
PLACE in Zimbabwe: Identifying Gaps in HIV Prevention among Orphans and Young People in Hwange District, 2006



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Collaborating Institutions:

Biomedical Research & Training Institute (BRTI)
in partnership with the National Institute of Health Research (NIHR)
Ministry of Health and Child Welfare
P.O. Box CY 1753
Causeway, Harare, Zimbabwe

MEASURE Evaluation
Carolina Population Center
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, NC, USA

UNICEF Zimbabwe
6 Fairbridge Ave.
Belgravia, Harare, Zimbabwe

Authors:

Kavita Singh, MEASURE Evaluation
William Sambisa, MEASURE Evaluation
Shungu Munyati, Local Project Director of BRTI and NIHR
Brian Chandiwana, Local Principal Investigator, BRTI
Alfred Chingono, Local Co-Principal Investigator,
College of Health and Sciences, University of Zimbabwe
Stanford Mahati, Senior Researcher, BRTI
Wilson Mashange, Researcher, BRTI

MEASURE Evaluation provided technical assistance for the implementation of the study. This report is available at <http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure>. Copies may also be obtained by contacting:

MEASURE Evaluation
Carolina Population Center
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
206 West Franklin Street, CB 8120
Chapel Hill, NC 27516 USA

Tel: 919-966-7482

Fax: 919-966-2391

E-mail: measure@unc.edu

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments.....	vii
Executive Summary	ix
Chapter 1: The PLACE Strategy in Zimbabwe	1
Background: HIV Epidemic in Zimbabwe	1
The PLACE Protocol	2
Ethical Review and Approval	3
The Zimbabwe PLACE Study	3
Identification and Selection of Hwange District Areas.....	3
Hwange District Profile.....	4
Training and Instrument Adaptation	4
Chapter 2: Characteristics of Community Informants	7
Methods to Identify Venues	7
Characteristics of Community Informants.....	7
Chapter 3: What Are the Characteristics of Venues Where People Meet New Sexual Partners?	
Findings from Venue Verification Interviews.....	11
Methods	11
Venue Verification Fieldwork.....	11
Types of Venues and Events, and Stratification	13
Location of Venues.....	13
Activities that Occur at Venues and Other Characteristics of Venues	15
Characteristics of Patrons: Opinions of Venue Representatives	17
Busy Times at Venues and Number of People Visiting Venues	18
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Condom Availability at Venues	20
Chapter 4: What Are the Characteristics of People Who Socialize at Venues Where People Meet Sexual Partners?	
Findings from Interviews with People Socializing at Venues.....	23
Methods	23
Fieldwork for Interviews with People Socializing a Venues	24
Sociodemographic Characteristics of Individuals Socializing at Venues	24
How Frequently Do People Visit Venues?.....	27
Where Do Venue Patrons Come From?	34

People Report Meeting New Sexual Partners at the Venues.....	37
Ever Had Sex and Age at First Sex.....	39
Number of Partners and Rate of New Sexual Partnerships	39
Gender and Rate of Sexual Partnerships.....	44
Age Differences between Sexual Partners.....	46
Condom Use among Sexually Active Respondents.....	47
Participation in HIV/AIDS Prevention Programs.....	50
HIV/AIDS Testing	51
Transactional Sex.....	53
Do Males Come to Venues to Meet Orphans?	55
Chapter 5: Household Survey of Orphan and Non-orphan Girls Age 12-17 Years.....	59
Methods	59
Sociodemographic Characteristics	60
Places Stayed Last Night	64
Ever Had Sex	64
Number and Type of Sexual Partnerships in the Past Month and Year	67
Age Differences between Sexual Partners and Transactional Sex.....	67
HIV/AIDS Counseling, Testing, and Prevention Activities.....	68
Pregnancy and Childbearing among Adolescent Girls	70
Visiting Public Places	71
Chapter 6: Conclusions	77
Summary of Main Results	77
Programmatic Recommendations	79
List of References	81
Glossary of Key Terms.....	83
Questionnaires.....	85
Community Informant Questionnaire (Form A).....	85
Site & Event Report (Form B).....	89
Site Verification Form (Form C).....	92
Questionnaire for Individuals (Form D).....	105
Household Schedule (Form E).....	118
Girls 12-17 Questionnaire (Form F).....	126

List of Tables

Table 1.	Hwange District Population, by Gender and Location	4
Table 2.	Big Problems in Hwange District as Perceived by Patrons Socializing at Venues.....	5
Table 3.	Community Informant Fieldwork	8
Table 4.	Characteristics of Community Informants.....	9
Table 5.	Summary of Venue Verification Fieldwork.....	12
Table 6.	Types of Venues	14
Table 7.	Location of Venues.....	15
Table 8.	Characteristics of Found and Verified Venues	16
Table 9.	Venue Representatives' Descriptions of Patrons Coming to Venue.....	18
Table 10.	Busy Times at Venues and Number of Patrons	19
Table 11.	HIV/AIDS Prevention Activities at Venues	21
Table 12.	Condom Availability at Venues According to Venue Representatives.....	22
Table 13.	Summary of Fieldwork for Interviews with Individuals Socializing at Venues	25
Table 14.	Self-Reported Sociodemographic Characteristics of Individuals at Venues.....	26
Table 15.	Self-Reported Characteristics of Individuals Socializing by Type of Venue.....	28
Table 16.	Self-Reported Venue-Visiting Behaviors of Individuals Socializing at Venues	31
Table 17.	Self-Reported Characteristics of Individuals Socializing by Type of Venue.....	32
Table 18.	Population Mobility	35
Table 19.	Population Mobility by Type of Venue	36
Table 20.	Meeting a New Partner at the Venue as Reported by Individuals at Venues	37
Table 21.	Meeting a New Partner at the Venue by Type of Venue	38
Table 22.	Ever Had Sex and Age at First Sex as Reported by Individuals at Venues.....	40
Table 23.	Ever Had Sex and Age at First Sex by Type of Venue.....	40
Table 24.	Rate of Partnership Acquisition	41
Table 25.	Rate of Partnership Acquisition by Type of Venue	43
Table 26.	Gender and Rate of Sexual Partnership	44
Table 27.	Gender and Rate of Sexual Partnership by Type of Venue	45
Table 28.	Oldest and Youngest Partnerships.....	46
Table 29.	Condom Use among Sexually Active Respondents.....	47
Table 30.	Condom Use among Sexually Active Respondents by Type of Venue.....	49
Table 31.	HIV/AIDS Education and Prevention Activities	50
Table 32.	HIV/AIDS Education and Prevention Activities by Type of Venue	51
Table 33.	HIV/AIDS Testing as Reported by Individuals Socializing at Venues.....	52
Table 34.	HIV/AIDS Testing as Reported by Individuals by Type of Venue	52
Table 35.	Transactional Sex.....	53
Table 36.	Transactional Sex by Type of Venue.....	54
Table 37.	Perception of Young Girls under 18 Years Socializing at Venues on whether Males Come to Venues to Meet Young Girls.....	55

Table 38.	Perception of Adults over 18 Years Old Socializing at Venues on whether Males Come to Venues to Meet Young Girls.....	56
Table 39.	Perception of Adults over 18 Years Old Socializing at Venues on whether Males Come to Venues to Meet Young Girls by Type of Venue.....	57
Table 40.	Sociodemographic Characteristics of Adolescent Girls Age 17 Years or Younger.....	61
Table 41.	Sociodemographic Situation and Caring Practices by Age for Adolescent Girls Age 17 Years or Younger	63
Table 42.	Places Stayed Last Night by Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger	64
Table 43.	Risk Behaviors of Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger	65
Table 44.	Stayed at Family Home Last Night, Has Business at Home, and Risky Behaviors by Age	66
Table 45.	Rate of Sexual Partnership Acquisition among Girls Age 17 Years and Younger	67
Table 46.	Oldest and Youngest Partnerships of Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger	68
Table 47.	Transactional Sex in Past 12 Months among Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger	68
Table 48.	HIV/AIDS Testing in Past 12 Months as Reported by Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger	69
Table 49.	HIV Education and Prevention Activities among Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger	69
Table 50.	HIV Education and Testing by Age Group among Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger	70
Table 51.	Pregnancy/Childbearing among Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger	71
Table 52.	Visiting Public Places by Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger	72
Table 53.	Visiting Public Places by Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger by Age	73
Table 54.	Men Pick Up Girls in Places Where Respondents Spend Most of Free Time by Age of Respondent	74
Table 55.	Places Where Young People Meet New Partners by Age of Respondent.....	75
Table 56.	Places Older Men Go to Meet Young Girls by Age of Respondent.....	76

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Five steps of the PLACE protocol	2
Figure 2.	Types of community informants	8
Figure 3.	On-site activities as reported by venue representatives	17
Figure 4.	HIV/AIDS prevention activities and condom availability on-site.....	20
Figure 5.	Percent of female respondents under age 18.....	29
Figure 6.	Frequency of attendance at venue by gender	33
Figure 7.	Partner selection reported by individuals socializing at venues.	38
Figure 8.	Number of new sexual partners past 4 weeks.....	42
Figure 9.	Orphanhood status for adolescent girls in household survey.....	62

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Executive Summary

HIV/AIDS has taken a devastating toll on the people of Zimbabwe. According to results from a survey carried out by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Zimbabwe's National AIDS Council (NAC), and the country's Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, prevalence for adults 18-49 years was 15.6% in 2007, compared with 18.1% in 2005-2006. Life expectancy in Zimbabwe is 34 years for women and 37 years for men (UNAIDS & WHO, 2007). Children have suffered from losing parents due to the disease. The 2005-2006 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) indicated that 22% of children under 15 years of age and 24% of children under 18 years of age had lost one or both parents. A key study (Gregson et al., 2005) found that girls who have been orphaned because of HIV are at greater risk of acquiring HIV themselves. Thus, it is important to understand how and where these girls are meeting sexual partners so that appropriate prevention programs can be targeted to them.

The Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE) method is a methodological tool to identify areas where HIV transmission is most likely to occur, and, within these areas, to identify gaps in prevention programs. In Zimbabwe, the PLACE method was used to understand what risk factors are putting adolescent girls (orphans and non-orphans) and young women 18-24 years of age at risk of acquiring HIV. Because there is an indication that men may sexually abuse adolescent girls in their homes and because it was believed that some adolescent girls may not frequent public places, a household survey was added to the PLACE method.

The first step of the PLACE method is identification of areas where HIV transmission is most

likely to occur. During a stakeholders meeting held in Zimbabwe, Hwange District was chosen as the location for the study. Hwange has a high prevalence of HIV, a large number of orphans, and was believed to be a district from which data were lacking.

In Hwange, community informants listed 357 venues where people, particularly young people, meet new partners. The most common types of venues listed were bars, taverns, and nightclubs (20%); followed by hotels or hostels (10%); schools (10%); and boreholes (7%).

Individual interviews were conducted at selected venues among a sample of 592 males and 516 females. Data were stratified by type of venue – “nightlife/drinking sites” (bars, hotels, etc.), “open-transport related sites” (schools, churches, boreholes, etc.) and “events/private or hidden sites” (sporting events, concerts, weddings, tea parties). About 47% of females under 18 years of age were found in open/transport-related sites; 38% in events/private or hidden sites, and 10% in nightlife/drinking sites. In order to reach orphans, prevention efforts would need to be incorporated into “everyday life” as most of the under 18-year-olds were spending their free time in places such as schools, churches, sporting events, tea parties, etc. These are places where adolescents under 18 years of age and young adults socialize and meet sexual partners. Programs focused specifically on bars, discos, and nightclubs would thus miss this age group. However, patrons at the nightlife/drinking sites tended to have the riskiest behaviors and included many 18-24 year olds; thus the importance of continuing programs at such sites.

Findings from a household survey corroborated the above findings in that most young people indicated spending time in “everyday” sorts of places. In addition, over 50% of the adolescent girls surveyed in the household survey indicated spending most of their free time in private homes. Thus, prevention efforts must be focused at the community level and not just at public venues.

Another important finding is that few (14%) of those under 18 years of age (orphan or non-orphan) reported sexual behavior in both surveys. Thus, it is important to continue to encourage delayed first sex for this age group. There is a sharp rise in sexual activity at ages 18 and 19, thus it is important to also focus abstinence messages for these ages to further delay first sex. Females 18-24 years of age seemed to have riskier sexual behavior than females of other ages, so this age group is indeed a high risk group. It would be important to target behavior change programs to this group of young women.

Because this study restricted the definition of orphanhood to under 18 and few under 18 years of age reported sexual behavior, differences between orphans and non-orphans in terms of sexual behavior were not apparent. Perhaps extending the definition of orphanhood to include under 20 years of age would have been a way to see if there were any differences for those young adults who have lost a parent and those who have not.

Age mixing of young females and older men was also apparent from the data. About half of sexually active women had a partner who was five or more years older.

The percentages of men (16%) and women (19%) who were tested for HIV and received their result was low. Understanding obstacles to getting tested is important in efforts to combat the epidemic. Young women are often

infected by older men who likely do not know their own HIV status.

There were gaps in current prevention programs at the venues, but a strong willingness to improve HIV prevention programs at these places. Condom availability in the last six months was highest at the “nightlife/drinking sites.” About two-thirds of representatives at such sites indicated condoms were always available. Willingness to sell or distribute condoms was highest for the nightlife/drinking sites, at 92%, followed by 84% at the events/private or hidden sites and 81% at the open/transport-related sites.

Because individuals in Zimbabwe are meeting new sexual partners in a variety of venues, it is important to incorporate HIV programs into everyday life.

Based on results from this study, the following are programmatic recommendations:

- ▲ The several major sites identified in the survey and mentioned by adolescent girls should be targeted for new interventions or existing prevention efforts should be strengthened. The prevention programs need to target all youths, including those who socialize at the venues and both sexually experienced and inexperienced youth, recognizing that all categories are at-risk or are potentially at-risk.
- ▲ It is evident that some types of sites frequented by those under the age of 18 may be missed by planning efforts or programs, and should be targeted as appropriate (such as boreholes and places near schools or colleges, etc.).
- ▲ Youth, particularly adolescent girls, should be specifically tar-

geted for prevention activities both at the venues and at community-level. Young people spend most of their free time in everyday sorts of places. In the household survey, large percentages of orphans and non-orphans indicated they were spending most of their free time in private homes. Thus, it is important to have community-level programs and not just programs focused on public places.

- ▲ The impact of orphanhood does not end when an individual turns 18. Thus, future studies should look at the impact of orphanhood on young adults aged 18-24.

General messages include the following:

- ▲ It is important to focus on those under the age of 18 and to encourage them to delay their first sex, as well as educate them on risky sexual behavior. Likewise, it is important to continue to encourage delayed sex for those over the age of 18 and also to stress the importance of changing risky behaviors.
- ▲ Reducing the number of new sexual partners and promoting faithfulness in monogamous relationships should be promoted by community-based organizations and faith-based organizations.

Condom distribution recommendations include the following:

- ▲ Condom access and distribution are immediate concerns, as is prevention education among adolescent girls, young adults, and adults socializing at the venues and adolescent girls interviewed

in households. More than 80% of the venue representatives of the verified sites reported that they were in favor of selling condoms or distributing condoms on-site. Thus, community-based organizations and faith-based organizations should develop collaboration with venue managers to introduce preventive actions and programs at places where people socialize.

- ▲ It is important to increase condom availability in all sites and not just the nightlife/drinking sites. If young people meet partners in “everyday” places, condoms need to be more easily available in such places or closeby to such places.

Chapter 1: The PLACE Strategy in Zimbabwe

Background: HIV Epidemic in Zimbabwe

HIV/AIDS has had a heavy impact on the people of Zimbabwe, a country that continues to experience one of the worst HIV infection rates in the world. In 2001, the prevalence of HIV was estimated at 34% (Poverty Reduction Forum, 2003). Results from the HIV testing component in the 2005-06 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) indicated that 18% of adults age 15-49 were infected with HIV. Among females, the HIV rate was 21% compared to 15% among males (CSO and Macro International, 2007). A 2007 survey by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Zimbabwe's National AIDS Council (NAC), and the country's Ministry of Health and Child Welfare indicated that HIV prevalence had fallen to 15.6%. Though prevalence had declined, it still remained quite high. Life expectancy in Zimbabwe was among the lowest in the world, at 34 years for females and 37 for males (UNAIDS & WHO, 2007).

The HIV/AIDS epidemic has also resulted in an unprecedented increase in the number of children orphaned. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) defines an orphan as a child under the age of 18 who has lost one or both parents.

A comparison of the results from the 1994 and 2005-06 ZDHS for children under age 15 indicates that there has been a dramatic increase in orphanhood. The proportion of children orphaned more than doubled between the surveys, from 9% to 22%. The proportion of paternal orphans increased from 7% to 19%, while the proportion that were maternal orphans rose from 3% to 9%. The proportion of children with both parents dead increased from

less than 1% to 6% (CSO and Macro International, 1995; CSO and Macro International, 2007). In 2004 alone, 160,000 children lost a parent and another 160,000 were estimated to have a chronically ill parent as a result of the virus (UNAIDS, UNICEF, & USAID, 2004). An orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) baseline survey carried out in 21 districts in 2004 by UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare revealed that over 40% of children under 18 years of age were orphaned or vulnerable (UNICEF, 2005). In addition to suffering the consequences of being orphaned, some of these children are also infected with HIV. Some children are infected through mother-to-child transmission during infancy while others acquire HIV at later ages. The ZDHS indicates that 36% of 15-17 year olds are orphans.

Among adolescents 15-18 years, recent research in Manicaland, Zimbabwe shows that girls who have been orphaned or made vulnerable because of HIV/AIDS have a higher likelihood of getting HIV/AIDS themselves than non-orphans (Gregson et al., 2005). The study found a prevalence of 3.2% among OVCs and 0.0% among non-OVCs. Vulnerable young females (including orphans, children with an HIV-infected or seriously ill parent, and children living in a household that experienced a death in the past year) also have higher levels of sexually transmitted infection (STI) than their peers (5.9% versus 3.3%), while no such association was found for males. Orphaned girls aged 15-18 years were more likely to have commenced sexual activity and to be married than girls who are not orphans. Being female and an orphan was also associated with teenage pregnancy. A number of studies have concluded that younger females' relationships with older males, who are more likely to be

infected with HIV, are responsible for the large differences in HIV prevalence between young males and young females (Gregson et al., 2002; MacPhail, Williams & Campbell, 2002).

It is crucial to identify and document the pathways through which young people, especially adolescent girls (both orphan and non-orphan), experience heightened HIV incidence relative to their male peers. Understanding these pathways, characteristics of sexual partners, specific locations, and characteristics of these sites where people are coming into contact with new sexual partners will make it possible for public health programs and local communities to address the prevention needs of this most vulnerable population through programs designed specifically to meet their needs.

The PLACE Protocol

Data from epidemiological studies often indicate a geographic clustering of HIV, suggesting that HIV transmission is more likely in some areas than others. Because resources are

often limited in countries such as Zimbabwe, there is an urgent need to focus interventions where they will be most effective. Epidemiological theory identifies a crucial role in the HIV epidemic for areas where HIV transmission is most likely to occur – high transmission areas (HTAs). A barrier to the identification of priority prevention areas (PPAs) and the development of informed sexual network-based interventions within PPAs has been the lack of rapid, reliable and valid field methods for identifying areas with high rates of new sexual partnership formation.

The Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE) method is a monitoring tool to identify PPAs and specific venues within these areas where HIV/AIDS prevention programs should be focused. Figure 1 outlines the five main steps of the PLACE protocol.

The first step in the PLACE method is to use available epidemiological and contextual information to identify areas likely to have a higher (high) incidence of HIV infection. Subsequent steps use rapid field methods to

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

Figure 1. Five steps of the PLACE protocol.

identify and describe venues within these areas where people meet new sexual partners and where prevention interventions would be most needed. The PLACE method focuses on places where new sexual partnerships are formed because the pattern of new partnerships in a community shapes its HIV epidemic. Characteristics of people socializing at the venues are also obtained. Information obtained from the PLACE method is used to inform interventions in the area.

The PLACE method was developed at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC) and pilot tested in 1999 in Cape Town, South Africa, in collaboration with the University of Cape Town. Since then, at least 40 PLACE studies have been conducted around the world. The U.S. Agency for International Development has supported the development of the method through the MEASURE Evaluation project, which is based at UNC.

Ethical Review and Approval

Ethical issues in HIV and AIDS studies are of paramount importance and studies must comply with the most stringent international ethical standards. The PLACE protocol was reviewed and approved in Zimbabwe by the Zimbabwe Medical Research Council (MRCZ) and in the United States by the Institutional Review Board at UNC.

The Zimbabwe PLACE Study

In Zimbabwe, the objective of the PLACE study was to research what risk factors are putting adolescent girls under 18 years of age and young females aged 18 through 24 years at high risk of getting HIV. The focus was on understanding where girls and young females are meeting their partners, and understanding the characteristics of both the girls/young females and their partners. Because of research

indicating that orphan girls are at higher risk of acquiring HIV than non-orphan girls, orphan girls were a special focus of the study (Gregson et al., 2005). In Zimbabwe, a household survey was also carried out in addition to the PLACE method in order to capture girls who did not frequent public places, but perhaps were meeting partners in their homes. The 2005-06 ZDHS indicated that sexual violence is common, with 25% of females indicating they had experienced such violence at some point in their lives. Of respondents aged 15 through 19 years, 16% indicated they had ever experienced sexual violence. Of respondents aged 20 through 24 years old, 28% indicated they had ever experienced sexual violence (CSO and Macro International, 2007). In Zimbabwe, it is believed males may sexually abuse adolescent girls in their own homes, which was a major reason for adding a household component to this study. Typically, the PLACE method is a stand-alone tool.

Identification and Selection of Hwange District Areas

The first step in the PLACE method is to use available epidemiological and contextual information to identify areas likely to have a high incidence of HIV infection. For the study in Zimbabwe, it was also important to identify areas with a high magnitude of orphanhood.

During a stakeholders meeting held on August 23, 2006 in Harare, Zimbabwe participants selected Hwange District, Matabeleland Province, as the top priority for a PLACE and OVC household survey. Hwange District constituted three distinct areas: Hwange rural, Hwange urban, and Victoria Falls. Hwange District including Victoria Falls had a high prevalence of HIV and orphans, and was felt to be an area that had been under-researched and for which data was needed in order for HIV/AIDS service organizations to develop appropriate interventions.

Hwange District Profile

Hwange District is a multicultural district with about 13 different languages. It comprises three communities namely, the towns of Hwange and Victoria Falls, and Hwange rural areas. It has two growth-point centers, namely Kamativi and Dete, and has several business centers in the communal areas. The Hwange mine is a major producer of coal that attracts business from across southern Africa, resulting in congestion of truckers who at times wait for about a week to load coal. This seems to be a major factor in the spread of HIV in the district. The area is also a holiday resort area with wildlife being its main attraction. The district has Victoria Falls, which is one of the Seven Wonders of the World, making the area one of the most frequently visited tourist destinations in Zimbabwe.

According to the 2002 Census, Hwange district has an almost equal number of males and females (Table 1). Almost half (46%) of the population live in the rural areas, and 24% in Victoria Falls.

The Census 2002 report showed that a significant percentage of the 74% working-age population in Matabeleland North was unemployed. Most of the people in Hwange District are self-employed and earn a living through providing various services in the tourism industry.

The most busy road network is the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls highway, which is typically a hive of activity as it is used by many truckers who transport copper from Zambia, as well as

coal from Hwange, to Zambia. The urban areas are linked to the rural areas mainly through dust roads.

An OVC baseline survey carried out by UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare indicated that 43% of children under 17 in Hwange are orphaned or vulnerable (UNICEF, 2005).

Table 2 shows data obtained from interviews with people socializing at venues included in this study. Respondents were asked if specific issues were “a big problem,” “a small problem,” or “not a problem at all.” A vast majority of both interviewed males and females (91% and 89%, respectively) indicated that unemployment is a big problem in Hwange District; this was followed by children losing parents (82% of males and 90% of females) and then HIV (79% of males and 82% of females). People in the district are facing economic hardship as well as facing the devastating toll of HIV/AIDS.

Training and Instrument Adaptation

The generic PLACE protocol was adapted to meet the particular needs of this study. Many questions specific to young people and orphans were added to the questionnaire. The focus of the study was emphasizing where orphans and young people meet new sexual partners.

As mentioned, for the PLACE Zimbabwe study, a household survey was added because

Table 1. Hwange District Population, by Gender and Location

	Urban	Rural	Victoria Falls	Total
Male	19 866	30 282	16 104	66 252
Female	19 677	31 115	15 415	66 207
Total	39 543	61 397	31 519	132 459

Table 2. Big problems in Hwange District as Perceived by Patrons Socializing at Venues, Zimbabwe 2006

	Males (N = 592)	Females (N = 517)
	%	%
Unemployment	91	89
Violence	44	53
Access to health care	44	43
HIV/AIDS	79	82
Alcohol abuse	73	73
Lack of education	70	74
Getting food to eat	54	54
Drug abuse	56	58
Children losing parents	82	90
Psychosocial stress	46	55

it was believed that some adolescent girls may not commonly frequent public places and thus might be missed with the PLACE method alone. One module was administered to girls aged 12 through 17 years old and the other module to their parents or guardians.

Interview training included an overview of the PLACE methodology and a discussion of ethical principles associated with research with human subjects. Prior to each step of the PLACE methodology, interviewers received training specific to that step, including a review of the questionnaire, selection of potential respondents, and how to record responses. All questionnaires were translated into Ndebele, and most interviews were conducted in Ndebele as it is the widely spoken language in Hwange District. A few interviews were conducted in Shona.

The PLACE assessment in Hwange was implemented by the Biomedical Research and Training Institute (BRTI) and MEASURE Evaluation between October and November 2006.

Chapter 2: Characteristics of Community Informant Interviews

Methods to Identify Venues

A sexual network venue is defined as a place or event where people with high rates of partner acquisition meet to form new sexual partnerships. New partnerships are an important focus because individuals with high rates of new partner acquisition are more likely to transmit infection, and because individuals with newly acquired infections are more infectious. A venue could be a bar, train station, or an event such as a wedding or memorial service, to name a few examples.

In Hwange, the focus was on asking informants where young people under 18 years old meet new partners. Informants were also asked about persons over 18, but the focus was on those under 18. In combination with good monitoring and evaluation (M&E) indicators, a map of these venues can help program planners focus intervention efforts at venues where the opportunity for HIV transmission is likely to be greatest.

In the PLACE methodology, community informant interviews are the primary method to identify venues where people meet new sexual partners. Community informant interviews provide a rapid method for obtaining sensitive data that may otherwise be difficult to obtain. By compiling a list of venues from many community informants, the bias from any individual informant is reduced. In addition, self-preservation bias is minimized by not asking about the informant's own sexual behaviors. Lists of public places and events mentioned by community informants can be verified by a research team. Because of the focus on young people, community informants in Hwange District were age 15 years or older.

Potential community 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 informants such as age, residence, and type of community informants, interviewers asked community informants to name nearby places and events where young people age 17 years or younger meet new partners. They were then asked to name places where those ages 18 or older meet new sexual partners, places that are further away, and places where older males go to meet young girls. However, the focus of the study was places where adolescents and young adults meet new partners. In Hwange, the focus was on asking informants where young people age 17 and younger meet new partners.

Characteristics of Community Informants

In Hwange, 432 individuals were approached as community informants. More than half (57%) of the community informants approached were female. Only two individuals were unwilling to participate and another individual approached was too young (Table 3). Community informants self-identified to categories prescribed on the questionnaire though it is understood that some categories could overlap. Informants identified to the category which they felt fit the best. The 429 community informants were a diverse group – 17% were orphans, 6% were out-of-school youth and 4% were youth in school. See Table 4 and Figure 2 for a breakdown of the characteristics of community informants. Informants came from different aspects of society which

helped ensure that all relevant venues/events would be captured. About 24% of informants were aged 15 through 17 years because the focus of the study was on where young people meet new partners.

Table 3. Community Informant Fieldwork, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

Number of days of community informant interviews	5			
Number of interviewers	28			
Gender of individuals approached for an interview	N	%		
Male	186	43		
Female	246	57		
Total	432	100		
Willing to participate by gender	Male	Female		
	N	%	N	%
Yes	185	99.5	244	99.2
No	1	0.5	1	0.4
Too young to participate	0	0.0	1	0.4
Total	186	100	246	100
Number of unique venues reported	383			
Number of unique events reported	21			

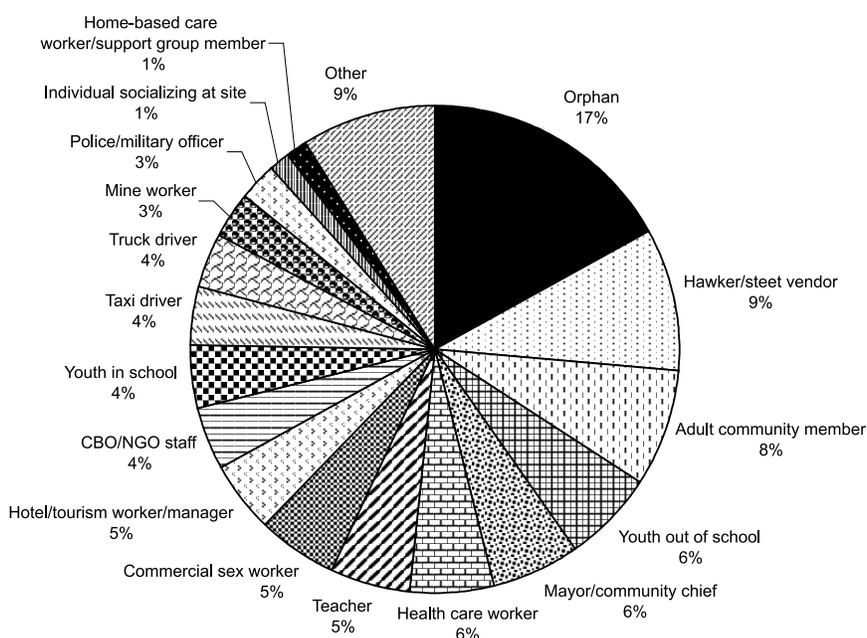


Figure 2. Types of community informants, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006.

Table 4. Characteristics of Community Informants, Hwange District, 2006

Type of community informants	N	%
Orphan	73	17.0
Hawker/street vendor/cross border trader	40	9.3
Adult community member	33	7.7
Youth out of school	26	6.1
Mayor/chief/community leader	25	5.8
Health care worker	24	5.6
Teacher	23	5.4
Commercial sex worker	22	5.1
Hotel/tourism worker/manager	20	4.7
CBO/NGO staff	18	4.2
Youth in school	18	4.2
Taxi driver	16	3.7
Truck driver	16	3.7
Mine worker	13	3.0
Police/military officer	11	2.6
Individual socializing at site	6	1.4
Home-based care worker/support group member	5	1.2
Mission/church worker	4	0.9
Unemployed	4	0.9
Government official	4	0.9
Migrant worker	3	0.7
Street person	3	0.7
Bar/tavern/nightclub owner	3	0.7
Security guards/cleaner	2	0.5
Musician	2	0.5
Beer/whiskey shop owner	1	0.2
Missing	6	1.4
Other	7	1.6
Total	429	100
Gender of community informants		
Male	185	43.1
Female	244	56.9
Total	429	100
Age of community informants		
15-17	106	24.7
18-19	22	5.1
20-24	43	10.0
25-29	59	13.8
30-34	53	12.3
35-39	49	11.4
40-44	38	8.9
45-49	23	5.4
50-54	12	2.8
55-59	7	1.6
60-64	6	1.4
65+	11	2.6
Total	429	100

Chapter 3: What Are the Characteristics of Venues Where People Meet New Sexual Partners? Findings from Venue Verification Interviews

Methods

In this phase of the fieldwork, interviewers attempted to visit each reported venue to verify its existence and location, and to interview a person knowledgeable about the venue. All venues in Hwange District were eligible for venue verification. When someone was not available for interview on the first visit, an appointment was requested for a re-visit. Verbal consent for an anonymous interview was obtained for each interview. Respondents were asked about the following:

- ▲ name of venue and number of years in operation
- ▲ types of activities occurring in the venue
- ▲ estimated number of patrons at peak times
- ▲ patron characteristics including residence, employment status, age and gender
- ▲ whether people meet new sexual partners at the venue
- ▲ whether the venue is frequented by orphans and young people
- ▲ extent of HIV/STI prevention activities on-site, including availability of condoms and posters displaying HIV/AIDS prevention messages
- ▲ willingness to sell condoms
- ▲ major problems in the community

Handheld global positions system (GPS) units were used to collect the geographic coordinates of verified venues so that a map of the study areas could be produced.

Venue Verification Fieldwork

Of the 357 sites and events mentioned by the informants, 312 (87.4%) were found, and an interview was completed with a willing respondent. The majority of the remaining venues were either temporarily or permanently closed. There were two cases in which the venue was found, but willing respondents were not found. Two of the visited venues were actually outside Hwange District and therefore excluded from the analysis. Venue verification was conducted by a team of 26 interviewers over a period of six days (Table 5). Approximately 56% of the respondents for the venue verification were males and about 44% were females. Most of the respondents were between the ages of 20 and 44 (78.6%).

Table 5. Summary of Venue Verification Fieldwork, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

Number of days of venue verification	6	
Number of interviewers	26	
Number of interviews conducted ...	312	
by male interviewers	176	
by female interviewers	136	
Total	312	
Outcome of venue verification visits for eligible venues		
Venue found, interview completed by willing, eligible respondent	312	
Venue found, but no willing respondent	2	
Venue closed temporarily	6	
Venue closed permanently or no longer a venue	9	
Address insufficient/venue not found	4	
Duplicate site/venue already visited	23	
Total	357	
Number of venues located and interviewed	312	
Gender of respondent	N	%
Male	176	56.4
Female	136	43.6
Total	312	100
Age of respondent (years)		
15-17	11	3.5
18-19	12	3.8
20-24	40	12.8
25-29	72	23.1
30-34	53	17.0
35-39	48	15.4
40-44	32	10.3
45-49	15	4.8
50-54	13	4.2
55-59	4	1.3
60-64	5	1.6
65+	6	1.9
Missing	1	0.3
Total	312	100

Types of Venues and Events, and Stratification

A variety of events or venues were listed by community informants, indicating that people are meeting partners in a variety of places and events. The most common type of venue mentioned was a bar or tavern, at 20%. The second most commonly mentioned venues were hotel or hostel, at 10%; and nearby to school, at 10%. Since the focus was on where young people meet partners, it is not surprising that places near schools were among the most commonly mentioned. Interestingly, 7% of respondents mentioned boreholes, 6% mentioned church/mosque, and 6% mentioned store. Table 6 presents details on the types of venues where people meet partners. The results show that young people are meeting partners in a variety of settings. The knowledge of these places is important in designing effective HIV/AIDS prevention interventions.

Upcoming tables are presented for the data overall (all sites combined) and some are also stratified by type of venue. Venues are categorized as “nightlife/drinking sites” (eating/drinking/dancing/sleeping), “open/transport-related sites” (transportation, public, commercial areas), and “events/private or

hidden sites” (concerts, sports events, tea parties, weddings). This stratification helps to understand the characteristics of patrons at each type of site and, more important, to understand which sites are frequented by orphan and young adults. The nightlife/drinking sites tend to be places where alcohol is consumed or where people meet at night. The open/transport-related sites are typical community locations – schools, boreholes, shops, churches, etc. The events/private or hidden sites were categorized together because they tend to occur in private locations and are not open to the public – weddings, tea parties etc. Sporting events and concerts may be open to the public but require the purchase of a ticket.

Location of Venues

Within Hwange District, there are three main geographic areas – Hwange rural, Hwange urban, and Victoria Falls. About 59% of the venues were found in Hwange rural, followed by Hwange urban (22%), and then Victoria Falls (18%) (Table 7). Hwange rural accounts for the largest geographic area within the district. About three quarters of venues were located within a 10-minute walk of a busy road, and about 61% of venues were located within a 10-minute walk of a bus stop.

Table 6. Types of Venues, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

Eating/drinking/dancing/sleeping	N	%
Bar, Tavern, Nightclub	61	20
Hotel, Bed and Breakfast, Hostel	32	10
Restaurant	5	2
Informal Drinking Place, Home Brew	2	1
Other Eating/Drinking/Sleeping	6	2
Hidden, private or abandoned areas		
Residential area	6	2
Abandoned yard, field, "bush"	5	2
Private dwelling	1	<1
Other hidden, private area	4	1
Transportation, public, commercial areas		
Nearby to school/university campus	31	10
Borehole	23	7
Church/mosque	20	6
Store	20	6
Mall/shopping center	14	4
Shop/stall	9	3
Sports venue	11	4
Bus, train station	8	3
Street or street corner	7	2
Fishing	4	1
Community hall	3	1
Grinding mill	2	1
Irrigation	2	1
Truck stop	2	1
Parks	1	<1
Construction site	1	<1
Clinic	1	<1
Other transportation, public, commercial	9	3
Events		
Concert, festival, cultural show	4	1
Wedding	3	1
Sports event	3	1
Tea party	3	1
Other events	9	3
Total, all types	312	100
Number of times venues reported by community informants		
1	143	45.8
2-5	100	32.1
6-10	26	8.3
11-20	20	6.4
20+	23	7.4
Total	312	100

Table 7. Location of Venues, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	N	%
Hwange rural	186	58.7
Communal	152	48.7
Growth point	28	9.0
Resettlement	6	1.9
Hwange urban	69	22.1
Victoria Falls	56	17.9
Missing	1	0.2
Total	312	100.0
Venues located within 10 minute walk of ...		
busy road	234	75.0
taxi stand	81	26.0
bus stop	189	60.6
trucking route	114	36.5
other drinking or dancing places	184	59.0

Activities that Occur at Venues and Other Characteristics of Venues

Characteristics of the 312 venues were obtained from interviews with venue representatives. Venue representatives mentioned that alcohol consumption was occurring at 51% of venues (Table 8 and Figure 3). Music (45%), dancing (38%), and sporting activities (34%) were also common activities mentioned as occurring at venues. When stratified by type of venue, alcohol consumption was particularly common at the nightlife/drinking sites (81%).

Venue representatives were also asked about sexual partnerships formed at the venues. According to their responses, 58% indicated that males meet female sexual partners at the venue. When asked if some of the female patrons might be under 18 years of age, the affirmative response was 68%. When broken down by type of venue, it is clear that those under the age of 18 were more likely to be at the open/transport-related sites (81%) and the events/private or hidden sites (79%), than at the nightlife/drinking sites (42%). Fur-

thermore, when asked if most of the female patrons under 18 might be orphans, 48% of representatives responded affirmatively overall. Percentages were higher at open/transport-related sites (52%) and events/private or hidden sites (48%), than at nightlife/drinking sites (38%).

Slightly more than half (52%) of representatives indicated that females meet new sexual partners at the venue. When asked if some of the male patrons might be aged 17 years or younger, half of representatives (50%) responded affirmatively. Additionally, when asked if most of the male patrons aged 17 years or younger might be orphans, about one-half (51%) of the representatives said yes. Male under the age of 18 who were orphans were also more commonly believed to be at the open/transport-related sites and the events/private or hidden sites than at the nightlife/drinking sites. Thus, according to the venue representatives, it appears that both male and female orphans frequent public venues and events.

Venue representatives were also asked if male and female staff met partners at the venue. In

Table 8. Characteristics of Found and Verified Venues, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites (N = 106)		Open/ Transport-re- lated Sites (N = 167)		Events/ Private or Hidden Sites (N = 39)		Total (N = 312)	
On-site activities (%)								
Education	5.9		23.9		0.0		3.8	
Alcohol consumption	81.1		31.1		53.9		51.0	
Music	58.5		33.5		53.9		44.6	
Dancing	47.2		28.1		53.9		37.8	
Sporting activities	25.5		39.5		30.8		33.7	
TV viewing	51.9		18.6		18.0		29.8	
Drawing water	6.6		34.7		25.6		24.0	
Crusades	10.4		28.1		30.8		22.4	
Drug consumption	15.1		21.0		20.5		18.9	
Video viewing	22.6		15.0		10.3		17.0	
Other activities	16.0		27.5		20.5		14.7	
Fetching firewood	6.6		13.2		30.8		13.1	
Buying and selling groceries	23.5		19.6		0.0		4.2	
Sexual partnerships are formed at venue								
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males meet new female sexual partners at venue	106	53.8	167	59.9	39	61.5	312	58.0
If yes, might some of the females be under 18	57	42.1	100	81.0	24	79.2	181	68.5
If yes, are most of these girls orphans	24	37.5	81	51.9	19	46.4	124	48.4
Females meet new male sexual partners at venue	106	51.9	167	50.3	39	59.0	312	51.9
If yes, might some of the males be under 18	55	25.5	84	61.9	23	65.2	162	50.0
If yes, are most of the boys orphans	14	21.4	52	61.5	15	40.0	81	50.6
Partners have sex on-site	106	31.1	167	28.7	39	51.3	312	32.4
Female staff meet new sexual partners at venue	106	15.1	167	17.4	39	7.7	312	15.4
Male staff meet new sexual partners at venue	106	13.2	167	26.4	39	15.4	312	20.5
Any of the above	106	69.8	167	67.1	39	25.6	312	69.1
Number years venue in operation (%)								
	(N = 106)		(N = 167)		(N = 39)		(N = 312)	
<1 year	0.0		1.8		7.7		1.9	
1-2 years	5.7		2.4		0.0		3.2	
More than 2 years	91.5		89.2		79.5		88.8	
Don't Know	2.8		6.0		12.8		5.8	
Missing	0.0		0.6		0.0		0.3	
Number of male staff during busy time (%)								
	(N = 104)		(N = 136)		(N = 14)		(N = 312)	
0 workers	12.5		14.0		NA		12.6	
1-2 workers	37.5		24.3		NA		29.9	
3-4 workers	12.5		11.0		NA		12.2	
5-9 workers	16.4		16.2		NA		16.5	
10-19 workers	7.7		16.9		NA		13.4	
20+ workers	12.0		17.0		NA		14.6	
Missing	1.0		0.7		NA		0.8	
Number of female staff during busy time (%)								
	(N = 104)		(N = 136)		(N = 14)		(N = 312)	
0 workers	20.2		15.4		NA		1.6	
1-2 workers	36.5		27.9		NA		22.1	
3-4 workers	20.2		13.2		NA		16.5	
5-9 workers	15.4		14.7		NA		18.5	
10-19 workers	4.8		11.8		NA		15.7	
20+ workers	1.9		16.2		NA		24.7	
Missing	1.0		0.7		NA		0.8	

Note: NA = not applicable.

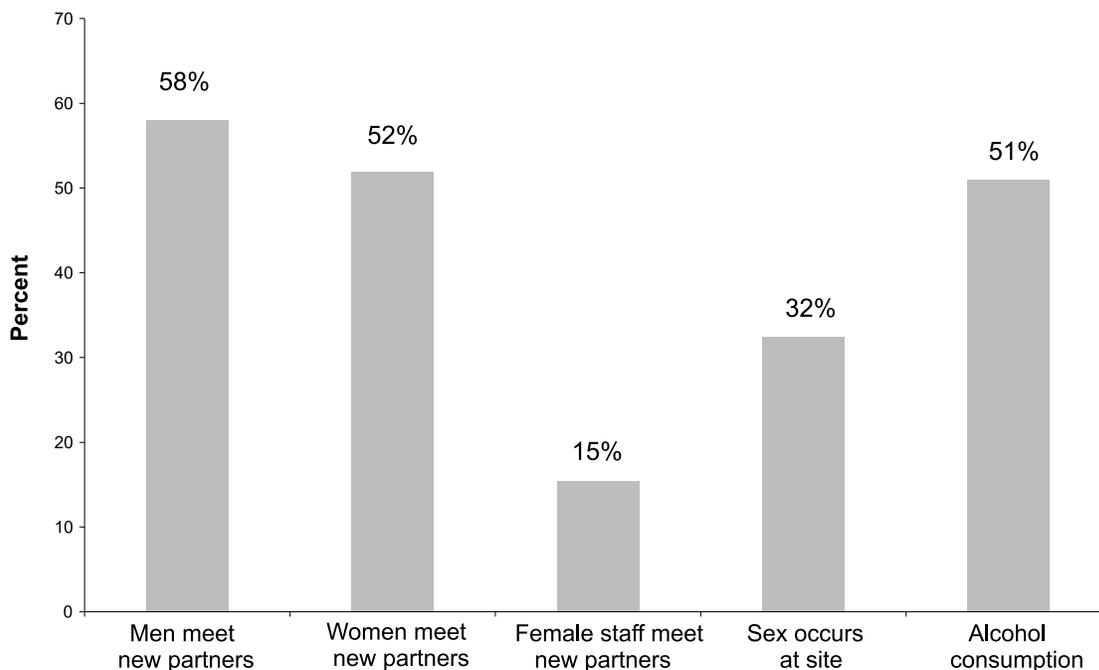


Figure 3. On-site activities as reported by venue representatives.

the case of female staff, 15% of venue representatives responded affirmatively, while the percentage was 20% for male staff. The number of male and female staff working at the venue during busy times varied and indicates the diversity of sites that were captured by the interview team. Some sites were open public sites that had no staff (i.e. boreholes) while other sites varied in the number of staff they had depending on their size. The belief that partners have sex at a site was most commonly mentioned by venue representatives at the events/private or hidden sites (51%).

Characteristics of Patrons: Opinions of Venue Representatives

Venue representatives were asked about the characteristics of the male and female patrons who socialize at the venues. A series of questions to describe patrons on a scale of “none,” “some,” “most,” “don’t know” were asked. Table 9 presents these data stratified by type of venue. From the data, it becomes clear that there is a perception that orphans and young people in general socialize more commonly at the open/transport-related sites and the events/private or hidden sites than at the nightlife/drinking sites.

About 83% of venue representatives at the open/transport-related sites and 77% of venue representatives at the events/hidden or private sites indicated that some or most of the females frequenting that site might be orphans under 18 years of age. This was far higher than the

Table 9. Venue Representatives' Descriptions of Patrons Coming to Venue, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Nightlife Drinking Sites (N = 106)	Open/Transport-Related Sites (N = 167)	Events/ Hidden or Private Sites (N = 39)	Total (N = 312)
Proportion (% of venues) where (most/ some) females who come there during busiest times are...				
orphans under 18	26.4	82.6	76.9	62.8
primary school students	20.8	73.7	56.4	53.5
secondary or high school students	30.2	83.8	82.1	65.4
university/college students	31.1	26.3	20.5	27.3
under age 15	23.6	85.6	74.4	63.1
school dropouts	47.2	89.2	82.1	74.0
Proportion (% of venues) where (most/ some) males who come there during busiest times are...				
orphans under 18	23.6	79.1	74.4	59.6
primary school students	18.9	71.3	66.7	52.9
secondary or high school students	31.1	83.2	84.6	65.7
university/college students	34.0	28.7	20.5	29.5
under age 15	21.7	85.0	69.2	61.5
school dropouts	53.8	88.0	84.6	76.0

26% mentioned by representatives at the nightlife/drinking sites. About 79% of venue representatives at the open/transport-related sites and 74% of representatives at the events/hidden or private sites indicated that some or most of the males frequenting that site might be orphans under 18. This was far higher than the 24% mentioned by representatives at the nightlife drinking sites.

Overall, those under 18 years of age seemed less likely to frequent the nightlife/drinking sites. Legally, individuals should be at least 18 to enter bars in Zimbabwe; however, most bars do not seem to check for identification except in downtown areas. Girls who physically appear to be at least 18 often can attend such bars without any problem. About 24% of venue representatives at the nightlife/drinking sites believed that girls under the age of 15 frequented their sites.

Busy Times at Venues and Number of People Visiting Venues

Venue representatives were asked about the busiest times for the sites. Public holidays were most commonly mentioned (70%), followed by weekends (64%), and then the end of the month (53%) (Table 10). The busiest times during a typical week were Friday evenings (18%). The number of people at a site during the busiest time varied: the largest percentage (28%) of sites fell into the 26-50 people category, with less than 13% indicating having 300 or more persons during their busiest time.

Table 10. Busy Times at Venues and Number of Patrons, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites (N = 106)	Open/Transport-Related Sites (N = 167)	Events/Hidden or Private Sites (N = 39)	Total (N = 312)
Busiest times of year at site (%)				
School holidays	35.9	58.7	38.5	48.4
Public holidays	90.0	63.5	56.4	69.6
End of month	69.8	44.3	46.2	53.2
Weekends	65.1	62.3	69.2	64.1
Other busy times	14.1	31.1	28.2	25.0
Most busy time at the site during a typical week (%)				
Friday evening	36.8	8.4	10.3	18.3
Monday morning	1.9	21.0	5.1	12.5
Saturday evening	23.6	3.6	15.4	11.9
Saturday afternoon	5.7	15.0	10.3	11.2
Friday afternoon	7.6	12.0	5.1	9.6
Saturday morning	2.8	12.0	7.7	8.3
Sunday morning	1.9	7.8	5.1	5.5
Friday morning	2.8	3.6	2.6	3.2
Sunday afternoon	1.9	3.6	5.1	3.2
Other	15.0	13.0	33.3	16.3
Total number of people at site during busiest time (%)				
<=10	3.8	5.4	0.0	4.2
11-25	22.6	14.4	12.8	17.0
26-50	34.0	25.8	18.0	27.6
51-100	21.7	15.0	28.2	18.9
101-300	12.3	24.0	18.0	19.2
301-500	4.7	9.0	7.7	7.4
>500	0.9	4.8	7.7	3.8
Missing	0.0	1.2	2.6	1.0
Do not know	0.0	0.6	5.1	1.0
Total number of males at site during busiest time (%)				
≤10	12.3	25.1	7.7	18.9
11-25	34.0	21.0	20.5	25.3
26-50	27.4	13.8	30.8	20.5
51-100	14.1	15.0	10.3	14.1
101-300	9.4	19.2	15.4	15.4
301-500	1.9	1.2	7.7	2.2
>500	0.9	3.0	0.0	1.9
Missing	0.0	1.2	2.6	1.0
Do not know	0.0	0.6	5.1	1.0
Total number of females at site during busiest time (%)				
≤10	42.5	18.6	15.4	26.3
11-25	29.3	20.4	20.5	23.4
26-50	16.0	22.2	25.6	20.5
51-100	7.6	18.0	10.3	13.5
101-300	4.7	15.6	18.0	12.2
301-500	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.0
>500	0.0	1.8	2.6	1.3
Missing	0.0	1.2	2.6	1.0
Do not know	0.0	0.6	5.1	1.0

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Condom Availability at Venues

Venue representatives for about half of the sites (51%) reported that they had some type of HIV/AIDS prevention activities (Figure 4 and Table 11). The most common specific activities were education talks on HIV/AIDS (56%), condom promotion (52%), and peer health education (47%). Nightlife/drinking sites more often had condom promotion (55%) than open/transport-related sites (52%) or events/private or hidden sites (49%). Education talks were most common at open/transport-related sites (63%), followed by events/private or hidden sites (51%) and then nightlife/drinking sites (46%).

The majority of venue representatives (93%) were willing to have an HIV/AIDS prevention program at their venue. Willingness was 96%, 93%, and 82% for venue representatives at the open/transport-related sites, nightlife/drinking sites, and events/private or hidden sites, respectively. Willingness to sell condoms was highest among venue representatives at the nightlife/drinking sites at 92%.

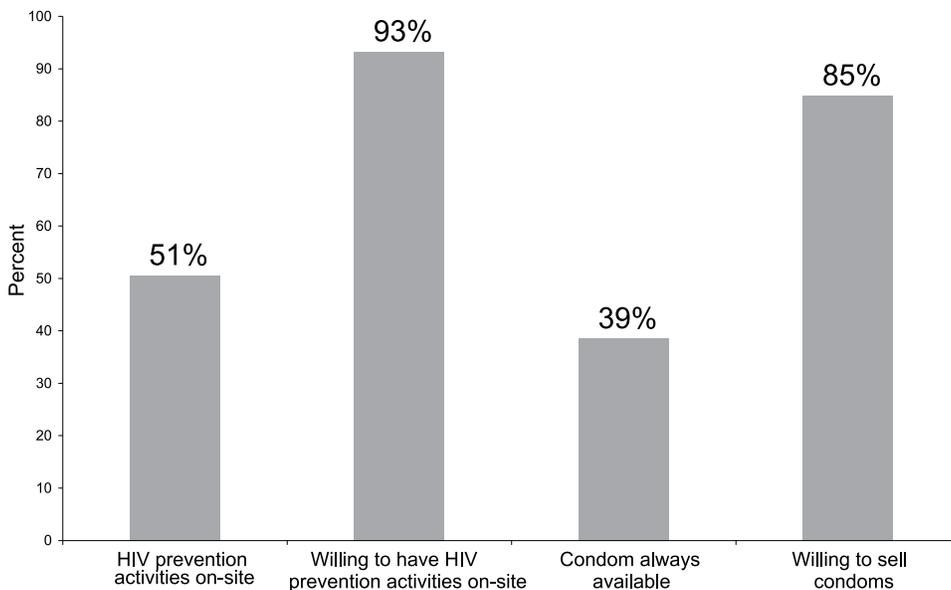


Figure 4. HIV/AIDS prevention activities and condom availability on-site, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006.

According to interviewer observations, there were few venues with posters (22%) or HIV/AIDS brochures (7%). Thus, this could be a programmatic gap that could be filled, based on the willingness of the venue representatives to participate in prevention activities.

Condom availability in the last six months was much higher at the nightlife/drinking sites than in the other types of venues. About two-third of representatives at such sites indicated that condoms were always available and 11% indicated that condoms were sometimes available (Table 12). On the day of the interview, condoms were not seen at about 75% of both the open/transport-related sites and the events/private or hidden sites. In contrast, condoms were seen at 65% of the nightlife/drinking sites. About 80% of venue representatives at the nightlife/drinking sites indicated that it is possible to get a condom within a 10-minute walk from the venue.

Table 11. HIV/AIDS Prevention Activities at Venues, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites (N=106)	Open/Transport-Related Sites (N=167)	Events/Private or Hidden Sites (N=39)	Total (N=312)
HIV/AIDS prevention activities at venue (%)				
Any HIV/AIDS prevention activities	43.4	53.9	56.4	50.6
Educational talks on HIV/AIDS	46.2	63.5	51.3	56.1
Peer health education program	37.7	53.3	46.2	47.1
Condom promotion	54.7	51.5	48.7	52.4
HIV/AIDS video shown at site	11.3	16.8	15.4	14.7
HIV/AIDS radio program broadcast	10.4	14.4	15.4	13.1
HIV/AIDS posters or leaflets	33.0	47.3	38.5	41.4
PMTCT	17.9	25.2	18.0	21.8
VCT	28.3	30.5	28.2	29.5
ART	14.2	17.4	15.4	16.0
Other HIV/AIDS prevention activities	4.7	3.6	10.3	4.8
Respondent willing to have HIV/AIDS prevention program at venue (%)				
Yes	93.4	95.8	82.1	93.3
No	1.9	1.2	5.1	1.9
Not sure/indifferent	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.9
Not possible due to type of venue	0.9	1.8	10.3	2.6
Missing	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Interviewer observation (%)				
Any HIV/AIDS posters displayed	20.8	23.4	20.5	22.4
Any HIV/AIDS brochures at the venue	1.9	7.8	15.4	6.7
Willingness to have HIV/AIDS prevention program (%)				
	(N = 99)	(N = 160)	(N = 32)	(N = 291)
Any HIV/AIDS prevention activities	96.0	98.8	100.0	97.9
Educational talks on HIV/AIDS	97.0	98.8	100.0	98.3
Peer health education program	95.0	97.5	100.0	96.9
Condom promotion	95.0	83.8	84.0	87.6
HIV/AIDS video shown at site	89.9	92.5	84.4	90.7
Condom sales or distribution	91.9	80.6	84.4	84.9
HIV/AIDS radio program broadcast	86.9	93.8	81.3	90.0
HIV/AIDS posters or leaflets	97.0	98.1	94.0	97.3
PMTCT	84.9	93.1	93.8	90.4
VCT	91.9	93.1	90.6	92.4
ART	95.0	95.0	90.6	94.5
Other HIV/AIDS prevention activities	3.0	2.5	0.0	2.4

Table 12. Condom Availability at Venues According to Venue Representatives, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites	Open/Transport-Related Sites	Events/Private or Hidden Sites	Total
Condoms available in past six months (%)				
	(N = 106)	(N = 167)	(N = 39)	(N = 312)
Always	66.0	24.6	23.1	38.5
Sometimes	11.3	15.0	7.7	12.8
Never	19.8	49.7	7.7	39.4
Do not know	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
Not applicable	0.0	10.2	20.5	8.0
Missing	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.0
Condoms available on day of Interview (% , where applicable)				
	(N = 103)	(N = 148)	N = 28)	(N = 279)
Yes but condoms not seen	1.9	3.4	10.7	3.6
Yes and condom seen	65.1	21.6	14.3	36.9
No	33.0	75.0	75.0	
Condoms available in past four weeks (%)				
	(N = 106)	(N = 167)	(N = 28)	(N = 312)
Yes, sold	25.9	13.8	12.8	21.2
Yes, taken freely	21.7	9.6	5.1	13.1
Yes, both sold and freely taken	13.2	6.0	10.3	9.0
No	27.4	58.7	43.6	46.2
Not applicable	0.0	12.0	28.2	9.9
Missing	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Possible to get a condom within a 10 minute walk at night (%)				
Yes	80.2	59.9	51.3	65.7
No	17.0	31.7	46.2	28.5
Do not know	1.9	7.8	2.6	5.1
Missing	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.6
Willing to sell condoms at venue (%)				
Yes	91.9	80.6	84.4	84.9
No	8.1	18.1	15.6	14.4
Do not know	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.7
Interviewer observation (%)				
Any condoms visible	61.3	21.0	25.6	35.5
Any condoms laying around	8.5	10.8	23.1	11.5

Chapter 4: What Are the Characteristics of People Who Socialize at Venues Where People Meet Sexual Partners?

Findings from Interviews with People Socializing at Venues

Methods

In this phase of the fieldwork, interviewers visited each selected site and interviewed patrons socializing at the sites. The size of the venue or site determined the number of persons to be interviewed. All respondents aged 15 and above found in the venues were eligible for interview. Verbal consent for an anonymous interview was obtained for each interview. Respondents were asked about the following:

- ▲ how frequently they visit venues
- ▲ whether they had met new sexual partners at the venue
- ▲ age at first sex
- ▲ number of partners and rate of new sexual partnerships
- ▲ condom use
- ▲ participation in HIV/AIDS prevention programs
- ▲ HIV/AIDS testing
- ▲ whether males come to venues to meet orphans
- ▲ issues concerning the community

Selecting venues where individuals socializing were interviewed — The final selection of venues occurred after the community informant interviews and venue visits were conducted and after the resulting list of reported venues were compiled into a sampling frame of venues. The venues were sampled

to obtain a sufficiently precise estimate of the proportion of individuals socializing at venues who report meeting a new sexual partner at the location.

Venues were selected for individual interviews using a systematic fixed interval sampling strategy with the probability of selection proportional to the size of the venue. The size of a venue was defined by the number of people socializing at the venue during a busy time as reported by the venue representative. Prior to interval selection, venues eligible for individual interviews were sorted by geographic location, as indicated by geographic code; and size of venue, as indicated by the cluster code number from the venue verification questionnaire. Venues where the cluster code number was larger than the selection interval were eligible to be selected more than once. The systematic fixed interval sampling strategy produced a self-weighted sample in which every individual socializing at eligible venues had an equal probability of being selected for an interview. The interval sampling strategy also ensured that the selected venues were geographically distributed throughout the Hwange study area.

Selecting individuals at selected venues

— The selection of patrons for an interview was primarily dependent upon the number of patrons regularly visiting the site. All individual aged 15 years of age or older were eligible for an interview. Interviews were usually conducted during the most busy day and time at the venue, as indicated by the venue representative. In the PLACE method, the target

number of interviews is 24 per site to obtain about 960 interviews. However, Hwange was unique in that many sites were quite small. A number of sites had fewer than six persons, even at the busiest times. In these cases, all persons were approached for an interview; and in order to obtain the desired number of interviews, the researchers would wait at the site for additional persons or revisit the site. In a few cases, even multiple visits did not result in the target number of interviews. In order to obtain the target number of interviews, additional sites were added. These sites were identified as high-interest venues that were named by significant numbers of key informants, but were not captured by the systematic interval sampling strategy.

At sites with more than 24 persons, there was an effort to select patrons randomly. To select potential respondents, the interviewers used an interval sampling strategy. Each interviewer (starting at a different corner in the venue) approached people at evenly spaced points along an imaginary diagonal line to request interviews. As it was understood that male patrons were more likely to outnumber female patrons at the sites, efforts were made to select male patrons systematically and, in most cases, to interview all females present.

Fieldwork for Interviews with People Socializing at Venues

This section presents the findings from interviews held with a sample of people found socializing at the various sites. Of the 312 venues found and verified, interviews were conducted at 132 sites (42.3% of sites). The interviews were carried out in 12 days (Table 13). A total of 1109 patrons were interviewed during the study and, of these, approximately 53% were males and about 47% were females. The response rate was high, at 99%. The proportion of males and females socializing at the venue

varied and indicates the diversity of sites that were captured by the interview team.

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Individuals Socializing at Venues

Age and sex characteristics — The characteristics of people socializing at the venues overall are presented in Table 14, and a breakdown by type of venue appears in Table 15. Approximately 75% of males and 90% of females were aged between 15 and 29 years old. Slightly above a third of males (36%) and above half of females (56%) were aged 15-19 years old. About 25% of females were between 20-24 years of age. The median age for males was 22 years and the median age for females was 18 years. This was expected, as the focus of the study was on where young people meet new partners.

Employment status — The patrons were asked about their employment status, i.e., whether employed full-time, part-time, or, if unemployed, were they looking for a job. About 36% of males indicated that they were unemployed and not looking for work, and 32% of males indicated that they were employed full-time. Fifty-nine percent of females indicated that they were unemployed and not looking for work, 19% indicated that they were unemployed and looking for work, and 13% were employed full-time.

Orphan status — Patrons who were aged 17 years or younger were asked about the survival status of their parents. Approximately half of the males (49%) reported that they were orphans. In the case with females, 37% reported that they were orphans. For both male and female orphans, a majority of respondents indicated that they were paternal orphans, followed by those who indicated that they were double orphans, and then maternal orphans having the least representation.

Table 13. Summary of Fieldwork for Interviews with Individuals Socializing at Venues, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

Number of days of interviews with people socializing at venues	12			
Number of venues where interviews conducted	132			
Number of patrons socializing at venue at start of interview	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
0-4	36	6.1	62	12.0
5-9	104	17.6	65	12.6
10-14	61	10.3	42	8.1
15-19	49	8.3	44	8.5
20-29	99	16.7	83	16.1
30-39	47	7.9	27	5.2
40-49	19	3.2	14	2.7
50-100	59	10.0	56	10.9
100+	118	19.9	123	23.8
Total	592	100	517	100
Day of week interviewed conducted	N		%	
Monday	117		10.5	
Tuesday	109		9.8	
Wednesday	136		12.3	
Thursday	253		22.8	
Friday	230		20.7	
Saturday	116		10.5	
Sunday	148		13.4	
Number of interviews	1109		100	
Gender of individual approached for interview	N		%	
Male	592		53.4	
Female	516		46.5	
Missing	1		0.1	
Total	1109		100	
Age and eligibility of individuals approached	Males		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Age >= 15 (eligible)	592	100	516	99.8
Age < 16 (not eligible)	0	0	1	0.2
Total	592	100	517	100
Willing to Participate	N		%	
Yes	592		100	
No	0		0	
Not applicable (too young)	0		0	
Total	592		100	

Table 14. Self-Reported Sociodemographic Characteristics of Individuals Socializing at Venues, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
Age of individual socializing at venue				
15-19	216	36.5	289	56
20-24	127	21.5	136	26.4
25-29	100	16.9	35	6.8
30-34	52	8.8	23	4.5
35-39	30	5.1	11	2.1
40-44	22	3.7	5	1.0
45-49	17	2.9	4	0.8
50-54	19	3.2	6	1.2
55-59	7	1.2	3	0.6
60-64	1	0.2	0	0
65+	1	0.2	4	0.8
Total	592	100	517	100
Mean ages: 25.5 males, 21.3 females				
Median ages: 22.0 males, 18.2 females				
Employment status				
Employed full-time	190	32.1	67	13.0
Employed, part-time/occasional	72	12.2	35	6.8
Unemployed, looking for work	114	19.3	100	19.3
Unemployed, not looking	210	35.5	307	59.4
Missing	6	1.0	8	1.5
Total	592	100	517	100
Orphan status among those under 18 years of age				
Not an orphan and...				
only mother provides resources	6	4.4	8	3.8
only father provides resources	4	2.9	6	2.9
both mother and father provide resources	51	37.2	97	46.6
neither mother nor father provides resources	1	0.7	3	1.4
Maternal orphan	5	3.7	6	2.9
Paternal orphan	41	29.9	50	24.0
Double orphan	21	15.3	21	10.1
Missing	8	5.8	17	8.2
Student status among those under 24 years of age				
Currently in primary school	1	0.3	1	0.2
Currently in secondary school	175	51.0	206	48.4
Vocational school	4	1.2	0	0.0
Currently in college, university, or technical school	4	1.2	5	1.2
Not currently a student	159	46.4	209	49.1
Missing	0	0.0	5	1.2
Total	343	100	426	100
Highest level of schooling completed				
None	10	1.7	11	2.1
Primary School	289	48.8	299	58.0
Secondary School	245	41.4	190	36.8
Higher education	46	7.8	11	2.1
Missing	2	0.3	5	1.0
Total	592	100	516	100
Respondent has ever been married				
Yes	211	35.6	145	28.1
Never Married	379	66.0	363	70.4
Missing	2	0.3	8	1.5
Total	592	99.9	516	100
Respondent currently married or has a live-in partner				
Yes	185	36.2	107	20.7
No	399	67.4	401	77.7
Missing	8	1.4	8	1.6
Total	592	100	519	100
Number of days visited the bottle shop in past 30 days				
None	315	53.2	422	81.6
1-2 days	69	11.7	28	5.4
3-9 days	93	15.7	28	5.4
10-19 days	38	6.4	12	2.3
20-29 days	19	3.2	8	1.5
Everyday	55	9.3	14	2.7
Missing	3	0.5	5	1.0
Mean number of days: 5.6 males, 2.3 females				
Median number days: 0 males, 0 females				

Sociodemographic characteristics by type of venue — When stratified by type of venue, as presented in Table 15, the highest mean age for males was 28 for male respondents in nightlife/drinking sites and 22 for female respondents in nightlife/drinking sites. Interesting, more females (30%) under 20 years of age frequent such sites than males (5%). The majority of males and females at the open/transport-related sites were between 15 and 19. More females under 20 years old (56%) also socialize at the events/private or hidden sites than males under 20 (33%).

The highest percentage of both males (58.7%) and females (18.2%) employed full-time were found in nightlife/drinking sites. The highest percentage of males (48%) and females (67%) unemployed and not looking for work were found at the open/transport-related sites. Individuals visiting the nightlife/drinking sites seem to have a higher education level than individuals in the other two types of venues. A majority of those under 25 years of age in the open/transport-related sites were currently in secondary school (62% of males and 59% of females).

Figure 5 presents the percentage of respondents who are under 18 by gender and type of site. Only 10% of female respondents in nightlife/drinking sites were under 18. Close to half (47%) of female respondents at the open/transport-related sites were under 18. About 38% of female respondents at the events/private or hidden sites were under 18.

Because of small numbers, a breakdown of orphan status for those under 18 is only presented for respondents at open/transport-related sites in Table 15. About 34% of the under-18 females and 49% of the males at these sites were orphans. Interventions at these sites could potentially reach large numbers of orphans and young people.

How Frequently Do People Visit Venues?

This section presents how frequently the patrons visited the site and their movements from place to place in an outing or socializing manner. Information on these issues could help to understand how sexual networks and drinking patterns operate within Hwange district.

Number of days visited a bottle store — A bottle store is a place located in a residential area that has been given permission by the municipal authority to sell beer or liquor. Respondents were asked about the number of days they had visited a bottle store during the past 30 days. The findings presented in Table 14 indicate that 53% of males had not visited a bottle store in the past 30 days. In the case of females, 82% indicated that they had not visited a bottle store. Males were twice more likely than females to have visited a bottle store on one or two days in the past 30 days (12% versus 5%). Approximately 16% of males and 5% of females visited a bottle store

Table 15. Self-Reported Characteristics of Individuals Socializing at Venues by Type of Venue, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Traditional Sites (Bars, Hotels, etc.)		Open/Transport- Related Sites		Events/Private or Hidden Sites	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Age of individual socializing at venue (%)						
	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
15-19	5.2	29.9	50.3	61.8	33.3	56.2
20-24	26.5	41.6	19.3	22.2	18.5	31.5
25-29	25.8	13.0	12.6	4.7	24.1	8.2
30-34	11.0	6.5	6.7	4.4	14.8	2.7
35-39	7.1	3.9	4.0	1.9	7.4	1.4
40-44	8.4	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.9	0.0
45-49	5.2	1.3	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
50-54	9.7	2.6	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
55-59	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
60-64	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0
Mean age (years)	31.4	23.9	23.1	21.0	24.4	19.9
Median age (years)	28	22	19	18	23	19
Employment status (%)						
	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
Employed full-time	58.7	18.2	21.4	11.3	29.6	16.4
Employed, part-time/occasional	14.2	13.0	11.0	5.8	14.8	5.5
Unemployed, looking for work	20.0	31.2	17.9	14.6	25.9	28.8
Unemployed, not looking	6.4	35.1	48.4	66.9	29.6	47.9
Missing	0.7	2.6	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.4
Orphan status among those under 18 years of age (%)						
	N=2	N=8	N=128	N=171	N=7	N=28
Not an orphan and ...						
mother provides resources only	NA	NA	3.9	4.7	NA	0.0
father provides resources only	NA	NA	3.1	2.9	NA	3.6
both mother and father provide resources	NA	NA	39.1	49.7	NA	35.7
neither mother nor father provides resources	NA	NA	0.8	1.8	NA	0.0
Maternal Orphan	NA	NA	3.9	2.9	NA	3.6
Paternal Orphan	NA	NA	31.3	23.4	NA	28.6
Double Orphan	NA	NA	14.1	7.6	NA	14.3
Missing	NA	NA	3.9	7.0	NA	14.3
Student status among those under 24 years of age (%)						
	N=49	N=55	N=260	N=304	N=28	N=64
Currently in primary school	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Currently in secondary school	6.1	9.1	61.9	59.2	35.7	32.8
Vocational school	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0
Currently in college, university, or technical school	2.0	3.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.6
Not currently a student	85.7	83.6	36.5	38.8	60.7	65.6
Missing	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Highest level of schooling completed (%)						
	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
None	2.6	2.6	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0
Primary school	24.5	41.6	61.2	62.3	37.0	53.4
Secondary school	56.8	49.4	33.2	33.0	51.9	42.5
Higher education	15.5	2.6	4.0	1.7	11.1	4.1
Missing	0.7	3.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Respondent has ever been married (%)						
	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
Yes	56.8	41.6	27.0	25.5	35.2	26.0
Never Married	43.2	55.8	72.5	73.1	64.8	72.6
Missing	0.0	2.6	0.5	1.4	0.0	1.4
Respondent currently married or has live-in partner (%)						
	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
Yes	47.1	24.7	24.3	21.0	33.3	13.7
No	51.6	72.7	74.3	78.1	64.8	82.2
Missing	1.3	2.6	1.3	0.9	1.9	4.1
Number of days visited bottle shop in past four weeks (%)						
	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
None	16.8	40.3	67.4	91.2	59.3	79.5
1-2 days	16.1	14.3	8.6	3.0	18.5	8.2
3-9 days	22.6	15.6	13.6	2.8	11.1	5.5
10-19 days	13.6	9.1	4.3	1.1	0.0	1.4
20-27 days	7.1	5.2	1.6	0.6	3.7	2.7
Everyday	23.3	15.6	4.0	0.3	7.4	1.4
Missing	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.4
Mean number of days	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.9	
Median number of days	7	2	0	0	0	0

Note: NA = not applicable.

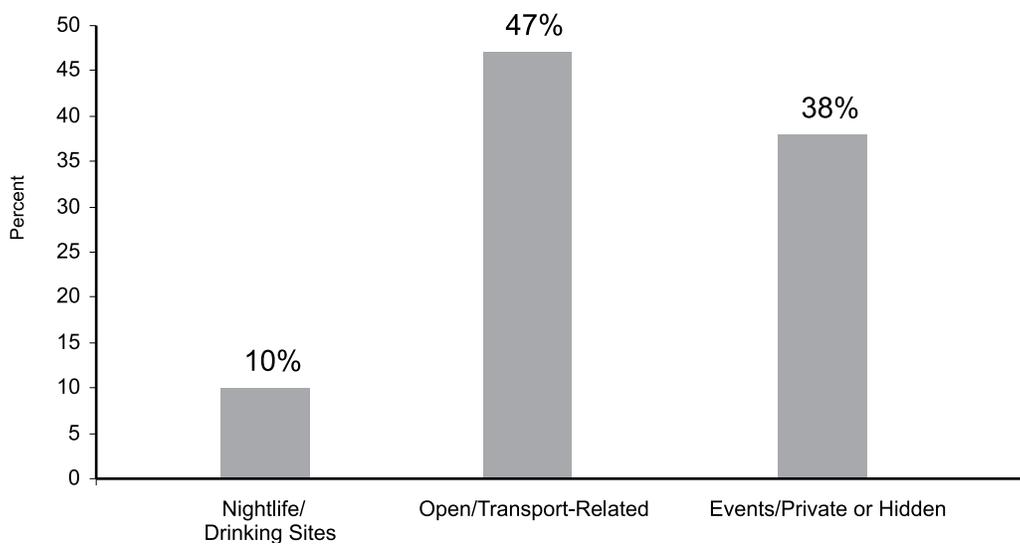


Figure 5. Percent of female respondents under age 18, Hwange District.

3-9 days in the past 30 days. When stratified by type of venue (Table 15), it becomes clear that visiting a bottle store was more common for both male and female respondents found in the nightlife/drinking sites rather than the open/transport-related sites and events/private or hidden sites.

Frequency of visiting sites — Venue patrons were asked questions on frequency of attendance to the site and when they first visited the site where they were interviewed. For both male and female respondents, about half of the respondents indicated that they visited the venue on a daily basis (Table 16). This was followed by weekly attendance, with slightly more males (31%) than females (28%) visiting the venue on a weekly basis. (For a detailed description of venue attendance by gender, see Figure 6.) When asked when they first visited the site where they were interviewed, 35% of males and 39% of females indicated over a year ago but less than five years ago. A high proportion of males (48%) relative to females (35%) indicated that they had first visited the site over five years ago.

Approximately half of males (50%) and over one-third of females (40%) had come to the venue to socialize. Males were about three times more likely (25%) than females (9%) to come to the venue to drink alcohol. A small proportion of males (5%) and females (7%) reported that they also came to the venue to meet a new sexual partner. Given that some selected sites were schools and places of worship, the results indicate that a substantial proportion of patrons captured in the survey were either students or worshipers. For example, 19% of males and 25% of females reported that they came to the venue to learn. Once again, this stresses the importance of targeting interventions by type of site.

Eleven percent of males and 6% of females reported that they had already visited one other

venue on the day of the interview. Another question regarding the social and behavioral patterns of the patrons asked for the number of sites they planned to visit to drink alcohol, meet sexual partners, or socialize. The findings indicate that both males and females were equally likely not to go to other sites apart from where the interviews took place; 82% of males and 85% of the females.

Table 16 also presents data specifically for those aged 18-24. A higher number of females in this age group (10%) reported coming to the venue to meet a sexual partner than males aged 18-24 (5%). The percentage of females reporting coming to the venue to meet a sexual partner was also higher than for female respondents overall (7% verses 5% for males). Females 18-24 reported socializing (48%) and drinking alcohol (12%) as reasons from coming to the venue, higher than the rates for females overall who were visiting venues for those reasons.

When broken down by type of venue (Table 17), several findings are revealed. About 23% of female respondents found in nightlife/drinking sites came to meet a sexual partner, but the percentages were only 3.1% for open/transport-related sites and 7% for events/private or hidden sites. Coming to socialize was mentioned by 63% of female respondents in the events/private or hidden sites, 61% of female respondents in the nightlife/drinking sites and 32% of female respondents in the open/transport-related sites.

Table 16. Self-Reported Venue-Visiting Behaviors of Individuals Socializing at Venues, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Males				Females			
	Age 18-24		All ages		Age 18-24		All ages	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Frequency of attendance at venue								
Every day	95	46.1	306	51.7	99	45.4	272	52.7
Weekly	73	35.4	186	31.4	67	30.7	143	27.7
Monthly	22	10.7	60	10.1	27	12.4	50	9.7
Less than one time per month	6	2.9	22	3.7	5	2.3	14	2.7
First time	7	3.4	14	2.4	20	9.2	36	7.0
Missing	1	1.5	4	2.7	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total	206	100	592	100	218	100	516	100
First attendance to venue								
First Visit	5	2.4	10	1.7	15	6.9	28	5.4
Within past 4 weeks	6	2.9	15	2.5	20	9.2	32	6.2
Within past 2-6 months	17	8.3	33	5.6	20	9.2	34	6.6
Within past 7-12 months	18	8.7	34	5.7	19	8.7	39	7.6
Between 1 and 5 years ago	67	32.5	209	35.3	71	32.6	201	38.9
Over 5 years ago	90	43.7	287	48.5	73	33.5	182	35.3
Missing	3	1.5	4	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	206	100	592	100	218	100	516	100
How respondent came to the venue								
Walked	173	83.9	478	80.7	172	78.9	431	83.5
Bicycle	1	0.5	5	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Private car	11	5.3	38	6.4	12	5.5	23	4.5
Taxi	1	0.5	6	1.0	2	0.9	2	0.6
Bus	2	1.0	17	2.9	5	2.3	14	2.7
Other public transportation	2	1.0	12	2.0	6	2.8	13	2.5
Other	13	6.3	32	5.4	20	9.2	32	6.2
Missing	3	1.5	4	0.7	1	0.5	1	0.2
Total	206	100	592	100	218	100	516	100
Reason for coming to venue								
To socialize	110	53.4	304	51.4	104	47.7	210	40.1
To drink alcohol	33	16.0	147	24.8	25	11.5	47	9.1
To meet a sexual partner	10	4.9	30	5.1	22	10.1	34	6.6
On a family errand	32	15.5	74	12.5	50	22.9	111	21.5
To worship	18	8.7	40	6.8	16	7.3	38	7.4
To learn	33	16.0	115	19.4	25	11.5	131	25.4
Other	206	100	114	19.3	218	100	102	19.8
Number of other venues visited on day of interview								
0	173	83.9	501	84.6	197	90.4	479	92.8
1	28	13.6	67	11.3	16	7.3	31	6.0
2	5	2.4	19	3.2	2	0.9	3	0.6
3+	0	0	5	0.8	2	0.9	2	0.4
Missing	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.2
Total	206	100	592	100	218	100	516	100
Number of venues still plan to visit on day of interview to drink, meet sexual partner, or socialize								
0	167	81.1	484	81.8	194	89.0	463	84.7
1	34	16.5	87	14.7	20	9.2	45	8.7
2	3	1.5	16	2.7	2	0.9	4	0.8
3+	1	0.5	4	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missing	1	0.5	1	0.2	2	0.9	4	0.8
Total	206	100	592	100	218	100	516	100

Table 17. Self-Reported Venue-Visiting Behaviors of Individuals Socializing at Venues by Type of Venue, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites		Open/Transport-Related Sites		Events/Private or Hidden Sites	
	Men N=155	Women N=77	Men N=374	Women N=361	Men N=54	Women N=73
Frequency of attendance at venue (%)						
Every day	40.0	33.8	58.3	60.4	44.4	34.3
Weekly	38.7	41.6	29.4	24.7	22.2	27.4
Monthly	12.9	9.1	9.6	9.1	5.6	13.7
Less than one time per month	3.2	3.9	1.9	1.9	18.5	5.5
First time	4.5	11.7	0.5	3.6	7.4	19.2
Missing	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.0
First attendance to venue (%)						
First Visit	2.6	7.8	0.8	2.8	3.7	16.4
Within past 4 weeks	3.9	10.4	1.6	5.0	5.6	8.2
Within past 2-6 months	8.4	7.8	5.1	6.0	1.9	5.5
Within past 7-12 months	8.4	13.0	4.3	7.2	9.3	4.1
Between 1 and 5 years ago	29.7	29.9	40.6	44.0	16.7	19.2
Over 5 years ago	46.5	31.2	47.3	34.4	61.1	46.6
Missing	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.0
How respondent came to the venue (%)						
Walked	81.3	79.2	83.4	85.9	61.1	74.3
Bicycle	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.0
Private car	11.6	9.1	4.0	3.6	7.4	4.1
Taxi	1.9	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bus	1.3	3.9	3.2	3.1	5.6	0.0
Other public transportation	0.6	1.3	2.7	3.1	1.9	1.4
Other	1.9	3.9	4.8	4.2	20.4	19.2
Missing	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.0
Reason for coming to venue (%)						
To socialize	65.2	61.0	44.9	31.6	53.7	63.0
To drink alcohol	69.7	45.5	6.4	1.7	22.2	6.9
To meet a sexual partner	7.1	23.4	4.0	3.1	5.6	6.9
On a family errand	5.2	14.3	16.3	24.7	9.3	13.7
To worship	1.9	2.6	7.0	7.8	20.4	11.0
To learn	0.7	0.0	30.0	36.1	3.7	1.4
Other	11.6	19.5	21.7	17.5	24.1	31.5
Number of other venues visited on day of interview (%)						
0	69.7	81.8	90.6	94.5	85.2	95.9
1	19.3	16.9	8.0	4.2	13.0	4.1
2	8.4	0.0	1.1	0.8	1.8	0.0
3+	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Number of venues still plan to visit on day of Interview (%)						
0	76.8	84.4	83.4	89.5	83.3	95.9
1	18.1	14.3	13.6	8.6	13.0	4.1
2	3.9	1.3	2.4	0.8	1.9	0.0
3+	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0

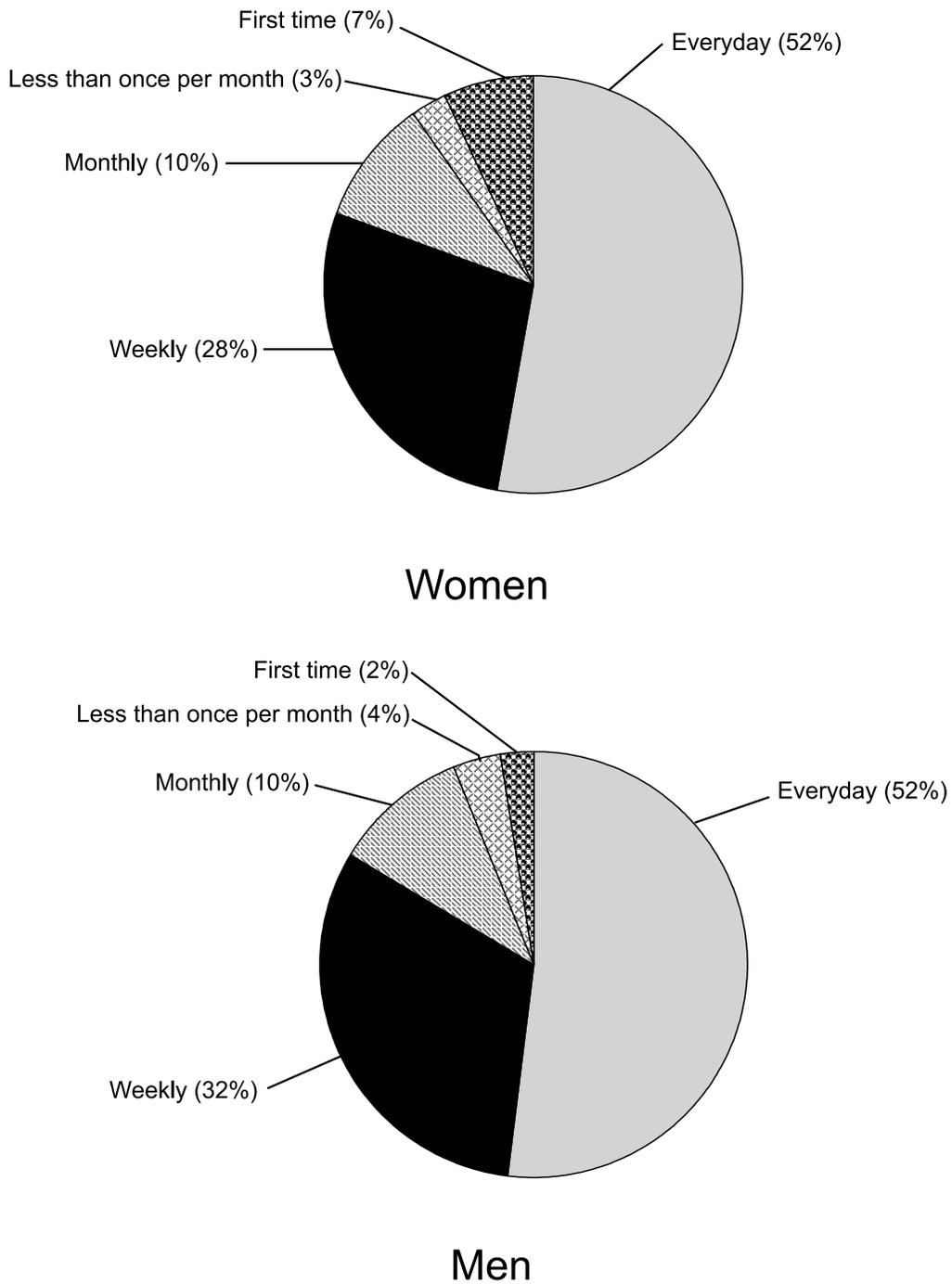


Figure 6. Frequency of attendance at venue by gender, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006.

Where Do Venue Patrons Come From?

The patrons were asked to state whether they resided within Hwange District or they came from outside. The majority of respondents were from Hwange District. Approximately half of both males and females socializing at the venue reported that they were from Hwange rural areas (Table 18). A small proportion of patrons of both males and females (approximately 2%) were from outside of Hwange District. Less than half of respondents were long-term residents of Hwange District. About 39% of males and 43% of females interviewed at the venues had lived at their current residence all of their life. Over three-quarters of respondents spent last night at their family home; and another 3% of males and 5% of females spent last night in the household of their relative. Approximately 86% of males and 91% of females reported that they stayed at their previous night's location every night. Parents, relatives, children, and spouses also stayed with them in these locations. Males were three times (15%) more likely than females (5%) to have stayed by themselves the previous night.

By type of venue, about two-thirds of both males and females socializing in nightlife/drinking sites reside in urban areas. The majority of individuals socializing in the two other types of venues came from rural Hwange (Table 19).

Table 18. Population Mobility, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
Current residence				
Hwange rural	332	56.1	302	58.5
Hwange urban	169	28.6	130	25.2
Victoria Falls	75	12.8	76	14.7
Outside Hwange District, within Zimbabwe	10	1.7	8	1.6
Outside Zimbabwe	5	0.9	0	0.0
Years residing at current residence				
< 1 year	44	7.4	46	8.4
1 year	25	4.2	30	5.8
2-4 years	96	16.2	101	19.6
5-9 years	89	15.0	61	11.8
> 10 years	106	17.9	51	9.9
All of his/her life	230	38.9	221	42.8
Missing	2	0.3	6	1.2
Total	592	100	516	100
Where respondent spent last night				
Family home	507	85.6	463	89.7
House of relative	20	3.4	28	5.4
Boyfriend/girlfriend's house	4	0.7	3	0.6
Friend's house	5	0.8	3	0.6
Commercial hotel	2	0.3	2	0.4
School dormitory	7	1.2	2	0.4
Worker camp, dormitory, hostel	13	2.2	5	1.0
Bar/nightclub	3	0.5	2	0.4
Church gathering	4	0.7	2	0.4
Workplace	17	2.9	3	0.6
Other	10	1.7	2	0.4
Missing	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total	592	100	516	100
Frequency with which respondent slept there last night in the past 4 weeks				
Every day	511	86.3	469	90.9
4-6 times per week	33	5.6	10	1.9
2-3 times per week	20	3.4	11	2.1
One time per week	3	0.51	7	1.4
2-3 times per month	9	1.5	7	1.4
One time per month	5	0.8	5	1.0
Last night was the first time	11	1.9	0	0.0
Missing	0	0.0	2	0.4
Total	592	100	519	100
Other people stayed with respondent last night				
Parent	212	35.8	249	48.3
Relative	295	49.8	338	65.5
Child	74	12.5	101	19.6
Boyfriend/girlfriend	13	2.2	12	2.3
Spouse	116	19.6	54	10.5
Friend	54	9.1	23	4.5
No one	89	15.0	26	5.0
Other	25	4.2	14	2.7

Table 19. Population Mobility by Type of Venue, Hwange District, Zimbabwe

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites		Open/Transport-Related Sites		Events/Private or Hidden Sites	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
Current residence						
Hwange Rural	32.3	27.3	67.4	63.4	48.2	67.1
Hwange Urban	43.2	32.5	21.9	23.6	29.6	24.7
Victoria Falls	21.3	35.1	8.6	11.9	20.4	8.2
Outside Hwange District, within Zimbabwe	2.6	1.3	0.8	0.3	1.8	0.0
Outside Zimbabwe	0.6	3.9	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
Years residing at current residence						
< 1 year	10.3	15.6	6.4	8.3	7.4	4.1
1 year	2.6	3.9	4.6	5.8	7.4	8.2
2-4 years	10.3	23.4	19.5	19.9	9.3	11.0
5-9 years	12.9	9.1	13.9	13.3	29.6	8.2
> 10 years	24.5	10.4	15.8	10.0	13.0	9.6
All of his/her life	39.4	36.4	39.3	41.6	33.3	57.5
Missing	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.4
Where respondent spent last night						
Family home	84.5	83.1	86.4	90.9	83.3	90.4
House of relative	3.2	6.5	3.2	5.0	5.6	6.8
Boyfriend/girlfriend's house	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.4
Friend's house	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0
Commercial hotel	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
School dormitory	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
Worker camp, dormitory, hostel	3.2	0.0	1.6	1.4	3.7	0.0
Bar/nightclub	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4
Church gathering	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	3.7	0.0
Workplace	3.9	2.6	2.7	0.3	1.9	0.0
Other	1.9	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Frequency with which respondent slept there last night in the past 4 weeks						
Every day	81.9	76.6	88.8	93.6	81.5	91.8
4-6 times per week	7.7	5.2	5.4	1.4	1.8	1.4
2-3 times per week	6.5	5.2	1.9	1.4	5.6	2.7
One time per week	0.0	3.9	0.3	1.1	3.7	0.0
2-3 times per month	1.3	3.9	0.8	0.6	7.4	2.7
One time per month	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.4
Last night was the first time	2.6	2.6	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other people stayed with respondent last night						
Parent	23.2	35.1	42.3	50.4	29.6	54.8
Relative	39.4	49.4	55.4	65.1	48.2	84.9
Child	19.4	20.8	9.6	19.7	9.3	16.4
Boyfriend/girlfriend	3.9	7.8	1.3	1.4	3.7	1.4
Spouse	26.5	6.5	15.2	12.2	27.8	5.5
Friend	9.0	13.0	8.8	3.3	9.3	1.4
No one	20.0	9.1	13.9	3.6	7.4	6.9
Other	4.5	2.6	3.5	3.1	7.4	1.4

People Report Meeting New Sexual Partners at Venues

The patrons were also asked if they believed that some people meet new sexual partners at the site. Over three-quarters of both males and females reported that other people attracted sexual partners at the site. While most respondents did think that some patrons visited the sites to attract sexual partners, 23% of males and 19% of females reported that they have met new sexual partners at the site (Table 20 and Figure 7). Of patrons who reported that they met a new sexual partner at the site, females were almost twice more likely (36%) than males (18%) to have met that partner within the past seven days. Patrons who re-

ported to have met a sexual partner at the site were also asked if they had used a condom at first sex with their last new partner. The findings indicate that 70% of males and 76% of females reported using a condom with their last sexual partner.

When looked at by type of site, 87% of females found at nightlife/drinking sites believed that other people meet partners at the venue (Table 21). The percentages were 76% and 82% for female respondents at open/transport-related sites and events/private or hidden sites, respectively. Among venue types, the percentages of male (28%) and female (30%) respondents who indicated they had ever met a partner at the venue were also highest at nightlife/drinking sites.

Table 20. Meeting a New Partner at the Venue as Reported by Individuals Socializing at Venues, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
Respondent believes other people meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, and one-night partners at venue				
Yes	460	78.7	407	78.9
No	109	18.4	100	19.4
Don't Know	2	0.3	4	0.8
Missing	15	2.5	5	1.0
Total	592	100	516	100
Patron ever met a new partner at venue/event among sexually active				
Yes	97	22.7	50	19.0
No	330	77.1	213	81.0
Missing	1	0.2	0	0.0
Total	423	100	263	100
Last attracted new partner at venue or event of those who meet a partner at venue/event				
Within the past 7 days	18	18.6	18	36.0
Within past 4 weeks	19	18.6	9	18.0
Within past 12 months	31	32.0	8	16.0
Over a year ago	29	29.9	15	30.0
Missing	1	1.0	0	0.0
Total	97	100	50	100
Used a condom at first sex with last new partner of those who met new partner at venue				
Yes	68	70.1	38	76.0
No	28	28.9	12	24.0
Not sure/don't know	1	1.0	0	0.0
Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	97	100	50	100

Table 21. Meeting a New Partner at the Venue as Reported by Individuals Socializing at Venues by Type of Venue, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites		Open/Transport-Related Sites		Events/Private or Hidden Sites	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Respondent believes other people meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, and one-night partners at venue (%)						
	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
Yes	82.6	87.0	77.3	76.2	79.6	82.2
No	14.2	11.7	20.9	21.9	13.0	16.4
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.8	1.4
Missing	3.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	5.6	0.0
Patron ever met a new partner at venue/ event among sexually active (%)						
	N=146	N=63	N=232	N=152	N=44	N=43
Yes	28.1	30.2	19.0	13.2	25.0	23.3
No	71.9	69.8	80.6	86.8	75.0	76.7
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Last attracted new partner at venue or event of those who meet a partner at venue/event (%)						
	N=41	N=19	N=44	N=20	N=11	N=10
Within the past 7 days	19.5	NA	3.6	NA	NA	NA
Within past 4 weeks	31.7	NA	9.1	NA	NA	NA
Within past 12 months	19.5	NA	45.4	NA	NA	NA
Over a year ago	26.8	NA	31.8	NA	NA	NA
Missing	2.4	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Used a condom at first sex with last new partner of those who met new partner at venue (%)						
	N=41	N=19	N=44	N=20	N=11	N=10
Yes	80.5	NA	61.4	NA	NA	NA
No	17.1	NA	38.6	NA	NA	NA
Not sure/don't know	2.4	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Missing	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA

Note: NA = not applicable.

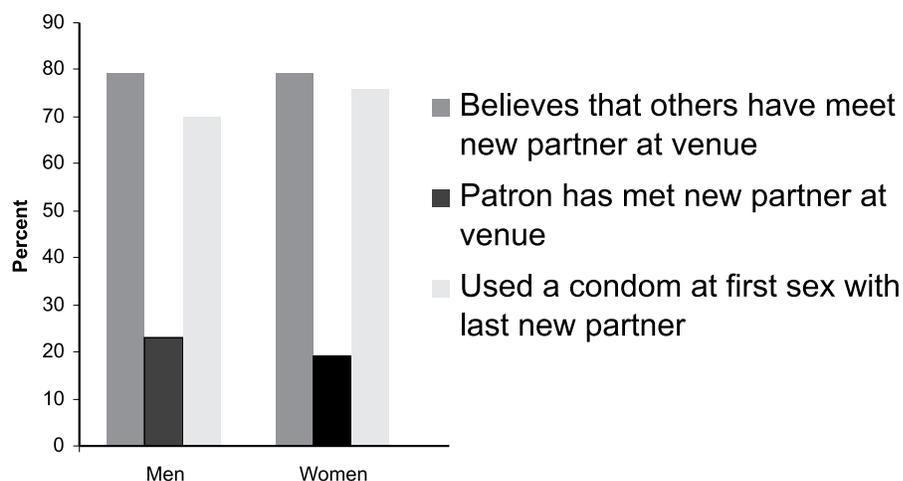


Figure 7. Partner selection reported by individuals socializing at venues, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006.

Ever Had Sex and Age at First Sex

This and following sections discuss sexual behaviors among the patrons and the prevalence of condom use in sexual encounters, as well as the presence of multiple sexual partnerships among patrons.

Patrons were asked whether they ever had sex before; 72% of males and 50% of females reported that they had (Table 22). The median age at first sex is 18 for males and 19 for females. Because of the particular focus on adolescents and young adults, a breakdown of ever had sex for those under 24 is also presented. About 41% of the females under 24 and 54% of the males under 24 ever had sex. When looked at by single-year age, reports of ever had sex were fairly low for those under 18. About 30% of the 17 year old females reported ever having sex. Sexual activity becomes more common for young women aged 18-24.

When the data are categorized by type of venue, it is found that ever had sex is most commonly reported among males (93%) and females (79%) at nightlife/drinking sites. (Table 23). Ever had sex among those 15-24 is also highest among respondents in nightlife/drinking sites. The majority of 15-24 year olds at the open/transport-related sites reported not to have ever had sex. A breakdown by single year age is not presented because of small numbers for some of the categories.

Number of Partners and Rate of New Sexual Partnerships

The rate of new sexual partnership in a population is an important determinant of the course of an HIV epidemic. Patrons were asked to estimate the number of partners they had sex with in the four weeks prior to the interview, and then how many of these were new

sexual partners. They were then asked how many partners they had had in the previous 12 months, how many of those partners were new, and how many were regular (excluding spouses); that is, someone with whom they had sex with at least once a month. Table 24 presents the findings. Figure 8 describes the level of new sexual partnership formation in the four weeks prior to the interview.

Males had a higher rate of new sexual partnership than women in the preceding four weeks as well as past 12 months. Approximately 39% of males and 31% of females reported having had one sexual partner in the past four weeks. Of those who reported that they had at least one sexual partner in the past four weeks, 34% of males and 31% of females reported having at least one new sexual partner in the previous four weeks. Approximately 63% of males and 42% of females had at least one sexual partner in the last 12 months. Reporting two or more partners in the past year was 26% for males and 11% for females.

A regular partner was reported by 42% of males and 49% of females. Males were shown to be more likely than females to have had sex with a non-marital, non-live in partners in the past year. About 40% of males and slightly over a quarter of females (26%) reported having engaged in sex with a non-marital, non-live in partner in the last 12 months.

Table 24 also presents data for the 18-24 year age group. For this age group, 33% of males and 43% of females reported at least one partner in the past four weeks. About 6% of males and 9% of females in this age group reported two or more partners in the past four weeks. In terms of new partners, a higher percentage of females 18-24 (12%) reported two or more new partners in the past four weeks than males 18-24 (7%). About 36% of males the 18-24 age group reported one partner in the past 12 months and 30% reported two or more

Table 22. Ever Had Sex and Age at First Sex as Reported by Individuals Socializing at Venues, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
Ever had sex				
Yes	427	72.1	258	49.9
No	164	27.7	249	48.3
Missing	1	0.2	5	1.0
Don't know	0	0.0	3	0.6
Refusal	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total	592	100	516	100
Age at first sex among those who have had sex				
15	32	9.4	64	1.6
16	51	19.6	76	10.5
17	54	25.9	67	29.9
18	49	46.9	44	43.2
19	30	63.3	38	52.6
20	35	91.4	34	64.7
21	17	82.4	34	70.6
22	28	89.3	24	91.7
23	25	92.0	23	91.3
24	22	100	19	84.2
Median age at first sex:	18 years for males; 19 years for females			
Ever had sex among those ages 15-17:	137 (19.7%) males; 207 (14%) females			
Ever had sex among those ages 15-24:	343 (53.9%) males; 173 (40.9%) females			

Table 23. Ever Had Sex and Age at First Sex as Reported by Individuals Socializing at Venues by Type of Venue, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites		Open/Transport-Related		Events/Private or Hidden Sites	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Ever had sex (% of N)	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
Yes	92.9	79.2	61.8	41.3	81.5	58.9
No	6.5	15.6	38.2	57.3	18.5	41.1
Missing	0.6	5.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Refusal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Ever had sex among 15-24 year olds (% of N)	N=49	N=55	N=260	N=303	N=28	N=64
Yes	83.7	74.5	46.5	31.4	64.3	53.1
No	16.3	20.0	53.5	68.0	35.7	46.9
Missing	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refusal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0

Table 24. Rate of Partnership Acquisition, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Males				Females			
	Age 18-24		All ages		Age 18-24		All ages	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Number of partners in past 4 weeks								
0	129	62.9	345	58.3	118	54.1	349	67.0
1	56	27.3	188	31.6	74	33.9	132	25.6
2	7	3.4	28	4.7	6	2.8	8	1.5
3-9	5	2.4	18	2.5	12	5.5	16	3.1
10+	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.9	4	0.8
Missing	8	3.9	14	2.4	5	2.3	5	1.0
Refusal	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.2
Total	205	100	594	100	218	100	517	100
Mean number of partners past 4 weeks: 0.4 among 18-24 males and 0.6 all males; 0.9 among 18-24 females and 0.6 all females								
Number of new partners in past 4 weeks								
0	37	54.4	154	66.0	57	60.6	110	68.8
1	25	36.8	61	26.2	25	26.6	34	21.2
2	5	7.4	12	5.2	3	3.2	4	2.5
3-9	0	0	5	2.2	6	6.4	7	4.4
10+	0	0	0	0.0	2	2.1	4	2.5
Refusal	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Missing	1	1.5	1	0.4	1	1.1	1	0.6
Total	68	100	233	100	94	100	160	100
Mean number of new partners past 4 weeks: 0.5 among 18-24 males and 0.5 all males; 1.2 among 18-24 females and 0.9 all females								
Total number of partners in last 12 months								
0	66	32.2	208	35.1	83	38.1	286	55.4
1	74	36.1	220	37.2	88	40.4	161	31.2
2	25	12.2	79	13.3	21	9.6	31	6.0
3-9	34	16.6	62	10.5	14	6.4	16	3.1
10+	2	1.0	11	1.9	5	2.3	10	1.9
Refusal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6
Missing	4	1.9	12	2.0	5	2.3	9	1.7
Total	205	100	592	100	218	100	516	100
Mean number of partners in last 12 months: 1.4 among 18-24 males and 1.5 all males; 2.2 among 18-24 females and 1.5 all females								
Number of new partners in past 12 months								
0	49	36.3	182	48.9	68	53.1	127	55.5
1	54	40.0	120	32.3	38	29.7	67	30.7
2	19	14.1	37	9.9	7	5.5	10	4.6
3-9	12	8.9	65	7.5	9	7.0	10	5.1
10+	1	0.7	5	1.4	5	3.9	8	3.7
Refusal	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Missing	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.5
Total	135	100	372	100	128	100	217	100
Mean number of new partners in last 12 months: 1.2 among 18-24 males and 1.2 all males; 2.5 among 18-24 females and 2.3 all females								
Respondent has a regular partner among sexually active								
Yes	77	49.0	179	41.8	69	46.3	118	49.2
No	79	50.3	247	57.7	77	51.7	145	59.3
Missing	1	0.6	2	0.5	3	2.0	4	1.5
Total	157	100	428	100	149	100	267	100
Respondent had sex with a non-marital, non-live-in partner in past year among sexually active								
Yes	83	52.9	173	40.4	44	29.5	69	25.8
No	74	47.1	254	59.4	101	67.8	193	72.3
Missing	0	0	1	0.2	4	2.7	5	1.9
Total	157	100	428	100	149	100	267	100

partners in the past 12 months. For females in this age group, 40% reported one partner in the past 12 months and 18% reported two or more partners in the past 12 months. Almost a quarter of males (24%) and 16% of females reported two or more new partners in the past 12 months.

When type of venue is considered, the mean number of partners is highest for males and females at nightlife/drinking sites (Table 25). Females at nightlife/drinking sites had a mean of about six partners in the past 12 months compared to 1.0% for females in both of the other types of sites.

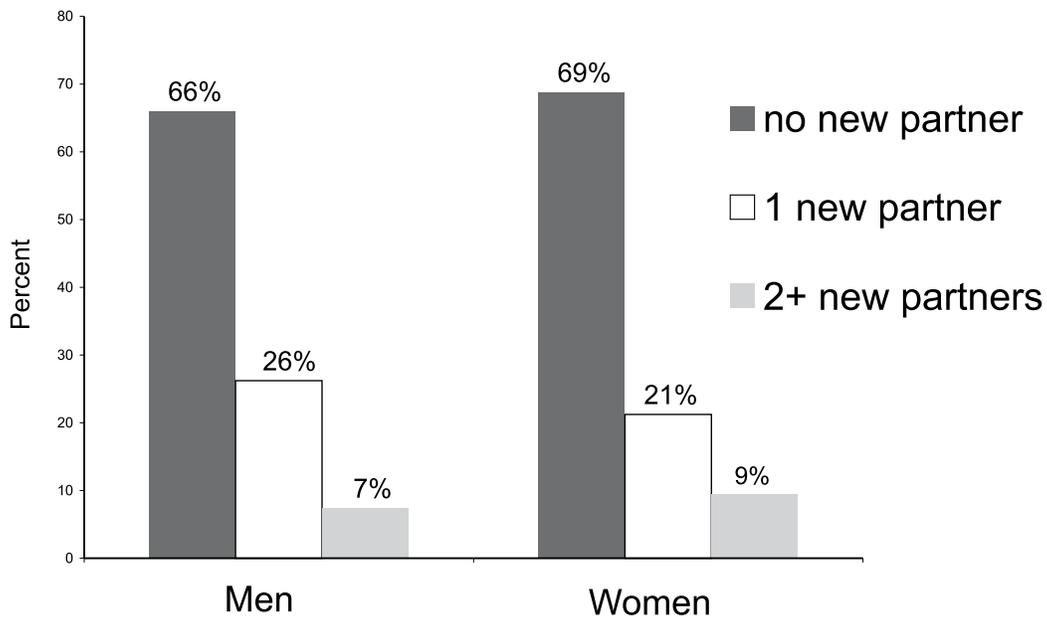


Figure 8. Number of new sexual partners past four weeks, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006.

Table 25. Rate of Partnership Acquisition by Type of Venue, Hwange District

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites		Open/Transport-Related Sites		Events/Private or Hidden Sites	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Number of partners in past 4 week (% of N)						
	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
0	42.6	32.5	66.3	77.0	50.0	63.0
1	41.3	44.2	25.7	20.2	42.6	27.4
2	9.0	7.8	3.5	0.3	1.9	1.4
3-9	5.2	10.4	1.6	1.7	3.7	2.7
10+	0.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Missing	1.3	0.0	2.9	0.8	1.8	4.1
Refusal	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of partners past 4 weeks	0.9	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7
Number of new partners in past 4 weeks (% of N)						
	N=87	N=51	N=115	N=80	N=26	N=24
0	63.2	58.8	66.1	77.5	69.2	58.3
1	26.4	21.6	26.9	17.5	26.9	33.3
2	6.9	3.9	5.2	2.5	0.0	0.0
3-9	3.5	9.8	0.9	1.3	3.9	4.2
10+	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Refusal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number new partners past 4 weeks	0.6	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9
Total number of partners in last 12 months (% of N)						
	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
0	12.3	19.5	46.0	65.1	29.6	49.3
1	43.9	42.9	32.1	26.9	51.9	37.0
2	19.4	18.2	10.7	3.3	13.0	6.9
3-9	17.4	7.8	8.6	0.8	1.9	2.7
10+	3.8	9.1	0.8	2.5	3.7	2.7
Refusal	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Missing	3.2	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number partners in last 12 months	2.8	5.6	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.3
Number of new partners in past 12 months (% of N)						
	N=131	N=60	N=195	N=117	N=38	N=36
0	53.4	51.7	46.7	60.7	44.7	44.4
1	24.4	25.0	34.4	31.6	47.4	38.9
2	12.2	5.0	10.3	4.3	0.0	5.6
3-9	3.8	8.4	7.7	2.6	5.3	5.6
10+	2.8	10.0	1.0	0.8	2.6	2.8
Refusal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Mean number new partners last 12 months	1.8	5.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3
Respondent has a regular partner among sexually active (% of N)						
	N=145	N=65	N=231	N=154	N=44	N=43
Yes	51.0	70.8	37.2	31.2	36.4	46.5
No	49.0	26.1	61.9	67.5	63.6	53.5
Missing	0.0	3.1	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0
Respondent had sex with a non-marital, non-live-in partner in past year among sexually active (% of N)						
	N=145	N=65	N=231	N=154	N=44	N=43
Yes	44.8	33.8	39.4	20.1	34.1	32.6
No	55.2	63.1	60.2	77.9	65.9	67.4
Missing	0.0	3.1	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.0

Gender and Rate of Sexual Partnerships

The rate and number of sexual partnership is summarized in Table 26 into one variable reflecting rate of sexual partnership. This variable considers both the number of partners and number of new partners during four week and 12 month time periods. Respondents are classified as having high, moderate, or low rates of sexual partnerships. Those who have not had sex are classified as not sexually active.

Overall, males had moderate to high rates of sexual partnerships. Approximately 16% of males and 10% of females were classified as having a high rate of sexual partnership, and 23% of males and 10% of females as having a moderate rate of partnership. About 25% of males and 22% of females had only one sexual partner in the past 12 months, or a low rate. This table also presents data for those aged 18-24. Females aged 18-24 years old were more likely to report a high rate of partnership (18%) than females overall (10%), thus indicating that they are indeed a high-risk group.

Table 26. Gender and Rate of Sexual Partnership among Individuals Socializing at Venues, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Males				Females			
	Ages 18-24		All ages		Ages 18-24		All ages	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rate of sexual partnerships								
High: 1+ new partners or 2+ total partners past 4 weeks	32	15.5	92	15.5	39	17.9	53	10.3
Moderate: 1+ new or 2+ total partners past 12 months	66	32.0	137	23.1	26	11.9	52	10.1
Low: Only 1 sexual partner in past 12 months	39	18.9	145	24.5	63	28.9	113	21.9
Not sexually active in past year/ever	67	32.5	209	35.3	81	37.2	281	54.4
Missing	2	1.0	9	1.5	9	4.1	17	3.3
Total	206	100	592	100	218	100	516	100

As might be expected, males and females found in nightlife/drinking sites were considered higher risk than those found in events/private or hidden sites and the open/transport-related sites. Thirty one percent of females found in nightlife/drinking sites venues were considered high risk, compared to 14% of females found in the events/private or hidden sites or 5% the open/transport-related sites (Table 27).

Table 27. Gender and Rate of Sexual Partnership among Individuals Socializing at Venues by Type of Venue, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites		Open/Transport-Related Sites		Events/Private or Hidden Sites	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Rate of sexual partnerships	N=156	N=77	N=375	N=361	N=54	N=73
High: 1+ new partners or 2+ total partners past 4 weeks	24.4	31.2	12.0	5.0	16.7	13.7
Moderate: 1+ new or 2+ total partners past 12 months	25.6	13.0	20.3	8.9	31.5	12.3
Low: Only 1 sexual partner in past 12 months	35.3	33.8	20.3	18.6	22.2	23.3
Not sexually active in past year/ever	12.2	18.2	46.1	64.0	29.6	49.3
Missing	2.6	3.9	1.3	3.6	0.0	1.4

Age Differences between Sexual Partners

The age differences between sexual partners can be an important contributor to the spread of HIV. In Hwange district, males tended to have younger partners in the past 12 months. Of sexually active males, 77% had a youngest partner who was one to 10 years younger (Table 28). Of sexually active females, 72%

had an oldest partner one to 10 years older. About 55% of men had a youngest partner five or more years younger, while 50% of women had an oldest partner five or more years older. Age mixing is believed to contribute to high rate of HIV prevalence among adolescent girls and young females in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 28. Oldest and Youngest Partnerships for Individuals Socializing at Venues of Those Who Ever Had Sex, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Males N=371	Females N=225
Age difference between respondent and youngest partner		
Youngest partner > 15 years younger	8.6	1.8
Youngest partner 11-15 years younger	10.0	1.3
Youngest partner 5-10 years younger	36.5	5.4
Youngest partner 1-4 years younger	40.5	6.7
Same age	3.8	6.3
Youngest partner 1-4 years older	0.3	44.2
Youngest partner 5-10 years older	0.3	26.3
Youngest partner 11-15 years older	0.0	4.9
Youngest partner >15 years older	0.0	3.1
Total	100	100
Age difference between respondent and oldest partner		
Oldest partner > 15 years young	4.6	1.8
Oldest partner 11-15 years younger	5.1	0.4
Oldest partner 5-10 years younger	29.4	2.2
Oldest partner 1-4 years younger	40.7	4.4
Same age	10.5	2.7
Oldest partner 1-4 years older	7.0	38.7
Oldest partner 5-10 years older	1.9	32.9
Oldest partner 11-15 years older	0.3	7.6
Oldest partner >15 years older	0.5	9.3
Total	100	100

Condom Use among Sexually Active Respondents

Condom use is an important way to reduce HIV transmission. Patrons who ever had sex were asked whether they had ever used a condom. Approximately 78% of males and 70% of females reported having used a condom at least once in their lives (Table 29). Among people who reported a most recent partner (regardless of where they met them), 40% of males and 36% of females did not use a condom.

The patrons who reported ever having attracted a new sexual partner at the site where they were interviewed were asked whether they had used a condom the first time they had sex with their last new partner. Approximately 64% of males and 69% of females who had a new partner in the past 12 months reported using a condom during first sex with their last new partner.

The patrons with one or more regular sexual partners in the past 12 months were also asked if they used a condom in the last sexual

Table 29. Condom Use among Sexually Active Respondents Socializing at Venues, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Males				Females			
	Age 18-24		All ages		Age 18-24		All ages	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ever used a condom								
Yes	129	83.8	333	77.8	106	72.1	187	70.0
No	25	16.2	94	22.0	38	25.9	76	28.5
Missing	0	0.0	1	0.2	3	2.0	4	1.5
Total	154	100	428	100	147	100	267	100
Condom used most recent sex								
Yes	95	73.6	197	59.2	70	66.0	117	63.6
No	31	24.0	132	39.6	36	34.0	68	36.4
Missing	3	2.3	4	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	129	100	333	100	100	100	187	100
Condom used during first sex with last new partner								
Yes	58	69.0	122	64.2	40	69.0	66	68.8
No	23	27.4	101	32.1	14	24.1	24	25.0
Missing	3	3.6	7	3.7	4	6.0	6	6.3
Total	84	100	190	100	58	100	96	100
Condom used at last sex with a regular partner of those with a regular partner								
Yes	45	59.2	100	64.2	40	58.8	65	55.1
No	30	39.5	77	32.1	27	39.7	51	43.2
Missing	1	1.3	2	3.7	1	1.5	2	1.7
Total	76	100	179	100	68	100	118	100
Frequency of condom use with spouse/live-in partner								
Always use condoms	2	NA	9	4.9	4	8.0	11	10.3
Sometimes use condoms	7	NA	45	24.5	12	24.0	32	29.7
Never use condoms	14	NA	24	67.0	32	64.0	60	56.1
Missing	2	NA	7	3.8	2	4.0	4	3.7
Total	25	NA	185	100	50	100	107	100
Possession of condom at time of interview								
Yes, but condom not seen	1	0.7	3	0.7	1	0.7	2	0.8
Yes, condom seen	11	7.1	39	9.2	14	9.8	24	9.2
No condom	142	92.2	384	90.1	128	89.5	236	90.1
Total	154	100	426	100	143	100	262	100

encounter with a regular partner (a regular partner is someone that they had sex with one or more times a month). Among those with regular partners, 64% of males and 55% of females used a condom at last sex with their regular partner. Among those who had sex with a spouse or live-in partner, only 5% of males and 10% females always use a condom with a partner; 67% of these males and 56% of these females never used a condom with their spouse or live-in partner.

Because condom use is frequently over reported in this type of survey, the interviewers also asked whether respondents had condom swith them at the time of the interview. Solicitation of such information was also necessary in order to get a sense of protective behavior and potential need for condom distribution, while recognizing that not all patrons may be seeking or engaging in sexual activities that night. Less than 1% of both males and females said they had a condom in their possession, yet that response could not be verified by the interviewer. Nine percent of males and females had condoms in their possession and possession was verified by the interviewer.

Condom usage by respondents broken down by type of venue is presented in Table 30. Ever use of condoms was highest among women interviewed at events/private or hidden sites at 81%, followed by females in nightlife/drinking sites at 75%. Sexually active women socializing at the open/transport-related sites were least likely to have used a condom.

For males aged 18-24, the percentages reporting ever use of a condom and condom use at first sex were higher than for males overall. For females aged 18-24, percentages reporting ever use of a condom and condom use at first sex were similar to females overall.

Table 30. Condom Use among Sexually Active Respondents Socializing at Venues by Type of Venue, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites		Open/Transport-Related Sites		Events/Private or Hidden Sites	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Ever used a condom of those who have had sex (% of N)						
	N=145	N=65	N=231	N=154	N=44	N=43
Yes	82.1	75.4	75.3	64.3	72.7	81.4
No	17.9	21.5	24.2	34.4	27.3	18.6
Missing	0.0	3.1	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0
Condom used most recent sex (%)						
	N=119	N=49	N=174	N=99	N=32	N=35
Yes	61.3	71.4	58.1	57.6	56.3	74.3
No	37.8	28.6	40.8	42.4	40.6	25.7
Missing	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.1	0.0
Condom used during first sex with last new partner (% of N)						
	N=61	N=29	N=104	N=46	N=21	N=19
Yes	73.8	65.5	59.6	71.7	57.1	68.4
No	21.3	27.6	38.5	28.3	33.3	15.8
Missing	4.9	6.9	1.9	0.0	9.5	15.8
Condom used at last sex with a regular partner of those with a regular partner (% of N)						
	N=74	N=46	N=86	N=48	N=16	N=20
Yes	59.5	60.9	52.3	50.0	62.5	65.0
No	37.8	34.8	47.7	50.0	37.5	35.0
Missing	2.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Frequency of condom use with spouse/live-in partner (% of N)r						
	N=73	N=19	N=91	N=76	N=18	N=10
Always use condoms	5.5	31.6	2.2	5.3	16.7	10.0
Sometimes use condoms	23.3	15.8	27.5	27.6	11.1	70.0
Never use condoms	69.9	47.4	63.7	63.2	72.2	20.0
Missing	1.4	5.3	6.6	3.9	0.0	0.0
Possession of condom at time of interview (% of N)						
	N=144	N=63	N=230	N=151	N=44	N=43
Yes, but condom not seen	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.7	4.6	0.0
Yes, condom seen	11.8	12.7	6.5	6.6	13.6	13.9
No condom	88.2	85.7	93.0	92.7	81.8	86.1

Participation in HIV/AIDS Prevention Programs

The government of Zimbabwe and international and national HIV/AIDS service organizations have been implementing numerous HIV prevention programs in the country for the past two decades, including radio dramas and talk shows, newspaper articles, pamphlets, press conferences, live performances, and peer education. However, the reach of these programs has not been consistent or uniform across all provinces in the country. Hwange District is believed not to have been exposed to many of these prevention programs. In this study, patrons were asked if in the last two months before the survey they had participated in an HIV/AIDS prevention activity or otherwise been exposed to any information pertaining to HIV prevention. The findings on this are presented in Table 31. The vast majority of the

patrons (85% of males and 82% of females) had seen an HIV/AIDS poster, about two-thirds of both males and females had heard an HIV/AIDS program on radio. An equal proportion of males and females (47% each) had attended an HIV/AIDS educational program in the past two months before the survey. About a third of the patrons had talked to a peer health educator at the venue. Approximately 21% of males and 12% of females had obtained condoms at the venue. Two-thirds of males (68%) and 79% of females reported that they received education about HIV/AIDS in school. It seems schools are doing more HIV education than in the past. About 84% of males aged 18-24 and 86% of females aged 18-24 reported receiving education about HIV/AIDS in school.

Table 32 provides HIV/AIDS education and prevention activities responses according to type of venue where patrons were interviewed.

Table 31. HIV/AIDS Education and Prevention Activities as Reported by Individuals Socializing at Venues, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Males		Females	
	Age 18-24 (N=201)	All ages ¹ (N=592)	Age 18-24 (216)	All ages (N=516)
HIV/AIDS education in past 2 months (% of N)				
Attended an HIV/AIDS educational program	39.8	47.0	45.4	46.5
Saw an HIV/AIDS film or video	45.8	42.7	43.1	41.5
Heard an HIV/AIDS program on radio	63.2	65.2	66.7	67.3
Saw an HIV/AIDS prevention poster	83.1	85.3	82.9	81.6
Talked about HIV/AIDS with a health worker	34.8	40.7	34.3	37.6
Talked with a peer health education at the venue	29.9	34.6	31.0	33.1
Obtained condoms at venue	25.4	21.0	15.7	11.6
Received education about HIV/AIDS in school (% of N)				
Yes	83.6	68.4	86.1	79.1
No	15.4	29.4	10.7	17.6
Never attended school	0.5	1.7	1.4	2.1
Missing	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 32. HIV/AIDS Education and Prevention Activities as Reported by Individuals Socializing at Venues by Type of Venue, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites		Open/Transport-Related Sites		Events/Private or Hidden Sites	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
HIV/AIDS education in past 2 months (% of N)						
	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
Attended an HIV/AIDS educational program	53.6	44.2	45.2	46.8	44.4	49.3
Saw an HIV/AIDS film or video	51.6	48.1	38.5	40.4	50.0	39.7
Heard an HIV/AIDS program or radio	72.3	63.4	63.6	67.6	61.1	68.5
Saw an HIV/AIDS prevention poster	89.0	87.0	84.0	79.5	87.0	86.3
Talked about HIV/AIDS with a health worker	57.4	50.7	34.0	33.8	42.6	43.8
Talked with a peer health education at the venue	45.2	40.3	30.5	32.1	35.2	32.9
Obtained condoms at venue	34.2	37.7	13.1	5.3	27.8	13.7
Received education about HIV/AIDS in school						
	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
Yes	56.1	71.4	71.7	79.2	79.6	86.3
No	41.3	22.1	26.2	17.5	20.4	13.7
Never attended school	2.6	2.6	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0

HIV/AIDS Testing

Voluntary testing and counseling (VCT) is an important strategy adopted by the government of Zimbabwe. The percentage of both males (16%) and females (19%) ever tested is low (Table 33). Of those tested in the past 12 months, the majority of respondents received their test result.

Three quarters of respondents were interested in being tested for HIV in the next 12 months, indicating a demand for VCT. It would thus be important to understand if respondents lack access to VCT services or if services are available, but fear and stigma prevent individuals from getting tested.

Table 34 presents data on HIV/AIDS testing for respondents by type of venue. Testing is low for all respondents, with the highest percentage of females ever being tested (34%) among respondents at nightlife/drinking sites. The highest percentage of males being tested was 32% among those interviewed at nightlife/drinking sites. Interest in being tested was high for respondents at all types of venues.

Table 33. HIV/AIDS Testing as Reported Individuals Socializing at Venues, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%
Ever been tested for HIV				
Tested within past 12 months	53	8.9	61	11.8
Tested over 12 months ago	42	7.1	39	7.6
Never tested	496	83.8	411	79.7
Missing	1	0.2	5	0.9
Total	592	100	516	100
Received test results in past 12 months				
Yes, results received	50	94.3	60	98.4
No, results not received	3	5.7	1	1.6
Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	53	100	61	100
Interested in being tested in next 12 months				
Yes, interested	446	75.3	388	75.2
Not interested	141	23.8	122	23.6
Don't know	2	0.3	0	0.0
Missing	3	0.5	6	1.2
Total	592	100	516	100

Table 34. HIV/AIDS Testing as Reported Individuals Socializing at Venues by Type of Venue, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites		Open/Transport-Related Sites		Events/Private or Hidden Sites	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Ever been tested for HIV						
	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
Tested within past 12 months	17.4	16.9	5.3	9.4	9.3	17.8
Tested over 12 months ago	14.8	16.9	4.0	5.8	5.6	6.9
Never tested	67.7	62.3	90.4	84.2	85.2	75.3
Missing	0.0	3.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Received test results in past 12 months						
	N=27	N=13	N=20	N=34	N=5	N=13
Yes, results received	100.0	100	85.0	97.1	100.0	100.0
No, results not received	0	0	15.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Missing	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interested in being tested in next 12 months						
	N=155	N=77	N=374	N=361	N=54	N=73
Yes, interested	80.0	72.7	74.1	75.9	72.2	74.0
Not interested	18.7	23.4	25.4	23.3	25.9	26.0
Don't know	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
Missing	0.6	3.9	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0

Transactional Sex

Both males and females who have ever had sex were asked whether in the past year before the survey they had received or given money in exchange for sex. Almost an equal proportion of males (15%) and females (16%) reported having given or received money in exchange for sex in the past year (Table 35). When asked whether they had used a condom the last time they had given or received money in exchange for sex, approximately 81% of males and 80% of females reported affirmatively.

The patrons who reported transactional sex were also asked if they had given or received money in exchange for sex in the four weeks before the survey. Overall, females (75%) were more likely than males (47%) to have received money or something in exchange of sex in the past four weeks.

Table 35 also presents data for the 18-24 year old age group. Of females aged 18-24, 18% had ever given or received money in exchange for sex in the past year. Of those females, 85% had given or received money in exchange for sex in the past four weeks. For males aged 18-24, about 11% reported transactional sex in the past year and, of those, 53% reported transactional sex in the past four weeks.

Table 36 presents data on transactional sex broken down by type of venue. As might be expected, transactional sex was most commonly reported among males (23%) and females (33%) among those interviewed at nightlife/drinking sites.

Table 35. Transactional Sex, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Males				Females			
	Age 18-24		All ages		Age 18-24		All ages	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Given or received money in exchange for sex in past year								
Yes	17	10.8	62	14.5	27	18.1	44	16.5
No	141	89.2	365	85.3	118	79.2	217	81.3
Missing	0	0.0	4	0.2	4	2.7	6	2.2
Total	158	100	428	100	149	100	267	100
Used a condom last time gave or received money in exchange for sex in past year								
Yes	14	82.3	50	80.6	23	85.2	35	79.5
No	2	11.8	9	14.5	4	14.8	8	18.2
Missing	1	5.9	3	4.8	0	0.0	1	2.3
Total	17	100	62	100	27	100	44	100
Given or received money in exchange for sex in past 4 weeks								
Yes	9	52.9	22	46.8	23	85.2	35	75.0
No	7	41.2	30	48.4	4	14.8	10	22.7
Missing	1	5.9	3	4.8	0	0.0	1	2.3
Total	17	100	62	100	27	100	44	100
Had sex with a same sex partner in past 4 weeks								
Yes	2	1.3	2	0.5	1	0.6	1	0.4
No	155	98.7	423	99.1	145	99.3	259	98.5
Missing	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	3	1.1
Total	157	100	427	100	146	100	263	100

Table 36. Transactional Sex by Type of Venue, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites		Open/Transport-Related Sites		Events/Private or Hidden Sites	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	N=146	N=63	N=231	N=152	N=44	N=43
Given or received money in exchange for sex in past year (% of N)						
Yes	23.3	31.8	9.5	10.5	13.6	16.3
No	76.7	68.2	90.5	88.2	86.4	83.7
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0

Do Males Come to Venue to Meet Orphans?

The study also sought to understand whether patrons came to the venues to meet young girls aged 17 years old or younger. The question was asked to both girls under 18 years and adults over 18 years. Information on this could help to understand whether adolescents are part of the sexual networks of patrons within Hwange district.

Perception of young girls under 18 years old — Approximately 57% of adolescent girls under 18 years believed that males came to the venue specifically to meet girls younger than

18 years old (Table 37). In fact, 63% of girls identified as orphans socializing at the venues and 53% non-orphans socializing at the venues reported that males come to the venue where the respondents were interviewed to meet girls younger than 18 years old. A majority of those who reported that males come to the venue to meet adolescent girls indicated that most of these girls were orphans; and there was no significant difference in reporting this between orphans and non-orphans. About 26% of the interviewed girls under 18 felt that girls under 18 were forced into sex at the venue where they were interviewed. This is quite alarming and warrants further study and would indicate the need for protective measures.

Table 37. Perceptions of Young Girls under 18 Years Socializing at Venues on whether Males Come to Venues to Meet Young Girls, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males come to this place specifically to meet girls younger than 18 years old						
Yes	48	63.2	61	53.5	109	57.1
No	29	37.7	52	45.6	81	42.4
Don't know	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.5
Total	77	100	114	100	191	100
If males do come to meet girls younger than 18, the girls are mostly orphans						
Yes	34	70.8	47	77.1	81	74.3
No	13	27.1	14	22.9	27	24.8
Don't know	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.9
Total	48	100	61	100	109	100
Males force girls younger than 18 to have sex with them at this place						
Yes	21	27.3	28	24.6	49	25.6
No	56	72.7	83	72.8	139	72.8
Don't know	0	0.0	3	2.6	3	1.6
Total	77	100	114	100	191	100
Males come to this place specifically to meet females 18 to 24 years of age						
Yes	30	44.8	21	33.9	51	39.5
No	36	52.7	40	64.5	76	58.9
Don't know	1	1.5	1	1.6	2	1.6
Total	67	100	62	100	129	100
Males force young woman 18 to 24 to have sex with them						
Yes	8	10.6	9	7.9	17	8.9
No	68	88.3	103	90.3	171	89.5
Don't know	1	1.3	2	1.7	3	1.6
Total	77	100	114	100	191	100

Adolescent girls under 18 years old were also asked whether males come to the venue to meet females aged between 18 and 24 years of age. Overall, 39 % of the respondents reported that males did come to the venue to meet young females. About 45% of orphans and 34% of non-orphans interviewed at the venue reported that males came to the site to meet females in this age group. Less than 10% of the respondents reported that males forced young adult females aged 18-24 to have sex.

Perception of adults over 18 years old — Approximately 51% of adults aged 18 years old or older interviewed at the venues reported that males came to the venue to meet girls under 18 years old (Table 38). About 49% of males and 54% of females reported that males come to the venue to meet adolescent girls. Most of the adults felt that adolescent girls met at the venue by males were orphans; approximately 58% males and 68% of females felt that males visited the venues to meet adolescent girls,

Table 38. Perceptions of Adults over 18 Years Old Socializing at Venues on whether Males Come to Venues to Meet Young Girls, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Males		Females		All Adults	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males come to this place specifically to meet girls younger than 18						
Yes	290	48.9	281	54.5	571	51.5
No	296	50.0	230	44.5	527	47.5
Don't know	0	0.0	4	0.8	4	0.4
Missing	6	1.0	1	0.2	7	0.6
Total	592	100	516	100	1109	100
If males do come to meet girls below 18, are the girls mostly orphans						
Yes	168	57.9	192	68.3	360	63.1
No	110	37.9	82	29.2	192	33.6
Don't know	8	2.8	4	1.4	12	2.1
Missing	4	1.4	3	1.1	7	1.2
Total	290	100	281	100	571	100
Males force girls younger than 18 to have sex with them at this place						
Yes	81	13.7	111	21.5	193	17.4
No	506	85.5	399	77.3	905	81.6
Don't know	1	0.2	5	1.0	6	0.5
Missing	4	0.7	1	0.2	5	0.5
Total	592	100	516	100	1109	100
Males come to this place specifically to meet females 18 to 24 years old						
Yes	320	54.1	293	56.8	613	55.3
No	261	44.1	220	42.6	482	43.5
Don't know	6	1.0	3	0.6	9	0.8
Missing	5	0.8	0	0.0	5	0.4
Total	592	100	516	100	1109	100
Males force young woman 18 to 24 to have sex with them						
Yes	59	10.0	63	12.2	122	11.0
No	526	88.9	448	86.8	975	87.9
Don't know	2	0.3	5	1.0	7	0.6
Missing	5	0.8	0	0.0	5	0.5
Total	592	100	516	100	1109	100

particularly orphans. A higher percentage of females (22%) than males (14%) felt that girls under 18 were forced into sex at the particular venue.

Adults over 18 years were also asked whether males visit the venues to meet young females aged between 18 and 24 years old. Approximately 55% of adult respondents reported that males do visit the venue to meet young females. About 54% of males and 57% of

females felt than males do visit the venues to solicit for sex from young females aged between 18 and 24 years old. Similar to responses given by adolescent girls, about a tenth of adult respondents felt that males force young females aged 18 and 24 years to have sex with them at the venue.

Table 39 presents data on perceptions of adults over 18 broken down by type of venue. (Numbers are too small to have a breakdown

Table 39. Perceptions of Adults over 18 Years Old Socializing at Venues on whether Males Come to Venues to Meet Young Girls by Type of Venue, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Nightlife/Drinking Sites		Open/Transport-Related Sites		Events/Private or Hidden Sites	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Men come to this place specifically to meet girls below 18 (% of N)						
	N=153	N=69	N=246	N=191	N=47	N=45
Yes	42.5	53.6	47.2	50.8	46.8	57.8
No	56.9	44.9	52.0	48.2	51.1	40.0
Don't know	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.2
Missing	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.5	2.1	0.0
If men do come to meet girls younger than 18, the girls are mostly orphans (% of N)						
	N=65	N=37	N=116	N=97	N=22	N=26
Yes	56.9	70.3	55.2	57.7	59.1	80.8
No	40.0	29.7	39.7	38.1	36.4	15.4
Don't know	1.5	0.0	3.4	2.1	4.5	3.8
Missing	1.5	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.0	0.0
Men force girls younger than 18 to have sex with them at this place (% of N)						
	N=153	N=69	N=246	N=191	N=47	N=45
Yes	14.4	31.9	15.0	15.2	8.5	13.3
No	85.0	68.1	84.2	84.3	89.4	82.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	2.2
Missing	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.1	2.2
Men come to this place specifically to meet women 18 to 24 years old (% of N)						
	N=153	N=69	N=246	N=191	N=47	N=46
Yes	64.7	73.9	53.7	50.3	59.6	68.9
No	33.3	24.6	45.1	49.2	36.2	31.1
Don't know	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.5	2.1	0.0
Missing	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.0
Men force young woman aged 18 to 24 to have sex with them (% of N)						
	N=153	N=69	N=246	N=191	N=47	N=45
Yes	13.7	29.0	9.8	8.9	10.6	13.3
No	85.6	71.0	89.0	90.6	87.2	84.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	2.2
Missing	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.0

for those under 18 by orphan status.) In general, over 50% of females in all types of venues indicated those males come to meet girls younger than 18. Eighty-one percent of females in events/private or hidden sites believed that the majority of such girls were orphans under 18. About three-quarters (74%) of females in nightlife/drinking sites believe that males come specifically to meet females 18 to 24. The belief that males force females younger than 18 to have sex with them was also highest among females in nightlife/drinking sites, at 32%.

Chapter 5: Household Survey of Orphan and Non-orphan Girls Age 12-17 Years

Methods

During the national stakeholders meeting held on August 23, 2006 in Harare, participants observed that the PLACE method would capture only those girls who visited public places and would omit those girls who did not frequent such places. Girls not frequenting venues or sites of socialization are equally exposed to risky sexual behavior, including abuse from men within their households and communities. This led to the recommendation that a household survey be included as part of the OVC PLACE Zimbabwe study. The household survey aimed to capture risk behaviors among adolescent girls, both orphans and non-orphans, aged 12 to 17 years old.

Selection of households — In implementing the household survey in Hwange District, a multistage stratified random sampling methodology was adopted. After taking into consideration land use and logistical factors, Hwange District was subdivided into five areas: Victoria Falls town, Hwange urban, Hwange rural, resettlement area, and growth point centers (Dete and Kamativi). The total number of households selected in Victoria Falls and Hwange urban was determined by the ratio of the number of households in that area to that of the district. The target number of households surveyed in each rural ward was proportionate to the size of the ward. Due to the vast area of Hwange rural, it was not feasible to carry out the survey in all the wards. To ensure that every part of Hwange rural was represented, the area was divided into the following geographic areas: upper Hwange, middle Hwange, and lower Hwange. A few wards were randomly selected for the survey using the KISH Grid in each of these geographic areas.*

Consent — Local authorities within each area were informed about the survey's objectives and gave their consent for the survey to be administered within their jurisdictions. At the start of all interviews within selected households, parents or guardians were informed orally of the purpose and nature of the study, which was described to them as a survey to identify where better health programs for youth are needed. For a household to participate in the study, parents or guardians had to consent on behalf of the adolescent girls and also consent on their own behalf. The interviewer then recorded on the questionnaire that the consent procedure had been administered, and noted whether permission to conduct the interview was granted.

Furthermore, verbal consent was obtained from the selected adolescent girls. As part of the consent procedure, the respondents were informed that the data collected would be held in strict confidence. The respondents were forewarned that the questionnaire had questions on personal topics such as sexual behavior and health symptoms. The respondents were made aware at the outset that they were free to terminate the interview at any point, and could skip any questions that they did not want to answer.

Confidentiality — Several measures were undertaken to maintain confidentiality. The respondents were not asked their names. After informed consent was obtained, the interview was conducted in a secluded location to avoid distraction and maintain confidentiality. Interviewers and data entry clerks were trained

* The Kish grid is a sampling technique used to make selections in a systematically varying fashion. It allows each equal probability of selection.

on the ethics and methods for keeping survey forms and data entered into the computer confidential.

Development of data collection instruments

— Adolescent and parent/guardian questionnaires were developed by the BRTI OVC PLACE Zimbabwe steering committee in collaboration with MEASURE Evaluation. The questionnaires addressed the following topics: individual background characteristics, orphan status, household socioeconomic status, risky sexual behavior, and alcohol and drug abuse. The questionnaires were translated into Ndebele, the main regional language, during the training of interviewers. Pre-testing of instruments was done in Victoria Falls town and wording of the questionnaire was reviewed after the pre-test to ensure that answers obtained reflected the intention of the original questions. A group of Ndebele experts made final adjustments to the translations before fieldwork began.

Fieldwork for household survey — The sampling of households in each ward was based on a systematic interval, based on the spread and number of households in each ward. On entering the selected ward, the research team identified its center point. Then, the supervisor would spin a bottle to choose randomly a starting point and direction. From the selected direction, a household was randomly selected. In the event that the selected household refused to participate or there was no eligible child, the researchers followed the sampling interval for that particular area to select the next household.

After identifying the household, the head of the household or any other household member who was knowledgeable about the household described the household's composition of residents. Where there was more than one eligible girl 12 to 17 years of age within a household, an eligible girl was chosen a random using the

Kish Grid, irrespective of orphan status. In the event that the selected girl refused to participate, the selection process using the Kish Grid would be repeated, and the girl who declined to participate was excluded from the list of girls being considered for an interview.

Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristics of adolescent girls interviewed — A total of 549 girls aged 12-17 years old were asked to be interviewed during the study. The response rate was 98%, or 538 girls (Table 40). The median age of the interviewed girls was 15 years. Approximately 39% of adolescent girls were orphans (214 girls). About 18% of the interviewed adolescent girls reported that they were paternal orphans, 8% maternal orphans, and 13% double orphans (Figure 9). Orphans were older than non-orphans. About 57% of the orphans were age 15-17 years old while 49% of the non-orphans were 15-17.

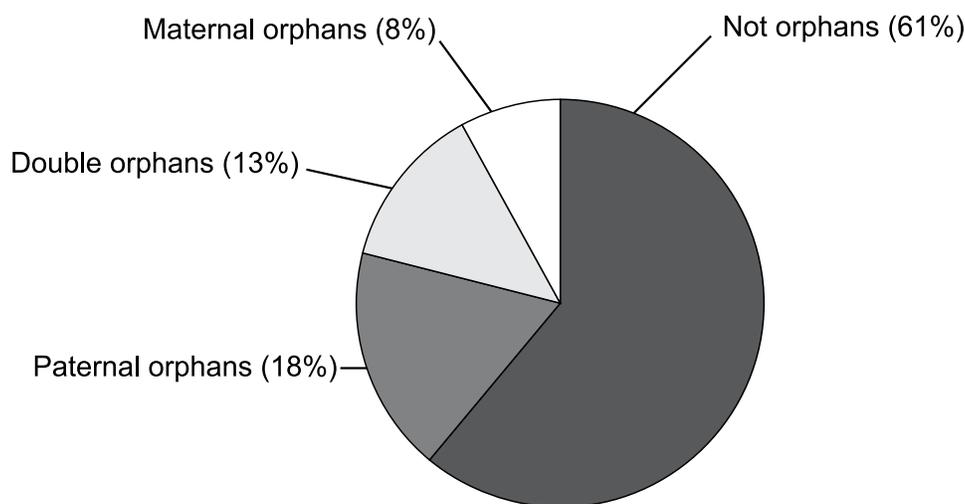
Among orphans, 25% were not currently in school and among non-orphans 14% reported they were not currently in school. Slightly below two-thirds of orphans who indicated that they were currently not in school reported that their family could not afford school fees. Of those not in school, 13% of orphans and 18% of non-orphans were employed either part-time or full-time. More than 50% of both orphans and non-orphans indicated they were not employed and not looking for work.

As might be expected from the disruption of families and loss of parents, orphans indicated living in their current household for shorter periods than non-orphans. About 54% of orphans indicated that they had stayed in their current household for less than five years. In contrast, 39% of non-orphans indicated that they had lived in their current household less than five years. As might be expected, non-

Table 40. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age (years)						
12	27	12.5	62	19.1	89	16.5
13	29	13.4	56	17.3	85	15.7
14	38	17.6	49	15.1	87	16.1
15	37	18.1	40	12.4	79	14.6
16	43	19.9	55	17.0	98	18.2
17	40	18.5	62	19.1	102	18.9
Total	214	100	324	100	538	100
Student status						
Currently in primary school	66	30.6	114	35.2	180	33.3
Currently in secondary school	96	44.4	164	50.6	260	48.2
Currently in tertiary school	0	0.0	1	1.3	1	0.2
Not currently a student	54	25.0	45	13.9	99	18.3
Total	216	100	324	100	540	100
Reason if not in school						
Completed school	7	13.0	13	28.9	20	20.2
Family could not afford fees	34	63.0	25	55.6	59	59.6
Other reasons	13	24.1	7	15.6	20	20.2
Total	54	100	45	100	99	100
Employment status among those not in school						
Employed full-time	3	5.6	4	8.9	7	7.1
Employed part-time/occasional	4	7.4	4	8.9	8	8.1
Unemployed, looking for work	15	27.8	11	24.4	26	26.3
Unemployed, not looking	31	57.4	26	57.8	57	57.6
Missing	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	1.0
Total	54	100	45	100	99	100
Ever been married						
Ever married	6	2.78	5	1.54	11	2.04
Never married	210	97.22	319	98.46	529	97.96
Total	216	100	324	100	540	100
Head of household						
Father	14	6.5	197	60.8	211	39.1
Mother	50	23.2	41	12.7	91	16.8
Step-parents	12	5.6	1	0.3	13	2.4
Biological sibling	24	11.1	19	5.9	43	8.0
Paternal grandparents	10	4.6	8	2.5	18	3.3
Maternal grandparents	26	12.0	15	4.6	41	7.6
Maternal relative	32	14.8	13	4.0	45	8.3
Paternal relative	24	11.1	13	4.0	37	6.9
Other	24	11.1	17	5.3	41	7.6
Total	216	100	324	100	540	100
Years lived in household						
Less than one year	47	21.8	47	14.5	94	17.4
1-5 years	70	32.4	80	24.7	150	27.8
6-10 years	24	11.1	37	11.4	61	11.3
11+ years	7	3.2	5	1.5	12	2.2
All my life	68	31.5	155	47.8	223	41.3
Total	216	100	324	100	540	100
Anyone in household getting drunk once a month						
Yes	71	32.9	136	42.0	207	38.3
No	144	66.7	186	57.4	330	61.1
Missing	1	0.5	2	0.6	3	0.6
Total	216	100	324	100	540	100

Figure 9. Orphanhood Status for Adolescent Girls in Household Survey, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006



orphans (61%) were much more likely to have a father as head of household than orphans (6%). Slightly below one-third of orphans and 42% of non-orphans reported that there was a household member who got drunk at least once a month.

Household socioeconomic situation and caring practices —

The study also sought to understand the living arrangement and socioeconomic well-being of interviewed adolescent girls. These key variables are presented by age in Table 41 to show any differences between the younger adolescents and the older ones. Orphans are less likely to be in school than non-orphans for every single-year age group. Girls were asked how often they went to bed hungry during the past month before the survey. Orphans 12-14 were the least likely to have had three or more meals per day. Only 68% of 14-year-old orphans had three or more meals a day. For every single-year age group, orphans were less likely to have a change of

clothes than non-orphans. Overall, 94% of non-orphans and 84% of orphans reported they had a change of clothes. Slightly more orphans (87%) than non-orphans (82%) indicated they shared a bedroom. Adequate sanitary wear for those needing it was similar for both orphans (77%) and non-orphans (78%).

Table 41. Socioeconomic Situation and Caring Practices by Age for Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Attending school, by age (years)						
12	27	96.3	62	96.8	89	96.6
13	29	86.2	56	100	85	95.3
14	38	89.5	49	93.9	87	91.5
15	39	76.9	40	82.5	79	79.8
16	43	67.4	55	81.8	98	75.5
17	40	45.0	63	62.9	102	55.9
Total (12-17)	216	75.0	324	86.1	540	81.7
Gone to bed hungry in past month (always or sometimes), by age (years)						
12	27	25.9	62	17.7	89	20.2
13	29	24.1	56	14.3	85	17.7
14	38	21.1	49	20.4	87	20.7
15	39	20.5	40	22.5	79	21.5
16	43	16.3	55	12.7	98	14.3
17	40	22.5	63	14.5	102	17.7
Total (12-17)	216	21.3	324	16.7	540	18.5
Three or more meals per day, by age (years)						
12	27	74.1	62	83.9	89	80.9
13	29	75.9	56	82.1	85	80.0
14	38	68.4	49	83.7	87	77.0
15	39	79.5	40	77.5	79	78.5
16	43	83.7	55	83.6	98	83.7
17	40	80.0	63	82.3	102	81.4
Total (12-17)	216	77.3	324	82.4	540	80.4
Has change of clothes, by age (years)						
12	27	85.2	62	95.2	89	92.1
13	29	82.8	56	90.9	85	88.1
14	38	84.2	49	91.8	87	88.5
15	39	84.2	40	97.5	79	91.0
16	43	81.0	55	94.4	98	88.5
17	40	92.5	63	96.7	102	95.1
Total (12-17)	216	84.3	324	93.5	540	89.8
Shares a bedroom, by age (years)						
12	27	92.6	62	88.7	89	89.9
13	29	79.3	56	83.9	85	82.4
14	38	84.2	49	79.6	87	81.6
15	39	89.7	40	82.5	79	86.1
16	43	83.7	55	76.4	98	79.6
17	40	90.0	63	83.9	102	86.3
Total (12-17)	216	86.6	324	82.3	540	84.3
Adequate sanitary wear (always/sometimes), if applicable, by age (years)						
12	2	50.0	6	50.0	8	50.0
13	11	63.6	10	90.0	21	76.2
14	24	62.5	27	77.8	51	70.6
15	33	84.8	30	80.0	63	82.5
16	42	73.8	54	74.1	96	74.0
17	40	87.5	62	82.3	102	84.3
Total (12-17)	216	77.0	324	78.3	540	77.7

Places Stayed Last Night

Adolescent girls were also asked where they stayed the night before the survey and with whom. Approximately 88% of girls stayed at their family home; 85% of orphans and 90% of non-orphans stayed at their family home, with almost 96% of them staying there everyday (Table 42). (These data are also presented by single-year age in Table 44, where it can be seen that orphans age 12 are the least likely single-year age group to stay in their family home, 74%; followed by orphans age 17, 80%.)

Questions were also asked about whether the family operated a business at home and what type of business was operated. Similar percentages of orphans (36%) and non-orphans (35%) indicated a business was operated at home.

Ever Had Sex

The following sections discuss risk behaviors of adolescent girls. Because of low numbers of girls reporting ever had sex, some of the analysis is presented only as numbers and not as percentages. Some data are presented in tables but not discussed because the numbers were too small to draw any conclusions or

Table 42. Places Stayed Last Night by Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Place where stayed last night						
Family home	184	85.2	292	90.1	476	88.2
House of relative	29	13.4	24	7.4	53	9.8
Other	3	1.4	8	2.5	11	2.0
How often stayed there in past 4 weeks						
Everyday	209	96.8	311	96.0	520	96.3
1-6 times per week	4	1.8	7	2.2	11	2.0
1-3 times per month	0	0.0	3	0.9	3	0.6
Last night was first time	3	1.4	3	0.9	6	1.1
Others present in place stayed last night*						
Parent or grandparent	19	8.8	18	5.6	37	6.9
Other relative	79	36.6	71	22.1	150	27.9
Friend	2	0.9	3	0.9	5	0.9
Nobody-alone	3	1.4	6	1.8	9	1.7
Siblings	105	48.6	213	66.4	318	59.2
Other	8	3.7	10	3.1	18	3.4
Operates business at home						
Yes	78	36.1	115	35.5	193	35.7
No	138	63.9	209	64.5	347	64.3
Type of business operated at home						
Shop/tuck-shop	17	21.8	24	21.1	41	31.4
Services-hairdresser; car, shoe, or phone repair	19	24.4	18	15.8	37	19.3
Gardening	6	7.7	13	11.4	19	9.9
Cross-boarder trader	8	10.3	17	14.9	25	13.0
Curio dealer	5	6.4	5	4.4	10	5.2
Hawker-vendor	20	25.6	25	21.9	45	23.4

* Note: Three cases missing for "others present in place stayed last night."

make comparisons. Increasing the target age to those 12-20 and adapting the definition of orphans to those under 20 might have been a way to gain a better understanding of sexual behaviors and to make comparisons between orphans and non-orphans. Median age at first sex is higher in Zimbabwe compared to many other sub-Saharan African countries.

Respondents were asked if they were ever married or whether they have a boyfriend. Twenty percent of girls responded affirmatively; 23% of orphan and 18% of non-orphan girls. (Table 30). Respondents were asked whether they had ever had sex. Only 8% of respondents

indicated that they ever had sex. Additional data on median age at first sex, survival status of parents and schooling status are presented in Table 43 but, because of small numbers, conclusions can not be drawn. Also because of small numbers, the issue regarding sexual abuse could not be explored.

When presented with by age, as in Table 44, it seems that the highest percentage who reported ever had sex is for non-orphans age 17 (24%), followed by orphans age 17 (18%). About 14% of 15-17 year olds in both the PLACE and household surveys reported ever having had sex.

Figure 43. Risk Behaviors of Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Visited a bar/bottle shop in past 4 weeks						
None	203	94.0	314	96.9	517	95.7
1-9 days	8	3.7	5	1.5	13	2.4
10+ days	2	0.9	3	0.9	5	0.9
Don't know	3	1.4	2	0.6	5	0.9
Drinks alcohol: 99 % do not drink alcohol						
Ever used recreational drugs: 98 % do not use drugs and less 1% use drugs						
Ever married/has a boyfriend						
Yes	50	23.2	58	17.9	108	19.0
No	166	76.8	266	82.1	432	80.0
Ever had sex						
Yes	16	7.4	26	8.0	42	7.8
No	200	92.6	298	92.0	498	92.2
Median age at first sex						
	14.7		15.2		15.0	
Mother alive at age at first sex^a						
Yes	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
No	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missing	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Father alive at age at first sex^a						
Yes	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
No	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Don't know	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missing	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
In school at time of first sex						
Yes	8	NA	16	NA	24	NA
No	8	NA	9	NA	17	NA
Missing	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA

Table 44. Stayed at Family Home Last Night, Has Business at Home, and Risky Behaviors by Age, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Stayed at family home last night, by age (years)						
12	27	74.1	62	90.3	89	85.4
13	29	89.7	56	96.4	85	94.1
14	38	89.5	49	89.8	87	89.7
15	39	82.1	50	95.0	79	88.6
16	43	93.0	55	89.1	98	90.8
17	40	80.0	62	82.3	102	81.4
Total (12-17)	216	85.2	324	90.1	540	88.2
Operates business at home, by age (years)						
12	27	40.7	62	35.5	89	37.1
13	29	41.4	56	39.3	85	40.0
14	38	36.8	49	38.8	87	37.9
15	39	30.8	50	45.0	79	38.0
16	43	27.9	55	27.3	98	27.6
17	40	42.5	62	30.7	102	35.3
Total (12-17)	216	36.1	324	35.5	540	35.7
Visited a bar/bottle shop in past 4 weeks (at least once) by age (years)						
12	27	3.7	62	3.2	89	4.5
13	29	0	56	1.8	85	1.2
14	38	10.5	49	0.0	87	4.6
15	39	2.6	40	2.5	79	2.5
16	43	7.0	55	3.6	98	5.1
17	40	2.5	63	4.8	102	3.9
Total (12-17)	216	4.6	324	2.5	540	3.3
Ever had sex, by age (years)						
12	27	0	62	0	89	0
13	29	3.5	56	1.8	85	2.4
14	38	5.3	49	0.0	87	2.3
15	39	2.6	40	5.0	79	3.8
16	43	11.6	55	14.6	98	13.3
17	40	17.5	63	24.2	102	21.6
Total (12-17)	216	7.4	324	8.0	540	7.8
Total (15-17)	122	10.7	157	15.9	279	13.6
Ever married/has boyfriend, by age (years)						
12	27	0	62	3.2	89	2.3
13	29	3.5	56	1.8	85	2.4
14	38	10.5	49	2.0	87	5.8
15	39	23.1	40	15.0	79	19.0
16	43	39.5	55	32.7	98	35.7
17	40	47.5	63	48.4	102	48.0
Total (12-17)	216	23.2	324	17.9	540	19.0
Total (15-17)	122	36.9	157	34.4	279	35.5

Number and Type of Sexual Partnerships in the Past Month and Year

The rate of new sexual partnerships in a population is an important determinant of the course of an HIV epidemic. Respondents were asked to estimate the number of partners they had sex with in the four weeks prior to the interview, and how many of these were new sexual partners; that is, partners they had never had sex with before. They were then asked how many sexual partners they had in the previous 12 months, and how many of these were new partners. They were also asked the number of sexual partners they have had in

their lifetime. The findings are presented in Table 45; but because of small numbers, it would be inappropriate to draw conclusions from the data.

Age Differences between Sexual Partners and Transactional Sex

Tables 46 and 47 present data on age differences between girls and their partners, and also data on transactional sex. These data also involve small numbers of respondents, making conclusions inappropriate.

Table 45. Rate of Sexual Partnership Acquisition among Girls Aged 17 Years and Younger, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Number of partners in past 4 weeks						
0	5	NA	13	NA	18	NA
1	11	NA	12	NA	23	NA
Total	16	NA	25	NA	41	NA
Number of new partners in past 4 weeks						
0	5	NA	8	NA	13	NA
1	6	NA	4	NA	10	NA
Total	11	NA	12	NA	23	NA
Number of partners in last 12 months						
0	1	NA	6	NA	7	NA
1	14	NA	17	NA	31	NA
2	1	NA	2	NA	3	NA
Missing	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
Total	16		26		42	
Number of new partners in past 12 months						
0	0	NA	3	NA	5	NA
1	12	NA	14	NA	26	NA
2	1	NA	1	NA	2	NA
3	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
Total	13		19		32	
Number of sexual partners in lifetime						
1	13	NA	19	NA	32	NA
2 plus	3	NA	6	NA	9	NA
Total	16		25		41	

Table 46. Oldest and Youngest Partnerships of Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age of first sexual partner						
Older than partner	2	NA	2	NA	4	NA
1-5 years younger	9	NA	20	NA	29	NA
6+ years younger	5	NA	2	NA	7	NA
Age difference between respondent and oldest partner: Small number of older partners (N=4)						

Note: NA = not applicable, due to small numbers

Table 47. Transactional Sex in Past 12 Months among Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ever given or received money in exchange for sex						
Yes	5	NA	6	NA	11	NA
No	9	NA	16	NA	25	NA
Missing	2	NA	4	NA	6	NA
Condom use at last commercial sex						
Yes	3	NA	3	NA	6	NA
No	2	NA	3	NA	5	NA
Total	5	NA	6	NA	11	NA

Note: NA = not applicable, due to small numbers

HIV/AIDS Counseling, Testing, and Prevention Activities

It is important for people who are interested in being tested to be tested, and for people who are tested to get their results. HIV/AIDS counseling and testing is one behavioral change strategy pursued by the government of Zimbabwe in the fight against heterosexual transmission of the HIV virus. Almost 96% of the respondents had never been tested. Only 5% of orphans and under 2% of non-orphans have been tested in the past year (Table 48). Approximately 62% of orphans and 55% of non-orphans are interested in being tested or tested again for HIV in the next 12 months. Orphans are slightly more likely to be tested and to be interested in testing perhaps because of losing a parent due to HIV/AIDS.

In this study, the respondents were asked if in the three months before the survey they had participated in an activity or otherwise been exposed to information pertaining to HIV prevention. They were also asked if a parent or guardian had ever talked to them about sex and HIV/AIDS. The findings on this are presented in Table 49. In general, exposure to HIV/AIDS prevention activities and information was low. Approximately 35% of respondents reported attending an HIV/AIDS educational program in the past three months. Orphans (41%) were more likely than non-orphans (31%) to have attended an HIV/AIDS educational program. Forty-two percent of orphans and 45% of non-orphans had heard an HIV/AIDS program on radio in the past three months. Similarly, a small proportion of respondents had attended

Table 48. HIV/AIDS Testing in Past 12 Months as Reported by Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Voluntarily tested for HIV						
Tested past 12 months	11	5.1	5	1.5	16	3.0
Tested over 12 months ago	5	2.3	2	0.6	7	1.3
Never tested	200	92.6	316	97.5	516	95.6
Missing	0	0.00	1	0.3	1	0.2
Tested and received results						
Yes	11	NA	3	NA	14	NA
No	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
Missing	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
Received counseling before HIV test						
Yes	11	NA	3	NA	14	NA
No	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
Missing	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
Interested in getting tested (again)						
Yes	135	62.5	178	54.9	313	58.0
No	77	35.7	144	44.4	221	40.9
Missing	4	1.8	2	0.6	6	1.11

Table 49. HIV Education and Prevention Activities among Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan (N=216)		Not an Orphan (N=324)		All Girls (N=540)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
HIV/AIDS education in past 3 months						
Attended an HIV/AIDS educational program	89	41.2	102	31.5	191	35.4
Saw an HIV/AIDS film or video	73	33.8	117	36.1	190	35.2
Heard an HIV/AIDS program or radio	91	42.1	145	44.7	236	43.7
Saw an HIV/AIDS prevention poster	140	64.8	216	66.7	356	65.9
Talked about HIV/AIDS with a health worker	40	18.5	64	19.8	104	19.3
Talked with a peer educator	58	26.8	86	26.5	144	26.7
Ever attended talk on condoms	37	17.1	49	15.1	86	15.9
Received education about HIV/AIDS in school						
Yes	180	83.3	254	78.4	434	80.4
No	36	16.7	69	21.3	105	19.4
Missing	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.2
Parent/guardian ever talked about sex						
Yes	56	25.9	97	29.9	153	28.3
No	159	73.6	224	69.1	383	7.0
Missing	1	0.5	3	0.9	4	0.7
Parent/guardian ever talked about HIV/AIDS						
Yes	76	35.2	123	38.0	199	36.8
No	140	64.8	200	61.7	340	63.0
Missing	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.2

talks on condom use (17% of orphans and 15% of non-orphans).

Over three-quarters of both orphans and non-orphans had received information about HIV/AIDS in school. Orphans were more likely than non-orphans to have been exposed to HIV/AIDS information in school. Twenty-six percent of orphans and 30% of non-orphans had their parent or guardian talk to them about sex. Similarly, low proportions of both orphans and non-orphans (35% and 38% respectively) reported that a parent or guardian had ever talk to them about HIV/AIDS.

Table 50 presents data regarding HIV/AIDS testing by single-year age groups. Orphans age 17 (17.5%) were the most likely to have been tested.

Pregnancy and Childbearing among Adolescent Girls

All respondents who have ever had sex were asked whether they have ever been pregnant. These data are presented in Table 51, but meaningful observations are not appropriate due to small numbers involved.

Table 50. HIV Education and Testing by Age Group among Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Voluntarily tested (ever) by age (years)						
12	27	7.4	62	0	89	2.2
13	29	6.9	56	1.8	85	3.5
14	38	2.6	49	2.0	87	2.3
15	39	5.1	40	1.8	79	2.5
16	43	4.7	55	6.5	98	3.1
17	40	17.5	63	2.2	102	10.8
Total 12-17	216	7.4	324	2.2	540	4.3
Interested in getting tested/tested again by age (years)						
12	27	48.2	62	40.3	89	42.7
13	29	41.4	56	46.4	85	44.7
14	38	50.0	49	53.1	87	51.7
15	39	82.1	40	55.0	79	68.4
16	43	65.1	55	65.5	98	65.3
17	40	77.5	63	69.4	102	72.6
Total 12-17	216	62.5	324	54.9	540	58.0
Received education about HIV/AIDS in school, by age (years)						
12	27	77.8	62	74.2	89	75.3
13	29	89.7	56	76.8	85	81.2
14	38	89.5	49	75.5	87	81.6
15	39	82.1	40	80.0	79	81.0
16	43	81.4	55	80.0	98	80.6
17	40	80.0	63	83.9	102	82.4
Total 12-17	216	83.3	324	78.4	540	80.4
Parent/guardian ever talked about sex, by age (years)						
12	27	14.8	62	14.5	89	14.6
13	29	20.7	56	30.4	85	27.1
14	38	36.8	49	20.4	87	27.6
15	39	20.5	40	35.0	79	27.9
16	43	23.3	55	36.4	98	30.6
17	40	35.0	63	43.6	102	40.2
Total 12-17	216	25.9	324	29.9	540	28.3
Parent/guardian ever talked about HIV/AIDS, by age (years)						
12	27	14.8	62	32.3	89	27.0
13	29	13.8	56	32.1	85	25.9
14	38	47.4	49	26.5	87	35.6
15	39	30.8	40	30.0	79	30.4
16	43	46.5	55	45.5	98	45.9
17	40	45.0	63	56.5	102	52.0
Total 12-17	216	35.2	324	38.0	540	36.9

Table 51. Pregnancy/Childbearing among Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	n	%	N	%
Ever been pregnant						
Yes	7	NA	5	NA	12	NA
No	9	NA	20	NA	29	NA
Missing	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
Total	16	NA	26	NA	42	NA
Has biological children						
Yes	6	NA	1	NA	7	NA
No	1	NA	4	NA	5	NA
Total	7	NA	5	NA	12	NA
Stays with children in household: All stayed with their children (100%)						

Note: NA = not applicable, due to insufficient numbers.

Visiting Public Places

Respondents were also asked where they spend most of their free time and whether these places of socialization were used to establish sexual networks between adolescents and older males. The findings presented in Table 52 indicate that both orphans and non-orphans socialized in varied places. Churches/religious festivals, shops/growth points, private homes, and boreholes/wells were the most popular places where orphans and non-orphans spent their free time. Orphans were more likely than non-orphans to spend most of their free time at shops/growth points (28% versus 20%), and orphans were less likely than non-orphans to spend their free time at schools/colleges (27% versus 38%). Twenty-seven percent of both orphans and non-orphans indicated that males came to these places where they socialized to meet sexual partners. Nightlife/drinking sites were not among the most commonly mentioned.

A large percentage of both orphans (58%) and non-orphans (56%) indicated that they spend most of their free time at private homes. These girls might have been missed with the PLACE method survey, and thus this indicates the value of adding the household survey for this particular study.

Respondents were also asked to name places where young people meet new sexual partners. Night clubs/bars, beer/drinking halls, school/colleges, shops/growth points, and street/road locations were reported as popular places where young people meet new sexual partners. When further asked to state places where older males go to meet young girls, night clubs/bars, beer/drinking halls, shops/growth points, and streets/roads were the most cited places where sexual networking took place. Young people, however, did not commonly mention spending most of their free time in night clubs, bars, drinking halls, etc. Also, the PLACE survey indicated that few people under the age of 18 were found in such venues.

Data on visiting public places are also presented by single-year age groups for orphans, non-orphans, and all girls (Tables 53-56); however, few substantial differences by age are seen.

Table 52. Visiting of Public Places by Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan (N=216)		Not an Orphan (N=324)		All Girls (N=540)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Spends most of free time at ...						
family gathering	16	7.4	27	8.3	43	8.0
hotels/motels/lodges	8	3.7	8	2.5	16	3.0
churches/religious festivals	106	49.1	164	50.6	270	50.0
schools/colleges	59	27.3	123	38.0	182	33.7
markets	13	6.0	23	7.1	36	6.7
shops/growth points	61	28.2	66	20.4	127	23.5
social/sports clubs	12	5.6	27	8.3	39	7.2
streets/roads	14	6.5	22	6.8	36	6.7
private homes	126	58.3	180	55.6	306	56.7
pastures/fields/bushes/riverbeds	19	8.8	18	5.6	37	6.8
boreholes/wells	33	15.3	41	12.7	74	13.7
Yes	56	27.2	83	27.4	139	27.3
No	131	63.6	201	66.3	332	65.2
Don't know	5	2.4	3	1.0	8	1.6
Missing	14	6.8	16	5.3	30	5.9
Places young people meet new partners						
Night clubs/bars	112	51.8	158	48.8	270	50.0
Beer halls/drinking halls	53	24.5	93	28.7	146	27.0
Family gatherings	13	6.0	28	8.6	41	7.6
Hotels/motels/lodges	12	5.6	27	8.3	39	7.2
Churches/religious festivals	20	9.3	22	6.8	42	7.8
Schools/colleges	38	17.6	46	14.2	84	15.6
Markets	6	2.8	7	2.2	13	2.4
Bus terminals/train stations	8	3.7	14	4.3	22	4.1
Shops/growth points	44	20.4	65	20.1	109	20.2
Social/sports clubs	22	10.2	34	10.5	56	10.4
Streets/roads	33	15.3	50	15.4	83	15.4
Private homes	13	6.0	34	10.5	47	8.7
Pastures/fields/bushes/riverbeds	17	7.9	23	7.1	40	7.4
Boreholes/wells	15	6.9	27	8.3	42	7.8
Places older males go to meet young girls						
Night clubs/bars	118	54.6	174	53.7	292	54.1
Shebeens	13	6.0	23	7.1	36	6.7
Beer halls/drinking halls	80	37.0	114	35.2	194	35.9
Restaurants/fast food restaurants	7	3.2	14	4.3	21	3.9
Family gatherings	26	12.0	30	9.3	56	10.4
Hotels/motels/lodges	22	10.2	32	9.9	54	10.0
Churches/religious festivals	27	12.5	37	11.4	64	11.9
Schools/colleges	29	13.3	49	15.1	78	14.4
Markets	13	6.0	22	6.8	35	6.5
Bus terminals/train stations	24	11.1	36	11.1	60	11.1
Shops/growth points	71	32.9	92	28.4	163	30.2
Social/sports clubs	42	19.4	46	14.2	88	16.3
Streets/roads	56	25.9	86	26.5	142	26.3
Private homes	19	8.8	38	11.7	57	10.6
Pastures/field/bush/riverbed	16	7.4	30	9.3	46	8.5
Borehole/well	29	13.4	42	13.0	71	13.2

Table 53. Visiting of Public Places by Adolescent Girls Aged 17 Years or Younger by Age of Respondent, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Spends most of free time at... private homes, by age (years)						
12	27	48.2	62	67.7	89	61.8
13	29	55.2	56	62.5	85	60.0
14	38	57.9	49	49.0	87	52.9
15	39	66.7	40	45.0	79	55.7
16	43	60.5	55	47.3	98	53.1
17	40	57.5	63	56.5	102	56.9
Total 12-17	216	58.3	324	55.6	540	56.7
churches/religious festivals, by age (years)						
12	27	63.0	62	46.8	89	51.7
13	29	48.3	56	39.3	85	42.4
14	38	44.7	49	55.1	87	50.6
15	39	56.4	40	60.0	79	58.2
16	43	39.5	55	43.6	98	41.8
17	40	47.5	63	61.3	102	55.9
Total 12-17	216	49.1	324	50.6	540	50.0
schools/colleges, by age (years)						
12	27	44.4	62	38.7	89	40.5
13	29	20.7	56	41.1	85	34.1
14	38	29.0	49	51.0	87	41.4
15	39	20.5	40	20.0	79	20.3
16	43	34.9	55	43.6	98	39.8
17	40	17.5	63	30.7	102	25.5
Total 12-17	216	27.3	324	38.0	540	33.7
shops/growth points, by age (years)						
12	27	11.1	62	25.8	89	21.4
13	29	20.7	56	14.3	85	16.5
14	38	23.7	49	24.5	87	24.1
15	39	38.5	40	15.0	79	26.6
16	43	27.9	55	20.0	98	23.5
17	40	40.0	63	21.0	102	28.4
Total 12-17	216	28.2	324	20.4	540	23.5
boreholes/wells, by age (years)						
12	27	18.5	62	12.9	89	14.6
13	29	31.9	56	14.3	85	20.0
14	38	21.1	49	20.4	87	20.7
15	39	15.4	40	22.5	79	19.0
16	43	2.3	55	9.1	98	6.1
17	40	10.0	63	1.6	102	4.9
Total 12-17	216	15.3	324	12.7	540	13.7

Table 54. Men Pick Up Young Girls in Places Where Respondents Spend Most of Free Time by Age of Respondent, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
12 years old	27	7.7	62	19.3	89	15.7
13 years old	29	18.5	56	26.4	85	23.8
14 years old	38	22.9	49	25.5	87	24.4
15 years old	39	39.5	40	34.2	79	36.8
16 years old	43	31.0	55	32.7	98	31.9
17 years old	40	34.2	63	28.8	102	30.9
Total 12-17	216	27.2	324	27.4	540	27.3

Table 55. Places Where Young People Meet New Partners by Age of Respondent, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Young people meet partners at... nightclubs/bars, by age (years)						
12	27	48.2	62	38.7	89	41.6
13	29	27.6	56	35.7	85	32.9
14	38	47.4	49	34.7	87	40.2
15	39	56.4	40	55.0	79	55.7
16	43	65.1	55	50.9	98	57.1
17	40	57.5	63	75.8	102	68.6
Total 12-17	216	54.6	324	53.7	540	54.1
beer hall/drinking hall, by age (years)						
12	27	11.1	62	33.9	89	27.0
13	29	17.2	56	25.0	85	22.4
14	38	26.3	49	18.4	87	21.8
15	39	15.4	40	32.5	79	24.1
16	43	39.5	55	29.1	98	33.7
17	40	30.0	63	32.3	102	31.4
Total 12-17	216	24.5	324	28.7	540	27.0
shops/growth points, by age (years)						
12	27	18.5	62	24.2	89	22.5
13	29	13.8	56	19.6	85	17.7
14	38	29.0	49	26.5	87	27.6
15	39	18.0	40	17.5	79	17.7
16	43	16.3	55	18.2	98	17.4
17	40	25.0	63	14.5	102	18.6
Total 12-17	216	20.4	324	20.1	540	20.2
schools/colleges, by age (years)						
12	27	22.2	62	12.9	89	15.7
13	29	17.2	56	12.5	85	14.1
14	38	18.4	49	22.5	87	20.7
15	39	20.5	40	22.5	79	21.5
16	43	14.0	55	14.6	98	14.3
17	40	15.0	63	4.8	102	8.8
Total 12-17	216	17.6	324	14.2	540	15.6
social/sports clubs, by age (years)						
12	27	3.7	62	4.8	89	4.5
13	29	6.9	56	8.9	85	8.2
14	38	2.6	49	16.3	87	10.3
15	39	12.8	40	10.0	79	11.4
16	43	14.0	55	12.7	98	13.3
17	40	17.5	63	11.3	102	13.7
Total 12-17	216	10.2	324	10.5	540	10.4
streets/roads, by age (years)						
12	27	11.1	62	14.5	89	13.5
13	29	20.7	56	16.1	85	17.7
14	38	21.1	49	18.4	87	19.5
15	39	15.4	40	12.5	79	13.9
16	43	14.0	55	20.0	98	17.4
17	40	10.0	63	11.3	102	10.8
Total 12-17	216	15.3	324	15.4	540	15.4

Table 56. Places Older Men Go to Meet Young Girls by Age of Respondent, Hwange District, Zimbabwe 2006

	Orphan		Not an Orphan		All Girls	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Older men go to meet young girls at... nightclubs/bars, by age (years)						
12	27	40.7	62	45.2	89	43.8
13	29	44.8	56	48.2	85	47.1
14	38	52.6	49	42.9	87	47.1
15	39	59.0	40	55.0	79	57.0
16	43	67.4	55	52.7	98	59.2
17	40	55.0	63	75.8	102	67.7
Total 12-17	216	54.6	324	53.7	540	54.1
beer halls/drinking halls, by age (years)						
12	27	44.4	62	33.9	89	37.1
13	29	17.2	56	35.7	85	29.4
14	38	34.2	49	24.5	87	28.7
15	39	35.9	40	37.5	79	36.7
16	43	48.8	55	40.0	98	43.9
17	40	37.5	63	38.7	102	38.2
Total 12-17	216	37.0	324	35.2	540	35.9
shops/Growth points, by age (years)						
12	27	29.6	62	25.8	89	27.0
13	29	31.0	56	25.0	85	27.1
14	38	34.2	49	38.8	87	36.8
15	39	30.8	40	25.0	79	27.9
16	43	25.0	55	32.7	98	29.6
17	40	45.0	63	24.2	102	32.4
Total 12-17	216	32.9	324	28.4	540	30.2
schools/colleges, by age (years)						
12	27	14.8	62	21.0	89	19.1
13	29	6.9	56	14.3	85	11.8
14	38	10.5	49	22.5	87	17.2
15	39	7.7	40	7.5	79	7.6
16	43	14.0	55	10.9	98	12.2
17	40	25.0	63	12.9	102	17.7
Total 12-17	216	13.3	324	15.1	540	14.4
social/sports clubs, by age (years)						
12	27	18.5	62	8.1	89	11.2
13	29	13.8	56	10.7	85	11.8
14	38	18.4	49	14.3	87	16.1
15	39	20.5	40	15.	79	17.7
16	43	27.9	55	23.6	98	25.5
17	40	15.0	63	14.5	102	14.7
Total 12-17	216	19.4	324	14.2	540	16.3
streets/roads, by age (years)						
12	27	18.5	62	14.5	89	15.7
13	29	27.6	56	25.0	85	25.9
14	38	21.1	49	36.7	87	29.9
15	39	33.3	40	30.0	79	31.7
16	43	20.9	55	34.6	98	28.6
17	40	32.5	63	22.6	102	26.5
Total 12-17	216	25.9	324	26.5	540	26.3

Chapter 6: Conclusions

Summary of the Main Results

PLACE venues and patrons — The results of the PLACE study in Hwange District provide the characteristics of venues where HIV/AIDS prevention programs can be focused, as well as the characteristics of the general population and adolescent girls who socialize at these venues.

In Hwange District, approximately 423 community informants identified 357 venues where male and female adults, including adolescent girls, meet new sexual partners. Of these, 312 were found and interviews were completed with a person knowledgeable about the site or venue. Interestingly, this study also uncovered that the venues were not limited to physical structures of socialization but also included “open” sites where people gathered for social and cultural activities. Of the 312 sites or venues visited, 20% were bars, taverns, or nightclubs (Table 6), but many other types of venues including hotels or hostels (10%), school (10%) and boreholes (7%) were mentioned. About 59% of the venues were found in Hwange rural areas (Table 7), followed by Hwange urban (22%) and then Victoria Falls (18%).

Data were stratified by type of venue: nightlife/drinking sites such as bars, hotels, etc.; open/transport-related sites such as schools, churches, boreholes, etc.; and events/private or hidden sites such as sporting events, concerts, weddings, tea parties, etc. From these data it became clear that not many female orphans and non-orphans under 18 years of age frequent nightlife/drinking sites, as few under

the age of 18 were actually found in such sites. Prevention programs focused specifically on reaching orphans would thus need to focus on the more appropriate sites. Many of these sites are “everyday” sites, such as schools, boreholes, etc. Thus, HIV/AIDS programs must be incorporated into everyday life. Respondents with the most risky behaviors seemed to be at the nightlife/drinking sites, and the vast majority of these individuals were over 18 years of age. Thus, it is important to target appropriate age-specific interventions at appropriate sites. Designing programs for orphans at bars, discos, etc. might not be the best way to reach those under 18 years of age.

Another important finding is that few adolescents under 18 years of age (orphan or non-orphan) engaged (or admitted to engaging) in sexual behavior. Thus it is important to continue to encourage delayed first sex for this age group. It seems there is a sharp rise in sexual activity at ages 18 and 19, thus it is also important to focus abstinence messages for these ages to further delay first sex. Females aged 18-24 seemed to have riskier sexual behavior than females of other ages, so this age group does indeed seem to be high risk. It would be important to target behavior change programs to this group of young women.

Many of the sites were described by venue representatives as places where there was alcohol consumption (51%), music (45%), dancing (38%) and sporting activities (34%), as seen in Table 8. Almost 58% of venue representatives reported that people meet new sexual partners at their venue; and that some of the patrons were youth under the age of 18, including orphans. Children, adolescents, and young adults

clearly frequent public places where people are meeting partners. However few people under 18 years of age were found at nightlife/drinking sites. Instead, people under 18 tended to frequent the open/transport-related sites and the events/private or hidden sites. About 47% of female respondents at the open/transport-related sites were under 18 and 38% of the female respondents at the events/private or hidden sites were under 18.

Overall, the PLACE method found that there were gaps in current prevention programs at the venues but a strong willingness to improve HIV prevention programs at these places. The most common activities conducted at the venues were education talks on HIV/AIDS (56%), condom promotion (52%), and peer health education (47%), as seen in Table 11. Condom availability was highest at the nightlife/drinking sites. About two-thirds of venue representatives at such sites indicated that condoms were always available (Table 12). Approximately 85% of venue representatives were willing to sell condoms at their venues, and 93% of venue representatives were willing to have an HIV/AIDS prevention program at the venue. Not only do these data present an opportunity for filling a gap in prevention activities, but also speak to the necessity of including site owners and managers as partners for HIV prevention. It is also important to have condoms available not only at the nightlife/drinking sites, but also at sites commonly frequented by young people.

A sample of 176 males and 136 females socializing at 312 venues in Hwange District were interviewed. The males socializing at the venues were older than female patrons (22 years median age versus 18 years, respectively). A higher proportion of females socializing at the venue were unemployed and not looking for a job compared to males (56% versus 36%, respectively). Approximately one-half of males (49%) and 37% of females reported that they were orphans. For both males and females

patrons, approximately 26% of respondents indicated that they were paternal orphans, followed by those who indicated that they were double orphans (12%) and then maternal orphans having the least representation (3%). The highest number of female orphans were found in the open/transport-related locations.

The proportion of patrons who reported to have met new sexual partners at the venues is comparable between males and females. Approximately 23% of males and 19% of females reported that they had met new sexual partners at the relevant site. However, females were twice more likely than males to have met a partner at the site in the last four weeks before the survey (36% versus 18%, respectively). Most patrons who had ever engaged in sex had used a condom before, and 64% of males and 69% of females reported using a condom during first sex with the last new sexual partner attracted from the sites in the past 12 months. Yet, while these proportions relate to fairly high prevention practices, a large proportion of males and females who reported meeting a partner at the venue still did not use a condom with the most recent new sexual partner they met at the venue. Commercial sex was reported by 15% of males and 16% of females. Respondents in the nightlife/drinking sites reported the most commercial sex.

Both male and female patrons responded favorably to the idea of HIV testing. The interest in being tested for HIV is encouraging for determining the utility of counseling and testing programs. However few males (16.0%) and females (19.4%) have been tested. Programs need to focus on getting more people tested. Understanding whether access to VCT is a key obstacle or whether stigma/discrimination is the key obstacle is important.

The age differences between sexual partners can be an important contributor to the spread of HIV. In Hwange District, males tend to have

younger partners (about 55% of sexually active men had a youngest partner five or more years younger). Females tend to have older partners (about half of sexually active women had an oldest partner five or more years older). Younger women are often infected by older men who may not know their HIV status.

Approximately 15% of males and 10% of females reported high rate of sexual partnership, defined as at least one new partner or two or more partners in the past four weeks. Males were twice more likely than females to report moderate rate of sexual partnership, defined as at least one new partner or two or more partners in the past 12 months.

Household survey, adolescent girls — A sample of 549 adolescent girls aged 12 to 17 years was interviewed in the household survey. Approximately 40% of the girls were orphans. About 18% of the interviewed adolescent girls were paternal orphans, 8% maternal orphans and 13% double orphans.

Orphans appeared to be more disadvantaged than non-orphans in terms of basic socioeconomic status. Fewer orphans (75%) than non-orphans (86%) reported being in school. Fewer orphans (84%) than non-orphans (94%) reported a change in clothes. More orphans (21%) than non-orphans (17%) reported going to bed hungry in the past month.

While 22% of orphans and 17% of non-orphans had boyfriends, few respondents reported ever having sex. Only 14% of orphans aged 15-17 reported that they ever had sex. This is the same percentage reported in the PLACE survey by adolescent females aged 15-17. Median age at first sex in Zimbabwe is 19 years of age among women and 20 years for men, typically higher than in many other sub-Saharan African countries (CSO and Macro International, 2007).

Both orphans and non-orphans responded favorably to HIV testing. However, the findings show that orphans were more likely than non-orphans to have been tested for HIV infection. Approximately 62% of orphans and 55% of non-orphans showed willingness in being tested for HIV infection.

The sites most mentioned as where adolescent girls met new partners were nightclubs or bars (50%), beer hall or drinking hall (27%), shops or growth points (20%), schools or colleges (16%), streets or roads (15%), and social or sports clubs (10%). However the respondents did not commonly indicate spending free time in the nightclubs, bars, beer halls, or drinking halls. Also findings from the PLACE study indicated few people under the age of 18 were found in such sites. People under age 18 typically spend most of their free time at everyday sites.

Data quality — Sexual behavior is difficult to measure and can often be under- or over-reported. Efforts to reduce self-presentation bias in both the PLACE and household surveys included requesting verbal, anonymous informed consent, assuring confidentiality, and designing simple, close-ended questionnaires. In the first two phases of the PLACE study, respondents were asked their opinion about where other people meet new sexual partners, but not about their personal behavior. In the PLACE survey, only individuals socializing at the venues were asked about personal behavior.

Programmatic Recommendations

Based upon the results of the PLACE venue and household study in Hwange, several recommendations can be made for program planning and monitoring. Multiple strategies and multiple messages at and around the venues should be designed and adopted.

Recommendations for programs serving orphans and other young people under 18 years of age include the following:

- ▲ The several major sites identified in the survey and mentioned by adolescent girls should be targeted for new interventions or existing prevention efforts should be strengthened. The prevention programs need to target all youths, including those who socialize at the venues and both sexually experienced and inexperienced youth, recognizing that all categories are at-risk or are potentially at-risk.
- ▲ It is evident that some types of sites frequented by those under the age of 18 may be missed by planning efforts or programs, and should be targeted as appropriate (such as boreholes and places near schools or colleges, etc.).
- ▲ Youth, particularly adolescent girls, should be specifically targeted for prevention activities both at the venues and at community-level. Young people spend most of their free time in everyday sorts of places. In the household survey, large percentages of orphans and non-orphans indicated they were spending most of their free time in private homes. Thus, it is important to have community-level programs and not just programs focused on public places.
- ▲ The impact of orphanhood does not end when an individual turns 18. Thus, future studies should look at the impact of orphanhood on young adults aged 18-24.

General messages include the following:

- ▲ It is important to focus on those under the age of 18 and to encourage them to delay their first sex, as well as educate them on risky sexual behavior. Likewise, it is important to continue to encourage delayed sex for those over the age of 18 and also to stress the importance of changing risky behaviors.
- ▲ Reducing the number of new sexual partners and promoting faithfulness in monogamous relationships should be promoted by community-based organizations and faith-based organizations.

Condom distribution recommendations include the following:

- ▲ Condom access and distribution are immediate concerns, as is prevention education among adolescent girls, young adults, and adults socializing at the venues and adolescent girls interviewed in households. More than 80% of the venue representatives of the verified sites reported that they were in favor of selling condoms or distributing condoms on-site. Thus, community-based organizations and faith-based organizations should develop collaboration with venue managers to introduce preventive actions and programs at places where people socialize.
- ▲ It is important to increase condom availability in all sites and not just the nightlife/drinking sites. If young people meet partners in “everyday” places, condoms need to be more easily available in such places or closeby to such places.

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Glossary of Key Terms

Abuse — Abuse to a child is anything that individuals or institutions do, or fail to do, that directly or indirectly harms the child or damages his or her prospects for life or healthy development.

Adolescent — An adolescent is an individual in the state of development between the onset of puberty and maturity. Definitions vary according to culture and custom (in this study, individuals from 12 to 18 years of age are adolescents).

Assent — In Zimbabwe, this refers to affirmative agreement from a child.

Child — A child is a person under the age of 18 years.

Consent — Consent is affirmative agreement from an individual who has reached the legal age of participating in medical research.

Event — An event is a special gathering. Events may occur at different or temporary locations. In this study, informants mentioned them as gatherings where people meet new sexual partners.

Guardian — A guardian is a parent or someone who assumes responsibility for someone else's welfare on a day-to-day basis.

Household — A household is a place where a group of persons stay or usually reside together, and who share food from the same pot, whether or not they were related by blood.

New sexual partner — Someone a person has not had sex with prior to having sex with that person is a new sexual partner.

Orphan — An orphan is a child who has lost one or both parents. A “maternal orphan” has lost his or her mother; a “paternal orphan” has lost his or her father; and a “double orphan” has lost both parents.

Orphans and vulnerable children — According to the United Nations Children's Fund, an orphan or vulnerable child is any child who has lost one or both parents, lives in a household where at least one adult died within the past 12 months, lives in a household where at least one adult was seriously ill for at least three months during the past 12 months, or lives in a household headed by a child (where the head of household is under 18 years old).

Regular sexual partner — A person's regular sexual partner is anyone who has had sex with that person at least once a month during the past 12 months, excluding the person's spouse or live-in-partners.

Venue — A venue is a specific location reported by informants where people are meeting new sexual partners.

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

COMMUNITY
INFORMANT

FORM A	Identification	PPA		Community Informant Number			Interviewer		
		0	1						

QUESTIONNAIRE

INTERVIEW DETAILS

A1	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)						
A2	Interviewer's name						
A3	Time of Day (24 hr)	Start time	:	End time	:		
A4	In what area is this interview taking place? <i>Ungatsho ibizo lendawo kumbe iward.</i>					Type	Code
	ENTER WARD OR AREA CODE WHERE SITE IS LOCATED – REFER TO LIST OF CODES BELOW						

HWANGE RURAL	WARD	WARD CODE	HWANGE URBAN	WARD	WARD CODE
Resettlement & State Land	Matestsi	HR01	Low Density	Baobab	HU01
Communal	Chidobe	HR02	Medium Density	Chibondo	HU02
Communal	Kachecheti	HR03	Medium Density	Chibondo	HU03
Communal	Nemananga	HR04	High Density	Bagdad	HU04
Communal	Chikandakubi	HR05	High Density	Empumalanga	HU05
Communal	Mbizha	HR06	High Density	DRC	HU06
Communal	Jambezi	HR07	High Density & Industrial	Industry	HU07
Communal	Sidinda	HR08	Low & High Density	Lwendulu	HU08
Communal	Nekabandama I	HR09	Low Density	Madumabisa	HU09
Communal	Simangani	HR10	High Density	Makwika	HU10
Mining town	Kamativi	HR11	High Density	Lusumbami	HU11
Communal	Nekabandama II	HR12	High Density	Cinderella	HU12
Communal	Nekatambe	HR13	High Density	Railways	HU13
Communal	Makwandara	HR14	High Density	Ingagula	HU14
Communal	Silewu	HR15	VICTORIA FALLS	AREA	AREA CODE
Communal	Lupote	HR16		Chinotimba	VF01
Communal	Mabale	HR17		Hotels	VF02
Growth Point	Dete	HR18		Mfelandawonye	VF03
				Industrial sites	VF04
				Low /medium density areas	VF05
				Mkosana	VF06
				Town centre	VF07

CIRCLE THE CODE NEXT TO THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER. IF INDICATED, READ THE ANSWER OPTIONS

A5	Sex of community informant	Male	Female
		1	2

FORM A	Identification	PPA		Community Informant Number		Interviewer	
		0	1				

QUESTIONNAIRE

A6	Type of community informant codes:					CODE:	
	<i>IN CONTACT WITH PEOPLE SOCIALIZING</i>		<i>COMMUNITY LEADERS</i>		<i>BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC</i>		
	Taxi driver	01	Mayor / chief / community leader	20	STI patient		30
	Truck driver	02	CBO / NGO staff	21	Individual socialising at site		31
	Hawker / street vendor/cross border trader	03	Teacher	22	Commercial sex worker		32
	Mechanics /petrol stations attendants	04	Police / military officer	23	Youth in school		33
	Bar, tavern, nightclub worker / manager	05	Health care worker	24	Youth out of school		34
	Hotel / tourism worker / manager	06	Traditional healers	25	Street people		35
	Security guards, cleaners	07	Mission / church worker	26	Unemployed		36
	Hairdresser, barber	08	Home Based Care worker/support group member	27	Drug User		37
	Beer / whiskey shop owner	09	Peer educator	28	Migrant Worker		38
	Orphan	10	Other, specify:	29	Hostel Resident		39
	Other, specify	11			Other, specify:		40

NOW READ INFORMED CONSENT FORM FROM THE MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF ZIMBABWE

READ: Today we are not asking you any personal questions. We need to know the names and locations of places and events where you think people meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, or one-night sexual partners. People who are at these places may be especially in need of educational programs. We do not want to know the names of any private residences. We are just interested in public places. If you tell us the names of a few places, then we will visit those places to see if they would benefit from a health outreach program. Telling us the names and locations of these places should take about 15 minutes.

Namhla asisoze sakubuza imbuzo ephathelana lawe. Sifisa ukwazi indawo kanye lemibuthano lapho abantu abahlangana lezi thandane ezintsha ezingabalisa izintombi kumbe amajaha loba abantu abangaya labo emacansini okobusuku bunye nje. Kasithandi ukwazi amakheli ezindlu zabantu makhaza kondwa ke sihlose ukubakwazi indawo ezethekelelwa nguzulu. Nxa ungasitshela lezindawo ezethekelelwa nguzulu sizakuyafika kuzo siyehlolisisa ukuthi lezindawo zingaphathiseka kanjani ngenhlelo ezemphilakahle. Silethemba lokuthi ingxoxo yethu izathatha isikhathi esingaba yimizuzo engaba ngu 15 kuphela.

A7	Are you willing to answer a few questions? <i>Ungathanda yini ukuthi ngiqhubeke ngikubuza imbuzo?</i> *IF NO, STOP INTERVIEW.	Yes	No*	Too Young
		1	2	3
A8	How old are you? <i>Uleminyaka emingaki?</i> RECORD AGE. THEN STOP INTERVIEW IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 15.			Years

FORM A	Identification	PPA		Community Informant Number	Interviewer
		0	1		

QUESTIONNAIRE

READ: We want to know where people of all ages meet new lovers, new boyfriends and new girlfriends. This includes places where people find a sexual partner for one night only, as well as places where people meet someone they might want to know for a long time and also issues concerning protection. Knowing where these places are will help us plan health education programs there. Places can be indoor sites where people socialize such as bars and churches; outdoor sites such as parks and street corners; and places that are actually events such as weddings or community festivals. We are not interested in private places such as someone's home. We want to know about public indoor and outdoor sites and events.

Sithanda ukwazi lapho okuya khona abantu bonke nje bedinga amajaha ,lezintombi sigoqela lababuya bezodinga abokuya labo emacansini okobusuku bunye kuphela lakwezinye indawo lapho abahlangana khona labantu okwesikhathi eside lezindlela zokuzivikela.singazazi lezindawo kungancedisa

A9 First let's talk about places that are close by. Could you tell me a few public places where young people **aged 18 and under** meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, or one-night partners (who are younger, older or same age)? *Ungangazisa indawo eziseduze lapho abantu abaleminyaka engu18 langaphansi abahlangana labantu abathandana labo,amajaha,lezintombi, lababuya bezodinga abokuya labo emacansini okobusuku bunye kuphela. (bangaba bancane ,babebadala, kumbe abalingana labo)*
WRITE EACH PLACE NAMED ON THE LIST IN A10. FILL OUT A SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE LISTED. DO NOT RECORD MORE THAN 10 PLACES. CONTINUE TO PROBE ONLY IF YOU HAVE NOT REACHED THE MAXIMUM OF 10 SITES.
PROBE 1: Could you tell me a few public places which are close by where people **aged 19 and older** meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, or one-night partners (who are younger, older or same age)? *Ungangazisa indawo eziseduze lapho abantu abaleminyaka engu19 laphezulu abahlangana labantu labathandana labo,amajaha,lezintombi, lababuya bezodinga abokuya labo emacansini okobusuku bunye kuphela. (bangaba bancane ,babebadala, kumbe abalingana labo)*
PROBE 2: Now let's talk about places that are further away. Where else do people in this area meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, and one-night partners? *kathesi ngifuna ukwazi indawo ezikhatshana. Ungatsho indawo eziya abantu lapho abahlangana labantu abathandana labo,amjaha,lezintombilaba ya labo emacansini kanye kuphela labo.*
PROBE3: Anywhere else? *Kulezinye yini indawo?*
PROBE4: Are there places where older men go to meet young girls? *Kungaba lendawo lapho okuya khona amadoda kumbe obaba abadala ukuyadinga amantombazana amancinyane.*
PROBE 5: Are there places where you think young girls might be abused sexually? *Kungaba lendawo lapho obona angani amantombazana abanjwa ngamandla ukuya emacansini/ukubanjwa izitho zomzimba ngamandla?*
PROBE6: Where do <new arrivals> meet new lovers in this area? *Izethekeli zakukleesiga zingahlangana ngaphi labantu bokuthandana labo?*
PROBE 7: Where do <sex workers> solicit clients? *Ababhadalisa ukuya emacansini bathola ngaphi ama"customer"?*
PROBE 8: Where do <travellers> find new sexual partners? *Izihambi zithola ngaphi abantu bokuya emacansini labo?*

A10 **LIST OF SITES**
LIST EACH SITE NAMED BY THE COMMUNITY INFORMANT HERE. AFTER RECORDING ALL OF THE PLACES, FILL OUT A SITE REPORT FORM FOR EACH PLACE NAMED. IF YOU HAVE 5 PLACES NAMED, YOU NEED TO FILL OUT 5 SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORMS. IF YOU HAVE 10 PLACES NAMED, YOU MUST FILL OUT 10 SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORMS. THIS REQUIRES ASKING THE RESPONDENT ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ABOUT EACH PLACE NAMED. DO NOT RECORD MORE THAN 10 SITES.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

FORM A	Identification	PPA		Community Informant Number		Interviewer	
		0	1				

QUESTIONNAIRE

A11	<p>Now can you tell me about events in this area where young people aged 18 and under might meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, or one-night partners (who are younger, older or same age)? <i>Ungangazisa ngemibuthano esigabeni lapho abantu abaleminyaka engu18 langaphansi abahlangana labantu abathandana labo, amajaha, lezintombi, lababuya bezodinga abokuya labo emacansini okobusuku bunye kuphela. (bangaba bancane ,babebadala, kumbe abalingana labo)</i></p> <p>WRITE EACH EVENT NAMED ON THE LIST IN A12. FILL OUT A SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORM FOR EACH EVENT LISTED. DO NOT RECORD MORE THAN 10 EVENTS. CONTINUE TO PROBE ONLY IF YOU HAVE NOT REACHED THE MAXIMUM OF 10 EVENTS.</p> <p>PROBE: Can you also tell me about events in this area where young people aged 19 and above might meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, or one-night partners (who are younger, older or same age)? <i>Ungangazisa ngemibuthano esigabeni lapho abantu abaleminyaka engu19 laphezulu abahlangana labantu abathandana labo, amajaha, lezintombi, lababuya bezodinga abokuya labo emacansini okobusuku bunye kuphela. (bangaba bancane ,babebadala, kumbe abalingana labo)</i></p>																				
A12	<p>LIST OF EVENTS</p> <p>LIST EACH EVENT NAMED BY THE COMMUNITY INFORMANT HERE. AFTER RECORDING ALL OF THE EVENTS, FILL OUT A SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORM FOR EACH EVENT NAMED. IF YOU HAVE 5 EVENTS NAMED, YOU NEED TO FILL OUT 5 SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORMS. IF YOU HAVE 10 EVENTS NAMED, YOU MUST FILL OUT 10 SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORMS. THIS REQUIRES ASKING THE RESPONDENT ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ABOUT EACH EVENT NAMED. DO NOT RECORD MORE THAN 10 EVENTS.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">5</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">6</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">7</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">8</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">9</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">10</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
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A13	NUMBER OF PLACES NAMED THAT ARE:		
	A	SITES:	
	B	EVENTS:	

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION...

SIYABONGA...

Checked by Supervisor	Name	
Code	Signature	
	Date	

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**SITE & EVENT
REPORT**

FORM B	Identification	PPA		Community Informant Number		Interviewer Number	
		0	1				

INTERVIEW DETAILS

B1	Interviewer's name	B2	Date
		____/____/____ DD / MM / YYYY	

B3	What kind of site or event is this? <i>Kungaba yindawo kumbe umbuthano onjan i?</i>						CODE	
	(TYPE OF SITE OR EVENT)							
	<i>EATING / DRINKING / DANCING / SLEEPING PLACES</i>		<i>TRANSPORTATION, PUBLIC, COMMERCIAL AREAS</i>		<i>EVENTS</i>			
	Informal Drinking Place, Home Brew	01	Bus, Train Station	21	Concert, Festival, Cultural Show	41		
	Bar, Tavern, Nightclub	02	Truck stop	22	Holidays	42		
	Brothel	03	Taxi Stand	23	Wedding	43		
	Hotel, Bed and Breakfast, Hostel	04	Street or Street Corner	24	Funeral	44		
	Overnight Truck Stop	05	Parks	25	Harvest Season	45		
	Restaurant	06	Markets	26	Sports Events	46		
	Other Eating / Drinking / Sleeping (specify)	07	Church / Mosque	27	Other Events (specify)	47		
			Nearby to or at School /University Campus	28				
	<i>HIDDEN, PRIVATE OR ABANDONED AREAS</i>		Sports venue	29				
	Unused House / drug House	11	Shop / stall	30				
	Private Dwelling	12	Store	31				
	Abandoned yard, field, "bush"	13	Mall, Shopping Centre	32				
	Other Hidden, Private area (specify)	14	Construction Site	33				
			Clinic	34				
			Other Transportation, Public, Commercial (specify)	35				

FOR A SITE, COMPLETE PART A. FOR AN EVENT, COMPLETE PART B.

PART A: SITE DETAILS

B4	Name of Site: <i>Ibizo lendawo:</i>
B5	Is this site called by any other name? (for example in Ndebele) <i>Lindawo ilelinye ibizo na?</i>

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**SITE & EVENT
REPORT**

FORM B	Identification	PPA		Community Informant Number		Interviewer Number	
		0	1				

B6	Do the following people go there? <i>Abantu abalandelayo bayahamba kulindawo na?</i>				
			Yes	No	Don't know
	a	Under 18 (<i>abangaphansi kwe 18</i>)	1	2	3
	b	18 and older (<i>abangaphezu kwe18</i>)	1	2	3

B7	Where is the site located and how can I find it? (BE VERY DETAILED) <i>Ingaphi lindawo njalo ngingafika njani?</i>

B8	Where is this site located? <i>Ingaphi lindawo?</i> ENTER WARD OR AREA CODE WHERE SITE IS LOCATED – REFER TO LIST OF CODES BELOW.	Type	CODE	CODE
	CHECK HERE IF WARD IDENTIFIED LATER (AFTER INTERVIEW):			

HWANGE RURAL	WARD	WARD CODE	HWANGE URBAN	WARD	WARD CODE
Resettlement & State Land	Matestsi	HR01	Low Density	Baobab	HU01
Communal	Chidobe	HR02	Medium Density	Chibondo1	HU02
Communal	Kachecheti	HR03	Medium Density	Chibondo2(vid)	HU03
Communal	Nemananga	HR04	High Density	Bagdad	HU04
Communal	Chikandakubi	HR05	High Density	Empumalanga	HU05
Communal	Mbizha	HR06	High Density	DRC	HU06
Communal	Jambezi	HR07	High Density & Industrial	Industry	HU07
Communal	Sidinda	HR08	Low & High Density	Lwendulu	HU08
Communal	Nekabandama I	HR09	Low Density	Madumabisa	HU09
Communal	Simangani	HR10	High Density	Makwika	HU10
Mining town	Kamativi	HR11	High Density	Lusumbami	HU11
Communal	Nekabandama II	HR12	High Density	Cinderella	HU12
Communal	Nekatambe	HR13	High Density	Railways/ngumija	HU13
Communal	Makwandara	HR14	High Density	Ingagula	HU14
Communal	Silewu	HR15	VICTORIA FALLS	AREA	AREA CODE
Communal	Lupote	HR16		Chinotimba	VF01
Communal	Mabale	HR17		Hotels	VF02
Growth Point	Dete	HR18		Mfelandawonye	VF03
				Industrial sites	VF04
				Low /medium density areas	VF05
				Mkosana	VF06
				Town centre	VF07

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**SITE & EVENT
REPORT**

FORM B	Identification	PPA		Community Informant Number		Interviewer Number	
		0	1				

PART B: EVENT DETAILS:

FILL IN ALL APPLICABLE INFORMATION. IF QUESTION IS NOT APPLICABLE, WRITE: N/A

B9	Type of Event <i>Ibizo lombuthano</i>

B10	Is this event called by any other name? (for example in Ndebele) <i>Umbuthano ungaba lelinye ibizo na?</i>

B11	When does the event occur? <i>Umbuthano ubakhona nini?</i>

B12	Do the following people go there? <i>Abantu abalandelayo bayahamba kulumbuthano na?</i>				
			Yes	No	Don't know
	a	Under 18 (<i>abangaphansi kwe 18</i>)	1	2	3
	b	18 and older (<i>abangaphezu kwe18</i>)	1	2	3

B13	Where does the event usually occur? (BE VERY DETAILED) <i>Uyenzelwa ngaphi umbuthano lo ?</i>

B14	Where is this event located? <i>utholakala kuyiphi iward kumbe kusiphi isigaba umbuthano ?</i> ENTER WARD OR AREA CODE WHERE EVENT IS LOCATED – REFER TO LIST OF CODES ABOVE AFTER B8.			
	CHECK HERE IF WARD IDENTIFIED LATER (AFTER INTERVIEW):	Type	CODE	CODE

Checked by Supervisor	Name	
Code	Signature	
	Date	

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FORM C	Identification	PPA		Site Number		Interviewer Number	
		0	1				

**SITE
VERIFICATION
FORM**

C1 - C5 ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SUPERVISORS USING INFORMATION FROM THE SITE AND EVENT REPORT FORM

C1	Name of Site
----	--------------	-------

C2	Other Names for Site
----	----------------------	-------

C3	Address/Directions to locate Site
----	-----------------------------------	-------

C4	Where is this site located? <i>Ingaphi lindawo?</i> ENTER WARD OR AREA CODE WHERE SITE IS LOCATED – REFER TO LIST OF CODES BELOW.	Type	CODE	CODE
	CHECK HERE IF WARD IDENTIFIED LATER (AFTER INTERVIEW):			

HWANGE RURAL	WARD	WARD CODE	HWANGE URBAN	WARD	WARD CODE
Resettlement & State Land	Matestsi	HR01	Low Density	Baobab	HU01
Communal	Chidobe	HR02	Medium Density	Chibondo1	HU02
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Communal	Mabale	HR17		Hotels	VF02
Growth Point	Dete	HR18		Mfelandawonye	VF03
				Industrial sites	VF04
				Low /medium density areas	VF05
				Mkosana	VF06
				Town centre	VF07

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FORM C	Identification	PPA		Site Number		Interviewer Number	
		0	1				

**SITE
VERIFICATION
FORM**

C5	How many Community Informants reported this site			
----	--	--	--	--

C6 – C12 SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY THE INTERVIEWER BEFORE THE INTERVIEW

C6	Interviewer's Name:.....	C7	Date
		____/____/____ <i>DD / MM / YY</i>	

C8	Day of the week:						
Monday	1	Tuesday	2	Wednesday	3	Thursday	4
Friday	5	Saturday	6	Sunday	7		

C9	Time of day (24 HOUR CLOCK)	A. (Hour) ____ : B. (Minutes) ____
----	-----------------------------	------------------------------------

C10	Was the venue found?	Yes And Venue In Operation	1
		Yes But Venue Closed Temporarily	2
		Venue Closed Permanently Or No Longer A Venue	3
		Address Insufficient, Venue Not Found	4
		Duplicate Venue, Venue Already Visited	5

IF VENUE NOT FOUND OR NOT IN OPERATION (C10 ≠ 1) THEN STOP.

C11	What is the proper name and correct site address?
A. Name:.....	
B. Correct Address.....	
.....	
.....	

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FORM C	Identification	PPA		Site Number		Interviewer Number	
		0	1				

**SITE
VERIFICATION
FORM**

C12	What kind of site is this? (TYPE OF SITE) <i>Yindawo enjani?</i>						CODE	
		<i>EATING / DRINKING / DANCING / SLEEPING PLACES</i>		<i>TRANSPORTATION, PUBLIC, COMMERCIAL AREAS</i>		<i>EVENTS</i>		
		Informal Drinking Place, Home Brew	01	Bus, Train Station	21	Concert, Festival, Cultural Show	41	
		Bar, Tavern, Nightclub	02	Truck stop	22	Holidays	42	
		Brothel	03	Taxi Stand	23	Wedding	43	
		Hotel, Bed and Breakfast, Hostel	04	Street or Street Corner	24	Funeral	44	
		Overnight Truck Stop	05	Parks	25	Harvest Season	45	
		Restaurant	06	Markets	26	Sports Events	46	
		Other Eating / Drinking / Sleeping (specify).....	07	Church/ Mosque	27	Other Events (specify).....	47	
				Nearby to or at School /University Campus	28			
		<i>HIDDEN, PRIVATE OR ABANDONED AREAS</i>		Sports venue	29			
		Unused House / drug House	11	Shop / stall	30			
		Private Dwelling	12	Store	31			
		Abandoned yard, field, "bush"	13	Mall, Shopping Center	32			
		Other Hidden, Private area (specify).....	14	Construction Site	33			
				Clinic	34			
				Other Transportation, Public, Commercial (specify).....	35			

C13 SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY THE SUPERVISOR AFTER SITE HAS BEEN FOUND					
C13	GPS Coordinates	Latitude		Longitude	
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FORM C	Identification	PPA		Site Number		Interviewer Number	
		0	1				

**SITE
VERIFICATION
FORM**

THE INTERVIEWER SHOULD IDENTIFY SOMEONE KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THIS VENUE WHO IS AT LEAST 15 YEARS OLD AND THEN COMPLETE THE REST OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

C14	Gender of respondent	Male	Female
-----	----------------------	------	--------

C15	Respondent's Position at the venue	Owner	Manager	Staff
		1	2	3

THE INTERVIEWER SHOULD READ MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF ZIMBABWE CONSENT FORM, THEN READ: I would like to ask you about activities that occur here, people who come here, and whether you are interested in having health information here. The interview should take 20 to 30 minutes. I won't ask your name or any other identifying information. All information will remain strictly confidential. *Ngithanda ukukubuzwa ngokwenzakala la, labantu abeza lapha lokuthi lingathanda ukufunda ngezempilakahle. Ingxoxo le ingathatha imizuzo engamatshumi amabili kumbe amathathu. Angifuni kwazi ibizo lakho loba langewe. Ozakutsho kuzagcinwa kuyimfinhlo.*

C16	How old are you? <i>Ule minyaka emingaki yokuzalwa?</i>			years
-----	---	--	--	-------

IF RESPONDENT IS YOUNGER THAN 15, ASK TO SPEAK TO SOMEONE OLDER. RESPONSE CANNOT BE LEFT BLANK.

C17	Are you willing to answer these questions? <i>Ukhululekile ukuphendula imibuzo elandelayo na?</i>	Yes	No	Respondent too young
		1	2	3

*IF 'NO' OR 'RESPONDENT TOO YOUNG', STOP INTERVIEW

C18	WAS AN INTERVIEW INITIATED?	YES 1
	IF NO, WHY NOT?	NO BECAUSE: NO WILLING RESPONDENT 2 ALL POTENTIAL RESPONDENTS TOO YOUNG 3 TOO BUSY 4 NOT INTERESTED 5 ****NOT THE RIGHT PERSON TO TALK TO 6 OTHER REASON: (SPECIFY: _____) 7

****IF NOT THE RIGHT PERSON TO TALK TO, WRITE CANCEL ON FORM AND FIND ANOTHER PERSON

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FORM C	Identification	PPA		Site Number		Interviewer Number	
		0	1				

**SITE
VERIFICATION
FORM**

READ: First I will ask you about this venue.

C19	Is this site within a 10 minute walk of: <i>Ungafika kulindawo ngemizuzu elitshumi</i>				Yes	No
	a	A busy road?			1	2
	b	A taxi stand?			1	2
	c	A bus stop			1	2
	d	A trucking route?			1	2
	e	Other dancing or drinking place?			1	2

C20	How many years has this site been in operation? <i>Lindawo ile sikhathi esinganani isebenza?</i>				
	Less than 1 year	1		1-2 years	2
	more than 2 years	3		Don't Know	9

C21	<p>IF SITE, How many men and women usually work here during a busy day from opening until closing, including casual employees, and yourself if you are one of the staff? <i>Bangaki abantu besilisa kumbe abesifazane abasebenza lapha nxa ku'busy' kusukela kuvulwa kuze kuvalwe sibalisa lawe nxa usebenza lapha?</i></p> <p>A. Male Staff: _____ B. Female Staff: _____ C. TOTAL: _____</p>				
-----	---	--	--	--	--

C22	Which types of activities take place here? <i>Lapha kwenziwani?</i>					
DO NOT PROMPT. (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)				Mentioned	Not Mentioned	
	a	Alcohol consumption <i>Ukunatha utshwala</i>			1	2
	b	Drug consumption <i>Ukusebenzisa okudakoyo</i>			1	2
	c	TV viewing <i>Ukubekela itv</i>			1	2
	d	Video viewing <i>Ukubukela amaVidiyo</i>			1	2
	e	Sexy / Pornography videos <i>Ukubukela imifanekiso yabantu abanqunu</i>			1	2
	f	Fetching Fire wood <i>Ukutheza inkuni</i>			1	2
	g	Dancing <i>Imigido/Ukugida</i>			1	2
	h	Music <i>Imculo</i>			1	2
	i	Drawing water <i>Ukukha amanzi</i>			1	2
	j	Crusades <i>Imilindelo</i>			1	2
	k	Sporting Activities <i>Imidlalo</i>			1	2
	l	Other: (SPECIFY): _____			1	2

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FORM C	Identification	PPA		Site Number		Interviewer Number	
		0	1				

SITE
VERIFICATION
FORM

C23	Where do these people who visit this place come from? <i>Bavela ngaphi abantu ababuya kulindawo?</i>					
DO NOT PROMPT. (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)					Mentioned	Not Mentioned
	a	Rural areas in Hwange District			1	2
	b	Hwange urban			1	2
	c	Victoria Falls			1	2
	d	Kazungula (Border crossing)			1	2
	e	Livingstone			1	2
	f	Harare			1	2
	g	Bulawayo			1	2
	h	Outside Hwange District, within Zimbabwe			1	2
	i	Outside Zimbabwe			1	2

C24	In your opinion,..... <i>Ngokubona kwako.....</i>					
READ LIST				Yes	No	
a	Do men meet new female sexual partners here? <i>Abesilisa bayahlangana yini labesifazana abatsha bokuya labo emacansini lapha?</i>			1	2	If 2 Go to C24d
b	IF YES, might some of the females be under 18? <i>Nxa kusenzakala kungaba ngamankazana okuya lawo emacansini abalemnyaka engaphansi kwe 18 yini?</i>			1	2	If 2 Go to C24d
c	IF YES, are most of these girls orphans? <i>Nxa kusenzakala, inengi kungaba ngamakanzana azintandane aleminyaka engaphansi kwe 18 na?</i>			1	2	
d	Do women meet new male sexual partners here? <i>Abesifazana bayahlangana yini labesilisa abatsha bokuya labo emacansini lapha?</i>			1	2	If 2 Go to C24g
e	IF YES, might some of the males be under 18? <i>Nxa kusenzakala, inengi kungaba ngamajaha aleminyaka engaphansi kwe 18 na?</i>			1	2	If 2 Go to C24g
f	IF YES, are most of these boys orphans? <i>Nxa kusenzakala, inengi kungaba ngaba fana abazintandane abalemnyaka engaphansi kwe 18 na?</i>			1	2	

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**SITE
VERIFICATION
FORM**

FORM C	Identification	PPA		Site Number		Interviewer Number	
		0	1				

C24	Continued. In your opinion,..... <i>Ngokubona kwako.....</i> (READ LIST)	Yes	No
i	Do people have sex on site? <i>Ezamacansini ziyenziwa ngabantu lapha?</i>	1	2
j	Do female staff meet new sexual partners here? <i>Abesifazane abasebenza lapha baya hlangana labantu abatsha bokukuya labo emacansini na?</i>	1	2
k	Do male staff meet new sexual partners here? <i>Abesilisa abasebenza lapha baya hlangana labantu abatsha bokuya labo emacansini na?</i>	1	2

C25	Where do people socialize here? Is it indoors, outdoors or both? <i>Abantu bakwejisela ngaphi lapha? Phakathi phandle kumbe ndawo zonke?</i> READ LIST.	Only indoors	Only outdoors	Both indoors and outdoors
		1	2	3

C26	What are the busiest times of the year here at this site? <i>Yiziphi izikhathi zomnyaka eziphithizela kakhulu kulindawo?</i>		
Do NOT PROMPT		Mentioned	Not Mentioned
	a	School holidays	1 2
	b	Public holidays	1 2
	c	End of month	1 2
	d	Weekends	1 2
	e	Other (Specify)	1 2

C27	What are the busiest times of a typical week here at this site? <i>Yiziphi izikhathi zeviki eziphithizela kakhulu kulindawo?</i>					
	PUT A '1' IN THE BUSIEST TIME.					
	PUT A '2' IN THE second BUSIEST TIME, A '3' IN THE THIRD BUSIEST TIME. TRY TO RANK UP TO 3. THERE CAN ONLY BE ONE '1', '2', '3'...					
	IT IS OKAY TO CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE BUSY TIME PER DAY.					
			Morning 6am-12	Afternoon 12-6pm	Evening 6-10pm	Late night 10pm-6 am
		MON				
		TUES				
		WED				
		THUR				
	FRI					
	SAT					
	SUN					

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FORM C	Identification	PPA		Site Number		Interviewer Number
		0	1			

SITE
VERIFICATION
FORM

C28	Approximately how many people (men and women) are here at the number 1 busiest time (mentioned above)? This includes people who frequent this place including staff. <i>Kunga balabantu abangaki kulindawo ngezikhathi eziphithizelayo kugoqela lezisebenzi?</i>		
	A. Total	B. Total Men	C. Total Women

READ: I would like some information on the type of women and men who come here during your busiest times. For each characteristic, tell me if none, some or most of the men or women have the characteristic. Let's begin with the characteristics of the women.
Ngizathanda ukwazi isimo sabantu abeza lapha ngesikhathi kuphithizela, abesilisa labesifazana. Sichasisele ngesimo sabo. Asiqale ngabesifazana.

C29	In your opinion, how many women who come here during the busiest times...: <i>ngokubona kwakho bangaki abesifazana ababuya lapha ngesikhathi kupithizela.</i>			
		None	Some	Most
(a)	Live in HWANGE DISTRICT <i>abahlala esabelweni seHwange</i>	0	1	2
(b)	Are unemployed <i>abangasebenziyo</i>	0	1	2
(c)	Are primary school students <i>Abanga bantwana be primary</i>	0	1	2
(d)	Are secondary or high school students <i>Abanga bantwana besecondary kumbe ehigh school</i>	0	1	2
(e)	Are university / college students <i>Abanga bantwana beuniversity kumbe ecollege</i>	0	1	2
(f)	Are less than age 15 <i>Abanga bantwana abaleminyaka yokuzalwa engaphansi kwe 15</i>	0	1	2
(g)	Live within a 10 minute walk <i>Abahlala eduze lapho benga hamba okwemizuzu elitshumi</i>	0	1	2
(h)	Come here at least once a week <i>Abeza lapha kanye ngeviki</i>	0	1	2
(i)	Are from outside HWANGE DISTRICT <i>Abavela ngaphandle kwesabelo se HWANGE</i>	0	1	2
(j)	Drink alcohol here <i>abanathela utshwala lapha</i>	0	1	2
(k)	Find a new sexual partner here <i>Abathola abantu abatsha bokuya labo emacansini okokuqala</i>	0	1	2
(l)	Appear to be drug users <i>abakhanya angani basebenzisa okudakayo ngaphandle kotshwala</i>	0	1	2
(m)	Appear to be selling or buying sex <i>abakhanyangani bayabhadala kumbe bayabhadalisa ukuya emacansini</i>	0	1	2
(n)	Are orphans under the age of 18 <i>abazintandane ezileminyaka engaphansi kwe 18</i>	0	1	2
(o)	Are school drop-outs <i>asebayekela ukuya esikolo</i>	0	1	2
(p)	Are married <i>abendileyo</i>	0	1	2

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FORM C	Identification	PPA		Site Number		Interviewer Number	
		0	1				

SITE
VERIFICATION
FORM

C30	In your opinion, how many men who come here during the busiest times...: <i>ngokubona kwakho bangaki abesilisa ababuya lapha ngesikhathi kupithizela.</i>			
		None	Some	Most
(a)	Live in HWANGE DISTRICT <i>abahlala esabelweni seHwange</i>	0	1	2
(b)	Are unemployed <i>abangasebenziyo</i>	0	1	2
(c)	Are primary school students <i>Abanga bantwana be primary</i>	0	1	2
(d)	Are secondary or high school students <i>Abanga bantwana besecondary kumbe ehigh school</i>	0	1	2
(e)	Are university / college students <i>Abanga bantwana beuniversity kumbe ecollege</i>	0	1	2
(f)	Are less than age 15 <i>Abanga bantwana abalemnyaka yokuzalwa engaphansi kwe 15</i>	0	1	2
(g)	Live within a 10 minute walk <i>Abahlala eduze lapho benga hamba okwemizuzu elitshumi</i>	0	1	2
(h)	Come here at least once a week <i>Abeza lapha kanye ngeviki</i>	0	1	2
(i)	Are from outside HWANGE DISTRICT <i>Abavela ngaphandle kwesabelo se HWANGE</i>	0	1	2
(j)	Drink alcohol here <i>abanathela utshwala lapha</i>	0	1	2
(k)	Find a new sexual partner here <i>Abathola abantu abatsha bokuya labo emacansini okokuqala</i>	0	1	2
(l)	Appear to be drug users <i>abakhanya angani basebenzisa okudakayo ngaphandle kotshwala</i>	0	1	2
(m)	Appear to be selling or buying sex <i>abakhanyangani bayabhadala kumbe bayabhadalisa ukuya emacansini</i>	0	1	2
(n)	Are orphans under the age of 18 <i>abazintandane ezileminyaka engaphansi kwe 18</i>	0	1	2
(o)	Are school drop-outs <i>asebayekela ukuya esikolo</i>	0	1	2
(p)	Are married <i>abathetheyo</i>	0	1	2

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FORM C	Identification	PPA		Site Number		Interviewer Number	
		0	1				

SITE
VERIFICATION
FORM

C31	Has there been any... <i>Sekukekwaba.....</i>		
	READ LIST	Yes	No
a.	HIV/AIDS prevention? <i>lenhlelo zoku vikelwa kwe HIV/AIDS ?</i>	1	2
b.	Educational talk on HIV/AIDS? <i>Imfundiso ekhuluma ngokwe HIV/AIDS?</i>	1	2
c.	Peer health education program? <i>Inhlelo zokufundisana ngomukuhlane we HIV/AIDS kwabontanga?</i>	1	2
d.	Condom promotion? <i>Imikankaso yoku sentshenziswa kwama CONDOM</i>	1	2
e.	HIV/AIDS video shown onsite? <i>Imfanekiso elemfundiso ye HIV/AIDS</i>	1	2
f.	HIV/AIDS Radio program broadcast? <i>Inhlelo zomusakazo ezilemfundiso ye HIV/AIDS</i>	1	2
g.	HIV/AIDS posters or leaflets? <i>Amaphetshana kumbe ingwalo ezilemfundiso ye HIV/AIDS</i>	1	2
h.	PMTCT <i>inhlelo zokuvikelwa koku thelelwa ingane ezingakazalwa ngumama</i>	1	2
i.	VCT <i>inhlelo zokuzinikela ukuhlolwa kwegcikwane</i>	1	2
j.	ART <i>Inhlelo zokuphathiswa ngemithi eyehlisa umukuhlane we HIV/AIDS</i>	1	2
k.	Other, specify: _____	1	2

C32	In the past six months, how often have condoms been available here? <i>Kunyanga ezingu 6 ezedluleyo abetholakala lula okunganani amacondom</i>	Always	Sometimes	Never
		1	2	3

C33	Are there any condoms here today? <i>Lilawo amakhondomu yini lamhla lapha ?</i>	Yes	No	If 2 Go to C35
		1	2	

C34	IF YES , can I see one? <i>Ngingalibona na?</i>	You cant see one	A condom was seen
		1	2

C35	In the past four weeks, have any condoms been sold from here or taken freely? <i>Kumaviki amane adluleyo, kukekwaba lamakhondomu athengiswayo kumbe aphiwa abantu lapha yini?</i>			
	Yes, sold	Yes, taken freely	Yes, both sold and taken freely	No
	1	2	3	4

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**SITE
VERIFICATION
FORM**

FORM C	Identification	PPA		Site Number			Interviewer Number	
		0	1					

C36	Is it possible to get a condom within 10 minutes of this place at the busiest time? <i>Ngesikhathi kuphithizela kulendawo yini lapho engingathola khona amakhondomu phakathi kwemizuzu elitshumi?</i>	Yes	No	Don't know
		1	2	3

C37	Now we would like to talk about the possibility of having an HIV/AIDS prevention activity at this site. This could include a poster, a meeting, a video, or a visit from a health outreach worker. Would you be WILLING to have some type of HIV/AIDS prevention program here? <i>Ungakuthakazelela ukhuthi kube lenhlelo zokuvikela iHIV/AIDS kulindawo?</i>	Yes	No	Not Sure/ In-different
		1	2	3

C38	IF NO, why not? <i>Sizatho bani ungathakazeleli lezi nhlelo?</i>

C39	Would you be willing to have the following types of HIV/AIDS prevention program here? <i>Ungathakazelela ukuthi kube lenhlelo ezilandelayo zokwenqabela umkhuhlane we HIV/AIDS lapha?</i>		
READ LIST BELOW		Yes	No
a.	HIV/AIDS prevention? <i>lenhlelo zoku vikelwa kwe HIV/AIDS ?</i>	1	2
b.	Educational talk on HIV/AIDS? <i>Imfundiso ekhuluma ngokwe HIV/AIDS?</i>	1	2
c.	Peer health education program? <i>Inhlelo zokufundisana ngomukuhlane we HIV/AIDS kwabontanga?</i>	1	2
d.	Condom promotion? <i>Imikankaso yoku sentshenziswa kwama CONDOM</i>	1	2
e.	HIV/AIDS video shown onsite? <i>Imfanekiso elemfundiso ye HIV/AIDS</i>	1	2
f.	Condom sales or distribution? <i>Ukuthengiswa kumbe ukunikwa kwama Condom?</i>	1	2
g.	HIV/AIDS Radio program broadcast? <i>Inhlelo zomusakazo ezilemfundiso ye HIV/AIDS</i>	1	2
h.	HIV/AIDS posters or leaflets? <i>Amaphetshana kumbe ingwalo ezilemfundiso ye HIV/AIDS</i>	1	2
i.	PMTCT <i>inhlelo zokuvikelwa koku thelelwa ingane ezingakazalwa ngumama</i>	1	2
j.	VCT <i>inhlelo zokuzinikela ukuhlolwa kwegcikwane</i>	1	2
k.	ART <i>Inhlelo zokuphathiswa ngemithi eyehlisa umkhuhlane we HIV/AIDS</i>	1	2
l.	Other, specify: _____	1	2

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**SITE
VERIFICATION
FORM**

FORM C	Identification	PPA		Site Number		Interviewer Number	
		0	1				

C40	Now we would like to talk about the possibility of having an HIV/AIDS prevention activity at this site. This could include a poster, a meeting, a video, or a visit from a health outreach worker. Would you be PREPARED to have some type of HIV/AIDS prevention program here? <i>Lizimisele yini ukuthi kube lenhlelo zokuvikela iHIV/AIDS kulindawo?</i>	Yes	No	Not Sure/ In-different
		1	2	3
C41	IF NO, why not? <i>Sizatho bani ungathakazeleli lezi nhlelo?</i>			
			
			

C42	Would you be PREPARED to have the following types of HIV/AIDS prevention program here? <i>Lizimisele yini ukhuthi kube lenhlelo zokuvikela iHIV/AIDS kulindawo?</i>		
READ LIST BELOW		Yes	No
a.	HIV/AIDS prevention? <i>lenhlelo zoku vikelwa kwe HIV/AIDS ?</i>	1	2
b.	Educational talk on HIV/AIDS? <i>Imfundiso ekhuluma ngokwe HIV/AIDS?</i>	1	2
c.	Peer health education program? <i>Inhlelo zokufundisana ngomukuhlane we HIV/AIDS kwabontanga?</i>	1	2
d.	Condom promotion? <i>Imikankaso yoku sentshenziswa kwama CONDOM</i>	1	2
e.	HIV/AIDS video shown onsite? <i>Imfanekiso elemfundiso ye HIV/AIDS</i>	1	2
f.	Condom sales or distribution? <i>Ukuthengiswa kumbe ukunikwa kwama Condom?</i>	1	2
g.	HIV/AIDS Radio program broadcast? <i>Inhlelo zomusakazo ezilemfundiso ye HIV/AIDS</i>	1	2
h.	HIV/AIDS posters or leaflets? <i>Amaphetshana kumbe ingwalo ezilemfundiso ye HIV/AIDS</i>	1	2
i.	PMTCT <i>inhlelo zokuvikelwa koku thelelwa ingane ezingakazalwa ngumama</i>	1	2
j.	VCT <i>inhlelo zokuzinikela ukuhlolwa kwegcikwane</i>	1	2
k.	ART <i>Inhlelo zokuphathiswa ngemithi eyehlisa umukhuhlane we HIV/AIDS</i>	1	2
l.	Other, specify: _____	1	2

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FORM C	Identification	PPA		Site Number		Interviewer Number	
		0	1				

**SITE
VERIFICATION
FORM**

C43	Finally, we would like to know your opinion about whether or not the following are a big problem here, a small problem or not a problem at all. <i>Ngingakaphethi, bengithanda ukwazi umbono wakho ngokuthi okulandelayo kuludubo olungananani</i>				
			Big	Small	Not
	a	Unemployment <i>ukungasebenzi</i>	1	2	3
	b	Violence <i>udlakela</i>	1	2	3
	c	Access to health care <i>ukuthola uncedo kwabezempilakahle</i>	1	2	3
	d	AIDS	1	2	3
	e	Alcohol abuse <i>ukunatha utshwala okwedlulisileyo</i>	1	2	3
	f	Lack of education <i>ukungafundi</i>	1	2	3
	g	Getting food to eat <i>ukutholakala kokudla</i>	1	2	3
	h	Drug abuse <i>ukusebenzisa okudakayo ngaphandle kotshwala</i>	1	2	3
	i	Children losing parents <i>ubuntandane</i>	1	2	3
	j	Psychosocial stress <i>ukungahlaliseka kwengondo kanyelokuphiliseka kuhle esigabeni?</i>	1	2	3

C44	INTERVIEWER, OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION ACTIVITIES AND RECORD THE NUMBERS YOU SEE.	A	NUMBER OF HIV/AIDS POSTERS DISPLAYED		
		B	NUMBER OF HIV/AIDS BROCHURES AT SITE		
		C	NUMBER OF CONDOMS VISIBLE		
		D	NUMBER OF USED CONDOMS LYING AROUND		

C45	Note any other relevant observations here: ----- ----- -----
-----	---

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION...
TATENDA/SIYABONGA...**

Checked by Supervisor	Name	
Code	Signature	
	Date	

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FOR
INDIVIDUALS

FORM D	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area Code			Site Number			Interviewer number		Interview number	
		0	1										

D13	How long have you lived/stayed (here/there)? <i>Ulesikhathi esinganani uhlala kuli/leyo ndawo?</i>		
	Less than one year	Number of years	All my life
	0		97

IF RESPONDENT IS 18 OR MORE YEARS OLD, SKIP TO D18; IF RESPONDENT IS UNDER 18 ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

		Yes	No	Don't know	
D14	Is your mother alive? <i>Umama okuzalayo usaphila na?</i>	1	2	3	If 2 or 3 skip to D16
D15	IF YES , does she contribute resources for your care? <i>Uyaphathisa yini ekondliweni kwakho?</i>	1	2	3	
D16	Is your father alive? <i>Ubaba okuzalayo usaphila na?</i>	1	2	3	If 2 or 3 skip to D18
D17	IF YES , does he contribute resources for your care? <i>Uyaphathisa yini ekondliweni kwakho?</i>	1	2	3	

D18	Where did you sleep last night? <i>Ulele ngaphi izolo?</i>					
	DO NOT PROBE					
	Your family home	1	The house of a relative	2	Your boyfriend or girlfriend's house	3
	A friend's house	4	A commercial hotel	5	A school dormitory	6
	A worker camp, dormitory, or hostel	7	Outdoors, on the street	8	Fishing camp	9
	Bar/Nightclub	10	Church gathering	11	Teaparty/	12
	Workplace	13	Cultural gathering eg isipero, ndola	14	Funeral	15
	Beerparty-private homesteads/Sheeben	16	Travelling	17	Other (specify)	18

D19	How often in the past four weeks have you slept there? <i>Kumaviki amane adluleyo walala kangaki kulindawo?</i>					
	READ LIST					
	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
	Last night was the first time	7				

D20	Still thinking about where you slept last night, who else was there last night? <i>Ngubani omunye obekhona lapho olelekhona izolo?</i>				
	READ LIST				
			Yes	No	
	a	A parent or grandparent? <i>Umzali,ugogo kumbe ukhulu?</i>	1	2	
	b	Another relative? <i>Esinye isihlobo?</i>	1	2	
	c	One of your children? <i>Omunye wabantwabakho?</i>	1	2	
	d	Your boyfriend, girlfriend, lover? <i>Ijaha ,intombi,kumbe sithandwa sakho?</i>	1	2	
	e	A spouse or live-in partner? <i>Umkakho, kumbe masihlalisane?</i>	1	2	
	f	A friend? <i>Umngane ?</i>	1	2	
	g	Nobody/ alone <i>ubuwedwa?</i>	1	2	
	h	Other? <i>Tshono nxa kungomunye</i>	1	2	

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FOR
INDIVIDUALS

FORM D	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area Code			Site Number			Interviewer number		Interview number	
		0	1										

NOW LET'S TALK ABOUT THIS PLACE/SITE, WHERE WE ARE RIGHT NOW. *ASIKESIXOXE NGENDAWO LE.*

D21	When did you come to this place for the first time? <i>Waqala nini ukubuya lapha?</i>											
CIRCLE ONLY ONE RESPONSE												
		This is my first visit			1	Within past 4 weeks			2			
		Within past 2-6 months			3	Within past 7-12 months			4			
		Over a year ago			5	Over 5 years ago			6			
D22	How often do you come to this place? <i>Ubuya lapha kangaki?</i>											
CIRCLE ONLY ONE RESPONSE												
		Everyday			1	Weekly			2			
		Monthly			3	Less than once a month			4			
		This is my first visit			5							
D23	How did you get here today? Did you walk, ride a bicycle, come by bus, or come in a taxi or a private car? <i>Ubuye ngani lapha?</i>											
PROBE FOR <u>MAIN WAY</u> PERSON CAME. CIRCLE ONLY ONE RESPONSE												
		Walked			1	Bicycle			2			
		Private car			3	Taxi			4			
		Bus			5	Other public transport (taxi, combi, etc.)			6			
		Flagging down passing vehicle			7	Other (Specify):			8			
D24	Some people meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, or one-night partners at places like this. Do you believe that some people meet new lovers, boyfriends, girlfriends, or one-night partners here? <i>Kambe yyakukholwa yini ukuthi abantu bangathola abantu abatsha bokuya labo emacansini kulindawo?</i>										Yes	No
											1	2
D25	Do you think that men come to this place to specifically meet girls below the age of 18? <i>Ngokubona kwakho abesilisa ababuya lapha ngabazodinga amantombazana aleminyaka engaphansi kwe 18?</i>						Yes	No	IF NO, SKIP TO D27			
						1	2					
D26	IF YES TO D24, Are most of these young girls orphans? <i>Inengi lalawo mantombazana kungaba zintandane yini?</i>										Yes	No
											1	2
D27	Do you think that men force girls below 18 to have sex with them here? <i>Ubona angani abesilisa babamba ngamandla amankazana aleminyaka engaphansi kwe18 ukuya labo emacansini nxa belapha?</i>										Yes	No
											1	2
D28	Do you think that men come to this place specifically to meet young women aged 18 to 24? <i>Ubona angani abesilisa babuya lapha bezodinga amankazana/amantombazana abaleminyaka engu 18 kusiya ku 24?</i>										Yes	No
											1	2
D29	Do you think that men force young women aged 18 to 24 to have sex with them here? <i>Ubona angani abesilisa babamba ngamandla amankazana aleminyaka engu18 kusiya ku24 ukuya labo emacansini nxa belapha?</i>										Yes	No
											1	2

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FOR
INDIVIDUALS

FORM D	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area Code			Site Number			Interviewer number		Interview number	
		0	1										

D30 In order to develop health education programs for people at places like this, we want to know whether people come here to meet sexual partners, to drink alcohol, to socialize with friends, or for some other reason. Why did you come here? *Ukuthi senelise ukupha uncedo lwezempilakahle ebantwini ezindaweni ezinje sifuna ukwazi ukuthi bayeza yini lapha ukuzo dinga abantu bokuya labo emacansini ,ukuzonatha,ukuzokwejisa kumbe balezinye izizatho. Pho wena ungabe ulandeni?* **MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. PROBE FOR OTHER.**

		Mentioned	Not mentioned
a	To drink alcohol? <i>Ukuzonatha utshwala?</i>	1	2
b	To meet a sexual partner? <i>Ukuzodinga umuntu wokuya laye emacansini?</i>	1	2
c	To socialize? <i>Ukuzokwejisa?</i>	1	2
d	On a family errand? <i>Uthunyiwe ngabemuli?</i>	1	2
e	To worship? <i>Ukuzokhonza?</i>	1	2
f	To learn? <i>Ukufunda?</i>	1	2
g	Other (specify)	1	2

D31 How many (other) places have you already been to today to drink alcohol, meet a sexual partner, or socialize? *Zingaki ezinye indawo osuke wafika kizo ukuyanatha utshwala, ukuyahlangana lowokuya laye emacansini, kumbe ukuyakwejisa lamuhla?* **IF "00", SKIP TO D35**

NUMBER OF PLACES BEEN TO NOT INCLUDING THIS ONE:

WARD/AREA CODES FOR D32-38:

HWANGE RURAL	WARD	WARD CODE	HWANGE URBAN	WARD	WARD CODE
Resettlement & State Land	Matetsi	HR01	Low Density	Baobab	HU01
Communal	Chidobe	HR02	Medium Density	Chibondo1	HU02
Communal	Kachecheti	HR03	Medium Density	Chibondo2(vid)	HU03
Communal	Nemananga	HR04	High Density	Bagdad	HU04
Communal	Chikandakubi	HR05	High Density	Empumalanga	HU05
Communal	Mbizha	HR06	High Density	DRC	HU06
Communal	Jambezi	HR07	High Density & Industrial	Industry	HU07
Communal	Sidinda	HR08	Low & High Density	Lwendulu	HU08
Communal	Nekabandama I	HR09	Low Density	Madumabisa	HU09
Communal	Simangani	HR10	High Density	Makwika	HU10
Mining town	Kamativi	HR11	High Density	Lusumbami	HU11
Communal	Nekabandama II	HR12	High Density	Cinderella	HU12
Communal	Nekatambe	HR13	High Density	Railways/ngumija	HU13
Communal	Makwandara	HR14	High Density	Ingagula	HU14
Communal	Silewu	HR15	VICTORIA FALLS	AREA	AREA CODE
Communal	Lupote	HR16		Chinotimba	VF01
Communal	Mabale	HR17		Hotels	VF02
Growth Point	Dete	HR18		Mfelandawonye	VF03
				Industrial sites	VF04
				Low /medium density areas	VF05
				Mkosana	VF06
				Town centre	VF07

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FOR
INDIVIDUALS

FORM D	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area Code			Site Number			Interviewer number		Interview number	
		0	1										

D32	IF ANY SITES REPORTED IN D31, ASK FOR NAME AND LOCATION OF UP TO 3 SITES:
	A. Name of 1 st site:
	B. Address:
	C. Ward/area code:

D33	2nd SITE:
	A. Name of 2 nd site:
	C. Address:
	C. Ward/area code:

D34	3rd SITE:
	A. Name of 3 rd site:
	B. Address:
	C. Ward/area code:

D35	How many (other) places do you <u>plan to go to</u> today or tonight to drink alcohol, meet a sexual partner, or socialize? <i>Zingaki ezinye indawo ocabangela ukuthi uzakuya khona ukuyanatha utshwala, ukuyahlangana lowokuya laye emacansini, kumbe ukuyakwejisa lamuhla?</i>	IF "00", SKIP TO D39
	NUMBER OF PLACES WILL GO TO NOT INCLUDING THIS ONE:	

D36	IF ANY SITES REPORTED IN D35, ASK FOR NAME AND LOCATION OF UP TO 3 SITES:
	A. Name of 1 st site:
	B. Address:
	C. Ward/area code:

D37	2nd SITE:
	A. Name of 2 nd site:
	B. Address:
	C. Ward/area code:

D38	3rd SITE:
	A. Name of 3 rd site:
	B. Address:
	C. Ward/area code:

D39	In the last 4 weeks, on how many days did you visit a bar or beer hall or bottle store? <i>Kumamaviki amane adluleyo waya kangaki endaweni zokunathela?</i>	Days

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FOR
INDIVIDUALS

FORM D	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area Code			Site Number			Interviewer number		Interview number	
		0	1										

READ: Now I would like to ask you the number of different sexual partners you have had in the past 4 weeks and in the past 12 months. This includes people you met here, your regular partners (i.e. a person that you have had sex with at least once a month since *October last year*), and anyone else you had sex with in the past four weeks, including male or female partners. Your responses are completely confidential.

Khathesi ngizakubuza ngenani labantu oyelabo emacansini emavikini amane adlulileyo lasemnyakeni ogweleyo odluleyo. lokhu kugqela abantu ohlangane labo lapha, ojayele ukuhlangana labo emacansini labanye owayalabo emacansini kumaviki amane adlulileyo kungabe abesilisa kumbe abesifazana, ngaphandle komkako. Impendulo zakho ziyimfihlo.

IF RESPONDENT HAS NOT HAD SEX WITH ANYONE IN THE GIVEN TIME PERIODS REPORT "00".

IF RESPONDENT SAYS 'I HAVE NEVER HAD SEX' AT ANY POINT, THEN SKIP TO D79. OTHERWISE, KEEP ASKING QUESTIONS D40-D44. (DO NOT ASK RESPONDENT IF EVER HAD SEX – ONLY STOP IF HE/SHE TELLS YOU OF HIS/HER OWN ACCORD)

THE NEXT SIX QUESTIONS ARE VERY IMPORTANT. DO NOT LEAVE ANY RESPONSES BLANK. PROBE FOR THE BEST ANSWER. IF THE ANSWER IS "NONE" CODE A ZERO.

D40	How many people have you had sex with in the past 4 weeks? <i>Uye emacansini labantu abangaki kumaviki amane adlulileyo?</i>	TOTAL		IF "00" GO TO D42

D41	How many of these people were new sexual partners for you in the past four weeks? That is, the first time you had sex with them was in the past four weeks. This includes partners where you only had sex once. <i>Kulababantu obaqabileyo bangaki obuqala ukuya labo emacansini kumaviki amane adlulileyo? Lokhu kugqela owaya labo emacansini kanye kuphela.</i>
	TOTAL

D42	How many people have you had sex with in the past 12 months? This includes all male and female partners – people you had sex with only once and people you have had sex with regularly, such as a spouse or someone you live with. <i>Usuye emacansini labantu abangaki enyangeni ezingu 12 ezedluleyo? lokhu kugqela abasifazane/abesilisa –labo oyelabo emacansini noma kanye nje kuphela labantu oyalabo emacansini kanengi njengo mkakho kumbe umuntu ohlalalaye?</i>	IF "00" SKIP TO D45

D43	Of these people you had sex with in the past 12 months, how many did you have sex with for the first time in the past 12 months? <i>Kulababantu bangaki obuqala ukuya labo emacansini?</i>	IF "00" SKIP TO D45

D44	I now want to ask you about your last new partner IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS. The first time you had sex with this person, did you use a condom? <i>Kathesi ngizakubuza ngomuntu owacina ukuya laye emacansini okokuqala kunyanga ezingu12 ezedluleyo. Uqala ukuya emacansini lalomuntu wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu?</i>		
	Yes	No	No new partners in past 12 months
	1	2	9

D45	This next question is about the first time you had sex. How old were you the first time you ever had sex (sexual debut)? <i>Wawulemnyaka emingaki uqala ukuya emacansini?</i>
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PROBE TO DETERMINE IF RESPONDENT EVER HAD SEX OR NOT. IF NEVER HAD SEX, CODE '97'

	Age at first sex:		years
--	-------------------	--	-------

IF NEVER HAD SEX, SKIP TO D79

	IF HAD SEX ASK:	Yes	No	Don't know
D46	At the age when you first had sex was your mother alive? <i>Uqala ukuya emacansini umama okuzalayo wayesaphila na?</i>	1	2	3
D47	At the age when you first had sex, was your father alive? <i>Ubaba okuzalayo wayesaphila na?</i>	1	2	3

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FOR
INDIVIDUALS

FORM D	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area Code			Site Number			Interviewer number		Interview number	
		0	1										

D48	At the age when you first had sex, what was your schooling status? Were you? <i>Uqala ukuya emacansini wawu....</i>		
	READ OUT AND RECORD ONE RESPONSE ONLY		
	Attending primary school <i>funda eprimary</i>		1
	Attending secondary school <i>funda esecodary</i>		2
	Attending a higher level of school <i>secollege/university</i>		3
	Not at school <i>ngasafundi</i>		4

D49	Have you ever met a new sexual partner here at this site, or at an event of this type? <i>Sowake wahlangana lomuntu wokuya laye emacansini okwakuqala yini lapha kumbe embuthanweni onjengalo?</i>	Yes 1	No 2	If 2, skip to D52
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D50	When did you most recently meet a new sexual partner here or at an event of this type? Was it within the past 4 weeks? Within the past 12 months? Over a year ago? <i>Ucine nini ukuhlangana lomuntu wokuya laye emacansini lapha?</i>			
	Within the past 7 days	1	Within the past 4 weeks	2
	Within the past 12 months	3	Over a year ago	4
	Never met a new partner here	9		

D51	The <u>first</u> time you had sex with the most recent partner you met here or at an event of this type, did you use a condom? <i>Umuntu ocine ukuhlangana laye kulindawo kumbe kulumbuthano uqala ukuya laye emacansini wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu?</i>			
	Yes 1	No 2	Not Sure/Don't Know 8	Never met a new partner here 9

D52	What is the approximate age of the youngest person you had sex with in the past 12 months? PROBE IF NOT SURE. <i>Kunyanga ezingu 12 ezedluleyo umuntu ongathi wayemncane kakhulu owaya laye emacansini phose wayelemnyaka emingaki?</i>		
	ESTIMATE AGE IF NECESSARY. CODE 97 IF NO PARTNERS IN PAST 12 MONTHS.		years

D53	What is the approximate age of the oldest person you had sex with in the past 12 months? <i>Kunyanga ezingu 12 ezedluleyo umuntu ongathi wayemdala kakhulu owaya laye emacansini phose wayelemnyaka emingaki?</i>		
	IF ONLY ONE PARTNER, MARK SAME AGE AS IN D52 ABOVE. CODE 97 IF NO PARTNERS IN PAST 12 MONTHS.		years

D54	Think about all the people you had sex with in the past four weeks. How many of these persons do you THINK have been to this place at least once in the past four weeks? <i>Kulabobantu okeway labo emacansini emavikini amane edluleyo bangaki abake bafika kulindawo?</i>		
	Number who socialized at this place:		
	Does not know		97
	Did not have sex in past 4 weeks		99

D55	Do you have a regular partner, i.e., a person that you have had sex with at least once a month since <i>October last year</i> (excluding wives)? <i>Uloomuntu ohlala usiya laye emacansini? Lokhu kutsho umuntu owaya laye emacansini kanye ngenyanga.</i>		
	IF YES, THE RESPONDENT HAS A REGULAR PARTNER.	Yes 1	No 2
		IF 2 SKIP TO D57	

D56	IF ANY REGULAR PARTNERS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS: The last time you had sex with one of these <u>regular</u> partners, did you use a condom? <i>Wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu ucina ukuya emacansini lomunye wabantu ojayeke ukuya layemacansini ngaphandle komkako?</i>		
	Yes 1	No 2	No regular partners 9

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FOR
INDIVIDUALS

FORM D	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area Code			Site Number			Interviewer number		Interview number	
		0	1										

D57	In the past 12 months, did you have sex with someone you weren't living with or married to OR WHO WASN'T A REGULAR PARTNER? (i.e a casual partner) <i>Kunyanga ezingu12 ezedluleyo ukewaya emacansini lomuntu owawungahlali laye, ungatshadanga laye kumbe ojayele ukuya emacansini laye?</i>	Yes	No	IF 2, SKIP TO D59
		1	2	

D58	IF YES , did you use a condom the last time you had sex with a partner you weren't living with or married to OR WHO WASN'T A REGULAR PARTNER? <i>Wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu ucina ukuya emacansini lomuntu owawungahlali laye kumbe elingathathananga kumbe ongavamanga ukuya laye emacansini?</i>	Yes	No	Not applicable
		1	2	9

D59	In the past year, did you have sex with a young person under18 whom you suspected was an orphan? <i>Enyangeni ezingu12 ezedluleyo uke waya emacansini lomuntu olemnyaka engaphansi kwe 18 owawumazi kumbe ucabangela ukuthi yintandane?</i>	Yes	No	Don't know	IF NO, SKIP TO D61
		1	2	3	

D60	IF YES , did you use a condom the last time you had sex with this young person whom you suspected was an orphan? <i>Ucina ukuya emacansini lalumuntu ocabangela ukuthi yintandane wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu?</i>	Yes	No	Not applicable
		1	2	9

READ PREAMBLE: We've talked about condom use, but I need to confirm now if you have ever used a condom and whether you used one the last time you had sex. *Asiqubekele phambili sixoxa ngokusetshenziswa kwamakhondomu.*

D61	Have you ever used a condom? <i>Sowake wasebenzisa ikhondomu na?</i>	Yes	No	IF NO, SKIP TO D63
		1	2	

D62	IF YES , did you use a condom the last time you had sex? <i>Ucina ukuya emacansini wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu?</i>	Yes	No	Never used
		1	2	9

D63	Do you have a condom with you now? <i>Ulekhondomu yini khathesi?</i>	Yes	No	IF NO, SKIP TO D65
		1	2	

D64	IF YES , Would it be possible for me to see the condom you have? <i>Ngingalibona yini?</i>	Yes	No
		1	2

D65	Have you ever had anal sex? <i>Sowake waya emacansini ngesitho sokuya ngaphandle?</i>	Yes	No
		1	2

ASK MEN D66-70. CODE '9'S FOR WOMEN:

D66	Some men have problems that affect their genitals. They might have an unusual discharge, sores, or pain when they urinate. In your opinion, if a man from around here wanted treatment for such problems, where would he go first? <i>Ngokubona kwakho, nxa abesilisa balapha belomkhuhlane wengulamakhwa baqala ngaphi ukuya dinga uncedo?</i>
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CIRCLE ONLY ONE

Public clinic or hospital	1	Private doctor	2
Pharmacy	3	Traditional healer	4
Street vendors	5	Elsewhere (specify).....	6
Don't know of any place	7	Female respondent	9

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FOR
INDIVIDUALS

FORM D	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area Code			Site Number			Interviewer number		Interview number	
		0	1										

D67 In the past 4 weeks, have you had... ..*Kumaviki amane adluleyo, uke.....*

CODE '9' IF FEMALE RESPONDENT					
	Symptoms	Yes	No	N/A	
a	Pain on urination? <i>Waba lobuhlungu uthambisa?</i>	1	2	9	
b	Unusual discharge? <i>Wakhipha okungajayelekanga ngasese?</i>	1	2	9	
c	Genital Sores/Warts? <i>Waba lezilonda kumbe insumpa ngasese?</i>	1	2	9	

D68 IF NO, in the past 12 months, have you had... *Kunyanga ezingu12 ezedluleyo uke....*

CODE '9' IF FEMALE RESPONDENT					
	Symptoms	Yes	No	N/A	
a	Pain on urination? <i>Waba lobuhlungu uthambisa?</i>	1	2	9	
b	Unusual discharge? <i>Wakhipha okungajayelekanga ngasese?</i>	1	2	9	
c	Genital Sores/Warts? <i>Waba lezilonda kumbe insumpa ngasese?</i>	1	2	9	

IF YES TO ANY ONE IN D67a, b, c AND D68a, b, c ASK D69. OTHERWISE GO TO D70.

D69 IF ANY SYMPTOMS: The last time you had any symptoms did you do any of the following?... *Ngemva kokubona izibonakaliso lezi wathatha amanyathelo alandelayo na...?*

CODE '9' IF FEMALE RESPONDENT					
		Yes	No	N/A	
a	Seek advice or medicine from a health worker in a clinic or hospital? <i>Wadinga uncedo eklinika kumbe esibhedlela?</i>	1	2	9	
b	Seek advice or medicine from a traditional healer? <i>Wadinga uncedo kubelaphi besintu?</i>	1	2	9	
c	Seek advice or buy medicines in a shop or pharmacy? <i>Wadinga uncedo lapho okuthengiswa khona imiti</i>	1	2	9	
d	Ask for advice from friends or relatives? <i>Wadinga ukucetshiswa ngabangane kumbe izihlobo</i>	1	2	9	
e	Ask for advice or treatment from private doctor? <i>Wadinga ukwelatshwa kumbe ukucetshiswa ngu private doctor?</i>	1	2	9	

D70 ALL MEN: Some men have sex with other men. How many men, if any, have you had sex with in the past 12 months? *Abanye abesilisa baya emancansini labanye abesilisa. Bangaki, nxa bekhona, abesilisa osuke waya labo emancansini kunyanga ezingu12 ezedluleyo?*

None	Number of partners (up to 97)	More than 97	Female respondent
0		98	99

ASK WOMEN D71-75 AND CODE 9'S FOR MEN :

D71 Some women have problems that affect their genitals. They might have unusual discharge, sores, or lower abdominal pain. In your opinion, if a woman from around here wanted treatment for such problems, where would she go first? *Ngokubona kwakho, nxa abesifazana abalapha bengaba le ngulamakhwa kumbe ubuhlungu phansi kwenkaba baqala ngaphi ukuya dinga uncedo lokwelatshwa?*

CIRCLE ONLY ONE			
Public clinic or hospital	1	Private doctor	2
Pharmacy	3	Traditional healer	4
Street vendors	5	Elsewhere	6
Don't know of any place	7	Male respondent	9

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FOR
INDIVIDUALS

FORM D	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area Code			Site Number			Interviewer number		Interview number	
		0	1										

D72 In the past 4 weeks, have you had... .. *Kumaviki amane adluleyo, uke*

CODE '9' IF MALE RESPONDENT

	Symptoms	Yes	No	N/A
a	Lower abdominal pain? <i>Waba lobuhlungu ngaphansi kwe nkaba?</i>	1	2	9
b	Unusual discharge? <i>Wakhipha okungajayelekanga ngasese?</i>	1	2	9
c	Genital Sores/Warts? <i>Waba lezilonda kumbe insumpa ngasese?</i>	1	2	9

D73 IF NO TO D72a, b & c, in the past 12 months, have you had...? *Kunyanga ezingu12 ezedluleyo uke...?*

CODE '9' IF MALE RESPONDENT

	Symptoms	Yes	No	N/A
a	Lower abdominal pain? <i>Waba lobuhlungu ngaphansi kwe nkaba?</i>	1	2	9
b	Unusual discharge? <i>Wakhipha okungajayelekanga ngasese?</i>	1	2	9
c	Genital Sores/Warts? <i>Waba lezilonda kumbe insumpa ngasese?</i>	1	2	9

IF YES TO ANY ONE IN D72a, b, c AND D73a, b, c ASK D74. OTHERWISE GO TO D75.

D74 IF ANY SYMPTOMS: THE LAST TIME YOU HAD ANY SYMPTOMS did you do any of the following?...
Ngemva kokubona izibonakaliso lezi wathatha amanyathelo alandelayo na...?

CODE '9' IF MALE RESPONDENT

		Yes	No	N/A
a	Seek advice or medicine from a health worker in a clinic or hospital? <i>Wadinga uncedo eklinika kumbe esibhedlela?</i>	1	2	9
b	Seek advice or medicine from a traditional healer? <i>Wadinga uncedo kubelaphi besintu?</i>	1	2	9
c	Seek advice or buy medicines in a shop or pharmacy? <i>Wadinga uncedo lapho okuthengiswa khona imiti</i>	1	2	9
d	Ask for advice from friends or relatives? <i>Wadinga ukucetshiswa ngabangane kumbe izihlobo</i>	1	2	9
e	Ask for advice or treatment from private doctor? <i>Wadinga ukwelatshwa kumbe ukucetshiswa ngu private doctor?</i>	1	2	9

D75 ALL WOMEN: Some women have sex with other women. How many women, if any, have you had sex with in the past 12 months? *Abanye abesifazana baya emancansini labanye abesifazana. Bangaki, nxa bekhona, abesifazana osuke waya labo emancansini kunyanga ezingu12 ezedluleyo?*

None	Number of partners (up to 97)	More than 97	Male respondent
0		98	99

ASK MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE HAD SEX:

D76	Within the past 12 months, have you given or received money in exchange for sex? <i>Kunyanga ezingu12 usuke waphiwa kumbe wapha imali ngemva kokuya emancansini??</i>	Yes	No	Don't Know	IF 2 OR 3, SKIP TO D79
		1	2	3	

D77	Within the past 4 weeks, Have you given or received money in exchange for sex? <i>Kumaviki amane, adluleyo usuke waphiwa kumbe wapha imali ngemva kokuya emancansini?</i>	Yes	No	Don't Know
		1	2	3

D78 Did you use a condom the last time money was given or received in exchange for sex? *Wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu lapho owacina ukubhadala kumbe ukubhadalisa ukuya emancansini?*

	Yes	No	Don't Know
	1	2	3

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FOR
INDIVIDUALS

FORM D	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area Code			Site Number			Interviewer number		Interview number	
		0	1										

ASK ALL RESPONDENTS, WHETHER OR NOT THEY HAVE EVER HAD SEX:

D79	We want to know whether you have heard or been to any health education programs. In the past 3 months, have you... .. <i>Sifuna ukuba kwazi ukuthi usuke wezwa kumbe waya kunhlelo ezemfundiso zempilakahle. Kunyanga ezintathu ezidluleyo...</i> READ OUT										
										Yes	No
	a	Attended any HIV/AIDS educational programs? <i>Usuke waphatheke kunhlelo ezemfundiso yeHIV/AIDS?</i>								1	2
	b	Seen an HIV/AIDS film or video? <i>Usuke wabukela imifanekiso ephathelane le HIV/AIDS?</i>								1	2
	c	Heard an HIV/AIDS program on the radio? <i>Usuke wezwa inhlelo zeHIV/AIDS emsakazweni we radio?</i>								1	2
	d	Seen an HIV/AIDS prevention poster? <i>Usuke wabona amaphetshana amayelana lokuvikela iHIV elibangela iAIDS?</i>								1	2
	e	Talked about HIV or AIDS with a health worker? <i>Usuke waxoxa ngeHIV loba AIDS labezempilakahle?</i>								1	2
	f	Talked with a peer educator at this site? <i>Usuke waxoxa lo "peer educator" lapha?</i>								1	2
	g	Obtained a condom at this site? <i>Usuke wathola ikhondomu lapha?</i>								1	2

AIDS prevention programs try to give people the opportunity to get tested for HIV. These tests are completely confidential. Every person has the right to learn if they are infected. I will not ask you about your HIV status, but I would like to know if you have ever been tested for HIV, if you were tested in the past 12 months, and if you received your test results in the past 12 months. *Inhlelo zokwenqabela ii HIV zinika abantu amathuba okuthi bayehlolwa igcikwane leHIV. Ukuhlolwa lokhu kuyimfihlo. Wonke umuntu ulungelo lokuba kwazi isimo sakhe. Angizikubuzwa ngesimo sakho kodwa ngithanda ukuba kwazi ukuthi usuke wayahlolwa yini, sewake wahlolwa yini phakathi kwenyanga ezingu12 ezidluleyo, lokuthi wathola impumela phakathi kwenyanga ezingu12 ezidluleyo.*

D80	Have you been voluntarily tested for HIV in the past 12 months, tested over 12 months ago, or never tested? <i>Sewake wazinikela yini ukuya hlolwa ii HIV phakathi kwenyanga ezingu 12 ezidluleyo kumbe esikhathini esedlula inyanga ezingu 12 loba awukaze uhlolwe?</i>										
	Tested past 12 months			Tested over 12 months ago			Never tested			IF 2 OR 3 GO TO D82	
	1			2			3				

D81	IF TESTED IN PAST 12 MONTHS , did you get your test results? <i>Wathola yini impumelo yakho?</i>							Yes	No	N/A
								1	2	9

D82	EVERYONE: Would you be interested in getting an/another HIV test within the next 12 months? <i>Ungathakazelela yini ukuyahlolwa kumbe ukuhlolwa njalo phakathi kwenyanga ezingu12 ezilandelayo?</i>							Yes	No
								1	2

D83	Did you ever receive any education about HIV or AIDS when you were at school? <i>Wake wathola imfundiso emayelana le HIV kumbe ii AIDS ngesikhathi usasesikolo?</i>							Yes	No
								1	2

D84	Are you currently a student? <i>Usafunda na?</i>										
	Yes, primary school				1	Yes, secondary/high school				2	
	Yes, vocational				3	Yes, colleges (polytechs, teachers etc)				4	
	Yes, universities				5	Not currently a student				6	

D85	What is the highest level of education you have completed ? <i>Waqeda liphi ibanga?</i> DO NOT READ CATEGORIES										
	No Schooling		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary Non-degreed		Tertiary Degreed		
	1		2		3		4		5		

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FOR
INDIVIDUALS

FORM D	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area Code			Site Number			Interviewer number		Interview number	
		0	1										

D86	Are you currently employed full-time, part-time or, if not employed, are you looking for work? <i>Uyasebenza yini, (full-time, part-time) nxa ungasebenzi udinga umsebenzi na?</i>			
	Yes, full-time	Yes, occasional / part-time work	Not employed, but looking	Not employed and not looking
	1	2	3	4

D87	Have you ever been married? <i>Sowake wathatha/wenda yini?</i>	Yes	No
		1	2

D88	Are you currently married or living with a sexual partner? <i>Uthethe/wendile kumbe uhlala lomuntu oya laye emancansini na?</i>	Yes	No	If 2 go to D90
		1	2	

D89	IF YES TO D88: How frequently do you use condoms with your (primary) spouse or live-in partner? <i>Lisebenzisa kanengi okunganani amakhondomu lomkakho kumbe lalo ohlala laye? PROBE.</i>			
	READ OPTIONS			
	Always	Sometimes	Never	Not applicable, no spouse/live in
	1	2	3	9

READ: We also want to know what you think about drug use in this area. Your answers will remain confidential and will not be shared with anyone including the local authorities. *Sifuna ukwazi ukuthi ucabangani ngokusetshenziswa kokudakayo okungasitshwala kulindawo. Impendulo zakho zizahlala ziyimfihlo njalo akula omunye umuntu ozaba kwazi ngitsho leziphathamandla zakulindawo.*

D90	In your opinion, do people who use recreational drugs socialize at this site? <i>Ngokubona kwakho abantu abasebenzisa okudakayo okungasitshwala bayabuya yini lapha?</i>	Yes	No
		1	2

D91	Now we would like to ask you some questions about your own experience with recreational drugs. Have you ever used a recreational drug? <i>Kathesi sifuna ukukubuza imbuzo ngosokwenzala empilweni yakho ngokuzihlaba okudakayo. Sowake wahlaba okudakayo njalo ongakwanisi ukuhlala ungakusebenzisanga uma osuke wakujayela njenge heroin, opium, kumbe icocaine.</i>	Yes	No
		1	2

D92	Finally, we have been talking mostly about health issues but we would like to know your opinion of what are the most important problems that need to be addressed in the area. For each problem that I mention, tell me if it is a big problem here, a small problem or not a problem at all. <i>Ngingakaphethi, bengithanda ukwazi umbono wakho ngokuthi okulandelayo kuludubo olungakanani.</i>			
		Big	Small	Not a problem

		Big	Small	Not a problem
a	Unemployment <i>ukunga sebenzi</i>	1	2	3
b	Violence <i>udlakela</i>	1	2	3
c	Access to health care <i>ukuthola uncedo kwabezempilakahle</i>	1	2	3
d	HIV/AIDS	1	2	3
e	Alcohol abuse <i>ukunatha utshwala okwedlulisileyo</i>	1	2	3
f	Lack of education <i>ukungafundi</i>	1	2	3
g	Getting food to eat <i>ukutholakala kokudla</i>	1	2	3
h	Drug abuse <i>ukusebenzisa okudakayo ngaphandle kotshwala</i>	1	2	3
i	Children losing parents <i>ubuntandane</i>	1	2	3
j	Psychosocial stress <i>ukungahlaliseka kwenqondo kanyelokuphiliseka kuhle esigabeni?</i>	1	2	3

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

FOR
INDIVIDUALS

FORM D	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area Code			Site Number			Interviewer number		Interview number	
		0	1										

D93	Do you have any suggestions on intervention strategies to reduce the HIV risks of orphaned girls? <i>Ulakho yini ofisa ngakuyenziwa ukuthi kuncedise ekwehliseni ingozi ezingahlangana labantwana abangamantombazane azintandane abaleminyaka ephansi kwe18 nxa sikhangele udubo lweHIV</i>
------------	--

D94	Refusals during individual interview:					
	Objected to provide any/some information on the topic	1	Objected to provide personal/confidential information	2	Unable to provide requested information	3
	Refused to continue because he/she got annoyed/irritated/bored/tired	4	Refused to continue because he/she was in a hurry	5	Other (specify)	6

Thank you.....Siyabonga

D95	END TIME: Time of day (24 hour): ___:___
------------	---

Supervisor's Detail	Name:	Code	
	Date:	Signature:	

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**Household
Schedule**

FORM E	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward			Household Number			Interviewer Code		
		0	1									

Instruction for selecting the household and head of household:

Eligible households are those with girl(s) aged 12-17 years.

If household doesn't have a girl aged 12-17 years, go to the next household in randomisation.

If there are more than one eligible household, randomly select one household using the Kish Grid following the instructions given in the example below.

Illustration of Kish Grid

Assuming there are 5 households. The first thing is to number the households. Then to select a household to participate in the study using the Kish Grid, go to the intersection of the household number and the total number of households. In the event that the selected household refuses to participate, the process is repeated but the total number of households now excludes the household who refused to participate.

If all the households refuse to participate, go to the next household in randomisation.

FIRST READ MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF ZIMBABWE CONSENT FORM

CIRCLE APPROPRIATE RESPONSES

INTERVIEW DETAILS

E1	Interviewer's Details	Name:	E2	Sex	
				Male	Female
				1	2

VISIT ONE		VISIT TWO	
E3a	Date: ___ / <u>11</u> / <u>2006</u> <i>DD / MM / YYYY</i>	E3b	Date: ___ / <u>11</u> / <u>2006</u> <i>DD / MM / YYYY</i>
E4a	Start Time of day (24 hour): ___:___	E4b	Start Time of day (24 hour): ___:___
E5a Response Codes		E5b Response Codes	
Interview completed	1	Interview completed	1
Interview not completed	2	Interview not completed	2
Refusal by respondent to be interviewed	3	Refusal by respondent to be interviewed	3
Appointment made for second visit	4	Other – specify (e.g. respondent sick)	4
No eligible child in household	5		
Other – specify (e.g. respondent sick)	6		

NOTE: THE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED BY A RESPONDENT WHO HAS CONFIRMED THAT HE OR SHE IS KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**Household
Schedule**

FORM E	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward			Household Number			Interviewer Code		
		0	1									

Now we would like some information about the people who usually live in your household or who are staying with you now.

	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RESIDENCE	SEX	AGE	E LIGIBILITY	PARENTAL SURVIVORSHIP FOR PERSONS 0-17 YEARS OLD				NATURAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS AGE 0-17 YEARS FOR PERSONS 0-17			
E6a	E6b	E6c	E6d	E6e	E6f	E6g	E6h	E6i	E6j	E6k	E6l	E6m	E6n
Line No.	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household, starting with the head of the household? <i>Unganginek a amabizo abantu ohlala labo lapha uqala ngenhloko yalu muzi?</i>	Did (Name) stay here last night? <i>U..... (ibizo) ulele lapha yini izolo?</i>	Is (Name) male or female? <i>N gowesilisa kumbe ngwesifa zana?</i>	How old is (Name)? <i>Uleminyaka emingaki egcweleyo u(ibizo)</i> Age in completed years	Circle line number of all girls aged 12-17	Is (Name)'s biological mother alive? <i>Umama ka...(bizo) usaphilana?</i>	IF ALIVE Does (Name)'s biological mother live in this household? IF YES, What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED IN SCHEDULE <i>Uhlala lapha yini? Ibizo lakhe ngubani?</i>	Is (Name)'s biological father alive? <i>Ubaba ka...(bizo) usaphilana?</i>	IF ALIVE Does (Name)'s biological father live in this household? IF YES, What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED IN SCHEDULE <i>Uhlala lapha yini? Ibizo lakhe ngubani?</i>	Does (Name) have any natural brothers under age of 18? By natural brothers, I mean brothers who have the same biological mother and the same father? <i>U...(bizo) ulabanewabo ozalwa labo kunina loyise abaleminyaka engaphansi kwe18.</i>	Do all of (Name)'s natural brothers under the age of 18 live in this household? <i>Abanewabo baka...(bizo) abazalwa bonke abaleminyaka a engu18 laphansi bahlala laye lapha yini?</i>	Does (Name) have any natural sisters under age of 18? By natural sisters, I mean sisters who have the same biological mother and the same father? <i>U...(bizo) ulabodade wabo ozalwa labo kunina loyise abaleminyaka engaphansi kwe18?</i>	Do all of (Name)'s natural sisters under the age of 18 live in this household? <i>Odadewabo baka...(bizo) abaleminyaka a engu18 laphansi bahlala laye lapha yini?</i>
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
01		Y N 1 2	M F 1 2	In Years <input type="text"/>	01	Y N DK 1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N N/A 1 2 3	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N N/A 1 2 3
02		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	02	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 3	1 2 8	1 2 3
03		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	03	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 3	1 2 8	1 2 3
04		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	04	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 3	1 2 8	1 2 3
05		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	05	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 3	1 2 8	1 2 3
06		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	06	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 3	1 2 8	1 2 3
07		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	07	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 3	1 2 8	1 2 3

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**Household
Schedule**

FORM E	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward			Household Number			Interviewer Code		
		0	1									

E6a	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RESIDENCE	SEX	AGE	E LIGIBILITY	PARENTAL SURVIVORSHIP FOR PERSONS 0-17 YEARS OLD				NATURAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS AGE 0-17 YEARS FOR PERSONS 0-17			
	E6b	E6c	E6d	E6e	E6f	E6g	E6h	E6i	E6j	E6k	E6l	E6m	E6n
Line No.	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household, starting with the head of the household? <i>Ungangineka amabizo abantu ohlala labo lapha uqala ngenhloko yalu muzi</i>	Did (Name) stay here last night? <i>Ungangineka amabizo abantu ohlala labo lapha uqala ngenhloko yalu muzi</i>	Is (Name) male or female? <i>Ngowesili sa kumbe ngowesifazana?</i>	How old is (NAME)? <i>Uleminyaka emingaki egcweleyo u(ibizo)</i> Age in completed years	Circle line number of all girls aged 12-17	Is (Name)'s biological mother alive? <i>Umama ka...(bizo) usaphilana?</i>	IF ALIVE Does (Name)'s biological mother live in this household? IF YES, What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED IN SCHEDULE <i>Uhlala lapha yini? Ibizo lakhe ngubani?</i>	Is (Name)'s biological father alive? <i>Ubaba ka...(bizo) usaphilana?</i>	IF ALIVE Does (Name)'s biological father live in this household? IF YES, What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED IN SCHEDULE <i>Uhlala lapha yini? Ibizo lakhe ngubani?</i>	Does (Name) have any natural brothers under age of 18? By natural brothers, I mean brothers who have the same biological mother and the same father? <i>U...(bizo) ulabanewabo ozalwa labo kunina loyise abaleminyaka engaphansi kwe18</i>	Do all of (Name)'s natural brothers under the age of 18 live in this household? <i>Abanewabo baka...(bizo) abazalwa bonke abaleminyaka a engu18 laphansi bahlala laye lapha yini?</i>	Does (Name) have any natural sisters under age of 18? By natural sisters, I mean sisters who have the same biological mother and the same father? <i>Abanewabo baka...(bizo) abaleminyaka a engu18 laphansi bahlala laye lapha yini</i>	Do all of (Name)'s natural sisters under the age of 18 live in this household? <i>Abanewabo baka...(bizo) abaleminyaka a engu18 laphansi bahlala laye lapha yini?</i>
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
08		Y N 1 2	M F 1 2	In Years <input type="text"/>	01	Y N DK 1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N N/A 1 2 3	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N N/A 1 2 3
09		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	02	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 3	1 2 8	1 2 3
10		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	03	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 3	1 2 8	1 2 3
11		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	04	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 3	1 2 8	1 2 3
12		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	05	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 3	1 2 8	1 2 3
13		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	06	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 3	1 2 8	1 2 3
14		1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	07	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 3	1 2 8	1 2 3

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

Household
Schedule

FORM E	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

E7	Total Number of Female Orphans Age 12-17 years	Total Number of Female Non-Orphans Age 12-17 years	Total in Household: Females Age 12-17 years
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD'S BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

E8	Just to confirm. Are you the parent/guardian of this child? <i>Nguwe umzali kumbe nguwe ogcina lumntwana?</i>	Yes	No	If 1 Go to E10
		1	2	

E9	(If No to E8), Where is the parent or guardian of this child? <i>Ungaphi umzali kumbe ogcina lumntwana?</i> ONE RESPONSE ONLY.		
	a	Unavailable for interview because at work	1
	b	Unavailable because of another commitment	2
	c	Too ill to participate	3
	d	Not living in the same house, but living in the same area	4
	e	Living in another area	5
	f	Deceased	6
	g	Alive, but we don't know where he/she is	7
	h	Other (specify)	8

E10	How old are you (completed years) <i>Ule minyaka emingaki yokuzalwa egcweleyo?</i>			Years	
------------	--	--	--	-------	--

E11	What is your nationality? <i>Uyisizalwane sakuliphi ilizwe?</i>	Zimbabwean	Other (Specify).....
		1	2

E12	What is your current marital status? <i>Wendile/uthethe kumbe uhlezi lomuntu oyalaye emancansini?</i>			
	1	Single	2	Cohabiting or living together
	3	Married monogamous	4	Married polygamous
	5	Divorced or separated	6	Widowed
	7	Other (specify):		

E13	What is your home language? Language spoken most often at home. <i>Ukhuluma liphi ulimi ngekhyaya?</i>					
	1	Ndebele	2	Shona	3	Kalanga
	4	Shangani	5	Tonga	6	English
	7	Nyanja/Chewa	8	Nambya	9	Venda
	10	Other(specify):				

E14	What is the highest level of education you have completed ? <i>Waqeda liphi ibanga lemfundo?</i> DO NOT READ CATEGORIES				
	No Schooling	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary Non-degreed	Tertiary Degreed
	1	2	3	4	5

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

Household
Schedule

FORM E	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

E15	Do you belong to any faith/religion? <i>Ulokholo olululandelayo?</i>	Yes	No	If 2 Go to E17
		1	2	

E16	To which Faith Based Organisation/faith/religion do you belong? <i>Ulandela luphi ukhoho?</i>						
	Catholic	Protestant (incl. Anglican, Methodist; Dutch Reform, UCCZ, etc)	Pentecostal (incl. FOG, ZAOGA, Faith Ministries, Harvest House, etc)	Apostolic Sects	Traditional /African	Moslem	Other (specify)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

E17	How would you describe your present employment situation? <i>Ungangicasisele ngomsebenzi owenzayo?</i>											
	DO NOT READ											
	1	Housewife, not looking for work	2	Unemployed, not looking for work								
	3	Unemployed, looking for work	4	Housewife, looking for work								
	5	Work in informal sector, not looking for permanent work	6	Pensioner								
	7	Sick/disabled and unable to work	8	Student								
	9	Self-employed - full time (5 days or more per week)	10	Self-employed - part time (less than 5 days per week)								
	11	Employed part time (less than 5 days per week)	12	Employed full time (5 days or more per week)								
	13	Other (specify)										

E18	What are the sources of your <u>household income</u> ? (<i>Multiple responses possible, Do not read or prompt</i>) <i>Ukuthola ngaphi okokuphilisa imuli yakho?</i>				Mentioned?	
					Yes	No
	a	Formal salary/earnings on which you pay income tax	1	2		
	b	Contributions by <u>adult</u> family members or relatives	1	2		
	c	Contributions by <u>younger</u> family members or relatives (<18 years)	1	2		
	d	Government pensions/Grants (e.g. old age pension, disability grant)	1	2		
	e	Grants/Donations by private welfare organizations	1	2		
	f	Informal income	1	2		
	g	Other sources, specify	1	2		

E19	Are you in a position to pay for medical expenses if you or your dependants fall sick? <i>Ungenelisa na ukuzibhadhalela kumbe ukubhadhalela imuli yakho nxa begula bedinga uncedo lokwelatshwa?</i>	Yes	No
		1	2

E20	How long have you lived/stayed here? <i>Usule sikhathi esinganani uhlala lapha?</i>			
	Less than one year	Number of years		All my life
	0			97

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

Household
Schedule

FORM E	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward/Area code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

MEETING NEW PARTNERS

THIS SECTION SEEKS TO FIND OUT HOW ORPHAN GIRLS MEET NEW SEXUAL PARTNERS IN THE COMMUNITY. REASSURE THE RESPONDENT OF THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INFORMATION THEY WILL PROVIDE.

E21	Where do you think young girls (including orphans) are meeting new sexual partners? <i>Ngombono wakho amantombazana (kugoqela intandane) bahlangana ngaphi labantu bokuya labo emacansini okokuqala?</i>	SPECIFY PLACE FOR SITES/EVENTS OUTSIDE HWANGE			CODES Night club/bar=01 Shebeen=02 Beer hall/drinking hall=03 Restaurants/fast food=04 Family gatherings=05 Hotels/motels/lodges=06 Churches/religious festivals=07 Schools/colleges=08 Markets=09 Bus/train station=10 Shops/growth point=11 Social/sports club=12 Street/road=13 Private home=14 Pasture/field/bush/river bed=15 Other=16
	Name of Place	Type of Place/Event	Code		
	1)				
	2)				
	3)				
	4)				
	5)				
	6)				
	7)				
	8)				
	9)				
	10)				
E22	Which places in this district do men in this community go to meet young girls ? <i>Kulesisigaba kungaphi lapho okuya khona abasilisa abakhulileyo ukuyahlangana lamantombazana.</i>	SPECIFY PLACE FOR SITES/EVENTS OUTSIDE HWANGE			
	Name of Place	Type of Place/Event	Code		
	1)				CODES Night club/bar=01 Shebeen=02 Beer hall/drinking hall=03 Restaurants/fast food=04 Family gatherings=05 Hotels/motels/lodges=06 Churches/religious festivals=07 Schools/colleges=08 Markets=09 Bus/train station=10 Shops/growth point=11 Social/sports club=12 Street/road=13 Private home=14 Pasture/field/bush/river bed=15 Other=16
	2)				
	3)				
	4)				
	5)				
	6)				
	7)				
	8)				
	9)				
	10)				
	11)				
	12)				
	13)				
	14)				
	15)				

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

Household
Schedule

FORM E	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward/Area code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

E23	What sort of men are having sex with young girls? <i>Ngabesilisa abanjani abaya emancansini lamantombazana?</i> DO NOT READ OR PROMPT.											
											Mentioned?	
											Yes	No
	a	Truckers/kombi/taxi drivers									1	2
	b	School children									1	2
	c	Tertiary students									1	2
	d	Teachers									1	2
	e	Out of school youth									1	2
	f	Unemployed adults									1	2
	g	Street people									1	2
	h	Sex workers									1	2
	i	Tourists									1	2
	j	Rich people									1	2
	k	Vendors/hawkers									1	2
	l	Cross border traders									1	2
	m	Fishermen									1	2
	n	Miners									1	2
	o	Illegal miners									1	2
	p	Worshippers									1	2
	q	Relatives									1	2
	r	Orphans									1	2
	s	Beer drinkers									1	2
	t	Drug users									1	2
	u	Other(Specify)									1	2

OTHER ISSUES

E24	What are the main needs for orphaned girls? <i>Yiziphi inswelo zamantombazane azintandane?</i> (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE) DO NOT READ OR PROMPT.										Mentioned?	
											Yes	No
		a	Financial support								1	2
		b	Food								1	2
		c	Educational support								1	2
		d	Skills training								1	2
		e	Medical support								1	2
		f	Socio-emotional support								1	2
		g	Other (specify)								1	2

E25	What is the biggest concern facing your community with regards to HIV/AIDS. <i>Hlupho bani olubhekane lesigaba senu sikhangele nge HIV/AIDS?</i> (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE) DO NOT READ OR PROMPT.										Mentioned?	
											Yes	No
		a	The problem is getting worse								1	2
		b	Not enough is being done								1	2
		c	People are too afraid of it								1	2
		d	There is a lot of discrimination								1	2
		e	There is not enough information								1	2
		f	Other (specify)								1	2

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**Household
Schedule**

FORM E	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward/Area code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

E26	Finally, we have been talking mostly about health issues but we would like to know your opinion of what are the most important problems that need to be addressed in the area.				
	For each problem that I mention, tell me if it is a big problem here, a small problem or not a problem at all. <i>Ngingakaphethi, bengithanda ukwazi umbono wakho ngokuthi okulandelayo kuludubo olungakanani esigabeni sakini?</i>				
			Big	Small	Not
	A	Unemployment <i>ukunga sebenzi</i>	1	2	3
	B	Violence <i>udlakela</i>	1	2	3
	C	Access to health care <i>ukuthola uncedo kwabezempilakahle</i>	1	2	3
	D	HIV/AIDS	1	2	3
	E	Alcohol abuse <i>ukunatha utshwala okwedlulisileyo</i>	1	2	3
	F	Lack of education <i>ukungafundi</i>	1	2	3
	G	Getting food to eat <i>ukutholakala kokudla</i>	1	2	3
	H	Drug abuse <i>ukusebenzisa okudakayo okungasitshwala</i>	1	2	3
I	Children losing parents <i>ubuntandane</i>	1	2	3	
J	Psychosocial stress <i>ukungahlaliseki kwengondo kanyelokuphiliseka kuhle esigabeni?</i>	1	2	3	

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION...

SIYABONGA...

E27	End Time of day (24 hour): __ : __ __
-----	--

E28	Refusals during individual interview:					
	Objected to provide any/some information on the topic	1	Objected to provide personal/confidential information	2	Unable to provide requested information	3
	Refused to continue	4	Other specify			5

Supervisor's Detail	Name:		Code
	Date:		Signature:

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**GIRLS 12-17
QUESTIONNAIRE**

FORM F	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward/Area Code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

Instruction for selecting the girl child:

Eligible respondents are girls aged 12-17 identified in the household roster in Form E.

If there is only one eligible respondent in the household, proceed to obtain informed consent from the parent/guardian of the respondent and verbal assent from the child. Begin the interview.

If there are more than one eligible respondent in the household, randomly select one respondent using the Kish Grid following the instructions given in the example below.

If household doesn't have a girl aged 12-17 years, go to the next household in randomisation.

Illustration of Kish Grid

Assuming there are 5 young girls (12-17 years only) in the household. The first thing is to number the children starting with the youngest. Then to select a girl to participate in the study using the Kish Grid, go to the intersection of the household number and the total number of young girls in the household. In the event that the selected child refuses to participate, the process is repeated but the total number of children in the household now excludes the child who refused to participate.

If all the young girls within a household refuse to participate, go to the next household in randomisation.

FIRST READ MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF ZIMBABWE CONSENT FORM

CIRCLE APPROPRIATE RESPONSES

INTERVIEW DETAILS

F1	Interviewer's Details	Name:	F2	Sex	
				Male	Female
				1	2

	VISIT ONE		VISIT TWO	
F3a	Date: ___ / <u>11</u> / <u>2006</u> <i>DD / MM / YYYY</i>	F3b	Date: ___ / <u>11</u> / <u>2006</u> <i>DD / MM / YYYY</i>	
F4a	Start Time of day (24 hour): ___ : ___	F4b	Start Time of day (24 hour): ___ : ___	
F5a	Response Codes	F5b	Response Codes	
	Interview completed	1	Interview completed	1
	Interview not completed	2	Interview not completed	2
	Refusal by respondent to be interviewed	3	Refusal by respondent to be interviewed	3
	Appointment made for second visit	4	Other – specify (e.g. respondent sick)	4
	Other – specify (e.g. respondent sick)	5		

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA OF THE RESPONDENT:

I AM FIRST GOING TO ASK YOU A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ABOUT YOURSELF

F6	How old are you (completed years) <i>Uleminyaka emingaki yokuzalwa?</i>			years		
F7	What is your nationality? <i>Uyisizalwane saliphi ilizwe?</i>	Zimbabwean	Other (Specify).....			
		1	2			
F8	What is your home language? Language spoken most often at home. <i>Ukhuluma luphi ulimi ngekheya?</i>					
	Ndebele	1	Shona	2	Kalanga	3
	Shangani	4	Tonga	5	English	6
	Nyanja/Chewe	7	Nambya	8	Venda	9
	Other (specify): _____	10				

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

GIRLS 12-17
QUESTIONNAIRE

FORM F	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward/Area Code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

F9	Is your biological mother alive? <i>Umama okuzalayo usaphila na?</i>				Yes	No	DK	If 2 go to F11, If 3 go to F12							
				1	2	3									
F10	IF YES, does she contribute resources for your care? <i>Uyancedisa ekwondleni kwakho?</i>				1	2	3								
F11	IF NO, how old were you when she passed away? <i>Wabhubha uleminyaka emingaki?</i>							Years							
F12	Is your biological father alive? <i>Ubaba okuzalayo usaphila na?</i>				Yes	No	DK	If 2 go to F14, If 3 go to F15							
				1	2	3									
F13	IF YES, does he contribute resources for your care? <i>Uyancedisa ekwondleni kwakho?</i>				1	2	3								
F14	IF NO, how old were you when he passed away? <i>Wabhubha uleminyaka emingaki?</i>							Years							
F15	Are you currently attending school? <i>Uyafunda na?</i>				Yes	No		IF 2, GO TO F17							
				1	2										
F16	If yes, what level are you currently in? <i>Ukugwalo liphhi?</i>								Go to F20						
	a	1	Primary				2	Secondary		3	Tertiary				
	b	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6
F17	If no, what is the MAIN reason for you not attending school? <i>Yisiphi isizatho esikhulu esakuyenza ungafundi?</i>														
	My family could not afford it			1	I am handicapped			2							
	I had to look after children			3	I was sick			4							
	I am too busy doing house jobs (chores)			5	I became pregnant			6							
	I am working (outside household)			7	I completed my studies			8							
	I had to care for a sick relative or friend			9	I am now married			10							
	I did not like school			11	I failed school			12							
	I was expelled			13	Other (specify): _____			14							
F18	What is the highest level of education you have completed? <i>Waqeda liphhi ibanga? DO NOT READ CATEGORIES</i>														
	No Schooling		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary Non-degreed			Tertiary Degreed					
	1		2		3		4			5					
F19	Do you belong to any faith/religion? <i>Ulokholo olululandelayo?</i>				Yes	No	If 2 Go to F22								
					1	2									
F20	To which faith/religion do you belong? <i>Ulandela luphi ukholo?</i>														
	Catholic	Protestant (incl. Anglican, Methodist; Dutch Reform, UCCZ, etc)		Pentecostal (incl. FOG, ZAOGA, Faith Ministries, Harvest House, etc)		Apostolic Sects	Traditional /African	Moslem		Other					
	1	2		3		4	5	6		7					
F21	How often do you go to church or other religious gatherings? <i>Uvame ukuhamba kangaki?</i>														
	Daily	Once a week	Twice a week	Once in two weeks	Once a month	Never	Other (specify): _____								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
F22	Have you ever been married? <i>Sewake wenda?</i>				Yes	No									
					1	2									

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

GIRLS 12-17
QUESTIONNAIRE

FORM F	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward/Area Code			Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1								

F31	On average how many meals do you have per day? <i>Udla kangaki ngelanga?</i>			
	One	Two	Three	Four or more
	1	2	3	4

F32	Do you have a change of clothing? <i>Ulempahla zokuntshintsha?</i>	Yes	No
		1	2

F33	How often do you have adequate sanitary wear? <i>Uthola kangakanani okusetshenziswa ngamantombazana nxa besesikhathini?</i>			
	Always	Sometimes	Never	Not applicable
	1	2	3	4

F34	Do you share your bedroom with anyone? <i>Endlini yakho yokulala/bedroom ulala labanye yini?</i>	Yes	No	If 2 go to F36
		1	2	

F35	If yes, how many people are you sharing the same bedroom with? <i>Lilala libangaki?</i>					
		Age	Sex		Age	Sex
	Room mate 1			Room mate 6		
	Room mate 2			Room mate 7		
	Room mate 3			Room mate 8		
	Room mate 4			Room mate 9		
	Room mate 5			Room mate 10		

F36	Which best describes where you stayed last night? <i>Yiphi indawo echaza lapho olele khona izolo?</i>					
	READ LIST					
	Your family home	1	The house of a relative	2	Your boyfriend or girlfriend's house	3
	A friend's house	4	A commercial hotel	5	A school dormitory	6
	A worker camp, dormitory, or hostel	7	Outdoors, on the street	8	Other (specify)	9

F37	Think about where you slept last night. How often in the past four weeks have you stayed there? <i>Cabanga lapho olele khona izolo. Ungabe ulele kangaki khona kumaviki amane adluleyo?</i>					
	READ LIST					
	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
	Last night was the first time	7				

F38	Still thinking about where you slept last night, who else was there last night? <i>Ulokhe usacabanga ngendawo lapho olele khona izolo ngubani omunye olele laye?</i>					
	READ LIST					
				Yes	No	
	a	A parent or grandparent? <i>Umzali,ugogo kumbe ukhulu?</i>			1	2
	b	Another relative? <i>Esinye isihlobo?</i>			1	2
	c	One of your children? <i>Omunye wabantwabakho?</i>			1	2
	d	Your boyfriend, girlfriend, lover? <i>Ijaha ,intombi,kumbe sithandwa sakho?</i>			1	2
	e	A spouse or live-in partner? <i>Umkakho, kumbe masihlalisane?</i>			1	2
	f	A friend? <i>Umngane ?</i>			1	2
	g	Nobody/ alone? <i>Ubuwedwa?</i>			1	2
	h	A sibling? <i>Umnewenu/udadewenu?</i>			1	2
	i	Other? <i>Tshono nxa kungomunye</i>			1	2

F39	Does anybody in your household or on your property get drunk at least once a month? <i>Ukhona yini odakwayo esingathi kanye nje ngenyanga ohlala laye?</i>	Yes	No
		1	2

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

GIRLS 12-17
QUESTIONNAIRE

FORM F	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area Code			Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1								

F40	In the last 4 weeks, on how many days did you visit a bar or beer hall or bottle store? <i>Kumaviki amane adlulileyo uhambe amalanga amangaki ebhawa/bottlestore?</i>				days
F41	Do you drink alcohol? <i>Uyanatha utshwala na?</i>	Yes 1	No 2	No Response 3	If 2 or 3 go to F43

F42	Where have you obtained alcohol in the last four weeks? <i>Ububuthola ngaphi utshwala kumaviki amane adlulileyo?</i>	Mentioned?	
		Yes	No
	a At home	1	2
	b Shops	1	2
	c Bar	1	2
	d Shebeen	1	2
	e School	1	2
	f Friends' homes	1	2
	g Family gatherings (e.g. weddings, parties)	1	2
	h Tea Party	1	2
	i Other (specify).....	1	2

F43	Now we would like to ask you some questions about your experience with recreational drugs. Have you ever used a recreational drug? <i>Khathesi ngithanda ukukubuza ngokusebenzisa okudakayo okungasikho tshwala. Sewake wakusebenzisa na?</i>	Yes 1	No 2
-----	--	----------	---------

IN THIS SECTION, WE ARE TRYING TO ESTABLISH THE RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND INVOLVEMENT IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY. REASSURE THE RESPONDENT OF THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INFORMATION THEY WILL PROVIDE

F44	Do you have a boyfriend? <i>Ulejaha na?</i>	Yes 1	No 2
-----	---	----------	---------

F45	Have you ever had sex? <i>Sewake waya emacansini na?</i> IF NO, SKIP TO E63	Yes 1	No 2
-----	---	----------	---------

IF HAD SEX ASK:

F46	What was your age at first sex? <i>Wawuleminyaka emingaki uqala ukuya emacansini?</i>			years
-----	---	--	--	-------

		Yes	No
F47	At your age at first sex was your mother alive? <i>Uqala ukuya emacansini umama okuzalayo wayesaphila na?</i>	1	2
F48	At your age at first sex, was your father alive? <i>Uqala ukuya emacansini ubaba okuzalayo wayesaphila na?</i>	1	2
F49	Were you in school at the time? <i>Wawufunda yini ngalesosikhathi?</i>	1	2

F50	How many people have you had sex with in the past 4 weeks? <i>Bangaki abantu osuye labo emacansini kumaviki amane adluleyo?</i>	TOTAL	

F51	How many of these people were new sexual partners for you in the past four weeks? That is, the first time you had sex with them was in the past four weeks. This includes partners where you only had sex once. <i>Kulabobantu bangaki owawuqala ukuya labo emacansini. Lokhu kugoqela awaya labo emacansini kanye kuphela?</i>		
		TOTAL	

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

GIRLS 12-17
QUESTIONNAIRE

FORM F	Identification	PPA		Ward/Area Code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

F52	How many people have you had sex with in the past 12 months? This includes all male and female partners – people you had sex with only once and people you have had sex with regularly, such as a spouse or someone you live with. <i>Bangaki abantu owaya labo emacansini kunyanga ezingu12 ezedluleyo. Lokhu kugoqela abesilisa, abesifazane, kumbe owaya labo emacansini kanye, kumbe labo ojayele ukuya labo emacansini abanjengomkakho kumbe lowu ohlala laye?</i>		
	TOTAL		

F53	Of these people you had sex with in the past 12 months, how many did you have sex with for the <u>first time</u> in the past 12 months? <i>Kulabobantu owaya labo emacansini enyangeni ezingu 12 ezedluleyo bangaki owawuqala ukuyalabo emacansini?</i>		
	TOTAL		

F54	I now want to ask you about your last new partner IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS. The first time you had sex with this person, did you use a condom? <i>Khathesi ngizakubuza ngomuntu owacina ukuya laye emacansin kunyanga ezingu12 ezedluleyo. Uqala ukuya emacansini lalomuntu wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu?</i>			
		Yes	No	No new partners in past 12 months
		1	2	9

F55	How many partners have you ever had sex with in your lifetime? <i>Bangaki abantu osewaya labo emacansini empilweni yakho?</i>		
	TOTAL		

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**GIRLS 12-17
QUESTIONNAIRE**

FORM F	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward/Area Code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

READ: Now I would like to ask you about your first sexual experience – the first time that you had sex.

FIRST SEX PARTNER:

56a	56b	56c	56d	56e	56f	56g	56h	56i	56j	56k
What is your relationship to the FIRST PERSON you had sex with? <i>Buhlobo bani olabo lalomuntu owaqala ukuya laye emacansini?</i>	How old was that person when you first had sex with him? <i>Wayeleminy aka emingaki lomuntu?</i>	When did you first have sex with this partner? <i>Waqala nini ukuya emacansini lalomuntu?</i>	Where did you have sex with this person? <i>Kungaphi lapho elenzela khona ezemacansini lalomuntu?</i>	Did you use a condom at first sex? <i>Wasebenzisa ikhondomu yini lalomuntu?</i>	The first time you had sex would you say you had sex because you wanted to or because you were forced to against your will? <i>Uqala ukuya emacansini wakwenza ngokuthanda kwakho kumbe wabanjwa ngamandla?</i>	Where did you first meet this partner? <i>Lahlangana ngaphi okwakuqala lalomuntu?</i>	Who introduced you to this partner? <i>Ngubani owakuhlenganisa lalomuntu?</i>	How long did you know this partner before first having sex with him? <i>Wawusumaze okwesikhathi esinganani ungakayi laye emacansini lomuntu?</i>	When was the most recent time you had sex with this partner? <i>Ucine nini ukuya emacansini lalomuntu</i>	Did you use a condom at most recent sex with this partner? <i>Licina ukuya emacansini lisebenzise ikhondomu?</i>
1=Spouse 2=Boyfriend 3=Friend 4=Relative 5=Stranger 6=Casual acquaintance	Age _____	Month _____ Year _____	Club=1 Bar=2 Shows/films/concert/festival=3 Church=4 Street=5 School/college=6 Restaurant=7 Market=8 Family gathering (e.g. wedding, party, funeral)=9 Bus station/terminus /train station=10 Hotel/motel/lodge=11 Shops /growth point/store=12 Park=13 At my home=14 Other private home=15 Office=16 Clinic =17 In the bus/commuter omnibus/train=18 Bush=19 Brothel=20 Fields/pastures=21 Other (specify)=22	Yes=1 No=2 Don't Know = 9	Wanted=1 Forced=2 DK/Refused=3	My home=1 Friend's home=2 Other household=3 Bar=4 Shabeen=5 Market=6 School=7 Church=8 Other public place=9 (Specify type of place) (Specify name of public place) (Specify ward/area code for public place)	Relative in my household=1 Relative not in my household =2 Unrelated household member =3 Family friend =4 Pastor/church member =5 Friend/School mate =6 Barman =7 Community member =8 Commercial Sex worker =9 Self =10 Other (specify): =11 Not applicable =99 (Specify other)	Always=1 Many years=2 One year=3 6 months to a year=4 1 month to 6 months=5 Less than a month=6 Less than a day=7 Didn't know him=8	Month _____ Year _____ CODE 97 for sex only once	Yes=1 No=2 NA =9 Circle NA for sex only once

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**GIRLS 12-17
QUESTIONNAIRE**

FORM F	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward/Area Code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

READ: Now I would like to ask you about your most recent sexual partner. IF GIRL HAS HAD ONLY ONE PARTNER, SKIP TO F60.

MOST RECENT PARTNER:

57a	57b	57c	57d	57e	57f	57g	57h	57i	57j	57k
What is your relationship to the MOST RECENT PERSON you had sex with? <i>Buhlobo bani olabo lomuntu owacina ukuya laye emacansini?</i>	How old was that person when you first had sex with him? <i>Waye leminyaka emingaki lowomuntu uqala ukuya laye emacansini?</i>	When did you first have sex with this partner? <i>Waqala nini ukuya emacansini lalomuntu?</i>	Where did you have sex with this person? <i>kungaphi lapho elenzela khona ezemacansini lalomuntu?</i>	Did you use a condom at first sex? <i>Wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu uqala ukuya emacansini?</i>	The first time you had sex would you say you had sex because you wanted to or because you were forced to against your will? <i>Uqala ukuya emacansini wakwenza uthanda kumbe wabanjwa ngamandla?</i>	Where did you first meet this partner? <i>Laqala ukuhlangana ngaphi lalomuntu?</i>	Who introduced you to this partner? <i>Ngubani owakuhlanganisa lalomuntu?</i>	How long did you know this partner before first having sex with him? <i>Laselazane okwesikhathi esingakanani liqala ukuya emacansini?</i>	When was the most recent time you had sex with this partner? <i>Wacina nini ukuya emacansini lalumuntu ?</i>	Did you use a condom at most recent sex with this partner? <i>Wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu ucina ukuya emacansini lalomuntu?</i>
1=Spouse 2=Boyfriend 3=Friend 4=Relative 5=Stranger 6=Casual acquaintance	Age _____	Month _____ Year _____	Club=1 Bar=2 Shows/films/concert/festival=3 Church=4 Street=5 School/college=6 Restaurant=7 Market=8 Family gathering (e.g. wedding, party, funeral)=9 Bus station/terminus /train station=10 Hotel/motel/lodge=11 Shops /growth point/store=12 Park=13 At my home=14 Other private home=15 Office=16 Clinic =17 In the bus/commuter omnibus/train=18 Bush=19 Brothel=20 Fields/pastures=21 Other (specify)=22	Yes=1 No=2 Don't Know = 9	Wanted=1 Forced=2 DK/Refused=3	My home=1 Friend's home=2 Other household=3 Bar=4 Shebeen=5 Market=6 School=7 Church=8 Other public place=9 _____ (Specify type of place) _____ (Specify name of public place) _____ (Specify ward/area code for public place)	Relative in my household=1 Relative not in my household =2 Unrelated household member =3 Family friend =4 Pastor/church member =5 Friend/School mate =6 Barman =7 Community member =8 Commercial Sex worker =9 Self =10 Other (specify): =11 Not applicable =99 _____ (Specify other)	Always=1 Many years=2 One year=3 6 months to a year=4 1 month to 6 months=5 Less than a month=6 Less than a day=7 Didn't know him=8	Month _____ Year _____ CODE 97 for sex only once	Yes=1 No=2 NA =9 Circle NA for sex only once

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**GIRLS 12-17
QUESTIONNAIRE**

FORM F	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward/Area Code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

READ: Now I would like to ask you about the partner you had before your most recent sexual partner. IF GIRL HAS HAD ONLY TWO PARTNERS, SKIP TO F60.

SECOND MOST RECENT PARTNER:

58a	58b	58c	58d	58e	58f	58g	58h	58i	58j	58k
What is your relationship to the SECOND MOST RECENT PERSON you had sex with? <i>Buhlobo bani olabo lomuntu owesibili owacina ukuya laye emacansini?</i>	How old was that person when you first had sex with him? <i>Waye leminyaka emingaki lowomuntu uqala ukuya laye emacansini</i>	When did you first have sex with this partner? <i>Waqala nini ukuya emacansini lalomuntu</i>	Where did you have sex with this person ? <i>kungaphi lapho elenzela khona ezemacansini lalomuntu?</i>	Did you use a condom at first sex? <i>Wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu uqala ukuya emacansini</i>	The first time you had sex would you say you had sex because you wanted to or because you were forced to against your will? <i>Uqala ukuya emacansini wakwenza uthanda kumbe wabanjwa ngamandla?</i>	Where did you first meet this partner? <i>Laqala ukuhlangana ngaphi lalomuntu?</i>	Who introduced you to this partner? <i>Ngubani owakuhlanganisa lalomuntu?</i>	How long did you know this partner before first having sex with him? <i>Laselazane okwesikhathi esingakanani liqala ukuya emacansini</i>	When was the most recent time you had sex with this partner? <i>Wacina nini ukuya emacansini lalomuntu</i>	Did you use a condom at most recent sex with this partner? <i>Wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu ucina ukuya emacansini lalomuntu?</i>
1=Spouse 2=Boyfriend 3=Friend 4=Relative 5=Stranger 6=Casual acquaintance	Age_____	Month_____ Year _____	Club=1 Bar=2 Shows/films/concert/festival=3 Church=4 Street=5 School/college=6 Restaurant=7 Market=8 Family gathering (e.g. wedding, party, funeral)=9 Bus station/terminus /train station=10 Hotel/motel/lodge=11 Shops /growth point/store=12 Park=13 At my home=14 Other private home=15 Office=16 Clinic =17 In the bus/commuter omnibus/train=18 Bush=19 Brothel=20 Fields/pastures=21 Other (specify)=22	Yes=1 No=2 Don't Know = 9	Wanted=1 Forced=2 DK/Refused=3	My home=1 Friend's home=2 Other household=3 Bar=4 Shabeen=5 Market=6 School=7 Church=8 Other public place=9 _____ (Specify type of place) _____ (Specify name of public place) _____ (Specify ward/area code for public place)	Relative in my household=1 Relative not in my household =2 Unrelated household member =3 Family friend =4 Pastor/church member =5 Friend/School mate =6 Barman =7 Community member =8 Commercial Sex worker =9 Self =10 Other (specify): =11 Not applicable =99 _____ (Specify other)	Always=1 Many years=2 One year=3 6 months to a year=4 1 month to 6 months=5 Less than a month=6 Less than a day=7 Didn't know him=8	Month_____ Year _____ CODE 97 for sex only once	Yes=1 No=2 NA =9 Circle NA for sex only once

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**GIRLS 12-17
QUESTIONNAIRE**

FORM F	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward/Area Code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

**READ: Now I would like to ask you about the partner you had before your second most recent sexual partner. IF GIRL HAS HAD ONLY THREE PARTNERS, SKIP TO F60.
THIRD MOST RECENT PARTNER:**

59a	59b	59c	59d	59e	59f	59g	59h	59i	59j	59k
What is your relationship to the THIRD MOST RECENT PERSON you had sex with? <i>Buhlobo bani olabo lomuntu owesithathu owacina ukuya laye emacansini</i>	How old was that person when you first had sex with him? <i>Waye leminyaka emingaki lowomuntu uqala ukuya laye emacansini</i>	When did you first have sex with this partner? <i>Waqala nini ukuya emacansini lalomuntu</i>	Where did you have sex with this person ? <i>kungaphi lapho elenzela khona ezemacansini lalomuntu?</i>	Did you use a condom at first sex? <i>Wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu uqala ukuya emacansini</i>	The first time you had sex would you say you had sex because you wanted to or because you were forced to against your will? <i>Uqala ukuya emacansini wakwenza uthanda kumbe wabanjwa ngamandla?</i>	Where did you first meet this partner? <i>Laqala ukuhlangana ngaphi lalomuntu?</i>	Who introduced you to this partner? <i>Ngubani owakuhlanganisa lalomuntu?</i>	How long did you know this partner before first having sex with him? <i>Laselazane okwesikhathi esingakanani liqala ukuya emacansini</i>	When was the most recent time you had sex with this partner? <i>Wacina nini ukuya emacansini lalomuntu</i>	Did you use a condom at most recent sex with this partner? <i>Wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu ucina ukuya emacansini lalomuntu?</i>
1=Spouse 2=Boyfriend 3=Friend 4=Relative 5=Stranger 6=Casual acquaintance	Age_____	Month_____ Year _____	Club=1 Bar=2 Shows/films/concert/festival=3 Church=4 Street=5 School/college=6 Restaurant=7 Market=8 Family gathering (e.g. wedding, party, funeral)=9 Bus station/terminus /train station=10 Hotel/motel/lodge=11 Shops /growth point/store=12 Park=13 At my home=14 Other private home=15 Office=16 Clinic =17 In the bus/commuter omnibus/train=18 Bush=19 Brothel=20 Fields/pastures=21 Other (specify)=22	Yes=1 No=2 Don't Know = 9	Wanted=1 Forced=2 DK/Refused=3	My home=1 Friend's home=2 Other household=3 Bar=4 Shabeen=5 Market=6 School=7 Church=8 Other public place=9 _____ (Specify type of place) _____ (Specify name of public place) _____ (Specify ward/area code for public place)	Relative in my household=1 Relative not in my household =2 Unrelated household member =3 Family friend =4 Pastor/church member =5 Friend/School mate =6 Barman =7 Community member =8 Commercial Sex worker =9 Self =10 Other (specify): =11 Not applicable =99 _____ (Specify other)	Always=1 Many years=2 One year=3 6 months to a year=4 1 month to 6 months=5 Less than a month=6 Less than a day=7 Didn't know him=8	Month_____ Year _____ CODE 97 for sex only once	Yes=1 No=2 NA =9 Circle NA for sex only once

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**GIRLS 12-17
QUESTIONNAIRE**

FORM F	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward/Area Code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

F60	Within the past 12 months, have you given or received money in exchange for sex? <i>Kunyanga ezingu12 ezedluleyo uke waphiwa kumbe wapha imali ukuya emacansini?</i>	Yes	No	If 2 go to F62
		1	2	

F61	IF YES , did you use a condom the most recent time money was given or exchanged for sex? <i>Wasebenzisa yini ikhondomu lapho owacina ukubhadala kumbe ukubhadalisa ukuya emacansini?</i>			
		Yes	No	Don't know
		1	2	3

ASK ALL RESPONDENTS AGAIN HERE

F62	Has your parent/guardian ever talked to you about sex? <i>Umzali wakho kumbe okugcinayo useke waxoxa lawe ngokuya emacansini?</i>	Yes	No	
		1	2	

F63	Has your parent/guardian ever talked to you about HIV/AIDS? <i>Umzali wakho kumbe okugcinileyo useke waxoxa lawe nge HIV/AIDS?</i>	Yes	No	
		1	2	

F64	We want to know whether you have heard or been to any health education programs. In the past 3 months, have you... <i>Sifuna ukuba kwazi ukuthi usuke wezwa kumbe waya kunhlelo ezemfundiso zempilakahle. Kunyanga ezintathu ezedluleyo... READ OUT</i>			
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	READ OUT EACH QUESTION:	Yes	No
a	Attended any HIV/AIDS educational programs? <i>Usuke waphatheke kunhlelo ezemfundiso yeHIV/AIDS?</i>	1	2
b	Seen an HIV/AIDS film or video? <i>Usuke wabukela imifanekiso ephathelane le HIV/AIDS?</i>	1	2
c	Heard an HIV/AIDS program on the radio? <i>Usuke wezwa inhlelo zeHIV/AIDS emsakazweni we radio?</i>	1	2
d	Seen an HIV/AIDS prevention poster? <i>Usuke wabona amaphethshana amayelana lokuvikela iHIV elibangela iAIDS?</i>	1	2
e	Talked about HIV or AIDS with a health worker? <i>Usuke waxoxa ngeHIV loba AIDS labezempilakahle?</i>	1	2
f	Talked with a peer educator? <i>Usuke waxoxa lo "peer educator"?</i>	1	2
g	Ever attended a talk on condoms? <i>Usuke waya kunhlelo okuxoxwa ngamakhondomu?</i>	1	2

AIDS prevention programs try to give people the opportunity to get tested for HIV. These tests are completely confidential. Every person has the right to learn if they are infected. I will not ask you about your HIV status, but I would like to know if you have ever been tested for HIV, if you were tested in the past 12 months, and if you received your test results in the past 12 months. *Inhlelo zokwenqabela ii HIV zinika abantu amathuba okuthi bayehlolwa igcikwane leHIV. Ukuhlolwa lokhu kuyimfihlo. Wonke umuntu ulungelo lokuba kwazi isimo sakhe. Angizikukubuza ngesimo sakho kodwa ngithanda ukuba kwazi ukuthi usuke wayahlolwa yini, sewake wahlolwa yini phakathi kwenyanga ezingu12 ezedluleyo, lokuthi wathola impumela phakathi kwenyanga ezingu12 ezedluleyo.*

F65	Have you been voluntarily tested for HIV in the past 12 months, tested over 12 months ago, or never tested? <i>Sewake wazinikela yini ukuya hlolwa ii HIV phakathi kwenyanga ezingu 12 ezedluleyo kumbe esikhathini esedlula inyanga ezingu 12 loba awukaze uhlotwe?</i>			IF 3, SKIP TO F68
	Tested past 12 months	Tested over 12 months ago	Never tested	
	1	2	3	

F66	IF TESTED IN PAST 12 MONTHS , did you get your test results? <i>Wathola yini impumela yakho?</i>	Yes	No
		1	2

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**GIRLS 12-17
QUESTIONNAIRE**

FORM F	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward/Area Code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

F67	If TESTED IN PAST 12 MONTHS , Did you receive counseling before the HIV test? <i>Baxoxisana lawe yini nge HIV ungakahlolwa yini?</i>	Yes	No
		1	2

F68	EVERYONE : Would you be interested in getting an/another HIV test within the next 12 months? <i>Ungathakazelela yini ukuyahlolwa kumbe ukuhlotwa njalo phakathi kwenyanga ezingu12 ezilandelayo?</i>	Yes	No
		1	2

F69	Did you ever receive any education about HIV or AIDS when you were at school? <i>Wake wathola imfundiso emayelana le HIV kumbe ii AIDS ngesikhathi usasesikolo?</i>	Yes	No
		1	2

	DK = Don't Know, NR = No Response	Yes	No	DK	NR	
F70	Have you ever been pregnant? <i>Sewake wazithwala na?</i>	1	2	3	4	If 2, 3 or 4 Go to F73
F71	Do you have children of your own? <i>Ulabantwana obazalayo na?</i>	1	2	3	4	If 2, 3 or 4 Go to F73
F72	(If Yes) , do you stay with your children in this household? <i>Uhlala labo?</i>	1	2	3	4	

MEETING NEW PARTNERS: THIS SECTION SEEKS TO FIND OUT HOW ORPHAN GIRLS MEET NEW SEXUAL PARTNERS IN THE COMMUNITY. REASSURE THE RESPONDENT OF THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INFORMATION THEY WILL PROVIDE.

F73	Where do you spend MOST of your free time? <i>Ngitshela indawo ezintathu ozilibazisa khona? NAME UP TO THREE PLACES</i>		Mentioned?	
			Yes	No
	a	Night clubs/bar	1	2
	b	Shabeens	1	2
	c	Beer hall/drinking hall	1	2
	d	Restaurants/fast food	1	2
	e	Family gatherings (e.g. weddings, parties etc)	1	2
	f	Hotels/motels/lodges	1	2
	g	Churches/religious festivals	1	2
	h	Schools/colleges	1	2
	i	Markets	1	2
	j	Bus station/terminus/train station	1	2
	k	Shops/growth point	1	2
	l	Social clubs/sports clubs	1	2
	m	Street/road	1	2
	n	Private homes	1	2
	o	Pasture/field/bush/river bed	1	2
	p	Tea Parties	1	2
	q	Bore Holes/Wells	1	2
	r	Cinema/Film Shows	1	2
	s	Other (specify): _____	1	2

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

GIRLS 12-17
QUESTIONNAIRE

FORM F	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward/Area Code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

F74	Why do you go to these places? <i>Kungani usiya kulezo ndawo?</i> CIRCLE AS MANY AS ARE NAMED			
	To have fun/relax/ socialize	1	To meet friends	2
	To pray	3	To meet relatives	4
	To meet new sexual partners	5	To drink alcohol	6
	To meet new boyfriends /dates	7	To look for money	8
	Other (specify).....			9

F75	Who do you usually go with to these places? <i>Ujayele ukuhamba lobani kulezo ndawo?</i>			Mentioned?	
				Yes	No
	a	Family members		1	2
	b	Friends		1	2
	c	Boyfriend(s)		1	2
	d	Alone		1	2
	e	Other(Specify)		1	2

F76	Do you think that men aged 24 and over go to this place to pick up girls for sex? <i>Ngombono wakho abasilisa abaleminyaka engu24 kusiya phezulu beza kuli ndawo ukuzodinga amankazana okuya lawo emacansini?</i>			Yes	No
				1	2

F77	Which places do you think young people go to meet new sexual partners? <i>Yiziphi indawo ocabanga ukuthi abasakhulayo bayakhona ukuyadinga abokuya labo emacansini okwakuqala?</i>			PROBE FOR ACTUAL SITE NAME AND LOCATION, RECORD TO RIGHT IF APPLICABLE:	
			Mentioned?		
			Yes	No	Site name:
	a	Night clubs/bar	1	2	Ward/Area:
	b	Shabeens	1	2	
	c	Beer hall/drinking hall	1	2	
	d	Restaurants/fast food	1	2	
	e	Family gatherings (e.g. weddings, parties etc)	1	2	
	f	Hotels/motels/lodges	1	2	
	g	Churches/religious festivals	1	2	
	h	Schools/colleges	1	2	
	i	Markets	1	2	
	j	Bus station/terminus/train station	1	2	
	k	Shops/growth point	1	2	
	l	Social clubs/sports clubs	1	2	
	m	Street/road	1	2	
	n	Private homes	1	2	
	o	Pasture/field/bush/river bed	1	2	
	p	Tea Parties	1	2	
	q	Bore Holes/ Wells	1	2	
	r	Cinema/Film Shows	1	2	
	s	Other (specify): _____	1	2	

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AIDS CONTROL EFFORTS (PLACE) 2006

**GIRLS 12-17
QUESTIONNAIRE**

FORM F	<i>Identification</i>	PPA		Ward/Area Code				Household Number			Interviewer Code	
		0	1									

F80	At which of these places have you ever met a new sexual partner? <i>Kulezi ndawo kungaphi lapho osuke wahlangana lomuntu owokuya laye emacansini okwakuqala?</i>		Mentioned?	
			Yes	No
a	Not applicable/never had sex		1	2
b	Night clubs/bar		1	2
c	Shabeens		1	2
d	Beer hall/drinking hall		1	2
e	Restaurants/fast food		1	2
f	Family gatherings (e.g. weddings, parties etc)		1	2
g	Hotels/motels/lodges		1	2
h	Churches/religious festivals		1	2
i	Schools/colleges		1	2
j	Markets		1	2
k	Bus station/terminus/train station		1	2
l	Shops/growth point		1	2
m	Social clubs/sports clubs		1	2
n	Street/road		1	2
o	Private homes		1	2
p	Pasture/field/bush/river bed		1	2
q	Tea Parties		1	2
r	Bore Holes/Wells		1	2
s	Cinema/Film Shows		1	2
t	Other (specify): _____		1	2

F81	<p>Do you have any suggestions on intervention strategies to reduce the HIV risks of orphaned girls? <i>Ulakho yini ofisa ngakuyenziwa ukuthi kuncedise ekwehliseni ingozi ezingahlangana labantwana abangamantombazane azintandane abaleminyaka ephansi kwe18 nxa sikhangele udubo lweHIV</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION... SIYABONGA...

F82	End Time of day (24 hour): __ : __ __
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F83	Refusals during individual interview:					
	Objected to provide any/some information on the topic	1	Objected to provide personal/confidential information	2	Unable to provide requested information	3
	Refused to continue because he/she got annoyed/irritated/bored/tired	4	Refused to continue because he/she was in a hurry	5	Other (specify)	6

Supervisor's Detail	Name:		Code	
	Date:	Signature:		