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# Characteristics, High-Risk Behaviors and Knowledge of STI/HIV/AIDS and STI/HIV Prevalence of Street-based Female Sex Workers in Tbilisi, Georgia: 2002 – 2006

Report on Three Behavioral Surveillance Surveys with a Biomarker Component for the SHIP Project



**Save the Children®**



**Tanadgoma – Center for Information and Counseling on Reproductive Health**



**Bemont Public Union**



**Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center**



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**Artwork**

Art on the cover page and in the report are original works of art included in the pamphlets, leaflets and brochures used in the Information, Education and Communication component of the SHIP project.

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## Acronyms

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>AIDS Center</b>	Infectious Diseases, AIDS & Clinical Immunology Research Center
<b>BSS</b>	Behavioral Surveillance Survey
<b>CT</b>	<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>
<b>ELISA</b>	Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay
<b>FSW</b>	Female Sex Worker
<b>GEL</b>	Georgian Lari (exchange rate of 2.1 GEL/1 USD in Oct. 02; 1.8 GEL/1 USD in Oct. 04; 1.7 GEL/1USD in May 05)
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>IDUs</b>	Injecting Drug Users
<b>IgG</b>	Immunoglobulin G
<b>IPM</b>	Institute for Polling & Marketing
<b>MTCT</b>	Mother to Child Transmission
<b>MSM</b>	Men who have Sex with Men
<b>NG</b>	<i>Neisseria gonorrhea</i>
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PCR</b>	Polymerase Chain Reaction
<b>RPR</b>	Rapid Plasma Reagent
<b>SC</b>	Save the Children
<b>SHIP</b>	STI/HIV Prevention Project
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
<b>STIs</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infections
<b>TG</b>	Tanadgoma
<b>TP</b>	<i>Treponema pallidum</i>
<b>TPHA</b>	<i>Treponema pallidum</i> Hemagglutination Assay
<b>VCT</b>	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## Definitions

**Anonymous-linked testing** – testing where no names are taken but results are linked to a number that only the participant knows.

**Consistent Condom Use** - Use of condoms every time sexual relations occur, which includes vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

**Divorced** - A person who has officially terminated the contract of marriage.

**FSW client** - A person with whom the FSW has established sexual relations in exchange for money or goods.

**High-Risk Behavior** - Any behavior that puts an individual or individuals at increased risk of contracting STIs/HIV or transmitting STIs/HIV to another individual (e.g., having multiple sex partners without using condoms consistently; sharing used non-sterile needles among IDUs).

**Permanent Client** - A client who often uses sexual services of one particular FSW.

**Regular sexual partner** - A spouse/lover/boyfriend with whom the FSW cohabitates and has established regular sexual contacts without exchange of money.

**Separated** - A person who does not cohabitate and has broken the relationship with her/his spouse without having officially terminated the legal status of marriage.

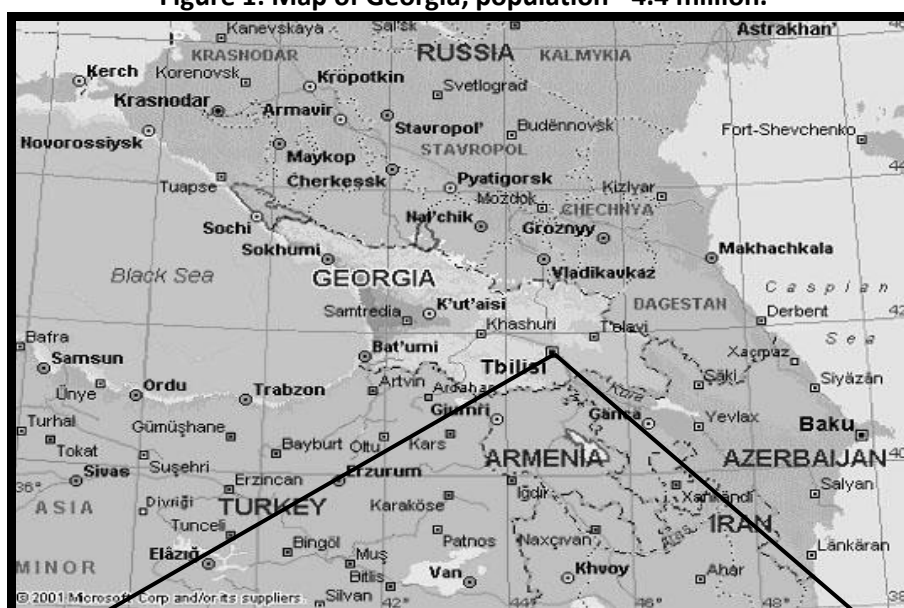
**Street-based female sex workers** – women who seek to provide sex in exchange for money by walking or standing on streets.

**Time-Location Sampling** - Based on tendency of some group members to gather at certain locations, different sites are enumerated and mapped through observation, then a list of sites is used as sampling frame from which to select a sample of sites.

## Location

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Figure 1: Map of Georgia; population - 4.4 million.



The map illustrates the urban layout of Tbilisi, Georgia, with numerous districts labeled. Key features include the Tbilisi sea (rezervoir) in the upper right, Lake Lisis tha near VASHLIVARI, and Lake Kus tha near VAKE. The districts are densely packed in the center and spread out towards the edges. The map is oriented with North at the top.

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The three behavioral and biomarker surveillance surveys, and this report, are the culmination of contributions made by numerous individuals, organizations and institutions, from inception and throughout the entire process of planning, fieldwork, data analysis, writing and editing. Each of the contributions has been invaluable. Furthermore, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has provided the necessary funds that allowed this important, ground-breaking study to take place.

The early phases of planning the FSW surveys relied heavily upon the professional work and insightful knowledge that Tanadgoma, the Center for Information and Counseling on Reproductive Health and the AIDS Center — all collaborating with Save the Children's STI/HIV Prevention (SHIP) Project — have regarding female sex workers (FSWs) in Tbilisi. Their work over the years has laid the foundation for these studies. Building upon this foundation, Dr. Gina Dallabetta, who worked with Family Health International during this time period (and is now with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation), led the SHIP Project through a process that provided a number of insights about FSWs. This helped inform the research protocols that were eventually used. Dr. Dallabetta's advice and guidance has not only been a great learning experience for all involved, but has been crucial in establishing the systematic methodology that is both non-coercive and anonymous.

One of the most demanding aspects of these studies was the actual fieldwork. All the staff of Tanadgoma contributed enormous amounts of time in preparation, and taking blood and urine specimens. Save the Children's drivers played a vital role in transporting the blood and urine specimens for testing as needed. Moreover, all persons involved in these activities did each task with compassion and concern for protecting the rights of FSWs. To help with aspects of quality control and improvement in the data collection process, Rusudan Telia in BSS-1, Anna Liluashvili and Tatia Grubelashvili in BSS-2, and Ketevan Kinkladze in BSS-3 were hired as independent consultants. Their recommendations were extremely beneficial for the repeated surveys. The Institute for Polling & Marketing (IPM), which assisted in pre-testing the questionnaire in 2002, creating all the behavioral surveillance databases, and conducting interviews, was extremely flexible and professional. Special thanks to Mr. Gocha Tskitishvili, Director of IPM, for his technical assistance.

If all were told, the number of authors on the report would fill one page. Many people have read and reread drafts of the report and made worthy contributions. When the time came for final revisions, Tom Vincent, Save the Children Georgia Country Director, devoted his time and effort to conduct the editorial review. Nonetheless, any flaws that remain in the report are solely of the authors mentioned.

Translating any document, especially a report written with technical health and statistical expressions, is challenging. Nonetheless, Nino Tsereteli has provided a high-quality version of the report in Georgian; this made the report accessible to a wide Georgian audience interested in understanding how to improve services and treatment for FSWs.

Ultimately, the SHIP Project must recognize those who were willing to give of their time, stories, and blood and urine to make this report possible — the street-based FSWs of Tbilisi. It is from their willingness to share in this endeavor that a positive, healthy future for all the people of Georgia will be possible.



## **Overview**

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This is the final report that presents the findings from three behavioral surveillance surveys (BSS) conducted in Tbilisi, Georgia, among street-based Female Sex Workers (FSWs). The first BSS (referred to as BSS-1) was conducted in the fall of 2002, and it served as a baseline to measure the prevalence of STIs/HIV as well as different high-risk behaviors of this subpopulation. These data provided an understanding of behavioral and biological factors contributing to the spread of the infection among FSWs. In addition, it provided a basis for designing and evaluating behavior change interventions implemented within Save the Children's STI/HIV Prevention (SHIP) Project. The second BSS was conducted in the fall of 2004 (referred to as BSS-2) and third BSS was conducted in the spring of 2006 (referred to as BSS-3). These three BSSs examined what, if any, changes may have occurred in the prevalence of diseases and risk behaviors since BSS-1.

Time-Location Sampling (TLS) Methodology was used in all three BSSs. TLS takes advantages of the fact that some hidden populations tend to gather or congregate in certain types of locations. To develop a survey sampling frame, in October 2002, August-September 2004 and May-June 2006 preliminary ethnographic mapping exercises were undertaken to identify the numbers, street sites and working hours of street-based FSWs in Tbilisi.<sup>1</sup> In all three BSSs a total of 160 FSWs agreed to participate and were interviewed, including two transvestites interviewed for BSS-1.

The interviews were conducted face-to-face, in the office of Tanadgoma in Tbilisi, by experienced interviewers from the Institute of Polling & Marketing (IPM). The FSWs were asked questions regarding high-risk behaviors, knowledge of STIs and HIV/AIDS, and their use of health services. After the interview, each respondent was asked if she would provide both a urine and blood specimen for an anonymous-linked test for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV.

## **Introduction**

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According to the 2002 Census, Georgia's population is 4.4 million people in a geographical area of 70,000-sq. km., bounded by the Black Sea, Russia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Turkey. Much of the social structure supporting health care has become increasingly dysfunctional since the collapse of the former communist system and the economy, paralleling the rise in overall risk to the health of the Georgian population. Transparent borders, allowing drugs to move freely throughout the region, and liberalization of sexual taboos traditional to Georgians, has resulted in increased levels of high-risk behaviors involving female sex workers (FSWs) and injecting drug users (IDUs). This has resulted in an accelerating spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV. The incidence of HIV has grown slowly and is presently concentrated within the IDU population. The wide availability of drugs, combined with the complex factors motivating demand, and the almost total absence of educational interventions to reduce demand, is likely to mean that IDU trends will continue in an upward direction for the foreseeable future. Also, the exponential growth in STIs, particularly among young people, is alarming in that STI is a co-factor in HIV transmission, and the same risk behaviors perpetuate both infections. STIs also have severe reproductive consequences, in addition to increasing HIV transmission.

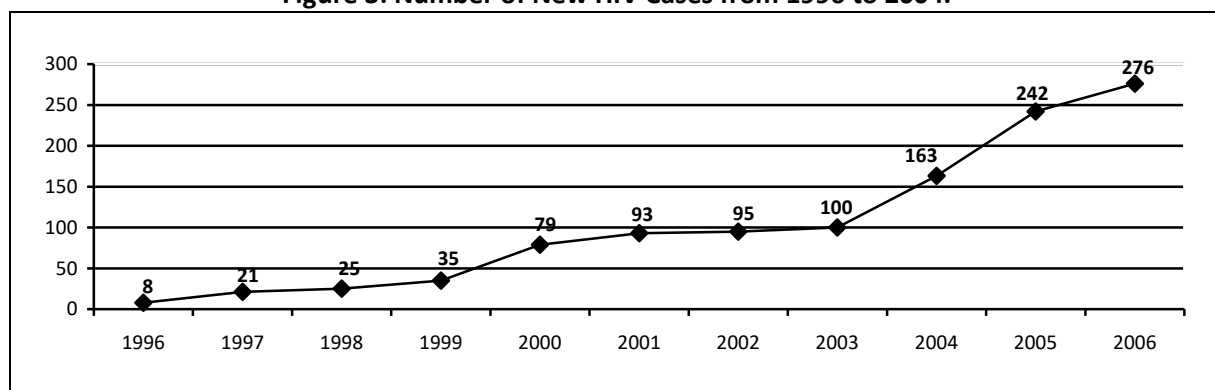
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<sup>1</sup> For a more detailed account of the methodology, see the Methodology section.

WHO experts indicate that Georgia is on the verge of an HIV/AIDS outbreak if adequate preventive measures are not taken. At present, Georgia falls within the category of countries classified as low HIV prevalence, defined by UNAIDS as having less than 5% infection in all groups, with the highest concentration among high-risk groups that includes IDUs and FSWs. The first HIV diagnosis in Georgia was made in 1989. As of the end of 2006 there was a total of 1,156 HIV registered cases; 897 are males and 259 are females, the vast majority of infected persons is 21 to 40 years of age.<sup>2</sup>

The trend since 1996 has seen an increase in the number of HIV cases (see Figure 3). However, STI/HIV data suffer from a weak surveillance system, which is likely to have resulted in widespread under-reporting. Moreover, the anecdotal reports of recent increases in the rates of STIs indicate a future potential for HIV to spread more rapidly among a wider population through sexual contact.

**Figure 3: Number of New HIV Cases from 1996 to 2004.**



As of mid-March 2007 there was a total of 1,214 HIV registered cases; 936 are males and 278 are females, the vast majority of infected persons is 29 to 40 years of age.<sup>3</sup> The actual number of persons living with HIV in Georgia may be closer to 3,500 persons.<sup>4</sup> IDUs account for 61.6% of the registered HIV cases in Georgia; heterosexual contacts for 31.6% (1/3 of these heterosexual contacts were with known IDUs); homo/bi-sexual contacts for 2.8%; 0.8% were blood recipients; 1.8% was from vertical transmission; and 0.8% was from unknown causes.<sup>5</sup>

Unfortunately, very limited epidemiological data is available on STI/HIV prevalence and on the high-risk behaviors of FSWs in Georgia. In a report published in 2001, a cohort study conducted between 1997-1999 in Tbilisi (the capital), Poti and Batumi (port cities on the Black Sea) detected 1.4% prevalence of HIV among the 73 FSWs investigated.<sup>6</sup> In another report, 51.5% of FSWs indicated they used condoms with clients on a regular basis.<sup>7</sup> As reported in the first Behavioral Surveillance Survey (BSS-1) the overwhelming majority (94.9%) of FSWs recruited reported consistent use of condoms with clients. None of FSWs tested in 2002 was positive on HIV.

<sup>2</sup> Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center, Annual Report, 2006. Unpublished.

<sup>3</sup> Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center, [http://aidscenter.ge/epidsituation\\_eng.html](http://aidscenter.ge/epidsituation_eng.html).

<sup>4</sup> Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center, [http://aidscenter.ge/epidsituation\\_eng.html](http://aidscenter.ge/epidsituation_eng.html).

<sup>5</sup> Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center, [http://aidscenter.ge/epidsituation\\_eng.html](http://aidscenter.ge/epidsituation_eng.html).

<sup>6</sup> Situation Analysis on HIV/AIDS in Georgia, Georgia AIDS & Clinical Immunology Research Center, 2001

<sup>7</sup> Georgian AIDS & Immunology Research Center, 2001: pg.42 (unpublished)

During the Soviet period, FSWs were forced to have mandatory testing and treatment on STI/HIV, and there was very strict epidemiological surveillance and control on these infections in the country. After the collapse of the communist system in 1991, Georgia started building democratic institutions. This has meant the development of totally new approaches to HIV/STI prevention and control. When BSS-1 was conducted often the police were involved in apprehending FSWs for compulsory testing and sex workers could avoid this forced testing by paying bribes or with sexual favors to the police. This harassment by law enforcement officers produced more barriers for FSWs to voluntarily seek treatment and made it more difficult for organizations providing services to this population. However, with the introduction of a new police force in Georgia in the last two years this situation has substantially changed and improved.

Governmental and non-governmental organizations in Georgia, as well as the international donor community, have responded to the early HIV epidemic with pilot interventions. Despite the political support for such interventions, an effective, comprehensive system to prevent the further spread of STIs/HIV is yet to be established in Georgia, as well as the Caucasus region as a whole.

Even though Georgia is considered a low prevalence country for HIV/AIDS, there is a great danger in equating low prevalence with low priority for HIV prevention.<sup>8</sup> After the Rose revolution in early 2003, the economy has been growing, but that has not yet translated into significantly improved socio-economic conditions or employment opportunities for the population at large. This environment provides for the conditions for greater HIV transmission due to increased high-risk behaviors, such as drug use.

### **Behavioral Surveillance Surveys**

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Three BSS were conducted among FSWs in Tbilisi. BSS-1 was conducted in October-November 2002 to establish baseline prevalence data. BSS-2 (September-October 2004) and BSS-3 (May-June 2006) were conducted as a follow-up studies. All BSSs were conducted in cooperation with the Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center (AIDS Center), which has been designated by the government as the primary HIV/AIDS research and treatment institution in Georgia.

The TLS methodology was used with catch-all recruitment in each BSS (see Methodology section for a more detailed account). In all BSSs, a total of 160 street-based FSWs were interviewed using a standardized interview guide. After the interview FSWs were asked to provide urine and blood samples for STIs and HIV testing.

The analyzes include a breakdown by five age groups for each indicator, which is presented in the data tables in the appendix; however, due to brevity of presentation age group similarities and/or differences will not be discussed.

In BSS-2 and BSS-3, about a one-third of the FSWs had participated in previous BSSs. In BSS-3, 28% of FSWs had participated in all three studies. The summary of results from the three BSSs is presented in Table 1.

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<sup>8</sup> Mills, S. "Back to behavior: prevention priorities in countries with low prevalence." *AIDS* 2000; 14 (supplement 3): S267-73.

**Table 1: Summary of Indicators for FSWs in Tbilisi For BSS-1, BSS-2 and BSS-3.**

Indicator	Prevalence		
	2002 BSS-1	2004 BSS-2	2006 BSS-3
	Females (n=160)	Females (n=160)	Females (n=160)
Study Gender N			
Participated in 2002 BSS-1	N/A	28.8% (46/160)	33.1% (53/160)
Participated in 2004 BSS-2	N/A	N/A	39.4% (63/160)
Participated in all three BSSs	N/A	N/A	28.1% (45/160)
Biomarker			
<i>Neisseria gonorrhea</i>	17.4% (27/155)	22.3% (35/157)	13.8% (22/159)
<i>Chlamydia Trachomatis</i>	25.8% (40/155)	22.3% (35/157)	21.4% (34/159)
Reactive Syphilis serology (RPR, TPHA with ELISA confirmation)	28.8% (44/153)	48.7% (77/158)	23.8% (38/160)
Percentage with no STI	44.7% (68/152)	31.3% (50/160)	54.5% (87/160)
Percentage with 1 STI	40.1% (61/152)	41.3% (66/160)	33.8% (54/160)
Percentage with 2 or more STIs	15.2% (23/152)	27.5% (44/160)	11.9% (19/160)
HIV (ELISA with Western Blot confirmation)	0.0% (0/153)	1.3% (2/158)	0.6% (1/160)
Demographic Characteristics			
Median age	26 yrs	30 yrs	33 yrs
Level of education	76.0% (Secondary)	88.6% (Secondary)	88.8% (Secondary)
Marital status	74.1 % (Divorced)	80.0% (Divorced)	78.8% (Divorced)
Sole source of income	90.5% (143/158)	94.4% (151/160)	94.4% (151/160)
Have financial dependents	85.4% (135/158)	89.0% (137/154)	85.6% (137/160)
Average # of dependents for FSWs with dependents	3.9 (134)	3.3 (137)	2.9 (137)
Alcohol and Drug Use			
Consume alcohol at least once a week	42.4% (67/158)	33.8% (54/160)	33.8% (54/160)
Ever taken "pills"	1.9% (3/158)	1.3% (2/160)	0% (0/160)
Ever use of "inhalants"	1.9% (3/158)	0.6% (1/160)	5.0% (8/160)
Ever injected drugs	1.3% (2/158)	5.6% (9/160)	1.8% (2/160)
Study Population Characteristics			
Median age at 1 <sup>st</sup> sexual contact	16.0 yrs	17.0 yrs	17.0 yrs
Median age 1 <sup>st</sup> received money in exchange for sex	23.0 yrs	25.0 yrs	27.0 yrs
Mean years working as sex worker	3.0 yrs.	3.9 yrs	5.2 yrs
	(range yrs: <1 to 26)	(range yrs: <1 to 19)	(range yrs: <1 to 23)
Sexual Risk Behavior			
Has non-paying/ <i>regular partner</i>	57.6% (91/158)	52.2% (82/157)	48.8% (78/160)
Condom use during last sexual intercourse with non-paying/ <i>regular partner</i>	17.6% (16/91)	14.6% (12/82)	9.0% (7/78)
Consistent (always) condom use with non-paying/ <i>regular partner</i> over last month	6.8% (5/73)	7.6% (6/79)	5.6% (4/71)
Condom use with last <i>paying client</i>	94.9% (156/158)	94.4% (151/160)	98.1% (156/159)
Consistent (always) condom use with paying clients over last month	71.6% (111/155)	84.8% (134/158)	89.2% (141/158)
Condom use with last <i>permanent client</i>	n/a	91.9% (34/37)	96.4% (53/55)
Consistent condom use with permanent client over the last 12 months	n/a	86.5% (32/37)	85.7% (96/112)
Experienced threats or physical violence in the past year	8.9% (14/158)	24.4% (39/160)	21.3% (34/160)
Sexual contact against will in the past year	15.8% (25/158)	19.4% (31/160)	8.8% (14/160)
Forced sexual intercourse/rape		9.2% (11/160)	0.0% (0/160)
All three (physical, sexual contact, rape) types of violence in the past year	17.7% (28/158)	14.4% (23/160)	3.1% (5/160)
Condoms			
Place where condoms are obtained	87.0% (pharmacy)	89.3% (pharmacy)	76.7% (pharmacy)
Less than 5 minutes is needed to obtain a condom	75.0%	80.3%	93.4%
If condom not used with last client, why?	50% (client refused)	57.1% (client refused)	100% (client refused)
STI/HIV Knowledge, Experience and Practices			
Do not know any STI symptom in women	8.1% (12/149)	27.5% (44/160)	31.3% (50/154)
Had abnormal vaginal discharge in last 12 months	70.3% (109/155)	54.4% (87/160)	43.8% (70/160)
Had vaginal ulcer/boil in last 12 months	11.0% (17/154)	6.9% (11/160)	7.5% (12/160)
Places sought treatment:			
State clinic/hospital	56.8% (62/111)	45.5% (40/88)	55.4% (41/74)
Self-treatment	50.0% (56/111)	31.8% (28/88)	14.9% (11/74)
Aware of HIV/AIDS	98.1% (155/158)	94.4% (151/160)	96.3% (154/160)
Know person with HIV/AIDS	8.4% (13/154)	15.9% (24/151)	10.4% (16/160)
Received information about HIV/AIDS	93.0% (147/158)	94.4% (151/160)	96.9% (155/160)
Main sources of HIV/AIDS information:			
Television/radio	41.5% (61/147)	54.4% (87/151)	69.0% (107/160)
Social Worker	36.7% (53/147)	32.5% (49/151)	33.6% (52/160)
Correctly identify six means of transmitting HIV	0.6% (1/155)	1.3% (2/151)	1.9% (3/160)
Voluntary Counseling and Testing			
Voluntary HIV testing in the community	80.6% (125/155)	83.4% (126/151)	83.8% (129/160)
Had an voluntary HIV test	51.6% (80/155)	59.6% (90/151)	66.2% (102/160)
Received HIV test result	97.4% (76/78)	96.7% (87/90)	92.2% (94/102)

## Characteristics of Street-based FSWs in Tbilisi

- Ninety percent or more of FSWs are Georgian. And, increasingly, FSWs in Tbilisi come from other cities, towns or villages through-out Georgia. In BSS-1, 56% of FSWs came from some place other than Tbilisi, increasing to 63% in BSS-2 and 73% in BSS-3. Less than 10% have done commercial sex work in locations other than Tbilisi.
- FSWs in Tbilisi are more likely to be 19 to 39 years of age category as well as having completed a secondary education than women in the general population of Tbilisi.
- Increasingly, a larger proportion of street-based FSWs are thirty years of age or older. From 2002 to 2006, the percentage of FSWs in Tbilisi 19-24 years of age declined from 32% in the BSS-1 to 15% in the BSS-3. The median age ranged from 26 in BSS-1 to 33 years in BSS-3. The increasing age of FSWs in Tbilisi could be due to a) younger women are choosing not becoming prostitutes and thus there are fewer, or b) younger prostitutes are refusing street-based work for higher status prostitution in hotels and/or cell-phone contact.
- Characteristics of most FSWs that have remained basically unchanged since 2002. In general, FSWs are a) divorced or separated, b) have at least a secondary education, c) prostitution is their sole income earning activity, d) Tbilisi is the only location they work, and e) they financially support, on average, three or more dependents [children, parents, grandparents].
- A small percentage of FSWs is internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Abkhazeti or South Ossetia.



Figure 4: Percentage of FSWs From Locations Other Than Tbilisi.

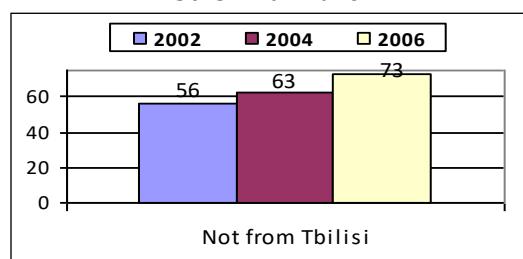
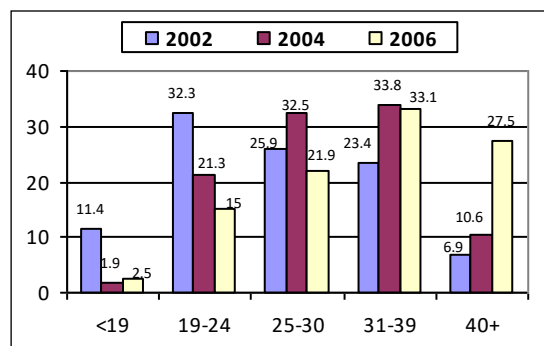


Figure 5: Percentage of FSWs by Age Groups.



## Background in prostitution

- The median age at which FSWs first exchanged sex for money increased, on average, from 2002 to 2006 (from 23 to 27 years of age respectively), which suggest a slight aging of the FSWs in Tbilisi.
- Based on the FSWs reported median number of clients per week and the median fee charged per client, the weekly income received by FSWs ranged from 180 GEL in 2002 (\$90 USD), 210 GEL in 2004 (\$123 USD), and a low of 150 GEL (\$84 USD) in 2006. The lower median weekly amount in 2006 is primarily due to fewer younger FSWs, since younger FSWs receive higher amounts per client.
- Weekly income was substantially affected by age, with the younger FSWs receiving almost three times more than older FSWs. For example, in 2006, FSWs 19-24 years of age received an average of 360 GEL (\$200) per week compared to 110 GEL (\$62) received by FSWs 40+ years of age.
- Nine percent or less of FSWs has a second source of income, which was generally from parental support or petty trade.



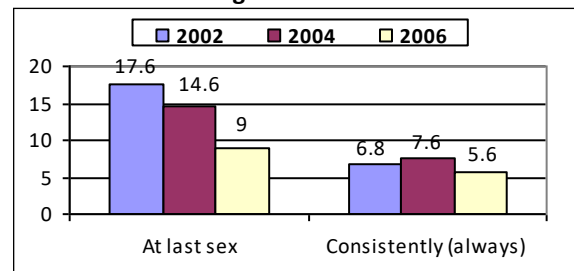
- Since the percentage of young FSWs declined over the studies, the average number of years working as a sex worker increased from a low of 3 years in 2002 to 5.2 years in 2006.

## Sexual Risk Behavior

- **Regular sexual partners:** Approximately one-half of FSWs reported having a regular, non-paying partner such as a boyfriend, lover, or spouse during each study (58%, 52% and 49% respectively). From 2002 to 2006, there was a steady decline in the percentages of FSWs who used a condom at their last sexual encounter with their regular partner, from 18% (BSS-1) to 9% (BSS-3). Moreover, the percentage who reported that they consistently used a condom with their regular partner in the previous twelve months remained virtually unchanged from 2002 to 2006 (7% to 6% respectively). When asked why they did not use a condom with the regular sexual partner, the most frequent response for all age groups was “I trust him.” The problem of a condom being too expensive or hard to obtain was never identified.



Figure 6: Percentage of FSWs by Condom Use with Regular Partner.



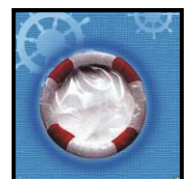
- **Paying clients:** Almost all (above 94%) FSWs reported having one or more clients in the previous seven days and almost an equal percentage (94% or higher) reported using condoms with their last paying client in all three BSS studies.<sup>9</sup> Most FSWs also reported that use of a condom was mostly their decision, with about 25% of FSWs saying clients request it.

In the previous seven days, the median numbers of clients per FSW were 6 clients in 2002, 7 clients in 2004, and 5 clients in 2006. Consistent use of condoms with paying clients in the previous month increased from 72% in 2002 to 89% in 2006, which was primarily the result of consistent use by FSWs who are 31+ yrs of age or older. When a condom was not used, FSWs reported that was because the client refused.

- **Permanent clients (BSS-2 & BSS-3 only):** Almost three-quarters of FSWs reported having permanent clients in both studies; that is, men who repeatedly use their services. On average (median) these FSWs report 4 permanent clients in each study. Virtually, the same percentage of FSWs used condoms at their last sexual encounter, and consistently used condoms in the last 12 months, with their permanent clients as they did with other clients.

## Condom Accessibility

- A large percentage (87%, 89% and 77% the BSSs respectively) of FSWs stated that they buy condoms at a pharmacy. The next source of condoms where a substantial proportion of FSWs obtain condoms is Tanadgoma, which are free-of-charge.



<sup>9</sup> There is some concern that this high percentage of reported consistent condom use with clients may reflect “social desirability bias,” that is the FSWs report they use condoms because they know that they are supposed to use them. If high condom use rates are indeed correct (as corroborated by the prevalence of condom use by injecting drug users with sex workers in Tbilisi), the high prevalence of STIs in this group suggests that regular sexual partners are a major risk factor for STIs and/or FSWs have limited access to effective STI services.

- Interestingly, of those FSWs who did not use a condom during their last sex encounter, none mentioned the reason was because “condoms are too expensive.”
- The percentage of FSWs reporting that they can obtain a condom in less than 5 minutes increased from 75% in 2002 to 93% in 2006. This is most likely due to the increased number of pharmacies throughout Tbilisi.
- Almost two-thirds (62%) of FSWs reported having condoms with them or at their worksite. Older FSWs were more likely to have condoms than younger FSWs; in 2006, 42% FSWs 19-24 yrs age had condoms compared to 75% of FSWs 40+ yrs of age. When asked how many condoms they had, those FSWs reported from 1 to 100 condoms for an average of 5 condoms. Again, FSWs 40+ yrs of age had on average 6 condoms compared to 3 condoms for FSWs 19-24 yrs of age.

### Alcohol and Drug Use

- Less than one-half of FSWs reported consuming alcohol at least once a week.
- Less than 2% in any of the BSSs reported taking pills, using inhalants, or injecting drugs.

### Violence

- In 2004 and 2006, almost 1 of every 4 FSWs was a victim of physical violence (e.g., beating) in the previous year, primarily by a client. The next two frequently cited sources of violence were strangers and policemen.
- In BSS-2, 19% of FSWs reported some sexual contact against their will, but not rape, which declined to 9% in BSS-3.
- Less than 10% of FSWs reported being raped in 2004, with policemen being the most cited perpetrator. In 2006, no FSW reported being raped.



### STI Knowledge, Experience and Practices

- Nearly all FSWs were aware of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Nonetheless, the percentage of FSWs who could not identify one or more symptoms of an STI in women increased from 8% in 2002 to 31% in 2006. The two STI symptoms identified by most FSWs were an abnormal vaginal discharge and burning during urination.
- In addition, the percentage of FSWs that could not identify even one STI symptom in men increased in each study, from low of 19% in 2002 to a high of 43% in 2006. The two most identified STIs in men were urethral discharge or burning during urination.
- When asked if they had had an abnormal vaginal discharge in the previous 12 months, the proportion of FSWs saying “yes” declined from 70% in 2002 to 44% in 2006. In all studies, higher rates of STIs were found in younger FSWs than older FSWs. Of the FSWs who had experience a vaginal discharge; slightly more than one-half of

Figure 7: Percentage of FSWs That Could Not Identify 1 STI Symptom.

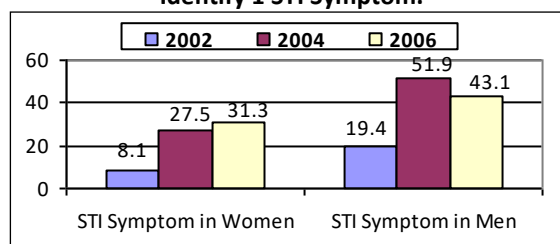
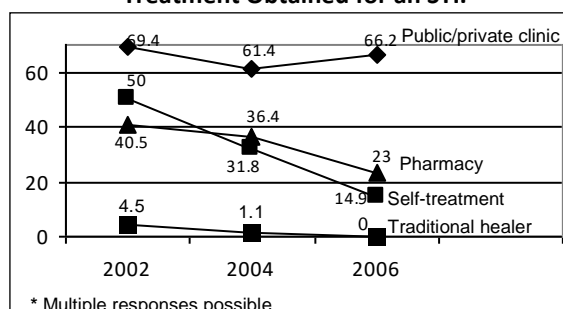


Figure 8: Percentage of FSWs by Type of Treatment Obtained for an STI.





them obtained treatment at a state run clinic or hospital. Encouragingly, the percentage of FSWs that administered some form of self-treatment declined from 50% in 2002 to 15% in 2006. Among FSWs those 31+ years of age are more likely to practice self-treatment. (Self-treatment most likely occurs when FSWs are referred to a pharmacy for medication, or when they obtain medication for an on-going infection, or they have a social contact [e.g. friend, neighbor] that works in the pharmacy and provides medication.

### HIV Knowledge, Experience and Practices

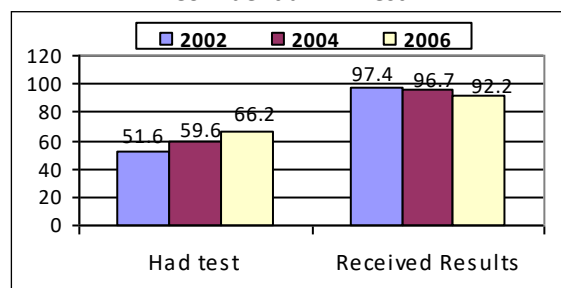
- In all three BSSs, virtually all FSWs had heard of the HIV virus and AIDS and had received information about HIV/AIDS. The most cited sources of HIV/AIDS information are TV, radio and social workers.
- Friends as a source of information about HIV/AIDS declined from 2002 (34%) to 2004 (13%), primarily among older FSWs and not younger FSWs.
- Despite high awareness of HIV/AIDS, the ability of FSWs to correctly answer specific questions on HIV/AIDS transmission was moderate to low in the surveys. FSWs were well aware of the risk of infection through needle-syringe sharing. About two-thirds of FSWs knew that correct condom use is a protection against HIV infection. In all three studies the questions most FSWs answered incorrectly about HIV transmission was that it could be spread through meal sharing and mosquito bites. Thus, less than 2% of FSWs could correctly answer all six questions on HIV/AIDS transmission.
- A high percentage of FSWs (~90%) know about the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT), with about 70% knowing HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through breast milk.

### Voluntary Counseling and Testing

- In all three studies, overall, four out of every five FSWs stated that it is possible to take a confidential HIV/AIDS test in their community.
- The percentage of FSWs that had had a voluntary HIV test increased from 52% in 2002 to 66% in 2006. In all BSSs, more than 90% of FSWs who had had an HIV test received the result. Nevertheless, the lowest rates of taking an HIV/AIDS test, and receiving the results, were among the youngest FSWs. In 2006, 44% of FSWs 19-24 yrs of age had taken and HIV/AIDS test and 80% received the result compared to 73% of FSWs 40+ yrs of age who had taken a test and 93% who had received the result.
- In all three studies, more than 80% of FSWs who had an HIV test did so in the previous two years.
- When asked if they had shared their HIV test results with other people, about two-thirds had, and of them the vast majority told their friends or colleagues.



Figure 9: Percentage of FSWs That Took a Confidential HIV Test.



### Biomarker

- The percentages of FSWs with 1 or more STIs ranged from 55% in BSS-1, 69% in BSS-2 and 46% in BSS-3.
- The most common STI among FSWs was (ELISA reactive) syphilis, which fluctuated from 29% in 2002, jumping to 49% in 2004, and then declining again to 24% in 2006.



- Other confirmed STIs among the FSWs included Chlamydia (PCR test) and gonorrhea (PCR test). The prevalence of Chlamydia remained almost unchanged over the three studies, in the low to mid-20%; however, gonorrhea ranged from 17% in 2002, 22% in 2004, and 14% in 2006
- HIV was confirmed in 2 FSWs in 2004 and 1 FSW in 2006.

### **Improvements from BSS-1 to BSS-3**

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- Reported use of condom with last client remains high, primarily due to the FSWs initiative and partly at the client's request.
- Consistent use of condoms with clients during the previous 30 days has increased from 72% in 2002 to 89% in 2006.
- Access to condoms has increased since 2002 with 93% of FSWs in 2006 stating that they could obtain a condom in less than 5 minutes.
- Moreover, not only has access to condoms increased, but the percentage of FSWs having condoms with them increased from 46% in 2002 to 62% in 2006.
- Physical and sexual violence experienced by FSWs has declined since 2002.
- Self-treatment by FSWs for STIs has declined from 50% in 2002 to 15% in 2006.
- There has been a slow, but steady increase in the percentage of FSWs who have taken a confidential HIV test; from 52% in 2002 increasing to 66% in 2006.
- From 2002 to 2006 an increasing percentage of FSWs cited TV as an important source of HIV/AIDS information. In 2002, 52% reported watching TV daily increasing to 78% in 2006.
- Although a higher percentage of FSWs with one or more STIs increased from 2002 to 2004 (55% to 69% respectively), it drastically declined in 2006 (46%) below the 2002 rate.

### **Remaining Challenges**

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- Increasingly a smaller percentage of FSWs are young. In 2002, 44% of FSWs were 19-24 years of age, decreasing to 23% in 2004 and 18% in 2006. The largest increase occurred for FSWs 40 years or older (7%, 11% and 28% respectively).<sup>10</sup> This difference could be explained by several reasons:
  - fewer young women are willing to become prostitutes because of other options;
  - young FSWs no longer enter prostitution as a street-based worker but rather enter in other, higher paying setting (brothels, saunas or mobile phone-based services);
  - young FSWs enter prostitution as street-based but then very soon move to the better-paid conditions of the sex business; or
  - young FSWs are going to locations other than Tbilisi.
- Consistent condom use with regular partner has remained low in all three studies.
- There has been a decline in the percentage of FSWs who know at least one STI symptom in women and men.
- A very low percentage of FSWs in all studies could correctly answer six key questions regarding HIV/AIDS transmission.

### **Recommendations**

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1. FSWs in these studies had low rates of use of condoms with regular partners; high levels of treatable STIs; low levels of knowledge on STI symptoms; and health seeking behavior

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<sup>10</sup> Tanadgoma's registration database has also recorded a decline in younger FSWs.

at ineffective STI services (pharmacies). Prevention interventions must address all these potential high-risk behaviors.

2. Behavior change communication interventions should be targeted at FSWs and their sexual partners---regular partners, clients, and permanent clients---because the responsibility for condom use should not rest solely on the FSW. Involving FSWs in the development of relevant messages and the dissemination of these messages within their networks will increase effectiveness. Strategies to address clients will need to be developed, perhaps through targeting the transactional sex setting.
3. These studies showed a low percentage of FSWs who know at least one STI symptom in women and men, as well as a very low percentage of FSWs who could correctly answer six key questions regarding HIV/AIDS transmission. New, tailored strategic approaches of work with FSWs should be implemented in order to address specific gaps in their knowledge, attitudes and practices.
4. Although since 2002 there has been a decline, still about 40% of FSWs who have an STI report only going to a pharmacy or applying self-treatment. It is necessary to identify possible ways of reaching those FSWs that are not referring to user-friendly medical facilities (public or private clinic), such as STI screening through a mobile laboratory near their gathering places.
5. Health services with a specialization for dealing with sex workers and clients should be upgraded and promoted. In addition to providing diagnosis and treatment for STIs, these services should provide prevention counseling, HIV counseling and testing, and other sexual health services that are needed by FSWs. Fees associated with these services should be put in the context of the public health benefit. These services could be expanded to include regular partners of sex workers as a way to access this group.
6. Since television was cited as the main source of HIV/AIDS information by FSWs, television information campaigns should address educational issues that are appropriate for the general population. Along with TV campaigns, specific and more explicit HIV prevention messages and materials for FSWs, their clients and regular partners are best provided at the interpersonal level through outreach workers and peer educators rather than through mass media outlets. The interventions should target the gaps in knowledge and attitudes revealed through the surveys. New, additional strategies and methodologies should be elaborated in order to fill these gaps.
7. Efforts should be made to expand prevention services to other sex worker groups, such as facility-based sex workers and cell phone-based sex workers. This may involve working with “gatekeepers” for access. In addition, especially hard to reach populations, such as male transvestites and street children who may be engaged in transactional sex, should be addressed. This will necessarily include involving groups that work with street children for identification and referral to appropriate services, as well as efforts to prevent children from engaging in such activities.
8. Voluntary HIV testing, with adequate pre- and post-test counseling, should continue. Testing can assist in risk reduction counseling. Current HIV testing procedures in Georgia require a considerable waiting time between the drawing of blood and the return of the test results. Pilot testing of rapid testing procedures for validity and client acceptability might increase the number of individuals getting HIV testing. VCT services should be made available through sites that provide other HIV prevention and health services to FSWs.
9. Interventions for FSWs must be extended beyond Tbilisi, Batumi and Kutaisi. High-risk sites should be identified and prevention interventions begin. Typical sites include urban areas, ports and commercial transit areas, cross-border areas, and military sites where large numbers of workers without their families reside.

10. In a survey among youth 84% of males 15-17 years of age thought it was “okay” to start their sexual life before marriage with an FSW.<sup>11</sup> Moreover, 74% reported that they had had sexual intercourse. In light of these findings, organizations working with youth should promote healthy lifestyle curricula in which youth, especially males, are sensitized to healthy sexual choices and the risks of having unprotected sex with a sex worker. Longer-term strategies should address norm changes around male and female sexuality, as well as drug and alcohol use in Georgia.
11. Non-coercive, anonymous, ethical and systematic surveillance of FSWs (and other high risk groups), both behavioral and of selected biological markers, should be conducted throughout Georgia and repeated on a regular basis to provide early warning of a possible dramatic increase in the prevalence rate. In addition, surveys can provide invaluable information for designing focused interventions as well as for monitoring whether STI/HIV prevention and reduction interventions are working.
12. Prevention interventions should be addressed to the general population. This is one additional way to reach FSWs clients and increase their awareness.

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<sup>11</sup> Youth Reproductive Health Survey, UNFPA, 2002, Tbilisi, Georgia.

## Appendix of Data Tables

**Table 2: Area coverage of the Tbilisi, Georgia behavioral surveillance surveys.**

Surveys	2002	2004	2006
Location	Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Tbilisi
Gender	Female	Female	Female
Date of interviews	4 - 28 November	6 September – 1 October	5 – 23 June
Location of interview (n)			
At organizations office	100% (158)	84.4% (135)	100% (160)
At Saunas	---	15.6% (25)	0% (0)
Recruitment (n)			
Recruitment of FSWs in sections of Tbilisi identified through mapping	100% (158)	84.4% (135)	91.9% (147)
Participation rate			
Total contacted	184	257	218
Total refused	26	61	24
Total agreed	158	160	160
Total completed	158	160	160
Participation in previous BSS			
2002	---	28.8% (46/160)	33.1% (53/160)
2004	---	---	39.4% (63/160)
All 3 BSSs	---	---	28.1% (45/160)

**Table 3: Reasons reported by FSWs for refusal to participate in survey.**

Reason for refusals	BSS-1	BSS-2	BSS-3
	Number of refusals (n=26)	Number of refusals (n=61)	Number of refusals (n=24)
Not interested	65.4% (17)	4.9% (3)	29.2% (7)
Had a medical check-up and is currently healthy	23.1% (6)	11.5% (7)	25.0% (6)
Is receiving treatment for some STI	7.7% (2)	---	---
Afraid of needle/syringe to give blood	3.9% (1)	1.6% (1)	12.5% (3)
Was tested recently	---	24.6% (15)	4.2% (1)
Was busy	---	24.6% (15)	12.5% (3)
Has own doctor	---	16.4% (10)	4.2% (1)
Waiting for the client	---	6.6% (4)	---
Was in a hurry	---	6.6% (4)	8.4% (2)
Didn't want to go alone with recruiters	---	1.6% (1)	---
She was drunk	---	1.6% (1)	---
Visits the Healthy Cabinet regularly	---	---	4.2% (1)

**Table 4: Demographic characteristics of FSWs.**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>BSS-1 2002</b>	<b>BSS-2 2004</b>	<b>BSS-3 2006</b>
<b>Age</b>	(158)	(160)	(160)
Mean Age (years)	27.1	29.8	33.3
Median Age (years)	26.0	30.0	32.5
<b>Age Groups</b>	(158)	(160)	(160)
<19yrs	11.4%(18)	1.9%(3)	2.5% (4)
19 – 24 yrs	32.3% (51)	21.3% (34)	15.0% (24)
25 – 30 yrs	25.9% (41)	32.5% (52)	21.9% (35)
31 – 39 yrs	23.4% (37)	33.8% (54)	33.1% (53)
40 + yrs	6.9% (11)	10.6% (17)	27.5% (44)
<b>Ethnicity (%)</b>	(158)	(158)	(160)
Georgian	79.7% (126)	77.8 % (123)	86.9% (139)
Russian	6.3% (10)	4.4%(7)	2.5% (4)
Ukrainian	2.5% (4)	1.9% (3)	0.6% (1)
Armenian	2.5% (4)	3.2% (5)	1.3% (2)
Ossetian	1.9% (3)	3.2%(5)	1.9% (3)
Jew	1.9% (3)	1.3%(2)	1.9% (3)
Ezid	1.3% (2)	1.3%(2)	1.9% (3)
Kabardooan	1.3% (2)	---	0.6% (1)
Kurd	1.3% (2)	1.9%(3)	---
Greek	0.6% (1)	0.6%(1)	---
Mari	0.6% (1)	---	---
Azeri	---	4.4%(7)	1.9% (3)
Moldovan	---	---	0.6% (1)
<b>Level of Education (%)</b>	(154)	(158)*	(160)
None	0.6% (1)	1.3% (2)	0.0% (0)
Primary	10.4% (16)	0.6% (1)	1.3% (2)
Secondary/vocational	76.0% (117)	88.6 % (140)	88.8% (142)
Incomplete higher	---	---	---
Higher	13.0% (20)	9.5% (15)	10.0% (16)
Mean yrs of education	10.9 yrs	11.1 yrs	10.9 yrs
<b>Internally Displaced Person</b>			
Yes	3.8% (6)	5.0% (8)	7.5% (12)
<b>Place of Birth</b>	(156)	(158)	(160)
Tbilisi	35.9% (56)	32.3%(51)	25.0% (40)
Another city in Georgia*	56.3% (89)	63.3%(100)	72.6% (116)
Other country	7.1% (11)	4.4% (7)	1.2% (2)
Russia	5.1% (8)	1.3%(2)	---
Ukraine	1.3% (2)	3.2%(5)	1.2% (2)
Israel	0.6% (1)	---	---
<b>Present living place (%)</b>			
Tbilisi	100%(158)	100%(158)	100% (151)
(yrs lived there)	mean=13.0 median=9.0	mean=14.7 median=12	mean=15.0 median=11
<b>Commercial sex activity in another city (%)</b>	9.5%(15)	7.1%(11)	6.3% (10)

**Table 5: Living arrangements by marital status of FSWs.**

	Never Married			Married			Divorced/separated			Widow		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
<b>Percentage (n)</b>	17.7% (28)	11.3%(18)	3.1% (5)	8.2% (13)	8.8%(14)	6.3% (10)	74.1% (117)	80%(128)	78.8% (126)	0.0%	0.0%	11.9% (19)
<b>Mean Age (in yrs)</b>	20.8	24.3	28.0	30.4	33.1	31.8	28.3	29.9	33.0	---	---	41.1
<b>Age at marriage (yrs)</b>												
Mean	---	---	---	15.5	16.1	17.1	16.8	17.2	17.2	---	---	17.2
Median	---	---	---	15.0	16.5	16.0	16.0	17.0	17.0	---	---	16.0
<b>With Whom Do You Live Now?</b>												
- Married, living with husband	---	---	---	30.8%(4)	42.8%(6)	70.0% (7)	---	---	1% (1)	---	---	---
- Married, living with partner	---	---	---	30.8%(4)	28.6%(4)	---	40.2%(47)	---	---	---	---	---
- Married not living withhusband/partner	---	---	---	23.1%(3)	28.6%(4)	30.0% (3)	---	---	1% (1)	---	---	---
- Married, has both husband and partner	---	---	---	15.4%(2)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Not married, living with partner	46.4% (13)	38.9%(7)	20.0% (1)	---	---	---	---	---	42.9%(54)	---	---	36.8% (7)
- Not married, living alone	50.0% (14)	61.1%(11)	80.0% (4)	---	---	---	58.1%(68)	39.8%(51)	55.6%(70)	---	---	63.2% (12)
- Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	60.2%(77)	---	---	---	---
- Refused to answer	0.6%(1)	---	---	---	---	---	1.7%(2)	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Do you have financial dependents</b>	(27)	(18)	(5)	(10)	(14)	(10)	(117)	(128)	(126)	---	---	(19)
Yes	64.0%(18)	61.1%(11)	80.0% (4)	100%(10)	71.4%(10)	100% (10)	88.1%(104)	78.9%(101)	83.3%(105)	---	---	94.7%(18)
No	32.1%(9)	38.9%(7)	20.0%(1)	---	28.6%(4)	---	11.9%(14)	27.1%(27)	16.7% (21)	---	---	5.3%(1)
<b>Does your spouse have other partner/lover</b>	(7)	---	(5)	(10)	(14)	(10)	(36)	(58)	(126)	---	---	(19)
- Yes	---	---	---	---	21.4%(3)	---	8.3% (3)	6.9%(4)	---	---	---	---
- No	85.7% (6)	---	---	90.0% (9)	42.8%(6)	80.0% (8)	88.9% (32)	46.6%(27)	1.6%(2)	---	---	---
- Don't know	14.3% (1)	---	100% (5)	10.0% (1)	7.1%(1)	10.0% (1)	2.8% (1)	8.6%(5)	98.4%(124)	---	---	100% (19)
- Refused to answer	---	---	---	---	28.6%(4)	10.0% (1)	---	37.9%(22)	---	---	---	---

**Table 6: Drug and alcohol use by FSWs.**

Drug & Alcohol Use	Total			Age Groups														
				<19			19-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
Year (n)	2002 (n=158)	2004 (n=160)	2006 (n=160)	2002 (n=18)	2004 (n=3)	2006 (n=4)	2002 (n=51)	2004 (n=34)	2006 (n=24)	2002 (n=41)	2004 (n=54)	2006 (n=35)	2002 (n=37)	2004 (n=52)	2006 (n=53)	2002 (n=11)	2004 (n=17)	2006 (n=44)
<b>Consumption of alcohol</b>																		
Every day	12.7% (20)	10% (16)	13.1% (21)	16.7% (3)	---	---	11.8% (6)	17.6% (6)	12.5% (3)	19.4% (7)	18.5% (10)	17.1% (6)	5.4% (2)	3.8% (2)	13.2% (7)	9.1% (1)	5.9% (1)	11.4% (5)
Once a week	29.7% (47)	23.8% (38)	20.6% (33)	38.9% (7)	100% (3)	25% (1)	35.3% (18)	23.5% (8)	29.2% (7)	11.1% (4)	25.4% (11)	8.6% (3)	40.5% (15)	17.3% (9)	18.9% (10)	18.1% (2)	23.5% (4)	27.3% (12)
Less than once a week or never	57.6% (91)	66.3% (106)	66.3% (106)	44.4% (8)	---	75% (3)	52.9% (27)	58.8% (20)	58.3% (14)	69.4% (25)	61.1% (33)	74.3% (26)	54.1% (1)	78.9% (41)	67.9% (36)	72.7% (8)	64.7% (11)	61.3% (27)
<b>Ever took pills</b>	1.9% (3)	1.3% (2)	0.0% (0)	5.6% (1)	---	0.0% (0)	3.9% (2)	2.9% (1)	0.0% (0)	5.6% (2)	---	0.0% (0)	2.7% (1)	---	0.0% (0)	9.1% (1)	5.9% (1)	0.0% (0)
<b>Ever used inhalants</b>	1.9% (3)	0.6% (1)	5.0% (8)	---	---	0.0% (0)	3.9% (2)	---	4.2% (1)	---	---	14.3% (5)	2.7% (1)	---	1.9% (1)	---	5.9% (1)	2.3% (1)
<b>Ever injected drugs</b>	1.3% (2)	5.6% (9)	1.8% (2)	---	---	0.0% (0)	---	2.9% (1)	4.2% (1)	5.6% (2)	5.8% (3)	2.9% (1)	---	5.6% (3)	0.0% (0)	---	11.8% (2)	0.0% (0)

**Table 7: Aspects of sex work for FSWs.**

Characteristics	Total			Age Groups														
				<19			19-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
Year (n)	2002 (n=158)	2004 (n=160)	2006 (n=160)	2002 (n=18)	2004 (n=3)	2006 (n=4)	2002 (n=51)	2004 (n=34)	2006 (n=24)	2002 (n=41)	2004 (n=54)	2006 (n=35)	2002 (n=37)	2004 (n=52)	2006 (n=53)	2002 (n=11)	2004 (n=17)	2006 (n=44)
<b>Age at 1<sup>st</sup> sexual contact</b>	(158)	(159)	(154)	(18)	(3)	(4)	(51)	(33)	(21)	(41)	(52)	(35)	(37)	(52)	(51)	(11)	(17)	(43)
Mean (in yrs)	16.5	17.6	17.1	15.8	15.0	14.3	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.6	16.8	16.3	17.4	17.8	17.5	17.6	18.4	17.9
Median (in yrs)	16.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	13.5	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.5	16.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	117.0
<b>Age when 1<sup>st</sup> received money in exchange for sex</b>	(156)	(154)	(158)	(17)	(3)	(4)	(50)	(32)	(24)	(41)	(54)	(35)	(37)	(48)	(51)	(11)	(17)	(44)
Mean (in yrs)	24.2	28.6	28.5	16.8	15.7	17.3	19.8	18.9	20.1	24.3	24.0	23.5	28.8	29.1	28.7	39.1	39.0	37.8
Median (in yrs)	23.0	25.0	27.0	17.0	16.0	17.5	19.5	18.0	20.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	31.0	30.0	28.0	40.0	39.0	37.0
<b>Years working as sex worker</b>	(156)	(154)	(158)	(17)	(3)	(4)	(50)	(32)	(24)	(41)	(54)	(35)	(37)	(48)	(51)	(11)	(17)	(44)
Mean	3.1	3.9	5.2	0.9	2.3	0.3	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.8	3.4	4.3	5.4	5.1	5.8	4.6	5.4	7.5
<b>Have another source of income</b>	(158)	(160)	(160)	(18)	(3)	(4)	(51)	(34)	(24)	(41)	(54)	(35)	(37)	(52)	(53)	(11)	(17)	(44)
No	90.5%	94.4%	94.4%	94.4%	100%	100%	88.2	100%	100%	95.1%	94.2%	91.4%	83.8%	94.3%	96.2%	100%	82.4%	90.9%
Yes	9.5%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6	---	---	11.8%	---	---	4.9	5.6%	8.6%	16.2%	5.8%	3.8%	0.0%	17.6%	9.1%
<b>If yes, what?</b>	(12)	(7)	(9)	(1)	---	---	(4)	---	---	(2)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(3)	(2)	(0)	(2)	(4)
Parents help	1.3%	---	---	100%	---	---	25.0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Private business	1.3%	0.6%	11.1%	---	---	---	25.0%	---	---	---	---	---	20.0%	---	---	---	---	25.0%
Trade (products);	1.3%	3.1%	33.3%	---	---	---	25.0%	---	---	---	100%	---	20.0%	66.7%	50.0%	---	50%	25.0%
Have a booth (kiosk)	1.3%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50.0%	---	---	20.0%	---	---	---	---	---
Dishwasher	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.3%	---	---	---	---
Waitress in a bar	0.6%	0.6%	33.3%	---	---	---	25.0%	---	---	---	---	66.7%	---	---	---	---	50%	25.0%
Trade in market	0.6%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50.0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pension	0.6%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.0%	---	---	---	---	---
Housemaid	0.6%	---	22.2%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.3%	20.0%	---	50.0%	---	---	25.0%
<b>Do you have financial dependents?</b>	(158)	(154)	(160)	(18)	(3)	(4)	(51)	(31)	(24)	(41)	(52)	(35)	(37)	(52)	(53)	(11)	(16)	(44)
No	14.6%	11.1%	14.4%	38.9%	66.7%	---	11.8%	25.8%	37.5%	17.1%	3.8%	5.7%	8.1%	5.8%	11.3%	--	12.5%	13.6%
Yes	85.4%	85.6%	85.6%	61.1%	33.3%	100%	88.2%	74.2%	62.5%	82.9%	96.2%	94.3%	91.9%	94.2%	88.7%	100.0%	87.5%	86.4%
<b>If yes, how many?</b>	(134)	(137)	(137)	(11)	(1)	(4)	(44)	(23)	(15)	(34)	(50)	(33)	(34)	(49)	(47)	(11)	(12)	(38)
Mean	3.9	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	1.8	3.9	2.4	1.7	4.1	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.5	2.5	4.8	4.8	3.9



**Table 8: Sexual behavior of FSWs with clients.**

Sexual behavior with clients	Total			Age Groups														
				<19			19-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
Year	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
N	(n=158)	(n=160)	(n=160)	(n=18)	(n=3)	(n=4)	(n=51)	(n=34)	(n=24)	(n=41)	(n=54)	(n=35)	(n=37)	(n=52)	(n=53)	(n=11)	(n=17)	(n=44)
<b>Did you have paying clients in the previous 7 days?</b>	(154)	(157)	(159)	(17)	(3)	(4)	(50)	(32)	(24)	(40)	(53)	(34)	(36)	(52)	(53)	(11)	(17)	(44)
No	8.4%	3.8%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	9.4%	8.3%	10.0%	0.0%	2.9%	2.8%	3.9%	7.5%	9.1%	5.9%	9.1%
Yes	91.6%	96.2%	93.1%	100.0%	100%	100%	86.0%	90.6%	91.7%	90.0%	100%	97.1%	97.2%	96.1%	92.5%	90.9%	94.1%	90.9%
If yes,	(141)	(151)	(148)	(17)	(3)	(4)	(43)	(29)	(22)	(36)	(53)	(33)	(35)	(50)	(49)	(10)	(16)	(40)
Mean	8.3	9.9	7.2	6.1	15.7	8.5	7.3	8.3	12.9	9.5	10.9	7.6	8.7	10.4	6.0	9.8	6.1	5.1
Median	6.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	9.0	6.0	6.0	11.5	7.5	7.0	5.0	5.0	6.5	5.0	6.5	6.0	4.0
<b>Number of clients during your last business day</b>	(157)	(152)	(158)	(18)	(3)	(4)	(50)	(33)	(22)	(41)	(52)	(35)	(37)	(49)	(53)	(11)	(15)	(44)
Mean	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.3	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.1
Median	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
<b>How much last client paid</b>	(154)	(160)	(156)	(18)	(3)	(4)	(50)	(34)	(23)	(40)	(54)	(34)	(35)	(52)	(52)	(11)	(17)	(43)
Mean (in Lari)	35	40	36	47	52	38	32	49	34	35	41	35	38	37	37	21	29	36
Median (in Lari)	30	30	30	40	30	35	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	25
<b>Condom use with the last client</b>	(156)	(159)	(159)	(18)	(3)	(4)	(50)	(34)	(23)	(40)	(53)	(35)	(37)	(52)	(53)	(11)	(17)	(44)
Yes	94.9%	94.4%	98.1%	94.4%	100%	100%	98.0%	94.1%	100%	92.5%	92.3%	100%	94.6%	96.3%	94.3%	90.9%	94.1%	100%
No	5.1%	5.0%	1.9%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	5.9%	0.0%	7.5%	5.8%	0.0%	5.4%	3.7%(2)	5.7%	9.1%	5.9%(1)	0.0%
<b>Who offered the use a condom</b>	(148)	(149)	(155)	(17)	(3)	(4)	(49)	(31)	(23)	(37)	(50)	(35)	(35)	(49)	(50)	(10)	(16)	(43)
My initiative	74.3%	72.5%	73.5%	70.6%	66.6%	75.0%	69.4%	77.4%	82.6%	78.4%	78.6%	74.3%	82.9%	59.2%	66.0%	60.0%	87.5%	76.7%
Client's initiative	1.4%	3.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	6.5%	4.3%	2.7%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mutual initiative	24.3%	24.2%	24.5%	29.4%	33.3%	25.0%	28.6%	16.1%	13.0%	18.9%	18.0%	25.7%	17.1%	38.8%	30.0%	40.0%	12.5%	23.3%
<b>Reasons for not using condoms during the last paid sexual contact</b>	(8)	(7)	(3)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(2)	(0)	(3)	(3)	(0)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(0)	(0)
Did not have	12.5%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Too expensive	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Partner refused	50.0%	57.1%	100%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	50%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Don't like it	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Take contraceptives	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Didn't think it was needed (he looked healthy, trust)	37.5%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Didn't think of it	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Condom use with paying clients during the last 30 days</b>	(155)	(153)	(158)	(17)	(3)	(4)	(50)	(34)	(23)	(40)	(53)	(35)	(37)	(51)	(53)	(11)	(17)	(43)
Always	71.6%	84.8%	89.2%	70.6%	33.3%	75.0%	78.0%	82.4%	91.3%	77.5%	90.6%	88.6%	67.6%	86.3%	90.6%	36.4%	76.5%	88.4%
Nearly always	22.65	12.7%	9.5%	23.5%	66.7%	25.0%	18.0%	17.6%	8.7%	20.0%	5.7%	11.4%	24.3%	9.8%	5.7%	45.5%	23.5%	11.6%
Sometimes	5.2%	2.5%	1.3%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	3.8%	0.0%	8.1%	3.9%	3.8%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Never	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

**Table 9: Sexual behavior of FSWs with permanent clients (BSS-2 & BSS-3 only).**

Sexual behavior with permanent clients	Total		Age Groups									
			<19		19-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
Year	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006
N	(n=160)	(n=160)	(n=3)	(n=4)	(n=34)	(n=24)	(n=54)	(n=35)	(n=52)	(n=53)	(n=17)	(n=44)
<b>Has permanent client (e1)</b>	(159)	(155)	(3)	(4)	(33)	(24)	(54)	(34)	(52)	(52)	(17)	(41)
No	22.0%	27.7%	0%	25%	21.1%	33.3%	22.2%	14.7%	21.2%	40.4%	23.5%	19.5%
Yes	78.0%	72.3%	100%	75%	78.8%	66.7%	77.8%	85.3%	78.8%	59.6%	76.5%	80.5%
If yes, number of permanent clients (mean) c2.2	3.6	4.0	---	5.7	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.4	4.7	3.6	3.3
<b>Number of sexual contacts with permanent clients over the last 30 days</b>	(124)	(112)	(2)	(3)	(24)	(16)	(45)	(29)	(42)	(31)	(11)	(33)
Did not have sexual intercourse	2.4%	0.9%	---	---	---	---	2.2%	---	4.8%	3.2	---	---
Up to 5 times	67.7%	62.5%	50%	33.3	66.7%	56.3	55.6%	75.9	81.0%	64.5	72.7%	54.5
5-9 times	14.5%	25.0%	50%	33.3	12.5%	31.3	22.2%	17.2	7.1%	25.8	9.1%	27.3
10-15 times	6.5%	5.4%	---	33.3	16.7%	6.3	6.7%	6.9	---	---	9.1%	6.1
More than 15	5.6%	0.9%	---	---	---	---	8.9%	---	4.8%	---	9.1%	3.0
Don't know/Don't remember	3.2%	4.5%	---	---	4.2%	6.3	---	---	---	3.2	---	9.1
No response	---	0.9%	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.4%	3.2	---	---
<b>The last client was a permanent client</b>	(124)	(112)	(2)	(3)	(24)	(16)	(45)	(29)	(42)	(31)	(11)	(33)
Yes	29.8%	49.1%	---	66.7%	25.0%	43.8%	37.8%	37.9%	23.8%	54.8%	36.4%	54.5%
No	70.2%	50.9%	100%	33.3%	75.0%	56.3%	62.2%	62.1%	76.2%	45.2%	63.6%	45.5%
<b>Condom use during the last sexual contact with permanent client</b>	(37)	(55)	(0)	(2)	(6)	(7)	(17)	(11)	(10)	(17)	(4)	(18)
Yes	91.9%	96.4%	---	100%	100%	100%	88.2%	100%	100%	88.2	75%	100%
No	8.1%	3.6%	---	---	---	---	11.8%	---	---	11.8	25%	---
<b>Who offered to use a condom</b>	(34)	(53)	(0)	(2)	(6)	(7)	(15)	(11)	(10)	(15)	(3)	(18)
FSWs	64.7%	67.9%	---	50.0%	66.7%	71.4%	86.7%	63.6%	40%	66.7%	33.3%	72.2%
Partner	---	1.9%	---	---	---	14.3%	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mutual initiative	35.3%	30.2%	---	50.0%	33.3%	14.3%	13.3%	36.4%	60%	33.3%	66.7%	27.8%
Don't know	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
No response	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Frequency using condoms with permanent partner over last 12 months</b>	(37)	(112)	(0)	(3)	(6)	(16)	(17)	(29)	(10)	(31)	(4)	(33)
Always	86.5%	85.7%	---	66.7%	100%	87.5%	82.4%	89.7%	90%	87.1%	75%	81.8%
Often	5.4%	12.5%	---	33.3%	---	12.5%	5.9%	10.3%	10%	9.7%	---	15.2%
Sometimes	8.1%	1.8%	---	---	---	---	11.8%	---	---	3.2%	25%	3.0%
Never	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Don't know	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
No response	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Table 10: Sexual behavior of FSWs with regular partners.**

Characteristics	Total			Age Groups														
				<19			19-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
Year (n)	2002 (n=158)	2004 (n=160)	2006 (n=160)	2002 (n=18)	2004 (n=3)	2006 (n=4)	2002 (n=51)	2004 (n=34)	2006 (n=24)	2002 (n=41)	2004 (n=54)	2006 (n=35)	2002 (n=37)	2004 (n=52)	2006 (n=53)	2002 (n=11)	2004 (n=17)	2006 (n=44)
Has regular partner	(158)	(157)	(160)	(18)	(3)	(4)	(51)	(34)	(24)	(41)	(54)	(35)	(37)	(50)	(53)	(11)	(16)	(44)
Yes	57.6%	52.2%	48.8%	50.0%	33.3%	25.0%	72.5%	58.5%	50.0%	58.5%	57.7%	54.3%	48.6%	46.3%	52.8%	27.3%	37.5%	40.9%
No	42.4%	42.8%	51.2%	50.0%	66.7%	75.0%	27.5%	41.2%	50.0%	41.5%	42.3%	45.7%	51.4%	52.0%	47.2%	72.7%	62.5%	59.1%
Number of sexual intercourses with partner over the last 30 days	(87)	(82)	(78)	(8)	(1)	(1)	(34)	(20)	(12)	(24)	(30)	(19)	(18)	(24)	(28)	(3)	(6)	(18)
Didn't have sex	---	4.9%	2.6%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.2%	---	---	12.5%	---	---	---	11.1%
Up to 5 times	43.7%	23.2%	23.1%	25.0%	---	---	50.0%	25.0%	41.7%	45.8%	25.8%	10.5%	38.9%	20.8%	21.4%	33.3%	16.7%	27.8%
5-9 times	18.4%	13.4%	20.5%	25.0%	---	---	17.6%	5.0%	25.0%	16.7%	6.5%	26.3%	22.2%	20.8%	14.3%	---	33.2%	22.2%
10-15 times	8.0%	4.5%	12.8%	12.5%	100%	---	8.8%	10.0%	8.3%	4.2%	3.2%	15.8%	11.1%	0.0%	14.3%	---	16.7%	11.1%
More than 15	27.6%	46.3%	30.8%	37.5%	---	100%	20.6%	55.0%	16.7%	33.3%	51.6%	36.8%	22.2%	41.7%	39.3%	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%
Don't know/can't remember	2.3%	7.3%	10.3%	---	---	---	2.9%	5.0%	8.3%	---	9.7%	10.5%	5.6%	4.2%	10.7%	---	16.7%	11.1%
Condom use during the last sexual intercourse with partner	(91)	(82)	(78)	(9)	(1)	(1)	(37)	(20)	(12)	(24)	(31)	(19)	(18)	(24)	(28)	(3)	(6)	(18)
Yes	17.6%	14.6%	9.0%	22.2%	100%	---	13.5%	15.0%	16.7%	16.7%	16.1%	---	22.2%	8.3%	3.6%	33.3%	16.7%	22.2%
No	82.4%	85.4%	88.5%	77.8%	---	100%	86.5%	85.0%	83.3%	83.3%	83.9%	94.7%	77.8%	91.7%	96.4%	66.7%	83.3%	72.2%
No response	---	---	2.6%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.3%	---	---	---	---	---	5.6%
Who offered to use a condom	(16)	(12)	(7)	(2)	(1)	(0)	(5)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(0)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)
FSW's initiative	25.0%	58.3%	57.1%	--	100%	---	20.0%	66.7%	100%	25.0%	40.0%	---	25.0%	100%	100%	100.0%	---	25.0%
Non-paying/regular partners	6.3%	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.0%	---	---	---	---	---
Mutual initiative	12.5%	47.7%	42.9%	50.0%	---	---	20.0%	33.3%	---	---	60.0%	---	---	---	---	---	100%	75.0%
No response	56.3%	---	---	50.0%	---	---	60.0%	---	---	75.0%	---	---	50.0%	---	---	---	---	---
Reasons for not using condom during last sexual intercourse with partner	(75)	(70)	(71)	(7)	(0)	(1)	(32)	(17)	(10)	(20)	(26)	(19)	(14)	(22)	(27)	(2)	(5)	(14)
Didn't have it	1.3%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Too expensive	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Partner refused	12.3%	31.4%	32.8%	---	---	100%	9.4%	35.3%	55.6%	10.5%	30.8%	22.2%	28.6%	27.3%	23.1%	---	40.0%	46.2%
Don't like it	2.7%	14.3%	32.8%	---	---	100%	---	23.4%	55.6^	5.3%	19.2%	16.7%	7.1%	4.5%	30.8%	---	---	38.5%
Take Contraceptives	1.4%	---	---	---	---	---	3.1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Didn't think needed	72.6%	24.3%	26.9%	83.3%	---	100%	81.2%	82.4%	55.6%	68.4%	50.0%	11.1%	50.0%	27.2%	19.2%	100.0%	20.0%	38.5%
He looked healthy	n/a	24.3%	22.4%	n/a	---	100%	n/a	70.6%	44.4%	n/a	84.6%	5.6%	n/a	86.4%	19.2%	n/a	40.0%	30.8%
Didn't think of it	2.7%	18.6%	7.5%	---	---	---	---	35.3%	---	5.3%	15.4%	11.1%	7.1%	9.1%	11.5%	---	40.0%	---
Trusted him	---	78.6%	89.6%	---	---	100%	---	70.6%	100%	---	84.6%	88.9%	---	86.4%	84.6%	---	40.0%	92.3%
Other	4.1%	8.6%	---	---	---	---	3.1%	5.9%	---	5.3%	11.5%	---	7.1%	4.5%	---	---	20.0%	---
Frequency of using a condom with regular partner last 12 months	(73)	(79)	(71)	(6)	(1)	(1)	(28)	(20)	(11)	(21)	(29)	(17)	(16)	(23)	(27)	(2)	(6)	(15)
Always	6.8%	7.6%	5.6	---	100%	---	7.1%	10.0%	9.1%	4.8%	3.4%	---	6.3%	4.3%	3.7%	50.0%	16.7%	13.3%
Nearly always	2.7%	---	2.8	---	---	---	7.1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.7%	---	---	6.7%
Sometimes	13.7%	11.4%	7.0	16.7%	---	100%	7.1%	15.0%	9.1%	19.0%	20.7%	---	18.8%	---	7.4%	---	---	6.7%
Never	76.7%	81.0%	84.5	83.3%	---	---	78.6%	75.0%	81.8%	76.2%	76.9%	100%	75.0%	95.7%	85.2%	50.0%	83.3%	73.3%

**Table 11: Access to condoms for FSWs.**

	Total			Age Groups														
				<19			19-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
Year N	2002 (n=158)	2004 (n=160)	2006 (n=160)	2002 (n=18)	2004 (n=3)	2006 (n=4)	2002 (n=51)	2004 (n=34)	2006 (n=24)	2002 (n=41)	2004 (n=54)	2006 (n=35)	2002 (n=37)	2004 (n=52)	2006 (n=53)	2002 (n=11)	2004 (n=17)	2006 (n=44)
<b>Never used a condom with any sex partner</b>	1.3% (2/157)	1.3% (2/160)	0.0% (0/160)	5.6% (1/18)	0.0% (0/3)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/50)	0.0% (0/34)	0.0% (0/24)	2.4% (1/41)	0.0% (0/52)	0.0% (0/35)	0.0% (0/37)	1.9% (1/52)	0.0% (0/53)	0.0% (0/11)	5.9% (1/17)	0.0% (0/44)
<b>Where do you go to get condoms</b>																		
Pharmacy	87.0% (137)	89.3%(142)	76.7%(122)	88.2%(15)	100%(3)	100%(4)	80.0%(40)	91.2%(31)	78.3%(18)	92.7%(38)	82.7%(43)	60.0%(21)	91.9%(34)	90.6%(48)	73.6%(39)	90.9%(10)	100.%(17)	90.9%(40)
Tanadgoma*	60.9%(95)	35.2%(56)	51.6%(82)	29.4%(5)	---	25%(1)	64.3%(32)	11.8%(4)	52.2%(12)	65.9%(27)	44.2%(23)	54.3%(19)	59.5%(22)	45.3%(24)	54.7%(29)	81.8%(9)	29.4%(5)	47.7%(21)
Other places	16.0% (25)	2.6%(4)	12.6%(20)	17.6%(3)	---	---	14.0%(7)	---	4.3%(1)	24.4%(10)	1.9%(1)	25.7%(9)	10.8%(4)	4.7%(3)	11.3%(6)	9.1%(1)	---	9.1%(4)
Among girls/co-workers	14.1% (22)	2.5%(4)	0.6(1)	23.5%(4)	---	---	14.0%(7)	---	---	9.8%(4)	7.7%(4)	---	5.4%(2)	---	---	45.5%(5)	---	2.3%(1)
Bar/Hotels	12.8% (20)	3.1%(5)	---	17.6%(3)	---	---	22.0%(11)	2.9%(1)	---	4.9%(2)	7.7%(4)	---	8.1%(3)	---	---	9.1%(1)	---	---
Shops	5.1% (8)	3.8%(6)	10.1% (16)	5.9%(1)	---	---	6.0%(3)	5.9%(2)	17.4%(4)	---	3.8%(2)	11.4%(4)	8.1%(3)	1.9%(1)	13.2%(7)	9.1%(1)	5.9%(1)	2.3%(1)
Friends	4.5%(7)	---	---	5.9%(1)	---	---	6.0%(3)	---	---	2.4%(1)	---	---	2.7%(1)	---	---	9.1%(1)	---	---
Market	1.9%(3)	---	0.6%(1)	5.9%(1)	---	---	---	---	---	2.4%(1)	---	---	2.7%(1)	---	---	---	---	2.3%(1)
Health Center	1.9%(3)	0.6%(1)	---	---	---	---	2.0%(1)	---	---	2.4%(1)	---	---	2.7%(1)	1.9%(1)	---	---	---	---
Hospital	0.6%(1)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.7%(1)	---	---	---	---	---
Family Planning Center	0.6%(1)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.7%(1)	---	---	---	---	---
Saunas/Baths	---	9.4%(15)	---	---	---	---	---	11.8%(4)	---	---	11.5%(6)	---	---	9.3%(5)	---	---	---	---
<b>Time necessary for buying/getting a condom</b>	(148)	(147)	(151)	(15)	(2)	(4)	(48)	(34)	(21)	(41)	(50)	(35)	(35)	(47)	(51)	(10)	(15)	(40)
Less than 5 minutes	75.0%(111)	80.3%(118)	93.4%(141)	73.3%(11)	100%(2)	100%(4)	74.5%(35)	78.8%(26)	90.5%(19)	75.6%(36)	78.0%(39)	97.1%(34)	77.1%(27)	83.0%(38)	90.2%(46)	70.0%(7)	86.7%(13)	95.0%(38)
5-15 minutes	18.2%(27)	17.7%(26)	6.6%(10)	13.3%(2)	---	---	23.4%(11)	21.2%(7)	9.5%(2)	14.6%(6)	20.0%(10)	2.9(1)	20.0%(7)	17.0%(8)	9.8(5)	10.0%(1)	6.7%(1)	5.0(2)
15-30 minutes	6.1%(9)	1.4%(2)	---	13.3%(2)	---	---	2.1%(1)	---	---	7.3%(3)	2.0%(1)	---	2.9%(1)	---	---	20.0%(2)	6.7%(1)	---
30 minutes or more	0.7%(1)	0.7%(1)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.4%(1)	---	---	---	1.9%(1)	---	---	---	---
<b>Number of condoms FSWs have with them or at place of work</b>	(152)	(160)	(160)	(17)	(3)	(4)	(50)	(33)	(24)	(40)	(54)	(35)	(34)	(52)	(53)	(11)	(17)	(44)
None	53.9%	45.6%	38.1%	70.6%	100%	50.0%	60.0%	70.6%	58.3%	45.0%	42.6%	45.7%	50.0%	28.8%	34.0%	45.5%	47.1%	25.0%
Yes	46.1%	54.4%	61.9%	29.4%	0.0%	50.0%	40.0%	29.4%	41.7%	55.0%	57.4%	54.3%	50.0%	71.2%	66.0%	55.5%	52.9%	75.0%
Minimum	1	1	1	1	---	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum	100	34	100	2	---	5	8	10	12	50	34	9	100	12	30	7	10	16
Mean	5.6	3.9	4.8	1.2	---	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.9	6.7	4.7	3.0	8.9	3.4	5.6	4.2	4.9	5.8

**Table 12: Violence among FSWs in BSS-1.**

N	2002 BSS-1					
	Total	<19	19-24	25-30	31-39	40+
	(n=158)	(n=18)	(n=51)	(n=41)	n=37	(n=11)
<b>FSWs experienced either sexual or physical violence during last year</b>	42.4% (67/158)	50.0% (9/18)	49.0% (25/51)	34.1% (14/41)	40.5% (15/37)	36.4% (4/11)
<i>Sexual violence (rape)</i>	15.8%(25/158)	16.7% (3/18)	15.7% (8/51)	14.6% (6/41)	16.2% (6/37)	18.2% (2/11)
<i>Physical violence</i>	8.9%(14/158)	15.6% (1/18)	15.7% (8/51)	7.3% (3/41)	5.4% (2/37)	18.2% (2/11)
<i>Sexual &amp; physical violence</i>	17.7%(28/158)	27.8% (5/18)	17.6% (9/51)	12.2% (5/41)	18.9% (7/37)	0.0% (0/11)
<b>Person who was violent</b>	(42)	(6)	(17)	(8)	(9)	(2)
Client	52.4%(22)	66.7%(4)	52.9%(9)	50.%(4)	55.6%(5)	---
Policemen	26.2%(11)	50.0%(3)	17.6%(3)	25%(2)	11.1%(1)	100%(2)
Other	11.9%(5)	---	11.8%(2)	12.5%(1)	22.2%(2)	---
Stranger	9.5%(4)	---	16.7%(1)	11.8%(2)	11.1%(1)	---
Regular partner	7.1%(3)	---	11.8%(2)	12.5%(1)	---	---
Husband	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pimp	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Table 13: Violence among FSWs in Tbilisi in BSS-2 & BSS-3 only.**

Violence	Total		Age Groups									
			<19		19-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
Year	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006
N	(n=160)	(n=160)	(n=3)	(n=4)	(n=34)	(n=24)	(n=54)	(n=35)	(n=52)	(n=53)	(n=17)	(n=44)
<b>FSWs victims of physical violence during last year</b> (Beating, bothering, etc.)	24.4%(39)	21.3%(34)	---	25%(1)	38.2%(13)	29.2(7)	16.7%(9)	22.9%(8)	21.2%(11)	17.0%(9)	35.3%(6)	20.5%(9)
<b>Person who made physical violence to FSWs</b>	(39)	(34)	(0)	(1)	(13)	(7)	(9)	(8)	(11)	(9)	(6)	(9)
Client	51.3%(20)	50%(17)	---	100%	69.2%(9)	85.7%(6)	55.6%(5)	37.5%(3)	45.5%(5)	44.4%(4)	16.7%(1)	33.3%(3)
Lover	5.1%(2)	8.8%(3)	---	---	---	---	22.2%(2)	25.0%(2)	---	11.1%(1)	---	---
Husband	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pimp	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Policemen	15.4%(6)	2.9%(1)	---	---	7.7%(1)	---	11.1%(1)	---	9.1%(1)	---	33.3%(2)	11.1%(1)
Stranger	10.3%(4)	11.8%(4)	---	---	15.4%(2)	14.3%(1)	---	12.5%(1)	9.1%(1)	11.1%(1)	16.7%(1)	11.1%(1)
Other	---	17.6%(6)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.3%(3)	---	33.3%(3)
No response	20.5%(8)	8.8%(3)	---	---	7.7%(1)	---	11.1%(1)	25.0%(2)	36.4%(4)	---	33.3%(2)	11.1%(1)
<b>FSWs victims of sexual violence through blackmailing or threatening during last year</b>	19.4% (31/120)	8.8% (14/120)	33.3%(1)	25%(1)	26.5%(9)	16.7%(4)	18.5%(10)	2.9%(1)	15.4%(8)	7.5%(4)	17.6%(3)	9.1%(4)
<b>Person who made sexual violence through blackmailing to FSWs</b>	(31)	(14)	(1)	(1)	(9)	(4)	(10)	(1)	(8)	(4)	(3)	(4)
Client	32.3%(10)	64.3%(9)	---	100%(1)	55.6%(5)	100%(4)	20.0%(2)	---	25.0%(2)	75%(3)	33.3%(1)	16.7%(1)
Lover	---	7.1%(1)	---	---	---	---	---	100%(1)	---	---	---	---
Husband	3.2%(1)	---	---	---	---	---	10.0%(1)	---	---	---	---	---
Pimp	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Policemen	19.4%(6)	14.3%(2)	---	---	22.2%(2)	---	40.0%(4)	---	---	---	---	50%(2)
Stranger	16.1%(5)	28.6%(4)	---	---	11.1%(1)	---	10.0%(1)	---	25.0%(2)	---	33.3%(1)	75%(3)
Other	9.7%(3)	---	100%(1)	---	---	---	---	---	12.5%(1)	---	33.3%(1)	---
No response	19.4%(6)	---	---	---	11.1%(1)	---	20.0%(2)	---	37.5%(3)	25%(1)	---	---
<b>FSWs victims of forced sexual intercourse/rape during last year</b>	9.2% (11/120)	0.0% (0/120)	0.0% (0)	0.0%(0)	11.8%(4)	0.0%(0)	9.3%(5)	0.0%(0)	3.8%(2)	0.0%(0)	0.0% (0)	0.0%(0)
<b>Person who forced FSW to sexual intercourse or raped her</b>	(11)	---	---	---	(4)	---	(5)	---	(2)	---	---	---
Client	18.2%(2)	---	---	---	25.0%(1)	---	20.0%(1)	---	---	---	---	---
Lover	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Husband	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pimp	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Policemen	27.3%(3)	---	---	---	25.0%(1)	---	20.0%(1)	---	50.0%(1)	---	---	---
Stranger	18.2%(2)	---	---	---	25.0%(1)	---	20.0%(1)	---	---	---	---	---
Other	9.1%(1)	---	---	---	25.0%(1)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
No response	27.3%(3)	---	---	---	---	---	40.0%(2)	---	50.0%(1)	---	---	---
<b>FSWs experienced either sexual or physical violence during last year</b>												
Either sexual or physical	29.4% (47)	26.9%(43)	33.3% (1)	50%(2)	41.2%(14)	29.2%(7)	24.1(13)	25.7%(9)	25.0%(13)	13.2%(7)	35.3%(6)	29.5%(13)
Both sexual & physical violence	14.4% (23)	3.1%(5)	---	---	23.5%(8)	8.3%(2)	11.1%(6)	---	11.5%(6)	5.7%(3)	17.7%(3)	---

**Table 14: STI knowledge and health seeking behavior among FSWs.**

	Total			Age Groups														
				<19			19-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
Year N	2002 (n=158)	2004 (n=160)	2006 (n=160)	2002 (n=18)	2004 (n=3)	2006 (n=4)	2002 (n=51)	2004 (n=34)	2006 (n=24)	2002 (n=41)	2004 (n=54)	2006 (n=35)	2002 (n=37)	2004 (n=52)	2006 (n=53)	2002 (n=11)	2004 (n=17)	2006 (n=44)
<b>Aware of STIs</b>	99.4%(157)	100.0%(160)	96.3%(154)	94.4%(17)	100.0%(3)	75%(3)	100%(51)	100%(34)	95.8%(23)	100%(41)	100%(54)	97.1%(34)	100%(36)	100%(52)	94.3%(50)	100%(11)	100%(17)	100%(44)
<b>Knowledge of STI symptoms observed among women</b>	(149)	(160)	(154)	(17)	(3)	(3)	(47)	(34)	(23)	(39)	(54)	(34)	(36)	(52)	(50)	(10)	(17)	(44)
Abnormal vaginal discharge	71.8%(107)	54.3%(87)	54.5%(84)	64.7%(11)	66.7%(2)	66.75(2)	76.6%(36)	47.1%(16)	52.2%(12)	67.5%(27)	55.5%(30)	64.7%(22)	69.4%(25)	57.7%(30)	50%(25)	80.0%(8)	52.9%(9)	52.3%(23)
Burning on urination	38.2%(57)	27.5%(44)	24.7%(38)	41.2%(7)	33.3%(1)	---	53.2%(25)	32.4%(11)	21.7%(5)	35.0%(14)	27.8%(15)	23.5%(8)	25.0%(9)	25.0%(13)	20%(10)	20%(2)	23.5%(4)	34.1%(15)
Vulva itching	32.9%(49)	15.0%(24)	20.8%(32)	11.8%(2)	0%	---	42.6%(20)	8.8%(3)	13.0%(3)	---	22.2%(12)	23.5%(8)	22.2%(8)	23.1%(12)	22%(11)	60%(6)	11.8%(2)	22.7%(10)
Vaginal ulcer	17.4%(26)	5.0%(8)	12.3%(19)	---	33.3%(1)	---	19.1%(9)	2.9%(1)	4.3%(1)	12.5%(5)	5.6%(3)	20.6%(7)	22.2%(8)	1.9%(1)	6.0%(3)	10.0%(1)	11.8%(2)	18.2%(8)
Lower abdomen pain	15.4%(23)	16.3%(26)	13.0%(20)	---	33.3%(1)	---	17.0%(8)	14.7%(5)	17.4%(4)	22.5%(9)	14.8%(8)	11.8%(4)	8.6(3)	19.2%(10)	18%(9)	30.0%(3)	11.8%(2)	6.8%(3)
Other	14.1%(21)	19.4%(30)	6.4%(10)	5.9%(1)	---	---	17.0%(8)	11.8%(4)	8.6%(2)	12.5%(5)	24.1%(13)	2.9%(1)	16.7%(6)	1.9%(1)	8.0%(4)	10.0%(1)	47.1%(8)	6.8%(3)
Genital eruption	10.7%(16)	---	---	11.8%(2)	---	---	6.4%(3)	---	---	5.0%(2)	---	---	16.7%(6)	---	---	---	---	---
Odor	10.1%(15)	3.1%(5)	1.3%(2)	17.6%(3)	---	---	12.8%(6)	---	4.3%(1)	32.5%(13)	4.7%(2)	---	11.1%(4)	---	---	---	---	2.3%(1)
<b>Know at least one symptom</b>	91.9%(137)	72.5%(116)	68.7%(110)	76.5%(13)	66.7%(2)	50%(2)	95.7%(45)	61.8%(21)	66.7(16)	94.9%(37)	75.9%(41)	77.1%(26)	94.3%(33)	73.1%(38)	62.3%(33)	90.0%(9)	100%	72.7%(32)
<b>Do not know any</b>	8.1%(12)	27.5%(44)	31.3%(50)	23.5%(4)	33.3%(1)	50%(2)	4.2%(2)	38.2%(13)	33.3%(8)	7.5%(3)	20.4%(11)	22.9%(8)	5.6%(2)	26.9%(14)	37.7%(20)	10.0%(1)	---	27.3%(12)
<b>Knowledge of STI symptoms observed among men</b>	(129)	(160)	(156)	(13)	(3)	(3)	(38)	(34)	(24)	(37)	(54)	(35)	(30)	(52)	(53)	(11)	(17)	(44)
Urethral discharge	60.5%(78)	33.8%(54)	49.4%(77)	38.5%(5)	---	---	71.1%(27)	26.5%(9)	45.8%(11)	56.8%(21)	24.1%(13)	51.4%(18)	60.0%(18)	44.4%(24)	48%(24)	63.6%(7)	47.1%(8)	54.5%(24)
Burning on urination	20.1%(30)	17.5%(28)	23.7%(37)	30.8%(4)	33.3%(1)	---	26.3%(10)	14.7%(5)	29.2%(7)	24.3%(9)	16.7%(9)	28.6%(10)	16.7%(5)	16.7%(9)	20%(10)	18.2%(2)	23.5%(4)	22.7%(10)
Itching	14.7%(19)	5.0%(8)	11.5%(18)	7.7%(1)	---	---	15.8%(6)	8.8%(3)	4.2%(1)	13.5%(5)	1.9%(1)	14.3%(5)	6.7%(2)	7.4%(4)	14%(7)	45.4%(5)	---	11.4%(5)
Genital ulcer	10.1%(13)	5.0%(8)	6.4%(10)	---	---	---	10.5%(4)	2.9%(8)	8.3%(2)	13.5%(5)	3.8%(2)	5.7%(2)	10.0%(3)	5.6%(3)	---	9.1%(1)	11.8%(2)	13.6%(6)
Other	7.8%(10)	11.3%(18)	3.8%(6)	---	---	---	10.5%(4)	2.9%(1)	4.2%(1)	2.7%(1)	16.7%(9)	---	13.3%(4)	9.3%(5)	16.0%(8)	9.1%(1)	17.6%(3)	9.1%(4)
Eruption	6.2%(8)	1.3%(2)	---	7.7%(1)	---	---	5.3%(2)	---	---	5.4%(2)	1.9%(1)	---	10.0%(3)	1.9%(1)	---	---	---	2.3%(1)
Odor	3.9%(5)	---	0.6(1)	---	---	---	5.3%(2)	---	4.2%(1)	2.7%(1)	---	---	6.7%(2)	---	---	---	---	---
Obtain/maintain erection	0.8%(1)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.7%(1)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Know at least one symptom</b>	80.6%(104)	48.1%(77)	56.9%(87)	61.5%(8)	33.3%(1)	---	89.5%(34)	41.2%(14)	50%(12)	75.5%(28)	42.6%(23)	60%(21)	83.3%(25)	55.8%(29)	52.8%(28)	81.8%(9)	58.8%(10)	68.2%(30)
<b>Do not know any</b>	19.4%(25)	51.9%(83)	43.1%(69)	38.5%(5)	66.7%(2)	100%(3)	10.5%(4)	58.8%(20)	50%(12)	24.3%(9)	57.4%(31)	40%(14)	16.7%(5)	44.2%(23)	47.2%(25)	18.2%(2)	41.2%(7)	31.8%(14)
<b>Had STI symptoms in the last 12 months</b>	(155)	(160)	(160)	(17)	(3)	(4)	(50)	(34)	(24)	(41)	(52)	(35)	(36)	(52)	(53)	(11)	(17)	(44)
Abnormal vaginal discharge	70.3%(109)	54.4%(87)	43.8%(70)	70.6%(12)	33.3%(1)	50%(2)	70.0%(35)	52.9%(18)	54.2%(13)	78.0%(32)	53.8%(28)	45.7%(16)	63.9%(23)	65.4%(34)	41.5%(22)	63.6%(7)	35.3%(6)	38.6%(17)
Vaginal ulcer/boil	11.0%(17)	6.9%(11)	7.5%(12)	17.6%(3)	33.3%(1)	0%	10.4%(5)	9.7%(3)	12.5%(3)	14.6%(6)	5.8%(3)	2.9%(1)	8.1%(3)	13.5%(7)	7.5%(4)	0%	0%	9.1%(4)
<b>If had STI, received treatment at:</b>	(111)	(88)	(74)	(13)	(1)	(2)	(35)	(18)	(14)	(32)	(31)	(17)	(24)	(32)	(24)	(7)	(6)	(17)
State clinic/hospital	56.8%(62)	45.5%(40)	55.4%(41)	53.8%(7)	---	50%(1)	57.1%(20)	55.6%(10)	57.1%(8)	62.5%(20)	41.9%(13)	58.8%(10)	50.0%(12)	46.9%(15)	54.2%(13)	57.1%(4)	33.3%(2)	52.9%(9)
Applied self-treatment	50.0%(56)	31.8%(28)	14.9%(11)	46.2%(6)	100%	---	38.9%(14)	27.8%(5)	7.1%(1)	53.1%(17)	12.9%(4)	---	66.7%(16)	25.0%(8)	25%(6)	42.9%(3)	33.3%(2)	23.5%(4)
Pharmacy	40.5%(44)	36.4%(32)	23.0%(17)	38.5%(5)	---	---	34.3%(12)	50.0%(9)	14.3%(2)	43.8%(14)	29%(9)	29.4%(5)	50.0%(12)	34.4%(11)	33.3%(8)	28.6%(2)	33.3%(2)	11.8%(2)
Private clinic/hospital	12.6%(13)	15.9%(14)	10.8%(8)	7.7%(1)	---	---	17.1%(6)	27.8%(5)	---	12.5%(4)	16.1%(5)	17.6%(3)	4.1%(1)	12.5%(4)	16.7%(4)	28.6%(2)	---	5.9%(1)
Traditional healer	4.5%(5)	1.1%(1)	---	7.7%(1)	---	---	2.9%(1)	5.8%(1)	---	---	---	---	8.3%(2)	---	---	14.3%(1)	---	---
<b>Sexual behavior during symptomatic period</b>	(111)	(88)	(74)	(13)	(1)	(2)	(36)	(18)	(14)	(32)	(31)	(17)	(24)	(32)	(24)	(7)	(6)	(17)
Used condoms	67.3%(74)	56.8%(50)	43.2%(32)	61.5%(8)	100%(1)	50%(1)	76.5%(26)	38.9%(7)	35.7%(5)	65.6%(21)	61.3%(19)	41.2%(7)	62.5%(15)	59.4%(19)	33.3%(8)	57.1%(4)	66.7%(4)	64.7%(11)
Stopped intercourse	57.7%(64)	36.4%(32)	21.6%(16)	46.2%(6)	---	---	48.6%(17)	38.9%(7)	28.6%(4)	71.9%(23)	38.7%(12)	23.5%(4)	61.5%(15)	31.3%(10)	20.8%(5)	42.9%(3)	50.0%(3)	17.6%(3)
Told sexual partner about STI	50.5%(56)	25.0%(22)	13.5%(10)	23.1%(3)	---	---	45.7%(16)	33.3%(6)	14.3%(2)	62.5%(20)	32.2%(10)	17.6%(3)	54.2%(13)	12.5%(4)	12.5%(3)	57.1%(4)	33.3%(2)	11.8%(2)

**Table 15: HIV/AIDS knowledge and testing among FSWs.**

HIV/AIDS knowledge & testing	Total			Age Groups														
				<19			19-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
Year N	2002 (n=158)	2004 (n=160)	2006 (n=160)	2002 (n=18)	2004 (n=3)	2006 (n=4)	2002 (n=51)	2004 (n=34)	2006 (n=24)	2002 (n=41)	2004 (n=54)	2006 (n=35)	2002 (n=37)	2004 (n=52)	2006 (n=53)	2002 (n=11)	2004 (n=17)	2006 (n=44)
<b>Awareness of HIV/AIDS</b>	98.1%(155)	94.4%(151)	96.3%(154)	100%(18)	66.7%(2)	100%(4)	98.0%(50)	97.1%(33)	95.8%(23)	95.1%(39)	94.4%(51)	100%(35)	100%(37)	94.2%(49)	96.2%(51)	100.0%(11)	94.1%(16)	93.2%(41)
<b>Know Person w/ HIV/AIDS</b>	(154)	(151)	(154)	(17)	(2)	(4)	(50)	(34)	(23)	(39)	(51)	(35)	(37)	(49)	(51)	(11)	(16)	(41)
Yes	8.4%(13)	15.9%(24)	10.4%(16)	11.8%(2)	0%	0%	8.0%(4)	12.1%(4)	21.7%(5)	10.3%(4)	19.6%(10)	11.4%(4)	5.4%(2)	20.4%(10)	5.9%(3)	9.1%(1)	0%(0)	9.8%(4)
If yes, a close friend or relative (yes)	N/A	20.8%(5)	25%(4)	---	---	---	2.0%(1)	25.0%(1)	20.0%(1)	2.6%(1)	20.0%(2)	25.0%(1)	2.7%(1)	20.0%(2)	0%	---	---	25.0%(1)
<b>Key HIV/AIDS Knowledge</b>	(155)	(151)	(154)	(18)	(2)	(4)	(50)	(33)	(23)	(39)	(49)	(35)	(37)	(37)	(51)	(11)	(16)	(41)
Avoid needle/syringe sharing	91.0%(141)	89.4%(135)	85.1%(131)	83.3%(15)	100%(2)	75.0%(3)	96.0%(48)	84.8%(28)	87.0%(20)	89.7%(35)	90.2%(46)	85.7%(30)	89.2%(33)	91.8%(45)	80.4%(41)	90.9%(10)	87.5%(14)	90.2%(37)
Abstinence	63.6%(98)	47.7%(72)	53.9%(83)	50.0%(9)	0%	50.0%(2)	64.0%(32)	39.4%(13)	56.5%(13)	52.6%(20)	51.0%(26)	68.6%(24)	78.4%(29)	51.0%(25)	41.2%(21)	72.7%(8)	50.0%(8)	56.1%(23)
Correct condom use	63.9%(98)	66.2%(100)	61.0%(94)	66.7%(12)	0%	75.0%(3)	62.0%(31)	57.6%(19)	65.2%(15)	69.2%(27)	68.6%(35)	54.3%(19)	59.5%(22)	73.5%(36)	56.9%(29)	63.6%(7)	62.5%(10)	68.3%(28)
One faithful partner	60.6%(94)	49.0%(74)	55.8%(86)	44.4%(8)	0%	50.0%(2)	66.0%(33)	36.4%(12)	60.9%(14)	59.0%(23)	58.8%(30)	71.4%(25)	59.5%(22)	49.0%(24)	43.1%(22)	72.7%(8)	50.0%(8)	56.1%(23)
Mosquito bites (no)	16.1%(25)	23.8%(36)	22.7%(35)	11.1%(2)	100%(2)	25.0%(1)	14.0%(7)	30.3%(10)	30.4%(7)	10.3%(4)	19.6%(10)	20.0%(7)	24.3%(9)	22.4%(11)	21.6%(11)	27.3%(3)	18.8%(2)	22.0%(9)
Meal-sharing (no)	11.6%(17)	23.8%(36)	18.2%(28)	16.7%(3)	0%	0%	10.0%(5)	21.2%(7)	26.1%(6)	7.7%(3)	19.6%(10)	11.4%(4)	13.5%(5)	30.6%(15)	19.6%(10)	18.2%(2)	25.0%(4)	19.5%(8)
All items above correct	0.6%(1)	1.3%(2)	1.9%(3)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%(1)	2.6%(1)	3.8%(2)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%(1)	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%(1)
<b>Through breastfeeding</b>	78.1%(121)	72.8%(110)	67.5%(104)	78.9%(15)	50.0%(1)	25.0%(1)	72.0%(36)	69.7%(23)	60.9%(14)	82.1%(32)	74.5%(38)	74.3%(26)	78.4%(29)	71.4%(35)	68.6%(35)	81.8%(9)	81.3%(13)	68.3%(28)
<b>MTCT during pregnancy</b>	91.6%(142)	91.4%(138)	89.0%(137)	89.9%(16)	50.0%(1)	75.0%(3)	90.0%(45)	93.9%(36)	95.7%(22)	92.3%(36)	88.2%(45)	91.4%(32)	94.6%(35)	91.8%(45)	86.3%(44)	90.9%(10)	100%(16)	87.8%(36)
<b>Other STI/HIV routes</b>	(158)	(151)	(154)	(18)	(2)	(4)	(51)	(33)	(23)	(41)	(49)	(35)	(37)	(51)	(51)	(11)	(16)	(41)
A person with blood group A can get STI/HIV	58.9%(93)	33.1%(50)	n/a	55.6%(10)	50.0%(1)	n/a	51.0%(26)	45.5%(15)	n/a	61.0%(25)	28.6%(14)	n/a	64.9%(24)	29.4%(15)	n/a	72.7%(8)	31.3%(5)	n/a
Don't know	25.9%(41)	16.6%(25)	n/a	38.9%(7)	0%	n/a	25.5%(13)	21.2%(7)	n/a	24.4%(10)	24.5%(12)	n/a	24.3%(9)	7.8%(4)	n/a	18.2%(2)	12.5%(2)	n/a
A person looking healthy can't be infected with HIV	6.5%(10)	5.6%(9)	7.1%(11)	11.1%(2)	0%	0%	9.8%(5)	5.9%(2)	4.3%(1)	2.6%(1)	5.8%(3)	14.3%(5)	2.7%(1)	5.6%(3)	5.9%(3)	9.1%(1)	5.9%(1)	4.9%(2)
<b>Knows HIV testing site in a community</b>	(155)	(151)	(154)	(18)	(2)	(4)	(50)	(33)	(23)	(39)	(51)	(35)	(37)	(49)	(51)	(11)	(16)	(41)
Yes	80.6%(125)	83.4%(126)	83.8%(129)	72.2%(13)	100%(2)	50.0%(2)	78.0%(39)	81.8%(27)	78.%(18)	82.1%(31)	84.3%(43)	77.1%(27)	83.8%(31)	77.6%(38)	92.2%(47)	90.9%(10)	100%(16)	85.4%(35)
No	11.6%(18)	3.3%(5)	4.5%(7)	16.7%(3)	---	0.0%	12.0%(6)	3.0%(1)	4.3%(1)	10.3%(4)	3.9%(2)	14.3%(5)	13.5%(5)	4.1%(2)	0.0%	---	---	2.4%(1)
Don't know	7.7%(12)	13.2%(20)	11.7%(18)	11.1%(2)	---	50.0%(2)	10.0%(5)	15.2%(5)	17.4%(4)	7.7%(3)	11.8%(6)	8.6%(3)	2.7%(1)	18.4%(9)	7.9%(4)	9.1%(1)	---	12.2%(5)
<b>Confidential HIV test</b>	(155)	(151)	(154)	(18)	(2)	(4)	(50)	(33)	(23)	(39)	(51)	(35)	(37)	(49)	(51)	(11)	(16)	(41)
Had test	51.6%(80)	59.6%(90)	66.2%(102)	44.4%(8)	---	25.0%(1)	50.0%(25)	54.5%(18)	43.5%(10)	56.4%(22)	64.7%(33)	68.6%(24)	45.9%(17)	63.3%(31)	72.5%(37)	72.7%(8)	50.0%(8)	73.2%(30)
Voluntary took test	85.0%(68)	96.7%(87)	100%(102)	62.2%(5)	---	100%(1)	88.0%(22)	100%(18)	100%(10)	86.4%(19)	93.9%(31)	100%(24)	88.2%(15)	96.8%(30)	100%(37)	87.5%(7)	100%(8)	100%(30)
Received result of test	97.4%(76)	96.7%(87)	92.2%(94)	100%(7)	---	100%(1)	100%(25)	100%(18)	80.0%(8)	100%(22)	93.9%(31)	95.8%(23)	88.2%(15)	96.8%(30)	91.9%(34)	87.5%(7)	100%(8)	93.3%(28)
<b>Time of the last HIV test</b>	(78)	(88)	(102)	(7)	---	(1)	(25)	(18)	(10)	(22)	(33)	(24)	(17)	(32)	(37)	(7)	(7)	(30)
This year	74.4%(58)	44.3%(39)	60.8%(62)	71.4%(5)	---	100%(1)	72.0%(18)	44.4%(8)	60.0%(6)	95.5%(21)	45.5%(15)	75.0%(18)	52.9%(9)	37.5%(12)	54.1%(20)	71.4%(5)	57.1%(4)	56.7%(17)
1-2 yrs ago	11.5%(9)	40.9%(36)	27.5%(28)	28.6%(2)	---	---	12.0%(3)	50.0%(9)	20.0%(2)	4.5%(1)	36.4%(12)	20.8%(5)	17.6%(3)	43.8%(14)	29.7%(11)	14.3%(1)	28.6%(2)	33.3%(10)
2-4 yrs ago	10.3%(8)	9.1%(8)	5.9%(6)	---	---	---	12.0%(3)	---	20.0%(2)	---	15.2%(5)	4.2%(3)	23.5%(4)	6.3%(2)	5.4%(2)	---	14.3%(1)	3.3%(1)
>4 yrs ago	3.8%(3)	4.4%(4)	2.9%(3)	---	---	---	4.0%(1)	---	---	---	3.0%(1)	---	5.9%(1)	9.4%(3)	5.4%(2)	14.3%(1)	---	3.3%(1)
Don't remember	---	1.1%(1)	3.0%(3)	---	---	---	---	5.6%(1)	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.4%(2)	---	---	3.3%(1)



**Table 16: Attitude of FSWs towards persons with HIV/AIDS in BSS-2 and BSS-3 only.**

	Total		<19		19-24		Age Groups					
							25-30		31-39		40+	
Year N	2004 (n=160)	2006 (n=160)	2004 (n=3)	2006 (n=4)	2004 (n=34)	2006 (n=24)	2004 (n=54)	2006 (n=35)	2004 (n=52)	2006 (n=53)	2004 (n=17)	2006 (n=44)
<b>Tell someone about test results</b>	63.2%(55/87)	68.1%(64/94)	---	100%(1/1)	55.6%(10/18)	85.7%(6/7)	74.2%(23/31)	78.3%(18/23)	56.7%(17/30)	64.7%(22/34)	62.5%(5/18)	58.6%(17/29)
<b>Whom did you tell the test results</b>	(52)	(64)	---	(1)	(10)	(6)	(20)	(18)	(17)	(22)	(5)	(17)
Client/clients	7.7%(4)	1.6%(1)	---	---	---	---	---	5.6%(1)	11.8%(2)	---	40.%(2)	---
Permanent client/clients	5.8% (3)	3.1%(2)	---	---	---	---	---	---	17.6%(3)	4.5%(1)	---	5.9%(1)
Permanent partner/partners	15.4% (8)	0.0% (0)	---	---	10.%(1)	---	10%(2)	---	23.5%(4)	---	20.%(1)	---
Colleague sex workers	11.5% (6)	21.9%(14)	---	---	10.%(1)	33.3%(2)	10%(2)	22.2%(4)	11.8%(2)	13.6%(3)	20.%(1)	29.4%(5)
Family members	19.2%(10)	1.6%(1)	---	---	30.%(3)	16.7%(1)	20%(4)	---	17.6%(3)	---	---	---
Relatives	3.8% (2)	3.1%(2)	---	---	---	---	10%(2)	5.6%(1)	---	4.5%(1)	---	---
Friends	59.6% (31)	76.6%(49)	---	100%(1)	70.%(7)	83.3%(5)	65%(13)	77.8%(14)	47.1%(8)	77.3%(17)	60%(3)	70.6%(12)
Nobody	1.8% (1)	4.7%(3)	---	---	---	---	5.0%(1)	---	---	4.5%(1)	---	11.8%(2)
Other	1.8% (1)	0.0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Whom you would tell if you receive HIV positive</b>	(151)	(154)	(1)	(4)	(33)	(23)	(51)	(35)	(49)	(51)	(16)	(41)
Nobody	23.2%(35)	19.5%(0)	---	50%(2)	15.2%(5)	17.4%(4)	25.5%(13)	20%(7)	26.5%(13)	15.7%(8)	25.0%(4)	26.8%(11)
Client	7.4%(9)	3.2%(5)	---	0%	8.0%(2)	4.3%(1)	7.5%(3)	5.7%(2)	7.0%(3)	2.0%(1)	7.1%(1)	2.4%(1)
Permanent client	13.1%(16)	3.9%(6)	---	0%	16.0%(4)	8.7%(2)	7.5%(3)	5.7%(2)	16.7%(7)	0%	14.3%(2)	4.9%(2)
Permanent partner	31.1%(38)	5.8%(9)	---	0%	32.0%(8)	13.0%(3)	27.5%(11)	5.7%(2)	33.3%(14)	7.8%(4)	35.7%(5)	0%
Family member	28.7%(35)	6.5%(10)	100%(1)	0%	36.0%(9)	17.4%(4)	25.1%(10)	5.7%(2)	21.4%(9)	3.9%(2)	42.9%(6)	4.9%(2)
Relative	8.2%(10)	8.4%(13)	---	25%(1)	4.0%(1)	8.7%(2)	10.3%(4)	11.4%(4)	9.5%(4)	5.9%(3)	7.1%(1)	7.3%(3)
Colleague	26.2%(32)	5.2%(8)	---	0%	32.0%(8)	4.3%(1)	27.5%(11)	8.6%(3)	23.8%(10)	0%	21.4%(3)	9.8%(4)
Friend	27.9%(34)	35.7%(55)	---	25%(1)	20.0%(5)	47.8%(11)	25.0%(10)	51.4%(18)	33.3%(14)	31.4%(16)	35.7%(5)	22.0%(9)

**Table 17: Sources of information on STI/HIV.**

				Age Groups														
	Total			<19			19-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
Year N	2002 (n=158)	2004 (n=160)	2006 (n=160)	2002 (n=18)	2004 (n=3)	2006 (n=4)	2002 (n=51)	2004 (n=34)	2006 (n=24)	2002 (n=41)	2004 (n=54)	2006 (n=35)	2002 (n=37)	2004 (n=52)	2006 (n=53)	2002 (n=11)	2004 (n=17)	2006 (n=44)
FSWs who received information on HIV/AIDS	93.0%(147)	94.4%(151)	96.9(155)	77.8%(14)	66.7%(2)	75%(3)	94.1%(48)	97.1%(33)	95.8%(23)	92.7%(38)	94.2%(49)	100%(35)	97.3%(36)	94.4%(51)	96.2%(51)	100.0%(11)	94.1%(16)	95.5%(42)
Source of information about AIDS	(147)	(151)	(155)	(14)	(2)	(3)	(48)	(33)	(23)	(38)	(49)	(35)	(36)	(51)	(51)	(11)	(16)	(42)
TV/radio	41.5%(61)	54.4%(87)	69.0%(107)	28.6%(4)	50.0%(1)	33.3%(1)	33.3%(16)	38.2%(13)	60.9%(14)	47.4%(18)	55.1%(27)	60.0%(21)	50.0%(18)	66.7%(34)	80.3%(41)	45.5%(5)	75.0%(12)	71.4%(30)
Social workers	36.7%(53)	32.5%(49)	33.6%(52)	35.7%(5)	---	66.7%(2)	39.6%(19)	30.3%(10)	30.4%(7)	36.8%(14)	40.8%(20)	37.1%(13)	38.9%(14)	35.3%(18)	35.3%(18)	18.2%(2)	37.5%(6)	28.6%(12)
Friends	34.0%(50)	23.2%(35)	12.9%(20)	50.0%(7)	---	33.3%(1)	31.3%(15)	36.4%(12)	30.4%(7)	26.3%(10)	18.4%(9)	14.3%(5)	36.1%(13)	21.6%(11)	9.8%(5)	27.3%(3)	37.5%(6)	4.8%(2)
Magazines/journals	25.2%(37)	16.6%(25)	16.1%(25)	28.6%(4)	---	---	20.8%(10)	6.1%(2)	8.7%(2)	31.6%(12)	12.2%(6)	17.1%(6)	25.0%(9)	23.5%(12)	15.7%(8)	18.2%(2)	31.3%(5)	21.4%(9)
Other	25.2%(37)	4.6%(7)	7.7%(12)	21.4%(3)	---	---	25.0%(12)	6.1%(2)	17.4%(4)	26.3%(10)	2.0%(1)	5.7%(2)	16.7%(6)	3.9(2)	3.9%(2)	45.5%(5)	---	9.5%(4)
Clients	10.2%(15)	---	1.9%(3)	7.1%(1)	---	---	10.4%(5)	---	---	10.5%(4)	---	5.7%(2)	13.9(5)	---	1.8%(1)	---	---	0%
Family member	3.4%(5)	0.6%(1)	1.9%(3)	7.1%(1)	---	33.3%(1)	6.2%(3)	---	---	---	2.0%(1)	2.9%(1)	---	---	3.9%(2)	9.1%(1)	---	2.3%(1)
Frequency of listening to radio during last 4 weeks	(158)	(160)	(160)	(18)	(3)	(4)	(51)	(34)	(23)	(41)	(52)	(35)	(37)	(52)	(53)	(11)	(17)	(44)
Every day	40.5%(64)	41.9%(67)	26.9%(43)	33.3%(6)	---	25%(1)	49.0%(25)	29.4%(10)	25.0%(6)	41.5%(17)	44.2%(23)	45.7%(16)	35.1%(13)	50.0%(27)	18.9%(10)	27.3%(3)	41.7%(7)	22.7%(10)
Not less than once a week	10.1%(16)	11.9%(19)	11.3%(18)	16.7%(3)	33.3%(1)	25%(1)	13.7%(7)	2.9%(1)	8.3%(2)	4.9%(2)	15.4%(8)	2.9%(1)	10.8%(4)	9.3%(5)	9.4%(5)	---	23.5%(4)	20.5%(9)
Less then once a week	7.0%(11)	7.5%(12)	11.3%(18)	5.6%(1)	---	25%(1)	9.8%(5)	17.6%(3)	25.0%(6)	7.3%(3)	3.8%(2)	2.9%(1)	5.4%(2)	5.6%(3)	9.4%(5)	---	5.9%(1)	11.4%(5)
Never within the last 4 weeks	41.8%(66)	36.9%(59)	50.6%(81)	44.4%(8)	66.7%(2)	25%(1)	27.5%(14)	47.1%(16)	41.7%(10)	43.9%(18)	36.5%(19)	48.6%(17)	48.6%(18)	31.5%(17)	62.3%(33)	72.7%(8)	29.4%(5)	45.5%(20)
Frequency of watching TV during the last 4 weeks	(157)	(160)	(160)	(18)	(3)	(4)	(50)	(34)	(24)	(41)	(52)	(35)	(37)	(54)	(53)	(11)	(17)	(44)
Every day	51.6%(81)	70.6%(113)	78.1%(125)	66.7%(12)	33.3%(1)	75.0%(3)	46.0%(23)	55.9%(19)	62.5%(15)	48.8%(20)	75.0%(39)	85.7%(30)	59.5%(22)	77.8%(42)	79.2%(42)	36.4%(4)	70.6%(12)	79.5%(35)
Not less than once a week	20.4%(32)	12.5%(20)	10.0%(16)	11.1%(2)	33.3%(1)	---	26.0%(13)	11.8%(4)	16.7%(4)	22.0%(9)	11.5%(6)	2.9%(1)	18.9%(7)	11.1%(6)	7.5%(42)	9.1%(1)	17.6%(3)	15.9%(7)
Less then once a week	8.3%(13)	6.3%(10)	4.4%(7)	5.1%(1)	---	---	6.0%(3)	17.6%(6)	8.3%(2)	12.2%(5)	5.8(3)	5.7%(2)	10.8%(4)	1.9%(1)	1.9%(3)	---	---	4.5%(2)
Never within the last 4 weeks	19.7%(31)	9.4%(15)	7.5%(12)	16.7%(3)	33.3%(1)	25.0%(1)	22.0%(11)	11.8%(4)	12.5%(3)	17.1%(7)	7.7%(4)	5.7%(2)	10.8%(4)	7.4%(4)	11.3%(6)	54.4%(6)	12.8%(2)	---
Would you take care of your woman relative HIV patient at your place?	47.7% (74/155)	36.4% (55/151)	33.8% (50/148)	50.0% (9/18)	50% (1/2)	25% (1/4)	46.0% (23/50)	45.5% (15/33)	36.4% (8/22)	53.8% (21/39)	21.6% (11/51)	25.7% (9/35)	37.8% (14/37)	40.8% (20/49)	34.7% (17/49)	63.6% (7/11)	50.0% (8/16)	39.5% (15/38)
Would you take care of your male relative HIV patient at your place?	47.1% (73/155)	36.4% (55/151)	31.8% (47/148)	50.0% (9/18)	0% (0/2)	25% (1/4)	44.0% (22/50)	45.5% (15/33)	27.3% (6/22)	51/3% (2/39)	23.5% (12/51)	28.6% (10/35)	40.5% (15/37)	40.9% (20/49)	30.6% (15/49)	63.6% (7/11)	50.0% (8/16)	39.5% (15/38)
Would you keep secret if a family member is HIV positive?	45.8% (71/155)	48.3% (73/151)	51.9% (68/131)	33.3% (6/18)	0% (0/2)	66.7% (2/3)	64.0% (32/50)	51.5% (17/33)	52.4% (11/21)	46.2% (18/39)	49.0% (25/51)	36.4% (12/33)	27.0% (10/37)	51.0% (25/49)	55.0% (22/40)	45.5% (5/11)	37.5% (6/16)	61.8% (21/34)
A student with HIV has a right to continue study.	22.6% (35/155)	23.8% (36/151)	16.0% (23/144)	27.8% (5/18)	50% (1/2)	0% (0/4)	14.0% (7/50)	30.3% (10/33)	23.8% (5/21)	25.6% (10/39)	15.7% (8/51)	14.3% (5/30)	27.0% (10/37)	26.5% (13/49)	13.0% (6/46)	27.3% (3/11)	25.0% (4/16)	18.4% (7/38)
HIV infected teacher has a right to continue teaching.	20.6% (32/155)	15.9% (24/151)	12.5% (18/144)	16.7% (3/18)	0% (0/2)	0% (0/3)	16.0% (8/50)	21.1% (7/33)	13.6% (3/22)	23.1% (9/39)	7.8% (4/51)	11.4% (4/35)	18.9% (7/37)	18.4% (9/49)	10.9% (5/46)	45.5% (5/11)	25.0% (4/16)	15.8% (6/38)
Would you like to have a meal with person with HIV/AIDS?	12.3% (19/155)	10.6% (16/151)	11.9% (18/151)	5.6% (1/18)	0% (0/2)	0% (0/4)	6.0% (3/50)	9.1% (3/33)	17.4% (4/23)	12.8% (5/39)	7.8% (4/51)	5.7% (2/33)	18.9% (7/37)	12.2% (6/49)	12.2% (6/49)	27.3% (3/11)	18.8% (3/16)	15.0% (6/40)
Would you buy food from HIV positive salesman?	9.0% (14/155)	8.6% (13/151)	6.8% (10/147)	11.1% (2/18)	0% (0/2)	0% (0/4)	6.0% (3/50)	12.1% (4/33)	13.6% (3/22)	7.7% (3/39)	5.9% (3/51)	2.9% (1/34)	13.5% (5/37)	8.2% (4/49)	6.4% (3/47)	9.1% (1/11)	12.5% (2/16)	7.5% (3/40)

**Table 18: STI/HIV prevalence among FSWs.**

	Total			Age Groups														
				<19			19-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
Year N	2002 (n=158)	2004 (n=160)	2006 (n=160)	2002 (n=18)	2004 (n=3)	2006 (n=4)	2002 (n=51)	2004 (n=34)	2006 (n=24)	2002 (n=41)	2004 (n=54)	2006 (n=35)	2002 (n=37)	2004 (n=52)	2006 (n=53)	2002 (n=11)	2004 (n=17)	2006 (n=44)
Syphilis (RPR, TPHA with ELISA confirmation)	28.8% (44/153)	48.7% (77/158)	23.8% (38/160)	5.6% (1/18)	33.3% (1/3)	0.0% (0/4)	28.0% (14/50)	35.3% (12/34)	12.5% (3/24)	38.5% (15/39)	59.6% (31/52)	22.9% (8/35)	33.3% (12/36)	50.0% (26/52)	28.3% (15/53)	20.0% (2/10)	52.9% (9/17)	27.3% (12/44)
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	25.3% (40/155)	22.3% (35/157)	21.4% (34/159)	27.8% (5/18)	0.0% (0/3)	0% (0/4)	31.4% (16/51)	50.0% (17/34)	41.7% (10/24)	24.4% (10/41)	9.6% (5/52)	17.1% (6/35)	25.0% (9/36)	22.2% (12/52)	22.6% (12/53)	0.0% (0/9)	5.9% (1/17)	14.0% (6/43)
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	17.4% (27/155)	22.3% (35/157)	13.8% (22/159)	38.9% (7/18)	33.3% (1/3)	50.0% (2/4)	17.6% (9/51)	41.2% (14/34)	20.8% (5/24)	17.1% (7/41)	17.3% (9/52)	17.1% (6/35)	8.3% (3/36)	15.4% (8/52)	9.4% (5/53)	11.1% (1/9)	17.6% (3/17)	9.3% (4/43)
HIV (ELISA with Western Blot confirmation)	0.0% (0/153)	1.3% (2/158)	0.6% (1/160)	0.0% (0/18)	0.0% (0/3)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/51)	0.0% (0/34)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/41)	1.9% (1/54)	0.0% (0/35)	0.0% (0/37)	0.0% (0/52)	0.0% (0/53)	0.0% (0/11)	5.9% (1/17)	2.3% (1/44)

## **Methodology**

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### **Ethical Issues**

The survey investigators were cognizant of the fact that the individuals participating in this study were at some risk for social harm should they be identified as part of the target group. These surveys were designed to provide maximum protection for the participants, yet at the same time provide individual and community benefits.

The ethical issues that have been taken into consideration are:

- Participation in these surveys was voluntary. Participants were free to withdraw at any time and were informed that refusal or withdrawal would not affect services they would normally receive.
- No names were recorded. All documentation is anonymous, linked only by a study number.
- Staff conducting the survey was trained in discussing sensitive issues and protecting participants' confidentiality and human rights.
- All individuals identified with a curable sexually transmitted infection were offered counseling and referred to the "Healthy Cabinet" for treatment.
- Recruitment of participants was done initially by NGO "Tanadgoma (TG)," who already works with the population or by the target population themselves.

All BSSs were approved by the Ethical Committee of the HIV/AIDS Patients Support Foundation.

### **Sample**

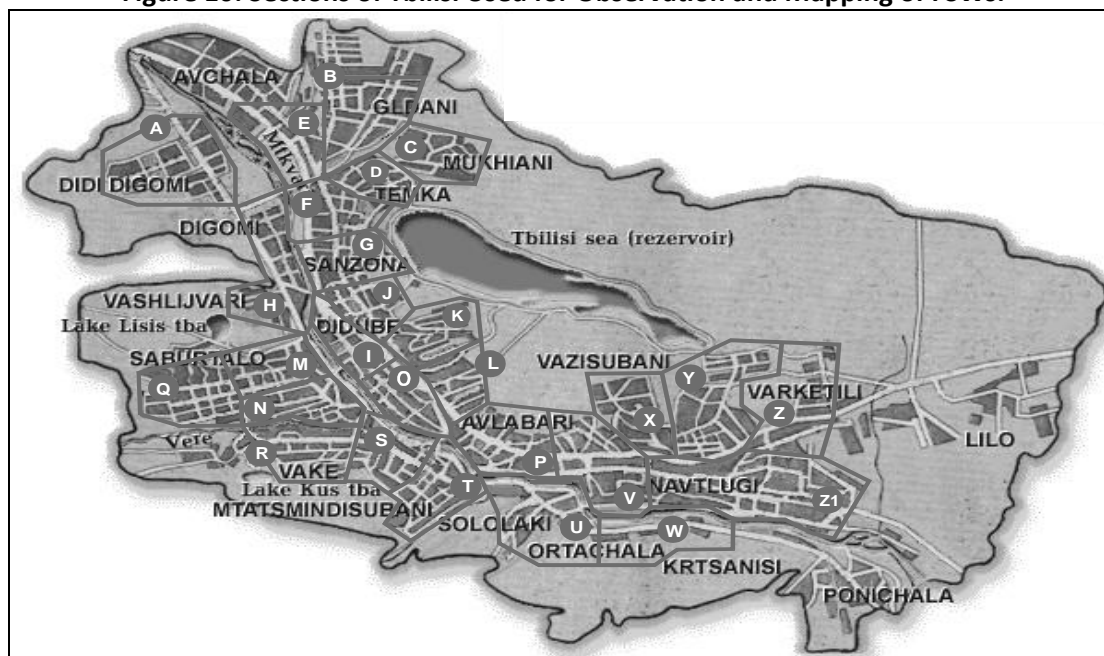
Three Behavioral Surveillance Surveys (BSS) were conducted among FSWs in Tbilisi. The first BSS was conducted in October-November 2002 to establish baseline prevalence data. The second BSS was conducted in September-October 2004 as a follow-up. The third BSS was conducted in June 2006. All the three surveys were conducted in cooperation with the Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center (AIDS Center), which has been designated by the government as the primary HIV/AIDS research and treatment institution in Georgia.

Over the past two to three decades several methods for recruiting hidden populations for surveillance and other survey research purposes have been developed. Time Location Sampling (TLS), qualified as a probability sampling method, is strongly recommended for surveillance surveys among hidden population. This approach, which is being used more frequently in recent years, takes advantage of the fact that some hidden populations tend to gather or congregate in certain types of locations. In TLS, through preliminary ethnographic mapping exercises, potential survey sites are observed during a pre-defined time interval. Because the locations where members of particular subgroups congregate change over time, it was necessary to repeat sampling frame development exercise before each round of surveillance data collection. The mapping exercise was conducted in Tbilisi in October 2002, August-September 2004, and May-June 2006 by TG, in collaboration with a local research institute, the Institute for Polling & Marketing (IPM).

## Mapping

The mapping exercise, designed to identify the street sites, approximate numbers, and working hours of FSWs in Tbilisi, was conducted for all the three surveys. The exercise involved the use of a detailed street map of Tbilisi. TG, in consultation with IPM, divided the city into 30 grid sections for BSS-1 and into 28 sections for BSS-2 and BSS-3 (see Figure 10). The size of a section was determined by the number of streets that could be easily observed within a short period of time.

**Figure 10: Sections of Tbilisi Used for Observation and Mapping of FSWs.**



For each section an observation route map was made. In unmarked cars, six teams comprised of two observers – a social worker from TG and a researcher from IPM – toured each section twice: once during the daytime (14:00 to 17:00) and once at night (21:00 to 00:00). In 14 sections in 2002 and in 17 sections in 2004 no street-based FSWs were sighted. In the remaining sections (16 sections in BSS-1 and 17 sections in BSS-2) 174 FSWs were identified in 75 locations in BSS-1 and 229 FSWs in 35 locations in BSS-2. Of the 75 locations in 2002, 23 were identified as “day” sites with 53 FSWs; 48 were identified as “night” sites with 123 FSWs. In four sites FSWs were seen working both during the day and night. In 2004 the number of the “day” sites was 17 with 100 FSWs; the number of “night” sites 14 with 129 FSWs. As in 2002, in four sites FSWs were seen both during the day and night. Based upon this mapping exercise, a decision was made to recruit 160 FSWs to participate in the both surveys. In 2006, 165 FSWs were identified at 15 locations; out of those 4 were “day and night” sites, 9 only “night” sites, and 2 were only “day” sites. Out of 165 FSWs, 126 were working during the night and 39 during the day.

Recruitment consisted of a driver and two TG social worker going to each section and informing the FSWs about the purpose of the BSS surveys. In BSS-1 each FSW was offered a coupon allowing her to receive free testing and treatment, if she were found to have an STI, as an incentive for her participation. In BSS-2 and BSS-3, FSWs were offered a set of beauty products by NIVEA as an incentive.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup> FSWs chose the incentives during Focus Group Discussions and In-Depth Interviews conducted before the surveys began.

If the FSW agreed, she was brought by car to TG's office for the interview, and immediately following the interview asked to provide a blood and urine sample. Screening was conducted for syphilis, Chlamydia infection, gonorrhea, and HIV. Each FSW was given a card with their ID number and a referral coupon to the Healthy Cabinet clinic in Tbilisi for free-of-charge STI services (including prophylaxis). All FSWs were asked to call after two weeks to find out the results of their test. After the interview, the FSWs were driven back to the site where they were recruited.

There are several categories of FSWs in Tbilisi: a) street-based; b) sauna (or bathhouse) based; c) hotel based; and d) "mobile phone" based. Generally, each category of FSW is found in different locations and serves different types of clients. Thus, each category represents a type or "status" among FSWs. For all the three BSSs street-based FSWs were selected since they are:

- Easier to locate;
- Less educated and less likely to be aware of the dangers associated with high-risk behaviors;
- Easier to access because there are no pimps;
- Likely to be at higher risk of STIs/HIV, due to having a greater number of clients; and
- Least likely to be able to afford testing and treatment.

In BSS-2 in Tbilisi, in addition to street-based FSWs, 25 sauna-based FSWs were recruited in order to achieve a predetermined sample size of the survey target population. In BSS-3 sauna worker represent about 29 (or 18%) of the survey participants.

The AIDS Center provided TG with a list containing the tests results by ID number. When an FSW telephoned to find out the results, she gave her ID number and she was told the result, if it was negative. If the result was positive, the FSW was invited to TG, and the results were presented along with post-test counseling. In BSS-1, they were encouraged to use their coupon at the Healthy Cabinet for free-of-charge treatment. From the 160 FSWs interviewed, 108 received notification of their STI/HIV status in 2002; 66 FSWs called or came for the testing results in 2004. In 2006, 67 FSWs called to get their testing results and 44 respondents came to get them. The one male sex worker who initially tested positive for HIV received his results in TG's office in 2002; two FSWs received the HIV positive results in 2004 and 1 FSWs – in 2006. After post-test counseling, they were referred to the AIDS Center for further diagnostics and treatment.

### **Survey Instrument**

The survey instrument used in BSS-1, BSS-2 and BSS-3 was a behavior study questionnaire for FSWs provided in the manual, *Behavioral Surveillance Surveys: Guidelines for Repeated Behavioral Surveys in Populations at Risk for HIV* by Family Health International (FHI). This tool has been used for the study of risky sexual and related behavior among FSWs in several countries. The questionnaire was translated into Georgian and back into English. It was adopted after reviewing, pre-testing and adjusting to the Georgian context.

The questionnaire was pre-tested in a focus group and during in-depth interviews with FSWs. A final version of the questionnaire was also translated into Georgian, and a Russian version was prepared for those FSWs who were Russian-speaking. Only slight modifications (also based on pre-testing with the FSWs) were made to the questionnaire for BSS-2 and BSS-3.

### **Recruitment of Study Participants and Interviewing**

A team of two staff from TG recruited study participants in all locations, either during the day or night, identified through the mapping exercise, beginning with the most distant locations.

1. The staff of TG (4 social workers) contacted 184 street-based FSWs in 2002, 257 FSWs in 2004, and 218 FSWs in 2006.
2. A total of 158 street-based FSWs and two male transvestites were recruited for BSS-1, 160 FSWs for BSS-2 [135 street-based FSWs and 25 FSWs from saunas], and 160 FSWs in BSS-3 (see Table 1 in the Appendix).
3. Subject duplication was overcome by using a subject identification database that recorded the FSW's age, ethnicity, and physical characteristics, such as height, weight, scars, tattoos, and some biometric measures.
4. In all surveys the sampling ended when the target sample size of 160 FSWs was achieved.
5. The refusal rate ranged from 14.1% in BSS-1, 37.7% in BSS-2, and 26.6% in BSS-3.
6. After completing the interview, FSWs were asked to give blood and urine specimens for STI and HIV testing. Two physicians working at TG drew the blood specimens in BSS-1, and a professional nurse working in the mobile laboratory of TG drew the blood in BSS-2 and BSS-3.
7. In BSS-1 a total of 155 urine samples were collected for testing on NG and CT, and 153 blood samples were collected for testing on syphilis and HIV. In BSS-2 three FSWs did not provide urine samples and two of them refused to provide blood for testing. In BSS-3 all FSWs provided blood samples and 159 provided urine samples.
8. In BSS-2, 46 (28.8%) FSWs recruited had participated in BSS-1.
9. In BSS-3, 53 (33.1%) FSWs recruited had participated in BSS-1, 63 (39.4%) had participated in BSS-2, and 45 (28.1%) had participated in all three.

The interviews were conducted by four trained and experienced interviewers from IPM in two private rooms in TG's office. In addition, independent consultants were hired to observe the interviewing process. On average, the interview took 35 minutes to complete in BSS-1, 25 minutes in BSS-2, and 20 minutes in BSS-3.

The report will focus on the FSWs only and will not include the two male transvestites recruited in BSS-1.

### **Biomarker Testing**

The biomarker component of the two studies involved the analysis of blood and urine specimens at the Laboratories of Serology and Virology of the AIDS Center in Tbilisi.

### ***HIV testing***

HIV antibody testing was performed using a three-level enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) testing strategy. If a sample was reactive in the first ELISA test (Genescreen Plus HIV Ag-AB, Bio-rad), the sample was retested two more times using another kit of ELISA. Samples were considered HIV antibody positive if they were reactive in at least two out of three tests. Any

sample non-reactive to the first test was considered as HIV-antibody negative. HIV-antibody positive samples were tested with Western Blot (HIV blot, Genelabs) as the confirmatory test.

### ***Syphilis testing***

Serum samples were tested also for syphilis antibodies with rapid plasma regain (RPR, Human) test and *Treponema pallidum* hemagglutination assay (TPHA, Human). ELISA (ELISA TP IgG test [Nubenco]) tests were used for confirmation of syphilis-antibody positive samples.

### ***Neisseria gonorrhea and Chlamydia trachomatis***

Urine specimens were tested by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) according to manufacturer's instructions for the detection of *Neisseria gonorrhea* and *Chlamydia trachomatis* (CT/NG PCR, Roche). PCR-positive cases were considered as confirmed infections of NG and CT, respectively.

### **Data Entry and Statistical Analysis**

Save the Children (SC) contracted the Institute for Polling and Marketing (IPM), located in Tbilisi, Georgia, to develop the BSS-1, BSS-2 and BSS-3 FSWs databases using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software (SPSS, version 11). After completing the interviewing, IPM created a database by matching the questionnaire that included variable names, variable descriptions and value labels. Two experienced individuals made the data entry; one who read the completed interview form and the other entering the data.

Once the SPSS databases were completed, a random check was made of 5% of the completed interview forms. In addition, a frequency was run on all variables to examine values, labels and frequencies. The "cleaned" database was submitted to SC for data analysis.

Larry Dershem from Save the Children analyzed the data. Percentages, means and medians were calculated to assess prevalence of high-risk behavior among FSWs.



## Survey Questionnaire (English version)

Questionnaire ID Number:   
Questionnaire is Coded as:   
Questionnaire is Word Processed by:

**STI/HIV/AIDS Behavior Surveillance Studies (BSS)**  
**Female Commercial Sex Workers**  
**Tbilisi 2006**  
**Organization: Tanadgoma**

**Interviewer:** Please specify the location of the interview and the respondent's ID code.

Respondent's ID Code

Selection Point \_\_\_\_\_

Code of strata/identification:

Interviewer's Code

**Introduction:** "My name is \_\_\_\_\_. An American and a Georgian organizations implement a joint project titled "AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention in Georgia". The project is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This survey is aimed at exploring the existing situation. The questionnaire has been designed by our counterparts from the US. Has anybody taken an interview over the last five weeks for this study?

**Interviewer:** *If somebody has already taken an interview from the person you are talking to over the BBPS period, don't take another one. Tell him/her, that you cannot re-interview him/her. Thank the person and finish conversation. If nobody has taken an interview from the person in question, continue as follows:*

**Confidentiality and consent:** "I am planning to ask you several questions that are hard to answer by some people. Your responses will be kept confidential. The questionnaire will not show your name and will never be referred to in connection with the information that you will share with us. You are not obliged to answer all my questions, and whenever you wish you may refuse to answer my questions. You may finish the interview at any time per you desire. However, we would love to note that your answers would help us better understand what people think, say and do in view of certain types of behavior. We would highly appreciate your input to this study.

**Interviewer's Code:** \_\_\_\_\_

**(Interviewer's signature certifying that the respondent has verbally agreed to the interview)**

	Respondent 1	Respondent 2	Respondent 3
Date			
Interviewer			
Result			

**Result Codes:** Completed – 1; Partially Completed – 2; Previously Interviewed – 3; Refusal – 4; Other – 5

Q1.Date and time of interview: /\_\_\_\_\_/date/\_\_\_\_/hour/\_\_\_\_/minute/

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### **Female Commercial Sex Workers Questionnaire:**

1. Did you ever participated in the survey that was conducted by Tanadgoma and that implied filling out the questionnaire and providing blood and urine samples for the testing? **(Interviewer: If the respondent cannot recall the year of the survey, i.e. if she answers that she had participated in the survey but cannot remember in which year/years, help her by reminding the locations of the offices or by the incentives given. Fill in the table corresponding answers.)**

	Yes (Continue)	No (Go to A1)	Don't remember (Go to A1)	No answer (Go to A1)
1. In 2002	1	2	3	99
2. In 2004	1	2	3	99

77. Respondent answers that she had participated in the survey once, but cannot recall the year.

2. If you did participate in that survey, did you come to get results of your tests then? *(Interviewer: Use the same instruction, as in the question 1.)*

	Yes (Go to A1)	No (Continue)	Don't remember (Go to A1)	No answer (Go to A1)
1. In 2002	1	2	3	99
2. In 2004	1	2	3	99
77. For the respondents who could not recall the year, mark the answer here	1	2	3	99

3. If you did not come to get your results, what was the reason for that? *(Don't read) (Multiple answer)*

I forgot	1
I was not interested in the results	2
I was afraid of the positive results	3
I could not manage to come	4
In my opinion, I did not need testing at all (I was healthy I had no symptoms)	5
Don't know	6
Other _____ <i>(please specify)</i>	
No response	99

#### A: Personal Data

A1. How old are you?

/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/ *(please specify an exact age)*

No response 99

A2. Please specify the date of birth (Compare with A1, if necessary!)

/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/

Day Month Year

Don't know 88

No response 99

#### A3. What education have you received? *(Read)*

No education	0
Primary (4 grades)	1
Secondary (5-11 grades) (general or vocational school, or incomplete higher)	2
Higher	3
No response	99

#### A4. How many years did you study in total?

/\_\_\_\_/ *(please specify the number of years)*

No response: 99

#### A5. In what town or village were you born?

/\_\_\_\_\_/ *(open question/please specify)*

Don't know: 88

No response: 99

#### A6. How long have you lived in Tbilisi?

Number of years: /\_\_\_\_/ *(if less than one year, write down 0)*

Don't know: 88

No response: 99

**A6.1. Are you an IDP?**

Yes – 1

No – 2

No response – 9

**A7. Have you been involved in that business (commercial sex) in any other city? If yes, how long?**

Yes

1

Never worked at any other place 2 (Go to A8)

**No response:****99 (Go to A8)**

**A7.1.** (Write down mentioned town/towns and ask for each of them) How long? (Write down weeks, months and years in the corresponding columns)

Town	Duration of work			Don't remember
	Week	Month	Year	99
1.				99
2.				99
3.				99
4.				99

**A8. What's your nationality? (Mark just one option)**

Georgian 1

Russian 2

Armenian 3

Jew 4

Azeri 5

Ukrainian 6

Kurdish 7

Ossetian 8

Greek 9

Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Mixed 88

No response 99

**A9.** How frequently did you drink during the last month? (**Interviewer, read the options, only one answer**) Tell me, did you drink everyday, once or twice a week, once or twice in two weeks, or once or twice a month?

Every day 1

At least, once a week 2

At least, twice a week 3

Once a month 4

Don't know 8

No response 9

I did not drink (**Don't read**) 88

**A10.** Some people have tasted various drugs. If you have done this, which one have you tried? (**Interviewer, read the list. For each drug use relevant option**).

**A11. Ask for the mentioned drugs** – Please tell me, how did you take this drug: did you inject, smoke, inhale, drink, breath in or how? (**Don't help; multiple answer**)

A10		A11						
Mult. ans.	Drugs	Inhale/ Breath in	Inject	Smoke	Drink/Swall ow	Other	Don' t kno w	No respon se
1	Heroin _ (inhale, inject)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
2	Opium _ (swallow, inject)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
3	Poppy-seed _ (inject)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

4	<b>Subutex</b> _ (drink, inject)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
5	<b>Inhalants</b> (e.g. glue) _ (breath in)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
6	<b>Marijuana</b> _ (smoke)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
7	<b>Extasy</b> _ (drink)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
8	<b>Cocaine</b> _ (inhale, inject)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
9	<b>Sedatives/hypnotics</b> _ (drink, inject)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
10	Other ( <i>Specify</i> ) -----	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
11	Has not tasted							
88	Don't know							
99	No response							

## B. Marriage, Family and Work

### B1. What is your current marital status? (Read)

1. Married
2. Divorced/separated from the husband (**Go to B3b**)
3. Widow (**Go to B3b**)
4. Never been married (**Go to B3b**)
5. Other (**please specify**) \_\_\_\_\_

### B2. How old were you when you got married for the first time?

/\_\_\_\_\_/ (please specify the age)

Don't know: 88

No response: 99

B3. Are you now living with a permanent partner/lover/man? (*Interviewer: please define a permanent sexual partner: A husband/lover/boyfriend/person, with whom a sex worker cohabitates or has regular sexual contact without exchange of money.*) (Don't read out the options. Match response with any of the options below)

<b>B3a) Options for married (Those who answered 1 in question B1)</b>		<b>Go to B4</b>
Currently married, having sex with husband	1	
Currently married, not having sex with a spouse. Having sex with another partner/lover/boyfriend/man	2	
Currently married, not having sex with a husband or partner	3	
Married, have both a husband and a lover/ boyfriend/man	4	
No response	9	
Other ( <i>Specify</i> )		
<b>B3b) Options for married divorced (Those who answered 2, 3 or 4 in question B1)</b>		<b>Go to B5</b>
Not married, but having sex with a partner/lover/man	5	
Not married, not having sex with a partner/lover/boyfriend/man	6	
No response	9	

### B4. Does your spouse/lover/boyfriend have other partners/partner/lover/wife, or not?

- Yes 1  
No 2  
Don't know 8  
No response 9

### B5. How old were you when first received money in exchange of sexual intercourse?

/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/ (please specify the age)

Don't know: 88

No response: 99

### B6. Do you have another source of income besides this business (commercial sex work)?

Yes	1	<b>Continue</b>
No	2	<b>Go to B8</b>
No response	9	

**B7. What is this other work? Do you have another job? Another? (Open ended question, write down the answers. May have several answers)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**B8. Do you provide financial support to your children now? (Ask once more) Parents or other relatives?**

	How many (write down the number)
1. Children	
2. Parents	
3. Relatives	
4. Other (specify)	
6. Nobody	77
7. No response	99

### **C. Sexual Life Record: Number and Type of Partners**

**C1. With your permission, now we'll ask you several questions about your partners. How old were you when you had the first sexual intercourse? (I mean not for money, but just regular sexual intercourse)**

/\_\_\_\_\_/ (please specify the age)

Don't know: 88

No response: 99

**C2. Over the last 7 days (a week) how many:**

**C2.1** Paying clients did you have? With how many partners did you have sex for money? (If the respondent fails to recall the exact number ask her to give you a rough number)

**C2.2** Permanent clients did you have? Clients that you had sex but did not take money in this particular case? (If the respondent fails to recall the exact number ask her to give you a rough number)

**C2.3** Permanent partners did you have - husband, lover, boyfriend? (If the respondent fails to recall the exact number ask her to give you a rough number).

*Attention: you are asking about the number of partners and not number of intercourses!!! Place answers in the relevant columns below.*

*Interviewer: If the respondent does not have permanent client or permanent partner, omit the corresponding sections below.*

	<b>C2.1 Number of paying clients</b>	<b>C2.2 Number of permanent clients</b>	<b>C2.3 Number of permanent partners</b>
Number			
Don't know	88	88	88
No response	99	99	99

**C3. Over the last 7 days (a week) how many different partners did you have? Include husband, lover, permanent client.**

(Note: compare total number of partners in Q C2.1 and Q C2.2 and Q C2.3 to make sure that numbers match.)

/\_\_\_\_\_/ (Please specify the number of partners over the last 7 days)

Don't know: 88

No response: 99

### **D. Commercial Sex Work History: Paying Partners**

**D1. How many clients did you have during your last business day?**

/\_\_\_\_\_/ (Please specify the number of clients)

Don't know: 88

No response: 99

**D2. How much did your last client pay? (Please indicate the amount in Lari)**

/\_\_\_\_\_/ Lari

Don't know: 88

No response: 99

D3. Did you use condoms with your last client?

Yes	1	<b>Go to D5</b>
No	2	
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

**D4. Who offered to use a condom? (Please read out the options, and circle one coded response.)**

My initiative	1	<b>Go to D6</b>
Partner's initiative	2	
Mutual initiative	3	
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

D5. Why didn't you and your partner use the condom that time? (Don't read out the options. Circle the response)

Reasons	Yes	No
1. Didn't have it	1	2
2. Too expensive	1	2
3. Partner refused	1	2
4. Don't like it	1	2
5. Take contraception	1	2
6. Didn't think needed	1	2
7. He looked healthy	1	2
8. Didn't think of it	1	2
9. Other ( <i>Specify</i> )	1	2
Don't know	88	
No response	99	

D6. How frequently did you use condoms with all your clients over the last 30 days (1 month)? (Read out the options/one response)

- Always - 1
- Often - 2
- Sometimes - 3
- Never - 4
- Don't know - 8
- No response - 9

#### **E. Commercial Sex Work History: Permanent Clients**

**E.1 How many permanent clients do you have? (*Define:* Permanent client is a client who often uses your sexual service)**

/ \_\_\_\_ / (Please specify the number of clients)

Don't know: 88

No response: 99

**E2. Recall your very last permanent client with whom you had sexual intercourse. About how many times did you have a sexual intercourse with him over the last 30 days (1 month)?**

	30 days
Did not have sexual intercourse	1
Up to 5	2
5-10	3
10-15	4
15 and more	5
Don't know/Don't remember	88
No response	99

E3. We spoke about your last client and about using condom with him. Tell me, whether he (your last client) was your permanent client or not?

1. **He was permanent client**
2. **He was not permanent client** (*Go to E7*)

E4. Last time when you had sexual intercourse with the permanent client, did you use condom?

Yes	1	<b>Go to E6</b>
No	2	
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

**E5. Who offered to use a condom? (Circle one coded response.)**

My initiative	1	<b>Go to E7</b>
Client's initiative	2	
Mutual initiative	3	
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

E6. Why didn't you and your permanent client use the condom that time? (Don't read out the options. Circle the response)

Reasons	Yes	No
1. Didn't have it	1	2
2. Too expensive	1	2
3. Partner refused	1	2
4. Don't like it	1	2
5. Take contraception	1	2
6. Didn't think needed	1	2
7. He looked healthy	1	2
8. Didn't think of it	1	2
9. Other ( <i>specify</i> )	1	2
Don't know	88	
No response	99	

E7. How frequently did you use condoms with your permanent client(s) over the last 12 months (1 year)? (Interviewer, read the options to the respondent)

- Always - 1  
Often - 2  
Sometimes - 3  
Never - 4  
Don't know - 8  
**No response – 9**

#### **F. Commercial Sex Work History: Permanent Partners**

**F1. How many permanent partners do you have? (Define:** Permanent partner is husband/lover/boyfriend/person, with whom the sex worker cohabitates or has regular sexual relations without exchange of money.)

**/ \_\_\_\_/ (Please specify the number of partners) (If the respondent does not have a permanent partner, go to section G)**

**Don't know: 88**

**No response: 99**

(If the respondent has more than one permanent partner, concentrate on the one with whom relationship is longer and more trustful.)

**F2. About how many times did you have a sexual intercourse with your permanent partner over the last 30 days (1 month) and the last 12 months (1 year)? (For the option of "12 months" read out the responses from the bottom "15 and more". If the respondent says "less" than read out the second from the bottom, and so forth. )**

	30 days	12 months
Did not have sexual intercourse	1	1
Up to 5	2	2
5-10	3	3
10-15	4	4

15 and more	5	5
Don't know/Don't remember	88	88
No response	99	99

**F3. Last time when you had sexual intercourse with the permanent partner, did you use condom?**

Yes	1	<b>Go to F5</b>
No	2	
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

**F4. Who offered to use a condom? (Circle one coded response.)**

My initiative	1	<b>Go to F6</b>
Client's initiative	2	
Mutual initiative	3	
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

**F5. Why didn't you and your permanent partner use the condom that time? (Don't read out the options. Circle the response)**

Reasons	Yes	No
1. Didn't have it	1	2
2. Too expensive	1	2
3. Partner refused	1	2
4. Don't like it	1	2
5. Take contraception	1	2
6. Didn't think needed	1	2
7. He looked healthy	1	2
8. Didn't think of it	1	2
9. I trusted him	1	2
10. Other ( <i>specify</i> )	1	2
Don't know	88	
No response	99	

**F6. How frequently did you use condoms with your permanent partner over the last 12 months (1 year)? (Interviewer, read the options to the respondent)**

Always	1 ( <i>Go to section G</i> )
Often	2 ( <i>Go to F7</i> )
Sometimes	3 ( <i>Go to F7</i> )
Never	4
Don't know	8 ( <i>Go to section G</i> )
No response	9

**F7. In which cases did you use condom with your permanent partner? (Don't read out. Match the responses with the coded answers. Use "Other" if needed.)**

When my partner asked me to use it	1
When I doubted that I am infected	2
When I doubted that my partner is infected	3
When I had had abortion short time before	4
When I had menstruation (period)	5
Other _____ (Write down)	6
Don't know	88
No response	99

### **G. Condoms**

**Note: Ask G1 only if the condoms are not used. (Compare with D3, D6, E4, E7, F3 and F6. Respondent should not be using condoms in any of these questions. Otherwise, go to G2.)**

**G1. Have you ever used condoms with any of your partners?**

**(Please note that the respondent may not have used a condom in the cases described in Parts D, E and F, but has used it in other periods)**

Yes - 1



No – 2

Don't know – 8

**No response – 9**

G2. Do you know of a person or place where you can get, or buy condoms?

Yes	1	<b>Continue</b>
No	2	<b>Go to G5</b>
No response	9	

**G3. Whom do you know or where can you get or buy condoms?**

(Do not read out the options. Circle all the relevant coded responses) Where else?

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Shop	1	2
Drugstore	1	2
Market	1	2
"Tanadgoma"	1	2
Girls with whom you work	1	2
Other	1	2
No response	<b>99</b>	

**G4. Imagine you don't have a condom with you, how long would you need to get/buy from your work place to where it is sold/available?**

Tell me, would you need . . . (Interviewer, read the options to the respondent. If she says "at any place" ask "How many minutes would you *still* need?")

<b>Up to 5 minutes</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>5-15 minutes</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>15-30 minutes</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>30 minutes or more</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>More than a day</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>No response</b>	<b>9</b>

G5. How many condoms do you now have with you? (Check the number of condoms)

/\_\_\_\_/ (Indicate the number of condoms)

No response 99

G5a. Beside this, how many condoms do you have now at the place of your work?

/\_\_\_\_/ (Indicate the number of condoms)

No response 99

*We try to find out, whether you face any kind of violence during your work. We would like to ask you about three types of violence: a) Forced sexual intercourses and rape; b) Physical violence/beating and other that does not imply sexual intercourse; c) Forced sexual intercourse through blackmailing, or some other kind of threatening.*

Repeat the three types of violence. Tell the respondent: now we are speaking only about the physical violence.

G6. During last year have you ever been a victim of the physical violence? (Beating, smothering, etc.)

Yes	1	<b>Continue</b>
No	2	<b>Go to G8</b>
No response	9	

G7. Who made physical violence against you? (Don't read out. Match the responses with the coded responses.)

Client	1
Lover (boyfriend)	2
Husband	3
Pimp	4
Policeman	5
Stranger	6
Other	7
No response	<b>9</b>

Tell the respondent: now we will speak only about forced sexual intercourse through blackmailing, or some other kind of threatening.

G8. During last year have you been forced to have sexual intercourse through blackmailing or threatening?

Yes	1	<b>Continue</b>
No	2	<b>Go to G10</b>
No response	9	

G9. Who forced you to have sexual intercourse through blackmailing or threatening? (Don't read out. Match the responses with the coded responses.)

Client	1
Lover (boyfriend)	2
Husband	3
Pimp	4
Policeman	5
Stranger	6
Other	7
No response	9

Tell the respondent: now we will speak only about forced sexual intercourse and rape.

G10. During last year have you been the victim of rape?

Yes	1	<b>Continue</b>
No	2	<b>Go to H1</b>
No response	9	

G11. Who raped you? (Don't read out. Match the responses with the coded responses.)

Client	1
Lover (boyfriend)	2
Husband	3
Pimp	4
Policeman	5
Stranger	6
Other	7
No response	9

## **H. Sexually Transmitted Infections**

H1. Have you heard of diseases that are transmitted sexually?

Yes	1	<b>Continue</b>
No	2	<b>Go to H3</b>
No response	9	

H2.1 Can you describe STD symptoms that are observed among women? How can a woman guess that she has some disease? What might bother a person for her to think that she might be infected with some disease? . . . Any other symptoms?

**(Interviewer, don't read options. Multiple responses. Circle the closest matching responses to the codes)**

H2.2 Can you describe STD symptoms that are observed among men? How can a man guess that he has some disease? What might bother a person for him to think that he might be infected with some disease? . . . Any other symptoms?

**(Interviewer, don't read options. Multiple responses. Circle the closest matching responses to the codes)**

	<b>H2.1 Female Symptoms</b>	<b>H2.2 Male Symptoms</b>
Stomach (abdominal) ache	1	1
Vaginal (genital) release	2	2
Burning while urinating	3	3
Vaginal (genital) ulcer	4	4

Swollen vulva or lower abdomen	5	5
Itching	6	6
Other: <i>(please specify)</i>	a)	a)
	b)	b)
	g)	g)
No response	99	99
Don't know	88	88

H3. Have you observed vaginal release during the last 12 months (1 year)?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

H4. Have you observed vaginal ulcer/boil over the last 12 months (1 year)?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

**Note: Module I should be filled only for those respondent who have suffered vaginal release or ulcer/boil over the last 12 months. (Compare with H3 and H4). Otherwise go to Module J.**

#### I. STI Treatment

**I1. What did you do when you had vaginal release, or ulcer/boil last time? (Read out the options. Circle one for each question)**

Questions	Yes	No	NR
1. Consulted or received a treatment at the state-owned health clinic or hospital?	1	2	9
2. Consulted or received a treatment at a private health clinic or hospital?	1	2	9
3. Consulted or received a treatment at a drugstore	1	2	9
4. Consulted or received a treatment from a traditional healer or a wise man?	1	2	9
5. Applied a self-treatment?	1	2	9
6. Told your sexual partner about your release or STD?	1	2	9
7. Stopped intercourses when the symptoms appeared?	1	2	9
8. Did you use the condoms during the symptom period?	1	2	9

#### J. Knowledge, Opinion, Attitude

J1. Have you heard of HIV or AIDS? (Please explain: HIV is a human immunodeficiency virus which causes AIDS. Make sure that the respondent understood what HIV is. You may use additional definitions too.)

Yes	1	<b>Go to K1</b>
No	2	
No response	9	

J2. I don't ask you the name, but do you know any person who has been infected, ill with, or has died of AIDS?

Yes	1	<b>Go to J4</b>
No	2	
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

**J3. Now please tell me, do you have a close relative or friend who has been infected, ill with, or has died of AIDS?**

- |                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Yes, a friend     | 1        |
| Yes, a relative   | 2        |
| No                | 3        |
| <b>Don't know</b> | <b>9</b> |

**J4. Please give me your opinion regarding the following:**

(Please read out all options and circle the relevant answer.)

Assertions	Yes	No	DK	NR
1. Can one reduce the HIV risk if one properly uses condoms during every sexual contact?	1	2	8	9
2. Can one get HIV as a result of a mosquito's bite?	1	2	8	9
3. Do you believe that one may protect oneself from HIV/AIDS by having one uninfected and reliable sexual partner?	1	2	8	9
4. Do you believe that one can protect oneself from HIV/AIDS by keeping away from (avoiding) sexual contact?	1	2	8	9
5. Do you believe that one can get HIV/AIDS by taking food or drink that contains someone else's saliva?	1	2	8	9
6. Do you believe that one may be infected with HIV/AIDS by using a needle/syringe already used by someone else?	1	2	8	9
7. Do you believe that a person who looks healthy can be infected with HIV, which causes AIDS?	1	2	8	9

**J5. Do you believe that an HIV/AIDS-infected pregnant woman can transfer virus to fetus?**

Yes	1	<b>Go to J7</b>
No	2	
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

**J6. What do you believe a pregnant woman might do reduce the risk of transferring the infection to fetus?**

(Don't read out the options to the respondent. Multiple answers are acceptable)

Take medication (antiretrovirals)	1
Cesarean section	2
No breastfeeding	3
Other _____ (write down)	4
Don't know	8
<b>No response</b>	<b>9</b>

**J7. Can a mother transfer the HIV/AIDS to her baby through breastfeeding?**

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	8
No response	9

**J8. Is it possible for Female Sex Workers take confidential HIV/AIDS test to see if one is infected? ("Confidential" means that nobody will know about the test results without one's permission.)**

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	8
No response	9

**J9. I don't want to know about the test results but have you ever taken an HIV test?**

Yes	1	<b>Go to J14</b>
No	2	
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

**J10. Was it your initiative to take the HIV/AIDS test or you had to?**

It was voluntary	1
I had to	2
No response	9

**J11. Don't tell me the test result, but do you know it?**

Yes	1
No	2
No response	9

**J12. If yes, did you tell anybody your test result?**

Yes	1
No	2 (Go to J14)

No response 3  
No response 9

J13. If you told anybody your test result, please tell me, whom did you tell? (Mark all mentioned responses)

Client/clients 1  
Permanent client/clients 2  
Permanent partner/partners 3  
Colleague sex workers 4  
Family members 5  
Relatives 6  
Friends 7  
Nobody 8  
Other 9  
No response 99

J14. If you were told that you are HIV positive, whom would you tell about this?

	Yes	No
Nobody	1	2
Client	1	2
Permanent client	1	2
Permanent partner	1	2
Family members	1	2
Relative	1	2
Colleague	1	2
Friend	1	2
Other _____ (specify)	1	2
Don't know		88
No response		99

J16. When did you take the last HIV test?

Some time last year - 1  
Between 1-2 years ago - 2  
Between 2-4 years ago - 3  
More than 4 years ago - 4  
Don't know - 8  
**No response - 9**

J16. Now please tell me: (Read out the list and circle one answer for each question)

	Yes	No	DK	NR
1. Would you like to have meal with a person who is diseased with HIV or AIDS?	1	2	8	9
2. If your relative man were infected with HIV would you like to take care of him at your place?	1	2	8	9
3. If a student is infected with HIV, but not diseased may he be permitted to continue studying?	1	2	8	9
4. If your relative woman were infected with HIV would you like to take care of her at your place?	1	2	8	9
5. If a teacher is infected, but not diseased with HIV may he be permitted to continue teaching at school?	1	2	8	9
6. If acquainted with you food salesman is infected with HIV, will you buy food from him/her?	1	2	8	9
7. If the member of your family were infected with HIV would you like it to keep this in secret?	1	2	8	9

#### **K. Impact of the Infection Source (Optional)**

**K1. Could remember, where from do you get information about STI/HIV? (Don't read) Could you remember some other source of information? (Multiple answer)**

TV/Radio \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
Newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
Friends \_\_\_\_\_ 3  
Clients \_\_\_\_\_ 4

Family members\_\_\_\_\_5  
 Social workers\_\_\_\_\_6  
 Other\_\_\_\_\_7  
**No response\_\_\_\_\_9**

I have never heard anything about STI/HIV\_\_\_\_\_99 (Go to section L)

**K2. Don't you remember the ways of protecting from STI/HIV? I have in mind those means that provide the protection from HIV. What else do you recall? Which else?**

**(Don't prompt, circle all the answers given by the respondent)**

Condom use\_\_\_\_\_1  
 Avoiding sexual contacts\_\_\_\_\_2  
 Contact with one devoted partner\_\_\_\_\_3  
 Safe forms of sexual contact  
 (masturbation, non-penetrative contact)\_\_\_\_\_4  
 Don't know\_\_\_\_\_8  
**No response\_\_\_\_\_9**

(Define: **Non-penetrative contact is a sexual contact when the male penis does not penetrate into the female body. Masturbation is getting sexual pleasure using your own hands.**)

K3. What do you think can a person get STI or HIV/AIDS if she/he has the blood group A?

**Yes** 1  
**No** 2  
**Don't know** 8  
**No response** 9

#### **L. Media Communication**

##### **L1. Within the last 4 weeks how frequently did you listen to radio?**

(Interviewer, read the options to the respondent. One response is quite acceptable. Mark the responses in the table below.)

##### **L2. Within the last 4 weeks how frequently did you watch TV?**

(Interviewer, read the options to the respondent. One response is quite acceptable. Mark the responses in the table below.)

	L1. Radio	L2. TV
<b>Everyday</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>No less than once a week</b>	2	2
<b>Less than once a week</b>	3	3
<b>Never listened within the last 4 weeks</b>	4	4
<b>Don't know</b>	8	8
<b>No response</b>	9	9

Q3. You have been very helpful. After generalization and statistical analysis of the present study our organization will plan projects that will be beneficial for all. If in several months I need to take another interview from you, would you make yourself available?

Yes 1  
 No 2  
 Don't know (we'll see) 8

Interviewer, thank the respondent for cooperation and say good-bye. After the interview make sure you have taken down the respondent's identification data so that the same person is used in the following panels of the study.

Q4 During the interview the respondent was:

1. Interested
2. Calm
3. Indifferent
4. Agitated
5. Uninterested

Time when interview was concluded\_\_\_\_\_

The questionnaire is kept till completion of the project.

Q5. Quality control on the interview was carried out by\_\_\_\_\_

Position\_\_\_\_\_

Organization\_\_\_\_\_

Quality control group member has used (completed) quality control card\_\_\_\_\_

Signature\_\_\_\_\_