



# PLACE Swaziland

## Adolescent Girls and Young Women, Their Partners, and Men Ages 20–34

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## Adolescent Girls and Young Women, Their Partners, and Men Ages 20–34

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May 2017

### **MEASURE** Evaluation

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Cover photo: Young women participate in a reed dance ceremony in Mbabane, Swaziland.  
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## ABBREVIATIONS

AG	adolescent girl
AGYW	adolescent girls and young women
ART	antiretroviral therapy
DE	design effect
DREAMS	Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-Free, Mentored, and Safe initiative
GPS	geographical positioning system
IHM	Institute for Health Measurement
MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	male partner
NERCHA	National Emergency Response Council on HIV and AIDS
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PLACE	Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts
TB	tuberculosis
UNC	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
YM	young men
YW	young women



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) account for a larger proportion of new HIV infections among their age group compared to their male peers. In order to curb the HIV epidemic in countries with generalized epidemics, it is important to understand the risk behaviors of AGYW and their male partners. This study was designed to identify risk behaviors of AGYW and young men ages 20 to 34 in Swaziland to get a general understanding of the characteristics of male partners of AGYW. These data will be used in activities as part of the DREAMS (**D**etermined, **R**esilient, **E**mpowered, **A**IDS-free, **M**entored, and **S**afe) Initiative of the United States President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) to focus HIV testing services and linkage to care or other high-impact interventions more precisely on male partners.

Specifically, the study was designed to characterize male sexual partners of AGYW, describe sexual partnerships among AGYW and their partners, profile health-seeking behaviors of male partners, and identify spots where AGYW and young men socialize and meet new sexual partners in the 19 tinkhundla identified as priorities by DREAMS. (A tinkhundla is a geographic administrative area smaller than a region.)

The study was a modification of the Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE) method, a time–location-based sampling strategy developed by MEASURE Evaluation, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and PEPFAR. The study had three main components. The first was a community informant step in which interviewers asked knowledgeable members of the community where AGYW meet new sexual partners. The second was verification of this list of identified spots. The third was interviews with patrons and workers at those verified spots about their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors.

The interview team verified 777 spots—drinking spots, kiosks and shops, and bars and clubs, among others—where AGYW meet new sexual partners in the 19 DREAMS tinkhundla. HIV prevention outreach and education at those spots are limited, but informants at more than half of the spots reported that they would be open to further interventions. The most common type of HIV prevention was the availability of free condoms at 45 percent of the spots in the past six months.

Interviews were conducted with 1,641 patrons and workers at 182 of the 777 spots where people meet new sexual partners. Of the 843 young men ages 20 to 34 who were interviewed, 553 said they had had an AGYW sexual partner in the past year. Characteristics of male partners varied by age group: younger male partners were more often single, dependent on family, in school, and unemployed than older male partners.

Male partners more often reported engaging in risky behaviors compared to their female peers. They consumed alcohol more frequently and in greater amounts. Nearly one-third had used marijuana in the past year, 13 percent had been imprisoned or in jail, and 15 percent had slept outside due to homelessness. Male partners had an average of 3.2 sexual partners in the past year, with 31 percent having had three to nine partners. They met these partners on the street, at bars or clubs, at taxi or bus ranks, or at school, among other places. Five percent had paid for sex in the past year. Thirty-seven percent of male partners said they had always used condoms in the past year.

Not all AGYW are engaged in high-risk behavior. Only 26 percent reported ever having had sex, although social desirability bias may affect this figure. The majority of AGYW reported having had only one partner in the past year. But among those who did have a partner, close to half believed their partner had other sexual partners. Additionally, 13 percent of adolescent girls who were sexually active had received money in exchange for sex.

In general, male partners of AGYW had partners who were zero to four years younger. Among adolescent girls, 98 percent said their last male partner was between zero and nine years older, with 20 percent saying their partner was five to nine years older. This percentage was 38 for young women.

Most respondents knew where to get an HIV test; however, fewer had been tested at least once in their lifetimes. Self-reported HIV rates were low in comparison with surveillance data. The highest reported rate was among male partners ages 30 to 34, at 8.9 percent. The lowest was among male partners ages 20 to 24, at 2.4 percent. Thirty-seven percent of male partners were circumcised, suggesting that there is room for further intervention.

All respondents frequently visited the spot where they were interviewed. Mobile testing appeared to be popular among male partners, perhaps offering a greater opportunity to reach people at places they visit frequently. It is prudent for this type of information be used to identify high-impact interventions that can reach high-risk groups both to prevent the spread of HIV and to link those who are HIV-positive to care.

# INTRODUCTION

Adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) ages 15 to 24 make up 11 percent of the total population of Swaziland.<sup>1</sup> They are a special population, because research has shown that adolescent girls account for 71 percent of new HIV infections among adolescents, compared to their male peers.<sup>2</sup> In a country like Swaziland with high prevalence rates, particularly among women, AGYW represent an important element of the population to reach in order to prevent new infections. Recognizing their singular risk, the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) intends to reduce HIV incidence by 40 percent among AGYW in Swaziland and other sub-Saharan countries by the conclusion of 2017.<sup>3</sup>

In order to meet this ambitious goal, PEPFAR requires context-specific data that can inform programs for AGYW and their male partners. As part of the DREAMS (Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe) Initiative, PEPFAR has supported research to characterize the male sexual partners of AGYW in order to better target them with HIV testing services and linkage to care or other high-impact interventions such as voluntary medical male circumcision. With this research objective in mind, the specific aims of this study were to quantify the risk factors that affect AGYW, their partners, and men ages 20 to 34 years. Specifically, the study was designed to:

- Characterize the male sexual partners of AGYW based on risk behaviors, socializing behaviors, and demographic characteristics at both the national and DREAMS tinkhundla levels
- Describe the sexual partnerships among AGYW, their partners, and men ages 20 to 34 years at both the national and DREAMS tinkhundla levels
- Profile the health-seeking behaviors of male partners of AGYW, allowing for targeting of services to this specific population
- Identify spots in the 19 DREAMS tinkhundla where AGYW, their partners, and men ages 20 to 34 years socialize, and describe the typology of those spots at both the national and DREAMS tinkhundla levels

Fieldwork to collect the data required to meet these objectives was conducted between December 2016 and February 2017.

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<sup>1</sup> Central Statistics Office (2007). Swaziland Population Projections, 2007-2030.

<sup>2</sup> United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. PEPFAR 2016 Annual Report to Congress. 2016. Available from: <http://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/253940.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

## METHODS

The study method was a modification of the Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE) method. PLACE is a cross-sectional data collection technique that recruits participants from “spots,” or places where target populations socialize. The general PLACE protocol can be found in English at <http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/tools/hiv-aids/place>. The PLACE method was modified to meet the needs of this study with a focus on AGYW and their male partners.

The PLACE approach is to identify the public places (such as hotels, bars, and events) where the target populations socialize and meet new sexual partners. These places are potential intervention sites where the individuals most likely to transmit HIV can be accessed. Spots and events were identified by informants in the community. Spots were then mapped, and a knowledgeable person at each spot was interviewed. Next, patrons and workers (AGYW, their partners, and men ages 20 to 34 years) were interviewed about their sexual behaviors and exposure to HIV prevention at a sample of spots/events. The five steps used in this study were as follows:

1. Preparation and tinkhundla entry meetings
2. Community informant surveys
3. Spot verification and mapping
4. Interviews with AGYW, their partners, and men ages 20 to 34
5. Feedback and data use

Key Population	Definition
Adolescent girls	Girls ages 15 to 19
Young women	Women ages 20 to 24
Young men	Men ages 20 to 34
Male partners	Sexual partners of adolescent girls and young women, irrespective of age

### Preparation and Tinkhundla Entry Meetings

Initial preparation involved discussing study priorities and objectives with a large group of interested stakeholders in Swaziland. Stakeholders were key to identifying priority areas for data collection, definitions of priority populations, and content areas to include in the behavioral survey. Discussions were held with both Swaziland ministry partners and PEPFAR implementing partners to discuss means of collaboration and prevention of duplication of efforts. The key government stakeholder for this activity was NERCHA (National Emergency Response Council on HIV and AIDS), but other government entities were also involved.

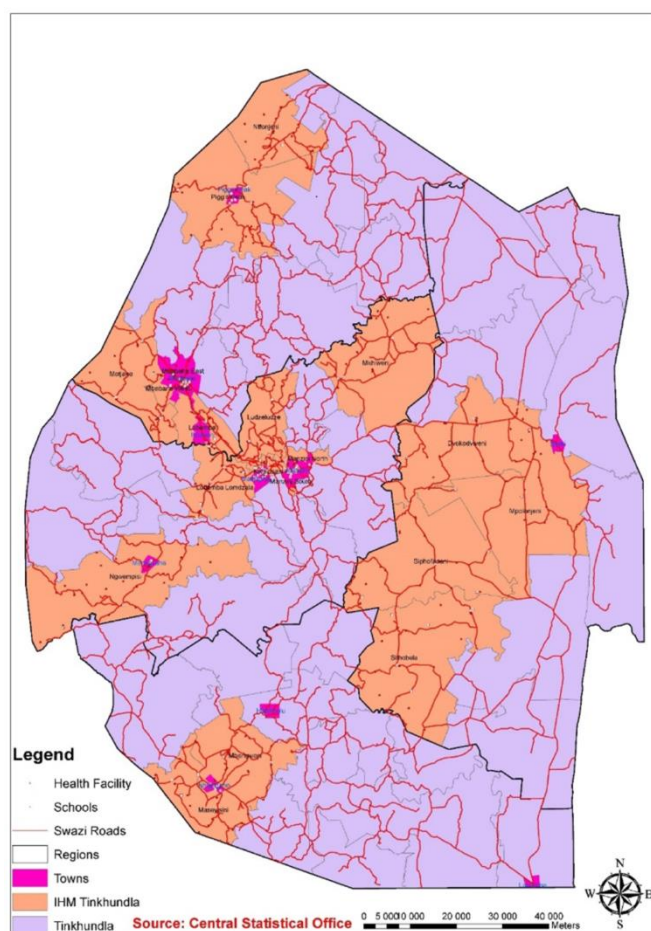
The priority areas selected represent the 19 priority tinkhundla for the DREAMS initiative. These tinkhundla were selected as DREAMS priorities due to their HIV prevalence and demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

**Table 1. DREAMS priority tinkhundla**

Inkhundla	Priority for Adolescent Girls	Priority for Young Women	Priority for Young Men
Dvokodvweni			
Kwaluseni			
Lobamba			
Lobamba Lomdzala			
Ludzeludze			
Manzini North			
Manzini South			
Maseyisini			
Mbabane East			
Mbabane West			
Mbangweni			
Mkhiweni			
Motjane			
Mpolonjeni			
Ngwempisi			
Ntfontjeni			
Piggs Peak			
Siphofaneni			
Sithobela			

The PLACE protocol was designed to be conducted in each of the 19 tinkhundla individually. Additional tinkhundla may be added at a later date to make the results more generalizable to the national level.

**Figure 1. Map of selected tinkhundla for data collection**



Questionnaires were developed based on the standard PLACE tools, with adaptations for the priorities of the Swaziland PLACE study. Specifically, Form A was modified to ensure community informants were reporting on spots where AGYW meet their sexual partners. Form B was modified to conduct basic mapping with a focus on AGYW risk activities at sites. Form C was modified to include behavioral questions specific to adolescent risk behaviors and details about sexual partnerships among AGYW, with a particular focus on men ages 20 to 34. These modifications were finalized through a consultative process with stakeholders to ensure that data collected met the needs of the programs.

Prior to beginning fieldwork, the study team met with tinkhundla official representatives to explain the purpose of the data collection activities and to answer any questions. The team also explained plans for dissemination of the results. Local government officials provided input on the types of community informants who would be helpful in identifying places where members of the target populations socialize and meet new sexual partners.

## Training of Data Collectors

Selection of interviewers was guided by interviewing experience, sensitivity to study questions on sexuality, fluency in the local language, flexibility regarding working hours, and ability to communicate well with a wide range of respondents. Interviewer training included an overview of the PLACE methodology and a discussion of ethical principles associated with human subjects research. Before survey implementation, interviewers received training on the questionnaire for each individual form, including how to select potential respondents, ask questions, and record responses. The PLACE assessment in Swaziland was implemented by the Institute for Health Measurement (IHM Southern Africa) and MEASURE Evaluation between October 2016 and March 2017.

## Community Informant Interviews

Community informant interviewing is the primary method used to identify venues where young people meet new sexual partners. Community informant interviews provide a rapid method for obtaining sensitive data not otherwise available and are especially useful for obtaining a list of venues that can be verified by other sources. By compiling a list of venues from many community informants, the bias from any individual informant is reduced. In addition, self-presentation bias is minimized by not asking about the informant's own sexual behavior. Individuals such as taxi drivers, street vendors, teachers, community police, community leaders, and community health workers were asked for an interview at a time that seemed mutually convenient. Only people who were 18 years of age or older were eligible to be interviewed as community informants.

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

informant such as age, residence, and type of community informant, interviewers asked community informants to name specific public venues where people meet new sexual partners. Information collected about each venue included its name, type of venue, and its location, including detailed instructions on how to find it. Approximately 1,254 community informant interviews distributed throughout the 19 DREAMS tinkhundla were conducted.

### **Spot Verification and Mapping**

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 (such as a bar manager or owner) to obtain characteristics of the venue important for HIV prevention. All venues located inside the 19 DREAMS tinkhundla were eligible for venue verification. When someone was not available for an interview on the first visit, an appointment was requested for a second visit. Verbal consent for an anonymous interview was obtained for each completed interview. Each spot and event visited was also geo-coded using geographical positioning system (GPS) equipment in order to create maps of spots.

### **Interviews with AGYW, Their Partners, and Men Ages 20 to 34**

In this step, trained interviewers visited sampled spots and events to interview eligible and consenting patrons and workers present at that time. Data collection targeted women ages 15 to 24 and all men socializing or working at the spot. Most of these interviews were conducted on weekends and evenings when the identified spots were busiest.

A sampling strategy was applied at the spots to ensure random selection for those spots that had more than the required number of patrons and workers to be interviewed. The interviewer used a structured questionnaire via tablet to interview respondents. The survey instrument included questions about the respondents' sociodemographic characteristics, site-visiting behavior, sexual partnerships, transactional sex, HIV risk factors, exposure to HIV prevention, health seeking behaviors, and beliefs around gender-based violence.

## Sampling Strategy

There are multiple levels of sampling within the study design. The sample size for the number of patrons and worker interviews to be conducted was calculated using the following input parameters:

Parameter	Value	Comments
Level of confidence measure	1.96	Describes the level of uncertainty in the sample prevalence as an estimate of the prevalence of the outcome of interest within the true population. Recommended value: 1.96 (for 95% confidence level)
Margin of error (MOE)/desired precision	0.05	The expected half-width of the confidence interval. The smaller the margin of error, the larger the sample size needed. Recommended value: 0.05
Baseline levels of the indicators (satisfaction level in %)	0.5	The estimated prevalence within the target population. Values closest to 50% are the most conservative. Recommended value: 0.5 if no previous data on population, otherwise value closest to 0.5 from previous data. For this survey, we applied the conservative parameter 0.5 because there is no anticipated prevalence from previously done assessments.
Design effect (DE)	1.5	Describes the loss of sampling efficiency due to using a complex sample design (i.e., cluster sampling). A value of 1.0 is appropriate for simple random samples. Recommended value: 1.5
Expected response rate	0.8	The anticipated response rate. Recommended value: enter response rate from previous national/subnational surveys, otherwise use 0.8 as an estimate.

The following formula and adjustment parameters/multipliers were applied to determine a representative sample size for the PLACE survey.

$$n = \frac{z_{1-\alpha}^2 P(1-p)}{d^2}$$

$$n_{\text{spot}} = \frac{\{(1.96)^2 \times \{0.5\} (1-0.5)\}}{(0.05)^2} = 384$$

Where:

P = an estimate of a key indicator to be measured by the PLACE study in the target population  $\approx 0.50$

$Z^2_{1-\alpha}$  = confidence interval 1.96

$d^2$  = desired margin of error  $\approx 0.05$

DE = design effect  $\approx 2.0$

K = a multiplier to account for the anticipated rate of non-response  $\approx .80$



Based on this being an initial PLACE survey for Swaziland, the rule of thumb suggested that we anticipate a key indicator to be measured by PLACE in the target populations to have a proportion of 0.5. This would produce a conservative sample size estimate; that is, the sample size would produce *at least* the precision called for and may produce better precision. With a desired precision of  $\pm 5$  percent and 95 percent confidence as input parameters the sample size was calculated.

We further adjusted the initial  $n$  for **design effect (DE)** due to the complexity of the sample design by 2.0. The sample design effect should be set at 2.0 unless there is supporting empirical data from previous or related surveys that suggest a different value. We also adjust by **sex estimates of 2** (male partners and AGYW separately) and an expected **respondent rate** of 80 percent (standard figure).

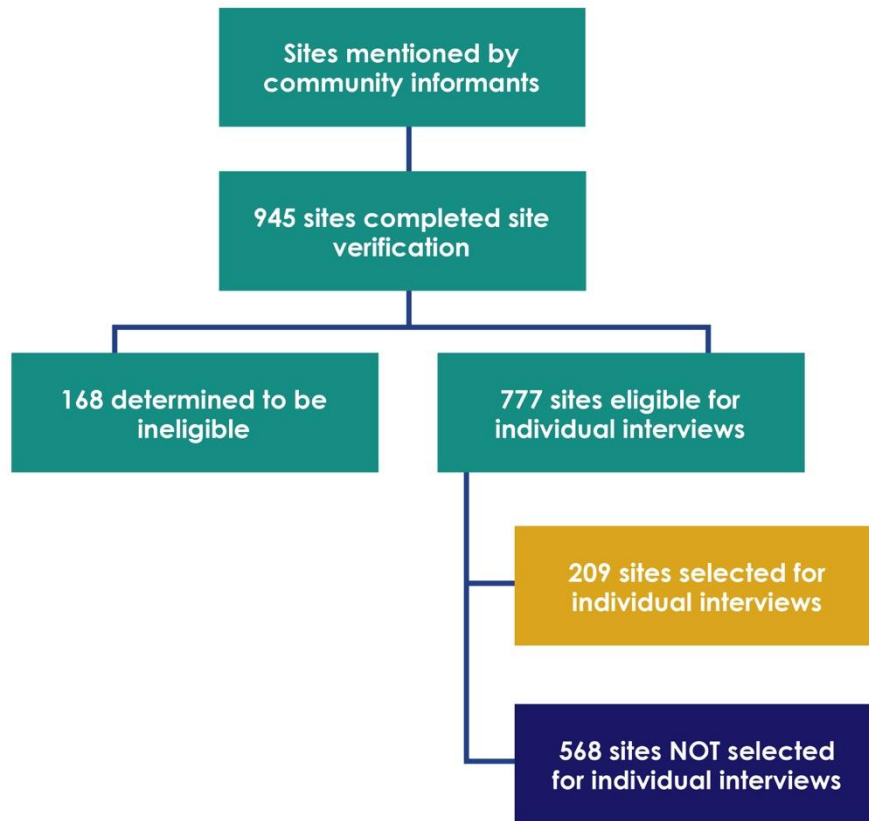
The sample size was therefore calculated to be  $(384*2.0*2)/0.80 = 1920$ .

## Selection of Spots and Events for AGYW and Partner Surveys

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 inkhundla (geographic location) and size of venue, as indicated by the Venue ID from the Spot Verification Questionnaire.

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. Only venues with more than 10 patrons at their busiest time were selected for sampling. The interval sampling strategy also ensured that the selected venues were geographically distributed throughout the inkhundla. Two hundred-nine venues were selected, sampling slightly more than the 10 spots per inkhundla due to refusal of some venues to participate.

**Figure 2. Sites for sampling individual interviews**



### Selecting Individuals at Sites

Interviewers approached 1,641 individuals socializing at 182 venues. Due to refusals of individual spots to participate, only 182 spots were included as sites for individual interviews. All individuals age 18 and older were eligible for an interview. Individuals ages 15 to 17 were also eligible for an interview if they were voluntarily at the venue and acting in the capacity of an adult. Interviews were usually conducted during a busy day and time at the venue, as indicated by the venue representative in the previous step. Two interviewers visited each venue to conduct interviews.

Interviewers were instructed to interview 10 persons at most venues. To select potential respondents, interviewers used a random sampling strategy. At venues where there were few patrons, all patrons were interviewed. Prior to the start of the interview, the interviewer explained the purpose of the study and assured the respondent that all information would be kept confidential. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. When necessary, the respondent was asked to move to a different location at the venue, away from their peers and others at the venue who might overhear, to preserve privacy and encourage truthful responses.

## **Ethical Considerations**

### **Ethical Review and Approval**

The study protocol, including informed consent language, documentation of ethical training, questionnaires, and study procedures were approved by the Swaziland Ethical Committee as well as the University of North Carolina Institutional Review Board.

### **Voluntary Participation, Informed Consent, and Confidentiality**

All participation in the study was voluntary, whether personal information was collected or not. All interviewers, supervisors, and study coordinators were trained in human subjects research ethics both specific to the PLACE study and more generally. Interviewers were trained to tell the subjects they approached about the benefits and risks of participation. A fact sheet was read to all potential participants that outlined the purpose of the study, the risks, benefits, and the commitment to confidentiality. The fact sheet was given to participants to take with them after the interview in the event that they had further questions. All participants were asked for their permission to continue with the survey once the fact sheet had been shared. For those who were providing personal behavioral information, informed consent was sought.

Due to the sensitive nature of many of the questions in the individual interviews, it was important that confidentiality be maintained throughout all steps of the process. Questionnaires did not contain names or other explicit identifiers. After data entry, the data files were stored on password-protected computers. To prevent any targeting of specific sites, GPS coordinates will only be used on maps that are not detailed enough to identify specific PLACE sites. They also will not show whether illegal activity takes place at those sites.

### **Data Analysis**

Survey data was analyzed using Stata 14 to provide descriptive statistics for the variables of interest. The data analysis plan focused on providing the following output:

1. Description of the sociodemographic characteristics of the target populations
2. Description of behavioral risk factors for HIV acquisition and transmission for the target populations

Variables are presented for each of the priority groups: AGYW, young men ages 20 to 34, and partners of AGYW by age group.

GPS coordinates were taken at each spot and ArcGIS was used to map sites and places where target populations socialize in each DREAMS inkhundla.

## RESULTS

### Spot Verification

A majority (72%) of the respondents interviewed for spot verification reported to be working at the spots where they were found. The largest proportion of informants at the spots were between the ages of 25 and 29 (27%), and 21 percent were in the 30- to 34-year age group. A total of 945 unique spots where AGYW and young men meet their sexual partners were identified in the 19 DREAMS tinkhundla through community informant interviews. A total of 777 spots were verified through interviews with knowledgeable people at each spot, while 166 were either not found, closed permanently, closed temporarily, or a duplicate spot. Of the 777 spots that were verified, 31 percent were drinking spots or shebeens, and 16 percent were either a kiosk, store, or shop. Bars and night clubs accounted for 15 percent of operational and verified spots.

**Table 2. Summary of spot verification fieldwork**

<b>Number of interviews conducted</b>	<b>777</b>	
<b>Respondent works at the spot</b>	<b>n=</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	556	72.0
No	221	28.0
<b>Age of spot representative</b>		
Less than 20	78	10.0
20–24	90	12.0
25–29	210	27.0
30–34	162	21.0
35–39	85	11.0
40 and above	152	20.0
Total	777	100.0
<b>Results of spot verification</b>		
Spot not found	35	3.7
Spot found and operational	777	82.0
Spot closed temporarily	80	8.5
Spot closed permanently	45	4.8
Duplicate spot	5	1.0
Other	1	0.1
<b>Site Type</b>		
Bar/club	113	14.5
Nightclub/disco	6	0.8
Bus station/rank	8	1.0
Hotel/guest house	14	1.8
Sports club/gym	8	1.0
Park	61	7.9
Kiosk/store/shop	123	15.8
Hair salon	4	0.5
Market	10	1.3
Fast food/restaurant	15	1.9
Church/temple/mosque	21	2.7
Tourist attraction	3	0.4
Shisanyamma	26	3.4
Bottle store	33	4.3
Drinking spot/shebeen	242	31.2
Swimming spot	3	0.4
Other	81	11.3

About 40 percent of spot informants reported that both women and men meet new sexual partners at the spot. Female sex workers were reportedly found in 21 percent of the spots verified. At least 50 percent of the spot informants reported that young men ages 20–34 come to the venue in hope of meeting sexual partners. According to spot informants, 31.5 percent of the venues are visited by adolescent girls (15–19), and 46 percent of the spot representatives reported that young women ages 20–24 meet sexual partners at the site. Sex on site was reported to be present in about 13 percent of the spots. Nine percent of the spots reported that someone helps people find sex partners at the site.

**Table 3. Characteristics of found and verified spots**

<b>Interviews with a Spot Representative at 777 Spots</b>		
<b>Sexual partnerships formed at site</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Women meet new male sexual partners at site	314	40.4
Men meet new female sexual partners at site	337	43.4
Female sex workers at site	162	20.9
Adolescent girls (15–19) meet sex partners at site	245	31.5
Young women (20–24) meet sex partners at site	357	46.0
Young men (20–34) meet sex partners at site	392	50.5
Female staff meet sex partners at site	56	7.2
Sex on site	98	12.6
Someone helps people find sex partners at site	70	9.0
<b>Number of years venue has been in operation</b>		
< 1 year	61	7.9
1–2 years	101	13.0
More than 2 years	579	74.5
Not Applicable	36	4.6
<b>Number of people at spot during busiest time</b>		
<20	133	17.1
20–49	352	45.3
50–99	140	18.0
>100	152	19.6
Mean	75	NA

When asked about HIV prevention activities in the past 12 months, 13 percent of the spots reported that they have had HIV and AIDS posters displayed at the site. Nineteen percent reported having condoms; 12 percent reported having been visited by peer educators; condoms were visible in 39 percent of the sites; and 21 percent of the sites displayed workplace safety notices. About 60 percent of the spot informants reported that the managers were supportive of HIV prevention initiatives.

**Table 4. Characteristics of found and verified spots, continued**

<b>Interviewer Observed Characteristics</b>		
<b>Physical characteristics</b>	<b>n=</b>	<b>%</b>
Functional electricity	590	75.9
TV	235	30.2
Tap water available	454	58.4
Bar for alcohol sales	279	35.9
Walls and ceiling	506	65.1
Tables for visitors	301	38.7
Inside toilet	231	29.7
Beds on site	80	10.3
Spot includes outdoor area	560	72.0
Video capability	121	15.6
Open outdoor field	493	63.5
High trees and bushes outside	458	59.0
<b>HIV prevention at spot</b>		
HIV and AIDS posters displayed	104	13.4
Condom promotion posters	148	19.1
Peer educators present	89	11.5
Condoms visible	302	38.9
Supportive spot manager	458	58.9
Workplace safety notices	162	20.9
<b>Observation of area around spot</b>		
Trading center	305	39.3
Urban slum or township	263	33.9
Truck stop area	75	9.7
Rural area	454	58.4
Tourist area	84	10.8
Plantation/forest	212	27.3
Residential area	538	69.2
Outdoor street	381	49.0
Village	301	38.7
Commercial area	233	30.0
Roundabout/big intersection	101	13.0
Hotel complex	44	5.7

Spot informants were asked about the characteristics of AGYW and young men at the spot. Thirteen percent of spot informants reported that more than half of the patrons are adolescent girls (AGs). Half reported that AGYW do not come to the spot to look for a male partner. More than 1 in 10 said that almost all of the AGYW patrons go to other places similar to that spot to socialize and look for men. When asked about young men, very few respondents (8.8%) reported that any number of young men come to look for a young woman with whom to have sex. More report that young men drink alcohol at the spot or come to socialize.

**Table 5. AGYW and young men at spots**

<b>Interviews with Spot Representatives at 777 Spots</b>					
<b>Proportion of women ages 15–24 at spot who...</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Less than half</b>	<b>More than half</b>	<b>Almost all</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
Are under 18 years old	45.0	39.0	12.9	1.7	1.4
Drink alcohol while at spot	51.5	21.2	10.3	14.0	3.0
Look for a man to have sex with	53.0	17.9	6.8	1.2	21.1
Are staff who exchange sex for money	83.7	5.8	2.4	0.3	7.9
Come to the spot to socialize and look for a man	47.7	24.8	10.2	3.3	13.9
Go to other places around here to socialize and look for men	36.8	23.7	16.3	10.3	12.9
<b>Proportion of men ages 20–34 at spot who...</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Less than half</b>	<b>More than half</b>	<b>Almost all</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
Drink alcohol while at spot	43.5	23.3	11.5	3.2	18.5
Look for a young woman to have sex with	82.2	5.3	2.8	0.5	9.1
Are staff who exchange sex for money	38.7	29.9	15.4	3.7	12.2
Come to the spot to socialize and look for a young woman	28.7	26.3	20.1	12.6	12.4

When asked if there were any HIV prevention activities taking place at the spot, about 46 percent of the spot informants reported that there had never been any HIV or AIDS prevention activities at the spot, while 37 percent reported that some activities had taken place in the past six months. Condoms were available or distributed freely in over 45 percent of the sites. HIV testing services had been available on site for about 30 percent of the sites in the past six months before the survey. HIV outreach education was offered to patrons in 28 percent of the venues in the past six months leading up to the survey. Mobile clinic services were provided in just over 30 percent of the venues prior to the survey. About 40 percent of the venues reported that male condoms were always available for patrons in the year leading up to the survey, while 44 percent reported that they did not have any male condoms in the past year before the study.



**Table 6. HIV prevention activities at spots**

<b>Interviews with a Spot Representative at Spots</b>				
<b>AIDS prevention activities at the spot</b>	<b>n=777</b>			
	<b>6 or less months ago</b>	<b>More than 6 months ago</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
Any HIV and AIDS prevention	36.9	14.3	46.1	2.7
Free distribution of male condoms	45.4	7.5	44.7	1.2
Free distribution of female condoms	13.9	4.6	79.7	1.8
Condoms for sale at venue	31.3	3.7	65.0	1.2
HIV testing on site	30.6	10.2	56.2	3.0
Safe sex education by outreach workers	28.3	12.5	53.3	5.9
Mobile clinic visits	30.4	12.7	53.7	3.2
<b>Male condoms available in past year</b>	<b>n=</b>		<b>%</b>	
Always	307		39.5	
Sometimes	127		16.3	
Never	343		44.1	
Don't know	0		0.0	
Missing	0		0.0	
<b>Female condoms available in past year</b>	<b>n=</b>		<b>%</b>	
Always	69		8.9	
Sometimes	67		8.6	
Never	641		82.5	
Don't know	0		0.0	
Missing	0		0.0	

## Individual Patron and Worker Interviews

### Interviews with AGYW and Young Men

A total of 1,641 interviews were conducted with individuals working or socializing at a sample of identified spots where AGYW meet new sexual partners. There were few refusals (< 1%); however, only one inkhundla was able to reach the target of 100 interviews per inkhundla.

**Table 7. Summary of fieldwork for interviews with individuals at sites**

<b>Number of interviews with socializing individuals</b>	1,641	
<b>Sex of individual approached for interview</b>	n=	%
Male	843	50.7
Female	793	49.0
Trans male	4	0.3
Trans female	1	0.0
<b>Age</b>		
15–19	416	24.1
20–24	764	47.1
25–29	253	16.2
30–34	206	12.5
35+	2	0.1
Mean	22.6	NA
Median	22.0	NA
<b>Excluded</b>		
Refused	12	
Ineligible	17	
<b>Number of interviews by inkhundla</b>		
Dvokodvweni	98	2.8
Kwaluseni	100	15.3
Lobamba	95	10.5
Lobamba Lomdzala	73	5.0
Ludzeludze	80	3.6
Manzini North	84	2.6
Manzini South	92	18.1
Maseyisini	84	2.6
Mbabane East	91	2.6
Mbabane West	75	5.5
Mbangweni	99	5.1
Mkhiweni	87	2.7
Motjane	77	4.8
Mpolonjeni	76	1.6
Ngwempisi	93	5.4
Ntfontjeni	94	1.4
Piggs Peak	90	4.1
Siphofaneni	96	6.1
Sithobela	57	0.4

School attendance tracks with the age groups with those in younger age groups showing higher rates of current school attendance. The vast majority of respondents were Swazi nationals with high rates of both siSwati and English spoken. While religious affiliation covers a broad range of categories, the majority in all respondent groups were "other Christian."

**Table 8. Self-reported sociodemographic characteristics**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
<b>Student status</b>	<b>AG (n=409)</b>	<b>YW (n=379)</b>	<b>YM (n=835)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,623)</b>
Currently in school	86.1	26.9	22.9	39.0
<b>Nationality</b>				
Swazi	96.6	96.9	94.7	95.7
Mozambican	1.8	1.5	3.2	2.4
South African	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.0
Other	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9
<b>Languages spoken</b>				
English	98.4	95.1	89.3	92.9
SiSwati	98.0	99.9	99.2	99.1
Other	11.6	7.8	19.7	14.8
<b>Religion</b>				
Roman Catholic	7.1	9.5	8.5	8.4
Anglican	6.3	5.0	4.2	4.9
Other Christian	80.7	78.0	66.9	73.0
Muslim	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.9
Baha'i	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Traditional indigenous religion	0.8	0.6	2.4	1.5
None	3.8	3.7	15.2	9.6
Other	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.6

Young men have a similar distribution of employment categories as with the unemployment categories. Of the respondents that reported having some form of employment (n=556), the majority earned below 4000 Emalageni per month. Adolescent girls are rarely responsible for household expenses, but young women and young men are the responsible party according to 30.6 percent and 35.3 percent of respondents, respectively.

**Table 9. Self-reported employment and resource characteristics**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
<b>Currently working</b>	<b>AG (n=409)</b>	<b>YW (n=379)</b>	<b>YM (n=835)</b>	<b>Total (n=1623)</b>
Yes, informal sector	3.9	26.1	23.6	19.47
Yes, formal sector	0.2	18.7	27.6	18.8
No, but looking for work	13.2	30	22.4	22.1
No, and not looking for work	82.8	25.2	26.4	39.7
<b>Monthly income</b>	<b>AG (n=11)</b>	<b>YW (n=158)</b>	<b>YM (n=387)</b>	<b>Total (n=556)</b>
Less than or equal to 1500 E per month	60.7	55.9	24.4	34.6
Greater than 1500 E and less than 4000 E	31.5	31.6	38.8	36.5
Greater than or equal to 4000 E	7.7	12.5	36.8	28.9
<b>Type of work</b>	<b>AG (n=11)</b>	<b>YW (n=158)</b>	<b>YM (n=387)</b>	<b>Total (n=556)</b>
Teacher	0.0	2.8	6.6	5.3
Sales/shop assistant	65.4	43.6	12.8	23.2
Uniformed forces	0.0	2.1	8.9	6.7
Construction/craftsman	0.0	3.1	19.3	14.0
Small business Owner/worker/tradesman	20.4	19.6	19.6	19.6
Plantation worker	0.0	1.8	3.4	2.8
Forestry worker	0.0	1.5	2.3	2.0
Mining worker	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Taxi/bus driver	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.9
Taxi/bus conductor/marshal	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Maid/domestic worker	6.5	7.2	1.8	3.5
Patrol attendant	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7
Security guard	0.0	1.4	3.3	2.7
Administrative worker	7.7	13.6	9.6	10.8
Other	0.0	3.5	6.5	5.4
<b>Responsible party for payment of bills at residence</b>	<b>AG (n=409)</b>	<b>YW (n=379)</b>	<b>YM (n=835)</b>	<b>Total (n=1623)</b>
Respondent	1.5	30.6	53.3	35.1
Parents	86.6	44.7	34.3	49.5
Partner/boyfriend/girlfriend/spouse	2.1	15.7	0.6	4.8
Family member	8.8	8.7	11.6	10.2
Other	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.4
<b>Number of people respondent supports with income (not including themselves)</b>	<b>AG (n=409)</b>	<b>YW (n=379)</b>	<b>YM (n=835)</b>	<b>Total (n=1623)</b>
None	86.0	48.9	45.9	56.3
1	6.6	21.2	11.9	13.0
2-3	3.8	19.3	25.2	18.6
4-5	1.1	3.8	9.1	5.8
6-9	1.5	4.7	5.3	4.3
10 or more	1.0	2.1	2.6	2.1

Self-reported marital status shows that the vast majority of respondents identified as single. Adolescent girls were almost exclusively single at 98.7 percent. Young women reported being married at a level of 4.9 percent, and 6.1 percent lived with a partner. Young men reported the highest levels of marriage at 9.1 percent and living with a partner at 4.5 percent.

Those who reported being married were asked about the presence of more than one wife in the family. Young women reported more than one wife in their marriage in 9.6 percent of marriages and young men at 4 percent. Approximately half of young women had ever been pregnant, but only 6 percent of adolescent girls. For those young women who had ever been pregnant, the average age at first birth was 18.7 years. For adolescent women, it was 16.5 years. It was expected that this group's average age at first birth would be lower, because they are a younger group. The different respondent groups desire slightly more than 2 children on average in their lifetime, with young men wanting slightly more at 2.6 children.

Respondents were asked whether their parents were living. The group with the highest rates of parental mortality were young men, which is partly explained by the higher age range for this group.

**Table 10. Self-reported relationship status, fertility, and family characteristics**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
<b>Marital status</b>	<b>AG (n=409)</b>	<b>YW (n=379)</b>	<b>YM (n=835)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,623)</b>
Single	98.7	88.8	85.5	89.5
Married	0.3	4.9	9.1	5.9
Live-in partner	0.5	6.1	4.5	3.9
Widowed	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Other	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3
<b>More than one wife in family, among those who are married</b>	0.0	9.6	4.0	NA
<b>Ever pregnant/partner ever pregnant</b>	6.1	50.9	37.4	33.3
<b>Average age at first birth, among ever pregnant</b>	16.5	18.7	N/A	18.5
<b>Average number of children, among ever pregnant</b>	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.5
<b>Average number of children desired in lifetime</b>	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.4
<b>Currently pregnant</b>	0.8	2.0	N/A	1.5
<b>Birth mother is living</b>				
Yes	86.8	77.7	72.7	77.3
No	12.2	21.5	26.2	21.7
Don't know	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0
<b>Average age when mother died, among those with deceased mother</b>	7.5	11.0	15.6	13.6
<b>Birth father is living</b>				
Yes	75.2	65.7	55.8	62.9
No	23.6	30.0	40.5	33.8
Don't know	1.2	4.3	3.7	3.3
<b>Average age when father died, among those with deceased father</b>	8.0	12.6	15.7	13.8
<b>Both mother and father are deceased</b>	6.6	15.0	24.8	17.5

When asked if they had a regular place to stay, more than nine out of ten respondents said they had a regular place to stay, with young women having the lowest rate of regular lodging at 91.5 percent. Young women appeared to be the most mobile of the respondent groups, with close to two out of five women having changed residences in the past year, which could partly be explained by the life transitions that are common during this period. Few respondents lived alone, and as many as one-third of adolescent girls reported living with six or more people. The rate of higher-occupancy living is lower for young women and young men. Forty-three percent of adolescent girls spent more than one month away from their home in the past year. The rates were higher among young women and young men at 54 and 55 percent, respectively.

**Table 11. Self-reported residence characteristics**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
	<b>AG (n=409)</b>	<b>YW (n=379)</b>	<b>YM (n=835)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,623)</b>
<b>Has a regular place to stay</b>	97.8	91.5	93.2	93.9
<b>Length of stay at current residence</b>	<b>AG (n=396)</b>	<b>YW (n=349)</b>	<b>YM (n=785)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,530)</b>
< 1 year	8.2	19.1	10.5	12.0
1-5 years	15.7	22.3	20.1	19.5
> 5 years	13.0	15.6	18.7	16.5
All my life	63.1	43.1	50.7	51.9
<b>Number of people who live at place of residence</b>				
1	2.6	13.9	19.2	13.8
2-3	27.1	35.4	29.2	30.2
4-5	35.9	28.3	23.9	28.0
6 or more	34.4	22.4	27.7	28.1
<b>Spent more than one month at a time away from home, in the past year</b>	43.3	54.4	54.6	51.8

More than one-third of respondents reported visiting the spot where they were interviewed every day. A small proportion actually lived at the spot where they were interviewed, but close to 11 percent of adolescent girls and 9 percent of young women reported living at the spot where they were interviewed. The next most frequent response was that respondents visited one time per week, with between 12 percent and 17 percent of respondents selecting this option.

When asked about their reason for coming to the spot on the day of the interview, respondents were allowed to select multiple answers. Nearly 23 percent of young women reported coming to work at their job with only one in 10 young men reporting the same. The reason with the highest response was "to socialize," with 53 percent of adolescent girls selecting this answer and as many as 79 percent of young men selecting this answer. The next most frequently recorded answer was "to meet new people." This was cited by 28.2 percent, 41.2 percent, and 52.8 percent of adolescent girls, young women, and young men, respectively. There were not high rates of visiting multiple spots within a week, with an average of 1.7 spots (similar to the spot where the respondent was interviewed) visited in a week.

**Table 12. Self-reported spot-visiting behavior**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
	<b>AG (n=409)</b>	<b>YW (n=379)</b>	<b>YM (n=835)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,623)</b>
<b>Frequency of attendance at venue</b>				
Live at site	10.8	8.8	3.8	6.7
Every day	34.3	37.9	36.8	36.4
4–6 times per week	6.1	3.1	6.3	5.5
2–3 times per week	9.6	7.8	13.4	11.1
One time per week	11.9	12.6	16.5	14.4
2–3 times per month	3.5	4.9	6.4	5.3
One time per month	8.6	11.0	8.6	9.2
Less than once per month	4.0	6.1	4.6	4.9
First time	11.1	7.7	3.6	6.5
<b>Reason for coming to venue</b>				
Work at my job	5.4	22.7	10.0	12.1
To socialize	53.2	55.8	78.6	66.8
To drink alcohol	11.4	25.9	47.8	33.6
To meet new people	28.2	41.2	52.8	44.0
To meet a sexual partner	2.6	7.8	20.9	13.2
<b>Average number of spots visited in past 7 days</b>	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.7

Respondents were asked about risk behaviors such as alcohol consumption. Young men most often reported higher rates of alcohol consumption, with as many as eight percent consuming alcohol more than four times per week. In addition, 36 percent reported typically drinking 10 or more drinks when drinking. Eighty-two percent of adolescent girls said they never consumed alcohol. Nearly one-third of young men had used marijuana in the past year, while only 7.7 percent of adolescent girls and 11 percent of young women reported likewise. Reports of other drug and substance uses were uncommon.

Other risk characteristics, such as homelessness and being in jail, were highest among young men. More than 12 percent of young men reported being homeless or in jail in the past year. Hunger affected seven percent of all respondents in the past year. Four percent of adolescent girls and eight percent of young women reported ever being physically abused by a partner, with 2.1 and 4.3 percent respectively self-reporting ever having been raped.

**Table 13. Alcohol, drug use, and high-risk behaviors**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
	<b>AG (n=409)</b>	<b>YW (n=379)</b>	<b>YM (n=835)</b>	<b>Total (n=1623)</b>
<b>Alcohol consumption</b>				
Never	82.7	64.4	37.3	55.0
Monthly or less	11.2	19.6	20.5	18.1
2–4 times per month	2.0	8.5	18.5	12.0
2–3 times per week	2.9	6.8	15.8	10.4
4 or more times per week	1.1	0.6	7.9	4.5
<b>Typical number of drinks consumed</b>				
1–2	16.3	20.2	4.7	8.9
3–4	28.6	15.1	17.9	18.3
5–6	33.0	28.4	27.0	27.9
7–9	14.1	14.9	14.4	14.5
10+	8.0	21.5	36.0	30.5
<b>Frequency of drinking 6 or more alcohol drinks on one occasion</b>				
Never	22.4	15.9	6.0	9.5
Less than monthly	35.0	22.5	17.7	20.2
Monthly	22.3	32.8	30.7	30.3
Weekly	20.4	22.9	36.4	32.2
Daily or almost daily	0.0	5.9	9.3	7.8
<b>Drug and substance use in the past year</b>				
Marijuana	7.7	11.0	30.9	20.3
Heroin	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Cocaine	1.1	1.7	2.5	2.0
Crack	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Methamphetamines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opioids	0.2	0.0	1.8	1.0
Solvents/glues	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
<b>Other risk factors</b>				
Jailed or imprisoned in the past 12 months	2.2	2.3	12.4	7.4
Slept outside or homeless in the past 12 months	4.2	5.4	12.9	8.9
Respondent or family went a whole day without eating due to lack of food in the past 30 days	6.9	4.7	8.4	7.1
Experienced physical violence by a partner in the past 12 months	4.0	8.0	2.5	4.3
Ever raped	2.1	4.3	2.2	2.7



Respondents were asked about their behavior related to health service use in the past 12 months. Testing for sexually transmitted infections is recommended for those who are sexually active. While these results are for those both sexually active and not sexually active, the rates are still low for those who are sexually active (17.4 percent for adolescent girls, 24.9 percent for young women, and 18.3 percent for young men [data not shown]). Sputum tuberculosis (TB) testing is conducted on presumptive TB patients in Swaziland. Tests were conducted for close to 15 percent of adolescent girls, 20 percent of young women, and 18 percent of young men, with positive TB results for 5.6 percent of adolescent girls, 6.5 percent of young women, and 12.1 percent of young men. Young women reported discussing family planning with a health care worker more frequently than other groups, which may be a reflection of their sexual activity or life stage. If this response is limited to those who have ever had sex, the rates of talking to a health care worker about family planning increase to 25.6 percent for adolescents, 32.3 percent for young women, and 11.2 percent for young men. For those who are sexually active, one in four adolescent girls and two in five young women use family planning. Nearly 30 percent of men report family planning use by themselves or their partner. There were low reported rates of STI symptoms, which include genital discharge, pain or burning when urinating, or genital sores or boils.

**Table 14. Other health service utilization**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
	<b>AG (n=409)</b>	<b>YW (n=379)</b>	<b>YM (n=835)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,623)</b>
<b>Received health services in the past 12 months</b>				
Sexually transmitted infection testing	7.7	25.1	16.0	16.3
Sputum TB testing	14.9	19.5	17.7	17.5
Received positive TB test	5.6	6.5	12.1	9.2
Talked about family planning with a health care worker	8.7	29.3	9.7	14.4
	<b>AG (n=91)</b>	<b>YW (n=315)</b>	<b>YM (n=678)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,084)</b>
<b>Respondent or partner is currently using a family planning method other than condoms, if ever had sex</b>	25.8	41.5	28.1	31.9
<b>Currently has Symptoms of an STI, if ever had sex</b>				
Genital discharge	3.8	5.1	1.9	3.0
Pain or burning when urinating	4.5	4.2	2.0	2.9
Genital sores or boils	0.0	0.2	1.9	1.2

The proportion of respondents who have ever had sex increases with age group, as would be expected. Approximately one in four adolescent girls reported having ever had sex while 84 percent of young women and 85 percent of young men reported the same. For respondents older than 20, the largest group first had sex between the ages of 18 and 21 (54 percent and 46 percent for young women and young men, respectively). For adolescent girls who had ever had sex, 26 percent had sex for the first time at age 17 and another 26 percent had sex between ages 18 and 19. The average age at first sex was lower for adolescent girls due to their younger age group. As anticipated, the older groups were more likely to have had sex.

**Table 15. Ever had sex and age at first sex**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals Spots</b>				
	<b>AG (n=409)</b>	<b>YW (n=379)</b>	<b>YM (n=835)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,623)</b>
<b>Ever had sex</b>				
Yes	25.9	84.4	84.9	70.6
No	74.2	15.6	15.1	29.4
<b>Age at first sex</b>				
	<b>AG (n=91)</b>	<b>YW (n=315)</b>	<b>YM (n=678)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,084)</b>
<13	1.8	0.3	2.8	2.0
13	4.3	1.1	1.7	1.8
14	5.9	2.5	5.2	4.5
15	18.7	8.2	8.1	9.1
16	17.5	18.4	14.2	15.8
17	25.9	14.0	16.0	16.2
18–21	25.9	54.1	45.6	46.4
22–24	0.0	1.2	5.2	3.6
25+	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.1
Mean	16.2	17.7	17.8	17.6
Median	16.0	18.0	18.0	18.0

Respondents who were sexually active were asked about their sexual partners within the past 12 months. Overall, the average number of partners in the past four weeks and past six months was 1.3 and 1.6 respectively. However, young men were the most likely to have had three to nine partners in the past year, followed by young women and adolescent girls (27.5%, 8.2%, 4.8%).

Young men were asked about any adolescent partners in the past 12 months. One-third reported no adolescent partners, another third reported one adolescent partner, and the remaining third reported two or more adolescent partners in the past year. Similar rates were reported for young women partners.

**Table 16. Sexual partnership, among those who have ever had sex**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
	<b>AG (n=91)</b>	<b>YW (n=315)</b>	<b>YM (n=678)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,084)</b>
<b>Average number of sexual partners</b>				
TOTAL in the past 4 weeks	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3
NEW in the past 4 weeks	0	0.2	0.1	0.1
TOTAL in the past 6 months	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6
NEW in the past 6 months	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Total number of partners in past 12 months</b>	<b>AG (n=88)</b>	<b>YW (n=311)</b>	<b>YM (n=655)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,054)</b>
0	3.3	4.7	1.9	2.8
1	67.0	70.6	45.3	54.9
2	23.7	15.1	20.5	19.1
3–9	4.8	8.2	27.5	19.6
10+	1.1	1.5	4.9	3.5
Mean	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.2
<b>Total number of adolescent girl partners in the past 12 months</b>				
0	NA	NA	37.0	37.0
1	NA	NA	31.0	31.0
2	NA	NA	14.5	14.5
3–9	NA	NA	15.0	15.0
10+	NA	NA	2.5	2.5
Mean	NA	NA	2.0	2.0
<b>Total number of young women partners in the past 12 months</b>				
0	NA	NA	30.3	30.3
1	NA	NA	36.8	36.8
2	NA	NA	15.2	15.2
3–9	NA	NA	14.9	14.9
10+	NA	NA	2.9	2.9
Mean	NA	NA	2.3	2.3

Less than 10 percent of the respondents met new partners in the past year, but of those respondents, around 50 percent met new partners on the street. This was the most-often reported place where respondents met new sexual partners, followed by a taxi or bus rank and a bar or club. More than 70 percent met new sexual partners in the region of the interview, with slightly fewer meeting partners in the inkhundla of the interview. Seventeen percent of young men reported meeting partners in other countries.

Of those reporting having had sex in the past year, most reported having had only one partner in the past year, but men were more likely to report having had a greater number of partners than the AGYW, with 23 percent of young men having had two partners and eight percent having had three or more. As many as 53 percent of young women believed that their current partner has other partners. Approximately one in five young women and young men lived with their current partners.

**Table 17. Sexual Partnerships in the past 12 months, continued**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
<b>Types of places where new sexual partners were met</b>	<b>AG (n=11)</b>	<b>YW (n=31)</b>	<b>YM (n=154)</b>	<b>Total (n=196)</b>
Street	51.1	47.5	53.9	52.7
Bar or club	19.8	35.3	34.7	33.9
Taxi/bus rank	21.0	40.7	33.9	34.2
School	71.2	12.9	23.6	24.7
Church	0.0	3.6	7.3	6.3
Friend's house	0.0	21.9	16.4	16.3
Workplace	0.0	11.9	22.7	19.7
Shopping mall	3.7	36.3	20.2	21.7
Other	8.8	5.0	7.4	7.1
<b>Area where new sexual partners were met</b>	<b>AG (n=11)</b>	<b>YW (n=31)</b>	<b>YM (n=154)</b>	<b>Total (n=196)</b>
Inkhundla of the interview	69.9	64.4	55.0	57.3
Region of the interview	78.3	73.8	70.6	71.5
Elsewhere in Swaziland	20.7	49.0	53.4	50.8
Another country	7.6	14.7	16.6	15.8
<b>Number of partners in the past year</b>	<b>AG (n=87)</b>	<b>YW (n=296)</b>	<b>YM (n=647)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,030)</b>
1	76.9	86.7	68.9	74.2
2	21.0	12.6	22.8	19.6
3 or more	2.1	0.7	8.3	5.5
<b>Believe current partner has other sexual partners</b>	<b>AG (n=91)</b>	<b>YW (n=315)</b>	<b>YM (n=678)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,084)</b>
Yes	43.3	53.4	39.7	44.2
No	56.7	46.6	60.3	55.9
<b>Currently live with sex partner</b>	<b>AG (n=86)</b>	<b>YW (n=300)</b>	<b>YM (n=650)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,036)</b>
Yes	4.8	21.4	21.6	20.1
No	95.3	78.7	78.4	79.9

Of those respondents who had ever had sex, adolescent girls were the most likely to report ever having received money in exchange for sex at 12.7 percent, while 5.5 percent of young women and 2.1 percent of young men reported the same. Most of the adolescent girls who had received money in exchange for sex did so in the past three months.

While the sample size is small for those who were paid for sex, of those who did, the majority used a condom at the last transactional sex. This included 80 percent of adolescent girls, 58 percent of young women, and 75 percent of young men. Among this group, the mean age of first transactional sex was 17.3, 20, and 23.1 for adolescent girls, young women, and young men, respectively.

**Table 18. Transactional sex, among those who have ever had sex**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
<b>Ever received money in exchange for sex</b>	<b>AG (n=91)</b>	<b>YW (n=315)</b>	<b>YM (n=664)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,084)</b>
Yes	12.7	5.5	2.1	4.1
No	87.4	94.5	97.9	95.9
<b>Last paid sex occurred in the...</b>	<b>AG (n=10)</b>	<b>YW (n=21)</b>	<b>YM (n=14)</b>	<b>Total (n=45)</b>
Past 3 months	90.4	39.1	37.9	52.8
Past 6 months	3.6	15.6	3.2	8.4
Past 12 months	5.9	7.1	18.7	10.4
Longer than 12 months	0.0	38.2	40.3	28.4
<b>Condom used at last paid sex</b>				
Yes	80.1	58.4	75.3	69.7
No	19.9	41.6	24.7	30.3
<b>Average age at first transactional sex</b>	17.3	20	23.1	20.2
<b>Ever received gifts in exchange for sex in the past 12 months</b>	<b>AG (n=91)</b>	<b>YW (n=315)</b>	<b>YM (n=664)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,084)</b>
Yes	7.9	5.3	1.5	3.2
No	92.1	94.7	98.5	96.8
<b>Gifts received in exchange for sex in the past 12 months</b>	<b>AG (n=6)</b>	<b>YW (n=17)</b>	<b>YM (n=12)</b>	<b>Total (n=35)</b>
Airtime	12.0	35.7	31.4	29.3
Food	0.0	56.1	39.5	39.2
Clothes/shoes	0.0	49.8	58.2	41.4
Grades/good marks in school	0.0	14.9	11.7	10.7
Rent	0.0	36.8	4.5	19.6
Other	0.0	10.3	8.9	7.7
<b>Ever paid money in exchange for sex</b>	<b>AG (n=91)</b>	<b>YW (n=315)</b>	<b>YM (n=664)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,084)</b>
Yes	1.1	1.1	5.8	4.0
No	98.9	98.9	94.2	96.0
<b>Ever given gifts in exchange for sex in the past 12 months</b>				
Yes	4.3	0.9	3.6	2.8
No	95.7	99.1	96.5	97.2
<b>Gifts given in exchange for sex in the past 12 months</b>	<b>AG (n=91)</b>	<b>YW (n=315)</b>	<b>YM (n=664)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,084)</b>
Airtime	0.0	0.0	64.5	49.5
Food	0.0	26.2	41.2	34.1
Clothes/shoes	25.7	26.2	14.9	17.5
Grades/good marks in school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rent	0.0	26.2	3.4	5.2
Other	0.0	0.0	7.1	5.5

Respondents were asked questions specifically about their most recent partner in the past 12 months. Of 86 percent of adolescent girls and young women reporting having had a sexual partner in the past 12 months, 53.6 said they were steady partners, and another 25.9 percent said they were casual partners. The average age of their most recent partner at first intercourse was 20.1 for men, 25.6 for young women, and 21.2 for adolescent girls. More than half of respondents would like to have a baby with their most recent partner. Approximately 70 percent of respondents reported condom use at last sexual intercourse with this partner.

More than half of respondents said they talked about the HIV status of both themselves and their partner with their most recent partner.

**Table 19. Characteristics of most recent partner in the past 12 months**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
	<b>AG (n=86)</b>	<b>YW (n=300)</b>	<b>YM (n=640)</b>	<b>Total (n=1026)</b>
<b>Relationship of most recent partner</b>				
Spouse	9.4	10.7	19.1	15.7
Live-in partner	4.4	8.3	9.7	8.8
Ex-spouse	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.7
Ex-live-in partner	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.1
Steady partner (not living with respondent)	53.6	61.9	35.6	45.1
Ex-steady partner	4.7	2.2	3.2	3.0
Casual partner	25.9	12.0	27.2	22.5
Sex worker	1.1	0.3	1.7	1.3
Other	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.1
<b>Gender of most recent partner</b>				
	<b>AG (n=86)</b>	<b>YW (n=298)</b>	<b>YM (n=647)</b>	<b>Total (n=1031)</b>
Male	97.1	95.5	1.2	37.6
Female	2.9	4.5	98.8	62.4
<b>Average age of most recent sexual partner</b>				
	22.8	28.8	22.8	24.6
<b>Average age of most recent sexual partner at first intercourse</b>				
	21.2	25.6	20.1	21.9
<b>Fertility desired with most recent sexual partner</b>				
	50.4	58.3	54.1	55.0
<b>Had sex with most recent sexual partner in the past 30 days</b>				
	86.9	86.3	84.2	85.1
<b>Condom used at most recent sexual intercourse</b>				
	<b>AG (n=86)</b>	<b>YW (n=300)</b>	<b>YM (n=650)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,036)</b>
Yes	73.2	70.2	67.9	69.1
No	26.8	29.8	32.1	30.9
<b>Condom use in the past 12 months with most recent partner</b>				
Always	41.7	40.5	35.6	37.6
Sometimes	49.7	50.4	50.3	50.3
Never	8.6	9.0	14.1	12.1
<b>Respondent used alcohol before last sex with most recent partner</b>				
	21.0	20.7	34.3	29.1
<b>Partner used alcohol before last sex with most recent partner</b>				
	23.1	26.3	14.9	19.0
<b>Talked about partner's HIV status</b>				
	56.6	56.3	58.0	57.4
<b>Talked about own HIV status</b>				
	51.7	63.1	57.9	58.9
<b>Gave gifts or money in exchange for sex with most recent partner</b>				
	4.5	5.8	4.5	4.9
<b>Received gifts or money in exchange for sex with most recent partner</b>				
	6.9	6.7	3.6	4.8
	<b>AG (n=91)</b>	<b>YW (n=315)</b>	<b>YM (n=678)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,084)</b>
<b>Physically forced most recent partner to have sex when not wanted</b>				
	1.8	3.5	4.5	3.9
<b>Ever hit, pushed, slapped, punched or kicked most recent partner</b>				
	6.7	6.6	13.2	10.6

Generally, the results show that women had older partners and men had younger partners. The vast majority of adolescent girl respondents (77.5%) reported that their last male partner was between zero and four years older. Close to half of young women respondents reported the same.

**Table 20. Age differences with sexual partners, among those with a sex partner in the past 12 months**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
	<b>AG (n=86)</b>	<b>YW (n=300)</b>	<b>YM (n=650)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,036)</b>
<b>Age difference of last male partner</b>				
10 or more years older	1.1	6.6	0.2	2.2
5–9 years older	20.2	37.8	0.6	13.4
0–4 years older	77.5	48.6	1.5	22.2
0–4 years younger	1.2	2.8	3.8	3.3
5–9 years younger	0.0	3.0	1.7	1.9
10 or more years younger	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Never had a male partner	0.0	1.0	92.3	57.0
<b>Age difference of last female partner</b>				
10 or more years older	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4
5–9 years older	0.0	0.1	6.2	3.9
0–4 years older	2.8	3.7	8.5	6.5
0–4 years younger	1.1	1.5	67.2	41.8
5–9 years younger	0.0	0.0	14.3	8.8
10 or more years younger	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6
Never had a female partner	96.1	94.4	2.4	38.0
<b>Age difference of main or live-in partner</b>				
10 or more years older	1.1	3.8	0.6	1.6
5–9 years older	7.2	14.5	2.4	6.4
0–4 years older	28.5	20.5	5.2	11.8
0–4 years younger	0.0	1.5	33.4	20.9
5–9 years younger	0.0	1.9	6.2	4.4
10 or more years younger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Never had a main partner	63.3	57.9	52.2	54.9
<b>In general, age of male partners in the past year</b>				
Mostly younger	1.7	4.8	4.1	4.1
Mostly older	75.2	83.0	0.8	31.8
Both younger and older	0.4	3.2	0.1	1.0
Mostly about the same age	12.7	4.5	1.7	3.5
No male partners in the past year	10.1	4.5	93.3	59.6
<b>In general, age of female partners in the past year</b>				
Mostly younger	0.8	0.8	79.2	49.0
Mostly older	7.9	5.3	4.8	5.2
Both younger and older	0.0	0.1	4.9	3.1
Mostly about the same age	0.0	0.8	8.6	5.5
No female partners in the past year	91.3	93.0	2.5	37.2

Having multiple partners increases risk of being infected with HIV. The below table reports HIV risk and health-seeking behaviors by the number of reported partners in the past year. Nearly one-third of respondents with three or more partners believed they were at low risk for getting HIV. This group also reported having ever received an HIV test at a lesser rate than the groups with fewer partners. This group was also more likely to have reported receiving money in exchange for sex with nearly one in 10 having ever received money for sex. Respondents with only one partner reported the lowest rates of condom use at last sex, perhaps due to safe sex assumptions in monogamous relationships. Those with more partners also report higher rates of paying for sex compared to those with only one partner.

**Table 21. HIV risk and health-seeking behaviors, by number of partners**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
	<b>1 Partner (n=779)</b>	<b>2 Partners (n=194)</b>	<b>3+ Partners (n=57)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,030)</b>
<b>Self-reported risk of getting infected with HIV</b>				
No chance	16.9	11.4	10.3	15.5
Low	46.6	51.9	31.7	46.8
Moderate	26.6	21.9	39.3	26.4
High	5.7	8.8	13.0	6.7
Already infected	4.1	6.0	5.7	4.6
<b>Ever received results of an HIV test</b>				
Yes	82.9	89.6	78.7	84.0
<b>Received results in the past 12 months</b>				
Yes	58.7	59.1	41.7	57.9
<b>Ever tested for HIV</b>				
	84.9	89.6	80.6	85.6
<b>Ever received money in exchange for sex</b>				
Yes	3.3	4.9	9.8	4.0
<b>Condom used at last transactional sex</b>				
Yes	69.9	75.3	92.1	74.2
<b>Ever paid money in exchange for sex</b>				
Yes	2.2	6.9	19.3	4.1

In the past three months, free condoms were received by about half of the young men, but only 5.2 percent of adolescent girls. Ten percent of adolescent girls received condom education in the past three months. As many 12 percent of young women and young men said they had a condom with them at the time of the interview, but less than one percent of adolescent girls reported the same.



**Table 22. Condom acquisition and education**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
<b>Received in the past 3 months</b>	<b>AG (n=409)</b>	<b>YW (n=379)</b>	<b>YM (n=835)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,623)</b>
Condoms free	5.2	30.5	50.5	34.6
Education about how to use condoms	10.4	20.7	22	18.9
Personal lubricant free	1.8	4.4	3.1	3.1
<b>In the past 12 months, acquired condoms from...</b>				
Public areas such as bathrooms or clubs	3.4	17.3	32.7	21.8
Outreach worker/peer educator	0.9	8.9	8.0	6.5
Community organizations	1.5	7.4	7.6	6.1
Clinic/hospital	2.2	25.2	26.3	20.2
Stores or shops	6.4	40.2	56.6	40.4
Street vendors	0.0	2.1	2.3	1.7
Rural health motivators (RHMs)	1.0	3.5	2.3	2.3
Bars, clubs, restaurants, or hotels	2.0	14.9	30.0	19.5
Did not get condoms in the past 12 months	44.1	32.0	26.4	32.0
<b>Condom with respondent at time of interview, seen by interviewer</b>	0.4	3.6	6.6	4.4
<b>Condom with respondent at time of interview, not seen by interviewer</b>	0.9	12.2	11.5	9.1

When asked whom they had spoken with about HIV in the past three months, the highest proportion of respondents reported having spoken with a friend or family member. While most respondents knew where to get an HIV test, adolescent girls reported this knowledge at the lowest rate at 84 percent, compared to 92 percent of young women and 90 percent of young men. Similarly, they had the lowest reported rates of testing at 64 percent having ever been tested. Ninety percent of young women and 77 percent of young men had ever been tested. Among those never tested, reasons varied, but were most often “does not believe he/she is at risk” and “does not want to know status.”

**Table 23. Exposure to HIV information and testing**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
<b>Talked to the following about HIV/AIDS in the past three months</b>	<b>AG (n=409)</b>	<b>YW (n=379)</b>	<b>YM (n=835)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,623)</b>
A friend of family member	37.1	50.5	43.0	43.5
Trained peer educator	18.4	17.8	15.0	16.5
Community health worker	10.4	9.3	8.8	9.3
Nurse	20.2	37.1	27.1	28.0
Other	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.0
<b>Knows where to get an HIV test</b>	84.1	92.0	90.0	89.1
<b>Ever tested for HIV</b>	63.6	90.1	76.6	76.9
<b>Reasons for nontesting</b>	<b>AG (n=145)</b>	<b>YW (n=40)</b>	<b>YM (n=196)</b>	<b>Total (n=381)</b>
Doesn't know where to go	5.8	1.3	4.5	4.6
Testing site is too far	8.6	44.0	9.9	13.1
Testing is too costly	0.0	0.0	5.5	2.9
Worried that he/she will be seen at site	4.7	2.5	3.5	3.9
Worried that results won't be kept confidential	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.5
Worried about poor treatment by health care workers	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.9
Does not want to know status	8.1	16.4	34.4	22.5
Does not believe he/she is at risk	58.7	23.2	26.8	38.5
Worried that a positive status could negatively affect current relationship	0.0	2.8	0.5	0.6
Worried that positive status could negatively affect future relationships	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7
Worried that positive status could negatively affect relationships with family and friends	0.8	1.2	2.8	1.9
Other	9.4	6.2	7.6	8.1

Respondents were asked about specific details of their HIV testing. The largest proportion of respondents received their most recent HIV test at a government clinic or health center, followed by a mobile testing unit. Adolescent girls were the most likely to report use of mobile testing units (25.4%). Nearly all of those tested received their results, but this was not universal. Respondents cited a wide variety of reasons for getting tested, but more than half claimed it was part of routine health care. Approximately three-quarters of respondents waited between zero and three months to get tested once they had decided to be tested.

**Table 24. HIV testing among those ever tested**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
<b>Location of most recent HIV test</b>	<b>AG (n=264)</b>	<b>YW (n=339)</b>	<b>YM (n=639)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,242)</b>
Government clinic or health center	49.4	53.9	41.9	46.9
Private health center	3.8	8.4	9.3	7.9
NGO/NGO clinic	10.2	12.2	13.2	12.3
Government hospital	4.9	8.8	8.2	7.7
Private hospital	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5
Private doctor	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.8
Mobile testing unit	25.4	12.4	19.3	18.5
Home-based testing	4.6	1.0	2.7	2.6
Workplace	0.0	0.3	2.5	1.3
Don't know	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.6
<b>Ever received results of an HIV test</b>				
Yes	98.4	97.7	97.3	97.6
No	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
<b>Most important reason for getting tested and receive the results most recently</b>	<b>AG (n=259)</b>	<b>YW (n=329)</b>	<b>YM (n=617)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,205)</b>
Part of routine health care	52.5	58.0	52.0	53.9
Referred by another health care provider	10.1	5.1	5.5	6.3
Conversation with/support from spouse/partner	4.1	6.4	5.7	5.6
Tested with or accompanied by spouse/partner	0.0	2.9	3.7	2.7
Spouse/partner recently tested positive	0.0	2.9	1.5	1.6
Conversation with/support from family member or friend	10.4	3.6	6.3	6.3
Tested with or accompanied by a family member or friend	4.0	3.6	5.8	4.8
Learned new information about HIV that I didn't know before	4.1	6.7	4.2	4.9
Learned about new changes in eligibility for antiretroviral therapy (ART)	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2
Began to experience symptoms of HIV/AIDS	2.0	2.2	4.0	3.1
Just wanted to know status	7.0	1.5	4.8	4.3
Had unprotected sex	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.8
Other	2.9	3.0	4.2	3.6
Don't know	2.6	2.7	1.2	1.9
<b>Length of time between thinking about HIV test and taking HIV test</b>				
0–3 months	76.4	75.6	72.8	74.3
4–6 months	7.7	8.9	8.5	8.5
7–12 months	4.0	2.4	2.3	2.7
1–2 years	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8
2–5 years	0.8	2.2	4.5	3.1
More than 5 years	1.9	2.7	3.4	2.9
Decline to answer	5.4	4.3	4.8	4.8
<b>Received results in the past 12 months</b>	57.7	62.3	54.3	57.3

Most of the respondents were willing to self-report their HIV status. About 3 percent of adolescent girls, 9.5 percent of young women, and 5.4 percent of young men said they were positive. Among those who said

they were positive, adolescent girls were the least likely to be enrolled in care (39.9% compared to 66.5% of young women and 78.6% of young men). Adolescents also reported waiting longer to enroll in care once their status was known.

**Table 25. HIV treatment, among those ever tested**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
<b>Results of last HIV test</b>	<b>AG (n=259)</b>	<b>YW (n=329)</b>	<b>YM (n=617)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,205)</b>
HIV negative	91.9	85.4	87.7	87.9
HIV positive	3.2	9.5	5.4	6.2
Don't know	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.7
Decline to answer	3.2	5.0	6.3	5.3
<b>Currently seeing a health professional for HIV infection</b>	<b>AG (n=7)</b>	<b>YW (n=29)</b>	<b>YM (n=30)</b>	<b>Total (n=66)</b>
Yes	39.9	66.5	78.6	69
No	60.1	33.5	21.4	31
<b>Length of time between testing positive and seeing a health professional for HIV infection</b>	<b>AG (n=4)</b>	<b>YW (n=21)</b>	<b>YM (n=23)</b>	<b>Total (n=48)</b>
0–3 months	42.2	70.5	86.4	76.5
4–6 months	57.8	10.2	4.7	10.3
7–12 months	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.9
1–2 years	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.9
2–5 years	0.0	6.8	7.0	6.5
More than 5 years	0.0	6.5	0.0	3.0
Decline to answer	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.9
<b>Currently taking ART</b>	<b>AG (n=4)</b>	<b>YW (n=21)</b>	<b>YM (n=23)</b>	<b>Total (n=48)</b>
Yes	100.0	82.4	92.5	88.3
No	0.0	17.6	2.8	9.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.3
<b>Has access to ART even if not taking it</b>	<b>AG (n=1)</b>	<b>YW (n=6)</b>	<b>YM (n=7)</b>	<b>Total (n=14)</b>
Yes	0.0	40.9	29.2	32.6
No	100.0	59.1	51.7	61.7
Don't know	0.0	0.0	19.1	5.7
<b>Ever stopped taking ART at any point</b>	<b>AG (n=6)</b>	<b>YW (n=23)</b>	<b>YM (n=23)</b>	<b>Total (n=52)</b>
Yes	20.8	33.3	24.9	28.2
No	70.2	66.7	75.1	71.9

Slightly more than one-third of young men reported having been circumcised, with an average age of 15.6 at the time of circumcision. Among those who were not circumcised, more than 80 percent denied considering it.

**Table 26. Male circumcision**

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots	
<b>Circumcised</b>	<b>YM (n=835)</b>
Yes	36.7
No	63.3
<b>Average age at circumcision, among men who are circumcised</b>	15.6
<b>Considering getting circumcised, among noncircumcised</b>	<b>YM (n=521)</b>
Yes	13.9
No	81.4
Don't know	4.8
<b>Preferred location for circumcision, among noncircumcised</b>	
Government hospital or clinic	53.2
Private hospital or clinic	24.1
NGO/NGO clinic	7.9
Traditional health/provider	1.2
Other	13.6
Missing	1.2

Most adolescent girls believed they had no or low risk for acquiring HIV (90.3%). Young women and young men had higher rates of perceived HIV risk with six percent believing they were at high risk.

**Table 27. Perceived risk of getting infected with HIV**

Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots				
Self-reported risk of getting infected with HIV	AG (n=409)	YW (n=379)	YM (n=835)	Total (n=1,623)
No chance	52.6	19.6	21.9	28.7
Low	37.7	46.1	44.1	43.1
Moderate	7.6	20.7	24.3	19.4
High	0.6	5.7	6.0	4.6
Already infected	1.5	7.9	3.7	4.3

Gender norms, while not a proximate determinant of HIV risk, affect behaviors. Respondents were asked a series of questions on their perceptions of gender norm statements. One-third of adolescent girls strongly agreed that women who carry condoms are “easy.” Thirty-eight percent of men strongly agreed that a woman who is unfaithful should be put in her place. About 90 percent of adolescent girls and young women did not agree with the notion that men need more than one woman.

**Table 28. Perceptions of gender norms**

<b>Interviews with Eligible and Willing Individuals at Spots</b>				
	<b>AG (n=409)</b>	<b>YW (n=379)</b>	<b>YM (n=835)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,623)</b>
<b>A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together</b>				
Strongly agree	8.7	10.3	13.4	11.5
Partially agree	11.0	7.0	10.0	9.5
Do not agree	80.3	82.7	76.6	79.0
<b>It is the man who decides what type of sex to have</b>				
Strongly agree	13.5	11.1	22.0	17.2
Partially agree	13.6	9.9	13.3	12.5
Do not agree	72.9	79.0	64.7	70.3
<b>Women who carry condoms on them are easy</b>				
Strongly agree	32.7	25.1	36.6	32.8
Partially agree	12.3	11.9	18.3	15.2
Do not agree	55.1	63.0	45.1	52.0
<b>It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant</b>				
Strongly agree	36.1	35.3	30.3	32.9
Partially agree	13.6	17.7	19.8	17.8
Do not agree	50.3	47.0	50.0	49.3
<b>Only when a woman has a child is she a real woman</b>				
Strongly agree	9.2	7.8	12.8	10.7
Partially agree	11.0	4.0	9.7	8.6
Do not agree	79.8	88.2	77.5	80.7
<b>A real man produces a male child</b>				
Strongly agree	9.9	8.9	19.9	14.7
Partially agree	7.4	4.3	8.2	7.0
Do not agree	82.7	86.8	72.0	78.3
<b>A woman who is unfaithful should be put in her place</b>				
Strongly agree	23.3	21.7	38.0	30.4
Partially agree	17.7	16.0	16.1	16.5
Do not agree	59.0	62.3	45.9	53.2
<b>A man is expected to discipline his woman</b>				
Strongly agree	18.7	14.6	30.4	23.7
Partially agree	16.3	9.9	17.5	15.3
Do not agree	65.0	75.4	52.1	61.1
<b>A man needs more than one woman</b>				
Strongly agree	3.7	7.2	20.2	13.0
Partially agree	5.6	3.3	10.4	7.5
Do not agree	90.7	89.5	69.4	79.6

## Interviews with Male Partners of Adolescent Girls and Young Women

Male partners are defined as men who had an AGYW partner in the past 12 months. About one-third of the male partners in the youngest age group (20–24) were currently in school, while those in the older age groups reported school attendance at lower levels. The vast majority of male respondents were Swazi nationals with some representation from neighboring countries.

**Table 29. Self-Reported sociodemographic characteristics**

Interviews with Male Partners at Spots				
Student Status	MP 20–24 (n=225)	MP 25–29 (n=211)	MP 30–34 (n=117)	MP Total (n=553)
Currently in school	33.3	10.2	1.5	18.2
Nationality	20–24	25–29	30–34	Total
Swazi	96.6	95.3	93.3	95.4
Mozambican	1.7	3.2	3.7	2.7
South African	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4
Other	0.3	0.2	1.5	.5
Languages Spoken	20–24	25–29	30–34	Total
English	92.7	90.0	85.9	90.3
siSwati	99.7	98.7	100.0	99.4
Other	16.6	20.1	31.8	21.0
Religion	20–24	25–29	30–34	Total
Roman Catholic	6.0	6.9	9.8	7.1
Anglican	2.5	5.8	3.9	4.1
Other Christian	69.1	69.2	67.2	68.8
Muslim	0.8	2.6	1.2	1.5
Traditional indigenous religion	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.3
None	18.3	13.4	15.8	16.0
Other	2.2	1.0	0.4	1.4

Employment status of male partners was similar between those who were employed and those who were unemployed, but male partners in the older age groups were more often employed, as would be anticipated. As many as three in 10 male partners in the youngest age group were looking for work but did not have a job. Male partners had a wide variety of jobs, and those job types varied by age group. Younger male partners reported being workers and tradesmen, construction workers, and shop assistants more often than the older male partners. Older male partners more frequently reported being the sole person responsible for the payment of bills in their household, as compared to the younger male partner age groups. As many as 15 percent of male partners in the oldest age group were responsible for supporting six to nine people with their income.

**Table 30. Self-reported employment and resource characteristics**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
<b>Currently working</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=553)</b>
Yes, informal sector	20.9	24.6	30.9	24.3
Yes, formal sector	10.5	35.3	47.7	27.3
No, but looking for work	32.6	23.2	13.4	25.2
No, and not looking for work	36.0	16.9	8.0	23.2
<b>Monthly Income</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=66)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=116)</b>	<b>YM (n=89)</b>	<b>Total (n=271)</b>
Less than or equal to 1500 E per month	52.4	17.7	17.4	26.6
Greater than 1500 E and less than 4000 E	35.8	42.1	38.4	39.3
Greater than or equal to 4000 E	11.8	40.3	44.2	34.1
<b>Type of Work</b>				
Teacher	0.5	9.6	12.2	8.1
Sales/shop assistant	23.3	7.9	6.3	11.4
Uniformed forces	4.6	7.9	15.7	9.4
Construction/craftsman	26.3	9.0	23.3	17.9
Small business owner/worker/tradesman	25.2	24.5	11.9	20.8
Plantation worker	2.5	8.2	9.5	4.5
Forestry worker	0.3	2.5	3.6	2.3
Mining worker	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Taxi/bus driver	3.7	3.0	4.7	3.7
Taxi/bus conductor/marshal	1.2	2.6	2.5	2.2
Maid/domestic worker	1.2	5.9	2.0	1.5
Patrol attendant	0.0	2.5	1.3	1.5
Security guard	1.2	5.9	2.0	3.5
Administrative worker	8.2	10.5	6.1	8.6
Other	1.6	5.6	9.4	5.7
<b>Responsible party for payment of bills at residence</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=553)</b>
Respondent	30.2	67.7	84.7	55.2
Parents	53.0	20.8	9.3	32.1
Partner/boyfriend/girlfriend/s pouse	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.7
Family member	15.9	10.1	5.6	11.6
Other	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3
<b>Number of people respondent supports with income (not including themselves)</b>				
None	58.5	34.6	10.8	39.9
1	9.3	16.2	13.5	12.7
2–3	20.5	27.8	45.8	28.3
4–5	7.5	13.5	10.2	10.3
6–9	2.2	4.9	14.9	5.8
10 or more	2.1	3.0	4.8	3.0



The proportion of male partner respondents who reported being married increased with age, with the youngest being almost exclusively single. Despite that, within the youngest age group, 18 percent reported that they had had a partner who was pregnant, with this number increasing with age group. Approximately one-quarter of young male respondents reported that both parents were deceased.

**Table 31. Self-reported relationship status, fertility and family characteristics**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=553)</b>
Single	98.1	84.4	70.8	87.5
Married	1.0	8.6	24.0	8.5
Live-in partner	0.7	5.6	4.2	3.2
Separated	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.3
Other	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.5
<b>More than one wife in family, among those who are married</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Ever pregnant/partner ever pregnant</b>	17.6	51.5	69.1	40.7
<b>Average number of children, among ever pregnant</b>	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.6
<b>Average desired fertility in lifetime</b>	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6
<b>Birth mother is living</b>				
Yes	75.6	70.5	70.0	72.5
No	23.3	29.5	29.6	26.9
Don't know	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.6
<b>Average age when mother died, among those with deceased mother</b>	13.4	18.0	16.9	16.1
<b>Birth father is living</b>				
Yes	62.4	46.9	52.6	54.6
No	35.6	48.1	43.6	42.0
Don't know	1.9	4.9	3.8	3.4
<b>Average age when father died, among those with deceased father</b>	13.0	16.0	20.0	13.8
<b>Both mother and father are deceased</b>	20.0	31.4	26.2	25.1

More than 90 percent of all male partner respondents had a regular place to stay, and approximately half had lived at the current residence their whole life. That being said, within the past year, more than half of all respondents had spent more than one month away from home.

**Table 32. Self-reported residence characteristics**

Interviews with Male Partners at Spots				
	MP 20–24 (n=225)	MP 25–29 (n=211)	MP 30–34 (n=117)	MP Total (n=553)
<b>Has a regular place to stay</b>	93.0	94.8	89.6	93.0
<b>Length of stay at current residence</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=213)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=196)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=106)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=515)</b>
< 1 year	13.4	8.3	8.3	10.5
1–5 years	24.6	26.1	11.6	22.6
> 5 years	14.1	19.4	20.4	17.3
All my life	48.0	46.2	59.7	49.6
<b>Number of people who live at place of residence</b>				
1	12.8	27.4	24.4	20.6
2–3	30.1	21.8	29.1	26.8
4–5	23.7	26.4	22.2	24.4
6 or more	33.3	24.4	24.3	28.2
<b>Spent more than one month at a time away from home</b>	57.7	51.9	53.6	54.7

More than one-third of all male partners visited the spot where the interview was conducted every day. The most commonly cited reason for coming to that particular spot was “to socialize,” followed by “to meet new people” and “to drink alcohol.” One in five came “to meet a sexual partner.”

**Table 33. Self-reported spot-visiting behavior**

Interviews with Male Partners at Spots				
	MP 20–24 (n=225)	MP 25–29 (n=211)	MP 30–34 (n=117)	MP Total (n=553)
<b>Frequency of attendance at venue</b>				
Live at site	4.1	0.8	1.8	2.4
Every day	41.8	39.3	31.1	38.7
4–6 times per week	5.5	4.3	4.9	5.0
2–3 times per week	12.9	13.7	17.9	14.2
One time per week	15.0	19.2	16.7	16.9
2–3 times per month	6.5	9.4	8.3	7.9
One time per month	6.0	7.3	15.0	8.3
Less than once per month	4.5	4.4	3.0	4.2
First time	3.7	1.6	1.4	2.5
<b>Reason for coming to venue</b>				
Work at my job	12.4	12.3	7.5	11.4
To socialize	75.8	80.1	82.1	78.7
To drink alcohol	36.1	58.2	68.9	51.0
To meet new people	47.6	54.8	54.9	51.8
To meet a sexual partner	22.9	19.2	23.4	21.6
<b>Average number of spots visited in past 7 days</b>	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0

Alcohol consumption was similar among the various age groups, although male partners in the youngest age group reported lower levels of alcohol consumption: 37.8 percent reported never drinking. Among those that did drink, approximately one in four drank five to six drinks when drinking alcohol. More than a third of respondents reported consuming 10 or more drinks when they did drink. Marijuana use in the past year increased with age group, with as many as 2 out of 5 male partners ages 30 to 34 using marijuana. Thirteen percent of all male partners had been in jail in the past 12 months, and 15 percent had slept outside in the past year due to homelessness. The highest rates for these two risks were found in the younger age groups.

**Table 34. Alcohol, drug use, and high-risk behaviors**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
<b>Alcohol consumption</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=553)</b>
Never	37.8	27.5	24.0	31.1
Monthly or less	23.8	25.2	14.3	22.4
2–4 times per month	17.5	20.3	30.3	21.1
2–3 times per week	12.3	21.8	19.6	17.3
4 or more times per week	8.6	5.3	11.9	8.0
<b>Typical number of drinks consumed</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=129)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=146)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=82)</b>	<b>Total (n=357)</b>
1–2	4.8	4.6	2.5	4.2
3–4	13.5	18.0	19.6	16.7
5–6	25.0	28.1	25.0	26.2
7–9	19.8	14.8	7.6	15.1
10+	37.0	34.5	45.3	37.8
<b>Frequency of drinking six or more alcohol drinks on one occasion</b>				
Never	10.0	4.4	5.0	6.7
Less than monthly	20.1	14.1	11.4	15.8
Monthly	30.9	35.7	30.0	32.6
Weekly	30.2	38.6	38.0	35.2
Daily or almost daily	8.9	7.1	15.7	9.7
<b>Drug and substance use in the past year</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=553)</b>
Marijuana	28.3	31.7	40.1	32.0
Heroin	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4
Cocaine	1.6	3.7	0.4	2.1
Crack	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methamphetamines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opioids	1.3	0.9	5.1	1.9
Solves/glues	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.5
<b>Other risk factors</b>				
Jailed or imprisoned in the past 12 months	11.4	13.4	12.9	12.5
Slept outside or homeless in the past 12 months	16.8	14.6	10.5	14.7
Respondent or family went a whole day without eating due to lack of food in the past 30 days	7.2	7.6	9.1	7.7
Experienced physical violence by a partner in the past 12 months	2.9	3.6	2.4	3.1
Ever raped	2.5	1.9	1.1	2.0

Male partners used health services at similar rates, with male partners in the 25 to 29 age range reporting slightly higher rates. Nearly one out of five male partners reported receiving sexually-transmitted infection (STI) testing in the past year and a similar number said they received a sputum TB test. Approximately 10 percent tested positive for TB. Very few reported currently occurring symptoms of an STI.

**Table 35. Other health service utilization**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=553)</b>
<b>Received health services in the past 12 months</b>				
Sexually transmitted infection testing	14.0	23.2	22.1	19.1
Sputum TB testing	13.9	19.3	25.0	18.2
Received positive TB test, among those tested	9.7	8.1	10.9	9.4
Talked about family planning with a health care worker	8.7	12.7	11.4	10.7
<b>Respondent or partner is currently using a family planning method other than condoms</b>	19.3	29.7	37.3	26.8
<b>Currently has symptoms of an STI, if ever had sex</b>				
Genital discharge	0.4	2.5	3.7	1.9
Pain or burning when urinating	1.0	1.8	4.7	2.1
Genital sores or boils	0.2	2.0	5.7	2.0

The largest proportion of male partners reported that they were between 18 and 21 when they first had sex. Men in the youngest age group were the most likely to report three to nine partners (33.9% compared to 30.8% and 24.8%). Forty-seven percent of male partners of AGYW ages 30 to 34 reported having only one sexual partner in the past 12 months, suggesting that this one partner is an AGYW. Male partners in the youngest age group were more likely to report having had an adolescent partner in the past year compared to men in the older age groups. The reverse is true for young women partners.

**Table 36. Sexual partnership, among those who have ever had sex**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
<b>Age at first sex</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=553)</b>
<13	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.4
13	1.8	2.9	4.5	1.9
14	7.0	4.7	6.1	6.0
15	12.7	7.5	2.6	8.7
16	14.7	16.1	7.6	13.8
17	19.8	14.7	15.9	17.1
18–21	39.3	45.4	57.9	45.3
22–24	2.1	6.4	4.1	4.1
25+	0.0	0.3	2.6	4.1
Mean	17.0	17.7	18.4	17.6
Median	17.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
<b>Average number of sexual partners</b>				
TOTAL in the past 4 weeks	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
NEW in the past 4 weeks	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
TOTAL in the past 6 months	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
NEW in the past 6 months	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
<b>Total number of partners in past 12 months</b>				
1	34.4	41.4	46.6	39.5
2	26.4	20.5	25.2	23.9
3–9	33.9	30.8	24.8	30.9
10+	5.4	7.4	3.4	5.7
Mean	3.2	3.7	2.6	3.2
<b>Total number of adolescent girl partners in the past 12 months</b>				
0	9.6	22.0	23.5	17.1
1	27.7	15.9	8.9	19.5
2	15.4	5.6	2.4	9.1
3–9	18.0	4.0	1.5	9.4
10+	2.3	1.2	0.8	1.6
No adolescent partner	27.0	51.3	62.9	43.3
Mean	2.3	1.4	0.7	1.8
<b>Total number of young women partners in the past 12 months</b>				
0	39.2	4.3	8.9	18.4
1	30.9	45.9	63.1	43.0
2	16.4	21.1	14.3	17.8
3–9	10.8	24.1	18.8	17.4
10+	2.6	4.6	2.9	3.4
Mean	1.6	3.0	2.3	2.3

The street was the place most often cited for meeting sexual partners among male partners. This was followed by bar or club and a taxi/bus rank, although this order varies among the different age groups. Men in the youngest age group more often reported meeting sexual partners at school, which is to be expected. Most male partners met their partners in the region or inkhundla of the interview, but as many as one-third of male partners ages 30 to 34 met their sexual partners in another country. Men in the younger age group were more likely to believe their partner to have other partners (48.8 percent), and only 10 percent reported living with their partner.

**Table 37. Sexual partnerships in the past 12 months, continued**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
<b>Types of places where new sexual partners were met</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=66)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=55)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=24)</b>	<b>Total (n=145)</b>
Street	45.1	60.1	63.3	53.5
Bar or club	32.9	43.3	21.3	35.3
Taxi/bus rank	24.4	44.6	20.7	31.7
School	38.7	14.2	5.9	24.5
Church	7.0	10.7	0.0	7.4
Friend's house	16.6	17.7	12.1	16.4
Workplace	10.9	34.1	36.9	23.6
Shopping mall	15.7	25.2	19.6	19.9
Other	8.9	8.4	0.0	7.5
<b>Area where new sexual partners were met</b>				
Inkhundla of the interview	56.4	58.1	37.0	54.3
Region of the interview	66.4	81.5	45.7	69.3
Elsewhere in Swaziland	39.0	67.1	50.8	51.6
Another country	10.1	16.6	33.4	15.9
<b>Number of partners in the past year</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=224)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=209)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=116)</b>	<b>Total (n=549)</b>
1	65.8	65.9	68.1	66.3
2	25.6	24.5	23.7	24.8
3 or more	8.5	9.6	8.3	8.9
<b>Believe current partner has other sexual partners</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>Total (n=553)</b>
Yes	48.8	39.5	35.4	42.6
No	51.2	60.5	64.6	57.4
<b>Currently live with sex partner</b>				
Yes	9.8	19.8	36.6	19.0
No	90.2	80.2	63.4	81.1

A very small proportion (2.4%) of male partners said they had received money for sex, but a larger proportion reported having paid money for sex in the past 12 months.

**Table 38. Transactional sex, among those who have ever had sex**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
<b>Ever received money in exchange for sex</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>Total (n=553)</b>
Yes	1.4	3.5	2.4	2.4
No	98.6	96.5	97.6	97.6
<b>Last transactional sex occurred in the...</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=2)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=6)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=4)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=12)</b>
Past 3 months	0.0	67.1	0.0	37.1
Past 6 months	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Past 12 months	0.0	32.9	8.4	19.9
Longer than 12 months	100.0	0.0	91.6	43.0
<b>Paid money in exchange for sex in the past 12 months</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=553)</b>
Yes	5.9	5.6	6.5	5.9
No	94.1	94.4	93.5	94.1
<b>Ever given gifts in exchange for sex in the past 12 months</b>				
Yes	3.3	4.5	3.1	3.7
No	96.7	95.6	96.9	96.3
<b>Gifts given in exchange for sex in the past 12 months</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=6)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=8)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=4)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=18)</b>
Airtime	49.8	78.8	36.4	60.7
Food	18.3	49.1	23.4	33.1
Clothes/shoes	0.0	38.7	0.0	17.5
Grades/good marks in school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rent	0.0	0.0	23.4	4.0
Other	0.0	4.9	36.4	8.4

While about 66 percent of men reported their last partner being a spouse, live-in, or steady partner, nearly 30 percent reported their last partner as being casual. The youngest group was the most likely to report their last partner as being a casual partner (36 percent), and this decreased with age (27.8% of men ages 25–29 and 20% of men ages 30–34). Condom use at last intercourse with the most recent sexual partner was highest among the youngest age group at 75.3 percent. Discussing HIV status with their partner increased with age group. On average, four percent of respondents self-reported forcing their most recent partner to have sex with them and greater numbers self-reported physically abusing their partner.

**Table 39. Characteristics of most recent partner in the past 12 months**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
	<b>MP 20–24 (n=220)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=209)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=116)</b>	<b>Total (n=545)</b>
<b>Relationship of most recent partner</b>				
Spouse	15.9	13.7	24.6	16.8
Live-in partner	4.0	8.9	17.7	8.6
Ex-spouse	4.0	0.5	0.0	1.9
Ex-live-in partner	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.7
Steady partner (not living with respondent)	35.5	43.0	32.7	37.8
Ex-steady partner	2.1	4.2	1.9	2.8
Casual partner	36.1	27.8	20.0	29.7
Sex worker	2.1	0.7	0.7	1.3
Other	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.5
<b>Gender of most recent partner</b>				
	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=209)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=116)</b>	<b>Total (n=550)</b>
Female	97.9	99.1	99.8	98.7
Male	2.1	0.9	0.2	1.3
<b>Average age of most recent sexual partner</b>				
	19.8	23.0	25.6	22.2
<b>Average age of most recent sexual partner at first intercourse</b>				
	18	20.4	22.0	19.6
<b>Fertility desired with most recent sexual partner</b>				
	44.0	66.5	52.0	54.0
<b>Had sex with most recent sexual partner in the past 30 days</b>				
	81.2	87.0	85.2	84.2
<b>Condom used at most recent sexual intercourse</b>				
Yes	75.3	65.4	66.4	69.8
No	24.8	34.6	33.6	30.2
<b>Condom use in the past 12 months with most recent partner</b>				
Always	45.7	32.2	26.3	36.8
Sometimes	42.8	36.7	57.2	50.9
Never	11.5	11.1	16.5	12.4
<b>Respondent used alcohol before last sex with most recent partner</b>				
	28.6	32.3	43.2	33.0
<b>Partner used alcohol before last sex with most recent partner</b>				
	12.9	15.1	13.7	13.8
<b>Talked about partner's HIV status</b>				
	43.9	64.8	70.6	57.1
<b>Talked about own HIV status</b>				
	44.9	63.0	72.8	57.3
<b>Gave gifts or money in exchange for sex with most recent partner</b>				
	6.0	5.4	1.8	4.9
<b>Received gifts or money in exchange for sex with most recent partner</b>				
	3.2	5.4	1.9	3.8
<b>Physically forced most recent partner to have sex when not wanted</b>				
	5.5	2.4	4.2	4.1
<b>Ever hit, pushed, slapped, punched, or kicked most recent partner</b>				
	12.8	14.3	15.3	13.8



In general, male partners most often say that their partners are zero to four years younger than their own age. Thirty percent of men in the oldest age group said their last partner was five to nine years younger, but few said that their partner was 10 or more years younger. Despite saying that they had a female partner in other questions, several respondents reported that they did not have a female partner in response to this question. In general, male partners reported that their partners were mostly younger or about the same age.

**Table 40. Age differences with sexual partners, among those with a sex partner in the past 12 months**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>Total (n=553)</b>
<b>Age difference of last female partner</b>				
10 or more years older	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.5
5–9 years older	3.0	4.6	11.5	5.3
0– 4 years older	12.8	6.9	5.7	9.1
0– 4 years younger	77.0	71.2	43.6	68.1
5– 9 years younger	3.3	14.8	31.8	13.3
10 or more years younger	0.0	1.4	2.7	1.1
Never had a female partner	3.9	0.7	3.3	2.6
<b>Age difference of main or live-in partner</b>				
10 or more years older	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.6
5– 9 years older	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.4
0– 4 years older	4.7	5.7	5.4	5.2
0– 4 years younger	30.2	26.7	34.4	33.5
5– 9 years younger	1.0	8.4	10.3	5.6
10 or more years younger	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Never had a main partner	62.1	46.4	43.7	52.5
<b>In general, age of female partners in the past year</b>				
Mostly younger	71.9	80.4	86.6	78.0
Mostly older	4.1	6.6	2.8	4.8
Both younger and older	6.1	3.4	3.6	4.6
Mostly about the same age	14.3	7.2	6.1	10.0
No female partners in the past year	3.6	2.4	1.0	2.6

Most male partners reported getting their condoms from stores or shops (67.2%), but more than one-third also got them for free from public areas.

**Table 41. Condom acquisition and education**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
<b>Received in the past 3 months</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>Total (n=553)</b>
Condoms free	56.7	62.6	66.6	60.9
Education about how to use condoms	23.5	24.2	24.7	24.0
Personal lubricant free	2.5	4.4	4.2	3.5
<b>In the past 12 months, acquired condoms from...</b>				
Public areas such as bathrooms or clubs	37.0	42.6	44.7	40.7
Outreach worker/peer educator	8.1	11.9	7.2	9.3
Community organizations	6.2	8.1	9.1	7.5
Clinic/hospital	27.3	34.8	34.1	31.5
Stores or shops	65.6	68.8	67.5	67.2
Street vendors	2.9	1.2	2.2	2.1
Rural health motivators (RHMs)	2.8	4.4	1.6	3.1
Bars, clubs, restaurants or hotels	32.8	44.4	34.1	37.4
Did not get condoms in the past 12 months	30.8	25.7	17.2	26.1
<b>Condom with respondent at time of interview, seen by interviewer</b>	7.4	6.5	5.7	6.8
<b>Condom with respondent at time of interview, not seen by interviewer</b>	14.7	13.3	12.1	13.6

A large proportion of male partners had talked about HIV/AIDS with friends or family members in the past three months (44.7%). Most male partners knew where to get an HIV test, but this knowledge increased with age group. Similarly, having ever been tested increased with age group, except drops in the oldest age group. Among those who had not tested, the largest proportion claimed they did not get tested, because they did not want to know their status, followed by believing they were not at risk.

**Table 42. Exposure to HIV information and testing**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
<b>Talked to the following about HIV and/or AIDS in the past three months</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>Total (n=553)</b>
A friend of family member	38.6	45.6	56.1	44.7
Trained peer educator	14.2	17.0	13.9	15.2
Community health worker	4.1	11.6	10.0	8.1
Nurse	24.6	26.5	34.6	27.4
Other	1.2	5.4	1.2	2.8
<b>Knows where to get an HIV test</b>	88.1	94.1	95.6	91.9
<b>Ever tested for HIV</b>	76.4	86.3	83.8	81.6

Reasons for nontesting	MP 20–24 (n=45)	MP 25–29 (n=35)	MP 30–34 (n=23)	MP Total (n=103)
Doesn't know where to go	9.2	0.0	2.5	5.5
Testing site is too far	12.1	3.7	0	7.6
Testing is too costly	0.0	3.2	17.2	4.0
Worried that he/she will be seen at site	6.4	1.7	1.9	4.3
Worried that results won't be kept confidential	1.8	5.8	0.0	2.6
Worried about poor treatment by health care workers	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.8
Does not want to know status	32.7	57.6	40.0	40.9
Does not believe he/she is at risk	29.9	10.2	10.2	20.9
Worried that positive status could negatively affect future relationships	0.0	5.1	0.0	1.4
Worried that positive status could negatively affect relationships with family and friends	4.3	2.6	3.9	3.8
Other	3.6	7.2	24.3	8.3

For those male partners who have been tested, they were tested in many different facilities. The largest proportion were tested in government clinics or health centers followed by NGO clinics. Of those tested, almost all had received their results. More than half of those HIV test results were received in the past year.

**Table 43. HIV testing among those ever tested**

Interviews with Male Partners at Spots				
Location of most recent HIV test	MP 20–24 (n=180)	MP 25–29 (n=176)	MP 30–34 (n=94)	MP Total (n=450)
Government clinic or health center	34.8	48.1	42.1	41.6
Private health center	10.2	10.9	9.7	10.4
NGO/NGO clinic	17.6	7.4	12.0	12.4
Government hospital	9.8	7.5	9.6	8.8
Private hospital	0.5	1.5	4.2	1.7
Private doctor	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3
Mobile testing unit	23.8	2.8	3.8	2.8
Home-based testing	2.2	2.8	3.8	2.8
Workplace	0.6	4.7	2.9	2.7
Don't know	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.5

<b>Ever received results of an HIV test</b>				
Yes	96.7	97.5	98.9	97.5
No	2.3	2.5	1.1	2.1
Missing	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
<b>Most important reason for getting tested and receive the results most recently</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=175)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=169)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=93)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=437)</b>
Part of routine health care	44.9	51.8	51.3	49.0
Referred by another health care provider	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.1
Conversation with/support from spouse/partner	6.3	5.0	12.2	7.0
Tested with or accompanied by spouse/partner	2.4	5.0	1.8	3.3
Spouse/partner recently tested positive	1.0	2.7	2.1	1.9
Conversation with/support from family member or friend	7.7	5.9	8.1	7.1
Tested with or accompanied by a family member or friend	8.3	5.3	3.7	5.2
Learned new information about HIV that I didn't know before	2.9	7.4	5.4	5.2
Learned about new changes in eligibility for ART	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3
Began to experience symptoms of HIV or AIDS	2.7	5.7	6.2	4.6
Just wanted to know status	8.2	2.5	1.3	4.5
Had unprotected sex	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.9
Other	6.7	3.9	1.9	4.6
Don't know	2.7	0.5	0.5	1.4

<b>Length of time between thinking about HIV test and taking HIV test</b>				
0–3 months	79.6	69.5	68.6	73.3
4–6 months	5.9	9.0	11.3	8.3
7–12 months	3.0	3.5	0.0	2.6
1–2 years	3.0	2.3	4.3	3.0
2–5 years	2.6	7.1	9.1	5.7
More than 5 years	3.1	0.6	4.6	2.4
Decline to answer	2.9	8.0	2.1	4.8
<b>Tested for HIV in the past 12 months</b>				
Yes	76.4	86.3	83.8	81.6

Self-reported HIV status shows that 2.4 percent of male partners ages 20 to 24, 4 percent of those 25 to 29, and 8.9 percent of 30- to 34-year-olds were positive. While the sample size is very small for those who said they were positive, more than two thirds were in care.

**Table 44. HIV treatment, among those ever tested**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
<b>Results of last HIV test</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=175)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=169)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=94)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=437)</b>
HIV negative	93.6	90.6	80.4	89.6
HIV positive	2.4	4.0	8.9	4.4
Don't know	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.7
Decline to answer	3.4	5.4	8.8	5.3
<b>Currently seeing a health professional for HIV infection</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=5)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=6)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=7)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=18)</b>
Yes	73.7	88.5	49.2	68.6
No	26.4	11.5	50.8	31.4
<b>Length of time between testing positive and seeing a health professional for HIV infection</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=4)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=5)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=3)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=12)</b>
0–3 months	100.0	100.0	59.3	87.6
4–6 months	0.0	0.0	28.7	8.8
7–12 months	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1–2 years	0.0	0.0	11.9	3.7
<b>Currently taking ART</b>				
Yes	100.0	69.8	100.0	85.9
No	0.0	11.4	0.0	5.3
Don't know	0.0	18.8	0.0	8.8
<b>Has access to ART even if not taking it</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=1)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=3)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=2)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=6)</b>
Yes	100.0	26.3	0.0	33.0
No	0.0	30.2	100.0	45.4
Don't know	0.0	43.5	0.0	21.6
<b>Ever stopped taking ART at any point</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=4)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=3)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=5)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=12)</b>
Yes	0.0	88.6	0.0	27.5
No	100.0	11.4	100.0	72.5

Reported male circumcision was highest among 20- to 24-year-old male partners at 41.2 percent, and lowest among 30- to 34-year-olds at 29 percent. Among those not circumcised, 16 percent were considering getting circumcised. They reported preferring to have the procedure done at a government hospital or clinic according to 54.6 percent of respondents.

**Table 45. Male circumcision**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
<b>Circumcised</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=553)</b>
Yes	41.2	36.7	28.8	37.0
No	58.9	63.3	71.2	63.0
<b>Average age at circumcision, among men who are circumcised</b>	14.0	18.0	18.6	16.2
<b>Considering getting circumcised, among noncircumcised</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=133)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=132)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=79)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=344)</b>
Yes	14.1	17.3	16.4	15.8
No	80.3	81.1	77.3	79.9
Don't know	5.6	1.6	6.3	4.3
<b>Preferred location for circumcision, among noncircumcised</b>				
Government hospital or clinic	53.5	56.5	53.3	54.6
Private hospital or clinic	26.8	18.1	23.0	22.7
NGO/NGO clinic	8.5	9.4	6.4	8.4
Traditional health/provider	0.7	0.0	2.9	0.9
Missing	10.5	16.0	14.4	13.5

Male partners were asked about their perception of getting infected with HIV. Few believed they were at high risk and that increased with age. Most believed themselves to be at low or moderate risk of becoming infected.

**Table 46. Perceived risk of getting infected with HIV**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
<b>Self-reported risk of getting infected with HIV</b>	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=553)</b>
No chance	17.9	10.4	11.7	13.8
Low	49.3	44.2	51.6	47.8
Moderate	25.1	33.0	21.4	27.3
High	5.8	8.7	8.7	7.5
Already infected	1.9	3.8	6.7	3.6

Male partners were asked about a number of gender norms and their level of agreement with the norm. For the most part, more than half of male partners did not agree with the statements, with the exception of the statement that “women who carry condoms on them are easy.”

**Table 47. Perceptions of gender norms**

<b>Interviews with Male Partners at Spots</b>				
	<b>MP 20–24 (n=225)</b>	<b>MP 25–29 (n=211)</b>	<b>MP 30–34 (n=117)</b>	<b>MP Total (n=553)</b>
<b>A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together</b>				
Strongly agree	14.4	13.5	7.1	12.6
Partially agree	8.5	8.8	9.5	8.9
Do not agree	77.1	77.7	83.4	78.6
<b>It is the man who decides what type of sex to have</b>				
Strongly agree	25.0	18.4	17.9	21.1
Partially agree	13.8	13.8	16.6	14.4
Do not agree	61.2	67.7	65.5	64.5
<b>Women who carry condoms on them are easy</b>				
Strongly agree	37.1	37.8	27.6	35.4
Partially agree	20.7	19.6	20.7	20.3
Do not agree	42.2	42.6	51.7	44.3
<b>It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant</b>				
Strongly agree	32.3	29.1	25.2	29.7
Partially agree	17.2	22.7	23.2	20.5
Do not agree	50.5	28.1	51.6	49.9
<b>Only when a woman has a child is she a real woman</b>				
Strongly agree	12.7	15.2	15.9	14.3
Partially agree	7.7	13.8	7.3	9.9
Do not agree	79.7	71.0	76.8	75.9
<b>A real man produces a male child</b>				
Strongly agree	14.3	18.0	15.8	16.0
Partially agree	7.8	8.1	10.4	8.5
Do not agree	77.9	73.9	73.8	75.6
<b>A woman who is unfaithful should be put in her place</b>				
Strongly agree	32.5	39.4	36.7	35.9
Partially agree	16.1	18.4	17.2	17.2
Do not agree	51.4	42.2	46.1	46.9
<b>A man is expected to discipline his woman</b>				
Strongly agree	28.1	27.8	28.2	28.0
Partially agree	20.3	17.7	16.4	18.5
Do not agree	51.7	54.5	55.4	53.5
<b>A man needs more than one woman</b>				
Strongly agree	22.0	19.2	21.1	20.8
Partially agree	10.0	12.8	9.1	10.9
Do not agree	68.0	68.0	69.8	68.3

## DISCUSSION

The first objective of the study was to identify spots where adolescent girls and young women met their sexual partners. Members of the community identified 945 such spots in the 19 DREAMS tinkhundla, 777 of which were verified and found to be operational. The largest proportion of those spots were drinking spots or shebeens (n=242), followed by kiosk, store, or shop (n=123), then bar or club (n=113). Most of the spots were relatively small and lacked any significant HIV prevention at the spot. The majority of the identified spots were in residential and rural areas. This is partly explained by the DREAMS tinkhundla, which represent a mix of both urban and rural areas, but also the type of spots identified. Many of the shebeens were based out of individuals' homes. The results show that there is opportunity to increase prevention services and education at spots where AGYW and their partners socialize and work. These interventions include educational outreach, condom availability and promotion, mobile testing, and other outreach services.

Adolescent girls and young women represented approximately half of the study sample. The other half was made up of young men, the majority of which had had AGYW partners in the past year. As expected, adolescent girls were more likely to be in school, be dependents of others, single, and with a stable place to live. Young women were comparatively more often employed, independent, partnered, and to have had a child. Despite the differences in background characteristics, they were considered at risk due to the venues where they socialized and worked. One-third of all respondents visited the spot where the interview was conducted every day, so outreach and prevention activities are well-suited to those venues.

Of course, not all people who socialize at the identified spots engaged in risky behavior. For example, 82.7 percent of adolescent girls said they never consumed alcohol, only 11 percent of young women said they had used marijuana in the past year, and only 25.9 percent of adolescent girls had ever had sex. Risk behaviors were higher among male partners of AGYW. Thirty-five percent of male partners of AGYW reporting drinking six or more alcoholic drinks at least weekly, 32 percent had used marijuana in the past year, and 12.5 percent had been imprisoned in the past 12 months.

Male partners of AGYW were also less likely to engage in health services compared to their female counterparts. Nineteen percent had been tested for STIs in the past year and 81.6 percent had ever been tested for HIV. That being said, close to one in four had received education about how to use condoms in the past three months, and 92 percent knew where to get an HIV test.

Adolescent girls who were sexually active were most likely to have had only one partner in the past 12 months, while 2.1 percent reported having had three or more. Young women reported having more partners than adolescents, but neither group was likely to live with their sex partner and about half believed their partner had other sexual partners. Of those who were sexually active, 13 percent had received money in exchange for sex and far fewer had received gifts. There was a small subset of adolescent girls who engaged in high-risk sex with partners that were primarily older than they were. Twenty percent of adolescent girls and 38 percent of young women said their last male partner was five to nine years older than they were.

Nearly one-third of male partners of AGYW reporting having had three to nine partners in the past 12 months. Male partners who were younger were more likely to have an AGYW partner, with two-thirds of male partners ages 20 to 24 having had an adolescent partner, compared to only 14 percent of men ages 30 to 34 having an adolescent partner. These partners were met on the street, on buses or waiting for taxis, at bars or clubs, or at school, among other places. In general, male partners of AGYW reported having partners younger than they were. Most partners fell within four years of the male partner's age.

The primary limitation of the study is that the results are only representative of people who work or socialize at the types of spots where people met new sexual partners. While this is a limitation of the representativeness of the results, it also is valuable in that it identifies high-risk populations that can be reached in public places. In addition, all data were self-reported, and there is bias in survey responses on sexual behavior and socially undesirable behavior.



## CONCLUSION

Adolescent girls and young women are a key intervention point in the fight to curb the HIV epidemic. In order to most effectively intervene, quality data are needed to identify AGYW who are at highest risk and where and how they can be reached. The data from this study provides valuable information on where AGYW meet new sexual partners and which of those spots are well-suited to HIV prevention interventions. Additionally, it provides essential data on the risk behaviors of AGYW, but also their male partners. The male partners of AGYW, with higher HIV prevalence rates than their younger partners, deserve special consideration in HIV prevention activities. The characteristics of male partners of AGYW found in this study will help HIV prevention providers better target their interventions to the highest risk groups.

## APPENDIX A. SPOT AND IDENTIFICATION FORM

<b>FORM A: SPOT AND EVENT IDENTIFICATION FORM</b>				UP TO 10 SPOTS PER COMMUNITY INFORMANT					
A1. Interviewer Name:				A2. Interviewer Number:					
A3. Date: DD/MM/YY      /      /			A4. Sequential CI Number						
A5. Region of Interview: A. Name: B. Code:		A6. Inkundla of Interview: A. Name: B. Code:		A7. Zone of Interview: A. Name: B. Code:					
S1. Num  1	S2. Spot Name			S3. Description/Notes about the Spot					
S4. Zone of Spot Location		S5. Street Address			S6. How to find this place/landmark				
S7. Type of Spot	S8. Busiest Day	S9. Busiest Time	S10. Number at Busy Time	Do these people visit this place?			YES	NO	DK
ENTER CODE FOR SPOT TYPE:  <hr/>	Monday 1	11 AM to 2 PM 1	< 30 1	S11. Adolescent girls (15-19)			1	2	8
	Tuesday 2	2 PM to 5 PM 2	30 – 100 2	S12. Young women (20-24)			1	2	8
	Wednesday 3	5 PM to 8 PM 3	101 – 200 3	S13. Men who have sex with adolescent girls and young women			1	2	8
	Thursday 4	8 PM to 11 PM 4	> 200 4	S14. Men aged 20-34 years			1	2	8
	Friday 5	11 PM to 2 AM 5		S15. Is there sex on site?			1	2	8
	Saturday 6	2 AM to 5 AM 6							
	Sunday 7								
S1. Num  2	S2. Spot Name			S3. Description/Notes about the Spot					
S4. Zone of Spot Location		S5. Street Address			S6. How to find this place/landmark				

S7. Type of Spot	S8. Busiest Day	S9. Busiest Time	S10. Number at Busy Time	Do these people visit this place?	YES	NO	DK
ENTER CODE FOR SPOT TYPE:  <hr/>	Monday 1	11 AM to 2 PM 1	< 30 1	S11. Adolescent girls (15-19)	1	2	8
	Tuesday 2	2 PM to 5 PM 2	30 – 100 2	S12. Young women (20-24)	1	2	8
	Wednesday 3	5 PM to 8 PM 3	101 – 200 3	S13. Men who have sex with adolescent girls and young women	1	2	8
	Thursday 4	8 PM to 11 PM 4	> 200 4	S14. Men aged 20-34 years	1	2	8
	Friday 5	11 PM to 2 AM 5					
	Saturday 6	2 AM to 5 AM 6					
	Sunday 7						
				S15. Is there sex on site?	1	2	8
S1. Num  2	S2. Spot Name		S3. Description/Notes about the Spot				
S4. Zone of Spot Location			S5. Street Address		S6. How to find this place/landmark		
S7. Type of Spot	S8. Busiest Day	S9. Busiest Time	S10. Number at Busy Time	Do these people visit this place?	YES	NO	DK
ENTER CODE FOR SPOT TYPE:  <hr/>	Monday 1	11 AM to 2 PM 1	< 30 1	S11. Adolescent girls (15-19)	1	2	8
	Tuesday 2	2 PM to 5 PM 2	30 – 100 2	S12. Young women (20-24)	1	2	8
	Wednesday 3	5 PM to 8 PM 3	101 – 200 3	S13. Men who have sex with adolescent girls and young women	1	2	8
	Thursday 4	8 PM to 11 PM 4	> 200 4	S14. Men aged 20-34 years	1	2	8
	Friday 5	11 PM to 2 AM 5					
	Saturday 6	2 AM to 5 AM 6					
	Sunday 7						
				S15. Is there sex on site?	1	2	8
S1. Num  2	S2. Spot Name		S3. Description/Notes about the Spot				
S4. Zone of Spot Location			S5. Street Address		S6. How to find this place/landmark		

S7. Type of Spot	S8. Busiest Day	S9. Busiest Time	S10. Number at Busy Time	Do these people visit this place?	YES	NO	DK
ENTER CODE FOR SPOT TYPE:	Monday 1	11 AM to 2 PM 1	< 30 1	S11. Adolescent girls (15-19)	1	2	8
	Tuesday 2	2 PM to 5 PM 2	30 – 100 2	S12. Young women (20-24)	1	2	8
	Wednesday 3	5 PM to 8 PM 3	101 – 200 3	S13. Men who have sex with adolescent girls and young women	1	2	8
	Thursday 4	8 PM to 11 PM 4	> 200 4	S14. Men aged 20-34 years	1	2	8
	Friday 5	11 PM to 2 AM 5					
	Saturday 6	2 AM to 5 AM 6					
	Sunday 7			S15. Is there sex on site?	1	2	8
S1. Num 2	S2. Spot Name		S3. Description/Notes about the Spot				
S4. Zone of Spot Location			S5. Street Address		S6. How to find this place/landmark		

Bar/Pub 1	Hotel/Guest House 7	Video/cinema 13	Church/Temple/Mosque 19	Bottle store 25	Funeral 31
Night club/disco 2	Sex worker street 8	Kiosk/store/shop 14	School/Campus 20	Drinking spot/shebeen 26	Wedding 32
Massage parlor 3	Cemetery 9	Hair salon 15	University 21	Abandoned buildings 27	Web site 33
Brothel 4	Sports club/gym 10	Market 16	Tourist attraction 22	Swimming spot 28	Telephone 34
Truck stop 5	Park 11	Fast food/restaurant 17	Private house 23	Cultural/music event 29	Other 35
Bus station/rank 6	Construction site 12	Internet café 18	Shisanyamma 24	Sports event 30	

# APPENDIX B. SPOT VERIFICATION FORM

## FORM B – SPOT VERIFICATION

PART 1- COMPLETE BEFORE INTERVIEW: SUPERVISOR COMPLETES SHADED AREA					
B1	SPOT ID Number				
B2	Date: DD/MM/YY:		____/____/____		
B3	Interviewer Code				
B4	Region				
B5	Inkhundla Name				
B6	Inkhundla Code				
B7	Zone Name				
B8	Zone Code				
B9	Number of community informants who named this spot				
	Community Informants Reported Spot Has.....		YES	NO	
B10	Adolescent girls (ages 15-19)		1	2	
B11	Young women (ages 20-24)		1	2	
B12	Men who have sex with adolescent girls and young women		1	2	
B13	Men aged 20-34		1	2	
		Provided by community informant	Verified information by interviewer during visit		
B14	Spot Name:	A.	B.		
B15	Address:	A.	B.		
B16	Landmark:	A.	B.		
B17	Describe spot				
B18	Type of Spot (USE CODES BELOW)		ENTER 1 CODE:		
	Bar/Pub 1	Sex worker street 8	Hair salon 15	Tourist attraction 22	Cultural/music event 29
	Night club/disco 2	Cemetery 9	Market 16	Private house 23	Sports event 30
	Massage parlor 3	Sports club/gym 10	Fast food/restaurant 17	Shisanyamma 24	Funeral 31
	Brothel 4	Park 11	Internet café 18	Bottle store 25	Wedding 32
	Truck stop 5	Construction site 12	Church/Temple/Mosque 19	Drinking spot/shebeen 26	Web site 33
	Bus station/rank 6	Video/cinema 13	School/Campus 20	Abandoned buildings 27	Telephone 34
	Hotel/Guest House 7	Kiosk/store/shop 14	University 21	Swimming spot 28	Other 35

B19	A. Was the spot found?  IF SPOT WAS NOT FOUND OR NOT IN OPERATION, THEN STOP	Spot not found	0		
		Spot found and operational	1		
		Spot closed temporarily	2		
		Spot closed permanently	3		
		Duplicate spot (SEE 20B BELOW)	4		
		Other (CEE 20C BELOW)	5		
B. IF DUPLICATE, OTHER SPOT NUMBER					
C. IF "OTHER" EXPLAIN					
B20	GPS Coordinates in decimal degrees	A. Longitude:			
	USE THE GPS UNIT, WRITE COORDINATES HERE	B. Latitude:			
<b>B21 INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION: PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
	YES	NO		YES	NO
A. Functional electricity	1	2	B. TV	1	2
C. Tap water available	1	2	D. Bar for alcohol sales	1	2
E. Walls and ceiling	1	2	F. Tables for visitors	1	2
G. Inside toilet	1	2	H. Beds on-site	1	2
I. Spot includes outdoor area	1	2	J. Video capability	1	2
K. Open outdoor field	1	2	L. High trees and bushes outside	1	2
<b>B22 INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION: HIV PREVENTION AT THE SPOT</b>					
A. HIV/AIDS posters displayed	1	2	B. Condom promotion posters	1	2
C. Peer educators present	1	2	D. Condoms visible	1	2
E. Supportive spot manager	1	2	F. Workplace safety notices	1	2
<b>B23 INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF AREA AROUND SPOT</b>					
A. Trading center	1	2	B. Urban slum or township	1	2
C. Truck stop area	1	2	D. Rural area	1	2
E. Tourist area	1	2	F. Plantation/ Forest	1	2
G. Residential area	1	2	H. Outdoor street	1	2
I. Village	1	2	J. Commercial	1	2
K. Roundabout/Big intersection	1	2	L. Hotel complex	1	1
M. Border crossing	1	2			

**PART II – BEGIN INTERVIEW WITH SPOT INFORMANT**

READ: Hello. My name is < > and I am working on a study coordinated by NERCHA that will improve HIV prevention programs. I would like to ask you some questions about this spot. I can offer you this information sheet that has more information about the study. This should take about 30 minutes.

NO	QUESTION	RESPONSE			
B24	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE INTERVIEWER (DO NOT READ ALOUD):	YES	NO		
	A. DID YOU READ or OFFER THE FACT SHEET TO THE RESPONDENT & ANSWER QUESTIONS	1	2		
	B. DID YOU READ THE CONSENT FORM IN LANGUAGE RESPONDENT UNDERSTANDS?	1	2		
B25	ASK: Are you willing to answer the questions I will ask you?	1	2		
B26	What is your age? IF YOUNGER THAN 18, STOP. FIND ANOTHER.	AGE:			
IF A RESPONDENT REFUSES OR IS NOT ELIGIBLE, KEEP LOOKING FOR A KNOWLEDGEABLE RESPONDENT WHO IS ELIGIBLE AND AGREES TO PARTICIPATE. IF A RESPONDENT REFUSES BEFORE FINISHING THE INTERVIEW, FIND ANOTHER RESPONDENT TO FINISH THE INTERVIEW.					
B27	Was an interview ever initiated with a willing and eligible respondent? IF NO, WHY NOT?	YES	1		
		NO (EXPLAIN):	2		
B28	Language of interview	English	1		
		SiSwati	2		
B29	Sex of respondent	MALE	1		
		FEMALE	2		
B30	Do you work here?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
B31	How many men and women usually work here during a busy day from opening until closing?	A. MEN			
		B. MEN aged 20-34			
		C. WOMEN (15-24)			
B32	For how many years has this spot been in operation	< 1 YEAR	1		
		1 – 2 YEARS	2		
		MORE THAN 2 YEARS	3		
		NOT APPLICABLE	9		
B33	I have been told that people meet sexual partners at places like this. In your opinion...		YES	NO	DK
		A. Do women meet new male sexual partners here?	1	2	8
		B. Do men meet new female sexual partners here?	1	2	8
		C. Do women who have sex with men for money come here?	1	2	8
		D. Do adolescent girls (15-19) meet sex partners here?	1	2	8

	E. Do young women (20-24) meet sex partners here?	1	2	8
	F. Do young men aged 20-34 meet sex partners here?	1	2	8
	G. Do female staff meet new sex partners here?	1	2	8
	H. Do people have sex at this spot?	1	2	8
	I. Does someone here help people find sex partners?	1	2	8

B34	We want to know which days are the busiest. First, can you tell me the days that this place is closed? ENTER 9 IF CLOSED ALL DAY.  Now can you rank the remaining days/nights from busiest to least busy? What is the busiest day? CODE WITH 1. The next most busy? Continue until all days of the week are ranked.		RANK			
		A. MONDAY				
		B. TUESDAY				
		C. WEDNESDAY				
		D. THURSDAY				
		E. FRIDAY				
		G. SUNDAY				
B35	On the busiest day, what hours are the busiest?  CIRCLE ONLY ONE CHOICE FOR BUSIEST TIME	11 AM to 2 PM	1			
		2 PM to 5 PM	2			
		5 PM to 8 PM	3			
		8 PM to 11 PM	4			
		11 PM to 2 AM	5			
		2 AM to 5 AM	6			
NO	QUESTION	RESPONSE				
B36	Of young women ages 15-24 who are here at the busiest time, how many of these women in your opinion.... READ OPTIONS	NONE	< HALF	>= HALF	ALMOST ALL	DK
	A. Are under 18 years old?	1	2	3	4	8
	B. Drink alcohol while they are here?	1	2	3	4	8
	C. Are looking for a man to have sex with?	1	2	3	4	8
	D. Are staff who exchange sex for money with customers?	1	2	3	4	8
	E. Are coming here to socialize and look for a man?	1	2	3	4	8
B37	Of young men ages 20-34 who are here at the busiest time, how many of these men in your opinion.... READ OPTIONS	NONE	< HALF	>= HALF	ALMOST ALL	DK
	A. Drink alcohol while they are here?	1	2	3	4	8
	B. Are looking for a young woman to have sex with?	1	2	3	4	8



	C. Are staff who exchange sex for money with customers?	1	2	3	4	8
	D. Are coming here to socialize and look for a young woman?	1	2	3	4	8
	E. Go to other places around here to socialize and look for young women?	1	2	3	4	8
B38	We are also interested in knowing how often there have been HIV prevention activities at this place? For each activity, has it occurred in this spot in the past 6 months, longer than 6 months ago or never?  READ LIST		<= 6 MONTHS AGO	MORE THAN 6 MONTHS AGO	NEVER	DK
		A. Any HIV/AIDS prevention?	1	2	3	8
		B. Free distribution of male condoms?	1	2	3	8
		C. Free distribution of female condoms?	1	2	3	8
		D. Condoms for sale at spot?	1	2	3	8
		E. Persons tested onsite for HIV?	1	2	3	8
		F. Safer sex education by outreach workers?	1	2	3	8
		G. Visits by a mobile clinic?	1	2	3	8
		ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	NEVER		
B39	In the past 6 months, how often have male condoms been available here? By available, I mean they are free or can be purchased here?	1	2	3		
B40	In the last 6 months, how often have female condoms been available here? By available, I mean they are free or can be purchased here?	1	2	3		
B41	How many people are here during the busiest time?	Number:				
THANK THE RESPONDENT AND END THE INTERVIEW WITH THIS RESPONDENT						
<b>PART III – INTERVIEWER COMPLETES AFTER INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL SPOT INFORMANT</b>						
B42	INTERVIEWER OPINION: HOW KNOWLEDGEABLE WAS THE GENERAL SPOT INFORMANT ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES AND PATRONS AT THE SPOT OF EVENT?		EXTREMELY KNOWLEDGEABLE	1		
			KNOWLEDGEABLE	2		
			NOT VERY KNOWLEDGEABLE	3		
B43	TIME OF DAY	A. HOUR:	B. MINUTE	C. AM/PM		

## APPENDIX C. PATRON AND WORKER INTERVIEW FORM

### FORM C – PATRON AND WORKER INTERVIEW

**PART 1 – COMPLETE BEFORE INTERVIEW: SUPERVISOR COMPLETES SHADED AREA**

C1	SPOT ID Number	
C2	Date: DD/MM/YY:	___ / ___ / ____
C3	Interviewer Code:	
C4	Region:	
C5	Inkhundla Name:	
C6	Inkhundla Code:	

**PART II – BEGIN INTERVIEW WITH PATRON OR WORKER**

READ: Hello. My name is < > and I am working on a study coordinated by the < > that will improve HIV prevention programs. I would like to ask you some questions about your health. I can offer you this information sheet that has more information about the study. This should take about 30-40 minutes.

NO	QUESTION	RESPONSE	
	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE INTERVIEWER (DO NOT READ ALOUD):	YES	NO
C7	A. DID YOU READ or OFFER THE FACT SHEET TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER QUESTIONS?	1	2
	B. DID YOU READ THE CONSENT FORM IN A LANGUAGE RESPONDENT UNDERSTANDS?	1	2
C8	ASK: Are you willing to answer the questions I will ask you?	1	2
C9	What was your sex at birth and what is your current gender?	MALE	1
		FEMALE	2
		BORN AS MALE, NOW FEMALE	3
		BORN AS FEMALE, NOW MALE	4
C10	What is your age? IF IT IS A WOMAN OUTSIDE OF THE AGES OF 15-24, STOP AND FIND ANOTHER. IF IT IS A MAN OUTSIDE THE AGES OF 20-34, STOP AND FIND ANOTHER.	AGE:	

IF A RESPONDENT REFUSES OR IS NOT ELIGIBLE, KEEP LOOKING FOR AN ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT WHO AGREES TO PARTICIPATE AND BEGIN A NEW SURVEY.

C11	Was an interview ever initiated with a willing and eligible respondent? If NO, WHY NOT	YES:	1
		NO (EXPLAIN):	2
C12	Are you currently in school?	YES	1
		NO [SKIP TO C14]	2
C13	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	Some Primary	1
		Primary completed	2
		Some Secondary	3
		Secondary completed	4
		Some high school	5
		High school completed	6
		Technical or vocational college completed [2 years]	7
		University completed [3-4 years]	8
		Postgraduate Education- Masters level or higher completed	9
C14	Do you have a regular place to stay, where you can always sleep and where you can store your things?	YES	1
		NO [SKIP TO C17]	2
C15	How long have you lived in your current place of residence?	< 1year	1
		1-5 years	2
		> 5 years	3
		All my life	4
C16	How many people do you live with in your place of residence?	1	1
		2-3	2
		4-5	3
		6 or more	4
C17	In which inkhundla do you live?	Dvokodvweni	1
		Kwaluseni	2
		Lobamba	3
		Lobamba Lomdzala	4
		Ludzeludze	5

		Manzini North	6
		Manzini South	7
		Maseyisini	8
		Mbabane East	9
		Mbabane West	10
		Mbangweni	11
		Mkhiweni	12
		Motjane	13
		Mpolonjeni	14
		Ngwempisi	15
		Ntfontjeni	16
		Pigg's Peak	17
		Siphofaneni	18
		Sithobela	19
		Other: _____	20
C18	Is _____ ( <i>the Inkhundla respondent just named</i> ) your primary place of residence (where you slept most often in the past 12 months)?	Yes	1
		No	2
C19	In the last 12 months, have you been away from home for more than one month at a time?	Yes	1
		No	2
C20	Are you currently working?	YES, informal sector	1
		YES, formal sector	2
		NO, but looking for work [SKIP TO C23]	3
		NO, and not looking for work [SKIP TO C23]	4
C21	What is your average monthly income for yourself?	Emalangenani/Rand	
C22	What do you do for work?	Teacher	1
		Sales/Shop Assistant	2
		Uniformed Forces (Soldiers, Police, and Corrections Officer, Fire and Emergency)	3
		Construction/craftsman	4
		Small business owner/worker/tradesman	5

		Plantation worker	6
		Forestry	7
		Mining	8
		Taxi/bus driver	9
		Taxi/Bus Conductor/Marshalls	10
		Maid/Domestic Worker	11
		Patrol Attendant	12
		Security Guards	13
		Administrative worker (govt, nonprofit, for profit)	14
		Other: _____	15
C23	During the past 12 months, where did you get most of your money?	Job	1
		Family	2
		Friends	3
		Girlfriend/boyfriend, partner or spouse	4
		Grants (child support, disability, etc.)	5
		Sex work	6
		Selling drugs	7
		Begging	8
		Scholarship	9
		Other: _____	10
		I don't have any money	11
C24	[WOMEN ONLY] What does your most recent partner do for work?	Teacher	1
		Sales/Shop Assistant	2
		Uniformed Services (Soldiers, Police, and Corrections Officer, Fire and Emergency )	3
		Construction	4
		Small business owner/worker/tradesman	5
		Plantation worker	6
		Forestry	7

		Mining	8
		Taxi/bus driver	9
		Taxi/Bus Conductor/Marshalls	10
		Maid/Domestic Worker	11
		Patrol Attendant	12
		Security Guards	13
		Administrative worker (govt, nonprofit, for profit)	14
		Other: _____	15
		Student	16
		Does not have a job	17
C25	Who is responsible for the payment of bills at your place of residence?	Myself	1
		My parents	2
		My partner/boyfriend/girlfriend /husband/wife	3
		Family Member	4
		Other	5
C26	How many people do you support with your current income not including yourself? (whether living with you or elsewhere)	None	1
		1	2
		2-3	3
		4-5	4
		6-9	5
		10 or more	6
C27	What is your religion?	Roman Catholic	1
		Anglican	2
		Other Christian	3
		Muslim	4
		Baha'i	5
		Traditional indigenous religion	6
		None	7
		Other: _____	8

C28	What is your marital status?	Single	1	
		Married	2	
		Live in partner	3	
		Widowed	4	
		Divorced	5	
		Separated	6	
		Other	7	
C29	[MEN] If married, do you have more than one wife?	YES	1	
	[WOMEN] If married, does your husband have other wives?	NO	2	
C30	[WOMEN] Have you ever been pregnant?	YES	1	
	[MEN] Have you ever had a pregnant partner?	NO [SKIP to C32]	2	
C31	[WOMEN]: How old were you when you had your first child	AGE:		
C32	How many children do you currently have?	Number:		
C33	How many children would you like to have in your lifetime?	Number:		
C34	[WOMEN] Are you currently pregnant?	YES	1	
		NO	2	
		DON'T KNOW	8	
C35	What language(s) do you speak?		YES	NO
		a. English	1	2
		b. siSwati	1	2
		c. Other: _____	1	2
C36	What is your nationality?	Swazi	1	
		Mozambican	2	

		South African	3
		Other: _____	4
C37	Is your birth mother alive?	YES [SKIP TO C39]	1
		NO	2
		DON'T KNOW	8
C38	How old were you when your birth mother died?	AGE (in years)	
		DON'T KNOW	8
C39	Is your birth father alive?	YES [SKIP TO C41]	1
		NO	2
		DON'T KNOW [SKIP to C41]	8
C40	How old were you when your birth father died?	AGE (in years)	
		DON'T KNOW	8
<b>PART III - SITE VISITING BEHAVIOR</b>			
READ: Now I'm going to ask you some questions about where you socialize and how frequently.			
C41	Do you work here?	YES	1
		NO	2
C42	How often do you visit this place where we are right now?	Live at site	1
		Daily	2
		4-6 times per week	3
		2-3 times per week	4
		Weekly	5
		2-3 times per month	6
		Monthly	7
		Less than once per month	8



			First time at site	9	
C43	Why did you come to this spot today? Was it...		YES	NO	DK
		A. Because you work here?	1	2	8
		B. To socialize?	1	2	8
		C. To drink alcohol?	1	2	8
		D. To meet new people?	1	2	8
		E. To meet new sexual partners?	1	2	8
C44	How many spots have you visited in the last 7 days?	Number of spots: _____			
<b>PART IV – HEALTH AND USE OF HEALTH SERVICES</b>					
READ: Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your health attitudes and behaviors.					
C45	In the past 3 months, have you talked to any of the following people about HIV/AIDS?		Yes	No	
	READ OPTIONS FOR EACH:				
	A. A friend or family member?		1	2	
	B. Peer educator trained by a program?		1	2	
	C. Community health worker?		1	2	
	D. Nurse?		1	2	
E. Other?		1	2		
C46	Do you know where to get an HIV test?		YES	1	
			NO	2	
C47	Have you ever been tested for HIV?		YES [SKIP TO C49]	1	
			NO	2	
C48	Why have you never been tested for HIV?		I DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO	1	
			TESTING SITE IS TOO FAR	2	
			GETTING TESTED IS TOO COSTLY	3	
			I AM WORRIED THAT SOMEONE WILL SEE ME AT THE TESTING SITE	4	

		I AM WORRIED MY RESULTS WILL NOT BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL	5
		I AM WORRIED THAT HEALTH WORKERS WILL TREAT ME BADLY	6
		I DO NOT WANT TO KNOW MY STATUS	7
		I DO NOT THINK I AM AT RISK FOR HIV	8
		I AM WORRIED THAT TESTING POSITIVE COULD NEGATIVELY AFFECT MY <u>CURRENT</u> INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP(S) OR MARRIAGE	9
		I AM WORRIED THAT TESTING POSITIVE COULD NEGATIVELY AFFECT MY <u>FUTURE</u> INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP(S) OR MARRIAGE	10
		I AM WORRIED THAT TESTING POSITIVE COULD NEGATIVELY AFFECT MY <u>RELATIONSHIPS WITH FAMILY AND/OR FRIENDS</u>	11
		OTHER (SPECIFY): _____	12
C49	The last time you were tested, where were you tested for HIV?	Government clinic or health center	1
		Private health center	2
		NGO/NGO clinic	3
		Government hospital	4
		Private hospital	5
		Private doctor	6
		Mobile testing unit	7
		Home-based testing	8
		Workplace	9
		Don't know	99
C50	Have you ever received your results from an HIV test?	YES	1
		NO [SKIP TO C52]	2

C51	When was the last time you received results from your HIV test? If you can't remember the exact date, please give a best estimate.	<i>ENTER DATE</i>	___ / ___ mm / yy
C52	What was the single most important thing that prompted you to get your last HIV test and receive the results?	Part of routine health care (e.g. antenatal, other health condition)	1
		Referred for HIV testing by another health care provider	2
		Conversation with or support from spouse/partner	3
		Tested with or accompanied by spouse/partner	4
		Spouse/partner recently tested positive	5
		Conversation with or support from family member(s) or friend(s)	6
		Tested with or accompanied by a family member(s) or friend(s)	7
		Learned new information about HIV or HIV treatment that I didn't know before	8
		Learned about new changes in eligibility criteria for antiretroviral treatment (ART) (i.e. starting immediately upon testing positive, or at a higher CD4 count than before)	9
		Began to experience symptoms of HIV/AIDS	10
		Other (please specify) _____	11
			Don't know
C53	How long did you wait between the time you first thought you should get an HIV test and the time you took the HIV test?	0-3 months	1
		4-6 months	2
		7-12 months	3
		1-2 years	4
		2-5 years	5
		More than 5 years	6
		Decline to answer	99
C54	I would like to ask you about the results of your most recent HIV test. A positive test result means that you have the virus that causes AIDS. I know that this is very sensitive information and I will not share	HIV Positive	1
		HIV Negative [SKIP TO C60]	0
		Don't know [SKIP TO C60]	8

	<p>your test results with anyone. If you are not prepared to discuss your results, you can refuse to answer this question.</p> <p>What were the results of your <b>last</b> HIV test (or the last test from which you received results)?</p>	Decline to answer [SKIP TO C60]	9
C55	Are you currently seeing a health professional for your HIV infection (whether or not you started medications?)	Yes	1
		No [SKIP TO C57]	2
		Decline to answer [SKIP TO C57]	9
C56	How long did you wait between the time you tested positive and the time that you started seeing a health professional for your HIV infection (whether or not you started medications at the time)?	0-3 months	1
		4-6 months	2
		7-12 months	3
		1-2 years	4
		2-5 years	5
		More than 5 years	6
		Decline to answer	99
C57	Are you currently taking antiretroviral treatment (ART)?	YES [SKIP TO C59]	1
		NO	2
		DK	3
		Decline to answer	9
C58	<p>Do you have access* to antiretroviral treatment (ART), even if you are not currently taking it?</p> <p><i>*In this context, access means that antiretroviral treatment is available and free or you can afford it.</i></p>	YES	1
		NO	2
		DK	3
		Decline to answer	9
C59	Have you stopped taking your antiretroviral treatment (ART) at any point?	YES	1
		NO	2
C60	[MEN] Are you circumcised?	YES [Proceed to C61 then skip to C64]	1
		NO [SKIP TO C62]	2

C61	[MEN] How old were you when you were circumcised?	AGE (in years):		
C62	[MEN] Are you considering getting circumcised?	YES	1	
		NO	2	
		DK	9	
C63	[MEN] If you wanted to get circumcised where would you prefer to go?	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL OR CLINIC	1	
		PRIVATE HOSPITAL OR CLINIC	2	
		NGO/NGO CLINIC	3	
		TRADITIONAL HEALER/PROVIDER	4	
		Other (specify)	5	
C64	<u>In the past 12 months:</u>		YES	NO
	A. Did a medical provider test or examine you to see if you had a sexually transmitted infection other than HIV?		1	2
	B. Did you provide a sputum sample for a TB test?		1	2 [SKIP TO D.]
	C. Were you told you were infected with TB?		1	2
	D. Did you talk to a health care worker about family planning?		1	2
C65	Are you or your partner currently using a family planning method other than condoms?	YES	1	
		NO	2	
C66	<u>In the past 3 months have you received:</u>		YES	NO
	A. Condoms free?		1	2
	B. Education about how to use condoms?		1	2
	C. Personal lubricant for sex free?		1	2
C67	<u>In the past 12 months, from where did you get condoms?</u>		YES	NO
	A. Public areas, such as bathrooms or clubs?		1	2
	B. An outreach worker/peer educator?		1	2

	C. Community organisations?	1	2
	D. A clinic/hospital?	1	2
	E. Stores or shops, such as petrol stations and pharmacies/chemists?	1	2
	F. Street vendors?	1	2
	G. Rural Health Motivators (RHMs)?	1	2
	H. Bars, clubs, restaurants, or hotels?	1	2
	I. Did not get condoms in the last 12 months	1	2
C68	Do you have a condom with you? Can I see it?	Yes, condom seen	1
		Yes, condom not seen	2
		No, condom not seen	3
C69	<u>Do you currently have any of the following symptoms:</u>	YES	NO
	A. Discharge	1	2
	B. Burning during urination	1	2
	C. Genital sores	1	2
C70	How do you rate your chances of getting infected with HIV?	No chance	1
		Low	2
		Moderate	3
		High	4
		Already infected	9
<b>PART V – RISK ASSESSMENT/BEHAVIOR</b>			
C71	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	Yes	1
		No [SKIP TO C114]	2
C72	How old were you the first time you had sex?	AGE (in years)	
C73	In the past 12 months, how many different sexual partners have you had? IF 0, GO TO C91 and SKIP C95 to C111.	Number:	

C74	<p>[MEN] Of all the people you had sex with in the past 12 months, how many were girls between 15 and 19 years old (including a wife/partner)? 15-19-year-old girls look about the same age as middle-school or secondary school students.</p> <p><i>(Interviewer to urge respondents to give an estimate)</i></p>	ENTER TOTAL IN LAST 12 MONTHS	_____
		DON'T KNOW	99
C75	<p>[MEN] Of all the people you had sex within the past 12 months, how many were young women between 20 and 24 years old (including a wife/partner)? 20-24-year-old women look about the same age as post-high school students.</p> <p><i>(Interviewer to urge respondents to give an estimate)</i></p>	ENTER TOTAL IN LAST 12 MONTHS	_____
		DON'T KNOW	99

READ: Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you do not want to answer, just let me know and we will skip it and go to the next question

QUESTIONS and FILTERS		A) MOST RECENT	B) SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	C) THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
C76	What is the relationship of (your most recent/second most recent/third most recent) partner to you?	SPOUSE.....1  LIVE-IN PARTNER.....2  EX-SPOUSE .....3  EX-LIVE-IN PARTNER.....4  STEADY PARTNER (NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT)... .....5  EX-STEADY PARTNER.....6  CASUAL PARTNER.....7	SPOUSE.....1  LIVE-IN PARTNER.....2  EX-SPOUSE .....3  EX-LIVE-IN PARTNER.....4  STEADY PARTNER (NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT)... .....5  EX-STEADY PARTNER.....6  CASUAL PARTNER.....7	SPOUSE.....1  LIVE-IN PARTNER.....2  EX-SPOUSE .....3  EX-LIVE-IN PARTNER.....4  STEADY PARTNER (NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT)... .....5  EX-STEADY PARTNER.....6  CASUAL PARTNER.....7

		SEX WORKER.....8  OTHER.....9  SPECIFY  _____	SEX WORKER.....8  OTHER.....9  SPECIFY  _____	SEX WORKER.....8  OTHER.....9  SPECIFY  _____
C77	What is the gender of this sexual partner?	Female.....1  Male.....0	Female.....1  Male.....0	Female.....1  Male.....0
C78	How old is this sexual partner? If you don't know for sure, please give a best guess.	[ ] years	[ ] years	[ ] years
C79	About how old was she/he the first time you had sex with her/him?	[ ] years	[ ] years	[ ] years
C80	Would you like to have a/another child with this partner?	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2
C81	In the past 30 days about how many times did you have sexual intercourse with THIS PARTNER?	_____	_____	_____
C82	Are you still having sex with this partner?	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2
C83	The last time you had sexual intercourse (with this most recent/second most	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2



	recent/third most recent person) was a condom used?			
C84	In the past 12 months when you had sexual intercourse (with this most recent/second most recent/third most recent person) was a condom used always, sometimes, or never?	ALWAYS.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NEVER.....3	ALWAYS.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NEVER.....3	ALWAYS.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NEVER.....3
C85	The last time you had sex with this partner, had <b>you</b> used any amount of alcohol just before sex?	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2
C86	The last time you had sex with this partner, had <b>your partner</b> used any amount of alcohol just before sex?	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2
C87	Have you talked to this partner about <b>his/her</b> HIV status?	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2
C88	Have you talked to this partner about <b>your own</b> HIV status?	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2
C89	Did you ever give this partner gifts or money in exchange for sex?	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2
C90	Did you ever get gifts or money from this partner in exchange for sex?	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2
C91	Did you ever physically force this partner to have sex when he/she did not want to?	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2
C92	Did you ever hit, push, slap, punch, or kick this partner?	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2	YES .....1 NO.....2

C93	Have you ever received money in exchange for sex?	YES	1
-----	---	-----	---

		NO [SKIP TO C97]	2
C94	When was the last time you received money in exchange for sex?	Last 3 months	1
		Last 6 months	2
		Last 12 months	3
		Longer than 12 months	4
C95	Did you use a condom the last time you got paid for sex?	YES	1
		NO	2
C96	How old were you the first time you were paid for sex?	AGE (in years):	
C97	Have you ever received gifts (including goods or favors) in exchange for sex in the last 12 months?	YES	1
		NO [SKIP TO C99]	2
C98	<u>If yes, in exchange for:</u>	YES	NO
	A. Airtime?	1	2
	B. Food?	1	2
	C. Clothes/shoes?	1	2
	D. Grades/good marks in school?	1	2
	E. Rent?	1	2
	F. Other _____?	1	2
C99	Have you ever paid money in exchange for sex in the past 12 months?	YES	1
		NO	2
C100	Have you ever given gifts (including goods or favors) in exchange for sex in the last 12 months?	YES	1
		NO [SKIP TO C100]	2
C101	<u>If yes, in exchange for:</u>	YES	NO
	A. Airtime?	1	2
	B. Food?	1	2

	C. Clothes/shoes?	1	2
	D. Grades/good marks in school?	1	2
	E. Rent?	1	2
	F. Other _____?	1	2
C102	<u>How many sexual partners have you had:</u>	TOTAL in the last 4 weeks	
		NEW in the last 4 weeks	
		TOTAL in the last 6 months	
		NEW in the last 6 months	
		TOTAL in the last 12 months	
C103	Have you had any NEW sexual partners in the last 12 months?	YES	1
		NO [SKIP TO C102]	2
C104	<u>In the past 12 months, at what kinds of places have you met new sex partners:</u>	YES	NO
	A. The street?	1	2
	B. A bar or club?	1	2
	C. Taxi/bus rank?	1	2
	D. A school?	1	2
	E. Church?	1	2
	F. Friend's house?	1	2
	G. My workplace?	1	2
	H. Shopping Mall?	1	2
	I. Other? Specify _____	1	2
C105	<u>In the past 12 months, have you met new sex partners in:</u>	YES	NO
	A. This inkhundla [NAME IT]	1	2
	B. This region [NAME IT]	1	2

	C. Elsewhere in Swaziland	1	2
	D. Another country: _____	1	2
C106	Do you currently live with your sex partner?	YES	1
		NO	2
C107	Do you believe that your main partner has had sex with another partner in the past 12 months?	YES	1
		NO	2
C108	<u>In the last 12 months, have you had sex with:</u>	Men?	1
		Women?	2
C109	What is the age difference of your last male partner?	10 or more years older	1
		5 to 9 years older	2
		0 to 4 years older	3
		0 to 4 years younger	4
		5 to 9 years younger	5
		10 or more years younger	6
		Never had a male partner	7
C110	What is the age difference of your last female partner?	10 or more years older	1
		5 to 9 years older	2
		0 to 4 years older	3
		0 to 4 years younger	4
		5 to 9 years younger	5
		10 or more years younger	6
		Never had a female partner	7
C111	What is the age difference of your main or live-in partner?	10 or more years older	1

		5 to 9 years older	2
		0 to 4 years older	3
		0 to 4 years younger	4
		5 to 9 years younger	5
		10 or more years younger	6
		Do not have a main partner	7
C112	In general, what is the age of all male partners in the past year?	Mostly younger	1
		Mostly older	2
		Both younger and older	3
		Mostly about the same age	4
		No male partners in the past year.	5
C113	In general, what is the age of all female partners in the past year?	Mostly younger	1
		Mostly older	2
		Both younger and older	3
		Mostly about the same age	4
		No female partners in the past year.	5
C114	How often do you drink alcohol?	Never [SKIP TO C115]	1
		Monthly or less	2
		2-4 times per month	3
		2-3 times per week	4
		4 or more times per week	5
C115	Typically, when you drink alcohol, how many drinks do you have?	1-2	1
		3-4	2
		5-6	3

		7-9	4
		10+	5
C116	How often do you drink 6 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion?	Never	1
		Less than monthly	2
		Monthly	3
		Weekly	4
		Daily or almost daily	5
C117	<u>In the past 6 months have you used:</u>	YES	NO
	A. Marijuana	1	2
	B. Heroin	1	2
	C. Cocaine	1	2
	D. Crack	1	2
	E. Methamphetamines	1	2
	F. Other opioids	1	2
	G. Solvents/glue	1	2
	H. Hallucinogens	1	2
<b>PART VI –VULNERABILITY AND VIOLENCE</b>			
C118	Have you been jailed or in prison in the last 12 months?	YES	1
		NO	2
C119	Have you slept outside or been homeless in the last 12 months?	YES	1
		NO	2
C120	In the last 30 days have you or your family gone a whole day without eating anything because there was not enough food?	YES	1
		NO	2
C121		YES	1

	Have you been physically hurt (hit, pushed, slapped, kicked, punched) by a sex partner in the last 12 months?		NO	2
C122	Have you ever been forced to have sex (physically forced, coerced to have sex, or penetrated with an object) when you did not want?		YES	1
			NO	2
<b>PART VI – GENDER AND RELATIONSHIP DYNAMICS</b>				
READ: For the next few questions, we are asking if you agree, partially agree, or do not agree with a statement.				
		AGREE	PARTIALLY AGREE	DO NOT AGREE
C123	A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together.	1	2	3
C124	It is the man who decides what type of sex to have.	1	2	3
C125	Men are always ready to have sex.	1	2	3
C126	Women who carry condoms on them are easy.	1	2	3
C127	It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant.	1	2	3
C128	Only when a woman has a child is she a real woman.	1	2	3
C129	A real man produces a male child.	1	2	3
C130	Changing diapers, giving a bath, and feeding kids are the mother's responsibility.	1	2	3
C131	A woman's role is taking care of her home and family.	1	2	3
C132	The husband should decide to buy the major household items.	1	2	3
C133	A man should have the final word about decisions in his home.	1	2	3
C134	A woman should obey her husband in all things.	1	2	3
C135	A woman who is unfaithful needs to be put in her place.	1	2	3
C136	A man is expected to discipline his woman.	1	2	3
C137	A man needs more than one woman.	1	2	3
C138	For men, getting sick is a sign of weakness.	1	2	3
C139	Health clinics are for women and children.	1	2	3
C140	A man shouldn't go to the doctor unless his situation is serious.	1	2	3

PART VII - EXPOSURE TO DREAMS PROGRAMMING					
C141	Have you heard of the DREAMS Initiative?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		Don't know	99		
C142	Have you seen this logo in the last year? [Show picture of DREAMS logo, in color]	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		Don't know	99		
<i>We would like to learn about your experiences in the past year with community or group meetings about HIV that have taken place nearby. For each question, please consider only those experiences you have had in the past year – or since [MONTH].</i>					
C143	Since [MONTH], have you attended any community or group meetings about HIV around here? This would be a meeting with at least 3 other people.	Yes	1	No	2 [SKIP TO C149]
C144	Since [MONTH], how many community meetings or group meetings about HIV have you gone to? (If you don't know the exact number, please give a best guess)	NUMBER of meetings [_____]			
C145	Please tell me whether any of the following groups or organizations arranged these community meetings or dialogues about HIV that you attended?		YES	NO	DK
		A. DREAMS Initiative	1	2	8
		B. Bantwana	1	2	8
		C. Compassionate Swaziland	1	2	8
		D. Khulisa	1	2	8
		E. World Vision	1	2	8
		F. Young Heroes	1	2	8
		G. PEPFAR / USAID	1	2	8
		H. NERCHA	1	2	8
		I. Ministry of Health	1	2	8
		J. Other (please name it): _____	1	2	8
C146	Did you discuss any of the following topics in these community or		YES	NO	DK
		A. Preventing HIV transmission	1	2	8
		B. Gender norms / gender-based violence / healthy relationships	1	2	8



	group meetings, since [MONTH]?	C. HIV counseling and testing	1	2	8
		D. HIV care and treatment	1	2	8
		E. Voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC)	1	2	8
		F. Other (please name it): _____	1	2	8
C147	While participating in these community or group meetings, since [MONTH], did you receive a referral to an HIV-related service such as HIV counseling and testing (HCT), HIV care or treatment, or voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC)?		YES and used referral	YES but didn't use referral	NO
		A. HIV counseling and testing (HCT)	1	2	8
		B. HIV care and treatment	1	2	8
		C. Voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC)	1	2	8
		D. Other (please name it): _____	1	2	8
C148	The last time you attended a community or group meeting about HIV, about how many other people also attended that meeting? (If you don't know the exact number, please give a best guess)	NUMBER OF OTHER ATTENDEES [_____] Don't remember 99			
<i>Next, we would like to learn about your experiences in the past year with <u>one-on one</u> discussions about HIV with someone from a program, where it was just you and that person, and maybe one or two other people, discussing together. For each question, please consider only those experiences you have had in the past year – or since [MONTH].</i>					
C149	Since [MONTH] have you met one-on one, or in a group with just one or two other people, with someone who is working for a program about HIV?	Yes 1 No 2 [SKIP TO C154]			
C150	Since [MONTH] how many times did you meet with someone who was working for a program about HIV? (If you can't remember exactly, please give a best guess)	NUMBER OF TIMES [_____]			
C151	Please tell me what groups or organizations the person / people you met with		YES	NO	DK
		A. DREAMS Initiative	1	2	8
		B. Bantwana	1	2	8

	one-on-one worked for?	C. Compassionate Swaziland	1	2	8
		D. Khulisa	1	2	8
		E. World Vision	1	2	8
		F. Young Heroes	1	2	8
		G. PEPFAR/USAID	1	2	8
		H. NERCHA	1	2	8
		I. Ministry of Health	1	2	8
		J. Other (please name it): _____	1	2	8
C152	Did you discuss any of the following topics in these one-on-one meetings, since [MONTH]?		YES	NO	DK
		A. Preventing HIV transmission	1	2	8
		B. Gender norms / gender-based violence / healthy relationships	1	2	8
		C. HIV counseling and testing (HCT)	1	2	8
		D. HIV care and treatment	1	2	8
		E. Voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC)	1	2	8
		F. Other (please name it): _____	1	2	8
C153	While participating in these one-on-one meetings, since [MONTH], did you receive a referral to the following HIV-related services?		YES and have used the referral	YES but haven't used the referral	NO
		A. HIV counseling and testing (HCT)	1	2	8
		B. HIV care and treatment	1	2	8
		C. Voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC)	1	2	8
		D. Other (please name it): _____	1	2	8

*Next, we would like to learn about HIV-related services you received, and what organization provided each of these services. For each question, please consider only those services you have used in the past year – or since [MONTH].*

<p><i>A. Have you received this service since [MONTH]?</i></p> <p><i>Yes 1</i></p> <p><i>No 2 [SKIP TO NEXT QUESTION]</i></p> <p><i>Don't know 8 [SKIP TO NEXT QUESTION]</i></p>	<p><i>B. Please tell me what group or organization provided this service? (Select all that apply)</i></p> <p><i>DREAMS Initiative 1</i></p> <p><i>Bantwana 2</i></p> <p><i>Compassionate Swaziland 3</i></p> <p><i>Khulisa 4</i></p> <p><i>World Vision 5</i></p> <p><i>Young Heroes 6</i></p> <p><i>PEPFAR / USAID 7</i></p> <p><i>NERCHA 8</i></p> <p><i>Ministry of Health 9</i></p> <p><i>Other _____ 10</i></p> <p><i>Don't know/don't remember 99</i></p>
<p>C154 HIV counseling and testing (HCT) at a clinic/facility</p>	
<p>C155 HIV counseling and testing (HCT) at home</p>	
<p>C156 HIV counseling and testing (HCT) at a community venue (such as a bar, nightclub, or taxi rank)</p>	
<p>C157 HIV counseling and testing (HCT) at your workplace</p>	
<p>C158 HIV care and/or treatment services</p>	
<p>C159 Voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC)</p>	
<p>C160 Other service (please name it): _____</p>	
<p><b>THANK YOU!</b></p>	



## **MEASURE** Evaluation

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