# PLACE in Russia:

# Identifying Gaps in HIV Prevention in Samara, 2005

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# Executive Summary

### *What is the PLACE method?*

Because resources for HIV prevention programs are extremely limited, there is an urgent need to focus interventions where they are most cost-effective. To prevent new infections in a cost-effective way, AIDS prevention programs should focus on areas likely to have a higher incidence of infection. The Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE) method is a monitoring tool to identify areas likely to have a higher incidence of infection.

Within these areas, PLACE identifies specific venues where AIDS prevention programs should be focused to reach those most at risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV, provides indicators that monitor HIV/AIDS prevention program coverage, and identifies gaps in prevention programs. The method has been effective at mobilizing local populations to make progress in addressing gaps in prevention programs.

### *How was the PLACE strategy developed?*

A steering committee comprised of representatives from Center for Comparative Studies, Medical Preventive Treatment Center, PSI, and Anti-AIDS and Anti-DRUGS Center decided to implement PLACE in strategically chosen areas of Samara. A total of five priority prevention areas (PPAs) were selected, based on contextual factors in the city that suggested that the incidence of HIV infection is likely to be highest in these areas.

The results of PLACE will be used as the basis for local HIV/AIDS strategic plans and to guide prevention programming decisions. Without the PLACE assessments, Samara would not have the information they need to target prevention efforts. Limited information was also collected on HIV/AIDS programs not directly related to prevention programs.

### *For which key populations should indicators be measured?*

PLACE provides a description of the population socializing at venues known to be places where people meet new sexual partners and injection drug users socialize. This is a critical group to reach with prevention programs. The steering committee also identified these additional key populations: youth aged 15 to 24 years, people who gave or exchanged money for sex in the past 12 months, and injection drug users.

### *Why was Samara selected for a PLACE study?*

Samara was selected for a PLACE study to gain more information about the populations at high-risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV. Samara oblast is among the top 10 oblasts in the Russia Federation with a high incidence of HIV infection. The city of Samara has higher rates than those of the oblast. Understanding who is at-risk of infection will aid in the development of prevention programs.

### *Where do people meet new sexual partners and injection drug users socialize in Samara?*

Over 400 of community informants were interviewed to identify venues where people meet new sexual partners and injection drug users socialize. Approximately 413 different venues were named, including 322 venues located in the PPAs in Samara and 90 venues outside the PPAs in Samara, and one venue outside Samara. All venues reported by community informants were eligible for a site visit except private flats and houses (seven venues) and such very dangerous places as waste grounds, building projects, and neglected buildings (four venues). Nine of the most popular venues near our zones were also verified. Overall, a total of 320 venues reported by community informants were visited. Of the 320 venues that were visited, 24% were bars and taverns, but many other types of venues were visited including yards, parks, and hostels.

### *Many people interviewed while socializing at venues reported having met a new sexual partner at the venue.*

At 42 venues, 960 people who were socializing were interviewed. Over 85% of men and women interviewed reported that they believed that people meet new sexual partners at the venue. Approximately 29% of men and 31% of women reported having met a new sexual partner at the venue of the interview.

### *The rate of sexual partnerships was high among venue patrons.*

The rate of new sexual partnerships reported by people socializing at the venues was very high. Approximately 74% of men and 68% of women interviewed reported having had a new sexual partner in the past year; 36% of men and women reported having had a new partner in the past four weeks.

More than 35% of men and 37% of women socializing at venues reported having had two or more partners in the past four weeks.

### *Condom use was inconsistent among those who had had two or more partners in the past year or a new sexual partner in the past four weeks.*

Overall, 1,5% of people socializing at venues had never used a condom and only 28% showed a condom to the interviewer when requested to do so. Among those who had had more than two partners in the past year or a new sexual partner in the past four weeks, 55% of men and 69% of women reported using a condom the last time they had sex.

### *Many youth aged 15 to 24 years reported having a new sexual partner in the past four weeks.*

Over one third of youth aged 15 to 24 years reported having a new sexual partner in the past four weeks. A high rate of partnership formation, defined as at least one new partner or at least two total partners in the past four weeks, was reported by 46% of male youth and 43% of female youth.

### *Overall, the PLACE method found a large gap in AIDS prevention programs, but a willingness to improve programs at the venues.*

Only 7% of venues had ever had an HIV/AIDS prevention program and interviewers rarely observed any HIV/AIDS prevention posters at the venues. However, 45% of respondents were willing to have an HIV/AIDS prevention program at their venue.

### *Injection drug users socializing at the venues have a high rate of new sexual partnership.*

Venue representatives report that injection drug users socialize at 48% of the venues. Used syringes lying on the ground around the venue were seen at 40% venues in the past 3 months. 11% of men and 8% of women socializing at venues reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months. The rate of new sexual partnerships reported by injection drug users was very high. Eighty-four percent of men and 88% of women who injected drugs had had more than two partners in the past year or a new sexual partner in the past four weeks. These individuals have the potential to transmit or acquire HIV through two different modes of transmission – unsafe sex and unsafe injecting practices. Within the past four weeks, 56% of injection drug users shared a syringe or a common reservoir or used ready-made drug solutions without boiling. Meanwhile, 83% of people who injected drugs in the past 12 months reported that they can always get a new syringe whenever they want. Only 29% of injection drug users have ever gone to a narcologist or a narcologist dispensary for injecting drugs. Sixty-three percent of injection drug users think they are very or somewhat likely to contract the HIV/AIDS virus.

### *Many venues had people with high rates of new sexual partnership and people who inject drugs, suggesting that mixing of these populations is likely.*

Venue representatives at 48% of venues report that people meet new sexual partners the venue and injection drug users who socialize there. Venues with overlapping, high-risk populations serve as a bridge between the sexual and drug use networks and can potentially facilitate the spread of the epidemic from one concentrated among the IDU population to an epidemic with widespread heterosexual transmission.

### *Program implications of the assessment: With strong community involvement, interventions need to be focused further on venues where youth and other high risk individuals socialize.*

Steering Committee members and participants at the feedback seminar noted that, as a whole, the results from the PLACE study emphasize the high achievement by current programs in Samara and highlight the need for some new HIV/AIDS prevention programs. Based on the results of the study, the following recommendations were made:

- ▲ Notify the community more widely about the potential for HIV/AIDS transmission and available prevention activities. The generalized results of this study can be used in the information campaign.

- ▲ Focus prevention not only on vulnerable groups but also on a wider circle of people.

- ▲ Use the data about the specific venues where "risk groups" socialize to tailor prevention programs to increase their effectiveness by utilizing the specific characteristics collected about the target audience. Organize volunteers to work at these venues.

- ▲ More actively place appropriate visual prevention messages in the identified venues. Use posters with information about the location of the nearest place to purchase condoms.

- Interact with managers of formal venues (cafes, night clubs, hostels, etc) to advance prevention programs. Have explanatory conversations and round table meetings with the managers, gain admittance for volunteers to work inside the venues, and provide information materials. Working with the managers should be combined with efforts of the Department of the Consumer Market in the urban district of Samara.

- The study identified many informal venues (parks, areas around kindergartens, schools, and courtyards) where members of "risk groups" socialize. It is proposed to turn to the management of Samara and urban regions to organize the lighting and urban regions to organize the lighting and protection of these territories. Interact with local NGOs which decide the problems of territory arrangement.

- Based on the characteristics of venue patrons, special attention is necessary for students and young people. It is proposed to develop prevention strategies together with the Department of the Education and to establish ties with NGO, which works in youth policy.

- Taking into account the large practical significance of the results obtained from this study, it would be very useful to organize a monitoring situation to follow trends in the data. In this case, choosing several basic indicators of the behaviors of selected and tracking their progress over time would be an invaluable tool in detemining the effectiveness of prevention programs.mining the effectiveness of prevention programs.

# Summary of PLACE Indicators

## Table S.1. Summary of Key PLACE Indicators

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Number of Community Informants Interviewed** | 400 | |
| **Total Number of Venue Reports by Community Informants** | 1724 | |
| **Total Number of Unique Venues Reported by Community Informants** | 413 | |
| **Number of Venues Eligible for Venue Verification** | 320 | |
| **Number of Venues where Venue Representative Interv iewed** | 248 | |
| Of these, % of venues: | | |
| that are bars or taverns | 24,2 | |
| where people meet new sexual partners | 92,3 | |
| where sex workers solicit | 10,9 | |
| where sex occurs on-site | 12,9 | |
| where IDUs socialize | 48,0 | |
| where students or youth under 18 socialize | 94,0 | |
| where non-residential/mobile populations socialize | 49,6 | |
| where men who have sex with men socialize | 3,2 | |
| where any AIDS prevention had occurred at the venue | 11,0 | |
| where condoms were available and seen | 10,9 | |
| where condoms were never available in the past year | 85,5 | |
| where manager willing to have AIDS prevention at the venue | 44,8 | |
| **Number of Venues Identified with:** | | |
| 0 key populations* | 1 | |
| 1-2 key populations | 140 | |
| 3+ key populations | 107 | |
| **Number of Venues Where Patrons Interviewed** | **42** | |
| **Characteristics of Venue Patrons** | **Men** | **Women** |
| Estimated number of patrons at all venues during most busy time | 2874 | 2167 |
| Number of venue patrons interviewed at venues | 481 | 479 |
| Mean age of patrons | 21 | 20 |
| **Percentage of Patrons Who:** | | |
| Are aged 15-24 | 84,7 | 86,4 |
| Unemployed, looking for work | 14,4 | 10,2 |
| Are unemployed | 43,1 | 59,9 |
| Are currently a student | 63,3 | 68,1 |
| Do not live in Samara | 9,4 | 8,6 |
| Visit the venue daily | 12,1 | 13,8 |
| Have injected drugs in the past 12 months | 10,6 | 8,4 |
| Gave or exchanged money for sex in the past 4 weeks | 18,3 | 12,3 |
| Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks | 36,2 | 35,5 |
| Had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months | 74,4 | 67,8 |
| Of these, % using condom with last new partner | 62,4 | 61,4 |
| Had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months | 71,5 | 60,1 |
| Of these, % using a condom at last coitus | 53,5 | 68,4 |
| Had sex with a man in the past 12 months (men only) | 0,4 | - |
| Had a sex partner 10 years older in past year | 3,9 | 31,2 |
| Had a sex partner 10 years younger in past year | 3,5 | 0,4 |
| Had a symptom of an STI in the past 4 weeks | 9,4 | 33,2 |
| Have ever been tested for HIV | 57,6 | 42,2 |
| **Rate of Sexual Partnerships** | | |
| High: 1+ new partners or 2+ partners past 4 weeks | 44,3 | 43,2 |
| Moderate: 1+ new or 2+ partners past 12 months | 33,7 | 27,8 |
| Low: Not sexually active or 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months | 22,0 | 29,0 |

## Table S.2. PLACE Indicators for Youth

| Characteristics of Venue Patrons | Young Men 15-24 (n=407) % | Young Women 15-24 (n=414) % |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patrons interviewed | 407 | 414 |
| Mean age | 19,7 | 19,2 |
| **Percentage of Youth Age 15-24 Who:** | | |
| Are unemployed, looking for work | 16,2 | 11,4 |
| Are currently a student | 74,4 | 78,5 |
| Do not live in Samara | 9,8 | 9,2 |
| Visit the venue daily | 13,5 | 13,3 |
| Have injected drugs in the past 12 months | 10,1 | 8,9 |
| Gave or exchanged money for sex in the past 4 weeks | 2,0 | 7,7 |
| Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks | 38,3 | 35,7 |
| Had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months | 78,0 | 69,0 |
| Of these, % using condom with last new partner | 83,3 | 87,1 |
| Had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months | 73,7 | 60,4 |
| Of these, % using a condom at last coitus | 56,3 | 68,0 |
| Had sex with a man in the past 12 months (men only) | 0,2 | - |
| Had a sex partner 10 years older in past year | 3,3 | 28,9 |
| Had a sex partner 10 years younger in past year | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Had a symptom of an STI in the past 4 weeks (men only) | 8,1 | - |
| Have ever been tested for HIV | 36,9 | 23,4 |
| Are interested in being tested for HIV | 48,6 | 49,5 |
| **Rate of Sexual Partnerships** | | |
| High: 1+ new partners or 2+ partners past 4 weeks | 45,6 | 43,2 |
| Moderate: 1+ new or 2+ partners past 12 months | 36,6 | 28,8 |
| Low: Not sexually active or 1 sexual partner in past 12 months | 18,8 | 28,0 |
| **Problems in Area as Perceived by Youth Age 15-24** | | |
| Unemployment | 45,0 | 43,7 |
| Violence | 43,7 | 56,5 |
| Access to health care | 26,0 | 21,5 |
| AIDS | 66,8 | 71,0 |
| Alcohol abuse | 82,1 | 84,5 |
| Lack of education | 25,3 | 24,6 |
| Getting food to eat | 4,4 | 4,3 |
| Injection drug abuse | 75,7 | 73,4 |

## Table S.3. PLACE Indicators by Level of Partnerships among Men

| | Level of Sexual Partnerships | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Characteristics of Venue Patrons** | **Low: One or Zero Sexual Partners in Past Year** | **Moderate: New or Multiple Partners in Past Year** | **High: New or Multiple Partners in Past 4 Weeks** |
| Number of patrons | 106 | 162 | 213 |
| Mean age | 22,6 | 20,4 | 20,9 |
| **Percentage of Men in Sexual Partnership Group Who:** | | | |
| Are aged 15-24 | 18,9 | 35,6 | 45,7 |
| Are currently a student | 35,9 | 45,1 | 45,1 |
| Are unemployed, looking for work | 16,0 | 10,5 | 17,0 |
| Do not live in the PPA | 9,4 | 7,4 | 10,8 |
| Visit the venue daily | 12,3 | 13,0 | 11,3 |
| Have injected drugs in the past 12 months | 7,5 | 7,4 | 14,6 |
| Gave or exchanged money for sex in past 4 weeks | 0,0 | 1,2 | 5,2 |
| Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks | 0,0 | 0,0 | 81,2 |
| Had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months | 0,0 | 92,6 | 97,2 |
| Of these, % using condom with last new partner | - | 88,7 | 79,7 |
| Have met a partner at the venue | 4,7 | 25,9 | 43,2 |
| Of these, % using a condom with that partner | 80,0 | 83,3 | 72,8 |
| Have a live-in partner | 59,4 | 35,8 | 25,4 |
| Of these, % using condom at last sex with live-in partner | 21,7 | 15,4 | 11,3 |
| Have never used a condom | 2,8 | 0,6 | 2,8 |
| Used a condom at last sex | 40,6 | 54,9 | 55,4 |
| Had more than one sexual partner in past 12 months | 0,0 | 84,6 | 96,7 |
| Of these, % using a condom at last coitus | - | 50,4 | 55,3 |
| Had sex with a man in the past 12 months | 0,0 | 0,0 | 1,0 |
| Had a sex partner 10 years older in past year | 0,0 | 2,9 | 7,5 |
| Had a sex partner 10 years younger in past year | 0,0 | 2,1 | 2,1 |
| Had a symptom of an STI in the past 4 weeks | 15,6 | 33,3 | 51,1 |
| Have ever been tested for HIV | 54,7 | 64,2 | 53,5 |
| Are interested in being tested for HIV | 34,0 | 51,9 | 50,7 |

## Table S.4. PLACE Indicators by Level of Partnerships among Women

| | Level of Sexual Partnerships | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Characteristics of Venue Patrons** | **Low: One or Zero Sexual Partners in Past Year** | **Moderate: New or Multiple Partners in Past Year** | **High: New or Multiple Partners in Past 4 Weeks** |
| Number of women interviewed | 139 | 133 | 207 |
| Mean age | 20,4 | 19,9 | 21,0 |
| **Percentage of Women in Partnership Group Who:** | | | |
| Are aged 15-24 | 28,0 | 28,7 | 43,2 |
| Are currently a student | 63,3 | 65,4 | 54,1 |
| Are unemployed, looking for work | 8,2 | 12,8 | 10,8 |
| Do not live in the PPA | 12,2 | 6,8 | 7,2 |
| Visit the venue daily | 15,1 | 15,0 | 12,1 |
| Have injected drugs in the past 12 months | 3,6 | 3,0 | 15,0 |
| Gave or exchanged money for sex in past 4 weeks | 0,0 | 0,0 | 18,4 |
| Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks | 0,0 | 0,0 | 82,1 |
| Had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months | 0,0 | 92,5 | 97,6 |
| Of these, % using condom with last new partner | - | 83,6 | 90,6 |
| Have met a partner at the venue | 5,0 | 26,3 | 50,7 |
| Of these, % using a condom with that partner | 71,4 | 88,6 | 87,6 |
| Have a live-in partner | 38,8 | 28,6 | 26,6 |
| Of these, % using condom at last sex with live-in partner | 12,9 | 12,8 | 11,1 |
| Have never used a condom | 0,7 | 0,8 | 1,0 |
| Used a condom at last sex | 30,2 | 58,6 | 76,3 |
| Had more than one sexual partner in past 12 months | 0,0 | 67,7 | 95,7 |
| Of these, % using a condom at last coitus | - | 51,1 | 76,3 |
| Had a sex partner 10 years older in past year | 0,0 | 18,7 | 55,2 |
| Had a sex partner 10 years younger in past year | 0,0 | 0,0 | 1,0 |
| Had a symptom of an STI in the past 4 weeks | 23,9 | 24,5 | 51,6 |
| Have ever been tested for HIV | 34,5 | 45,2 | 45,4 |
| Are interested in being tested for HIV | 32,4 | 57,1 | 52,2 |

## Table S.5. PLACE Indicators for Injection Drug Users

| Characteristics of Venue Patrons | Men (n=51) % | Women (n=40) % |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patrons interviewed | 51 | 40 |
| Mean age | 21,0 | 19,9 |
| **Percentage of Injection Drug Users Who:** | | |
| Are unemployed, looking for work | 24,0 | 12,5 |
| Are currently a student | 37,3 | 50,0 |
| Do not live in the PPA | 6,0 | 7,5 |
| Visit the venue daily | 3,9 | 5,0 |
| Gave or exchanged money for sex in the past 4 weeks | 3,9 | 32,5 |
| Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks | 37,3 | 77,5 |
| Had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months | 78,4 | 87,5 |
| Of these, % using condom with last new partner | 51,0 | 70,0 |
| Had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months | 84,3 | 82,5 |
| Of these, % using a condom at last coitus | 37,2 | 75,8 |
| Had sex with a man in the past 12 months (men only) | 2,0 | - |
| Had a sex partner 10 years older in past year | 2,0 | 58,0 |
| Had a sex partner 10 years younger in past year | 3,9 | 0,0 |
| Had a symptom of an STI in the past 4 weeks | 11,8 | 30,0 |
| Have ever been tested for HIV | 64,7 | 55,0 |
| Are interested in being tested for HIV | 62,7 | 60,0 |
| Shared a syringe or a common reservoir or use ready made drug solution without boiling within the past 4 weeks | 54,9 | 57,5 |
| Can get new syringe always whenever he or she wants | 86,3 | 80,0 |
| Ever gone to a narcologist or a narcologist dispensary for injecting drugs | 31,4 | 27,5 |
| Currently registered with the narcologist dispensary as a drug user | 7,8 | 7,5 |
| **Rate of Sexual Partnerships** | | |
| High: 1+ new partners or 2+ partners past 4 weeks | 60,8 | 77,5 |
| Moderate: 1+ new or 2+ partners past 12 months | 23,5 | 10,0 |
| Low: Not sexually active or 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months | 15,7 | 12,5 |

## Table S.6. PLACE Indicators for Commercial Sex Workers and Clients

| Characteristics of Venue Patrons | Men (n=88) % | Women (n=59) % |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patrons interviewed | 88 | 59 |
| Mean age | 23,0 | 22,0 |
| **Percentage of Commercial Sex Workers, Clients Who:** | | |
| Are unemployed, looking for work | 9,1 | 5,1 |
| Are currently a student | 45,5 | 30,5 |
| Do not live in the PPA | 5,7 | 8,5 |
| Visit the venue daily | 10,2 | 6,8 |
| Have injected drugs in the past 12 months | 17,0 | 27,1 |
| Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks | 52,3 | 100 |
| Had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months | 95,5 | 100 |
| Of these, % using condom with last new partner | 80,7 | 94,9 |
| Had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months | 98,9 | 100 |
| Of these, % using a condom at last coitus | 51,1 | 89,8 |
| Had sex with a man in the past 12 months (men only) | 2,2 | - |
| Had a sex partner 10 years older in past year | 11,2 | 94,9 |
| Had a sex partner 10 years younger in past year | 8,9 | 3,4 |
| Had a symptom of an STI in the past 4 weeks | 15,9 | 47,5 |
| Have ever been tested for HIV | 54,5 | 66,1 |
| Are interested in being tested for HIV | 60,2 | 72,9 |
| **Rate of Sexual Partnerships** | | |
| High: 1+ new partners or 2+ partners past 4 weeks | 69,3 | 100 |
| Moderate: 1+ new or 2+ partners past 12 months | 29,6 | 0,0 |
| Low: Not sexually active or 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months | 1,1 | 0,0 |

# Step 1: PLACE Strategy

## Background: HIV Epidemic in Russia

Russia is one of several countries that are currently characterized by some of the highest rates of HIV transmission in the world. Morbidity due to HIV was 40 times higher in 2005 compared to 1997. An uncontrolled HIV/AIDS epidemic will be destructive to the health status of the population and to the social and economic development of Russia.

The first case of a Russian citizen infected with HIV was registered in 1987. According to the data from the Federal AIDS Center, the official number of registered HIV cases in Russia was 317 981 in April 2005. Among those infected with HIV were 13 059 children. The clinical manifestations of disease in HIV-infected individuals develop 3 to 20 years after infection, so the number of deaths directly from AIDS in Russia is thus far small (977 cases), which specifies the illusion of prosperity and inadequate attention focused on the problem. The true number of HIV infected individuals is unknown, and it is only possible to calculate it approximately from indirect indices. According to different estimations, 600 thousands to 2 million HIV-infected people currently live in Russia. Estimates of the spread of HIV-infection based on registered cases may be underestimated by a factor of 5, since only 18 to 20% of the people are tested.

Cases of HIV-infection are currently registered in 88 oblasts of the Russian Federation and 60% of all cases of HIV-infection occur in ten of the 89 oblasts of Russia. The greatest number of HIV cases occur in Moscow oblast, Saint Petersburg, Sverdlovsk oblast, Moscow, Samara, Irkutsk, Chelyabinsk, and Orenburg oblasts, Khanty Mansiysk AO, and Leningrad oblast.

The development of the HIV epidemic in Russia has occurred in three phases.

- **From 1987 to1995:** The virus spread slowly, predominantly among the homosexual men.
- **From 1996 to 2001:** The introduction and rapid rate of increase of HIV infection occurred among the users of the injection drugs.
- **In 2002:** An increase occurred in sexual transmission of infection and its spread to all segments of the population.

A rapid increase in HIV morbidity in Russia was caused by the introduction of the virus into a large injection drug user population and by the absence of effective prevention measures. According to the expert estimations, approximately 20% of injection drug users in Russia are infected with HIV. Currently, there are approximately 500 000 registered injection drug users in Russia. To give a precise estimate of the number of injection drug users is very difficult. However, according to data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, there are an estimated 2,5 to 3 million injection drug users. According to estimates from the Federal AIDS center, each HIV-infected injection drug user infects at least two others yearly.

Injection drug use still remains the main mode of HIV transmission in all regions of Russia. However, from 2001 to 2003 the proportion of sexually transmitted infection increased by four times. The increase in heterosexual transmission is confirmed by an increase in the proportion of women among the new cases of

HIV-infection. This proportion grew from 23,8% in 2001 to 43,3% at present (data in the first half-year of 2004). A change in the mode of HIV transmission from injection of drugs to heterosexual contact and a constant increase in the proportion of the latter indicates the beginning of a new wave of the epidemic, when infection is transmitted from the users of narcotics through sex.

There was a considerable increase in HIV-infection among pregnant women, which is an objective index of the increase of infection in a population, because almost 100% of pregnant women will be tested. The number of children born to HIV-positive mothers was eight times higher in 2003 compared to 2000.

According to a mathematical forecast model developed in 2002 by the World Bank, there will be at least 1,2 million HIV-infected people in Russia in 2005 and 2,3 million HIV-infected people in 2010, and in 2020 the number of HIV-infected people will reach 5,4 million. Since 82% of those infected are young people between the ages of 15 and 30 years, their illness, loss, and absence of healthy life will be reflected in the growth of the population and in the health of nation as a whole. According to some forecasts, the number of HIV-infected people in Russia can reach 19 million people in 2025, and as a result of the epidemic, the population of the country will be reduced to 120 million people. According to the calculations by an international labor organization, by 2050 the labor force of Russia may be reduced by 2 to 5 percent as a result of HIV-infection. The computer model performs calculations according to different scenarios of the spread of HIV/AIDS in Russia, and depending on these conditions, the expected level of the reduction of the gross national product in 2015 will be 2 to 5 percent, and expenditures for the treatment of HIV-infected individuals and people with AIDS will be approximately 0,5% of the total volume of the gross national product.

## The PLACE Protocol: Objectives

Methods for monitoring and evaluating HIV/AIDS prevention programs are urgently needed. Because resources for interventions are limited, there is an urgent need to focus interventions where they are most cost-effective. Epidemiological theory identifies a crucial role in the HIV epidemic for areas where HIV transmission is most likely to occur. A barrier to the identification of priority prevention areas (PPAs) and development of informed sexual network-based interventions within PPAs has been the lack of rapid, reliable and valid field methods for identifying areas with high rates of new sexual partnership formation and areas where injection drug users can be reached by prevention programs.

The Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE) method is a monitoring tool to identify PPAs and the specific venues within these areas where AIDS prevention programs should be focused. Population-based sero-surveys to identify areas empirically with high HIV incidence are rarely conducted due to cost, feasibility, loss to follow-up, and ethical concerns.

This approach acknowledges that contextual factors are often associated with areas where HIV incidence is high. These include:

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

Consequently, the first step in the PLACE method is to use available epidemiological and contextual information to identify areas likely to have a higher incidence of HIV infection. Subsequent steps use rapid field methods to identify and describe venues within these areas where people with many new sexual partners can be reached by prevention interventions. Characteristics of people socializing at venues are also obtained. Finally, the information is used to inform interventions in the area. Figure 1 illustrates the methodology in five steps.

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 an injection drug user or commercial sex worker, can be stigmatizing and often inadequate. Clinic-based approaches miss most people with high rates of new sexual partner acquisition. The PLACE-based approach identifies high-risk individuals without having to assign them to a specific risk group. Further, it identifies specific venues where people with different risk behaviors, such as a high rate of new sexual partnership formation and risky injection drug use practices, mix.

This method was developed at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and pilot tested in 1999 in Cape Town in collaboration with the University of Cape Town. The U.S. Agency for International Development has supported development of the method through the MEASURE Evaluation project.

## Ethical Review and Approval

The PLACE protocol was reviewed and approved by the Regional Public Organization Historical, Ecological, and Cultural Association "Povolzje,", by the Council of Partnership of Resource Centers of the Non-Profit Sector of Samara Region, and by the institutional review board at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in the United States.

**Figure 1. The five steps of the PLACE protocol.**

| Step | Objective |
|---|---|
| 1 | To identify priority prevention areas (PPAs) |
| 2 | To identify venues where people meet new sexual partners |
| 3 | To visit, map, and characterize venues in each priority prevention area |
| 4 | To describe the characteristics of people socializing at venues |
| 5 | To use findings to inform interventions |

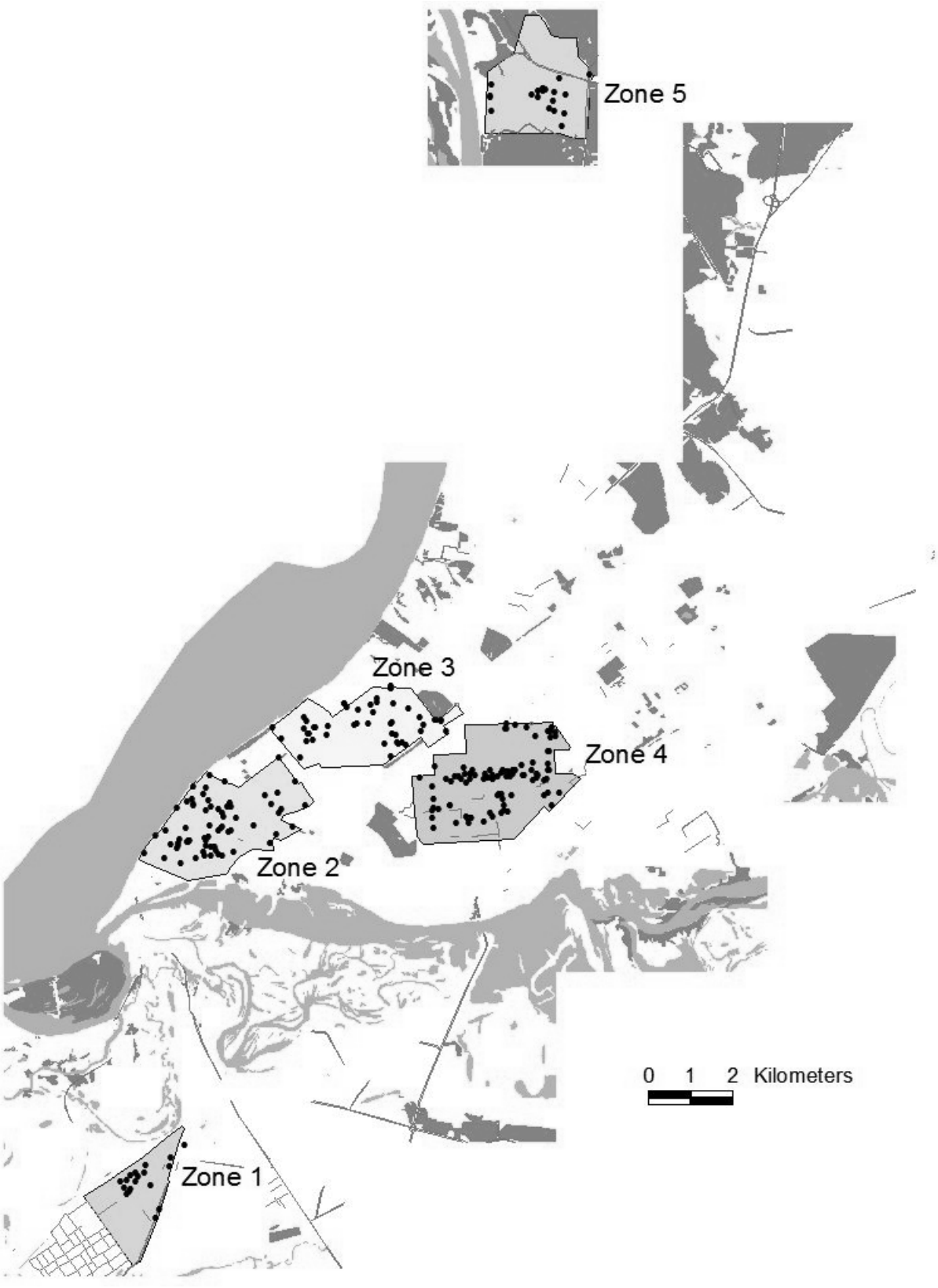
## Identification, Selection, and Description of Samara

Samara is the administrative center of the Samara oblast, located on the left shore of the Volga River, entering the Volga federal region of the Russian Federation. Samara occupies a 464,6. sq. km area (Table 1). The population of Samara is approximately 1,1 million people - 36,3% of the population of the oblast. As in the Russian Federation as a whole, there are more women than men in the city which grows with increasing age. In terms of the economy, 600 thousand people are employed (82% of the labor force). In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of persons of working age due to an increase in people migrating to the area. Samara is a leading industrial center of the Volga Region with a well developed infrastructure and wide range of services. By the volume of industrial production, Samara is the leader in its municipal Volga federal region. Machine building, petroleum refining, nonferrous metallurgy, and food production compose the basis of industry. Being located in the center of the Samara oblast, Samara has an advantageous economic and geographic location. It is a large transportation hub, through which passes important routes, which connect the city with all Russian regions and with foreign countries (i.e. railroad, steam navigation "Volgotanker", international airport "Samara").

The high population density and the presence of active transport routes in the study zones indicates a potential risk for high rates of HIV transmission. Samara oblast ranks fifth in the Russian Federation in the number of registered persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and ranks second in the prevalence of HIV. Samara oblast is among the top 10 oblasts in the Russia Federation with a high incidence of HIV infection. The city of Samara has higher rates than those of the oblast. The prevalence of HIV in Samara is 810 per 100 000 people and the prevalence in the Samara oblast is 650 per 100 000 compared to the national average of 206 per 100 000 in the Russian Federation. On 1 November 2005, there were 25118 cases of HIV in the Samara Oblast, including 9534 in the city of Samara. The registered number of deaths among people living with HIV was 91. The proportion of HIV attributed to IDUs decreased from 98% to 80% in the Russian Federation and an increase in transmission through sex has been observed. In the oblast 2059 children were born to HIV+ mothers. A diagnosis of HIV+ is confirmed in 29 children. Pregnant women are required to be tested for HIV. Free testing is available at over 100 therapeutic and prophylactic establishments in the city, but it is not anonymous and is done only with the presence of a medical insurance policy. Free and anonymous testing is conducted only by the AIDS Center.

The basic participants in the fight against HIV/AIDS are the government and civic community organizations. In Samara, the Oblast AIDS Center serves as a consultation, medical, and diagnostic center and there are over 8 nongovernmental organization. The work of the AIDS Center is focused mainly on groups at increased risk for HIV infection. The Center is also entrusted with the task of conducting preventive work among the general population. Assistance in the creation of a system to fight HIV comes from the international community. In the oblast there are 8 programs in the fight against AIDS, including Population Services International (PSI) which is registered as the "Center of Social Development and Information." Non-governmental AIDS organizations draw on the experience accumulated in other countries, including of technologies of conducting information campaigns, providing support, and working with task forces. They have mastered a method of preventive work outreach with the hard-to-reach risk

**Figure 2. Map showing selected zones in Samara.**



groups (female sex workers, injection drug users, street children). Participants of the NGO find these people, begin a conversation with them, provide them with appropriate literature, and help to ensure access to medical and social aid.

For the PLACE project in Samara, the Steering Committee selected 5 zones to include in the assessment (see (Figure 1.4.1). Zone 1, Kuybyshevky rayon, has a population of 80727 (40134 men and 40593 women). This zone is a compact working settlement and is distant from the center of the city. The prevalence of HIV (per 100 000 population) is the highest in Samara - 1142. Zone 5, Krasnoglinsky rayon, is a similar working settlement, geographically

## Table 1. Description of Samara

| **Samara:** | **Characteristics** | |
|---|---|---|
| **Population** | N | % |
| Male resident population | | |
| <15 | 78290 | 15,4 |
| 15-24 | 88073 | 17,3 |
| 25-39 | 113603 | 22,4 |
| 40-49 | 88968 | 17,5 |
| 50+ | 139167 | 27,4 |
| Total | 508101 | 100 |
| Female resident population | | |
| <15 | 74158 | 11,7 |
| 15-24 | 88565 | 14,0 |
| 25-39 | 128612 | 20,3 |
| 40-49 | 106491 | 16,8 |
| 50+ | 236103 | 37,2 |
| Total | 633929 | 100 |
| Male:female ratio (age 15-49) | Male - 47,3% | Female - 52,7% |
| **Population Density** | | |
| Size of area (square km) | | 464,6 |
| Population per sq. km | | 2534,1 |
| **Other Socio-Demographic Characteristics** | | |
| Percentage of households in poverty | | 24,7 |
| Number of orphans and vulnerable children | | 1933 |
| **HIV Prevalence** | | |
| Prevalence per 100 000 (Russian Federation) | | 206 |
| Prevalence per 100 000 (Samara) | | 810 |
| Cumulative registered HIV cases | | 9534 |
| Cumulative registered HIV cases (age 15-24) | | 6338 |
| **AIDS Prevention Programs** | | |
| Number of international projects | | 8 |
| Number of nongovernmental organizations working in area | | 8 |
| **Testing, Counseling, ART Programs** | | |
| Number of voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers in area (but only with the presence of a medical insurance policy) | | 132 |
| Number of voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers in area (free of charge, anonymous, and available without a medical insurance policy) | | 1 |
| Number of people treated with antiretroviral (ARV) drugs in the past month | | 50 |
| Percent of pregnant women screened in prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) program | | 100% |
| Percent of HIV+ pregnant women who receive treatment to prevent mother-to-child transmission | | 94% |

located in the opposite end of the city and has a population of 68746 (32487 men and 36259 women). The prevalence of HIV (per 100 000 population) in this rayon is higher, on average, than in Samara - 899. Zone 2 is the region that covers the historical and cultural center of city with a high concentration of entertainment and cultural establishments, where each evening young people come to visit these places. Zone 3 is the territory where the largest educational institutions are located and where a substantial proportion of the students live. Zone 4 is the territory where a large transportation route is located, along which commercial sex workers are traditionally concentrated. Since the boundaries of Zones 2, 3, and 4 do not coincide with the administrative division of Samara, information about the composition of the population and the epidemiological situation is not available.

Respondents identified alcohol abuse (83% of men and 84% of women), injection drug abuse (76% of men and 74% of women), and AIDS (66% of men and 70% of women) as the biggest problems in the area (from the proposed list). Problems with accessibility of medical and educational services were reported by a fourth of respondents. The problem of hunger was infrequently reported with only 4% of respondents identifying it as a problem in the area. There is essentially no difference in the perception of these problems by men and women, with the exception that women more likely to report violence as a problem. Among female respondents, 55% reported violence as a problem in the area compared to 42% of men who perceived violence as a problem (Table 2).

## Training and Instrument Adaption

The PLACE protocol was adapted to local needs and circumstances. The study instruments were translated into Russian. Interviewer selection was guided by interviewing experience, sensitivity to study questions on sexuality, flexibility regarding working hours, and ability to communicate well with a wide range of respondents.

Interviewers were selected by "CCS" specialist and trained by Irina Kozina (PLACE Coordinator). Each interviewer was also trained in ethical principles for human subjects research and for each step of the fieldwork.

**Table 2. Perceived Problems in Samara According to Patrons at Venues in Samara**

| Perceived Problems | Men (n= 481 ) % | Women (n=479 ) % |
|---|---|---|
| Unemployment | 44,9 | 44,1 |
| Violence | 42,0 | 54,9 |
| Access to health care | 25,2 | 23,0 |
| AIDS | 65,9 | 69,7 |
| Alcohol abuse | 83,0 | 84,3 |
| Lack of education | 25,6 | 23,8 |
| Getting food to eat | 4,2 | 4,2 |
| Injection drug abuse | 75,9 | 73,9 |

# Step 2: Where Do People Meet New Sexual Partners and Injection Drug Users Socialize?

# Findings from Community Informant Interviews

## Methods to Identify Venues

A sexual network venue is defined as a place or event in a PPA where people with high rates of partner acquisition meet to form new sexual partnerships. A venue could be a bar, a brothel, an all-night party, or a market place. New partnerships are an important focus because individuals with high rates of new partner acquisition are more likely to transmit infection and because individuals with newly acquired infections are more infectious. An injection drug use network venue is defined as a place or event in a PPA where injection drug users socialize and can be reached by prevention programs. Venues where injection drug users socialize are more readily accessible by prevention programs than venues where injection actually occurs. Identification of all venues in a PPA, not just traditional "hot spots," is encouraged. A map of these venues can help program planners focus intervention efforts at venues where the opportunity for HIV transmission is likely to be greatest.

Community informant interviewing is the primary method used to identify all venues where residents of the PPA meet new sexual partners. Community 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 venues that can be verified by other sources. By developing a list of venues from many community 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 nor asking for the respondent's name. Individuals such as taxi drivers, security guards, university students, local residents, and police were approached for an interview at a time that seemed mutually convenient.

Potential community informants were approached by the interviewers who explained the purpose of the study and requested verbal informed consent. Only people who were older that 18 years old were eligible to be interviewed as community informants. After recording basic demographic information about the community informant, such as age, residence, and type of community informant, interviewers asked if injection drug use was common in the area where the interview was being performed. Finally, community informants were asked to name specific public venues where people meet new sexual partners in the area and/or where injection drug users (IDUs) socialize. Information collected about each venue included its name, type of venue, its location within the city and specific address, and whether it is a place where people meet new sexual partners, injection drug users socialize, or both.

## Community Informant Fieldwork

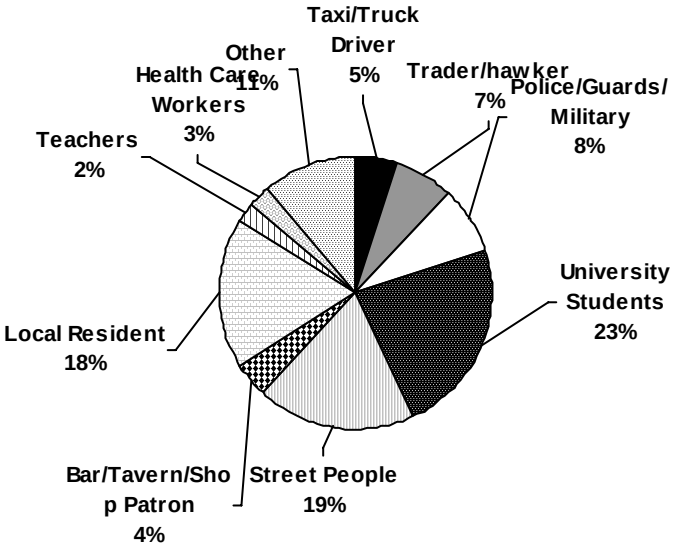
A total of 400 community informants identified 413 unique venues during five days of fieldwork (see Table 3). Of the venues reported, 322 were located in the PPAs. The largest number of venues reported was in

zone 4 (this is the largest and densely populated territory of working blocks). The smallest number of reported venues was in zones 1 and 5, which represent the small self-contained communities far from the center of Samara. The interviewers found that most people were willing to answer questions, only 3% of eligible informants declined to be interviewed.

## Table 3. Community Informant Fieldwork

| Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | |
|---|---|
| **Number of days of community informant interviews** | 5 |
| **Number of interviewers** | 14 |
| **Percentage of eligible community informants approached for an interview who were not willing to be interviewed** | 3% |
| **Number of venue reports** | 1724 |
| **Number of unique venues reported that are located...** | |
| In the PPAs | 322 |
| Inside Zone 1 | 21 |
| Inside Zone 2 | 84 |
| Inside Zone 3 | 76 |
| Inside Zone 4 | 114 |
| Inside Zone 5 | 27 |
| In Samara but outside the PPAs | 90 |
| Outside Samara | 1 |
| **Total number of unique venues reported** | 413 |

## Figure 3. Types of community informants.



## Characteristics of Community Informants

Many different types of community informants were interviewed. University students, street people, and local residents were the most frequently interviewed type of community informant (see Figure 3). The median age of community informants was 26 years of age and 44% were men (Table 4).

### Table 4. Characteristics of Community Informants

| Samara, Russia PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Type of Community Informants** | **N** | **%** |
| ***By occupation*** | | |
| Taxi driver | 14 | 3,4 |
| Truck driver | 5 | 1,2 |
| Hawker/street vender | 11 | 2,7 |
| Migrant worker | 2 | 0,5 |
| Mechanic/petrol station attendant | 2 | 0,5 |
| Bar, tavern, or club worker/manager | 11 | 2,7 |
| Hotel or tourism worker/manager | 3 | 0,8 |
| Security guard/cleaner | 18 | 4,4 |
| Hairdresser, barber | 9 | 2,3 |
| Beer/liquor store owner | 2 | 0,5 |
| Shop man/shop woman | 14 | 3,5 |
| Mayor/chief/community leader | 3 | 0,8 |
| Teacher | 7 | 1,7 |
| Police/military officer | 12 | 3,0 |
| Health care worker | 10 | 2,5 |
| Church worker | 1 | 0,3 |
| Pharmacy staff | 3 | 0,8 |
| Other | 3 | 0,8 |
| ***By key behavioral and socio-demographic population*** | | |
| Individual socializing at venue | 7 | 1,7 |
| Sex worker | 9 | 2,3 |
| Youth in school | 2 | 0,5 |
| University students | 93 | 23,2 |
| Street people | 76 | 19,0 |
| Unemployed | 5 | 1,3 |
| Injection drug user | 8 | 2,0 |
| Local resident | 70 | 17,6 |
| Total | 400 | 100 |
| **Gender of community informants** | | |
| Male | 176 | 44,0 |
| Female | 224 | 56,0 |
| Total | 400 | 100 |
| **Age of community informants** | | |
| 16-19 | 55 | 13,8 |
| 20-24 | 120 | 30,0 |
| 25-29 | 72 | 18,0 |
| 30-34 | 32 | 8,0 |
| 35-39 | 24 | 6,0 |
| >=40 | 94 | 23,5 |
| Missing value | 3 | 0,7 |
| Total | 400 | 100 |

## Community Informantsí Perceptions of Injection Drug Use

Approximately 80% of community informants reported that injection drug use is problem in the area (a "somewhat common" or "very common" problem) including 27% who noted that injection drug use is a "very common" problem (Table 5). Only 2% of community informants reported that injection drug use does not occur in the area. Based on the responses from the community informants, injection drug use is perceived to be very common in zones 1 and 4 with 39% of community informants reporting so. In zone 5, 24% of community informants reported injection drug use was very common and 20% of community informants in zone 3 reported injection drug abuse was very common. Injection drug abuse in zone 2 was not as common with only 16% of community informants reporting that injection drug use was very common in the area.

## Characteristics of Reported Venues

Almost one third (31%) of the named venues were described by community informants as places where people meet new sexual partners and where injection drug users socialize (Table 6). The proportion of places where people meet new sexual partners but injection drug users do not socialize there is 43%. Most of the venues identified in zone 2 (62% of the total number of venues in this zone) were identified as places people meet new sexual partners but injection drug users do not socialize, compared to only 19% of the venues in zone 1 described as such. Overall, 26% of venues identified were places where injection drug users socialize but people do not meet new sexual partners. Such venues were most common in zone 1 where 43% of all venues named in this zone where such places compared to only 14% of the venues named in zone 2.

### Table 5. Community Informants' Perceptions of Injection Drug Use

| Samara, Russia PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | N | % |
| **Community informant's opinion about injection drug use in area** | | |
| Very common | 107 | 26,8 |
| Somewhat common | 216 | 54,0 |
| Not very common | 67 | 16,8 |
| Does not occur in area | 10 | 2,4 |
| Total | 400 | 100 |

### Table 6. Characteristics of Reported Venues

| Samara, Russia PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | N | % |
| **Proportion of venues identified as a place where…** | | |
| People meet new sexual partners only | 171 | 42,8 |
| Injection drug users socialize only | 105 | 26,3 |
| People meet new sexual partners and injection drug users socialize | 124 | 30,9 |
| Total | 400 | 100 |

# Step 3: What Are the Characteristics of Venues Where People Meet New Sexual Partners and Injection Drug Users Socialize?

## Findings from Venue Verification Interviews

### Methods

In this phase of the fieldwork, interviewers visited each reported venue to verify its existence and location, and to interview a person knowledgeable about the venue (such as a bar manager or owner) to obtain characteristics of the venue important for HIV/AIDS prevention. Where 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 venue and number of years in operation
- types of activities occurring in the venue
- estimated number of clients at peak times
- patron characteristics, including residence, employment status, age, and gender
- whether people meet new sexual partners at the venue
- whether IDUs socialize at the venue
- extent of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention activities on-site including, condoms and posters
- willingness to sell condoms.

Community informants identified 413 unique places in the previous phase of fieldwork. Venues that could be potentially dangerous for interviewers (negliected buildings and vacant lots) and private flats and houses were also excluded. A total of 320 venues were considered eligible for venue verification.

Maps were produced using GIS ARCVIEIW 3.2 software. Maps of the locations of 248 venues (venues that were found and an interview completed) and key contextual information were produced including maps of:

- the type of place
- type and the size of place (number of patrons)
- condom availability
- presence of commercial sex workers
- presence of injection drug users
- willingness to have HIV/AIDS prevention programs at the venue.

See figures 4 and 5 for examples of maps displaying different characteristics of venues.

### Venue Verification Fieldwork

Of the 413 venues reported by community informants, 320 were eligible for a venue verification visit. Visits to eligible venues were accomplished in 10 days by a team of 10 interviewers. Someone knowledgeable about the venue was identified and interviewed by

**Figure 4. Map showing types of venues in Samara (Zone 2).**

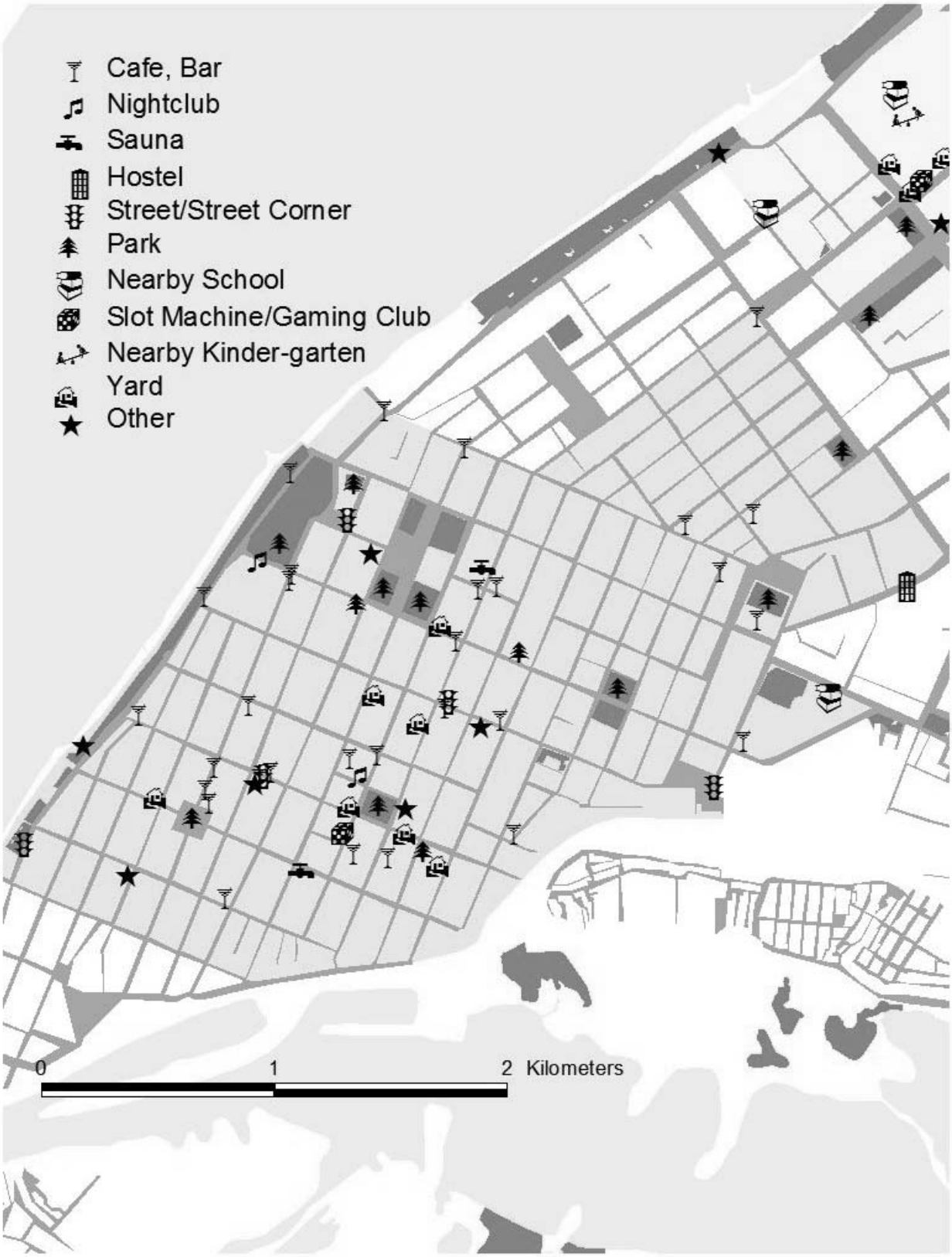
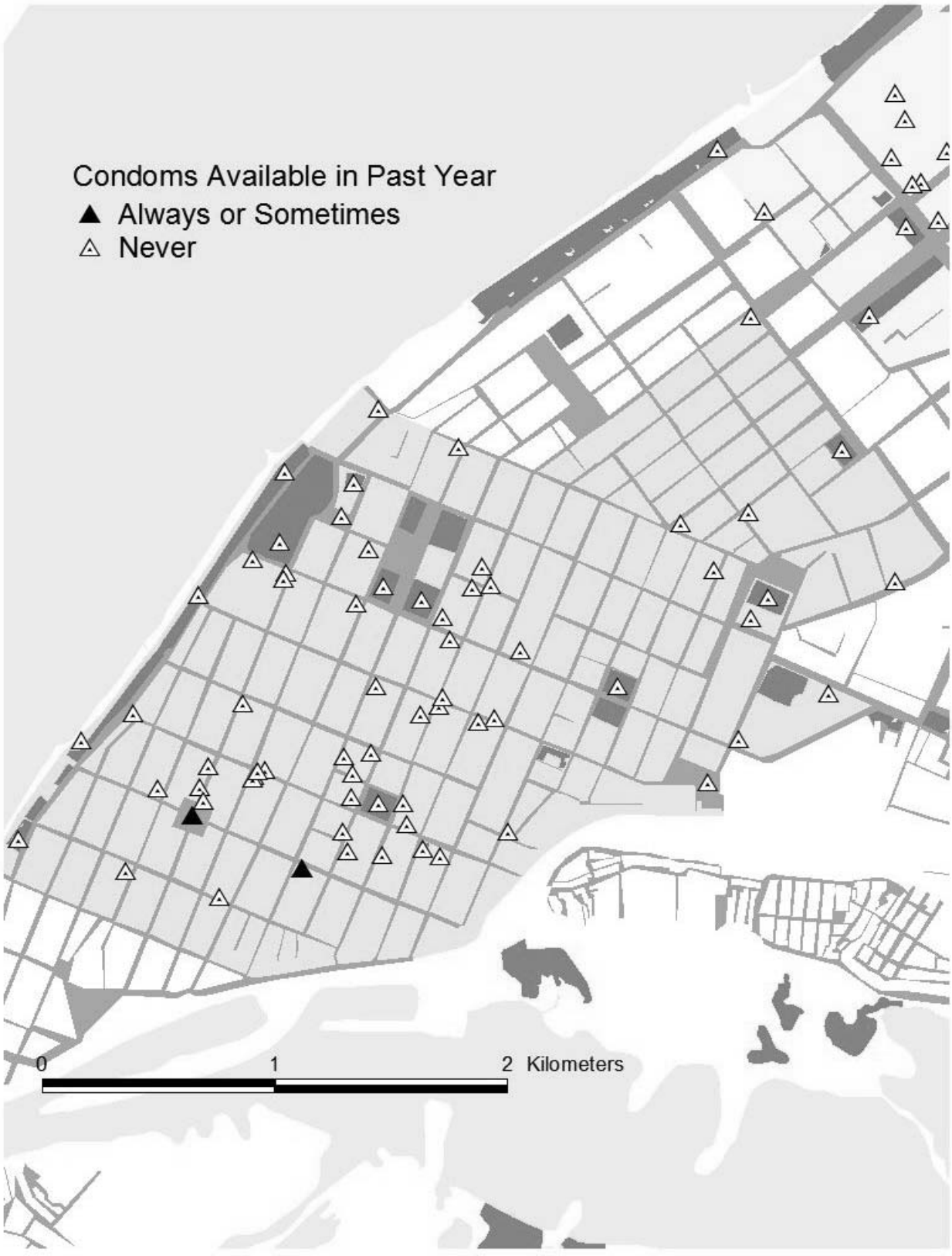


**Figure 5. Map showing condom availability at public venues where people meet new sexual partners in Samara (Zone 2).**



the interviewer. Most of these venue representatives were female (58%), over age 30 years of age, and willing to answer questions. Of the 320 eligible venues, 248 were successfully located and an interview completed (Table 7).

## Types of Venues

Many different types of venues were visited (see Table 8 and Figure 6). The most common types of venues visited were formal bars, yards, and parks. Some venues were reported by only one community informant, but seven venues were reported by more than 20 community informants.

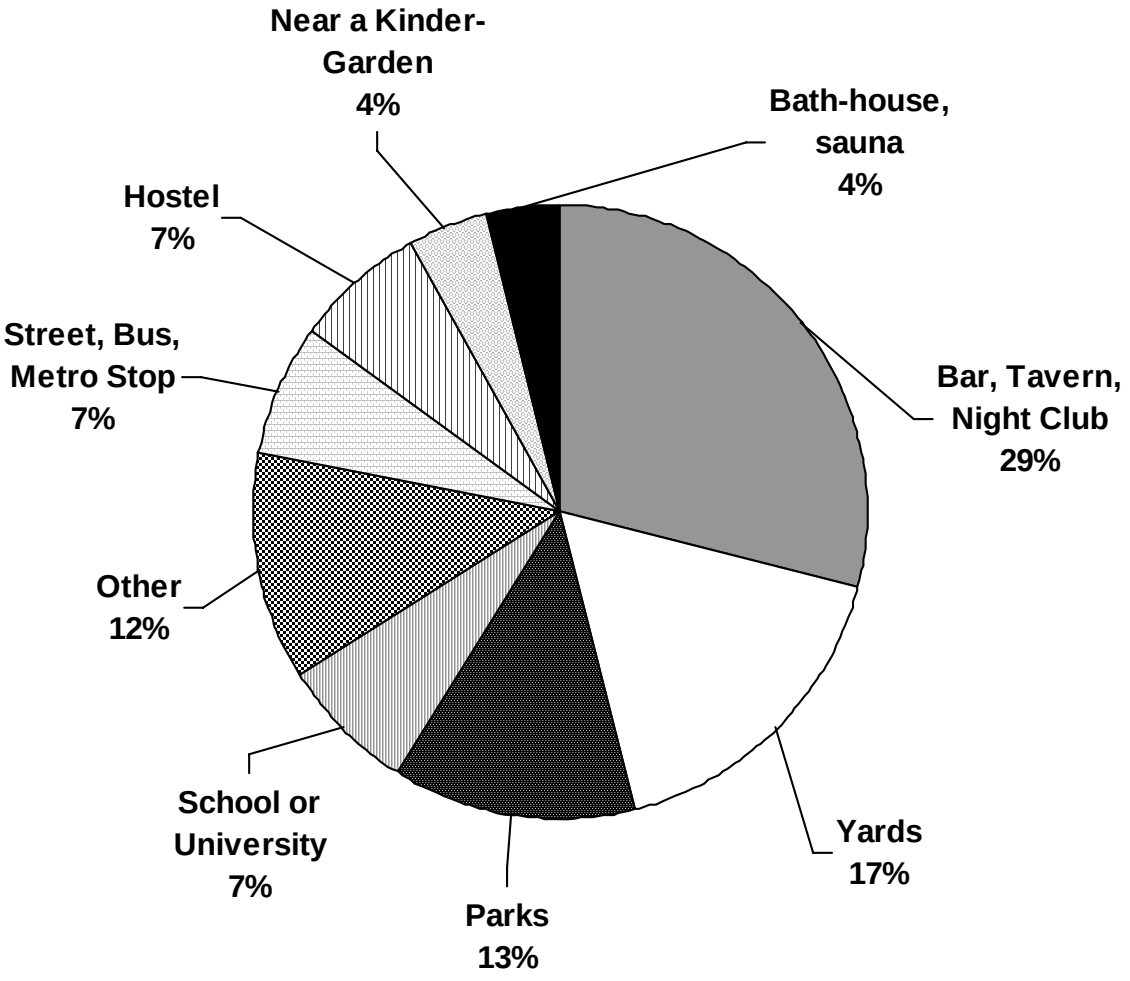
### Table 7. Summary of Venue Verification Fieldwork

| Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Number of Days of Venue Verification** | 10 | |
| **Number of Interviewers** | 10 | |
| **Number of Interviews Conducted** | | |
| By male interviewers | 92 | |
| By female interviewers | 156 | |
| Total | 248 | |
| **Gender of Venue Representative** | **N** | **%** |
| Male | 104 | 42,0 |
| Female | 144 | 58,0 |
| Total | 248 | 100 |
| **Respondent Position at the Venue** | | |
| Owner, manager, staff | 116 | 46,8 |
| Patron | 131 | 52,8 |
| Other | 1 | 0,4 |
| **Age of Venue Representative** | | |
| 18-19 | 19 | 7,7 |
| 20-24 | 56 | 22,6 |
| 25-29 | 42 | 16,9 |
| 30-34 | 30 | 12,1 |
| 35-39 | 19 | 7,7 |
| >=40 | 82 | 33,1 |
| Total | 248 | 100 |
| **Venue Eligibility for Venue Verification** | | |
| Eligible venues | 320 | 77,5 |
| Not eligible because outside PPA | 82 | 19,8 |
| Not eligible for other reason (private flats and too dangerous) | 11 | 2,7 |
| Total number of unique venues reported by community informants | 413 | 100 |
| **Outcome of Venue Verification Visits for Eligible Venues** | | |
| Venue found, interview completed, willing, eligible respondent | 248 | 77,5 |
| Venue found but no willing respondent | 3 | 0,9 |
| Venue closed temporarily | 10 | 3,1 |
| Venue closed permanently or no longer a venue | 47 | 14,8 |
| Address insufficient/venue not found | 10 | 3,1 |
| Duplicate venue/venue already visited | 2 | 0,6 |
| Total | 320 | 100 |
| **Number of Found and Verified Venues** | 248 | |

## Table 8. Types of Venues

| Interviews with a Venue Representative at 248 Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Type of Venue** | **N=248** | **%** |
| ***Eating, Drinking, Dancing, or Sleeping Places*** | | |
| Formal bar or tavern | 60 | 24,2 |
| Night club | 6 | 2,4 |
| Restaurant | 6 | 2,4 |
| Hostel | 14 | 5,6 |
| Bath-house, sauna | 9 | 3,6 |
| Casino | 2 | 0,8 |
| Other eating, drinking, or sleeping places | 1 | 0,5 |
| ***Transportation, Public, Commercial Areas*** | | |
| Bus, train, metro stop or station | 5 | 2,0 |
| Taxi stand | 2 | 0,8 |
| Street or street corner | 8 | 3,2 |
| Square | 2 | 0,8 |
| Parks | 28 | 11,3 |
| Markets | 3 | 1,2 |
| Nearby or on school, university campus | 19 | 7,7 |
| Sports venue | 4 | 1,6 |
| Store | 2 | 0,8 |
| Kiosk/stall | 3 | 1,2 |
| Gaming club | 10 | 4,0 |
| Near a kindergarten | 10 | 4,0 |
| Near a hospital | 3 | 1,2 |
| Other transportation, public, or commercial areas | 4 | 1,7 |
| ***Hidden, Private, or Abandoned Areas*** | | |
| Unused house/crack house | 3 | 1,2 |
| Abandoned yard, field, bush | 2 | 0,8 |
| Garages | 3 | 1,2 |
| Yard | 34 | 13,7 |
| Other hidden, private, or abandoned areas | 1 | 0,5 |
| ***Events*** | | |
| Concert, festival, cultural show | 2 | 0,8 |
| Disco | 2 | 0,8 |
| Total of all types of venues | 248 | 100 |
| **Number of Community Informants Reporting Venue** | | |
| 1 | 95 | 38,3 |
| 2-9 | 126 | 50,8 |
| 10-14 | 5 | 2,0 |
| 15-19 | 15 | 6,0 |
| 20+ | 7 | 2,8 |
| Total | 248 | 100 |

**Figure 6. Types of venues.**




## Activities that Occur at Venues and Other Characteristics of Venues

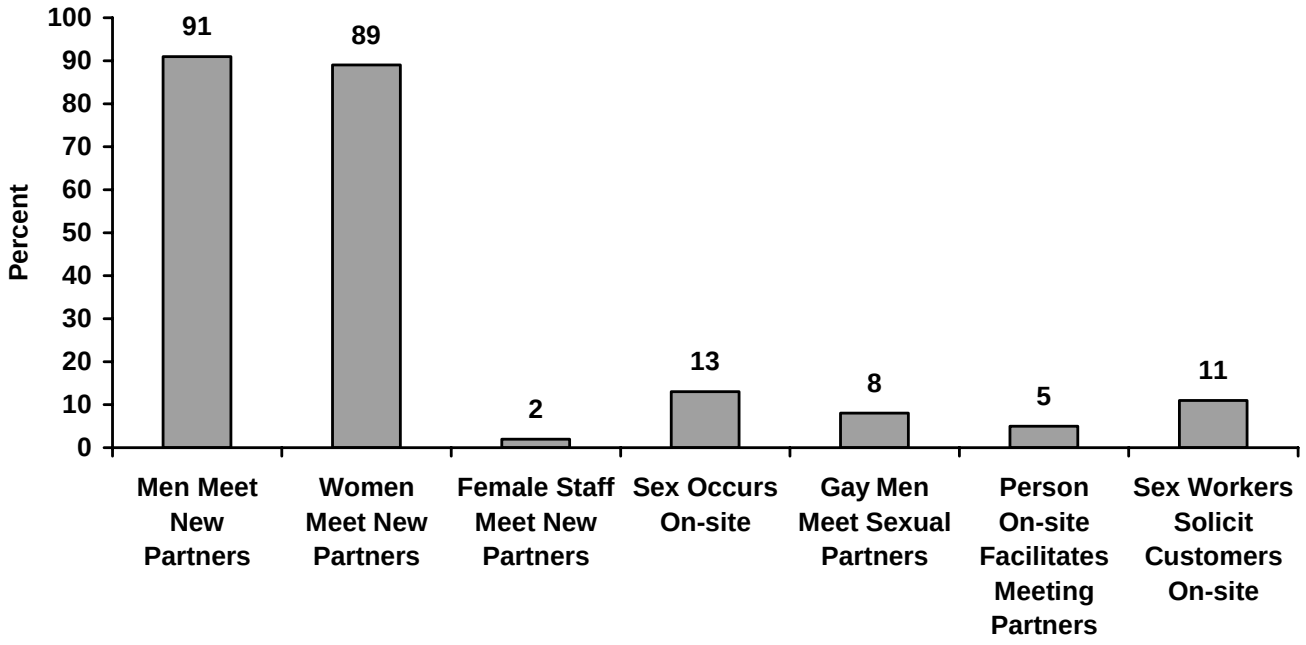
Characteristics of 248 venues (Table 9) were obtained from a venue representative. Beer and alcohol consumption was common at the venues. Music was available at 60% of venues and dancing at 35% of venues. This is not unexpected, given that 30% of venues were bars, taverns, night clubs, or restaurants. Most venues were quite stable, with 80% being in operation more than two years.

Sexual partnerships are frequently formed at these venues, according to the venue representatives. Sex work can be found at 11% of venues and sex occurs on-site at 13% of venues. Female staff occasionally meet new sexual partners at the venues and 48% of venues have at least one female worker. Eight percent of venue representatives reported that men who have sex with men meet partners at the venue. Figure 7 describes sexual partnership formation at all venues.

## Table 9. Characteristics of Found and Verified Venues

| Interviews with a Venue Representative at 248 Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Activities On-site** | **N=248** | **%** |
| People buy food and eat | 86 | 34,7 |
| People socialize for an hour or more | 219 | 88,3 |
| Beer, alcohol bought and consumed | 88 | 35,5 |
| People bring beer/alcohol | 158 | 63,7 |
| TV viewing | 36 | 14,5 |
| VCR or CD video viewing | 22 | 8,9 |
| Explicit sex videos shown | 3 | 1,2 |
| Dancing | 66 | 26,6 |
| Exotic or go-go dancing | 20 | 8,1 |
| Live music | 35 | 14,1 |
| Recorded music | 113 | 45,6 |
| Live DJ | 18 | 7,3 |
| **Sexual Partnerships Formed at Venues** | | |
| Men meet new female sexual partners at the venue | 225 | 90,7 |
| Women meet new sexual partners at the venue | 220 | 88,7 |
| Men meet male (gay) sexual partners at the venue | 20 | 8,1 |
| Someone on-site facilitates partnerships | 13 | 5,2 |
| Female sex workers solicit customers | 27 | 10,9 |
| Partners who meet at venue have sex on-site | 32 | 12,9 |
| Female staff meet new sexual partners at the venue | 5 | 2,0 |
| Male staff meet new sexual partners at the venue | 5 | 2,0 |
| **Where Do People Socialize?** | | |
| Only indoors | 46 | 18,5 |
| Only outdoors | 129 | 52,2 |
| Both indoors and outdoors | 69 | 27,8 |
| Neither indoors or outdoors | 4 | 1,6 |
| **Number of Years Venue Has Been in Operation** | | |
| < 1 year | 12 | 4,8 |
| 1-2 years | 22 | 8,9 |
| More than 2 years | 201 | 81,0 |
| Not applicable | 12 | 4,8 |
| Missing value | 1 | 0,4 |
| Total | 248 | 100 |
| **Number of Male Staff during Busy Day** | | |
| 0 workers | 135 | 54,4 |
| 1-2 workers | 52 | 21,0 |
| 3-4 workers | 32 | 12,9 |
| 5-9 workers | 14 | 5,6 |
| 10-19 workers | 8 | 3,3 |
| 20+ workers | 5 | 2,0 |
| Missing value | 2 | 0,8 |
| Total | 248 | 10 0 |
| **Number of Female Staff during Busy Day** | | |
| 0 workers | 130 | 52,4 |
| 1-2 workers | 13 | 5,2 |
| 3-4 workers | 37 | 14,9 |
| 5-9 workers | 34 | 13,7 |
| 10-19 workers | 21 | 8,5 |
| 20+ workers | 12 | 4,8 |
| Missing value | 1 | 0,5 |
| Total | 248 | 100 |

**Figure 7. On-site activities as reported by venue representative.**




## Who Comes to Venues? Opinions of Venue Representatives

Venue representatives were asked where the patrons of the venue come from and the characteristics of the male and female patrons (Table 10). The majority of venue patrons were local residents (88%). At approximately half of the venues, the majority of patrons visited the venue at least one time per week. Venue representatives reported that over 60% of men and women who socialize at the venue visit other venues to look for sexual partners. At least some patrons at more than 90% venues were reported by the venue representative to find a new sexual partner at the venue and to consume alcohol. At least some injection drug users were reported to socialize at approximately 60% of the venues. Students and young people under 18 years of age visit approximately 70% of the venues and at 20% of the venues, they comprise the majority of patrons. The university students patronize approximately 80% of venues and compose the majority of patrons approximately in 25% of the venues.

## Table 10. Venue Representatives' Descriptions of Patrons Coming to Venue

| Interviews with Venue Representatives at 248 Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | | % | |
| **Patrons of Venue Come from…** | | | | |
| Samara | 219 | | 88,3 | |
| Elsewhere in Samara oblast | 10 | | 4,0 | |
| Elsewhere in Russia | 2 | | 0,8 | |
| Outside Russia | 2 | | 0,8 | |
| Total | 248 | | 100 | |
| **Male Patrons at the Venue Visit another Venue** | | | | |
| Yes | 154 | | 62,1 | |
| No | 8 | | 3,2 | |
| Don't know | 86 | | 34,7 | |
| Total | 248 | | 100 | |
| **Female Patrons at the Venue Visit another Venue** | | | | |
| Yes | 150 | | 60,5 | |
| No | 9 | | 3,6 | |
| Don't know | 89 | | 35,9 | |
| Total | 248 | | 100 | |
| **Proportion of Female Patrons Who Come Here during the Busiest Times Who …** | **None** | **< Half** | **>= Half** | **All** |
| Live in Samara | 0,8 | 2,4 | 27,8 | 68,5 |
| Are secondary or high school students | 27,0 | 48,4 | 21,0 | 3,6 |
| Are unemployed | 43,5 | 21,8 | 16,5 | 10,9 |
| Are university/college students | 19,0 | 48,0 | 25,0 | 7,3 |
| Are less than age 18 | 30,6 | 47,2 | 19,4 | 2,8 |
| Live within a 10-minute walk | 6,0 | 31,9 | 40,3 | 15,7 |
| Come to venue at least once a week | 2,8 | 27,0 | 50,8 | 17,7 |
| Live outside Samara | 50,8 | 42,7 | 2,4 | 1,6 |
| Drink alcohol at venue | 7,3 | 12,9 | 25,8 | 54,0 |
| Find a new sexual partner at venue | 9,7 | 63,3 | 18,5 | 8,5 |
| Appear to be injection drug users | 60,1 | 27,0 | 10,5 | 2,0 |
| Appear to be buying or selling sex | 84,3 | 7,7 | 2,4 | 4,4 |
| **Proportion of Male Patrons Who Come Here during the Busiest Times Who …** | | | | |
| Live in Samara | 0,4 | 2,0 | 29,8 | 66,5 |
| Are secondary or high school students | 32,3 | 46,4 | 18,1 | 3,2 |
| Are unemployed | 46,4 | 25,4 | 14,5 | 6,9 |
| Are university/college students | 19,0 | 50,8 | 23,8 | 5,6 |
| Are less than age 18 | 33,5 | 49,2 | 14,5 | 2,8 |
| Live within a 10-minute walk | 2,0 | 37,9 | 37,9 | 16,5 |
| Come to venue at least once a week | 2,0 | 28,6 | 52,0 | 16,1 |
| Live outside Samara | 48,8 | 43,5 | 3,2 | 1,2 |
| Drink alcohol at venue | 5,6 | 12,1 | 20,2 | 61,7 |
| Find a new sexual partner at venue | 9,7 | 59,3 | 23,8 | 7,3 |
| Appear to be injection drug users | 54,0 | 36,7 | 8,1 | 1,2 |
| Appear to be selling or buying sex | 85,9 | 6,0 | 3,2 | 3,2 |
| Are gay | 96,0 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 0,0 |

## When Do People Visit Venues?

Information about the number of people visiting a venue and the venue's male-to-female ratio are very important for planning prevention programs. As shown in Table 11, there were 42 venues with more than 100 people at a busy time, including four venues that had more than 100 men socializing and one venue that had over 100 women socializing at the busiest times. The male-to-female ratio at all

### Table 11. Busy Times at Venues and Number of Patrons

| Interviews with Venue Representatives at 248 Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Busiest Day and Times Are …** | **N** | | | **%** | | |
| Friday afternoon | 4 | | | 1,6 | | |
| Friday night | 102 | | | 41,1 | | |
| Saturday afternoon | 1 | | | 0,4 | | |
| Saturday night | 95 | | | 38,3 | | |
| Sunday afternoon | 1 | | | 0,4 | | |
| Sunday night | 5 | | | 2,0 | | |
| Other | 40 | | | 16,1 | | |
| **Next-Busiest Day and Times Are …** | | | | | | |
| Friday afternoon | 1 | | | 0,4 | | |
| Friday night | 48 | | | 19,4 | | |
| Saturday afternoon | 4 | | | 1,6 | | |
| Saturday night | 90 | | | 36,3 | | |
| Sunday afternoon | 1 | | | 0,4 | | |
| Sunday night | 53 | | | 21,4 | | |
| Other | 51 | | | 20,6 | | |
| **Number of Men and Women at Venue during Busiest Day at Busiest Time** | | | | | | |
| <10 | 41 | | | 16,5 | | |
| 11-25 | 94 | | | 37,9 | | |
| 26-50 | 46 | | | 18,6 | | |
| 51-100 | 25 | | | 10,2 | | |
| 101-150 | 15 | | | 6,0 | | |
| 151-200 | 6 | | | 2,4 | | |
| 201-250 | 3 | | | 1,2 | | |
| 251-300 | 4 | | | 1,6 | | |
| > 300 | 14 | | | 5,6 | | |
| Total | 248 | | | 100 | | |
| **Number of Patrons Socializing while at Venue during Busiest Time** | **Men** | | **Women** | | **Total** | |
| | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| 1-25 | 222 | 89,5 | 227 | 91,5 | 199 | 80,2 |
| 26-75 | 13 | 5,2 | 12 | 4,8 | 32 | 12,9 |
| 76-125 | 4 | 1,6 | 2 | 0,8 | 5 | 2,0 |
| 126-175 | 1 | 0,4 | 0 | 0,0 | 3 | 1,2 |
| 176-275 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | 2 | 0,8 |
| Missing | 8 | 3,2 | 7 | 2,8 | 7 | 2,8 |
| Total | 248 | 100 | 248 | 100 | 248 | 100 |
| Mean | 11,6 | | 8,7 | | 20,3 | |
| Median | 5,5 | | 5,0 | | 10,0 | |
| **Male-to-Female Ratio** | 2874 | 57% | 2167 | 43% | 5041 | 100% |
| **Busiest Times of the Year** | **N=248** | | | **%** | | |
| School/student holidays | 86 | | | 34,7 | | |
| Public holidays | 113 | | | 45,6 | | |
| Month end | 33 | | | 13,3 | | |
| Other (in the evenings, weekends) | 101 | | | 40,7 | | |

venues was 57:43. During the week, the busiest times were Friday and Saturday nights. During the year, the busiest times were public holidays. The total number of women socializing at all study venues during busy times was 2167 and the total number of men was 2874.

## AIDS Prevention at Venues and Condom Availability at Venues

There are gaps in HIV/AIDS prevention programs at these venues (Table 12). Only 7% had ever had any type of AIDS prevention activities and HIV/AIDS posters were displayed at 2% of the venues. However, over 45% respondents were willing to have an HIV/AIDS prevention program at the venue.

Several questions were asked to assess condom availability at venues (Table 13). Overall, there is a gap in condom availability at venues. Condoms were visible at 11% of venues. Condoms were neither available at the venue nor within 10 minutes of the venue at night at 24% of venues. There is not a strong willingness, however, to provide condoms at the venue. Figure 3.7.1 summarizes HIV prevention activities and condom availability at all venues.

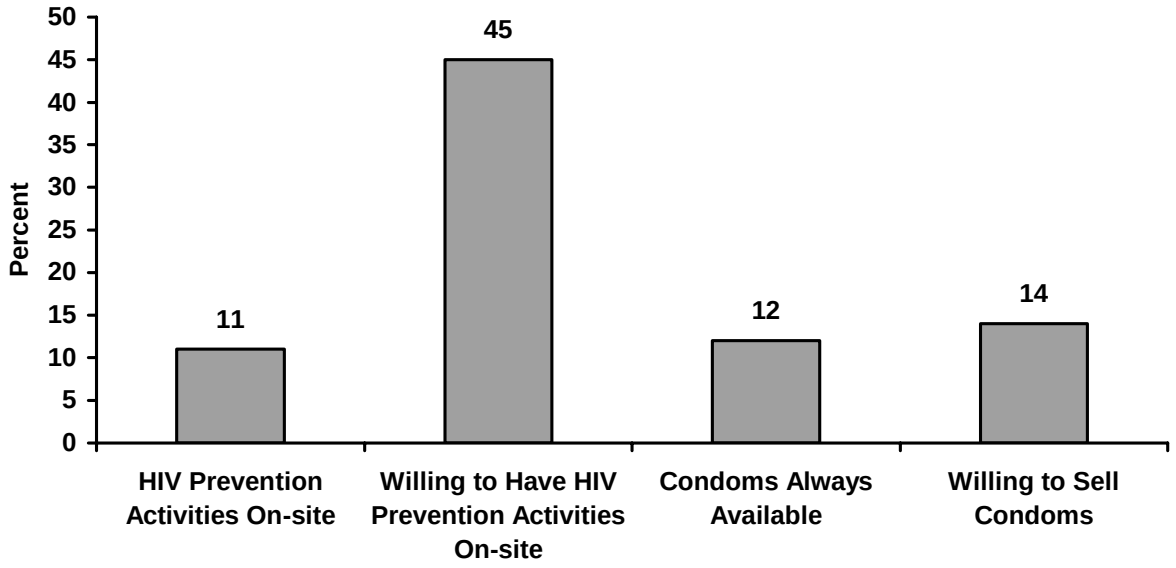
### Table 12. AIDS Prevention Activities at Venues

| Interviews with a Venue Representative at 248 Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **AIDS Prevention Activities at the Venue** | **N=248** | **%** |
| Ever had any AIDS prevention activities at the venue | 17 | 6,9 |
| Educational talk on HIV/AIDS | 12 | 4,8 |
| Established peer health education program | 3 | 1,2 |
| Condom promotion | 14 | 5,6 |
| HIV/AIDS video shown | 4 | 1,6 |
| HIV/AIDS radio program broadcast | 0 | 0,0 |
| HIV/AIDS posters or leaflets available | 14 | 5,6 |
| Needle exchange program | 3 | 1,2 |
| **Respondent Willing to Have AIDS Prevention Program at the Venue** | | |
| Yes | 111 | 44,8 |
| No | 137 | 55,2 |
| Total | 248 | 100 |
| **Interviewer Observation** | | |
| Any HIV/AIDS posters displayed | 4 | 1,6 |
| Any HIV/AIDS brochures at site | 0 | 0,0 |

## Table 13. Condom Availability at Venues

| Interviews with a Venue Representative at 248 Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Condoms Available in Past Year** | **N=248** | **%** |
| Always | 30 | 12,1 |
| Sometimes | 6 | 2,4 |
| Never | 212 | 85,5 |
| Total | 248 | 100 |
| **Condoms On-site at Time of Visit** | | |
| Yes, but not seen | 8 | 3,2 |
| Yes, condom seen | 27 | 10,9 |
| No | 213 | 85,9 |
| Total | 248 | 100 |
| **Condom Brands On-site at Time of Visit** | | |
| Contex | 14 | 5,6 |
| Sico | 3 | 1,2 |
| Durex | 5 | 2,0 |
| Vizit | 9 | 3,6 |
| Lifestyles | 5 | 2,0 |
| None | 213 | 85,9 |
| **Condom Sold or Taken Freely from Venues in Past 4 Weeks** | | |
| Condoms sold | 37 | 14,9 |
| Condoms taken freely | 2 | 0,8 |
| No condoms sold or taken freely | 209 | 84,3 |
| Total | 248 | 100 |
| **Condom Can Be Acquired within 10 Minutes of Venue at Night** | | |
| Yes | 185 | 74,6 |
| No | 14 | 5,6 |
| Don't know | 49 | 19,8 |
| Total | 248 | 100 |
| **Where Condoms Can Be Acquired within 10 Minutes of Venue at Night** | | |
| Shop | 73 | 29,4 |
| Pharmacy | 39 | 15,7 |
| Kiosk | 72 | 29,0 |
| Bar, restaurant, night club | 1 | 0,4 |
| Not within a 10-minute walk | 63 | 25,4 |
| Total | 248 | 100 |
| **Respondent Willing to Sell Condoms at Venue** | | |
| Yes | 9 | 3,6 |
| No | 101 | 40,7 |
| Already selling | 25 | 10,1 |
| Not possible due to type of site | 113 | 45,6 |
| Total | 248 | 100 |
| **Interviewer Observation** | | |
| Any condoms visible | 18 | 7,3 |

**Figure 8. HIV prevention activities and condom availability on-site.**




## Injection Drug Use in Samara

Venue representatives were asked whether injection drug users socialize at the venue and if they had seen any used syringes lying around the venue. Almost half of venue representatives (48%) reported that people who inject drugs visit the venue and 40% reported seeing used syringes lying on the ground around the venue in the past three months. During the venue verification fieldwork, interviewers at 23% of the venues reported seeing used syringes lying in and around the venue (Table 14).

**Table 14. Injection Drug Use**

| Interviews with Venue Representatives at 248 Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Venue Representative Has Seen Used Syringes Lying around in Past 3 Months** | **N** | **%** |
| Yes | 98 | 39,5 |
| No | 150 | 60,5 |
| Total | 248 | 100 |
| **Drug Injectors Socialize at Venue** | | |
| Yes | 119 | 47,9 |
| No | 129 | 52,1 |
| Total | 248 | 100 |
| **Interviewer Observation** | | |
| Any used syringes lying around | 58 | 23,4 |

# Step 4: What Are the Characteristics of People Who Socialize at Venues Where People Meet Sexual Partners and Injection Drug Users Socialize?

## Findings from Interviews with People Socializing at Venues

## Methods

### *Selecting Venues Where Individuals Socializing Were Interviewed*

The final selection of venues could only occur after the community informant interviews and venue visits were conducted and the resulting list of reported venues compiled into a sampling frame of venues.

Venues were selected for individual interviews using a systematic fixed interval sampling strategy with the probability of selection proportional to the size of the venue. The size of a venue was defined by the number of people socializing at the venue during a busy time as reported by the venue representative. The selection interval (=8) was determined by dividing the total number of people socializing at all venues by 24 (the number of interviews to be conducted at each venue). Prior to interval selection, venues eligible for individual interviews were sorted by geographic location and size of venue. The systematic fixed interval sampling strategy produced a self-weighted sample in which every individual socializing at eligible venues had equal probability of being selected for an individual interview. That interval sampling strategy also ensured that the selected venues were geographically distributed throughout Samara. Forty venues were selected for individual interviews using SPSS and a systematic fixed interval sampling strategy. Most selected venues had one cluster, or 24 individual interviews. Two venues (big nightclub and rock-concert) had two clusters of 24 interviews (48 interviews total). There were fewer than 24 socializing patrons at eight venues, and all of them were interviewed. Two additional venues selected using the sampling strategy mentioned above were added to the sample to provide a total of 960 individual interviews.

### *Selecting Individuals at Selected Venues*

Interviewers approached 974 individuals socializing at 42 venues in Samara. Of these, an interview was completed with 99% of men and 98% of women for a total of 960 completed interviews. Individuals age 15 and older were eligible for an interview. At the beginning of a set of interviews at a venue, the interviewer recorded how many people were at the venue. Interviewers were instructed to interview 24 persons at each venue. At 28 venues, there were fewer than 20 people at the venue when the interviews began. Sometimes more people would arrive during the evening and the full number of interviews could be obtained. At 34 venues, 24 interviews were obtained. At eight venues, fewer than 24 interviews were obtained.

Two interviewers visited each venue to conduct interviews. Interviewers were instructed to use an interval sampling strategy to select

respondents for interview. At venues where there were few patrons, such as in courtyards of apartment buildings, all patrons were interviewed.

Prior to the start of the interview, the interviewer explained the purpose of the study and assured the respondent that all information would be kept confidential. Verbal anonymous informed consent was obtained from all participants. When necessary, the respondent was asked to move to a different location at the venue, away from his or her peers and others at the venue, to preserve privacy and encourage truthful responses. Upon completion of the interview, a small gift of vitamins was given to the respondent.

Interviews were usually conducted in the evening between 19.00 and 22.00. At night clubs, the interviews continued later into the night. Interviews were conducted during the day time at education institutions. To ensure the safety of the interviewers, managers of the selected venues were notified that interviewers would be visiting their venues. The most dangerous venues were the open areas, such as courtyards, transportation stops, and parks. Nevertheless, during the entire fieldwork period there was not one case of aggression with respect to the interviewers. Respondents found questions neither offensive nor dangerous for themselves. Initially, interviewers were instructed to interview respondents only of their own gender to make the respondent feel more comfortable in answering sensitive questions, such as the number of sexual partners or questions about symptoms of STIs. However, by the middle of fieldwork it became evident that the gender of interviewer did not play a significant role in the establishment of a confidential relationship with the respondent and this restriction was removed. The condition of interviewing the men by men was to be maintained for interviews at a gay club, but the managers of this place forbade conducting interviews at this venue, and no interviews were conducted there.

Since the interviews were anonymous, accuracy of the recorded responses could not be verified by re-contacting the respondents. The quality of the interviewers' work was checked by two methods: (1) the review of the completed forms for completeness and consistency, and (2) selective visual control of the behavior of the interviewers during the interview (the field coordinator verified all interviewers, observing their work at different times in six selected places).

## Fieldwork for Interviews with People Socializing at Venues

Interviews were completed with 960 individuals socializing at 42 venues (Table 15). The refusal rate to participate was low, with less than 2% of those approached declining to participate.

## Socio-demographic Characteristics of People Socialzing at Venues

The characteristics of the people socializing at these venues are very informative (Table 16). The median age of men and women was 21 years. Less than 15% of men and women had ever been married. Women were more likely to be unemployed than men. Over 65% were students and 29% had a live-in partner. About 79% of respondents had smoked a cigarette within the past week.

## Table 15. Summary of Fieldwork for Interviews with Individuals Socializing at 42 Venues

| Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | N=974 | |
| **Number of Days of Interviews with People Socializing at Venues** | 33 | |
| **Number of Venues Where Interviews Conducted** | 42 | |
| **Number of Completed Interviews with Socializing Individuals** | 960 | |
| **Number of Patrons Socializing at Venue at Start of Interview** | **Men (N=974) %** | **Women (N=974) %** |
| 0-4 | 16,1 | 25,8 |
| 5-9 | 19,8 | 14,7 |
| 10-14 | 9,3 | 8,1 |
| 15-19 | 7,5 | 6,5 |
| 20-29 | 11,1 | 17,7 |
| 30-39 | 11,3 | 10,0 |
| 40-49 | 3,7 | 4,8 |
| 50-100 | 12,2 | 4,9 |
| 100+ | 4,0 | 2,7 |
| Missing value | 4,9 | 4,9 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Day of Week Interview Conducted** | | |
| Monday | 8,6 | |
| Tuesday | 13,7 | |
| Wednesday | 12,3 | |
| Thursday | 11,4 | |
| Friday | 6,8 | |
| Saturday | 23,0 | |
| Sunday | 24,2 | |
| **Number of Interviewers** | 13 | |
| **Gender of Individual Approached for Interview** | | |
| Male | 49,9 | |
| Female | 50,1 | |
| Total | 100 | |
| **Age and Eligibility of Individuals Approached** | | |
| Age ≥18 (eligible) | 83,9 | |
| Age 15-17 and not with parent or on family errand (eligible) | 15,9 | |
| Age 15-17 with parent (not eligible) | 0,1 | |
| Younger than age 15 (not eligible) | 0,1 | |
| Total | 100 | |
| **Willingness of Age-Eligible Individuals** | | |
| Yes | 98,6 | |
| No | 1,2 | |
| Not applicable (too young) | 0,2 | |
| Total | 100 | |
| **Capability of Age-Eligible Individuals** | | |
| Respondent capable | 99,4 | |
| Respondent not capable | 0,6 | |
| **Interviewer Believes Respondent is a…** | | |
| Commercial sex worker (CSW) | 8,7 | |
| IDU | 5,9 | |
| MSM | 0,1 | |

## Table 16. Self-Reported Socio-demographic Characteristics

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481)<br>%** | **Women (n=479)<br>%** |
| **Age of Individual Socializing at Venue** | | |
| 15-19 | 41,2 | 53,2 |
| 20-24 | 43,5 | 33,2 |
| 25-29 | 12,3 | 10,0 |
| 30-34 | 1,0 | 1,9 |
| 35-39 | 1,0 | 0,2 |
| 40+ | 1,0 | 1,5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| Mean | 21,1 | 20,5 |
| Median | 20,0 | 19,0 |
| **Employment Status** | | |
| Employed full-time | 32,6 | 25,5 |
| Employed, part-time/occasional | 24,3 | 14,6 |
| Unemployed, looking for work | 14,4 | 10,2 |
| Unemployed, not looking | 28,7 | 49,7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Student Status** | | |
| Currently in primary school | 0,6 | 0,0 |
| Currently in secondary school or high school | 3,7 | 9,4 |
| Currently in university or vocational | 59,0 | 58,7 |
| Not currently a student | 36,7 | 31,9 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Highest Level of Schooling Completed** | | |
| None | 1,2 | 0,8 |
| Primary school | 14,8 | 28,4 |
| Secondary school | 48,6 | 47,0 |
| Vocational | 22,9 | 14,0 |
| Higher education | 12,5 | 9,8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Respondent Has Ever Been Married** | | |
| Yes | 14,1 | 13,4 |
| Never married | 85,9 | 86,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Respondent has a Live-in Partner** | | |
| Yes | 29,9 | 28,8 |
| No | 70,1 | 71,2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Time Respondent Most Recently Purchased Medicine, Drugs, Vitamins, or Medicinal Herbs for Self or Family Member** | | |
| Today | 15,8 | 18,2 |
| Within past 7 days | 28,5 | 35,7 |
| Within past 2-4 weeks | 18,5 | 23,2 |
| Within past 2-6 months | 11,0 | 10,9 |
| Within past 7-12 months | 2,9 | 2,1 |
| Over a year ago | 8,7 | 5,1 |
| Never | 14,6 | 4,8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Respondent Most Recently Smoked a Cigarette** | | |
| Today | 81,7 | 72,4 |
| Within past 7 days | 1,0 | 2,5 |
| Within past 2-4 weeks | 0,2 | 1,3 |
| Within past 2-6 months | 1,0 | 0,8 |
| Within past 7-12 months | 0,2 | 0,6 |
| Over a year ago | 3,3 | 2,7 |
| Never | 12,6 | 19,7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Respondent Most Recently Ate a Piece of Fresh Fruit or Fresh Vegetable** | | |
| Today | 46,8 | 59,9 |
| Within past 7 days | 45,1 | 37,0 |
| Within past 2-4 weeks | 5,4 | 2,5 |
| Within past 2-6 months | 2,5 | 0,6 |
| Within past 7-12 months | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Over a year ago | 0,2 | 0,0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

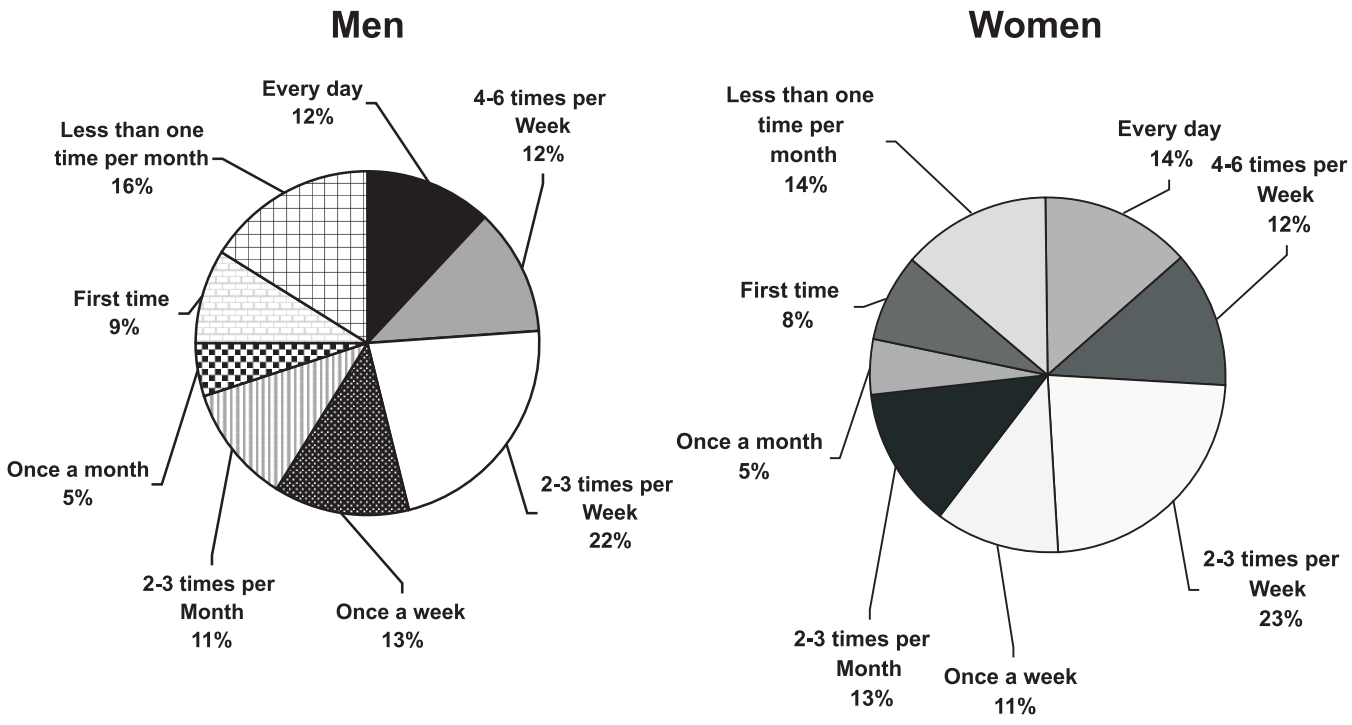
## How Frequently Do People Visit Venues?

Many people visit a venue every day and 77% visit at least once a month or more. Only 8% reported that this was their first visit to the venue. For a description of venue attendance by gender, see Table 17 and Figure 9. Most of the people come to the venue to socialize (93%) and drink alcohol (65%). Thirty-four percent of men and 24% of women report that they came to the venue to meet a new sexual partner. Some people visit more than one venue per day; in fact, 11% visit three or more venues per day.

### Table 17. Self-reported Venue-visiting Behavior

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481)<br>%** | **Women (n=479)<br>%** |
| **Frequency of Attendance at Venue** | | |
| Every day | 12,1 | 13,8 |
| 4-6 times per week | 12,1 | 12,3 |
| 2-3 times per week | 21,8 | 23,0 |
| One time per week | 12,7 | 10,6 |
| 2-3 times per month | 11,2 | 13,4 |
| One time per month | 5,4 | 5,0 |
| Less than one time per month | 15,8 | 14,4 |
| First time | 8,9 | 7,5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Most Recent Previous Visit at Venue** | | |
| Within past 7 days | 55,3 | 53,0 |
| Within past 2-4 weeks | 20,4 | 24,2 |
| Within past 2-6 months | 8,7 | 9,8 |
| Within past 7-12 months | 2,7 | 0,6 |
| Over a year ago | 4,0 | 4,8 |
| Never (this is first time) | 8,9 | 7,5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **First Attendance to Venue** | | |
| First Visit Today | 8,9 | 7,5 |
| Within past 7 days | 0,4 | 0,0 |
| Within past 2-4 weeks | 1,7 | 1,5 |
| Within past 2-6 months | 8,9 | 10,2 |
| Within past 7-12 months | 4,0 | 3,8 |
| Over a year ago | 76,1 | 77,0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Reason for Coming to Venue** | | |
| To socialize | 96,3 | 88,9 |
| To drink alcohol | 71,9 | 58,2 |
| To meet a sexual partner | 33,5 | 24,2 |
| **Total Number of Venues Attended That Day** | | |
| 1 | 63,6 | 64,9 |
| 2 | 23,9 | 25,7 |
| 3+ | 12,5 | 9,4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| Mean | 1,5 | 1,4 |

**Figure 9. Frequency of attendance at venue by gender.**




## Where Do Patrons Come From?

Mobile populations at venues in Samara was not large (Table 18). A total of 10% of men and 9% of women socializing at venues were not residents of Samara and thus can be considered part of a mobile population. Some of the people were newcomers to the area with 4% of men and women having lived in the area less than a year. Most people (82%) spent the last night in a household. Approximately 80% of men and women have spent at least one night outside of Samara in the past 12 months.

## People Report Meeting New Sexual Partners at Venues

Many people reported meeting a new sexual partner at the venue including 29% of men and 31% of women. A larger percentage reported that other people meet new sexual partners at the venue (Table 19 and Figure 10). Those who reported meeting a partner at the venue were likely to have met that partner at the venue within the past six months. It is a concern that 18% of the people who reported meeting a partner at the venue did not use a condom with the most recent new partner from the venue.

## Age at First Sex

Most of the people socializing at the venues were sexually experienced (96% of men and 90% of women, Table 20). Among those interviewed, the mean age at first sex was 15,8 years for men and 16,1 for women.

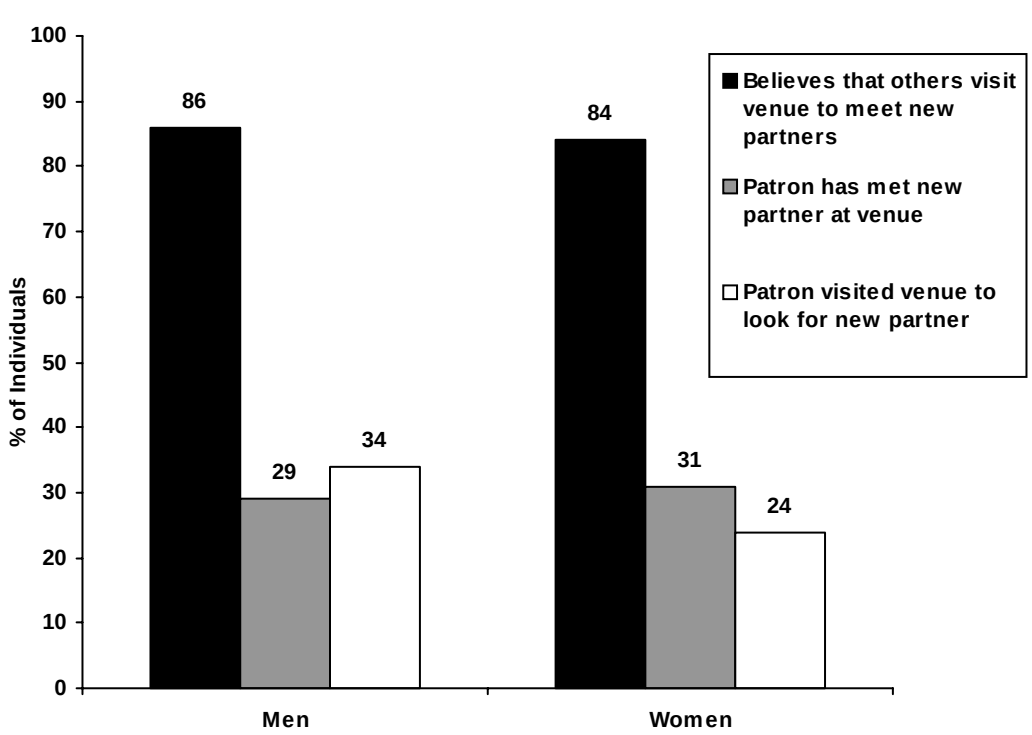
## Table 18. Mobile Populations

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481)<br>%** | **Women (n=479)<br>%** |
| **Current Residence** | | |
| Resides in Samara | 90,6 | 91,4 |
| Resides in Samara oblast but not in Samara | 7,7 | 7,6 |
| Resides in Russia but not in Samara oblast | 1,7 | 1,0 |
| Resides outside Russia | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Years Residing at Current Residence** | | |
| <1 | 4,0 | 3,5 |
| 1 year | 2,3 | 3,2 |
| 2-4 years | 8,7 | 9,8 |
| 5-10 years | 9,6 | 9,4 |
| >10 years | 3,3 | 3,3 |
| All of life | 72,1 | 70,8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Size/Type of Residential Location** | | |
| Capital city | 0,4 | 0,6 |
| Large city over 1 million population | 91,1 | 90,6 |
| Small city (population 50,000 to 1 million) | 3,1 | 2,9 |
| Town (urban area under 50,000 population) | 2,5 | 2,1 |
| Rural area | 2,9 | 3,8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Where Respondent Slept Last Night** | | |
| Household | 83,2 | 80,4 |
| Hostel | 15,4 | 17,5 |
| Hotel or commercial lodging | 0,2 | 0,4 |
| Somewhere else | 1,2 | 1,7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **When Respondent Last Spent Night Outside of Samara** | | |
| Last night | 4,2 | 4,4 |
| Within past 7 days | 17,9 | 18,8 |
| Within past 2-4 weeks | 18,9 | 17,1 |
| Within past 2-6 months | 34,1 | 36,3 |
| Within past 7-12 months | 4,8 | 3,1 |
| Over a year ago | 18,6 | 19,3 |
| Never | 1,5 | 1,0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

## Table 19. Meeting a New Partner at the Venue

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Men (n=481)<br>% | Women (n=479)<br>% |
| **Respondent Believes Other People Meet New Partners at the Venue** | | |
| Yes | 86,3 | 84,3 |
| No | 13,7 | 15,7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Patron Ever Met a New Partner at the Venue** | | |
| Yes | 29,1 | 30,7 |
| No | 70,9 | 69,3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Last Attracted New Partner at the Venue** | | |
| Within past 7 days | 5,2 | 10,9 |
| Within past 2-4 weeks | 5,6 | 7,3 |
| Within past 2-6 months | 11,0 | 7,1 |
| Within past 7-12 months | 3,5 | 1,5 |
| Over a year ago | 3,7 | 4,0 |
| Never met a new partner here | 70,9 | 69,3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Used a Condom at First Sex with Last New Partner from the Venue** | | |
| Yes | 22,2 | 26,7 |
| No | 6,9 | 4,0 |
| Never met partner here | 70,9 | 69,3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

## Figure 10. Partner selection reported by individuals interviewed at venues.



## Table 20. Ever Had Sex and Age at First Sex

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venue s<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Men<br>(n=481)<br>% | Women<br>(n=479)<br>% |
| **Ever Had Sex** | | |
| Yes | 96,3 | 90,2 |
| No | 3,7 | 9,8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Age at First Sex** | | |
| <13 | 1,9 | 1,7 |
| 13 | 3,1 | 2,1 |
| 14 | 15,0 | 7,7 |
| 15 | 17,5 | 19,4 |
| 16 | 28,3 | 24,2 |
| 17 | 18,1 | 19,4 |
| 18-21 | 12,3 | 15,0 |
| 22-24 | 0,2 | 0,6 |
| 25+ | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Never had sex and younger than 18 | 2,2 | 6,5 |
| Never had sex and 18 or older | 1,4 | 3,4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

## Number of Partners and Rate of New Sexual Partnerships

The rate of new sexual partnerships in a population is an important determinant of the course of an HIV epidemic. In Samara, over 36% of men and 35% of women reported having a new sexual partner in the past four weeks and 15% of men and 17% of women reported having multiple partners in the past four weeks (Table 21). Figure 11 describes the level of new sexual partnership formation in the past four weeks. In the past 12 months, 72% of men and 70% of women reported more than one sexual partner and 74% of men and 68% of women reported at least one sexual partner.

## Key Population: Those with the Highest Rates of New Sexual Partnerships

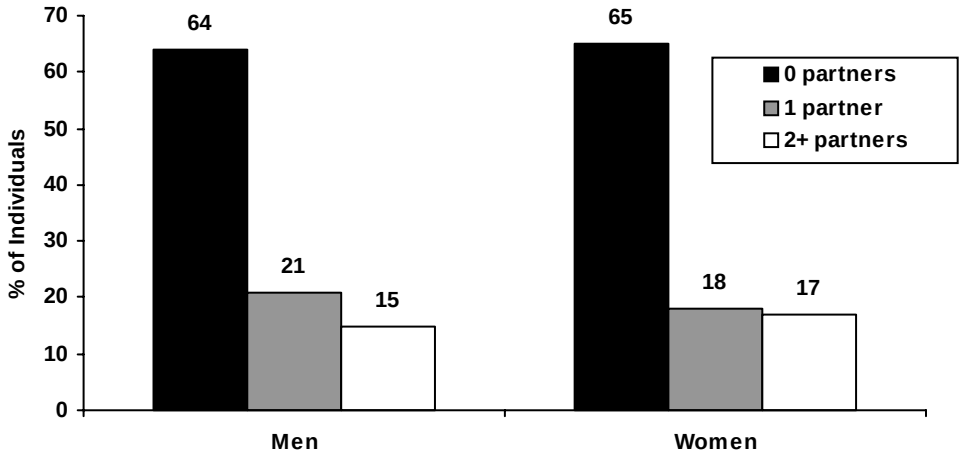
The rate and number of sexual partnerships is summarized in Table 22 into one variable that has three categories (from Table S.1, found in the Executive Summary). In the group with a high level of the new sexual partnership, 46% of men and 43% of women were younger than 25 years. Approximately 60% of these individuals were students and 13% were not employed full-time. About 14,6% of men and 15% of women in this group reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months.

More than 80% respondents of this group had new sexual partner in the past four weeks, and over 96% had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months. Of these, 45% of men and 24% of women reported that they did not use a condom during the last sexual contact. Fifty-five percent of women had a sexual partner 10 years older than themselves during the past 12 months, approximately 30% of women had more than 20 sexual partners during the same period, and 18% exchanged sex for money in the past four weeks. Despite the high level of new sexual partnerships, only 54% of men and 45% of women in this group had ever been tested for HIV/AIDS. The presence of any STI symptoms in the past four weeks was reported by about half of the respondents of this group.

## Table 21. Rate of Partnership Acquisition

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481) %** | **Women (n=479) %** |
| **Number of Partners in Past 4 Weeks** | | |
| 0 | 17,0 | 19,4 |
| 1 | 48,1 | 44,1 |
| 2 | 19,3 | 14,6 |
| 3-9 | 14,8 | 10,6 |
| 10+ | 0,8 | 11,3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| Median | 1,0 | 1,0 |
| Mean | 1,5 | 8,7 |
| **Number of New Partners in Past 4 Weeks** | | |
| 0 | 63,8 | 64,5 |
| 1 | 21,0 | 18,2 |
| 2 | 7,7 | 2,5 |
| 3-9 | 7,3 | 3,5 |
| 10+ | 0,2 | 11,3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| Median | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Mean | 0,7 | 7,2 |
| **Total Number of Partners in Last 12 Months** | | |
| 0 | 4,8 | 10,9 |
| 1 | 23,7 | 29,0 |
| 2 | 12,9 | 13,2 |
| 3-9 | 43,6 | 29,6 |
| 10+ | 15,0 | 17,3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| Median | 3 | 2 |
| Mean | 5,3 | 76,0 |
| **Number of New Partners in Past 12 Months** | | |
| 0 | 25,6 | 32,2 |
| 1 | 15,8 | 21,5 |
| 2 | 12,0 | 12,3 |
| 3-9 | 36,2 | 18,0 |
| 10+ | 10,4 | 16,0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| Median | 2 | 1 |
| Mean | 3,9 | 70,2 |
| **Had Sex with a Non-live-in, Non-marital Partner in the Past 12 Months** | | |
| Yes | 78,6 | 73,1 |
| No | 21,4 | 26,9 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Had Sex with a Live-in or Marital Partner in the Past 12 Months** | | |
| Yes | 36,2 | 30,7 |
| No | 63,8 | 69,3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

## Figure 11. Number of new sexual partners during past four weeks.




## Table 22. Gender and Rate of Sexual Partnership

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Rate of Sexual Partnerships** | **Men %** | **Women %** |
| High: 1+ new partners or 2+ partners past 4 weeks | 44,3 | 43,2 |
| Moderate: 1+ new or 2+ partners past 12 months | 33,7 | 27,8 |
| Low: Not sexually active or 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months | 22,0 | 29,0 |

## Age Differences between Sexual Partners

The age difference between sexual partners can be an important contributor to the spread of HIV. In Samara, 2,8% of men and 24,6% of women had a partner more than 10 years older than themselves, and 1,8% of men had a partner who was more than 10 years younger than he was (Table 23).

## Condom Use

Condom use is an important way to reduce HIV transmission. Almost all sexually actively respondents had ever used a condom (Table 24). However, 64% of respondents reported that in the past 12 months they had sex without a condom. Twenty-one percent of men and 19% of women reported that they did not use a condom during the last sexual contact with their spouse or live-in partner. Twenty-five percent of men and 15% of women reported that they did not use a condom during the last sexual contact with a non-live-in partner. During the first sexual contact with the last new partner, 14% of men and 11% of women reported that they did not use a condom. Because condom use may be over reported in this type of survey, the interviewer also asked whether each respondent had a condom at the time of the interview. Thirty-four percent of men and 23% of women had a condom with them that was seen by the interviewer.

## Participation in HIV/AIDS Prevention Programs

Approximately 70% of respondents reported that they had participated in some sort of HIV/AIDS education in the past three months. Most of this participation was passive — about 60% indicated that they saw an HIV/AIDS prevention poster and approximately 40% saw an HIV/AIDS film or video. Twelve percent of men and 15% of women reported attending an HIV/AIDS educational program and 13% of men and 22% of women have talked about HIV/AIDS with a health worker (Table 25).

### Table 23. Oldest and Youngest Partnerships

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481) %** | **Women (n=479) %** |
| **Age Difference between Respondent and Youngest Partner** | | |
| Youngest partner >15 yrs younger | 0,6 | 0,2 |
| Youngest partner 11-15 yrs younger | 1,2 | 0,2 |
| Youngest partner 5-10 yrs younger | 23,0 | 4,2 |
| Youngest partner 0-4 yrs younger | 64,6 | 32,8 |
| No younger partner | 5,4 | 51,5 |
| No partners in past 12 months | 5,2 | 11,1 |
| **Age Difference between Respondent and Oldest Partner** | | |
| Oldest partner >15 yrs older | 1,2 | 15,3 |
| Oldest partner 11-15 yrs older | 1,6 | 9,3 |
| Oldest partner 5-10 yrs older | 9,3 | 23,8 |
| Oldest partner 0-4 yrs older | 49,3 | 37,5 |
| No older partner | 33,4 | 3,0 |
| No partners in past 12 months | 5,2 | 11,1 |

## Table 24. Condom Use

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481) %** | **Women (n=479) %** |
| **Ever Used a Condom** | | |
| Yes | 94,2 | 89,4 |
| No | 2,1 | 0,8 |
| Never had sex | 3,7 | 9,8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Condom Used during Most Recent Sex** | | |
| Yes | 52,2 | 58,0 |
| No | 44,1 | 32,2 |
| Never had sex | 3,7 | 9,8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Condom Used during First Sex with Last New Partner** | | |
| Yes | 62,4 | 61,4 |
| No | 13,5 | 10,6 |
| No new partners in last year | 24,1 | 28,0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Frequency of Condom Use with Spouse or Live-In Partner** | | |
| Always | 6,1 | 4,6 |
| Sometimes | 17,3 | 19,4 |
| Never | 6,7 | 4,6 |
| No spouse or current live-in partner | 69,9 | 71,4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Condom Used at Last Sex with Live-in Partner** | | |
| Used condom | 14,8 | 12,1 |
| Did not use condom | 21,4 | 18,6 |
| No live-in partner over past year | 63,8 | 69,3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Condom Used at Last Sex with Non-live-in Partner** | | |
| Used condom | 54,1 | 58,0 |
| Did not use condom | 24,5 | 15,0 |
| No non-live-in partner over past year | 21,4 | 27,0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Possession of Condom at Time of Interview** | | |
| Yes, but condom not seen | 3,6 | 1,7 |
| Yes, condom seen | 33,7 | 23,0 |
| No condom | 62,7 | 75,3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Time since Last Sex without a Condom** | | |
| Today | 5,2 | 4,4 |
| Within past 7 days | 34,9 | 29,2 |
| Within past 2-4 weeks | 15,2 | 16,3 |
| Within past 2-6 months | 12,9 | 9,2 |
| Within past 7-12 months | 2,5 | 2,1 |
| Over a year ago | 7,7 | 7,5 |
| Never | 21,6 | 31,1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

## Table 25. HIV/AIDS Education and Prevention Activities

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Men (n=481) % | Women (n=479) % |
| **HIV/AIDS Education in Past 3 Months** | | |
| Attended an HIV/AIDS educational program | 12,3 | 14,8 |
| Saw an HIV/AIDS film or video | 36,2 | 45,3 |
| Heard an HIV/AIDS program on radio | 28,3 | 31,3 |
| Saw an HIV/AIDS prevention poster | 58,4 | 60,1 |
| Talked about HIV/AIDS with a health worker | 12,5 | 22,3 |
| Obtained condoms at venue | 1,7 | 6,5 |

## HIV/AIDS Testing

It is important for people to know where to be tested for HIV and to get tested if they are interested in being tested. Fifty-eight percent of men and 42% of women reported having ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (Table 26). Almost all respondents who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months received the results from their test. Approximately 47% of respondents were interested in being tested for HIV in the next 12 months. Approximately 31% of respondents who have never been tested for HIV/AIDS reported that they were not interested in being tested in the next 12 months.

Approximately half of respondents thought that they were not very likely to contract the HIV/AIDS virus. Roughly 20% thought that they were somewhat likely to contract the virus and another 20% thought that they were at no risk of HIV/AIDS. Three percent of men and 6% of women thought that they were very likely to contract the HIV/AIDS virus (Table 27).

## Key Population: Youth

The indicators for youth are summarized in Table S.2 from the Executive Summary, and are repeated in this chapter as Table 28. Youth are a key population. Average age of the youth respondents was 19 years. Almost all of the youth respondents live in Samara (90%), and 75% of them are current students. Approximately 10% of youth reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months. Eight percent of young women exchanged sex for money in the past four weeks. Seventy-eight percent of young men and 69% of young women reported having a new sexual partner in the past 12 months and of these, only 83% of men and 87% of women reported that they used a condom during last sex. Approximately 30% of young women had a sexual partner 10 years older than themselves. The different levels of new sexual partnerships among youth is approximately the same as among the entire group of respondents because youth comprise such a large portion of the total sample. 46% of young men and 43% of young women have a high rate of sexual partnership. Youth are much less likely to have ever been tested for HIV/AIDS compared to older respondents.

## Table 26. HIV/AIDS Testing

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481) %** | **Women (n=479) %** |
| **Ever Been Tested for HIV** | | |
| Yes | 57,6 | 42,2 |
| No | 42,4 | 57,8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Tested for HIV in the Last 12 Months** | | |
| Yes | 36,4 | 23,4 |
| No | 63,6 | 76,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Received Results for HIV Test in the Past 12 Months** | | |
| Yes | 35,8 | 23,2 |
| No | 0,6 | 0,2 |
| Not applicable (never tested or tested over 12 months ago) | 63,6 | 76,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Interested in Being Tested in Next 12 Months** | | |
| Yes, interested | 47,4 | 47,8 |
| Not interested | 52,6 | 52,2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

## Table 27. Perceived Risk of Contracting the HIV/AIDS Virus

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481) %** | **Women (n=479) %** |
| **How likely do you think you are of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus?** | | |
| Very likely | 2,9 | 5,6 |
| Somewhat likely | 21,2 | 16,9 |
| Not very likely | 51,6 | 49,5 |
| No risk | 18,5 | 22,8 |
| Don't know | 5,8 | 5,2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

## Table 28. Characteristics of Young Adults

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Characteristics of Venue Patrons** | **Young Men 15-24 (n=407) %** | **Young Women 15-24 (n=414) %** |
| Number of patrons interviewed | 407 | 414 |
| Mean age | 19,7 | 19,2 |
| **Percentage of Young Adults Who:** | | |
| Are unemployed, looking for work | 16,2 | 11,4 |
| Are currently students | 74,4 | 78,5 |
| Do not live in the PPA | 9,8 | 9,2 |
| Visit the venue daily | 13,5 | 13,3 |
| Have injected drugs in the past 12 months | 10,1 | 8,9 |
| Gave or exchanged money for sex in the past 4 weeks | 2,0 | 7,7 |
| Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks | 38,3 | 35,7 |
| Had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months | 78,0 | 69,0 |
| Of these, % using condom with last new partner | 83,3 | 87,1 |
| Had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months | 73,7 | 60,4 |
| Of these, % using a condom at last coitus | 56,3 | 68,0 |
| Are men who had sex with a man in the past year (men only) | 0,2 | - |
| Had a sex partner >10 years older than self in past year | 3,3 | 28,9 |
| Had a sex partner >10 years younger than self in past year | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Had a symptom of an STI in the past 4 weeks (men only) | 8,1 | - |
| Have ever been tested for HIV | 36,9 | 23,4 |
| Are interested in being tested for HIV | 48,6 | 49,5 |
| **Rate of Sexual Partnerships** | | |
| High: 1+ new partners or 2+ partners past 4 weeks | 45,6 | 43,2 |
| Moderate: 1+ new or 2+ partners past 12 months | 35,6 | 28,8 |
| Low: Not sexually active or 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months | 18,8 | 28,0 |
| **Perceived Problems in Area** | | |
| Unemployment | 45,0 | 43,7 |
| Violence | 43,7 | 56,5 |
| Access to health care | 26,0 | 21,5 |
| AIDS | 66,8 | 71,0 |
| Alcohol abuse | 82,1 | 84,5 |
| Lack of education | 25,3 | 24,6 |
| Getting food to eat | 4,4 | 4,3 |
| Injection drug abuse | 75,7 | 73,4 |
| Any of the above | - | - |

## Key Populations: Commercial Sex Workers, Clients, Men Who have Sex with Men, and Injection Drug Users

The indicators for commercial sex workers and their clients are summarized in Table S.6 in the Executive Summary and in Table 29 in this chapter. Commercial sex was reported by 18% of men and 12% of women in the past 12 months. Of these, 4,5% of men and 5% of women did not use a condom the last time they gave or received money in exchange for sex. Only 0,4% of male respondents reported having sex with another man in the past 12 months.

The indicators for injection drug use are summarized in Table S.5 in the Executive Summary and in Table 30. Approximately 73% of men and 68% of women thought that injection drug users socialized at the venue. In fact,

## Table 29. Transactional Sex and Men Having Sex with Men

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481) %** | **Women (n=479) %** |
| **Given or Received Money in Exchange for Sex in the Past 12 Months** | | |
| Yes, in the past 4 weeks | 2,7 | 7,9 |
| Yes, in the past 2 to 12 months | 15,6 | 4,4 |
| No, not within the past 12 months | 78,0 | 77,9 |
| Never had sex | 3,7 | 9,8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Used a Condom Last Time Gave or Received Money in Exchange for Sex** | | |
| Yes | 17,7 | 11,9 |
| No | 0,8 | 0,6 |
| No sex for money in the past 12 months | 77,8 | 77,7 |
| Never had sex | 3,7 | 9,8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Men Had Sex With Male in Past 12 Months** | | |
| Yes | 0,4 | - |
| No | 99,6 | - |
| Total | 100 | - |

## Table 30. Injection Drug Use

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481) %** | **Women (n=479) %** |
| **Respondent Reports People Who Inject Drugs Socialize at the Ven ue** | | |
| Yes | 73,4 | 67,8 |
| No | 26,6 | 32,2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Respondent Has Heard of a Place in Samara Where People Can Exchange Used Syringes for New** | | |
| Yes | 4,6 | 3,3 |
| No | 95,4 | 96,7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Respondent Injected Drugs in the Past 12 Months** | | |
| Yes | 10,6 | 8,4 |
| No | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Last Time Respondent Injected Drugs** | | |
| Within past 7 days | 5,2 | 4,8 |
| Within past 2-4 weeks | 1,0 | 1,5 |
| Within past 2-6 months | 2,5 | 1,3 |
| Within past 7-12 months | 1,9 | 0,8 |
| Over a year ago | 1,0 | 0,4 |
| Never injected drugs | 88,4 | 91,2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

11% of men and 8% of women reported that they had injected drugs in the past 12 months and of these, 49% of men and 57% of women had injected in the past seven days. Less than 5% of respondents had heard of a place in Samara where people can exchange a used syringe for a new one.

Pharmacies were the most frequently reported locations where injection drug users obtained their last syringe with 82% of male IDUs and 67% of female IDUs obtaining their last syringe from a pharmacy. Friends were reported as the source of their last syringe for 8% of male IDUs and 25% of female IDUs. Almost all IDUs report that they can get a new syringe whenever they want. The most common reasons given for not always being able to get a new syringe include the kiosk or pharmacy being too far away and having no money (Table 31).

Sharing of needles and syringes among those who had injected drugs in the past 12 months was not that common. Only 6% of men and 7% of women who injected drugs in the past 12 months had shared a needle or syringe at last injection. Sharing containers and common reservoirs occurred more frequently, with 57% of respondents who injected in the past 12 months reporting sharing a container at last injection and 53% of men and 48% of women taking drugs from a common reservoir within the past four weeks (Table 32).

Approximately 38% of male IDUs and 20% of female IDUs were asked in the past three months to show someone how to inject or to inject someone. All of the male IDUs complied and 88% of female IDUs did so (Table 33).

## Table 31. Obtaining New Syringes

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481) %** | **Women (n=479) %** |
| **Where Last Syringe Used Was Obtained** | | |
| Pharmacy | 8,7 | 5,6 |
| Purchased somewhere else | 0,4 | 0,0 |
| Trust point or needle exchange | 0,0 | 0,2 |
| Friend | 0,8 | 2,1 |
| Other | 0,2 | 0,0 |
| Don't know/remember | 0,5 | 0,5 |
| Did not inject within past year | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Respondent Can Get New Syringe Whenever He or She Wants** | | |
| Always | 9,1 | 6,7 |
| Sometimes | 1,5 | 1,7 |
| Never | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Never injected | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Why Respondent Can't Get New Syringe** | | |
| No money | 0,6 | 0,8 |
| Kiosk or pharmacy too far away | 0,6 | 0,8 |
| Police menace | 0,2 | 0,0 |
| I don't think it is necessary to get new syringes | 0,2 | 0,0 |
| Can get new syringe always | 9,1 | 6,7 |
| Did not inject within past year | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

## Table 32. Sharing of Injecting Equipment and Drugs

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481) %** | **Women (n=479) %** |
| **With Whom Does Respondent Usually Inject Drugs?** | | |
| Individually | 1,0 | 1,5 |
| Same group | 5,8 | 4,4 |
| Different groups | 1,0 | 0,6 |
| Depends on circumstances | 2,7 | 1,9 |
| Did not inject within past year | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Respondent Shared Syringe at Last Injection** | | |
| Yes | 0,6 | 0,6 |
| No | 10,0 | 7,8 |
| Did not inject within past year | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Respondent Shared Needle at Last Injection** | | |
| Yes | 0,6 | 0,6 |
| No | 10,0 | 7,8 |
| Did not inject within past year | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Respondent Shared Container at Last Injection** | | |
| Yes | 6,0 | 4,8 |
| No | 4,6 | 3,6 |
| Did not inject within past year | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Respondent Took Drugs from a Common Reservoir within Past 4 Weeks** | | |
| Yes | 5,6 | 4,0 |
| No | 5,0 | 4,4 |
| Did not inject within past year | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Respondent Used Ready-Made Drug Solution without Boiling within Past 4 Weeks** | | |
| Yes | 0,6 | 1,9 |
| No | 10,0 | 6,5 |
| Did not inject within past year | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Respondent Exchanged a Used for a New Syringe within Past 4 Weeks** | | |
| Yes | 4,2 | 4,6 |
| No | 6,4 | 3,8 |
| Did not inject within past year | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Respondent Shared a Syringe within the Past 4 Weeks** | | |
| Yes | 0,8 | 0,8 |
| No | 9,8 | 7,6 |
| Did not inject within past year | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Number of Different People Respondent Shared Syringe with in Past 4 Weeks** | | |
| 0 | 99,2 | 99,2 |
| 1 | 0,2 | 0,4 |
| 2 | 0,4 | 0,2 |
| 3-9 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| 10+ | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Number of New People Respondent Shared Syringe with in Past 4 Weeks** | | |
| 0 | 99,6 | 100 |
| 1 | 0,4 | 0,0 |
| 2+ | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Approximately 9% of men and 4% of women have ever been detained by the police for injecting drugs (Table 34). However, less than 1% of men and women interviewed believe that they are currently registered with the police as an injection drug user. Only 4% of men and 2.5% of women have ever gone to a narcologist or a narcologist dispensary for injecting drugs.

## Treatment for Sexually Transmitted Infections

Another important prevention strategy is for people to get appropriate treatment for sexually transmitted infections. In Samara, 9,4% of men and 33,2% of women had an STI symptom in the past four weeks (Table 35) with 65% of these men and 76% of these women seeking treatment. Many respondents treated themselves with approximately 53% of men with symptoms and 62% of women with symptoms buying medicines for themselves. Some respondents also visited a medical clinic or doctor with 47% of men with symptoms and 52% of women with symptoms doing so.

## Issues of Concern in the Community

At the end of the interview, people were asked about their concerns in the community. Respondents identified alcohol abuse (83% of men and 84% of women), injection drug abuse (76% of men and 74% of women), and AIDS (66% of men and 70% of women) as the biggest problems in the area (from the proposed list, Table 36). Problems with accessibility of medical and educational services were reported by a fourth of respondents. The problem of hunger was infrequently reported, with only 4% of respondents identifying it as a "big problem" in the area. There was essentially no difference in the perception of these problems by men and women, with the exception that women more likely to report violence as a problem. Among female respondents, 55% reported violence as a "big problem" in the area, compared to 42% of men who perceived violence as a "big problem."

### Table 33. Injection Drug Use Behaviors

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481) %** | **Women (n=479) %** |
| **Asked In Past 3 Months to Show Someone How to Inject** | | |
| Yes | 1,0 | 1,0 |
| No | 9,6 | 7,4 |
| Did not inject within past year | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Asked In Past 3 Months to Inject Someone** | | |
| Yes | 3,5 | 1,5 |
| No | 7,1 | 6,9 |
| Did not inject within past year | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **In Past 3 Months, Injected Someone or Showed Someone How to Inject** | | |
| Yes | 4,0 | 1,5 |
| No | 0 | 0,2 |
| Not Asked | 6,6 | 6,7 |
| Did not inject within past year | 89,4 | 91,6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

## Table 34. Arrests and Visits to a Narcologist for Injecting Drugs

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481) %** | **Women (n=479) %** |
| **Have you ever been detained by the police for injecting drugs?** | | |
| Yes | 8,9 | 4,0 |
| No | 91,1 | 96,0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **IF YES, do you think your detainment was registered with the police?** | | |
| Yes | 3,3 | 1,3 |
| No | 96,7 | 98,7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Do you think you are currently registered with the police as a drug user?** | | |
| Yes | 0,8 | 0,8 |
| No | 99,2 | 99,2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Have you ever gone to a narcologist or a narcologist dispensary for injecting drugs?** | | |
| Yes | 4,0 | 2,5 |
| No | 96,0 | 97,5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Have you ever been registered with a narcology dispensary as a drug user?** | | |
| Yes | 1,2 | 1,0 |
| No | 98,8 | 99,0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Are you currently registered with the narcologist dispensary as a drug user?** | | |
| Yes | 1,0 | 0,6 |
| No | 99,0 | 99,4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

## Table 35. STI Symptoms

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues<br>Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men (n=481) %** | **Women (n=479) %** |
| **Symptoms in Past 4 Weeks** | | |
| Lower abdominal pain (women only) | - | 27,1 |
| Pain on urination (men only) | 7,1 | - |
| Unusual discharge | 3,5 | 12,1 |
| Sores | 4,6 | 10,9 |
| Any symptoms | 9,4 | 33,2 |
| **Treatment Seeking Behavior** | | |
| No symptoms | 90,6 | 66,8 |
| Symptoms and no treatment sought | 3,3 | 7,9 |
| Symptoms and any treatment sought | 6,1 | 25,3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| **Type of Treatment Sought for Symptoms** | | |
| Street vendor | 0,2 | 0,4 |
| Pharmacy | 4,8 | 20,0 |
| Herbalist | 0,0 | 0,2 |
| Public clinic/hospital | 3,1 | 11,7 |
| Private doctor | 1,5 | 5,6 |
| No treatment | 3,3 | 7,9 |
| No symptoms | 90,6 | 66,8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

## Table 36. Issues of Concern in the Community

| Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Socializing at Venues Samara, Russia, PLACE Assessment, 2005 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men (n=481) % | | | Women (n=479) % | | |
| **Community Problems** | | | | | | |
| **For each issue, is it a big problem, small problem, or not a problem?** | **Big** | **Small** | **Not** | **Big** | **Small** | **Not** |
| Unemployment | 44,9 | 37,0 | 18,1 | 44,1 | 42,0 | 14,0 |
| Violence | 42,0 | 43,7 | 14,3 | 54,9 | 36,3 | 8,8 |
| Access to health care | 25,2 | 48,9 | 26,0 | 23,0 | 55,9 | 21,1 |
| AIDS | 65,9 | 31,2 | 2,9 | 69,7 | 28,0 | 2,3 |
| Alcohol abuse | 83,0 | 13,7 | 3,3 | 84,3 | 12,5 | 3,1 |
| Lack of education | 25,6 | 50,1 | 24,3 | 23,8 | 53,2 | 23,0 |
| Getting food to eat | 4,2 | 31,8 | 64,0 | 4,2 | 33,8 | 62,0 |
| Injection drug abuse | 75,9 | 21,4 | 2,7 | 73,9 | 23,8 | 2,3 |

# Step 5: Use Results to Improve Programs

## Analysis and Summary of Main Results

The results of the PLACE assessment in Samara provide the characteristics of venues where HIV/AIDS prevention programs can be focused as well as provides the characteristics of the people who socialize at these venues. (See Tables S.1–S.6 in Summary of Place Indicators and Table 37).

In five selected zones, 413 unique venues were identified by community informants and 248 of these venues were found and interviews conducted. The types of these venues are very diverse — about a third are entertainment establishments (bars, cafe, night clubs, casino) and 14% courtyards. Many of the venues were concentrated around schools and kindergartens. Approximately 40% of venues were not well-known (they were named only by one informant).

People meet new sexual partners at almost all of the identified venues (92% of venues). Almost all venues have youth among their patrons (94% of venues reported that students or youth under the age of 18 years could be found at the venue). Injection drug users socialize at 48% of the venues and commercial sex workers solicit clients at 11% of the venues. Only 3% of venues are places where men who have sex with men socialize. The venues identified by this assessment are characterized by a relatively stable composition of patrons — 77% visit the venue at least once a month, including 13% who visit daily. Information about the number of people who socialize at the venue and ratio of men to women is very important for planning prevention programs. Based on the information obtained from this study, 42 venues have more than 100 people socializing at a busy time and the ratio of men to women at all places included in this study is 57/43. The busiest times are Friday and Saturday evenings, and holidays.

The study revealed that prevention activities in the identified venues was insufficient. Only 7% of venues had any HIV/AIDS prevention programs and only 11% of places had condoms available. Access of prevention programs to some venues may be hindered, as just 45% of venue representatives were willing to have an HIV/AIDS prevention program at their venue.

In addition to people with high rates of sexual partnership, key groups for prevention efforts include young people aged 15 to 24 years (see Table S.2), injection drug users (see Table S.5), and people who give or receive money in exchange for sex (see Table S.6).

Among all venues included in this assessment, 140 (56%) have one or two key populations socializing at them and 107 venues (43%) have three or more key populations socializing at them. At almost half (48%) of the venues, members from two different risk groups socialize: people who meet new sexual partners at the venues and injection drug users. Contact between sexual and injection drug use networks can contribute to the spread of infection from injection drug users to non-users through sex.

The average age of patrons at the venues was 20,5 years. For the most part, the patrons are local residents, as the proportion of visitors (mobile part of the population) is small (9%). Students compose a large part of the patrons – 63% of men and 68% of women. Approximately 10% of respondents reported that they have injected drugs in the past 12 months. In the past four weeks, 18% of men and 12% of women reported giving or receiving money in exchange for sex. Approximately 74% of men

and 68% of women reported a new sexual partner in the past 12 months and 36% of those interviewed reported a new sexual partner in the past four weeks. The difference in age between sexual partners can also be an important factor in the spread of infection. In Samara, approximately 25% of women and only 5% of men had partners with an age difference of more than 10 years.

A substantial proportion of respondents took the threat of HIV/AIDS lightly. Despite the fact that 70% of respondents in the past three months participated in some form of prevention activity such as seeing a prevention poster or booklet, 64% of respondents reported that they had sex in the past 12 months without a condom. Only 58% of men and 42% of women have been tested for HIV. Approximately 47% of respondents were interested in being tested for HIV in the next 12 months and 31% of respondents had never been tested for HIV and were not interested in being tested in the next 12 months. Approximately half of those interviewed thought that they were not very likely to contract the HIV virus and 20% thought that they were at no risk of contracting HIV.

Key indicators by level of sexual partnership formation are given in Tables S.3, S.4, and 22. The high level of partnership rate is characteristic for 44% of men and 43% of women, moderate for 34% of men and 28% of women, and low for 22% of men and 29% of women. In the group with the high level of sexual partnership formation, men and women younger than 25 years comprise about half (45%) of this group. Approximately 60% are students and 13% are not students and are looking for work. Fifteen percent are injection drug users. More than 80% of respondents in this group had a new sexual partner in the past four weeks and over 96% have more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months. Of these individuals, 45% of men and 24% of women did not use a condom during the last sexual contact. Approximately 30% of women in this group have more than 20 sexual partners a year.

## Priority Venues and Recommendations

A final seminar, dedicated to the discussion of the study results, took place in Samara on 10 February 2006. Twenty people participated in the seminar. Government representatives, medical leaders of establishments that carry out prevention and treatment for addiction and AIDS, representatives of public organizations that are involved in prevention programs, and a representative from the U.S. Agency for International Development, Russia mission, were invited to the meeting by a steering committee. Almost all participants were present at the initial presentation of the PLACE method that occurred in Samara prior to the start the study, and therefore were familiar with the objectives and methods of the project. Furthermore, seminar participants were provided with handouts containing a brief overview of the project and the main results of the study.

At the beginning of the seminar, Jacqueline Tate (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in the United States) gave a short overview of the methodology. The main results of the study were presented by Irina Kozina (Samara-ISITO/ICS), who had a multi-media presentation. Potential uses of the study results for developing prevention programs were discussed. A list of recommendations prepared by the steering committee regarding the improvement of prevention programs were presented to seminar participants. After considering these proposals, participants expressed their own opinions and recommendations. After receiving ethical training, representatives of the organizations involved in prevention programs were provided with a complete packet of study materials and given instructions for its use. The project obtained the

## Table 37. Priority Venues

| Key Populations On-Site | N | % |
|---|---|---|
| Where people meet new sexual partners | 229 | 92,3 |
| Where sex workers solicit | 27 | 10,9 |
| Where IDUs socialize | 119 | 48,0 |
| Where students or youth under 18 socialize | 234 | 94,0 |
| Where men have sex with men | 8 | 3,2 |
| **Number of Venues Meeting: (Criteria 1, Criteria 2, Criteria 3)** | | |
| Criteria 1: Three or more key populations at venue | 107 | 43,1 |
| Criteria 2: Venues named by 15 or more community informants | 22 | 9 |
| Criteria 3: Venues with more than 25 people | 113 | 45,6 |
| **Priority Level (As Locally Defined)** | | |
| Level 1: Venues meet all three criteria | 5 | 2,0 |
| Level 2: Venues meet two of three criteria | 48 | 19,4 |
| Level 3: Venues meet one of three criteria | 167 | 67,3 |
| Level 4: All other venues | 28 | 11,3 |

appreciation of the seminar participants, who noted the large practical significance of results and expressed hope for the continuation of similar studies in Samara.

Based on the results of the study, the following recommendations were made:

- Notify the community more widely about the potential for HIV/AIDS transmission and available prevention activities. The generalized results of this study can be used in the information campaign.
- Focus prevention not only on vulnerable groups but also on a wider circle of people.
- Use the data about the specific venues where "risk groups" socialize to tailor prevention programs to increase their effectiveness by utilizing the specific characteristics collected about the target audience. Organize volunteers to work at these venues.
- More actively place appropriate visual prevention messages in the identified venues. Use posters with information about the location of the nearest place to purchase condoms.
- Interact with managers of formal venues (cafes, night clubs, hostels, etc.) to advance prevention programs. Have explanatory conversations and round table meetings with the managers, gain admittance for volunteers to work inside the venues, and provide information materials. Working with the managers should be combined with efforts of the Department of the Consumer Market in the urban district of Samara.
- The study identified many informal venues (parks, areas around kindergartens, schools, and courtyards) where members of "risk groups" socialize. It is proposed to turn to the management of Samara and urban regions to organize the lighting and protection of these territories. Interact with local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that can help resolve problems of territory arrangement.

- Based on the characteristics of venue patrons, special attention is necessary for students and young people. Appropriate prevention strategies should be developed with the participation of the Department of the Education and NGOs that work in youth policy.
- Taking into account the large practical significance of the results obtained from this study, it would be very useful to organize a monitoring situation to follow trends in the data. In this case, choosing several basic indicators of the behaviors of selected groups and tracking their progress over time would be an invaluable tool in determining the effectiveness of prevention programs.

# Appendix 1: Questionnaires

## Community Informant Questionnaire (Form A)

| No. | Questions | Coding categories |
|---|---|---|
| A1 | Priority Prevention Area | Samara 1 |
| A2 | Location of Interview in Priority Prevention Area | ZONE 1 1<br>ZONE 2 2<br>ZONE 3 3<br>ZONE 4 4<br>ZONE 5 5 |
| A3 | Interviewer Number / Community Informant Number | ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ |
| A4 | Date (Day, Month, Year) | ___ ___/___ ___/___ ___ |
| A5 | Gender of Community Informant | MALE 1<br>FEMALE 2 |
| A6 | TYPE OF COMMUNITY INFORMANT CODES:<br><u>Occupations In Contact With People Socializing</u><br>TAXI DRIVER 01<br>TRUCK DRIVER 02<br>MOBILE HAWKER / STREET VENDOR 03<br>OTHER MIGRANT AND MOBILE WORKERS 04<br>MECHANICS /PETROL STATIONS ATTENDANTS 05<br>BAR, TAVERN, CLUB WORKER /MANAGER 06<br>HOTEL OR TOUR ISM WORKER/MANAGER 07<br>SECURITY GUARDS, CLEANERS 08<br>HAIRDRESSER, BARBER 09<br>BEER/LIQUOR STORE OWNER 10<br>OTHER 11<br>OTHER 12<br><u>Community Leaders</u><br>MAYOR/CHIEF/COMMUNITY LEADER 20<br>CBO/NGO STAFF 21<br>TEACHER 22<br>POLICE / MILITARY OFFICER 23<br>HEALTH CARE WORKER 24 | ENTER CODE:___ ___<br>CODES CONTINUED:<br><u>Community Leaders Continued</u><br>TRADITIONAL HEALERS 25<br>CHURCH WORKER 26<br>OTHER 27<br><u>Behavioral and Socio Demographic</u><br>STI PATIENT 30<br>INDIVIDUAL SOCIALISING AT SITE 31<br>SEX WORKER 32<br>BEACH BOYS/GIGOLOS 33<br>YOUTH IN SCHOOL 34<br>YOUTH OUT OF SCHOOL 35<br>STREET PEOPLE 36<br>UNEMPLOYED 37<br>INJECTION DRUG USER 38<br>LOCAL RESIDENTS 39<br>OTHER 98 |

| No. | Questions | Coding categories |
|---|---|---|
| | Hello. I I am working on a research project carried out by the Institute of Comparative Studies of Labor Relations (ISITO). We want to talk to people like you who know about this community and ask you a few questions. The purpose of the study is to identify where better health programs are needed in this area in order to prevent the further spread of diseases that are transmitted by sex and injection drug use. We need to know the names and locations of places where you think people meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, or one-night sexual partners. People who are at these places may be especially in need of educational programs. We don't want to know the names of any private residences. We are just interested in public places. If you tell us the names of a few places, then we will visit those places to see if they would benefit from a health outreach program. Telling us the names and locations of sites should take between 5 and 15 minutes.<br><br>We do not want to know your name or any information about yourself that could identify you. This is an anonymous questionnaire. You will not be contacted in the future. Your answers cannot be linked back to you. The questionnaires will be kept at ISITO in a locked cabinet. The only people who will see the questionnaires are people working on this study. Some people feel anxious or embarrassed when asked these questions. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may decline to answer any specific question or completely refuse to participate. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to these questions, even though we are not able to financially compensate you for your time. You may not personally benefit directly from this study, but the results will be used to improve health programs in this area. An ethical review board has approved this study. If you have any questions you can ask the Field Coordinator **Irina Kozina**. She can be reached at 266-77-40. We want to talk with people aged 18 and older. | |
| A7 | How old are you?<br><br>RECORD AGE. STOP INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 18. | AGE IN YEARS:___ ___ |
| A8 | Are you willing to answer a few questions?<br>*IF NO OR RESPONDENT TOO YOUNG, STOP INTERVIEW. | YES 1<br>NO 2<br>RESPONDENT TOO YOUNG 3 |
| | READ: We want to know where people meet new lovers, new boyfriends and new girlfriends. This includes places where people find a sexual partner for one night as well as places where people meet someone they will know for a long time. We also want to know where injection drug users can be reached by prevention programs. Knowing where these places are will help us plan health education programs there. Places can be indoor sites where people socialize such as bars and churches; outdoor sites such as parks and street corners; and places that are actually events such as weddings or community festivals. We are not interested in private places such as someone's home. We want to know about public indoor and outdoor sites and events. | |
| | ASK EVERYONE: First let's talk about places that are close by, within a ten-minute walk of here. Could you tell me a few public places where people meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, or one-night partners within a ten-minute walk of here?<br><br>WRITE EACH PLACE NAMED ON THE LIST IN A11. FILL OUT A SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE LISTED. DO NOT RECORD MORE THAN 10 PLACES.<br><br>• NEXT: Now let's talk about places that are further away. Where else do people from here meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, and one-night partners?<br>• NEXT: Anywhere else?<br>• NEXT: Where do_____ *SUB-GROUPS IDENTFIED AS IMPORTANT IN LOCAL EPIDEMIC* meet new sexual partners? For example:<br>Where do *newcomers* meet new lovers in *Priority Prevention Area* ?<br>Where do *youth* meet new lovers?<br>Where do *sex workers* solicit clients?<br>Where do *gay men* find new sexual partners?<br>Where do *travelers* find new sexual partners?<br>Where do *injection drug users* socialize? | |

| No. | Questions | Coding categories |
|---|---|---|
| A9 | We also want to know what you think about drug use in the district. How common is injection drug use in this district? | VERY COMMON 1<br>SOMEWHAT COMMON 2<br>NOT VERY COMMON 3<br>DOES NOT OCCUR IN DISTRICT 4 |
| A10 | NUMBER OF PLACES NAMED THAT ARE:<br><br>NOTE: IF MORE THAN ONE PPA, ADAPT TO INCLUDE SEPARATE LINES FOR SITES INSIDE EACH PPA | SITES INSIDE THIS PPA : ___ ___<br>SITES OUTSIDE THIS PPA : ___ ___<br>EVENTS INSIDE *PPA* : ___ ___<br>EVENTS OUTSIDE *PPA* : ___ ___ |

**A11: LIST OF VENUES AND EVENTS**

LIST EACH SITE OR EVENT NAMED BY THE COMMUNITY INFORMANT HERE. AFTER RECORDING ALL OF THE PLACES, FILL OUT A SITE REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE NA MED. IF YOU HAVE 5 PLACES NAMED, YOU NEED TO FILL OUT 5 SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORMS. IF YOU HAVE 10 PLACES NAMED, YOU MUST FILL OUT 10 SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORMS. THIS REQUIRES ASKING THE RESPONDENT ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ABOUT EACH PLACE NAMED. NOTE: THIS LIST DOES NOT NEED TO BE KEYED.

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

# Venue and Event Report Form (Form B)

| No. | Questions | Coding Categories |
|---|---|---|
| B1 | Interviewer Number / Community Informant Number<br><br>THESE NUMBERS SHOULD BE THE SAME AS THE NUMBERS IN A3. | ___ ___/___ ___ ___ |
| B2 | Date (Day, Month, Year) | ___ ___/___ ___/___ ___ |
| B3 | Name of Venue or Event:_____<br><br>IF Event, Where and when does event occur? | |
| B4 | Is this venue called by any other name?<br><br>Additional names of venue: | |
| B5 | Where is this venue located?<br><br>Geographic Code Where Venue is Located. | ZONE 1 1<br>ZONE 2 2<br>ZONE 3 3<br>ZONE 4 4<br>ZONE 5 5<br><br>OUTSIDE THIS PPA 9 |
| B6 | What is the address of the venue and how can I find it? (BE VERY DETAILED) | |
| B7 | What kind of venue is this?<br><br>TYPE OF VENUE:<br><br>**Eating / Drinking / Dancing / Sleeping Places**<br>01 Informal place for drinking alcohol<br>02 Formal Bar, Tavern<br>03 Nightclub<br>04 Gay Bar<br>05 Porn Shop, Strip Bar<br>06 Massage Parlor, Bath House, Sauna<br>07 Room for a night<br>08 Hotel, Bed and Breakfast<br>09 Hostel<br>10 Overnight Truck Stop<br>11 Restaurant<br>12 Other Eating / Drinking / Sleeping<br><br>**Hidden, Private Or Abandoned Areas**<br>40 Unused House/Crack House<br>41 Private Dwelling<br>42 Abandoned yard, field, “bush”<br>43 Public Toilet<br>44 Other Hidden, Private | ENTER CODE: ___ ___<br><br>**Transportation, Public, Commercial Areas**<br>20 Bus, Train, Metro Stop or Railway Station<br>21 Truck stop<br>22 Taxi Stand<br>23 River Station<br>24 Beach<br>25 Street or Street Corner<br>26 Parks<br>27 Markets<br>28 Church / Temple / Mosque<br>29 Nearby or on School, University Campus<br>30 Sports venue<br>31 Store<br>32 Kiosk, Store<br>33 Liquor Store<br>34 Mall, Shopping Center<br>35 Tourist attraction<br>36 Construction Venue<br>37 Other Transportation, Public, Commercial<br><br>**Events**<br>50 Concert, Festival, Cultural Show<br>51 Vacation, Holidays<br>52 Sports Events<br>53 Other Events |
| B8 | Is this a site where people meet new sexual partners or where drug injectors socialize or both? | People meet sexual partners only 1<br>Drug Injectors socialize only 2<br>Both: people meet partners & drug injectors socialize 3 |

## Venue Verification Form (Form C)

| No. | Questions | Coding Categories |
|---|---|---|
| THE FIELD COORDINATOR COMPLETES C1 – C5 BASED ON THE VENUE REPORT FORM FOR THE VENUE | | |
| C1 | Name of Priority Prevention Area | SAMARA 1 |
| C2 | Unique Venue Number | Venue Number: ___ ___ ___ |
| C3 | Location of Venue | *IN SAMARA, ZONE 1* 1<br>*IN SAMARA, ZONE 2* 2<br>*IN SAMARA, ZONE 3* 3<br>*IN SAMARA, ZONE 4* 4<br>*IN SAMARA, ZONE 5* 5<br>*IN SAMARA OBLAST, BUT NOT IN SAMARA* 6<br>*IN ANOTHER OBLAST* 7 |
| C4 | How many Community Informants Reported this Venue | ___ ___ ___ |
| C5 | Name of Venue Per Community Informant:_____<br>Address Per Community Informant: | |
| **C6 – C14 SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY THE INTERVIEWER BEFORE THE INTERVIEW** | | |
| C6 | Interviewer Gender | MALE 1<br>FEMALE 2 |
| C7 | Interviewer Number | ___ ___ |
| C8 | Date (DD/MM/YY) | ___ ___ / ___ ___ /___ ___ |
| C9 | Time of day (24 HOUR CLOCK) | ___ ___ : ___ ___ |
| C10 | Was the venue found? | YES AND VENUE IN OPERATION 1<br>YES BUT VENUE CLOSED TEMPORARILY 2<br>VENUE CLOSED PERMANENTLY OR NO LONGER A VENUE 3<br>ADDRESS INSUFFICIENT, VENUE NOT FOUND 4<br>DUPLICATE VENUE, VENUE ALREADY VISITED 5 |
| **IF VENUE NOT FOUND OR NOT IN OPERATION (C10 > 1) THEN STOP.** | | |
| C11 | What is the proper name and correct venue address?<br>NAME:_____<br>CORRECT ADDRESS: | |

| No. | Questions | Coding Categories |
|---|---|---|
| C12 | Coordinates | |
| C13 | What kind of venue is this?<br>TYPE OF VENUE:<br>**Eating / Drinking / Dancing / Sleeping Places**<br>01 Informal place for drinking alcohol<br>02 Formal Bar, Tavern<br>03 Nightclub<br>04 Gay Bar<br>05 Porn Shop, Strip Bar<br>06 Massage Parlor, Bath House, Sauna<br>07 Room for a night<br>08 Hotel, Bed and Breakfast<br>09 Hostel<br>10 Overnight Truck Stop<br>11 Restaurant<br>12 Other Eating / Drinking / Sleeping<br>**Hidden, Private Or Abandoned Areas**<br>40 Unused House/Crack House<br>41 Private Dwelling<br>42 Abandoned yard, field, "bush"<br>43 Public Toilet<br>44 Other Hidden, Private | ENTER CODE: ___ ___<br>**Transportation, Public, Commercial Areas**<br>20 Bus, Train, Metro Stop or Railway Station<br>21 Truck stop<br>22 Taxi Stand<br>23 River Station<br>24 Beach<br>25 Street or Street Corner<br>26 Parks<br>27 Markets<br>28 Church / Temple / Mosque<br>29 Nearby or on School, University Campus<br>30 Sports venue<br>31 Store<br>32 Kiosk, Store<br>33 Liquor Store<br>34 Mall, Shopping Center<br>35 Tourist attraction<br>36 Construction Venue<br>37 Other Transportation, Public, Commercial<br>**Events**<br>50 Concert, Festival, Cultural Show<br>51 Vacation, Holidays<br>52 Sports Events<br>53 Other Events |
| THE INTERVIEWER SHOULD IDENTIFY SOMEONE KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THIS VENUE AND THEN COMPLETE THE REST OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. | | |
| C14 | Gender of respondent | MALE 1<br>FEMALE 2 |
| C15 | Position at the venue | OWNER, MANAGER, STAFF 1<br>PATRON 2<br>OTHER 3 |

READ: Hello. I am working on a research project carried out by the Institute of Comparative Studies of Labor Relations (ISITO). The purpose of the study is to identify where health programs are needed to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. We want to ask people who know about this community a few questions. We are talking with hundreds of people. I would like to ask you about activities that occur here, people who come here, and whether you are interested in having health information here. The interview should take 20 to 25 minutes. I won't ask your name or any other identifying information. Some people feel anxious or embarrassed when asked these questions. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may decline to answer any question or completely refuse to participate. We appreciate your help, even though we are not able to financially compensate you. You may not personally benefit directly from this study, but the results will be used to plan new health programs for this area. This is what we will do with the information you give us. Your answers will be recorded on this questionnaire. Your name will not be recorded anywhere and we won't ask any personal information about you. The questionnaires will be kept at ISITO in a locked cabinet. The only people who will see the questionnaires are people working on this study. An ethical review board has reviewed this study. If you have any questions you can ask the Field Coordinator, **Irina Kozina** who can be reached at **266-77-40**.

| No. | Questions | Coding Categories |
|---|---|---|
| C16 | How old are you?<br><br>IF RESPONDENT IS < 18, END INTERVIEW AND FIND AN OLDER PERSON KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE VENUE. IF RESPONDENT IS 18 OR OLDER ASK: Are you willing to answer these questions? | AGE: ___ ___<br><br>YES 1<br>NO 2 |
| RECORD IN C17 WHETHER THE INTERVIEW CAN CONTINUE ON TO C18. C17 CANNOT BE LEFT BLANK. | | |
| C17 | WAS AN INTERVIEW INITIATED?<br><br>IF NO, WHY NOT? | YES 1<br>NO BECAUSE: No willing respondent 2<br>All potential respondents too young 3 |
| READ: NOW LET'S START THE INTERVIEW. FIRST I WILL ASK YOU ABOUT THIS VENUE. | | |
| C18 | How many years has this venue been in operation? | < 1 YEAR 1<br>1-2 YEARS 2<br>MORE THAN 2 YEARS 3<br>DO NOT KNOW 9 |
| C19 | How many men and women usually work here during a busy day from opening until closing, including yourself if you are one of the staff?<br><br>PROBE CAREFULLY. DO NOT LEAVE BLANK. | MALE STAFF: ___ ___<br><br>FEMALE STAFF:___ ___ |
| C20 | What types of activities take place here?<br><br>READ LIST<br><br>CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH ACTIVITY | YES NO<br>**(A)** PEOPLE BUY FOOD AND EAT 1 2<br>**(B)** PEOPLE SOCIALIZE FOR AN HOUR OR MORE 1 2<br>**(C)** PEOPLE CAN BUY BEER/ALCOHOL TO CONSU ME ON-SITE 1<br>2<br>**(D)** PEOPLE BRING BEER/ALCOHOL TO CONSUME 1 2<br>**(E)** TV VIEWING 1 2<br>**(F)** VCR OR CD VIDEO VIEWING 1 2<br>**(G)** EXPLICIT SEX VIDEOS SHOWN 1 2<br>**(H)** INDIVIDUAL/GROUP or COUPLE DANCING 1 2<br>**(I)** EXOTIC OR GO-GO DANCING 1 2<br>**(J)** LIVE MUSIC 1 2<br>**(K)** RECORDED MUSIC 1 2<br>**(L)** LIVE DJ 1 2 |
| C21 | Have you seen used syringes lying around inside or outside of this place in the past three months? | YES 1<br>NO 2 |

| No. | Questions | Coding Categories |
|---|---|---|
| C22 | I have been told that people meet sexual partners at places like this. In your opinion…..<br><br>READ LIST | YES NO<br>**(A)** Do men meet new female sexual partners here? 1 2<br>**(B)** Do women meet new sexual partners here? 1 2<br>**(C)** Do men meet male (gay) sexual partners here? 1 2<br>**(D)** Does someone on-site help partners hook up/link up? 1<br>2<br>**(E)** Do female sex workers solicit customers here? 1 2<br>**(F)** Do people have sex here at the venue? 1 2<br>**(G)** Do female staff meet new sexual partners here? 1 2<br>**(H)** Do male staff meet new sexual partners here? 1 2 |
| C23 | Where do people socialize here:<br><br>READ LIST. | Only indoors 1<br>Only outdoors 2<br>Both indoors and outdoors 3<br>Neither indoors or outdoors 4 |
| C24 | What are the busiest times of the year here at this venue?<br><br>READ OPTIONS | YES NO<br>**(A)** SCHOOL / STUDENT HOLIDAYS 1 2<br>**(B)** PUBLIC HOLIDAYS 1 2<br>**(C)** END OF MONTH 1 2<br>**(D)** NOW 1 2<br>***(E)*** *OTHER*---------- 1 2 |
| C25 | We would to know when the most people are at this venue during a typical week. On which day of the week do the most people visit this site?<br><br>CIRCLE CODE FOR ONLY ONE DAY OF THE WEEK UNDER "BUSIEST DAY' (CODE 1-7)<br><br>Which day of the week is the next most busy?<br><br>CIRCLE ONLY ONE CODE UNDER "NEXT BUSY" (CODE 11-77) | BUSIEST DAY NEXT BUSY<br>MONDAY 1 11<br>TUESDAY 2 22<br>WEDNESDAY 3 33<br>THURSDAY 4 44<br>FRIDAY 5 55<br>SATURDAY 6 66<br>SUNDAY 7 77 |
| C26 | On <BUSIEST DAY FROM C25 e.g. "SATURDAY"> when is the busiest time of the day for people to socialize? READ OPTIONS & CIRCLE ONLY ONE CODE (1-4).<br><br>On <NEXT BUSY DAY FROM C25> when is the busiest time?<br>READ OPTIONS & CIRCLE ONLY ONE CODE. | BUSIEST DAY TIMES NEXT BUSY<br>Morning: 6am - Noon 1 11<br>Afternoon: Noon - 6pm 2 22<br>Evening: 6pm -10pm 3 33<br>Late night: 10pm - 6 am 4 44 |

| No. | Questions | Coding Categories |
|---|---|---|
| C27 | Approximately how many people (men and women) are here on the (BUSIEST DAY FROM C25) at (THE BUSIEST TIME FROM C26) ? This includes people who come here to socialize and people who come here for other reasons.<br>PROBE FOR CODE.<br>CIRCLE ONLY ONE CODE | TOTAL: < 10 1; 11-25 2; 26-50 3; 51 – 100 4; 100 –150 5; 151- 200 6; 201-250 7; 251-300 8; 301-350 9; 351-400 10; 401-450 11; 451-500 12; 501-600 13; > 600 14 |
| C28 | Of these, approximately how many are socializing some or all of the time while they are here?<br>RECORD NUMBER SOCIALIZING.<br>AFTER ENTERING THE TOTAL, CIRCL E CODE FROM 1-20.<br>Of those socializing, how many are men and how many are women?<br>MEN AND WOMEN SHOULD ADD TO TOTAL. | CIRCLE CODE CORRESPONDING TO TOTAL: 1-25 1; 26-75 2; 76-125 4; 126- 175 6; 176–275 9; 276-475 15; 476-675 19; > 676 20<br>**(S)** TOTAL NUMBER SOCIALIZING:___ ___ ___ ___<br>**(M)** MEN SOCIALIZING: ___ ___ ___<br>**(F)** WOMEN SOCIALIZING: ___ ___ ___ |
| C29 | Where do most of the people who come here to socialize come from?<br>CIRCLE CODE 1 FOR THE ARE AS MENTIONED FIRST (WITHOUT PROBES).<br>Where else do patrons come from? Do some patrons come from…<br>READ AREAS NOT MENTIONED ABOVE AND CIRCLE SOME OR NONE FOR EACH ONE. | Mentioned / Some / None<br>**(A)** THIS ZONE 1 2 3<br>**(B)** ANOTHER ZONE 1 2 3<br>**(C)** ELSEWHERE IN SAMARA OBLAST 1 2 3<br>**(D)** ELSEWHERE IN THE RF 1 2 3<br>**(E)** OUTSIDE OF CIS (FOREIGNERS) 1 2 3 |

**READ**: We would like some information on the type of women and men who come here to socialize during your busiest times. For each characteristic, tell me if none, less than half, half or more, or all of the men or women have the characteristic. Let's begin with the characteristics of the women.

| | How many <u>women</u> who come here during the busiest times: | None | < Half | >=Half | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C30 | **(A)** Live in Samara | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | **(B)** Are secondary or high school students | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | **(C)** Are unemployed | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | **(D)** Are university / college students | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | **(E)** Are less than age 18 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | **(F)** Live within a 10 minute walk of here | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | **(G)** Come here at least once a week | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | **(H)** Live in another city in Samara Oblast | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | **(I)** Drink alcohol here | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | **(J)** Find a new sexual partner here | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | **(K)** Appear to be injection drug users | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | **(L)** Appear to be selling or buying sex | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

| No. | Questions | Coding Categories |
|---|---|---|

**C31** — How many men who come here during the busiest times:

| | None | < Half | >=Half | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(A)** Live in Samara | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **(B)** Are secondary or high school students | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **(C)** Are unemployed | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **(D)** Are university / college students | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **(E)** Are less than age 18 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **(F)** Live within a 10 minute walk of here | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **(G)** Come here at least once a week | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **(H)** Live in another city in Samara Oblast | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **(I)** Drink alcohol here | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **(J)** Find a new sexual partner here | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **(K)** Appear to be injection drug users | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **(L)** Appear to be selling or buying sex | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **(M)** Are men who have sex with men/ gay / homosexual | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

**C32** — Do you believe that the men and women who come here go to other venues to socialize and look for a new partner?

| | YES | NO | DON'T KNOW |
|---|---|---|---|
| MEN: | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| WOMEN: | 1 | 2 | 9 |

**C33** — IF YES to C32: Which two other venues do you think are the most popular with the people who come to this place?

What is the name of the first venue?

Where is it located?

What type of venue is it?

NAME OF FIRST VENUE: _____

**(M)** LOCATION:
- IN SAMARA 1
- ANOTHER CITY IN SAMARA OBLAST 2
- OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY 97
- NO VENUE NAMED 99

**(T)** VENUE TYPE
- Apartment 1
- Formal Bar, Tavern, Nightclub 2
- Bath, Sauna, Massage Parlor 3
- Hotel, Hostel 4
- Restaurant 5
- Bus, Train, Metro, Taxi, Truck Stop 6
- Street 7
- Mall, Shopping Center 8
- Abandoned Yard, Field, Bush 9
- Other (Specify): _____ 10
- No Venue Named 99

UNIQUE VENUE NUMBER (FILLED IN BY COORDINATOR):___ ___ ___

| No. | Questions | Coding Categories |
|---|---|---|
| C34 | What is the name of a second venue popular with the patrons who come here?<br><br>Where is it located?<br><br>What type of venue is it? | NAME OF SECOND VENUE: _____<br><br>**(M)** LOCATION: IN SAMARA 1<br>ANOTHER CITY IN SAMARA OBLAST 2<br>OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY 97<br>NO VENUE NAMED 99<br><br>**(T)** VENUE TYPE<br>Apartment 1<br>Formal Bar, Tavern, Nightclub 2<br>Bath, Sauna, Massage Parlor 3<br>Hotel, Hostel 4<br>Restaurant 5<br>Bus, Train, Metro, Taxi, Truck Stop 6<br>Street 7<br>Mall, Shopping Center 8<br>Abandoned Yard, Field, Bush 9<br>Other (Specify): _____ 10<br>No Venue Named 99<br><br>UNIQUE VENUE NUMBER (FILLED IN BY COORDINATOR): ___ ___ ___ |
| C35 | Have there ever been any HIV/AIDS prevention activities here at this venue?<br><br>Has there been any…<br><br>READ LIST | YES NO<br>Any HIV/AIDS prevention? 1 2<br>Educational talk on HIV/AIDS? 1 2<br>Peer health education program? 1 2<br>Condom promotion? 1 2<br>Needle Exchange Program? 1 2<br>HIV/AIDS video shown on-site? 1 2<br>HIV/AIDS Radio program broadcast? 1 2<br>HIV/AIDS posters or leaflets? 1 2<br>Other? 1 2 |
| C36 | In the past year, how often have condoms been available here? | ALWAYS 1<br>SOMETIMES 2<br>NEVER 3 |
| C37 | Are there any condoms here today?<br><br>IF YES, can I see one? | YES, BUT YOU CANT SEE ONE 1<br>YES, AND A CONDOM WAS SEEN 2<br><br>BRANDS Contex 2.1<br>Sico 2.2<br>Durex 2.3<br>Vizit 2.4<br>Lifestyles 2.5<br><br>NO 3 |

| No. | Questions | Coding Categories |
|---|---|---|
| C38 | In the past four weeks, have any condoms been sold from here or taken freely? | YES, SOLD 1<br>YES, TAKEN FREELY 2<br>YES, BOTH SOLD AND TAKEN FREELY 3<br>NO 4 |
| C39 | Is it possible to get a condom within 10 minutes of this place at night?<br><br>If YES, where? | YES 1<br>NO 2<br>DON'T KNOW 8<br><br>SHOP 1<br>PHARMACY 2<br>KIOSK 3<br>BAR / NIGHTCLUB / RESTAURANT / HOTEL 4<br>OTHER 5 |
| C40 | Now we would like to talk about the possibility of having an AIDS prevention activity at this venue. This could include a poster, a meeting, a video, or a visit from a health outreach worker. Would you be willing to have some type of AIDS prevention program here? | YES 1<br>NO 2 |
| C41 | Would you be willing to sell condoms here? | YES 1<br>NO 2<br>ALREADY SELLING 3<br>NOT POSSIBLE DUE TO TYPE OF VENUE 9 |
| C42 | INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION:<br><br>Evidence of HIV/AIDS prevention activities noted by interviewer at the venue<br><br>RECORD THE NUMBER YOU SEE | NUMBER OF HIV/AIDS POSTERS DISPLAYED ___ ___<br>NUMBER OF HIV/AIDS BROCHURES AT VENUE ___ ___<br>NUMBER OF CONDOMS VISIBLE ___ ___ ___<br>NUMBER OF USED SYRINGES LYING AROUND ___ ___ |

**Thank you for your participation!**

## Questionnaire For Individuals Socializing At Venues (Form D)

**Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts**

| No. | Questions | Coding categories |
|---|---|---|
| D1 | Name of Priority Prevention Area | SAMARA 1 |
| D2 | Interviewer Number<br>Interviewer Gender | INTERVIEWER NUMBER ___ ___<br>MALE INTERVIEWER 1<br>FEMALE INTERVIEWER 2 |
| D3 | Name of Venue: | |
| D4 | Unique Venue Number | Venue Number: ___ ___ ___ |
| D5 | Location of Venue<br>CIRCLE A GEOGRAPHIC CODE | *ZONE 1* *1*<br>*ZONE 2* *2*<br>*ZONE 3* *3*<br>*ZONE 4* *4*<br>*ZONE 5* *5*<br>*NOT IN A ZONE* *9* |
| D6 | Date (DD/MM/YY) | ___ ___ / ___ ___ /___ ___ |
| D7 | Day of the week | MONDAY 1<br>TUESDAY 2<br>WEDNESDAY 3<br>THURSDAY 4<br>FRIDAY 5<br>SATURDAY 6<br>SUNDAY 7 |
| D8 | Time of day (24 hour clock) | ___ ___ : ___ ___ |
| D9 | Number socializing at venue at this time<br>COUNT ALL MEN AND WOMEN SOCIALIZING INSIDE AND OUTSIDE AND RECORD ON LINES PROVIDED. | MEN: ___ ___ ___<br>WOMEN:___ ___ ___ |
| D10 | Individual Interview Number | Individual Interview Number: ___ ___ |
| D11 | Gender of respondent<br><br>Interviewer opinion if respondent is an IDU, CSW, and/or MSM<br><br>Is the individual part or the representative sample or oversample? | MALE 1<br>FEMALE 2<br><br>YES NO<br>IDU? 1 2<br>CSW? 1 2<br>MSM? 1 2<br><br>REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE 1<br>OVERSAMPLE 2 |

| No. | Questions | Coding categories |
|---|---|---|
| Hello. I am working on a research project carried out by the Institute of Comparative Studies of Labor Relations (ISITO). . We want to talk to people like you who know about this community and ask you a few questions. The purpose of the study is to identify where better health programs are needed in this area in order to prevent the spread of diseases that are transmitted by sex and injection drug use. We would like to ask you a few questions to get the information necessary to plan the programs. I would like to ask you some questions about your behavior, includin g your sexual and drug use behavior. The interview should take between 25 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 ISITO in a locked cabinet. The only people who will see the questionnaires are people working on this study. Some people feel anxious or embarrassed when asked questions about their behavior. Your participation is completely vol untary and you may decline to answer any specific question or completely refuse to participate. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to these questions, even though we are not able to financially compensate you. You may not personally benefit directly from this study, but the results may be used to plan a new health program for this area. An ethical review board has reviewed this study. If you have any questions you can ask **Irina Kozina** who can be reached at **9316740**. We want to talk with people age 15 and older. | | |
| D12 | How old are you? | DO NOT LEAVE BLANK: AGE: ___ ___ |
| D13 | IF RESPONDENT IS >=18, CODE 1.<br>IF RESPONDENT IS < 15, CODE 5.<br><br>IF RESPONDENT 15, 16, OR 17 ASK:<br><br>Are you here with a parent or here on a family errand such as <*example, to buy milk*>?<br>IF RESPONDENT IS 15,16, OR 17, CIRCLE CODE 2,3 OR 4.<br><br>DO NOT LEAVE BLANK. | NOT APPLICABLE AGE >=18 1<br>NO, NOT WITH PARENT OR ON ERRAND 2<br>YES, HERE WITH PARENT 3<br>YES, ON FAMILY ERRAND 4<br>NOT APPLICABLE < AGE 15 5<br><br>IF D13=3, 4 OR 5. STOP INTERVIEW. |
| **NOTE: Continue if the respondent is age 18 or older OR if the respondent is age 15-17 and not with a parent or on a family errand. Continue if D13=1 OR D13=2.** | | |
| D14 | Are you willing to answer these questions?<br><br>CIRCLE 1 OR 2.<br><br>INTERVIEWER: IF THE RESPONDENT IS WILLING BUT NOT CAPABLE OF COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE, INDICATE HERE AND WHY NOT. | YES 1<br>NO 2<br><br>INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION:<br>RESPONDENT CAPABLE 1<br>RESPONDENT NOT CAPABLE 2<br>WHY NOT:_____ |
| **IF RESPONDENT IS NOT WILLING OR NOT CAPABLE, STOP INTERVIEW.** | | |
| D15 | Do you live in Samara?<br><br>If NO: Do you live in this *district/province/country?*<br><br>PROBE FOR CORRECT RESPONSE. | IN SAMARA 1<br>IN SAMRA OBLAST, BUT NOT IN SAMARA 2<br>IN THIS REGION BUT NOT IN SAMARA OBLAST 3<br>IN THIS COUNTRY BUT NOT IN THIS REGION 4<br>OUTSIDE RUSSIA 5 |

| No. | Questions | Coding categories |
|---|---|---|
| D16 | How would you describe where you live?<br><br>READ OPTIONS | A CAPITAL CITY 1<br>A LARGE CITY OVER 1 MILLION POPULATION 2<br>A SMALL CITY (POPULATION 50,000 -1 MILLION) 3<br>A TOWN (URBAN AREA < 50,000 POPULATION) 4<br>A RURAL AREA 5 |
| D17 | How long have you lived here / there? | LESS THAN ONE YEAR 0<br>NUMBER OF YEARS ___ ___<br>ALL MY LIFE 97 |
| D18 | Now think about where you slept last night. Did you stay in a household residence such as a family or friend's home, an institution such as a university or employee dormitory, a hotel or commercial lodging, the street or somewhere else? | A HOUSEHOLD RESIDENCE 1<br>AN INSTITUTION 2<br>HOTEL OR COMMERCIAL LODGING 3<br>STREET 4<br>SOMEWHERE ELSE 5 |
| **READ**: want to ask you a few questions about activities related to your health and lifestyle including how often you come here. These are questions you might get asked during a health physical. For each activity I would like to know when you most recently did the activity. If you did the activity today, just answer "today". If you never did the activity, answer "never". There is no right or wrong answer. It can be difficult to remember when you did an activity. Here is a calendar t o help you answer the questions. You may keep the calendar. | | |
| D19 | When did you most recently eat a piece of fresh fruit or fresh vegetable?<br><br>READ OPTIONS, CIRCLE CODE, AND PROBE FOR DATE IF WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS.<br><br>CODE AS COMPLETE A DATE AS POSSIBLE INCLUDING DAY, MONTH AND YEAR. | TODAY 1<br>NOT TODAY BUT WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 2<br>WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 3<br>WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 4<br>WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 6<br>OVER A YEAR AGO 7<br>NEVER 9<br>Date (DD/MM/YY)___ ___ / ___ ___ /___ ___ |
| D20 | When did you most recently spend the night outside of Samara?<br><br>READ OPTIONS, CIRCLE CODE, AND PROBE FOR DATE IF WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS.<br><br>CODE AS COMPLETE A DATE AS POSSIBLE INCLUDING DAY, MONTH AND YEAR. | LAST NIGHT 1<br>NOT LAST NIGHT BUT IN PAST 7 DAYS 2<br>WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 3<br>WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 4<br>WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 6<br>OVER A YEAR AGO 7<br>NEVER 9<br>Date (DD/MM/YY)___ ___ / ___ ___ /___ ___ |
| D21 | When did you most recently purchase medicine, drugs, vitamins or medicinal herbs for yourself or someone in your family?<br><br>READ OPTIONS, CIRCLE CODE, AND PROBE FOR DATE IF WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS. CODE AS COMPLETE A DATE AS POSSIBLE INCLUDING DAY, MONTH AND YEAR. | TODAY 1<br>NOT TODAY BUT WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 2<br>WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 3<br>WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 4<br>WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 6<br>OVER A YEAR AGO 7<br>NEVER 9<br>Date (DD/MM/YY)___ ___ / ___ ___ /___ ___ |

| No. | Questions | Coding categories |
|---|---|---|
| D22 | When did you most recently smoke a cigarette?<br><br>READ OPTIONS, CIRCLE CODE, AND PROBE FOR DATE IF WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS.<br><br>CODE AS COMPLETE A DATE AS POSSIBLE INCLUDING DAY, MONTH AND YEAR. | TODAY 1<br>NOT TODAY BUT WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 2<br>WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 3<br>WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 4<br>WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 6<br>OVER A YEAR AGO 7<br>NEVER 9<br>Date (DD/MM/YY)___ ___ / ___ ___ /___ ___ |
| D23 | When did you most recently have sex without a condom?<br><br>READ OPTIONS, CIRCLE CODE, AND PROBE FOR DATE FROM EVERYONE REGARDLESS OF WHEN THE PERSON LAST HAD SEX WITHOUT A CONDOM.<br><br>CODE AS COMPLETE A DATE AS POSSIBLE INCLUDING DAY, MONTH AND YEAR. | TODAY 1<br>NOT TODAY BUT WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 2<br>WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 3<br>WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 4<br>WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 6<br>OVER A YEAR AGO 7<br>NEVER 9<br>Date (DD/MM/YY)___ ___ / ___ ___ /___ ___ |
| D24 | Before today, when did you most recently come to this place?<br><br>IF THIS IS THE FIRST VISIT TO THE VENUE, CODE 8 for D25 AND D26.<br><br>READ OPTIONS, CIRCLE CODE, AND PROBE FOR DATE FROM EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER BEEN TO THE SITE PREVIOUSLY. | WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 2<br>WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 3<br>WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 4<br>WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 6<br>OVER A YEAR AGO 7<br>THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT 8<br>Date (DD/MM/YY)___ ___ / ___ ___ /___ ___ |
| D25 | When did you come to this place for the first time? | WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 2<br>WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 3<br>WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 4<br>WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 6<br>OVER A YEAR AG O 7<br>THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT 8<br>Date (DD/MM/YY)___ ___ / ___ ___ /___ ___ |
| D26 | How often do you come to this place?<br><br>READ RESPONSES. | EVERYDAY 1<br>4-6 TIMES PER WEEK 2<br>2-3 TIMES PER WEEK 3<br>ONE TIME PER WEEK 4<br>2-3 TIMES PER MONTH 5<br>ONE TIME PER MONTH 6<br>LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 7<br>THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT 8 |

| No. | Questions | Coding categories |
|---|---|---|
| D27 | I've been told that this is one of the places where some people to meet new sexual partners. Do you believe that some people come here to meet a new sexual partner? | YES 1<br>NO 2 |
| D28 | Why did you come here today/tonight?<br>Did you come here to:<br>READ EACH… | YES NO<br>SOCIALIZE? 1 2<br>DRINK ALCOHOL? 1 2<br>LOOK FOR A SEXUAL PARTNER? 1 2 |
| D29 | How many (other) places have you been to today to socialize, drink alcohol, or look for a person to have sex with?<br>How many (other) places do you plan to go to today or tonight to drink alcohol, look for a person to have sex with, or socialize? | OTHER PLACES BEEN TO: __ __<br>OTHER PLACES WILL GO TO: __ __ |
| D30 | Have you ever had sex with a person you first met here?<br>IF NO: CODE 2 HERE, CODE 9 FOR D31 and D32, AND CONTINUE WITH D33. | YES 1<br>NO 2 |
| D31 | IF YES: When was the most recent time you met someone here that you later had sex with? Did you meet the person here within the past 4 weeks? The past 12 months? Or over a year ago? | WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 2<br>WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 3<br>WITHIN PAST 2-3 MONTHS 4<br>WITHIN PAST 4-6 MONTHS 5<br>WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 6<br>OVER A YEAR AGO 7<br>NEVER MET A NEW PARTNER HERE 9 |
| D32 | The <u>first</u> time you had sex with this person, did you use a condom? | YES 1<br>NO 2<br>NEVER MET A NEW PARTNER HERE 9 |
| **READ**: Now I would like to ask you a few more questions about your sexual behavior. Remember that your responses are completely confidential and that your responses will be combined with the responses from all other respondents to improve community programs. | | |
| THE NEXT 4 QUESTIONS ARE VERY IMPORTANT. DO NOT LEAVE ANY RESPONSES BLANK. PROBE FOR THE BEST ANSWER. IF THE ANSWER IS "N ONE" CODE A ZERO. | | |
| D33 | Now let me ask you about the persons you have had sex with in the past four weeks including people you only had sex with one or two times and people you have sex with regularly.<br>In total, how many persons have you had sex with in the past 4 weeks?<br>PROBE CAREFULLY. | TOTAL IN PAST 4 WEEKS:___ ___ |
| D34 | How many of these persons are persons you had never had sex with previously?<br>PROBE CAREFULLY. | 4 WEEK NEW: ___ ___ |

| No. | Questions | Coding categories |
|---|---|---|
| D35 | In total, how many persons have you had sex with in the past 12 months?<br>This includes all male and female persons – people you had sex with only once and people you have had sex with regularly, such as a spouse or someone you live with. It includes all the persons you had sex with in the past 12 months including the past 4 weeks. | 12 MONTH TOTAL ___ ___ |
| D36 | How many of these persons are persons you had sex with for the first time in the past 12 months?<br>You might have only had sex with the person one time in the past year or many times. You mig ht be living with the person now. What is the total number of persons that you had sex with for the first time in the past 12 months? That is the number of new sexual partners in the past 12 months. | 12 MONTH NEW:___ ___ |
| D37 | IF ANY NEW PARTNERS IN PA ST 12 MONTHS<br>Did you use a condom the first time you had sex with your most recent new partner? | YES 1<br>NO 2<br>NO NEW PARTNERS 9 |
| D38 | What is the age of the youngest person you had sex with in the past 12 months?<br>What is the age of the oldest person you had sex with in the past 12 months?<br>IF ONLY 1 PARTNER, MARK SAME AGE IN YOUNGEST AND OLDEST. IF NO PARNTERS IN PAST 12 MONTHS, CODE 97 FOR YOUNGEST AND OLDEST. | AGE OF YOUNGEST:___ ___<br>AGE OF OLDEST:___ ___ |
| D39 | Think about all the people you had sex with in the past 4 weeks. How many of these persons do you believe have been to this place at least once in the past 4 weeks? | SOCIALIZED AT THIS PLACE:___ ___<br>DOES NOT KNOW 97 |
| D40 | In the past year, did you have sex with someone you weren't living with or married to at the time?<br>IF YES, did you use a condom the last time you had sex with a person you weren't living with or married to at the time? | YES 1<br>NO 2<br>USED A CONDOM 1<br>DID NOT USE A CONDOM 2<br>NOT APPLICABLE 9 |
| D41 | In the past year, did you have sex with someone you were living with or married to at the time?<br>IF YES, did you use a condom the last time you had sex with a person you were living with or married to at the time? | YES 1<br>NO 2<br>USED A CONDOM 1<br>DID NOT USE A CONDOM 2<br>NOT APPLICABLE 9 |
| D42 | This next question is about the first time you had sex. Have you ever had sex? By having sex, I mean vaginal, anal or oral sex between a man and a woman or between a man and a man. If yes, how old were you the first time you had sex?<br>PROBE CAREFULLY. | YES, HAS HAD SEX 1<br>NO, NEVER HAD SEX 2<br>AGE AT FIRST SEX:___ ___<br>NEVER HAD SEX 97 |

| No. | Questions | Coding categories |
|---|---|---|
| IF PERSON HAS NEVER HAD SEX, CODE 9 (OR 97) FOR D43 TO D50 AND GO TO D51.<br>ASK MEN D43-D45. CODE '9's FOR WOMEN. | | |
| D43 | Some men have problems that affect their genitals. They might have an unusual discharge, sores, or pain when they urinate. In the past 4 weeks, have you had…<br>CODE '9' IF FEMALE RESPONDENT | SYMPTOMS — YES — NO — N/A<br>Pain on urination? 1 2 9<br>Unusual discharge? 1 2 9<br>Sores? 1 2 9 |
| D44 | IF ANY SYMPTOMS:<br>What did you do for treatment in the past 4 weeks? Did you….<br>CODE '9' IF FEMALE RESPONDENT OR NO SYMPTOMS. | YES NO N/A<br>GET MEDICATION FROM A STREET VENDOR? 1 2 9<br>GET MEDICATION FROM A PHARMACY? 1 2 9<br>VISIT A HERBALIST? 1 2 9<br>GO TO A PUBLIC CLINIC OR HOSPITAL? 1 2 9<br>GO TO A PRIVATE DOCTOR? 1 2 9 |
| D45 | Some men have sex with other men. How many men, if any, have you had sex with in the past 12 months? | NONE 0<br>NUMBER OF MALE PARTNERS (UP TO 95 ):___ ___<br>MORE THAN 95 96<br>NEVER HAD SEX 97<br>FEMALE RESPONDENT 99 |
| ASK WOMEN D46-D47 AND CODE 9's FOR MEN : | | |
| D46 | Some women have problems that affect their genitals. They might have unusual discharge, sores, or lower abdominal pain.<br>In the past 4 weeks, have you had…<br>CODE '9' FOR MALE RESPONDENT | SYMPTOMS — YES — NO — N/A<br>Lower abdominal pain? 1 2 9<br>Unusual discharge? 1 2 9<br>Sores? 1 2 9 |
| D47 | IF ANY SYMPTOMS:<br>In the past 4 weeks, what did you do for treatment? Did you….<br>CODE '9' FOR MALE RESPONDENT OR IF NO SYMPTOMS. | YES NO N/A<br>GET MEDICATION FROM A STREET VENDOR? 1 2 9<br>GET MEDICATION FROM A PHARMACY? 1 2 9<br>VISIT A HERBALIST? 1 2 9<br>GO TO A PUBLIC CLINIC OR HOSPITAL? 1 2 9<br>GO TO A PRIVATE DOCTOR? 1 2 9 |
| CONTINUE WITH MEN AND WOMEN . | | |
| D48 | We've talked about condom use, but I need to confirm if you have ever used a condom and if you used one the last time you had sex. Have you ever used a condom? IF YES: Did you use a condom the last time you had sex? | NEVER USED A CONDOM 1<br>USED A CONDOM LAST TIME 2<br>DID NOT USE A CONDOM LAST TIME 3<br>NEVER HAD SEX 9 |

| No. | Questions | Coding categories |
|---|---|---|
| D49 | Have you given or received money in exchange for sex in the past 4 weeks or past 12 months?<br><br>IF YES, did you use a condom the last time money was given or exchanged for sex? | SEX FOR MONEY IN PAST 4 WEEKS 1<br>SEX FOR MONEY IN PAST 2-12 MONTHS 2<br>NO SEX FOR MONEY IN PAST 12 MONTHS 3<br>NEVER HAD SEX 9<br>---<br>USED CONDOM 1<br>DID NOT USE CONDOM 2<br>NO SEX FOR MONEY IN PAST 12 MONTHS 3<br>NEVER HAD SEX 9 |
| D50 | Do you have a condom with you now?<br><br>*IF YES, Would it be possible for me to see the condom you have? | CONDOM WITH ME BUT YOU CANT SEE 1<br>YES AND CONDOM SEEN 2<br>NO CONDOM WITH ME 3<br>NEVER HAD SEX 9 |
| **ASK ALL RESPONDENTS INCLUDING THOSE WHO HAVE NOT HAD SEX:** | | |
| D51 | We want to know whether you have heard or been to any health education programs. In the past 3 months, have you… | YES NO<br>ATTENDED AN AIDS EDUCATION PROGRAM? 1 2<br>SEEN AN AIDS VIDEO? 1 2<br>HEARD AN AIDS PROGRAM ON THE RADIO? 1 2<br>SEEN AN AIDS PREVENTION POSTER? 1 2<br>TALKED ABOUT HIV OR AIDS WITH A HEALTH WORKER? 1 2<br>OBTAINED A CONDOM AT THIS S ITE? 1 2 |
| D52 | There are medical tests available to tell people if they are infected with the virus that causes AIDS. Every person has the right to learn if they are infected. I will not ask you if you are infected, but I would like to know if you have ever been tested for HIV, if you were tested in the past 12 months, and if you received your test results.<br>Have you been tested in the past 12 months, tested over 12 months ago, or never tested?<br>If TESTED IN PAST 12 MONTHS, did you get your test results? | TESTED PAST 12 MONTHS 1<br>TESTED OVER 12 MONTHS AGO 2<br>NEVER TESTED 3<br><br>YES, RECEIVED RESULTS 1<br>NO RESULTS RECEIVED 2<br>NOT APPLICABLE, NOT TESTED 9 |
| D53 | Would you be interested in getting a/another HIV test within the next 12 months? | YES, INTERESTED 1<br>NOT INTERESTED 2 |
| D54 | Are you currently a student? | YES, IN SCHOOL, GRADE 7-9 1<br>YES, IN SCHOOL, GRADE 10-11 2<br>YES, UNIVERSITY, VOCATIONAL 3<br>NOT CURRENTLY A STUDENT 4 |
| D55 | What is the highest level of school you have completed? | NONE 1<br>GRADE 9 SCHOOL 2<br>GRADE 11 SCHOOL 3<br>SPECIAL 4<br>HIGHER 5 |

| No. | Questions | Coding categories |
|---|---|---|
| D56 | Are you currently employed full-time, part-time or, if not employed, are you looking for work? | YES, FULL-TIME 1<br>YES, OCCASIONAL / PART-TIME 2<br>NOT EMPLOYED, BUT LOOKING 3<br>NOT EMPLOYED AND NOT LOOKING 4 |
| D57 | Have you ever been married? | YES 1<br>NEVER MARRIED 2 |
| D58 | Are you currently married or living with a sexual partner?<br>IF YES:<br>How frequently do you use condoms with your (primary) spouse or live-in partner?<br>READ OPTIONS | YES CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH 1<br>NO, NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH 2<br>ALWAYS USE CONDOMS 1<br>SOMETIMES USE CONDOMS 2<br>NEVER USE CONDOMS 3<br>NOT APPLICABLE, NO SPOUSE/LIVE IN 9 |
| READ: We also want to know what you think about drug use in this area. Your answers will remain confidential and will not be shared with anyone including the local authorities. | | |
| D59 | In your opinion, do people who inject drugs socialize at this site? | YES 1<br>NO 2 |
| D60 | Have you heard of any place in Samara / Saratov where people who inject drugs can exchange used syringes for new? | YES 1<br>NO 2 |
| D61 | Now we would like to ask you a question about your own experience with injecting drugs. Have you injected an addictive drug such as heroin, opium, or cocaine in the past 12 months? | YES 1<br>NO 2 |
| D62 | When did you last inject drugs?<br>IF NEVER INJECTED, CIRCLE CODE 9. | WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 1<br>WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 2<br>WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 3<br>WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 4<br>OVER A YEAR AGO 5<br>NEVER INJECTED DRUGS 9 |
| **NOTE**: If response to D62 is 5 or 9 (the respondent never injected drugs or injected over a year ago, then circle 9 for D63-D69.1 and continue with interview. | | |
| D63 | With whom do you usually inject drugs?<br>READ LIST<br>IF NEVER INJECTED, CODE 9 | INDIVIDUALLY 1<br>USUALLY WITH THE SAME GROUP 2<br>WITH DIFFERENT GROUPS 3<br>DEPENDS ON CIRCUMSTANCES 4<br>NOT APPLICABLE 9 |
| D64 | The last time you injected drugs, did you …?<br>IF NEVER INJECTED, CODE 9 | YES NO N/A<br>Share a syringe? 1 2 9<br>Share a needle? 1 2 9<br>Share a container? 1 2 9 |

| No. | Questions | Coding categories |
|---|---|---|
| D65 | During the last four weeks, did you …<br>READ EACH QUESTION<br>IF NEVER INJECTED, CODE 9 | YES NO N/A<br>Share a syringe 1 2 9<br>Take drugs from a common reservoir 1 2 9<br>Use ready made drug solution w/o boiling 1 2 9<br>Exchange a used for a new syringe 1 2 9 |
| D66 | In the past four weeks, with about how many different people did you share a syringe?<br>Of those, how many were people you shared a syringe with for the first time?<br>CODE ZERO IF NEVER INJECTED. | TOTAL: ___ ___<br>NEW: ___ ___ |
| D67 | Where did you get the syringe you used the last time you injected drugs? | PHARMACY 1<br>PURCHASED SOMEWHERE ELSE 2<br>TRUST POINT OR NEEDLE EXCHANGE 3<br>FRIEND 4<br>OTHER 5<br>DON'T KNOW/REMEMBER 6<br>NEVER INJECTED 9 |
| D68 | Can you get new syringes whenever you want?<br>CODE 9 IF NEVER INJECTED. | ALWAYS 1<br>SOMETIMES 2<br>NEVER 3<br>NEVER INJECTED 9 |
| D69 | IF 'SOMETIMES' or 'NEVER', why not always?<br>DO NOT PROMPT RESPONDENT. | NO MONEY 1<br>EXCHANGE STATION TOO FAR AWAY 2<br>KIOSK OR DRUG STORE TOO FAR AWAY 3<br>POLICE MENACE 4<br>I DON'T THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO GET NEW SYRINGES 5<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>NEVER INJECTED 9 |
| D69.1 | In the past three months, has any one asked you to show them how to inject or ask you to inject them? | YES NO N/A<br>SHOW HOW TO INJECT? 1 2 9<br>INJECT THEM? 1 2 9 |
| D69.2 | IF YES, did you comply? | COMPLIED? YES 1<br>NO 2 |
| | **ASK OF ALL RESPONDENTS D70-D77, REGARDLESS OF REPORTED DRUG USE.** | |
| D70 | Have you ever been detained by the police for injecting drugs? | YES 1<br>NO 2 |
| D71 | IF YES, Do you think your detainment was registered with the police? | YES 1<br>NO 2 |

| No. | Questions | Coding categories |
|---|---|---|
| D72 | Do you think you are currently registered with the police as a drug user?<br>IF YES, When do you think you were registered as a drug user? | YES 1<br>NO 2<br>MONTH _____ YEAR _____ |
| D73 | Have you ever gone to a narcologist or a narcologist dispensary for injecting drugs? | YES 1<br>NO 2 |
| D74 | IF YES, Have you ever been registered with a narcology dispensary as a drug user? | YES 1<br>NO 2 |
| D75 | IF YES, Do you think you are currently registered with the narcologist dispensary as a drug user?<br>IF YES, when were you registered? | YES 1<br>NO 2<br>MONTH _____ YEAR _____ |
| D76 | In your opinion, how likely do you think you are of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus? | Very likely 1<br>Somewhat likely 2<br>Not very likely 3<br>No risk 4<br>Don't know 5 |
| D77 | Finally, we have been talking mostly about health issues but we would like to know your opinion of what are the most important problems that need to be addressed in this area…. For each problem that I mention, tell me if it is a big problem here, a small problem or not a problem at all. | BIG SMALL NOT<br>Unemployment 1 2 3<br>Violence 1 2 3<br>Access to health care 1 2 3<br>AIDS 1 2 3<br>Alcohol abuse 1 2 3<br>Lack of education 1 2 3<br>Getting food to eat 1 2 3<br>Injection drug abuse 1 2 3 |

**Thank you for your participation!**

# Appendix 2: Final Seminar Participants

***Following is a list of participants in the final seminar, 10 February 2006, Samara:***

Valentina Brovchenko, deputy chief for the administration for public health of the urban district Samara.

Andrey Bykov, leader of Samara Oblast AIDS Center

Svetlana Chernova, Unity, a regional public charitable institution

Alexander Dorofeev, deputy chief of the Youth Committee for the urban district Samara

Dmitri Gerasimov, chairman of Advance, a Samara regional youth public organization

Rais Hayretdinov, Hope fund

Marina Karelina, Samara Institute of Comparative Studies of Labor Relations/Center for Comparative Studies

Sergey Karyakin, head physician of Oblast Drug and Alcohol Treatment Center

Irina Kozina, Samara Institute of Comparative Studies of Labor Relations/Center for Comparative Studies

Lydia Mayorova, deputy chief of the Departament of Consumer Market and Services of the urban district Samara

Tatiana Metalina, Samara Institute of Comparative Studies of Labor Relations/Center for Comparative Studies

Larissa Mikhaylova, main narcologist, Parents Against AIDS (Togliatti)

Alexander Muravets, director of the Samara Branch of Center of Social Development and Information (PSI)

Olga Myazina, Unity, a regional public charitable institution

Svetlana Naydenova, leader of the Committee on the Affairs of the Family, Samara urban district

Jacqueline Tate, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Galina Tikhonova, head physician, Center of the Preventive Medicine in Samara

Irina Tsigel, coordinator, Parents Against AIDS (Togliatti)

Sergey Vorontsov, general director, Oblast Rehabilitative Center for Addiction

Natalia Vozianova, U.S. Agency for International Development