

Report of PLACE Assessments in Osh, Kyrgyzstan, Central Asia 2002 and 2003



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This report was made possible by support from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) under terms of Cooperative Agreement HRN-A-00-97-00018-00. The views expressed herein are those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID.

July 2004

WP-04-81



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Executive Summary

Why was PLACE conducted in Osh, Kyrgyzstan?

There is limited HIV surveillance in Kyrgyzstan. In 2001, available surveillance data suggested that the HIV epidemic is concentrated among urban injection drug users (IDUs) and Osh Oblast was one of the most affected regions in the country. Models of the epidemic predicted that it could spread from IDUs to the general population via heterosexual transmission. The PLACE (Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts) protocol was implemented in Osh in 2002 to determine whether there was any evidence of overlap in the injecting drug user and sexual networks and to identify where HIV prevention efforts should focus to minimize HIV transmission. A follow-up assessment was planned for 2003 to determine to what extent AIDS prevention programs had successfully reached target sites and whether gaps remained in program coverage. This report summarizes the findings of these two assessments.

Unfortunately, the interim period between assessments was not sufficient to implement the range of prevention activities anticipated. Consequently, the “follow-up” assessment in 2003 was essentially a repeat of the 2002 assessment, although some improvements were made to the protocol and additional objectives added. Funding for these assessments was provided by USAID through the MEASURE *Evaluation* project.

What were the specific aims of the PLACE protocol?

The specific aims of PLACE 2002 and PLACE 2003 were to identify areas within the city and specific sites within these areas where HIV transmission is likely to occur and to examine the change in these over time. There were several additional secondary objectives of the 2003 study, including an assessment of the reliability of the method to monitor, in absence of an intervention, the characteristics of sites where people meet new sexual partners, commercial sex workers solicit clients, and injection drug users socialize as well as the characteristics of people who socialize at these sites. Secondly, the assessment included additional questions provided by local intervention groups to help focus and monitor prevention programs. Finally, the assessment sought to collect more complete information to estimate the size of most at risk populations in Osh.

Sexual and IDU networks in Osh are extensive and diffuse but stable. There was significant overlap between youth, sex workers, clients, and IDUs socializing at sites.

Two PLACE assessments were conducted in Osh, Kyrgyzstan one year apart. The characteristics of the sites and the people socializing at them did not change substantially between 2002 and 2003.

Approximately 250 sites each year were identified by over 1,000 key informants as places where people meet new sexual partners, commercial sex workers solicit clients, and/or injection drug users socialize. There was significant overlap among youth, injection drug users, and commercial sex workers and clients socializing at the sites. Individuals socializing at approximately 60% of the sites met new sexual partners while at the sites and injection drug users socialized at roughly 40% of the sites. In fact, a quarter of the sites had both individuals who met new sexual partners and injection drug users socializing there. Approximately 15% of sites had individuals who met new sexual

partners, at least some youth, commercial sex workers soliciting clients, and IDUs socializing at the site. Sites 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 currently concentrated among the IDU population to an epidemic with widespread heterosexual transmission.

The rate of new partnership formation remained high, particularly among female youth. A high proportion of men visited commercial sex workers.

Each year, approximately 1,200 individuals socializing at over 80 sites were interviewed. This sample included over 400 youth, 200 commercial sex workers and 200 clients, and 200 injection drug users each year. Approximately 30% of men and 40% of women socializing at the sites reported at least one new partner during the past four weeks. Among female youth, the proportion was even higher with over 60% of female youth reporting at least one new partner in the past four weeks. In 2002, 46% of men and in 2003, 62% of men who had a regular partner during the past 12 months also had at least one new partner during this same time period. The proportion of women with both a regular and new partner during the past 12 months was lower than that among men but a third of women had both a new and regular partner. A quarter of men in 2002 and a third in 2003 had given money in exchange for sex during the past three months. A third of women and approximately 60% of female youth had received money in exchange for sex during the past three months.

Condom availability at sites did not change and use was high, but not consistent, with new partners.

Condoms were always available during the past 12 months at a third of sites each year and condoms were seen by the interviewers at less than 20% of sites. Reported condom use with new partners remained high among all sub-populations in 2002 and 2003. Among patrons with at least one new partner in the past four weeks, approximately 60% of men and 80% of women each year reported using a condom with the last new partner in the past four weeks. However, condom use is self-reported and could potentially be over-reported. The proportion who reported always using a condom with new partners in the past four weeks was lower indicating that condom use with new partners was not consistent.

High risk behaviors by IDUs did not change substantially between 2002 and 2003.

The perception of drug use in the area by key informants and socializing individuals did not change substantially between 2002 and 2003. Site representatives in 2003 thought the drug used was higher compared to site representatives in 2002. The proportion of site reports by key informants for sites where IDUs could be found, the proportion of site representatives who reported IDUs could be found at their site, and the proportion of socializing individuals who had ever injected drugs did not change between 2002 and 2003.

High risk behaviors among IDUs did not change substantially from 2002 to 2003. Among male IDUs who had injected drugs within the past six months, the proportion who had shared a syringe at last injection, who shared a syringe in the past four weeks, who took drugs from a common reservoir in the past four weeks, and who used a ready made drug solution without boiling in the past four weeks, were approximately the same in 2002 and 2003. However, the main social context in which male IDUs in Osh took drugs changed from taking drugs individually and in different situations depending on circumstances in 2002 to always taking drugs with the same group in 2003.

Program implications of the assessment:

Interventions need to be focused on sites where people meet new partners, youth socialize, commercial sex workers solicit clients, and injection drug users socialize while maintaining a strong general population prevention program.

The PLACE method provided significant insight into the sexual and injection drug use networks in Osh. These networks were extensive and diffuse and there was significant overlap between high-risk populations socializing at the sites. Priority sites for intervention should include sites where people meet new sexual partners, youth socialize, commercial sex workers solicit clients, and injection drug users socialize, and in particular, where these high-risk populations overlap. These overlap sites should be targeted with a site-based prevention program to reduce the likelihood of transmission across different physical modes of transmission and across different risk population subgroups. Characteristics of the individuals socializing at these priority sites can be used to develop and tailor prevention programs and serve as indicators to monitor the intervention.

Summary of Indicators from Assessment

Results from PLACE Assessments in Osh, Kyrgyzstan, 2002 and 2003: Partners: USAID/CAR , MEASURE Evaluation Project at UNC, Center for Public Opinion Study and Forecasting, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan		
Characteristics		
Population	300,000	
Scope of Assessment		
	2002	2003
City-wide assessment	Yes	Yes
Identification of areas or “units” of city and social sites within “units” where people meet new partners and/or drug injectors socialize	Yes	Yes
Mapping of sites	Yes	Yes
Characterization of sexual and injecting networks at sites	Yes	Yes
Characterization of overlaps of sexual and injecting networks	Yes	Yes
Identification of gaps in prevention programs	Yes	Yes
Step 1 Results from Focus Groups/In-Depth Interviews to Identify Units of the City Where People Meet New Sexual Partners and Where IDUs can be Found		
	2002	2003
Number of Focus Group Discussions held	6	0
Number of In-Depth interviews held with police and IDU	15	0
Step 2 Results from Key Informant Interviews Within Areas to Identify Specific Sites Where People Meet Sexual Partners or Where Drug Injectors Can be Found		
	2002	2003
Days of key informant interviewing	7	4
Number of interviewers	25	20
Number of key informant interviews	669	400
Number of refusals for key informant interviews	--	36
Number of key informant reports	2,931	1,530
Number of sites reported in areas where KI interviewed	1,545	--
Number of sites reported in other units	1,386	--
Number of unique sites reported in all units	271	253
Percent of Key Informants who:		
Believe injecting drug use occurs in area	57%	59%
Has seen syringes lying around in last four weeks in area	34%	21%
Report sex workers solicit customers in area	68%	74%
Percent of sites reported where Key Informants believe:		
People meet new sexual partners	63%	93%
IDUs can be found	40%	40%
Syringes can be found	31%	26%
Sex workers solicit customers	60%	87%

Step 3 Results from Visits to Sites Identified by Key Informants in Step 2		
Characteristics of Sites and Patrons as Reported by a Site Representative at the Site and Interviewer Observation		
	2002	2003
Total Number of Unique Sites Named by Key Informants	271	253
Number of Refusals, Sites not Found, Sites Closed, Duplicate Sites	0	20
Number of Additional Overlap Sites from Baseline	--	9
Number of Sites Visited, Verified, Characterized	N=271	N=245
<u>% of sites where site representative reports that:</u>		
People meet new sexual partners at site	62.4	63.6
Injection drug users can be found at site	35.1	43.3
People meet new sexual partners <u>and</u> IDUs are at site	24.1	25.7
People meet new sexual partners <u>or</u> IDUs are at site	70.1	79.2
<u>Type of site (By observation):</u>		
• Bar, Café, Restaurant	19.9	16.3
• Night Club, Disco, Casino	2.2	1.6
• Sauna	8.1	8.6
• Hotel	3.0	1.2
• Billiards, Game Club, Computer Club	7.4	0.8
• Dormitory, Private Apartment, Flat	9.2	15.1
• Basement, Roof, Stairwells, Unused Abandoned Building	5.2	2.4
• School, College, Technical	3.0	3.3
• Street, Waste, Yard	18.1	35.9
<u>Activities On-site (By interview):</u>		
• Beer	75.7	80.8
• Hard Alcohol	78.6	79.2
• Computer Games	5.9	4.9
• Eating	63.1	69.0
• Dancing	29.5	24.5
• Striptease	1.1	0.8
<u>Sexual Partnerships Formed On-site (By interview):</u>		
• Men meet women	59.0	57.6
• Women meet men	47.6	55.1
• Men meet men	11.8	4.5
• Someone facilitates partnership formation	19.9	21.6
• Sex workers solicit	42.4	47.4
<u>Percent of sites with Patrons who are (By interview):</u>		
• Male students	72.3	62.9
• Female students	69.0	59.2
• Men under age 18	49.5	46.9
• Women under age 18	50.6	50.2
• Male IDUs	32.1	49.0
• Female IDUs	21.4	38.4
<u>Perception of how common IDU is in area (By interview):</u>		
• Very common	10.0	10.2
• Somewhat common	23.3	25.7
• Not very common	40.6	40.8
• Does not occur	26.2	23.3
• Percent who have seen used syringes lying inside or outside sites	26.9	23.3
<u>Condoms and AIDS Prevention (mostly by interview):</u>		
• % where condoms never available past 12 months	45.0	11.8
• % where condoms seen on site (observation)	17.3	4.3
• % where condoms available within 10 minutes	66.4	54.3
• % where sites willing to sell condoms	49.5	59.2
• % that ever had HIV/AIDS prevention programs	13.3	29.8
• % willing to have AIDS prevention program	80.8	34.0

Step 4 Results from Interviews with People Socializing at Sites Where People Meet New Sexual Partners and Injection Drug Users Socialize - Characteristics of People at Sites		
	2002 (%)	2003 (%)
Number of sites where interviews conducted	83	89
% of verified sites where individual interviews conducted	30.6	36.3
<u>Number of men interviewed</u>	684	602
<u>Percent of Men (age 18 and older) Socializing at Sites Who:</u>		
• Are 18-24	23.2	24.3
• Are married or living in union	65.1	62.5
• Employed fulltime	42.5	42.1
• Are students	11.0	12.4
• Visit the site every day	26.5	23.2
• Believe people meet new sexual partners at site	66.2	70.9
• Have ever attracted a new sexual partner at the site	26.2	30.7
- Of those, used a condom with most recent partner from site	57.6	52.1
• Have a condom with them that was seen by interviewer	4.4	5.1
<u>Rate of Partnerships:</u>		
• Had a new sexual partner in the past four weeks	28.2	33.6
- Of those, used a condom with most recent new partner	60.6	60.4
• Had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months	51.5	64.0
• Have a regular, long-term partner	73.7	71.4
• Have had sex with a man in the past four weeks	1.6	0.3
• Given money or gifts in exchange for sex in the past three months	25.6	32.7
<u>Percent of Men Socializing at Sites Who:</u>		
• Believe drug use is very common in area	9.9	20.3
• Believe that IDUs socialize at site of interview	51.2	50.9
• Have ever injected drugs	26.0	27.8
-Of those who injected drugs in the past six months		
- Shared a needle the last time he injected	30.9	21.2
Number of women interviewed	643	598
<u>Percent of Women (age 18 and older) Socializing at Sites Who:</u>		
• Are 18-24	40.9	36.8
• Are married or living in union	45.9	48.2
• Employed fulltime	29.1	32.1
• Are students	11.0	12.9
• Visit the site every day	36.4	27.3
• Believe people meet new sexual partners at site	70.5	77.3
• Have ever attracted a new sexual partner at the site	39.8	35.0
- Of those, used a condom with most recent partner from site	85.8	73.7
• Have a condom with them that was seen by interviewer	9.5	12.9
<u>Rate of Partnerships:</u>		
• Had a new sexual partner in the past four weeks	42.8	37.6
- Of those, used a condom with most recent new partner	82.9	77.9
• Had a new sexual partner in the past 12 months	49.1	45.1
• Have a regular, long-term partner	60.2	60.0
• Received money or gifts in for sex in the past three months	39.7	34.3
<u>Percent of Women Socializing at Sites Who:</u>		
• Believe drug use is very common in area	11.2	14.2
• Believe that IDUs socialize at site of interview	33.1	30.4
• Have ever injected drugs	5.1	3.0
-Of those who injected drugs in the past six months		
- Shared a needle the last time she injected	15.2	11.8

Background and Objectives

This report compares the results from the 2002 and 2003 PLACE assessments in Osh, Kyrgyzstan. A comparison of the 2002 results from Osh with the results from Almaty, Karaganda, and Tashkent are available in a separate report as are the comparisons of the 2002 and 2003 assessments for each of these cities.

A. Background and Objectives

Status of HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan continues to have a low level of HIV prevalence but is now experiencing a rapid increase in the number of newly registered HIV-infected individuals (1, 2). By November 2001, a total of 168 cases were registered, 115 of which were identified in 2001 and almost all of them were in Osh Oblast. Many of the early cases were among foreigners but most of the new HIV-infected individuals are nationals of Kyrgyzstan. Injection drug use accounts for 90% of the infections. By the end of December 2001, 386 cases had been reported in Kyrgyzstan (3). However, Kyrgyzstan does not have a functioning sentinel surveillance system and USAID in its regional strategy document estimated that the actual number of cases was 10 times higher. The low prevalence of infection, however, may mask high incidence of infection among some sub-populations in particular geographic areas of the region.

B. Role of PLACE Assessments in USAID Regional Strategy

In December 2001, MEASURE *Evaluation* met with the Central Asia Regional Office of USAID to negotiate a scope of work for implementing PLACE assessments to support the Regional AIDS prevention strategy. MEASURE *Evaluation* agreed to provide technical assistance to the region for focusing, informing, and monitoring AIDS prevention programs using the PLACE method. USAID wants a comprehensive and integrated approach to HIV/AIDS prevention in Central Asia during the period when window of intervention opportunity may be closing rapidly. USAID target populations for intervention include “vulnerable” youth aged 15 to 25 years and people engaging in high risk behaviors such as injecting drug users (IDUs) and commercial sex workers and their clients.

Between December 2001 and April 2002 a strategy for implementing PLACE assessments was developed based on discussion with the CAR Regional Office. Key features of this strategy include the following:

- Initial implementation of the assessment in Almaty, Kazakhstan and subsequently in an additional three cities—Karaganda, Kazakhstan; Osh, Kyrgyzstan; and Tashkent, Uzbekistan, along the narcotic trade routes from Afghanistan to Eastern Europe.

Almaty was selected to serve as the pilot city for the region during which the protocol, indicators, and training materials were fully adapted to the pattern of injection drug use and sexual partnerships in the region. In addition, the Almaty assessment served as hands-on experience for a team of trainers from Karaganda, Osh, and Tashkent, who carried the method to their cities for assessments in 2002 and 2003.

- Re-assessment in 2003.

The strategy covered 18 months of activities. There is a strong commitment to building local capacity for implementing the assessments. The assessments occurred in cities where USAID is supporting harm reduction and condom promotion programs according to a time frame that allows the assessments to provide data for monitoring programs.

C. Objectives of PLACE in the USAID Regional Strategy

Overall, the role of the PLACE method in the Region is to focus, inform, and monitor AIDS prevention activities. The method was considered appropriate because the epidemic is geographically clustered and a site-based approach for prevention programming is reasonable. Specific objectives of the PLACE assessments are:

- To describe sexual and injection drug use networks in cities with highest incidence of HIV infection, specifically:
 - To identify and map geographic areas within each city where the networks operate and sites within these areas where injection drug users and people with high rates of new partner acquisition can be accessed
 - To describe the socio-demographic and behavioral characteristics of members of the networks, their knowledge of AIDS transmission routes and protective behaviors, and their exposure to interventions
 - To estimate the extent of youth participation in networks
- Within each city, to identify specific priority sites for condom promotion and harm reduction programs so that educational messages, condoms, and clean needles are accessible to sexual and injection drug use networks, with a particular focus on youth
- To provide site-based indicators for each city of the extent to which:
 - injection drug users have access to harm reduction programs
 - people who have many new sexual partners have access to and use condoms
 - there is overlap between the IDU and sex networks

The assessment was divided into four phases:

- (1) a preparation phase that occurred before the first PLACE assessment was fielded
- (2) a pilot phase during which the first assessment was conducted under heavy scrutiny
- (3) a roll-out phase where the method was implemented in several cities including Osh
- (4) 2003 assessments that occurred in May-August 2003

Preparation Phase Activities January – April 2002

- MEASURE *Evaluation* staff discussed with PSI/Washington and the Mission how the PLACE protocol could be adapted to provide maximum information to condom social marketing and youth programs.
- PLACE data collection forms were revised based on information from PSI and Soros Foundation. Final questionnaires and protocol were ready by February 27, 2002. The process for obtaining ethical review of the protocol in Kyrgyzstan in general and in Osh in particular was determined and there were initial efforts to identify maps.
- The PLACE protocol was submitted to UNC Institutional Review Board for ethics review in March, 2002, and field work members and a local field work coordinator were identified.

Pilot Phase: Implementation of PLACE Protocol in Almaty, Kazakhstan May-June 2002

- Implementation of PLACE protocol in Almaty (May 2002)
- Protocol revised for other cities

Roll-Out Phase for 2002 Assessments including Osh (May-November 2002)

- Workshop for cities interested in implementing PLACE protocol (May, 2002)
- Follow-up email to detail timeframes, budgets, and subagreements
- Implementation of PLACE protocol in other cities
- Preliminary results and tables provided (November 2002)
- Feedback session for 2002 Assessment Results held in Almaty with local intervention groups (June 2003)
- Final report for 2002 Assessments available (Spring 2004)

2003 Assessments (June-October 2003)

- Implementation in Almaty, Karaganda, Osh, and Tashkent (June-October 2003)

D. Overview of the PLACE Protocol

Methods for monitoring and evaluating AIDS prevention efforts are urgently needed. Because resources for interventions are limited, there is an immediate need to focus interventions where they are most cost-effective. Identifying geographic areas where HIV incidence is highest has proven challenging because of the difficulty of identifying these areas using low-tech approaches that can be locally implemented. Population-based sero-surveys to identify empirically areas with high HIV incidence are rarely conducted due to cost, feasibility, loss to follow-up, and ethical concerns. The PLACE (Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts) method is a monitoring tool to identify high transmission areas and the specific sites within these areas where AIDS prevention programs should be focused.

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

- poverty and unemployment
- drug abuse
- crime
- 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 epidemiologic and contextual information to identify areas in a city or health district likely to have a higher incidence of HIV infection (Figure 1). Subsequent steps use rapid field methods to identify and characterize sites within these areas where people with many new sexual partners and/or where injecting drug users can be reached for prevention interventions. Characteristics of the people who socialize at these sites are obtained to confirm whether interventions at these sites would reach people with a high rate of new partner acquisition and/or people who inject drugs. Finally, the data are used to inform interventions in the area.

The method focuses on places where new sexual partnerships are formed and places where injection drug users can be reached because the pattern of new sexual and needle sharing partnerships in a community shapes its HIV epidemic. This method was developed at the University of North Carolina and pilot tested in 1999 in Cape Town, South Africa in collaboration with the University of Cape Town. USAID has supported development of the method through MEASURE *Evaluation* Project.

Figure 1. The five steps of the PLACE protocol.

Step	Objective
1	To identify areas in the city where HIV incidence is likely to be high
2	Within these areas, to identify specific sites where people meet new sexual partners and where IDUs socialize
3	To visit, map, and characterize these sites
4	To describe the characteristics of people socializing at sites
5	To use findings to inform interventions

Step 1: Identifying Areas for Assessment in Osh

A. Objectives

The objective of the first step of the PLACE method is to identify areas of Osh where HIV incidence is likely to be high and to determine which of these areas will be fully assessed in subsequent steps of the method.

B. Method

The USAID regional strategy includes improving HIV surveillance. However, at the time that these assessments were conducted, HIV surveillance data were not available to identify particular areas in Osh where HIV incidence was highest. In 2002, six focus group discussions with people knowledgeable about sexual networks and injecting drug use in the city were held to identify high incidence areas in Osh. These focus group discussions were composed of a wide range of people including commercial sex workers, drug injectors, physicians, taxi drivers, and youth. In-depth interviews were also conducted with police officers and others. The goal of these focus group discussions and in-depth interviews was to identify priority areas for intervention within the city including:

- areas where people meet new sexual partners
- areas where sex workers solicit clients
- areas where injecting drug users can be found

Areas were defined according to a set of geographic units. The geographic units were based on administrative divisions of the city that were well-known to participants so that they could readily identify areas and discuss differences between areas. After the focus group discussions and in-depth interviews, the decision was made to include the entire city of Osh in the 2002 assessment. The small size of the city allowed that the PLACE assessment could feasibly be conducted in each of the 20 units comprised of groups of polling precincts in Osh.

Since the 2002 PLACE study successfully covered the entire city of Osh, the 2003 assessment also included the entire city. Each of the 20 units comprising groups of polling precincts was included in the 2003 study.

C. Coordination

The MEASURE *Evaluation* Project provided technical assistance for the 2002 and 2003 assessments including questionnaire and protocol development and funding through USAID/Central Asia. The director of the Center for Public Opinion Study and Forecasting in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan served as the local principal investigator for the Osh assessments. Additional technical assistance was provided by the director of the Center for the Study of Public Opinion in Almaty, Kazakhstan, who served as the overall study coordinator to the PLACE assessment in four Central Asian cities. A workshop was held in Almaty in June 2003 to disseminate the results of the 2002 study back to USAID, PSI, Soros Foundation, UNAIDS, the City AIDS Center, and other organizations currently or planning to carry out interventions in the region.

D. Training and Instrument Adaptation

The PLACE protocol was adapted to local needs and circumstances. The questionnaires were modified to target four groups of people including a representative sample of individuals socializing at the sites, commercial sex workers and their clients, injection drug users socializing at the sites, and youth. The study instruments were translated into Russian and Kyrgyz and back-translated into English. Interviewers were selected based on their social skills, knowledge of the layout of the areas, willingness to visit sites during evening and weekend hours, and their capacity to interview professional people as well as street youth, sex workers, and injection drug users.

The method was first implemented in the region in Almaty, Kazakhstan and subsequently in Karaganda, Kazakhstan, Osh, Kyrgyzstan and Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Almaty served as a pilot city for the region during which the protocol, indicators, and training materials were fully adapted to the pattern of injection drug use and sexual partnerships in the region. It also served as a learning experience for two people from each of the other cities who carried out the method with input from the Almaty experience. The people trained in Almaty subsequently trained their team in Osh.

Comments by local intervention groups from the results feedback session for the 2002 study about questionnaire improvement and inclusion of additional questions useful for intervention groups were incorporated into the questionnaires for the 2003 study. These additional questions will enable local intervention groups to monitor program coverage.

A day of interview training was performed prior to each new phase of the study and included presentations on the study rationale, objective, and methods. Training also included instructions regarding how to ask questions, record responses, and handle problems in the field, discussions on ethics, and a thorough review and discussion of each question to be asked of interviewees.

The Institutional Review Board at the University of North Carolina's School of Public Health approved the study protocol and served as oversight body.

Step 2: Where Do People Meet New Sexual Partners and/or Injection Drug Users Socialize? Findings from Key Informant Interviews

A. Objectives

The objective of the key informant interviews is to identify sites within the priority areas where

- people meet new sexual partners
- injection drug users (IDUs) socialize
- sex workers solicit clients

A sexual network site is defined as a place or event in an area where people with high rates of partner acquisition meet to form new sexual partnerships. A site can be a bar, brothel, disco, street corner, or alley. New partnerships are the focus because individuals with high rates of new partner acquisition are more likely to transmit infection and because newly acquired infection is more infectious. HIV can also be transmitted through a network of injection drug users who share needles. Thus, sites where IDUs socialize and can be reached for prevention are also a focus of this method. Identification of all sites in a study area, not just traditional ‘hot spots’ is encouraged.

B. Methods to Identify Sites

Key informant interviewing is the primary method to identify all sites where residents of the study area meet new sexual partners and where injection drug users socialize. The local principal investigator and field coordinator decided on a target number of key informant interviews and developed a strategy to identify key informants. Individuals such as taxi drivers, market vendors, bar managers, unemployed youth, and police were approached for an interview at a time that seemed mutually convenient. Only people that were below the age of 18 were ineligible to be interviewed as key informants.

Potential key informants were approached by the interviewers who explained the purpose of the study and requested verbal informed consent. After recording basic demographic information about the key informant such as age, residence, and type of key informant, interviewers asked if injection drug use and commercial sex work was common in the area where the interview was being performed. Finally, the key informants were asked to name sites where people meet new sexual partners in the area, where IDUs socialize, and where sex workers solicit clients. Information collected about each site included its name, type of site, geographic code and specific address, and whether people meet new partners and/or IDUs or used syringes can be found at the site. During the 2002 study, key informants were asked to prioritize sites based on activities at the site such as people meeting new sexual partners, commercial sex work, and injection drug use. During the 2003 study, rather than prioritizing sites based on activities at the site, location of the site relative to the location of the key informant interview was recorded. Key informants were asked whether the site was a ten minute walk or further from the site of the interview.

Key informant interviews were continued until the target number of interviews had been achieved. A target of 600 interviews was set for the 2002 study and 400 key informant interviews for the 2003 study. The number of interviews was divided evenly among the units of the city included in the study.

C. Results

Key informant interviews were completed in seven days during 2002 and four days during 2003. The target number of interviews was reached in both studies. During the 2002 study there were 2931 site reports yielding 271 unique sites (Table 1). During the 2003 study there were 1530 sites yielding 253 unique sites. An average 4.4 sites were named per key informant during the 2002 study and an average of 3.8 sites was named per key informant during the 2003 study.

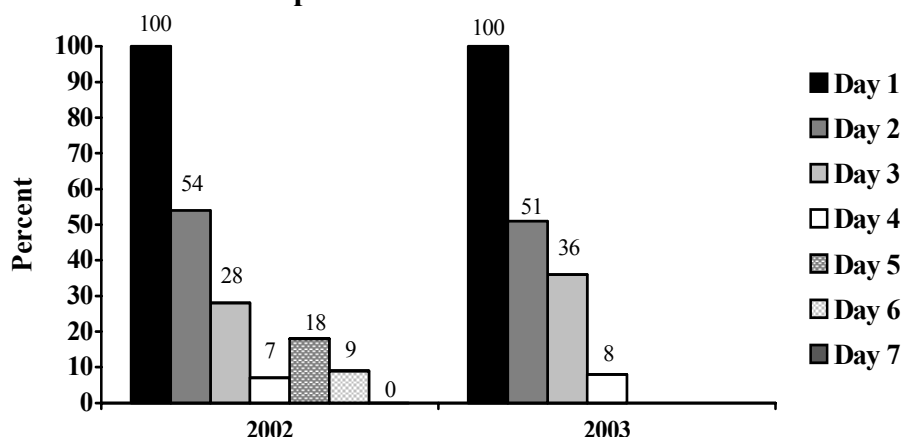
Table 1. Summary of key informant field work

	2002	2003
Days of key informant interviewing	7	4
Number of interviewers	25	20
Total key informant interviews	669	400
Number of refusals for interviews	*	36
Number of key informant reports	2,931	1,530
Number of sites reported inside interview unit (2002) / within a 10 minute walk of location of interview (2003)	1,545	518
Number of sites reported outside unit (2002) / further than a 10 minute walk (2003)	1,386	1,012
Number of unique sites reported	271	253

* Incomplete recording of refusals in 2002

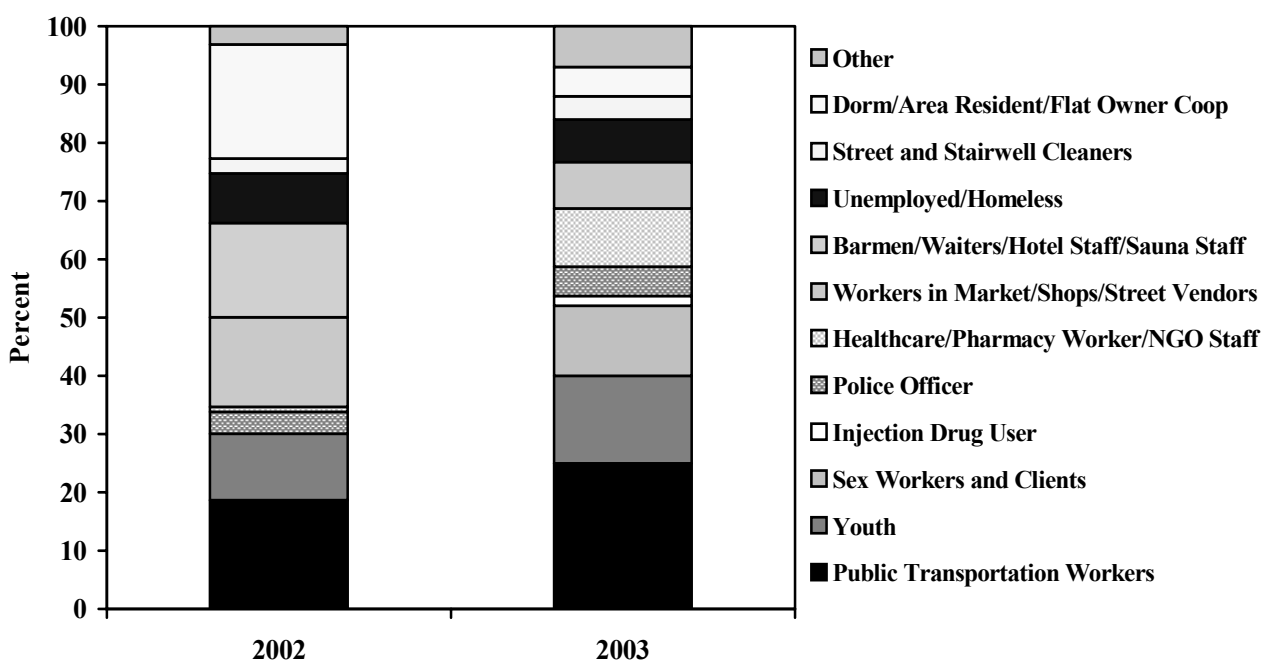
Key informant interviews were conducted until the target number of interviews was achieved. Even though the number of people interviewed remained constant each day, the number of new sites reported each day decreased throughout the interviewing period (Figure 2). After three days of interviewing less than 20% of sites named per day were newly reported sites.

Figure 2. Proportion of sites reported during each day of key informant interviews that were reported for the first time.



Characteristics of Key Informants

Slightly over half (56%) of the key informants interviewed in 2002 and 63% interviewed during the 2003 study were men. Individuals of all ages were interviewed.

Figure 3. Distribution of key informants by type.

Taxi drivers, youth, workers in markets and shops, and residents of the area were some of the most numerous types of key informants in both the 2002 and 2003 studies but a wide variety of individuals were interviewed during each study (Figure 3).

Most Productive Key Informants

Dormitory residents, police officers, and sauna staff were the most productive key informants during the 2002 study. On average, these individuals named over five sites where either people meet new sexual partners, commercial sex workers solicit clients, injection drug users socialize, and/or used syringes can be found. During the 2003 study, taxi drivers and police officers were the most productive key informants. On average, these individuals named over four sites where the activities of interest occur.

During the 2002 study, the most productive key informants for naming sites inside the interview unit were individuals who lived and worked within the area. These individuals included dormitory residents and transportation workers. Police officers and hotel workers were some of the most productive key informants for naming sites outside the interview unit. On average, key informants named approximately the same number of sites inside and outside the unit of interview.

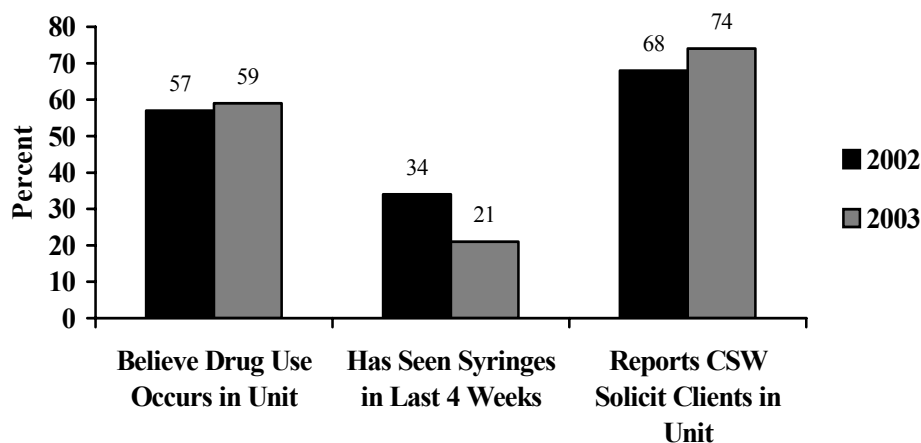
For the 2003 study, key informants were asked to distinguish between sites that were within a ten minute walk of the place of interview and sites that were further away. As in the 2002 study, individuals who lived and worked in the area were the most productive key informants for naming sites within a ten minute walk of the place of the interview. These individuals include police officers, street and stairwell cleaners, and dormitory residents. The most productive key informants for naming sites further than a ten minute walk from the place of interview include taxi and public transportation

drivers, and police officers. On average, key informants named more sites further than a ten minute walk from where they were interviewed than within a ten minute walk (1.3 vs. 2.5, respectively).

Key Informant Opinion of Drug Use and Sex Work in the Unit

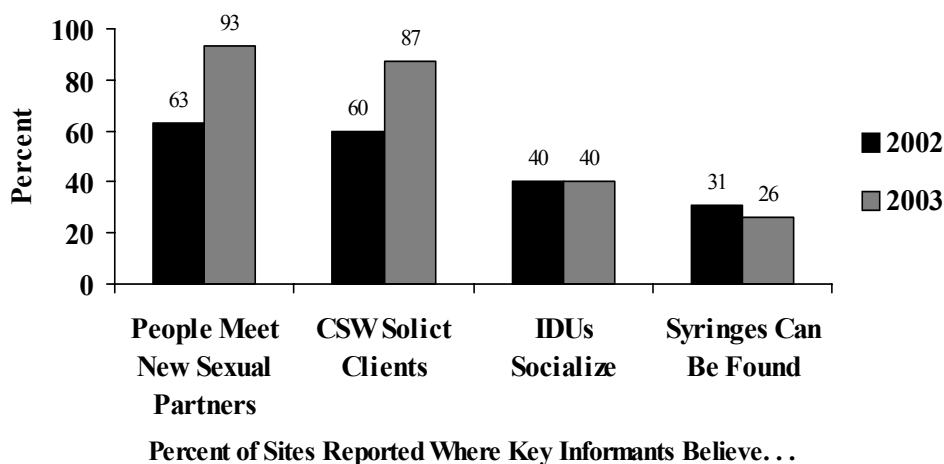
Key informants from the 2003 study were slightly more likely than key informants in the 2002 study to believe that commercial sex work occurred in the unit of interview (68% vs. 74%, respectively). The perception of injection drug use within the interview unit did not change between 2002 and 2003 with almost 60% of respondents believing the injection drug use occurs in the unit. However, the proportion that saw used syringes lying on the ground decreased from 34% to 21% (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Proportion of key informants who reported injection drug use and commercial sex work within unit of interview.



Sites Where People Meet Sexual Partners and Injection Drug Users Socialize

Key informants classified each site that they reported according to whether: 1) people meet new sexual partners at the site, 2) IDUs socialize at the site, 3) syringes are lying on the ground near the site, and/or 4) commercial sex workers solicit clients at the site. Key informants during both the 2002 and 2003 studies named more sites where people meet new sexual partners, commercial sex workers solicit customers than sites where IDUs socialize, and/or syringes can be found lying on the ground (Figure 5). The proportion of reports for sites where people meet new partners and commercial sex workers clients increased substantially between 2002 and 2003. In 2003, 93% of reports were for sites where people meet new partners and 87% for sites were sex workers solicit clients compared to approximately 60% of reports for each of these activities the previous year. Approximately 40% of reports were for sites where IDUs could be found and less than a third for where used syringes could be seen lying on the ground.

Figure 5. Proportion of sites named by key informants that were identified as high-risk sites.

Police officers, health care workers, hotel staff, and youth in 2002 and commercial sex workers and clients, NGO staff, and police officers at follow-up were some of the most productive key informants for identifying sites where people meet new sexual partners. Clients of commercial sex workers, healthcare workers and NGO staff, and police officers were the most productive key informants for identifying sites where commercial sex workers solicit clients. The most productive key informants for identifying where IDUs socialize include public transportation drivers, healthcare workers, and sauna staff during the 2002 assessment and IDUs, clients of CSWs, and police officers during the 2003 assessment. Stairwell cleaners and homeless were the most productive key informants in 2002 for identifying sites where syringes were lying on the ground and IDUs, street and stairwell cleaners, and police officers were most productive for identifying these types of sites during the 2003 study.

Step 3: What Are the Characteristics of Sites Where People Meet New Sexual Partners and/or Injection Drug Users Socialize? Findings from Interviews at Sites

A. Objectives

The objectives of Step 3 are to verify the existence of sites reported by key informants and describe the characteristics of these sites and of the people who socialize at them.

B. Methods

In this phase of the fieldwork, interviewers visited sites reported by key informants and interviewed a site representative who was knowledgeable about the site (such as the site manager or owner) to obtain characteristics of the site important for AIDS prevention. The questions did not require knowledge of the business operations at the site. If no one was available for interview during the first visit, the site was re-visited. The criteria for identifying a suitable respondent were broad to prevent deductive disclosure of identity and to limit the number of re-visits. Verbal consent for an anonymous interview was obtained for each completed interview. Respondents were asked about the following:

- name of the site and number of years in operation
- types of activities occurring on site
- estimated number of clients at peak times
- patron characteristics including age, gender, residence, and employment status
- whether people meet new sexual partners at the site
- whether CSWs solicit customers at the site
- whether IDUs socialize at the site or used syringes can be found
- extent of AIDS/STD prevention activities on-site including condoms and posters
- willingness to sell condoms

Teams of 2-3 interviewers were assigned to each unit of the city and given a list of sites located within the unit. All named sites were verified.

Maps of sites were produced for both the 2002 and 2003 assessments. All verified sites were identified using coordinates obtained by a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit.

Table 2. Summary of site verification field work

	2002	2003
Days of Site Verification	2	4
Number of Interviewers	27	20
Outcome of Site Verification Visits		
Number of Sites Selected for Site Verification	271	262
Site Found and Person Interviewed	271	245
Site Found and Person Refused Interview	**	0
Site Not Found: Insufficient or Incorrect Address	**	1
Site Temporarily Closed	**	4
Site Permanently Closed	**	12
Duplicate Site	**	0
Sites Excluded from Verification	0	0
Total	271	262

**Incomplete recording of information about sites that were closed, not found, or duplicates in 2002

C. Results

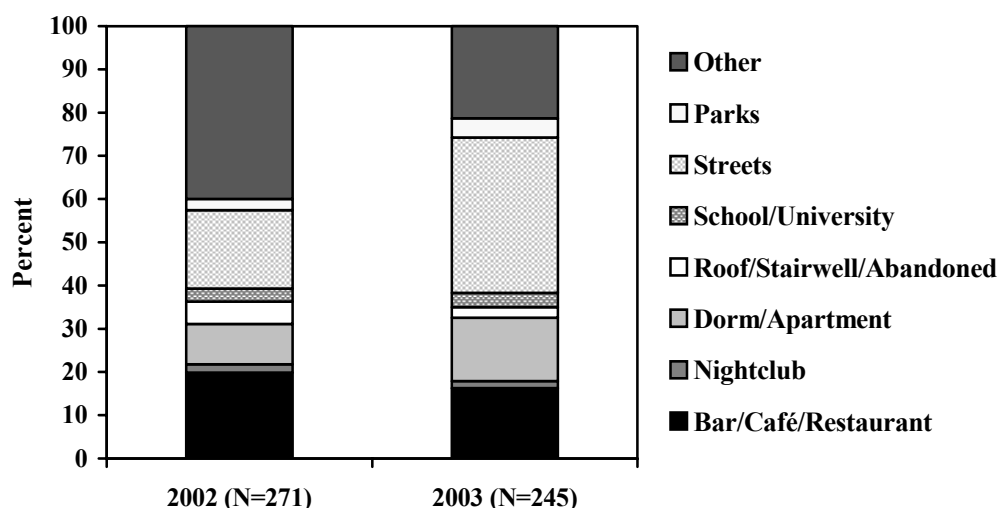
During the 2002 study, site verification was completed in two days by 27 interviewers (Table 2). During the 2003 study, 20 interviewers completed site verification in 4 days.

All 253 sites named by key informants were selected for site verification. An additional 9 priority sites from the 2002 assessment were also selected for verification in 2003. In 2003, a site verification interview was completed at all but 6% of sites. The most common reason for not completing an interview was that the site was permanently closed (5%). The remainder of this section of the report describes sites that were found and an interview completed.

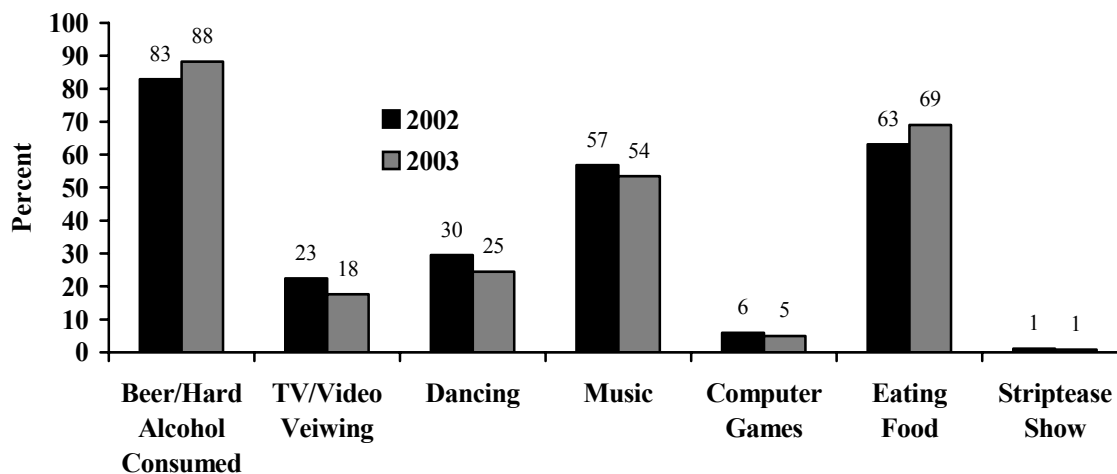
Site Types and Non-sex Activities at Sites

Bars, cafés, and restaurants and sections of streets and street corners were commonly named as types of sites where people meet new sexual partners and/or IDUs socialize were (Figure 6). Approximately 70% of sites had been in operation for more than two years including 17% in 2002 and 10% in 2003 that had been in operation for over ten years. Most sites reported being busy every night of the week with Friday, Saturday, and Sundays as their busiest times. Winter was the least busy season.

Figure 6. Type of site.



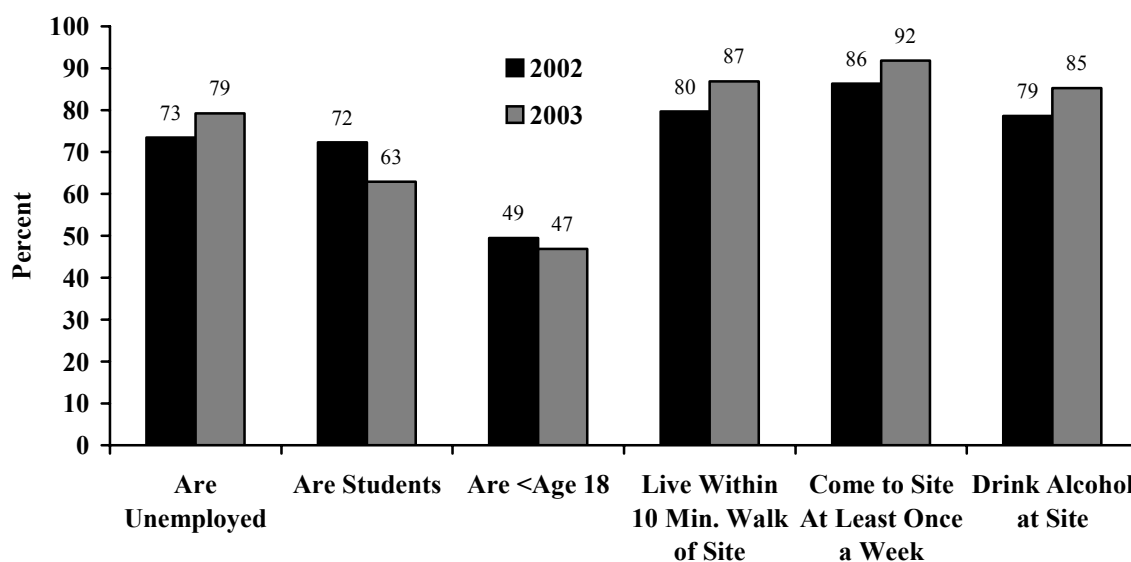
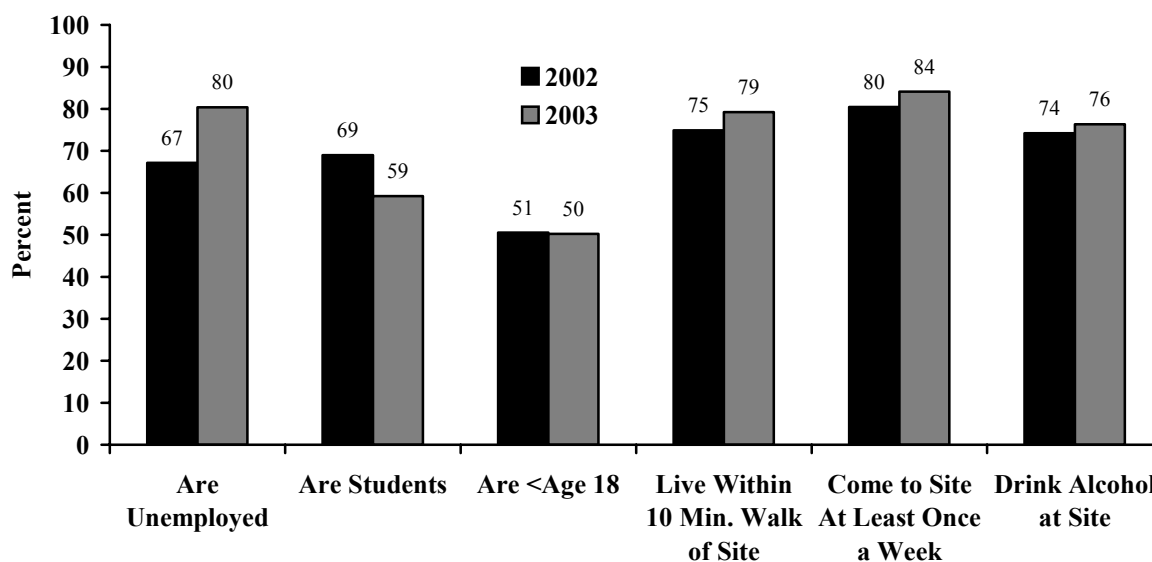
The sites verified during the 2002 and 2003 assessments had similar distributions of on-site activities (Figure 7). Beer and/or hard alcohol were consumed at the majority of sites. Other popular activities at these sites include eating food and listening to music. Over a quarter of the sites had dancing.

Figure 7. On-site activities.

Characteristics of Site Patrons

A high proportion of sites during both 2002 and 2003 had at least some patrons who lived within a ten minute walk of the site, visit the site at least once a week, are students, are unemployed, and drink alcohol while at the site (Figure 8). Men and women who visit the sites have similar characteristics.

During the 2003 study, site representatives were asked about how patrons came to the sites. Almost 90% of sites had at least some patrons who came to the site by private car or taxi and approximately 80% had at least some patrons who came by public transportation.

Figure 8. Characteristics of site patrons.**Proportion of sites with at least some male patrons who...****Proportion of sites with at least some female patrons who...**

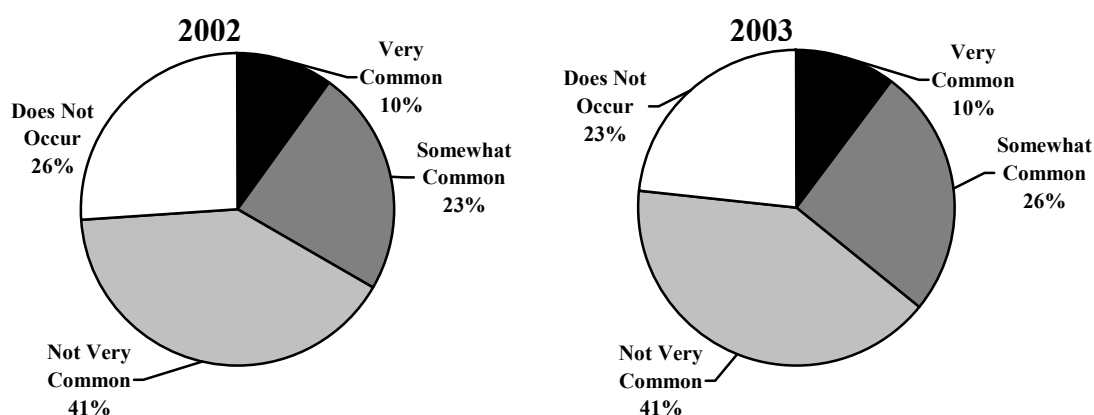
Sexual Partnerships

A knowledgeable person at each site was asked whether men and women meet new sexual partners at the site. The responses were often in the affirmative. Site representative at almost 60% of sites reported that men meet new female sexual partners at the site (Figure 9). Gay partnerships were reported at 12% of sites in 2002 and 5% in 2003. Commercial sex workers solicited customers at over 40% of sites and at approximately 20% of sites, someone at the site help facilitate partnerships. During the 2003 assessment, site staff were reported to meet new sexual partners at 21% of sites.

Figure 9. Sexual partnership formation and IDUs socializing at sites.

Injection Drug Use

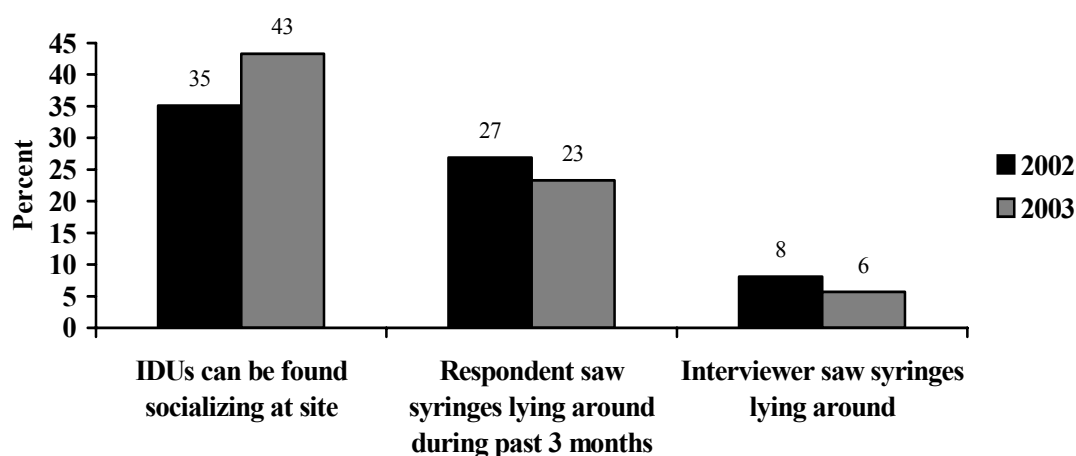
A third of the respondents during both the 2002 and 2003 assessments thought that injection drug use in the area was very common or somewhat common (Figure 10). A quarter of respondents thought that injection did not occur in the area.

Figure 10. Perception of injection drug use in area.

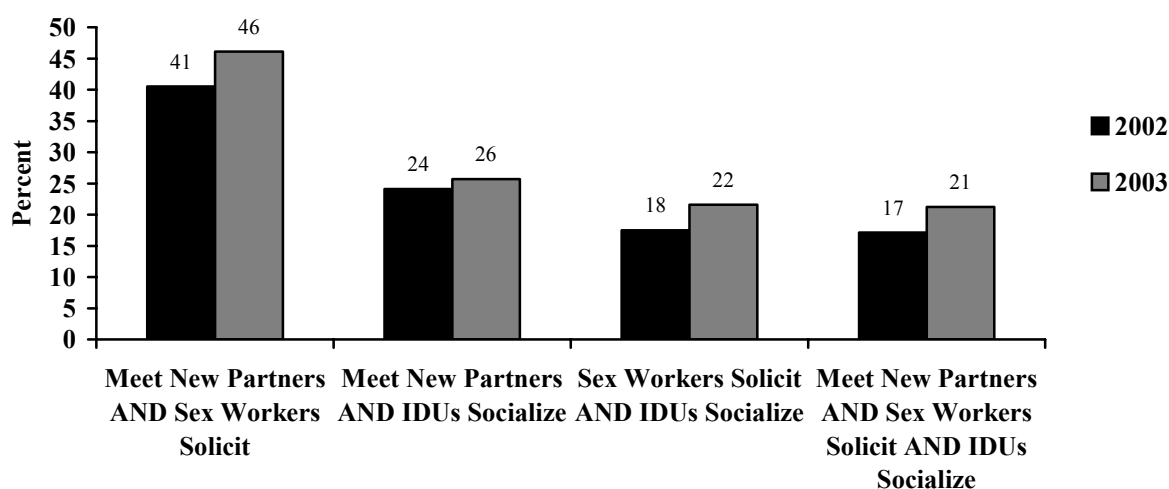
At 35% of sites in 2002 and 43% of sites in 2003, the site representative reported that injection drug users could be found at their site (Figure 11). Furthermore, of those who replied that IDUs could be found socializing at their site, the majority responded that the site had been a place where drug injectors could be found for at least one year prior to the interview and often longer. Evidence of injection drug use in or around the sites was visible. Approximately a quarter of site representatives reported seeing used syringes lying around inside or outside the site in the past three months. Used syringes were observed by interviewers at 8% of sites in 2002 and 6% of sites in 2003.

Overlap of High-Risk Populations at Sites

Site respondents reported considerable overlap between high-risk groups during both the 2002 and 2003 assessments (Figure 12). The greatest overlap between high-risk populations occurred at sites where people meet new sexual partners and commercial sex workers solicit clients.

Figure 11. Injection drug use around sites.

Over 40% of site representatives reported that people meet new sexual partners and commercial sex workers solicit clients at the site. At a quarter of sites people meet new partners and IDUs socialize and at two-fifths of sites sex workers solicit clients and IDUs socialize. At 17% of sites in 2002 and 21% in 2003, respondents reported that people meet new sexual partners at the site *and* commercial sex workers solicit clients *and* IDUs social at the site.

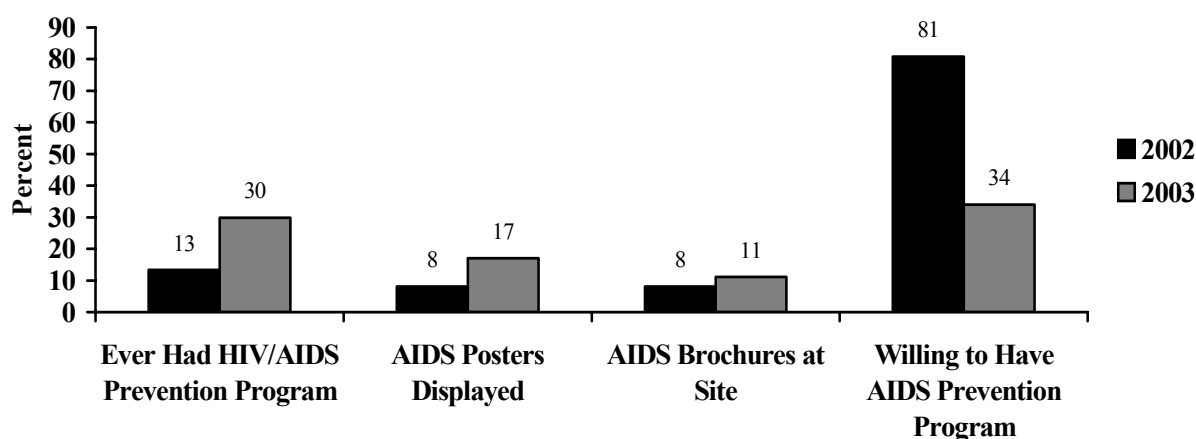
Figure 12. Overlap of high risk populations at sites.

AIDS Prevention Activities

Site-based HIV/AIDS prevention activities increased from 13% in 2002 to 30% in 2003 (Figure 13). During the 2003 assessment, sites respondents were asked about the type of prevention activities at the site. Posters were the most common activity (16% of sites) but lectures and seminars (12%), pamphlets and leaflets (10%), and condom distribution (10%) were also reported. The proportion of interviews who observed AIDS posters displayed at the sites increased from 9% in 2002 to 17% in 2003 and AIDS brochures were available at approximately 10% of sites each year. During the 2002 assessment, approximately 81% of site respondents said that they were willing to have an AIDS

prevention program at the site. During the 2003 assessment, a person who had authority to talk to intervention groups on behalf of the site, such as a manager or owner, was identified at each site and asked if he or she was willing to talk to a person from a local AIDS prevention program about including the site in a new AIDS prevention program in the area. Such a person was identified at only 47 of the sites and a third of these individuals were willing to talk to local intervention groups about having an AIDS prevention program at the site.

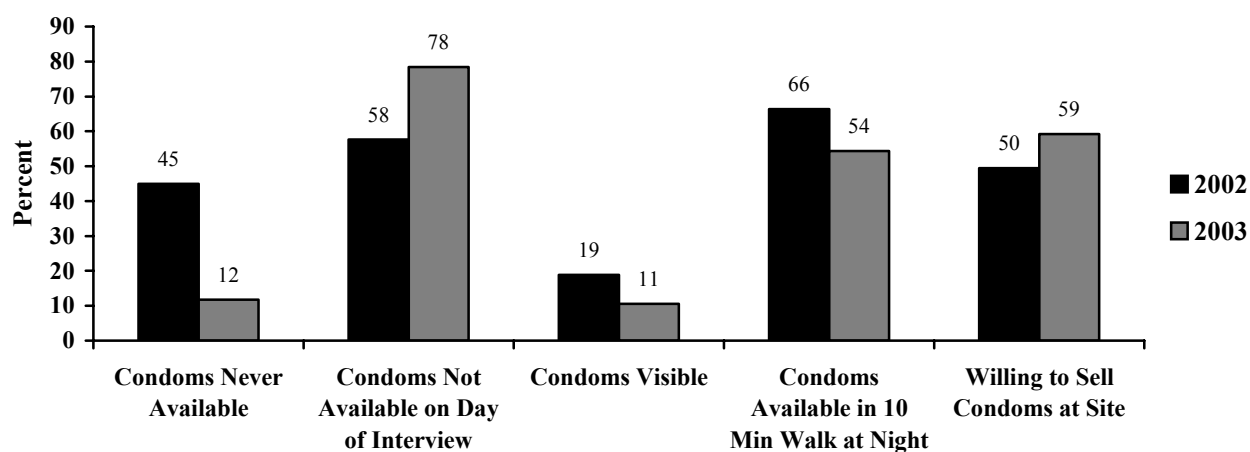
Figure 13. AIDS educational activities at the sites.



Almost a third of sites had condoms always available in the past 12 months. While the proportion of sites with condoms never available appears to have decreased from 45% in 2002 to 12% in 2003, 45% of site representatives in 2003 did not know whether condoms were available or not during the past 12 months. The proportion of sites that had condoms available of the day of the interview decreased from 42% in 2002 to 22% in 2003 and the proportion of sites for which condoms were available within a ten minute walk decreased from 66% to 54% (Figure 14). Condom visibility also decreased. Condoms were visible at 19% in 2002 to 11% in 2003. The most common brands seen during 2003 were Durex (3%), Context (3%), and Favorite (3%) but a condom was seen by the interviewer at less than 15% of sites. However, the proportion of site representatives that were willing to sell condoms increased slightly from 50% in 2002 to 59% in 2003.

There were 199 sites where site verification interviews were performed in 2002 and 2003. There was no difference between 2002 and 2003 in the reported behaviors at these sites.

Figure 14. Condom availability at sites.



Step 4: What Are the Characteristics of People Who Socialize at Sites Where People Meet New Sexual Partners and/or Injection Drug Users Socialize? Findings from Interviews with People Socializing at Sites

A. Objective

The objective of this step is to describe the characteristics and behaviors of individuals socializing at the sites. The sampling strategy was designed to provide estimates of a representative sample of people socializing at sites. In addition, because of the importance of describing the characteristics of injecting drug users, additional samples of injection drug users were interviewed as necessary to achieve a sufficient number of such respondents.

B. Methods

A sample of verified sites was selected and a sample of individuals socializing at these sites was interviewed. This step is the only one in which self-reported information was gathered from interviewees.

1. Selecting sites where socializing individuals were interviewed

A sample of sites was selected at which to perform interviews with socializing individuals. The objective of the sampling strategy was to obtain a sufficiently precise estimate of the proportion of individuals socializing at the sites who reported meeting a new sexual partner at the site or who inject drugs. The final selection of sites could only occur after the key informant interviews and site visits were conducted. The resulting list of reported sites was compiled into a sampling frame.

A four step process was used to select sites for individual interviews.

- First, a target number of interviews to be performed was selected such that it exceeded the minimum requirement to obtain precise estimates of the key variables and assured that 200 IDUs and 200 commercial sex workers would be interviewed in the process. For both the 2002 and 2003 assessments, a target number of 1,200 interviews was selected.
- Next, a strategy for selecting the number of people to be interviewed at each site was determined according to site size. Ten people were interviewed at small sites (<20 men socializing at a busy day (2002) or busy time (2003)), 20 people at medium-sized sites (20 to 49 men socializing at a busy day (2002) or busy time (2003)), and 30 people at large sites (50 or more men socializing at a busy day (2002) or busy time (2003)).
- Next, a random sample of sites was selected for individual interviews from the list of verified sites.
- Finally, the list of randomly selected sites was reviewed and a supplemental list of sites was identified from the list of those not selected. The supplemental sites were those sites mentioned by

15 or more key informants that were not included in the random sample. These sites were considered important potential intervention sites.

This process permits estimates of a representative sample of the entire population of people who socialize at sites as well as estimates of the characteristics of people socializing at the sites that may be the most important to reach in an intervention program.

2. Sampling individuals at selected sites

Interviewers visited sites in teams of two at peak times, which most often was during the evening or night. When sites were deemed unsafe at their peak times (such as certain bars or streets), interviewers completed the field work earlier in the day to maintain safe working conditions. To identify systematically potential respondents, interviewers followed three principles: 1) they did not ask more than one individual in each group socializing together; 2) they numbered the individuals at a site and identified potential interviewees using intervals; and, 3) they made sure to interview individuals at different locations within a site. When approaching an individual, the interviewer explained the purpose of the study and the types of questions that would be asked and requested verbal informed consent before proceeding with the interview. It was often necessary to request that the respondent move to a different location at the site, away from their peers and others at the site, to preserve privacy and encourage truthful responses. There was no quota for the numbers of interviews to be performed with men and women.

When the target number of interviews with IDUs was not met by randomly approaching individuals at sites as described above, this target group was sought by re-visiting sites where IDUs had previously been found.

C. Results

Interviews with socializing individuals occurred at approximately a third of verified sites (Table 3). The target number of interviews was achieved each year but over-sampling of IDUs was necessary in 2003.

The results for the four populations of interest are reported separately. The representative sample includes the random sample individuals interviewed at each site, that is, all

interviewed individuals except for the IDUs who were oversampled at a later date. This sample is representative of the socializing population at sites where individual interviews were performed. However, not all sites were verified. The results of three sub populations, youth, CSWs and clients, and IDUs, are also presented separately. The youth population is a representative sample of all

Table 3. Summary of individual interviews field work

	2002		2003	
Number of Sites Visited for Individual Interviews	83		89	
Percent of Verified Sites Visited for Individual Interviews	30.6%		34.0%	
Number of Days of Interviews	6		14	
Number of Interviewers	59		20	
Number Interviewed	M	F	M	F
Number of People Approached for Interview	*	*	630	629
Number of Refusals	*	*	28	31
Completed Interviews				
Representative Sample	684	643	587	598
Youth	187	302	177	256
CSW and Clients	175	255	192	205
IDUs	170	31	165	17

*Incomplete recording of refusals in 2002

individuals aged 25 years and younger socializing at the sites. CSWs were defined as women who had received money in exchange for sex during the past three months. Clients of CSWs were defined as men who had given money in exchange for sex during the past three months. The IDU population included all individuals who reported injecting drugs during the past six months who were interviewed as part of the representative sample plus, in 2003, those individuals who were oversampled to achieve the target numbers of interviews in this population.

Part 1: Representative Sample of People Socializing at the Sites

Socio-demographic Characteristics

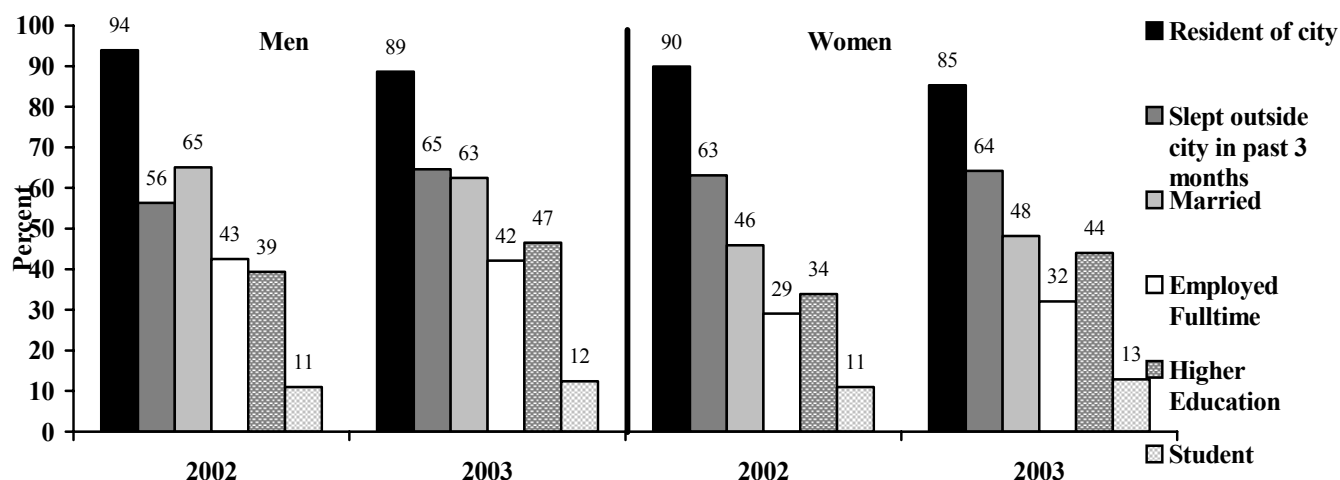
Half of the individuals interviewed in the representative sample each year were male. Socio-demographic characteristics of men and women socializing at sites did not change substantially between 2002 and 2003. On average, male patrons were slightly older than female patrons. In 2002 the average age of men in the representative sample was 32 years and in 2003, 31 years. For women, the average age was 29 years in 2002 and 2003.

There were no differences in residence, nights slept outside the city, and educational attainment for men and women. Most of men and women interviewed were residents of the city (Figure 15). However, men were more likely to have lived in Osh their entire lives compared to women. Many patrons lived near the site where they were interviewed with approximately 40% living within a 10 minute walk of the site. Between a third to half of the socializing population had at least some high education and approximately 12% were students.

Men socializing at the sites were more likely than women to be married and employed fulltime. Almost two thirds of men socializing at sites were married compared to less than half of women. Men were also more likely than women to be employed with approximately 42% employed fulltime compared to approximately 30% of women who were employed fulltime.

Between 2002 and 2003, the largest difference between socializing individuals were that patrons in 2003 were slightly less likely to be residents of Osh and more likely to have lived at their current residents for a shorter among of time compared to patrons in 2003.

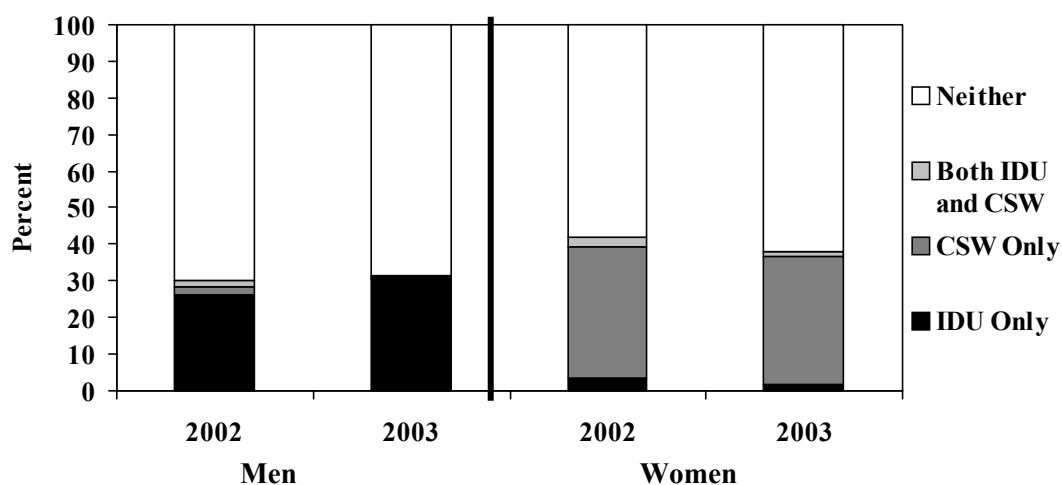
Figure 15. Socio-demographic characteristics of individuals socializing at sites.



Interviewer Opinion of Respondent

Before beginning each interview, the interviewer recorded his/her opinion about whether the respondent was a CSW or an IDU. Interviewers were more likely to identify men as potential IDUs than women with 26% of male respondents in 2002 and 31% in 2003 who were believed to be IDUs (Figure 16). Among women, slightly over a third were believed to be a CSW. Less than 3% of respondents were thought to be both a CSW and an IDU and the majority of respondents were thought to be neither a CSW nor an IDU. The interviewer opinion of the respondent agreed closely with the self-reported data provided by the respondent later in the interview.

Figure 16. Interviewer opinion of respondent

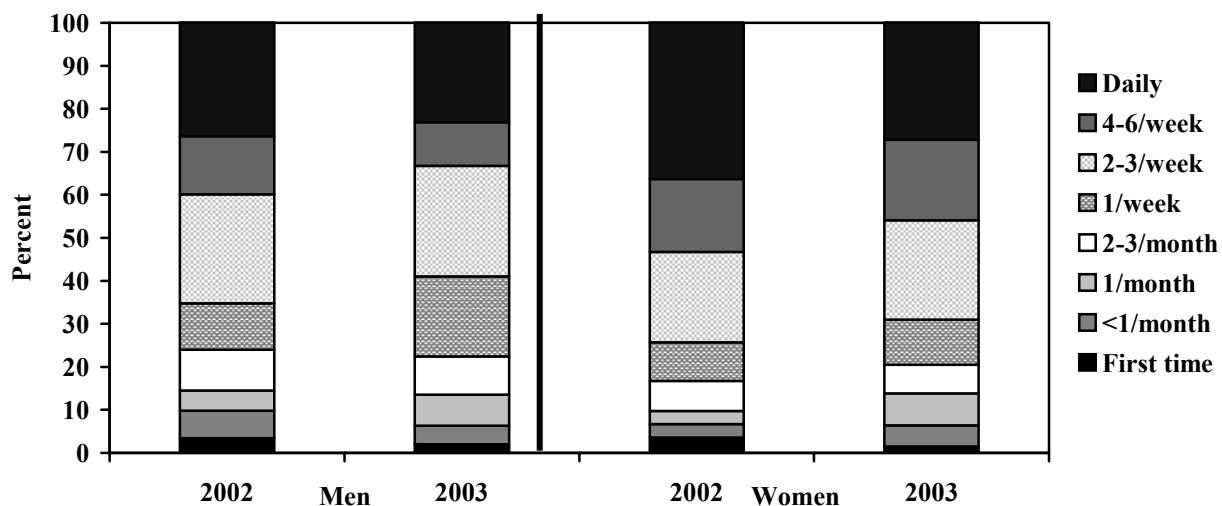


Site Visitation

Many people visit the site regularly. Women were slightly more likely to visit sites daily compared to men and women in 2002 visited more frequently than women in 2003 (Figure 17). On average, men visited the site 3.1 times during the past seven days and women 3.6 times during the same time period. Over two thirds of men and 60% of women first visited the site where they were interviewed over one year ago indicating that these sites have well established, loyal patronage.

Over half of those interviewed walked to the site while approximately a quarter came to the site via public transportation and the remaining came to the site by car.

Figure 17: Frequency of attendance at sites by gender and year



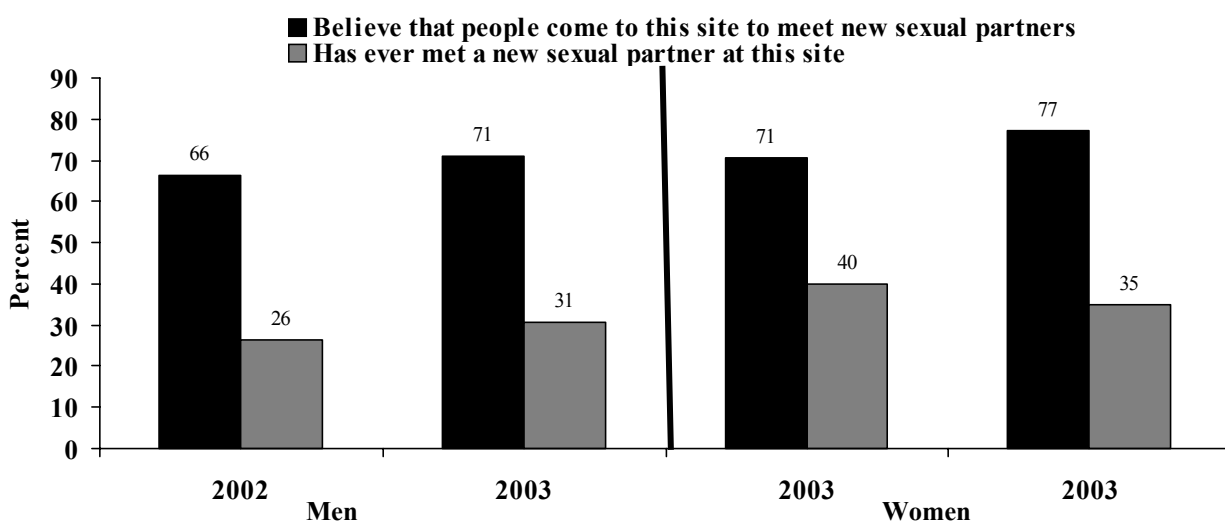
Reason for Site Visit

The majority of socializing individuals (86% of men and 71% of women) came to the site on the day of the interview to socialize with friends. Almost 40% of men and a quarter of women reported that they came to the site to drink alcohol. Women were twice as likely as men to report coming to the site to meet a new sexual partner (37% vs. 16%).

New Partnership Formation at Sites

Over two thirds of socializing individuals believed that people came to the interview site to meet a new sexual partner (Figure 18). Women were more likely than men to report having personally met a new sexual partner at the site. In 2002, 26% of men and 40% of women had met a new partner and the site and in 2003, 40% of men and 35% of women had. When the individual last attracted a new sexual partner at the site ranged from within the past twenty-four hours to over a year ago. Women were most likely to have attracted their last new sexual partner from the site within the past seven days while men tended to have attracted their last new partner from the site over a longer time period. This higher proportion of women who recently met a new sexual partner at the site is likely due to commercial sex workers who were included as part of the representative sample.

Figure 18. Partner selection reported by individuals socializing at the sites.



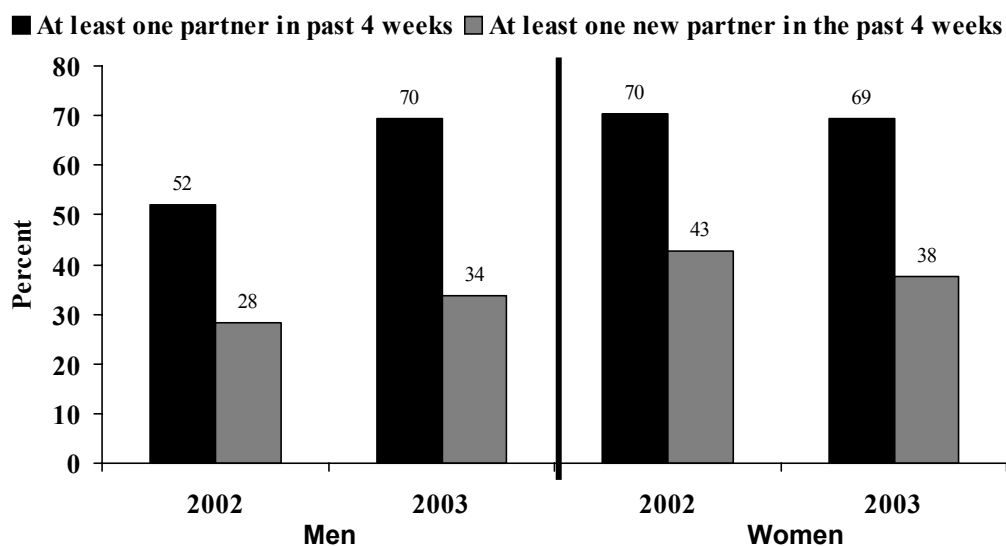
Among individuals who ever met a new sexual partner at the interview site, men were less likely than women to have used a condom with the last new partner they met at the site. Just over half of men reported using a condom with the last new partner they met at the site compared to three quarters of women.

Among men who ever met a new sexual partner at the site, a slightly higher proportion reported using a condom with the last new partner at interview sites where condoms were always available during the past year compared to sites where condoms were never available (Figure 19). Condom availability at sites did not appear to influence whether women who met a new partner at the site used a condom with the last new partner at the. In 2002 and 2003, similar proportions of women interviewed at sites with condoms always available and at sites with condoms never available used a condom with their last new partner from the site.

Figure 19. Condom use with last new partner met at site by condom availability at site.

Number of Sexual Partners

Partner acquisition rates did not vary substantially by gender in 2003. The proportion of men with at least one partner in the past four weeks increased from 52% in 2002 to 70% in 2003 and the proportion with at least one new partner from 28% to 34% (Figure 20). Approximately 70% of women each year reported at least one partner. Women were slightly more likely to report having a new partner in the past four weeks compared to men. Among individuals who reported at least partner in the past four weeks, 61% of women in 2002 and 54% in 2003 had at least one new partner where as 54% of men in 2002 and 48% in 2003 reported at least one new partner.

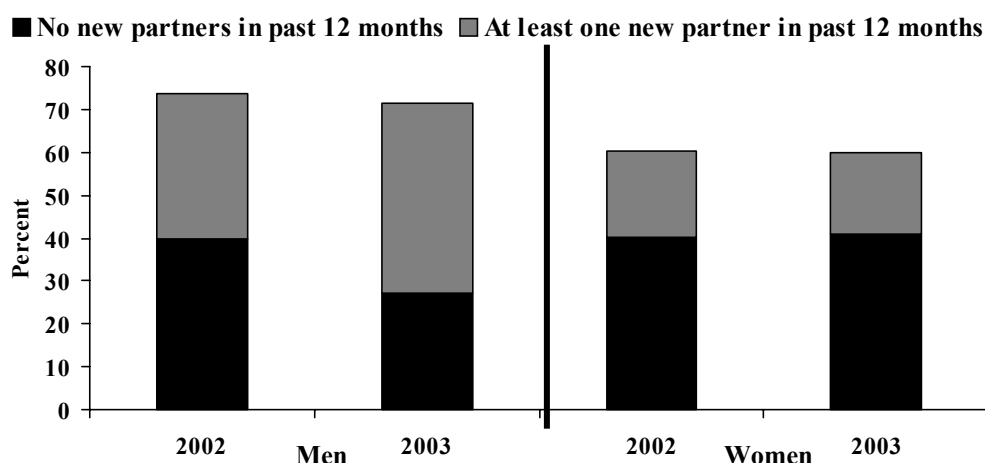
Figure 20. Proportion of individuals socializing at sites with at least one partner during the past four weeks by gender.

During the previous 12 months, slightly less than 90% of men and 85% of women reported at least one sexual partner. Among men with at least one partner in the previous 12 months, 58% of men in 2002 and 72% in 2003 had at least one new partner in the past 12 months. Among women with at least one partner in the previous 12 months, approximately 55% each year had at least one new partner in the past 12 months.

Regular Sexual Partnerships

Over 70% of men interviewed and 60% of women reported having a regular long-term sexual partner, that is, someone they had been having sex with at least monthly for a year or more (Figure 21). However, in addition to their long-term regular partner, many individuals also reported at least one new partner during the previous 12 months. The proportion of men who reported a regular long-term partner and also reported at least one new partner during the previous 12 months increased from 46% in 2002 to 62% in 2003. Approximately one third of women each year with a regular partner also reported at least one new partner in the past 12 months.

Figure 21. Proportion of individuals with a regular, long-term sexual partner.



Age Difference among Partners

In 2003, individuals were asked the age of the youngest and oldest person that they had had sex with in the past 12 months. Men on average tend to have partners younger than themselves while women are more likely to have older partners (Figure 22). Among men, the average age for the youngest partner was 8.0 years younger and the average for older partners was 1.4 years younger. Women were, on average, 0.8 years younger than their youngest partner but their oldest partner was, on average, 12.6 years older including over one third of women who had a partner 10 or more years older.

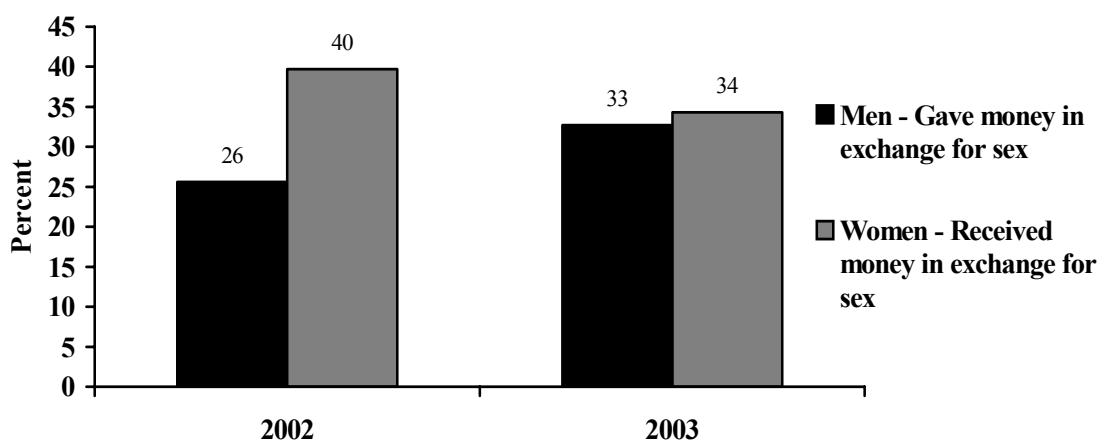
Figure 22. Age difference between respondent and youngest/oldest partner in past 12 months.



Transactional Sex

The proportion of men who reported transactional sex during the past three months increased slightly from 26% in 2002 to 40% in 2003 (Figure 23). The proportion of women who had received money in exchange for sex increased remained constant with a third of women reporting doing so.

Figure 23. Transactional sex.



Gay Sex

Men rarely reported having sex with another man. Only 2% of men interviewed in 2002 and less than 1% in 2003 reported having sex with another man in the past four weeks.

Self-Reported Condom Use

Condom use was relatively high among individuals socializing at the sites. The proportion of men who had ever used a condom increased from 62% in 2002 to 74% in 2003. Among women, 59% in 2002 and 53% in 2003 had ever used a condom. Women were more likely than men to have last used a condom in the past 24 hours with over 15% of women having done so compared to 3% of men.

Among patrons who had a new partner in the last four weeks, almost two thirds of men and roughly 80% of women reported using a condom with their last new partner in the past four weeks (Figure 24). When asked how often in the past four weeks they used condoms with new sexual partners, the proportions were substantially lower. Among men with at least one new partner, only a third reported always using a condom with new sexual partners in the past four weeks, 42% reported that they sometimes used a condom with new partners, and 22% reported that they never did. Among women with at least one new partner, 62% reported always using a condom with new sexual partners in the past four weeks, 30% sometimes did, and 7% never used a condom.

Among men who did not use a condom with their last new partner in the past four weeks, the most common reasons for not using one were that they did not like condoms (46%) and they did not have condoms at hand (33%). The most common reason among women for not using a condom with their last new partner in the past four weeks was that their partner protested (40%).

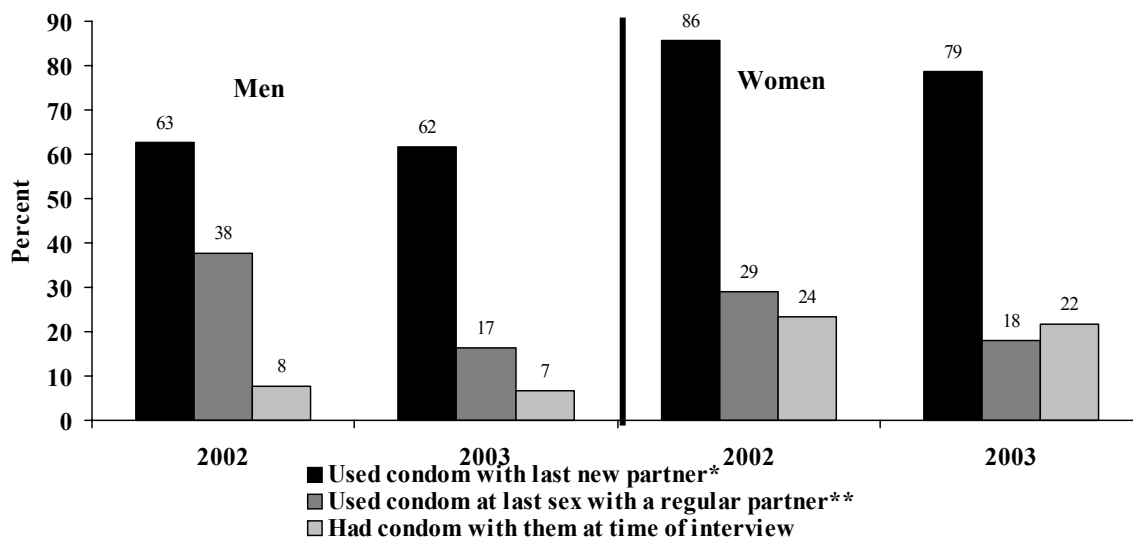
Condom use at last sex with a regular partner was lower than use with new partners for both men and women and decreased from 2002 to 2003. Among men with a regular partner, the proportion who used a condom at last sex with a regular partner decreased from 38% in 2002 to 17% in 2003. Among women with a regular partner, the proportion decreased from 29% in 2002 to 18% in 2003.

Perceived Condom Effectiveness

Among those who use condoms and had a partner in the past 12 months, 15% of men and 21% of women reported that they had had a condom break during this time period. Almost half of respondents reported that they thought condoms were very effective in preventing STIs including HIV and another quarter thought that they were somewhat effective. Approximately 10% thought that they were not very effective but less than 2% thought that they were not effective at all. Around 15% did not know whether or not they were effective. On average, men thought that a reasonable price for a condom should be 2.91 som and women, 2.72 som.

Condom Availability

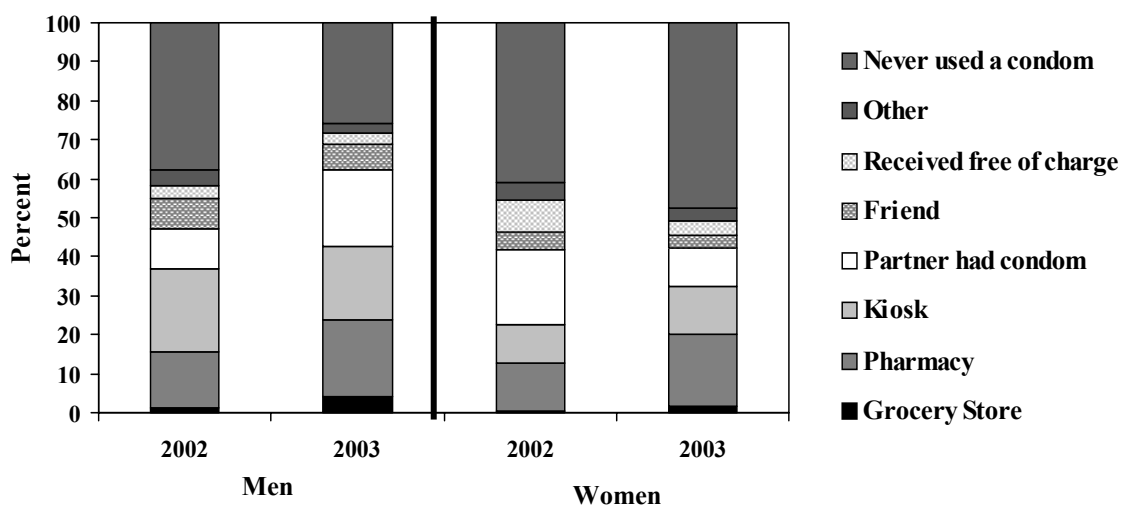
Neither men nor women were likely to have a condom with them at the time of interviews with less than 10% of men and a quarter of women reporting having a condom with them. A condom was seen by the interviewer for 5% of men and approximately 10% of women. No brand of condoms was commonly seen by the interviewers.

Figure 24. Condom use by gender.

*Among individuals with at least one new partner in past four weeks

**Among individuals with a regular partner

Kiosks, pharmacies, and their partner were most frequently named by men and women as the place where they obtained their last condom (Figure 25).

Figure 25. Location where last condom used was obtained.

Among those who had ever used a condom, over half of men and 38% of women did not remember or know the brand of the last condom used. A third of men and 47% of women reported that there was no brand on the condom.

Exposure to HIV/AIDS Education

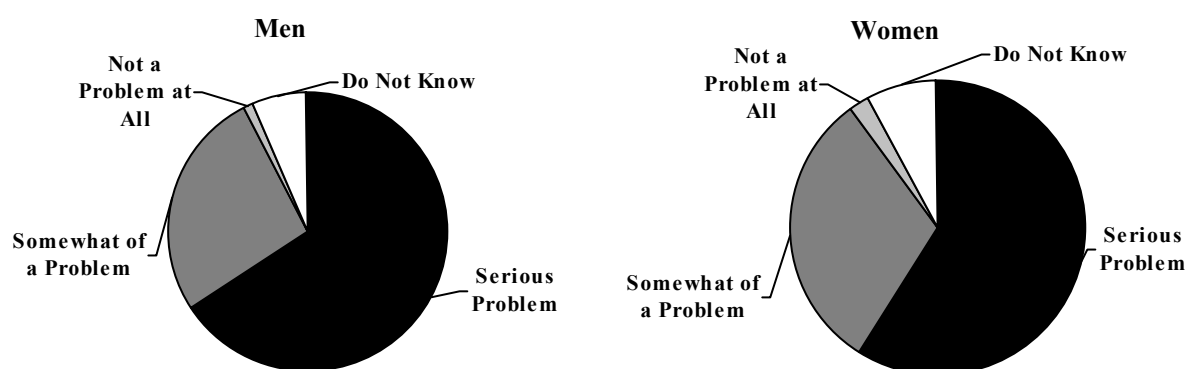
In 2002, 13% of men and 22% of women had attended an AIDS education session in the past 12 months. In 2003, individuals socializing at sites were asked if they had heard or seen any information

about HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months and approximately 85% responded in the affirmative. Television was the most frequently reported source from which this information was received with over 80% of the population having done so. Other commonly reported sources included the radio, newspapers, magazines, leaflets, posters, friends and relatives, and doctors and healthcare workers. Women were more likely than men to report having received information from a doctor or health care worker (52% vs. 35% respectively) but the proportions receiving information from the other sources were approximately equal among men and women.

Opinion about HIV/AIDS as a Problem in Osh

In 2003, respondents were asked whether they perceived HIV/AIDS as a problem in Osh. The majority of men (66%) and women (59%) interviewed thought that HIV/AIDS was a serious problem in Osh (Figure 26). Less than 3% thought that it was not a problem at all in the city.

Figure 26. Opinion of HIV/AIDS as a problem in Osh.



Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Individuals socializing at sites were asked about their knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. There was no change in knowledge from 2002 to 2003 or difference in knowledge between men and women. Almost all (>90%) respondents knew that HIV could be transmitted by sexual contact without a condom and by injecting drugs with a shared syringe. Over 80% knew that it could not be spread by a handshake.

Respondents were less sure about HIV transmission through eating from a common dish, swimming in a common pool, or through an insect bite. At least one third of respondents, but often more, responded that HIV could be transmitted via these types of contacts or that they did not know if such transmission could occur. For example, less than half of those interviewed correctly responded that HIV could not be transmitted via an insect bite. The distribution of the number of questions answered correctly by each individual was almost identical by gender and year. The mean number of questions answered correctly by men and women during 2002 and 2003 was 4.6 out of 6.

Although the majority of individuals knew that it was possible to become infected with HIV through sexual contact without a condom and by injecting drugs with a shared syringe, fewer people responded that using condoms or avoiding sharing needles were ways that people could avoid or reduce their

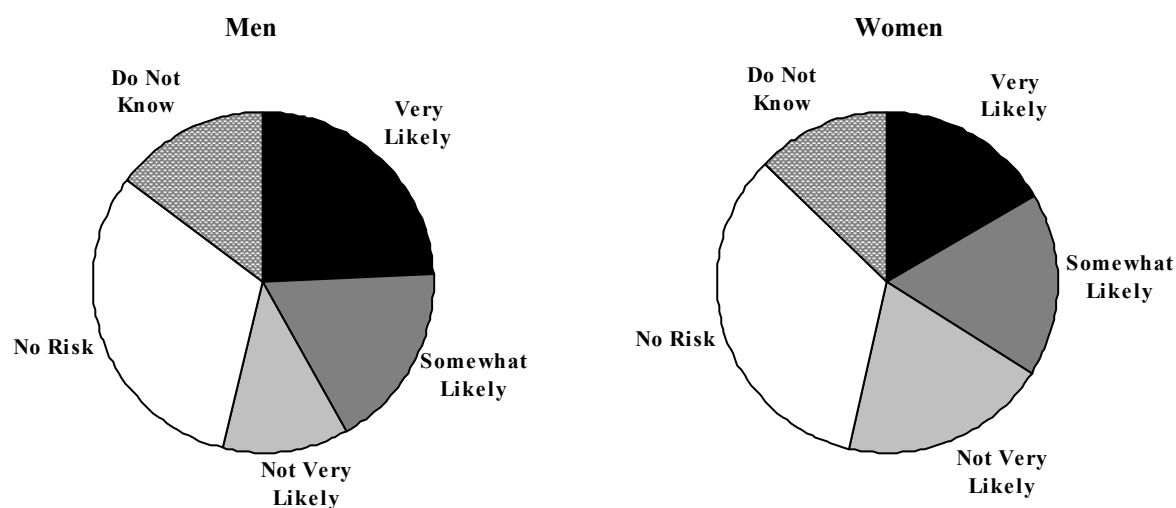
chances of becoming infected with HIV. Approximately 70% responded that people can avoid or reduce their chances of becoming infected with HIV by using condoms and roughly half responded that avoiding sharing needles will avoid or reduce the chance of becoming infected. The majority of individuals named 2-3 ways that a person could avoid or reduce their chance of getting HIV.

Roughly half of men and women interviewed responded that a person who looks healthy can be infected with HIV. Approximately a quarter to half responded that they did not know.

Perception of Personal Risk for HIV Infection

In 2003, respondents were asked their opinion of their personal risk of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus. Approximately 24% of men and 17% of women thought that they were very likely to contract the HIV/AIDS virus and a third of men and women thought that they were at no risk at all for contracting the virus (Figure 27).

Figure 27. Perception of likelihood of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus.



HIV Testing

Approximately two-fifths of men and a third of women reported being tested for HIV in the past 12 months. Testing was obligatory for two thirds of those tested while the remaining third were tested voluntarily.

Among those who were tested for HIV in 2003, 55% of men and 68% of women reported that they had received counseling about the ways of transmission and other HIV/AIDS related information.

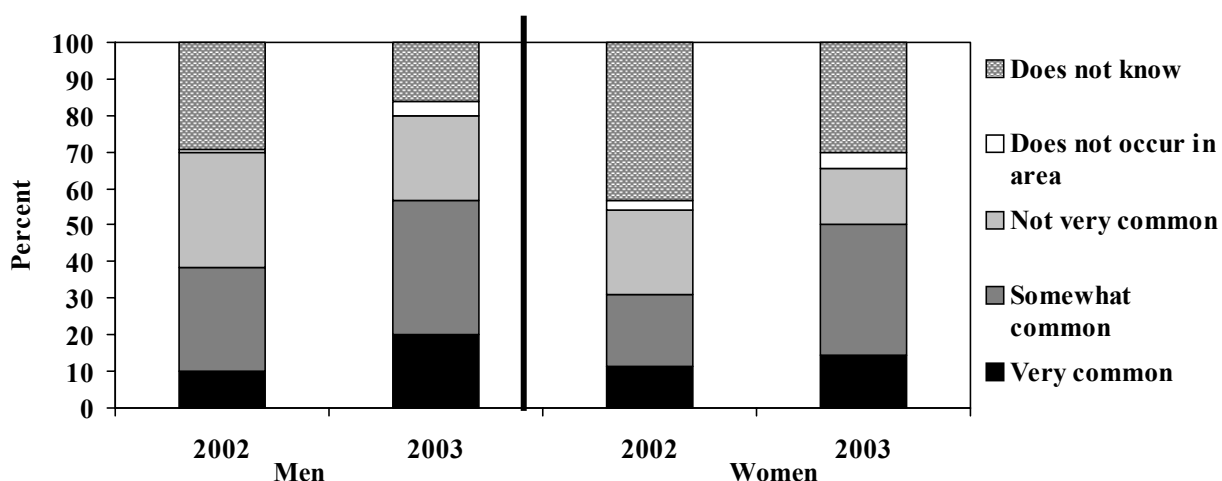
In 2003, 55% of men and 48% of women reported that they would be interesting in getting an HIV test voluntarily. Respondents were also asked in 2003 if they knew where in Osh a person could receive an HIV test. The most frequently named places were a hospital or clinic with 52% of men and 67% of women responding as such and the Center of AIDS (60% of men and 55% of women). Approximately

a third of respondents named a venerological or dermatological center. Less than 5% of respondents did not know where an HIV test could be obtained.

Opinion about Injection Drug Use in the Unit of the City Where Interview Occurred

Respondents were asked about injecting drug use in the area as well as their own drug use behavior. The respondents' opinion about drug use in the area increased between 2002 and 2003 and men were more likely than women to think that injection drug use occurred in the area (Figure 28). In 2002, 10% of male respondents thought that injection drug use was very common in the unit of the city in which they were interviewed and in 2003 this proportion had doubled to 20%. Among women, the proportion who thought that injection drug use was very or somewhat common in the unit where the interview occurred increased from 31% to 50%. Less than 5% of respondents reported that injection drug use did not occur in the unit and 16% to 43% did not know whether or not injection drug use occurred in the unit.

Figure 28. Respondents' opinion of injecting drug use in city unit of interview.



Opinion whether Injection Drug Users Socialize at the Site

Half of men and a third of women thought that injection drug users socialized at the interview site (Figure 29). However, over a third of men and approximately half of women reported that they did not know whether or not injection drug users socialized there.

Self-Reported Injection Drug Use

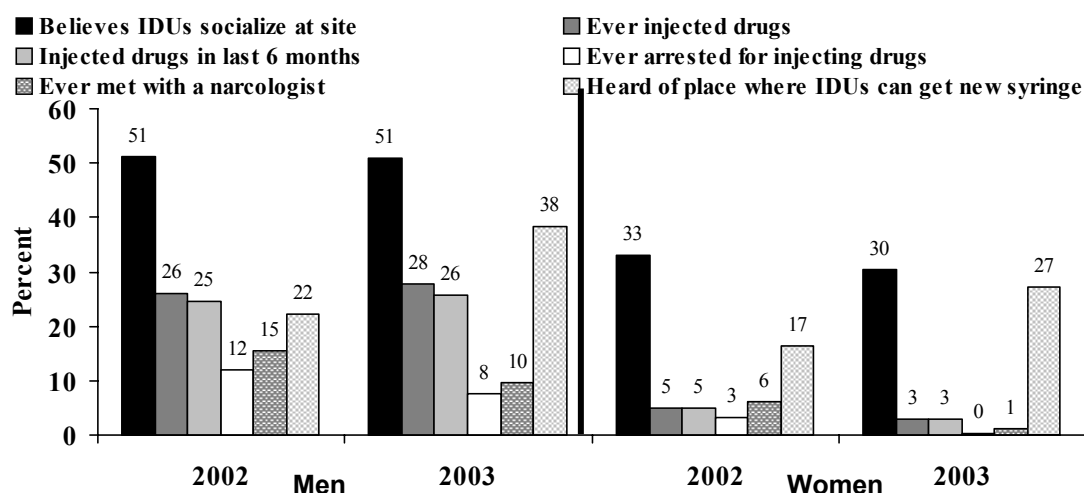
Injection drug use was reported more frequently by men than by women and did not vary substantially between 2002 and 2003. Just over a quarter of men reported that they had ever injected drugs whereas only 5% of women reported ever injecting drugs. Among those who reported ever injecting drugs, almost all (>90%) reported last injecting drugs in the past six months.

Approximately 12% of men in 2002 and 8% in 2003 reported ever having been arrested for injecting drugs. Among women, 3% in 2002 and <1% in 2003 reported having ever been arrested for injecting drugs. A small portion of men and women had ever met with a narcologist or having ever visited a

narcologist dispensary. Among men, 15% in 2002 and 10% in 2003 had done so whereas 6% of women in 2002 and 1% in 2003 reported doing so.

The proportion of respondents who had heard of a place in the city where IDUs can get new syringes increased. Among men, the proportion who had heard of such a place increased from 22% to 38% and among women from 17% to 27%.

Figure 29. Injecting drug use behavior by individuals socializing at sites.



Contact with Treatment Facilities

In 2002, the majority of men (76%) and women (80%) had ever visited a state medical clinic. Contact with private medical clinics was not as common with only 14% of men and 22% of women having ever visited a private clinic. Almost a third of men and women had visited an emergency clinic, a quarter of men and a third of women had ever visited an infection hospital, and 18% of men and 25% of women had visited a TB dispensary. Approximately 20% of women had ever visited a skin or venerological dispensary, a private venerological doctor, or a trust point where as only 10% of men had done so. Both men and women had rarely visited a private narcological doctor or talked with an outreach or social worker about injection drug use.

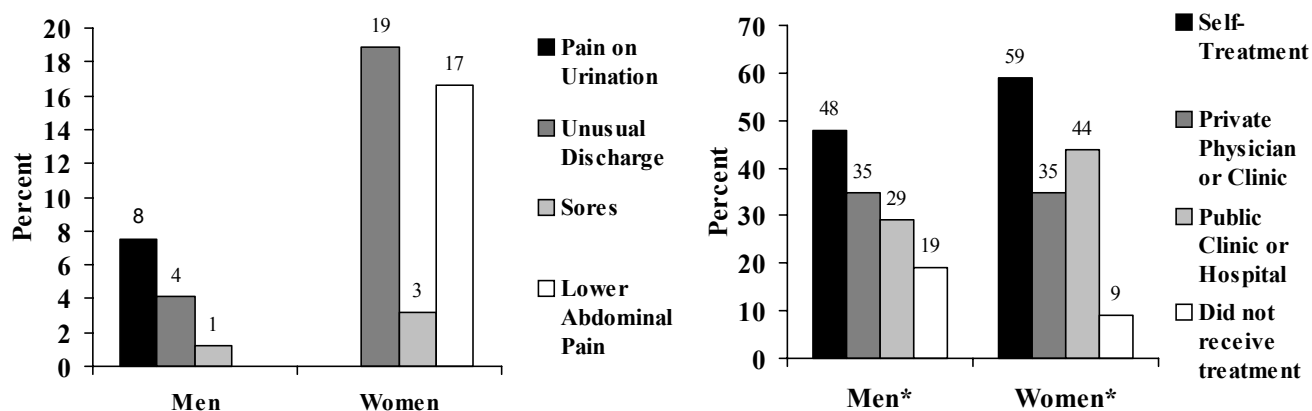
Knowledge of STI Symptoms

In 2003, 71% of men and 78% of women reported that they had heard of diseases or infections that could be transmitted through sexual intercourse. When asked to name signs or symptoms that indicate that someone has a sexually transmitted disease or infection, the most commonly named signs and symptoms by men were discharge from penis (43%), burning pain on urination (34%), genital ulcers or open sores (25%), and itching in genital area (22%). The most commonly named signs and symptoms by women were discharge from vagina (53%), genital ulcers or open sores (39%), itching in genital area (32%), and lower abdominal pain (27%). Only 3% of respondents did not know any signs or symptoms which indicate that someone has a sexually transmitted disease or infection.

Self-Reported STI Symptoms

In 2003, 11% of men and 27% of women reported that they had experienced STI symptoms in the past four weeks (Figure 30). The most commonly reported symptom among men was pain on urination (8%) and among women, unusual discharge (19%). Among those who had symptoms, self-treatment was the most commonly reported source for treatment with 48% of men and 59% of women reporting doing so. Approximately 35% of men and women sought treatment from a private physician or clinic and 29% of men and 44% of women from a public clinic or hospital. Two-fifths of men and 9% of women did not seek any treatment for their symptoms.

Figure 30. STI symptoms and treatment.

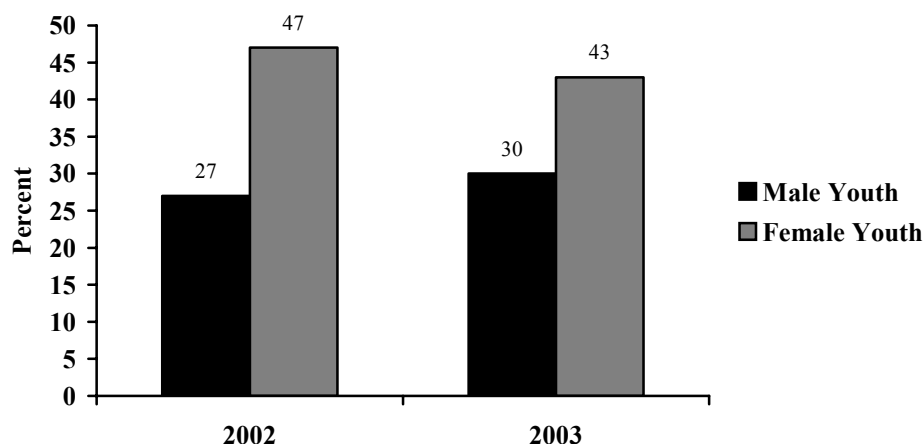


*Among the 11% of men and 27% of women with any symptoms in past 4 weeks.

Part 2: Results from Interviews with Youth

Youth, aged 18 to 25 years, included as part of the representative sample, were also examined as a separate group. Almost a third of men and over 40% of women interviewed as part of the representative sample were youth (Figure 31). Women socializing at the sites tended to be younger than male patrons and this difference in age is reflected in the higher proportion of female youth compared to male youth in the representative sample.

Figure 31. Proportion of youth in the representative sample of individuals socializing at the sites.

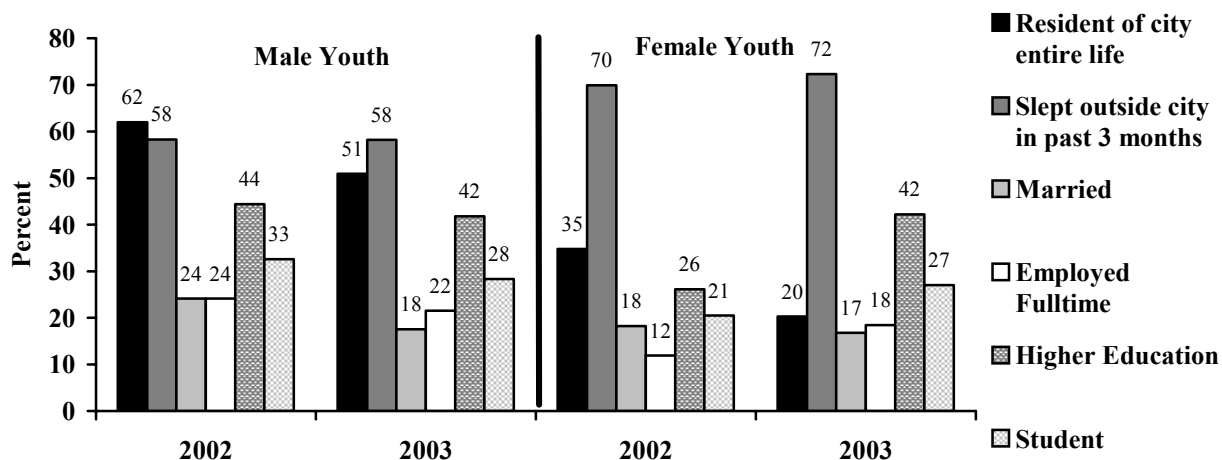


Youth: Socio-demographic Characteristics

Youth were not significantly different from the representative sample of patrons in terms of current residence, years at residence, and nights slept outside the city during the past three months. Youth were less likely to be married or employed full time compared to representative sample and more likely to be students, and to be unemployed and looking for work.

Youth in the 2002 sample were similar to the 2003 sample except that youth in 2003 were less likely to have been a resident of Osh their entire life (62% of male youth and 51% of female youth) than youth in 2002 (35% and 20% respectively) (Figure 32).

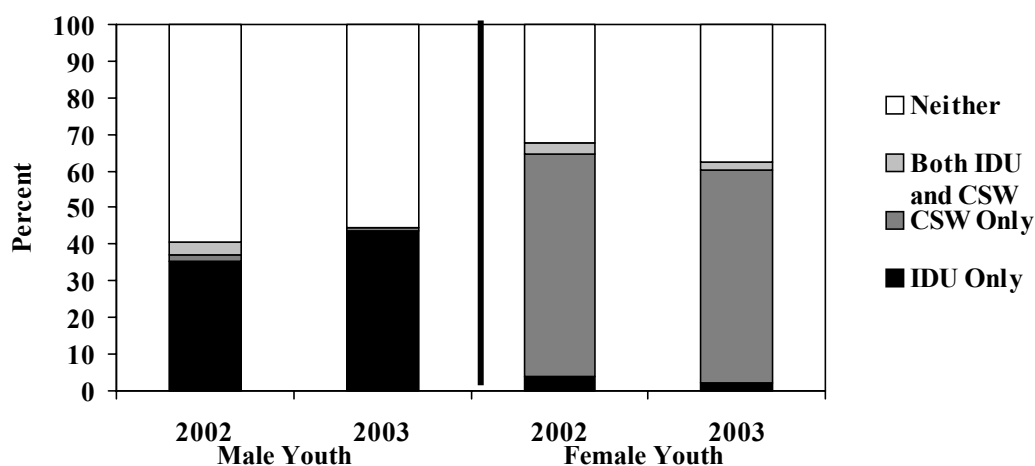
Figure 32. Socio-demographic characteristics of youth socializing at sites.



Youth: Interviewer Opinion of Respondent

Interviewer had a similar perception of youth in 2002 and 2003 (Figure 33). Approximately 40% of male youth were identified by the interviewer to be an IDU, a higher proportion than in the representative sample. Approximately 60% of female youth were identified by the interviewer as a CSW, a substantially higher proportion than women identified as such in the representative sample.

Figure 33. Interviewer opinion of youth socializing at sites.

Youth: Site Visitation

The frequency of attendance at sites by youth is similar to the pattern of the representative sample and does not vary by gender. On average, male youth visited the site 3.4 times during the past seven days and female youth 3.7 times. Roughly one quarter of the youth visited the sites daily and two thirds of male youth and half of female youth first visited the site over one year ago.

Approximately half of those interviewed walked to the site while a third came to the site via public transportation and the remaining came to the site by car.

Youth: Reason for Site Visit

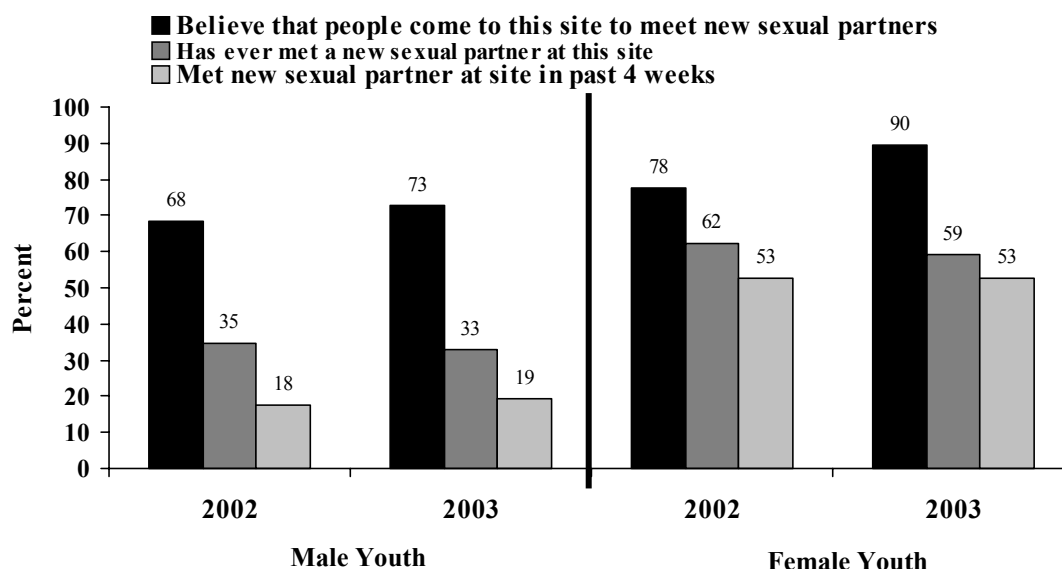
Youth visited the sites for the same reasons as individual in the representative sample. The majority of youth came to the site to socialize with friends (92% of male youth and 72% of female youth). Female youth were substantially more likely to report coming to the site to meet a new partner (62%) than male youth (16%) and than women in the representative sample (37%). Approximately 35% of male and female youth came to the site to drink alcohol.

Youth: New Partnership Formation at Sites

There was no difference between 2002 and 2003 in male youths' opinions as to whether people met new partners at the sites, whether they had met a new partner at the site, and when they met last met a partner at the site. Approximately 70% of male youth thought that people came to the site to meet new sexual partners and a third of male youths reported having personally met a new partner at the site (Figure 34). The proportion of female youth who that that people came to the site to meet a new

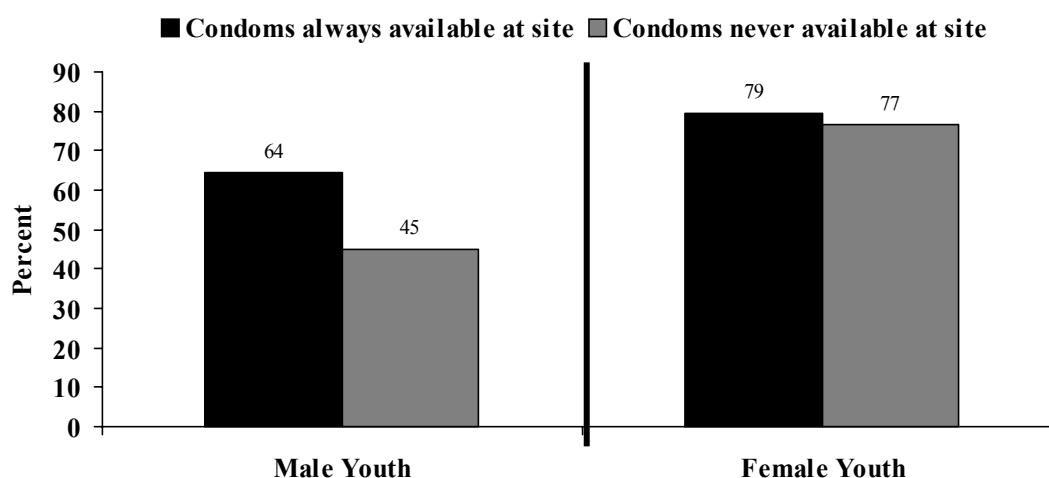
partner increased from 78% in 2002 to 90% in 2003. However, the proportion of female youth who reported meeting a new partner each year was constant at approximately 60%. Female youth were substantially more likely to have recently attracted a new partner at the site than male youth. Approximately 20% of female youth in 2002 and 31% in 2003 had new a new partner at the site within the past 24 hours compare to only 2% of male youth who had. This differential in new partnerships at the site by gender was also seen in the representative sample.

Figure 34. Partner selection reported by youth socializing at the sites.



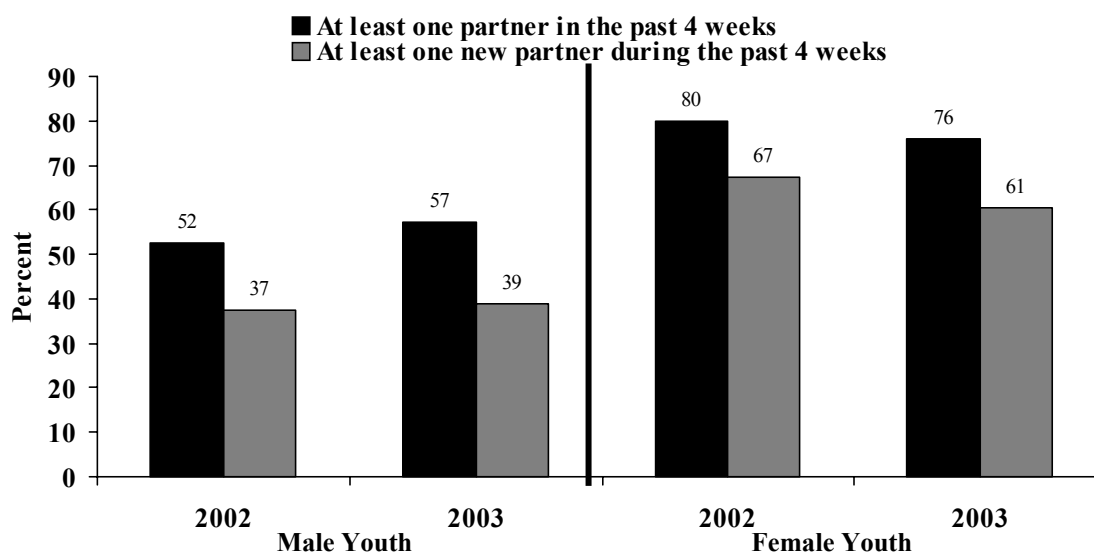
Among youth who had ever met a new sexual partner at the site, male youth were less likely than female youth to use a condom with their last new partner. Condom use with the last new partner from the site decreased slightly from 2002 to 2003. Among youth who had ever met a new partner at the site, the proportion who used a condom with their last new partner from the site decreased from 60% in 2002 to 50% in 2003. Similarly among women, the proportion who used a condom with their last new partner from the site decreased from 81% to 72%.

In 2002, male youth who met a new partner at the site were more likely to have used a condom with their last new partner from the site if condoms were always available at the site compared to with new partners met at sites with condoms never available (Figure 35). There was no difference in condom use by condom availability at the site among female youth who met a new partner in 2002. In 2003 there were an insufficient number of youth who met new partners at sites with condoms always available and with condoms never available to make this comparison.

Figure 35. Condom use with last new partner met at site by condom availability at site, 2002.Youth: Number of Sexual Partners

Over half of male youth had at least one partner during the past four weeks and over a third had at least one new partner during this time period (Figure 36). Almost 80% of female youth had at least one partner in the past four weeks and almost two thirds had at least one new partner during this time period. Female youth were substantially more likely than women in the representative sample to have had a new partner in the past four weeks. The distribution for new partners in the past four weeks among male youth was similar to the distribution for men in the representative sample.

Partnership rates for male and female youth were similar. Furthermore, the distribution of the total number of partners during the past 12 months was also similar among youth and the representative samples in 2002 and in 2003. However, youth were slightly more likely to have a new partner during the past 12 months than individuals in the representative sample. Among male youth, 63% in 2002 and 72% in 2003 reported a new partner in the past 12 months while almost two thirds of female youth each year reported a new partner during this time period.

Figure 36. Proportion of youth socializing with at least one sexual partner in past four weeks by gender.

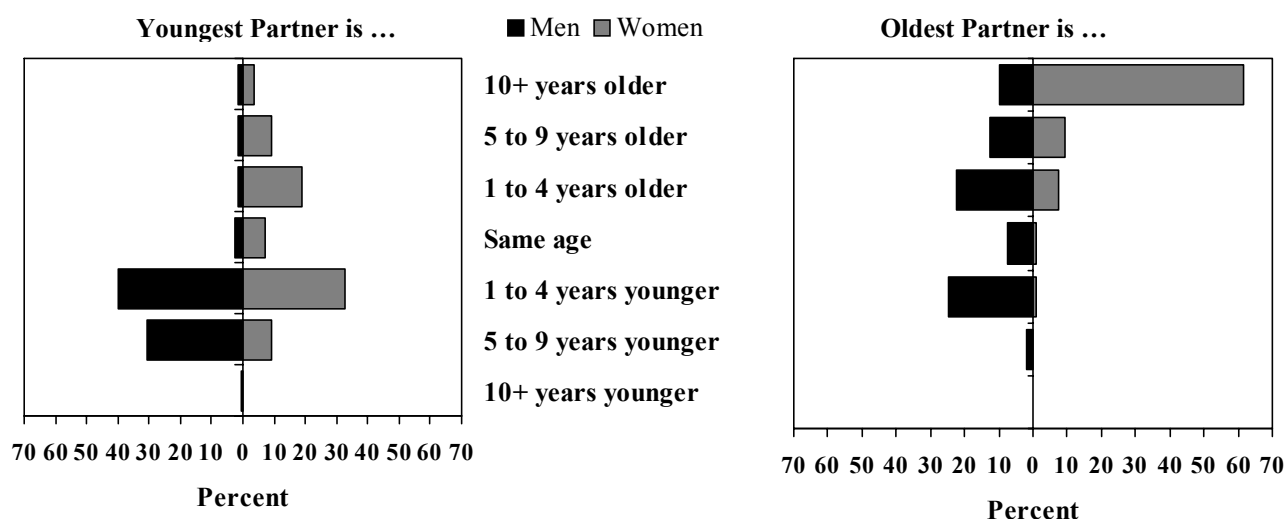
Youth: Regular Sexual Partners

Youth were much less likely to have a long-term sexual partner compared to the representative sample. Roughly 40% of youth reported a regular, long-term sexual partner.

Youth: Age Difference among Partners

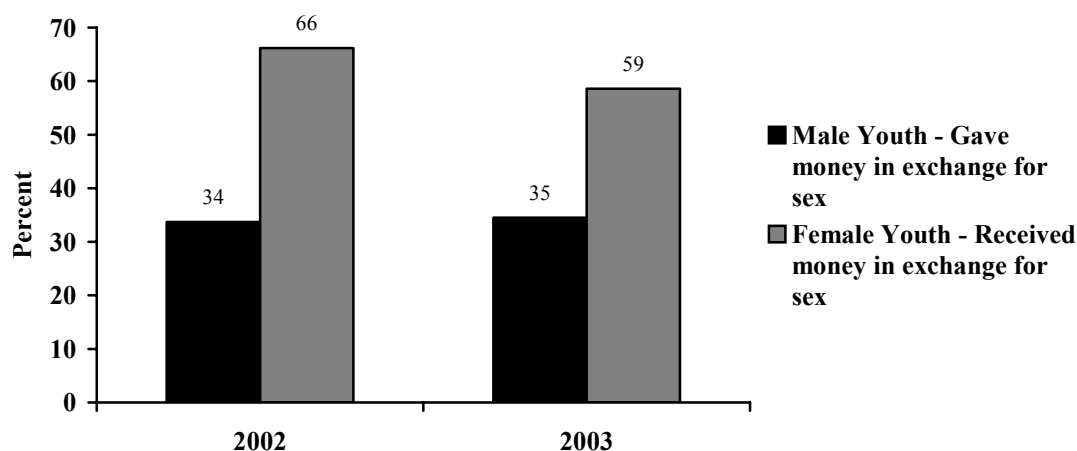
In 2003, individuals were asked the age of the youngest and oldest person that they had had sex with in the past 12 months. The distribution of the age difference for the youngest partner was not as skewed as in the representative population but male youth on average tended to have partners younger than themselves (Figure 37). Among male youth, the average age of the youngest partner is 3.4 years younger and their oldest partner was an average of 2.8 years older. Among female youth, the average age of both their youngest and oldest partner was slightly older than women in the representative sample. The youngest partner of female youth was, on average, 0.3 years older and their oldest partner was, on average, 21.9 years older with 62% of female youth having a partner 10 or more years older.

Figure 37. Age difference between respondent and youngest/oldest partner in the past 12 months.



Youth: Transactional Sex

A third of male youth engaged in transactional sex in the past three months, similar to the proportion of individuals in the representative sample who engaged in such activity (Figure 38). Among female youth, 66% in 2002 and 59% in 2003 engaged in transactional sex in the past three months, a much high proportion than women in the representative sample who had.

Figure 38. Transactional sex among youth.*Youth: Gay Sex*

Only 1% of male youth in 2002 and no male youth in 2003 reported having sex with another man in the past four weeks, similar to the proportions in the representative sample.

Youth: Self-Reported Condom Use

There was no change in condom use by youth from 2002 to 2003. As in the representative sample, condom use with new sexual partners was common and more frequently reported by female youth than by male youth (Figure 39). Approximately 90% of female youth in 2002 and 80% in 2003 used a condom with their last new partner compared to two thirds of male youth did so. Condom use at last sex with a regular partner was much lower.

Half of male youth and almost two thirds of female youth reported always using a condom with their new partners in the past four weeks. Only, 16% of male youth and 6% of female youth reported never using a condom with new partners in the past four weeks, while the remaining 33% of male youth and 30% of female youth with used condoms sometimes with new partners during this time period.

Among male youth who did not use a condom with their last new partner in the past four weeks, the most common reasons for not using a condom were that they did not have condoms at hand (44%) and they did not like condoms (39%). Among female youth, the most common reasons for not using a condom with their last new partner in the past four weeks were that their partner protested (42%), they did not have condoms at hand (22%), and they used another contraceptive (22%).

Youth: Perceived Condom Effectiveness

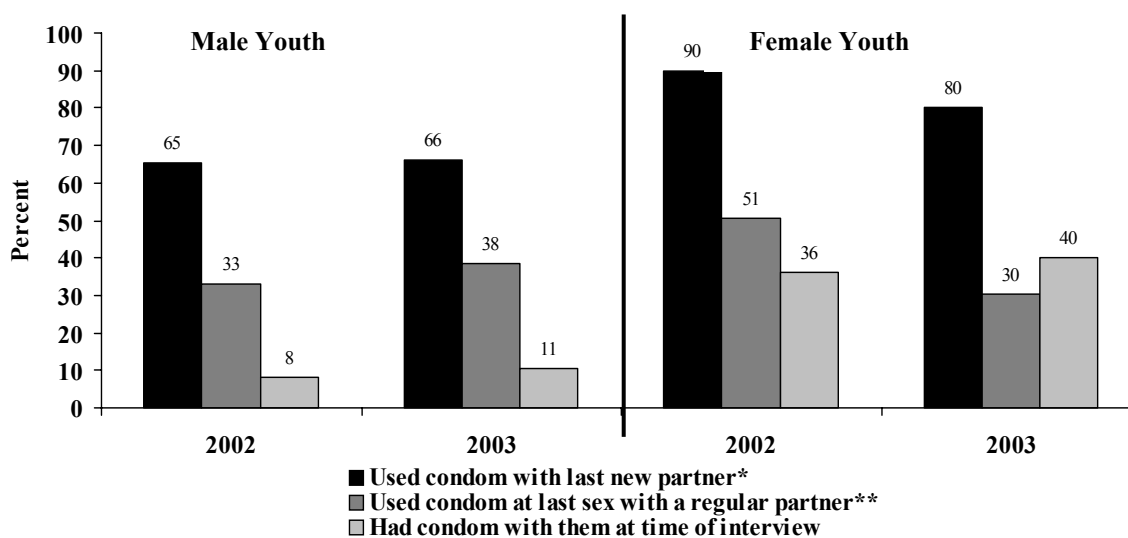
Among those who use condoms and had a partner in the past 12 months, 17% of male youth and 32% of female youth reported that they had had a condom break during this time period. Youths' perception of the effectiveness of condoms was similar to that of the representative sample. Half of male youth and 44% of female youth reported that they thought condoms were very effective in preventing STIs including HIV and another 22% of male youth and 27% of female youth thought that

they were somewhat effective. Only 7% of male youth and 15% of female youth thought that they were not very effective but less than 3% thought that they were not effective at all. Almost two-fifths of male youth and 11% of female youth did not know whether or not they were effective. On average, male youth thought that a reasonable price for a condom should be 3.12 som and female youth, 2.52 som, similar to the average prices named by individuals in the representative sample.

Youth: Condom Availability

Approximately 10% of male youth and almost 40% of female youth reported having a condom with them at the time of the interview. In 2003 a slightly higher proportion of interviewers actually say the condom compared to interviewers in 2002. However, less than 10% of male youth each year had a condom seen by the interviewer. Among female youth, the proportion who had a condom seen by the interviewer increased slightly from 13% to 24%. Durex was the most common brand of condom carried by male youth and favorite by female youth. However, the majority of condoms carried by youth were without a brand.

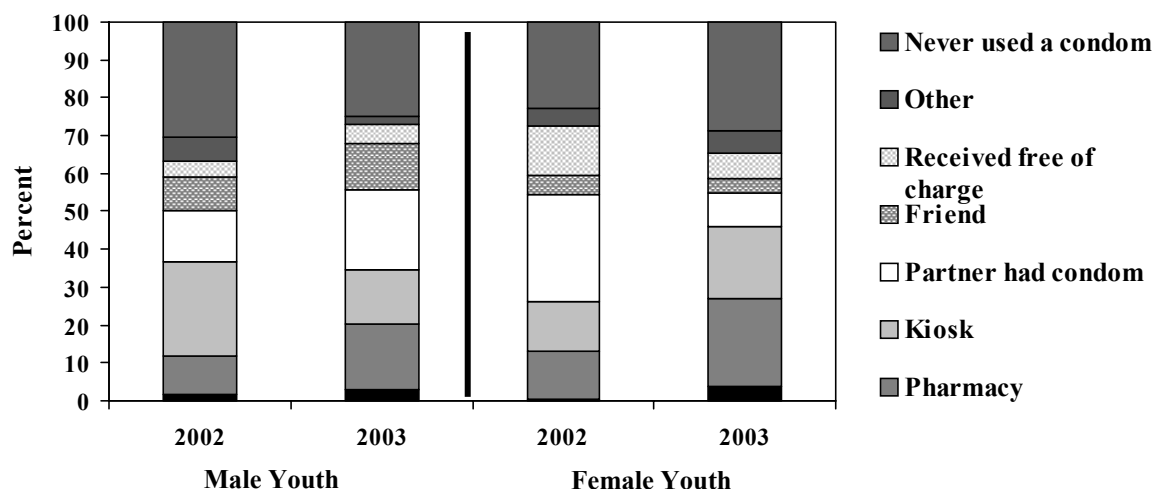
Figure 39. Condom use by youth.



*Among youth with at least one new partner in past four weeks

**Among youth with a regular partner

As in the representative population, pharmacies, kiosks, and their partners were frequently named by male and female youth as the location where they obtained their last condom (Figure 40). Favorite was the most common brand of condom that was last used but the majority of condoms did not have a brand or the respondent did not know or remember.

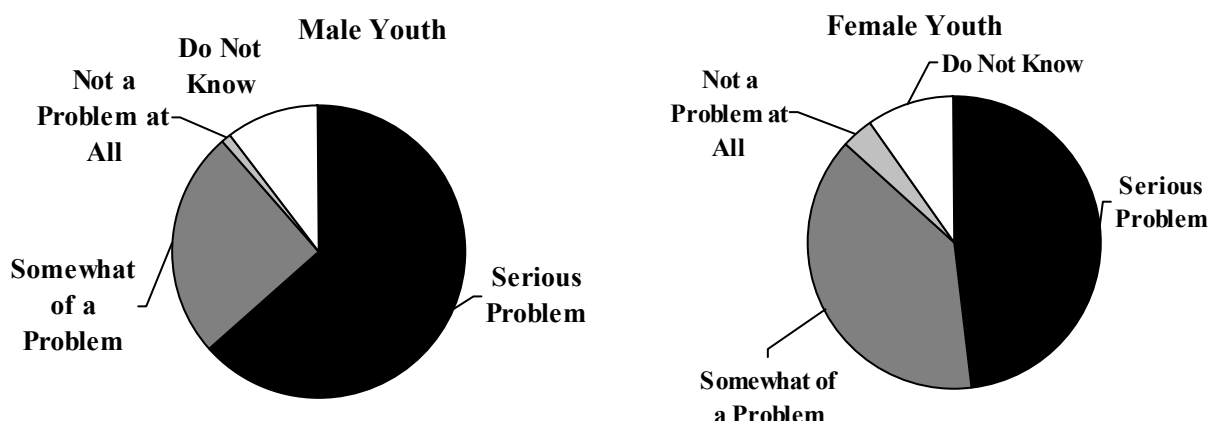
Figure 40. Location where last condom used was obtained.

Youth: Exposure to HIV/AIDS Education

In 2002, 13% of male youth and 24% of female youth attended an AIDS education session in the past 12 months, similar to the proportion in the representative sample. In 2003, individuals socializing at sites were asked if they had seen or heard any information about HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months and 81% of male youth and 85% of female youth responded that they had. As in the representative sample, television was the most frequently reported source from which information about HIV/AIDS had been received with over three quarters of youth having done so. Other commonly reported sources of information included newspapers, magazines, leaflets, posters, and radio. Female youth were more likely than male youth to report receiving information from a doctor or a healthcare worker (54% vs. 27% respectively) but the proportions receiving information from the other sources were approximately equal for male and female youth.

Youth: Opinion about HIV/AIDS as a Problem in Osh

In 2003, respondents were asked whether they perceived HIV/AIDS as a problem in Osh. Almost two thirds of male youth and half of female youth thought that HIV/AIDS was serious problem in Osh (Figure 41). Only 1% of male youth and 4% of female youth thought that it was not a problem at all in Osh.

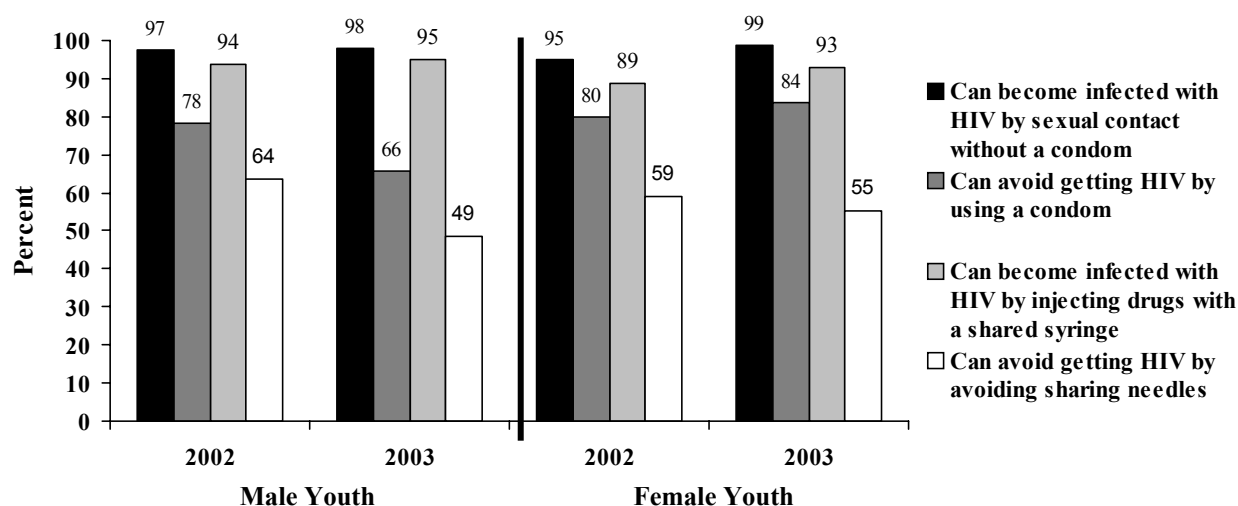
Figure 41. Youth opinion of HIV/AIDS as a problem in Osh.

Youth: Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Youth were also asked about their knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. Over 95% of youth knew that it is possible to become infected with HIV/AIDS through sexual contact without a condom; over 90% knew it is possible to become infected through injecting drugs with a shared syringe, and approximately 80% knew it is not possible to become infected through a handshake. Knowledge did not differ significantly between male and female youth or between 2002 and 2003. As in the representative sample, youth were less certain whether HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through eating from a common dish, swimming in a common pool, or from an insect bite but the proportion who answered these questions correctly increased slightly from 2002 to 2003. The mean number of questions answered correctly by youth was 4.5 out of 6 in 2002 and 4.7 in 2003.

As in the representative sample, more youth knew the modes of transmission of HIV than the methods to protect against transmission (Figure 42). Over 95% of male and female youth reported that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by sexual contact but only 66% to 85% responded that people can avoid or reduce chance of getting HIV by using a condom. Over 90% of youth reported that HIV could be transmitted by injecting drugs with a shared syringe but only 49% to 64% of youth named avoiding needle sharing as a way to avoid or reduce the chance of HIV transmission. The majority of youth named two or three ways that an individual could avoid or reduce the chance of becoming infected with HIV and less than 2% of youth were unable to name any ways.

Figure 42. Knowledge about how a person may become infected with HIV and ways to avoid or reduce chances of getting HIV.

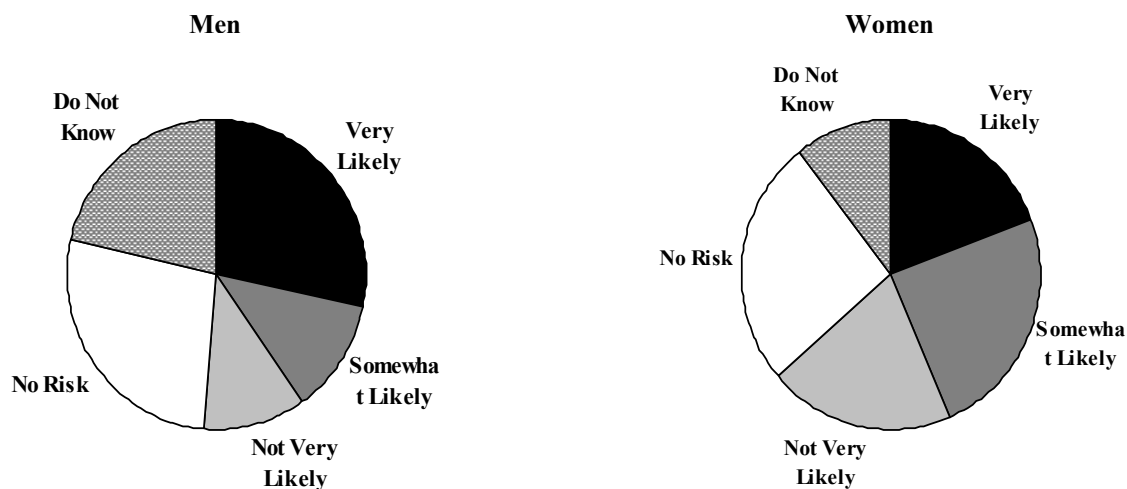


The proportion of youth who responded that a person who looks healthy can be infected with HIV ranged from 36% of female youth in 2002 to 57% of male youth in 2003. The proportion of youth who replied that they were not sure ranged from 30% to 53%.

Youth: Perception of Personal Risk for HIV Infection

In 2003, respondents were asked their opinion of their personal risk of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus. Youth had similar risk perception for HIV as individuals in the representative sample. Approximately 28% of male youth and 19% of female youth thought that they were very likely to contract the HIV/AIDS virus and 27% of male youth and 26% of female youth thought that they were at no risk at all for contracting the virus (Figure 43).

Figure 43. Youth perception of likelihood of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus.



Youth: HIV Testing

Male youth had similar patterns of HIV testing and counseling as men in the representative sample where as female youth were slightly more likely than women in the representative sample to have done so. A quarter of male youth in 2002 and 18% in 2003 reported being tested for HIV in the past 12 months. Among female youth, 40% were tested each year. Testing was more likely to be obligatory than voluntary for male youth. Roughly half of female youth tested were tested voluntarily while testing for the other half was obligatory.

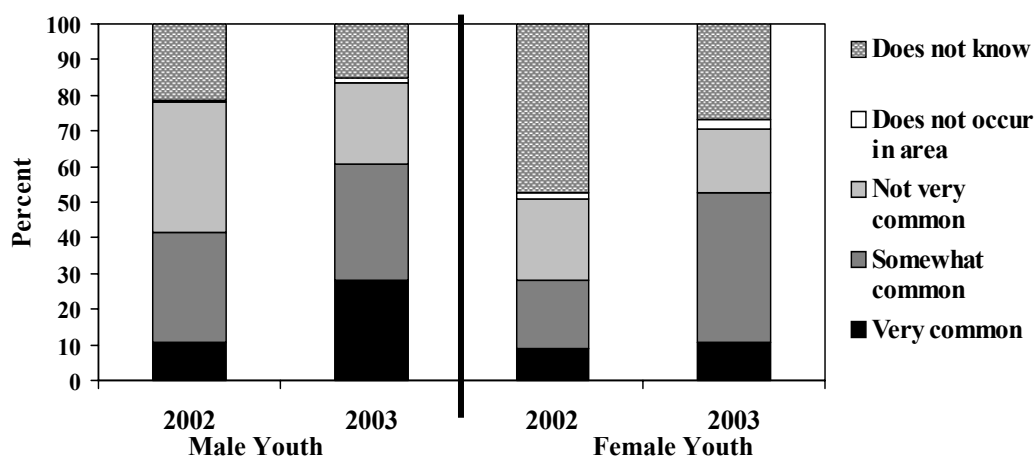
Among those who had been tested in 2003, 61% of male youth and 78% of female youth reported that they had received counseling about ways of transmission and other HIV/AIDS related information.

Approximately 60% of youth in 2003 reported that they would be interested in getting an HIV test voluntarily. When asked if they knew where in Osh a person could receive an HIV test, the most frequently named places were a hospital or clinic with 53% of male youth and 65% of female youth responding as such and the Center of AIDS (54% of male youth and 57% of female youth). Approximately 37% of youth named a venerological or dermatological center. Less than 5% of youth did not know where an HIV test could be obtained.

Youth: Opinion about Injection Drug Use in the Unit of the City Where Interview Occurred

Respondents were asked about injection drug use in the area as well as about their personal drug use. As in the representative population, male youths' opinion about drug use in the area increased substantially between 2002 and 2003 while female youths' opinion remained unchanged (Figure 44). In 2002, 11% of male youth thought that injection drug use was very common in the unit of the city in which they were interviewed and in 2003, this proportion had more than doubled to 28%. Approximately 10% of female youth each year thought injection drug use was very common in the area. Less than 3% of youth though that injection drug use did not occur in the area but the proportion of youth did not know whether injection drug use occurred in the unit ranged from 47% of female youth in 2002 to 15% of male youth in 2003.

Figure 44. Youths' opinion of injecting drug use in city unit of interview.



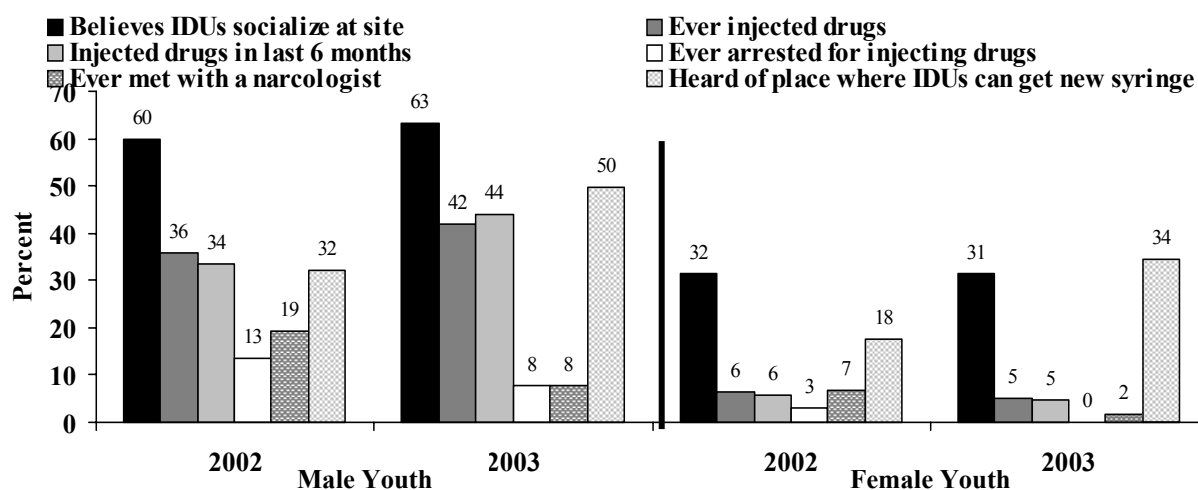
Youth: Opinion whether Injection Drug Users Socialize at the Site

Approximately 60% of male youth and 31% of female youth thought that injection drug users socialized at the interview site (Figure 45). Less than 10% of male youth and 15% to 29% of female youth thought that injection drug users did not socialize at the site and remaining youth reported that they did not know whether or not injection drug users socialized there.

Youth: Self-Reported Injection Drug Use and Knowledge of Needle Exchange Sites

Male youth were substantially more likely than female youth to have ever injected drugs. Male youth in 2003 were slightly more likely than male youth in 2002 to have ever injected drugs and male youth in each year were slightly more likely than men in the representative sample to have ever injected drugs. Similar proportion of female youth in 2002 and 2003 and of women in the representative sample had ever injected drugs. Among male youth who had ever injected drugs, the proportion who injected drugs in the past six months was 94% in 2002 and 84% in 2003. Over 90% of female youth who inject drugs had done so in the past six months. Similar proportions of youth had been arrested for injection drugs and met with a narcologist as individuals in the representative sample. The proportion of male youth had heard of a place in the city where IDUs could obtain a new syringe increased from 32% in 2002 to 50% in 2003 and from 18% to 34% among female youth.

Figure 45. Injecting drug use behavior among youth socializing at sites.



Youth: Contact with Treatment Facilities

As in the representative sample, the majority of male (69%) and female (71%) youth had visited a state medical clinic. Visits to other treatment facilities by youth was also similar to that of the representative sample. Contact with private medical clinics was not as common with only 16% of male youth and 26% of female youth having ever visited a private clinic. Approximately a quarter of male and female youth had visited an emergency clinic, a quarter had ever visited an infection hospital, and 14% of male youth and 19% of female youth had visited a TB dispensary. Roughly 30% of female youth had ever visited a skin or venerological dispensary, a private venerological doctor, or a trust point whereas less than 15% of male youth had done so. Both male and female youth had rarely

visited a private narcological doctor or talked with an outreach or social worker about injection drug use.

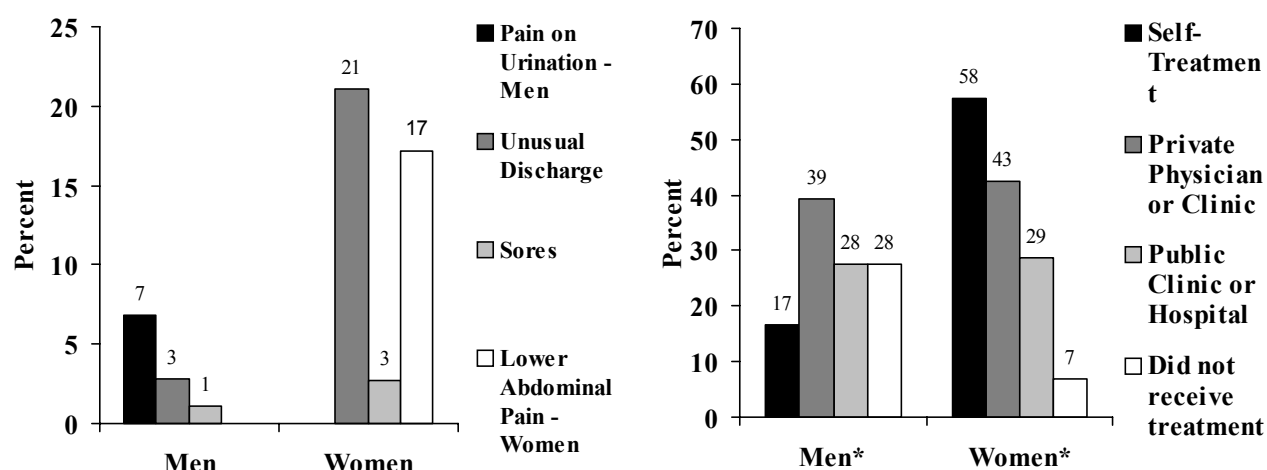
Youth: Knowledge of STI Symptoms

Youth had similar knowledge about STI symptoms as individuals in the representative sample. In 2003, 64% of male youth and 81% of female youth reported that they had heard of diseases or infections that could be transmitted through sexual intercourse. When asked to name signs or symptoms that indicate that someone has a sexually transmitted disease or infection, the most commonly named signs and symptoms by male youth were discharge from penis (35%), genital ulcers or open sores (28%), burning pain on urination (28%), and itching in genital area (24%). The most commonly named signs and symptoms by female youth were discharge from vagina (64%), genital ulcers or open sores (44%), itching in genital area (37%), and lower abdominal pain (27%). Only 5% of male youth and 2% of female youth did not know any signs or symptoms that indicate that someone has a sexually transmitted disease or infection.

Youth: Self-Reported STI Symptoms

The proportion of youth who reported STI symptoms and sought treatment was similar to the representative population. In 2003, 10% of male youth and 28% of female youth reported that they had experienced STI symptoms in the past four weeks (Figure 46). The most commonly reported symptom among male youth was pain on urination (7%) and among female youth, unusual discharge (21%). Among those who had symptoms, a private physician or clinic was the most commonly reported location where treatment was sought by male youth (39%) and self treatment was most common among female youth (58%). Approximately 28% of male youth sought treatment at a public clinic or hospital and 17% self-treated. Approximately 43% of female youth sought treatment from a private physician or clinic and 29% from a public clinic or hospital. Approximately 28% of male youth and only 7% of female youth did not receive any treatment for their symptoms.

Figure 46. STI symptoms and treatment among youth.

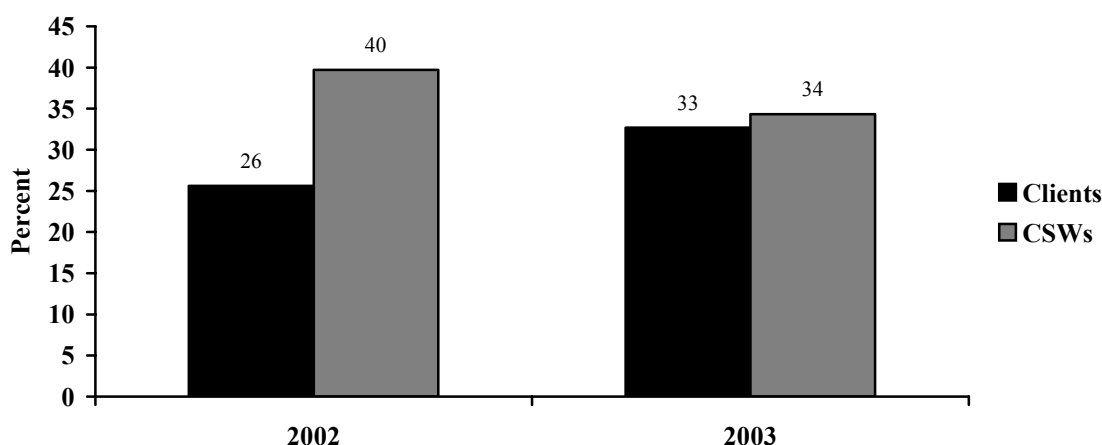


*Among the 10% of male youth and 28% of female youth with any symptoms in past 4 weeks.

Part 3: Commercial Sex Workers and Clients

Commercial sex workers are defined as women who reported receiving money in exchange for sex during the past three months. Clients of commercial sex workers are defined as men who reported giving money or other gifts in exchange for sexual service during the past three months. Commercial sex workers and clients were interviewed as part of the representative sample of patrons socializing at the sites. The proportion of men in the representative sample who were clients of commercial sex workers increased from 26% in 2002 to 40% in 2003 (Figure 47). A third of women in the representative sample were commercial sex workers.

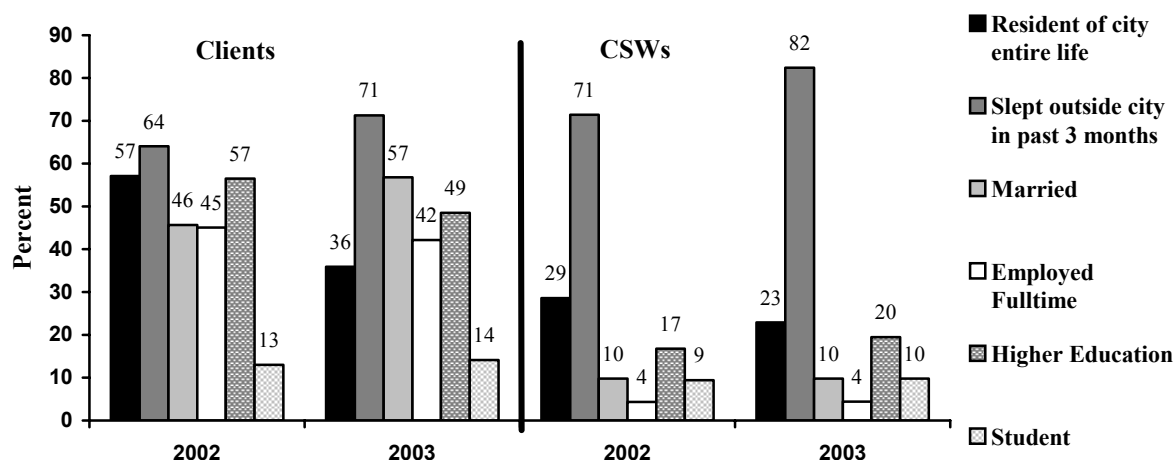
Figure 47. Proportion of commercial sex workers and clients in the representative sample.



Clients and CSWs: Socio-demographic Characteristics

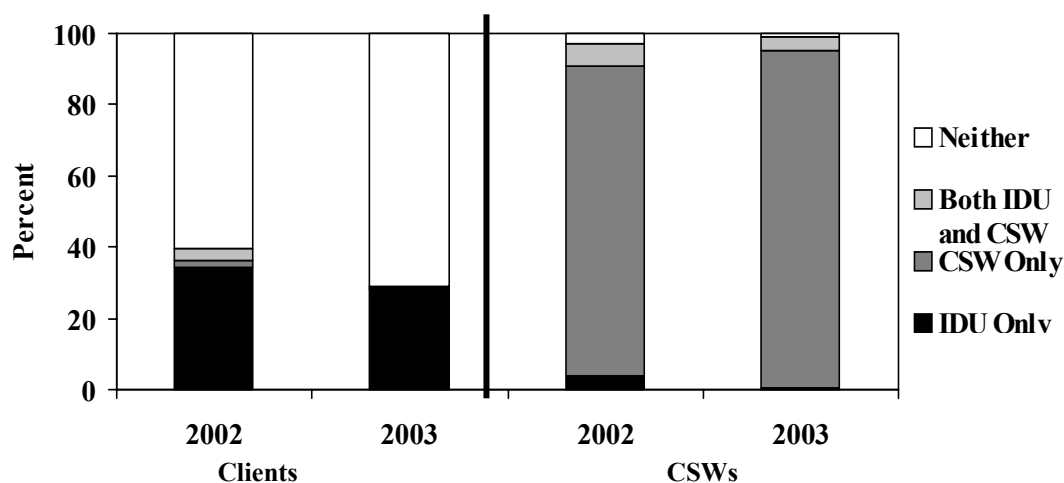
Male clients of CSWs did not differ significantly from men in the representative sample in terms of age, residence, education, and employment status. The mean age of clients was 30 years. Approximately 90% of clients were residents of the city with the majority living in the city for five or more years (Figure 48). However, the proportion who had lived in Osh their entire life decreased from 57% in 2002 to 36% in 2003. Almost two-thirds of clients in 2002 and 71% in 2003 had spent at least one night outside of the city. In 2002 clients were less likely to be married than men in the representative sample (46% vs. 65%, respectively) but in 2003 similar proportions were married (63% vs. 57%, respectively).

CSWs are significantly different from the women in the representative sample in terms of age, nights spent outside the city, marital status, education, and employment status. CSWs, on average, were younger than women in the representative sample and than their clients. The average age of CSWs was 23 years in 2002 and 24 years in 2003. Less than 10% of CSWs were married and only 5% reported being employed fulltime. Approximately 20% of CSWs had at least some high education. CSWs were less likely to live within a ten minute walk of the site compared to women in the representative sample (25% vs. 40%).

Figure 48. Socio-demographic characteristics of CSWs and clients.

Clients and CSWs: Interviewer Opinion of Respondent

Interviewers were asked to record their opinion whether a male respondent was an IDU and a female respondent an IDU and/or CSW (Figure 49). There was no substantial difference in the perceived risk behaviors for clients of commercial sex workers and men in the representative sample with 34% of clients in 2002 and 28% in 2003 were identified as an IDU by the interviewer. The majority of CSWs were identified as such by interviewers. Only 7% of CSWs in 2002 and 2% in 2003 were not identified as such. Approximately 7% in 2002 and 4% in 2003 were thought to be both a CSW and an IDU.

Figure 49. Interviewer opinion of risk behavior among CSWs and clients.

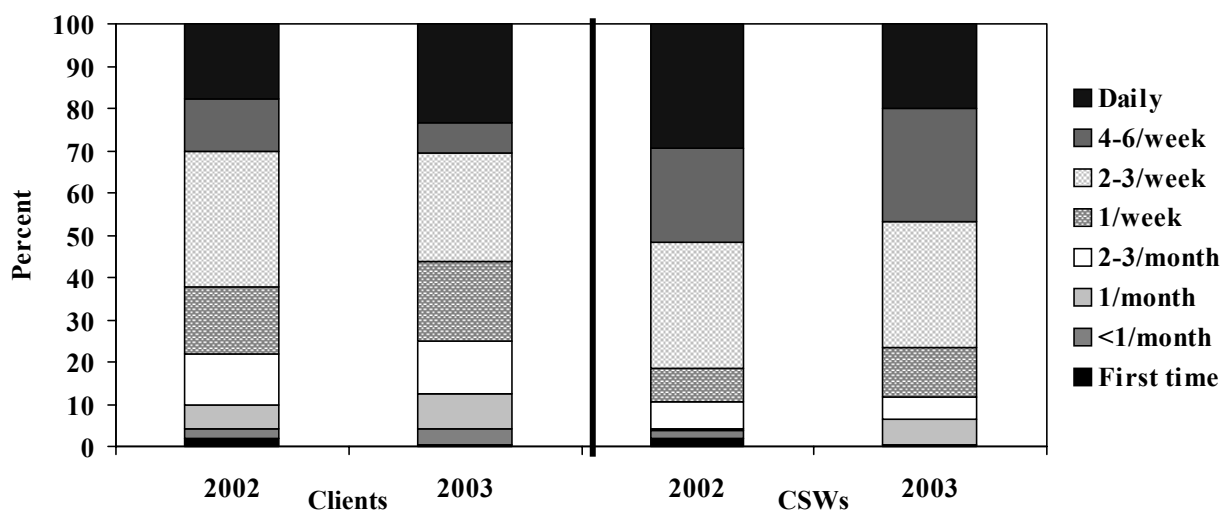
Clients and CSWs: Site Visitation

The frequency of site attendance by clients and CSWs did not differ significantly from that of individuals in the representative sample (Figure 50). On average, clients visited the site 3.0 times during the past seven days and CSWs 3.7 times during the same time period. Over 70% of clients first visited the site over one year ago, similar to the proportion of men in the representative sample.

However, only 40% of CSWs first visited the site over a year ago, a smaller proportion than in the representative sample.

Just over half of clients and 42% of CSWs walked to the site. A quarter of clients and a third of CSWs came to the site via public transportation and the remaining clients and CSWs came by car.

Figure 50. Frequency of attendance at site by CSWs and clients.



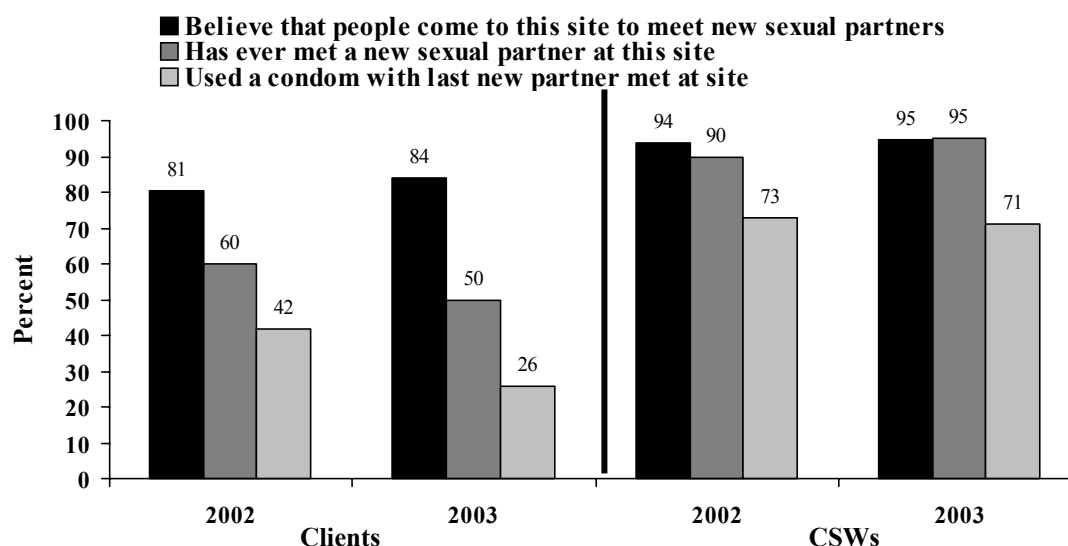
Clients and CSWs: Reason for Site Visit

As in the representative sample, the majority of clients (93%) reported coming to the site to socialize with friends but almost half reported coming to the site to meet a new sexual partner and 24% came to drink alcohol, slightly higher proportions than men in the representative sample who came to the site to engage in these activities. CSWs were substantially more likely than women in the representative sample to report coming to the site to meet a new sexual partner (96%) and drink alcohol (47%). A similar proportion of CSWs (69%) as in the representative sample of women (71%) reported coming to the site to socialize with friends.

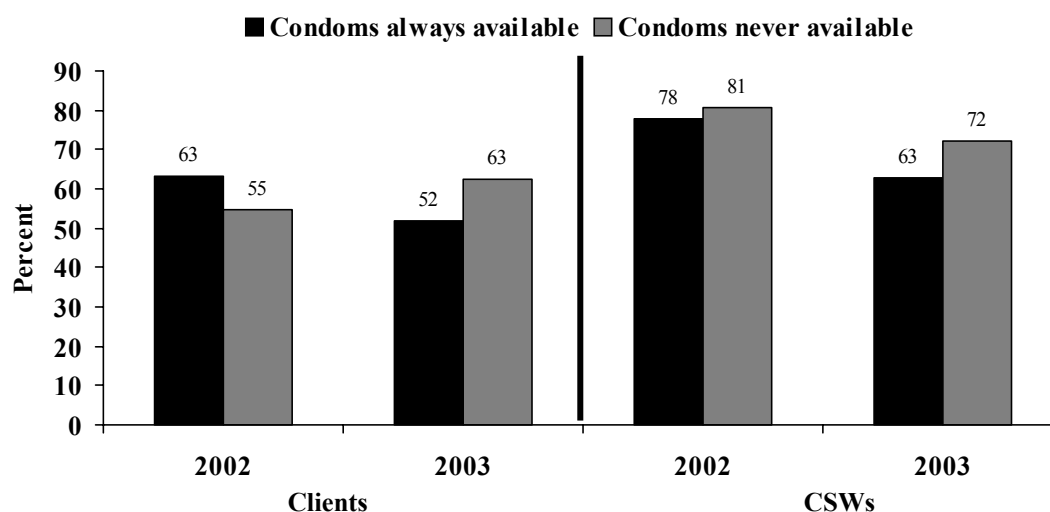
Clients and CSWs: New Partnership Formation at Sites

As expected, a substantially higher proportion of CSWs and clients thought that people came to the site to meet new sexual partners compared to men and women in the representative sample. Over 80% of clients and 94% of CSWs thought that people came to the site to meet new sexual partners (Figure 51).

In fact, 60% of clients in 2002 and half in 2003 had met a new sexual partner at the interview site. Among clients who met a new sexual partner at the site, the proportion who used a condom with their last new partner at the site decreased from 70% in 2002 to 52% in 2003. Over 90% of CSWs had met a new partner at the interview site. The proportion of CSWs who used a condom with the last new partner met at the site was much higher, with over three quarters having done so. CSWs were much more likely to have met a new partner at the site in the past seven days compared to clients.

Figure 51. Partner selection reported by CSWs and clients socializing at sites.

Condom use among CSWs and clients is relatively high and availability at sites does not significantly influence use by these individuals (Figure 52).

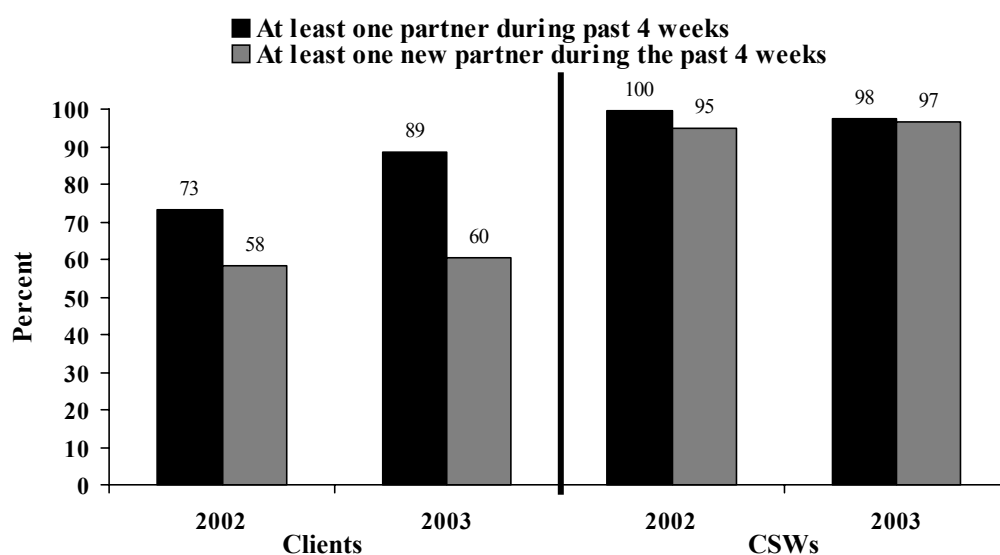
Figure 52. Condom use with last new partner met at site by condom available at site.

Clients and CSWs: Number of Sexual Partners

Clients of CSWs were much more likely than men in the representative sample to have had a new sexual partner during the past four weeks. Approximately 60% of clients each year reported at least one new sexual partner in the past four weeks compared to less than 30% of men in the representative sample who had done so. The proportion of clients that had at least one partner in the past four weeks increased from 73% in 2002 to 89% in 2003 (Figure 53). Clients were also more likely to have a greater number of total partners, including more new partners, during the past 12 months than men in the representative sample. Half of clients reported four or more new partners in the past 12 months compared to 20% of men in the representative sample in 2002 and 31% in 2003 reported so.

Over 95% of CSWs reported having at least one new partner in the past four weeks. The proportion of CSWs reported four or more new sexual partners in the past four weeks increased from 58% in 2002 to 71% in 2003. Approximately two thirds of CSWs each year had 15 or more new partners during the past 12 months. Three quarters of CSWs went to only one or two sites to look for clients.

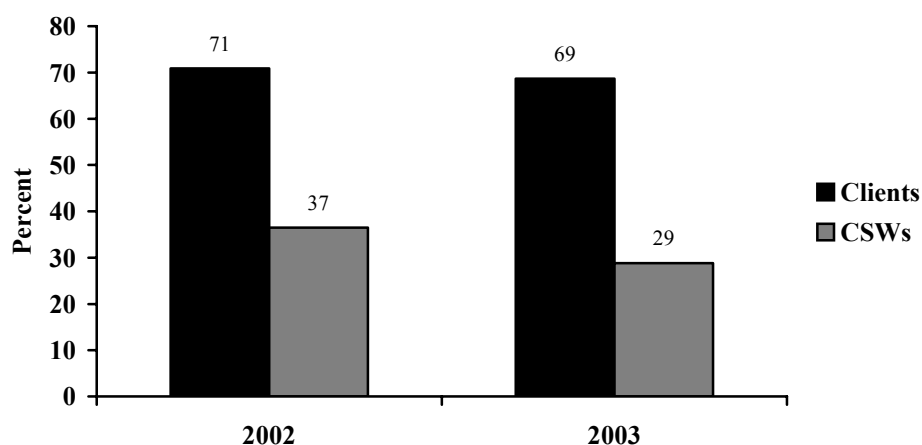
Figure 53. Proportion of CSWs and clients with at least one sexual partner during the past four weeks.



Clients and CSWs: Regular Sexual Partnerships

Approximately 70% of men who gave money in exchange for sex during the past three months had a long-term sexual partner (Figure 54). The proportion of CSWs who had a regular, long-term partner decreased slightly from 37% in 2002 to 29% in 2003.

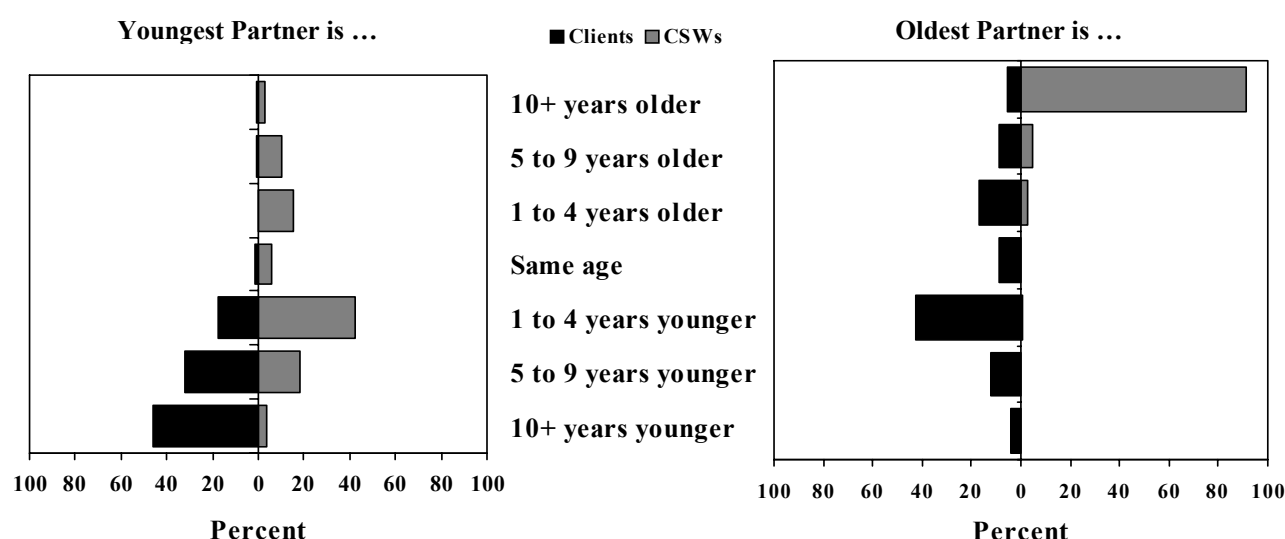
Figure 54. Regular partnerships of CSWs and clients.



Clients and CSWs: Age Difference among Partners

In 2003, individuals were asked the age of the youngest and oldest person that they had had sex with in the past 12 months. The distribution of the age difference between clients and CSWs is substantially different than men and women in the representative sample. The youngest partner of the majority of clients (96%) was younger than themselves and the oldest partner for 59% of clients was also younger than themselves (Figure 55). The oldest partner for 91% of CSWs was 10 or more years older. On average, the youngest partner for clients was 9.5 years younger and the oldest partner was 0.5 years younger. Among CSWs, the youngest partner was an average of 1.3 years younger and the oldest partner was an average of 24.5 years older.

Figure 55. Age difference between respondent and youngest/oldest partner in past 12 months.



Clients and CSWs: Gay Sex

While rare, 5% of clients in 2002 and 1% in 2003 reported engaging in sex with another man in the past four weeks compared to 2% of men the representative sample in 2002 and less than 1% in 2003.

Clients and CSWs: Self-Reported Condom Use

As in the representative sample, condom use remained high from 2002 to 2003 among CSWs and their clients (Figure 56). Over 90% of clients had ever used a condom. Among those clients who had a new partner in the past four weeks, two thirds reported using a condom with their last new partner. Clients were also asked about consistency of condom use. Among those who had a new partner in the past four weeks, only 35% reported always using a condom with new partners during this time period, 40% reported sometimes using a condom, and almost a quarter never used condoms. As in the representative sample, not liking condoms (51%) and not having condoms at hand (32%) were the most common reasons given for not using a condom with the last new partner. Condom use by clients at last sex with a regular partner decreased from 50% in 2002 to 25% in 2003.

The proportion of CSWs who had never used a condom was 2% in 2002 and 8% in 2003. Approximately 91% of CSWs in 2002 and 81% in 2003 used a condom with their last new partner. As

with clients, the proportion of CSWs who used a condom a last sex with a regular partner decreased from 66% in 2002 to 44% in 2003. The proportion of CSWs who reported that they always used condoms with new partners was lower than the proportion who used a condom with the last new partner. Two thirds of CSWs reported that they always used condoms with new partners in the past four weeks, 28% sometimes did, and 6% never did.

In 2003, CSWs were asked specifically about condom use the last time then received money in exchange for sex and 82% reported using a condom the last time. Of those who used a condom, 49% of CSWs reported that they suggested using the condom, 24% said that the decision was made jointly with their partner, and 13% said that their partner suggested using the condom. Among those CSWs who did not use a condom last time they received money in exchange for sex, the most common reasons were that their partner protested (39%) and they used another contraceptive (27%).

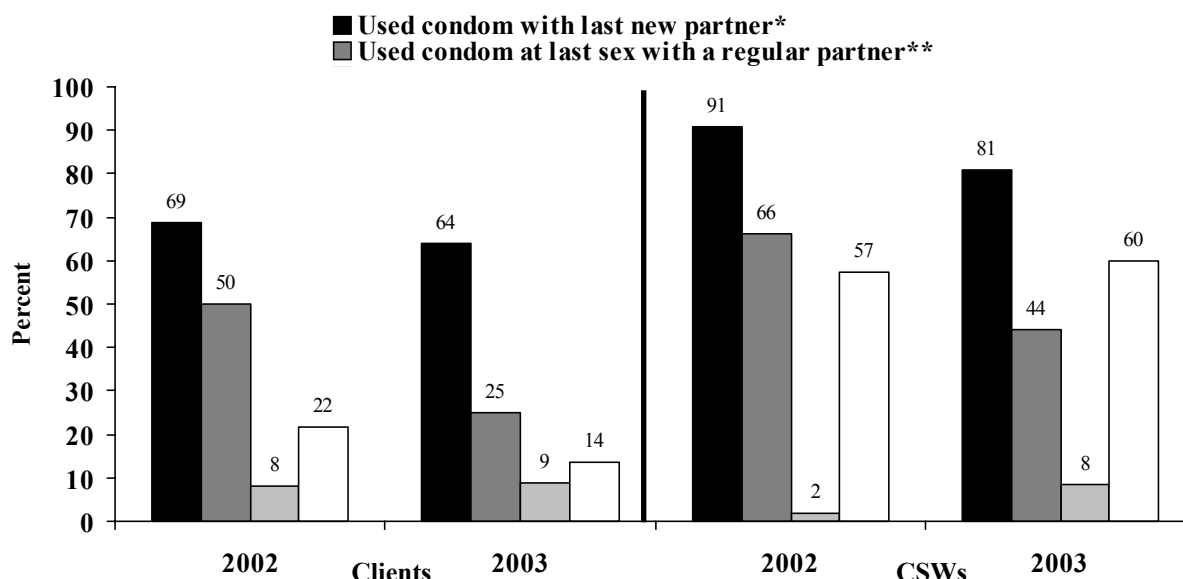
Clients and CSWs: Perceived Condom Effectiveness

Among those who use condoms and had a partner in the past 12 months, 14% reported that they had a condom break during this time period. Clients had the same perception of condom effectiveness as men in the representative sample with approximately half believing they are very effective in preventing STIs including HIV, 1% believing that they are not effective at all, and 9% who were not sure. On average, clients believed that a reasonable price for a condom is 2.82 som.

CSWs were more likely to report having a condom break than women in the representative sample with approximately a third reporting so. CSWs had a similar perception of condom effectiveness as women in the representative sample with half believing they are very effective in preventing STIs including HIV and 2% believing that they are not effective at all. On average, CSWs believed that a reasonable price for a condom is 2.82.

Clients and CSWs: Condom Availability

Less than 10% of clients had a condom with them at the time of the interview that was seen by the interviewer. CSWs were more likely than women in the representative sample and than clients to report having a condom with them at the time of the interview. The proportion of CSWs who had a condom with them at the time of the interview that was seen by the interviewer increased from 20% in 2002 to 36% in 2003. As in the representative sample, most of the condoms that were seen did not have a brand. Of those with a brand, Favorite was the most common.

Figure 56. Condom use by CSWs and clients.

*Among individuals with at least one new partner in the past four weeks

** Among individuals with a regular partner

Clients of CSWs were most likely to have obtained their last condom from a kiosk, but pharmacies and their partner were also frequently reported. Where CSWs obtained the last condom used varied. In 2002, CSWs were most likely to have obtained their last condom from their partner but many also received their condom free of charge or obtained their condom from a kiosk. In 2003, CSWs most frequently reported kiosks as the place where they obtained the last condom used but pharmacies were also reported frequently reported.

Among those who had ever used a condom, Durex and Favorite were most commonly reported by clients as the last brand of condom used but the majority of clients did not remember the brand (49%) or used a condom without a brand (36%). Favorite was the most commonly reported brand by CSWs but as with clients, 25% did not remember the brand and 57% used a condom without a brand.

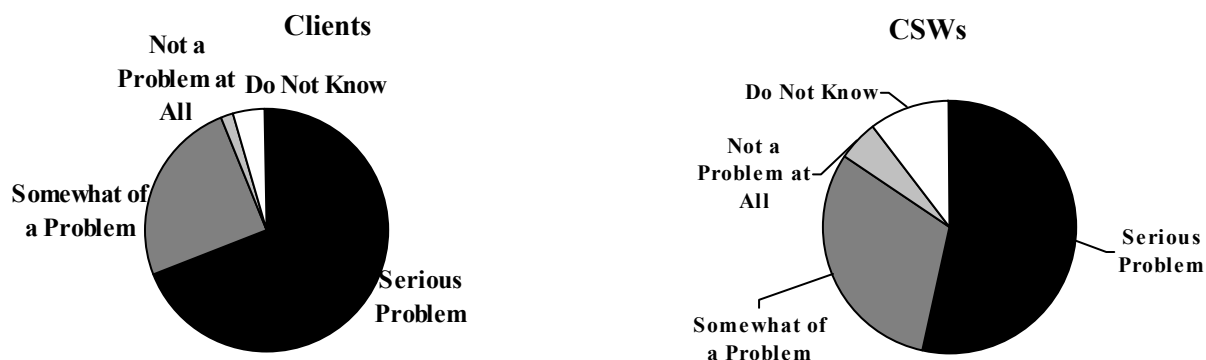
Clients and CSWs: Exposure to HIV/AIDS Education

In 2002, 9% of clients and 25% of CSWs had attended an AIDS education session in the past 12 months, similar to the proportions of men and women in the representative sample. In 2003, individuals socializing at the sites were asked if they had heard or seen any information about HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months and over 80% of clients and CSWs, same as the proportions of men and women in the representative sample, responded in the affirmative. Television was the most frequently reported source from which this information was received with 82% of clients and 76% of CSWs having done so. Other commonly reported sources included the radio, newspapers, magazines, leaflets, posters, friends and relatives, and doctors and healthcare workers. CSWs were more likely than clients to report having received information from a doctor or health care worker (54% vs. 37% respectively) and clients were more likely than CSWs to have received information from newspapers and magazines (58% vs. 40% respectively). The proportions receiving information from the other sources were approximately equal among clients and CSWs.

Clients and CSWs: Opinion about HIV/AIDS as a Problem in Osh

In 2003, respondents were asked whether they perceived HIV/AIDS as a problem in Osh. As in the representative sample, approximately two thirds of clients and over half of CSWs thought that HIV/AIDS was a serious problem in Osh (Figure 57). Less than 2% of clients and 6% of CSWs thought that it was not a problem at all in the city.

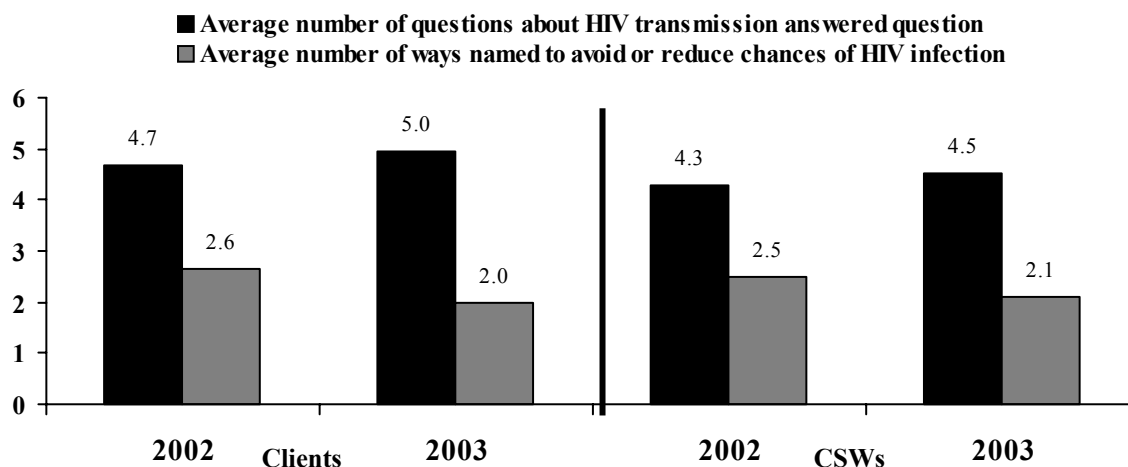
Figure 57. Client and CSW opinion of HIV/AIDS as a problem in Osh.



Clients and CSWs: Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Knowledge about HIV transmission did not change from 2002 to 2003. Almost all clients and CSWs (>98%) responded that it is possible to become infected with HIV/AIDS through sexual contact without a condom. Clients and CSWs were asked six questions about possible ways that HIV could be transmitted (Figure 58). On average, clients answered a slightly more questions correctly (5.0 questions) compared to men in the representative sample. CSWs answered on average answered the same number of questions correctly (4.5 questions) than women in the representative sample.

Figure 58. Knowledge of CSWs and clients about HIV transmission and ways to avoid or reduce risk of transmission.



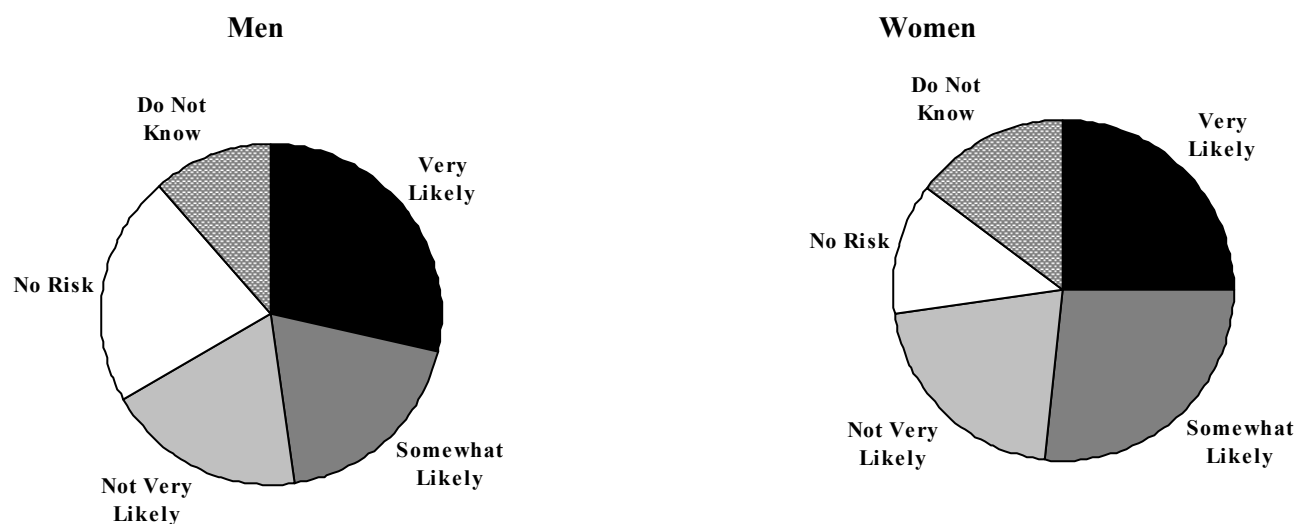
CSWs and clients were more likely than individuals in the representative sample to name using condoms as a way to avoid or reduce the risk of getting HIV. Over 80% of clients named condoms a way to prevent transmission while almost 90% of CSWs did so. The average number of ways named to avoid or reduce transmission decreased slightly from 2002 to 2003 for both clients and CSWs.

Approximately 60% of clients knew that a person who looks healthy can be infected with HIV while only 40% of CSWs reported such. While many CSWs did not know whether a healthy looking person could be infected or not, the proportion who thought that a healthy person could not be infected with HIV increased from 10% in 2002 to 29% in 2003.

Clients and CSWs: Perception of Personal Risk for HIV Infection

In 2003, respondents were asked their opinion of their personal risk of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus. Clients were slightly less likely than men in the representative sample to report that they were at no risk at all of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus with 22% of clients reporting so. CSWs were substantially more likely than women in the representative sample to think that they were very or somewhat likely to contract the virus with 52% of CSWs reporting so (Figure 59). Only 13% of CSWs thought that they were at no risk at all.

Figure 59. Perception of likelihood of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus.



Clients and CSWs: HIV Testing

The proportion of clients tested for HIV in the past 12 months was 26% in 2002 and 16% in 2003, similar to the proportions tested in the representative sample. In 2002, three quarters of clients were tested obligatorily but in 2003, half were voluntarily tested and half obligatorily.

Half of CSWs each year had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months, a higher proportion than women in the representative sample. Approximately half were voluntarily tested and half obligatorily.

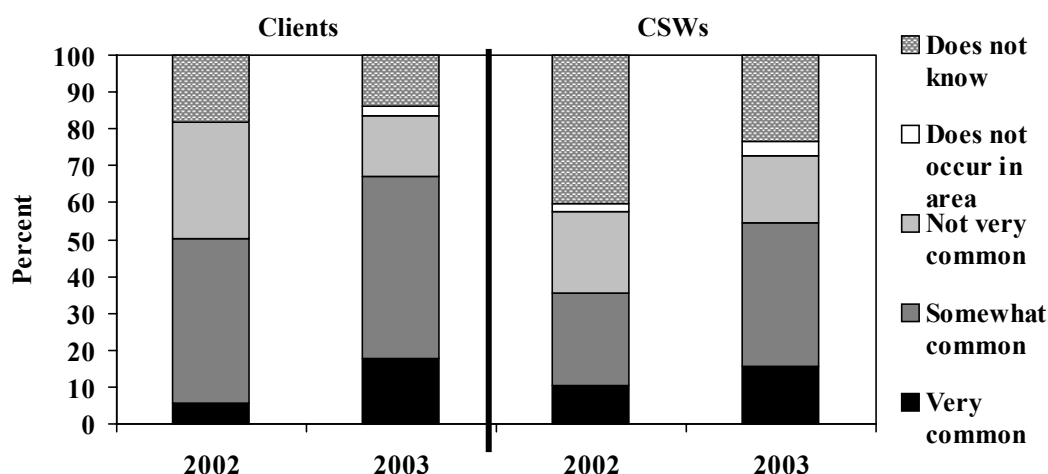
Among those who were tested for HIV in 2003, two third of clients, a slightly higher proportion than men in the representative sample, reported that they had received counseling about the ways of transmission and other HIV/AIDS related information. CSWs were also more likely than women in the representative sample to report that they had received counseling with three quarters reporting so.

Clients and CSWs were more likely than individuals in the representative population to report being interested in a voluntary HIV test. Three quarters of clients and CSWs in 2003 replied that they would be interesting in getting an HIV test voluntarily. In 2003, respondents were also asked if they knew where in Osh a person could receive an HIV test. The most frequently named places were a hospital or clinic with 52% of clients and 63% of CSWs responding as such and the Center of AIDS (59% of clients and 61% of CSWs). Approximately a third of respondents named a venerological or dermatological dispensary. Approximately 5% of respondents did not know where an HIV test could be obtained.

Clients and CSWs: Opinion about Injection Drug Use in the Unit of the City Where Interview Occurred

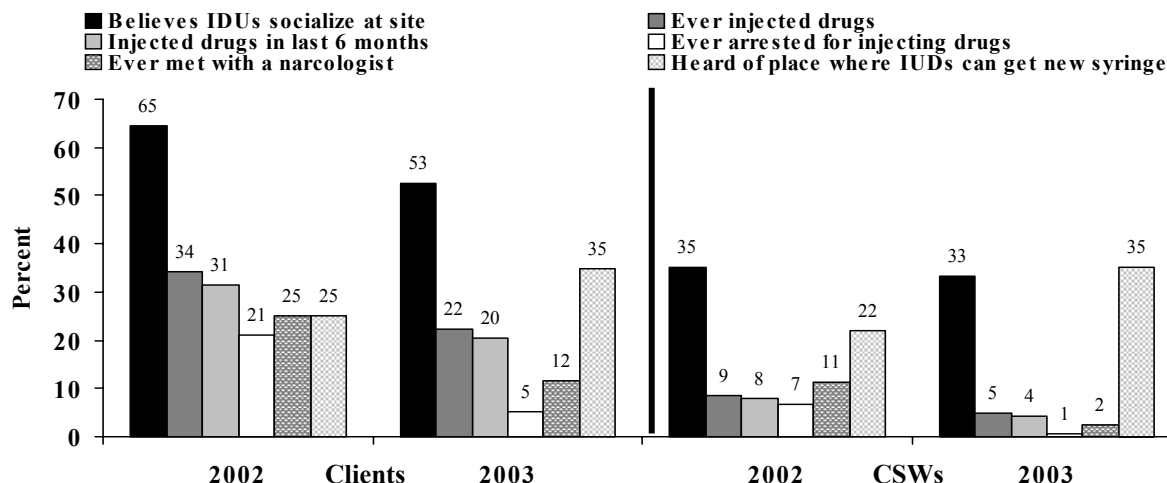
CSWs and clients were also asked about injection drug use. The proportion of clients and CSWs who thought that injecting drug use was very or somewhat common in the area increased from 2002 to 2003 (Figure 60). Two thirds of clients and 55% of CSWs reported that drug use was very or somewhat common in 2003 compared half of clients and 36% of CSWs who responded as such the year before. Less than 4% of clients and CSWs reported that drug use does not occur in the area. However, the proportion that was unsure whether injection drug use occurred in the area ranged from 40% of CSWs in 2002 to 14% of clients in 2003.

Figure 60. CSWs' and clients' opinion of injecting drug use in unit of interview.



Clients and CSWs: Opinion about whether IDUs Socialize at Site

The proportion of clients who thought that IDUs socialized at the interview site decreased from 65% in 2002 to 53% in 2003 (Figure 61). Approximately a third of CSWs each year thought that IDUs socialized at the interview site.

Figure 61. Injecting drug use behavior of CSWs and clients.

Clients and CSWs: Self-Reported Injecting Drug Use

Clients reported injection drug use more frequently than CSWs. The proportion of clients who had ever injected drugs decreased slightly from 34% in 2002 to 22% in 2003. However, of those clients that ever inject drugs, over 90% each year had injected drugs in the past six months. The proportion of clients who had been arrested for drugs decreased from 21% in 2002 to 5% in 2003 and who had visited a narcologist from 25% to 12%. A quarter of clients in 2002 and 35% in 2003 had heard of a place in the city where IDUs can get a new syringe.

CSWs were much less likely than their clients to have injected drugs. Approximately 9% of CSWs in 2002 and 5% in 2003 had ever injected drugs. Of those who had ever injected drugs, approximately 90% each year had injected in the past six months. The proportion of CSWs who had been arrested for drugs decreased slightly from 11% in 2002 to 1% in 2003 and who had visited a narcologist from 11% to 2%. Approximately 22% of CSWs in 2002 and 35% in 2003 had heard of a place in the city where IDUs can get a new syringe.

Clients and CSWs: Contact with Treatment Facilities

In 2002, clients had similar contact with medical treatment facilities as men in the representative sample with a few exceptions. Clients were more likely to have ever and to have more recently visited and emergency clinic or a private venerological doctor than men in the representative sample.

CSWs also had similar contact with medical treatment facilities as women in the representative sample with a couple of exceptions. CSWs were more likely to have ever and to have more recently visited a skin/venerological dispensary, a private venerological doctor, and a trust point compared to women in the representative sample.

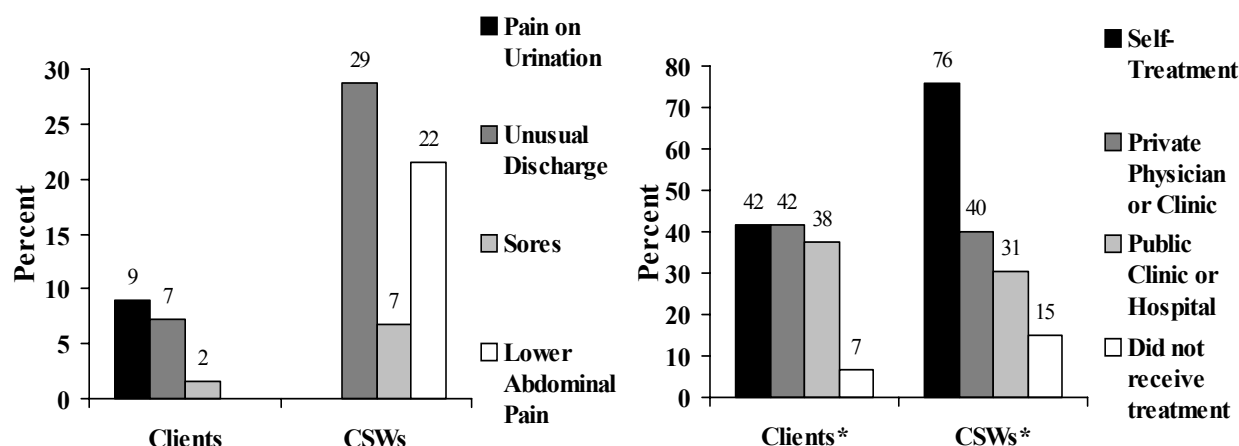
Clients and CSWs: Knowledge of STI Symptoms

In 2003, approximately 80% of clients and CSWs reported that they had heard of diseases or infections that could be transmitted through sexual intercourse. When asked to name signs or symptoms that indicate someone has a sexually transmitted disease or infection, the most commonly named signs and symptoms by clients were discharge from penis (48%), burning pain on urination (41%), itching in genital area (22%), and genital ulcers or open sores (22%), the same as those named by men in the representative sample. The most commonly named signs and symptoms by CSWs were discharge from vagina (63%), genital ulcers or open sores (47%), itching in genital area (40%), and lower abdominal pain (29%). Only 3% of clients and no CSWs did not know signs or symptoms which indicate that someone has a sexually transmitted disease or infection.

Clients and CSWs: Self-Reported STI Symptoms

In 2003, clients and CSWs were slightly more likely to report experiencing STI symptoms than individuals in the representative sample. Approximately 15% of clients and 37% of CSWs reported that they had experienced STI symptoms in the past four weeks (Figure 62). The most commonly reported symptom among clients was pain on urination (9%) and among CSWs, lower abdominal pain (29%). Among those clients who had symptoms, approximately equal proportions received treatment from a private physician or clinic (42%) or a public clinic or hospital (38%) as self-treated (42%). Only 7% of clients did not receive any treatment. Over three quarters of CSWs self-treated compared to 40% who received treatment from a private physician or clinic and 31% from a public clinic or hospital. Treatment was not received by 15% of CSWs.

Figure 62. STI symptoms and treatment.



*Among the 15% of clients and 37% of CSWs with any symptoms in past 4 weeks.

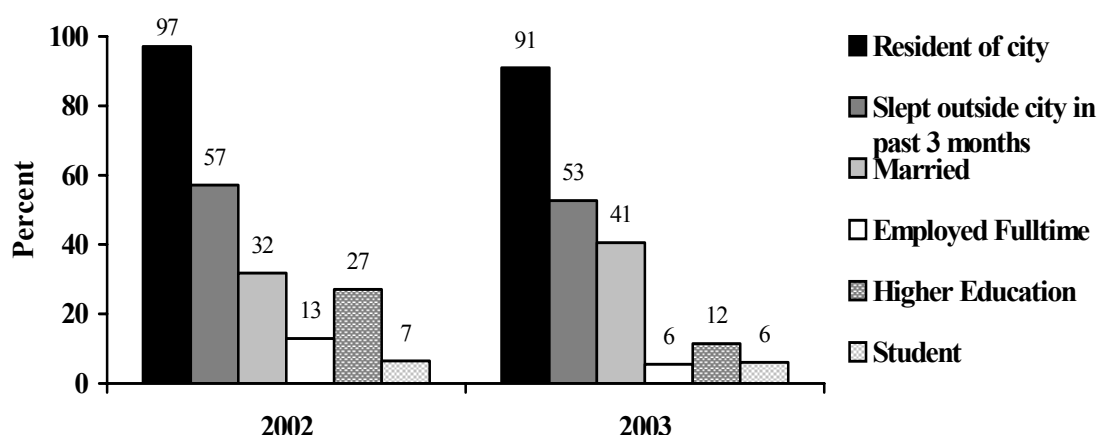
Part 4: Injection Drug Users

The target of 200 interviews with IDUs was achieved each year but oversampling of IDUs in 2003 was necessary to achieve the target number. The majority of IDUs, 85% in 2002 and 91% in 2003, were men. Because so few female IDUs were interviewed, 31 in 2002 and 17 in 2003, much of the analysis will be restricted to male IDUs.

IDUs: Socio-demographic Characteristics

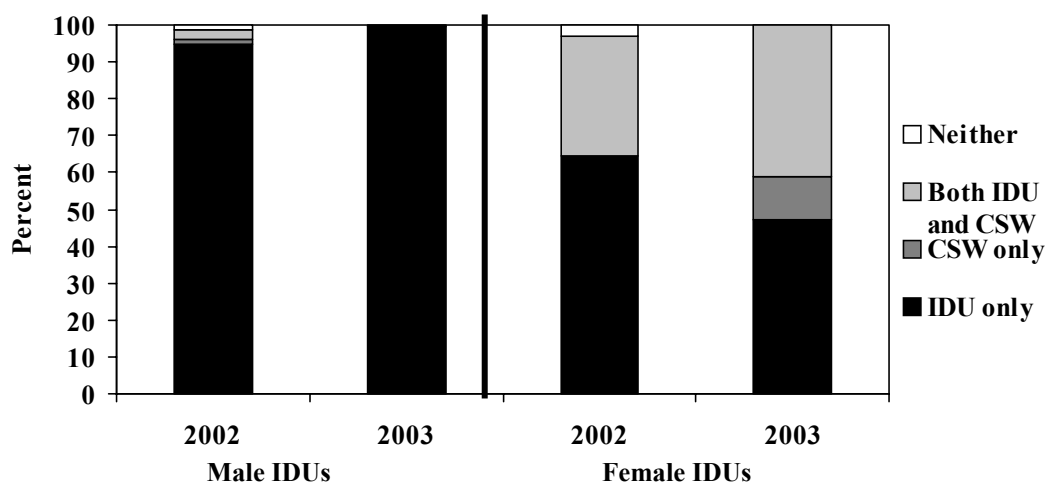
On average, male IDUs are younger than men in the representative sample with an average age of 28 years for male IDUs. The socio-demographic characteristics of the male IDUs in 2002 and 2003 were similar (Figure 63). Over 90% of male IDUs were residents of Osh. Over half had slept outside of the city in the past three months. Few male IDUs were employed full time with only 13% in 2002 and 6% in 2003 reporting so. A third of male IDUs in 2002 and 41% in 2003 were married. The proportion who had at least some higher education decreased from 27% in 2002 to 12% in 2003 but approximately 6% of male IDUs each year were current students. Male IDUs were less likely than men in the representative sample to be married, employed full time, or a student and more likely to have lived in Osh their entire life.

Figure 63. Socio-demographic characteristics of male IDUs.

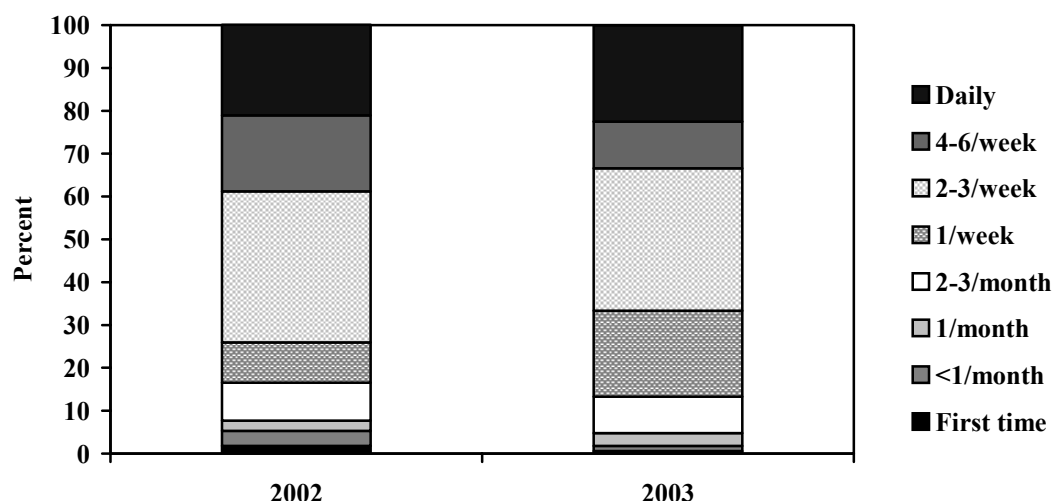


IDUs: Interviewer Opinion of Respondent

At the start of each interview, interviewers were asked to record their opinion about risk behavior of the respondent. Almost all male IDUs (>95%) were identified as such by interviewers (Figure 64). Similarly, most female IDUs (>88%) were also identified as such by interviews including 32% in 2002 and 41% in 2003 who were also identified as a CSW. In 2003, 12% of female IDUs were identified as a CSW only.

Figure 64. Interviewer opinion of IDU respondent.*IDUs: Site Visitation*

Male IDUs visited the sites with the same frequency as men in the representative sample. Over 85% of male IDUs visited the site at least once a week, including two fifths who visited daily (Figure 65). On average, male IDUs visited the interview site 3.2 days in the past seven. Two thirds of male IDUs in 2002 and 58% in 2003 first visited the interview site over a year ago. Male IDUs were more likely to walk to the site than men in the representative sample with two thirds of male IDUs doing so. Approximately 23% of male IDUs came to the site by public transportation and only 10% came to the site by car.

Figure 65. Frequency of attendance at site by male IDUs.*IDUs: Reason for Site Visit*

As in the representative sample, most male IDUs (91%) reported coming to the site to socialize with friends. Male IDUs were slightly more likely than men in the representative sample to come to the site

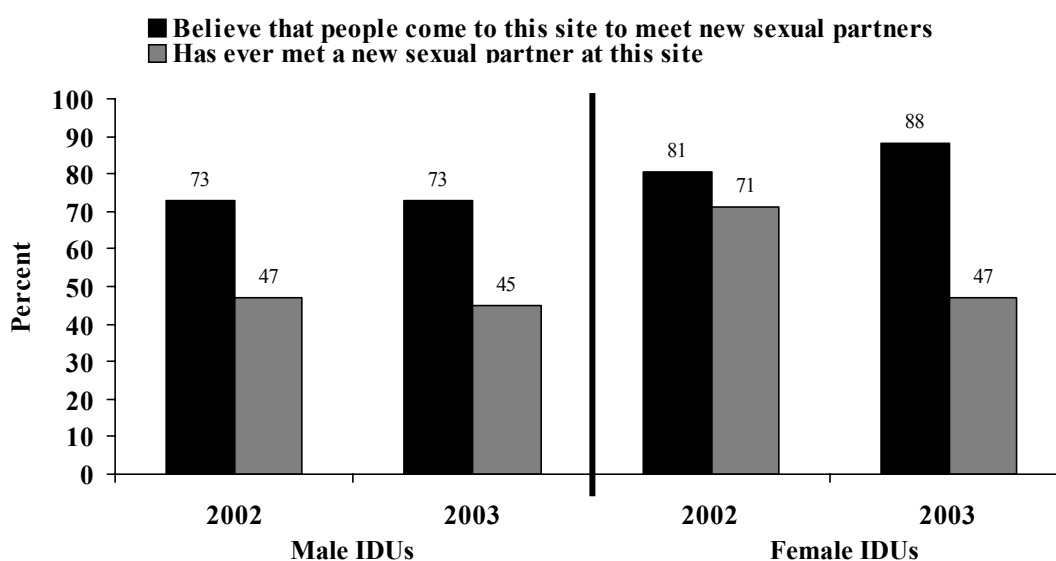
to drink alcohol (55%). A quarter of male IDUs came to the site to drink alcohol, similar to the proportion of men in the representative sample who came to the site to do so.

IDUs: New Partnership Formation at Sites

IDUs were asked about whether people came to the interview site to meet new sexual partners (Figure 66). Approximately three quarters of male IDUs thought people came to the site to meet new sexual partners, similar to the proportion of men in the representative sample. Over 80% of female IDUs thought that people came to the interview site to meet new sexual partners.

Male IDUs were slightly more likely than men in the representative sample to have met a new partner at the site with approximately 45% of male IDUs reporting having done so. Among those who had met a new partner at the site, a quarter met their last new partner at the site in the past seven days. Among female IDUs, the proportion who met a new partner at the site decreased from 71% to 47%.

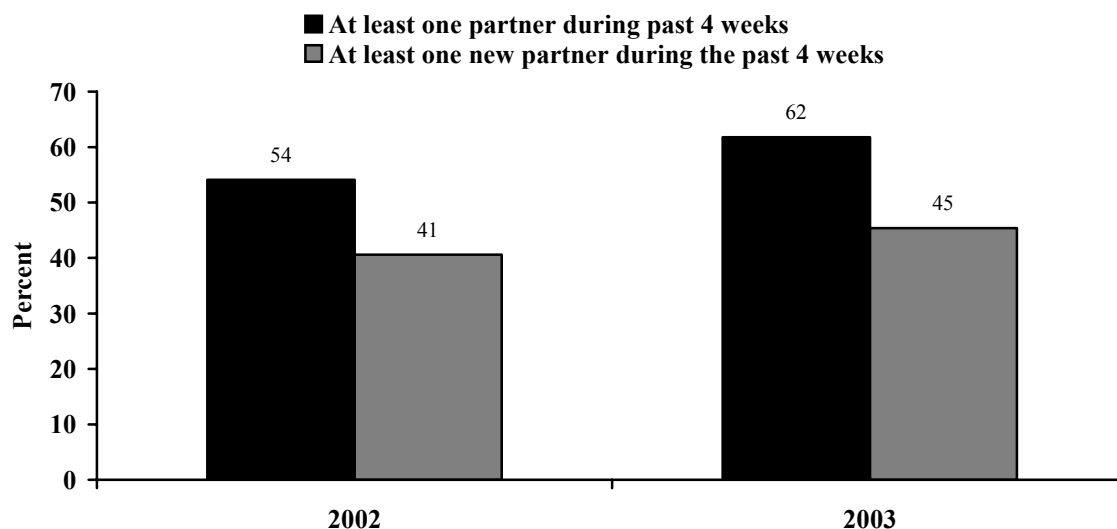
Figure 66. Partner selection reported by IDUs socializing at the sites.



Condom use with the last new partner from the sites among male IDUs decreased from 62% in 2002 to 41% in 2003. Condom availability at the site did not increase use among male IDUs.

IDUs: Number of Sexual Partners

The proportion of male IDUs who had at least one sexual partner in the past four weeks was 54% in 2002 and 62% in 2003, similar to the proportion of men in the representative sample with at least one partner during this timeframe (Figure 67). However, among those with at least one partner in the past four weeks, male IDUs were more likely than men in the representative sample to have had a new partner during the same time period. Three quarters of male IDUs with at least one partner in the past four weeks had a new partner during that time period compared to approximately half of men in the representative sample. Male IDUs in 2002 were more likely than men in the representative sample to have had a new partner in the past 12 months but this difference in new partnerships in the past 12 months was not observed in 2003.

Figure 67. Proportion of male IDUs with at least one sexual partner in past four weeks.*IDUs: Regular Sexual Partnerships*

Male IDUs were less likely to have a regular, long-term sexual partner than men in the representative sample. Half of male IDUs had a regular, long-term sexual partner compared to over 70% of men in the representative sample.

IDUs: Age Difference among Partners

In 2003, individuals were asked the age of the youngest and oldest person that they had had sex with in the past 12 months (Figure 68). Among male IDUs, the average age for the youngest partner was 6.8 years younger and the average age of the oldest partner was the same as the respondent. Among female IDUs, the average age for the youngest partner was 4.0 years younger and the average age for the oldest partners was 13.7 years older.

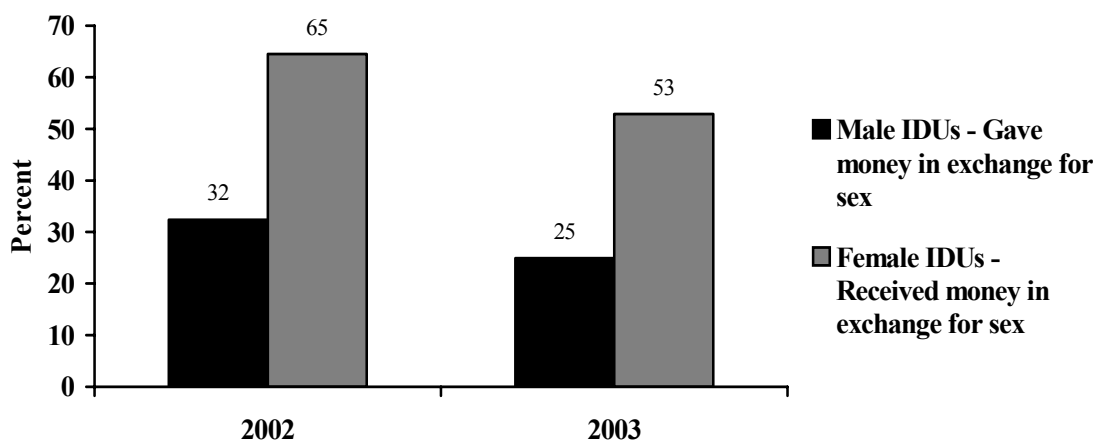
Figure 68. Age difference between respondent and youngest/oldest partner in past 12 months.

IDUs: Transactional Sex

In 2002, a third of male IDUs had given money in exchange for sex and in 2003 a quarter reported doing so.

Although there were few female IDUs interviewed, the proportion that reported having received money in exchange for sex during the past three months was substantially greater than women in the representative sample but did decreased from 65% in 2002 to 53% in 2003 (Figure 69).

Figure 69. Transactional sex among IDUs.

IDUs: Gay Sex

In 2002, 6% of male IDUs reported having sex with a man in the past four weeks compared to only 2% of men in the representative sample who reported doing so. In 2003, no male IDUs reported having sex with another man in the past four weeks and less than 1% of men in the representative sample reported doing so.

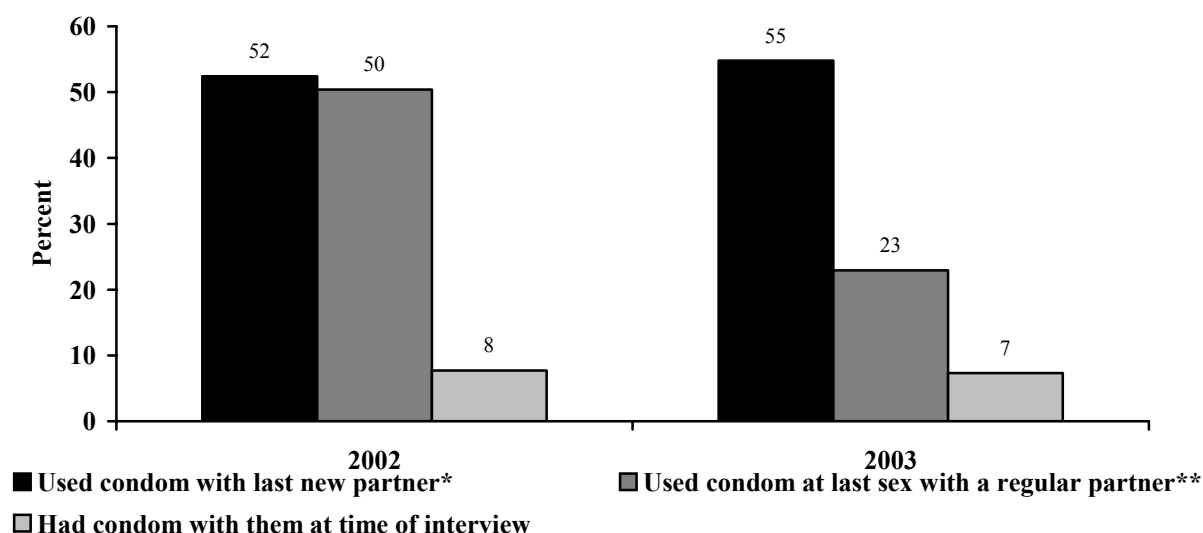
IDUs: Self-Reported Condom Use

Among those with at least one partner in the past four weeks, approximately half of male IDUs used a condom with their last new partner during this time period (Figure 70). However, when asked the frequency with which they used a condom with new partners in the past four weeks, only 23% of male IDUs who had a new partner in the past four weeks reported that they always used condoms with new partners in the past four weeks. Almost two thirds reported that they sometimes used a condom with new partners and 15% reported never using a condom with new partners. Among male IDUs who did not use a condom at last sex with a new partner, the most common reasons given for not using a condom were that they did not have condoms at hand (50%) and/or they did not like condoms (38%). Among male IDUs with a regular, long-term partner, the proportion who used a condom at last sex with a regular partner decreased from 53% in 2002 to 23% in 2003.

IDUs: Perceived Condom Effectiveness

Among those who use condoms and had a partner in the past 12 months, 16% of male IDUs reported that they had had a condom break during this period. Almost 40% of male IDUs reported that condoms were very effective in preventing STIs including HIV. Only 2% thought that they were not effective at all. On average, male IDUs thought that 2.61 som was a reasonable price for a condom.

Figure 70. Condom use by male IDUs.



*Among individuals with at least one new partner in the past four weeks

** Among individuals with a regular partner

IDUs: Condom Availability

Less than 10% of male IDUs had a condom with them at time of interview and only 5% had a condom that was seen by the interviewer. Durex was the only brand of condom seen by the interviewers (22%). All other condoms seen did not have a brand. In 2002, kiosks were the most commonly reported location for obtaining the last condom used and in 2003, their partner was most frequently named. Among those who had ever used a condom, over 60% of male IDUs could not remember or did not know the last brand of condom used. A quarter used a condom without a brand. Less than 5% named a brand of condom.

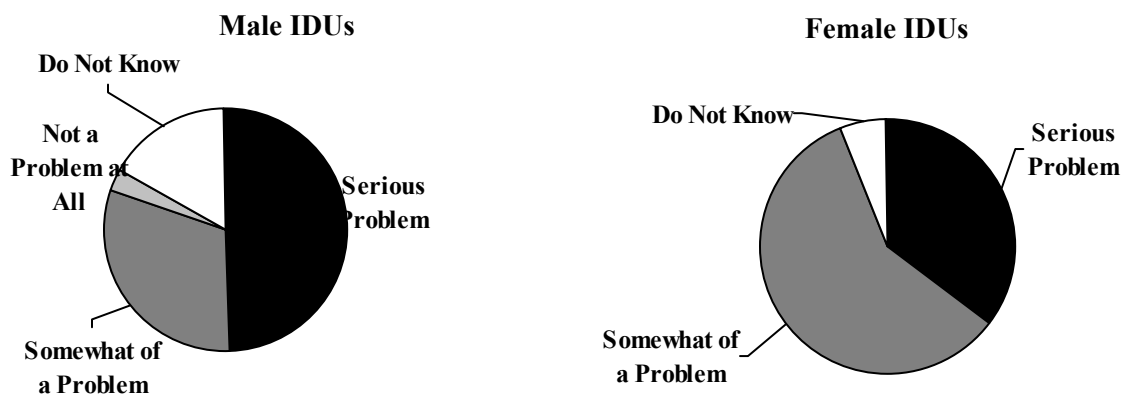
IDUs: Exposure to HIV/AIDS Education

In 2002, 14% of male IDUs had attended an AIDS education session in the past 12 months, the same proportion as men in the representative sample. In 2003, individuals socializing at the sites were asked if they had heard or seen any information about HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months and 77% of male IDUs responded in the affirmative. Television was the most frequently reported source from which this information was received with 76% of male IDUs having done so. Other commonly reported sources included the radio and friends and relatives. A third of male IDUs also reported hearing or receiving information about HIV/AIDS from newspapers, magazines, leaflets, and posters and a quarter from a doctor or health care worker, smaller proportions than in the representative sample.

IDUs: Opinion about HIV/AIDS as a Problem in Osh

In 2003, respondents were asked whether they perceived HIV/AIDS as a problem in Osh. Male IDUs were less likely than men in the representative sample to think that HIV/AIDS was a serious problem in Osh. Half of male IDUs thought that HIV/AIDS was a serious problem in Osh, 3% thought that it was not a problem at all in the city, and 17% did not know (Figure 71).

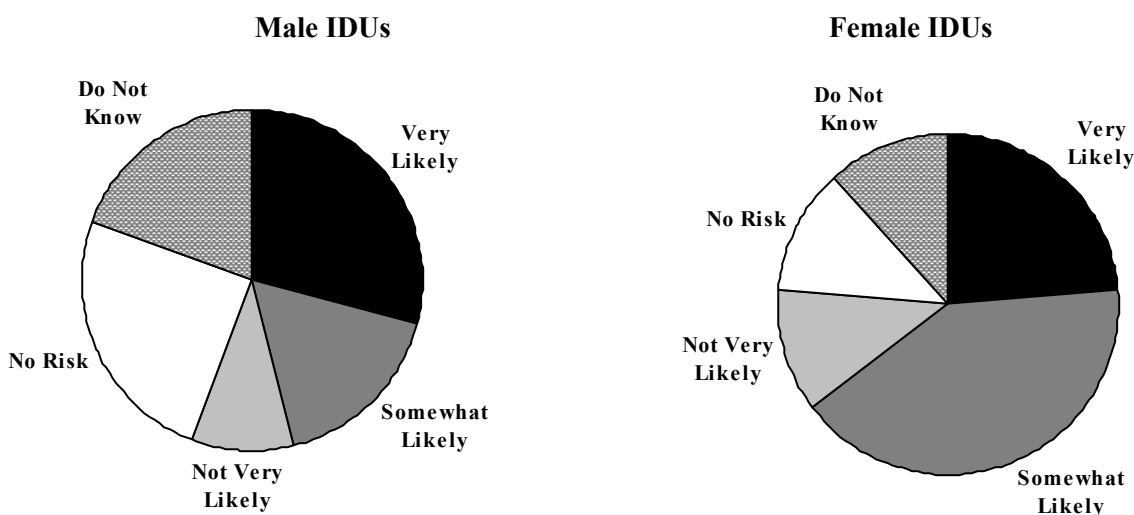
Figure 71. IDUs opinion of HIV/AIDS as a problem in Osh.

IDUs: Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Male IDUs had a similar level of knowledge about how HIV/AIDS is transmitted compared to men in the representative sample. Male IDUs answered 4.2 of 6 questions correctly in 2002 and 4.4 questions correctly in 2003. On average, male IDUs also named a similar number of ways to avoid or reduce the risk of getting HIV as men in the representative sample. Male IDUs were more likely than men in the representative sample to name avoid sharing needles as a way to avoid or reduce the risk of getting HIV. However, the proportion of male IDUs named avoiding needle sharing as a way to avoid or reduce the risk of getting HIV decreased from 71% in 2002 to 52% in 2003. Roughly half of male IDUs stated that a person who looks healthy can be infected with HIV.

IDUs: Perception of Personal Risk for HIV Infection

In 2003, respondents were asked their opinion of their personal risk of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus (Figure 72). Male IDUs had the same perception of personal risk for HIV infection as men in the representative sample. Approximately 30% of male IDUs thought that they were very or somewhat likely of contracting the HIV virus. A quarter of male IDUs thought that they were at no risk at all for contracting the virus.

Figure 72. Perception of likelihood of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus.

IDUs: HIV Testing

The proportion of male IDUs who had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months decreased from 41% in 2002 to 25% in 2003. Among those tested, only a quarter were tested voluntarily. Testing was obligatory for the remaining three quarters.

Male IDUs were more likely than men in the representative sample to receive counselling about the ways of transmission and other HIV/AIDS related information. Among those who were tested for HIV in 2003, 69% of male IDUs reported that they received counselling.

Approximately 60% of male IDUs in 2003 reported that they would be interested in getting an HIV test voluntarily. In 2003, respondents were also asked where in Osh a person could receive an HIV test. Almost two thirds of male IDUs named the Center of AIDS as a location where an HIV test could be obtained. Approximately 40% of male IDUs named a clinic or hospital and roughly the same proportion named a venerological or dermatological dispensary. Less than 10% of male IDUs did not know where an HIV test could be obtained.

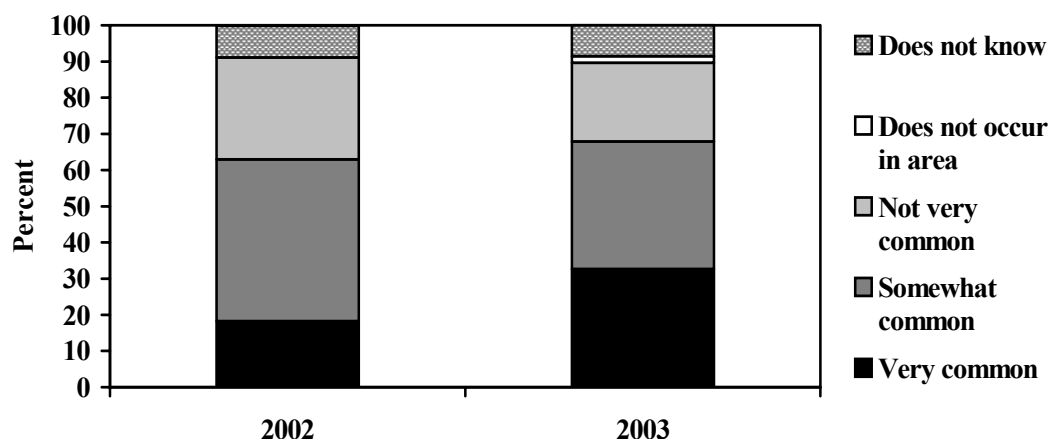
IDUs: Opinion about Injection Drug Use in the Unit of the City Where Interview Occurred

Male IDUs were more likely to report that injection drug use is very or somewhat common in the unit of the interview compared to men in the representative sample. The proportion of male IDUs who reported that drug use was very common increased from 19% in 2002 to 33% in 2003 (Figure 73). Less than 2% of male IDUs reported that injection drug use did not occur in the unit.

IDUs: Opinion whether Injection Drug Users Socialize at the Site

Approximately 90% of male IDUs each year thought that IDUs socialized at the interview site. Only half of men in the representative sample reported so.

Figure 73. Male IDUs' opinion of injecting drug use in the unit of interview.

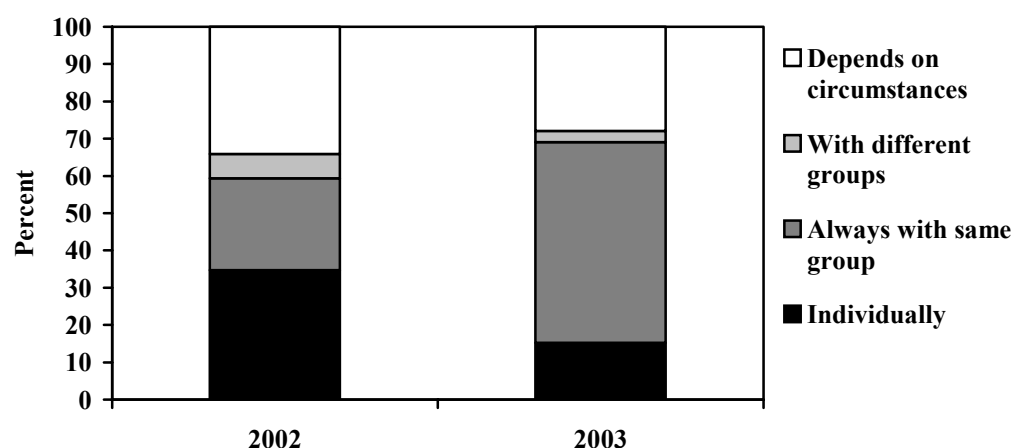


IDUs: Self-Reported Injection Drug Use

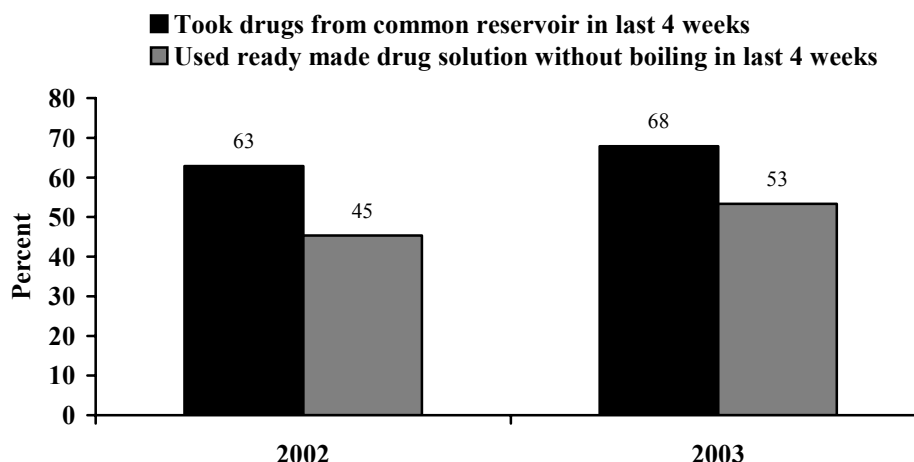
IDUs were also asked about specific drug use behaviors. Heroin was the most frequently injected drug in 2002 with two thirds of male IDUs reporting injecting it the most. In 2003, IDUs were asked to identify all drugs they injected. Two thirds of male IDUs in 2003 reported injected raw opium (hanka) and 44% reported injecting heroin.

The proportion of male IDUs who had been injecting for less than one year decreased from 28% in 2002 to 15% in 2003. However, the average length of time male IDUs had been injecting decreased from 3.4 years in 2002 to 2.5 years in 2003.

The main social context in which male IDUs injected drugs differed from 2002 to 2003 (Figure 74). In 2003, approximately equal proportions injected drugs alone (35%) and in different contexts depending on the circumstances (34%) and a quarter of male IDUs always injected with the same group. In 2003, over half of male IDUs always injected with the same group and 28% injected in difference context depending on the circumstances. The proportion who always injected individually decreased to 15%.

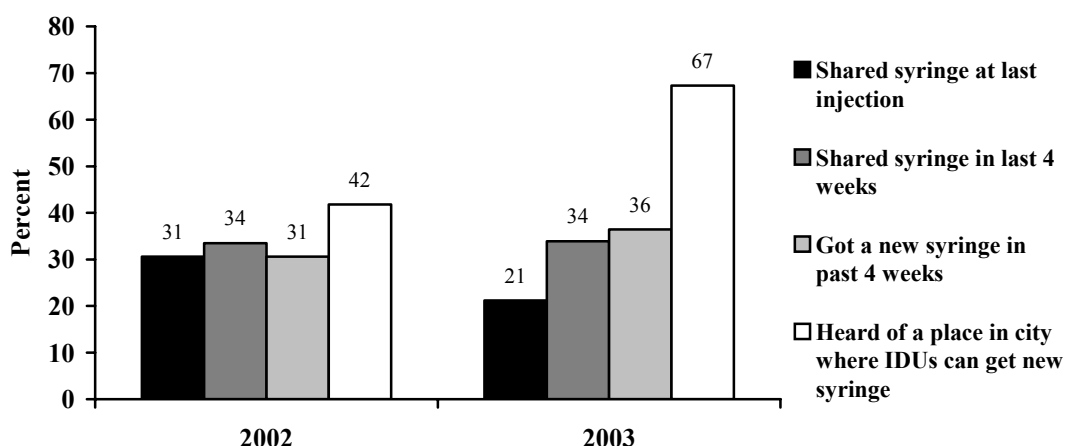
Figure 74. Main ways for male IDUs to take drugs.

Each year, approximately two thirds took drugs from a common reservoir in the past four weeks and roughly half used a ready made drug solution without boiling during the same time period (Figure 75).

Figure 75. Drug preparation by male IDUs.

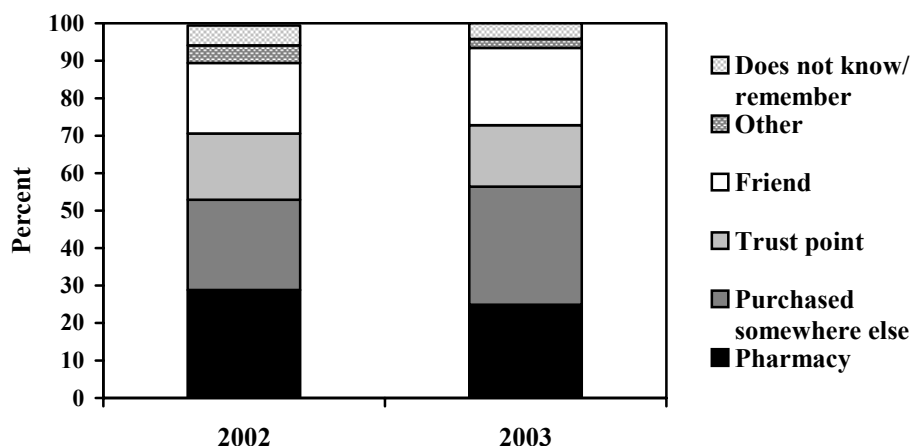
Male IDUs in 2003 were slightly less likely than male IDUs in 2002 to have recently injected drugs. In the previous seven days, 74% of IDUs had injected in 2002 compared to 61% in 2003. The proportion who had injected the day before the interview decreased from 70% in 2002 to 41% in 2003. Among those that did inject on the day prior to interview, male IDUs in 2002 injected an average of 1.9 times compared to 1.2 times in 2003.

Needle sharing by male IDUs did not change substantially between 2002 and 2003 (Figure 76). The proportion of male IDUs who shared a syringe at last injection was 31% in 2002 and 21% in 2003. A third of male IDUs reported sharing a syringe in the last four weeks and roughly a third had obtained a new syringe in the past four weeks. The average number of people with whom male IDUs shared a needle in the past four weeks was 1.4 people in 2002 to 1.7 people in 2003.

Figure 76. Needle sharing and use by male IDUs.

IDUs: Where to Obtain New Syringes

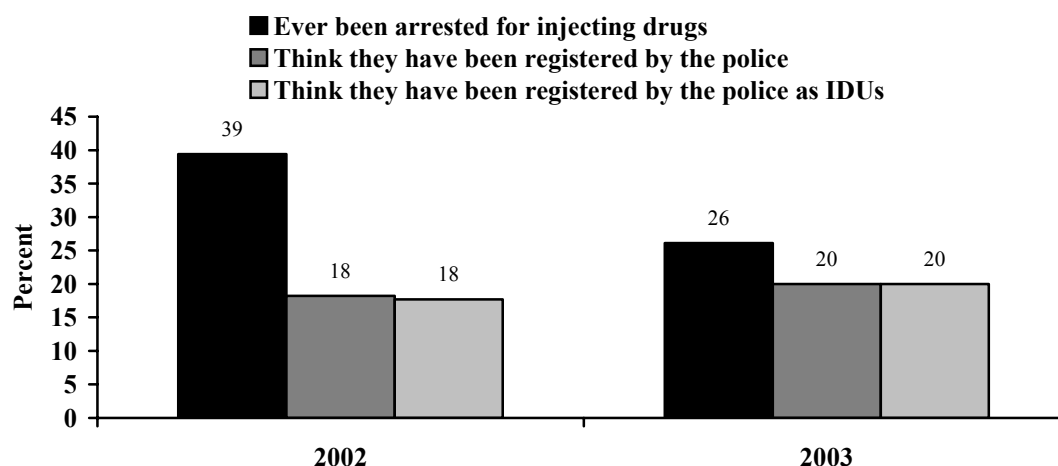
The last syringe used by most IDUs each year was purchased at a pharmacy or elsewhere (Figure 77). Other common sources for obtaining a syringe were friends and trust points. The proportion of male IDUs who had heard of a place where IDUs can get a new syringe increased from 42% in 2002 to 67% in 2003.

Figure 77. Locations where male IDUs obtained their last syringe.

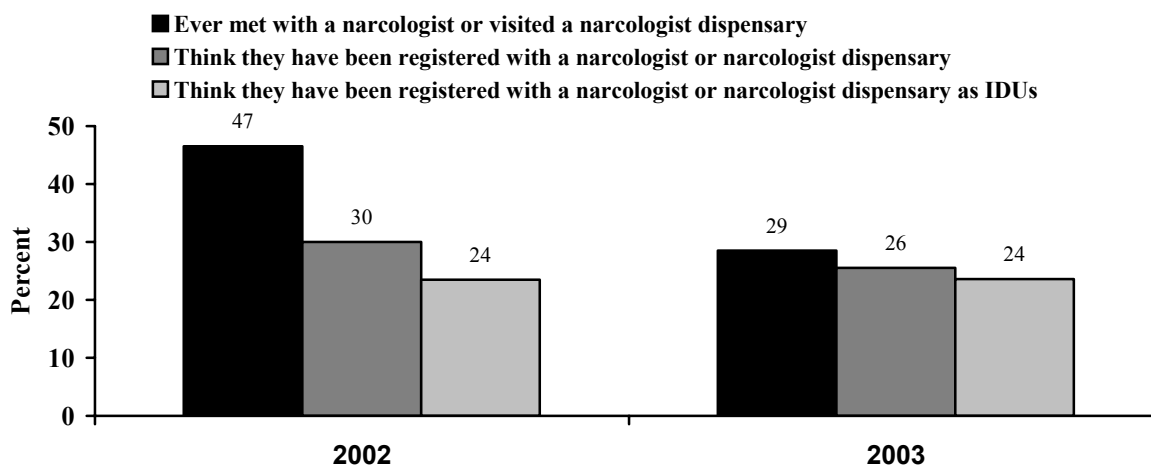
Approximately half of male IDUs in each year responded that they could always get a new syringe whenever they wanted. No money was the most frequently given reason for not being able to obtain a new syringe when wanted.

IDUs: Arrests and Registration

The proportion of male IDUs who had ever been arrested for injecting drugs decreased from 39% in 2002 to 26% in 2003 (Figure 78). However, approximately 20% each year thought that they had been registered by the police as an IDU.

Figure 78. Arrests and registration with police of male IDUs.

Similarly, the proportion of male IDUs who had ever met with a narcologist or visited a narcologist dispensary decreased from 47% in 2002 to 29% in 2003 (Figure 79). However, 24% of male IDUs each year thought that they had been register with a narcologist or a narcologist dispensary as an IDU.

Figure 79. Male IDUs contact with narcologists and narcologist dispensaries.

IDUs: Contact with Treatment Facilities

In 2002, male IDUs had similar contact with treatment facilities as men in the representative sample except that male IDUs were more likely to have visited a private narcological doctor and to have talked to an outreach or social worker about injection drug use. Male IDUs were slightly more like to have visited a trust point but only 19% of male IDUs had ever visited one.

IDUs: Knowledge of STI Symptoms

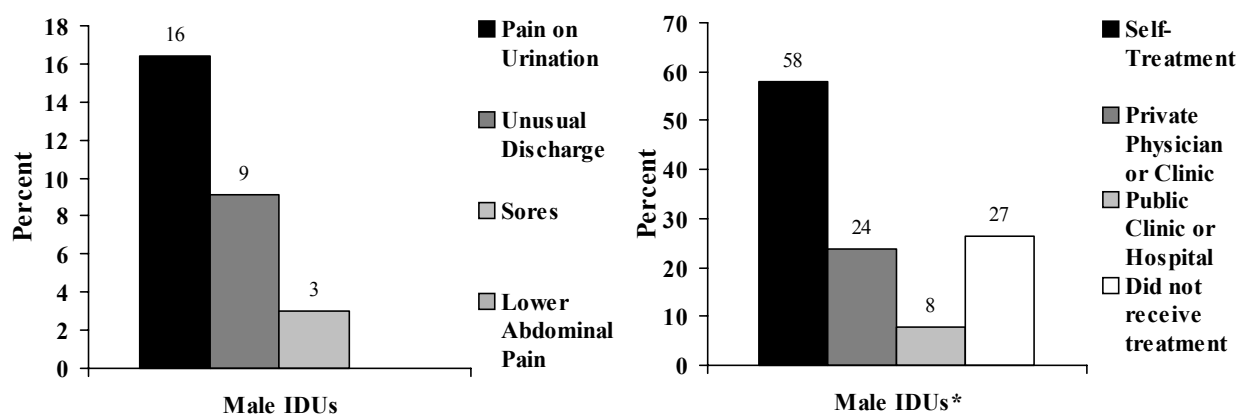
Male IDUs were less likely than men in the representative sample to have heard of diseases or infections that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse. In 2003, 56% of male IDUs reported that they had heard of such a disease or infection. When asked to name signs or symptoms that indicate

that someone has a sexually transmitted disease or infection, the most commonly named signs and symptoms by male IDUs were discharge from penis (38%), burning pain on urination (30%), genital ulcers or open sores (27%), and itching in genital area (15%). Only 1% of male IDUs did not know any signs or symptoms that indicate that someone has a sexually transmitted disease or infection.

IDUs: Self-Reported STI Symptoms

In 2003, IDUs were substantially more likely than individuals in the representative sample to report that they had experienced STI symptoms in the past four weeks. A quarter male IDUs reported experiencing STI symptoms in the past four weeks (Figure 80). The most commonly reported symptom among male IDUs was pain on urination (16%). Among those who had symptoms, self-treatment was the most commonly sought treatment by male IDUs (58%). A quarter of male IDUs sought treatment from a private physician or clinic and 8% from a public clinic or hospital. A quarter did not receive any treatment for their symptoms.

Figure 80. STI symptoms and treatment by male IDUs.



*Among the 23% of male IDUs with any symptoms in past 4 weeks.

Step 5: Summary of Findings for AIDS Prevention Programs Using M&E Indicators

A. Summary of Indicators

See Summary of Indicators from Assessment, page 6.

B. Main Findings and Recommendations

Overall Finding: The potential for a widespread HIV epidemic exists in Osh.

Overall Recommendation: HIV interventions are urgently needed in Osh to prevent HIV transmission among injecting drug users, sex workers and their partners, and urban youth.

There is limited HIV surveillance in Kyrgyzstan. Current available data suggest that the overall prevalence of HIV in the country may be quite low, but that some geographic areas have a high incidence of infection. Evidence to date indicates that the HIV epidemic is concentrated among injection drug users (IDUs) in Osh but could soon include more widespread heterosexual transmission.

PLACE data collected in 2002 and 2003 also indicate that a major epidemic could occur. While condom use appears high, use was not consistent with new partners and over-reporting of use is likely to have occurred. Sharing of needles among IDUs was high with almost a third of IDUs each year who reported that they had shared a new syringe in the past four weeks. IDUs reported higher rates of new sexual partnerships but slightly lower condom use than the general population of socializers at sites. Furthermore, the rate of new partner acquisition in all populations of interest, including the representative population, is high. Programs need to be implemented now to prevent further spread of the epidemic. Below are recommendations on how to respond to this immediate need for HIV prevention programs.

Finding: Characteristics of sites and of the people who socialize at them did not change substantially between 2002 and 2003.

Recommendation: The PLACE protocol should serve as a monitoring tool for intervention programs.

Two PLACE assessments were conducted in Osh, Kyrgyzstan one year apart. The goal of both assessments was to identify areas within the city and specific sites within these areas where HIV transmission is likely to occur. The characteristics of the sites and the people socialize at them did not change substantially from 2002 to 2003.

In both years, bars, cafés, restaurants, streets, and street corners were most frequently named as sites where people meet new sexual partners, commercial sex workers solicit clients, and/or injection drug users socialize. Approximately 60% of sites had been in operation for more than two years and most

were located within a ten minute walk of a busy road or public transportation stop. Alcohol was consumed at the majority of sites and eating food and listening to music were also common.

Approximately equal proportions of men and women patronized the sites. Men, on average, tended to be slightly older than women. Most patrons were residents of Osh. However, half of female youth had live in Osh for less than five years. Patrons visited the sites frequently with at least a quarter visiting the site daily.

As no intervention was introduced at the sites in the year that elapsed between the two assessments, it was observed, as expected, that there was no substantial difference in the characteristics of the sites named or of the people who socialized at them. Only 43 sites were newly identified in 2003. The remaining 210 sites named in 2003 had been previously in the 2002 assessment. The similar profiles of the sites and their patrons in 2002 and 2003 suggest that the PLACE method systematically identifies a cross-section of high-risk areas within the city and specifically, sites where transmission is likely to occur.

Key informant interviews are a rapid method for obtaining sensitive data not otherwise available and are especially useful for obtaining data such as a list of sites that can be verified by other sources. By developing a list of sites from many key informants, the bias from any one individual informant is reduced. In addition, self-presentation bias is minimized by not asking about an individual's own sexual or drug-use behavior. Questions posed to key informants are not difficult to answer and key informants are asked for their own opinion. In 2003, only 8% of potential key informants declined an interview but the gender distribution or type of key informant for those who were interviewed and those who declined an interview were similar.

A good mix of different types of key informants was interviewed. Key informants from a wide range of occupations and demographic groups were interviewed and this variety is reflected by the number and different types of sites that were reported by the key informants. For example, stairwell cleaners were productive key informants for identifying sites where syringes could be seen lying of the ground because their job provided them with knowledge about where used syringes are frequently found.

The site verification interviews confirmed that key informants reported verifiable places that were in operation and that risky behaviors occurred at these sites. No site representatives refused an interview. Effort was taken to reassure participants that the information they provided would not be given to city authorities. Site representatives do not appear to have been reluctant to report behaviors considered socially unacceptable or illegal, such as on-site sex work, injection drug use, alcohol served without a liquor license, or youth coming to the site. There were no refusals specifically for these questions and the extent to which these activities were reported is quite high. Site representatives at 66% of sites in 2002 and 88% in 2003 reported alcohol consumption at their site although less than a quarter of sites were bars, restaurants, nightclubs, or other venues where alcohol is traditionally served. Sex work was reported at over 40% of the sites.

Face-to-face interviews have been associated with underreporting of risky sexual behavior (4). The direction and extent of bias in the data obtained from individuals socializing at sites is difficult to assess. Self-presentation bias in self-reported sexual behavior data is likely to vary by age, gender, and behavior pattern and is probably impossible to untangle. Efforts to minimize self-presentation bias included requesting verbal, anonymous informed consent, assuring confidentiality, and designing simple, close-ended questionnaires. In 2003, only 5% of individuals socializing at sites approached for

an interview declined. However, the gender distribution for refusals did not differ substantially from the representative sample with 53% of refusals by women. Approximately 32% of men who refused were thought to be IDUs and 39% of women who refused were thought to be CSWs, just slightly higher proportions than among those who did not refuse an interview.

Both key informants and site representatives were asked whether the named site was a place where people meet new sexual partners, where IDUs socialize, where syringes can be found lying on the ground, and where commercial sex workers solicit clients. Comparing these responses is useful. Site representatives at two thirds of sites identified by key informants as sites where people meet new sexual partners reported that people did in fact meet new partners at the site. However, in 2002, a third of site representatives at sites not identified by key informants as sites where people meet new partners also reported that people met new partners at the site. However, in 2003, less than a quarter of site representatives at sites not identified by key informants as a place where people meet new partners reported that people did meet new partners there. At 45% of site in 2002 and half of the sites in 2003 identified by key informants as places where CSWs solicit clients, a site representative confirmed this activity at the site. Key informants and site representatives had the greatest discord about sites where IDUs and used syringes could be found. Site representatives at roughly 40% of sites identified by key informants as places where IDUs could be found confirmed that IDUs socialized at the site and site representatives at only 26% of sites in 2002 and 37% in 2003 where key informants reported that used syringes could be found on the ground agreed with this statement. This discord could be due to either key informants who over-report or are unfamiliar with injection drug use activities at the sites they name or a reluctance of the site representative to report that IDUs come to the site.

The activities that occur at the site as reported by key informants and site representatives were also compared with those reported by individuals socializing at the sites. At over 93% of sites each year where individual interviews were performed, at least one person reported meeting a new partner at the site regardless of whether key informants or the site representative identified the site as a place of where people meet new sexual partners. At sites identified by key informants each year as places where IDUs socialize, the proportion of sites where at least one injection drug user was interviewed in the representative sample was higher than at sites not identified as places where IDUs socialize. At sites identified by site representatives in 2003 as places where IDUs socialize, there was also a higher proportion of IDUs interviewed as part of the representative sample compared to sites not identified as such by site representatives. In 2003, there was no difference in the proportion of IDUs at sites identified by site representatives as places where IDUs compared to places where IDUs were not reported to socialize. However, sites identified as places where IDUs socialized by both key informants and site representatives each year had a slightly higher mean number of IDUs included in the representative sample of socializing patrons compared to sites where IDUs were not reported to socialize.

Plans are currently being developed to incorporate site-based interventions into the current prevention strategy in Osh. The PLACE protocol provides a powerful tool for monitoring the behavior of high-risk individuals over time.

Finding: The PLACE method successfully identified sites where IDUs socialized.

Recommendation: The PLACE method can identify access points to reach this population for intervention programs.

The PLACE method was originally developed to identify places where new sexual partnerships are formed. Epidemiologic models suggest that HIV prevalence in a population is the consequence of the pattern of contacts of the entire population rather than of certain individuals (5). A site-based perspective can offer insights into sexual mixing. Traditional methods for defining sexual networks do not identify the sexual links between individuals that occur at social mixing sites. Methods that require individuals to name sexual partners are vulnerable to bias, since individuals with many sexual partners may be unable or unwilling to name their sexual contacts (6, 7) and are more willing to identify low-risk than high-risk contacts (8, 9).

Because of the importance of injection drug use in the HIV epidemic in Central Asia, the PLACE protocol was adapted to also identify places where injecting drug users can be reached for intervention. The pattern of needle sharing partnerships in a community also shapes its HIV epidemic. Because injection drug use is illegal, IDUs often inject in private, making locations where the actual drug use occurs hard to access for prevention programs. Approximately 85% of male IDUs visited the site at least once a week suggesting that the sites identified by this study are excellent places for intervention program. Sites where IDUs socialize, rather than inject, provide an access point for interventions.

Finding: HIV was perceived as a serious problem in Osh. Many patrons believed that they were at high risk of contracting the virus.

Recommendation: Voluntary, confidential HIV testing and counseling should be readily available.

Around 60% of respondents believed that HIV/AIDS was a serious problem in Osh. Less than 3% did not think that it was a problem. Approximately 42% of men and 34% women in the representative sample thought that they were very or somewhat likely of contracting the virus. CSWs had a much higher perceived risk of contracting HIV/AIDS with over half of CSWs who thought that they were very or somewhat likely of contracting the virus. Many individuals were unsure of their risk of contracting the virus.

Approximately half of men and women in the representative sample were interested in a voluntary HIV test. The proportion of CSWs and IDUs interested in such a test was slightly higher with two-thirds of CSWs and 61% of male IDUs interested. Voluntary, confidential HIV testing and counseling should be readily available and education and awareness programs should contain information about where such tests can be obtained.

Finding: Condom availability at sites did not change from 2002 to 2003. Condom use remained high.

Recommendation: Condoms should be available at sites where people meet new sexual partners. Current programs promoting condom use need to be maintained and strengthened.

Each year, approximately one third of sites had condoms always available during the past 12 months. Similarly, the proportion of interviewers who saw condoms at the site on the day of the interview was approximately 15% each year. Reported condom use with new partners remained high among all sub-populations in 2002 and 2003. Among patrons with at least one new partner in the past four weeks, over 60% of men and around 80% of women reported using a condom with the last new partner in the past four weeks. However, the proportion who reported always using a condom with new partners in the past four weeks was lower indicating that condom use with new partners was not consistent. The most common reasons given by men for not using a condom with their last new partner were that they do not like condoms and did not have condoms at hand. Among women, the most common reason for not using a condom with their last new partner was that their partner protested. Only 5% of men and approximately 10% of women had a condom with them at the time of the interview although in 2003 16% of men and 37% reported coming to the sites that day to meet a new partner. Programs promoting condom use, especially those promoting consistent use with new partners, need to be maintained to ensure that condom awareness, availability, and use continue to remain high.

Finding: There was a high degree of overlap among high-risk populations socializing at sites identified by this assessment.

Recommendation: HIV intervention activities should be implemented at sites where people at high risk of infection socialize, and in particular at sites where these high-risk groups overlap.

Overlap between high-risk populations socializing at the sites identified by this assessment was frequently reported by site representatives. Overlap sites were defined for this assessment as sites that had at least two of the following activities at the site: people meet new sexual partners at the site, youth (<18 years old) socialize at the site, CSWs solicit clients, and IDUs can be found at the site. The overlap of these key populations at sites provides the opportunity for the transmission of HIV from one high-risk population to another. At approximately 15% of sites verified (46 of the 271 verified sites in 2002 and 33 of the 253 in 2003), site representatives reported that all four of these high-risk groups could be found at their site. Five sites were identified during both the 2002 and 2003 sites as priority sites. Interaction between these populations will help facilitate the spread of HIV in the population as it can potentially be spread via two modes of transmission. Since so many sites were named in each year, sites with overlapping risk populations, particularly sites with all four high risk groups, should be prioritized for site-based interventions. (See appendix 1 for map of priority sites).

Finding: Many individuals socializing at the sites engaged in more than one risky behavior creating the potential for HIV to spread through several modes of transmission.

Recommendation: Multiple prevention messages are needed at the sites.

In addition to high-risk populations socializing at the same sites, many individuals reported engaging in two or more high-risk behaviors. A third of clients of CSWs in 2002 and almost a quarter in 2003 had ever injected drugs and many of these individuals were current injection drug users. Over 40% of male IDUs had at least one new partner in the past four weeks. These individuals are at increased risk of infection because they have the potential to become infected with HIV through sharing syringes and unprotected sex. Approximately 70% of men who gave money in exchange for sex during the past three months also had a regular, long-term sexual partner.

Injection drug use is a major force behind the transmission of HIV in Kyrgyzstan (1, 3). HIV spread consists of “intersecting epidemics” among drug using and non-drug using populations involving transmission associated with drug use and risky sexual behavior (10). High numbers of new syphilis infections and new cases of gonorrhea suggest that these sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are well established in Osh Oblast (Table 4). In 2003, 11% of men and 27% of women in the representative sample had experienced symptoms of a sexually transmitted disease in the past four weeks. The proportion of CSWs and IDUs who had experience symptoms was even higher. STIs enhance the transmissibility of HIV. Determining the extent of overlap and mixing between high-risk populations is important in predicting the course of the epidemic and in developing future prevention and control strategies. Since many individuals socializing at study sites engage in more than one risky behavior, site-based prevention efforts should contain multiple messages aimed at preventing spread via different routes.

Table 4. Numbers of Newly Registered HIV, Syphilis, and Gonorrhea Cases in Osh*

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
HIV	-	-	-	-	1	1	51	64	52
Syphilis†	910	1,277	1,650	1,314	789	1,418	1,313	899	
Gonorrhea†	385	336	429	518	336	1,115	1,343	566	

* Source: Osh AIDS Center and STI Dispensary

† Data for Osh Oblast

Finding: A high proportion of the population is exposed to HIV/AIDS prevention messages but these prevention messages and condoms are not reaching the populations where their impact could potentially be the largest. Sites are stable places for intervention programs.

Recommendation: Site-based educational and informational sessions should be introduced at sites.

The proportion of sites that had ever had any AIDS prevention activities at the site increased from 13% in 2002 to 30% in 2003 and the proportion that had an AIDS poster displayed increased from 9% to 17%. In 2002, 13% of men and 22% of women reported attending an AIDS education session in the

past 12 months. However, in 2003, when asked if they had heard or seen any information about HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, approximately 84% responded in the affirmative. Television was the most commonly reported medium by which these messages were received, but high proportions of patrons also reported print media, including newspapers, magazines, and posters, friends and relatives, and the radio as sources of information about HIV/AIDS. Despite this high level of exposure to information about HIV/AIDS and a high level of knowledge about modes of transmission, patrons were still uncertain about ways to prevent transmission. Knowledge about sexual intercourse without a condom and injecting drugs with a shared syringe as modes of HIV transmission was high in all sub-populations but when asked to name ways to reduce or prevent the transmission of HIV, a substantially lower proportion of individuals identified using condoms or avoiding needle sharing.

HIV/AIDS prevention messages and condoms are not reaching the places where their potential impact could be the largest. Only a third of sites had condoms always available during the past year. While the proportion of sites that had ever had an AIDS prevention program at the site or that had an AIDS poster displayed, the less than a third of sites had ever had any AIDS prevention activities. The amount of HIV/AIDS prevention material available at these high-risk sites is inadequate as risky sexual and drug use behavior among socializing patrons is high.

Introduction of site-based interventions can fill this unmet need for prevention activities that was detected at these sites. Approximately 60% of sites have been in operation for over two years indicating that the sites identified by this assessment are stable locations in which to introduce HIV/AIDS prevention programs. Of those site representatives who replied that IDUs could be found at their site, the majority responded that the site had been a place where drug injectors could be found for at least one year prior to the interview and often longer. Approximately 40% of CSWs had first visited the site over a year ago and most CSWs only went to one or two sites to solicit clients. Two-thirds of site patrons in the representative sample first visited the site where they were interviewed over one year ago indicating that these sites have well-established, loyal patronage.

The site-based approach enables intervention programs to target simultaneously many different at-risk or vulnerable populations, such as youth, IDUs, and CSWs and their clients. General education programs for youth have little effect on HIV or STI incidence so targeted intervention programs tailored for high-risk youth may be a more cost effective approach (11). Sites remain stable and can be used as intervention points even though the population moving through the sites is dynamic. Many people visit sites and put themselves at risk of becoming infected with HIV or infecting others. HIV/AIDS education sessions at sites are rare. Some of the sites identified by this study would be ideal locations for educational efforts. Sites offer stable intervention points to reach dynamic populations. Furthermore, intervention groups who focus on different populations such as youth, commercial sex workers, or IDUs should be enlisted to make sure that these vulnerable and often hard to reach populations are included in intervention programs.

Previous studies have demonstrated that decreasing the length of time between prevention efforts and situations where that knowledge is translated into action results in a decrease in risky behavior (12, 13). Site-based interventions have the advantage of reaching individuals at a critical time in condom use negotiations (12). Additionally, site-based interventions are useful in reaching injection drug users (IDUs), a somewhat isolated population that is often hard to reach at the locations where drug injection actually occurs. Since IDUs frequently inject in private locations, introducing an intervention at sites where IDUs socialize, rather than where they inject, provides a point of access to this population. Over a third of male IDUs walked to the site indicating that they lived in the area. Finally, a site-based

intervention is an attractive prevention approach because sites offer an informal support network. Daily and weekly attendance at sites by many patrons is likely to familiarize site managers with patrons well enough to provide a mechanism for education and social support that can be utilized by prevention programs to decrease both sexual and injection transmission of HIV (12).

Finding: Commercial sex work was common, especially among female youth. Clients of commercial sex workers were accessible at sites.

Recommendation: HIV prevention programs for commercial sex workers should focus on youth.

The proportion of key informants who reported that CSWs solicited clients in the interview unit remained around 70% but the proportion of site reports for places where CSWs solicit clients increased from 60% in 2002 to 87% in 2003. Site representatives substantiated the key informant reports that commercial sex work occurs in the units with over 42% of site representatives each year reporting that CSWs solicit customers at their site. Both CSWs and clients socialized at sites identified by this study. Approximately one quarter of men in 2002 and a third in 2003 reported giving money in exchange for sex during the past three months, making the sites in this study reasonable locations to access this hard to define and identify population. The proportion of women who reported receiving money in exchange for sex during the past three months was 40% in 2002 and 34% in 2003. Commercial sex work was especially common among female youth. Two-thirds of female youth in 2002 and 59% in 2003 reported receiving money in exchange for sex in the past three months. Over 60% of these women were new arrivals in the city and had lived there for less than five years. In the past three months, 84% had spent at least one night outside of Osh. Only 5% were full time employed.

Finding: High risk behaviors by IDUs, including needle sharing and taking drugs from a common reservoir, did not change substantially between 2002 and 2003.

Recommendation: Programs focused on reducing high-risk injection drug use behaviors need to be maintained.

Key informants, site representatives, and socializing individuals were asked about their perception of injection drug use in the area. Almost 60% of key informant each year thought the injection drug use occurred in the unit of interview and 40% of site reports each year were for sites where IDUs could be found. Approximately 10% of site representative each year thought that injection drug use was very common in the interview unit and another quarter thought that it was somewhat common. Site representatives at 35% of site in 2002 and 43% of sites in 2003 reported that IDUs could be found at their site. The proportion of men and women in the representative sample who thought that injection drug use was common in the area increased from 2002 to 2003 but the proportion who thought that IDUs could be found at the site or who personally had ever injected drugs did not change between 2002 and 2003.

The target of 200 interviews with IDUs was achieved both years although some oversampling was required in 2003. Some IDUs are probably missed by this method. Individuals could be reluctant to report personal injection drug use despite reassurances that the information they provide would remain confidential. Alternatively, if a substantial proportion of the IDUs were less than 18 years old, they would not have been included in this assessment because they did not meet the age of eligibility for interview.

Injection drug use was more common among men than women. High risk behaviors among IDUs did not change between 2002 and 2003. Among male IDUs who had injected drugs within the past six months, roughly a quarter had shared a syringe at last injection, a third had shared a syringe in the past four weeks, over 60% took drugs from a common reservoir in the past four weeks, and roughly half used a ready made drug solution without boiling in the past four weeks. However, the main social context in which male IDUs in Osh took drugs changed from taking drugs individually and in different situations depending on circumstances in 2002 to always taking drugs with the same group in 2003. Half of male IDUs each year could get a new syringe whenever they wanted and the most common reason for not being able to get a new syringe when wanted was no money. Programs need to focus on reducing high-risk injection drug use behaviors.

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Appendix 1 – Additional Tables

Table A1 Characteristics of Key Informants - Osh		
	2002	2003
Field Work		
Days of key informant interviewing	7	4
Number of interviewers	25	20
Number of key informant interviews completed	669	400
Number of refused interviews	--	36
Number of Key informant reports	2931	1530
Number of sites reported	269	253
Number of new sites reported during follow-up	--	43
Number of sites reported during baseline and follow-up	--	210
Number of sites reported at baseline and not follow-up	--	59
Type of Key Informant		
Male	56%	63%
Female	44%	37%
Age of Key Informant		
18--19	4%	8%
20--24	14%	21%
25--29	19%	14%
30--34	15%	15%
35--39	18%	14%
40+	30%	28%
Drug Use and Sex Work		
Believe drug use occurs in unit	57%	59%
Has seen syringes in last 4 weeks	34%	21%
Reports SWs solicit customers in unit	68%	74%
Site Reports		
Number of site reports in unit	1,545	--
Number of site reports outside unit	1,386	--
Number of site reports within 10 minute walk	--	518
Number of site reports further than a 10 minute walk	--	1,012
% of site reports where people meet new sexual partners	63%	93%
% of site reports where IDUs can be found	40%	40%
% of site reports where syringes can be found	31%	26%
% of site reports where CSWs solicit customers	60%	87%

Table B1		
Characteristics of Sites - Osh		
	2002 (N=271)	2003 (N=245)
Type of Site		
Bar/Café/Restaurant	19.9	16.3
Night Club/Disco	1.9	1.6
Casino	0.4	0.0
Gay Club	0.0	0.0
Hotel	3.0	1.2
Sauna	8.1	8.6
Billiards	1.1	0.8
Game Club	0.4	0.0
Computer Club	5.9	0.0
Dormitory	7.8	6.1
Private Apartment/Flat	1.5	8.6
Basement/Roof	0.4	0.4
Stairwells	1.5	0.8
Unused/Abandoned Building	3.3	1.2
School	1.5	2.9
College/Professional School	1.1	0.4
University Campus/Tutorial Institute	0.4	0.0
Railway Station	0.4	0.0
Long Distance Bus Station	2.2	0.0
Airport	0.0	0.0
Truck Stop/Stand	0.0	1.2
Taxi Stand	0.0	4.1
Street	18.1	35.9
Street Tunnel	0.0	0.0
Market	5.9	3.7
Park	2.6	4.5
Other	12.9	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of Times Site Named by Key Informants		
0 Times	0.0	2.4
1 Time	18.6	31.8
2 Times	12.6	17.6
3-5 Times	21.9	22.9
6-10 Times	19.7	16.3
>10 Times	27.1	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0
Years site has been in operation		
Less than one year	4.4	7.8
1 to 2 years	25.1	22.9
3 to 5 years	32.8	45.7
6 to 10 years	8.9	12.2
More than 10 years	16.6	9.8
Not applicable	12.2	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Is the site within a ten minute walk of . . .		
A Busy Road	--	82.5
A Public Transportation Stop	--	75.9
A Trucking Route	--	31.0

Table B1 Characteristics of Sites - Osh		
	2002 (N=271)	2003 (N=245)
Busy times at site		
Mondays	85.6	84.1
Tuesdays	90.0	83.3
Wednesdays	89.3	86.1
Thursdays	92.6	91.4
Fridays	94.5	88.6
Saturdays	97.1	93.1
Sundays	96.3	89.4
Winter	58.3	52.2
Spring	76.8	84.5
Summer	81.2	86.5
Autumn	81.2	87.8
Holidays	77.9	73.9
Other	20.3	--

Table B2 Demographics of Site Representatives - Osh		
	2002 (N=271)	2003 (N=245)
Gender of respondent		
Male	53.9	53.5
Female	46.1	46.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Age of respondent		
18-19	1.9	2.0
20-24	15.1	12.2
25-29	23.6	15.9
30-34	15.9	20.8
35-39	20.3	19.6
40-44	12.2	13.9
45-49	6.7	7.7
50+	4.4	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Table B3 Size of Site - Osh				
	2002 (N=271)		2003 (N=245)	
	Men	Women		
Maximum number of people who come to site in one day				
<10	21.8	36.5		--
11-20	26.6	26.2		--
21-50	30.6	20.7		--
51-100	12.6	12.9		--
101-300	6.3	2.2		--
301-500	1.9	1.5		--
501-1000	0.4	0.0		--
Missing	0.0	0.0		--
Total	100.0	100.0		--
Number of people who come to the site during a busy time				
<=10		--		30.2
11-25		--		35.1
26-50		--		22.9
51-100		--		8.2
101-150		--		2.9
151-200		--		0.4
201-250		--		0.4
Total		--		100.0
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Number of men and women socializing at site during most recent busy time				
<=10	--	--	46.5	58.0
11-25	--	--	31.0	30.6
26-50	--	--	17.1	8.2
51-100	--	--	4.9	3.3
101-150	--	--	0.4	0.0
Total			100.0	100.0
Number socializing upon interviewer arrival				
0	6.6	8.5	13.5	19.2
1-4	51.3	58.7	57.1	52.7
5-9	21.4	19.2	17.1	15.9
10-19	16.2	10.7	7.4	8.2
20-49	4.4	2.6	4.9	4.1
50+	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table B4		
Onsite Activities - Osh		
	2002 (N=271)	2003 (N=245)
Activities onsite		
Beer consumed	75.7	80.8
Hard alcohol consumed	78.6	79.2
TV or Video viewing	22.5	17.6
Dancing	29.5	24.5
Music	56.8	53.5
Computer Games	5.9	4.9
Eating food	63.1	69.0
Striptease Show	1.1	0.8
Men meet new female sexual partners here	59.0	57.6
Women meet new sexual partners here	47.6	55.1
Men meet male (gay) sexual partners	11.8	4.5
Someone onsite facilitates partnerships	19.9	21.6
Staff meet new sexual partners here	--	20.8
Female sex workers solicit customers here	42.4	47.4
How long female sex workers have solicited customers at site		
Less than one year	2.6	2.9
1 to 2 years	18.1	10.2
3 to 5 years	14.8	25.7
6 to 10 years	2.6	3.7
More than 10 years	1.5	1.2
Do not know	3.0	3.7
Not applicable	57.6	52.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Table B5		
Overlap of High-Risk Populations Socializing at Sites - Osh		
	2002 (N=271)	2003 (N=245)
People meet new sexual partners and at least some youth (age <18) at site	61.3	40.8
People meet new sexual partners and commercial sex workers solicit clients	40.5	46.1
People meet new sexual partners and IDUs socialize	24.1	25.7
At least some youth (age <18) at site and commercial sex workers solicit clients	41.6	29.4
At least some youth (age <18) at site and IDUs socialize	34.3	27.8
Commercial sex workers solicit clients and IDUs socialize	17.5	21.6
People meet new sexual partners, at least some youth (age <18) at site, commercial sexworker solicit clients, and IDUs socialize	16.8	13.1

Table B6 Characteristics of Site Patrons - Osh					
2002 (N=271)					
	None	Less than Half	Half	More than Half	Almost All/All
Percentage of sites with male patrons who . . .					
Are Unemployed	26.6	38.8	16.6	5.9	12.18
Are Students	27.7	40.2	22.5	6.27	3.32
Are < Age 18	50.6	36.9	7.4	3.69	1.48
Live within a 10 minute walk of site	20.3	25.8	31.4	15.5	7.01
Residents of this unit	11.4	21.4	26.9	20.3	19.93
Come here at least once a week	13.7	39.1	28.0	10.7	8.49
Drink alcohol at site	21.4	33.2	22.9	11.44	11.07
Find a new sexual partner while at site	41.7	37.6	10.3	2.95	7.38
Appear to be injection drug users	67.9	22.5	5.9	2.58	1.11
Percentage of sites with female patrons who . . .					
Are Unemployed	32.8	32.5	15.1	4.4	15.1
Are Students	31.0	44.3	14.4	5.9	4.4
Are < Age 18	49.5	34.0	11.4	2.2	3.0
Live within a 10 minute walk of site	25.1	26.6	27.3	14.0	7.0
Residents of this unit	18.8	26.2	24.0	15.5	15.5
Come here at least once a week	19.6	37.3	26.6	8.5	8.1
Drink alcohol at site	25.8	42.8	16.6	5.9	8.9
Find a new sexual partner while at site	47.2	34.3	8.5	2.2	7.8
Appear to be injection drug users	78.6	14.0	5.2	1.1	1.1
2003 (N=245)					
	None	Some			Most
Percentage of sites with male patrons who . . .					
Are Unemployed	20.8	49.4			29.8
Are Students	37.1	52.2			10.6
Are < Age 18	53.1	41.6			5.3
Live within a 10 minute walk of site	13.1	51.0			35.9
Live outside this unit	6.1	51.4			42.5
Come by car or taxi	11.0	56.3			32.7
Come by public transporation	18.4	59.6			22.0
Come here at least once a week	8.2	69.8			22.0
Drink alcohol at site	14.7	60.4			24.9
Find a new sexual partner while at site	34.3	46.5			19.2
Appear to be injection drug users	51.0	42.9			6.1
Appear to be buying sex (clients)	41.2	43.3			15.5
Are homosexual	94.7	4.5			0.8
Percentage of sites with female patrons who . . .					
Are Unemployed	19.6	39.2			41.2
Are Students	40.8	51.5			7.4
Are < Age 18	49.8	43.7			6.5
Live within a 10 minute walk of site	20.8	60.0			19.2
Live outside this unit	12.7	51.4			35.9
Come by car or taxi	26.1	57.6			16.3
Come by public transporation	22.5	56.7			20.8
Come here at least once a week	15.9	65.7			18.4
Drink alcohol at site	23.7	62.5			13.9
Find a new sexual partner while at site	36.7	44.5			18.8
Appear to be injection drug users	61.6	34.7			3.7
Appear to be selling sex	45.7	35.1			19.2

Table B7 Injection Drug Use Around Sites - Osh		
	2002 (N=271)	2003 (N=245)
Number of used syringes observed by interviewer at the site		
0	91.9	94.3
1	4.4	1.2
2	1.9	2.5
3	0.7	1.2
4	0.7	0.4
5+	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0
How common is injection drug use in this unit?		
Very common	10.0	10.2
Somewhat common	23.3	25.7
Not very common	40.6	40.8
Does not occur in this area	26.2	23.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Have you seen used syringes lying around inside or outside this place in the past 3 months?		
Yes	26.9	23.3
No	73.1	76.7
Total	100.0	100.0
Is this a place where drug injectors can be found?		
Yes	35.1	43.3
No	64.9	56.7
Total	100.0	100.0
For how many years has this been a place where drug injectors can be found?		
Less than one year	6.3	4.1
1 to 2 years	15.9	12.7
3 to 5 years	14.8	20.0
6 to 10 years	2.6	6.1
More than 10 years	2.6	2.9
Do not know	57.9	54.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Table B8 HIV Interventions at Site - Osh		
	2002 (N=271)	2003 (N=245)
Have there ever been any AIDS prevention activities at this place?		
Yes	13.3	29.8
No	86.7	70.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Type of AIDS prevention activities as site		
Lectures and Suminars	--	11.8
Pamphlets and Leaflets	--	9.8
Posters	--	15.9
Distribution of Syringes	--	2.5
Condom Distribution	--	9.8
In the last 12 months, how often have condoms been available here?		
Always	31.0	32.7
Sometimes	24.0	10.2
Never	45.0	11.8
Don't Know	--	45.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Condoms available at site on day of interview		
Yes, but one not seen	25.1	7.4
Yes, and one was seen	17.3	14.3
No	57.6	78.4
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of different brands of condoms available		
1	8.1	6.1
2	8.5	4.1
3	5.9	1.6
4+	14.0	1.6
Not Applicable	62.7	85.7
Missing	0.7	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0
Brands of Condoms Seen		
Favorite	--	2.5
Durex	--	3.3
Two to Tango	--	0.4
Innotex	--	1.2
Vizit	--	0.8
Lifestyle	--	1.2
Context	--	2.9
Desire	--	2.0
Indian / No Brand	--	8.6
Is it possible for someone to find a condom within 10 minutes of leaving this place at night?		
Yes	66.4	54.3
No	14.0	11.8
Do not know	19.6	33.9
Total	100.0	100.0
Willing to have AIDS educational programs at site*		
Yes	80.8	34.0
No	7.8	67.0
Not Applicable	11.4	--
Total	100.0	100.0

Table B8		
HIV Interventions at Site - Osh		
	2002 (N=271)	2003 (N=245)
Willing to sell condoms at site		
Yes	49.5	59.2
No	38.4	30.6
Not Applicable	12.2	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of AIDS posters displayed		
0	91.1	82.9
1	5.5	8.6
2	2.2	4.1
3+	1.1	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of AIDS brochures at site		
0	91.1	88.9
1	1.1	3.3
2+	7.8	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of condoms visible		
0	81.2	89.4
1-9	11.5	7.3
10-99	7.4	3.3
100+	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

*Only persons who have authority to act on behalf of the site were asked this question in 2003 (N=47)

Table C1

	Representative Sample				Youth				CSW and Clients				IDUs			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2002 N=684	2003 N=587	2002 N=643	2003 N=598	2002 N=187	2003 N=177	2002 N=302	2003 N=256	2002 N=175	2003 N=192	2002 N=255	2003 N=205	2002 N=170	2003 N=165	2002 N=31	2003 N=17
Age																
18-19	3.1	4.9	11.0	6.5	11.2	16.4	23.5	15.2	3.4	3.7	20.0	12.7	3.5	7.3	6.5	11.8
20-24	20.2	19.4	29.9	30.3	73.8	64.4	63.6	70.7	29.1	24.0	51.8	55.6	25.9	27.9	38.7	47.1
25-29	25.4	23.5	20.1	22.6	15.0	19.2	12.9	14.1	20.0	24.0	18.8	19.0	38.2	33.9	41.9	17.7
30-34	15.6	19.3	13.7	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	24.0	5.1	7.8	15.3	17.6	6.5	11.8
35-39	14.8	14.3	12.3	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	7.8	3.1	4.4	14.1	7.3	6.5	11.8
40-44	11.3	9.7	7.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	10.4	0.4	0.0	1.7	3.6	0.0	0.0
45-49	6.6	6.8	4.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	5.2	0.4	0.5	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0
50+	3.1	2.0	1.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Current residence																
Osh	93.9	88.6	89.9	85.3	93.0	91.5	85.4	82.4	92.6	89.6	83.5	72.7	97.1	90.9	100.0	82.4
Osh Oblast	4.7	7.2	6.1	8.0	5.9	5.1	7.3	9.8	5.7	6.8	7.5	13.7	1.2	0.6	0.0	5.9
Other Oblasts of Kyrgyzstan	0.9	2.4	1.6	3.5	1.1	1.1	3.0	3.9	1.1	2.6	3.5	5.9	1.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Elsewhere in Central Asia	0.3	1.0	2.2	0.8	0.0	1.1	4.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	2.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	5.9
Outside of Central Asia	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distance live from place of interview																
10 minute walk or less	--	38.3	--	40.0	--	42.9	--	30.9	--	43.8	--	25.4	--	47.9	--	23.5
Further than 10 minute walk	--	61.7	--	60.0	--	57.1	--	69.1	--	56.3	--	74.6	--	52.1	--	76.5
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0
Years at residence																
< 1 year	1.0	6.5	7.5	10.7	0.0	3.4	12.9	16.4	1.1	4.7	14.5	20.5	0.6	5.5	3.2	5.9
1 year	2.3	1.2	3.7	2.5	2.1	1.7	5.6	4.3	1.7	0.5	5.5	4.9	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
2-4 years	6.4	9.9	17.0	18.1	10.7	14.7	26.8	28.9	10.3	9.4	26.3	28.8	4.7	6.7	3.2	17.7
5-10 years	17.5	23.0	23.3	14.8	17.6	22.6	17.2	20.3	19.4	28.1	19.2	16.1	11.2	14.6	25.8	17.7
>10 years	15.2	21.8	12.9	19.7	7.5	6.8	2.6	9.8	10.3	21.4	5.9	6.8	8.2	23.6	16.1	47.1
all of life	57.5	37.7	35.6	24.3	62.0	50.9	34.8	20.3	57.1	35.9	28.6	22.9	72.4	49.1	51.6	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table C1
Sociodemographic Characteristics of Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh

	Representative Sample				Youth				CSW and Clients				IDUs			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2002 N=684	2003 N=587	2002 N=643	2003 N=598	2002 N=187	2003 N=177	2002 N=302	2003 N=256	2002 N=175	2003 N=192	2002 N=255	2003 N=205	2002 N=170	2003 N=165	2002 N=31	2003 N=17
Nights slept outside city in past 3 months																
0	43.7	35.4	36.9	35.8	41.7	41.8	30.1	27.7	36.0	28.7	28.6	17.6	42.9	47.3	22.6	29.4
1 -- 4	17.5	25.6	18.4	28.9	14.4	24.3	19.2	27.7	17.7	30.7	18.8	29.3	24.1	26.7	32.3	23.5
5 -- 9	10.4	18.4	13.8	15.1	10.7	19.2	12.6	19.5	10.3	20.3	15.7	19.0	12.9	11.5	9.7	41.2
10 -- 19	15.1	12.3	16.3	12.5	15.5	7.3	20.2	15.6	14.9	12.5	23.1	22.4	10.6	10.3	19.4	0.0
20 +	13.3	8.4	14.6	7.7	17.6	7.3	17.9	9.4	21.1	7.8	13.7	11.7	9.4	4.2	16.1	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married or living in union																
Yes	65.1	62.5	45.9	48.2	24.1	17.5	18.2	16.8	45.7	56.8	9.8	9.8	31.8	40.6	22.6	35.3
No	34.9	37.5	54.1	51.8	75.9	82.5	81.8	83.2	54.3	43.2	90.2	90.2	68.2	59.4	77.4	64.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational Attainment																
Elementary (up to 7 forms) or none	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.5	0.0
Incomplete High (8-9 forms)	6.1	5.8	8.2	5.0	9.6	9.6	11.9	8.6	5.1	3.1	14.5	11.7	10.6	14.6	16.1	17.7
Public High	29.5	27.4	31.6	30.9	35.8	39.0	39.1	36.3	22.3	25.0	40.4	53.2	40.0	51.5	22.6	29.4
Special High (Technical, Pedagogical, Medical, Etc)	24.7	19.8	25.5	20.1	10.2	9.0	22.2	12.9	16.0	22.9	27.1	15.6	22.4	20.6	51.6	11.8
Incomplete Higher	14.6	15.5	13.2	18.2	31.6	27.7	18.5	28.1	21.1	17.2	13.3	16.1	9.4	7.27	0.0	23.5
Higher	24.7	31.0	20.7	25.8	12.8	14.1	7.6	14.1	35.4	31.3	3.5	3.4	17.7	4.2	3.2	17.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment Status																
Employed fulltime	42.5	42.1	29.1	32.1	24.1	21.5	11.9	18.4	45.1	42.2	4.3	4.4	12.9	5.5	0.0	29.4
Employed occasionally or parttime	30.6	33.6	27.7	28.1	26.7	29.4	22.8	25.8	22.9	34.4	20.0	28.3	25.9	40.6	25.8	29.4
Unemployed, looking for work	15.4	14.1	20.8	21.1	27.8	33.9	32.8	28.1	16.0	11.0	32.5	33.2	37.1	28.5	45.2	41.2
Unemployed, not looking for work	11.5	10.2	22.4	18.7	21.4	15.3	32.5	27.1	16.0	12.5	43.1	34.2	24.1	25.5	29.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently Students																
Yes	11.0	12.4	11.0	12.9	32.6	28.3	20.5	27.0	13.0	14.1	9.4	9.8	6.5	6.1	3.2	11.8
No	89.0	87.6	89.0	87.1	67.4	71.8	79.5	73.1	87.0	85.9	90.6	90.2	93.5	93.9	96.8	88.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table C1
Sociodemographic Characteristics of Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh

[illegible]

Interviewer opinion if respondent is:

Table C2
Site Visiting Behaviors of Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh

	Representative Sample				Youth				CSW and Clients				IDUs			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2002 N=684	2003 N=587	2002 N=643	2003 N=598	2002 N=187	2003 N=177	2002 N=302	2003 N=256	2002 N=175	2003 N=192	2002 N=255	2003 N=205	2002 N=170	2003 N=165	2002 N=31	2003 N=17
Frequency of attendance at site																
First time	3.4	2.0	3.6	1.5	3.2	0.0	3.3	1.2	1.7	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0
< 1 time per month	6.4	4.3	3.1	4.9	6.4	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.7	1.6	0.0	3.5	1.2	3.2	0.0
1 time per month	4.7	7.2	3.0	7.4	5.3	6.2	2.6	4.7	5.7	8.3	0.4	5.9	2.4	3.0	0.0	17.7
2-3 times per month	9.5	8.9	7.0	6.7	11.2	5.7	7.3	7.4	12.0	12.5	6.7	5.4	8.8	8.5	9.9	23.5
One time per week	10.8	18.6	9.0	10.5	12.8	19.8	10.6	10.2	16.0	18.8	7.8	11.7	9.4	20.0	12.9	5.9
2-3 times per week	25.3	25.7	21	23.1	25.1	28.3	27.2	28.5	32.0	25.5	29.8	29.8	35.3	33.3	22.6	23.5
4-6 times per week	13.5	10.2	17.0	18.7	14.4	14.7	19.9	21.5	12.6	7.3	22.4	26.8	17.7	10.9	41.9	11.8
Everyday	26.5	23.2	36.4	27.3	21.4	22.6	26.5	24.2	17.7	23.4	29.4	20.0	21.2	22.4	9.7	17.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In past seven days and nights, number of days came to site?																
1	--	35.4	--	29.1	--	27.1	--	20.7	--	34.4	--	16.6	--	29.7	--	58.8
2	--	19.6	--	16.9	--	20.9	--	21.5	--	25.5	--	17.1	--	17.6	--	17.7
3	--	11.6	--	11.4	--	13.6	--	12.5	--	8.9	--	19.0	--	18.2	--	5.9
4	--	4.4	--	7.2	--	6.2	--	9.8	--	4.2	--	13.2	--	9.7	--	0.0
5	--	5.5	--	5.0	--	9.6	--	5.5	--	5.2	--	8.3	--	6.7	--	0.0
6	--	4.3	--	8.2	--	4.5	--	10.9	--	2.6	--	14.2	--	3.6	--	0.0
7	--	19.3	--	22.2	--	18.1	--	19.1	--	19.3	--	11.7	--	14.6	--	17.7
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0
When visited the site for the first time																
First time	3.4	1.5	3.6	2.0	3.2	0.0	3.3	2.3	1.7	0.5	2.0	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0
In past 4 weeks	3.8	3.9	8.7	4.5	4.3	5.1	13.6	3.9	2.9	1.6	11.0	5.4	1.8	3.6	9.7	5.9
In past 2-6 months	11.8	15.2	18.4	14.9	16.6	18.6	24.5	22.7	12.0	13.0	29.8	27.8	19.4	20.0	19.4	11.8
In past 7-12 months	9.5	13.5	10.1	17.9	11.2	10.7	15.2	19.5	9.7	14.1	15.7	25.9	10.0	18.2	12.9	5.9
> 1 year ago	71.5	65.9	59.3	60.7	64.7	65.5	43.4	51.6	73.7	70.8	41.6	38.5	67.1	57.6	58.1	76.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
How came to site today																
Walked	--	50.4	--	54.7	--	56.5	--	50.0	--	53.7	--	42.0	--	67.3	--	35.3
By Car	--	25.6	--	15.6	--	10.7	--	18.8	--	20.8	--	23.4	--	9.7	--	35.3
By Public Transportation	--	24.0	--	29.8	--	32.8	--	31.3	--	25.5	--	34.6	--	23.0	--	29.4
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0

Table C2
Site Visiting Behaviors of Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh

	Representative Sample				Youth				CSW and Clients				IDUs			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	N=684	N=587	N=643	N=598	N=187	N=177	N=302	N=256	N=175	N=192	N=255	N=205	N=170	N=165	N=31	N=17
Why came to site today																
To drink alcohol	--	39.2	--	24.6	--	35.0	--	34.8	--	48.4	--	46.8	--	55.2	--	47.1
To meet a sexual partner	--	15.5	--	36.5	--	16.4	--	62.1	--	24.0	--	95.6	--	24.2	--	47.1
To socialize with friends	--	86.2	--	70.6	--	92.1	--	72.3	--	93.2	--	68.8	--	90.9	--	94.1
Do you believe that people come here to meet new sexual partners?																
Yes	66.2	70.9	70.5	77.3	68.4	72.9	77.5	89.5	80.6	83.9	93.7	94.6	72.9	72.7	80.7	88.2
No	33.8	29.1	29.5	22.7	31.6	27.1	22.5	10.6	19.4	16.2	6.3	5.4	27.1	27.3	19.4	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Have you ever met a new sexual partner at this site?																
Yes	26.2	30.7	39.8	35.0	34.8	32.8	62.3	59.4	60.0	50.0	89.8	95.1	47.1	44.9	71.0	47.1
No	73.8	69.3	60.2	65.1	65.2	67.2	37.7	40.6	40.0	50.0	10.2	4.9	52.9	55.2	29.0	52.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
When did you last attract a new sexual partner at this site?																
In past 24 hours ago	1.0	0.5	11.7	15.6	1.6	1.7	19.9	31.3	1.1	1.0	29.4	44.4	2.9	0.0	16.1	11.8
7 days ago	4.1	6.1	13.5	10.0	9.6	8.5	24.2	16.4	9.7	12.5	33.3	27.8	9.4	10.9	16.1	11.8
2-4 weeks ago	5.3	9.7	5.6	4.7	6.4	9.0	8.6	5.1	11.4	15.6	11.8	12.2	8.8	11.5	19.4	17.7
2-3 months ago	3.9	7.2	3.3	3.0	6.4	7.9	4.6	6.3	9.1	10.9	7.1	7.8	8.2	12.1	12.9	5.9
4-6 months ago	3.2	5.1	1.9	0.7	3.2	4.0	2.0	0.4	8.6	7.3	3.5	1.5	1.8	7.9	0.0	0.0
7-12 months ago	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	3.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	2.9	1.8	0.0	0.0
Over a year ago	6.3	1.2	3.1	0.5	3.7	1.7	2.0	0.0	16.0	2.1	3.9	1.0	17.1	0.6	12.9	0.0
Never	73.8	69.3	60.2	65.1	65.2	67.2	37.7	40.6	40.0	50.0	10.2	4.9	48.8	55.2	22.6	52.9
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Use condom with last new partner from here																
Yes	15.1	16.0	30.0	25.8	20.9	16.4	50.7	42.6	41.7	26.0	72.9	71.2	29.4	18.2	25.8	47.1
No	6.9	11.4	5.0	7.9	10.2	10.7	4.6	16.0	13.7	21.4	8.2	21.0	15.9	17.0	25.8	0.0
Don't remember	4.2	3.2	4.8	1.3	3.7	5.7	7.0	0.8	4.6	2.6	8.6	2.9	12.4	9.7	25.8	0.0
No partner from here	73.8	69.3	60.2	65.1	65.2	67.2	37.7	40.6	40.0	50.0	10.2	4.9	42.4	55.2	22.5	52.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table C3
Partner Acquisition of Individuals Interviewed at Sites in Osh

[illegible]

Table C3
Partner Acquisition of Individuals Interviewed at Sites in Osh

	Representative Sample				Youth				CSW and Clients				IDUs			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	N=684	N=587	N=643	N=598	N=187	N=177	N=302	N=256	N=175	N=192	N=255	N=205	N=170	N=165	N=31	N=17
Number of new partners in past 12 months																
0	49.6	36.0	54.6	54.9	37.4	29.4	32.8	33.6	6.9	11.5	0.0	1.0	28.2	33.3	9.7	41.2
1	10.5	10.1	4.0	5.7	9.6	6.8	2.0	3.1	13.7	5.2	2.4	0.5	13.5	8.5	0.0	5.9
2	10.5	12.3	3.1	2.7	9.6	13.6	3.3	2.3	18.3	15.6	2.7	0.5	12.4	7.3	9.7	11.8
3	8.2	10.7	1.2	1.0	11.2	13.0	1.3	2.0	11.4	15.1	4.7	1.5	11.8	10.9	0.0	0.0
4-9	13.9	20.4	6.2	4.9	19.8	26.0	8.3	6.3	34.3	32.8	12.9	9.3	18.8	26.1	35.5	0.0
10-14	3.5	5.1	5.4	6.0	7.0	5.7	9.3	5.9	9.1	9.4	13.7	16.6	7.7	7.9	6.5	5.9
15+	3.8	5.5	25.3	24.9	5.3	5.7	43.0	46.9	6.3	10.4	63.5	70.7	7.7	6.1	38.7	35.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Youngest person had sex with in the past 12 months was . . .																
10+ years younger	--	30.3	--	2.5	--	0.6	--	0.0	--	45.8	--	3.9	--	23.6	--	11.8
5 to 9 years younger	--	29.0	--	8.9	--	30.5	--	9.0	--	32.3	--	18.5	--	29.1	--	11.8
1 to 4 years younger	--	26.4	--	18.9	--	39.6	--	32.8	--	17.7	--	42.4	--	27.3	--	58.8
Same age	--	1.4	--	5.7	--	2.8	--	7.0	--	1.6	--	5.9	--	1.2	--	5.9
1 to 4 years older	--	0.5	--	30.6	--	1.7	--	18.8	--	0.0	--	15.6	--	0.0	--	5.9
5 to 9 years older	--	0.7	--	14.9	--	1.7	--	9.0	--	0.5	--	10.2	--	0.6	--	0.0
10+ years older	--	0.5	--	2.7	--	1.7	--	3.5	--	1.0	--	2.9	--	1.2	--	0.0
No partners in past 12 months	--	10.6	--	15.1	--	20.3	--	19.1	--	1.0	--	0.5	--	17.0	--	5.9
Missing	--	0.7	--	0.8	--	1.1	--	0.8	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0
Oldest person had sex with in the past 12 months was . . .																
10+ years younger	--	3.2	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	4.2	--	0.0	--	2.4	--	0.0
5 to 9 years younger	--	15.2	--	1.0	--	1.7	--	0.0	--	12.1	--	0.0	--	8.5	--	0.0
1 to 4 years younger	--	41.9	--	1.3	--	24.9	--	0.8	--	42.7	--	1.0	--	36.4	--	0.0
Same age	--	6.5	--	2.8	--	7.3	--	0.8	--	8.9	--	0.0	--	3.6	--	11.8
1 to 4 years older	--	11.1	--	26.1	--	22.6	--	7.4	--	16.7	--	2.9	--	18.8	--	29.4
5 to 9 years older	--	6.8	--	16.1	--	12.4	--	9.4	--	8.9	--	4.4	--	7.9	--	0.0
10+ years older	--	4.1	--	36.8	--	9.6	--	61.7	--	5.7	--	91.2	--	5.5	--	52.9
No partners in past 12 months	--	10.6	--	15.1	--	20.3	--	19.1	--	1.0	--	0.5	--	17.0	--	5.9
Missing	--	0.7	--	0.8	--	1.1	--	0.8	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0

Table C3
Partner Acquisition of Individuals Interviewed at Sites in Osh

[illegible]

Men who have had sex with a man in past 4 weeks

[illegible]

Table C4
Reported Condom Use by Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh

[illegible]

Table C4
Reported Condom Use by Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh

	Representative Sample		Youth		CSW and Clients		IDUs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2002 2003 N=684 N=587	2002 2003 N=643 N=598	2002 2003 N=187 N=177	2002 2003 N=302 N=256	2002 2003 N=175 N=192	2002 2003 N=255 N=205	2002 2003 N=170 N=165	2002 2003 N=31 N=17

What was the brand of the last condom used?

[illegible]

	Has condom with them at time of interview
Yes	60%
No	40%

[illegible]

Table C4
Reported Condom Use by Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh

	Representative Sample				Youth				CSW and Clients				IDUs			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2002 N=684	2003 N=587	2002 N=643	2003 N=598	2002 N=187	2003 N=177	2002 N=302	2003 N=256	2002 N=175	2003 N=192	2002 N=255	2003 N=205	2002 N=170	2003 N=165	2002 N=31	2003 N=17
Brand of condom seen?																
Favorite	--	1.2	--	2.5	--	2.3	--	5.1	--	2.1	--	6.8	--	0.0	--	0.0
Durex	--	0.5	--	0.0	--	1.7	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	1.2	--	0.0
Pilotos	--	0.0	--	0.2	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Two to Tango	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Innotex	--	0.3	--	0.0	--	1.1	--	0.0	--	0.5	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Vizit	--	0.0	--	0.2	--	0.0	--	0.4	--	0.0	--	0.5	--	0.0	--	0.0
Lifestyle	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Context	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Desire	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Gold Circle	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Indian/No Brand	--	3.1	--	9.4	--	4.5	--	17.6	--	4.7	--	26.3	--	4.2	--	23.5
Other	--	0.0	--	0.7	--	0.0	--	1.2	--	0.0	--	2.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Condom not seen	--	1.7	--	8.7	--	1.1	--	16.0	--	1.6	--	24.4	--	1.8	--	11.8
No condom at interview	--	93.2	--	78.4	--	89.3	--	59.8	--	91.2	--	40.0	--	92.7	--	64.7
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0
In past 4 weeks, how often used condoms with new sexual partners																
Always	--	11.2	--	23.4	--	19.2	--	38.7	--	21.4	--	63.9	--	10.3	--	23.5
Sometimes	--	14.1	--	11.2	--	13.0	--	18.0	--	24.0	--	27.3	--	28.5	--	23.5
Never	--	7.5	--	2.7	--	6.2	--	3.5	--	14.1	--	5.4	--	6.7	--	0.0
No new partners in last 4 weeks	--	66.4	--	62.4	--	61.2	--	39.5	--	39.6	--	3.4	--	54.6	--	52.9
Missing	--	0.7	--	0.3	--	0.6	--	0.4	--	1.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0
Condom used with last new partner in past 4 weeks																
Yes	17.1	20.3	35.5	29.3	24.1	25.4	59.3	48.1	40.0	38.0	84.7	78.1	26.5	24.9	54.8	47.1
No	10.2	12.6	5.9	8.0	12.8	13.0	6.6	12.1	18.3	21.4	8.6	18.5	24.7	20.6	35.5	0.0
No new parnter in last 4 weeks	71.8	66.4	57.2	62.4	62.6	61.0	32.8	39.5	41.7	39.6	5.1	3.4	48.8	54.6	9.7	52.9
Missing	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table C4
Reported Condom Use by Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh

	Representative Sample				Youth				CSW and Clients				IDUs			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	N=684	N=587	N=643	N=598	N=187	N=177	N=302	N=256	N=175	N=192	N=255	N=205	N=170	N=165	N=31	N=17
Why did not use condom with last new partner																
Partner protested	--	0.2	--	3.2	--	0.0	--	5.1	--	0.5	--	7.8	--	0.0	--	0.0
Do not like condoms	--	5.8	--	0.8	--	5.1	--	0.4	--	10.9	--	1.5	--	7.9	--	0.0
Trust partner	--	2.0	--	0.3	--	1.7	--	0.4	--	1.6	--	0.0	--	2.4	--	0.0
Afraid partner suspects	--	0.0	--	0.5	--	0.0	--	0.8	--	0.0	--	1.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Another contraceptive	--	0.3	--	2.0	--	0.6	--	2.7	--	1.0	--	5.4	--	0.0	--	0.0
Condoms too expensive	--	0.2	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.5	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Did not have condoms at hand	--	4.1	--	1.2	--	5.7	--	2.7	--	6.8	--	2.9	--	10.3	--	0.0
Used a condom with last new partner	--	20.3	--	29.3	--	25.4	--	48.1	--	38.0	--	78.1	--	24.9	--	47.1
No new parnter in last 4 weeks	--	66.4	--	62.4	--	61.0	--	39.5	--	39.6	--	3.4	--	54.6	--	52.9
Missing	--	0.7	--	0.3	--	0.6	--	0.4	--	1.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0
Condom used at last sex with a regular partner																
Yes	19.2	11.8	17.0	10.9	13.9	14.1	20.5	10.9	35.4	17.2	23.9	12.7	35.3	11.5	38.7	5.9
No	50.9	59.6	41.4	49.2	28.3	22.6	19.9	25.0	35.4	51.6	12.2	16.1	34.7	38.8	48.4	41.2
No regular parnter	26.3	28.6	39.8	40.0	56.1	63.3	58.6	64.1	29.1	31.3	63.5	71.2	30.0	49.7	12.9	52.9
Missing	3.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ever had a condom break in past 12 months																
Yes	--	11.1	--	12.5	--	12.4	--	23.4	--	13.0	--	29.3	--	11.5	--	23.5
No	--	63.5	--	46.8	--	61.0	--	49.6	--	78.7	--	62.0	--	60.0	--	70.6
Does not use condoms	--	14.1	--	23.2	--	6.2	--	7.0	--	6.8	--	6.8	--	10.9	--	0.0
No partners in past 12 months	--	10.6	--	15.1	--	20.3	--	19.1	--	1.0	--	0.5	--	17.0	--	5.9
Missing	--	0.7	--	2.3	--	0.0	--	0.8	--	0.5	--	1.5	--	0.6	--	0.0
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0
Respondent's opinion for a reasonable price (in Som) for a condom																
0 Som	--	1.2	--	3.2	--	1.7	--	3.9	--	0.5	--	3.4	--	1.8	--	0.0
1 Som	--	27.4	--	31.8	--	29.4	--	35.9	--	30.2	--	38.1	--	33.3	--	35.3
2 Som	--	19.9	--	21.4	--	18.1	--	23.8	--	19.8	--	22.4	--	21.2	--	35.3
3 Som	--	23.9	--	18.1	--	20.9	--	15.6	--	20.3	--	21.0	--	26.1	--	17.7
4 Som	--	2.9	--	2.8	--	4.5	--	1.6	--	3.1	--	0.5	--	1.8	--	0.0
5 Som	--	20.6	--	18.1	--	18.1	--	14.5	--	24.5	--	12.2	--	11.5	--	11.8
>5 Som	--	4.1	--	4.7	--	7.3	--	4.7	--	1.6	--	2.4	--	4.2	--	0.0
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0

Table C4
Reported Condom Use by Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh

[illegible]

Table C5
Knowledge about HIV/AIDS Transmission and Prevention of Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh

	Knowledge about HIV/AIDS Transmission and Prevention of Individuals Occurring at Sites in Osh															
	Representative Sample				Youth				CSW and Clients				IDUs			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2002 N=684	2003 N=587	2002 N=643	2003 N=598	2002 N=187	2003 N=177	2002 N=302	2003 N=256	2002 N=175	2003 N=194	2002 N=255	2003 N=205	2002 N=170	2003 N=165	2002 N=31	2003 N=17
Respondent's opinion of HIV/AIDS problem in Osh																
Serious Problem	--	65.6	--	58.7	--	63.3	--	48.1	--	68.8	--	53.2	--	49.1	--	35.3
Somewhat of a Problem	--	26.9	--	31.3	--	25.4	--	38.7	--	25.5	--	31.2	--	30.9	--	58.8
Not a Problem at All	--	1.0	--	2.3	--	1.1	--	3.5	--	1.6	--	5.4	--	3.0	--	0.0
Don't know	--	6.5	--	7.7	--	10.2	--	9.8	--	4.2	--	10.2	--	17.0	--	5.9
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0
Respondent's opinion of how likely he/she is of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus																
Very likely	--	24.2	--	16.6	--	28.3	--	19.1	--	28.7	--	24.9	--	29.1	--	23.5
Somewhat likely	--	17.7	--	17.2	--	11.9	--	24.6	--	19.3	--	26.8	--	17.0	--	41.2
Not very likely	--	12.1	--	19.7	--	11.3	--	19.9	--	18.8	--	21.0	--	9.7	--	11.8
No risk	--	31.2	--	33.8	--	27.1	--	25.8	--	21.9	--	12.7	--	24.9	--	11.8
Don't know	--	14.8	--	12.7	--	21.5	--	10.6	--	11.5	--	14.6	--	19.4	--	11.8
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0
Respondent Believes It Is Possible to Become Infected with HIV/AIDS through . . .																
Sexual contact without condom																
Yes	97.2	97.8	93.5	96.2	97.3	97.7	95.0	98.8	98.9	98.4	98.4	98.1	93.5	96.4	90.3	100.0
No	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	1.2	0.0	3.2	0.0
Don't know	2.3	2.0	6.1	3.9	2.7	2.3	4.6	1.2	0.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	5.3	3.6	6.5	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injecting drugs with shared syringe																
Yes	91.8	94.0	89.6	91.5	93.6	94.9	88.7	93.0	94.9	96.9	90.2	90.7	85.9	88.5	83.9	82.4
No	1.6	3.9	2.3	3.3	2.7	2.3	3.6	2.0	2.9	1.6	4.7	2.0	3.5	7.9	6.5	11.8
Don't know	6.6	2.0	8.1	5.2	3.7	2.8	7.6	5.1	2.3	1.6	5.1	7.3	10.6	3.6	9.7	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eating from common dish																
Yes	18.3	7.2	12.6	9.4	19.3	6.2	11.9	5.1	14.9	5.7	9.4	5.9	7.7	3.6	3.2	0.0
No	51.6	73.1	51.6	71.9	56.1	75.7	49.7	77.7	65.7	79.2	52.9	70.7	61.8	70.9	80.7	88.2
Don't know	30.1	19.8	35.8	18.7	24.6	18.1	38.4	17.2	19.4	15.1	37.6	23.4	30.6	25.5	16.1	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Swimming in common pool																
Yes	14.3	7.0	10.1	7.7	13.4	6.2	10.9	6.3	6.3	5.7	8.2	6.8	7.7	4.9	3.2	5.9
No	52.3	70.2	49.5	64.6	56.1	67.8	51.3	67.2	71.4	75.5	56.5	58.1	56.5	66.7	48.4	58.8
Don't know	33.3	22.8	40.4	27.8	30.5	26.0	37.7	26.6	22.3	18.8	35.3	35.1	35.9	28.5	48.4	35.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table C5
Knowledge about HIV/AIDS Transmission and Prevention of Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh

[illegible]

Table C6
HIV Education and HIV Testing for Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh

	Representative Sample				Youth				CSW and Clients				IDUs			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2002 N=684	2003 N=587	2002 N=643	2003 N=598	2002 N=187	2003 N=177	2002 N=302	2003 N=256	2002 N=175	2003 N=192	2002 N=255	2003 N=205	2002 N=170	2003 N=165	2002 N=31	2003 N=17
Attended AIDS educational session in past 12 months																
Yes	13.2	--	21.8	--	13.4	--	23.8	--	8.6	--	25.1	--	14.1	--	16.1	--
No	86.8	--	78.2	--	86.6	--	76.2	--	91.4	--	74.9	--	85.9	--	83.9	--
Total	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--
Have you heard or seen any information about HIV/AIDS in the last 12 months?																
Yes	--	84.7	--	83.8	--	81.4	--	84.8	--	84.4	--	82.4	--	77.0	--	100.0
No	--	15.3	--	16.2	--	18.6	--	15.2	--	15.6	--	17.6	--	23.0	--	0.0
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0
From what source did you receive this information?																
TV	--	83.0	--	80.6	--	76.3	--	80.1	--	82.3	--	76.1	--	73.9	--	94.1
Radio	--	63.4	--	63.6	--	55.4	--	67.2	--	65.1	--	60.5	--	54.6	--	76.5
Newspapers/Magazines	--	58.9	--	56.4	--	46.9	--	50.8	--	58.3	--	40.0	--	33.9	--	47.1
Leaflets/Posters	--	48.4	--	51.7	--	45.2	--	56.6	--	43.2	--	48.3	--	33.9	--	41.2
Friend or relative	--	53.7	--	53.2	--	57.1	--	58.2	--	57.3	--	56.1	--	53.3	--	70.6
Doctor/health worker	--	34.9	--	51.8	--	26.6	--	53.5	--	36.5	--	54.2	--	26.7	--	82.4
In education places (school)	--	17.9	--	19.6	--	27.7	--	29.3	--	22.9	--	13.7	--	8.5	--	0.0
Outreach Worker	--	15.2	--	23.1	--	19.2	--	29.3	--	20.8	--	28.3	--	5.5	--	41.2
Other	--	3.9	--	5.0	--	4.5	--	5.9	--	9.4	--	4.9	--	1.2	--	11.8
Where can a person in Osh have blood drawn from the vein for an HIV test?																
Center of AIDS	--	59.5	--	54.5	--	54.2	--	56.6	--	59.4	--	60.5	--	64.9	--	58.8
Venerological/Dermatologic al Dispensary	--	36.5	--	34.3	--	37.3	--	37.5	--	32.8	--	33.7	--	36.4	--	58.8
Clinic / Hospital	--	51.6	--	67.2	--	52.5	--	65.2	--	52.1	--	63.4	--	42.4	--	64.7
Don't Know	--	4.4	--	3.5	--	3.4	--	4.3	--	5.2	--	4.9	--	8.5	--	0.0
Other	--	0.3	--	1.0	--	0.6	--	2.3	--	0.0	--	2.0	--	1.2	--	0.0
Number of times been tested for HIV in past 12 months																
0	77.2	81.6	67.5	67.9	74.9	82.5	59.9	59.4	73.7	84.4	49.8	47.3	59.4	75.2	45.2	52.9
1	17.4	10.4	18.2	22.1	19.8	9.0	19.9	22.7	21.7	8.9	21.6	29.3	28.2	12.1	16.1	11.8

Table C6
HIV Education and HIV Testing for Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh

[illegible]

Table C7
Injecting Drug Use Behaviour Reported by Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh

	Representative Sample				Youth				CSW and Clients				IDUs			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2002 N=684	2003 N=587	2002 N=643	2003 N=598	2002 N=187	2003 N=177	2002 N=302	2003 N=256	2002 N=175	2003 N=192	2002 N=255	2003 N=205	2002 N=170	2003 N=165	2002 N=31	2003 N=17
Injecting drug use common in this unit of city (respondent opinion)																
Very common	9.9	20.3	11.2	14.2	10.7	28.3	8.9	10.6	5.7	17.7	10.6	15.6	18.2	32.7	38.7	23.5
Somewhat common	28.4	36.5	19.6	36.0	31.0	32.2	19.2	42.2	44.6	49.5	25.1	39.0	44.7	35.2	29.0	58.8
Not very common	31.4	23.2	23.3	15.4	36.4	23.2	22.8	17.6	31.4	16.2	22.0	18.1	28.2	21.8	29.0	17.7
Does not occur in this area	1.0	38	2.8	4.2	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.7	0.0	2.6	2.0	3.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Don't know	29.2	16.4	43.1	30.3	21.4	15.3	47.4	27.0	18.3	14.2	40.4	23.4	8.8	8.5	3.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injecting drug users socialize at site (respondent opinion)																
Yes	51.2	50.9	33.1	30.4	59.9	63.3	31.5	31.3	64.6	52.6	35.3	33.2	90.6	90.3	90.3	88.2
No	8.9	14.3	13.5	26.6	5.9	9.6	14.9	29.3	5.7	17.7	16.5	34.6	2.9	1.2	0.0	0.0
Don't know	39.9	34.8	53.3	43.0	34.2	27.1	53.6	39.5	29.7	29.7	48.2	32.2	6.5	8.5	9.7	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heard of place in city where IDUs can get new syringes																
Yes	22.1	38.2	16.5	27.1	32.1	49.7	17.5	34.4	25.1	34.9	22.0	35.1	41.8	67.3	54.8	70.6
No	77.9	61.8	83.5	72.9	67.9	50.3	82.5	65.6	74.9	65.1	78.0	64.9	58.2	32.7	45.2	29.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ever injected drugs																
Yes	26.0	27.8	5.1	3.0	35.8	41.8	6.3	5.1	34.3	22.4	8.6	4.9	100.0	98.8	100.0	100.0
Never	74.0	69.9	94.9	94.7	64.2	58.2	93.7	93.8	65.7	76.0	91.4	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused to answer	--	2.4	--	2.3	--	0.0	--	1.2	--	1.6	--	2.0	--	1.2	--	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
When last injected drugs																
Past 7 days	18.4	15.5	3.7	0.3	24.6	23.2	4.3	0.8	21.7	10.4	5.9	0.5	74.1	61.2	77.4	11.8
Past 2-4 weeks	4.2	6.0	0.8	2.2	5.3	5.7	1.3	3.9	5.7	6.3	1.2	3.4	17.7	22.4	16.1	76.5
Past 2-3 months	1.6	2.6	0.2	0.3	3.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.1	0.4	0.5	6.5	9.7	3.2	11.8
Past 4-6 months	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.8	6.7	3.2	0.0
Past 7-12 months	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Over one year ago	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.7	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Never injected drugs	74.0	71.9	94.9	96.8	64.2	58.2	93.7	94.5	65.7	77.6	91.4	95.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ever been arrested for injecting drugs																
Yes	12.1	7.7	3.1	0.3	13.4	7.9	3.0	0.0	21.1	5.2	6.7	0.5	39.4	26.1	51.6	11.8
No	87.9	92.3	96.9	99.7	86.6	92.1	97.0	100.0	78.9	94.8	93.3	99.5	60.6	73.9	48.4	88.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[illegible]

Table C8
Contact with Treatment Facilities for Men Socializing at Sites in Osh, 2002

	Never	<4 weeks	1-6 months	7-12 months	>1 year
	%	%	%	%	%
Representative Sample (N=684)					
Ever been to:					
Private medical clinic	86.4	1.6	3.9	3.1	5.0
State medical clinic	24.3	7.0	21.2	17.5	30.0
Trust Point	91.2	1.2	3.7	1.8	2.2
TB Dispensary	82.5	1.0	2.2	4.7	9.6
Emergency	68.6	2.8	6.4	6.3	15.9
Infection Hospital	73.2	1.2	4.2	5.3	16.1
Skin/Venerological Dispensary	90.6	0.7	1.5	2.6	4.5
Private venerological Doctor	91.8	0.3	2.0	2.0	3.8
Private narcological doctor	89.0	0.7	3.1	2.8	4.4
An outreach/social worker about injection drug use	93.0	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.9
Youth (N=187)					
Ever been to:					
Private medical clinic	84.5	2.7	5.3	2.1	5.3
State medical clinic	31.0	6.4	21.4	13.9	27.3
Trust Point	86.6	1.6	4.8	3.2	3.7
TB Dispensary	86.1	0.5	1.1	4.3	8.0
Emergency	70.1	1.6	9.1	2.7	16.6
Infection Hospital	73.3	1.6	3.2	4.3	17.6
Skin/Venerological Dispensary	89.3	0.5	2.1	2.1	5.9
Private venerological Doctor	90.9	0.0	3.2	2.1	3.7
Private narcological doctor	87.7	0.0	3.7	3.2	5.3
An outreach/social worker about injection drug use	87.7	1.6	4.8	1.1	4.8
Clients of Commercial Sex Workers (N=175)					
Ever been to:					
Private medical clinic	79.4	2.3	6.9	4.0	7.4
State medical clinic	22.3	9.7	22.9	13.7	31.4
Trust Point	89.1	1.7	4.0	1.7	3.4
TB Dispensary	85.1	1.1	0.6	4.0	9.1
Emergency	58.3	2.9	8.6	11.4	18.9
Infection Hospital	70.3	2.3	2.9	4.6	20.0
Skin/Venerological Dispensary	86.9	1.7	0.6	3.4	7.4
Private venerological Doctor	78.9	0.0	2.9	5.7	12.6
Private narcological doctor	80.6	1.1	4.6	4.6	9.1
An outreach/social worker about injection drug use	92.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.7
Injection Drug Users (N=170)					
Ever been to:					
Private medical clinic	88.8	2.4	4.7	2.4	1.8
State medical clinic	32.9	4.1	18.8	13.5	30.6
Trust Point	81.2	1.2	8.2	4.7	4.7
TB Dispensary	80.6	1.8	0.6	4.7	12.4
Emergency	67.1	2.9	4.7	10.6	15.3
Infection Hospital	74.1	1.2	1.8	5.3	17.7
Skin/Venerological Dispensary	85.3	1.8	3.5	5.3	4.1
Private venerological Doctor	84.1	1.2	4.7	4.1	5.9
Private narcological doctor	61.2	1.8	10.6	9.4	17.7
An outreach/social worker about injection drug use	74.7	4.1	10.6	4.1	6.5

Table C9
Contact with Treatment Facilities for Women Socializing at Sites in Osh, 2002

	Never	<4	1-6	7-12	>1 year
	%	weeks	months	months	%
	%	%	%	%	%
Representative Sample (N=643)					
Ever been to:					
Private medical clinic	77.9	4.7	7.8	4.8	4.8
State medical clinic	20.4	10.3	23.2	20.4	25.8
Trust Point	83.0	3.7	7.6	3.9	1.7
TB Dispensary	75.0	2.2	4.8	3.7	14.3
Emergency	66.9	3.4	8.2	6.4	15.1
Infection Hospital	67.7	2.3	7.3	7.2	15.6
Skin/Venerological Dispensary	78.7	0.6	6.7	6.8	7.2
Private venerological Doctor	77.8	5.9	10.3	3.3	2.8
Private narcological doctor	97.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8
An outreach/social worker about injection drug use	94.7	1.1	3.0	0.6	0.6
Youth (N=302)					
Ever been to:					
Private medical clinic	74.5	7.9	9.3	5.0	3.3
State medical clinic	28.8	6.3	23.5	15.6	25.8
Trust Point	74.5	6.0	12.6	5.3	1.7
TB Dispensary	81.1	1.0	3.6	3.0	11.3
Emergency	76.5	2.3	6.3	4.6	10.3
Infection Hospital	72.5	2.0	4.6	6.3	14.6
Skin/Venerological Dispensary	70.2	1.0	10.3	8.9	9.6
Private venerological Doctor	65.2	10.6	17.9	3.3	3.0
Private narcological doctor	97.4	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
An outreach/social worker about injection drug use	92.4	1.7	5.0	1.0	0.0
Commercial Sex Workers (N=255)					
Ever been to:					
Private medical clinic	73.3	9.4	10.2	4.3	2.7
State medical clinic	27.1	6.3	20.8	15.3	30.6
Trust Point	67.1	7.8	15.7	7.8	1.6
TB Dispensary	77.3	0.8	3.9	4.7	13.3
Emergency	73.3	3.1	9.0	4.3	10.2
Infection Hospital	65.9	2.4	7.1	7.8	16.9
Skin/Venerological Dispensary	59.6	1.6	12.9	12.5	13.3
Private venerological Doctor	53.3	13.7	22.4	5.5	5.1
Private narcological doctor	97.3	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.4
An outreach/social worker about injection drug use	89.0	2.7	7.5	0.8	0.0
Injection Drug Users (N=31)					
Ever been to:					
Private medical clinic	93.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.2
State medical clinic	12.9	0.0	12.9	22.6	51.6
Trust Point	45.2	16.1	6.5	25.8	6.5
TB Dispensary	74.2	3.2	0.0	9.7	12.9
Emergency	48.4	0.0	16.1	16.1	19.4
Infection Hospital	51.6	6.5	12.9	0.0	29.0
Skin/Venerological Dispensary	54.8	0.0	6.5	25.8	12.9
Private venerological Doctor	83.9	6.5	0.0	6.5	3.2
Private narcological doctor	74.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
An outreach/social worker about injection drug use	80.7	6.5	6.5	3.2	3.2

Table C10
STI Symptoms and Knowledge of Individuals Socializing at Sites in Osh, 2003

	Representative Sample		Youth		CSW and Clients		IDUs	
	Males N=587	Females N=598	Males N=177	Females N=265	Males N=192	Females N=205	Males N=165	Females N=17
Heard of diseases or infections that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse								
Yes	71.4	77.6	64.4	80.5	79.2	80.5	56.4	76.5
No	28.6	22.4	35.6	19.5	20.8	19.5	43.6	23.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Signs or symptoms that someone has a sexually transmitted disease or infection								
Lower abdominal pain	10.4	27.4	7.3	27.3	9.9	29.3	6.1	17.7
Discharge from vagina (woman) / penis (man)	43.1	52.8	34.5	64.1	48.4	62.9	38.2	47.1
Itching in genital area	21.6	32.3	23.7	37.1	22.4	39.5	14.6	29.4
Burning pain on urination	33.7	18.4	27.7	19.5	41.2	18.5	30.3	5.9
Pain during intercourse	7.2	15.7	2.8	14.1	8.3	17.1	6.1	29.4
Genital ulcers / open sores	25.0	38.6	28.3	44.1	21.9	47.3	27.3	35.3
Inflammation in genital area	4.9	11.2	2.8	12.1	6.8	13.7	3.6	41.2
Blood in urine	4.6	4.9	4.0	3.1	5.2	3.9	3.0	5.9
Failure to pass urine	10.7	10.0	7.9	10.2	14.1	11.2	4.2	29.4
Loss of weight	2.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.5	3.0	11.8
Inability to conceive (woman) / impotence (man)	5.8	3.9	2.3	4.7	5.2	3.9	6.7	0.0
Other	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
No symptoms	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	2.9	3.2	5.1	2.0	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
Refused	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
In the past 4 weeks, the respondent has had the following symptoms								
Any Symptoms	10.7	27.1	10.2	27.5	15.1	36.6	23.0	70.6
Lower abdominal pain (women)	--	16.6	--	17.2	--	21.5	--	64.7
Pain on urination (men)	7.5	--	6.8	--	8.9	--	16.4	--
Unusual discharge	4.1	18.9	2.8	21.1	7.3	28.8	9.1	29.4
Sores	1.2	3.2	1.1	2.7	1.6	6.8	3.0	5.9
Received treatment for symptoms in past 4 weeks								
Self-Treatment	5.1	15.9	1.7	15.8	6.3	27.8	13.3	29.4
Private Physician or Clinic	3.7	9.4	4.0	11.7	6.3	14.6	5.5	41.2
Public Clinic or Hospital	3.1	12.0	2.8	7.9	5.7	11.2	1.8	52.9
Did not receive treatment	2.0	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.0	5.4	6.1	5.9
No symptoms in past 4 weeks	89.3	72.9	89.8	72.5	84.9	63.4	77.0	29.4

Table C11
Commercial Sex by Individuals Interviewed at Sites in Osh

	Representative Sample				Youth				CSW and Clients				IDUs			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2002 N=684	2003 N=587	2002 N=643	2003 N=598	2002 N=187	2003 N=177	2002 N=302	2003 N=256	2002 N=175	2003 N=192	2002 N=255	2003 N=205	2002 N=170	2003 N=165	2002 N=31	2003 N=17
Has received (women) or given (men) money in exchange for sex in past 3 months																
Yes	25.6	32.7	39.7	34.3	33.7	34.5	66.2	58.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	32.4	24.9	64.5	52.9
No	67.5	64.6	59.9	65.7	59.4	60.5	33.4	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.4	67.9	35.5	47.1
Don't remember	5.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	7.3	0.0	0.0
Missing	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of places women who engage in transactional sex go to look for clients in past 4 weeks																
0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0	14.5	16.4	0.0	0.0	24.2	27.0	0.0	0.0	36.5	47.3	0.0	0.0	29.0	35.3
2	0.0	0.0	14.8	11.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	18.4	0.0	0.0	37.3	31.7	0.0	0.0	16.1	11.8
3	0.0	0.0	5.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	8.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	14.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0
4+	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	8.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	12.9	5.9
Not applicable	100.0	100.0	59.9	65.7	100.0	100.0	33.4	41.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	35.5	47.1
Missing	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Last time received money in exchange for sex, used a condom																
Yes	--	0.0	--	27.9	--	0.0	--	48.1	--	0.0	--	81.5	--	0.0	--	52.9
No	--	0.0	--	5.5	--	0.0	--	9.4	--	0.0	--	16.1	--	0.0	--	0.0
Not applicable	--	100.0	--	65.7	--	100.0	--	41.4	--	100.0	--	0.0	--	100.0	--	47.1
Missing	--	0.0	--	0.8	--	0.0	--	1.2	--	0.0	--	2.4	--	0.0	--	0.0
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0
Who suggested using condom last time received money in exchange for sex																
Myself	--	0.0	--	13.7	--	0.0	--	23.4	--	0.0	--	40.0	--	0.0	--	11.8
Partner	--	0.0	--	3.5	--	0.0	--	5.5	--	0.0	--	10.2	--	0.0	--	17.7
Partner and I	--	0.0	--	6.7	--	0.0	--	12.1	--	0.0	--	19.5	--	0.0	--	23.5
Did not used condom last time	--	0.0	--	5.5	--	0.0	--	9.4	--	0.0	--	16.1	--	0.0	--	0.0
Not applicable	--	100.0	--	65.7	--	100.0	--	41.4	--	100.0	--	0.0	--	100.0	--	47.1
Missing	--	0.0	--	4.9	--	0.0	--	8.2	--	0.0	--	14.2	--	0.0	--	0.0
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	1.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	100.0

Table C11

[illegible]

Table C12
Needle Sharing Behavior of Injection Drug Users in Osh

	Males		Females	
	2002 N=170	2003 N=165	2002 N=31	2003 N=17
Shared syringe at last injection				
Yes	30.6	21.2	16.1	11.8
No	51.8	61.2	32.2	76.5
Don't know/remember	17.6	17.6	58.1	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In last 4 weeks, shared syringe with other IDU				
Yes	33.5	33.9	32.3	0.0
No	53.5	60.6	58.1	94.1
Don't know/remember	12.9	5.5	9.7	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In last 4 weeks, got new syringe				
Yes	30.6	36.4	35.5	11.8
No	61.2	57.0	54.8	82.4
Don't know/remember	8.2	6.7	9.7	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of times injected drugs yesterday				
0	30.6	58.8	35.5	88.2
1	35.3	34.6	22.6	11.8
2	15.9	6.7	22.6	0.0
3	10.6	0.0	9.7	0.0
4+	7.1	0.0	9.7	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of different syringes used yesterday				
0	42.9	59.4	45.2	88.2
1	32.9	37.0	35.8	11.8
2	18.2	2.4	22.6	0.0
3	4.1	1.2	6.5	0.0
4+	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of different people with whom shared a syringe in past 4 weeks				
0	43.5	50.9	29.0	23.5
1	18.2	6.7	6.5	5.9
2	12.9	11.5	35.5	11.8
3	16.5	7.9	16.1	29.4
4 -- 9	7.1	22.4	6.5	29.4
10+	1.2	0.6	12.9	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of different people with whom shared a syringe for the first time in past 4 weeks				
0	75.3	81.8	80.7	76.5
1	16.5	10.9	16.1	23.5
2	4.1	3.6	0.0	0.0
3	1.8	3.0	0.0	0.0
4 -- 9	1.2	0.6	3.2	0.0
10+	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table C12 Needle Sharing Behaviour of Injection Drug Users in Osh				
	Males		Females	
	2002 N=170	2003 N=165	2002 N=31	2003 N=17
Where got last syringe used				
Pharmacy	28.8	24.9	22.6	47.1
Purchased somewhere else	24.1	31.5	22.6	11.8
Trust point	17.7	16.4	19.4	11.8
Friend	18.8	20.6	16.1	17.7
Other	4.7	2.4	6.5	0.0
Don't know/remember	5.3	4.2	12.9	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Can get new syringes whenever wants				
Always	50.0	52.1	41.9	70.6
Sometimes	46.5	47.3	58.1	29.4
Never	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Why can't always get new syringes when wants				
No money	25.1	34.6	35.5	17.7
Exchange station too far away	8.2	7.3	9.7	5.9
Kiosk or drug store too far way	4.1	7.9	0.0	0.0
Police menace	5.9	5.5	3.2	0.0
Don't think it is necessary to get a new syringe	4.1	1.8	3.2	11.8
Other	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0
Always can get new syringes	50.0	52.1	41.9	70.6

Table C13
Drug Use History of Injection Drug Users Socializing at Sites in Osh

	Males		Females	
	2002 N=178	2003 N=165	2002 N=33	2003 N=17
Main way to take drugs				
Individually	34.7	15.2	29.0	11.8
Always with same group	24.7	53.9	35.5	58.8
With different groups	6.5	3.0	9.7	11.8
Depends on circumstances	34.1	27.9	25.8	17.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Drug injected most				
Raw opium (hanka)	31.8	64.9	35.5	70.6
Heroin	66.5	43.6	61.3	64.7
Other	1.8	4.2	3.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In last 4 weeks, took drugs from common reservoir				
Yes	62.9	67.9	48.4	70.6
No	29.4	30.3	41.9	29.4
Don't know/remember	7.7	1.8	9.7	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In last 4 weeks, used ready made drug solution without boiling				
Yes	45.3	53.3	32.3	35.3
No	45.9	40.6	51.6	64.7
Don't know/remember	8.8	6.1	16.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Length of time injecting drugs				
< 1 year	27.7	14.6	19.4	29.4
1 year	22.9	32.1	22.6	17.7
2 years	18.2	24.2	22.6	23.5
3-4 years	13.5	21.2	16.1	5.9
5-9 years	16.5	7.9	19.4	11.8
10+ years	1.2	0.0	0.0	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ever been arrested for injecting drugs				
Yes	39.4	26.1	51.6	11.8
No	60.6	73.9	48.4	88.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Think they have been registered by police				
Yes	18.2	20.0	35.5	11.8
No	15.9	4.9	12.9	0.
Never arrested for injecting drugs	60.0	73.9	48.4	88.2
Missing	5.9	1.2	3.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Think they have been registered by police as IDUs				
Yes	17.7	20.0	29.0	5.9
No	60.0	0.0	3.2	5.9
Never been registered by police	15.9	4.9	12.9	0.0
Never arrested for injecting drugs	60.0	73.9	48.4	88.2
Missing	5.9	1.2	6.4	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ever met with a narcologist or visited a narcologist dispensary				
Yes	46.5	28.5	48.4	11.8
No	52.9	71.5	51.6	88.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table C13				
Drug Use History of Injection Drug Users Socializing at Sites in Osh				
	Males		Females	
	2002 N=178	2003 N=165	2002 N=33	2003 N=17
Think they have been registered with narcologist or narcology dispensary				
Yes	30.0	25.2	45.2	11.8
No	16.5	3.0	3.2	0.0
Never met narcologist/dispensary	53.5	71.5	51.6	88.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Think they have been registered with narcologist or narcology dispensary as IDUs				
Yes	23.5	23.6	41.9	11.8
No	6.5	0.6	3.2	0.0
Never been registered with narcologist/dispensary	16.5	3.0	3.2	0.0
Never met narcologist/dispensary	52.9	71.5	54.8	88.2
Missing	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix 2 – Baseline Questionnaires

KEY INFORMANT CHARACTERISTICS - CAR (5/16/02)

No.	Questions	Coding categories
K1	Assessment City	Almaty 1 Karaganda 2 Tashkent 3 Osh 4
K2	Location of Interview	UNIT in city: ____
K3	Interviewer Number / Key Informant Number	____/____
K4	Date	____/____/____
K5	Gender of Key Informant	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
K6	Type of Key Informant:	ENTER CODE: ____
	TAXI DRIVER 01 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DRIVER 02 LONG DISTANCE TRUCK DRIVERS 03 SEX WORKER 04 CLIENT OF SEX WORKER 05 PIMP 06 INJECTION DRUG USER 07 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORG (NGO) STAFF 08 WORKERS OF AIDS CENTER, NARCOLOGICA DISPENSARY, VENEROLOGICAL CLINIC 09 MEDICAL PERSONNEL 10 POLICE OFFICER 11 HEALTH CARE/ PHARMACY WORKER 12 MINI-MARKET /SHOP SELLER 13 SELLERS AND WORKERS IN MARKET 14 STREET VENDOR 15	BARMEN/WAITERS 16 HOTEL STAFF 17 SAUNA STAFF 18 HOMELESS 19 UNEMPLOYED 20 NEW ARRIVALS/ TEMPORARY 21 STREET CLEANERS 22 STAIRWELL CLEANER 23 FLAT OWNERS COOP PERSONNEL 24 YOUTH 25 DORMITORY RESIDENT 26 RESIDENT OF AREA 27 OTHER _____ 50

No.	Questions	Coding categories
	Hello. I am working for _____ in Osh on a study to identify where better health programs are needed in the city. The purpose of the study is to find out where people go to meet new sexual partners and to find out where people who inject drugs can be found. AIDS doesn't seem to be a big problem yet in this area, but it could become a big problem if people don't learn about how to reduce the chances they will get infected. I would like to ask you a few questions. We want you to tell us the names and locations of places where people meet new sexual partners and where we can reach drug injectors for prevention programs. We don't want to know the names of any private residences. We are just interested in public places. If you tell us where these places are then we will visit those places to see if they want to have a health program there. Telling us the names and locations of sites should take between 5 and 15 minutes. We won't ask your name or ask you to provide any identifying information. You will not be contacted in the future. Your answers cannot be linked back to you. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may refuse to answer any question or completely refuse to participate. You may be embarrassed by the questions. You may not personally benefit directly from this study, but in a few months a new health program will be carried out in this city. The name and phone number of the person in charge of this study are on this piece of paper. If you have any questions you can contact _____ at the _____.	
K7	Are you willing to participate? *IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW.	YES 1 IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW. NO 2
K8	How old are you? *STOP INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 18	____
K9	We want to know where people socialize with the intention of meeting a new sexual partner. This will help us plan AIDS prevention programs there and have condoms available. We especially want to know: • Where youth socialize and meet new sexual partners • Where women or men sell sex • Where other people such as single men, gay men, temporary residents, migrant workers, go to find new sexual partners. • Where people in this unit go to meet new partners in this unit and in other units. We also want to know where people from outside the unit come to meet new sexual partners in this unit. *WRITE EACH PLACE NAMED ON THE LIST ON THE NEXT PAGE. AFTER FINISHING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, FILL OUT A PLACE REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE.	
K10	We also want to know what you think about drug use around here. Does injecting drug use occur here (in this unit)?	YES 1 NO 2
K11	Have you seen any syringes around here in the last 4 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2
K12	Where can syringes be found around here? *WRITE EACH PLACE NAMED ON THE LIST ON THE NEXT PAGE. AFTER FINISHING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, FILL OUT A PLACE REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE.	

No.	Questions	Coding categories
K13	Where can injecting drug users be found around here? *WRITE EACH PLACE NAMED ON THE LIST ON THE NEXT PAGE. AFTER FINISHING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, FILL OUT A PLACE REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE.	
K14	Do sex workers look for customers around here?	YES 1 NO 2
K15	Where can sex workers be found? *WRITE EACH PLACE NAMED ON THE LIST ON THE NEXT PAGE. AFTER FINISHING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, FILL OUT A PLACE REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE.	
K16	Number of places named by Key Informant within this unit. Number of places named by Key Informant outside this unit.	____ _ ____ _

LIST PLACES NAMED ON LINES BELOW. USING THIS LIST, ASK THE RESPONDENT:

Of all the places you named, which is the place where the most people meet new sexual partners in one day or evening? CIRCLE "1" IN COLUMN TITLED "Sex" NEXT TO THIS PLACE.

Of all the places you named, which is the place where the most drug injectors or drug injecting equipment can be found? CIRCLE "2" IN COLUMN TITLED "Drug" NEXT TO THIS PLACE.

Of all the places you named, which is the place where the most sex workers can be found? CIRCLE "3" IN COLUMN TITLED "SexWorker" NEXT TO THIS PLACE.

AFTER RECORDING WHICH THREE PLACES ARE PRIORITIES, FILL OUT A PLACE REPORT FORM WITH THE RESPONDENT FOR EACH PLACE ON THE LIST (NOT ONLY PRIORITIES).

	PRIORITY PLACE		
	Sex	Drug	SexWorker
1. _____	1	2	3
2. _____	Sex	Drug	SexWorker
	1	2	3
3. _____	Sex	Drug	SexWorker
	1	2	3
4. _____	Sex	Drug	SexWorker
	1	2	3
5. _____	Sex	Drug	SexWorker
	1	2	3
6. _____	Sex	Drug	SexWorker
	1	2	3
7. _____	Sex	Drug	SexWorker
	1	2	3
8. _____	Sex	Drug	SexWorker
	1	2	3
9. _____	Sex	Drug	SexWorker
	1	2	3
10. _____	Sex	Drug	SexWorker
	1	2	3

PLACE REPORT FORM - CAR
5/16/02

S1	Assessment City	Almaty 1 Karaganda 2 Tashkent 3 Osh 4
S2	Location of Interview	UNIT ____
S3	Interviewer Number / Key Informant Number	____ / ____
S4	Key Informant / Place Report Number	____ / ____
S5	Name of place	_____
S6	Place named as a priority place for....	PRIORITY Meeting new sexual partners 1 Injecting drug users 2 Sex workers 3 Not a priority for any group 9
S7	Address of place and how to find it.	
S8	Where is the place located? In what unit?	UNIT in city (CODE 1-20): ____
S9	TYPE OF PLACE: 01 BAR/CAFÉ/RESTAURANT 02 NIGHTCLUB/DISCO 03 CASINO 04 GAY CLUB 05 HOTEL 06 SAUNA 07 BILLIARDS 08 GAME CLUB 09 COMPUTER CLUB 10 DORMITORY 11 PRIVATE APARTMENT/FLAT 12 BASEMENT/ROOF 13 STAIRWELLS 14 UNUSED/ ABANDONED BUILDING	*ENTER CODE: ____ 15 SCHOOL 16 COLLEGE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL 17 UNIVERSITY CAMPUS/TUTORIAL INSTITUTE 18 RAILWAY STATION 19 BUS STATION 20 AIRPORT 21 TRUCK STOP/STAND 22 TAXI STAND 23 STREET 24 STREET TUNNEL 25 MARKET 26 PARK 27 OTHER (specify): _____

					YES	NO
S10	Is this a place where.....		People meet sexual partners	1	2	
			Drug Injectors can be found	1	2	
			Syringes are lying around	1	2	
			Sex workers solicit	1	2	

SITE VERIFICATION FORM (May 21, 2002)
Unique Place Number: _____

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
V1	Assessment Area	Almaty 1 Karaganda 2 Tashkent 3 Osh 4
V2	Location of Site	UNIT CODE: ____
V3	List ID Number	_____
V4	Name of Place	_____
V5	Correct Street Address	_____ _____
V6	What is the closest public transportation route?	BUS: _____ TROLLEY: _____ TRAM: _____ ROUTE TAXI/MICROBUS: _____
V7	Outcome of place verification	PLACE NOT FOUND 0 PLACE FOUND AND RESPONDENT INTERVIEWED 1 PLACE FOUND BUT NOT WILLING RESPONDENT 2 PLACE CLOSED TEMPORARILY 3 NO LONGER A PLACE 4

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
V8	TYPE OF SITE: 01 BAR/CAFÉ/RESTAURANT 02 NIGHTCLUB/DISCO 03 CASINO 04 GAY CLUB 05 HOTEL 06 SAUNA 07 BILLIARDS 08 GAME CLUB 09 COMPUTER CLUB 10 DORMITORY 11 PRIVATE APARTMENT/FLAT 12 BASEMENT/ROOF 13 STAIRWELLS 14 UNUSED/ ABANDONED BUILDING 15 SCHOOL 16 COLLEGE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL 17 UNIVERSITY CAMPUS/TUTORIAL INSTITUTE	*ENTER CODE: ____ ____ 18 RAILWAY STATION 19 LONG DISTANCE BUS STATION 20 AIRPORT 21 TRUCK STOP/STAND 22 TAXI STAND 23 STREET 24 STREET TUNNEL 25 MARKET 26 PARK 27 OTHER (specify): _____
V9	Interviewer Number	____ ____
V10	Date (DD/MM)	____ / ____
V11	Day of the week	MONDAY 1 TUESDAY 2 WEDNESDAY 3 THURSDAY 4 FRIDAY 5 SATURDAY 6 SUNDAY 7
V12	Time of day (24 HOUR CLOCK)	____ : ____
V13	Number socializing upon interviewer arrival at place	MEN: ____ ____ WOMEN: ____ ____
V14	Number of used syringes observed by interviewer at the site	____ ____
V15	Gender of respondent	MALE 1 FEMALE 2

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
	Hello. I am working on a study to identify where better health programs are needed in the city. I would like to ask you some questions about this place and the people who come here. The interview should take between 15 and 30 minutes of your time. I won't ask your name or any other identifying information. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may refuse to answer any question or completely refuse to participate. There are no risks to participating but it is possible you may be embarrassed by the questions. You may not benefit directly from this research but the information may help in planning better health program. This is what we will do with the information you give us. We are asking people these questions at hundreds of places in the city. Your answers will be combined with information about other places like this and will not be reported about this place alone. Your name will not be recorded anywhere and we won't ask any information about you except to make sure you are over 17. The name and phone number of the person in charge of this study are on this piece of paper. If you have any questions you can contact _____ at _____.	
V16	Do you agree to participate?	YES 1 NO 2
V17	How old are you?	_____ *CONCLUDE INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 18.
V18	How many years has this place been in operation as a place where people can pass time?	LESS THAN A YEAR 0 1 TO 2 YEARS 1 3 TO 5 YEARS 2 6 TO 10 YEARS 3 MORE THAN TEN YEARS 4 NOT APPLICABLE 9
V19	Which types of activities take place here?	YES NO DK Beer Consumed 1 2 8 Hard Alcohol Consumed 1 2 8 TV Or Video Viewing 1 2 8 Dancing 1 2 8 Music 1 2 8 Computer Games/Slot Machines 1 2 8 Eating food 1 2 8 Striptease Show 1 2 8

No.	Questions	Coding Categories																																																		
V20	I have been told that people socialize at places like this and meet sexual partners here. READ LIST	YES NO DK Do men meet new female sexual partners here? 1 2 8 Do women meet new sexual partners here? 1 2 8 Do men meet male (gay) sexual partners? 1 2 8 Does someone onsite facilitates partnerships? 1 2 8																																																		
V21	Do female sex workers solicit customers here?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																																		
V22	IF YES, For how many years have female sex workers solicited customers here?	LESS THAN A YEAR 0 1 TO 2 YEARS 1 3 TO 5 YEARS 2 6 TO 10 YEARS 3 MORE THAN TEN YEARS 4 DON'T KNOW 8																																																		
READ: Let's talk in more details about people who come here during the busiest times.																																																				
V23	Among men who come here during the busiest times how many do you think are:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>None</th><th>< Half</th><th>Half</th><th>>Half</th><th>Almost All/ All</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	None	< Half	Half	>Half	Almost All/ All	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
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V24	Among woman who come here during the busiest times how many do you think are: (a) Are Unemployed (b) Are Students (c) Are < Age 18 (d) Live within a 10 minute walk of here (e) Residents of this district (f) Come here at least once a week (g) Drink alcohol here (h) Find a new sexual partner while they are here (i) Appear to be injection drug users	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>None</th><th>< Half</th><th>Half</th><th>>Half</th><th>Almost All/ All</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	None	< Half	Half	>Half	Almost All/ All	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
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V25	During a typical week in the last two months, what were the busiest time(s) here? PROBE FOR DAYS AND TIMES OF DAY. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER ALLOWED FOR EACH DAY.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>6-11am</th><th>11am-5pm</th><th>5-10pm</th><th>10pm-6am</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>MON</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>TUES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>WED</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>THURS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>FRI</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>SAT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>SUN</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		6-11am	11am-5pm	5-10pm	10pm-6am	MON	1	2	3	4	TUES	1	2	3	4	WED	1	2	3	4	THURS	1	2	3	4	FRI	1	2	3	4	SAT	1	2	3	4	SUN	1	2	3	4										
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V28	What are the busiest times of the year? CAN MARK YES FOR MORE THAN ONE OPTION	YES NO WINTER 1 2 SPRING 1 2 SUMMER 1 2 AUTUMN 1 2 HOLIDAYS 1 2 OTHER _____ 1 2 Specify _____
V29	Have there ever been any AIDS prevention activities at this place? IF YES: What types of activities?	YES 1 NO 2 ACTIVITIES _____ _____
V30	In the last 12 months, how often have condoms been available here?	ALWAYS 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3
V31	Are there any condoms here today? If YES, can I see one? If YES, how many different brands of condoms?	YES, BUT YOU CANT SEE ONE 1 YES, AND A CONDOM WAS SEEN 2 NO 3 NUMBER OF BRANDS: ____ ____
V32	Is it possible for someone to find a condom within 10 minutes of leaving this place at night?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
V33	Would you be willing to have AIDS educational programs here?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT APPLICABLE 9
V34	Would you be willing to sell condoms here?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT APPLICABLE 9
V35	We also want to know what you think about drug use in this unit. How common is injection drug use in this unit?	VERY COMMON 1 SOMEWHAT COMMON 2 NOT VERY COMMON 3 DOES NOT OCCUR IN THIS AREA 4

V36	Have you seen used syringes lying around inside or outside this place in the past 3 months?	YES 1 NO 2
V37	Is this a place where drug injectors can be found?	YES 1 NO 2
V38	IF YES, For how many years has this been a place where drug injectors can be found?	LESS THAN A YEAR 0 1 TO 2 YEARS 1 3 TO 5 YEARS 2 6 TO 10 YEARS 3 MORE THAN TEN YEARS 4 DON'T KNOW 8
V39	Observation: Evidence of AIDS educational activities noted by interviewer at the site	NUMBER OF AIDS POSTERS DISPLAYED _____ NUMBER OF AIDS BROCHURES AT SITE _____ NUMBER OF CONDOMS VISIBLE _____

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUALS SOCIALIZING AT SITES
(5/30/02)

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q1	Name of City	Almaty 1 Karaganda 2 Tashkent 3 Osh 4
Q2	Interviewer Gender and Number	MALE 1 FEMALE 2 INTERVIEWER ID NUMBER: ____
Q3	Individual Interview Consecutive Number at site	____
Q4	Name of site and Unique Identification Number	_____ UNIQUE ID NUMBER: _____
Q5	Date (DD/MM/YY)	____ / ____ / ____
Q6	Time of day (24 hour clock)	____ : ____
Q7	Number socializing at place before interview	MEN: _____ WOMEN: _____
Q8	According to the opinion of interviewer, amount of drug injectors and sex workers socializing at place before interview. GIVE YOUR BEST ESTIMATE.	MEN BOTH SEX WORKER AND IDU: _____ SEX WORKER ONLY: _____ IDU ONLY: _____ WOMEN BOTH SEX WORKER AND IDU: _____ SEX WORKER ONLY: _____ IDU ONLY: _____
Q9	Gender of respondent	MALE 1 FEMALE 2

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q10	Interviewer opinion if respondent is IDU and/or CSW	IDU ONLY 1 CSW ONLY 2 BOTH IDU AND CSW 3 NEITHER 4
Hello. I am working on a study to identify where better health programs are needed in the city. I would like to ask you some questions about your behavior, including sexual behavior and other risky behaviors. The interview should take between 20 and 30 minutes of your time and you will not be contacted in the future. I won't ask your name or any other identifying information. Your answers will be kept confidential. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may refuse to answer any question or completely refuse to participate. There are no risks to participating but it is possible you may be embarrassed by the questions. You may not benefit directly from this research but the information may help in planning better health programs. This is what we will do with the information you give us. Your answers will be recorded on a paper that only identifies you with a number. Your name or specific address will not be recorded anywhere. We are asking hundreds of people these questions at places in the city. The name and phone number of the person in charge of this study are on this piece of paper. If you have any questions you can contact _____ at _____.		
Q11	Do you agree to participate? *IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW	YES 1 NO 2
Q12	How old are you? *STOP INTERVIEW IF YOUNGER THAN 18	— —
Q13	Do you live in Osh or elsewhere? 13.1 IF IN OSH: • What microrayon do you live in? 13.2 IF OUTSIDE Osh: • Where?	YES 1 NO 2 <u>13.1 IF YES:</u> MICRORAYON _____ CODE: _____ <u>13.2 IF OUTSIDE OSH:</u> OSH OBLAST 1 OTHER OBLASTS OF KYRGYZSTAN 2 LIVES ELSEWHERE IN CENTRAL ASIA 3 LIVES OUTSIDE OF CENTRAL ASIA 4

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q14	How long have you lived in here / there?	LESS THAN ONE YEAR 0 NUMBER OF YEARS ____ ALL MY LIFE 97
Q15	How many nights in the past three months have you slept outside Osh?	NUMBER OF NIGHTS: ____
Q16	How often do you come to this place? CIRCLE ONLY ONE RESPONSE.	EVERYDAY 1 4-6 TIMES PER WEEK 2 2-3 TIMES PER WEEK 3 ONE TIME PER WEEK 4 2-3 TIMES PER MONTH 5 ONE TIME PER MONTH 6 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 7 THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT 8
Q17	When did you come to this place the first time?	THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT 1 WITHIN PAST 4 WEEKS 2 WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 3 WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 4 OVER A YEAR AGO 5
Q18	Some people meet new sexual partners at places like this. Do you believe that people meet new sexual partners here? That is, people they have never had sex with before.	YES 1 NO 2
Q19	In your opinion, of all the people who came here in the past four weeks, what share are injecting drug users? READ OPTIONS	All or almost all 1 More than half 2 About half 3 Less than half 4 Very few 5 None 6
Q20	Have you ever met a new sexual partner here?	YES 1 NO 2
Q21	When did you last meet a new sexual partner here?	WITHIN 24 HOURS 1 WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 2

No.	Questions	Coding categories
		WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 3 WITHIN PAST 2-3 MONTHS 4 WITHIN PAST 4-6 MONTHS 5 WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 6 OVER A YEAR AGO 7 NEVER MET A NEW PARTNER HERE 9
Q22	The last time you had sex with this <u>new</u> partner from this place, did you use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 3 NEVER MET A NEW PARTNER HERE 9
Q23	Now I want to ask you about the people you had sex with in the past 4 weeks. How many different people have you had sex with in the past 4 weeks?	4 WEEK TOTAL ____
Q24	How many of these people were <u>new</u> sexual partners for you in the past 4 weeks?	4 WEEK NEW ____
Q25	The last time you had sex with one of these new partners, did you use a condom or not?	YES 1 NO 2 NO NEW PARTNERS IN PAST 4 WEEKS 9
Q26	About how many new sexual partners have you had in the past 12 months?	NONE- NO NEW SEXUAL PARTNERS 0 NUMBER ____
Q27	Do you have any regular long-term sexual partner or partners? That is, someone with whom you have been having sex at least monthly for a year or more. This could be a spouse or lover or someone else.	YES, HAVE ONE OR MORE REGULAR 1 NO REGULAR 2
Q28	The last time you had sex with a regular partner, did you use a condom or not?	YES 1 NO 2 NO REGULAR PARTNER 9
Q29	In total, including new sexual partners, regular partners, and any other partners, how many sexual partners have you had in the past 12 months?	NUMBER: ____

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q30	When was the last time you used a condom?	WITHIN THE PAST 24 HOURS 1 WITHIN THE PAST WEEK 2 WITHIN PAST 4 WEEKS 3 WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 4 WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 5 OVER A YEAR AGO 6 NEVER USED A CONDOM 7
Q31	Where did you get the last condom you used?	SHOP 1 PHARMACY 2 KIOSK 3 PARTNER HAD CONDOM 5 FROM A FRIEND 4 RECEIVED FREE OF CHARGE 6 OTHER 7 NEVER USED A CONDOM 9
Q32	Do you have a condom with you? *IF YES, May I see it?	CONDOM WITH ME BUT YOU CANT SEE 1 YES AND CONDOM SEEN 2 BRAND _____ NO CONDOM WITH ME 3
Q33	Have you participated in educational programs about AIDS in last 12 months? IF YES, How many months have passed since the last time you participated?	YES 1 NO 2 MONTHS AGO ____ ____
Q34	Are you currently employed?	YES, FULLTIME 1 YES, OCCASIONAL / PARTTIME WORK 2 NO, NOT LOOKING FOR WORK 3 NO, LOOKING FOR WORK 4
Q35	Do you currently study?	YES 1 NO 2

No.	Questions	Coding categories					
Q36	We also want to know what you think about drug use in this area. In your opinion, how common is injection drug use in this area? 'AREA' REFERS TO THE UNIT WHERE INTERVIEW CONDUCTED.	VERY COMMON 1 SOMEWHAT COMMON 2 NOT VERY COMMON 3 DOES NOT OCCUR IN THIS AREA 4 DON'T KNOW 5					
Q37	In your opinion, do people who inject drugs socialize here at this place?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 3					
Q38	Have you heard of any place in Osh where people who inject drugs can exchange used syringes for new?	YES 1 NO 2					
Q39	Have you ever been to any of the following places? If yes, was it within the last 4 weeks, between one and six months ago, between seven and 12 months ago, or more than one year ago?						
		Never	<4 weeks	1-6mo	7-12mo	>1 yr	
	Private medical clinic	0	1	2	3	4	
	State medical clinic	0	1	2	3	4	
	Trust Point	0	1	2	3	4	
	TB Dispensary	0	1	2	3	4	
	Emergency	0	1	2	3	4	
	Infection Hospital	0	1	2	3	4	
	Skin/Venerological Dispensary	0	1	2	3	4	
	Or talk with a:						
	Private venerological Doctor	0	1	2	3	4	
	Private narcological doctor	0	1	2	3	4	
	An outreach/social worker about injection drug use	0	1	2	3	4	
Q40	Are you married or living in union with someone?	YES 1 NO 2					

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q41	How many years of education did you receive?	ELEMENTARY (UP TO 7 FORMS) OR NONE 1 INCOMPLETE HIGH (8-9 FORMS) 2 PUBLIC HIGH 3 SPECIAL HIGH (TECHNICAL, PEDAGOGICAL, MEDICAL, ETC.) 4 INCOMPLETE HIGHER 5 HIGHER 6
Q42	Now we would like to ask you some questions about your own experience with injecting drugs. Your answers are completely confidential. Have you ever injected drugs?	YES 1 NEVER INJECTED DRUGS 2 DON'T REMEMBER 3
IF EVER INJECTED DRUGS CONTINUE. IF NEVER INJECTED DRUGS, GO TO Q53.		
Q43	IF YES, When did you last inject drugs? IF NO, CIRCLE CODE 9. IF CODE 5 or higher (OVER 6 MONTHS AGO) SKIP to Q53	WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 1 WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 2 WITHIN PAST 2-3 MONTHS 3 WITHIN PAST 4-6 MONTHS 4 WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 5 OVER A YEAR AGO 6 NEVER INJECTED DRUGS 9
Q44	With whom do you usually inject drugs? READ OPTIONS	Individually 1 Usually with the same group 2 With different groups 3 Depends on circumstances 4
Q45	Which drug do you inject most often?	RAW OPIUM (HANKA) 1 HEROIN 2 OTHER_____ 3
Q46a	Where did you get the syringe you used the last time you injected drugs?	PHARMACY 1 PURCHASED SOMEWHERE ELSE 2 TRUST POINT 3 FRIEND 4 OTHER 5 DON'T KNOW/REMEMBER 6

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q46b	Did you share a syringe the last time you injected drugs?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/REMEMBER 8
Q47	During the last 4 weeks, did you..... READ EACH QUESTION	YES NO DK Share a syringe with other IDU 1 2 8 Take drugs from common reservoir 1 2 8 Use ready made drug solution without boiling 1 2 8 Exchange used for new syringe 1 2 8
Q48	How many times did you inject drugs yesterday? How many different syringes did you use yesterday?	_____ _____
Q49	In the past four weeks, with about how many different people did you share a syringe? Of those, how many were people you shared a syringe with for the first time?	TOTAL: _____ NEW: _____
Q50	Can you get new syringes whenever you want?	ALWAYS 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3
Q51	IF 'SOMETIMES' or 'NEVER', why not always? DO <u>NOT</u> PROMPT RESPONDENT.	NO MONEY 1 EXCHANGE STATION TOO FAR AWAY 2 KIOSK OR DRUG STORE TOO FAR AWAY 3 POLICE MENACE 4 I DON'T THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO GET NEW SYRINGES 5 OTHER _____ 6 RESPONDENT 'ALWAYS' ABOVE 9
Q52	How long have you been injecting drugs? IF LESS THAN A YEAR, NUMBER OF MONTHS	NUMBER OF YEARS _____ NUMBER OF MONTHS _____

No.	Questions	Coding categories																												
ASK OF ALL RESPONDENTS, REGARDLESS OF REPORTED DRUG USE.																														
Q53	Have you ever been detained by the police for injecting drugs?	YES 1 NO 2																												
Q54	IF YES, Do you think your detainment was registered with the police?	YES 1 NO 2																												
Q55	Do you think you are currently registered with the police as a drug user? IF YES, When do you think you were registered as a drug user?	YES 1 NO 2 MONTH _____ YEAR _____																												
Q56	Have you ever gone to a narcologist or a narcologist dispensary?	YES 1 NO 2																												
Q57	IF YES, Have you ever been registered with a narcology dispensary?	YES 1 NO 2																												
Q58	IF YES, Do you think you are currently registered with the narcologist dispensary? IF YES, when were you registered?	YES 1 NO 2 MONTH _____ YEAR _____																												
AIDS is a growing health problem in Osh. It is important that we find out how knowledgeable people are about how the virus that causes is transmitted. I would like to ask you your opinion about how the virus that causes AIDS is transmitted.																														
Q59	Is it possible to become infected with HIV/AIDS through..... READ EACH QUESTION	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sexual contact without condom</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Injecting drugs with shared syringe</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Eating from common dish</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Swimming in common pool</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Insect bite</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Handshake</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	Sexual contact without condom	1	2	8	Injecting drugs with shared syringe	1	2	8	Eating from common dish	1	2	8	Swimming in common pool	1	2	8	Insect bite	1	2	8	Handshake	1	2	8
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No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q60	What ways can people avoid or reduce their chances of getting infected with HIV? Any other ways? DO <u>NOT</u> READ OUT THE ANSWERS. CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.	USE CONDOMS 1 HAVE FEWER PARTNERS 2 BOTH PARTNERS HAVE NO OTHER PARTNERS 3 NO CASUAL SEX 4 NO SEX AT ALL 5 NO COMMERCIAL SEX 6 AVOID SHARING NEEDLES 7 AVOID BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS 8 OTHER (SPECIFY) 9 _____ DON'T KNOW ANY 10
Q61	Can a person who looks healthy be infected with the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
Q62	How many times have you been tested for HIV in the last 12 months?	NUMBER OF TIMES TESTED ____
Q63	The last time you were tested for HIV, was it voluntary or obligatory? That is, was it your choice to be tested or were you obliged to be tested.	VOLUNTARY 1 OBLIGATORY 2 NOT TESTED IN LAST 12 MONTHS 9
ASK WOMEN ONLY:		
Q64	Have you received money in exchange for sex in the past 3 months? IF MALE, CIRCLE CODE 9.	YES 1 NO 2 MALE RESPONDENT 9
Q65	IF YES, How many different places have you gone to look for clients in the last 4 weeks?	____
Q66	IF YES, Where in the city do you go to look for clients? CAN RECORD UP TO 3 DISTRICT CODES.	PLACES AND THEIR CODES: _____ _____ _____
ASK MEN ONLY:		
Q67	Have you given money or other gifts to anyone in exchange for sexual service in the past 3 months?	YES 1 NO 2

No.	Questions	Coding categories
	IF FEMALE, CIRCLE CODE 9.	DON'T REMEMBER 3 FEMALE RESPONDENT 9
Q68	Have you had sex with a man in the past 4 weeks? IF FEMALE, CIRCLE CODE 9.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 3 FEMALE RESPONDENT 9

АНКЕТА КЛЮЧЕВОГО ИНФОРМАНТА

№	Вопросы	Категории кодирования																																		
K1	Город	Алматы 1 Караганды 2 Ташкент 3 Ош 4																																		
K2	Место проведения интервью	Участок в городе ____																																		
K3	Номер интервьюера	____																																		
K4	Дата (день, месяц, год)	____/____/____																																		
K5	Пол ключевого информанта	МУЖСКОЙ 1 ЖЕНСКИЙ 2																																		
K6	Тип ключевого информанта:	ВВЕДИТЕ КОД: ____ <table border="0"> <tr> <td>ВОДИТЕЛЬ ТАКСИ 1</td> <td>БАРМЕН/ОФИЦИАНТ 16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ВОДИТЕЛЬ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО ТРАНСПОРТА 2</td> <td>РАБОТНИК ГОСТИНИЦЫ 17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ДАЛЬНОБОЙЩИК 3</td> <td>РАБОТНИК БАНИ/САУНЫ 18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>РАБОТНИК (-ЦА) КОММЕРЧЕСКОГО СЕКСА (РКС) 4</td> <td>БОМЖ 19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>КЛИЕНТ РКС 5</td> <td>БЕЗРАБОТНЫЙ 20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>СУТЕНЕР 6</td> <td>ИНОГОРОДНИЙ (-ЯЯ) 21</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>ДВОРНИК 22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬ ИНЪЕКЦИОННЫХ НАРКОТИКОВ 7</td> <td>УБОРЩИК (-ЦА) ПОДЪЕЗДОВ 23</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>МОЛОДЕЖЬ 24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>РАБОТНИК НПО / ОБЩЕСТВЕННОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ 8</td> <td>ЖИТЕЛЬ ОБЩЕЖИТИЯ 25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>РАБОТНИК СПИД ЦЕНТРА, НАРКОДИСПАНСЕРА, КВД 9</td> <td>ЖИТЕЛЬ РАЙОНА 26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>РАБОТНИК СКОРОЙ ПОМОЩИ 10</td> <td>ДРУГОЕ _____ 50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>МИЛИЦИОНЕР / ПОЛИЦЕЙСКИЙ 11</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>РАБОТНИК ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ / АПТЕК 12</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ПРОДАВЕЦ ЛАРЬКА / МАГАЗИНА 13</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ТОРГОВЕЦ / РАБОТНИК НА БАЗАРЕ 14</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>УЛИЧНЫЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ 15</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	ВОДИТЕЛЬ ТАКСИ 1	БАРМЕН/ОФИЦИАНТ 16	ВОДИТЕЛЬ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО ТРАНСПОРТА 2	РАБОТНИК ГОСТИНИЦЫ 17	ДАЛЬНОБОЙЩИК 3	РАБОТНИК БАНИ/САУНЫ 18	РАБОТНИК (-ЦА) КОММЕРЧЕСКОГО СЕКСА (РКС) 4	БОМЖ 19	КЛИЕНТ РКС 5	БЕЗРАБОТНЫЙ 20	СУТЕНЕР 6	ИНОГОРОДНИЙ (-ЯЯ) 21		ДВОРНИК 22	ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬ ИНЪЕКЦИОННЫХ НАРКОТИКОВ 7	УБОРЩИК (-ЦА) ПОДЪЕЗДОВ 23		МОЛОДЕЖЬ 24	РАБОТНИК НПО / ОБЩЕСТВЕННОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ 8	ЖИТЕЛЬ ОБЩЕЖИТИЯ 25	РАБОТНИК СПИД ЦЕНТРА, НАРКОДИСПАНСЕРА, КВД 9	ЖИТЕЛЬ РАЙОНА 26	РАБОТНИК СКОРОЙ ПОМОЩИ 10	ДРУГОЕ _____ 50	МИЛИЦИОНЕР / ПОЛИЦЕЙСКИЙ 11		РАБОТНИК ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ / АПТЕК 12		ПРОДАВЕЦ ЛАРЬКА / МАГАЗИНА 13		ТОРГОВЕЦ / РАБОТНИК НА БАЗАРЕ 14		УЛИЧНЫЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ 15	
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ТОРГОВЕЦ / РАБОТНИК НА БАЗАРЕ 14																																				
УЛИЧНЫЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ 15																																				

Здравствуйте. Я представляю _____ в Оше и принимаю участие в исследовании по поиску мест, где необходимо осуществлять программы здравоохранения. Целью нашего исследования является определение мест, где люди встречаются новых сексуальных партнеров, а также мест, где могут быть найдены потребители инъекционных наркотиков. СПИД пока еще не стал у нас большой проблемой, но он может стать ею, если люди не будут знать, как уменьшить шансы инфицирования. Я хотел (а) бы задать Вам несколько вопросов. Скажите, пожалуйста, названия и расположения мест, где люди встречаются новых половых партнеров и где мы можем найти потребителей инъекционных наркотиков для осуществления программ по профилактике СПИДа. Нам не нужна информация о частных жилищах. Мы интересуемся только общественно доступными местами. После того, как Вы назовете эти места, мы посетим их и узнаем о возможности осуществления профилактических программ. На ответы Вы потратите от 5 до 15 минут. Мы не будем спрашивать Вашего имени. Мы не будем Вас беспокоить в будущем. Ваши ответы никоим образом на Вас не отразятся. Ваше участие полностью добровольно. Вы можете отказаться отвечать на отдельные вопросы и от интервью в целом. Некоторые вопросы могут Вас смутить. Возможно, Вы не получите прямую выгоду от исследования, но через несколько месяцев в Оше начнется новая программа в сфере здравоохранения.

Если у Вас возникли какие-либо вопросы, Вы сможете связаться с _____, ответственной за проведение исследования, по тел. _____.

K7	Вы согласны отвечать на вопросы? *ЕСЛИ НЕТ, ПРЕКРАТИТЕ ИНТЕРВЬЮ.	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
K8	Сколько Вам лет? *ЗАВЕРШИТЕ ИНТЕРВЬЮ, ЕСЛИ РЕСПОНДЕНТ МЛАДШЕ 18 ЛЕТ	Точный возраст _____
K9	Мы бы хотели узнать места, где люди проводят время с целью знакомства с новыми половыми партнерами. Это поможет нам планировать там программы по профилактике СПИДа, и сделать доступными презервативы. Конкретно, мы бы хотели знать: • В каких местах проводит время молодежь, где молодые люди могут познакомиться с новыми половыми партнерами? • В каких местах можно встретить женщин или мужчин, предлагающих сексуальные услуги за вознаграждение? • В какие места ходят одинокие мужчины, приезжие, сезонные рабочие, чтобы найти новых половых партнеров? • В каких местах люди встречаются новых половых партнеров <u>в Вашем районе и вне этого района</u>? В какие места <u>Вашего района</u> могут прийти люди из других районов для поиска новых половых партнеров. ЗАПИШИТЕ НАЗВАНИЕ КАЖДОГО МЕСТА НА СТР 4. ПОСЛЕ ЗАВЕРШЕНИЯ ЭТОГО ВОПРОСНИКА ЗАПОЛНИТЕ ФОРМУ МЕСТА ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО УПОМЯНУТОГО МЕСТА.	
K10	Что Вы думаете о проблеме наркотиков в Вашем районе? Имеет ли место употребление инъекционных наркотиков в этом районе?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
K11	За последние 4 недели видели ли Вы выброшенные использованные шприцы в Вашем районе?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
K12	В каких местах поблизости отсюда можно найти использованные шприцы?	

	ЗАПИШИТЕ НАЗВАНИЕ КАЖДОГО МЕСТА НА СТР 4. ПОСЛЕ ЗАВЕРШЕНИЯ ЭТОГО ВОПРОСНИКА ЗАПОЛНИТЕ ФОРМУ МЕСТА ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО УПОМЯНУТОГО МЕСТА.	
K13	В каких местах поблизости отсюда можно встретить потребителей инъекционных наркотиков? ЗАПИШИТЕ НАЗВАНИЕ КАЖДОГО МЕСТА НА СТР 4. ПОСЛЕ ЗАВЕРШЕНИЯ ЭТОГО ВОПРОСНИКА ЗАПОЛНИТЕ ФОРМУ МЕСТА ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО УПОМЯНУТОГО МЕСТА.	
K14	Поблизости отсюда знакомятся ли со своими клиентами женщины, оказывающие сексуальные услуги?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
K15	В каких местах могут быть найдены женщины, оказывающие сексуальные услуги? ЗАПИШИТЕ НАЗВАНИЕ КАЖДОГО МЕСТА НА СТР 4. ПОСЛЕ ЗАВЕРШЕНИЯ ЭТОГО ВОПРОСНИКА ЗАПОЛНИТЕ ФОРМУ МЕСТА ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО УПОМЯНУТОГО МЕСТА.	
K16	Количество мест, указанных ключевым информантом на этом участке Количество мест, указанных ключевым информантом вне этого участка	_____ _____

ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СПИСОК СООБЩЕННЫХ МЕСТ. ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ ЭТОТ СПИСОК, СПРОСИТЕ РЕСПОНДЕНТА

Из всех упомянутых Вами мест, назовите, пожалуйста, одно, где больше людей встречаются новых половых партнеров?

Из всех упомянутых Вами мест, назовите, пожалуйста, одно, где можно встретить больше потребителей инъекционных наркотиков или использованные шприцы?

Из всех упомянутых Вами мест, назовите, пожалуйста, одно, где можно встретить больше женщины, оказывающих сексуальные услуги?

ПОСЛЕ ТОГО, КАК ВЫ ПРИОРИТИЗИРОВАЛИ МЕСТА, ЗАПОЛНИТЕ ФОРМУ МЕСТА ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО МЕСТА, ЗАПИСАННОГО В СПИСКЕ

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

БЛАНК МЕСТА

S1	Город	Алматы 1 Караганды 2 Ташкент 3 Ош 4																
S2	Место проведения интервью	Номер участка _____																
S3	Номер интервьюера / Номер ключевого информанта	_____ / _____																
S4	Номер места в анкете	_____																
S5	Название места																	
S6	Названо как приоритетное место...	Где люди встречаются новых половых партнеров 1 Потребителей инъекционных наркотиков 2 Женщин, оказывающих сексуальные услуги 3 Не приоритетно 9																
S7	Адрес этого места и как его найти																	
S8	Где расположено это место	Номер участка _____																
S9	ТИП МЕСТА: 01 БАР / КАФЕ / РЕСТОРАН 02 НОЧНОЙ КЛУБ / ДИСКОТЕКА 03 КАЗИНО 04 ГЕЙ КЛУБ 05 ГОСТИНИЦА 06 БАНЯ / САУНА 07 БИЛЬЯРДНЫЙ ЗАЛ/КЛУБ 08 ИГРОВОЙ ЗАЛ 09 КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫЙ КЛУБ 10 ОБЩЕЖИТИЕ 11 ЧАСТНАЯ КВАРТИРА/ДОМ 12 ПОДВАЛ / ЧЕРДАК 13 ЛЕСТНИЧНАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА / ПОДЪЕЗД ДОМА 14 НЕИСПОЛЬЗУЕМОЕ / БРОШЕННОЕ ЗДАНИЕ 15 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ ШКОЛЫ 16 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ КОЛЛЕДЖА / ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЫ 17 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ ВУЗА 18 ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЙ ВОКЗАЛ 19 АВТОВОКЗАЛ 20 АЭРОПОРТ 21 СТОЯНКА ГРУЗОВИКОВ 22 СТОЯНКА ТАКСИ 23 УЛИЦА 24 ПОДЗЕМНЫЙ ПЕРЕХОД 25 РЫНОК 26 ПАРК / СКВЕР 27 ДРУГОЕ _____ *ВВЕДИТЕ КОД : _____																	
S10	В этом месте...	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">да</td> <td style="text-align: right;">нет</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Люди встречаются новых половых партнеров</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Можно найти потребителей инъекционных наркотиков</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Можно найти использованные шприцы</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Можно встретить женщин, оказывающих сексуальные услуги</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table>			да	нет	Люди встречаются новых половых партнеров	1	2	Можно найти потребителей инъекционных наркотиков	1	2	Можно найти использованные шприцы	1	2	Можно встретить женщин, оказывающих сексуальные услуги	1	2
	да	нет																
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ФОРМА ОЦЕНКИ МЕСТА

Номер _____

№	Вопросы	Категории кодирования
V1	Город	Алматы 1 Караганды 2 Ташкент 3 Ош 4
V2	Расположение места	Код участка _____
V3	Идентификационный номер места в списке	_____
V4	Название места	_____
V5	Точный адрес	_____
V6	Укажите маршруты общественного транспорта, проходящие рядом с этим местом	Автобус _____ Троллейбус _____ Трамвай _____ Маршрутное такси _____
V7	Результат проверки места	МЕСТО НЕ НАЙДЕНО 0 МЕСТО НАЙДЕНО, ПРОВЕДЕНО ИНТЕРВЬЮ 1 МЕСТО НАЙДЕНО, НО В ИНТЕРВЬЮ ОТКАЗАНО 2 МЕСТО ВРЕМЕННО ЗАКРЫТО 3 МЕСТА БОЛЬШЕ НЕТ 4
V8	ТИП МЕСТА: 01 БАР / КАФЕ / РЕСТОРАН 02 НОЧНОЙ КЛУБ / ДИСКОТЕКА 03 КАЗИНО 04 ГЕЙ КЛУБ 05 ГОСТИНИЦА 06 БАНЯ / САУНА 07 БИЛЬЯРДНЫЙ ЗАЛ/КЛУБ 08 ИГРОВОЙ ЗАЛ 09 КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫЙ КЛУБ 10 ОБЩЕЖИТИЕ 11 ЧАСТНАЯ КВАРТИРА/ДОМ 12 ПОДВАЛ / ЧЕРДАК 13 ЛЕСТНИЧНАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА / ПОДЪЕЗД ДОМА 14 НЕИСПОЛЬЗУЕМОЕ / БРОШЕННОЕ ЗДАНИЕ	*ВВЕДИТЕ КОД : _____ 15 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ ШКОЛЫ 16 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ КОЛЛЕДЖА / ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЫ 17 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ ВУЗА 18 ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЙ ВОКЗАЛ 19 АВТОВОКЗАЛ 20 АЭРОПОРТ 21 СТОЯНКА ГРУЗОВИКОВ 22 СТОЯНКА ТАКСИ 23 УЛИЦА 24 ПОДЗЕМНЫЙ ПЕРЕХОД 25 РЫНОК 26 ПАРК / СКВЕР 27 ДРУГОЕ _____

V9	Номер интервьюера	_____
V10	Дата (ДЕНЬ/МЕСЯЦ)	_____/____
V11	День недели	ПОНЕДЕЛЬНИК 1 ВТОРНИК 2 СРЕДА 3 ЧЕТВЕРГ 4 ПЯТНИЦА 5 СУББОТА 6 ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЕ 7
V12	Время начала интервью (ПО 24-ЧАСОВОЙ СИСТЕМЕ)	____ : ____
V13	Количество людей находящихся на месте на момент прибытия интервьюера	МУЖЧИН: _____ ЖЕНЩИН: _____
V14	Количество использованных шприцев, обнаруженных интервьюером на месте	_____
V15	Пол респондента	МУЖСКОЙ 1 ЖЕНСКИЙ 2
Здравствуйте. Я работаю в _____. Мы собираем информацию о том, где в городе необходимо осуществлять программы по здравоохранению. Поэтому я хочу задать Вам несколько вопросов об этом месте и о людях сюда приходящих. Интервью займет у Вас от 15 до 30 минут. Я не буду спрашивать Вашего имени или любую другую информацию на Вас указывающую. Ваше участие является добровольным, и Вы можете не отвечать на отдельные вопросы или отказаться от интервью. Возможно, Вы будете смущены некоторыми вопросами. Может быть Вы не получите прямой выгоды от настоящего исследования, но данная Вами информация поможет в планировании программ по здравоохранению. Данное исследование проводится во многих местах нашего города. Вся полученная информация об этом месте будет анализироваться только в обобщенном виде вместе с информацией из других мест. Мы хотели бы быть уверенными в том, что Вам больше 17 лет. Ниже приведены имя и контактный телефон человека, отвечающего за данное исследование. Если у Вас есть вопросы, Вы можете обратиться к _____, _____, по тел.: _____.		
V16	Вы согласны участвовать?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
V17	Сколько Вам лет? * ЗАВЕРШИТЕ ИНТЕРВЬЮ, ЕСЛИ РЕСПОНДЕНТ МЛАДШЕ 18 ЛЕТ	Точный возраст _____
V18	Сколько лет прошло с тех пор, как оно стало местом для проведения времени?	МЕНЕЕ ОДНОГО ГОДА 0 От 1 до 2 лет 1 От 3 до 5 лет 2 От 6 до 10 лет 3 БОЛЕЕ 10 лет 4 НЕ ПРИМЕНИМО 9

V19	Чем здесь занимаются люди? ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ СПИСОК ОБВЕДИТЕ ОДИН КОД ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО ВИДА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ		Пьют пиво Пьют крепкие алкогольные напитки Смотрят телевизор и видео Танцуют Слушают музыку Игры (компьютерные, автоматы) Едят Смотрят стриптиз шоу	ДА 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	НЕТ 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	30 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
V20	Мне сказали, что люди знакомятся с половыми партнерами в местах подобных этому. Действительно ли ЗАЧИТАЙТЕ СПИСОК	Мужчины встречают здесь новых сексуальных партнеров – женщин? Женщины встречают здесь новых сексуальных партнеров? Мужчины встречают здесь новых сексуальных партнеров – мужчин? Помогает ли кто-нибудь здесь людям знакомиться?	ДА 1 1 1 1	НЕТ 2 2 2 2	30 8 8 8 8	
V21	Знакомятся ли здесь женщины, оказывающие сексуальные услуги, со своими клиентами?		Да Нет Не знаю	1 2 8		
V22	Если ДА, Сколько лет прошло с того времени, как в этом месте женщины, оказывающие сексуальные услуги, начали искать клиентов?		Менее одного года От 1 до 2 лет От 3 до 5 лет От 6 до 10 лет Более 10 лет Не знаю	0 1 2 3 4 8		
ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ: Давайте поговорим подробнее о тех, кто приходит сюда в "часы пик".						
V23	На ваш взгляд, среди мужчин, приходящих сюда в "часы пик", какую часть составляют...	Никто	Меньше поло- вины	Поло- вина	Больше поло- вины	Почти все/все
	(a) Безработные	1	2	3	4	5
	(b) Студенты	1	2	3	4	5
	(c) Младше 18 лет	1	2	3	4	5
	(d) Живут в 10 минутах ходьбы отсюда	1	2	3	4	5
	(e) Жители этого района	1	2	3	4	5
	(f) Приходят сюда хотя бы раз в неделю	1	2	3	4	5
	(g) Пьют здесь алкогольные напитки	1	2	3	4	5
	(h) Находят здесь новых половых партнеров	1	2	3	4	5
	(i) Вероятно являются людьми, употребляющими инъекционные наркотики	1	2	3	4	5

V24	На ваш взгляд, среди <u>женщин</u> , приходящих сюда в "часы пик", какую часть составляют...	<u>Никто</u>	<u>Меньше поло- вины</u>	<u>Поло- вина</u>	<u>Больше поло- вины</u>	<u>Почти все/все</u>
	(a) Безработные	1	2	3	4	5
	(b) Студенты	1	2	3	4	5
	(c) Младше 18 лет	1	2	3	4	5
	(d) Живут в 10 минутах ходьбы отсюда	1	2	3	4	5
	(e) Жители этого района	1	2	3	4	5
	(f) Приходят сюда хотя бы раз в неделю	1	2	3	4	5
	(g) Пьют здесь алкогольные напитки	1	2	3	4	5
	(h) Находят здесь новых половых партнеров	1	2	3	4	5
(i) Вероятно являются людьми, употребляющими инъекционные наркотики	1	2	3	4	5	
V25	Укажите, пожалуйста, "часы пик" типичные для данного места за последние два месяца?		Утро 6-11	День 11-17	Вечер 17-22	Ночь 22-6
	СПРОСИТЕ О ДНЯХ И ВРЕМЕНИ СУТОК И ОТМЕТЬТЕ НУЖНЫЕ ВАРИАНТЫ МОЖНО ОТМЕТИТЬ НЕСКОЛЬКО ОТВЕТОВ	ПН	1	2	3	4
		ВТ	1	2	3	4
		СР	1	2	3	4
		ЧТ	1	2	3	4
		ПТ	1	2	3	4
		СБ	1	2	3	4
		ВС	1	2	3	4
V26	Назовите, пожалуйста, максимальное количество мужчин, посещающих данное место в течение суток. Постарайтесь оценить общее количество мужчин, которые приходят от открытия до закрытия. ПРИ НЕОБХОДИМОСТИ, ЗАЧИТАЙТЕ ВАРИАНТЫ	< 10 1 11-20 2 21-50 3 51-100 4 101-300 5 301-500 6 501-1000 7				
V27	Назовите, пожалуйста, максимальное количество женщин, посещающих данное место в течение суток? Постарайтесь оценить общее количество женщин, которые приходят от открытия до закрытия. ПРИ НЕОБХОДИМОСТИ, ЗАЧИТАЙТЕ ВАРИАНТЫ	< 10 1 11-20 2 21-50 3 51-100 4 101-300 5 301-500 6 501-1000 7				
V28	Укажите наиболее посещаемые периоды?	Да Нет ЗИМА 1 2 ВЕСНА 1 2 ЛЕТО 1 2 ОСЕНЬ 1 2 ПРАЗДНИКИ 1 2 ДРУГОЕ 1 2 Укажите _____				

V29	Проводилась ли здесь какие-либо мероприятия/действия по профилактике СПИД?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 Если да, то какие? _____
V30	Были ли здесь доступны презервативы в течение последних 12 месяцев?	ВСЕГДА 1 ИНОГДА 2 НИКОГДА 3
V31	Есть ли здесь сегодня в наличии презервативы? Если ДА, могу ли я их увидеть? Назовите общее количество производителей?	ДА, НО ВЫ НЕ МОЖЕТЕ ИХ УВИДЕТЬ 1 ДА, ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВЫ ПОКАЗАНЫ 2 НЕТ 3 КОЛИЧЕСТВО ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЕЙ ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВОВ: _____
V32	Можно ли ночью найти /купить презервативы недалеко от этого места (не более 10 минут ходьбы отсюда)?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 НЕ ЗНАЮ 8
V33	Вы бы хотели, чтобы здесь были информационные материалы и/или осуществлялись образовательные мероприятия по профилактике СПИДа?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 НЕ ПРИМЕНИМО 9
V34	Вы бы хотели, чтобы здесь продавались презервативы?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 НЕ ПРИМЕНИМО 9
V35	Что Вы думаете о проблеме наркомании в этом районе? Насколько распространено употребление наркотиков в этом районе?	ОЧЕНЬ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНО 1 ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНО РАСПРОСТРАНЕНО 2 НЕ ОЧЕНЬ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНО 3 ВООБЩЕ НЕТ В ЭТОМ РАЙОНЕ 4
V36	Видели ли Вы использованные иглы или шприцы внутри или около этого места за последние 3 месяца?	Да 1 Нет 2
V37	Встречаются ли в этом месте люди, употребляющие инъекционные наркотики?	Да 1 Нет 2

V38	Сколько времени прошло с тех пор, как в этом месте можно встретить людей, употребляющих инъекционные наркотики СПАСИБО ЗА ПОМОЩЬ, ДО СВИДАНИЯ!	Менее одного года 0 От 1 до 2 лет 1 От 3 до 5 лет 2 От 6 до 10 лет 3 Более 10 лет 4 Не знаю 8
V39	Наблюдение: Признаки деятельности по профилактике СПИДа, замеченные интервьюером на месте	КОЛ-ВО ИМЕЮЩИХСЯ ПЛАКАТОВ (СПИД)_____ КОЛ-ВО БРОШЮР НА УЧАСТКЕ (СПИД)_____ КОЛИЧЕСТВО ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВОВ, КОТОРОЕ МОЖНО УВИДЕТЬ _____

ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНАЯ АНКЕТА

№	Вопросы	Категории кодирования
Q1	Название города	Алматы 1 Караганды 2 Ташкент 3 Ош 4
Q2	Пол интервьюера и номер	Мужской 1 Женский 2 Индивидуальный номер интервьюера _____
Q3	Последовательный номер индивидуального интервью на месте	_____
Q4	Название и идентификационный номер места	_____ Идентификационный номер места: _____
Q5	Дата (ДД/ММ/ГГ)	____ / ____ / ____
Q6	Время суток (24-часовая система)	____ : ____
Q7	Количество людей находящихся на месте во время интервью	МУЖЧИН: _____ ЖЕНЩИН: _____
Q8	Количество потребителей инъекционных наркотиков и работников коммерческого секса, находящихся на месте во время проведения интервью <i>(по мнению интервьюера)</i> ДАЙТЕ ПРИБЛИЗИТЕЛЬНУЮ ОЦЕНКУ	МУЖЧИН НАРКОЗАВИСИМЫХ И ПРЕДЛ. СЕКС. УСЛУГИ: _____ ТОЛЬКО ПРЕДЛАГАЮЩИХ СЕКС. УСЛУГИ: _____ ТОЛЬКО НАРКОЗАВИСИМЫХ: _____ ЖЕНЩИН НАРКОЗАВИСИМЫХ И ПРЕДЛ. СЕКС. УСЛУГИ: _____ ТОЛЬКО ПРЕДЛАГАЮЩИХ СЕКС. УСЛУГИ: _____ ТОЛЬКО НАРКОЗАВИСИМЫХ: _____
Q9	Пол респондента	МУЖСКОЙ 1 ЖЕНСКИЙ 2
Q10	Мнение интервьюера, является ли респондент наркозависимым или предоставляет сексуальные услуги за деньги	ТОЛЬКО НАРКОЗАВИСИМЫЙ (-АЯ) 1 ТОЛЬКО ПРЕДОСТ. СЕКС. УСЛУГИ 2 И ТО И ДРУГОЕ 3 НИ ТО И НИ ДРУГОЕ 4

№	Вопросы	Категории кодирования
	Здравствуйте. Я работаю в _____. Мы собираем информацию для разработки и внедрения программ по здравоохранению, включая профилактические программы по СПИДу и другим заболеваниям. Для этого мы бы хотели задать Вам несколько вопросов относительно вашего поведения, включая несколько интимных вопросов о сексуальном поведении. Интервью продлится от 20 до 30 минут. Мы не будем спрашивать Вашего имени. Мы не будем Вас беспокоить в будущем. Ваши ответы никоим образом на Вас не отразятся. Ваше участие полностью добровольно. Вы можете отказаться отвечать на отдельные вопросы и от интервью в целом. Некоторые вопросы могут Вас смутить. Возможно, Вы не получите прямую выгоду от исследования, но полученная в ходе этого исследования информация поможет лучше спланировать и осуществлять программы по здравоохранению. Вся полученная информация будет анализироваться только в обобщенном виде вместе с ответами многих людей, которых мы опрашиваем. Если у Вас возникли какие-либо вопросы, Вы сможете связаться с _____, ответственной за проведение исследования, по тел. _____.	
Q11	Вы согласны участвовать? *ЕСЛИ НЕТ, ПРЕКРАТИТЕ ИНТЕРВЬЮ	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
Q12	Сколько вам лет? ПРЕКРАТИТЕ ИНТЕРВЬЮ, ЕСЛИ РЕСПОНДЕНТ МЛАДШЕ 18 ЛЕТ.	____
Q13	Вы живете в Оше? 13.1. Если ДА, то в каком микрорайоне или части города Вы проживаете? 13.2. Если за пределами Оше, то где?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 ЕСЛИ ДА: 13.1. Микрорайон или часть города _____ Код _____ 13.2. ОШ ОБЛАСТЬ 1 ДРУГАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ КЫРГЫЗСТАНА 2 ДРУГАЯ СТРАНА СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ 3 ДРУГАЯ СТРАНА 4
Q14	Как долго Вы здесь /там/ живете?	МЕНЕЕ ОДНОГО ГОДА 0 КОЛИЧЕСТВО ЛЕТ _____ ВСЮ ЖИЗНЬ 97
Q15	Сколько ночей Вы провели за пределами города за последние три месяца?	КОЛИЧЕСТВО НОЧЕЙ: _____

Q16	Как часто Вы приходите в это место? ОБВЕДИТЕ ТОЛЬКО ОДИН ОТВЕТ	КАЖДЫЙ ДЕНЬ	1
		4-6 РАЗ В НЕДЕЛЮ	2
		2-3 РАЗА В НЕДЕЛЮ	3
		ОДИН РАЗ В НЕДЕЛЮ	4
		2-3 РАЗА В МЕСЯЦ	5
		ОДИН РАЗ В МЕСЯЦ	6
		МЕНЕЕ ОДНОГО РАЗА В МЕСЯЦ	7
		ЭТО МОЙ ПЕРВЫЙ ВИЗИТ	8
Q17	Когда Вы пришли сюда впервые?	ЭТО МОЙ ПЕРВЫЙ ВИЗИТ	1
		НЕ БОЛЕЕ 4 НЕДЕЛЬ НАЗАД	2
		НА БОЛЕЕ 2-6 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД	3
		НА БОЛЕЕ 7-12 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД	4
		БОЛЬШЕ ГОДА НАЗАД	5
Q18	Некоторые люди встречают новых сексуальных партнеров в местах подобных этому. Как Вы считаете, встречают ли люди здесь новых сексуальных партнеров, то есть людей, с которыми они еще никогда не занимались сексом?	ДА	1
		НЕТ	2
Q19	Как вы считаете, сколько людей, из посетивших данное место за последние четыре недели, являются потребителями инъекционных наркотиков? ЗАЧИТАЙТЕ ВАРИАНТЫ ОТВЕТОВ	Все или почти все	1
		Более половины	2
		Около половины	3
		Менее половины	4
		Немногие	5
		Никто	6
Q20	Вы когда-нибудь познакомились здесь с человеком, который стал Вашим новым сексуальным партнером?	ДА	1
		НЕТ	2
Q21	Когда Вы в последний раз познакомились здесь с новым сексуальным партнером?	НЕ БОЛЕЕ 24 ЧАСОВ НАЗАД	1
		НЕ БОЛЕЕ 7 ДНЕЙ НАЗАД	2
		НЕ БОЛЕЕ 2-4 НЕДЕЛЬ НАЗАД	3
		НЕ БОЛЕЕ 2-3 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД	4
		НА БОЛЕЕ 4-6 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД	5
		НЕ БОЛЕЕ 7-12 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД	6
		БОЛЕЕ ГОДА НАЗАД	7
		НИКОГДА НЕ ВСТРЕЧАЛ ЗДЕСЬ НОВОГО ПАРТНЕРА	9
Q22	Когда Вы в последний раз занимались сексом с <u>этим новым</u> партнером, пользовались ли Вы презервативом?	ДА	1
		НЕТ	2
		НЕ ПОМНЮ	3
		НИКОГДА НЕ ВСТРЕЧАЛ ЗДЕСЬ НОВОГО ПАРТНЕРА	9

Q23	Сейчас я бы хотел спросить Вас о людях, с которыми Вы вступали в половые отношения за последние 4 недели. Вспомните, со сколькими разными людьми Вы занимались сексом за последние 4 недели?	ВСЕГО ЗА 4 НЕДЕЛИ ____
Q24	Сколько из этих людей являлись новыми половыми партнерами за последние 4 недели?	КОЛИЧЕСТВО НОВЫХ ПАРТНЕРОВ ЗА ПОСЛЕДНИЕ 4 НЕДЕЛИ ____
Q25	В последний раз, когда Вы занимались сексом с одним из этих <u>новых</u> партнеров, Вы пользовались презервативом? ЕСЛИ ЗА ПОСЛЕДНИЕ 4 НЕДЕЛИ НЕ БЫЛО НОВЫХ ПАРТНЕРОВ, ОТМЕТЬТЕ КОД '9'	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 НЕ БЫЛО НОВЫХ ПАРТНЕРОВ ЗА ПОСЛЕДНИЕ 4 НЕДЕЛИ 9
Q26	Примерно сколько новых половых партнеров у Вас было в течение последних 12 месяцев?	НЕ БЫЛО НОВЫХ ПОЛОВЫХ ПАРТНЕРОВ 0 КОЛИЧЕСТВО ____
Q27	У Вас есть постоянный половой партнер(ы), то есть тот (те), с которым Вы вступали в половые отношения как минимум ежемесячно в течение последнего года, или более? Это может быть супруг(а), любовник(ца) или кто-то еще.	ДА, У МЕНЯ ЕСТЬ РЕГУЛЯРНЫЙ(Е) ПАРТНЕР(Ы) 1 НЕТ РЕГУЛЯРНОГО ПАРТНЕРА 2
Q28	Использовали ли Вы презерватив при последнем половом акте с Вашим постоянным половым партнером?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 НЕТ ПОСТОЯННОГО ПАРТНЕРА 9
Q29	Сколько у Вас было половых партнеров, включая постоянных и новых, в течение последних 12 месяцев?	КОЛИЧЕСТВО ____
Q30	Когда вы пользовались презервативом в последний раз?	НЕ БОЛЕЕ 24 ЧАСОВ НАЗАД 1 НЕ БОЛЕЕ НЕДЕЛИ НЕЗАД 2 НЕ БОЛЕЕ 4 НЕДЕЛЬ НАЗАД 3 НЕ БОЛЕЕ 2-6 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД 4 НЕ БОЛЕЕ 7-12 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД 5 БОЛЕЕ ГОДА НАЗАД 6 НИКОГДА НЕ ПОЛЬЗОВАЛСЯ(ЛАСЬ) ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВОМ 7
Q31	Где Вы взяли презерватив, который использовали в последний раз?	В МАГАЗИНЕ 1 В АПТЕКЕ 2 В КИОСКЕ 3 ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВ БЫЛ У ПАРТНЕРА 4 У ДРУГА 5 ПОЛУЧИЛ БЕСПЛАТНО 6 ДРУГОЕ 7 НИКОГДА НЕ ПОЛЬЗОВАЛСЯ(ЛАСЬ) ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВОМ 9

Q32	У Вас есть с собой презерватив? *ЕСЛИ ДА, Могу я посмотреть?	ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВ ЕСТЬ, НО Я ЕГО НЕ ПОКАЖУ 1 ДА, И ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВ ПОКАЗАН 2 Производитель _____ ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВА С СОБОЙ НЕТ 3
Q33	Принимали ли Вы участие в информационно-образовательных программах по проблеме СПИДа за последние 12 месяцев? Сколько месяцев прошло после Вашего последнего участия в подобной программе?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 КОЛИЧЕСТВО МЕСЯЦЕВ: ____ ____
Q34	Работаете ли Вы в настоящее время?	ДА, ПОЛНАЯ ЗАНЯТОСТЬ 1 ДА, СЛУЧАЙНАЯ РАБОТА / НЕПОЛНАЯ ЗАНЯТОСТЬ 2 НЕТ, И НЕ ИЩУ РАБОТУ 3 НЕТ, ИЩУ РАБОТУ 4
Q35	Учитесь ли Вы в настоящее время?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
Q36	Мы бы так же хотели знать о том, что Вы думаете о потреблении наркотиков в этом районе. По Вашему мнению, как сильно распространено потребление инъекционных наркотиков в этом районе? «РАЙОН» ОБОЗНАЧАЕТ УЧАСТОК, ГДЕ ПРОВОДИТСЯ ИНТЕРВЬЮ	ОЧЕНЬ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНО 1 ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНО РАСПРОСТРАНЕНО 2 НЕ ОЧЕНЬ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНО 3 НЕ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНО ВОООБЩЕ 4 НЕ ЗНАЮ 5
Q37	Как Вы считаете, приходят ли сюда люди, употребляющие инъекционные наркотики?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 НЕ ЗНАЮ 3
Q38	Знаете ли Вы что-нибудь о месте (местах) в Оше, где потребители инъекционных наркотиков могут обменять использованные шприцы на новые?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2

Q39	Бывали ли Вы в следующих местах? Если да, то когда это было в последний раз: 4 недели и менее; от 1 до 6 месяцев; от 7 до 12 месяцев; более года тому назад?					
		Никогда	4 недели и менее	От 1 до 6 месяцев	От 7 до 12 месяцев	Более года тому назад
	Частная мед. клиника	0	1	2	3	4
	Государственная поликлиника или больница	0	1	2	3	4
	Пункт доверия	0	1	2	3	4
	Туберкулезный диспансер	0	1	2	3	4
	Скорая помощь	0	1	2	3	4
	Инфекционная больница	0	1	2	3	4
	Кожно-венерологический диспансер	0	1	2	3	4
	<u>Или прибегали к услугам:</u>					
	Частного венеролога	0	1	2	3	4
	Частного нарколога	0	1	2	3	4
	Социального работника, работающего с потребителями инъекционных наркотиков	0	1	2	3	4
Q40	Состоите ли Вы с кем-либо в браке (зарегистрированном или незарегистрированном)?			ДА 1 НЕТ 2		
Q41	Ваш уровень образования?			НАЧАЛЬНОЕ (ДО 7 КЛАССОВ) ИЛИ НИКАКОГО 1 НЕЗАКОНЧЕННОЕ СРЕДНЕЕ (8-9 КЛАССОВ) 2 СРЕДНЕЕ 3 СРЕДНЕЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОЕ 4 НЕЗАКОНЧЕННОЕ ВЫСШЕЕ 5 ВЫСШЕЕ 6		
Q42	А теперь мы хотели бы задать Вам несколько вопросов о Вашем собственном опыте потребления инъекционных наркотиков. Ваши ответы будут сохранены в конфиденциальности. Вы когда-нибудь употребляли наркотики путем инъекций?			ДА 1 НИКОГДА НЕ УПОТРЕБЛЯЛ ИНЪЕКЦИОННЫЕ НАРКОТИКИ 2 ОТКАЗ 3		
ЕСЛИ ДА, ПРОДОЛЖИТЕ ИНТЕРВЬЮ. ЕСЛИ НЕТ, ПЕРЕХОДИТЕ К ВОПРОСУ 53						

Q43	ЕСЛИ ДА: Когда Вы в последний раз употребляли наркотики путем инъекций? ЕСЛИ НЕТ, ОБВЕДИТЕ КОД 9 ЕСЛИ КОД 5 ИЛИ ВЫШЕ (БОЛЕЕ 6 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД) ПЕРЕХОДИТЕ К ВОПРОСУ 53		НЕ БОЛЕЕ 7 ДНЕЙ НАЗАД 1 НЕ БОЛЕЕ 2-4 НЕДЕЛЬ НАЗАД 2 НЕ БОЛЕЕ 2-3 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД 3 НЕ БОЛЕЕ 4-6 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД 4 НЕ БОЛЕЕ 7-12 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД 5 БОЛЕЕ ГОДА НАЗАД 6 НИКОГДА НЕ УПОТРЕБЛЯЛ НАРКОТИКИ ПУТЕМ ИНЪЕКЦИЙ 9		
Q44	С кем Вы преимущественно употребляете инъекционные наркотики? ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ ВАРИАНТЫ		Индивидуально 1 В постоянной группе 2 В случайной группе 3 Зависит от обстоятельств 4		
Q45	Какие наркотики Вы принимаете путем инъекции <u>наиболее часто</u> ? ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ ВАРИАНТЫ		ХАНКА (СЫРОЙ ОПИУМ) 1 ГЕРОИН 2 ДРУГОЕ _____ 3		
Q46A	Откуда был шприц, когда Вы употребляли наркотики путем инъекций в последний раз?		КУПИЛ В АПТЕКЕ 1 КУПИЛ В ДРУГОМ МЕСТЕ 2 ПОЛУЧИЛ В ПУНКТЕ ОБМЕНА ШПРИЦЕВ 3 ИСПОЛЬЗОВАЛ ШПРИЦ ДРУГА/ЗНАКОМОГО 4 ДРУГОЕ 5 НЕ ЗНАЮ 6		
Q46B	В последний раз, когда Вы употребляли наркотики путем инъекций, пользовались ли Вы общей иглой или шприцем?		ДА 1 НЕТ 2 НЕ ЗНАЮ/НЕ ПОМНЮ 9		
Q47	За последние 4 недели Вам доводилось ... ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ КАЖДЫЙ ВОПРОС	Пользоваться общим шприцем вместе с другими потребителями наркотиков Забирать наркотики из общей емкости Пользоваться готовым раствором без его кипячения Обменивать использованный шприц на новый	ДА	НЕТ	Не знаю
			1	2	8
			1	2	8
			1	2	8
			1	2	8
Q48	Сколько раз Вы употребляли инъекционные наркотики вчера? Сколько разных шприцов Вы использовали вчера?	_____ _____			

Q49	Со сколькими людьми Вам пришлось пользоваться общим шприцем за последние четыре недели? С кем из них Вы делали это впервые?	ВСЕГО: ____ КОЛИЧЕСТВО НОВЫХ: ____
Q50	Вы можете достать новый шприц в любой момент, когда Вам это необходимо?	ВСЕГДА 1 ИНОГДА 2 НИКОГДА 3
Q51	ЕСЛИ «ИНОГДА» или «НИКОГДА», то почему не всегда? ВАРИАНТЫ НЕ ПРЕДЛАГАТЬ	НЕТ ДЕНЕГ 1 ПУНКТ ОБМЕНА ШПРИЦИОВ НАХОДИТСЯ ДАЛЕКО 2 КИОСК ИЛИ АПТЕКА НАХОДЯТСЯ ДАЛЕКО 3 БОЯЗНЬ ПОЛИЦИИ 4 НЕ СЧИТАЮ НЕОБХОДИМЫМ ПРИОБРЕТАТЬ НОВЫЕ ШПРИЦЫ 5 ДРУГОЕ _____ 6 РЕСПОНДЕНТ ОТВЕЧАЛ ТОЛЬКО «ВСЕГДА» 9
Q52	Сколько лет Вы употребляете инъекционные наркотики?	КОЛИЧЕСТВО ЛЕТ ____ КОЛИЧЕСТВО МЕСЯЦЕВ ____
СПРАШИВАТЬ У ВСЕХ РЕСПОНДЕНТОВ НЕЗАВИСИМО ОТ ТОГО, ПОТРЕБЛЯЮТ ОНИ НАРКОТИКИ ИЛИ НЕТ		
Q53	Вас когда-нибудь задерживала полиция за потребление инъекционных наркотиков?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
Q54	ЕСЛИ ДА, как Вы считаете, было ли Ваше задержание зарегистрировано?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
Q55	ЕСЛИ ДА, как Вы считаете, в настоящее время Вы состоите на учете в полиции как наркопотребитель? ЕСЛИ ДА, с какого времени Вы состоите на учете в полиции как наркопотребитель?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 МЕСЯЦ _____, ГОД _____
Q56	Вы когда-нибудь обращались или Вас приводили к наркологу или в наркологический диспансер?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
Q57	ЕСЛИ ДА, то Вы когда-нибудь состояли на учете в наркологическом диспансере?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
Q58	ЕСЛИ ДА, в настоящее время Вы состоите на учете в наркологическом диспансере? ЕСЛИ ДА, с какого времени Вы состоите на учете в наркологическом диспансере?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 МЕСЯЦ _____, ГОД _____

Проблема СПИДа в Оше становится все более актуальной. Поэтому нам важно оценить уровень знаний о ВИЧ/СПИДе и путях его передачи. По Вашему мнению, как можно заразиться ВИЧ/СПИДом?					
Q59	Можно ли заразиться СПИДом ...		Да	Нет	Не знаю
	ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ КАЖДЫЙ ВОПРОС	При половом контакте без презерватива	1	2	8
		При употреблении наркотиков общим шприцом	1	2	8
		При пользовании общей посуды для приема пищи	1	2	8
		При купании в общем бассейне	1	2	8
		При укусе насекомого	1	2	8
		При рукопожатии	1	2	8
Q60	Как можно снизить риск или избежать заражения ВИЧ инфекцией /СПИДом? Какие способы Вы знаете? НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАЙТЕ ОТВЕТЫ. ОБВЕДИТЕ ВСЕ ДАННЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ. ОТВЕТОВ МОЖЕТ БЫТЬ БОЛЬШЕ ОДНОГО.	ИСПОЛЬЗОВАТЬ ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВЫ 1 ИМЕТЬ НЕБОЛЬШОЕ КОЛИЧЕСТВО ПОЛОВЫХ ПАРТНЕРОВ 2 ОБА ПАРТНЕРА ДОЛЖНЫ СОХРАНЯТЬ ВЕРНОСТЬ ДРУГ ДРУГУ 3 ИЗБЕГАТЬ СЛУЧАЙНЫХ ПОЛОВЫХ СВЯЗЕЙ 4 ОТКАЗАТЬСЯ ОТ СЕКСА ВООБЩЕ 5 ОТКАЗАТЬСЯ ОТ УСЛУГ КОММЕРЧЕСКОГО СЕКСА 6 ИЗБЕГАТЬ СОВМЕСТНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ШПРИЦЕВ 7 ИЗБЕГАТЬ ПЕРЕЛИВАНИЯ КРОВИ 8 ДРУГОЕ (УКАЗАТЬ) _____ 9 НЕ ЗНАЮ 10			
Q61	Может ли человек, имеющий здоровый вид, быть инфицированным ВИЧ/СПИДом?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 НЕ ЗНАЮ 3			
Q62	Сколько раз вы проверялись на ВИЧ/СПИД за последние 12 месяцев?	КОЛИЧЕСТВО ТЕСТОВ ____			
Q63	Ваша последняя проверка на СИПД/ВИЧ была добровольной или обязательной (по направлению)? То есть, было ли это Вашим выбором или Вас к этому обязали?	ДОБРОВОЛЬНАЯ 1 ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНАЯ 2 ЗА ПОСЛЕДНИЕ 12 МЕСЯЦЕВ НЕ ПРОВЕРЯЛСЯ 9			

ВОПРОСЫ ТОЛЬКО ДЛЯ ЖЕНЩИН:		
Q64	Вступали ли Вы в сексуальные отношения за деньги или другое материальное вознаграждение в течение последних 3 месяцев? ЕСЛИ РЕСПОНДЕНТ МУЖЧИНА, ОТМЕТЬТЕ КОД 9	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 РЕСПОНДЕНТ-МУЖЧИНА 9
Q65	ЕСЛИ ДА, укажите, пожалуйста, количество мест, где Вы искали клиентов в течение последних четырех недель.	
Q66	ЕСЛИ ДА, укажите места, где Вы искали клиентов.	Место:
ВОПРОСЫ ТОЛЬКО ДЛЯ МУЖЧИН:		
Q67	Платили ли Вы кому-нибудь деньги или делали материальное вознаграждение в другой форме за сексуальные услуги в течение последних 3 месяцев? ЕСЛИ РЕСПОНДЕНТ ЖЕНЩИНА, ОБВЕДИТЕ КОД 9	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 НЕ ПОМНЮ 3 РЕСПОНДЕНТ-ЖЕНЩИНА 9
Q68	Занимались ли Вы сексом с мужчиной в течение последних 4-х недель? ЕСЛИ РЕСПОНДЕНТ ЖЕНЩИНА, ОБВЕДИТЕ КОД 9	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 НЕ ПОМНЮ 3 РЕСПОНДЕНТ-ЖЕНЩИНА 9

СПАСИБО ЗА ВАШУ ПОМОЩЬ!

Appendix 3 – Follow-up Questionnaires

KEY INFORMANT CHARACTERISTICS – CAR 2003

No.	Questions	Coding categories
K1	Assessment City	Almaty 1 Karaganda 2 Tashkent 3 Osh 4
K2	Location of Interview	UNIT in city: ____ ____
K3	Interviewer Number / Key Informant Number	____ ____ / ____ ____
K4	Date	____ ____ / ____ ____ / ____ ____
K5	Gender of Key Informant	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
K6	Type of Key Informant:	ENTER CODE: ____ ____ TAXI DRIVER 01 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DRIVER 02 LONG DISTANCE TRUCK DRIVERS 03 SEX WORKER 04 CLIENT OF SEX WORKER 05 PIMP 06 INJECTION DRUG USER 07 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORG (NGO) STAFF 08 WORKERS OF AIDS CENTER, NARCOLOGICA DISPENSARY, VENEROLOGICAL CLINIC 09 MEDICAL PERSONNEL 10 POLICE OFFICER 11 HEALTH CARE/ PHARMACY WORKER 12 MINI-MARKET /SHOP SELLER 13 SELLERS AND WORKERS IN MARKET 14 STREET VENDOR 15 BARMEN/WAITERS 16 HOTEL STAFF 17 SAUNA STAFF 18 HOMELESS 19 UNEMPLOYED 20 NEW ARRIVALS/ TEMPORARY 21 STREET CLEANERS 22 STAIRWELL CLEANER 23 FLAT OWNERS COOP PERSONNEL 24 YOUTH 25 DORMITORY RESIDENT 26 RESIDENT OF AREA 27 OTHER _____ 50

No.	Questions	Coding categories
	Hello. I am working for the _____ in Osh on a study to identify where better health programs are needed in the city. The purpose of the study is to find out where people go to meet new sexual partners and to find out where people who inject drugs can be found. AIDS doesn't seem to be a big problem yet in this area, but it could become a big problem if people don't learn about how to reduce the chances they will get infected. I would like to ask you a few questions. We want you to tell us the names and locations of places where people meet new sexual partners and where we can reach drug injectors for prevention programs. We don't want to know the names of any private residences. We are just interested in public places. If you tell us where these places are then we will visit those places to see if they want to have a health program there. Telling us the names and locations of sites should take between 5 and 15 minutes. We won't ask your name or ask you to provide any identifying information. You will not be contacted in the future. Your answers cannot be linked back to you. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may refuse to answer any question or completely refuse to participate. You may be embarrassed by the questions. You may not personally benefit directly from this study, but in a few months a new health program will be carried out in this city. The name and phone number of the person in charge of this study are on this piece of paper. If you have any questions you can contact _____ at _____.	
K7	Are you willing to participate? *IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW.	YES 1 IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW. NO 2
K8	How old are you? *STOP INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 18	— —
K9	We want to know where people socialize with the intention of meeting a new sexual partner. This will help us plan AIDS prevention programs there and have condoms available. We especially want to know: • Where youth socialize and meet new sexual partners • Where women or men sell sex • Where other people such as single men, gay men, temporary residents, migrant workers, go to find new sexual partners. • Where people in this unit go to meet new partners in this unit and in other units. We also want to know where people from outside the unit come to meet new sexual partners in this unit. K9A. Do you know of any such places? YES ----- 1 NO ----- 2 K9B. IF YES: Name the sites within (A) a 10 minute walk or (B) further away. *WRITE EACH PLACE NAMED ON THE LIST ON THE NEXT PAGE. AFTER FINISHING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, FILL OUT A PLACE REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE.	
K10	We also want to know what you think about drug use around here. Does injecting drug use occur here (in this unit)?	YES 1 NO 2

No.	Questions	Coding categories
K11	Have you seen any syringes around here in the last 4 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2
K12	Where can syringes be found around here? *WRITE EACH PLACE NAMED ON THE LIST ON THE NEXT PAGE. AFTER FINISHING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, FILL OUT A PLACE REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE.	
K13	Where can injecting drug users be found around here? *WRITE EACH PLACE NAMED ON THE LIST ON THE NEXT PAGE. AFTER FINISHING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, FILL OUT A PLACE REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE.	
K14	Do sex workers look for customers around here?	YES 1 NO 2
K15	Where can sex workers be found? *WRITE EACH PLACE NAMED ON THE LIST ON THE NEXT PAGE. AFTER FINISHING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, FILL OUT A PLACE REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE.	
K16	Number of places named within 10 minute walk of interview location.	___
	Number of places named further than a 10 minute walk of interview location.	___

LIST PLACES NAMED ON LINES BELOW.

For each site named by the Respondent, CIRCLE "1" If the site is located within a 10 minute walk of here and "2" if it is further than a 10 minute walk from here.

	In 10 minute walk from here	Further than 10 minute walk from here
	1	2
1. _____		
2. _____	1	2
3. _____	1	2
4. _____	1	2
5. _____	1	2
6. _____	1	2
7. _____	1	2
8. _____	1	2
9. _____	1	2
10. _____	1	2

No.	Questions	Coding categories
K1	Assessment City	Almaty 1 Karaganda 2 Tashkent 3 Osh 4
K2	Location of Interview	UNIT in city: ____ ____
K3	Interviewer Number	____ ____
K4	Date	____ ____/____ ____/____ ____
K5	Gender of Key Informant	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
K6	Type of Key Informant: TAXI DRIVER 01 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DRIVER 02 LONG DISTANCE TRUCK DRIVERS 03 SEX WORKER 04 CLIENT OF SEX WORKER 05 PIMP 06 INJECTION DRUG USER 07 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORG (NGO) STAFF 08 WORKERS OF AIDS CENTER, NARCOLOGICA DISPENSARY, VENEROLOGICAL CLINIC 09 MEDICAL PERSONNEL 10 POLICE OFFICER 11 HEALTH CARE/ PHARMACY WORKER 12 MINI-MARKET /SHOP SELLER 13 SELLERS AND WORKERS IN MARKET 14 STREET VENDOR 15	ENTER CODE: ____ ____ BARMEN/WAITERS 16 HOTEL STAFF 17 SAUNA STAFF 18 HOMELESS 19 UNEMPLOYED 20 NEW ARRIVALS/ TEMPORARY 21 STREET CLEANERS 22 STAIRWELL CLEANER 23 FLAT OWNERS COOP PERSONNEL 24 YOUTH 25 DORMITORY RESIDENT 26 RESIDENT OF AREA 27 DIFFICULT TO VERIFY TYPE OF INFORMANT 30 OTHER 50

PLACE REPORT FORM 2003

S1	Assessment	Almaty 1 Karaganda 2 Tashkent 3 Osh 4															
S2	Location of Interview	UNIT ____															
S3	Interviewer Number / Key Informant Number	____ / ____															
S4	Key Informant / Place Report Number	____ / ____															
S5	Name of place	_____															
S6	Location of place relative to site of key informant interview. The site is	Within 10 minute walk of here 1 Further than 10 minute walk from here 2															
S7	Address of place and how to find it.																
S8	Where is the place located? In what unit?	UNIT in city (CODE 1-85): ____															
S9	TYPE OF PLACE: 01 BAR/CAFÉ/RESTAURANT 02 NIGHTCLUB/DISCO 03 CASINO 04 GAY CLUB 05 HOTEL 06 SAUNA 07 BILLIARDS 08 GAME CLUB 09 COMPUTER CLUB 10 DORMITORY 11 PRIVATE APARTMENT/FLAT 12 BASEMENT/ROOF 13 STAIRWELLS 14 UNUSED/ ABANDONED BUILDING 15 SCHOOL 16 COLLEGE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL 17 UNIVERSITY CAMPUS/TUTORIAL INSTITUTE 18 RAILWAY STATION 19 BUS STATION 20 AIRPORT 21 TRUCK STOP/STAND 22 TAXI STAND 23 STREET 24 STREET TUNNEL 25 MARKET 26 PARK 27 OTHER (specify): _____ *ENTER CODE: ____																
S10	Is this a place where.....	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>People meet sexual partners</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drug Injectors can be found</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Syringes are lying around</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sex workers solicit</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	People meet sexual partners	1	2	Drug Injectors can be found	1	2	Syringes are lying around	1	2	Sex workers solicit	1	2
	YES	NO															
People meet sexual partners	1	2															
Drug Injectors can be found	1	2															
Syringes are lying around	1	2															
Sex workers solicit	1	2															

SITE VERIFICATION FORM 2003

Unique Place Number: _____

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
V1	City	Almaty 1 Karaganda 2 Tashkent 3 Osh 4
V2	Location of Site	UNIT CODE: ____
V3	List ID Number	_____
V4	How many key informants reported this site?	_____
V5	Name of Place	_____
V6	Correct Street Address	_____
V7	Is this site within a 10 minute walk of . . . READ LIST CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH ACTIVITY	YES NO A busy road 1 2 Public transportation stop 1 2 A trucking route 1 2 metro stop 1 2
V8	TYPE OF SITE: 01 BAR/CAFÉ/RESTAURANT 02 NIGHTCLUB/DISCO 03 CASINO 04 GAY CLUB 05 HOTEL 06 SAUNA 07 BILLIARDS 08 GAME CLUB 09 COMPUTER CLUB 10 DORMITORY 11 PRIVATE APARTMENT/FLAT 12 BASEMENT/ROOF 13 STAIRWELLS 14 UNUSED/ ABANDONED BUILDING 15 SCHOOL 16 COLLEGE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL 17 UNIVERSITY CAMPUS/TUTORIAL INSTITUTE	*ENTER CODE: ____ 18 RAILWAY STATION 19 LONG DISTANCE BUS STATION 20 AIRPORT 21 TRUCK STOP/STAND 22 TAXI STAND 23 STREET 24 STREET TUNNEL 25 MARKET 26 PARK 27 OTHER (specify): _____

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
V9	Interviewer Number	_____
V10	Date (DD/MM/YY)	____ / ____ / ____
V11	Day of the week	MONDAY 1 TUESDAY 2 WEDNESDAY 3 THURSDAY 4 FRIDAY 5 SATURDAY 6 SUNDAY 7
V12	Time of day (24 HOUR CLOCK)	_____ : _____
V13	Number socializing upon interviewer arrival at place	MEN: _____ WOMEN: _____
V14	Number of used syringes observed by interviewer at the site	_____
V15	Gender of respondent	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
Hello. I am working on a study to identify where better health programs are needed in the city. I would like to ask you some questions about this place and the people who come here. The interview should take between 15 and 30 minutes of your time. I won't ask your name or any other identifying information. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may refuse to answer any question or completely refuse to participate. There are no risks to participating but it is possible you may be embarrassed by the questions. You may not benefit directly from this research but the information may help in planning better health program. This is what we will do with the information you give us. We are asking people these questions at hundreds of places in the city. Your answers will be combined with information about other places like this and will not be reported about this place alone. Your name will not be recorded anywhere and we won't ask any information about you except to make sure you are over 17. The name and phone number of the person in charge of this study are on this piece of paper. If you have any questions you can contact _____ at tel no. _____.		
V16	Do you agree to participate?	YES 1 NO 2
V17	How old are you? *CONCLUDE INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 18.	_____

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
V18	How many years has this place been in operation as a place where people can pass time?	LESS THAN A YEAR 0 1 TO 2 YEARS 1 3 TO 5 YEARS 2 6 TO 10 YEARS 3 MORE THAN TEN YEARS 4 NOT APPLICABLE 9
V19	Which types of activities take place here? READ LIST CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH ACTIVITY	YES NO DK Beer Consumed 1 2 8 Hard Alcohol Consumed 1 2 8 TV Or Video Viewing 1 2 8 Dancing 1 2 8 Music 1 2 8 Computer Games/Slot Machines 1 2 8 Eating food 1 2 8 Striptease Show 1 2 8
V20	I have been told that people socialize at places like this and meet sexual partners here. READ LIST	YES NO DK Do men meet new female sexual partners here? 1 2 8 Do women meet new sexual partners here? 1 2 8 Do men meet male (gay) sexual partners? 1 2 8 Does someone onsite facilitates partnerships? 1 2 8 Do staff meet new sexual partners here? 1 2 8
V21	Do female sex workers solicit customers here?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
V22	IF YES, For how many years have female sex workers solicited customers here?	LESS THAN A YEAR 0 1 TO 2 YEARS 1 3 TO 5 YEARS 2 6 TO 10 YEARS 3 MORE THAN TEN YEARS 4 DON'T KNOW 8
READ: Let's talk in more details about people who come here during the busiest times.		

No.	Questions	Coding Categories					
V23	Among <u>men</u> who come here during the busiest times how many do you think are:		None	Some	Most		
	(j) Are Unemployed		0	1	2		
	(k) Are Students		0	1	2		
	(l) Are < Age 18		0	1	2		
	(m) Live within a 10 minute walk of here		0	1	2		
	(n) Live outside this unit		0	1	2		
	(o) Come by car or taxi		0	1	2		
	(p) Come by public transportation		0	1	2		
	(q) Come here at least once a week		0	1	2		
	(r) Drink alcohol here		0	1	2		
	(s) Find a new sexual partner while they are here		0	1	2		
	(t) Appear to be injection drug users		0	1	2		
	(u) Appear to be buying sex (clients)		0	1	2		
	(v) Are homosexual		0	1	2		
V24	Among <u>women</u> who come here during the busiest times how many do you think are:		None	Some	Most		
	(a) Are Unemployed		0	1	2		
	(b) Are Students		0	1	2		
	(c) Are < Age 18		0	1	2		
	(d) Live within a 10 minute walk of here		0	1	2		
	(e) Live outside this unit		0	1	2		
	(f) Come by car or taxi		0	1	2		
	(g) Come by public transportation		0	1	2		
	(h) Come here at least once a week		0	1	2		
	(i) Drink alcohol here		0	1	2		
	(j) Find a new sexual partner while they are here		0	1	2		
	(k) Appear to be injection drug users		0	1	2		
	(l) Appear to be selling sex		0	1	2		
V25	During a typical week in the last two months, what were the busiest time(s) here? PROBE FOR DAYS AND TIMES OF DAY. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER ALLOWED FOR EACH DAY.		6-11am	11am-5pm	5-10pm	10pm-6am	
		MON	1	2	3	4	
		TUES	1	2	3	4	
		WED	1	2	3	4	
		THURS	1	2	3	4	
		FRI	1	2	3	4	
		SAT	1	2	3	4	
		SUN	1	2	3	4	

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
V26	Approximately how many people (men and women) come here during one of these busy times? READ OPTIONS, CIRCLE ONE CODE	<10 1 11-25 2 26-50 3 51-100 4 101-150 5 151-200 6 201-250 7 251-300 8 301-350 9 351-400 10 401-450 11 451-500 12 >500 13
V27	During the most recent busy time, about how many men and women were socializing here?	MEN: ____ ____ ____ WOMEN: ____ ____ ____
V28	What are the busiest times of the year? CAN MARK YES FOR MORE THAN ONE OPTION	YES NO WINTER 1 2 SPRING 1 2 SUMMER 1 2 AUTUMN 1 2 HOLIDAYS 1 2
V29	Have there ever been any HIV/AIDS prevention activities at this place?	YES 1 NO 2
V29.1	Circle all that apply	IF YES: What types? Lectures/Seminars 1 Pamphlets/ Leaflets 2 Posters 3 Distribution of Syringes 4 Condom Distribution 5 Other _____ 6
V30	In the last 12 months, how often have condoms been available here?	ALWAYS 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8
V31.1	Are there any condoms here today? If YES, can I see one?	YES, BUT YOU CANT SEE ONE 1 YES, AND A CONDOM WAS SEEN 2

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
V31.2	If YES, how many different brands of condoms?	NO 3 NUMBER OF BRANDS: ____
V31.3	What brands? Circle all that apply	Brands seen: Favorite 1 Durex 2 Pilotos 3 Two to Tango 4 Innotex 5 Vizit 6 Lifestyle 7 Context 8 Desire 9 Gold Circle 10 Indian/No Brand 11 Other _____ 12 No condom seen 99
V32	Is it possible for someone to find a condom within 10 minutes of leaving this place at night?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
V33	Would you be willing to sell condoms here?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT APPLICABLE 9
V34	We also want to know what you think about drug use in this unit. How common is injection drug use in this unit?	VERY COMMON 1 SOMEWHAT COMMON 2 NOT VERY COMMON 3 DOES NOT OCCUR IN THIS AREA 4
V35	Have you seen used syringes lying around inside or outside this place in the past 3 months?	YES 1 NO 2
V36	Is this a place where drug injectors can be found?	YES 1 NO 2

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
V37	IF YES, For how many years has this been a place where drug injectors can be found?	LESS THAN A YEAR 0 1 TO 2 YEARS 1 3 TO 5 YEARS 2 6 TO 10 YEARS 3 MORE THAN TEN YEARS 4 DON'T KNOW 8
V38	<u>Observation</u> : Evidence of AIDS educational activities noted by interviewer at the site	NUMBER OF AIDS POSTERS DISPLAYED _____ NUMBER OF AIDS BROCHURES AT SITE _____ NUMBER OF CONDOMS VISIBLE _____

SITE VERIFICATION REFUSAL FORM 2003

Unique Place Number: _____

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
B1	City	Almaty 1 Karaganda 2 Tashkent 3 Osh 4
B2	Location of Site	UNIT CODE: ____
B3	List ID Number	_____
B4	How many key informants reported this site?	_____
B5	Name of Place	_____
B6	Correct Street Address	_____
B7	Outcome of place verification	PLACE NOT FOUND / INCORRECT ADDRESS 1 PLACE FOUND BUT NOT WILLING RESPONDENT 2 PLACE CLOSED TEMPORARILY 3 PLACE CLOSED PERMANENTLY / NO LONGER A PLACE 4 PLACE ALREADY NAMED / DUPLICATE 5
B8	TYPE OF SITE: 01 BAR/CAFÉ/RESTAURANT 02 NIGHTCLUB/DISCO 03 CASINO 04 GAY CLUB 05 HOTEL 06 SAUNA 07 BILLIARDS 08 GAME CLUB 09 COMPUTER CLUB 10 DORMITORY 11 PRIVATE APARTMENT/FLAT 12 BASEMENT/ROOF 13 STAIRWELLS 14 UNUSED/ ABANDONED BUILDING 15 SCHOOL *ENTER CODE: ____ 16 COLLEGE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL 17 UNIVERSITY CAMPUS/TUTORIAL INSTITUTE 18 RAILWAY STATION 19 LONG DISTANCE BUS STATION 20 AIRPORT 21 TRUCK STOP/STAND 22 TAXI STAND 23 STREET 24 STREET TUNNEL 25 MARKET 26 PARK 27 OTHER (specify): _____	
B9	Interviewer Number	_____
B10	Date (DD/MM/YY)	____ / ____ / ____

QUESTIONS FOR RESPONSIBLE PERSON AT SITE 2003

No.	Questions	Coding Categories
D1 THROUGH D5 ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY FIELD COORDINATOR BEFORE THIS FORM IS GIVEN TO THE INTERVIEWER.		
D1	Name of HTA	ALMATY 1 KARAGANDA 2 TASHKENT 3 OSH 4
D2	Site Number	_ _ _ _
D3	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _
D4	Site Name	
D5	Correct Address	
D6	We would like to give the name and address of this site to groups <SPECIFY ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS> that plan AIDS prevention programs in this community. Do you have the authority to approve giving the name and address of this site to groups so that they can include this site in their AIDS prevention program planning? IF THE PERSON DOES NOT HAVE THE AUTHORITY, CONCLUDE INTERVIEW AND TRY TO IDENTIFY SOMEONE WHO HAS THE AUTHORITY.	YES, I HAVE AUTHORITY 1 COULD NOT FIND A PERSON WITH AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW 2
ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO SOMEONE WITH AUTHORITY.		
D7	Would you be willing to have a person from a local AIDS prevention program talk with you about including this site in a new AIDS prevention program in this area?	YES, WILLING 1 NO 2
D8	Could someone from an organization that distributes condoms contact you about possibly having condoms available at this site?	YES, CONDOMS 1 NO 2
D9	May we give your name to these groups as a contact person? IF YES: NAME: _____	YES, NAME 1 NO 2

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUALS SOCIALIZING AT SITES 2003

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q1	Name of City	Almaty 1 Karaganda 2 Tashkent 3 Osh 4
Q2	Interviewer Gender and Number	MALE 1 FEMALE 2 INTERVIEWER ID NUMBER: ____
Q3	Individual Interview Consecutive Number at site	____
Q4	Name of site and Unique Identification Number	_____ UNIQUE ID NUMBER: ____
Q4.1	Location of Site	Primary Sampling Unit: ____
Q5	Date (DD/MM/YY)	____ / ____ / ____
Q6	Time of day (24 hour clock) NOTE: Fill in at the start of each interview	____ : ____
Q7	Number socializing at place before interview NOTE: Fill in at the start of each interview	MEN: ____ WOMEN: ____
Q8	Gender of respondent	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
Q9	Interviewer opinion if respondent is IDU and/or CSW	IDU ONLY 1 CSW ONLY 2 BOTH IDU AND CSW 3 NEITHER 4

No.	Questions	Coding categories
	Hello. I am working on a study to identify where better health programs are needed in the city. I would like to ask you some questions about your behavior, including sexual behavior and other risky behaviors. The interview should take between 20 and 30 minutes of your time and you will not be contacted in the future. I won't ask your name or any other identifying information. Your answers will be kept confidential. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may refuse to answer any question or completely refuse to participate. There are no risks to participating but it is possible you may be embarrassed by the questions. You may not benefit directly from this research but the information may help in planning better health programs. This is what we will do with the information you give us. Your answers will be recorded on a paper that only identifies you with a number. Your name or specific address will not be recorded anywhere. We are asking hundreds of people these questions at places in the city. The name and phone number of the person in charge of this study are on this piece of paper. If you have any questions you can contact _____ at tel no. _____.	
Q10	Do you agree to participate? *IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW	YES 1 NO 2
Q11	How old are you? *STOP INTERVIEW IF YOUNGER THAN 18	____ ____
Q12	Do you live in Osh? 12.1 IF YES : • What microrayon do you live in? 12.2 IF OUTSIDE Osh: • Where? 12.3 • How far away do you live from this place (place of interview)?	YES 1 NO 2 <u>12.1</u> MICRORAYON _____ CODE OF UNIT: ____ <u>12.2</u> OSH OBLAST 1 OTHER OBLASTS OF KYRGYZSTAN 2 LIVES ELSEWHERE IN CENTRAL ASIA 3 LIVES OUTSIDE OF CENTRAL ASIA 4 Distance: 10 minute walk or less 1 Further than 10 minute walk 2

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q13	How long have you lived in here / there?	LESS THAN ONE YEAR 0 NUMBER OF YEARS ____ ALL MY LIFE 97
Q14	How many nights in the past three months have you slept outside Osh?	NUMBER OF NIGHTS: ____
Q15	How often do you come to this place? CIRCLE ONLY ONE RESPONSE.	EVERYDAY 1 4-6 TIMES PER WEEK 2 2-3 TIMES PER WEEK 3 ONE TIME PER WEEK 4 2-3 TIMES PER MONTH 5 ONE TIME PER MONTH 6 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 7 THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT 8
Q16	In the past seven days and nights, including today, how many days did you come here?	Enter Number From 1-7: ____
Q17	When did you come to this place the first time?	THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT 1 WITHIN PAST 4 WEEKS 2 WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 3 WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 4 OVER A YEAR AGO 5
Q18	How did you come to this site today?	Walked 1 By Car 2 By Public Transportation 3
Q19	Some people meet new sexual partners at places like this. Do you believe that people meet new sexual partners here? That is, people they have never had sex with before.	YES 1 NO 2
Q20	Why did you come to this site today? READ OPTIONS	YES NO TO DRINK ALCOHOL? 1 2 TO MEET A SEXUAL PARTNER? 1 2 TO SOCIALIZE WITH FRIENDS? 1 2
Q21	Have you ever met a new sexual partner here?	YES 1 NO 2

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q22	When did you last meet a new sexual partner here?	WITHIN 24 HOURS 1 WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 2 WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 3 WITHIN PAST 2-3 MONTHS 4 WITHIN PAST 4-6 MONTHS 5 WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 6 OVER A YEAR AGO 7
Q23	The last time you had sex with this <u>new</u> partner from this place, did you use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 3
Q24	Now I want to ask you about the people you had sex with in the past 4 weeks. How many different people have you had sex with in the <u>past 4 weeks</u> ?	4 WEEK TOTAL ____
Q25	How many of these people were <u>new</u> sexual partners for you in the <u>past 4 weeks</u> ?	4 WEEK NEW ____
Q26	The last time you had sex with one of these <u>new</u> partners, did you use a condom or not?	YES 1 NO 2 NO NEW PARTNERS IN PAST 4 WEEKS 9
Q27	If NO, why did you not use a condom with your last new partner? DO NOT READ CHOICES. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.	Partner protested 1 do not like condoms 2 I trust my partner 3 I am afraid my partner suspects me 4 Another contraceptive 5 Condoms are too expensive 6 Did not have them at hand 7 Condoms do not protect against STDs /AIDS 8 Low quality condoms / condoms break 9 Other _____ 10
Q28	In the past <u>four</u> weeks, how often did you use condoms with new sexual partners?	Always 1 Sometimes 2 Never 3 No new partners in past 4 weeks 9

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q29	About how many new sexual partners have you had in the past 12 months?	NONE- NO NEW SEXUAL PARTNERS 0 NUMBER ____ _
Q30	Do you have any regular long-term sexual partner or partners? That is, someone with whom you have been having sex at least monthly for a year or more. This could be a spouse or lover or someone else.	YES, HAVE ONE OR MORE REGULAR 1 NO REGULAR 2
Q31	The last time you had sex with a regular partner, did you use a condom or not?	YES 1 NO 2
Q32	Have you ever had a condom break in the past 12 months?	Yes 1 No 2 I don't use condoms 3 No partners in the past 12 months 4
Q33	In total, including new sexual partners, regular partners, and any other partners, how many sexual partners have you had in the past 12 months?	NUMBER: ____ _
Q34	Of these people you had sex with in the past 12 months, what is the age of the youngest and oldest person you had sex with in the past 12 months? IF ONLY ONE PARTNER, MARK SAME AGE IN OLDEST AND YOUNGEST. ESTIMATE AGE IF NECESSARY. CODE 97 IF NO PARTNERS IN PAST 12 MONTHS.	YOUNGEST: ____ _ OLDEST: ____ _
Q35	When was the last time you used a condom?	WITHIN THE PAST 24 HOURS 1 WITHIN THE PAST WEEK 2 WITHIN PAST 4 WEEKS 3 WITHIN PAST 2-6 MONTHS 4 WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 5 OVER A YEAR AGO 6 NEVER USED A CONDOM 7

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q36	Where did you get the last condom you used?	SHOP 1 PHARMACY 2 KIOSK 3 PARTNER HAD CONDOM 4 FROM A FRIEND 5 RECEIVED FREE OF CHARGE 6 BAR/NIGHTCLUB/RESTAURANT/HO TEL 7 OTHER 8
Q37	What brand of the last condom you used?	Favorite 1 Context 8 Durex 2 Desire 9 Pilotos 3 Gold Circle 10 Two to Tango 4 Indian/No Brand 11 Innotex 5 Other_____ 12 Vizit 6 Don't Remember / Don't Lifestyle 7 Know 13
Q38	Do you have a condom with you? *IF YES, May I see it?	CONDOM WITH ME BUT YOU CAN'T SEE 1 YES AND CONDOM SEEN 2 NO CONDOM WITH ME 3
Q38.1	IF CONDOM SEEN, BRAND: Can circle more than one brand, if multiple brands seen.	Favorite 1 Durex 2 Pilotos 3 Two to Tango 4 Innotex 5 Vizit 6 Lifestyle 7 Context 8 Desire 9 Gold Circle 10 Indian / No Brand 11 Other_____ 12

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q39	In your opinion, what do you think is a reasonable price (in Som) for a condom?	_____Som
Q40	Have you heard or seen any information about HIV/AIDS in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2
Q40.1	If YES, From what source did you receive this information about the HIV/AIDS virus? READ OPTIONS.	YES NO TV 1 2 Radio 1 2 Newspapers/Magazines 1 2 Leaflets/Posters 1 2 Friend or relative 1 2 Doctor/health worker 1 2 In education places (school) 1 2 Outreach Worker 1 2 Other _____1____2_
Q41	Are you currently employed?	YES, FULLTIME 1 YES, OCCASIONAL / PARTTIME WORK 2 NO, NOT LOOKING FOR WORK 3 NO, LOOKING FOR WORK 4
Q42	Do you currently study?	YES 1 NO 2
Q43	Are you married or living in union with someone?	YES 1 NO 2
Q44	How many years of education did you receive?	ELEMENTARY (UP TO 7 FORMS) OR NONE 1 INCOMPLETE HIGH (8-9 FORMS) 2 PUBLIC HIGH 3 SPECIAL HIGH (TECHNICAL, PEDAGOGICAL, MEDICAL, ETC.) 4 INCOMPLETE HIGHER 5 HIGHER 6

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q45	We also want to know what you think about drug use in this area. In your opinion, how common is injection drug use in this area? 'AREA' REFERS TO THE UNIT WHERE INTERVIEW CONDUCTED.	VERY COMMON 1 SOMEWHAT COMMON 2 NOT VERY COMMON 3 DOES NOT OCCUR IN THIS AREA 4 DON'T KNOW 5
Q46	In your opinion, do people who inject drugs socialize here at this place?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 3
Q47	Have you heard of any place in Osh where people who inject drugs can exchange used syringes for new?	YES 1 NO 2
Q48	Now we would like to ask you some questions about your own experience with injecting drugs. Your answers are completely confidential. Have you ever injected drugs?	YES 1 NEVER INJECTED DRUGS 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER 3
IF EVER INJECTED DRUGS CONTINUE. IF NEVER INJECTED DRUGS, GO TO Q60.		
Q49	IF YES, When did you last inject drugs? IF NO, CIRCLE CODE 9. IF CODE 5 or higher (OVER 6 MONTHS AGO) SKIP to Q60	WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS 1 WITHIN PAST 2-4 WEEKS 2 WITHIN PAST 2-3 MONTHS 3 WITHIN PAST 4-6 MONTHS 4 WITHIN PAST 7-12 MONTHS 5 OVER A YEAR AGO 6
Q50	With whom do you usually inject drugs? READ OPTIONS	Individually 1 Usually with the same group 2 With different groups 3 Depends on circumstances 4
Q51	Which drug do you inject most often?	RAW OPIUM (HANKA) 1 HEROIN 2 OTHER_____ 3
Q52	Where did you get the syringe you used the last time you injected drugs?	PHARMACY 1 PURCHASED SOMEWHERE ELSE 2 TRUST POINT 3 FRIEND 4 OTHER 5 DON'T KNOW/REMEMBER 6

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q53	Did you share a syringe the last time you injected drugs?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/REMEMBER 3
Q54	During the last 4 weeks, did you..... READ EACH QUESTION	YES NO DK Share a syringe with other IDU 1 2 8 Take drugs from common reservoir 1 2 8 Use ready made drug solution without boiling 1 2 8 Exchange used for new syringe 1 2 8
Q55	How many times did you inject drugs yesterday? How many different syringes did you use yesterday?	____ _ ____ _
Q56	In the past four weeks, with about how many different people did you share a syringe? Of those, how many were people you shared a syringe with for the first time?	TOTAL: ____ _ NEW: ____ _
Q57	Can you get new syringes whenever you want?	ALWAYS 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3
Q58	IF 'SOMETIMES' or 'NEVER', why not always? DO NOT PROMPT RESPONDENT.	NO MONEY 1 EXCHANGE STATION TOO FAR AWAY 2 KIOSK OR DRUG STORE TOO FAR AWAY 3 POLICE MENACE 4 I DON'T THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO GET NEW SYRINGES 5 OTHER _____ 6
Q59	How long have you been injecting drugs? IF LESS THAN A YEAR, NUMBER OF MONTHS	NUMBER OF YEARS ____ _ NUMBER OF MONTHS ____ _
ASK OF ALL RESPONDENTS, REGARDLESS OF REPORTED DRUG USE.		
Q60	Have you ever been detained by the police for injecting drugs?	YES 1 NO 2
Q61	IF YES, Do you think your detainment was registered with the police?	YES 1 NO 2

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q62	Do you think you are currently registered with the police as a drug user? IF YES, When do you think you were registered as a drug user?	YES 1 NO 2 MONTH _____ YEAR _____
Q63	Have you ever gone to a narcologist or a narcologist dispensary for injecting drugs?	YES 1 NO 2
Q64	IF YES, Have you ever been registered with a narcology dispensary as a drug user?	YES 1 NO 2
Q65	IF YES, Do you think you are currently registered with the narcologist dispensary as a drug user? IF YES, when were you registered?	YES 1 NO 2 MONTH _____ YEAR _____
Q66	Do you think that HIV/AIDS is a problem in Alamty?	SERIOUS PROBLEM 1 SOMEWHAT OF A PROBLEM 2 NOT A PROBLEM AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW 4
AIDS is a growing health problem in Osh. It is important that we find out how knowledgeable people are about how the virus that causes is transmitted. I would like to ask you your opinion about how the virus that causes AIDS is transmitted.		
Q67	Is it possible to become infected with HIV/AIDS through..... READ EACH QUESTION	YES NO DK Sexual contact without condom 1 2 8 Injecting drugs with shared syringe 1 2 8 Eating from common dish 1 2 8 Swimming in common pool 1 2 8 Insect bite 1 2 8 Handshake 1 2 8
Q68	What ways can people avoid or reduce their chances of getting infected with HIV? Any other ways? DO NOT READ OUT THE ANSWERS. CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.	USE CONDOMS 1 HAVE FEWER PARTNERS 2 BOTH PARTNERS HAVE NO OTHER PARTNERS 3 NO CASUAL SEX 4 NO SEX AT ALL 5 NO COMMERCIAL SEX 6 AVOID SHARING NEEDLES 7 AVOID BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS 8 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 9 DON'T KNOW ANY 10

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q69	In your opinion, how effective are condoms in preventing STIs including HIV?	Very effective 1 Somewhat effective 2 Not very effective 3 No effective at all 4 Don't know 5
Q70	In your opinion, how likely do you think you are of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus?	Very likely 1 Somewhat likely 2 Not very likely 3 No risk 4 Don't know 5
Q71	Can a person who looks healthy be infected with the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 3
Q72	Where in Osh can a person have blood drawn from a vein an HIV test?	Center of AIDS 1 Venerological/Dermatological Dispensary 2 Clinic / Hospital 3 Don't Know 4 Other _____ 5
Q73	How many times have you had blood drawn from your vein for an HIV test in the last 12 months?	NUMBER OF TIMES TESTED ____ Not tested in last 12 months 0
Q74	The last time you were tested for HIV, was it voluntary or obligatory? That is, was it your choice to be tested or were you obliged to be tested.	VOLUNTARY 1 OBLIGATORY 2
Q75	Last time you were tested for HIV, did you receive explanation about ways of transmission and other information about HIV (counseling)?	YES 1 NO 2
Q76	Would you be interested in getting an HIV test voluntarily if it will be anonymous?	YES 1 NO 2
Q77	Have you ever heard of diseases or infections that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse (STDs)?	YES 1 NO 2

No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q78	If YES: What signs and symptoms would lead you to think that someone has such a disease or infection? Any others? (CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE. DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS.)	LOWER ABDOMINAL PAIN 1 DISCHARGE FROM VAGINA (WOMAN) /PENIS (MAN) 2 ITCHING IN GENITAL AREA 3 BURNING PAIN ON URINATION 4 PAIN DURING INTERCOURSE 5 GENITAL ULCERS/OPEN SORES 6 INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA 7 BLOOD IN URINE 8 FAILURE TO PASS URINE 9 LOSS OF WEIGHT 10 INABILITY TO CONCEIVE (WOMAN) / IMPOTENCE (MAN) 11 NO SYMPTOMS 12 DON'T KNOW 13 REFUSED 14 OTHER (SPECIFY)_____ 15
ASK WOMEN ONLY:		
Q79	Have you received money in exchange for sex in the past 3 months?	YES 1 NO 2 Respondent is male 9
Q80	IF YES, How many different places have you gone to look for clients in the last 4 weeks?	_____
Q81	IF YES, Where in the city do you usually go to look for clients? CAN RECORD UP TO 3 DISTRICT CODES.	Code of Units: _____ _____ _____
Q82	Last time you received money in exchange for sex, did you use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2
Q83	If YES, who suggested using a condom?	Myself 1 My partner 2 My partner and I 3 Do not remember 4

No.	Questions	Coding categories															
Q84	If NO, why did you not use a condom?	Partner protested 1 I do not like condoms 2 I trust my partner 3 I am afraid my partner suspects me 4 Another contraceptive 5 Condoms are too expensive 6 Did not have them at hand 7 Condoms do not protect against STDs/AIDS 8 Low quality condoms / condoms break 9 Other _____ 10															
Q85	In the past 4 weeks, have you had any symptoms....	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>SYMPTOMS</u></th><th><u>YES</u></th><th><u>NO</u></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lower abdominal pain (not dependent on menstruation)?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Unusual discharge?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sores?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>SYMPTOMS</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	Lower abdominal pain (not dependent on menstruation)?	1	2	Unusual discharge?	1	2	Sores?	1	2			
<u>SYMPTOMS</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>															
Lower abdominal pain (not dependent on menstruation)?	1	2															
Unusual discharge?	1	2															
Sores?	1	2															
Q86	IF ANY SYMPTOMS: Did you receive treatment for these symptoms in the past 4 weeks from. . .	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th><u>YES</u></th><th><u>NO</u></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SELF TREATMENT?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN OR CLINIC?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>PUBLIC CLINIC OR HOSPITAL?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	SELF TREATMENT?	1	2	PRIVATE PHYSICIAN OR CLINIC?	1	2	PUBLIC CLINIC OR HOSPITAL?	1	2	DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT?	1	2
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>															
SELF TREATMENT?	1	2															
PRIVATE PHYSICIAN OR CLINIC?	1	2															
PUBLIC CLINIC OR HOSPITAL?	1	2															
DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT?	1	2															
ASK MEN ONLY:																	
Q87	Have you given money or other gifts to anyone in exchange for sexual service in the past 3 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 3 Respondent Women 9															
Q88	Have you had sex with a man in the past 4 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T REMEMBER 3															
Q89	In the past 4 weeks, have you had.....	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>SYMPTOMS</u></th><th><u>YES</u></th><th><u>NO</u></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pain on urination?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Unusual discharge?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sores?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>SYMPTOMS</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	Pain on urination?	1	2	Unusual discharge?	1	2	Sores?	1	2			
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Q90	IF ANY SYMPTOMS: Did you receive treatment for these symptoms in the past 4 weeks from. . .	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th><u>YES</u></th><th><u>NO</u></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SELF TREATMENT?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN OR CLINIC?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>PUBLIC CLINIC OR HOSPITAL?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	SELF TREATMENT?	1	2	PRIVATE PHYSICIAN OR CLINIC?	1	2	PUBLIC CLINIC OR HOSPITAL?	1	2	DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT?	1	2
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АНКЕТА КЛЮЧЕВОГО ИНФОРМАНТА 2003 г

№	Вопросы	Категории кодирования
K1	Город	Алматы 1 Караганды 2 Ташкент 3 Ош 4
K2	Место проведения интервью	Участок в городе ____
K3	Номер интервьюера /Номер ключевого информанта	____/____
K4	Дата (день, месяц, год)	____/____/____
K5	Пол ключевого информанта	МУЖСКОЙ 1 ЖЕНСКИЙ 2
K6	Тип ключевого информанта: ВОДИТЕЛЬ ТАКСИ 1 ВОДИТЕЛЬ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО ТРАНСПОРТА 2 ДАЛЬНОБОЙЩИК 3 РАБОТНИК (-ЦА) КОММЕРЧЕСКОГО СЕКСА (РКС) 4 КЛИЕНТ РКС 5 СУТЕНЕР 6 ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬ ИНЪЕКЦИОННЫХ НАРКОТИКОВ 7 РАБОТНИК НПО / ОБЩЕСТВЕННОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ 8 РАБОТНИК СПИД ЦЕНТРА, НАРКОДИСПАНСЕРА, КОЖНО-ВЕНЕРОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ДИСПАНСЕРА 9 РАБОТНИК СКОРОЙ ПОМОЩИ 10 МИЛИЦИОНЕР / ПОЛИЦЕЙСКИЙ 11 РАБОТНИК ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ / АПТЕК 12 ПРОДАВЕЦ ЛАРЬКА / МАГАЗИНА 13 ТОРГОВЕЦ / РАБОТНИК НА БАЗАРЕ 14 УЛИЧНЫЙ ТОРГОВЕЦ 15 ВВЕДИТЕ КОД: ____ БАРМЕН/ОФИЦИАНТ 16 РАБОТНИК ГОСТИНИЦЫ 17 РАБОТНИК БАНИ/САУНЫ 18 БОМЖ 19 БЕЗРАБОТНЫЙ 20 ИНОГОРОДНИЙ (-ЯЯ) 21 ДВОРНИК 22 УБОРЩИК (-ЦА) ПОДЪЕЗДОВ 23 РАБОТНИК КСК 24 МОЛОДЕЖЬ 25 ЖИТЕЛЬ ОБЩЕЖИТИЯ 26 ЖИТЕЛЬ РАЙОНА 27 ДРУГОЕ _____ 50	

№	Вопросы	Категории кодирования
	Здравствуйте. Я представляю _____ в Оше и принимаю участие в исследовании по поиску мест, где требуется осуществлять программы здравоохранения. Целью нашего исследования является определение мест, где люди могут найти новых сексуальных партнеров, а также мест, где можно встретить потребителей инъекционных наркотиков. СПИД может стать большой проблемой, если люди не будут знать, как уменьшить риск инфицирования. Я хотел (а) бы задать Вам несколько вопросов. Пожалуйста, назовите и укажите адреса мест, где люди встречаются новых половых партнеров, и где мы можем найти потребителей инъекционных наркотиков для осуществления программ по профилактике СПИДа. Нам не нужна информация о частных жилищах. Мы интересуемся только общественно доступными местами. После того, как Вы назовете эти места, мы посетим их и узнаем о возможности осуществления профилактических программ. На ответы Вы потратите от 5 до 15 минут. Мы не будем спрашивать Вашего имени. Мы не будем Вас беспокоить в будущем. Ваши ответы никоим образом на Вас не отразятся. Ваше участие полностью добровольно. Вы можете отказаться отвечать на отдельные вопросы и от интервью в целом. Некоторые вопросы могут Вас смутить. Возможно, Вы не получите прямую выгоду от исследования, но через несколько месяцев в Оше начнется новая программа в сфере здравоохранения. Если у Вас возникли какие-либо вопросы, Вы сможете связаться с _____ по тел. _____ в Оше, ответственной за проведение исследования.	
K7	Вы согласны отвечать на вопросы? *ЕСЛИ НЕТ, ПРЕКРАТИТЕ ИНТЕРВЬЮ.	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
K8	Сколько Вам лет? *ЗАВЕРШИТЕ ИНТЕРВЬЮ, ЕСЛИ РЕСПОНДЕНТ МЛАДШЕ 18 ЛЕТ	Точный возраст _____
K9	Мы бы хотели узнать места, посещаемые людьми с целью знакомства с новыми половыми партнерами. Это поможет в планировании программ по профилактике СПИДа и увеличении доступности презервативов. Конкретно, мы бы хотели знать: • В каких местах проводит время молодежь, где молодые люди могут познакомиться с новыми половыми партнерами? • В каких местах можно встретить женщин или мужчин, предлагающих сексуальные услуги за вознаграждение? • В какие места ходят одинокие мужчины, приезжие, сезонные рабочие для поиска новых половых партнеров? • В каких местах люди встречаются новых половых партнеров в Вашем районе и вне <u>этого района</u>? В какие места <u>Вашего района</u> могут прийти люди из других районов для поиска новых половых партнеров. K9А. Знаете ли Вы такие места? Да _____ 1 Нет _____ 2 K9Б. ЕСЛИ Да, то назовите такие места (А) в 10 минутах ходьбы отсюда, (Б) более 10 минут ходьбы отсюда. ЗАПИШИТЕ НАЗВАНИЕ КАЖДОГО МЕСТА НА СТР 4. ПОСЛЕ ЗАВЕРШЕНИЯ ЭТОГО ВОПРОСНИКА ЗАПОЛНИТЕ БЛАНК МЕСТА ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО УПОМЯНУТОГО МЕСТА.	
K10	Что Вы думаете о проблеме наркотиков в Вашем районе? Имеет ли место употребление инъекционных наркотиков в этом районе?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
K11	За последние 4 недели видели ли Вы выброшенные использованные шприцы в Вашем районе?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2

№	Вопросы	Категории кодирования
K12	В каких местах поблизости отсюда можно найти использованные шприцы? ЗАПИШИТЕ НАЗВАНИЕ КАЖДОГО МЕСТА НА СТР 4. ПОСЛЕ ЗАВЕРШЕНИЯ ЭТОГО ВОПРОСНИКА ЗАПОЛНИТЕ БЛАНК МЕСТА ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО УПОМЯНУТОГО МЕСТА.	
K13	В каких местах поблизости отсюда можно встретить потребителей инъекционных наркотиков? ЗАПИШИТЕ НАЗВАНИЕ КАЖДОГО МЕСТА НА СТР 4. ПОСЛЕ ЗАВЕРШЕНИЯ ЭТОГО ВОПРОСНИКА ЗАПОЛНИТЕ БЛАНК МЕСТА ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО УПОМЯНУТОГО МЕСТА.	
K14	Поблизости отсюда знакомятся ли со своими клиентами женщины, оказывающие сексуальные услуги?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
K15	В каких местах можно найти женщин, оказывающих сексуальные услуги? ЗАПИШИТЕ НАЗВАНИЕ КАЖДОГО МЕСТА НА СТР 4. ПОСЛЕ ЗАВЕРШЕНИЯ ЭТОГО ВОПРОСНИКА ЗАПОЛНИТЕ БЛАНК МЕСТА ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО УПОМЯНУТОГО МЕСТА	
K16	Количество мест, указанных ключевым информантом в 10 минутах ходьбы отсюда Количество мест, указанных ключевым информантом более 10 минут ходьбы отсюда	_____ _____

ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СПИСОК СООБЩЕННЫХ МЕСТ. ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ ЭТОТ СПИСОК, СПРОСИТЕ РЕСПОНДЕНТА

Из всех упомянутых Вами мест, назовите, пожалуйста, одно, где больше людей встречают новых половых партнеров?

Из всех упомянутых Вами мест, назовите, пожалуйста, одно, где можно встретить больше потребителей инъекционных наркотиков или использованные шприцы?

Из всех упомянутых Вами мест, назовите, пожалуйста, одно, где можно встретить больше женщины, оказывающих сексуальные услуги?

ПОСЛЕ ТОГО, КАК ВЫ ОПРЕДИЛИЛИ МЕСТА, ЗАПОЛНИТЕ БЛАНК МЕСТА ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО МЕСТА, УАЗАННОГО В СПИСКЕ

	В 10 минутах ходьбы отсюда	Более 10 минут ходьбы отсюда
1. _____	1	2
2. _____	1	2
3. _____	1	2
4. _____	1	2
5. _____	1	2
6. _____	1	2
7. _____	1	2
8. _____	1	2
9. _____	1	2
10. _____	1	2

БЛАНК ОТКАЗА КЛЮЧЕВОГО ИНФОРМАНТА 2003 г

№	Вопросы	Категории кодирования
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БЛАНК МЕСТА 2003 г

S1	Город	Алматы 1 Караганды 2 Ташкент 3 Ош 4															
S2	Место проведения интервью	Номер участка _____															
S3	Номер интервьюера / Номер ключевого информанта	_____ / _____															
S4	Номер места в анкете	_____															
S5	Название места																
S6	Названо как приоритетное место...	в 10 минутах ходьбы отсюда 1 более 10 минут ходьбы отсюда 2															
S7	Адрес этого места и как его найти																
S8	Где расположено это место	Номер участка _____															
S9	ТИП МЕСТА: *ВВЕДИТЕ КОД : _____ 01 БАР / КАФЕ / РЕСТОРАН 02 НОЧНОЙ КЛУБ / ДИСКОТЕКА 03 КАЗИНО 04 ГЕЙ КЛУБ 05 ГОСТИНИЦА 06 БАНЯ / САУНА 07 БИЛЬЯРДНЫЙ ЗАЛ/КЛУБ 08 ИГРОВОЙ ЗАЛ 09 КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫЙ КЛУБ 10 ОБЩЕЖИТИЕ 11 ЧАСТНАЯ КВАРТИРА/ДОМ 12 ПОДВАЛ / ЧЕРДАК 13 ЛЕСТНИЧНАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА / ПОДЪЕЗД ДОМА 14 НЕИСПОЛЬЗУЕМОЕ / БРОШЕННОЕ ЗДАНИЕ 15 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ ШКОЛЫ 16 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ КОЛЛЕДЖА / ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЫ 17 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ ВУЗА 18 ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЙ ВОКЗАЛ 19 АВТОВОКЗАЛ 20 АЭРОПОРТ 21 СТОЯНКА ГРУЗОВИКОВ 22 СТОЯНКА ТАКСИ 23 УЛИЦА 24 ПОДЗЕМНЫЙ ПЕРЕХОД 25 РЫНОК 26 ПАРК / СКВЕР 27 ДРУГОЕ _____																
S10	В этом месте...	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%; text-align: right;">Люди встречают новых половых партнеров</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">да</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">нет</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Можно найти потребителей инъекционных наркотиков</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Можно найти использованные шприцы</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Можно встретить женщин, оказывающих сексуальные услуги</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>	Люди встречают новых половых партнеров	да	нет	Можно найти потребителей инъекционных наркотиков	1	2	Можно найти использованные шприцы	1	2	Можно встретить женщин, оказывающих сексуальные услуги	1	2		1	2
Люди встречают новых половых партнеров	да	нет															
Можно найти потребителей инъекционных наркотиков	1	2															
Можно найти использованные шприцы	1	2															
Можно встретить женщин, оказывающих сексуальные услуги	1	2															
	1	2															

ФОРМА ОЦЕНКИ МЕСТА **2003 г**

Номер _____

№	Вопросы	Категории кодирования															
V1	Город	АЛМАТЫ 1 КАРАГАНДЫ 2 ТАШКЕНТ 3 ОШ 4															
V2	Расположение места	Код участка _____															
V3	Идентификационный номер места в списке	_____															
V3.1	Сколько ключевых информантов назвали это место?	_____															
V4	Название места	_____															
V5	Точный адрес																
V6	Находится ли это место не более 10 минут ходьбы от..... ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ СПИСОК ОБВЕДИТЕ ОДИН КОД ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО ВАРИАНТА	<table> <tr> <td></td><td>Да</td><td>Нет</td></tr> <tr> <td>Загруженной транспортом дороги</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Остановки общественного транспорта</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Стоянки грузового транспорта</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Станции метро</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>		Да	Нет	Загруженной транспортом дороги	1	2	Остановки общественного транспорта	1	2	Стоянки грузового транспорта	1	2	Станции метро	1	2
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V7	ТИП МЕСТА: 01 БАР / КАФЕ / РЕСТОРАН 02 НОЧНОЙ КЛУБ / ДИСКОТЕКА 03 КАЗИНО 04 ГЕЙ КЛУБ 05 ГОСТИНИЦА 06 БАНЯ / САУНА 07 БИЛЬЯРДНЫЙ ЗАЛ/КЛУБ 08 ИГРОВОЙ ЗАЛ 09 КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫЙ КЛУБ 10 ОБЩЕЖИТИЕ 11 ЧАСТНАЯ КВАРТИРА/ДОМ 12 ПОДВАЛ / ЧЕРДАК 13 ЛЕСТНИЧНАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА / ПОДЪЕЗД ДОМА 14 НЕИСПОЛЬЗУЕМОЕ / БРОШЕННОЕ ЗДАНИЕ	*ВВЕДИТЕ КОД: _____ 15 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ ШКОЛЫ 16 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ КОЛЛЕДЖА / ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЫ 17 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ ВУЗА 18 ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЙ ВОКЗАЛ 19 АВТОВОКЗАЛ 20 АЭРОПОРТ 21 СТОЯНКА ГРУЗОВИКОВ 22 СТОЯНКА ТАКСИ 23 УЛИЦА 24 ПОДЗЕМНЫЙ ПЕРЕХОД 25 РЫНОК 26 ПАРК / СКВЕР 27 ДРУГОЕ _____															
V9	Номер интервьюера	_____															
V10	Дата (ДЕНЬ/МЕСЯЦ)	_____/____/____															

№	Вопросы	Категории кодирования
V11	День недели	ПОНЕДЕЛЬНИК 1 ВТОРНИК 2 СРЕДА 3 ЧЕТВЕРГ 4 ПЯТНИЦА 5 СУББОТА 6 ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЕ 7
V12	Время начала интервью (ПО 24-ЧАСОВОЙ СИСТЕМЕ)	_____ : _____
V13	Количество людей находящихся на месте на момент прибытия. <u>Интервьюер</u> : нужно посчитать количество на момент Вашего прибытия на место	МУЖЧИН: _____ ЖЕНЩИН: _____
V13	Количество использованных шприцев, обнаруженных интервьюером на месте	_____
V14	Пол респондента	МУЖСКОЙ 1 ЖЕНСКИЙ 2
Здравствуйте. Я работаю в _____. Мы собираем информацию о том, где в городе необходимо осуществлять программы по здравоохранению. Поэтому я хочу задать Вам несколько вопросов об этом месте и о людях сюда приходящих. Интервью займет у Вас от 15 до 30 минут. Я не буду спрашивать Вашего имени или любую другую информацию на Вас указывающую. Ваше участие является добровольным, и Вы можете не отвечать на отдельные вопросы или отказаться от интервью. Возможно, Вы будете смущены некоторыми вопросами. Может быть Вы не получите прямой выгоды от настоящего исследования, но данная Вами информация поможет в планировании программ по здравоохранению. Данное исследование проводится во многих местах нашего города. Вся полученная информация об этом месте будет анализироваться только в обобщенном виде вместе с информацией из других мест. Мы хотели бы быть уверенными в том, что Вам больше 17 лет. Ниже приведены имя и контактный телефон человека, отвечающего за данное исследование. Если у Вас есть вопросы, Вы можете обратиться к _____ по тел. 439202 в Оше, ответственной за проведение исследования.		
V15	Вы согласны участвовать?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2
V16	Сколько Вам лет? * ЗАВЕРШИТЕ ИНТЕРВЬЮ, ЕСЛИ РЕСПОНДЕНТ МЛАДШЕ 18 ЛЕТ	Точный возраст _____
V17	Сколько лет прошло с тех пор, как оно стало местом для проведения времени?	МЕНЕЕ ОДНОГО ГОДА 0 ОТ 1 ДО 2 ЛЕТ 1 ОТ 3 ДО 5 ЛЕТ 2 ОТ 6 ДО 10 ЛЕТ 3 БОЛЕЕ 10 ЛЕТ 4 НЕ ПРИМЕНИМО 9

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V18	Чем здесь занимаются люди? ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ СПИСОК ОБВЕДИТЕ ОДИН КОД ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО ВИДА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>ДА</th><th>НЕТ</th><th>3/0</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Пьют пиво</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Пьют крепкие алкогольные напитки</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Смотрят телевизор и видео</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Танцуют</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Слушают музыку</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Игры (компьютерные, автоматы)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Едят</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Смотрят стриптиз шоу</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		ДА	НЕТ	3/0	Пьют пиво	1	2	8	Пьют крепкие алкогольные напитки	1	2	8	Смотрят телевизор и видео	1	2	8	Танцуют	1	2	8	Слушают музыку	1	2	8	Игры (компьютерные, автоматы)	1	2	8	Едят	1	2	8	Смотрят стриптиз шоу	1	2	8																				
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V19	Мне сказали, что люди знакомятся с половыми партнерами в местах подобных этому. Действительно ли ЗАЧИТАЙТЕ СПИСОК	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>да</th><th>нет</th><th>3/0</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Мужчины встречаются здесь новых сексуальных партнеров – женщин?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Женщины встречаются здесь новых сексуальных партнеров?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Мужчины встречаются здесь новых сексуальных партнеров – мужчин?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Помогает ли кто-нибудь здесь людям знакомиться?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Работающие тут люди встречаются здесь новых сексуальных партнеров?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		да	нет	3/0	Мужчины встречаются здесь новых сексуальных партнеров – женщин?	1	2	8	Женщины встречаются здесь новых сексуальных партнеров?	1	2	8	Мужчины встречаются здесь новых сексуальных партнеров – мужчин?	1	2	8	Помогает ли кто-нибудь здесь людям знакомиться?	1	2	8	Работающие тут люди встречаются здесь новых сексуальных партнеров?	1	2	8																																
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V20	Знакомятся ли здесь женщины, оказывающие сексуальные услуги, со своими клиентами?	Да 1 Нет 2 Не знаю 8																																																								
V21	Если ДА, Сколько лет прошло с того времени, как в этом месте женщины, оказывающие сексуальные услуги, начали искать клиентов?	Менее одного года 0 От 1 до 2 лет 1 От 3 до 5 лет 2 От 6 до 10 лет 3 Более 10 лет 4 Не знаю 8																																																								
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V25	Укажите, пожалуйста, "часы пик" типичные для данного места за последние два месяца? СПРОСИТЕ О ДНЯХ И ВРЕМЕНИ СУТОК И ОТМЕТЬТЕ НУЖНЫЕ ВАРИАНТЫ МОЖНО ОТМЕТИТЬ НЕСКОЛЬКО ОТВЕТОВ		Утро 6-11	День 11-17	Вечер 17-22	Ночь 22-6																												
		ПН	1	2	3	4																												
		ВТ	1	2	3	4																												
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		ПТ	1	2	3	4																												
		СБ	1	2	3	4																												
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V26	Назовите, пожалуйста, приблизительное количество людей (мужчин и женщин), посещающих данное место в часы пик. ПРИ НЕОБХОДИМОСТИ, ЗАЧИТАЙТЕ ВАРИАНТЫ	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>< 10</td><td>1</td><td>251-300</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>11-25</td><td>2</td><td>301-350</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>26-50</td><td>3</td><td>351-400</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>51-100</td><td>4</td><td>401-450</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr> <td>101-150</td><td>5</td><td>451-500</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr> <td>151-200</td><td>6</td><td>> 500</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr> <td>201-250</td><td>7</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>					< 10	1	251-300	8	11-25	2	301-350	9	26-50	3	351-400	10	51-100	4	401-450	11	101-150	5	451-500	12	151-200	6	> 500	13	201-250	7		
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V27	Оцените, пожалуйста, приблизительное количество мужчин и женщин, посещающих данное место в часы пик.	Мужчин _____ Женщин _____																																
V28	Укажите наиболее посещаемые периоды?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td>Да</td><td>Нет</td></tr> <tr> <td>ЗИМА</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>ВЕСНА</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>ЛЕТО</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>ОСЕНЬ</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>ПРАЗДНИКИ</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>						Да	Нет	ЗИМА	1	2	ВЕСНА	1	2	ЛЕТО	1	2	ОСЕНЬ	1	2	ПРАЗДНИКИ	1	2										
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ПРАЗДНИКИ	1	2																																
V29	Проводилась ли здесь какие-либо мероприятия/действия по профилактике ВИЧ/СПИД?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ДА</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>НЕТ</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Если да, то какие?</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Лекции/семинары</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Брошюры/листки</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Плакаты</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Раздача одноразовых шприцов</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Раздача презервативов</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Другое</td><td></td></tr> </table>					ДА	1	НЕТ	2	Если да, то какие?		Лекции/семинары	1	Брошюры/листки	2	Плакаты	3	Раздача одноразовых шприцов	4	Раздача презервативов	5	Другое											
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Другое																																		
V30	Были ли здесь доступны презервативы в течение последних 12 месяцев?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ВСЕГДА</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>ИНОГДА</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>НИКОГДА</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>НЕ ЗНАЮ</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>					ВСЕГДА	1	ИНОГДА	2	НИКОГДА	3	НЕ ЗНАЮ	8																				
ВСЕГДА	1																																	
ИНОГДА	2																																	
НИКОГДА	3																																	
НЕ ЗНАЮ	8																																	

№	Вопросы	Категории кодирования
V31.1	Есть ли здесь сегодня в наличии презервативы? Если ДА, могу ли я их увидеть?	ДА, НО ВЫ НЕ МОЖЕТЕ ИХ УВИДЕТЬ 1 ДА, ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВЫ ПОКАЗАНЫ 2
V31.2	Назовите общее количество марок/производителей?	НЕТ 3
V31.3	Назовите марки этих презервативов?	КОЛИЧЕСТВО МАРОК/ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЕЙ ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВОВ: _____ Назовите марки этих презервативов: _____
V32	Можно ли ночью найти /купить презервативы недалеко от этого места (не более 10 минут ходьбы отсюда)?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 НЕ ЗНАЮ 8
V34	Вы бы хотели, чтобы здесь продавались презервативы?	ДА 1 НЕТ 2 НЕ ПРИМЕНИМО 9
V35	Что Вы думаете о проблеме наркомании в этом районе? Насколько распространено употребление наркотиков в этом районе?	ОЧЕНЬ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНО 1 ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНО РАСПРОСТРАНЕНО 2 НЕ ОЧЕНЬ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНО 3 ВООБЩЕ НЕТ В ЭТОМ РАЙОНЕ 4
V36	Видели ли Вы использованные иглы или шприцы внутри или около этого места за последние 3 месяца?	Да 1 Нет 2
V37	Встречаются ли в этом месте люди, употребляющие инъекционные наркотики?	Да 1 Нет 2
V38	Сколько времени прошло с тех пор, как в этом месте можно встретить людей, употребляющих инъекционные наркотики СПАСИБО ЗА ПОМОЩЬ, ДО СВИДАНИЯ!	Менее одного года 0 От 1 до 2 лет 1 От 3 до 5 лет 2 От 6 до 10 лет 3 Более 10 лет 4 Не знаю 8
V39	Наблюдение: Признаки деятельности по профилактике СПИДа, замеченные интервьюером на месте	КОЛ-ВО ИМЕЮЩИХСЯ ПЛАКАТОВ (СПИД)_____ КОЛ-ВО БРОШЮР НА УЧАСТКЕ (СПИД)_____ КОЛИЧЕСТВО ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВОВ, КОТОРОЕ МОЖНО УВИДЕТЬ _____

Нумерацию в анкете обязательно потом посмотри!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

БЛАНК ОТКАЗА ПО ФОРМЕ ОЦЕНКИ МЕСТА 2003 Г

Номер _____

№	Вопросы	Категории кодирования
B1	Город	Алматы 1 Караганды 2 Ташкент 3 Ош 4
B2	Расположение места	Код участка _____
B3	Идентификационный номер места в списке	_____
B4	Сколько ключевых информантов назвали это место?	_____
B5	Название места	_____
B6	Точный адрес	_____
B7	Результат проверки места	МЕСТО НЕ НАЙДЕНО/НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ АДРЕС 1 МЕСТО НАЙДЕНО, НО В ИНТЕРВЬЮ ОТКАЗАНО 2 МЕСТО ВРЕМЕННО ЗАКРЫТО 3 МЕСТО ЗАКРЫТО ПОСТОЯННО/ ИЛИ БОЛЬШЕ НЕ СУЩЕСТВУЕТ 4 МЕСТО УЖЕ НАЗЫВАЛОСЬ/ДУБЛИРУЕТСЯ 5
B8	ТИП МЕСТА: 01 БАР / КАФЕ / РЕСТОРАН 02 НОЧНОЙ КЛУБ / ДИСКОТЕКА 03 КАЗИНО 04 ГЕЙ КЛУБ 05 ГОСТИНИЦА 06 БАНЯ / САУНА 07 БИЛЬЯРДНЫЙ ЗАЛ/КЛУБ 08 ИГРОВОЙ ЗАЛ 09 КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫЙ КЛУБ 10 ОБЩЕЖИТИЕ 11 ЧАСТНАЯ КВАРТИРА/ДОМ 12 ПОДВАЛ / ЧЕРДАК 13 ЛЕСТНИЧНАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА / ПОДЪЕЗД ДОМА 14 НЕИСПОЛЬЗУЕМОЕ / БРОШЕННОЕ ЗДАНИЕ	*ВВЕДИТЕ КОД : _____ 15 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ ШКОЛЫ 16 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ КОЛЛЕДЖА / ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЫ 17 ТЕРРИТОРИЯ ВУЗА 18 ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЙ ВОКЗАЛ 19 АВТОВОКЗАЛ 20 АЭРОПОРТ 21 СТОЯНКА ГРУЗОВИКОВ 22 СТОЯНКА ТАКСИ 23 УЛИЦА 24 ПОДЗЕМНЫЙ ПЕРЕХОД 25 РЫНОК 26 ПАРК / СКВЕР 27 ДРУГОЕ _____
B9	Номер интервьюера	_____
B10	Дата (ДЕНЬ/МЕСЯЦ)	____/____/____

ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНАЯ АНКЕТА 2003 г**Q1. Название города:**

1. Алматы
2. Караганды
3. Ташкент
4. Ош

Q2. Пол интервьюера и номер:

1. Мужской 2. Женский Индивидуальный номер интервьюера ____

Q3. Последовательный номер индивидуального интервью на месте: ____**Q4. Название и идентификационный номер места: _____****Q4.1. Расположение места. Код участка: _____****Q5. Дата (День/Месяц/Год) ____/____/____****Q6. Время суток: (24-часовая система) ____ : ____**

Интервьюер: необходимо заполнить перед каждым интервью.

Q7. Количество людей находящихся на месте во время интервью:

Интервьюер: необходимо заполнить перед каждым интервью.

МУЖЧИН: ____ ЖЕНЩИН: ____

Q8. Пол респондента:

1. МУЖСКОЙ
2. ЖЕНСКИЙ

Q9. Мнение интервьюера, является ли респондент наркозависимым или предоставляет сексуальные услуги за деньги:

1. ТОЛЬКО НАРКОЗАВИСИМЫЙ (-АЯ)
2. ТОЛЬКО ПРЕДОСТ. СЕКС. УСЛУГИ
3. И ТО И ДРУГОЕ
4. НИ ТО И НИ ДРУГОЕ

Здравствуйте. Я работаю в _____. Мы собираем информацию для разработки и внедрения программ по здравоохранению, включая профилактические программы по ВИЧ/СПИДу и другим заболеваниям. Для этого мы бы хотели задать Вам несколько вопросов относительно вашего поведения, включая несколько интимных вопросов о сексуальном поведении. Интервью продлится от 20 до 30 минут. Мы не будем спрашивать Вашего имени. Мы не будем Вас беспокоить в будущем. Ваши ответы никоим образом на Вас не отразятся. Ваше участие полностью добровольно. Вы можете отказаться отвечать на отдельные вопросы и от интервью в целом. Некоторые вопросы могут Вас смутить. Возможно, Вы не получите прямую выгоду от исследования, но полученная в ходе этого исследования информация поможет лучше спланировать и осуществлять программы по здравоохранению.

Вся полученная информация будет анализироваться только в обобщенном виде вместе с ответами многих людей, которых мы опрашиваем. Если у Вас возникли какие-либо вопросы, Вы сможете связаться с _____ по тел. _____ в Оше, ответственной за проведение исследования.

Q10.Вы согласны участвовать? Интервьюер: если нет, то прекратите интервью

1. ДА
2. НЕТ

Q11. Сколько вам лет? ____

Интервьюер: если респондент младше 18 лет, то прекратите интервью

5. Q12.Вы живете в Оше?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ → переход к вопросу Q12.2

Q12.1. Если ДА, то в каком микрорайоне или части города Вы проживаете?

Микрорайон или перекрестки улиц _____ Код участка _____

Q12.2. Если за пределами Оше, то где?

1. ОШ ОБЛАСТЬ
2. ДРУГАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ КЫРГЫЗСТАНА
3. ДРУГАЯ СТРАНА СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ
4. ДРУГАЯ СТРАНА

Q12.3. Как далеко Вы живете от данного места (места опроса)? Расстояние:

1. 10 минут ходьбы и меньше
2. Более 10 минут ходьбы

Q13.Как долго Вы здесь /там/ живете?

КОЛИЧЕСТВО ЛЕТ ____

МЕНЕЕ ОДНОГО ГОДА 0

ВСЮ ЖИЗНЬ 97

Q14.Сколько ночей Вы провели за пределами города за последние три месяца?

КОЛИЧЕСТВО НОЧЕЙ: ____

Q15.Как часто Вы приходите в это место? Интервьюер: ТОЛЬКО ОДИН ОТВЕТ

1. КАЖДЫЙ ДЕНЬ
2. 4-6 РАЗ В НЕДЕЛЮ
3. 2-3 РАЗА В НЕДЕЛЮ
4. ОДИН РАЗ В НЕДЕЛЮ
5. 2-3 РАЗА В МЕСЯЦ
6. ОДИН РАЗ В МЕСЯЦ
7. МЕНЕЕ ОДНОГО РАЗА В МЕСЯЦ
8. ЭТО МОЙ ПЕРВЫЙ ВИЗИТ

Q16.Сколько раз за последние 7 суток, включая сегодня, Вы посещали это место?

Количество дней (от 1 до 7) _____

Q17.Когда Вы пришли сюда впервые?

1. ЭТО МОЙ ПЕРВЫЙ ВИЗИТ
2. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 4 НЕДЕЛЬ НАЗАД
3. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 2-6 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД
4. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 7-12 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД
5. БОЛЕЕ ГОДА НАЗАД

Q18.Как Вы добрались до этого места сегодня? Интервьюер: ТОЛЬКО ОДИН ОТВЕТ

1. Пешком
2. На машине
3. На общественном транспорте

Q19.Некоторые люди встречаются новых сексуальных партнеров в местах подобных этому. Как Вы считаете, встречаются ли люди здесь новых сексуальных партнеров, то есть людей, с которыми они еще никогда не занимались сексом?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ

Q20.Какая цель Вашего прихода в данное место? Интервьюер: ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ СПИСОК.И**ОБВЕДИТЕ ОДИН КОД ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО ВАРИАНТА**

	Да	Нет
Употребление алкогольных напитков	1	2
Встреча/поиск нового полового партнера	1	2
Встреча/общение с друзьями	1	2

Q21.Вы когда-нибудь знакомились здесь с человеком, который стал Вашим новым сексуальным партнером?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ → переход к вопросу Q24

Q22.Когда Вы в последний раз познакомились здесь с новым сексуальным партнером?

1. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 24 ЧАСОВ НАЗАД
2. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 7 ДНЕЙ НАЗАД
3. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 2-4 НЕДЕЛЬ НАЗАД
4. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 2-3 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД
5. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 4-6 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД
6. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 7-12 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД
7. БОЛЕЕ ГОДА НАЗАД

Q23.Когда Вы в последний раз занимались сексом с этим новым партнером, пользовались ли Вы презервативом?

1. ДА

2. НЕТ
3. НЕ ПОМНЮ

Q24.Сейчас я бы хотел спросить Вас о людях, с которыми Вы вступали в половые отношения за последние 4 недели. Вспомните, со сколькими разными людьми Вы занимались сексом за последние 4 недели?

ВСЕГО ЗА 4 НЕДЕЛИ _____

НЕ БЫЛО ПОЛОВЫХ ПАРТНЕРОВ 0

Q25.Сколько из этих людей являлись новыми половыми партнерами за последние 4 недели?

КОЛИЧЕСТВО НОВЫХ ПАРТНЕРОВ ЗА ПОСЛЕДНИЕ 4 НЕДЕЛИ ____ ____

НЕ БЫЛО НОВЫХ ПОЛОВЫХ ПАРТНЕРОВ 0

Q26.В последний раз, когда Вы занимались сексом с одним из этих новых партнеров, Вы пользовались презервативом?

1. ДА → переход к вопросу Q28
2. НЕТ

НЕ БЫЛО НОВЫХ ПАРТНЕРОВ ЗА ПОСЛЕДНИЕ 4 НЕДЕЛИ 9 → переход к вопросу Q29

Q27.Если Нет, то почему Вы не использовали презерватив со своим новым последним половым партнером?

Интервьюер: не зачитывать список предлагаемых ответов. Возможно несколько вариантов ответов.

1. Партнер был против.
2. Я не люблю использовать презервативы
3. Я доверяю своему партнеру
4. Я боюсь подозрений со стороны партнера
5. Использую другие контрацептивы
6. Презервативы очень дорогие
7. Не имел(а) при себе презерватива
8. Презервативы не защищают от инфекций передающихся половым путем /СПИДа
9. Низкое качество презервативов/презервативы рвутся
10. Другое _____

Q28.Как часто Вы использовали презервативы со своими новыми половыми партнерами за последние 4 недели?

1. Всегда
2. Иногда
3. Никогда

Q29.Примерно сколько новых половых партнеров у Вас было в течение последних 12 месяцев?

КОЛИЧЕСТВО ____ ____ ____

НЕ БЫЛО НОВЫХ ПОЛОВЫХ ПАРТНЕРОВ 0

Q30.У Вас есть постоянный половой партнер(ы), то есть тот (те), с которым Вы вступали в половые отношения как минимум ежемесячно в течение последнего года, или более? Это может быть супруг(а), любовник(ца) или кто-то еще.

1. ДА, У МЕНЯ ЕСТЬ РЕГУЛЯРНЫЙ(Е) ПАРТНЕР(Ы)
2. НЕТ РЕГУЛЯРНОГО ПАРТНЕРА → переход к вопросу Q32

Q31.Использовали ли Вы презерватив при последнем половом акте с Вашим постоянным половым партнером?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ

Q32.За последние 12 месяцев рвался ли у Вас презерватив?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ
3. Не использую презервативы
4. Не было половых партнеров в течение последних 12 месяцев.

Q33.Сколько у Вас было половых партнеров, включая регулярных, новых и других партнеров в течение последних 12 месяцев?

КОЛИЧЕСТВО ____

НЕ БЫЛО ПОЛОВЫХ ПАРТНЕРОВ 0

Q34.Из них назовите, пожалуйста, самый молодой возраст и самый старший возраст?

Интервьюер: если был только один половой партнер, то нужно поставить возраст в двух позициях, если вообще не было партнеров, то поставить код 97 в двух позициях.

Молодой возраст: ____

Старший возраст: ____

Q35.Когда вы пользовались презервативом в последний раз?

1. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 24 ЧАСОВ НАЗАД
2. НЕ БОЛЕЕ НЕДЕЛИ НЕЗАД
3. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 4 НЕДЕЛЬ НАЗАД
4. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 2-6 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД
5. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 7-12 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД
6. БОЛЕЕ ГОДА НАЗАД
7. НИКОГДА НЕ ПОЛЬЗОВАЛСЯ(ЛАСЬ) ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВОМ → переход к вопросу Q38

Q36.Где Вы взяли презерватив, который использовали в последний раз?

1. В МАГАЗИНЕ
2. В АПТЕКЕ
3. В КИОСКЕ
4. ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВ БЫЛ У ПАРТНЕРА
5. У ДРУГА
6. ПОЛУЧИЛ БЕСПЛАТНО
7. В Баре/ночном клубе/ресторане/гостинице
8. ДРУГОЕ

Q37. Какой марки был презерватив, который Вы использовали последний раз?

Интервьюер: Только один ответ.

1. Favorite
2. Durex
3. Pilotos
4. Two to Tango
5. Innotex
6. Vizit
7. Lifestyle
8. Context
9. Desire
10. Gold Circle
11. Индийские
12. Другие _____
13. Не знаю/не помню

Q38. У Вас есть с собой презерватив?

1. ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВ ЕСТЬ, НО Я ЕГО НЕ ПОКАЖУ → переход к вопросу Q39
2. ДА, И ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВ ПОКАЗАН
3. ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВА С СОБОЙ НЕТ → переход к вопросу Q39

Q38.1. ЕСЛИ ДА, Могу ли я посмотреть? Если презерватив показан, то назовите его марку?

Интервьюер: Возможно, несколько вариантов ответов, если респондент показал презервативы разных марок

1. Favorite
2. Durex
3. Pilotos
4. Two to Tango
5. Innotex
6. Vizit
7. Lifestyle
8. Context
9. Desire
10. Gold Circle
11. Индийские
12. Другие _____

Q39. По Вашему мнению, какая цена презерватива является приемлемой? Укажите цену в тенге за один презерватив.

Цена _____ COM

Q40. Слышали ли Вы или видели какую-либо информацию о ВИЧ/ СПИДе за последние 12 месяцев?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ → переход к вопросу Q41

Q40.1. Если ДА, то из каких источников Вы получали эту информацию?

Интервьюер: прочитайте список. ОБВЕДИТЕ ОДИН КОД ДЛЯ КАЖДОГО ВАРИАНТА

	Да	Нет
Телевидение	1	2
Радио	1	2
Газеты/Журналы	1	2
Плакаты/Брошюры	1	2
От друзей или родственников	1	2
От врача/работника здравоохранения	1	2
В учебных заведениях	1	2
От аутич работника	1	2
Другое	1	2

Q41. Работаете ли Вы в настоящее время?

1. ДА, ПОЛНАЯ ЗАНЯТОСТЬ
2. ДА, СЛУЧАЙНАЯ РАБОТА / НЕПОЛНАЯ ЗАНЯТОСТЬ
3. НЕТ, И НЕ ИЩУ РАБОТУ
4. НЕТ, ИЩУ РАБОТУ

Q42. Учитесь ли Вы в настоящее время?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ

Q43. Состоите ли Вы с кем-либо в браке (зарегистрированном или незарегистрированном)?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ

Q44. Ваш уровень образования?

1. НАЧАЛЬНОЕ (ДО 7 КЛАССОВ) ИЛИ НИКАКОГО
2. НЕЗАКОНЧЕННОЕ СРЕДНЕЕ (8-9 КЛАССОВ)
3. СРЕДНЕЕ
4. СРЕДНЕЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОЕ
5. НЕЗАКОНЧЕНОЕ ВЫСШЕЕ
6. ВЫСШЕЕ

Q45. Мы бы так же хотели знать о том, что Вы думаете о потреблении наркотиков в этом районе. По Вашему мнению, как сильно распространено потребление инъекционных наркотиков в этом районе? «РАЙОН» ОБОЗНАЧАЕТ УЧАСТОК, ГДЕ ПРОВОДИТСЯ ИНТЕРВЬЮ

1. ОЧЕНЬ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНО
2. ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНО РАСПРОСТРАНЕНО
3. НЕ ОЧЕНЬ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНО
4. НЕ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНО ВОООЩЕ

5. НЕ ЗНАЮ

Q46.Как Вы считаете, приходят ли сюда люди, употребляющие инъекционные наркотики?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ
3. НЕ ЗНАЮ

Q47.Знаете ли Вы что-нибудь о месте (местах) в Оше, где потребители инъекционных наркотиков могут обменивать использованные шприцы на новые?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ

Q48.А теперь мы хотели бы задать Вам несколько вопросов о Вашем собственном опыте потребления инъекционных наркотиков. Ваши ответы будут сохранены в конфиденциальности. Вы когда-нибудь употребляли наркотики путем инъекций?

1. ДА
2. НИКОГДА НЕ УПОТРЕБЛЯЛ ИНЪЕКЦИОННЫЕ НАРКОТИКИ → переход к вопросу Q60
3. ОТКАЗ

Q49.ЕСЛИ ДА: Когда Вы в последний раз употребляли наркотики путем инъекций?

1. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 7 ДНЕЙ НАЗАД
2. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 2-4 НЕДЕЛЬ НАЗАД
3. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 2-3 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД
4. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 4-6 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД
5. НЕ БОЛЕЕ 7-12 МЕСЯЦЕВ НАЗАД → переход к вопросу Q60
6. БОЛЕЕ ГОДА НАЗАД → переход к вопросу Q60

Q50.С кем Вы преимущественно употребляете инъекционные наркотики?

Интервьюер: ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ ВАРИАНТЫ . Только один ответ.

1. Индивидуально
 2. В постоянной группе
 3. В случайной группе
 4. Зависит от обстоятельств
- Q51.Какие наркотики Вы принимаете путем инъекции наиболее часто?**

Интервьюер: Возможно несколько ответов.

1. ХАНКА (СЫРОЙ ОПИУМ)
2. ГЕРОИН
3. ДРУГОЕ _____

Q52.Откуда был шприц, когда Вы употребляли наркотики путем инъекций в последний раз?

1. КУПИЛ В АПТЕКЕ
2. КУПИЛ В ДРУГОМ МЕСТЕ
3. ПОЛУЧИЛ В ПУНКТЕ ОБМЕНА ШПРИЦЕВ
4. ИСПОЛЬЗОВАЛ ШПРИЦ ДРУГА/ЗНАКОМОГО
5. ДРУГОЕ
6. НЕ ЗНАЮ/НЕ ПОМНЮ

Q53.В последний раз, когда Вы употребляли наркотики путем инъекций, пользовались ли Вы общей иглой или шприцем?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ
3. НЕ ЗНАЮ/НЕ ПОМНЮ

Q54. За последние 4 недели Вам доводилось ...Интервьюер: *ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ КАЖДЫЙ ВОПРОС И ПОЛУЧИТЕ НА НИХ ОТВЕТЫ.*

	ДА	НЕТ	Не знаю
Пользоваться общим шприцем вместе с другими потребителями наркотиков	1	2	8
Забирать наркотики из общей емкости	1	2	8
Пользоваться готовым раствором без его кипячения	1	2	8
Обменивать использованный шприц на новый	1	2	8

Q55. Сколько раз Вы употребляли инъекционные наркотики вчера? _____**Сколько разных шприцов Вы использовали вчера?** _____**Q56. Со сколькими людьми Вам пришлось пользоваться общим шприцем за последние четыре недели?** ВСЕГО: _____**С кем из них Вы делали это впервые?** КОЛИЧЕСТВО НОВЫХ: _____**Q57. Вы можете достать новый шприц в любой момент, когда Вам это необходимо?**

1. ВСЕГДА → переход к вопросу Q59
2. ИНОГДА
3. НИКОГДА

Q58. ЕСЛИ «ИНОГДА» или «НИКОГДА», то почему не всегда?Интервьюер: *ВАРИАНТЫ НЕ ПРЕДЛАГАТЬ*

1. НЕТ ДЕНЕГ
2. ПУНКТ ОБМЕНА ШПРИЦЕВ НАХОДИТСЯ ДАЛЕКО
3. КИОСК ИЛИ АПТЕКА НАХОДЯТСЯ ДАЛЕКО
4. БОЯЗНЬ ПОЛИЦИИ
5. НЕ СЧИТАЮ НЕОБХОДИМЫМ РИОБРЕТАТЬ НОВЫЕ ШПРИЦЫ
6. ДРУГОЕ _____

Q59. Сколько лет Вы употребляете инъекционные наркотики?

КОЛИЧЕСТВО ЛЕТ _____ КОЛИЧЕСТВО МЕСЯЦЕВ _____

ИНТЕРВЬЮЕР: СПРАШИВАТЬ У ВСЕХ РЕСПОНДЕНТОВ НЕЗАВИСИМО ОТ ТОГО, ПОТРЕБЛЯЮТ ОНИ НАРКОТИКИ ИЛИ НЕТ
Q60. Вас когда-нибудь задерживала полиция за потребление инъекционных наркотиков?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ → переход к вопросу Q63

Q61. ЕСЛИ ДА, как Вы считаете, было ли Ваше задержание зарегистрировано?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ → переход к вопросу Q63

Q62. ЕСЛИ ДА, как Вы считаете, в настоящее время Вы состоите на учете в полиции как наркопотребитель?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ → переход к вопросу Q63

ЕСЛИ ДА, с какого времени Вы состоите на учете в полиции как наркопотребитель?

МЕСЯЦ _____, ГОД _____

Q63. Вы когда-нибудь обращались или Вас приводили к наркологу или в наркологический диспансер за потребление наркотиков?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ → переход к вопросу Q66

Q64.ЕСЛИ ДА, то Вы когда-нибудь состояли на учете в наркологическом диспансере?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ → переход к вопросу Q66

Q65.ЕСЛИ ДА, в настоящее время Вы состоите на учете в наркологическом диспансере?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ → переход к вопросу Q66

ЕСЛИ ДА, с какого времени Вы состоите на учете в наркологическом диспансере?

МЕСЯЦ _____, ГОД _____

Q66.По Вашему мнению, ВИЧ/СПИД является ли проблемой в городе Ош?

1. Серьезная проблема
2. Незначительная проблема
3. Это не проблема
4. Не знаю

Проблема СПИДа в Оше становится все более актуальной. Поэтому нам важно оценить уровень знаний о ВИЧ/СПИДе и путях его передачи. По Вашему мнению, как можно заразиться ВИЧ/СПИДом?

Q67.Можно ли заразиться ВИЧ/СПИДом ...

Интервьюер: ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ КАЖДЫЙ ВОПРОС И ПОЛУЧИТЕ НА НИХ ОТВЕТЫ

	ДА	НЕТ	Не знаю
При половом контакте без презерватива	1	2	8
При употреблении наркотиков общим шприцом	1	2	8
При пользовании общей посуды для приема пищи	1	2	8
При купании в общем бассейне	1	2	8
При укусе насекомого	1	2	8
При рукопожатии	1	2	8

Q68.Как можно снизить риск или избежать заражения ВИЧ/СПИДом? Какие способы Вы знаете?

Интервьюер: не зачитывайте ответы. Возможно несколько ответов.

1. ИСПОЛЬЗОВАТЬ ПРЕЗЕРВАТИВЫ
2. ИМЕТЬ НЕБОЛЬШОЕ КОЛИЧЕСТВО ПОЛОВЫХ ПАРТНЕРОВ
3. ОБА ПАРТНЕРА ДОЛЖНЫ СОХРАНЯТЬ ВЕРНОСТЬ ДРУГ ДРУГУ
4. ИЗБЕГАТЬ СЛУЧАЙНЫХ ПОЛОВЫХ СВЯЗЕЙ
5. ОТКАЗАТЬСЯ ОТ СЕКСА ВООБЩЕ
6. ОТКАЗАТЬСЯ ОТ УСЛУГ КОММЕРЧЕСКОГО СЕКСА
7. ИЗБЕГАТЬ СОВМЕСТНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ШПРИЦЕВ
8. ИЗБЕГАТЬ ПЕРЕЛИВАНИЯ КРОВИ
9. ДРУГОЕ (УКАЗАТЬ) _____
10. НЕ ЗНАЮ

Q69. По Вашему мнению, насколько эффективны презервативы для защиты от инфекций передающихся половым путем включая ВИЧ?

1. Очень эффективны
2. Иногда эффективны
3. Не очень эффективны
4. Не эффективны вообще
5. Не знаю

Q70. По Вашему мнению, какая вероятность Вашего заражения вирусом СПИДа?

1. Очень высока
2. Не очень высока
3. Низкая вероятность
4. Нет такого риска
5. Не знаю

Q71. Может ли человек, имеющий здоровый вид, быть инфицированным ВИЧ/СПИДом?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ
3. НЕ ЗНАЮ

Q72. Где в Оше можно сдать кровь из вены на ВИЧ?

Интервьюер: не зачитывайте ответы. Возможно несколько ответов.

1. Центры СПИД
2. Кожно-венерологический диспансер
3. Больница/поликлиника
4. Не знаю/Не помню
5. Другое _____

Q73. Сколько раз Вы сдавали кровь из вены на ВИЧ/СПИД за последние 12 месяцев?

КОЛИЧЕСТВО ТЕСТОВ ____

НЕ СДАВАЛ (А) КРОВЬ ИЗ ВЕНЫ НА ВИЧ/СПИД 0 → переход к вопросу Q76

Q74. Ваша последняя проверка на ВИЧ/ СПИД была добровольной или обязательной (по направлению)? То есть, было ли это Вашим выбором или Вас к этому обязали?

1. ДОБРОВОЛЬНАЯ
2. ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНАЯ

Q75. При последней сдаче крови на ВИЧ объясняли ли Вам пути заражения и давали другую информацию о ВИЧ?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ

Q76. Хотели бы Вы пройти тест на ВИЧ, если бы это было по-настоящему анонимно?

1. ДА

2. НЕТ

Q77.Слышали ли Вы когда-либо об инфекциях передающихся половым путем?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ → переход к вопросу Q79 ИЛИ Q87

Q78.Если ДА, то, какие признаки и симптомы заставили бы Вас думать о наличии инфекций передающихся половым путем? Интервьюер: НЕ ЗАЧИТЫВАЙТЕ ОТВЕТЫ. ВОЗМОЖНО НЕСКОЛЬКО ВАРИАНТОВ ОТВЕТОВ

1. Боли внизу живота
2. Выделения из влагалища/пениса
3. Зуд в области гениталий
4. Боли при мочеиспускании
5. Боли во время полового акта
6. Язвы на гениталиях
7. Воспаления в области гениталий
8. Кровь в моче
9. Нарушения мочеиспускания
10. Потеря веса
11. Импотенция/Бесплодие
12. Нет симптомов
13. Не знаю
14. Отказ от ответа
15. Другое (запишите)_____

ВОПРОСЫ ТОЛЬКО ДЛЯ ЖЕНЩИН:

Q79.Вступали ли Вы в сексуальные отношения за деньги или другое материальное вознаграждение в течение последних 3 месяцев?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ → переход к вопросу Q85

РЕСПОНДЕНТ-МУЖЧИНА 9

Q80.ЕСЛИ ДА, укажите, пожалуйста, количество мест, где Вы искали клиентов в течение последних четырех недель.Количество мест_____

Q81.ЕСЛИ ДА, из этих мест укажите названия тех мест, где Вы чаще всего искали клиентов? Для кодов: Идентификация мест по участкам.

Места:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Q82.В последний раз, когда Вы вступали в сексуальные отношения за деньги или другое материальное вознаграждение использовали ли Вы презерватив?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ → переход к вопросу Q84

Q83.ЕСЛИ ДА, кто принял решение об использовании презерватива?

1. Я
2. Мой партнер → переход к вопросу Q85
3. Мой партнер и Я
4. Не помню

Q84.ЕСЛИ НЕТ, кто был против использования презерватива?

1. Партнер был против
2. Я не люблю использовать презервативы
3. Я доверяю своему партнеру
4. Я боюсь подозрений со стороны партнера
5. Использую другие контрацептивы
6. Презервативы очень дорогие
7. Не имел(а) при себе презерватива
8. Презервативы не защищают от ИППП/СПИД
9. Низкое качество презервативов/презервативы рвутся
10. Другое _____

Q85.Не замечали ли Вы у себя в последние 4 недели такие симптомы.....

Симптомы	ДА	НЕТ
Боли внизу живота, не связанные с менструацией	1	2
Необычные выделения	1	2
Язвочки	1	2

Q86.Если у Вас были какие-либо из вышеназванных симптомов, то получали ли вы лечение за последние 4 недели?

	ДА	НЕТ
Лечилась самостоятельно	1	2
У частнопрактикующего врача	1	2
Поликлиника/Больница	1	2
Не лечилась	1	2

ВОПРОСЫ ТОЛЬКО ДЛЯ МУЖЧИН:

Q87.Платили ли Вы кому-нибудь деньги или делали материальное вознаграждение в другой форме за сексуальные услуги в течение последних 3 месяцев?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ
3. НЕ ПОМНЮ

РЕСПОНДЕНТ-ЖЕНЩИНА 9

Q88.Занимались ли Вы сексом с мужчиной в течение последних 4-х недель?

1. ДА
2. НЕТ
3. НЕ ПОМНЮ

Q89.Не замечали ли Вы у себя в последние 4 недели такие симптомы....

Симптомы	ДА	НЕТ
Боли при мочеиспускании	1	2
Необычные выделения	1	2
Язвочки	1	2

Q90.Если у Вас были какие-либо из вышеназванных симптомов, то получали ли вы лечение за последние 4 недели?

	ДА	НЕТ
Лечилась самостоятельно	1	2
У частнопрактикующего врача	1	2
Поликлиника/Больница	1	2
Не лечилась	1	2

СПАСИБО ЗА ВАШЕ УЧАСТИЕ!

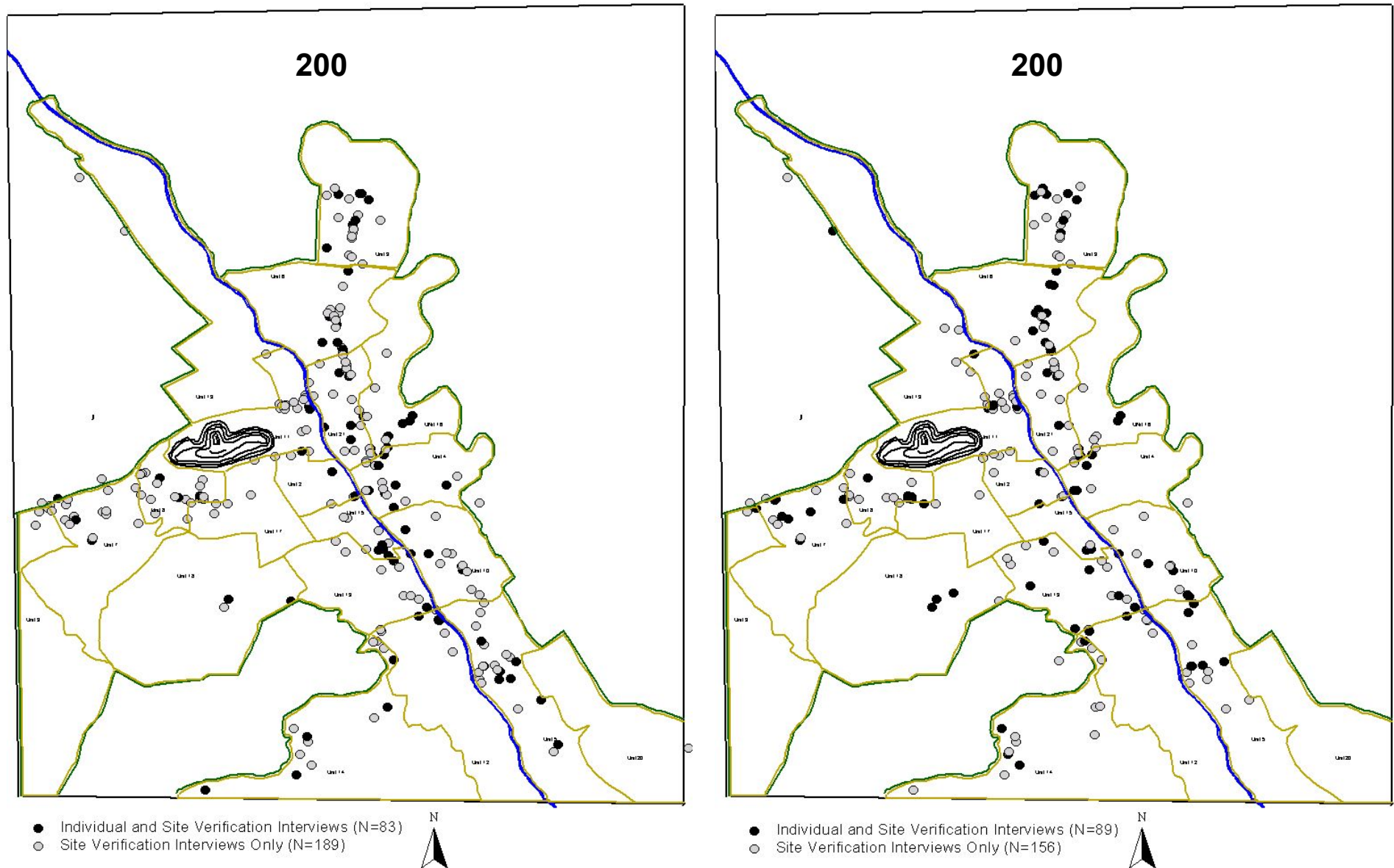
Appendix 4 – Maps**Figure A1. Interviews Completed at Sites in Osh**

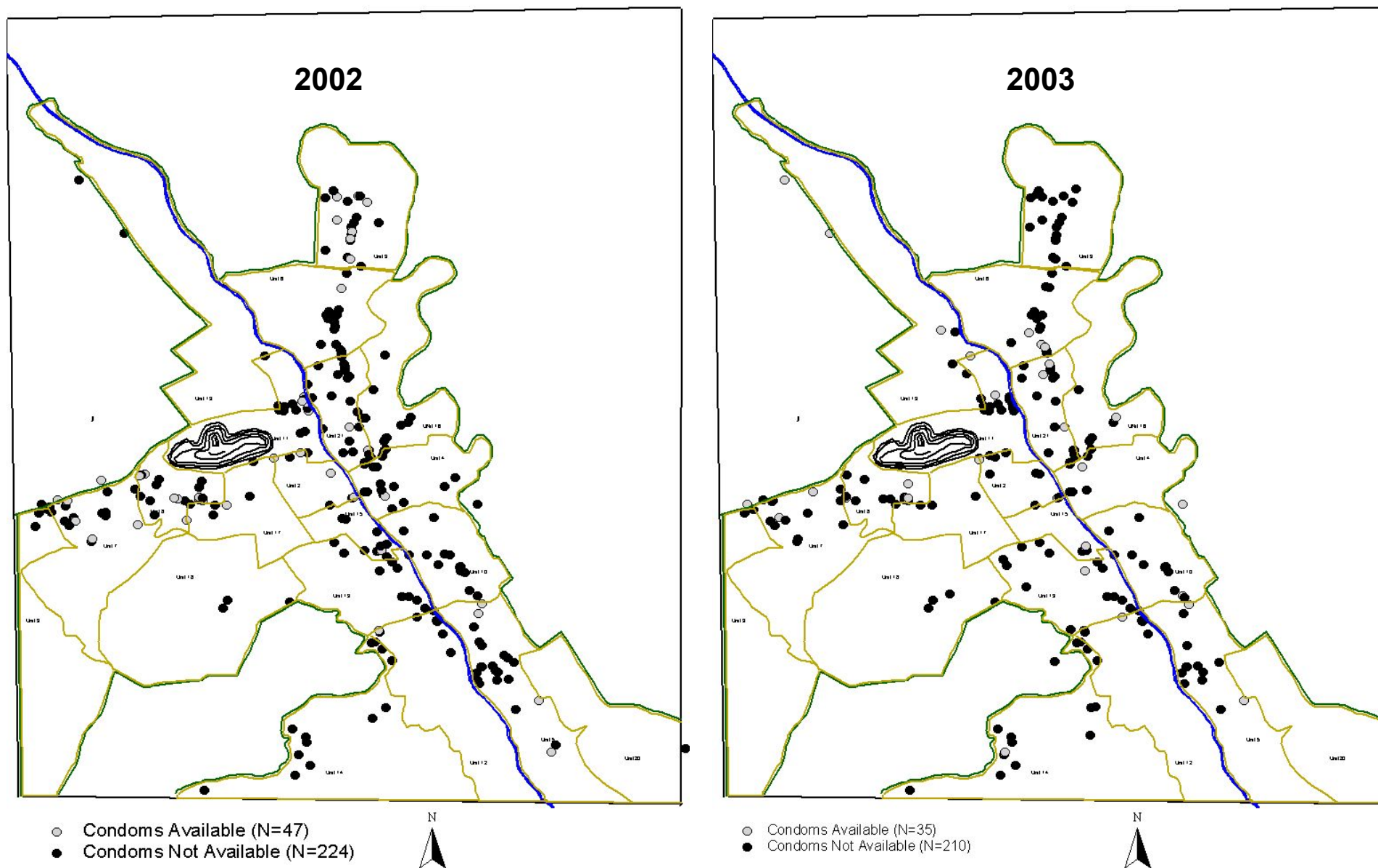
Figure A2. Condoms Seen at Site on Day of Interview in Osh

Figure A3. Priority Sites in Osh