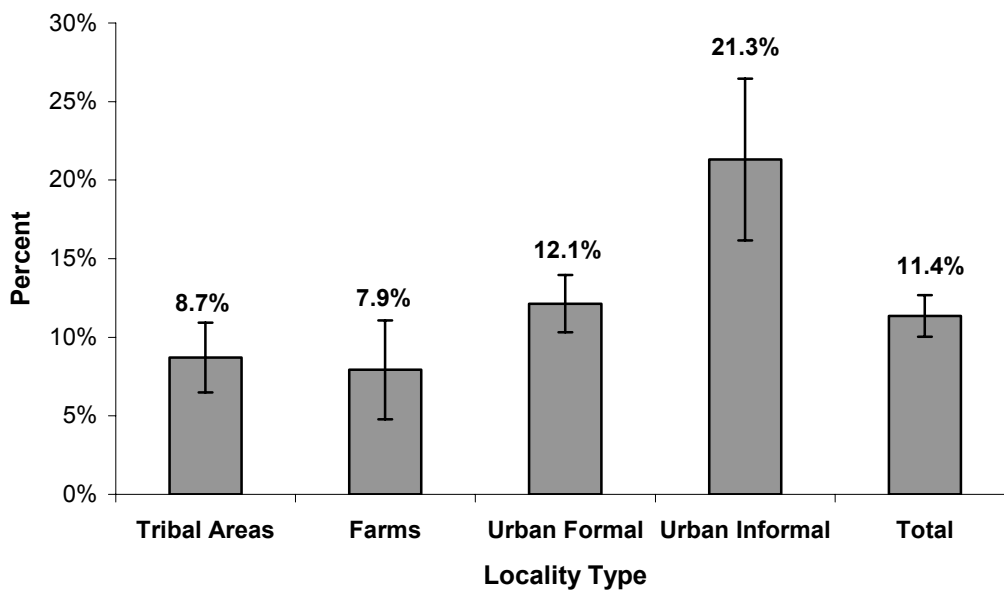


Figure 4. HIV prevalence in South Africa by locality type, 2002.

(Nelson Mandela/HSRC Study of HIV/AIDS, 2002b, p. 6)



The PLACE Protocol

Conceptual and mathematical models of STI epidemics provide the framework for improving strategies to minimize STI transmission at the population level.

An important barrier to developing interventions informed by sexual networks has been the lack of rapid, reliable, and valid field methods that describe the complex and dynamic web of sexual partnering in a population in a way useful for intervention planning. The challenge is to translate key sexual network concepts and parameters into variables that can be validly measured in resource-poor settings and to use those indicators for phase-specific intervention programming (Weir et al., 2002).

The PLACE method identifies where prevention programs can access sexual networks consisting of individuals with high rates of new partner acquisition. In addition, the method provides information about whether STI or AIDS prevention programs are in place at those sites. The method focuses on places where new sexual partnerships are formed because the pattern of new partnerships in a community shapes its HIV epidemic.

A PLACE-based approach has programmatic advantages. 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 may miss people with high rates of new sexual partner acquisition. Furthermore, PLACE provides useful information at relatively low cost. Population-based sero-surveys to identify areas with high HIV incidence are rarely conducted due to cost, feasibility, loss to follow-up, and ethical concerns.

The PLACE approach acknowledges that contextual factors are often associated with

areas where HIV incidence is high. These factors include:

- poverty and unemployment
- lack of health care services
- alcohol consumption
- high population mobility
- urbanization and rapid growth
- high male-to-female ratio.

The first step in the PLACE method is to use available epidemiological and contextual information to identify areas likely to have a higher incidence of HIV infection relative to other areas. 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 area (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. The five steps of the PLACE protocol.

Step	Objective
1	To identify assessment areas in the city or district
2	To identify sites in the PLACE assessment area where people meet new sexual partners
3	To visit, map and characterize all sites in each area
4	To interview people socializing at sites to obtain characteristics of site patrons
5	To use findings to inform interventions

The Role and History of PLACE in a Cape Town Township

The PLACE method was originally developed at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and it was pilot tested in 1999 in Cape Town, in collaboration with the University of Cape Town (MEASURE *Evaluation*, 2002; Weir et al., 2002). It included all five steps mentioned above. The study site was originally selected in the Cape Town area because the Western Cape was believed to have the lowest HIV prevalence, yet possibly the highest incidence, in South Africa, according to antenatal survey data from the South African Department of Health. The choice of the township was supported by collateral evidence such as health providers' perceptions of a large unmet need for STI services in the community.

In 2000, Step 3 (verifying sites) was repeated in order to assess site stability. In

2002, all five steps were repeated. The basic protocol did not change, but the study instruments were improved based on lessons learned from the pilot study, similar studies at several other South African sites, and other countries where the PLACE method has been conducted. Step 1 was also modified because, as a follow-up study, the assessment area had already been selected. While the 1999 pilot assessment was not linked to any intervention, this 2002 follow-up assessment was linked with a local intervention from the outset. Through connections between UNC and Population Services International (PSI) in the United States, this study was linked with SFH in Cape Town, a South African organization that works with PSI and supports the social marketing of condoms.

Table 2. Summary of PLACE in Cape Town Township

PLACE Protocol	Baseline 1999	Follow-up 1 2000	Follow-up 2 2002
Step 1	X		X (modified)
Step 2	X		X
Step 3	X	X	X
Step 4	X		X
Step 5	X		X

Objectives of the Study

The two overarching objectives of the 2002 PLACE assessment were to improve the use of the data by linking with a specific intervention group and to gain a better understanding of the township over time. Specifically, the 2002 protocol objectives were to:

- update the description of the area
 - rapidly identify sites where people meet new sexual partners by asking key informants in the township to name sites
 - visit, verify, map and characterize all reported sites in the area by interviewing a knowledgeable person at each site
 - describe the sexual behavior of people socializing at these sites by interviewing approximately 25 people per site at a sample of 40 sites in the area
 - compare results obtained with the 1999 baseline township data
 - determine if these sites also have characteristics that facilitate TB transmission
- link the PLACE protocol with an intervention group during fieldwork
 - communicate findings fully to local AIDS prevention groups, using understandable indicators of gaps in AIDS prevention programming in order to facilitate responsive intervention.

Step 1: Describing Assessment Areas and Follow-up Protocol

Objectives and Follow-up Strategies: Using Data for Interventions

The objective of the first step of the PLACE method is to determine the areas of each city where HIV incidence is likely to be high and to determine which of these areas will be fully assessed in subsequent steps of the method. As a follow-up study, Cape Town Township had already been identified as an area where HIV incidence was likely to be high. Therefore, the main objectives were to:

- update the description of the area
- adapt the protocol as necessary, including paying special attention to the instruments in order to ensure comparability between the three Cape Town PLACE studies and other PLACE studies globally, and pilot-testing additional questions assessing whether sites had characteristics that facilitate the transmission of TB, due to recent studies emphasizing the strong relationship between TB and HIV
- focus on using data for intervention by linking with a local group involved in AIDS prevention activities.

The 2002 follow-up study linked with the SFH in an attempt to increase condom distribution in the township. In addition to asking about the willingness of sites to sell condoms, questions were asked to gain permission to turn the names and addresses

of sites over to SFH so that site owners could be contacted about selling condoms. Condom dispensers were distributed to any site willing to be contacted in the future by SFH. The distribution of these dispensers generated a list of 66 sites that were willing to be contacted by SFH to gain more information about selling condoms.

Description of the Social Context of the HIV Epidemic

Cape Town, South Africa is located in the Western Cape Province, where 10% of South Africa's population of 45 million resides (Statistics South Africa, 2003). It is one of only two provinces in South Africa where indigenous black Africans do not constitute the majority population. The Western Cape population is 54% coloured ('mixed-race' or of Malaysian origin), 27% black African, and 18% white. Afrikaans is the main language for 55%, followed by Xhosa at 24%. Ninety percent of the residents live in an urban area, the largest of which is Cape Town. (The recently released South Africa 2001 census provides provincial and ward-level data to describe the Western Cape, while township-specific data for this study refers to the 1996 census [Statistics South Africa, 2003]).

The study township occupies an area smaller than 5 square kilometers. Its population differs markedly from the rest of the residential areas in the Western Cape. Almost all residents of the study township are indigenous Africans, who were born in South Africa, and speak Xhosa as their main language (Statistic South Africa, 1996).

According to Dr Hassan Mahomed, the City of Cape Town Epidemiologist, over 100,000 residents lived in the township in 2001, with males slightly outnumbering females by a ratio of 51:49. The 2001 census indicates that in the Western Cape, 73% of the population is 34 years old or younger (Statistics South Africa, 2003). The birth and death rates in 2001 were estimated at 14.26 and 11.01 per 1,000 persons, respectively. The infant mortality rate was high, at 51.68 per 1,000 live births, higher than the national infant mortality rate of 45.4. (Dr Hassan Mahomed, City of Cape Town Epidemiologist, personal communication, 2002; DHS, 1998)

According to the 1996 census, over 60% of men and women aged 20 to 60 in the township have never been married and are not currently living with a partner. This is much higher than the proportion of women nationally of similar age who report never having married. By age 25, fewer than 10 percent of the men and only 15 percent of the women are married; by age 35, two-thirds of both genders remain unmarried; by age 45, over a fourth of men and a third of women remain unmarried.

The township is divided into approximately 10 sections, each with its own particular history and characteristics. Boundaries of the sections are well known to residents and reflect, to some extent, boundaries imposed during the apartheid era. The oldest section of the township is the most established, has larger houses, and, since the end of apartheid, has been undergoing some renovation and improvement. Two sections of the township contain buildings that previously were single-sex migrant workers hostels. Several peripheral sections of the township have rapidly growing populations living in shacks. These divisions of the township were used in questions about

sexual mixing between areas within the township.

According to the 1996 census, of the approximately 18,000 households in the township, 41% live in informal shacks and 650 households share a one-room house or shack with another household. There are 46 hostel residences that house members of a family in single rooms, often along with extended family members. Twenty percent of the households have no income. Among the 15-60 year olds, 64% are economically active – either employed or looking for work. Of the economically active population, 41% are unemployed. This is approximately twice the unemployment rate of the rest of the Western Cape.

In addition to sub-standard housing, cramped living conditions, and high unemployment, women living in the township may face high levels of sexual abuse. According to the *South Africa Demographic and Health Survey 1998* (DOH, 2000), 17% of 15 to 49 year old women in the Western Cape province reported having ever been abused by a sexual partner, 6.5% reported ever being raped, and 8% reported that some form of abuse occurred within the past year.

Public Health Infrastructure and Services in the Township

There are six clinics and one hospital in the public health sector in the township, and a few private practitioners. Since 1996, the primary health care (PHC) approach has been adopted as the main strategy for delivering health services to the entire South African population, especially to indigenous Africans living in both formal and informal townships as well as rural and farming areas. Under the PHC approach, treatment of common diseases is undertaken locally and only serious cases needing specialist

attention are referred to secondary and tertiary hospitals.

The strategy used for the treatment of patients who present with STI complaints is the World Health Organization's (WHO) syndromic case management approach (WHO, 1994; WHO/UNAIDS, 1997) according to the standard national guidelines (DOH, 1996). New cases of STIs can be seen in any clinic or hospital, but individuals are provided follow-up care in the clinic closest to their residence. As both PHC principles and the syndromic case management approach emphasize primary prevention, use of condoms is one effective means of controlling and preventing the spread of classic STI and HIV infections, as well as preventing unplanned pregnancies. In 2001, for example, the government distributed over 267 million free condoms to clinics throughout the country, including the PHC facilities and other outlets in the study township. Condoms are also available in the study township via social marketing and commercial sales.

Previous research has shown that there is generally inadequate care and management of STIs in both public (Coetzee and Magwaza, 1997; Simbayi et al. 1999) and private health sectors (Connolly et al., 1999; Schneider et al., 2001) in South Africa. Although the level of knowledge about STIs is generally good, health care-seeking behavior for STIs has been found to be poor (Simbayi et al., 1999). The situation is further exacerbated by the fact that many STI patients are asymptomatic and do not present themselves for treatment (Abdool Karim et al., 1997).

HIV services in the township consist of AIDS health education, voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), pilot prevention of mother-to-child transmission

(PMTCT) programs, treatment of opportunistic infections and pilot anti-retroviral therapy (ART) services provided by both governmental agencies and NGOs. AIDS health education is via multimedia, including billboards, radio, television, and print media. Education is also done at the health centers, at community centers, and in churches, as well as in youth and adult social clubs. The health department has set up numerous VCT centers at health centers throughout the country. VCT centers are located in the study township. There has been no formal evaluation of the effectiveness of these programs. According to recent research, only about 20% of South Africans have been tested for HIV and know their status (Nelson Mandela/HSRC Study of HIV/AIDS, 2002). Of the 11.4% of South Africans who were found HIV positive in a recent national household-based survey, up to 60% did not think of themselves as being at risk for HIV infection (Nelson Mandela/HSRC Study of HIV/AIDS, 2002). A major problem throughout the country and, therefore, also in the study township is that ART is not widely available to the public. This might explain the low uptake of VCT by the general public; the advantages of HIV testing are still not widely understood if there is no accompanying provision of ART. Treatment of opportunistic infections in both the public and private health care systems has improved and there is also a growth in the number of AIDS support groups run by NGOs, such as the treatment action campaign (TAC), as well as a burgeoning AIDS hospice movement. Furthermore, there are now current efforts nationwide to roll out both PMTCT and ART to the general public, the latter involving the possible provision of cheaper generic medicines in the public health sector.

In addition to the 22 state-funded hospitals nationwide run by the NGO South African National Tuberculosis Association (SANTA), the integrated PHC-based health system now provides TB diagnosis and case management at a more local level. The internationally promoted DOTS strategy or Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOH, 1999) whereby TB patients are given a standardized regimen of drugs under direct observation (SANTA, 2002) for six to eight months (DOH, 1999). This is done to ensure better compliance and reduce the development of drug resistance. The implementation of DOTS has led to breakthroughs in the fight against TB in the country as a whole and in Western Cape townships in particular. However, potential risks for TB, which include overcrowding, poor nutritional status, alcoholism, and unemployment, continue to present a major problem to its effective management even today. The burden of TB has been further exacerbated by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Previous research has shown that between 40% and 70% of people with TB in some regions of South Africa are HIV positive (DOH, 1999). This has motivated the integration of STI, HIV/AIDS, and TB services in South Africa and led to the establishment of a single management cluster to deal with the three diseases at national, provincial, and local levels of the health system. The battle against TB is thus closely linked to the fight against HIV and other STIs nationally, provincially, and locally in South Africa.

Community Links and Ethical Review

A jointly sponsored community forum on HIV/AIDS in Cape Town by the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) and Umhlobo Wenene, a local radio station, served as the introduction of the PLACE study to both local community organizations

and the public. The forum included speakers from the Cape Town city government, South Africa Department of Health, local churches, and HIV/AIDS community-based organizations, as well as the PLACE field coordinator. It was broadcast on radio throughout the following week. During this forum, the field coordinator described the PLACE study and the forum participants were told that the results would be available to the community in order to aid in local prevention efforts.

Ethical approval was received from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School. No incentive was offered to respondents in this study other than the promised goal of improved AIDS educational opportunities in the township as a whole after completion of the study.

Training, Instrument Adaptation, and Data Entry

The PLACE protocol was adapted to local needs and circumstances on the basis of the 1999 pilot study. Since the instruments were modified from those used in 1999, the study instruments were translated into Xhosa as well as back-translated into English to ensure greater validity.

The interviewers were selected based on their interviewing experience, ability to deal with the sensitivity of the study questions on sexuality, fluency in Xhosa and English, flexibility regarding working hours, and street-wise knowledge of the layout of the areas. In addition, they were required to have the ability to communicate well with a wide range of respondents such as in- and out-of-school youth, uneducated and educated adults, and shebeen/tavern owners/managers and the patrons of their establishments. Interviewers were trained to probe and ask about sensitive issues.

Through role plays, mock interviews, and instrument question/answer sessions, interviewers were trained to help informants organize their knowledge of where people meet new sexual partners into a coherent description of sexual network sites and to ask sensitive questions about sexual behavior of individuals socializing at sites.

Training included an overview of the purpose of the study and how the results would be used, a review of interviewing techniques and the instruments used. The most important part of the training was interviewers having enough practice with the instruments to administer the interviews comfortably and accurately.

Interviewer training was conducted at three different times during the study. A one-day training the day before Step 2 was initiated covered key informant interviews, in addition to training in ethical principles regarding human research. A one-day training the day before Step 3 data collection was begun covered site verification and mapping. The third day of training occurred just prior to Step 4 and involved interviewing individuals socializing at the sites.

An Interviewer Guide was used during the training of the interviewers and was carried by each interviewer during fieldwork. The guide contained information on how to ask questions, how to record responses, and how to handle problems in the field. Every question was described and explained in detail in the guide.

To insure better quality control of the data being collected and to answer interviewers' questions, the field coordinator and the other supervisors were in the field during the data collection. It was recommended that after the first round of interviews done in the field

(e.g., after one hour) for Steps 2, 3, and 4 of the study, the field coordinator and the other supervisors should meet with the interviewers to make sure there were no problems or questions.

The field coordinator received completed questionnaires each evening and checked all the questionnaires with the help of the research assistant to ensure that the protocol was followed. A debriefing session was conducted each morning, when the interviewers reported for duty to fetch new questionnaires and their daily transport allowance. Random checks were performed periodically on the interviewers to make sure that they were following the protocol. The checker also listened in on a few interviews to ensure that the protocol was being followed.

All interviewers were trained by the field coordinator and research assistants in how to conduct ethical research. This included the materials covered in the Human Participants Protection Education for Research Teams online course (printed out version), sponsored by the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Four research assistants entered the data into Epi-Info 6 immediately upon completion of data collection, since each step informed the next. In order to ensure good data quality, data entry was done on completed questionnaires after being reviewed and approved by the field coordinator and the other supervisors. Data quality was further ensured by using a double data-entry strategy whereby all data were entered twice and any discrepancies found between the two resulting data sets were rectified by referring to the original questionnaires.

Step 2: Identifying Sites Where People Meet New Sexual Partners

Objective

The objective of the key informant interviews is to identify sites where people go to meet new sexual partners.

A sexual network site is defined as a place or event in an area where people with high rates of partner acquisition meet to form new sexual partnerships. A site could be a bar, a brothel, an all-night party, or a market place. In rural areas, sites may cluster around taxi stops or places that sell beer or alcohol. Since individuals with high rates of new partner acquisition are more likely to transmit an infection that is newly acquired and highly infectious, the focus was on new partnerships. Identification of all sites in a specified study area was encouraged, not just traditional ‘hot spots’. Along with well-selected monitoring and evaluation indicators, a map of these sites will help program planners focus intervention efforts at sites where the opportunity for HIV transmission is likely to be the greatest.

Methods to Identify Sites: Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviewing is the primary method to identify all sites where residents of the study area meet new sexual partners. Key informant 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 key informants, the bias from any individual informant is reduced. In addition, self-presentation bias is

minimized by not asking about an individual’s own sexual behavior. Prior to the study, we estimated that we would interview between 300 and 400 key informants. This estimate was based upon experience from the 1999 study and the size of the township.

The township was divided into 10 sections that residents are familiar with and able to name, and 18 larger areas outside of the township. A list of potential types of key informants based on 1999 fieldwork and community feedback was identified prior to data collection (Appendix A2).

Potential key informants were approached and informed of the purpose of the study, and were assured that no identifying information such as their name or home address would be collected. They were then asked to participate if they agreed with the information about the study and interview process (verbal informed consent). Interviews were only carried out with individuals 15 years of age or older.

In this step of the study, interviewers were trained on how to probe for sites where people from the township meet, find, or “fish” for new sexual partners and to ask specifically about where youth meet new partners. Information regarding the name, address or location, geographic code, and type of site was requested from key informants about each site named.

Results

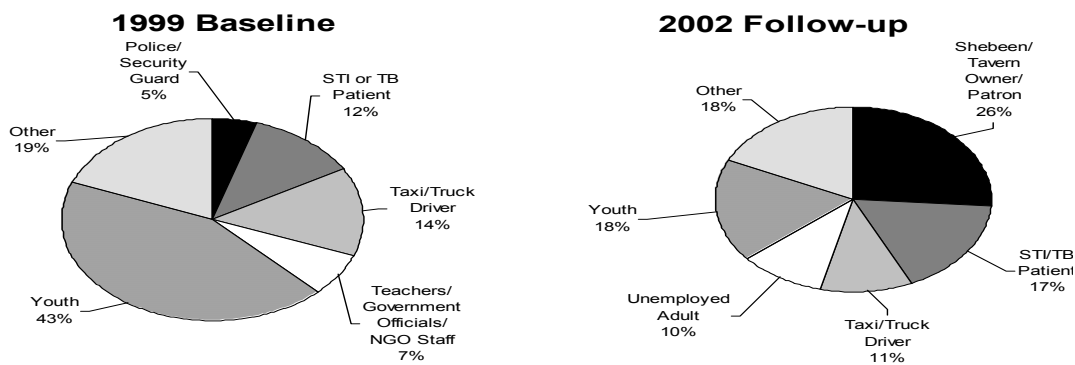
During four days of key informant interviewing, 12 interviewers approached a total of 394 people as potential key informants. This met the target number of 300 to 400 key informants. With only 26 (7%) of the individuals who were approached refusing to participate, a response rate of 93% (n=368) was achieved (Table 3). The composition of the sample of

key informants is shown in Figure 6. Slightly more than half of the sample consisted of shebeen/tavern owners and staff, youth, and STI patients. The rest were unemployed adults, business people, taxi and truck drivers, TB patients, police and security guards, teachers, health care workers and educators, NGO staff, and site patrons.

Table 3. Summary of key informant field work

	Baseline 1999	Follow-up 2002
Days of key informant interviewing	--	4
Avg. number of sites reported per informant	2.7	2.1
Total number of unique sites reported	381	340
Number of interviewers	7	12
Key informants interviewed	318	368

Figure 6. Types of key informants.



The 368 key informants provided a total of 781 site reports. This yields a mean of 2.1 sites each. During the baseline study, key informants reported on average half a site more (mean of 2.7) than the key informants during the follow-up study.

Upon closer scrutiny, some of the 781 sites were found to be duplicates. After further analysis, the 781 sites yielded 340 unique sites. Seventy-nine percent of these sites were located within the township, 13% were in neighboring townships, and 8% were located within the city center in downtown Cape Town.

Discussion

Overall, using key informants to identify sites where people meet new sexual partners was successful. The low refusal rate indicates the acceptability of the questionnaire by respondents, which is likely due to the fact that no questions about personal behavior were asked.

Although there were more key informants in this 2002 PLACE assessment compared to the 1999 pilot assessment, there were more unique sites named in 1999 than in 2002. Each informant in this study revealed on average 2.1 sites compared to 2.7 sites in the 1999 pilot study. One possible explanation for this is that from 1999 to 2002, parts of the township were converted from high-density informal settlements to more formal cinder block housing. There may simply have been fewer structures and therefore fewer potential sites in 2002. A second possible explanation for fewer named sites was the apparent initial suspicion of the motives of the research team by some key informants. According to new legislation, shebeens (small informal bars) are required to obtain a license to sell alcohol. Due to

their nature, most shebeens do not adhere to this law.

In the future, interviewers could be provided with official letters from the local municipal ward councilor, the local civic organization, and the Local Shebeen Owners' Association indicating their respective support for the project in addition to the Information and Informed Consent Document given to participants.

Step 3: Visiting, Verifying, Mapping, and Characterizing Reported Sites

Objectives

The objectives of this step are to verify the existence of sites reported by key informants in 2002 and to describe the characteristics of these sites and the patrons who socialize at the sites.

Methods to Verify Sites and Validate that New Partners Are Met at Sites

In this step of the fieldwork, interviewers visited each reported site to verify its existence and location and to interview a person knowledgeable about the site (such as a manager or owner) in order to obtain characteristics of the site important for AIDS prevention. When someone was not available for an interview on the first visit, an appointment was requested for a re-visit. Verbal consent for an anonymous interview was obtained for each completed interview. Respondents were asked about the following:

- name of the site, number of years in operation, and any ownership changes
- types of activities occurring at the site
- estimated number of clients at peak times and number of staff
- patron characteristics including age, gender, residence, employment status, and likely mode of transportation to the site
- whether people meet new and previous sexual partners at the site

- extent of HIV/AIDS prevention activities on-site including condoms and posters
- willingness to sell condoms and have AIDS prevention programs at the site.

Using the consolidated list of all the 340 unique sexual networking sites developed from the key informant interviews in 2002 conducted during Step 2, the 12 interviewers visited all of the sites, both inside and outside the township, to interview someone at each site who was knowledgeable about the site. These interviews were used to determine the following three things: whether people actually did meet new sexual partners at the place; whether condoms were available; and whether there have ever been any AIDS prevention activities at the site. In addition, dispensers with 36 condoms were distributed to people at the sites who were willing to be contacted in the future by SFH about selling condoms, with the hope of encouraging and improving condom distribution in the township.

The field coordinator closely monitored all the interviewers in the field. The interviewers were asked to write on the questionnaire if the site they were trying to verify had already been verified by another interviewer, and under what name it had been verified. It was discovered during the site verification process that a few sites were duplicated due to different names being used for the same site. Duplicate sites were resolved to produce a master list of unique sites. The final list had 340 sites.

Sites listed in the 1999/2000 studies that did not show up on the 2002 list were not visited by interviewers. However, site representatives (people knowledgeable about the site) at the 2002 sites were asked to identify other possible sites where people might meet sexual partners, and this information was added to the list as new sites. Only a few additional sites were reported. They were added to the list and are presented together with the data obtained from the key informant interviewers.

In order to map sites and key contextual information, a global positioning system (GPS) unit (Garmin 12) was used to obtain GPS coordinates at each verified site within the study area. Three research interns were trained in the use of the GPS unit and mapping of the sites was done by a geographical information systems (GIS) specialist. Each intern was accompanied by one of the interviewers, who added an aspect of safety and helped them find the sites faster. The research interns were able to visit all 246 verified sites and record their GIS coordinates as required.

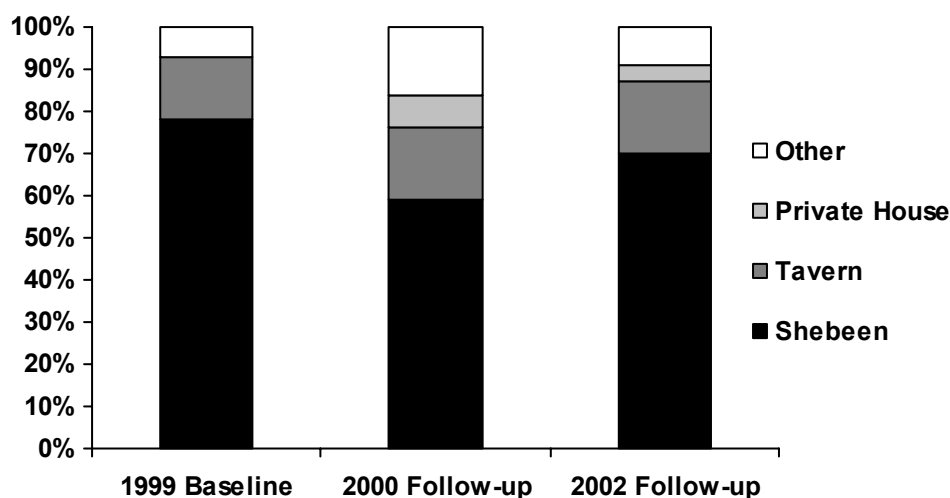
Results

Of the 340 sites reported by key informants in 2002, during 14 days of intensive fieldwork the field staff found 72% (N=246) in operation (Table 4; also see Appendix B1). The majority of the sites were shebeens (70%) and 17% were taverns. A shebeen is typically a house in a residential area that has been converted to accommodate beer and alcohol sales and consumption. Most shebeens are not legally registered to sell beer and alcohol. Taverns are more likely to be legally registered to sell beer and alcohol and can accommodate larger crowds. Besides shebeens and taverns, key informants reported bottle stores, nightclubs, gay bars, streets, and private houses (Figure 7). The breakdown of the types of sites varied only slightly from the baseline study. None of the key informants reported a brothel or other sites characterized by the presence of commercial sex. Field staff could also not find any brothels, escort services, or self-identified commercial sex workers in the township.

Table 4: Summary of Site Verification Field Work

	Baseline 1999	Follow-up 2000	Follow-up 2002
Sites found and persons interviewed	310	238	221
Sites found but managers refused	1	2	23
Sites found but knowledgeable persons <18	0	n/a	2
Site closed temporarily	1	38	35
Sites not found, no longer a site	69	70	26
Other, duplicate sites	0	0	33
Total	381	348	340

Figure 7. Types of sites.



Ten percent of the sites reported by key informants in Step 2 were temporarily closed while 8% were permanently closed or were no longer a site (Table 4; also see Appendix B1). An additional 8% were not found due to an insufficient address.

At 90% of the verified sites (N=221), a knowledgeable person such as the owner or barman agreed to participate and was interviewed. The respondent refusal rate of site representatives was low, at 10% (Appendix Table B2). The median age was 39 for males site representatives and 37 for female site representatives (Appendix Table B4).

Weekends were the busiest periods at sites, especially afternoons and evenings (Appendix Table B5). Almost all site representatives reported beer consumption (96%) on-site; 91% reported hard alcohol consumption, and 53% had TV or video viewing on site. Approximately 86% of sites reported dancing and music.

Almost 70% of the site representatives reported that people come to the site to meet new sexual partners (Figure 8). Reported commercial sex work and gay partner sexual

acquisition at sites were low. Slightly more males (85%) as compared to females (82%) come to the site at least once a week. Males and females were just as likely (82% and 81% respectively) to visit another site on the same night.

Only 10% of sites ever had on-site AIDS prevention activities (Figure 9). Seventy percent of those interviewed indicated that they would be willing to have AIDS prevention programs at their sites. Fewer than 5% of those interviewed said that condoms were always available at the site. Furthermore, only 36% reported that condoms were available nearby (Appendix B6). Almost half of the respondents reported that they would be willing to sell condoms.

Figure 10 presents maps of the study township showing the location of the verified sites in 1999/2000 and 2002 where key informants reported that people meet sexual partners and whether condoms were available.

Figure 8. Sexual mixing at sites.

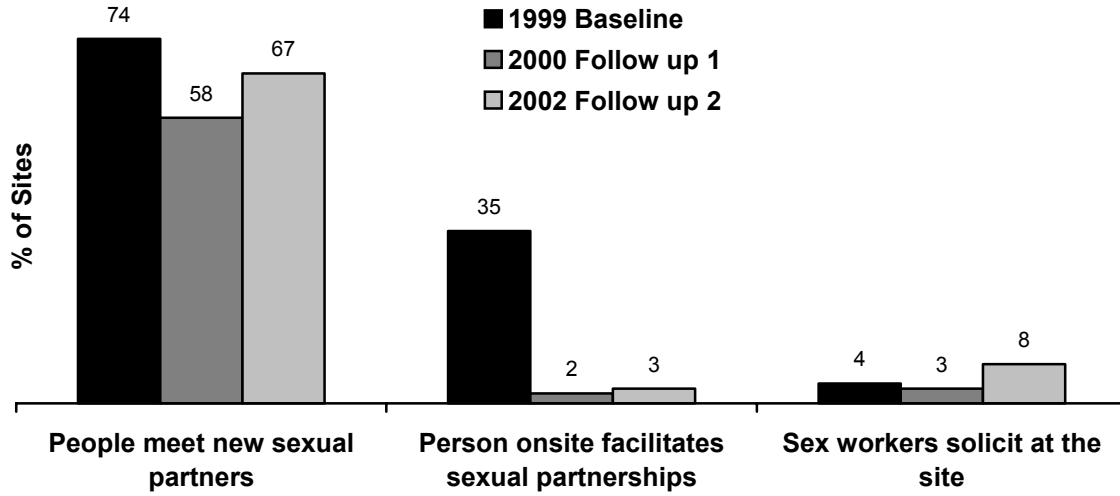


Figure 9. AIDS prevention activities at sites.

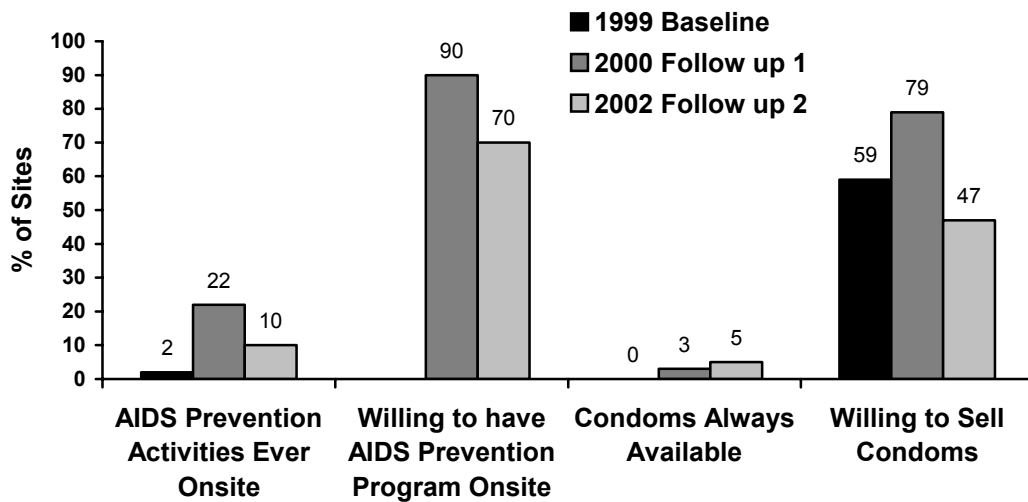
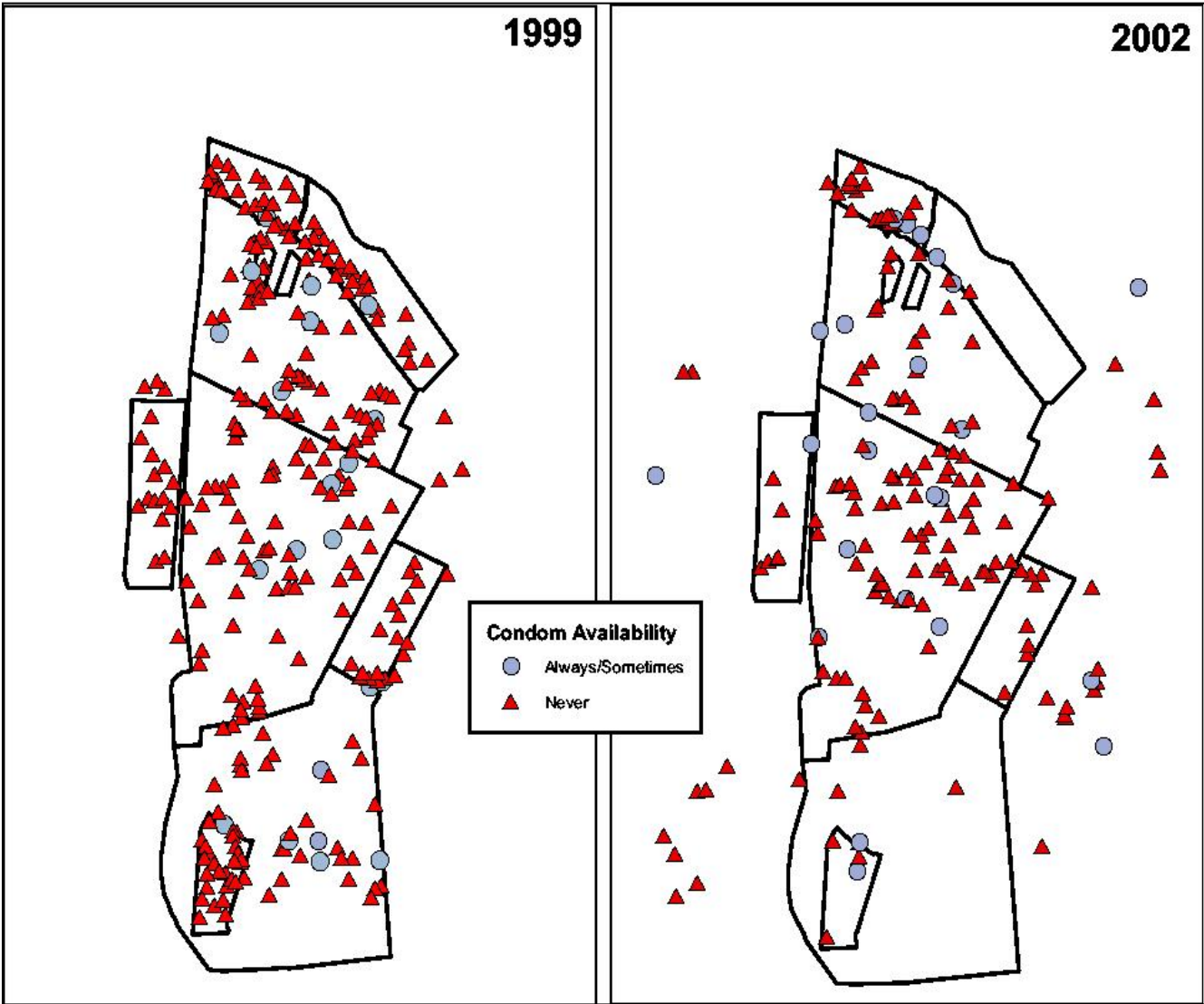


Figure 10. Sites where patrons meet new partners and condom availability at sites.



Discussion

Verifying Sites and Site Stability between 1999 and 2002

In 2002, very few problems were encountered visiting sites and creating a unique list of sites. Interviewers were able to verify 72% (N=246) of the 340 sites reported by key informants in 2002; 90% of the managers or owners of the sites agreed to be interviewed. There were more manager refusals to participate in 2002 than in years past and we believe this may be related to the previously mentioned issue of alcohol licenses and the legality of shebeens.

Several attempts were made to try and match the 2002 site list to the 1999 site list (n=310). After much work, only 53 were positively matched, with another 10 possible matches. While this matching rate of 17% (53 out of 310) appears very low, we believe it is to be expected due to the dynamic nature of townships. Finding any particular site in a township can be challenging. There are no detailed maps and even recent air photos are quickly outdated because of the large numbers of people moving into the township who may construct new temporary quarters in unoccupied areas.

The follow-up assessment in 2000 explored the stability of sites in some detail by attempting to visit the sites identified in 1999. Two-thirds (68%) of the sites that were operational in 1999 were still operational in 2000. One third of the sites were not in operation as sites where people meet sexual partners (see appendix D1-D10).

Between 2000 and 2002, two major storms caused extensive damage in the township, demolishing houses, and changing the roads and paths that criss-cross the township.

Many informal structures in the township are makeshift and susceptible to damage from floods and high winds. Finding sites can also be difficult because the names of the sites can change, as occupants of the sites change. Some bars have multiple names, and can have multiple addresses as the names of streets change and houses get renumbered. During the 2000 follow-up, interviewers discovered that 12 sites with different names and addresses thought to be unique sites in 1999 actually referred to only six different places. They also found 25 sites where the address (but not the location) changed between the 1999 baseline and the 2000 follow-up. Very few sites in fact had unambiguous street addresses. The locations of many sites were identified by naming neighborhoods and nearby landmarks.

Site Characteristics between 1999 and 2002

From 1999 to 2002, site characteristics remained fairly stable. Shebeens are still the most common type of site and high rates of partnership formation still occur at sites (74% in 1999 and 67% in 2002). There appears to be a major decrease in the number of sites where someone facilitates partnerships (35% in 1999 to 3% in 2002), and it is unclear whether this is due to behavior change, different sites, or a change in how the interviewers asked the question (social desirability response bias).

Condom Availability

There was a small increase in the percentage of sites where condoms were always available (0% to 5%) and a decrease in the percentage of sites where condoms were never available (92% to 84%). Unfortunately, fewer sites appear willing to sell condoms, but this may be related to a change in methodology where site representatives were given the opportunity

to link with SFH by giving the site's contact information on a separate document. Perhaps, managers and owners are willing to sell condoms in theory, but are more reluctant when presented with a concrete opportunity. Some site managers were reluctant to give information to SFH because they felt they would be obligated to purchase condoms.

SFH was put into contact with the owners or managers of the sites who participated in this study and had agreed to take part in the condom distribution program. In addition, all sites with manager approval received a free box of condoms for dispensing to their patrons on-site.

Step 4: Description of Characteristics of People Socializing at Sites and Findings from Interviews

Objective

The objective of this step is to describe the characteristics of individuals socializing at sites where people meet new sexual partners as reported by key informants in 2002. The sampling strategy was designed to provide estimates of a representative sample of people socializing at sites in the township.

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 reported meeting a new sexual partner at the site. Sites were eligible if they were in the township and had been verified in Step 2. There were 207 sites that met these criteria. Using a cluster method outlined in the PLACE protocol, 34 sites were randomly selected. According to the PLACE protocol, some sites are considered more important to be targeted in HIV/AIDS intervention than others because the sites that are most frequently mentioned are more popular and could in turn be used to reach more people than less frequently mentioned sites. Nine sites were frequently mentioned (more than 10 times) by key informants, three of which were already randomly selected. Therefore, the total number of sites selected was 40.

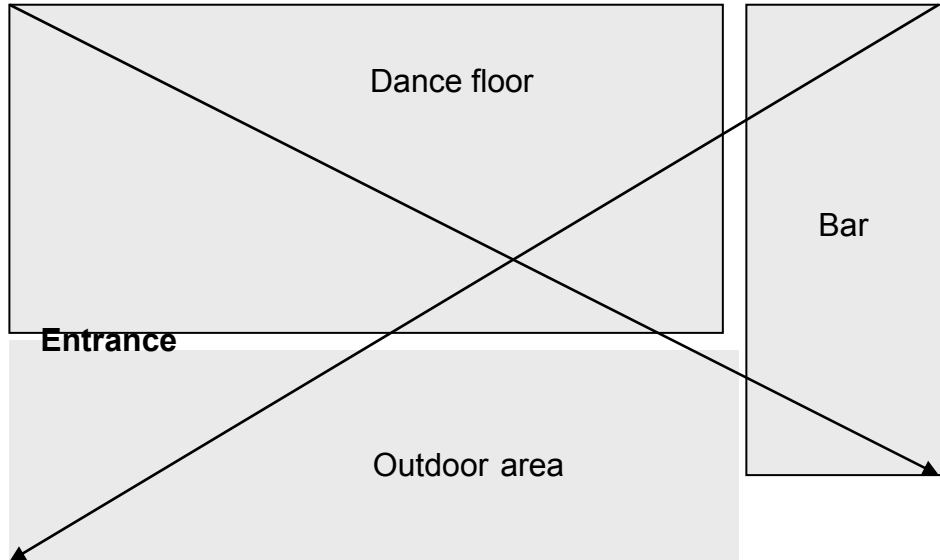
Selecting Individuals at Selected Sites and Interviewing Procedure

In Step 4, 12 fieldworkers conducted individual interviews with a sample of randomly selected people who socialized at the selected 40 sites to obtain self-reported information about sexual behavior. Specifically, information was gathered on whether people did indeed meet new sexual partners at the site; if they had personally ever met a new partner at the site; and their use of condoms during sexual intercourse with either regular or new partners for various durations of past relationships.

The target number of respondents per site was 16 men and eight women. At sites that had fewer than eight women and 16 men socializing at the time of the interviews, the interviewers went back a second time to get the required number of interviews.

Selection of respondents was accomplished by the team of two interviewers who reviewed the layout of the site, identifying four corners of the site including any spillover area outside. Two diagonal lines connecting opposite corners of the site making a large “X” were mentally drawn and points along the line that would evenly distribute interviews throughout the site were noted. Each interviewer selected respondents to interview along one of the diagonals beginning in one corner and equally spacing the interviews along the diagonal. This method was chosen because it distributed the interviewers throughout the site and was always possible to administer regardless of the number of patrons at the site or the size of the site (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Path used to identify respondents at a site.



In order to preserve privacy, it was usually necessary to conduct the interview outside the site or in a different place than where the individual was approached. In this case, when the interview was finished, the interviewer returned to the place on the imaginary diagonal line where the previous respondent was first approached and continued along the line to the next designated point to request an interview with another individual.

Over 77% of the respondents were residents of the township and about half lived in the township all their lives (Appendix Table C2). Twenty-two percent of respondents had education above the high school level and about 32% of the respondents were unemployed (Appendix Table C2). Very few people reported that the day of the interview was their first time to visit the site. Over 70% of the respondents interviewed visited the site at least two to three times a week.

Results

Interviews with individuals socializing at the sites were conducted at 40 sites (Table 5). The response rate for individual interviews was 96% with a total of 977 individuals being interviewed at these sites out of 1,021 participants who were approached (Appendix Table C1). Almost two-thirds of the respondents interviewed (64%) were male and the remainder (36%) were female. The mean age for men and women interviewed was 33 and 30 respectively.

Table 5. Summary of individual interview field work

	Baseline 1999	Follow-up 2002
Number of sites visited for interviews	49	40
Number of interview days	8	12
Number of respondents	1,120	977
Percent of female respondents	34%	36%

Sexual Partnership Formation

When asked directly if the respondents themselves had ever met a new partner at the site, nearly equal proportions of men (43%) and women (42%) reported having done so (Figure 12). There was no significant change between baseline and follow-up. Additionally, when asked if people come to the site to meet new sexual partners, over 78% of those interviewed replied in the affirmative. There were no significant gender differences in the proportion of males (77%) reporting that they believed people come to the site to meet new sexual partners and women (81%).

High rates of new and concurrent sexual partnerships were reported by both men and women; about 40% reported having two or more partners in the past four weeks; half reported at least one new partner in the past four weeks. Approximately two-thirds of men and women reported having more than one sexual partner. Most reported having a new partner within the past 12 months (Figures 13 and 14). Over 15% of both women and men reported two or more new partners in the past four weeks. Men and women had a mean of 1.6 total partners and 0.7 new partners in the past four weeks (Appendix Table C3).

Condom Use and Exposure to AIDS Prevention Programs

Regarding condom use, 41% of all respondents indicated that they had never used a condom (Figure 15; Appendix Table C3). When asked if they were in possession of a condom at the time of the interview, the majority of the respondents (87%) indicated that they were not. Of the remaining 12% who indicated that they had a condom with them during the interview, only half were actually able to show the condom to the interviewer when they were requested to do so (Appendix Table C3). Slightly more than a third (36%) of the respondents interviewed had attended an AIDS educational session in the past three months (Appendix C4).

Nearly equal proportions of both women (16%) and men (18%) interviewed reported that they had received money or gifts in exchange for sex (Appendix Tables C5 and C6 respectively). Four percent of male respondents reported that they had had sex with other males in the past four weeks (Appendix A, Table C6). Fourteen percent of male respondents reported having had a STI symptom during the past four weeks (see Appendix A, Table C6) and, of the men who reported having a symptom, 41% sought treatment at a clinic.

Figure 12. Partnership formation reported by patrons interviewed at sites.

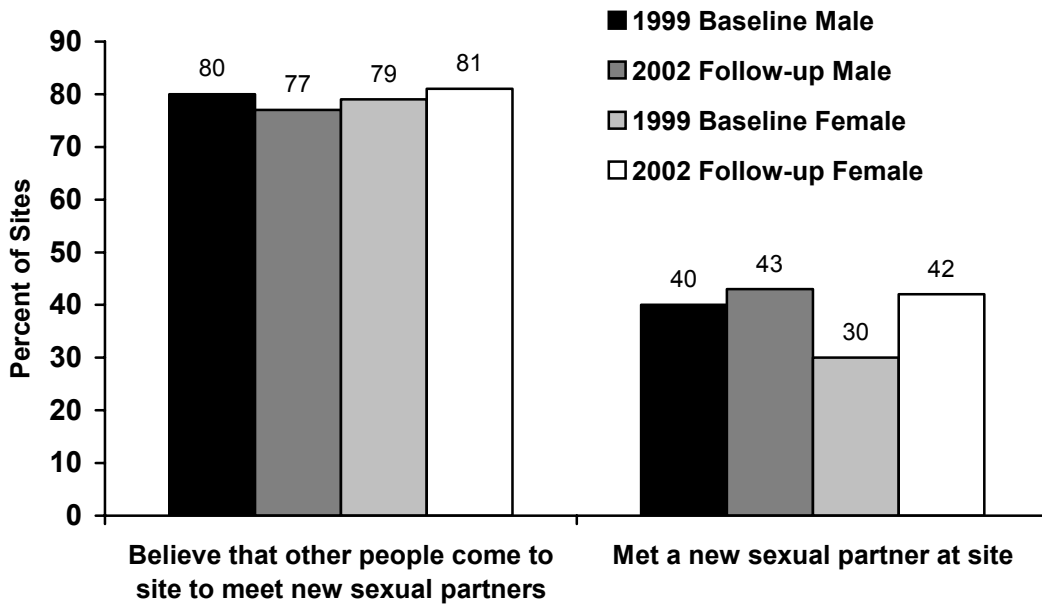


Figure 13. Number of new sexual partners in the past four weeks among males.

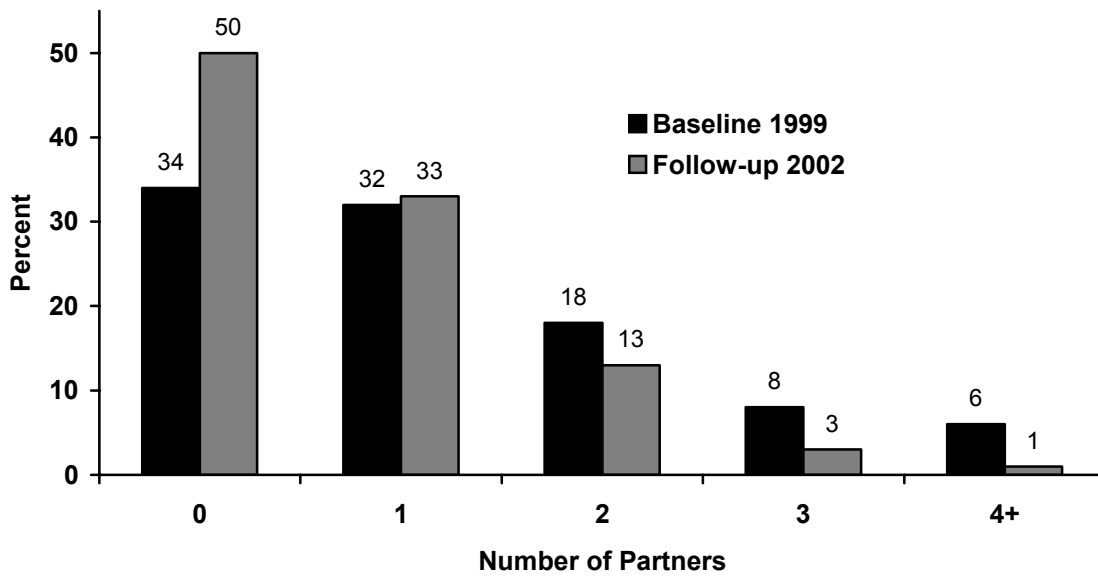


Figure 14. Number of new sexual partners in the past four weeks among females.

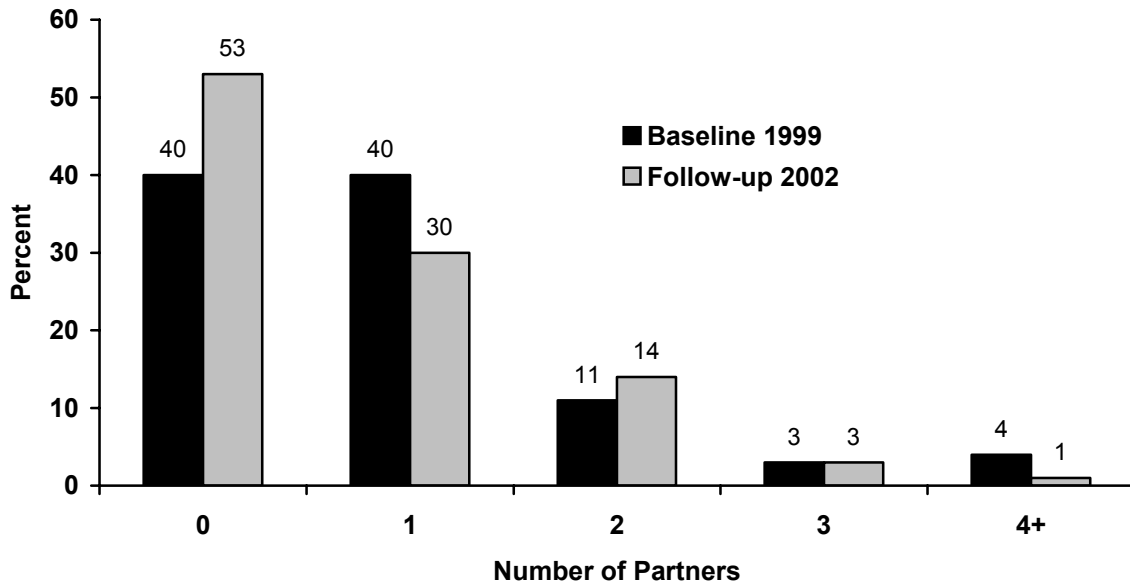
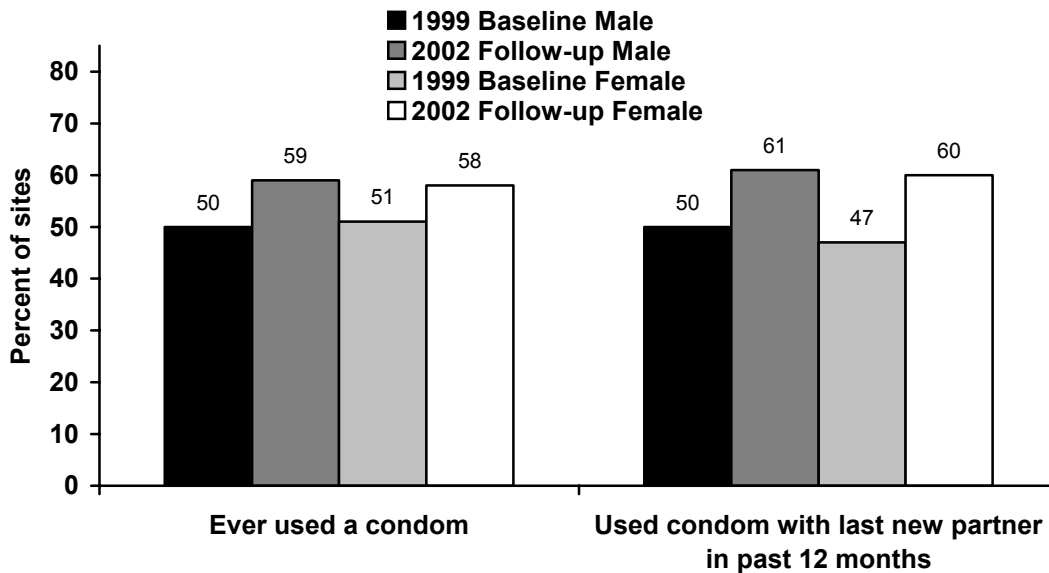


Figure 15. Condom use at baseline and follow-up.



Tuberculosis and Individuals at PLACE-Identified Sites

One of the study objectives was to explore whether PLACE-identified sites were also appropriate for intensified case finding of tuberculosis in a population at high HIV risk. Among the individuals interviewed, 14% reported having a cough lasting three or more weeks. Six percent of respondents stated they currently had a blood-stained sputum, another significant symptom of TB. The majority of respondents (73%) knew that the symptoms were suggestive of TB. About 41% of the respondents indicated that they had been in contact with a TB patient, and 71% of these individuals had been screened for TB at the clinics (Appendix C7).

Discussion

Comparing results from 1999 and 2002, there is some indication of a decrease in the rate of new sexual partner acquisition. In 1999, the mean number of new partners in the past four weeks for men was 1.3 and for women it was 0.9. In 2002, the mean number of new partners in the past four weeks for both men and women was 0.7. Some of this difference is accounted for by respondents who report no new partners in the past four weeks and by fewer respondents reporting four or more new partners in the past four weeks.

There are also indications of an increase in condom use. For men, there was increase in ever using a condom (from 50% to 59%) as well as an increase in condom use with last new partner from site (from 37% to 69%). For women, ever use of a condom increased from 51% to 58% and condom use with last new partner from site increased from 42% to 65%.

The data suggest that there have been some positive behavioral changes with regard to partnership formation and condom use over the past three to four years, and intervention programs in the township such as information, education and communication (IEC) programs and condom distribution may be making a difference to the spread of HIV in the community.

Some respondents indicated that they engaged in other risky behaviors at the sites. Both sexes reported transactional sex in the past four weeks and some male respondents indicated that they had had sex with other men. The former finding is consistent with the information provided by the key informants during Step 2. Concerning the latter finding, it contradicts the widely held myth among the public in South Africa that Africans do not engage in same-sex relationships. Since high-risk groups attend the sites, site-based interventions will also reach them.

TB is endemic in the assessment area. A significant proportion of the respondents reported potential TB symptoms at the time of the interview and a surprisingly high rate of respondents (6%) reported blood stained sputum, a sign highly indicative of active pulmonary TB. These data suggest a high level of undiagnosed TB in the community. Most respondents were knowledgeable about TB symptoms and almost half of the respondents had been in contact with a TB patient in the past two years. Contact investigation and treatment of latent infection in HIV co-infected persons could be an effective intervention in this region. There is clearly a need for synergy in the control and prevention of STIs, TB, and HIV/AIDS, and the PLACE protocol may be helpful in these efforts.

Step 5: Summary of Results and Recommendations for Intervention

Two weeks after the completion of data collection, a feedback session was held at one of the shebeens in the study township. Approximately 70 people attended, including members of the research team, the Treatment Action Campaign, the Local Shebeen Owners Association, and the community. A brief, preliminary summary of the results was presented and the floor was opened for discussion. Community members were eager to hear the findings and quick to ask questions and engage in discussion.

Summary of Results

Key findings from the 2002 PLACE assessment include the following:

- among site representatives, 67% believe people meet new sexual partners at the sites;
- among site patrons, 78% believe people meet new sexual partners at the sites and 42% say they themselves have met a new partner at the site;
- among site representatives, 84% report never having condoms available; and
- among site representatives, 70% were willing to have AIDS prevention programs on-site.

The increasing numbers of HIV/AIDS cases in South Africa serves as an indication that there are gaps that exist in present efforts to address the epidemic. The PLACE method identifies sexual network sites that may be open to AIDS prevention activities. In only four days of fieldwork, 369 key informants named 340 sites where people meet new

partners. Although matching specific sites from the 1999 key informant-generated list and the 2002 list proved difficult, due to the nature and stability of the township, PLACE's strength is that, within just a few days of fieldwork, it can easily identify new sites with high partner acquisition and sites willing to have AIDS prevention programs.

In summary, although site stability can be variable, PLACE-based interventions are feasible. In order to plan, monitor, and evaluate site-based AIDS prevention activities, it is important to be cognizant of the dynamic nature of the township where most sites are located in informal settlements. Shebeens in particular may be unstable, but they are easily identified at different times. Interventions at shebeens could be a series of one-stop educational sessions while larger, more stable sites such as taverns could include ongoing programs, such as peer education. Condoms could be sold at most sites and the PLACE assessment process can provide an opportunity to link with local organizations. For example, the SFH was directly linked with 30% of the sites in this PLACE study when 66 out of the 221 verified sites agreed to be contacted by SFH to learn more about condom promotion.

PLACE is a valuable tool for monitoring HIV prevention activities and behavior change over time. In a township environment with site instability, PLACE is particularly appropriate as a rapid method for identifying new sites with high partner acquisition. The PLACE assessments in 1999, 2000, and 2002 illustrate that sites may change over time, but monitoring is still feasible at the township level.

Table 6. Summary of indicators from 1999, 2000, and 2002 PLACE assessments

Number and Type of Sites	Baseline 1999	Follow-up 2000	Follow-up 2002	
Number of sites reported where people from township meet new sexual partners	381	--	340	
Percent of reported sites located in township	--	--	73%	
Number of verified sites	310	238	221	
Percent of verified sites in township...				
with commercial sex workers	4%	3%	8%	
that are shebeens or taverns	93%	76%	87%	
AIDS Prevention Program Coverage				
Percent of verified sites:				
That ever had HIV/AIDS programs	2%	22%	10%	
Where manager willing to have program	--	90%	70%	
Where condoms never available	92%	80%	84%	
With condoms available on day of visit	3%	8%	14%	
Where the manager is willing to sell condoms	59%	79%	47%	
	Baseline 1999		Follow-up 2002	
Characteristics of People at Sites	Men n=741	Women n=379	Men n=621	Women n=356
Percent Socializing at Sites Who:				
Are younger than 25	21%	29%	23%	31%
Have met a new sexual partner at the site	40%	30%	43%	42%
Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks	63%	58%	50%	47%
Have ever used a condom	50%	51%	59%	58%
Used a condom with last new partner from site*	37%	42%	69%	65%
Used a condom with the most recent new partner**	50%	46%	61%	60%
Have attended an AIDS educational session	--	--	36%	36%
Report symptoms suggesting a STI	--	--	14%	22%
Report current symptom of TB***	--	--	15%	12%

* of people with at least one new partner from site

** of people with at least one partner in past 12 months

*** cough lasting for 3 or more weeks or blood stained sputum

Recommendations for Intervention

1. Utilize sexual networking sites as points for reaching people in need of HIV/AIDS prevention programs.

Given the willingness of site representatives to host AIDS prevention programs on site, the assessment findings suggest a high potential for sites to be used as intervention points. The enthusiasm shown for this study, especially by shebeen, bar, and tavern owners, about HIV/AIDS in general and AIDS prevention programs in particular, needs to be utilized. The attitudes of shebeen and tavern owners may serve as an entry point to reaching the groups at risk of becoming infected with HIV/AIDS. As reflected in the low number of refusals from all parties involved in the study, there is openness in the community about HIV/AIDS and issues related to sexual and behavioral practices. Both the government and NGOs are challenged to extend and strengthen existing prevention efforts in the township via use of these sites. With strong community involvement, interventions need to be further focused on sites where new partners are met, while maintaining a strong general population prevention program, as overall levels of partner change are high.

2. Continue support for links with local intervention groups to ensure immediate use of PLACE results.

Whether community consultants from the assessment area suggest increasing IEC messages, distributing condoms for free or promoting the social marketing of condoms, the key is to make concrete connections with programs that can act upon the PLACE results in a timely manner.

Linking a sexual network site with an intervention group could be as simple as providing the site manager an opportunity to get more information and to connect with an intervention after the assessment.

3. Increase condom availability across the township, including at sexual network sites.

Condoms were only available at 14% of sites. Individuals at sites confirmed that many have new sexual partners in a time period of only a few weeks and condoms are not always used with these new partners. Making condoms available to people who have new sexual partners can slow the rates of STI acquisition. Whether condoms are available for free at sites, sites agree to sell subsidized condoms through a social marketing program, or a combination of both depends upon the social, cultural, and economic context of a particular township and community feedback.

4. AIDS education messages should address limiting the number of sexual partners and consistent use of condoms with all partners.

Consistent condom use and limiting the number of sexual partners can effectively lower the rate of HIV and STI transmission. Because the rate of new partnership formation was high and condom use was low among people socializing at sites, prevention messages should urge both limiting the number of sexual partners and increasing condom use. Potential prevention activities could include supplying posters promoting safer sex practices for sites and inviting local and international NGOs or government healthcare workers to provide ongoing AIDS health education sessions on-site.

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Appendix 1 – Additional Tables

Additional tables are arranged under the following categories:

- **A Tables** provide key informant data;
- **B Tables** give site verification data;
- **C Tables** offer data from individuals socializing at sites; and
- **D Tables** provide a comparison of baseline and follow-up data.

A Tables – Key Informant Data

Table A1. Summary of key informant field work, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002

Field Work	
Days of key informant interviewing	4
Number of interviewers	12
Number of key informants approached	394
Number of sites reported	322
Sites inside township	255
Sites outside township	67
Number of key informants who refused	26
Number of key informants Interviewed	368
Gender of Key Informants Approached	
Male	216
Female	172
Missing	6

Notes:

Six key informants missing gender. They are not included in the men and women rows, but are included in the total for “number of key informants approached.”

“Sites” are places reported by key informants as places where people met new sexual partners.

Table A2. Self reported characteristics of key informants, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002

	Men (n=205)	Women (n=157)	Total (n=368)
	% distribution	% distribution	% distribution
Type of Key Informant			
Taxi driver	10.73	0	5.98
Truck driver	7.80	0.64	5.16
Shebeen owner	21.46	15.92	18.75
Bar or Tavern owner	5.37	0.64	3.26
Bar/wait staff	2.93	0.64	1.90
Individual socializing at site	1.95	1.91	1.90
Sex worker	0.49	0	0.27
CBO/NGO staff	0.49	3.18	1.63
Health official	0.98	1.91	1.36
Health care worker	0.49	1.91	1.09
Peer health educator	0.49	0.64	0.54
STD clinic patient	4.39	24.20	13.32
Government official	0.49	0.00	0.27
Police	1.95	0.00	1.09
Security guard	3.41	1.91	2.72
Youth in school	10.24	7.01	8.70
Youth out of school	7.32	13.38	9.78
Teacher	3.90	1.91	2.99
Business (formal)	0.49	1.27	0.82
Vendor/trader (informal)	3.90	7.01	5.16
Unemployed Adult	8.78	11.46	10.05
TB Patient	1.46	3.82	2.72
Other	0	0.64	0.27
Missing	0.49	0	0.27
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Location of Interview			
Taxi stand	11.71	1.91	7.61
Truck stop	0.98	0.64	0.82
Bar or Tavern	7.32	1.91	5.16
Shebeen	27.80	18.47	23.37
Bottle store/brewery	1.46	0.64	1.09
CBO/NGO	0.49	2.55	1.36
Health Facility	7.32	31.21	18.21
Outside a school	10.73	8.92	9.78
On the street	19.02	22.93	20.65
In the market	8.78	3.82	6.52
Other	3.90	7.01	5.16
Missing	0.49	0	0.27
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2. Self reported characteristics of key informants, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002			
	Men (n=205)	Women (n=157)	Total (n=368)
	% distribution	% distribution	% distribution
Age Groups			
15-19	16.59	14.65	15.49
20-24	15.12	22.93	18.21
25-29	13.66	17.83	15.22
30-34	17.56	14.01	16.30
35-39	14.63	7.64	11.41
>= 40	22.44	22.29	23.10
Missing	0.00	0.64	0.27
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of Residence			
<i>Inside Study Township</i>			
Zone 1	19.02	20.38	19.57
Zone 2	17.07	21.66	19.29
Zone 3	12.20	13.38	12.50
Zone 4	4.39	7.64	5.71
Zone 5	10.24	7.01	8.70
Zone 6	1.95	7.01	4.08
Zone 7	3.41	3.18	3.26
Zone 8	4.88	3.18	4.08
Zone 9	0	1.27	0.54
Zone 10	11.71	0.64	7.07
<i>Outside Study Township</i>			
Zone 11	3.41	1.91	2.72
Zone 12	4.39	1.91	3.26
Zone 13	0.98	0	0.54
Zone 14	1.95	3.82	2.99
Zone 15	0.98	2.55	1.63
Zone 17	0.98	0.64	0.82
Zone 18	0	1.27	0.54
Zone 26	0.98	0.64	0.82
Other	1.46	1.27	1.36
Missing	0	0.64	0.54
Total	100.0	100.0	100.00
Length of Stay			
Less than one year	1.95	1.27	1.63
1-2 years	5.85	9.55	7.61
3-5 years	14.63	21.66	17.66
5-10 years	16.10	21.02	17.93
10+ years	20.49	14.65	18.21
All my life	40.00	29.94	35.60
Missing	0.98	1.91	1.36
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

B Tables – Site Verification Data

Table B1. Summary of site verification field work (total number of sites named = 340), Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002		
Days of Site Verification (V12)*	14 days	
Days of Week (V14)*	N	%
Monday	60	17.7
Tuesday	37	10.9
Wednesday	35	10.3
Thursday	25	7.4
Friday	34	10.0
Saturday	48	14.1
Sunday	63	18.5
Missing	38	11.2
Total	340	100.0
Number of Interviewers (V11)*	12 interviewers	
Number of Key Informants Reporting Site (V5)*		
1	173	50.9
2	54	15.9
3	20	5.9
4	15	4.4
5-9	23	6.8
10+	10	2.9
Sites reported during site verification	45	13.2
Total	340	100.0
Outcome of Site Verification Visits (V8)*		
Site found and interview completed	221	65.0
Site found but respondent refused interview	23	6.8
Site found but all potential respondents too young	2	0.6
Site closed temporarily	35	10.3
Site closed permanently/no longer a site	26	7.7
Address insufficient	26	7.7
Missing	7	2.1
Total	340	100.0

* The “V” number refers to the questionnaire number on the Site Verification Questionnaire.

Note: Sites are locations identified by key informants as places where people meet new sexual partners. These sites were visited during the site verification phase of the study.

Table B2. Characteristics of 246 sites that were found, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002

	Inside Site		Outside Site		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Number of Patrons Socializing at Start of Interview (V17)					
0-4	35.0	56.5	67.5	76.4	24.8
5-9	19.1	17.5	16.3	9.8	11.0
10-14	15.9	10.2	4.5	3.7	11.0
15-19	11.8	4.1	0.8	0.0	9.3
20-29	7.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	11.8
30-39	3.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.7
40-49	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
50-100	2.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	7.3
100+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Missing	5.3	5.3	10.2	10.2	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean number	10.0	2.8	6.3	1.5	20.8
Median number	8.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	13.0
Gender of Respondents (V18)	N		%		
Male	117		47.6		
Female	113		45.9		
Missing	16		6.5		
Total	246		100.0		
Willingness of Respondent (V19)					
Yes	221		89.8		
No	25		10.2		
Missing	0		0.0		
Total	246		100.0		

Table B3. Characteristics of found and verified sites, interviews with a site representative at 221 sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002		
Site Changed Ownership or Name since 1999 (V7)	N	%
Ownership change only	2	0.9
Name change only	2	0.9
Both ownership and name change	1	0.5
Same name and owner since 1999	100	45.3
Missing	116	52.5
Total	221	100.0
Location of Site (V10)		
<i>Inside Study Township</i>		
Zone 1	45	20.4
Zone 2	25	11.3
Zone 3	61	27.6
Zone 4	8	3.6
Zone 5	15	6.8
Zone 6	7	3.2
Zone 7	2	0.9
Zone 8	3	1.4
Zone 10	23	10.4
<i>Outside Study Township</i>		
	N	%
Zone 11	11	5.0
Zone 12	11	5.0
Zone 14	2	0.9
Zone 15	5	2.3
Zone 29	2	0.9
Missing	1	0.5
Total	221	100.0
Type of Site (V15)		
Tavern	38	17.2
Shebeen not a hostel	147	66.5
Shebeen in a hostel	7	3.2
Other site in hostel	2	0.9
Bottle store	5	2.3
Night club	1	0.5
Street	1	0.5
Private house/dwelling	8	3.6
Gay Bar	1	0.5
Other	11	5.0
Missing value	0	0.0
Total	221	100.0
Appearance of Site (V16)		
Shack	60	27.2
Building other than shack	158	71.5
Outside area only	1	0.5
Other	2	0.9
Missing	0	0.0
Total	221	100.0

Table B3. Characteristics of found and verified sites, interviews with a site representative at 221 sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002						
Number of Years Site Been in Operation (V22)		N		%		
< 1 year		14		6.3		
1-2 years		27		12.2		
More than 2 years		178		80.5		
Missing		2		0.9		
Total		221		100.0		
Total Number of Men and Women Socializing between Noon and 6 pm (V21)	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<10	20	9.1	55	24.9	11	5.0
10-20	66	29.9	84	38.0	29	13.1
21-50	102	46.1	72	32.6	87	39.3
51-100	25	11.3	7	3.2	84	33.4
101-300	5	2.3	0	0.0	16	7.2
301-500	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0
>500	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Missing	3	1.4	2	0.9	3	1.4
Total	221	100.0	221	100.0	221	100.0
Mean number	32.0		22.0		54.0	
Median number	29.0		17.0		45.0	
Time Doors/Windows Open During 24hr Period (V48J)		N		%		
Less than 2 hours		4		1.8		
2-4 hours		13		5.9		
5-6 hours		66		29.9		
7-12 hours		77		34.8		
>12 hours		31		14.0		
Missing		30		13.6		
Total		221		100.0		
People Meet New Partners at Site (V25new)						
Meet new partners		149		67.4		
Do not meet new partners		69		31.2		
Missing		3		1.4		
Total		221		100.0		
People Meet Previous Partners at Site (V25prev)						
Meet previous partners		156		70.6		
Do not meet previous partners		62		28.0		
Missing		3		1.4		
Total		221		100.0		

Table B3. Characteristics of found and verified sites, interviews with a site representative at 221 sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002

Activities On-site (V24, V26)				
Beer consumed		212		95.9
Hard alcohol consumed		202		91.4
TV or Video viewing		117		52.9
Dancing		189		85.5
Music		192		86.9
Pool tables		61		27.6
Men meet new sexual partners here		148		67.0
Women meet new sexual partners here		148		67.0
Men meet up with previous partners		156		70.6
Women meet up with previous partners		154		69.7
Gay men meet sexual partners		28		12.7
Female sex workers solicit customers		18		8.1
Locations Where Male Patrons at Site Originate (V28)	> Half	≤ Half	None	Missing
Zone 1	19.0	45.7	32.6	2.7
Zone 2	9.6	44.8	41.6	3.6
Zone 3	26.2	34.4	36.2	3.2
Zone 4	5.0	39.8	51.6	3.6
Zone 5	6.8	28.5	62.4	2.3
Zone 6	2.7	23.5	71.0	2.7
Zone 7	2.3	26.2	69.7	1.8
Zone 8	1.8	14.5	80.1	3.6
Zone 9	0.9	25.3	70.6	3.2
Zone 10	5.9	22.3	68.8	2.7
From outside Study Township	11.8	23.1	62.0	3.2
Outside Cape Town	0.0	8.6	87.8	3.6
Locations Where Female Patrons at Site Originate (V29)	> Half	≤ Half	None	Missing
Zone 1	18.6	40.7	37.6	3.2
Zone 2	9.5	39.8	48.0	2.7
Zone 3	23.5	36.2	38.0	2.3
Zone 4	5.9	32.6	57.5	4.1
Zone 5	5.9	25.8	65.6	2.7
Zone 6	1.8	22.2	72.9	3.2
Zone 7	1.8	25.8	70.1	2.3
Zone 8	0.9	13.6	82.6	3.2
Zone 9	0.0	20.8	75.6	3.6
Zone 10	6.8	13.7	72.0	3.6
From outside Study Township	10.9	19.9	67.0	2.3
Outside Cape Town	0.0	5.9	89.6	4.5

Table B3. Characteristics of found and verified sites, interviews with a site representative at 221 sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002						
Locations of Other Sites Where Patrons Go to Meet New Partners (V33)	N		%			
Zone 1	42		19.0			
Zone 2	22		10.0			
Zone 3	44		19.9			
Zone 4	14		6.3			
Zone 5	17		7.7			
Zone 6	5		2.3			
Zone 7	2		0.9			
Zone 8	1		0.5			
Zone 10	9		4.1			
Zone 11	6		2.7			
Zone 12	11		5.0			
Zone 14	1		0.5			
Zone 15	4		1.81			
Zone 23	2		0.9			
Zone 24	1		0.5			
Zone 29	1		0.5			
Number of Workers during Busy Time (V23)	Men		Wome		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	33	14.9	3	13.6	2	0.9
1-2	148	67.0	1	64.7	107	48.4
3-5	32	14.5	3	17.6	79	35.7
6+	2	0.9	4	1.8	23	10.4
Missing	6	2.7	5	2.3	10	4.5
Total	221	100.0	2	100.0	221	100.0
Mean	1.6		1.6		3.2	
Someone at Site Facilitates Finding Partners (V32)	N			%		
Yes	7			3.2		
No	184			83.3		
Missing	30			13.6		
Total	221			100.0		

Table B4. Characteristics of patrons coming to site, interviews with a site representative at 221 sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002

Age of Site Representative (V20)	Men (n=114)		Women (n=107)		Total (n=221)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
18-19	2	1.8	2	1.9	4	1.8
20-24	6	5.3	10	9.2	16	7.3
25-29	13	11.4	11	10.3	24	10.9
30-34	21	18.4	24	22.4	45	20.4
35-39	19	16.7	19	17.8	38	17.8
≥40	49	43.0	39	36.4	88	39.8
Missing	4	3.5	2	1.9	6	2.7
Total	114	100.0	107	100.0	221	100.0
Mean	39.0		37.2		38.1	
Median	39.0		37.0		37.0	
Proportion of Sites with Male Patrons Who... (V30)	None	< Half	≥ Half	Almost All/ All	Missing Value	
Are unemployed*	11.3	60.6	20.8	4.1	3.2	
Are students	41.2	39.4	16.7	0.9	1.8	
Are less than age 18	53.4	26.7	3.2	14.9	1.8	
Live in this section	0.0	4.1	32.1	62.0	1.8	
Live in another section inside Township	16.3	52.0	24.9	3.2	3.6	
Come to site at least once a week	11.8	60.2	22.2	3.6	2.3	
Drink alcohol at site	0.9	14.0	30.3	51.6	3.2	
Visit another shebeen/site on the same day or night	14.5	51.6	25.3	5.4	3.2	
Find a new sexual partner at site	31.2	42.5	22.6	1.4	2.3	
Find a previous sexual partner at site	27.6	45.7	23.5	0.5	2.7	
Are likely to come by taxi	59.3	34.8	4.1	0.0	1.8	
Are likely to come by bus	81.5	14.9	1.8	0.0	1.8	
Proportion of Sites with Female Patrons Who ... (V31)	None	< Half	≥ Half	Almost All/ All	Missing Value	
Are unemployed	13.1	61.5	21.3	1.8	2.3	
Are students	42.5	38.5	15.4	1.36	2.3	
Are less than age 18	52.9	25.8	5.0	13.1	3.2	
Live in this section	1.4	9.5	31.7	55.7	1.8	
Live in another section inside Township	19.0	51.6	24.0	2.3	3.2	
Come to site at least once a week	14.5	55.7	22.2	4.1	3.6	
Drink alcohol at site	3.6	17.7	27.2	48.0	3.6	
Visit another shebeen/site on the same day or night	16.3	51.1	24.4	5.4	27	
Find a new sexual partner at site	30.3	42.5	24.0	1.4	1.8	
Find a previous sexual partner at site	27.2	44.8	25.8	0.5	1.8	
Are likely to come by taxi	66.1	29.0	3.2	0.0	1.8	
Are likely to come by bus	81.0	16.3	0.9	0.0	1.8	

* For example: 11.3% of site representatives reported that "none" of the male patrons at the site are unemployed.

Table B5. Busy times and number of patrons at sites, interviews with a site representative at 221 sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002							
Closing Time on Saturday (V34)		N		%			
Before 5pm		0		0.0			
5pm		1		0.5			
6pm		1		0.5			
7pm		0		0.0			
8pm		11		5.0			
9pm		43		19.5			
10pm		54		24.4			
11pm		40		18.1			
Midnight		39		17.7			
1am		17		7.7			
2am or later		9		4.1			
Missing		6		2.7			
Total sites		221		100.0			
Number of Patrons During Busy Day and Night (V36)		Men		Women			
		N		%			
≤10		5		2.3		20 9.1	
11-20		18		8.1		67 30.3	
21-50		83		37.6		78 35.3	
51-100		80		36.2		44 19.9	
101-300		29		13.1		7 3.2	
301-500		2		0.9		1 0.5	
501-1000		0		0.0		0 0.0	
Missing		4		1.8		4 1.8	
Total sites		221		100.0		232 100.0	
Number of Patrons During Peak Attendance Hours (V37)		Men		Women		Total	
		N		%		N	
						%	
≤10		23 10.4		73 33.0		6 2.7	
11-20		56 25.3		58 26.3		21 9.5	
21-50		96 43.4		65 29.4		90 40.7	
51-100		33 14.9		18 8.1		70 31.7	
101-300		9 4.1		3 1.6		27 12.2	
301-500		0 0.0		0 0.0		3 1.6	
501-1000		0 0.0		0 0.0		0 0.0	
Missing		4 1.8		4 1.8		4 1.8	
Total sites		221 100.0		221 100.0		221 100.0	
Mean		38.4		25.6		64.1	
Median		30.0		19.0		50.0	

Table B5. Busy times and number of patrons at sites, interviews with a site representative at 221 sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002

Busy Times (Percent of Sites) (V35)	Morning	Afternoon	Evening	Late Night
Monday	57.0	56.1	54.8	23.1
Tuesday	13.1	52.5	49.3	14.0
Wednesday	11.8	52.5	48.4	14.5
Thursday	10.9	49.8	52.5	15.4
Friday	45.7	73.3	88.7	47.1
Saturday	68.3	85.1	92.3	50.2
Sunday	68.3	77.8	71.5	30.8
Busy Times of the Year (V38)	N		% Yes	
Summer	214		96.8	
Winter	136		61.5	
School Holidays	165		74.7	
Public Holidays	194		87.8	
Mid-month	132		59.7	
End of month	211		95.5	
Festival Season (Dec-Jan)	211		95.5	
Always	8		3.6	
Easter	39		17.7	

Table B6. AIDS prevention activities and condom availability at sites, interviews with a site representative at 221 sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002		
	N	% Yes
AIDS Prevention Activities at the Site		
Ever been any AIDS prevention activities (V39)	23	10.4
Any AIDS educational materials (V45)	12	5.4
AIDS posters (V49)	20	9.0
AIDS brochures (V49)	16	7.2
Condoms visible (V49)	12	5.4
AIDS a Community Problem (V46)		
Yes	200	90.5
No	17	7.7
Missing	4	1.8
Total	221	100.0
Respondent Willing to Have AIDS Prevention Program On-site (V47)		
Yes	154	69.7
No	64	29.0
Missing	3	1.4
Total	221	100.0
Condoms Available in Past Year (V40)		
Always	10	4.5
Sometimes	24	10.9
Never	185	83.7
Missing	2	0.9
Total	221	100.0
Condoms On-site at Time of Visit (V41)		
Yes, but not seen	18	8.1
Yes, condom seen	14	6.3
No	187	84.6
Missing	2	0.9
Total	221	100.0
Condoms Distribution in Past 4 Weeks (V44)		
Sold	2	0.9
Provided freely	16	7.3
Condoms Nearby (V42)		
Yes	80	36.2
No	137	62.0
Missing	4	1.8
Total	221	100.0

Table B6. AIDS prevention activities and condom availability at sites, interviews with a site representative at 221 sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002

Condoms Available within 10 min (V43)

Yes	20	9.1
No	198	89.6
Missing	3	1.4
Total	221	100.0

Respondent Willing to Sell Condoms at Site (V47)

Yes	104	47.1
No	114	51.6
Not applicable	1	0.5
Missing	2	0.9
Total	221	100.0

C Tables – Data from Socializing Individuals

Table C1. Summary of field work for interviews with individuals socializing at 40 sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002							
Days of individual interviews (Q6)*				12 days			
Days of Week (Q7)*				N		%	
Monday				120		11.8	
Tuesday				211		20.7	
Wednesday				169		16.6	
Thursday				139		13.6	
Friday				76		7.4	
Saturday				137		13.4	
Sunday				165		16.2	
Missing				4		0.4	
Total				1021		100.0	
Number of interviewers (Q2)*				12 interviewers			
Gender of Individual Socializing at Site (Q10)*				N		%	
Male				649		63.6	
Female				371		36.3	
Missing				1		0.1	
Total				1021		100.0	
Willingness of Individual Socializing at Site (Q11)*		Men		Women		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes		621	95.7	356	95.7	977	95.7
No		13	2.0	10	2.7	23	2.3
Not applicable, respondent interviewed already during study period		14	2.2	5	1.4	19	1.9
Missing		1	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.2
Total		649	100.0	371	100.0	1021	100.0

* The “Q” numbers refer to the question number on the questionnaire for individuals socializing at sites.

Table C2. Self-reported socio-demographic characteristics, interviews with individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002

	Men (n=621)		Women (n=356)		Total (n=977)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age of Individuals Socializing at Sites (Q12)						
15-19	52	8.4	33	9.3	85	8.7
20-24	93	15.0	78	21.9	171	17.5
25-29	116	18.7	77	21.6	193	19.8
30-34	130	20.9	59	16.6	189	19.3
35-39	74	11.9	49	13.8	123	12.6
40+	156	25.1	59	16.6	215	22.0
Missing	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.1
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Mean ± St Dev	32.8 ± 10.4		30.2 ± 8.9		31.9 ± 9.9	
Median	31		29		30	
Current Residence (Q13)						
In Study Township	478	77.0	281	78.9	759	77.7
Not in Study Township	30	4.8	17	4.8	47	4.8
Missing	113	18.2	58	16.3	171	17.5
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Area Where Individual Socializing at Site Resides						
<i>Inside Study Township</i>						
Zone 1	131	21.1	81	22.8	212	21.7
Zone 2	145	23.4	81	22.8	226	23.1
Zone 3	178	28.7	95	26.7	273	27.9
Zone 4	33	5.3	25	7.0	58	5.9
Zone 5	28	4.5	16	4.5	44	4.5
Zone 6	7	1.1	5	1.4	12	1.2
Zone 7	4	0.6	4	1.1	8	0.8
Zone 8	17	2.7	9	2.5	26	2.7
Zone 9	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.1
Zone 10	25	4.0	10	2.8	35	3.6
<i>Outside Study Township</i>						
Zone 11	2	0.3	2	0.6	4	0.4
Zone 12	10	1.6	3	0.8	13	1.3
Zone 14	10	1.6	4	1.1	14	1.4
Zone 15	17	2.7	9	2.5	26	2.5
Zone 16	6	1.0	1	0.3	7	0.3
Zone 17	1	0.2	2	0.6	3	0.6
Zone 19	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0
Zone 26	1	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.2
Zone 27	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Missing	4	0.6	7	2.0	11	1.1
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0

Table C2. Self-reported socio-demographic characteristics, interviews with individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002						
	Men (n=621)		Women (n=356)		Total (n=977)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Years Residing in District (Q14)						
<1	5	0.8	1	0.3	6	0.6
1 year	3	0.5	1	0.3	4	0.4
2-4 years	34	5.5	19	5.3	53	5.4
5-10 years	159	25.6	74	20.8	233	23.8
>10 years	115	18.5	65	18.3	180	18.4
All of life	300	48.3	195	54.8	495	50.7
Missing	5	0.8	1	0.3	6	0.6
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Frequency of Attendance at Site (Q15)						
Every day	60	9.7	21	5.9	81	8.3
4-6 times per week	134	21.6	61	17.1	195	20.0
2-3 times per week	267	43.0	147	41.3	414	42.4
One time per week	91	14.7	69	19.4	160	16.4
2-3 times per month	35	5.6	28	7.9	63	6.5
One time per month	10	1.6	6	1.7	16	1.6
Less than one time per month	1	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.2
First time today	17	2.7	19	5.3	36	3.7
Missing	6	1.0	4	1.1	4	1.0
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
First Attendance to Site (Q16)						
Today	18	2.9	21	5.9	39	4.0
Within past 4 weeks	44	7.1	24	6.7	68	7.0
Within past 2-6 months	55	8.9	26	7.3	81	8.3
Within past 7-12 months	49	7.9	27	7.6	76	7.8
Over a year ago	199	32.1	130	36.5	329	33.7
Over 5 years ago	254	40.9	127	35.7	381	39.0
Missing	2	0.3	1	0.3	3	0.3
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Number of Sites Went to before Interview (including Interview Site)						
0	61	9.8	28	7.9	89	9.1
1	283	45.6	163	45.8	446	45.7
2	122	19.7	89	25.0	211	21.6
3+	153	24.6	76	21.3	229	23.4
Missing	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0

Table C2. Self-reported socio-demographic characteristics, interviews with individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002						
	Men (n=621)		Women (n=356)		Total (n=977)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Number of Sites Plan to Visit After Interview						
0	358	57.7	213	59.8	571	58.4
1	186	30.0	104	29.2	290	29.7
2	50	8.1	20	5.6	70	7.2
3+	23	3.7	16	4.5	39	4.0
Missing	4	0.6	3	0.8	7	0.7
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Student Status (Q44)						
Currently a student	130	20.9	87	24.4	217	22.2
Not Currently a Student	466	75.0	258	72.5	724	74.1
Missing	25	4.0	11	3.1	36	3.7
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Education Level (Q45)						
None	8	1.3	10	2.8	18	1.8
<= Standard 5	41	6.6	18	5.1	59	6.0
Standard 6-8	159	25.6	96	27.0	255	26.1
Standard 9-10	282	45.4	147	41.3	429	43.9
Tertiary	128	20.6	83	23.3	211	21.6
Missing	3	0.5	2	0.6	5	0.5
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Employment Status (Q43)						
Not Employed, Looking for Work	106	17.1	77	21.6	183	18.7
Not Employed, Not Looking for Work	87	14.0	42	11.8	129	13.2
Employed, Occasionally/Part-Time	141	22.7	100	28.1	241	24.7
Employed, Full-Time	283	45.6	135	37.9	418	42.8
Missing	4	0.6	2	0.6	6	0.6
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0

Table C3. Rate of partnership acquisition and condom use reported by individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002						
	Men (n=621)		Women (n=356)		Total (n=977)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
People Attract New Partners at Site (Q18)						
Yes	478	77.0	287	80.6	765	78.3
No	136	21.9	68	19.1	204	20.9
Missing	7	1.1	1	0.3	8	0.8
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Patron Ever Attracted New Partner at Site (Q19)						
Yes	264	42.5	149	41.9	413	42.3
No	354	57.0	205	57.6	559	57.2
Missing	3	0.5	2	0.6	5	0.5
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Last Attracted New Partner (Q20)						
Within past 7 days	22	3.5	19	5.3	41	4.2
Within past 2-4 weeks	64	10.3	34	9.6	98	10.0
Within past 2-3 months	74	11.9	43	12.1	117	12.0
Within past 4-6 months	39	6.3	24	6.7	63	6.5
Within past 7-12 months	39	6.3	17	4.8	56	5.7
Over a year ago	28	4.5	17	4.8	45	4.6
Never met a new partner at site	351	56.5	200	56.2	551	56.4
Missing	4	0.6	2	0.6	6	0.6
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Used a Condom with Last New Partner from Site (Q21)						
Yes	191	30.8	104	29.2	295	30.2
No	81	13.0	52	14.6	133	13.6
Never met partner at site	346	55.7	197	55.3	543	55.6
Missing	3	0.5	3	0.8	6	0.6
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Ever Attracted Previous Sexual Partner at Site (Q22)						
Yes	157	25.3	102	28.7	259	26.5
No	461	74.2	251	70.5	712	72.9
Missing	3	0.5	3	0.8	6	0.6
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0

Table C3. Rate of partnership acquisition and condom use reported by individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002						
	Men (n=621)		Women (n=356)		Total (n=977)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Last Attracted Previous Sexual Partner at Site (Q23)						
Within past 7 days	19	3.1	16	4.5	35	3.6
Within past 2-4 weeks	30	4.8	20	5.6	50	5.1
Within past 2-3 months	34	5.5	19	5.3	53	5.4
Within past 4-6 months	51	8.2	30	8.4	81	8.3
Within past 7-12 months	17	2.7	6	1.7	23	2.4
Over a year ago	13	2.1	13	3.7	26	2.7
Never met a previous partner at site	456	73.4	250	70.2	706	72.3
Missing	1	0.2	2	0.6	3	0.3
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Number of Partners in Past 4 Weeks (Q24)						
0	34	5.5	19	5.3	53	5.4
1	348	56.0	197	55.3	545	55.8
2	155	25.0	89	25.0	244	25.0
3	48	7.7	28	7.9	76	7.8
4-9	35	5.6	22	6.1	57	5.8
10+	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Missing	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.1
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Mean ± St Dev	1.6 ± 1.9		1.6 ± 1.0		1.6 ± 1.6	
Median	1.0		1.0		1.0	
Number of New Partners in Past 4 Week (Q25)						
0	308	49.6	187	52.5	495	50.7
1	206	33.1	106	29.8	312	31.9
2	81	13.0	50	14.0	131	13.4
3	17	2.7	10	2.8	27	2.8
4+	9	1.4	2	0.6	11	1.1
Missing	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.1
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Mean ± St Dev	0.7 ± 0.9		0.7 ± 0.9		0.7 ± 0.9	
Median	1.0		0.0		0.0	

Table C3. Rate of partnership acquisition and condom use reported by individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002						
	Men (n=621)		Women (n=356)		Total (n=977)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Number of New Partners in Past 12 Months (Q26)						
0	195	31.4	113	31.7	308	31.5
1	142	22.9	85	23.9	227	23.2
2	110	17.7	63	17.7	173	17.7
3	77	12.4	40	11.2	117	12.0
4-9	87	14.0	53	14.9	140	14.3
10+	10	1.6	1	0.3	11	1.1
Missing	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.1
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Mean ± St Dev	1.9 ± 2.2		1.8 ± 1.9		1.8 ± 2.1	
Median	1.0		1.0		1.0	
Type of Site where Individual Socializing at Site Met Most Recent New Partner within 12 Months (Q27)						
Tavern	86	13.9	57	16.0	143	14.6
Shebeen not a hostel	149	24.0	73	20.5	222	22.7
Shebeen in a hostel	6	1.0	3	0.8	9	0.9
Other site in hostel	1	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.2
Community hall or center	8	1.3	3	0.8	11	1.1
Bottle store	3	0.5	4	1.1	7	0.7
Night club	5	0.8	6	1.7	11	1.1
Taxi stand	9	0.9	3	0.8	12	1.2
Truck stop	1	1.5	1	0.3	2	0.2
Market place	12	1.9	5	1.4	17	1.7
Church	3	0.5	5	1.4	8	0.8
School yard	3	0.5	2	0.6	5	0.5
Street	12	1.9	9	2.5	21	2.2
Empty plot	3	0.5	1	0.3	4	0.4
Unused house	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.1
Railway	6	1.0	2	0.6	8	0.8
Braai stand	7	1.1	1	0.3	8	0.8
Private house/Dwelling	21	3.4	13	3.7	34	3.5
Bus station	3	0.5	1	0.3	4	0.4
Other	8	1.3	5	1.4	13	1.3
No new partners in past year	240	38.7	145	40.7	385	39.4
Missing	35	5.6	15	4.2	50	5.1
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0

Table C3. Rate of partnership acquisition and condom use reported by individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002						
	Men (n=621)		Women (n=356)		Total (n=977)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Location of Site where Individual Socializing at Site Met Most Recent New Partner within 12 Months (Q27)						
<i>Inside Study Township</i>						
Zone 1	76	12.2	42	11.8	118	12.1
Zone 2	82	13.2	41	11.5	123	12.6
Zone 3	90	14.5	59	16.6	149	15.3
Zone 4	16	2.6	6	1.7	22	2.3
Zone 5	18	2.9	12	3.4	30	3.1
Zone 6	6	1.0	4	1.1	10	1.0
Zone 7	2	0.3	1	0.3	3	0.3
Zone 8	7	1.1	1	0.3	8	0.8
Zone 10	2	0.3	3	0.8	5	0.5
<i>Outside Study Township</i>						
Zone 11	6	1.0	4	1.1	10	1.0
Zone 12	12	1.9	8	2.3	20	2.1
Zone 13	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Zone 14	7	1.1	5	1.4	12	1.2
Zone 15	2	0.3	2	0.6	4	0.4
Zone 16	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Zone 17	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Zone 18	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Zone 19	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Zone 22	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2
Zone 23	6	1.0	6	1.7	12	1.2
Zone 26	1	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.2
Zone 28	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Zone 29	3	0.5	2	0.6	5	0.5
No new partners in past year	240	38.7	145	40.7	385	39.4
Missing	37	6.0	14	3.9	51	5.2
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Used a Condom with Last New Partner (Q28)						
Yes	225	36.2	127	35.7	352	36.0
No	139	22.4	75	21.1	214	21.9
No new partners in last year	240	38.7	147	41.9	387	39.6
Missing	17	2.7	7	2.0	24	2.5
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0

Table C3. Rate of partnership acquisition and condom use reported by individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002						
	Men (n=621)		Women (n=356)		Total (n=977)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Type of Site where Individual Socializing at Site Met Next Most Recent New Sexual Partner (Q29)						
Tavern	58	9.3	38	10.7	96	9.8
Shebeen not a hostel	105	16.9	60	16.9	165	16.9
Shebeen in a hostel	4	0.6	4	1.1	8	0.8
Other site in hostel	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2
Community hall or center	10	1.6	5	1.4	15	1.5
Bottle store	4	0.6	3	0.8	7	0.7
Night club	4	0.6	3	0.8	7	0.7
Taxi stand	9	1.5	2	0.6	11	1.1
Market place	16	2.6	3	0.8	19	1.9
Church	4	0.6	2	0.6	6	0.6
School yard	2	0.3	3	0.8	5	0.5
Street	18	2.9	9	2.5	27	2.8
Empty plot	4	0.6	0	0.0	4	0.4
Railway	2	0.3	1	0.3	3	0.3
Braai stand	4	0.6	2	0.6	6	0.6
Private house/dwelling	12	1.9	6	1.7	18	1.8
Bus Station	3	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.3
Other	5	0.8	4	1.1	9	0.9
Less than 2 new partners in past year	329	53.0	199	55.9	528	54.0
Missing	26	4.2	12	3.4	38	3.9
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Location of Site where Individual Socializing at Site Met Next Most Recent New Sexual Partner (Q29)						
<i>Inside Study Township</i>						
Zone 1	54	8.7	30	8.4	84	8.6
Zone 2	69	11.1	32	9.0	101	10.3
Zone 3	51	8.2	36	10.1	87	8.9
Zone 4	15	2.4	5	1.4	20	2.1
Zone 5	13	2.1	8	2.3	21	2.2
Zone 6	3	0.5	5	1.4	8	0.8
Zone 7	3	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.3
Zone 8	13	2.1	2	0.6	15	1.5
Zone 9	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2
Zone 10	2	0.3	2	0.6	4	0.4
<i>Outside Study Township</i>						
Zone 11	4	0.6	0	0.0	4	0.4
Zone 12	5	0.8	6	1.7	11	1.1
Zone 14	8	1.3	3	0.8	11	1.1
Zone 15	3	0.5	6	1.7	9	0.9
Zone 17	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.1
Zone 18	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2

Table C3. Rate of partnership acquisition and condom use reported by individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002

	Men (n=621)		Women (n=356)		Total (n=977)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Zone 19	1	0.2	2	0.6	3	0.3
Zone 22	1	0.2	2	0.6	3	0.3
Zone 23	5	0.8	2	0.6	7	0.7
Zone 24	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.1
Zone 26	1	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.2
Zone 29	6	1.0	2	0.6	8	0.8
Less than 2 new partners in past year	329	53.0	199	55.9	528	54.0
Missing	31	5.0	11	3.1	42	4.3
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Used a Condom with Next to Last New Partner (Q30)						
Yes	206	33.2	97	27.3	303	31.0
No	81	13.0	55	15.5	136	13.9
Less than 2 new partners in past year	326	52.5	200	56.2	526	53.8
Missing	8	1.3	4	1.1	12	1.2
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Number of Regular Partners in Last 12 Months (Q31)						
0	9	1.5	11	3.1	20	2.1
1	427	68.8	242	68.0	669	68.5
2	133	21.4	74	20.8	207	21.2
3	20	3.2	8	2.3	28	2.9
4+	4	0.6	4	1.1	8	0.8
Missing	28	4.5	17	4.8	45	4.6
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Mean ± St Dev	1.3 ± 0.6		1.3 ± 0.6		1.3 ± 0.6	
Median	1.0		1.0		1.0	
Condom Used With Last Regular Partner (Q31)						
Used Condom	234	37.7	126	35.4	360	36.9
Did not use condom	273	44.0	161	45.2	434	44.4
No regular partners	34	5.5	28	7.9	62	6.4
Missing	80	12.9	41	11.5	121	12.4
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Total Number of Partners in Last 12 Months (Q32)						
0	8	1.3	6	1.7	14	1.4
1	197	31.7	127	35.7	324	33.2
2	109	17.6	67	18.8	176	18.0
3	116	18.7	45	12.6	161	16.5
4-9	170	27.4	106	29.8	276	28.3
10+	16	2.6	4	1.1	20	2.0
Missing	5	0.8	1	0.3	6	0.6
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Mean ± St Dev	3.0 ± 2.2		2.7 ± 2.1		2.9 ± 2.2	
Median	2.0		2.0		2.0	

Table C3. Rate of partnership acquisition and condom use reported by individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002						
	Men (n=621)		Women (n=356)		Total (n=977)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ever Used a Condom (Q33)						
Yes	356	58.9	206	57.9	572	58.6
No	249	40.1	149	41.9	398	40.7
Missing	6	1.0	1	0.3	7	0.7
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Possession of Condom at Time of Interview (Q34)						
Yes, but condom not seen	48	7.7	9	2.5	57	5.8
Yes, condom seen	35	5.6	26	7.3	61	6.2
No condom	537	86.5	315	88.5	852	87.2
Missing	1	0.2	6	0.7	7	0.7
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0

Table C4. AIDS educational sessions attended by individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002						
	Men (n=621)		Women (n=356)		Total (n=977)	
Attended AIDS Educational Sessions in Past 3 Months (Q35)	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	226	36.4	127	35.7	353	36.1
No	390	62.8	222	62.4	612	62.6
Missing	5	0.8	7	2.0	12	1.2
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0

Table C5. STI symptoms and sex work, interviews with women socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002		
	Women (n=356)	%
Symptoms in Past 4 Weeks (Q36)		
Lower abdominal pain	54	15.2
Unusual discharge	61	17.1
Sores	18	5.1
Clinic for Treatment (Q37)		
Yes	45	12.6
No	36	10.1
Not Applicable	271	76.1
Missing value	4	1.1
Total	356	100.0
Women Received Money/Gifts for Sex (Q38)		
Yes	57	16.0
No	293	82.3
Missing	6	1.7
Total	356	100.0

Table C6. STI symptoms and transactional sex, interviews with men socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002		
	Men (n=621)	%
Symptoms in Past 4 Weeks (Q39)		
Pain on urination	69	11.1
Unusual discharge	38	6.1
Sores	24	3.9
Clinic for Treatment (Q40)		
Yes	36	5.8
No	67	10.8
Not Applicable	506	81.5
Missing	12	1.9
Total	621	100.0
Men Gave Money/Goods for Sex (Q41)		
Yes	109	17.5
No	499	80.4
Missing	13	2.1
Total	621	100.0
Men Had Sex With Male in Past 4 Weeks (Q42)		
Yes	26	4.2
No	522	84.1
Missing	73	11.8
Total	621	100.0

Table C7. Tuberculosis (TB) symptoms and treatment, interviews with individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2002						
	Men (n=621)		Women (n=356)		Total (n=977)	
	N	% yes	N	% yes	N	% yes
Have Symptoms (Q46)						
Cough lasting 3 weeks or more	90	14.5	42	11.8	132	13.5
Blood-stained sputum	40	6.4	20	5.6	60	6.1
Chest pain	95	15.3	42	11.8	137	14.0
Loss of appetite	82	13.2	50	14.0	132	13.5
Loss of weight	69	11.1	37	10.4	106	10.9
Fatigue	95	15.3	53	14.9	148	15.2
Night sweats	73	11.8	32	9.0	105	10.8
Know Disease These Are Symptoms of (Q47)						
Yes, tuberculosis	448	72.1	263	73.9	711	72.8
Yes, other answer, not TB	15	2.4	12	3.4	27	2.8
No	143	23.0	75	21.1	218	22.3
Missing	15	2.4	6	1.7	21	2.2
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Been in Contact in Past 2 Years with TB Patient (Q48)						
Yes	239	38.5	162	45.5	401	41.0
No	370	59.6	192	53.9	562	57.5
Missing	12	1.9	2	0.6	14	1.4
Total	621	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0
Screened at Clinic (Q49)						
Yes	181	29.2	108	30.3	289	29.6
No	388	62.5	213	59.8	601	61.5
Missing	52	8.4	35	9.8	87	8.9
Total	356	100.0	356	100.0	977	100.0

D Tables – Comparison Data

Table D1. Summary of site verification field work, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2000, 2002		
	Follow-up 1, 2000 (n=238)	Follow-up 2, 2002 (n=221)
	Percent	Percent
Type of Verified Sites		
Tavern	17.2	17.2
Shebeen not in a hostel	48.7	66.5
Shebeen in a hostel	10.1	3.2
Other site in hostel	0.8	0.9
Community hall or center	1.3	0
Bottle store	1.7	2.3
Night club	1.3	0.5
Gay Bar	0.0	0.5
Taxi stand	0.8	0.0
Street	0.0	0.5
Unused house	0.4	0.0
Private house/dwelling	8.0	3.6
Other	6.7	5.0
Missing	2.9	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Appearance of Site		
Shack	30.3	27.2
Building other than a shack	57.6	71.5
Outside area only	--	0.5
Other	10.5	0.9
Missing	1.7	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Table D2. Self-reported characteristics of site representative, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2000, 2002		
	Follow-up 1, 2000	Follow-up 2, 2002
Gender	(n=238)	(n=246)
Male	47.9	47.6
Female	50.8	45.9
Missing	1.3	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Age	(n=238)	(n=221)
18-29	17.6	20.0
30-39	40.7	38.2
40+	32.3	39.8
Missing	9.2	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0
Mean (range)	38.7 (18-80)	38.1 (18-67)
Total mean number of people working at site <i>(for follow-up 1, does not include respondent)</i>	2.4	3.2

Table D3. Characteristics of sites, interviews with site representatives, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2000, 2002				
	Follow-up 1, 2002 (n=238)		Follow-up 2, 2002 (n=221)	
Number of Patrons at Site During Busy Day				
	Men	Women	Men	Women
<10	7.6	37.8	2.3	9.1
11-20	26.9	26.5	8.1	30.3
21-50	34.5	24.4	37.6	35.3
51-100	19.8	5.5	36.2	19.9
101-300	6.3	1.3	13.1	3.2
301-500	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5
501-1000	0.8	0	0.0	0.0
Missing	3.4	4.2	1.8	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Size of Site (Use Busy Day Data from Above)				
	Percent		Percent	
Small (less than 50)	27.7		8.1	
Medium (between 50-150)	59.2		66.1	
Large (more than 150)	8.0		25.8	
Missing	5.0		0.0	
Total	100.0		100.0	
Those Reporting the Day or Season is Very Busy				
	Percent yes		Percent yes	
Monday (combined all times)	45.4		75.1	
Tuesday (combined all times)	40.3		67.4	
Wednesday (combined all times)	39.9		66.5	
Thursday (combined all times)	43.3		65.2	
Friday (combined all times)	92.0		91.9	
Saturday (combined all times)	92.9		97.3	
Sunday (combined all times)	92.4		91.0	
Summer	84.9		96.8	
Winter	46.2		61.5	
School holidays	56.7		74.7	
Public holidays	60.5		87.8	
Festive season (Dec.-Jan.)	82.4		95.5	
Other	6.7		21.3	

Table D3. Characteristics of sites, interviews with site representatives, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2000, 2002

Those Reporting the Activity On-site

Beer consumed	89.9	95.9
Hard alcohol consumed	86.1	91.4
TV or video watching	45.8	52.9
Dancing	54.2	85.5
Music	87.8	86.9
Men meet new sexual partners	62.2	67.0
Men meet up with previous sexual partners	55.5	70.6
Women meet new sexual partners	60.9	67.0
Women meet up with previous sexual partners	54.6	69.7
Gay men meet sexual partners	10.5	12.7
Female sex workers solicit customers	3.4	8.1
Person on-site facilitates meeting partners	1.7	3.2

People Meet Partners at Site

People meet new sexual partners at site	57.7	67.4
People meet previous partners at site	50.0	70.6
People meet both new and previous partners at site	67.2	70.1

Table D4. AIDS prevention activities occurring at sites, interviews with site representatives, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2000, 2002		
	Follow-up 1, 2000 (n=238)	Follow-up, 2002 (n=221)
	Percent	Percent
AIDS Prevention Activities at the Site and Condom Availability		
Any AIDS education materials here	8.0	5.4
Ever been any AIDS prevention activities at site	22.3	10.4
How Often Have Condoms Been Available Here		
Always	2.9	4.5
Sometimes	15.6	10.9
Never	79.8	83.7
Missing	1.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0
Condom Availability and Usage		
Any condoms here today	8.0	14.4
Condoms available nearby	26.1	36.2
Could get a condom within 10 min late at night	17.6	9.1
Respondent Willingness to Host		
Respondent willing to have AIDS prevention program on site	89.5	69.7
Respondent willing to sell condoms on site	79.4	47.1
Evidence of AIDS prevention activities noted by interviewer		
Visible condoms on-site	2.9	5.4
AIDS posters displayed on-site	1.7	9.0
AIDS brochures at on-site	None	7.2

Table D5. Characteristics of patrons at site interviews with site representative, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2000, 2002						
	Follow-up 1, 2000			Follow-up 2, 2002		
	% Yes			% Yes		
Half or More of the Male Patrons Are...						
Unemployed	55.5			24.9		
Students	27.3			17.6		
< Age 18	38.7			18.1		
Live in this section	83.6			94.1		
Live in another section	46.7			28.1		
Come at least once a week	58.4			25.8		
Drink alcohol here	82.3			81.9		
Visit another site on same night	61.4			30.7		
Find a new sexual partner here	39.5			24.0		
Find a previous sexual partner while they are here	36.5			24.0		
Half or More of the Female Patrons Are...						
Unemployed	42.9			23.1		
Students	25.6			16.8		
< Age 18	36.1			18.1		
Live in this section	76.2			87.4		
Live in another section	42.5			26.3		
Come at least once a week	65.5			26.3		
Drink alcohol here	78.2			75.2		
Visit another site on same night	50.0			29.8		
Find a new sexual partner here	38.7			25.4		
Find a previous sexual partner while they are here	39.0			26.3		
Men Socializing at Site Come From:	> Half	≤ Half	None	> Half	≤ Half	None
<i>Inside Study Township</i>						
Zone 1	20.2	40.3	35.7	19.0	45.7	32.6
Zone 2	13.0	43.3	40.3	44.8	41.6	3.6
Zone 3	20.2	42.4	34.5	26.2	34.4	36.2
Zone 4	5.0	35.3	55.9	5.0	39.8	51.6
Zone 5	5.0	21.4	69.8	6.8	28.5	62.4
Zone 6	8.4	15.1	73.1	2.7	23.5	71.0
Zone 7	10.1	19.8	66.8	2.3	26.2	69.7
Zone 8	8.0	16.4	72.3	1.8	14.5	80.1
Zone 9	4.2	21.9	70.6	0.9	25.3	70.6
Zone 10	5.5	20.2	71.0	5.9	22.3	68.8
<i>Outside Study Township</i>						
Zone 11	--	--	--	11.8	23.1	62.0
Zone 12	1.3	16.0	68.9	--	--	--
Zone 13	1.3	11.8	73.1	--	--	--
Zone 14	0.0	5.5	80.7	--	--	--
Zone 15	1.7	20.6	63.9	--	--	--
Zone 15	1.7	16.8	66.8	--	--	--

Table D5. Characteristics of patrons at site interviews with site representative, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 2000, 2002						
Zone 16	0.8	5.9	79.4	--	--	--
Zone 17	1.3	6.3	78.6	--	--	--
Zone 18	0.0	2.9	83.2	--	--	--
Zone 19	1.7	84.0	0.4	--	--	--
Zone 20	0.00	1.3	84.8	--	--	--
Zone 21	0.0	2.5	83.6	--	--	--
Zone 22	0.0	2.1	84.0	--	--	--
Zone 23	0.0	3.8	82.4	--	--	--
Zone 24	0.0	2.5	83.2	--	--	--
Zone 25	0.0	3.4	81.9	--	--	--
Zone 26	0.0	3.8	82.4	--	--	--
Zone 27	0.0	2.9	82.8	--	--	--
Outside Cape Town	--	--	--	0.0	8.6	87.8
Women Socializing at Site Come From:	> Half	≤ Half	None	> Half	≤ Half	None
<i>Inside Study Township</i>						
Zone 1	18.1	39.5	37.8	18.6	40.7	37.6
Zone 2	14.3	37.4	42.0	9.5	39.8	48.0
Zone 3	19.3	38.2	36.6	23.5	36.2	38.0
Zone 4	5.5	27.7	60.1	5.9	32.6	57.5
Zone 5	4.6	22.3	67.2	5.9	25.8	65.6
Zone 6	6.7	15.6	71.9	1.8	22.2	72.9
Zone 7	9.2	21.0	65.1	1.8	25.8	70.1
Zone 8	5.5	17.2	71.9	0.9	13.6	82.6
Zone 9	2.1	24.0	69.3	0.0	20.8	75.6
Zone 10	5.9	19.3	69.8	6.8	13.7	72.0
<i>Outside Study Township</i>						
Zone 11	--	--	--	10.9	19.9	67.0
Zone 12	1.3	14.3	70.6	--	--	--
Zone 13	0.4	9.7	75.6	--	--	--
Zone 14	0.0	4.2	81.5	--	--	--
Zone 15	1.3	15.6	68.1	--	--	--
Zone 16	1.7	12.6	70.2	--	--	--
Zone 17	0.8	5.0	79.8	--	--	--
Zone 18	0.8	5.0	79.8	--	--	--
Zone 19	0.4	2.1	83.2	--	--	--
Zone 20	0.0	1.3	84.5	--	--	--
Zone 21	0.0	2.1	83.6	--	--	--
Zone 22	0.0	2.1	83.6	--	--	--
Zone 23	0.0	3.4	82.4	--	--	--
Zone 24	0.0	2.9	82.8	--	--	--
Zone 25	0.0	2.5	83.2	--	--	--
Zone 26	0.0	2.9	81.9	--	--	--
Zone 27	0.0	1.7	84.0	--	--	--
Outside Cape Town	--	--	--	0.0	5.9	89.6

Table D6. Summary of field work interviews with site representatives, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 1999, 2000, 2002						
	Baseline 1999		Follow-up 1 2000		Follow-up 2002	
Field Work	N		N		N	
Days of site verification	8		9		14	
Number of interviewers	12		8		12	
Outcome of Site Verification Visits	N	%	N	%	N	%
Site found, interview completed	310	81.4	238	68.4	221	65.0
Site found, but manager refused/ No willing respondent	1	0.3	2	0.6	23	6.8
Site found, all willing respondents too young	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6
Site closed temporarily	1	0.3	38	10.9	35	10.3
Site closed permanently/No longer a site	21	5.5	41	11.8	26	7.7
Site not found/Address insufficient	48	12.6	29	8.3	26	7.7
Missing	0	0	0	0.0	7	2.1
Total	381	100.0	348	100.0	340	100.0
Number of verified sites	310	81.4	238	68.4	221	65.0

Table D7. Characteristics of sites, interviews with site representatives, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 1999, 2000, 2002						
	Baseline (verified) 1999		Follow-up 1 (verified) 2000		Follow-up 2 (verified) 2002	
	N=310	%	N=238	%	N=221	%
Type of Site						
Shebeen	243	78.4	140	58.8	154	69.7
Bar/Tavern	45	14.5	41	17.2	38	17.2
Other	22	7.1	57	23.9	29	13.1
Activities On-site						
Site operating more than 2 years*	37	75.5	--	--	178	80.5
Patrons Include local residents*	48	98.0	234	98.3	217	98.2
Patrons include youth*	7	14.3	173	72.8	112	50.7
Beer or hard alcohol consumed*	45	91.8	214	89.9	214	96.8
TV or video watched on-site*	25	51.0	109	45.8	117	52.9
Evidence of AIDS Prevention Activities Noted by Interviewer						
Any AIDS educational materials on-site	4	1.2	19	8.0	12	5.4
Any AIDS prevention activities on-site	5	1.6	53	22.3	23	10.4
Condom Availability						
Any condoms here today	9	2.9	19	8.0	32	14.4
Are Condoms Ever Available Here?						
Always	2	0.1	7	2.9	10	4.5
Sometimes	19	6.1	37	15.6	24	10.9
Never	289	92.3	190	79.8	185	83.7
Condoms available nearby	69	22.3	62	26.1	80	36.2
Willing to sell condoms	184	58.7	189	79.4	104	47.1
Sexual Partnerships at Site						
People meet new sexual partners on-site	229	73.9	137	57.6	149	67.4
Female sex workers on-site *	2	4.1	8	3.4	18	8.1
Someone on-site facilitates partnerships*	17	34.7	4	1.7	7	3.2

* activities on-site for baseline only: n=49 (sub-sample asked these questions)

Table D8. Summary of field work for interviews with individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 1999, 2002

	Baseline 1999 (N=1120)		Follow-up 2 2002 (N=1021)	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Gender of Respondents				
Male	741	66.2	649	63.6
Female	379	33.8	371	36.3
Missing	0	0.0	1	0.1
Total	1120	100.0	1021	100.0
Willingness of Respondents				
Yes	1120	100.0	977	95.7
No	--	--	23	2.3
Not applicable, respondent already interviewed	--	--	19	1.9
Missing	0	0.0	2	0.2
Total	1120	100.0	1021	100.0

Table D9. Self-reported socio-demographic characteristics, interviews with individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 1999, 2002				
	Baseline 1999		Follow-up 2 2002	
	Male N=741	Female N=379	Male N=621	Female N=356
	Percent		Percent	
Age of Respondent				
<15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	3.5	6.3	8.4	9.3
20-24	17.3	22.4	15.0	21.9
25-29	31.7	31.4	18.7	21.6
30-34	23.2	22.2	20.9	16.6
35-39	15.3	8.7	11.9	13.8
40+	7.3	7.7	25.1	16.6
Missing	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean	29.9	28.9	32.7	30.3
Median	29	28	31	29
Range (years)	16-66	15-77	15-67	17-58
Highest level of Education Attained				
None	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.8
≤ Standard 5	5.3	4.5	6.6	5.1
Standard 6-8	24.0	28.5	25.6	27.0
Standard 9-10	47.1	48.6	45.4	41.3
Tertiary	20.9	16.1	20.6	23.3
Missing	2.4	2.1	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently Employed?				
Yes	56.4	55.7	68.3	66.0
No	42.8	42.2	31.1	33.4
Missing	0.8	2.1	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Current Residence				
In Study Township	89.3	83.9	91.8	92.1
Not in Study Township	10.5	16.1	2.8	7.6
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table D9. Self-reported socio-demographic characteristics, interviews with individuals socializing at sites, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 1999, 2002				
	Baseline 1999		Follow-up 2 2002	
	Male N=741	Female N=379	Male N=621	Female N=356
<i>Inside Study Township</i>				
Zone 1	14.4	16.6	21.1	22.8
Zone 2	18.8	17.2	23.4	22.8
Zone 3	19.8	17.7	28.7	26.7
Zone 4	1.8	1.3	5.3	7.0
Zone 5	5.4	2.9	4.5	4.5
Zone 6	5.7	8.2	1.1	1.4
Zone 7	6.9	7.4	0.6	1.1
Zone 8	4.5	3.2	2.7	2.5
Zone 9	2.3	1.3	0.0	0.3
Zone 10	9.9	9.0	4.0	2.8
<i>Outside Study Township</i>				
Zone 11	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.6
Zone 12	1.8	4.2	1.6	0.8
Zone 13	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zone 14	1.4	3.7	1.6	1.1
Zone 15	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.5
Zone 16	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.3
Zone 17	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6
Zone 18	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zone 19	0.0	0.00.0	0.2	0.0
Zone 22	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zone 23	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zone 26	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3
Zone 27	--	--	0.2	0.0
Other	1.8	2.9	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.5	0.0	0.6	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table D10. Condom use and rate of partnership, interviews with individuals socializing at site, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 1999, 2002				
	Baseline 1999		Follow-up 2002	
	Men (N=741)	Women (N=379)	Men (N=621)	Women (N=356)
	Percent		Percent	
Do you believe people attract new partners here?				
Yes	79.2	79.4	77.0	80.6
No	18.0	15.3	21.9	19.1
Missing	2.8	5.3	1.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Have you ever attracted a new partner here?				
Yes	39.5	30.1	42.5	41.9
No	59.7	68.1	57.0	57.6
Missing	0.8	1.9	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Have you ever used a condom?				
Yes	49.7	50.7	58.9	57.9
No	44.3	42.2	40.1	41.9
Missing	6.1	7.1	1.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
When did you last attract a sexual partner here?				
Within past month	14.3	11.1	17.5	22.5
Within past 2-3 months	12.4	10.8	14.0	12.6
Within past 4-6 months	5.1	4.0	6.1	6.7
Within past 7-12 months	5.7	2.1	6.4	4.5
Over a year ago	2.3	2.6	4.8	5.6
Never met partner at site	57.0	65.2	51.1	48.0
Missing	3.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Condom used last time with newest partner from site				
Yes	18.1	16.4	30.8	29.2
No	38.1	29.8	13.0	14.6
Never met partner at site	41.3	51.2	55.7	55.3
Missing	2.6	2.6	0.5	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table D10. Condom use and rate of partnership, interviews with individuals socializing at site, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 1999, 2002

	Baseline 1999		Follow-up 2002	
	Men (N=741)	Women (N=379)	Men (N=621)	Women (N=356)
Total number of partners in past 4 weeks				
0	2.4	4.8	5.5	5.3
1	42.5	53.3	56.0	55.3
2	19.4	21.4	25.0	25.0
3	14.8	10.3	7.7	7.9
4-9	18.5	8.7	5.6	6.1
10+	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0
Missing	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.6
Median	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total number of new partners in past 4 weeks				
0	33.6	39.8	49.6	52.5
1	31.6	40.1	33.1	29.8
2	17.7	10.8	13.0	14.0
4+	8.2	3.4	2.7	2.8
4-9	5.9	3.5	1.4	0.6
Missing	3.0	2.4	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Total number of partners in past 12 months				
0	0.8	4.8	1.3	1.7
1	22.3	35.9	31.7	35.7
2	10.8	13.5	17.6	18.8
3	17.0	16.4	18.7	12.6
4-9	33.1	23.2	27.4	29.8
10+	14.8	5.4	2.6	1.1
Missing	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean	5.2	3.3	3.0	2.7
Median	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Table D10. Condom use and rate of partnership, interviews with individuals socializing at site, Cape Town Township, PLACE assessment 1999, 2002				
	Baseline 1999		Follow-up 2002	
	Men (N=741)	Women (N=379)	Men (N=621)	Women (N=356)
Total Number of New Partners in Past 12 Months				
0	12.0	23.2	31.4	31.7
1	24.5	33.3	22.9	23.9
2	19.8	19.3	17.7	17.7
3	12.4	9.0	12.4	11.2
4-9	25.4	12.9	14.0	14.9
10+	3.9	0.7	1.6	0.3
Missing	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Median	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Condom Used with Last New Partner?				
Yes	28.6	28.0	36.2	35.7
No	21.6	22.7	22.4	21.1
No new partners in last year	42.9	39.8	38.7	41.9
Missing	6.9	9.5	2.7	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix 2 – Questionnaires

Cape Town: KEY INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE (Round 3)

No.	Questions	Coding categories
K1	Name of HTA	Study Area #1
K2	Interviewer	___ __
K3	Key Informant number	___ ___
K4	Date	___ __/___ __/02
K5	Gender of Key Informant	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
K6	Type of Key Informant: CIRCLE AND CODE.	CODE: ___ __
	TAXI DRIVER 01 TRUCK DRIVER 02 SHEBEEN OWNER 03 BAR OR TAVERN OWNER 04 BAR/WAIT STAFF 05 INDIVIDUAL SOCIALISING AT SITE 06 BOTTLE STORE WORKER/BREWERY DROP OFF 07 SEX WORKER 08 CBO/NGO STAFF 09 HEALTH OFFICIAL 10 HEALTH CARE WORKER 11 PEER HEALTH EDUCATOR 12	STD CLINIC PATIENT 13 GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL 14 POLICE 15 SECURITY GUARD 16 YOUTH IN SCHOOL 17 YOUTH OUT OF SCHOOL 18 TEACHER 19 BUSINESS (formal) 20 VENDOR/TRADER (informal) 21 UNEMPLOYED ADULT 22 OTHER (specify)_____23
K7	Place where interview was conducted.	CODE: ___ __
	TAXI STAND 01 TRUCK STOP 02 BAR OR TAVERN 03 SHEBEEN 04 BOTTLE STORE/BREWERY 05 CBO/NGO 06	HEALTH FACILITY 07 OUTSIDE OF A SCHOOL 08 ON THE STREET 09 IN THE MARKET 10 OTHER (specify)_____11

No.	Questions	Coding categories
<p>Hello. I am working on a study conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council and the University of North Carolina to identify where better health programs are needed in <this area>. 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. You will not be contacted in the future. Your answers cannot be linked back to you. The questionnaires will be kept at the Human Sciences Research Council in a locked cabinet. The only people who will see the questionnaires are people working on this study. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may decline to answer any specific question or completely refuse to participate. The questions may cause you to feel embarrassed or anxious. You may not personally benefit directly from this study, but the results may be used to plan a new health program in this area. An ethical review board has reviewed this study. If you have any questions you can ask _____ (name of Field Coordinator). She can be reached at: _____ (phone number).</p>		
K8	<p>Are you willing to answer a few questions? *IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW.</p>	<p>YES 1 IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW. NO 2</p>
K9	<p>How old are you? *CONCLUDE INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 15</p>	<p>___ ___</p>
K10	<p>Where do you live? * USE GEOGRAPHIC CODES</p> <p>IN STUDY AREA 1:</p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">Zone 1 1 Zone 2 2 Zone 3 3 Zone 4 4 Zone 5 5 Zone 6 6 Zone 7 7 Zone 8 8 Zone 9 9 Zone 10 10</p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">OUTSITE STUDY AREAS</p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">Zone 11 11 Zone 12 12 Zone 13 13 Zone 14 14 Zone 15 15 Zone 16 16 Zone 17 17 Zone 18 18 Zone 19 19 Zone 20 20</p>	<p>CODE: ___ ___</p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">Zone 21 21 Zone 22 22 Zone 23 23 Zone 24 24 Zone 25 25 Zone 26 26 Zone 27 27</p> <p>OTHER: _____ 29 (specify)</p>
K11	<p>How long have you lived there? *IN THIS CASE, 'THERE' REFERS TO WITHIN THE GEOGRAPHIC CODE MENTIONED ABOVE</p>	<p>LESS THAN ONE YEAR 0 NUMBER OF YEARS ___ ___ "ALL MY LIFE" 98</p>
K12	<p>*HOW MANY SITES DID THIS KEY INFORMANT NAME? HOW MANY ARE SITES WHERE YOUTH GO?</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER OF SITES _____ SITES WITH YOUTH _____</p>

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

The main questions that should be asked are:

- Where do people from <Study Area> meet new sexual partners inside <Study Area>? Find boyfriends or girlfriends? Fish for new boyfriends or girlfriends?
- Where do people from <Study Area> meet new sexual partners outside <Study Area>? Find boyfriends or girlfriends? Fish for new boyfriends or girlfriends?
- Where do people from outside <Study Area> meet new sexual partners in <Study Area>?

Where do youth, single women, single men, young people, older women, older men go to socialize and meet new sexual partners in <Study Area>?

Cape Town: SITE REPORT FORM (Round 3)

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
S1	Name of HTA	Study Area #1
S2	Interviewer Number Key Informant Number	_____ _____
S3	Name of Site	_____ _____
S4	Type Of Site: Enter Code 01 Tavern 02 Shebeen not in a Hostel 03 Shebeen in a Hostel 04 Other site in hostel 05 Community Hall or Center 06 Bottle Store 07 Night Club 08 Taxi Stand	ENTER CODE _____ 09 Truck Stop 10 Market Place 11 Church 12 School Yard 13 Street 14 Empty Plot 15 Unused House 16 Railway 17 Braai stand 18 Private House or Dwelling 19 Gay Bar 20 Brothel 21 Bus Station 22 Hotel 23 Other (specify) _____
S5	Address of Site and how to find it (be as detailed as possible)	

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
S6	<p>Geographic zone in Study Area where reported site is located *USE GEOGRAPHIC CODES</p> <p>IN STUDY AREA</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 1 1</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 2 2</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 3 3</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 4 4</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 5 5</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 6 6</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 7 7</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 8 8</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 9 9</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 10 10</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">CODE: ____ ____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OUTSIDE STUDY AREA</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 11 11</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 12 12</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 13 13</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 14 14</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 15 15</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 16 16</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 17 17</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 18 18</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 19 19</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 20 20</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 21 21</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 22 22</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 23 23</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 24 24</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 25 25</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 26 26</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Zone 27 27</p> <p style="text-align: right;">OTHER: _____ 29 (specify)</p>
S7	<p>To be filled in by the Field Coordinator</p> <p>Unique Site Number</p> <p>Is this a new site?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">SITE NUMBER ____ _</p> <p style="text-align: right;">NEW SITE? YES 1 NO 2</p>

Cape Town: SITE VERIFICATION (Round 3)

No.	Questions	Coding categories
PART I V1 THROUGH V6 ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY THE FIELD COORDINATOR BEFORE FORM IS GIVEN TO INTERVIEWER		
V1	Name of HTA	Study Area 1
V2	Site name	<p align="center">_____</p> <p align="center">Alternative / Previous Names</p> <p align="center">_____</p> <p align="center">_____</p>
V3	Unique Site Number	_ _ _ _ _
V4	When was the first time a site at this location was reported?	<p align="center">Reported during first baseline study in 1999 1</p> <p align="center">Newly reported in 2000 2</p> <p align="center"><i>(there should only be 5 sites named here)</i></p> <p align="center">This is the first time reported (New Site) 3</p>
V5	How many Key Informants reported this site?	_ _
V6	Address/ Location of Site (VERY SPECIFIC)	<p align="center">_____</p>
PART 2: COMPLETE THIS SECTION UPON ARRIVAL AT SITE BUT BEFORE INTERVIEW		
V7	Has this site changed ownership or its name since September 1999?	<p align="center">Ownership change only 1</p> <p align="center">Name change only 2</p> <p align="center">Both ownership and Name change 3</p> <p align="center">Same name and owner since September 1999 4</p> <p align="center">OTHER NAMES OF SITES GIVEN BY RESPONEDENT</p> <p align="center">_____</p>
V8	Was an interview completed? IF NO: WHY NOT?	<p align="right">YES 1</p> <p align="center">NO BECAUSE:</p> <p align="center">NO WILLING RESPONDENT 2</p> <p align="center">ALL POTENTIAL RESPONDENTS TOO YOUNG 3</p> <p align="center">SITE CLOSED TEMPORARILY 4</p> <p align="center">SITE CLOSED PERMANENTLY / NO LONGER A SITE 5</p> <p align="center">ADDRESS INSUFFICIENT 6</p>

No.	Questions	Coding categories
	What is the current proper name and correct site address? NAME: _____ CORRECT ADDRESS: _____ _____	
V9	GPS Coordinates	Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
V10	Location of Site <u>IN STUDY AREA:</u> Zone 1 1 Zone 2 2 Zone 3 3 Zone 4 4 Zone 5 5 Zone 6 6 Zone 7 7 Zone 8 8 Zone 9 9 Zone 10 10	CODE: ____ ____ <u>OUTSIDE STUDY AREA</u> Zone 11 11 Zone 12 12 Zone 13 13 Zone 14 14 Zone 15 15 Zone 16 16 Zone 17 17 Zone 18 18 Zone 19 19 Zone 20 20 Zone 21 21 Zone 22 22 Zone 23 23 Zone 24 24 Zone 25 25 Zone 26 26 Zone 27 27 OTHER: _____ 29 (specify)
V11	Interviewer Number	_____
V12	Date (DD/MM/YY)	____ / ____ /02
V13	Time of day (24 HOUR CLOCK)	____ : ____
V14	Day of the week	MONDAY 1 TUESDAY 2 WEDNESDAY 3 THURSDAY 4 FRIDAY 5 SATURDAY 6 SUNDAY 7

No.	Questions	Coding categories									
V15	Type Of Site: Enter Code 01 Tavern 02 Shebeen not in a Hostel 03 Shebeen in a Hostel 04 Other site in hostel 05 Community Hall or Center 06 Bottle Store 07 Night Club 08 Taxi Stand 09 Truck Stop 10 Market Place 11 Church 12 School Yard 13 Street 14 Empty Plot 15 Unused House 16 Railway	ENTER CODE __ __ 17 Braai stand 18 Private House or Dwelling 19 Gay Bar 20 Brothel 21 Bus Station 22 Hotel 23 Other (specify) _____									
V16	Appearance of site	SHACK 1 BUILDING OTHER THAN SHACK 2 OUTSIDE AREA ONLY 3 OTHER: (specify) _____ 8									
V17	Number socializing upon interviewer arrival at site PLEASE TAKE THE TIME TO COUNT	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Inside Site</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Outside Site</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">MEN:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_ _ _ _</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_ _ _ _</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">WOMEN:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_ _ _ _</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_ _ _ _</td> </tr> </table>		Inside Site	Outside Site	MEN:	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	WOMEN:	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
	Inside Site	Outside Site									
MEN:	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _									
WOMEN:	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _									
PART 3 TALK WITH SOMEONE KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE SITE											
V18	Gender of respondent	MALE 1 FEMALE 2									
<p>Hello. I am working on a study with the Human Sciences Research Council and the University of North Carolina to identify where better health programs are needed in <this area>. 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. The questions may cause you to feel embarrassed or anxious. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may decline to answer any specific question or completely refuse to participate. You may not personally benefit directly from this study, but the results may be used to plan a new health program for this area.</p> <p>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 Human Sciences Research Council 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 _____ (Field Coordinator). She can be reached at: _____ (phone number).</p> <p>At the end of this questionnaire, we will ask you whether we can give the name of this site to a group that wants to distribute condoms in this area.</p>											
V19	Are you willing to answer these questions?	YES 1 NO 2									
V20	Are you at least 18 years old? IF NO, FIND SOMEONE ELSE TO INTERVIEW.	YES 1 NO 2 IF YES: How old are you? _____									

No.	Questions	Coding categories
V21	<p>We may want to come back to interview people socializing here. About how many men and women in total are usually here anytime between 12 noon and 6 p.m.?</p> <p>Probe for best estimate</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN _____</p> <p>TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN _____</p>
V22	<p>How many years has this site been in operation?</p>	<p>< 1 YEAR 1</p> <p>1-2 YEARS 2</p> <p>MORE THAN 2 YEARS 3</p>
V23	<p>How many men and women work here during a busy time (<u>including yourself</u> if you work here):</p>	<p>MEN WOMEN</p> <p>_____</p>
V24	<p>Which types of activities take place here?</p> <p>*CIRCLE CODE FOR EACH</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>Beer Consumed 1 2 8</p> <p>Hard Alcohol Consumed 1 2 8</p> <p>TV Or Video Viewing 1 2 8</p> <p>Dancing 1 2 8</p> <p>Music 1 2 8</p>
V25	<p>Some people come to places like this to meet new sexual partners or to meet up with people they had sex with previously.</p> <p>Do you think people find new sexual partners here?</p> <p>Do you think people find previous sexual partners here?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>NEW PARTNERS 1 2</p> <p>PREVIOUS PARTNERS 1 2</p>
V26	<p>More specifically, do.....</p> <p>*READ LIST EVEN IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED NO TO V25.</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>Men Meet New Sexual Partners here? 1 2 8</p> <p>Women Meet New Sexual Partners here? 1 2 8</p> <p>Men Meet Up With Previous Partners? 1 2 8</p> <p>Women Meet Up With Previous Partners 1 2 8</p> <p>Gay Men Meet Sexual Partners? 1 2 8</p> <p>Female Sex Workers Solicit Customers? 1 2 8</p>
V27	<p>Do people here have sex on site?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>

No.	Questions	Coding categories				
V28	<p>Where do MEN socializing here come from?</p> <p>I am going to read different sections of <the study area>. For each one, tell me if more than half of the men socializing here come from the section, less than half, or none.</p> <p>ASK FOR EACH SECTION IN STUDY AREA</p> <p>THERE CAN ONLY BE ONE SECTION WITH > HALF.</p>		None	< Half	> Half	
		From Zone 1	0	1	2	
		From Zone 2	0	1	2	
		From Zone 3	0	1	2	
		From Zone 4	0	1	2	
		From Zone 5	0	1	2	
		From Zone 6	0	1	2	
		From Zone 7	0	1	2	
		From Zone 8	0	1	2	
		From Zone 9	0	1	2	
		From Zone 10	0	1	2	
		From Outside Study Area	0	1	2	
		From Outside Cape Town	0	1	2	
V29	<p>Where do WOMEN socializing here come from?</p> <p>I am going to read different sections of <the study area>. For each one, tell me if more than half of the women socializing here come from the section, less than half, or none.</p> <p>ASK FOR EACH SECTION IN STUDY AREA</p> <p>THERE CAN ONLY BE ONE SECTION WITH > HALF.</p>		None	< Half	> Half	
		From Zone 1	0	1	2	
		From Zone 2	0	1	2	
		From Zone 3	0	1	2	
		From Zone 4	0	1	2	
		From Zone 5	0	1	2	
		From Zone 6	0	1	2	
		From Zone 7	0	1	2	
		From Zone 8	0	1	2	
		From Zone 9	0	1	2	
		From Zone 10	0	1	2	
		From Outside Study Area	0	1	2	
		From Outside Cape Town	0	1	2	
V30	<p>How many MEN who come here:</p> <p>(a) Are Unemployed</p> <p>(b) Are Students</p> <p>(c) Are < 18 years old</p> <p>(d) Live in this section</p> <p>(e) Live in another section of study area</p> <p>(f) Come at least once a week</p> <p>(g) Drink alcohol here</p> <p>(h) Visit another shebeen/site on same day or night</p> <p>(i) Find a new sexual partner here</p> <p>(j) Find a previous sexual partner while they are here</p> <p>(k) Are likely to come by taxi</p> <p>(l) Are likely to come by bus</p>	None	< Half	Half	>Half	Almost All/All
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4
		0	1	2	3	4

No.	Questions	Coding categories				
V31	How many WOMEN who come here:	None	< Half	Half	>Half	Almost All/All
	(a) Are Unemployed	0	1	2	3	4
	(b) Are Students	0	1	2	3	4
	(c) Are < 18 years old	0	1	2	3	4
	(d) Live in this section	0	1	2	3	4
	(e) Live in another section of study area	0	1	2	3	4
	(f) Come at least once a week	0	1	2	3	4
	(g) Drink alcohol here	0	1	2	3	4
	(h) Visit another shebeen/site on same day or night	0	1	2	3	4
	(i) Find a new sexual partner here	0	1	2	3	4
	(j) Find a previous sexual partner while they are here	0	1	2	3	4
	(k) Are likely to come by taxi	0	1	2	3	4
(l) Are likely to come by bus	0	1	2	3	4	
V32	Does someone here help people find a partner?	YES 1 NO 2				
V33	Where else do people who come here go to meet new sexual partners? UP TO 3	1) SITE NAME _____ Site Address _____ Geographic Code _____ Unique ID ____ _ ____ _				
	IN STUDY AREA 1 Zone 1 6 Zone 6 2 Zone 2 7 Zone 7 3 Zone 3 8 Zone 8 4 Zone 4 9 Zone 9 5 Zone 5 10 Zone 10	2) SITE NAME _____ Site Address _____ Geographic Code _____ Unique ID ____ _ ____ _				
	OUTSIDE STUDY AREAS 11 Zone 11 21 Zone 21 12 Zone 12 22 Zone 22 13 Zone 13 23 Zone 23 14 Zone 14 24 Zone 24 15 Zone 15 25 Zone 25 16 Zone 16 26 Zone 26 17 Zone 17 27 Zone 27 18 Zone 18 29 Other (specify) 19 Zone 19 20 Zone 20 _____	3) SITE NAME: _____ Site Address _____ Geographic Code _____ Unique ID ____ _ ____ _				
V34	What time do you close on Saturday night? (24 HOUR CLOCK)	_____ : _____				

No.	Questions	Coding categories					
V35	What are the busiest time(s) here? Write what respondent says about when peak times are:	<hr/> <hr/>					
	*PROBE FOR DAYS AND TIMES OF DAY AND CHECK OFF BOXES		Morning 6 am-noon	Afternoon Noon-6pm	Evening 6pm-Mid	Late night Mid- 6am	
		MON					
		TUES					
		WED					
		THURS					
		FRI					
		SAT					
		SUN					
V36	In the past four weeks, approximately how many men and women come here during the course of a busy day and night? READ OPTIONS MARK FOR MEN & WOMEN				MEN	WOMEN	
		< 10			1	1	
		11-20			2	2	
		21-50			3	3	
		51-100			4	4	
		101-300			5	5	
		301-500			6	6	
V37	In the past four weeks, approximately how many men and women were here on average during peak attendance hours? MARK FOR MEN & WOMEN				MEN	WOMEN	
					_____	_____	
V38	What are the busiest times of the year for socializing here?					YES	NO
		SUMMER				1	2
		WINTER				1	2
		SCHOOL HOLIDAYS				1	2
		PUBLIC HOLIDAYS				1	2
		MID-MONTH				1	2
		END OF MONTH				1	2
		FESTIVE SEASON (DEC – JAN)				1	2
V39	Has there ever been any AIDS prevention activities at this site? (This does not include when this study brought condoms in 1999)					YES 1	
							NO 2
		IF YES: DESCRIBE: _____					

No.	Questions	Coding categories
V40	In the past year, how often have condoms been available here?	<p style="text-align: right;">ALWAYS 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3</p>
V41	<p>Are there any condoms here now?</p> <p>If YES, can I see one?</p> <p>IF YES, Brand and Price.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES, BUT YOU CANT SEE ONE 1 YES, AND A CONDOM WAS SEEN 2 NO 3</p> <p>BRAND OF CONDOM SEEN: _____</p> <p>PRICE _____ RANDBS FOR _____ (number) CONDOMS</p>
V42	Are there any condoms available nearby?	<p style="text-align: right;">YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>IF YES: WHERE: _____</p>
V43	If it was late at night and someone wanted a condom, could he get it within ten minutes?	<p style="text-align: right;">YES 1 NO 2</p>
V44	In the past 4 weeks, how many condoms were sold or provided freely from here?	<p style="text-align: right;">SOLD: _____ PROVIDED FREELY: _____</p>
V45	Are there any AIDS educational materials here?	<p style="text-align: right;">YES 1 NO 2</p>
V46	Do you think AIDS is a problem in your community?	<p style="text-align: right;">YES 1 NO 2</p>
V47	<p>Would you be willing to:</p> <p>Have an AIDS prevention Programme for people?</p> <p>Sell condoms here?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 NOT APPLICABLE 9</p>

No.	Questions	Coding categories
V48	<p>READ: We would like to know about the size of sites where people socialize and would like to measure the total size of the site, the doors and the windows.</p> <p>Physical Size of Site and Size and Number of Doors and Windows</p> <p>Some of these questions require you to count doors/windows and measure doors, windows, site length, and site width.</p> <p>Ask respondent H, I, J, K, L.</p> <p>Make sure you have filled in all the blank spaces except for total area.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><u>Size of Site</u></p> <p>a) Length of Indoor Socializing Area in Meters: _____</p> <p>b) Width of Indoor Socializing Area in Meters: _____</p> <p>c) Total Area (length x width) _____ (leave blank)</p> <p>d) Number of Doors _____</p> <p>e) Number of Windows _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Size of Windows and Doors in Socializing Area:</u></p> <p>f) Doors: _____ Square Meters</p> <p>g) Windows: _____ Square Meters</p> <p>Ask: h) How many of the doors remain open all day & night? _____ (#) doors</p> <p>Ask: I) How many of the windows remain open all day & night? _____ (#) windows</p> <p>Ask: j) What proportion of the time is at least one door or window open during a 24-hour period?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Less than 2 hours 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2 – 4 hours 2</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">5- 6 hours 3</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">7 – 12 hours 4</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">> 12 hours 5</p> <p>Ask: During busy times when this place is very crowded, how many doors and windows are usually open?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">k) _____ (#) doors</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">_____ (#) windows</p>
PART 4 COMPLETE ON-SITE AFTER INTERVIEW		
V49	<p>Observation: Evidence of AIDS prevention activities noted by interviewer at the site</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF AIDS POSTERS DISPLAYED _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF AIDS BROCHURES AT SITE _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF CONDOMS VISIBLE _____</p>

Cape Town: INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (Round 3)

No.	Questions	Coding categories									
Q1	Name of HTA	Study Area 1									
Q2	Interviewer Number	___ ___									
Q3	Individual Interview Number	___ ___ ___									
Q4	Name of site and Unique Site Number	NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____ UNIQUE SITE NUMBER: _____									
Q5	Geographic Code for Site	___ ___									
Q6	Date (DD/MM/YY)	___ ___ / ___ ___ /02									
Q7	Day of the week	MONDAY 1 TUESDAY 2 WEDNESDAY 3 THURSDAY 4 FRIDAY 5 SATURDAY 6 SUNDAY 7									
Q8	Time of day (24 hour clock)	___ ___ : ___ ___									
Q9	Number socializing at site at start of interview PLEASE COUNT!	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Inside Site</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Outside Site</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MEN:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">___ ___</td> <td style="text-align: center;">___ ___</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WOMEN:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">___ ___</td> <td style="text-align: center;">___ ___</td> </tr> </table>		Inside Site	Outside Site	MEN:	___ ___	___ ___	WOMEN:	___ ___	___ ___
	Inside Site	Outside Site									
MEN:	___ ___	___ ___									
WOMEN:	___ ___	___ ___									
Q10	Gender of respondent	MALE 1 FEMALE 2									

No.	Questions	Coding categories
	<p>Hello. I am working on a study with the Human Sciences Research Council and the University of North Carolina to identify where better health programs are needed in <this area>. We would like to ask you a few questions to get some information necessary to plan and evaluate 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 Human Sciences Research Council in a locked cabinet. The only people who will see the questionnaires are people working on this study. The questions may cause you to feel embarrassed or anxious. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may decline to answer any specific question or completely refuse to participate. 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 _____ (Field Coordinator). She can be reached at: _____ (phone number).</p> <p>Molo, ndisebenzisana ne Human Science Research Council kunye ne yunivesithi yase-North Carolina ukuqulungqa uphando lokwazisa indawo ezidinga iinkonzo zempilo ezingcono e <>. Ndingathanda ukukubuzisa imibuzo embalwa ukufumana ulwazi oludingekayo ekucwangciseni nasekuvavanyeni ezi nkqubo. Ndingathanda ukubuzisa eminye imibuzo malunga nokuziphatha, kubandakanya nokuziphatha kwezobuni (Kwezocantsi). Udliwano ndlebe luzakuthatha phakathi kwemizuzu engama-20 nama-30 exesha lakho yaye awuzokuphinda uqhagamshelwe exesheni. Asizobuzisa igama lakho. Iimpendulo zakho ziyimfihlo kwaye azizophinda zinxulubaniswe nawe kwakhona. Lamaphepha azakugcina e Human Science Research Council kwikhabhathi etshixwayo. Abantu abazakuwabona lamaphepha ngabantu abasenza kolu phando. Imibuzo ingakwenza uzive uneentloni okanye unexhala. Ukuthabatha inxaxheba kwakho kokokuzinekelana ngokupheleleyo kwaye unako ukwala ukuphendula umbuzo othile okanye wale ngokupheleleyo ukuthatha inxaxheba. Iziphumo zisenokusetyenziswa ekucwangciseni inkqubo ezintsha zezempilo kule ndawo. Eminyane imibuzo imalunga neempawu ezingakhombisa ukuba une infection. Ukuba uneempawu ezikhombisa i-infection sizakuthumela e-inkliniki. Iibhodi ephengulula yamalungelo iluphengulule olu phando. Ukuba unayo nayiphi imibuzo ungabuzisa _____ (igama lomkhokeli wabaphandi) _____ (inombolo yocingo).</p>	
Q11	<p>Are you willing to answer these questions? <i>Ingaba uzimisele na ukuphendula le mibuzo?</i></p> <p>*IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW <i>*Ukuba hayi, yeka udliwano ndlebe</i></p> <p>*STOP INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT ALREADY INTERVIEWED</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>NOT APPLICABLE, RESPONDENT INTERVIEWED ALREADY DURING STIUDY PERIOD 9</p>
Q12	<p>What is your age? <i>Mingaphi iminyaka yakho?</i></p> <p>END INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD. <i>Yeka udliwano ndlebe ukuba ophendulayo ungezantsi kwe-15 leminyaka ubudala</i></p>	<p>_____</p>

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q13	<p>Do you live in <study area>? <i>Ingaba uhlala e <> okanye ?</i></p> <p>*IF YES: What part of <study area> do you live in? <i>*Ukuba ewe, kweyiphi indawo e-<> ohlala kuyo?</i></p> <p>IN STUDY AREA</p> <p>1. Zone 1 2. Zone 2 3. Zone 3 4. Zone 4 5. Zone 5 6. Zone 6 7. Zone 7 8. Zone 8 9. Zone 9 10. Zone 10</p> <p>OUTSIDE STUDY AREA</p> <p>11. Zone 11 12. Zone 12 13. Zone 13 14. Zone 14</p> <p>15. Zone 15 16. Zone 16 17. Zone 17 18. Zone 18 19. Zone 19 20. Zone 20 21. Zone 21 22. Zone 22 23. Zone 23 24. Zone 24 25. Zone 25 26. Zone 26 27. Zone 27 29. Other(specify) _____</p>	<p>YES, RESIDES IN HTA 1</p> <p>NO, DOES NOT RESIDE IN HTA 2</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC CODE ____</p>
Q14	<p>How long have you lived in here / there? <i>Lingakanani ixesha olihleli kule ndawo okanye apha?</i></p>	<p>LESS THAN ONE YEAR 0</p> <p>NUMBER OF YEARS ____</p> <p>ALL MY LIFE 97</p>
Q15	<p>How often do you come to this place? <i>Ingaba kukangaphi umana usiza kule ndawo?</i></p> <p>CIRCLE ONLY ONE RESPONSE.</p> <p><i>Rhanqa impendulo ibenye kuphela</i></p>	<p>EVERYDAY 1</p> <p>4-6 TIMES PER WEEK 2</p> <p>2-3 TIMES PER WEEK 3</p> <p>1 TIME PER WEEK / 4 TIMES PER MONTH 4</p> <p>2-3 TIMES PER MONTH 5</p> <p>ONE TIME PER MONTH 6</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 7</p> <p>THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT 8</p>
Q16	<p>When did you come to this place the first time? <i>Kwakunini ukuqala kwakho ukuza kule ndawo okokuqala?</i></p>	<p>THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT 1</p> <p>WITHIN PAST 4 WEEKS 2</p> <p>WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 3</p> <p>WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 4</p> <p>OVER A YEAR AGO 5</p> <p>OVER 5 YEARS AGO 6</p>

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q17	<p>How many places like this (where people socialize) have you been to today (including this site)? <i>Zingaphi iindawo ezinje ngale (apho abantu bazonwabisa khona) Oye wakuzo namhlanje (uhZone 11nise nale)</i></p> <p>How many others will you go to today or tonight? <i>Zingaphi ezinye ozakuya kuzo nahlanje ngokuhlwa?</i></p>	<p>BEEN TO: ___ ___</p> <p>WILL GO TO: ___ ___</p>
Q18	<p>Some people meet new sexual partners at places like this. Do you believe that people attract new sexual partners here? That is, people they have never had sex with before. <i>Abanye abantu bafumana izinqandamathe kwindawo ezinje ngezi. Uyakholelwa ukuba abantu bayazifumana izinqandamathe apha?Ndithetha abantu abangazange balale nabo ngaphambili.</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>
Q19	<p>Have you ever attracted a new sexual partner here? <i>Wakhe wafumana isinqandamathe esitsha kule ndawa?</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>
Q20	<p>When did you last attract a new sexual partner here? <i>Ugqibele nini ukufumana isinqandamathe esitsha kule ndawo?</i></p>	<p>WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 1</p> <p>WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 2</p> <p>WITHIN PAST 2-3 MONTHS 3</p> <p>WITHIN PAST 4-6 MONTHS 4</p> <p>WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 5</p> <p>OVER A YEAR AGO 6</p> <p>NEVER MET A NEW PARTNER HERE 9</p>
Q21	<p>The last time you had sex with this partner, did you use a condom? <i>Ukugqibela kwakho ukulala nesi nqandamathe sakho ubusebenzise ikhondomu?</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>NEVER MET A NEW PARTNER HERE 9</p>
Q22	<p>Have you ever attracted a previous sexual partner here? <i>Wakhe wafumana isinqandamathe sakho sangaphambili kule ndawo?</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q23	<p>When did you last attract a previous sexual partner here?</p> <p><i>Ugqibele nini ukufumana isinqandamathe sakho sangaphambili kule ndawo?</i></p>	<p>WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 1</p> <p>WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 2</p> <p>WITHIN PAST 2-3 MONTHS 3</p> <p>WITHIN PAST 4-6 MONTHS 4</p> <p>WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 5</p> <p>OVER A YEAR AGO 6</p> <p>NEVER MET PREVIOUS PARTNER HERE 9</p>
<p>READ: Now I need to know 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. Your responses are completely confidential.</p> <p>FUNDA: Ngoku ndifuna ukwazi inani lezinqandamathe zakho ngokwahlukahlukeneyo oye wanazo kwiveki ezine ezidlulileyo. Iimpendulo zakho ziyimfihlelo.</p>		
Q24	<p>How many different people have you had sex with in the past 4 weeks?</p> <p><i>Bangapphi abantu abahlukene oye walala nabo kwiveki ezine ezidlulileyo?</i></p>	<p>4 WEEK TOTAL ____</p>
Q25	<p>How many of these people who you had sex with in the past four weeks were people you never had sex with before? In other words, they were new lovers.</p> <p><i>Ingaba bangaphi kwababantu oye walalana nabo kwiveki ezine ezidlulileyo abangabantu ongazange ulale nabo ngaphambili.</i></p>	<p>4 WEEK NEW ____</p>
Q26	<p>About how many new sexual partners have you had in the past <u>12 months</u>?</p> <p><i>Ingaba zimalunga nangaphi izinqandamatha oye wanazokwiZone 14 ezi-12 ezidlulileyo?</i></p>	<p>12 MONTH NEW: ____</p>

No.	Questions	Coding categories																																	
Q27	<p>ASK ANYONE WHO HAS A NEW PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS:</p> <p><i>BUZA NABANINA ONEQABANE ELITSHA KWIZONE 14 EZINGU-12 EZIDLULILEYO:</i></p> <p>Where did you meet your most recent new partner? <i>WahZone 11na phi neqabane lakho lakutsha nje elitsha?</i></p> <p>Type Of Site: 01 Tavern 02 Shebeen not in Hostel 13 Street 03 Shebeen in Hostel 14 Empty Plot 04 Other site in hostel 15 Unused House 05 Community Hall or Center 16 Railway 06 Bottle Store 17 Braai stand 07 Night Club 18 Private House/Dwelling 08 Taxi Stand 19 Gay Bar 09 Truck Stop 20 Brothel 10 Market Place 21 Bus Station 11 Church 22 Hotel 12 School Yard 23 Other (specify)</p> <p>Geographic Codes</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>IN STUDY AREA</td> <td>OUTSIDE</td> <td>20 Zone 20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01 Zone 1</td> <td>11 Zone 11</td> <td>21 Zone 21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02 Zone 2</td> <td>12 Zone 12</td> <td>22 Zone 22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03 Zone 3</td> <td>13 Zone 13</td> <td>23 Zone 23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04 Zone 4</td> <td>14 Zone 14</td> <td>24 Zone 24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05 Zone 5</td> <td>15 Zone 15</td> <td>25 Zone 25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06 Zone 6</td> <td>16 Zone 16</td> <td>26 Zone 26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07 Zone 7</td> <td>17 Zone 17</td> <td>27 Zone 27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08 Zone 8</td> <td>18 Zone 18</td> <td>29 OTHER: (specify)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09 Zone 9</td> <td>19 Zone 19</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 Zone 10</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	IN STUDY AREA	OUTSIDE	20 Zone 20	01 Zone 1	11 Zone 11	21 Zone 21	02 Zone 2	12 Zone 12	22 Zone 22	03 Zone 3	13 Zone 13	23 Zone 23	04 Zone 4	14 Zone 14	24 Zone 24	05 Zone 5	15 Zone 15	25 Zone 25	06 Zone 6	16 Zone 16	26 Zone 26	07 Zone 7	17 Zone 17	27 Zone 27	08 Zone 8	18 Zone 18	29 OTHER: (specify)	09 Zone 9	19 Zone 19	_____	10 Zone 10			<p>NAME OF SITE: _____</p> <p>ADDRESS OF SITE _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>TYPE OF SITE: ____ ____</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC CODE: ____ ____</p> <p>UNIQUE SITE ID: ____ ____ ____</p> <p>NO NEW PARTNERS PAST YEAR 9</p>
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Q28	<p>The last time you had sex with this partner did you use a condom?</p> <p><i>Mhla wawugqibela ukulalana neliqabane ingaba wayisebenzisa na ikhondomu?</i></p> <p>IF NO NEW PARTNERS IN PAST 12 MONTHS, MARK CODE '9'.</p> <p><i>UKUBA ALIKHO IQABANE KWEZIZONE 14 ZILI 12 EZIDLULE PHAWULA IKHOWUDI '9'.</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>NO NEW PARTNERS IN PAST YEAR 9</p>																																	

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q29	<p>ASK ANYONE WHO HAS HAD MORE THAN 1 NEW PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS:</p> <p><i>BUZA NOKUBA NGUBANI OBEKHE WANAMAQABANE AMATSHA ANGAPHEZU KWESINE KWIZONE 14 EZI12 EZIDLULILEYO:</i></p> <p>Where did you meet the next most recent new sexual partner? <i>Uhlangene phi neqabane lakho eliphambi kweli litsha?</i></p> <p>See codes in question Q27 <i>Jonga ikhowudi kumbuzo –27</i></p>	<p>NAME OF SITE: _____</p> <p>ADDRESS _____</p> <p>TYPE OF SITE: ____</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC CODE: ____</p> <p>UNIQUE SITE ID: _____</p> <p>LESS THAN 2 NEW PARTNERS PAST YEAR 9</p>
Q30	<p>The last time you had sex with this partner did you use a condom?</p> <p><i>Ukugqibela kwakho ukulala neqabane ngabe wayisebenzisa ikhondomu?</i></p> <p>IF NOT 2 OR MORE NEW PARTNERS IN PAST 12 MONTHS, MARK CODE '9'.</p> <p><i>UKUBA AKAKHO MABINI AMAQABANE AMATSHA KWILIXA ELIDLULILEYO PHAWULA IKHOWUDI '9'</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>LESS THAN 2 NEW PARTNERS PAST YEAR 9</p>
Q31	<p>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?</p> <p><i>Kubo bonke abantu othe walala nabo kwiZone 14 eziyi-12 ezidlulileyo bangaphi othe walala nabo rhoqo, mhlawumbe kanye ngeZone 14, kunyaka odlule?</i></p> <p>IF ANY REGULAR PARTNERS: <i>UKUBA BAKHONA ABO BANTU:</i></p> <p>The last time you had sex with a regular partner, did you use a condom?</p> <p><i>Ilix lokugqibela othe walala nalo eliqabane ngabe uye wayisebenzisa ikhondomu?</i></p>	<p>12 MONTH REGULAR: ____</p> <p>IF HAS A REGULAR PARTNER:</p> <p>USED A CONDOM LAST TIME 1</p> <p>DID NOT USE A CONDOM LAST TIME 2</p> <p>NO REGULAR PARTNERS 9</p>
Q32	<p>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?</p> <p><i>Kuquka amaqabane akho amatsha, olala nawo rhoqo namanye amaqabane, bangaphi abantu abahlukeneyo othe walala nabo kwiZone 14 eziyi-12 ezidlulileyo?</i></p>	<p>12 MONTH TOTAL: ____</p>
Q33	<p>Have you ever used a condom?</p> <p><i>Wake wayisebenzisa ikhondomu?</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>
Q34	<p>Do you have a condom with you?</p> <p><i>Ngabe unayo ikhondomu apha kuwe ngoku?</i></p> <p>*IF YES, May I see it? <i>*Ukuba ikhona ungandibonisa?</i></p>	<p>CONDOM WITH ME BUT YOU CANT SEE 1</p> <p>YES AND CONDOM SEEN 2</p> <p>NO CONDOM WITH ME 3</p>

No.	Questions	Coding categories																
Q35	How many AIDS educational sessions have you attended in <study area> in the last three months? <i>Zingaphi iseshoni ezifundisa nge ngculaza othe waya kuzo e-< okanye kwiZone 14 ezintantu ezidlulileyo ?</i>	NUMBER OF SESSIONS : ____																
ASK WOMEN ONLY Q36-38 AND CODE 9's FOR MEN:																		
Q36	Some women have lower abdominal pain, an unusual discharge from the vagina, or sores in the genital area. During the past 4 weeks, have you had ... <i>Abanye besifazane baba nentlungu zesinqe okanye incindi engaqhelekanga ephuma kusisi okanye izilonda kumalungu obuni.</i> *READ LIST / *FUNDA KULUHLU	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>SYMPTOMS</u></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>MALE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LOWER ABDOMINAL PAIN? <i>INTLUNGU ZESINQE?</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNUSUAL DISCHARGE? <i>INCINDI ENGAQHELEKANGA?</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SORES? <i>IZILONDA?</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>SYMPTOMS</u>	YES	NO	MALE	LOWER ABDOMINAL PAIN? <i>INTLUNGU ZESINQE?</i>	1	2	9	UNUSUAL DISCHARGE? <i>INCINDI ENGAQHELEKANGA?</i>	1	2	9	SORES? <i>IZILONDA?</i>	1	2	9
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Q37	*IF SHE HAS ANY SYMPTOMS: *UKUBA UBE NAZO IMPAWU: Did you go to a clinic for treatment? <i>Uye waya e kliniki ukuba ufumane uncedo?</i>	<table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT APPLICABLE (FEMALE HAD NO SYMPTOMS IN Q36)</td> <td></td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MALE RESPONDENT</td> <td></td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	1		NO	2	NOT APPLICABLE (FEMALE HAD NO SYMPTOMS IN Q36)		8	MALE RESPONDENT		9				
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Q38	Have you received money or gifts in exchange for sex in the past 4 weeks? <i>Ingabe ukhe wafumana izipho okanye imali kwi veki ezine ezidlulileyo uthengwa ukuba ulalane?</i>	<table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MALE RESPONDENT</td> <td></td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	1		NO	2	MALE RESPONDENT		9							
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ASK MEN ONLY Q39-42 AND CODE 9's FOR WOMEN :																		
Q39	Some men experience pain during urination, have an unusual discharge from the penis, or have sores in the genital area. During the past 4 weeks, have you had ... <i>Amanye amadoda ava intlungu xa achamayo okanye abe nencindi engaqhelekanga ephuma kwilungu labo lobudoda okanye abe nezilonda. Ngabe kwiveki ezine ezidlulileyo uke wanazo wena ezi zinto...</i> *READ LIST / *FUNDA ULUHLU	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>SYMPTOMS</u></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>FEMALE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PAIN ON URINATION? <i>INTLUNGU XA UCHAMAYO?</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNUSUAL DISCHARGE? <i>INCINDI ENGAQHELEKANGA?</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SORES? <i>IZILONDA?</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>SYMPTOMS</u>	YES	NO	FEMALE	PAIN ON URINATION? <i>INTLUNGU XA UCHAMAYO?</i>	1	2	9	UNUSUAL DISCHARGE? <i>INCINDI ENGAQHELEKANGA?</i>	1	2	9	SORES? <i>IZILONDA?</i>	1	2	9
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Q40	IF ANY SYMPTOMS: <i>UKUBA EWE UNAZO EZI MPAWU:</i> Did you go to a clinic for treatment? <i>Uke waya ekliniki?</i>	YES 1 NO 2 NOT APPLICABLE (MALE HAD NO SYMPTOMS IN Q39) 8 FEMALE RESPONDENT 9																																
Q41	Have you given money or gifts to anyone in exchange for sex in the past 4 weeks? <i>Uke wafumana izipho okanye imali nokuba kukubanina kweziveki zine zidlulileyo uthengwa ukuba ulalane?</i>	YES 1 NO 2 FEMALE RESPONDENT 9																																
Q42	Have you had sex with another man in the past 4 weeks? <i>Ngabe ukhe walala nenye indoda kweziveki zine zidlulileyo?</i>	YES 1 NO 2 FEMALE RESPONDENT 9																																
ASK ALL RESPONDENTS:																																		
Q43	Are you currently employed? <i>Ngabe uyasebenza?</i>	NO, LOOKING FOR WORK 0 NO, NOT LOOKING FOR WORK 1 YES, OCCASIONAL / PART-TIME WORK 2 YES, FULL-TIME 3																																
Q44	Are you currently a student? <i>Ngabe ungumfundi?</i>	YES 1 NO 2																																
Q45	What is the highest level of education you have completed? <i>Leliphi inqanaba lemfundo oliphumeleleyo?</i>	NONE 1 ≤ STANDARD 5 2 STANDARD 6-8 3 STANDARD 9-10 4 TERTIARY 5																																
Q46	Do you have any of the following symptoms <i>Ngabe unazo ezinye zezi mpawu?</i>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>SYMPTOMS</u></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Cough lasting 3 or more weeks <i>Ukhohlokhohlo kwiveki 3 ezidlulileyo</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Blood-stained sputum <i>Isikhohlela esinegazi</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Chest pain <i>Intlungu esifubeni</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Loss of appetite <i>Ukungacaceli ukutya</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Loss of weight <i>Ukwehla emzimbeni</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Fatigue <i>Ukudinwa</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Night sweats <i>Ukubila ebusuku</i></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>SYMPTOMS</u>	YES	NO		Cough lasting 3 or more weeks <i>Ukhohlokhohlo kwiveki 3 ezidlulileyo</i>	1	2		Blood-stained sputum <i>Isikhohlela esinegazi</i>	1	2		Chest pain <i>Intlungu esifubeni</i>	1	2		Loss of appetite <i>Ukungacaceli ukutya</i>	1	2		Loss of weight <i>Ukwehla emzimbeni</i>	1	2		Fatigue <i>Ukudinwa</i>	1	2		Night sweats <i>Ukubila ebusuku</i>	1	2
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Q47	Do you know a disease these are the symptoms of? <i>Ngabe uyasaizi isifo esinezimpawu?</i>	YES, it is tuberculosis 1 Yes, _____(another answer, not TB) 2 (Specify) . NO 3									
<p>READ: The symptoms I listed can be indicative of tuberculosis. If you have any of the symptoms, we recommend that you see a health provider at your local clinic. <i>Interviewers should hand out card listing clinics to individuals at this time.</i> FUNDA: Impawu ezithe zabakuluhlu ngentla apha zibonakalisa isifo sephepha TB. Ukuba unazo ezinye zezimpawu, sicebisa ukuba ubonane nabezempilo kwikliniki yakho. <i>Abaphandi kufuneka bakhuphe uluhlu lwekliniki kubaphenduli ngeli lixa.</i></p>											
Q48	Have you been in contact with someone with tuberculosis during the past 2 years? <i>Ngabe ukhe wahlala nomntu onesifo sephepha?</i>	YES 1 NO 2									
Q49	If yes, did you go to the clinic to be screened for tuberculosis? <i>Ukuba, ewe ukhe waya ekliniki ukuyojonga ukuba unayo na intsholongwane yesifo sephepha?</i>	YES 1 NO 2									
Complete at end of interview:											
Q50	Number socializing at site at end of interview	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Inside Site</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Outside Site</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MEN:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WOMEN:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Inside Site	Outside Site	MEN:	_____	_____	WOMEN:	_____	_____
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