TINGIM LAIP

Periodic Survey

Round 1

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
HBC	Home Based Care
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
KAP	Key Affected Populations
NAC	National AIDS Council
NHS	National HIV and AIDS Strategy 2011–2015
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PNG	Papua New Guinea
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TL	Tingim Laip
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank all of the participants in this study who freely gave their time and shared their knowledge and experiences with the research team. A special thanks goes to the data collectors who have made this study possible: Lucy Walizopa, Mark Gepa, Millicent Rova and Percy Arek. We would also like to extend our thanks to the Tingim Laip field teams and volunteers in Western Highlands, Eastern Highlands, Northern and Madang provinces for their support in coordinating field logistics and recruiting participants. And to the TL National Support Team, we thank them for their assistance in all logistics arrangements for the study and for contribution to the study design.

Executive Summary

Introduction

This research project is the first periodic cross-sectional survey to be conducted as part of the research program of the Tingim Laip Project (TL), Papua New Guinea's largest targeted, peer-led HIV prevention and care project. The study aims to provide TL and its partners with information to monitor HIV risk in the locations in which it works and to ascertain the impact of its interventions on HIV prevention and care among target populations.

Methods

This study was a quantitative behavioural survey administered using Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs), which are small hand-held computers. The survey was an abbreviated behavioural survey using standardised sexual behaviour, mobility and alcohol and drug use questions. The study was conducted in four TL locations: Popondetta, Northern Province; Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province; Mt Hagen, Western Highlands Province; and Madang, Madang Province. Ethical approval for the study was granted by the Research Advisory Committee of the PNG National AIDS Council Secretariat and the Human Research Ethics Committee of the University of New South Wales.

Data were collected between November 2012 and May 2013. All participants were aged 15 years and over and **had participated in at least one TL activity.** Descriptive analysis and cross-tabulation were carried out using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS v.21).

Results

Demographics

1010 people were surveyed across the four TL locations selected for the survey. Of these, 624 were male (61.8%) and 386 female (38.2%). The median age of the participants was 26 years. Just over half of the sample was unemployed, one-quarter of the participants were formally employed and one-fifth had informal employment. While one-fifth of the participants reported to have never married, just over half reported that they were currently married, with the rest either separated, divorced or widowed, or living with a partner.

Knowledge

The five most frequently identified sources from which participants received most of their information on HIV were: health care workers; friends or relatives; books or pamphlets; radio; and TV. 63.3% mentioned TL volunteers as their primary source of HIV information. Almost all participants correctly answered that ART does not cure a person of HIV, and that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food. Almost three-quarters of all participants agreed with the statement that having sex with only one faithful, uninfected partner reduces the risk of HIV transmission. Around two-thirds of participants knew: that a person on ART could still transmit HIV; that mosquitoes could not transmit HIV; that a woman with HIV could transmit HIV to her unborn child; and that condoms reduce the risk of HIV transmission. 75% of participants knew where to go for an HIV test.

Accessing health services

A majority of participants from each of the four locations reported that they had attended a health care facility in the last six months. One-third of those had done so for an HIV test, and one-fifth for family planning. There was no significant relationship between sex, location and ever testing for HIV.

558 participants (55.3%) had undergone HIV testing and 91% of those knew their HIV test result. Of the 114 participants who reported having one or more STI symptom in the last month, unusual genital discharge, lower abdominal pain, and unusual anal discharge were the three most common STI symptoms. Just over half saw someone for treatment.

Access to condoms

Over 80% of men and women were able to identify where they could get free condoms. Participants in Popondetta and Goroka were significantly more likely than any others to know this information. Women were significantly more likely than men to have received free condoms in the last six months, and to receive free condoms from sexual partners, guest houses, shops and outreach services. Conversely, men were significantly more likely to receive condoms from an HIV drop-in centre. In Goroka, the TL office and TL volunteers were a significant source of free condoms compared to other locations. TL volunteers were a significant source of free condoms among those aged 20–34 years.

The overall rate of knowing how to use a condom was high (78.5%). However, there was a significant relationship between knowing how to use a condom and location, with those from Goroka being significantly more likely to know how to use a condom than those from other locations. Those aged 25–29 years reported the highest knowledge of how to use a condom, and those aged 50 years and older the lowest. TL volunteers were the most common source identified for learning how to use a condom for all age groups other than 40–44 year olds.

Sex

Most of the participants (91.5% overall) had had sex, although this was lower in the 15–19-year-old group. The median age of sexual debut was 18 years. Women were significantly more likely to report anal intercourse at sexual debut than men.

Sex with regular non-paying partners in the last 12 months

Two-thirds of the participants who had ever had sex had a regular non-paying sexual partner. Of these, the majority (61.6%) reported having had only one partner in the last 12 months.

One-third of women and one-quarter of men reported having two or more regular partners in the last 12 months with whom they had vaginal sex. Conversely, women were more than twice as likely as men to report no regular partners in the last 12 months. Almost half of the participants reported never using a condom, with only 11% reporting always using one. Men reported significantly lower frequencies of condom use in the last six months than women. Common reasons given for not using a condom at last sex were 'I trust my partner', 'partner did not want it', 'condom not available' and 'not comfortable'. Those from Mt Hagen were significantly more likely to report condoms not being available, while those in Goroka and Mt Hagen were significantly more likely to report trusting their regular non-paying partner than were participants from other locations. More than any other age group, those aged 15–24 years reported lack of condom availability as a reason for not using condom at last vaginal sex act with regular non-paying partners.

Close to one-quarter reported that they had had anal sex with one or more regular non-paying partners in the last twelve months. Of these, over two-thirds of the male participants had anal sex with men only. Less than 10% consistently used condoms. Condoms not being comfortable and lack of condom availability were the two most common reasons that a condom was not used. Almost all did not use a lubricant.

Sex with casual non-paying partners

Of those who had ever had sex, almost one-third reported that they had casual sexual partners in the six months prior to the survey. Women were significantly more likely to report having had a casual partner than men, and those in the Highlands region were significantly more likely to have a casual non-paying partner in the same period than those in the coastal region.

Four-fifths reported using a condom at last vaginal sex. Men reported significantly more consistent condom use during vaginal sex with casual partners than did women. Lack of condom availability and partner objection were the two main reasons participants did not use a condom at last vaginal sex with a casual partner. Around one-quarter of men and women had had anal sex with more than one casual non-paying partner in the last six months and of these, one-fifth of both men and women used condoms consistently.

Participants aged 40 years and over were more likely to use condoms consistently during anal sex with casual non-paying partners in the last six months than were younger participants. Around three-fifths of men and women used a condom at last anal sex. Partner objection, participant not thinking of a condom and a lack of condom availability were the three most common reasons for not using a condom at last casual sex. The majority did not use a lubricant at last anal sex.

Transactional sex

Over one-third of men and women reported that they had ever had sexual partners where money, goods and favours were exchanged for sex. Significantly more men than women had ever given someone goods or favours in exchange for sex. Significantly more men than women had received money, goods and favours in exchange for sex. Condom use during the last six months with transactional sex partners was poor. No more than one in five reported always using a condom for either vaginal or anal sex.

Drugs and alcohol

Frequency of alcohol consumption was low among participants across the locations. Two-thirds of participants reported that they drank alcohol in the last six months, but only 2.7% reported drinking alcohol every day. Participants from Popondetta were more likely than those in other locations to report not drinking. Women were significantly more likely than men to report not drinking alcohol at all. Men from Mt Hagen and Goroka consumed significantly larger numbers of drinks (11 and over) in a drinking session than men from other locations.

Around one-third of participants reported that they had used drugs for recreational purposes in the last six months. Of these, 34 reported that they had injected drugs in that time. Over half of these did not use a clean needle the last time they injected.

Tingim Laip activities

Friends were the most common source of how participants came to know about TL, followed by volunteers from other non-government organisations. More than half of the participants reported that they attended an HIV awareness session as their first TL activity, followed by STI awareness activities. Two out of every three participants across all locations reported that they participated in their first TL activity within the last two years.

Introduction/Background

This research project is being conducted as part of the research program of the Tingim Laip (TL), Papua New Guinea's largest targeted, peer-led HIV prevention and care project. TL works in 20 locations across 10 provinces and targets key affected populations in settings where the risk of HIV transmission and the impact of HIV are greatest.

This study is part of TL's broader research agenda. It is a periodic cross-sectional survey undertaken in four TL locations and will be conducted twice over a three-year period – initially to establish a baseline for monitoring and evaluation purposes, and again in the last year of the project to measure project impact. The survey will provide useful information on the trends in knowledge, attitudes and practices of key affected populations.

Since March 2012, TL's priority has been to restructure its work in all project locations to focus on those most at risk for HIV, leading to a sharper focus on Key HIV-Affected Populations (KAPs); a restructure of the workforce to ensure greater participation of KAPs; prioritising peer-led interventions; strengthening interventions across the range of interventions presented in the TL STEPs model; testing alcohol harm reduction approaches in select project locations; and strengthening partner linkages.

The objective of TL is to ensure that KAPs from selected locations will engage in safer sex by using condoms regularly; obtain regular treatment for STIs; know their HIV status; and access HIV treatment and support if living with HIV. TL is delivered through a peer-led approach in accordance with the TL STEPs model for a continuum of prevention and care interventions. This approach requires input, collaboration and participation among TL volunteers, staff, stakeholders and partners. TL's strategies and plans reflect guidance and recommendations presented in the National HIV and AIDS Strategy 2011–2015 (NHS); Mid Term Review of NHS; NAC National HIV and AIDS Volunteer Policy; and PNG's strategy for Comprehensive Condom Programming.

TL selects and prioritises locations or environments where HIV risk, vulnerability and impact are heightened. These include places where sex is regularly exchanged for money and goods; work sites, industries and enterprises where workers live away from their village and family; urban settlements where sexual violence and alcohol use impact on risk; and transport and migration hubs. Locations are often characterised by mobility or the presence of large concentrations of men with disposable incomes, separated from their families and communities by trade and work opportunities. Volunteers and casually employed field officers are established in each project location and are supported through training and the administration of small grants to deliver peer-based HIV prevention and care activities particularly focused on KAPs. Where possible, people living with HIV are involved in all stages of activities. For TL, a location is not a building, bar or market: it is an environment – a town, a mining camp, an oil palm plantation – and it includes a wide range of people, venues and agencies that can have an impact on HIV prevention, treatment and care.

The real value of periodic behavioural surveys is that they provide important information about trends in knowledge, attitudes and practices, as well as data that can be analysed at any one data point to explore determinants of unsafe sex practices, knowledge and so on. Provided the same methods are used to sample and collect data at each data collection point, periodic behavioural surveys are an excellent way of alerting TL and other key stakeholders – such as the National AIDS Council Secretariat, the National Department of Health and other development partners – to changes in behaviour that may have an impact on the incidence of HIV and other STIs among key affected populations in areas where there is a convergence of risk. Internationally, periodic surveys have been an important source of information for predicting future changes in HIV incidence and their data is useful in guiding strategic development of interventions.[1]

This is the first time that systematic behavioural research has been undertaken among TL intervention locations. As this is PNG's largest targeted peer-led HIV prevention and care project, the data will provide an important resource of information for TL and for all organisations working in HIV prevention

1 Sullivan P, et al, 2009, 'Reemergence of the HIV epidemic among men who have sex with men in North America, Western Europe, and Australia, 1996–2005' *Annals of Epidemiology,* vol 19, no 6, pp 423–431.

– particularly among key affected populations. This periodic survey will be carried out twice in the selected TL locations between late 2012 and June 2015. This report presents findings of the first round.

Aim and Objectives

The study aims to provide TL with the necessary information to monitor HIV risk in the locations in which it works and to ascertain the impact of its interventions on HIV prevention and care among target populations. The primary purpose of this research is to collect information on the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours of the populations most affected by HIV in locations where TL works. This periodic cross-sectional survey also acts as an important reference point to guide and inform future TL activities.

Relevance to Tingim Laip log frame	
Objective 4	To generate and use research to guide improvements in the quality of TL responses
Outcome 4.1	TL workforce using research findings to inform design of interventions and activity implementation

Methodology

Survey design: This study was a quantitative behavioural study administered using small hand-held computers (PDAs). The survey was an abbreviated behavioural survey using standardised sexual behaviour, mobility, and alcohol and drug use questions utilised in PNG in the work of the PNG Institute of Medical Research, the National Research Institute, and the University of New South Wales. The final questions were determined in consultation with key staff at TL. In addition, several short questions were developed to address exposure to TL interventions.

Study locations: The study was conducted in four TL locations: Popondetta, Northern Province; Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province; Mt Hagen, Western Highlands Province; and Madang, Madang Province. These locations were identified in consultation with TL.

Sampling: Sample size was determined using extant behavioural data from the four locations identified (Popondetta, Goroka, Mt Hagen and Madang). Using the general population size and the key population estimates for each of the study areas provided by TL, the sample is calculated at a 95% confidence level and at a 0.05 confidence interval. The study aimed to enrol 1100 participants. Although the target – based on population estimates – was not reached, the research team reported that it had reached saturation. This is suggestive that the population was overestimated. Target and actual numbers are indicated in the table below by research location.

Table 1: Number of participants by selected project site

Project Site	Madang	Popondetta	Mt Hagen	Goroka	Total
Targeted number of participants	197	291	354	258	1100
Actual number of participants	168	262	346	234	1010

Recruitment: All participants were identified by TL volunteers as recipients of TL activities. All participants were aged 15 years and over and had to have participated in at least one TL activity. All participants were provided with a K5 phone card for their time taken in completing the survey. At the time the study was being implemented in Mt Hagen and Goroka, TL was undergoing a significant organisational restructure in order to ensure that it was reaching KAPs. This had an initial impact on participant recruitment, but was resolved.

Data collection: PDAs were used to administer the survey. Participants had the option of either self-administering the survey or having a trained researcher administer the questionnaire. They also had the option of having the survey administered in English or in Tok Pisin. In Madang, the first data collection site, participants struggled to use the PDA. After that experience, researchers used the PDA to administer the survey at all remaining locations. This ensured consistency in the data collection method. Participants were allowed to skip questions that they did not wish to answer. Data was collected between November 2012 and May 2013.

Data analysis: The data was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS v.21). Descriptive analysis and cross-tabulation were used when analysing the data.

Ethical consideration and informed consent: All participants were informed about the nature of the study and their right to withdraw without penalty from the study at any time. All participants gave informed consent to the researcher and an electronic tick on the PDA was used to identify that the participant had read the information sheet (or had had it read to them), had any queries answered, and provided informed consent to participate in the survey. Ethical approval was obtained from the Research Advisory Committee of the PNG National AIDS Council Secretariat and from the Human Research Ethics Committee of the University of New South Wales.

KEY FINDINGS

1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1.1 Description of the sample

1010 people were surveyed across the four TL locations selected. Of these, 624 were male (61.8%) and 386 female (38.2%). This in part reflects the fact that in Goroka, TL is now working primarily with male clients of female sex workers as a result of the restructuring and refocusing of the project. **See Figure 1.1.**

Around one-third of participants were recruited from Mt Hagen (34.3%). Roughly equal proportions were recruited from Popondetta and Goroka (25.9% and 23.2% respectively). The remainder (17%) were recruited from Madang. **See Figure 1.2.**

Figure 1.1: Sex of participants (N=1010)

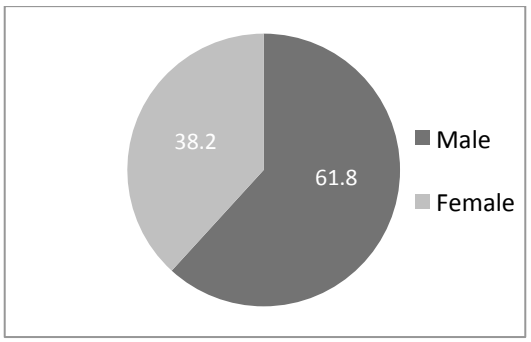
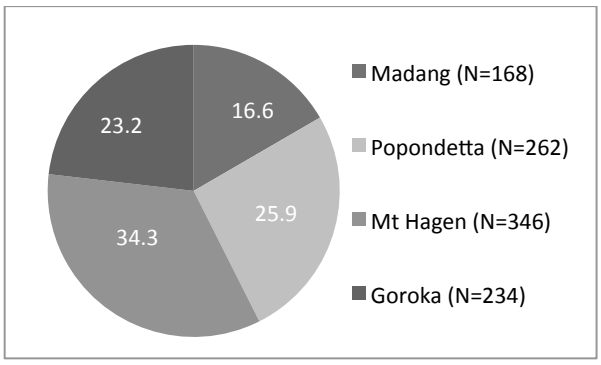
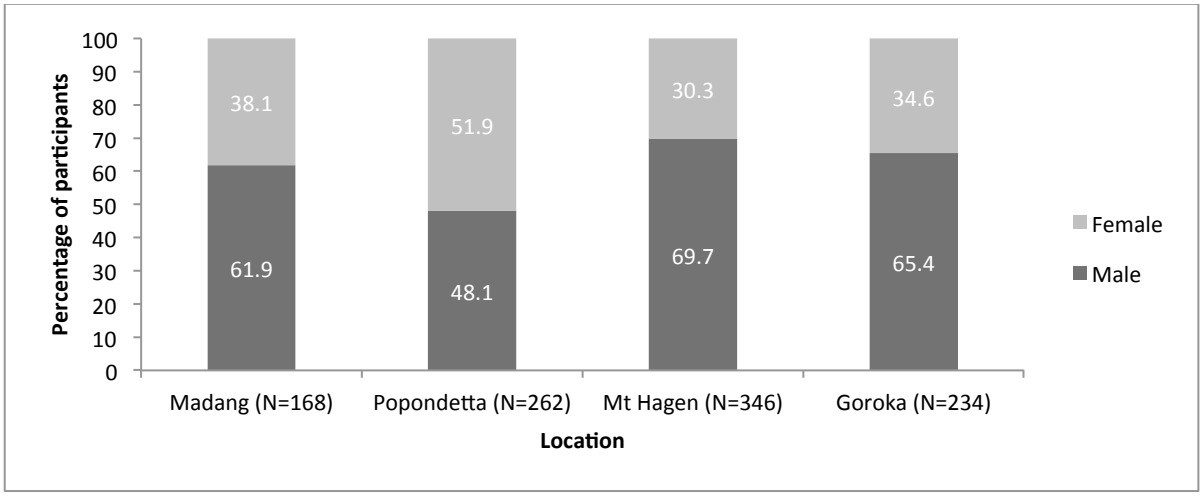


Figure 1.2: Location



There was a significant ($p<0.001$) relationship between the sex of participants and the place of recruitment (hereafter referred to as 'location'). Significantly, more men participated across all locations except Popondetta, where female participants made up 51.9% of the sample while male participants made up 48.1%. **See Figure 1.3.**

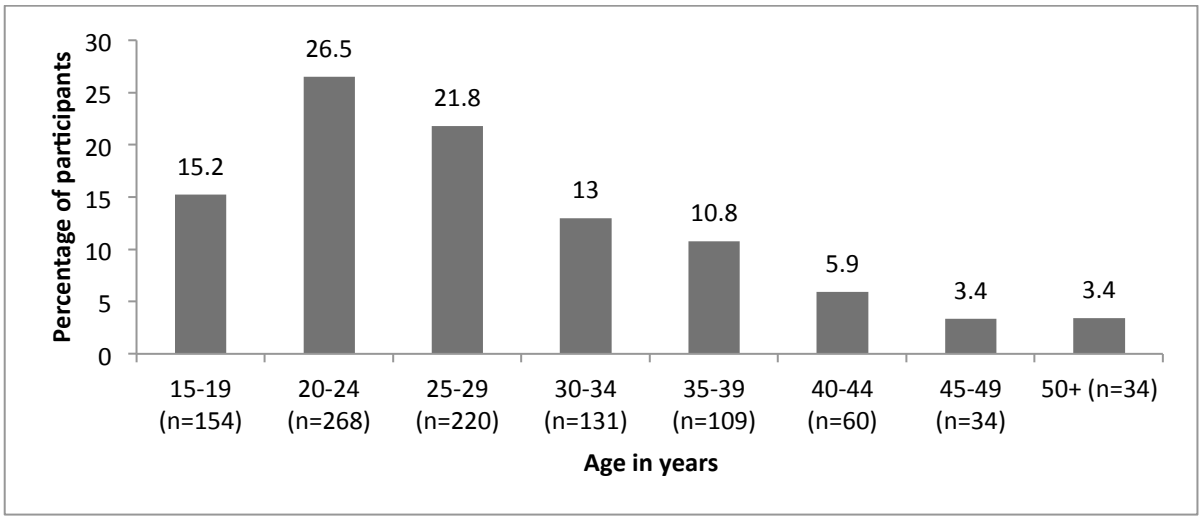
Figure 1.3: Participants by location and sex



NB: p<0.001 significance

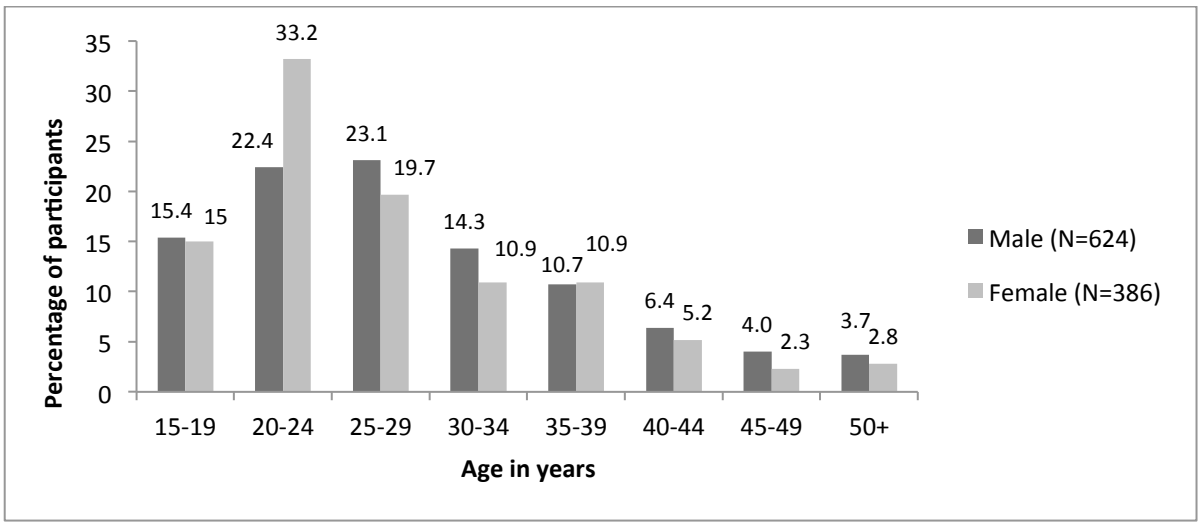
The median age of participants was 26 years. Most (63.5%) were under 30 years old, with only 12.7% of the sample aged 40 years or more. **See Figure 1.4.**

Figure 1.4: Distribution of age in years



There was a significant relationship between age and sex ($p<0.05$). The median age of men was 27 years and of women 25 years. More women were recruited between the ages of 20 and 24 years (33.2%) than any other age group. Roughly equal proportions of men and women were recruited between the ages of 15 and 19 years and between the ages of 25 and 50 years. **See Figure 1.5.**

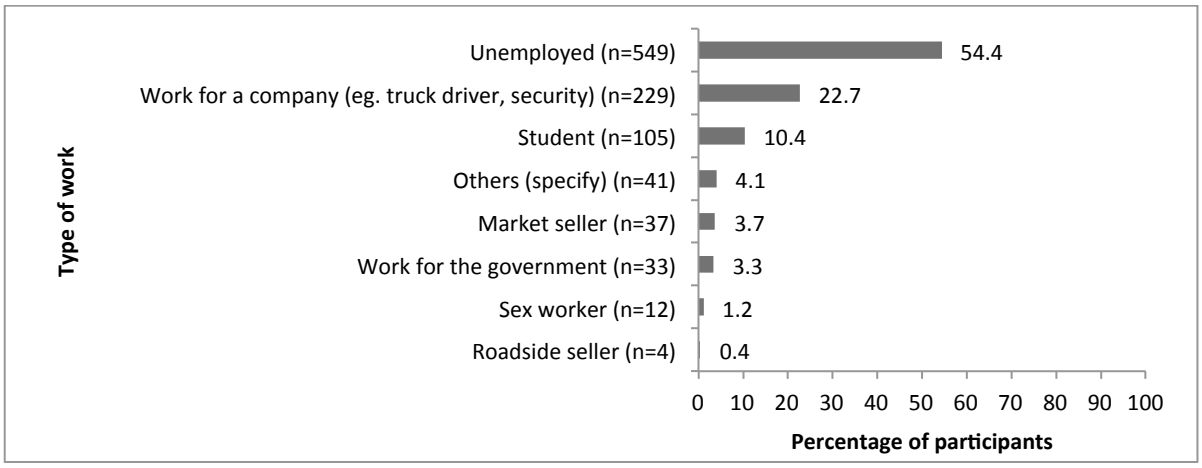
Figure 1.5: Sex of participants by age in years



NB: $p<0.05$ significance

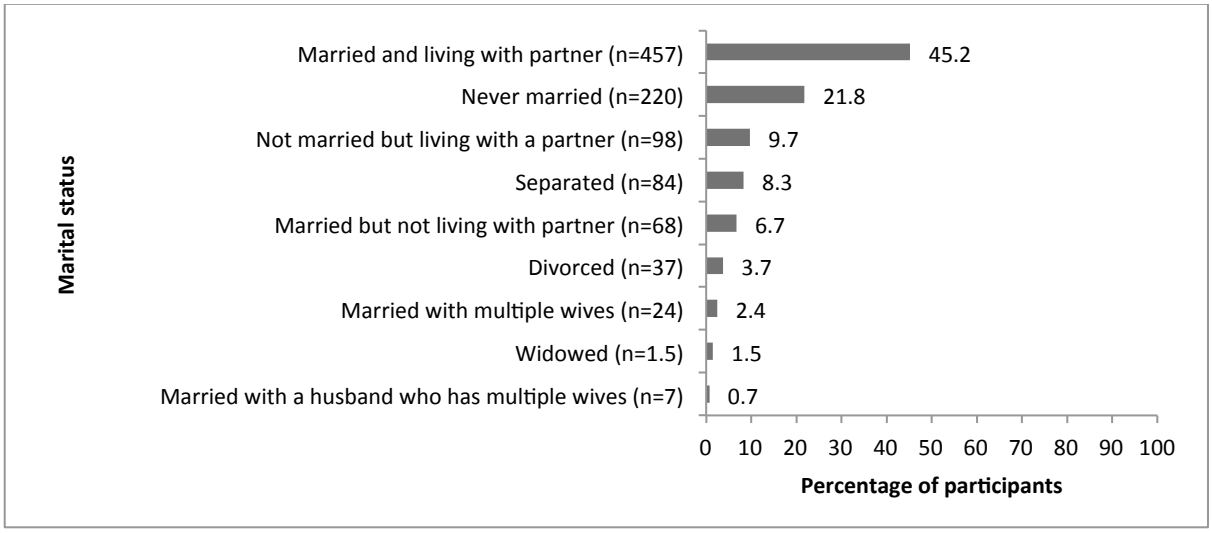
Just over one-quarter (26%) of the participants had formal employment where they worked in a company or a government department and 19.6% had informal employment. Over half (54.4%) reported that they were unemployed. **See Figure 1.6.**

Figure 1.6: Type of work



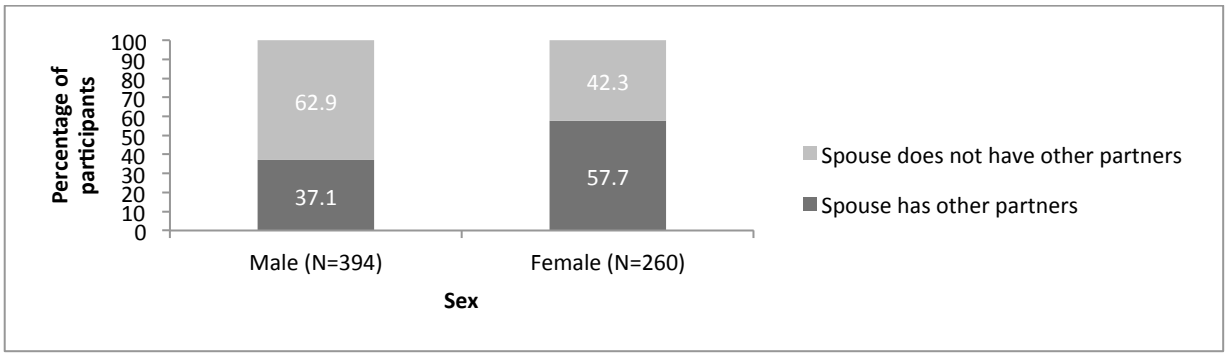
Over half (55%) of the participants reported that they were currently married. Around one-fifth (21.8%) of participants reported that they had never married. 13.5% reported to be either separated, divorced or widowed, and 9.7% reported that they were not married but living with a partner. Very few reported to be in a polygamous marriage. **See Figure 1.7.**

Figure 1.7: Marital status



There was a significant ($p<0.001$) relationship between sex and spouse/sexual partner having other partners. Among those (N=356) who were married or were living with a sexual partner, significantly more women (57.7%) than men (37.1%) had spouses who had other partners. **See Figure 1.8.**

Figure 1.8: Spouse having other partners by sex



NB: p<0.001 significance

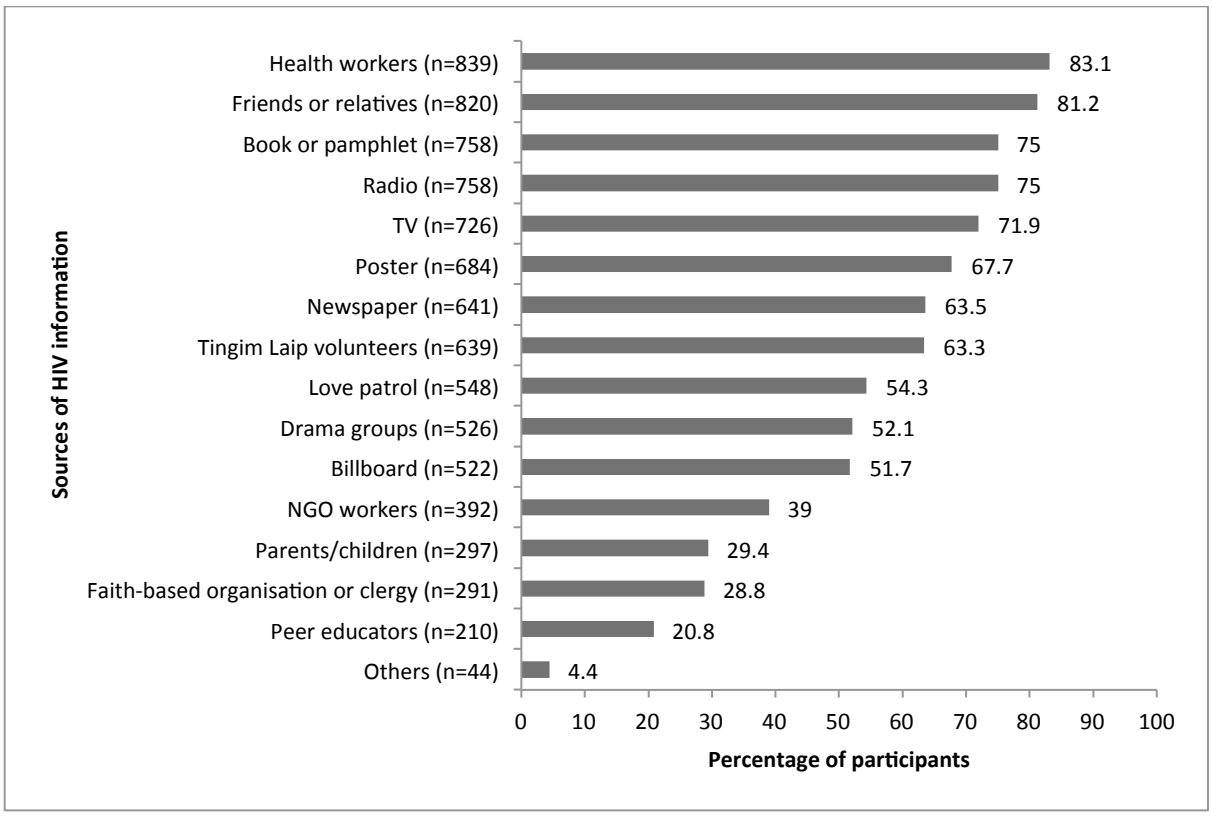
2 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV AND ACCESS TO SEXUAL HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Relevance to Tingim Laip log frame	
Objective 2	To design and deliver effective prevention and care responses in project locations
Outcome 2.1	At least 75% of KAPs in project locations knowledgeable on and have better understanding of HIV and SRH
Outcome 2.3	80% of KAPs in project locations regularly use STI services (screening, testing, treatment)
Outcome 2.4	80% of KAPs in project locations use VCT services (tested and know their HIV status)
Outcome 2.5	80% of PLHIVs in project locations use HIV care (clinical) services regularly

2.1 Sources of HIV information

The five most frequently identified sources of information about HIV were: health care workers; friends or relatives; books or pamphlets; radio; and TV. Over three-fifths of the participants reported poster (67.7%), newspaper (63.5%) and TL volunteers (63.3%) as their primary source of HIV information. Over half of the participants identified drama groups (52.1%), billboards (51.7%) and the *Love Patrol* TV series(54.3%) as sources for HIV information. **See Figure 2.1.**

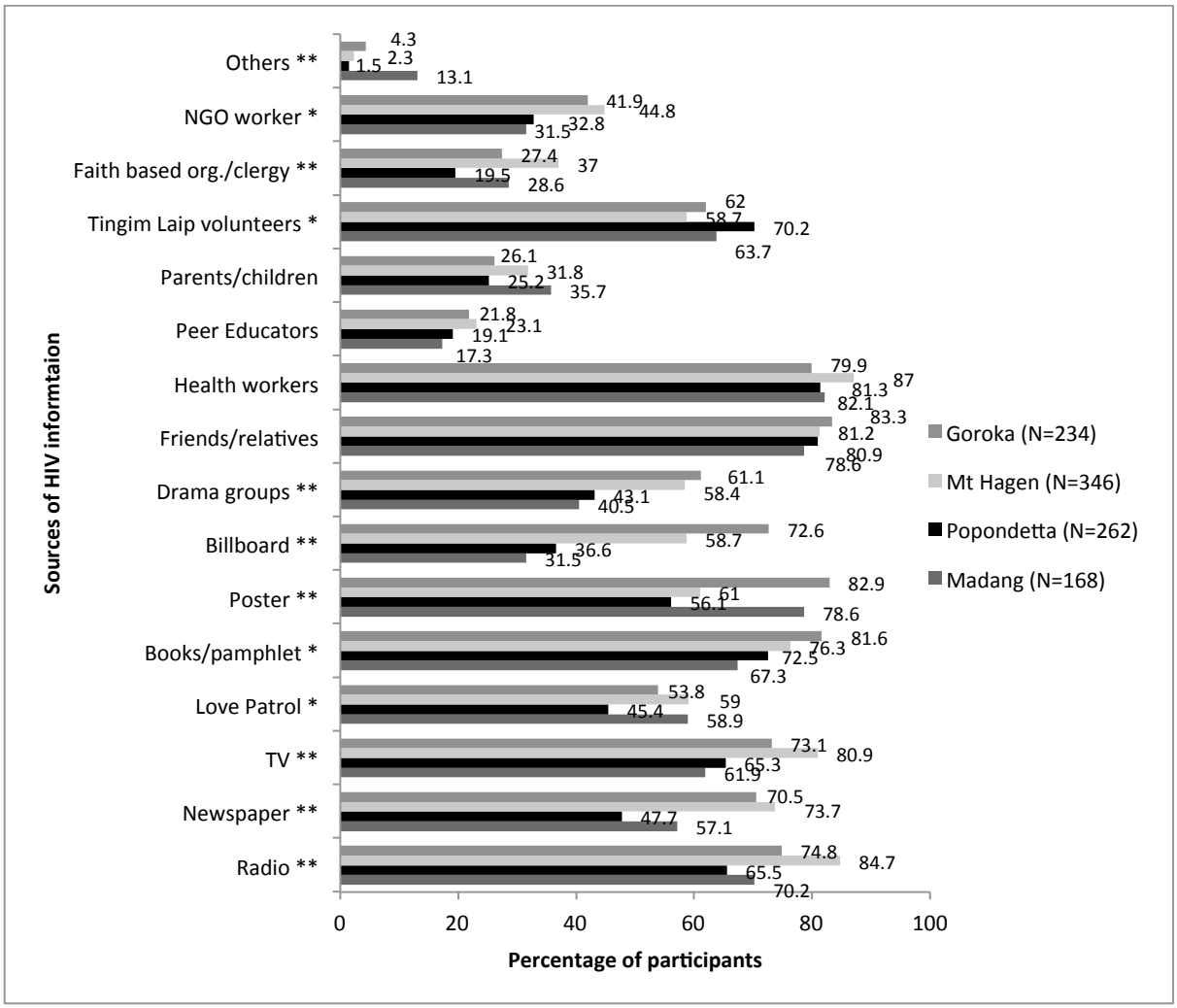
Figure 2.1: Source of HIV information



NB: A participant could identify more than one source of HIV information

Excluding sources such as health care workers, family or friends, parents or children, and peer educators, there was a significant relationship between location and all other sources of HIV information. Rates of significance varied from p<0.001 to p<0.05 depending on the source. **See Figure 2.2.** These four groups were named as a source of information at the same frequency across all locations. For all other sources of information, the frequency that a source was named varied across locations. For example, around 20% more participants identified drama groups as a source of HIV information than did those from Madang (61.1% vs 40.5% respectively).

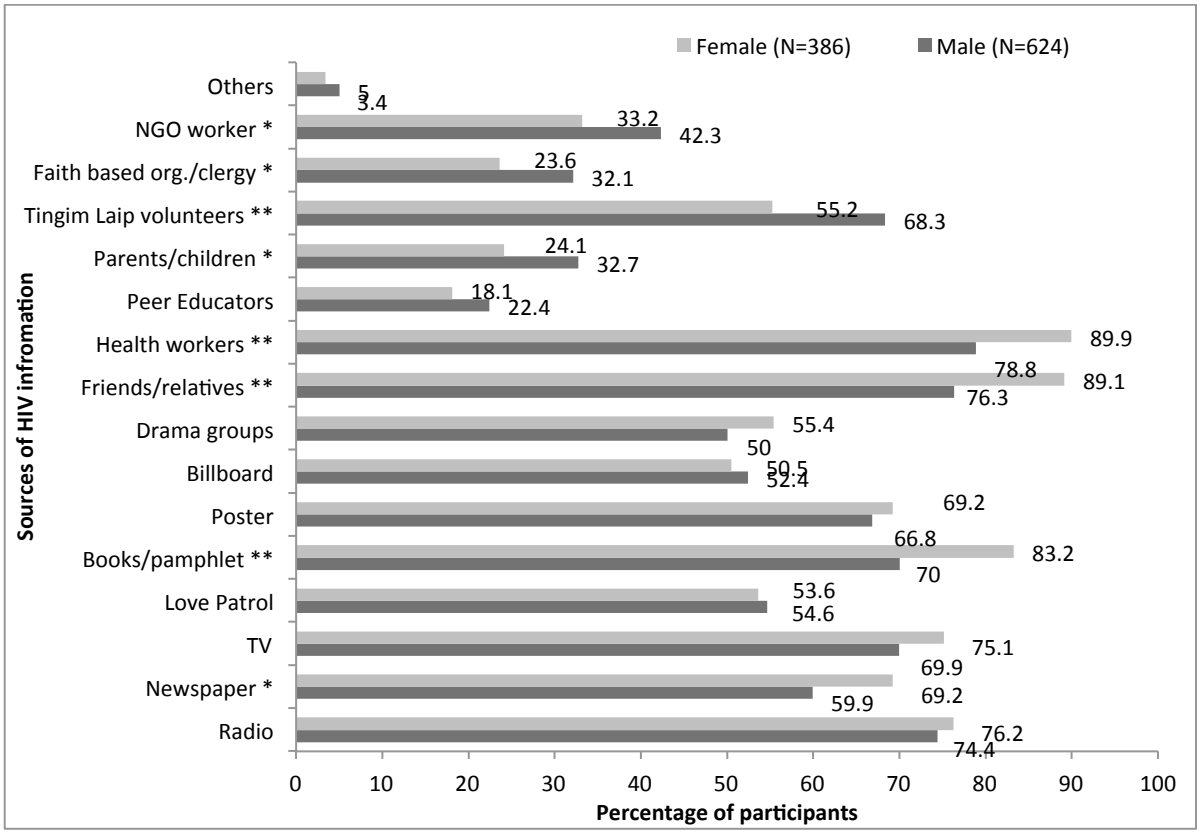
Figure 2.2: Source of information by location



NB: ** p<0.001; * p<0.05 significance
NB: A participant could identify more than one source of HIV information

There was a significant relationship between sex and sources of information on HIV. Significantly more women (89.9%) than men (76.8) identified health care workers as their most important source. Significantly more men (68.3%) than women (55.2%) identified TL volunteers as a primary source of HIV information. **See Figure 2.3.**

Figure 2.3: Source of information by sex



NB: ** p<0.001; * p<0.05
NB: A participant could identify more than one source of HIV information

2.2 Knowledge about HIV

The proportion of participants across all locations who correctly answered the HIV knowledge questions ranged from 67% to 90.9%. **See Figure 2.4.**

Almost all participants (90.9%) correctly answered that ART does not cure a person of HIV. Although still high, those with the lowest correct knowledge that ART does not cure a person of HIV were those from Madang (88.7%). **See Figure 2.4.**

Almost 70% (69.8%) of participants across the locations knew that a person on ART could still transmit HIV. When looking at each location, significantly fewer participants from Madang (53.6%) than other locations knew that a person on ART could still transmit HIV. **See Figure 2.4.**

Almost all participants (90.3%) correctly reported that sharing food with a person with HIV could not transmit HIV. While still high, participants in Mt Hagen (87.6%) had the lowest correct knowledge while those in Madang (94%) had the highest correct knowledge. **See Figure 2.4.**

Only 67% knew that mosquitoes could not transmit HIV. The location where participants had the highest correct knowledge that mosquitoes could not transmit HIV was Mt Hagen (71.4%), while Popondetta reported the lowest correct knowledge (62.6%). **See Figure 2.4.**

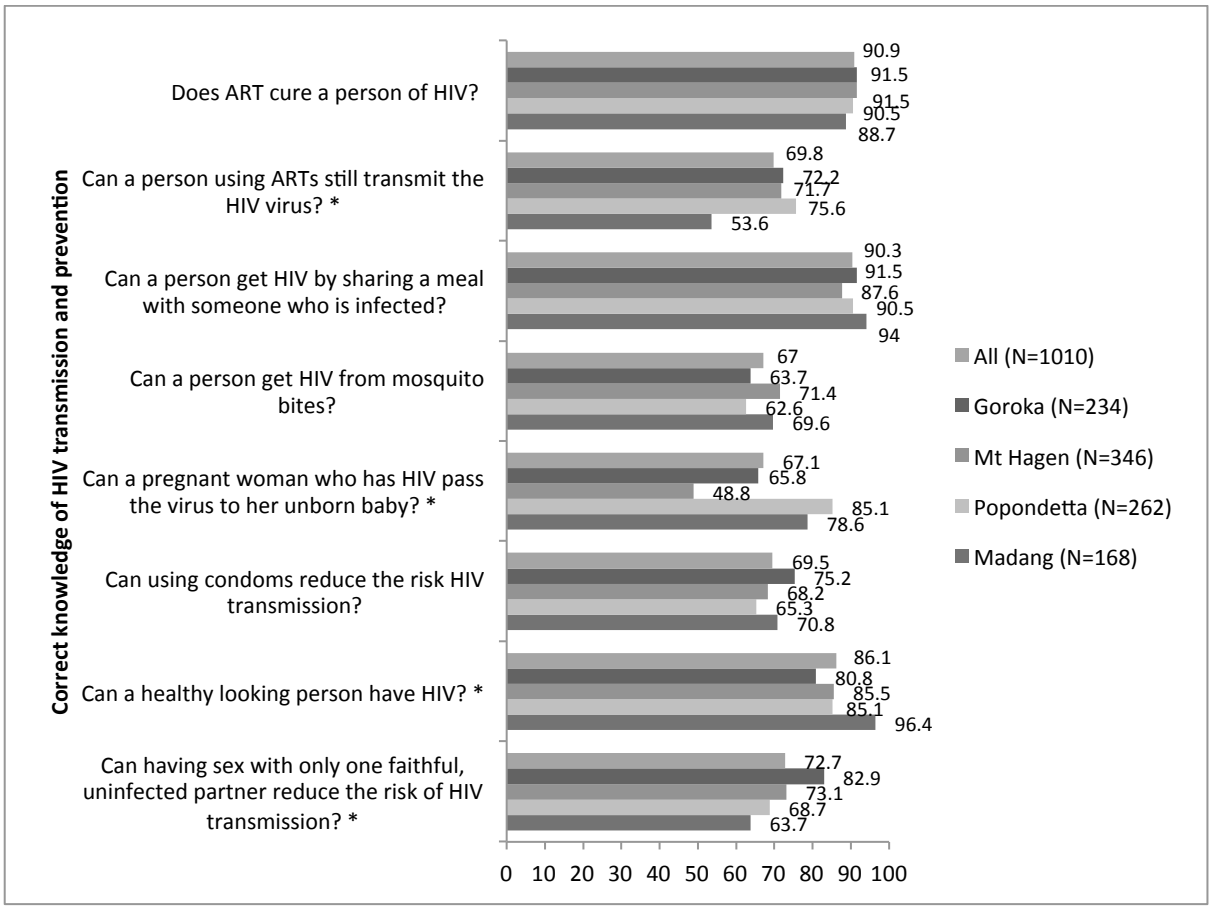
The subject area that participants had the least accurate knowledge about was whether a woman with HIV could transmit HIV to her unborn child, with only around two-thirds (67.1%) of participants across all locations answering correctly. The location where participants reported the lowest knowledge that HIV could be transmitted from a woman with HIV to her unborn child was in Mt Hagen (48.8%). **See Figure 2.4.**

Only 69.5% believed that condoms reduce the risk of HIV transmission. Those in Goroka (75.2%) were proportionally more likely to agree with the statement that condoms can reduce the risk of HIV transmission, while those in Popondetta were least likely to agree (65.3%). **See Figure 2.4.**

The majority of participants (86.1%) reported that a person living with HIV could look healthy. Significantly more participants from Madang (96.4%) than any other location agreed with the statement that a healthy-looking person could have HIV. **See Figure 2.4.**

Almost three-quarters of all participants (72.7%) agreed with the statement that having sex with only one faithful uninfected partner reduces the risk of HIV transmission. The level of accurate knowledge about this was significantly higher in Goroka (82.9%) than in any other location. **See Figure 2.4.**

Figure 2.4: Correct knowledge of HIV information by location



NB: *** p<0.001 significance

Most men (92%) and women (89.1%) answered correctly that ART does not cure a person of HIV. Although high, the age group that reported the lowest correct knowledge that ART does not cure a person of HIV were those aged between 30 -34 years (87%). **See Figures 2.5 and 2.6.**

Almost equal proportions of men (70.2%) and women (69.2%) reported knowing that a person on ART could still transmit HIV. There was a difference of around 13% between the age group that reported the highest correct knowledge that a person on ART could transmit the virus and the age group with the lowest correct knowledge. **See Figures 2.5 and 2.6.**

There was a significant difference between men and women regarding knowledge that HIV could not be transmitted by sharing a meal with an infected person ($p<0.05$), with men having greater correct knowledge. Although still high, people aged between 15-19 years reported the poorest correct knowledge regarding this (87.7 %). **See Figures 2.5 and 2.6.**

Similarly low proportions of men (67.8 %) and women (65.8%) knew that mosquitoes could not transmit HIV. There was a significant relationship between age and knowing if mosquitoes could transmit HIV ($p<0.05$). The age group with the highest correct knowledge was 15-19 years (42.9%), closely followed by 20-24 years (35.8 %). **See Figures 2.5 and 2.6.**

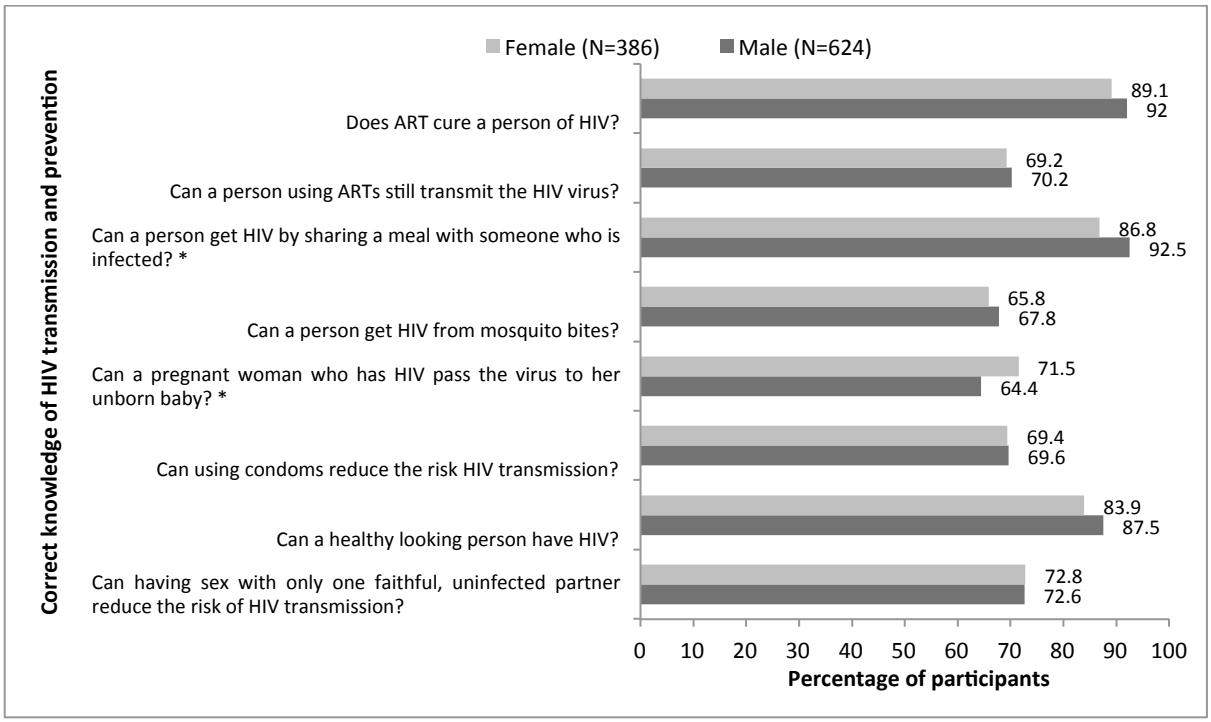
There was a significant relationship between sex and knowing if a woman with HIV could pass the virus to her unborn baby with more women (71.5%) than men (64.4%) answered this correctly. Those aged between 35-39 years (75.2%) and 30-34 years (73.3%) were proportionally more likely to know that a woman with HIV could pass the virus to her unborn child, than those in other age groups. **See Figures 2.5 and 2.6.**

Almost 70% of both men and women reported that they believed that using condoms reduces the risk of HIV transmission. Those aged between 40–44 years (78.3%) and over 50 years (76.5%) were proportionally more likely to report that using condoms can reduce the risk of HIV transmission than any other age group, while those aged 15-19 years (60.4%) and 45-49 years (61.8%) were the least likely to agree with this statement . **See Figures 2.5 and 2.6.**

While proportionally high, slightly more men (87.5%) than women (83.9%) agreed that a healthy-looking person can have HIV. The youngest participants (aged 15–19 years) in the study reported the lowest agreement with this statement, with 78.6% agreeing. **See Figures 2.5 and 2.6.**

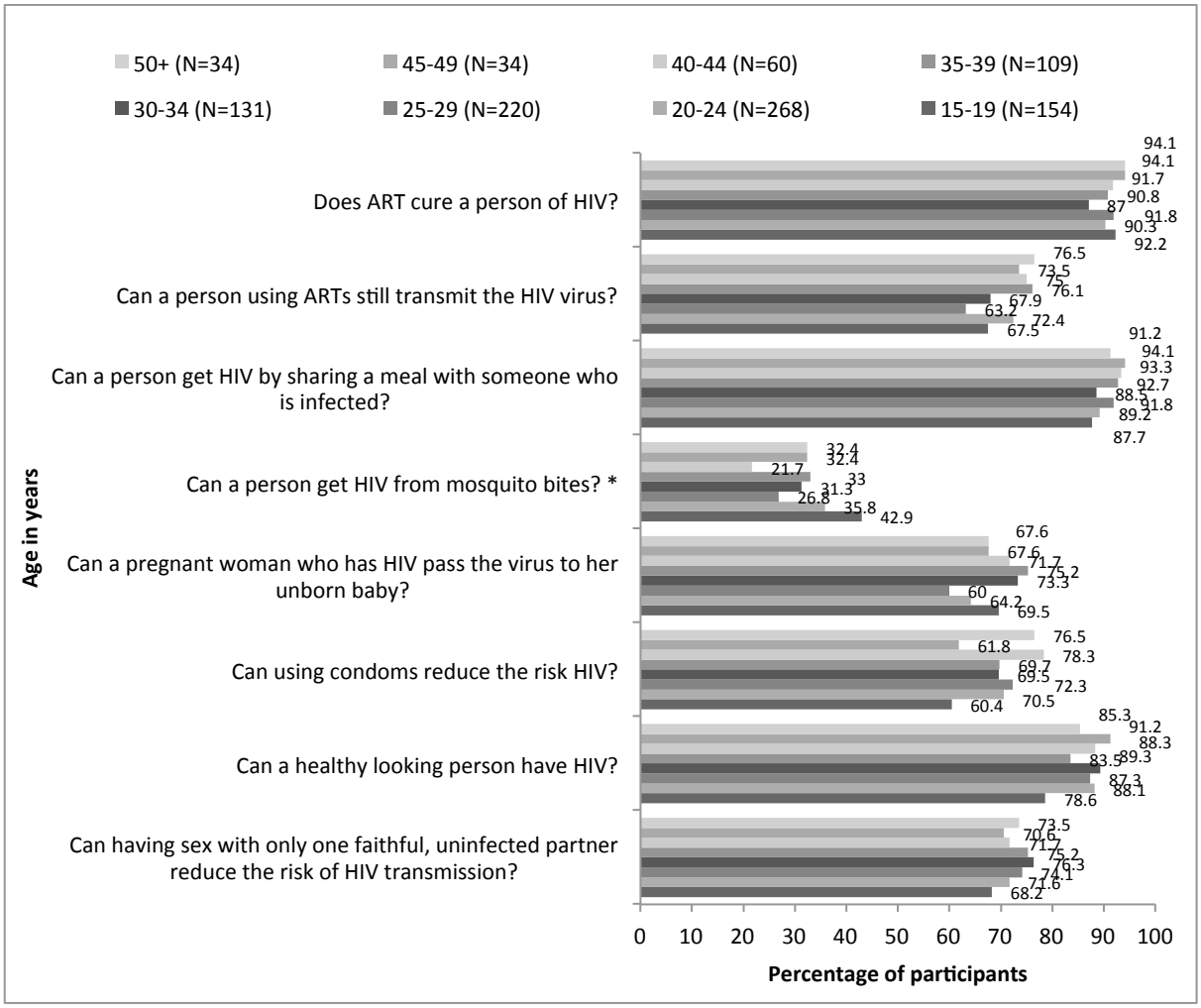
Almost three-quarters of both men and women agreed that having sex with one faithful, uninfected partner reduces the risk of HIV transmission. Those aged 30-34 (76.3 %), 35-39 (75.2%) and 25–29 (74.1%) years were proportionally more likely to agree with this statement. **See Figures 2.5 and 2.6.**

Figure 2.5: Knowledge of HIV by sex of participants



NB: * p<0.05 significance

Figure 2.6: Correct knowledge of HIV information by age

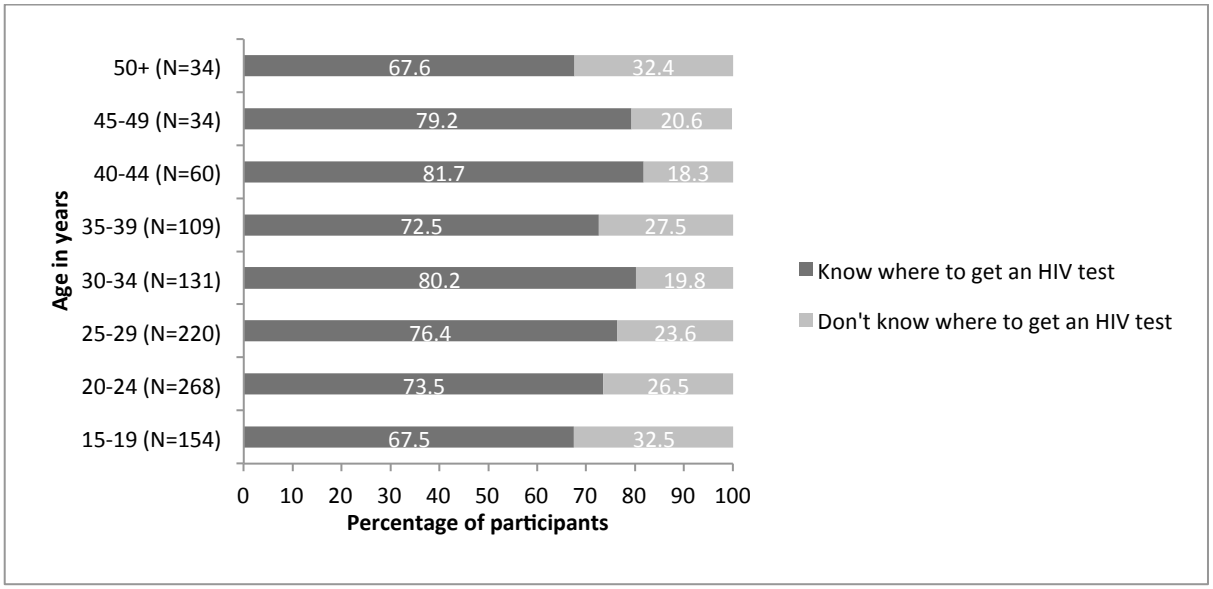


NB: Not significant

2.3 HIV testing

Knowledge about where to get an HIV test was high, although younger participants aged 15–19 years (67.5%) and older participants aged 50 years and above (67.6%) reported the lowest knowledge of where to get an HIV test. **See Figure 2.7.**

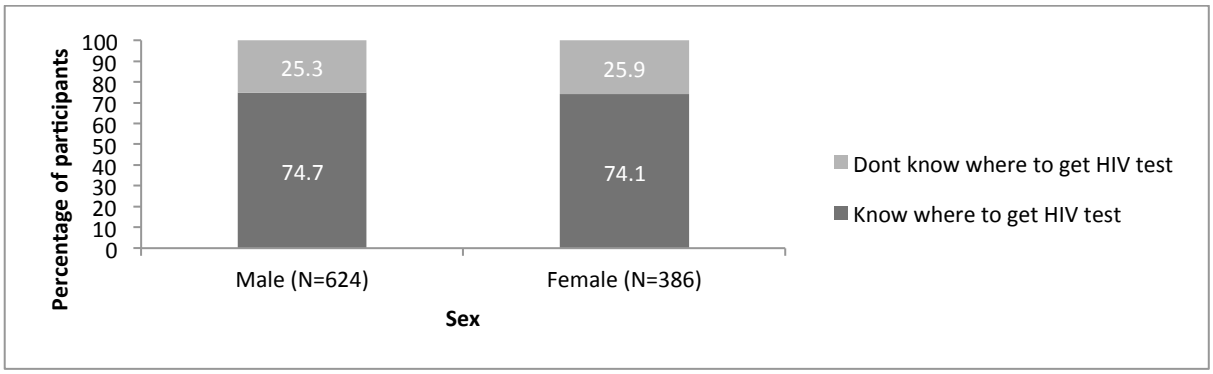
Figure 2.7: Knowledge of where to get an HIV test by age of participants in years



NB: Not significant

Both men and women reported similar knowledge about where to get an HIV test, with almost 75% knowing where to go for an HIV test. **See Figure 2.8.**

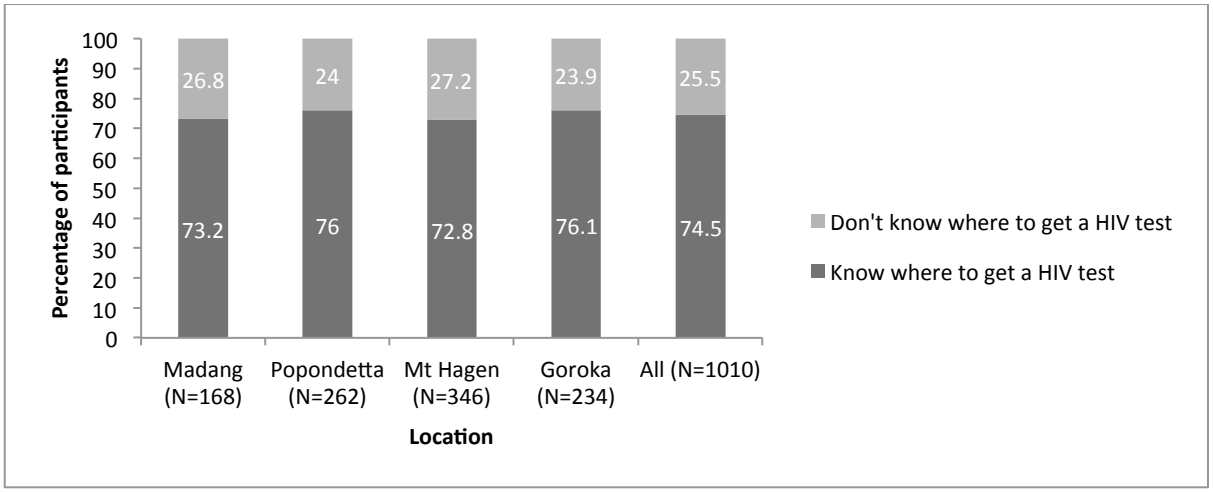
Figure 2.8: Knowledge of where to get an HIV test by sex



NB: Not significant

There was no significant relationship between location and knowledge of where to get an HIV test, with similar rates reported across all four locations. **See Figure 2.9.**

Figure 2.9: Knowledge of where to get an HIV test by location



NB: Not significant

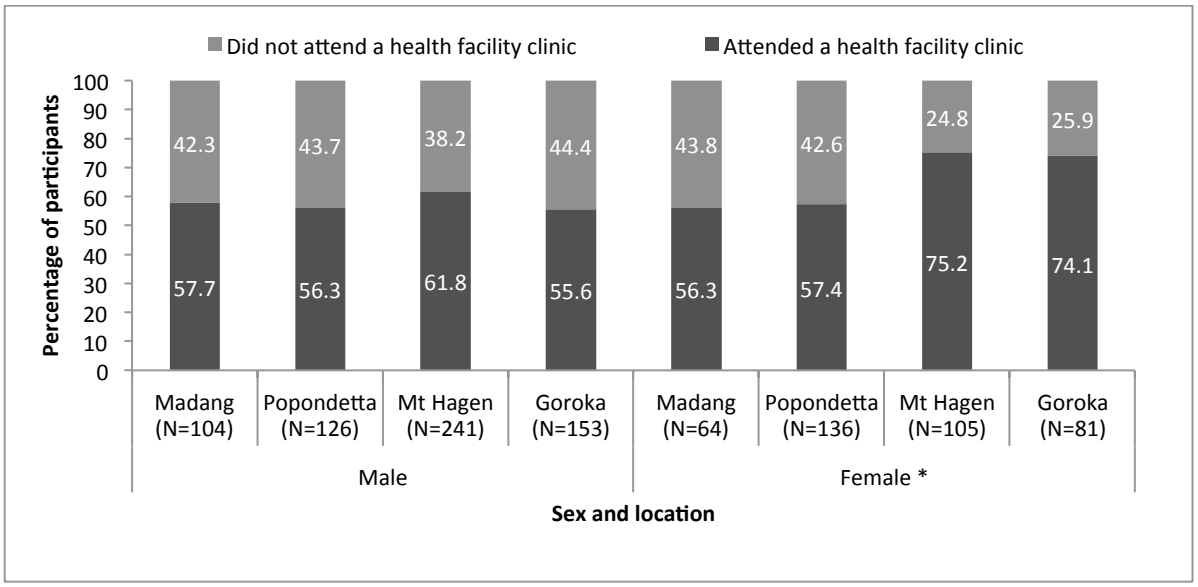
2.4 Use of health care services, including HIV testing

Between 55% and 75% of all participants from each of the four locations reported that they had attended a health care facility in the last six months, with slightly more from Mt Hagen and Goroka reporting having done so.

There was a significant relationship among women having attended a health care facility in the last six months by location ($p<0.05$). Significantly more female participants in Mt Hagen (75.2%) and Goroka (74.1%) reported having attended a health care facility than female participants in Popondetta (57.4%) and Madang (56.3%).

There was no significant relationship among men having attended a health care facility in the last six months by location, with a roughly equal proportion across all sites. **See Figure 2.10.**

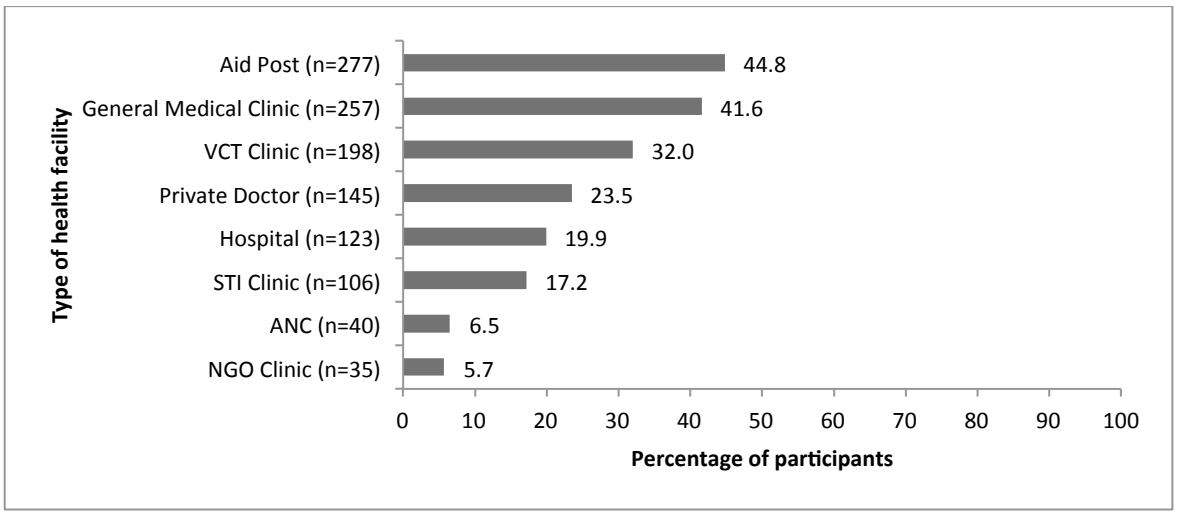
Figure 2.10: Health service access in the last six months by sex and location



NB: p<0.05 significance

Among those (N=618) who had attended a health facility in the last six months, roughly equal proportions of participants reported that they attended an Aid Post (44.8%) and a General Medical Clinic (41.6%) in the last six months. **See Figure 2.11.**

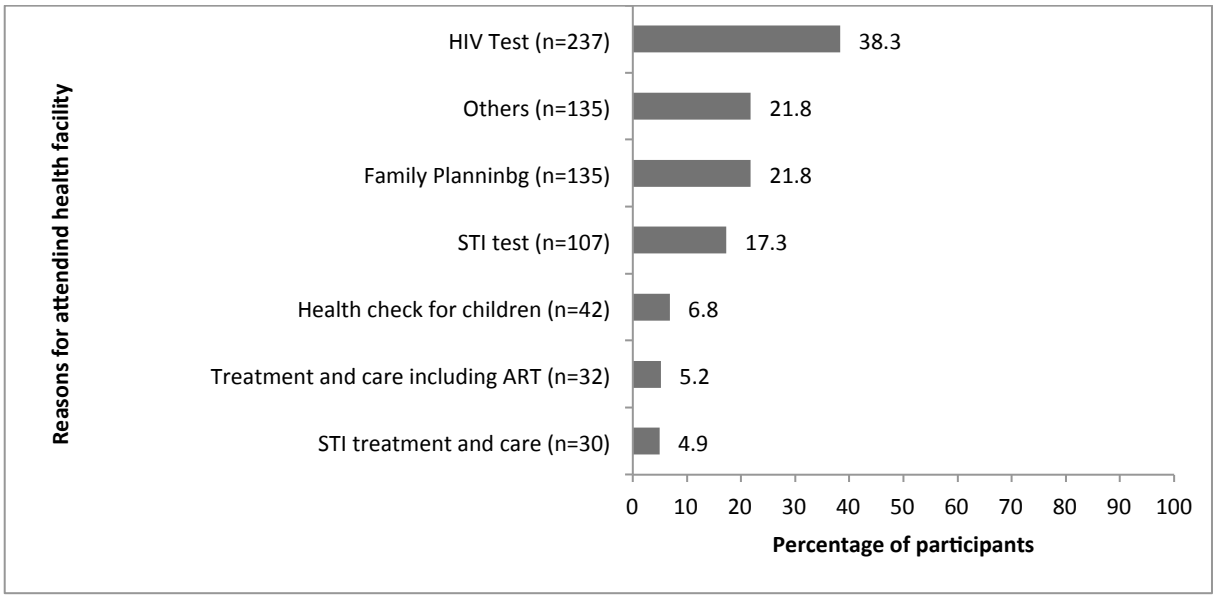
Figure 2.11: Health facilities accessed in the last six months



NB: A participant could identify more than one type of health facility

Close to two-fifths (38.3%) of all participants who had attended a health care facility in the last six months had done so for an HIV test. Family planning and 'other unspecified reasons' (21.8%) were the next two most common reasons for attending a health care facility in that period. **See Figure 2.12.**

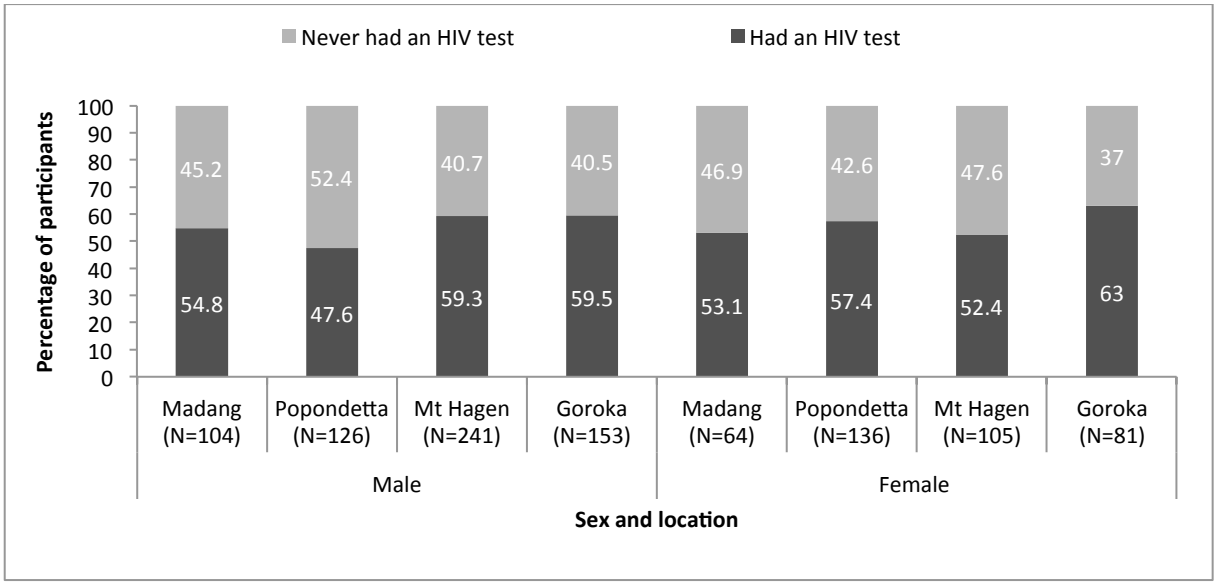
Figure 2.12: Reasons for attending a health facility in the last six months



NB: Participants could have more than one reason

There was no significant relationship between sex, location and having ever taken a test for HIV. Apart from male participants in Popondetta, more than half of all male and female participants across all locations reported that they had ever taken a test for HIV. Of the women, those in Goroka (63%) were more likely to report having ever had a test for HIV, compared to those in other locations. Men from Goroka (59.5%), Mt Hagen (59.3%) and Madang (54.8%) were proportionally more likely than those in Popondetta (47.6%) to report having undergone an HIV test. **See Figure 2.13.**

Figure 2.13: Ever had an HIV test by sex and location

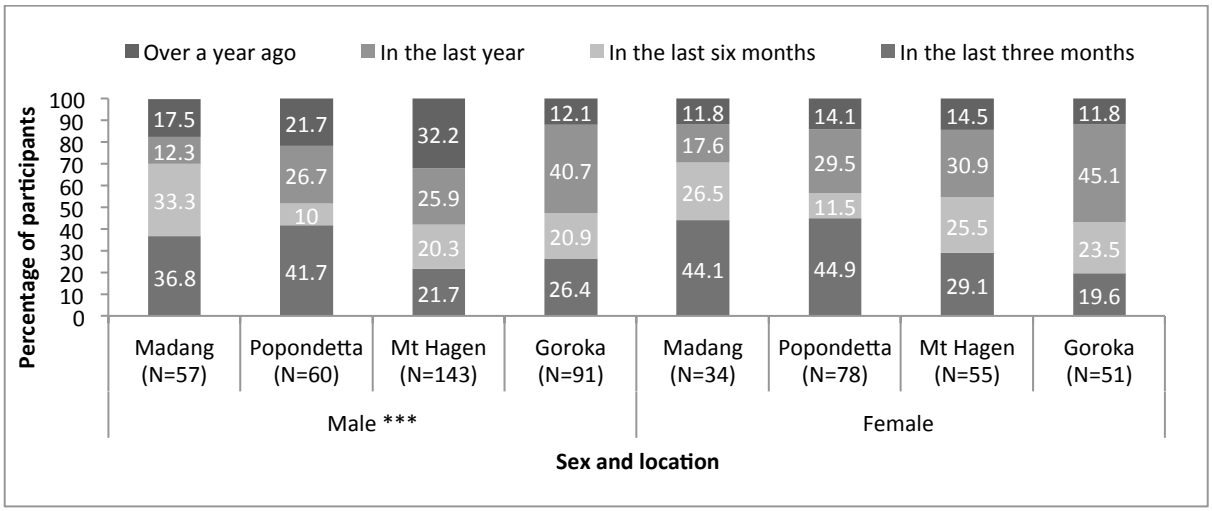


NB: Not significant

Among those (N=569) who had ever had an HIV test, there was a significant relationship for men by location and time of last HIV test ($p<0.001$). Male participants from Popondetta (41.7%) and Madang (36.8%) were proportionally more likely to have had an HIV test within the last three months than male participants from other locations.

There was no significant relationship for women by location and time of last HIV test. Similar to the men, women from Popondetta (44.9%) and Madang (44.1%) were proportionally more likely than other women to report having had an HIV test in the last three months although this was not statistically significant. **See Figure 2.14.**

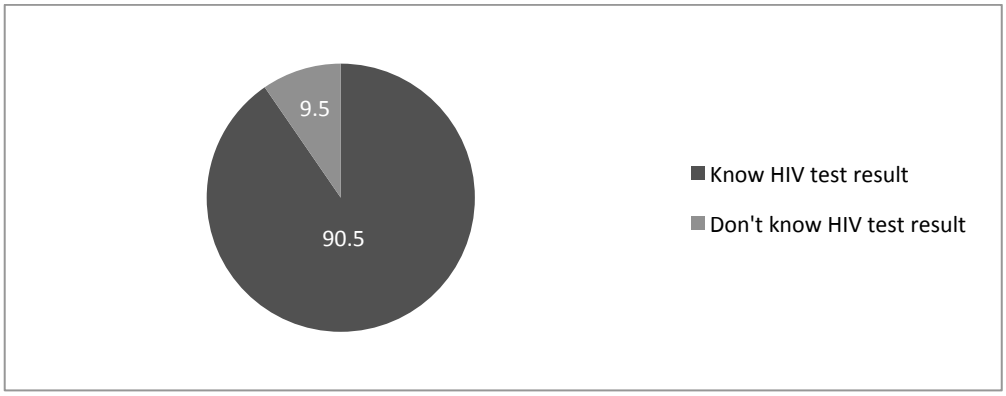
Figure 2.14: Last HIV test by sex and location



NB: *** p<0.001 significance

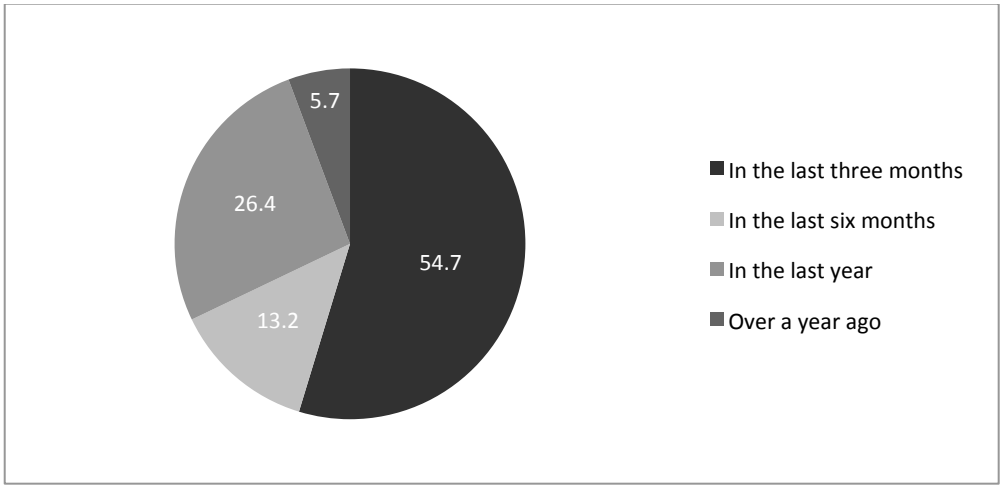
Of those who had undergone HIV testing (N=558), most (90.5%) knew their HIV test result. Of those (N=53) who did not know their HIV test result, over half (54.7%) were tested in the last three months. **See Figures 2.15 and 2.16.**

Figure 2.15: Know HIV test result (N=558)



NB: No response=11

Figure 2.16: When those who did not know their results were tested (N=53)

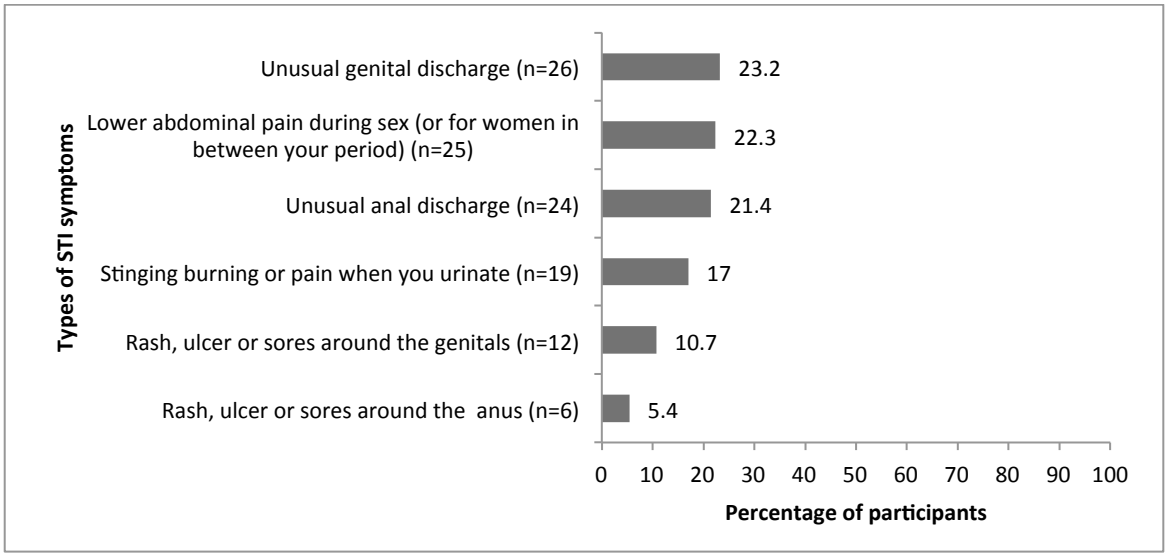


2.5 Sexually transmitted infections

Of the 1010 participants, 114 participants reported one or more STI symptoms in the last month. Of those who reported having one or more STI symptoms in the last month, unusual genital discharge

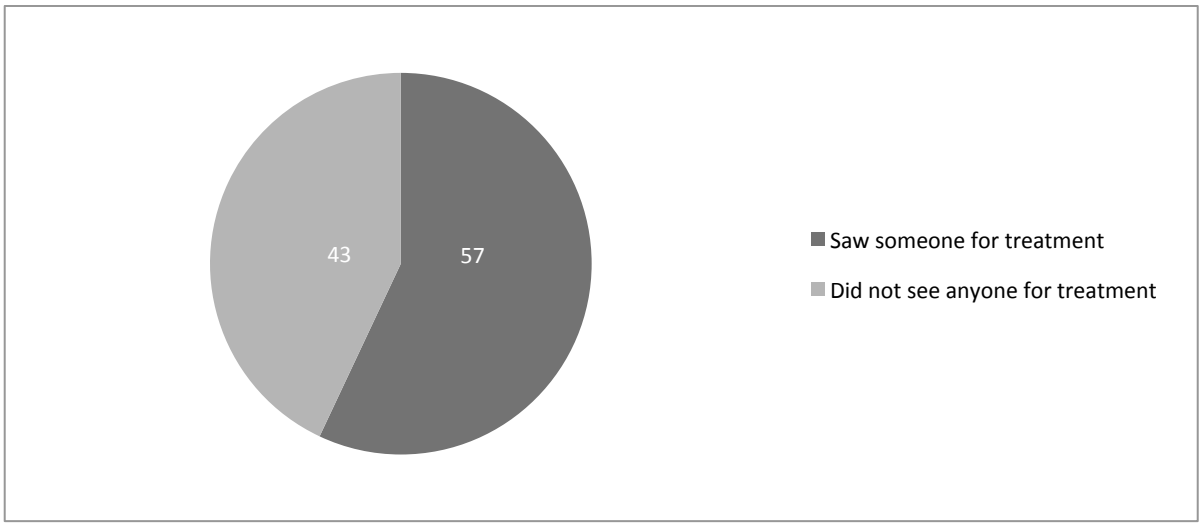
(23.2%), lower abdominal pain (22.3%) and unusual anal discharge (21.4) were the three most common STI symptoms. Of those who reported unusual anal discharge (N=24), 10 were women. Among those who reported STI symptoms in the last month, over half (57%) had seen someone for treatment. **See Figures 2.17 and 2.18.**

Figure 2.17: STI symptoms reported in the last month



NB: A participant could identify more than one STI symptom

Figure 2.18: Saw someone for STI treatment (N=114)



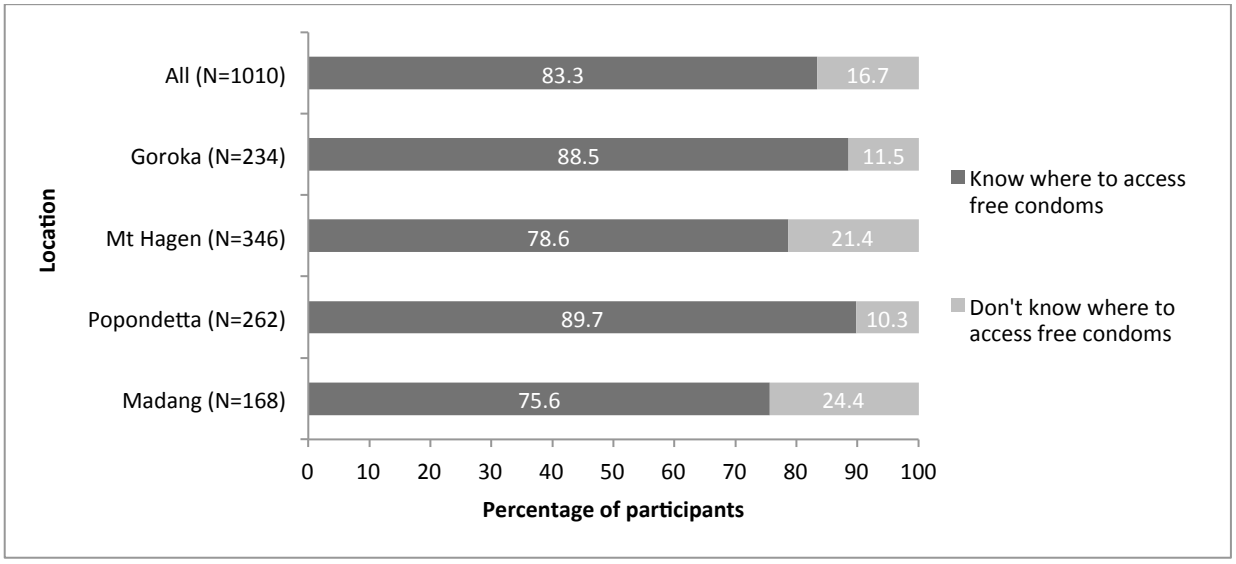
3 CONDOMS: ACCESS AND KNOWLEDGE

Relevance to Tingim Laip log frame	
Objective 2	To design and deliver effective prevention and care responses in project locations
Outcome 2.1	At least 75% of KAPs in project locations knowledgeable on and have better understanding of HIV and SRH
Outcome 2.2	At least 50% of KAPs in project locations use condoms consistently and correctly

3.1 Access to and source of condoms

There was a significant relationship between location and knowing where to get free condoms (p<0.001). Participants in Popondetta (89.7%) and Goroka (88.5%) were significantly more likely than any others to identify that they knew where they could get free condoms, while those in Madang were the least likely, although still around three-quarters of the sample (75.6%). **See Figure 3.1.**

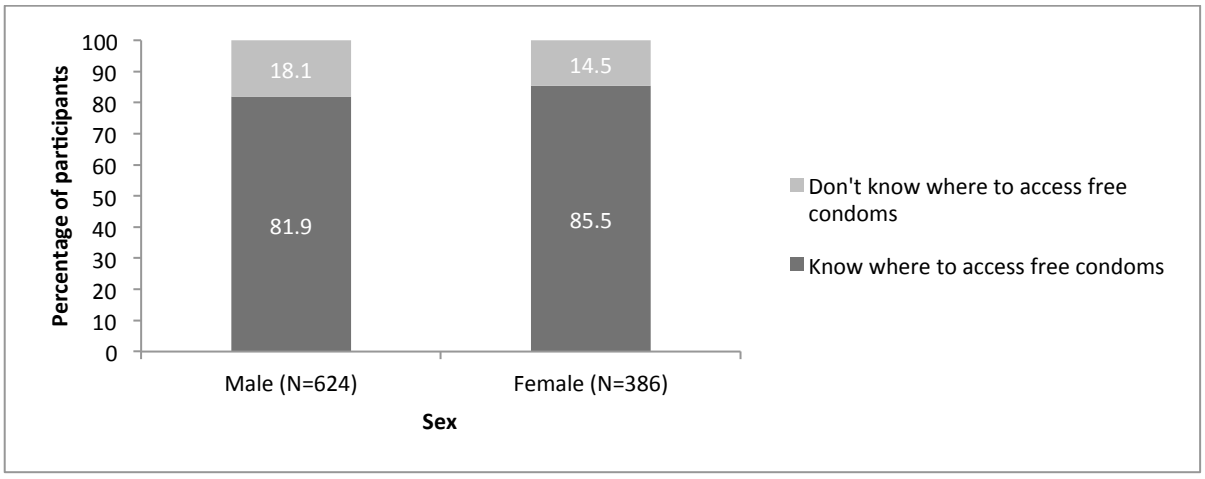
Figure 3.1: Know where to access free condoms by location



NB: p<0.001 significance

There was no significant relationship between sex and knowing where to get free condoms, with roughly equal proportions of women (85.5%) and men (81.9%) able to identify where they could get free condoms. **See Figure 3.2.**

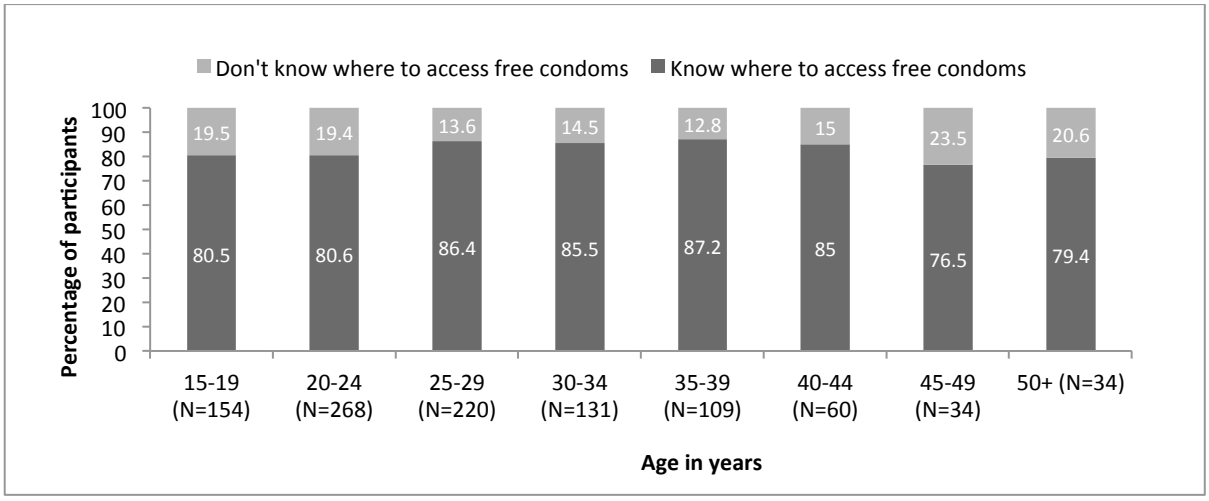
Figure 3.2: Know where to access free condoms by sex of participants



NB: Not significant

There was no significant relationship between age and knowing where to get free condoms. Those aged 25–44 years were more likely than other age groups to report knowing where they could get free condoms, with those aged 15–24 years and over 45 years less likely to report knowing where they could get free condoms. **See Figure 3.3.**

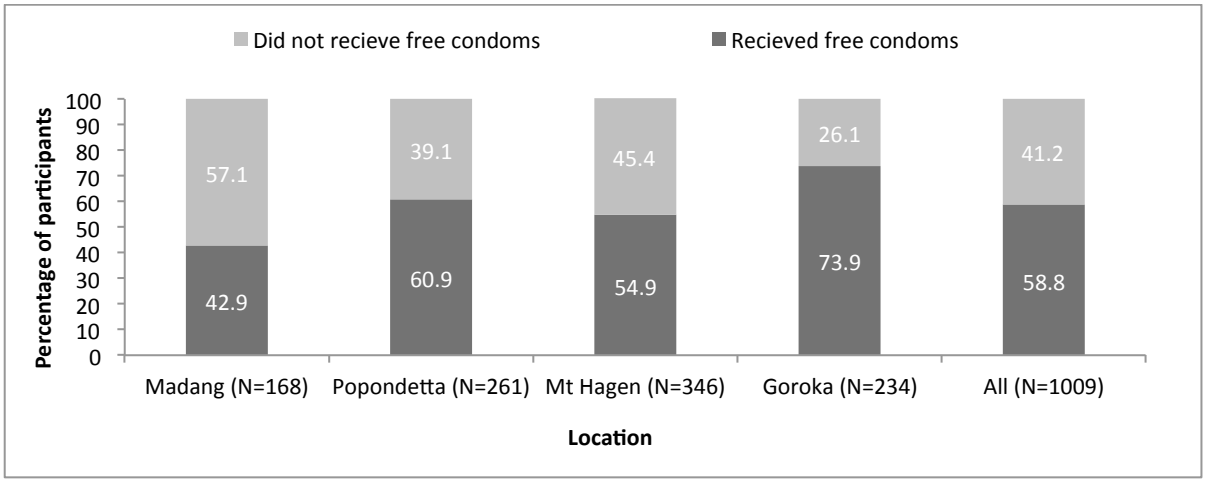
Figure 3.3: Know where to access free condoms by age of participants in years



NB: Not significant

There was a significant relationship between location and being provided with free condoms in the last six months (p<0.001). Participants in Goroka (73.9%) were significantly more likely than those from other locations to report being provided with free condoms in the last six months, while those in Madang (42.9%) were least likely to have received free condoms in that time. **See Figure 3.4.**

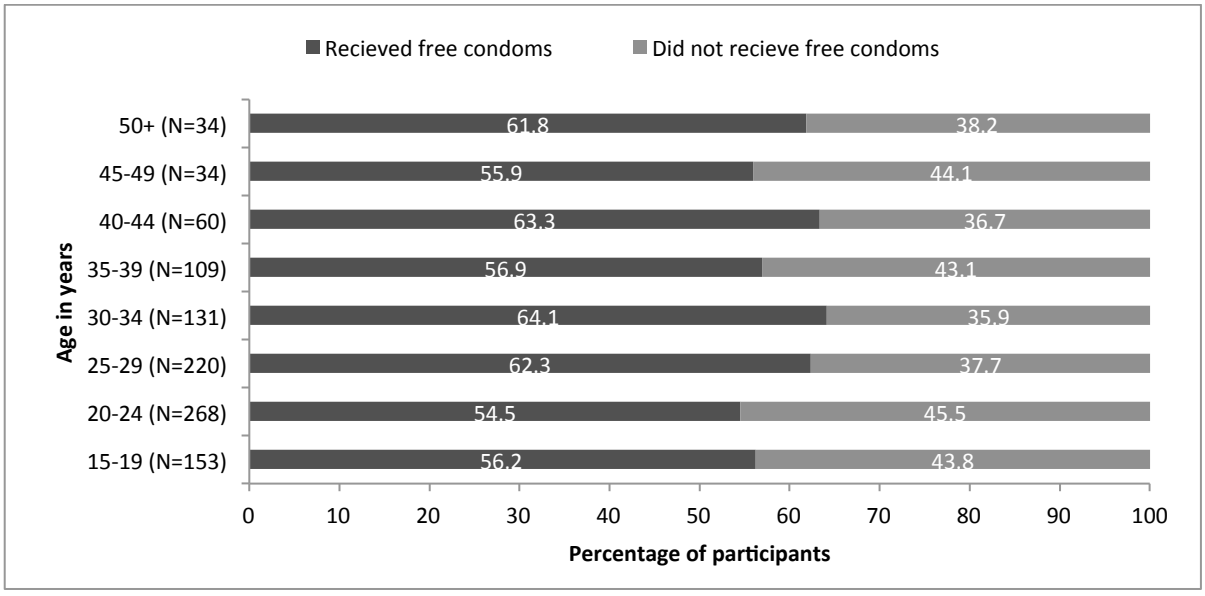
Figure 3.4: Participants provided with free condoms in the last six months by place



NB: p<0.001 significance; Missing=1

The participants who reported the greatest access to free condoms in the last six months were those aged 25–34 years, 40–44 years and over 50 years. Participants aged 15–24 years, 35–39 years and 45–49 years reported the least access to free condoms in the last six months. **See Figure 3.5.**

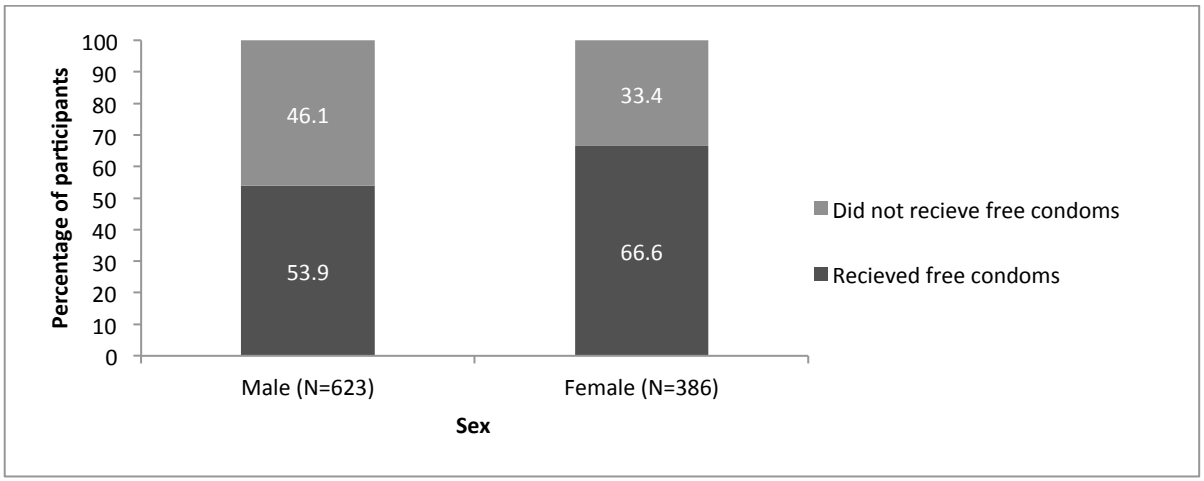
Figure 3.5: Provision of free condoms in the last six months by age



NB: Not significant; Missing=1

There was a significant relationship between sex and receiving free condoms in the last six months (p<0.001), with women (66.6%) significantly more likely than men (53.9%) to have received free condoms in the last six months. **See Figure 3.6.**

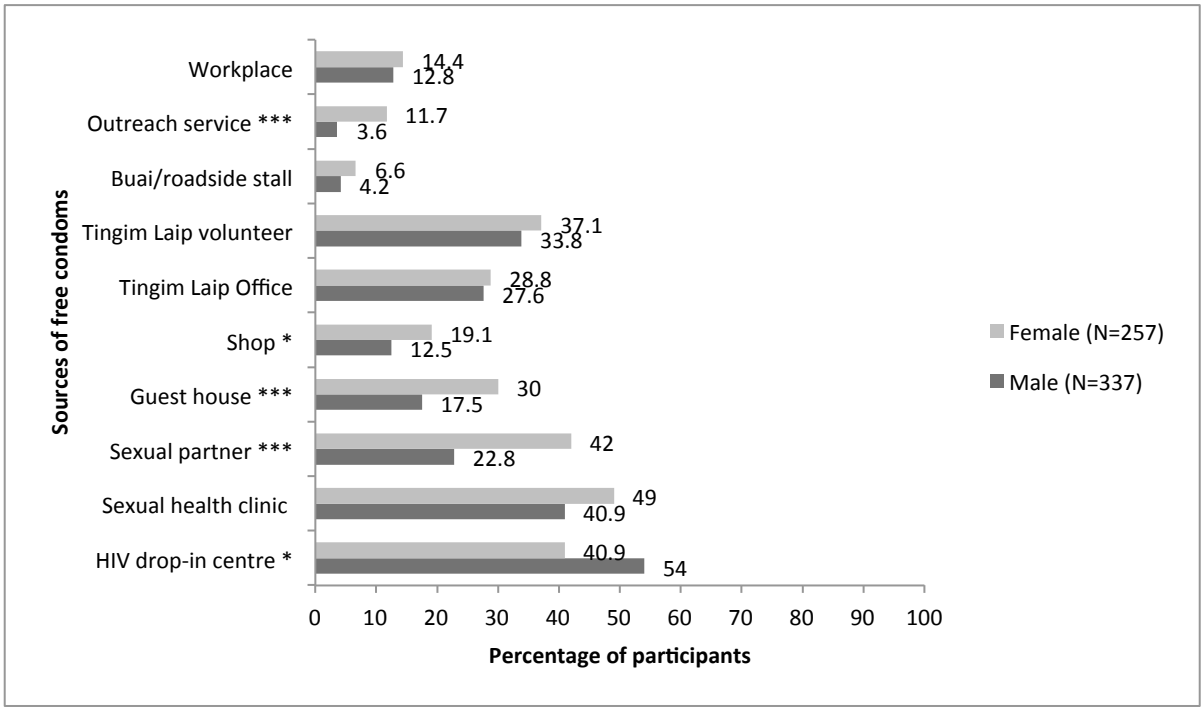
Figure 3.6: Provision of free condoms in the last six months by sex



NB: p<0.001 significance; Missing=1

Among those (N=594) who received condoms in the last six months, there was a significant relationship between sex and sources of free condoms. Women were significantly more likely than men to receive free condoms from sexual partners, guest houses, shops and outreach services. Conversely, men were significantly more likely to receive condoms from HIV drop-in centres. There was no significant relationship between TL volunteers as a source of free condoms and sex of the participants. **See Figure 3.7.**

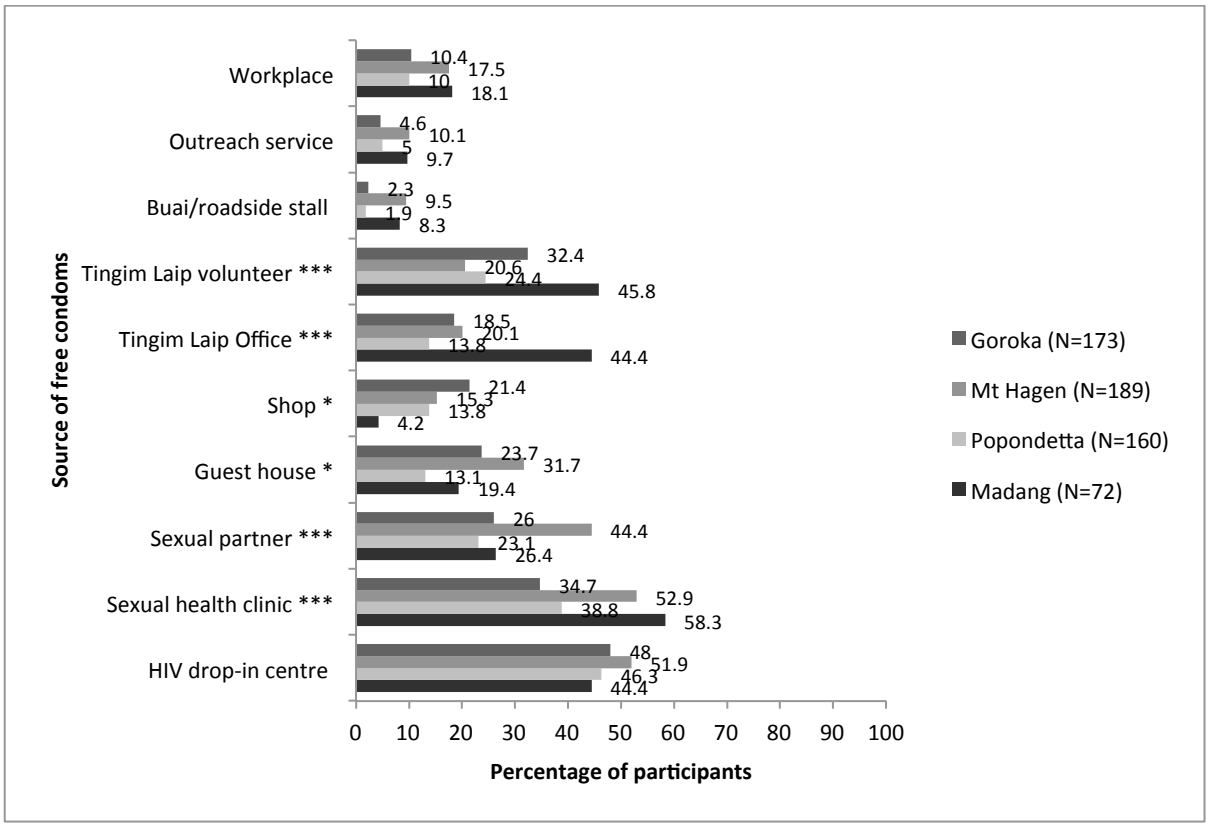
Figure 3.7: Source of free condoms in the last six months by sex



NB: A participant could identify more than one source of free condoms
NB: *** p<0.001 significance; * p<0.05 significance

Other than participants' workplace, outreach services and HIV drop-in centres, there was a significant relationship between all sources of free condoms and location. TL offices and TL volunteers were a very significant source of free condoms in Madang, compared to other locations. **See Figure 3.8.**

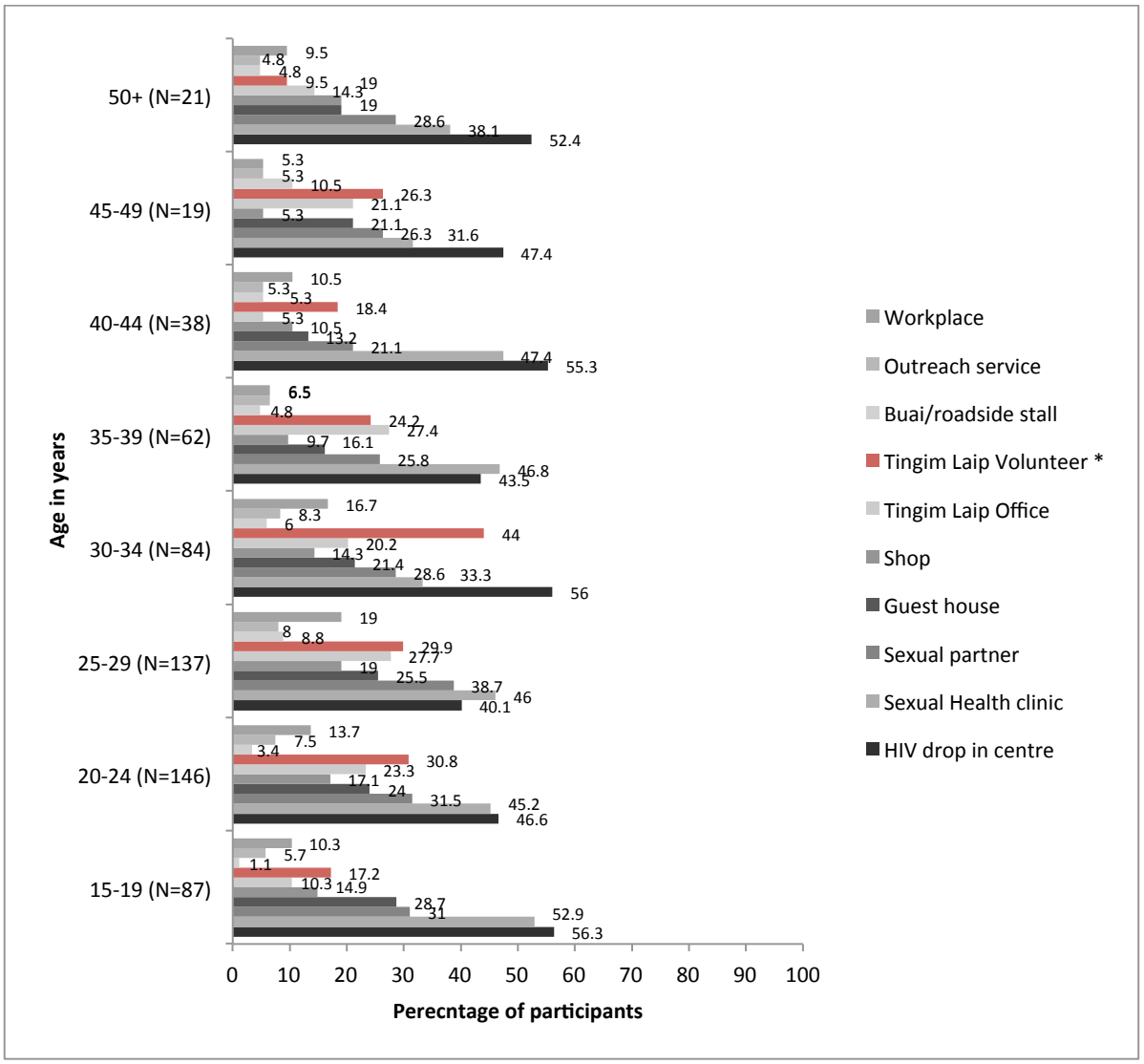
Figure 3.8: Source of free condoms by location



NB: A participant could identify more than one source of free condoms
NB: *** p<0.001 significance; * p<0.05 significance

Identifying a TL volunteer as a source of free condoms was significant when analysed by age (p<0.05). TL volunteers were a significant source of free condoms among those aged 20–34 years, particularly among those aged 30–34 years (44%). **See Figure 3.9**.

Figure 3.9: Source of free condoms by age of participants in years

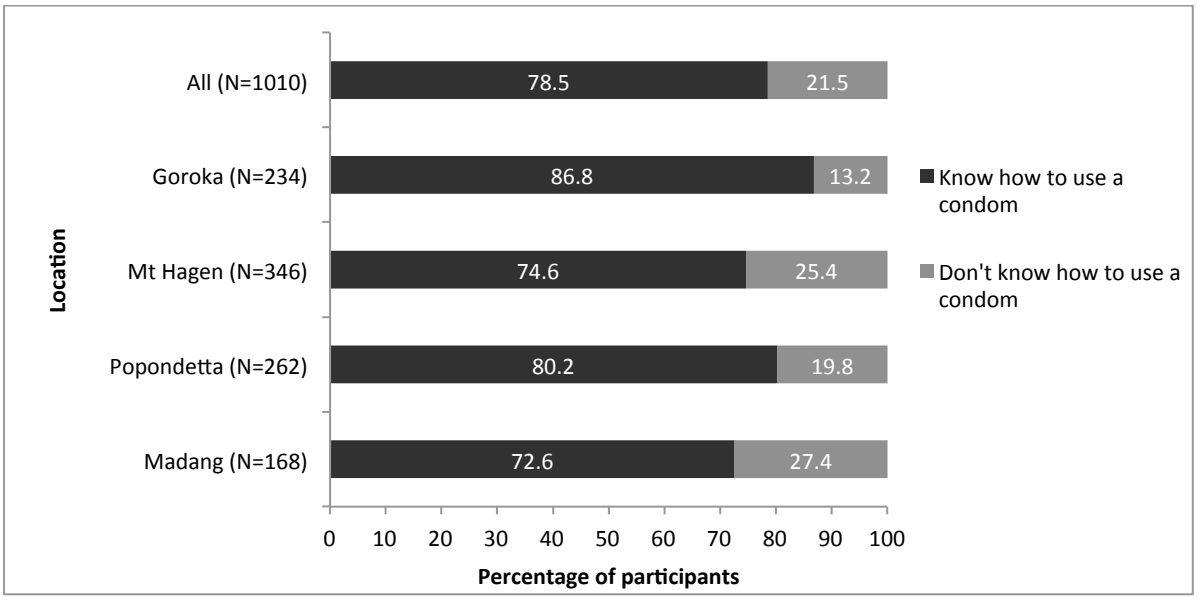


NB: p<0.05 significance
NB: A participant could identify more than one source

3.2 Condom use knowledge

Although the overall rate of knowing how to use a condom was high (78.5%), there was a significant relationship between knowing how to use a condom and location (p<0.05). Participants from Goroka were significantly more likely to know how to use a condom than those from other locations, with Madang and Mt Hagen at the lower end of the scale at 72.6% and 74.6% respectively. **See Figure 3.10.**

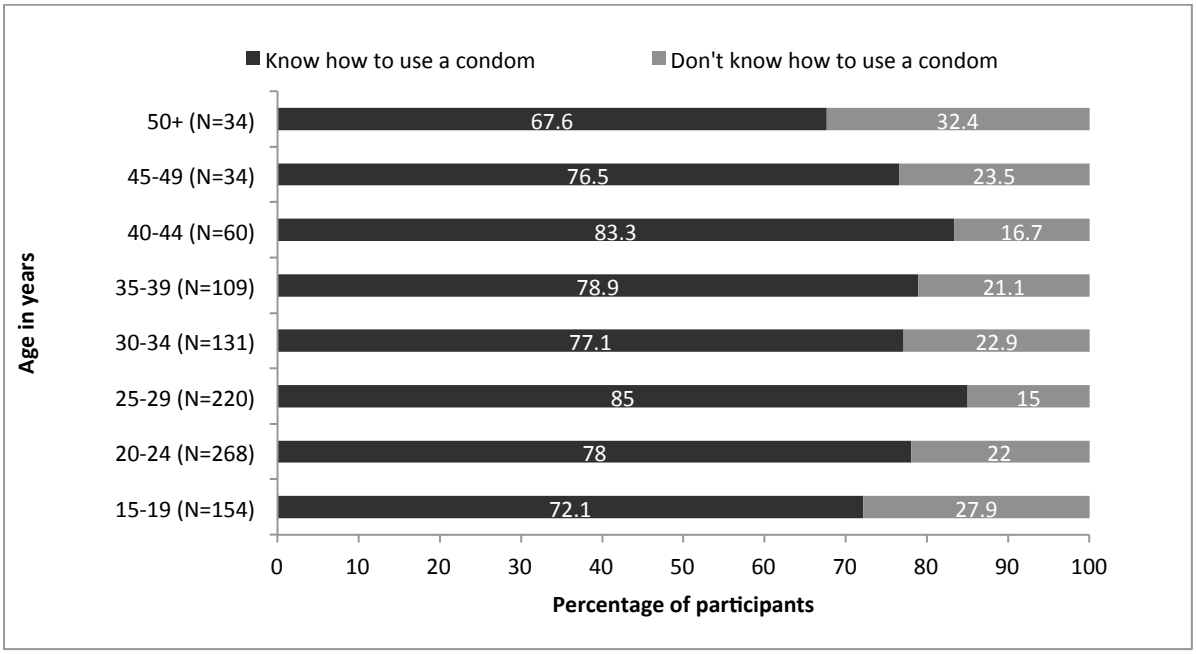
Figure 3.10: Knowledge of how to use a condom by location



NB: p<0.05 significance

Those aged 25–29 years reported the highest (85%) knowledge of how to use a condom, and those aged 50 years and older the lowest (67.6%). **See Figure 3.11.**

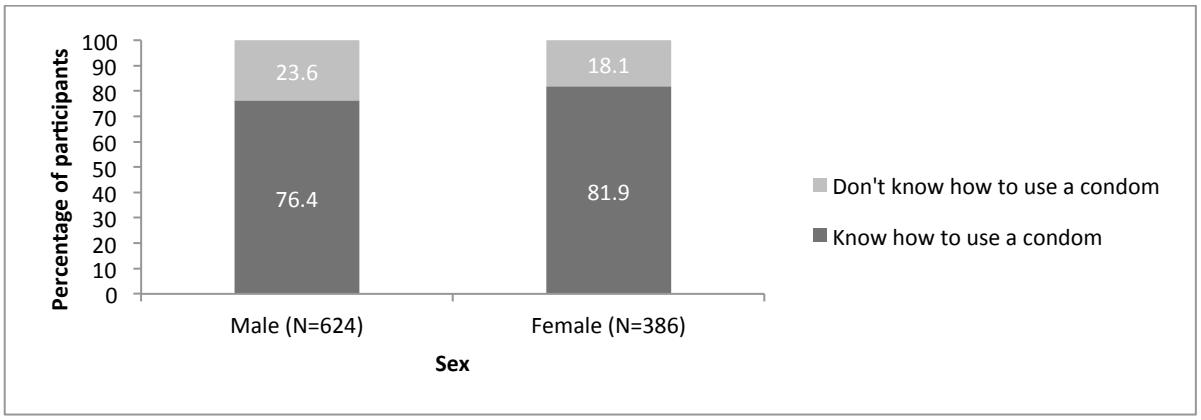
Figure 3.11: Knowledge of how to use a condom by age of participants in years



NB: Not significant

Women (81.9%) were significantly more likely than men (75.5%) to report knowing how to use a condom. **See Figure 3.12.**

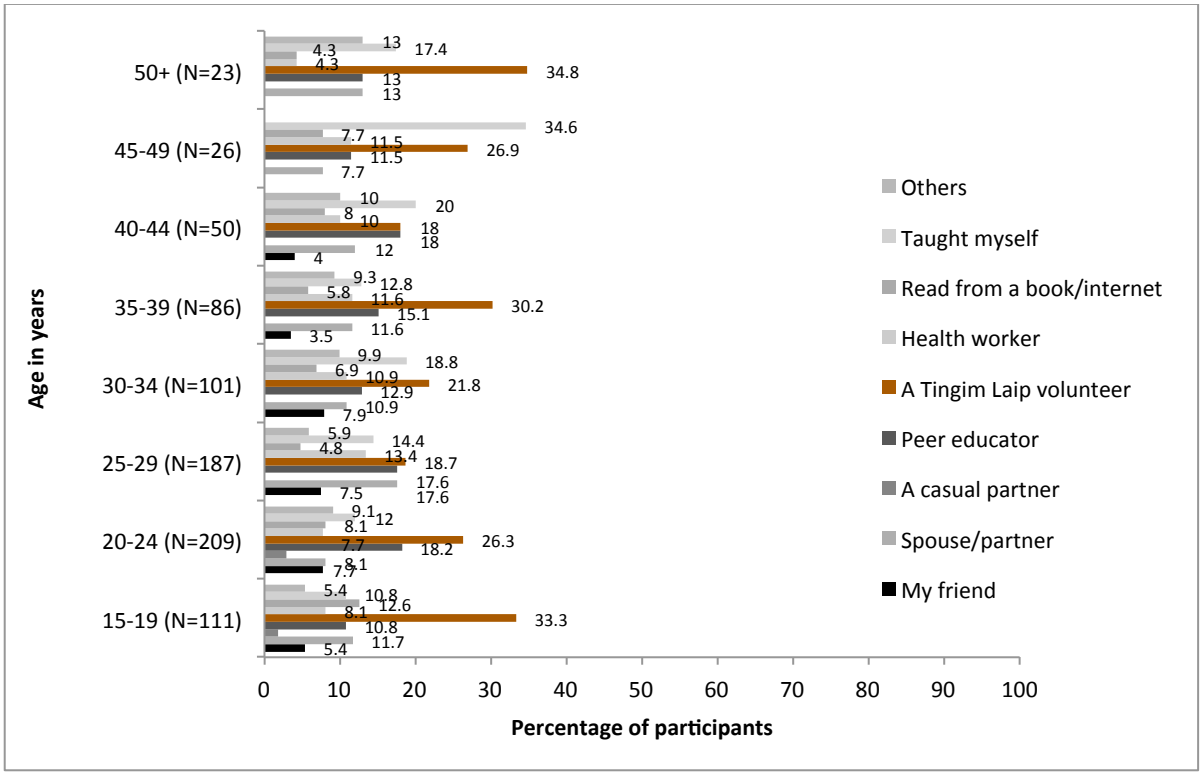
Figure 3.12: Knowledge of how to use a condom by sex



NB: p<0.05 significance

Among those who knew how to use a condom, between almost one-fifth (18%) and one-third (34.8%) of all participants reported that they learned how to use condoms from a TL volunteer. Apart from those aged 40–44 years, TL volunteers were the most common source identified for learning how to use a condom. **See Figure 3.13.**

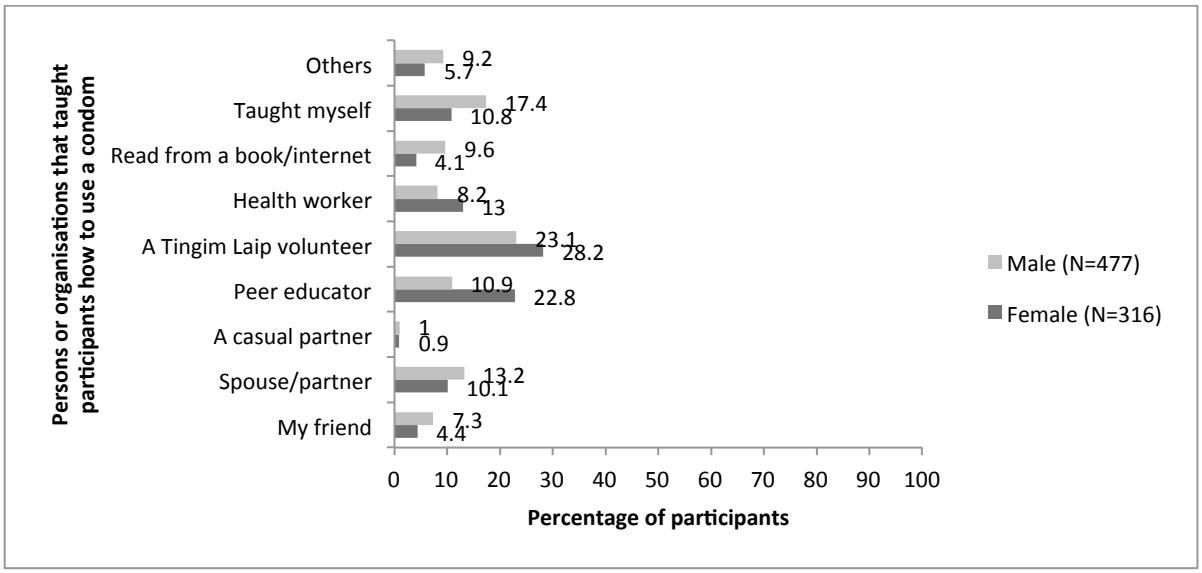
Figure 3.13: Persons or organisations that taught participants how to use a condom by age



NB: Not significant

Similar proportions of men (23.1%) and women (28.2%) identified learning how to use a condom from a TL volunteer. **See Figure 3.14.**

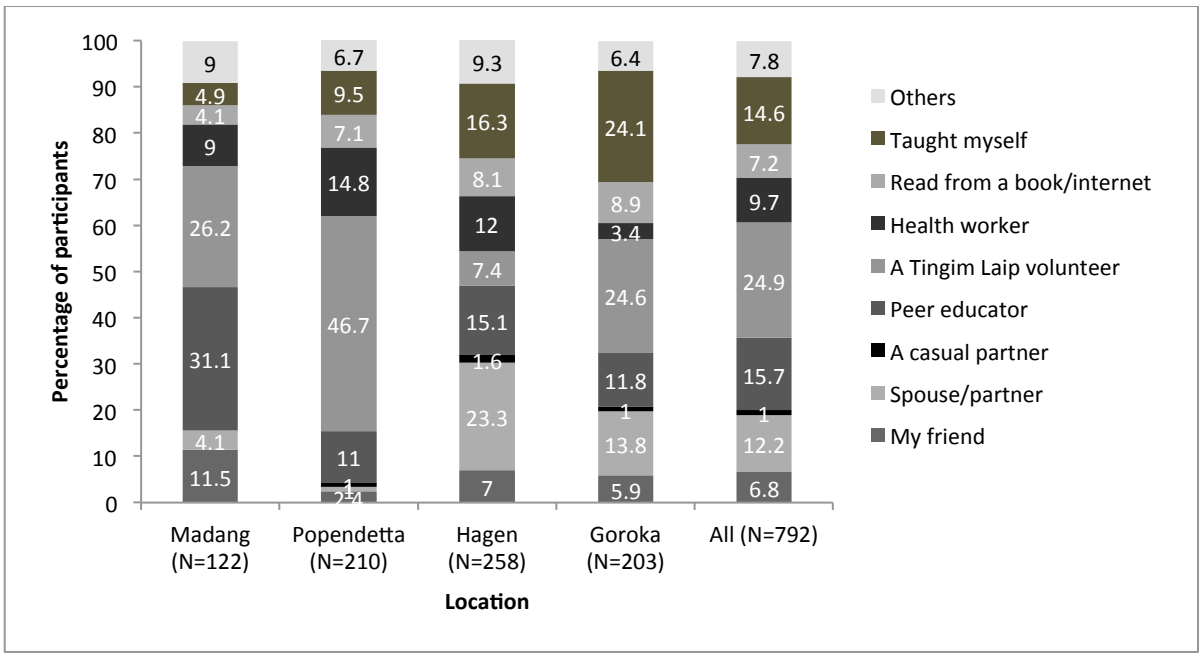
Figure 3.14: Persons or organisations that taught participants how to use a condom by sex



NB: Not significant

Overall, almost a quarter (24.9%) of all participants identified TL volunteers as a source for learning how to use a condom. TL volunteers were less important as a source for learning how to use a condom in Mt Hagen (7.4%) compared to other locations – particularly Popondetta, where almost half of participants (46.7%) identified TL volunteers as the source of this information. **See Figure 3.15.**

Figure 3.15: Persons or organisations that taught participants how to use a condom by location



NB: Not significant

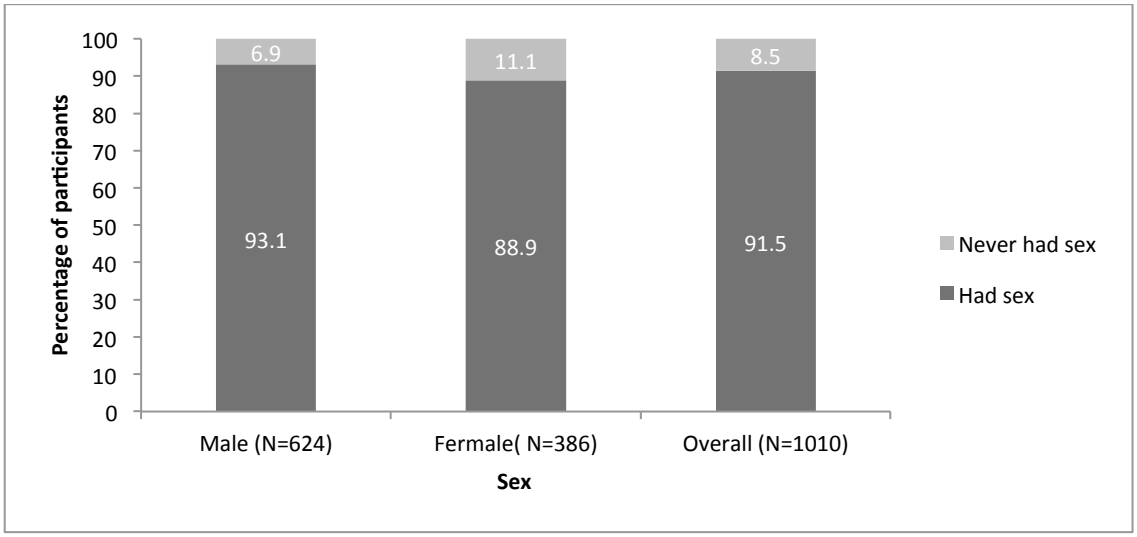
4 SEXUAL EXPERIENCE – GENERAL

Relevance to Tingim Laip log frame	
Objective 2	To design and deliver effective prevention and care responses in project locations
Outcome 2.1	At least 75% of KAPs in project locations knowledgeable on and have better understanding of HIV and SRH
Outcome 2.2	At least 50% of KAPs in project locations use condoms consistently and correctly

4.1 Ever had sex

Of the 1010 participants, 86 participants (8.5%) reported that they had *never* had sex. The remaining sexual data (Figure 4.2 onwards) only pertains to the 924 who reported that they had ever had sex. There was a significant relationship ($p<0.05$) between sex and participants ever having had sex in their lifetime. Significantly more men than women reported ever having had sex. **See Figure 4.1.**

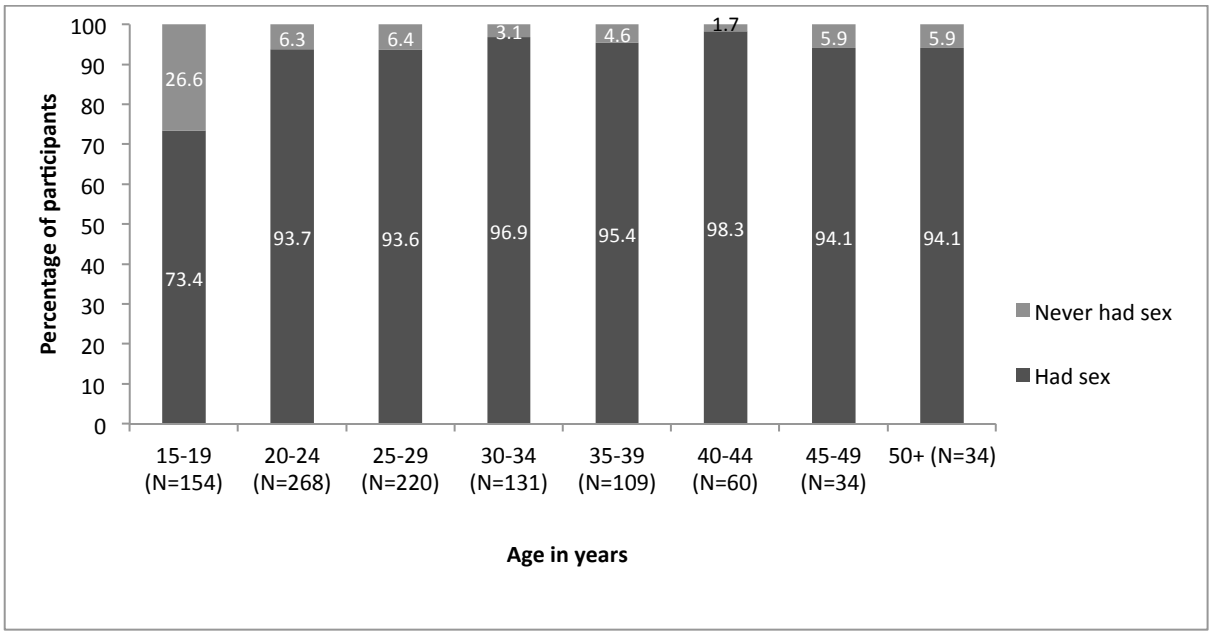
Figure 4.1: Ever had sex by sex and overall



NB: p<0.05 significance

Almost three-quarters (73.4%) of participants aged 15–19 years reported that they had had sex. More than 90% of participants in each of the other age groups reported that they had had sex. **See Figure 4.2.**

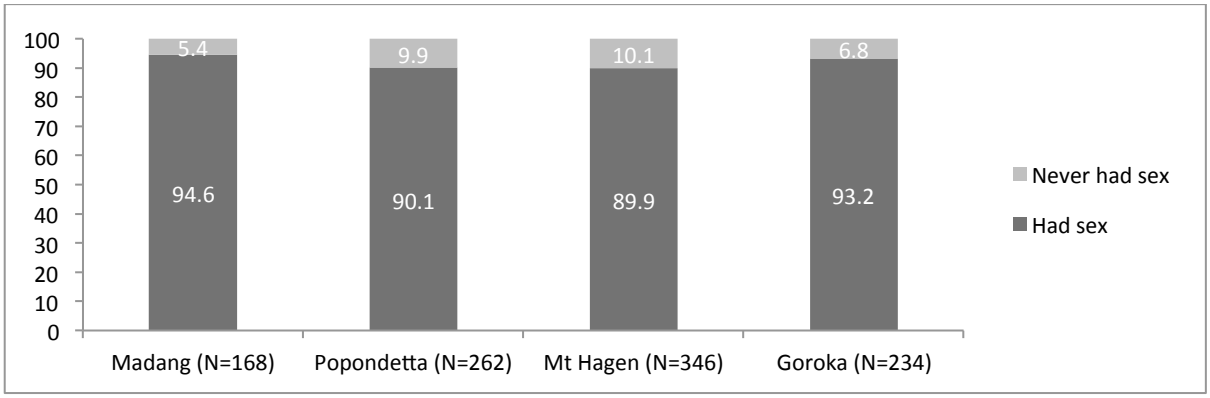
Figure 4.2: Ever had sex by age of participants in years



NB: Not significant

The majority of participants across all locations reported having ever had sex. There was very little difference in the proportions of participants across the four locations. **See Figure 4.3.**

Figure 4.3: Ever had sex by location

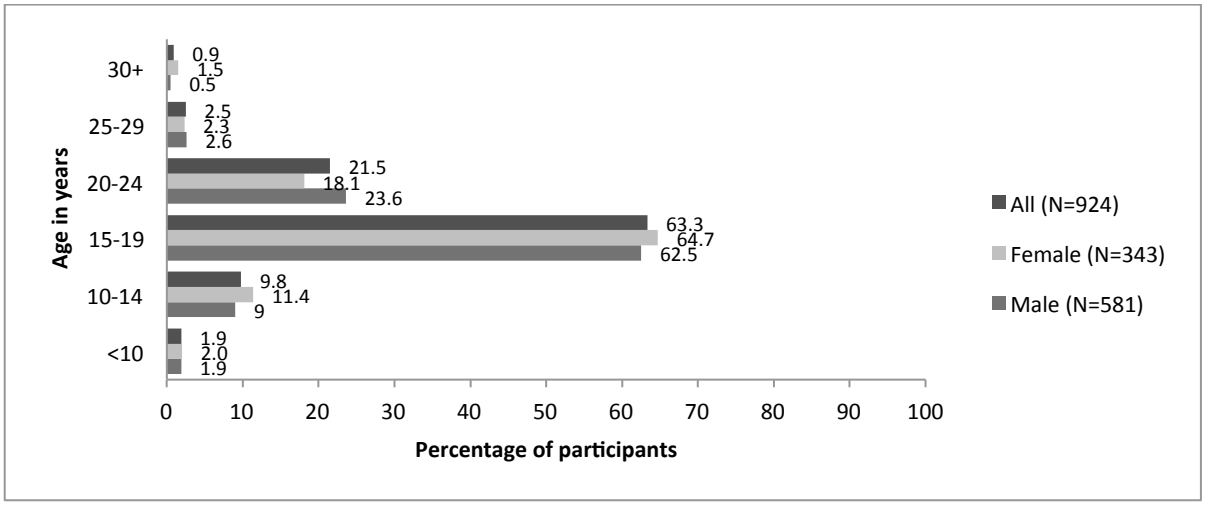


NB: Not significant

4.2 Sexual debut

The majority (63.3%) reported that their sexual debut occurred between 15 and 19 years of age, with the median age of sexual debut 18 years. A very small proportion (1.9%) reported that their first sexual encounter was when they were 10 years of age or younger. Overall, women were more likely to report sexual debut at a younger age than men: slightly more women (11.4%) than men (9%) reported that their sexual debut was between 10 and 14 years, and 78.1% of women compared to 73.4% of men reported sexual debut under the age of 19 years. **See Figure 4.4.**

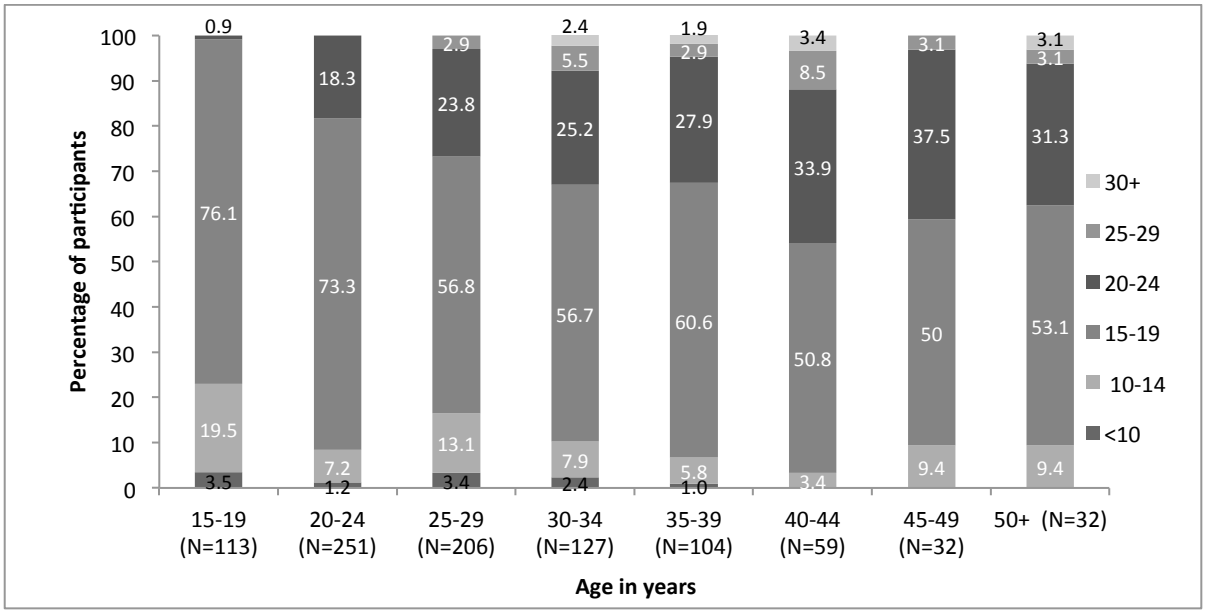
Figure 4.4: Age at sexual debut by sex



NB: Not significant

Proportionally more participants aged 15–19 years reported an earlier sexual debut (<19 years, 76.1%). **See Figure 4.5.**

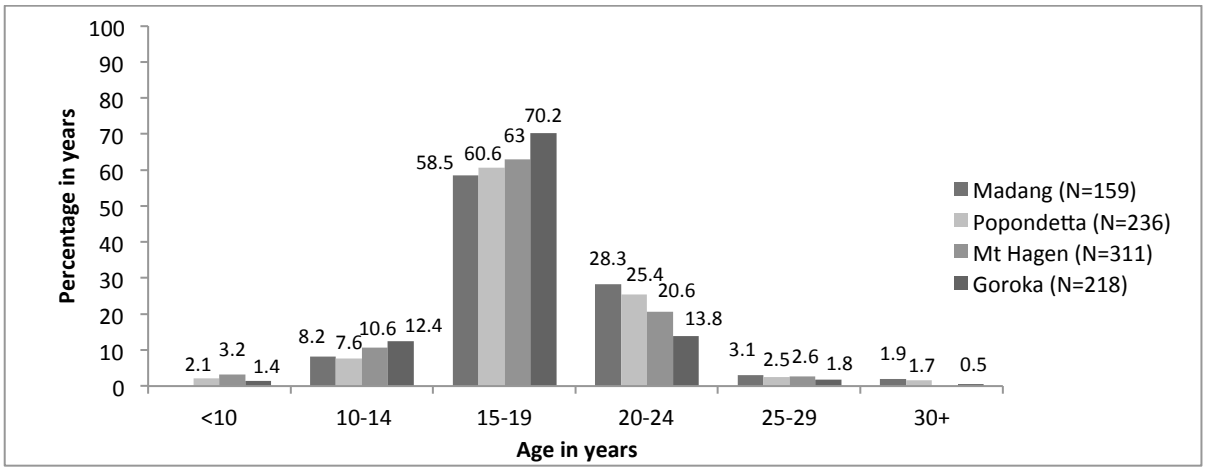
Figure 4.5: Age at sexual debut by current age of participants in years



NB: Not significant

More participants from the Highlands (Mt Hagen and Goroka, 27.6%) reported sexual debut under the age of 14 years, compared to those from coastal locations (Madang and Popondetta, 17.9%). **See Figure 4.6.**

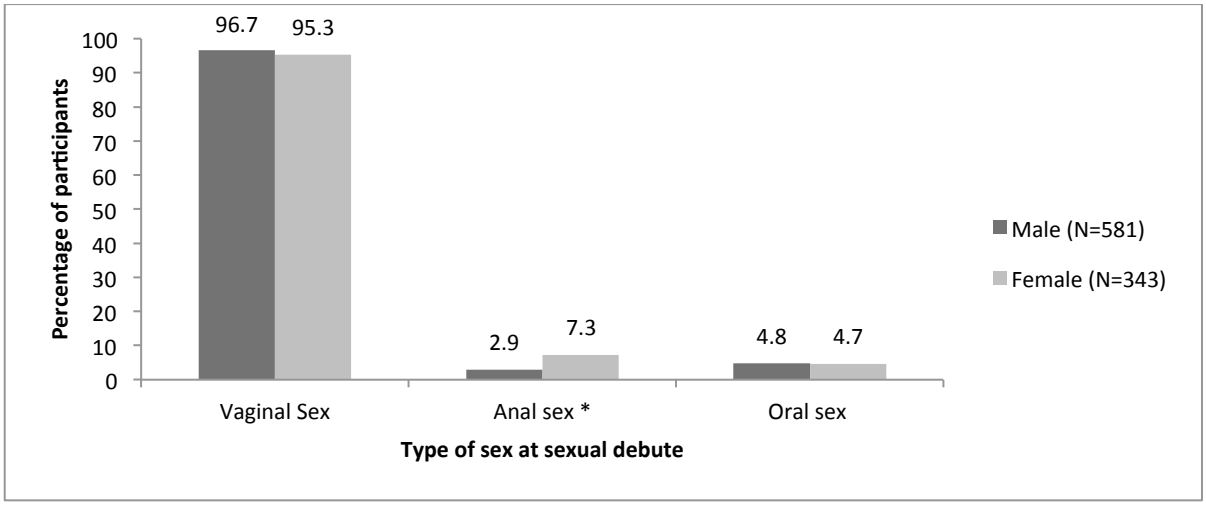
Figure 4.6: Age at sexual debut by location



NB: Not significant

There was a significant relationship ($p<0.05$) between anal sex at sexual debut and sex. Women (7.3%) were significantly more likely than men (2.9%) to report anal intercourse at sexual debut. Most male (96.7%) and female (95.3%) participants reported vaginal intercourse at sexual debut, with almost equal proportions of men and women reporting oral sex at sexual debut (4.8% and 4.7% respectively). **See Figure 4.7.**

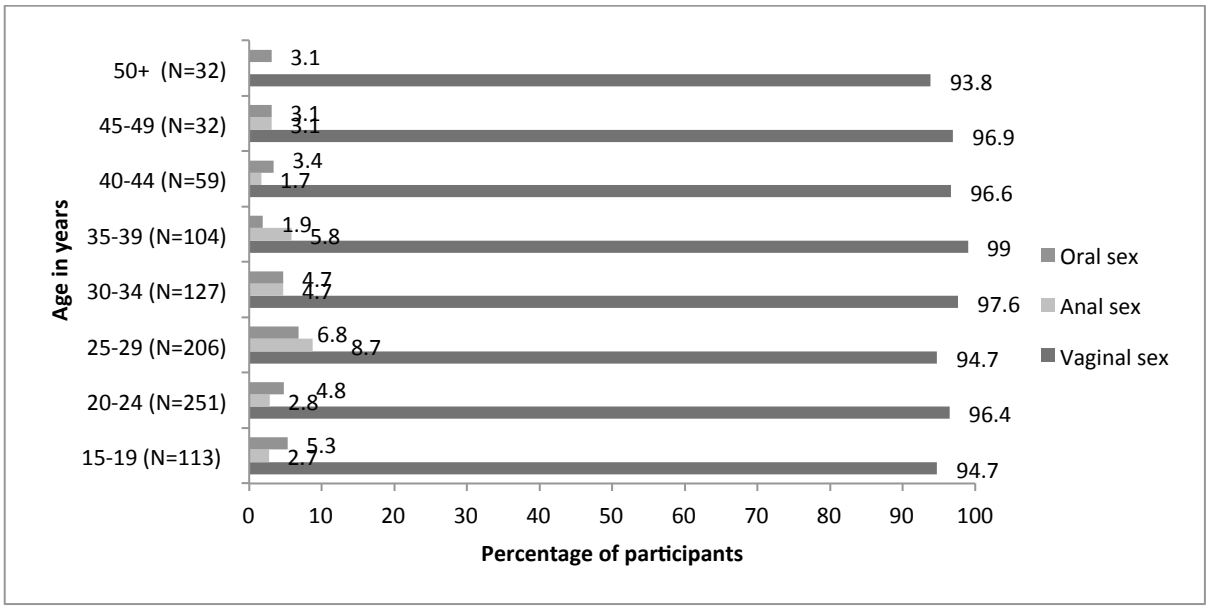
Figure 4.7: Type of sex at sexual debut by sex of participants



NB: $p<0.05$ significance
NB: Sexual debut could involve more than one type of sex

Almost all of the participants across all age groups reported having had vaginal sex at sexual debut. Proportionally, participants aged 25–29 years and 35–39 years were more likely than those in any other age group to report anal sex (8.7% and 5.8% respectively) at sexual debut. **See Figure 4.8**.

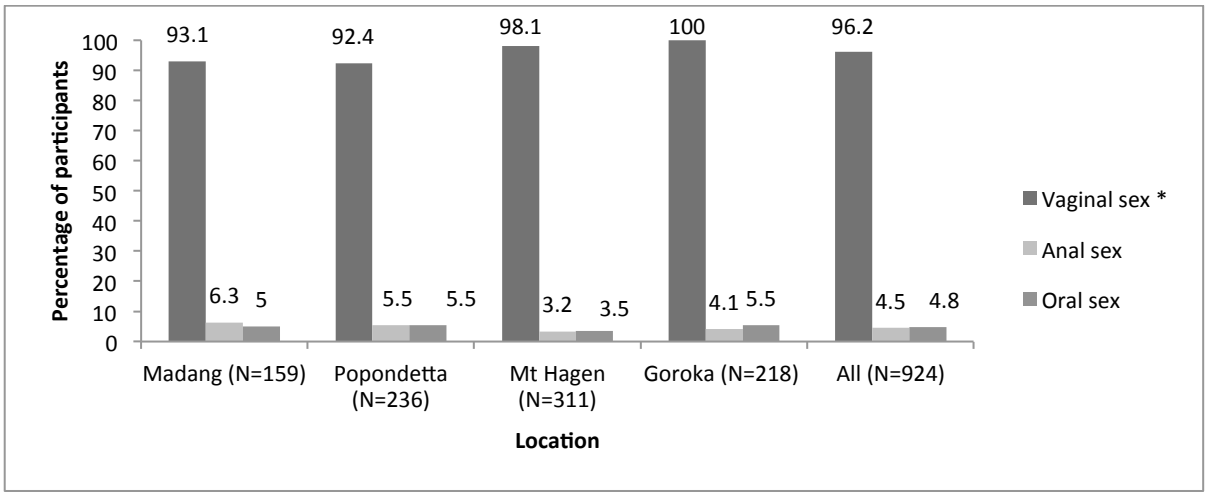
Figure 4.8: Type of sex at sexual debut by current age of participants in years



NB: Sexual debut could involve more than one type of sex
NB: Not significant

There was a significant relationship between location and type of sex at sexual debut (p<0.001). All participants in Goroka (100%) reported vaginal sex at sexual debut. Participants in Madang (6.3%) and Popondetta (5.5%) were more likely to report having anal sex at sexual debut than participants from other locations. **See Figure 4.9.**

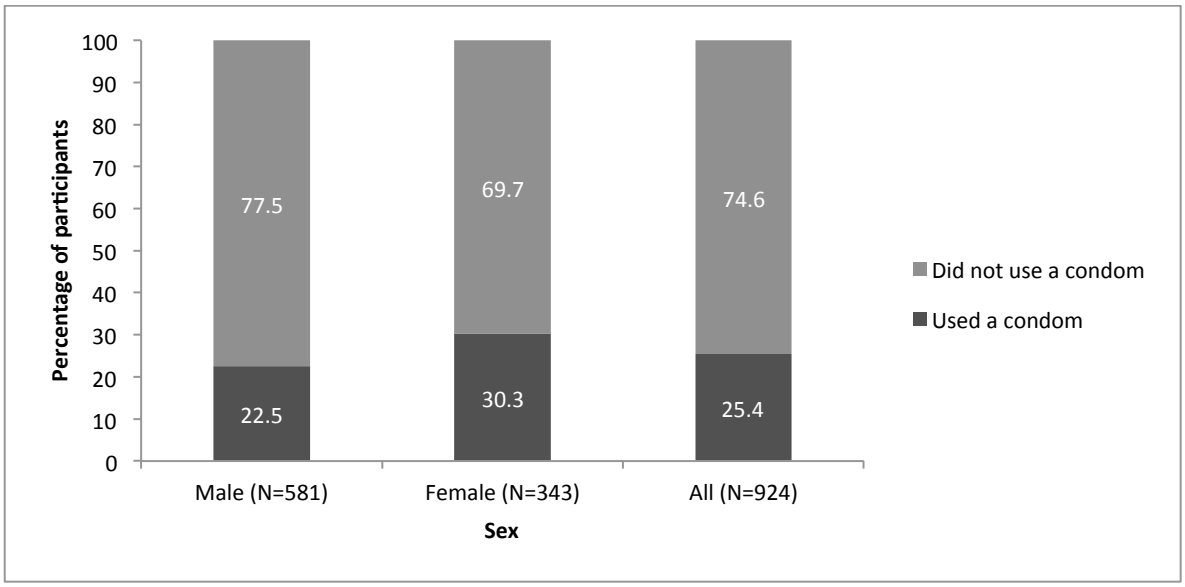
Figure 4.9: Type of sex at sexual debut by location



NB: * p<0.001 significance

Only one-quarter (25.4%) of all participants reported that they used a condom the first time they had sex, yet, interestingly, proportionally more women (30.3%) than men (22.5%) reported using a condom at sexual debut. **See Figure 4.10.**

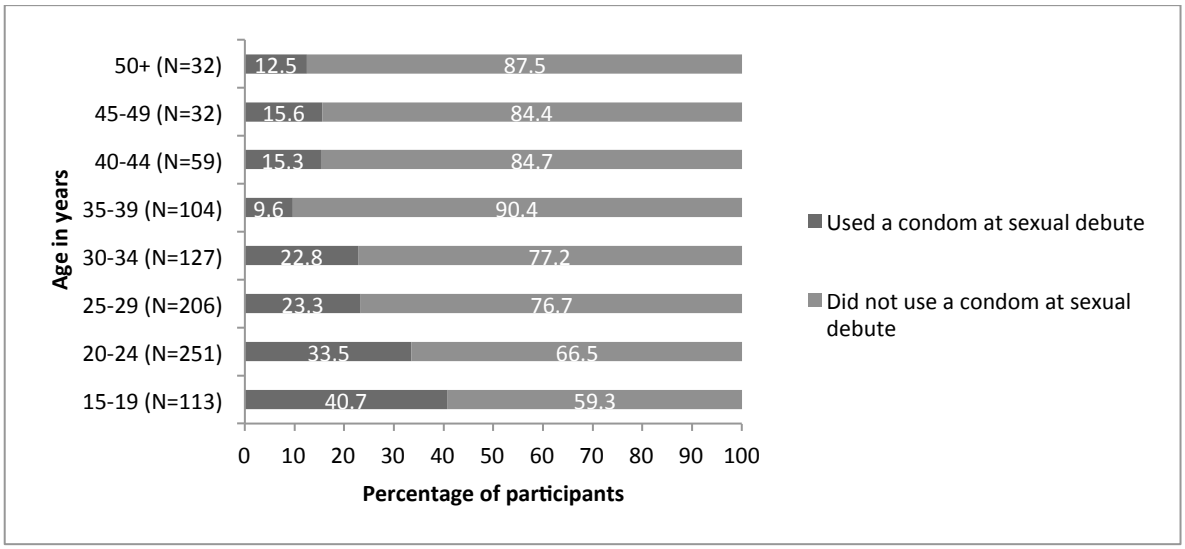
Figure 4.10: Condom use at sexual debut



NB: p<0.05 significance

There was a significant difference in condom use at sexual debut by the current age of the participants. Younger participants (15–19 years, 40.7%; 20–24 years, 33.5%) were more likely to report having used a condom at sexual debut, compared with those in the older age categories (35–39, 9.6%; 50+, 12.5%). **See Figure 4.11.**

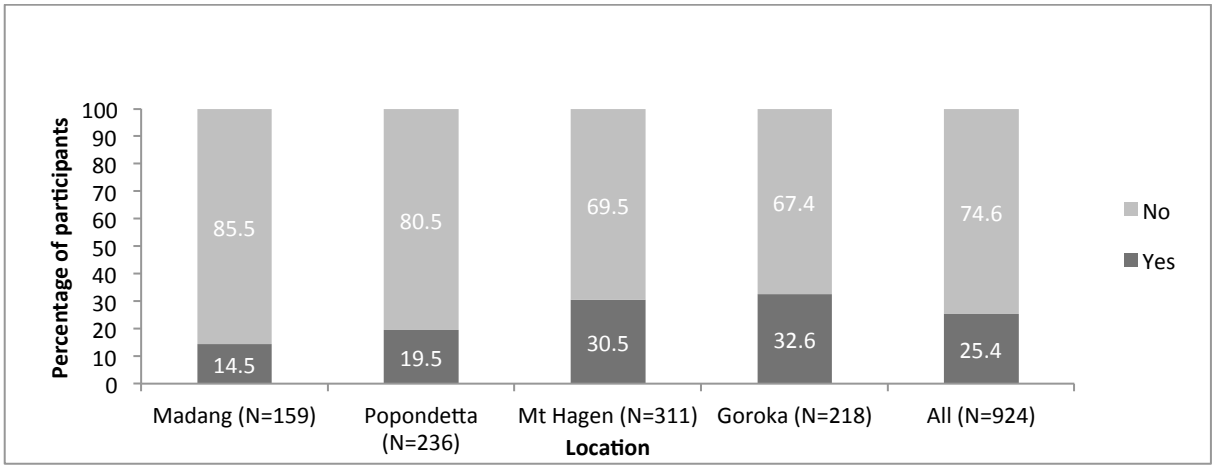
Figure 4.11: Condom use at sexual debut by current age of participants in years



NB: p<0.001 significance

There was a strongly significant relationship (p<0.001) between condom use and location. Participants from Goroka (32.6%) and Mt Hagen (30.5%) were significantly more likely to report having used a condom at sexual debut than those from other locations. Participants from Madang (14.5%) were significantly less likely to report having used a condom at sexual debut. **See Figure 4.12.**

Figure 4.12: Condom use at sexual debut by location

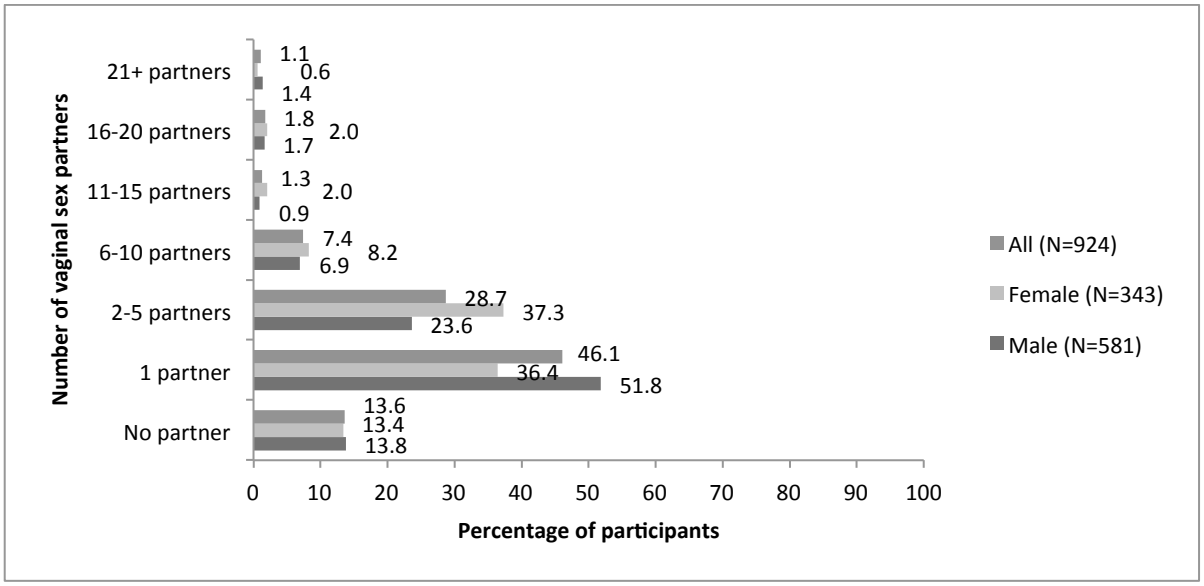


NB: p<0.001 significance

4.3 Vaginal intercourse

Of those who had ever had sex, almost half (46.1%) reported that they had only had vaginal intercourse with one sexual partner in the last 12 months. Regarding the median number of partners, proportionally more men (51.8%) than women (36.4%) reported having had only one partner with whom they had had vaginal intercourse in the last 12 months. Few (11.6%) of the participants reported six or more sexual partners with whom they had had vaginal intercourse in the last 12 months. **See Figure 4.13.**

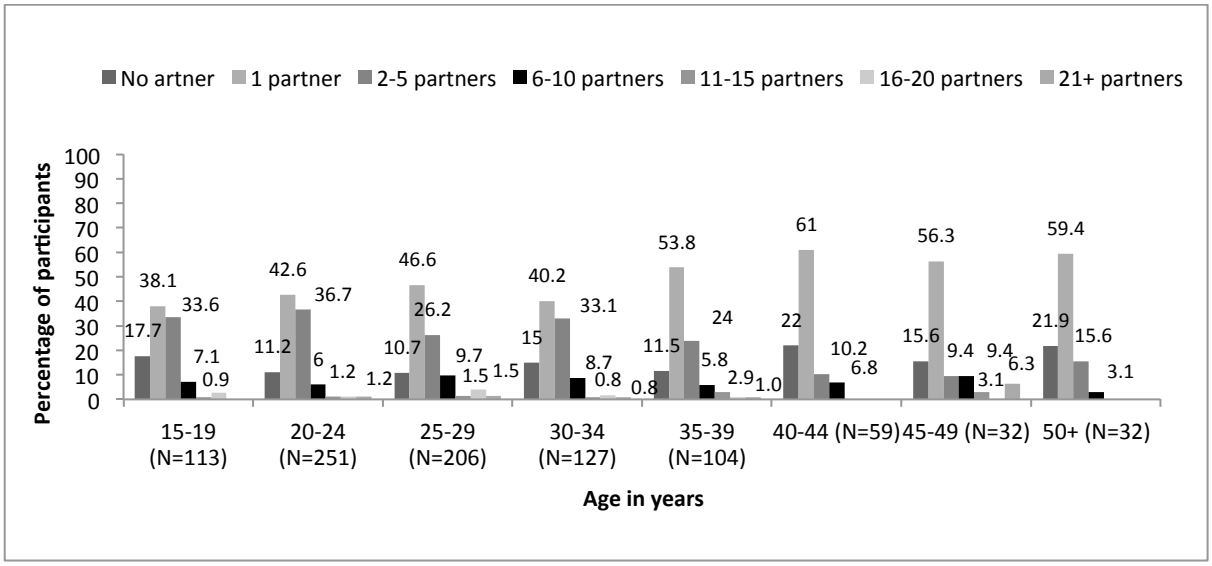
Figure 4.13: Number of vaginal sex partners in the last 12 months



NB: Not significant

Participants aged 25–29 and 45–49 years were proportionally more likely than others to report more than 11 different sexual partners with whom they had vaginal sex in the last 12 months. Between 10% and 22% of participants from each age group reported having no sexual partners with whom they had vaginal sex in that same period. **See Figure 4.14**

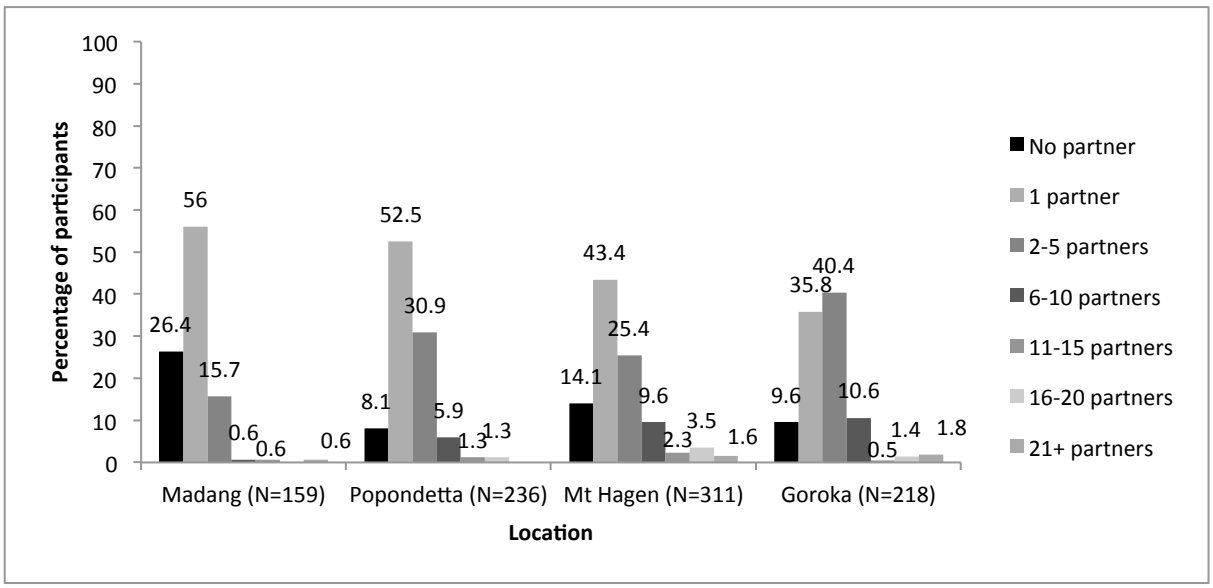
Figure 4.14: Number of vaginal sex partners in the last 12 months by age in years



NB: Not significant

The majority of participants across all locations reported between one and five sexual partners with whom they had vaginal intercourse with in the last 12 months. Participants from Goroka and Mt Hagen were proportionally more likely to report more than 20 sexual partners with whom they had vaginal intercourse with in the last 12 months than those from other locations. Participants in Madang reported the lowest number of vaginal sex partners in the last 12 months with over a quarter (26.4%) reporting no such sexual partners. **See Figure 4.15.**

Figure 4.15: Number of vaginal sex partners in the last 12 months by location



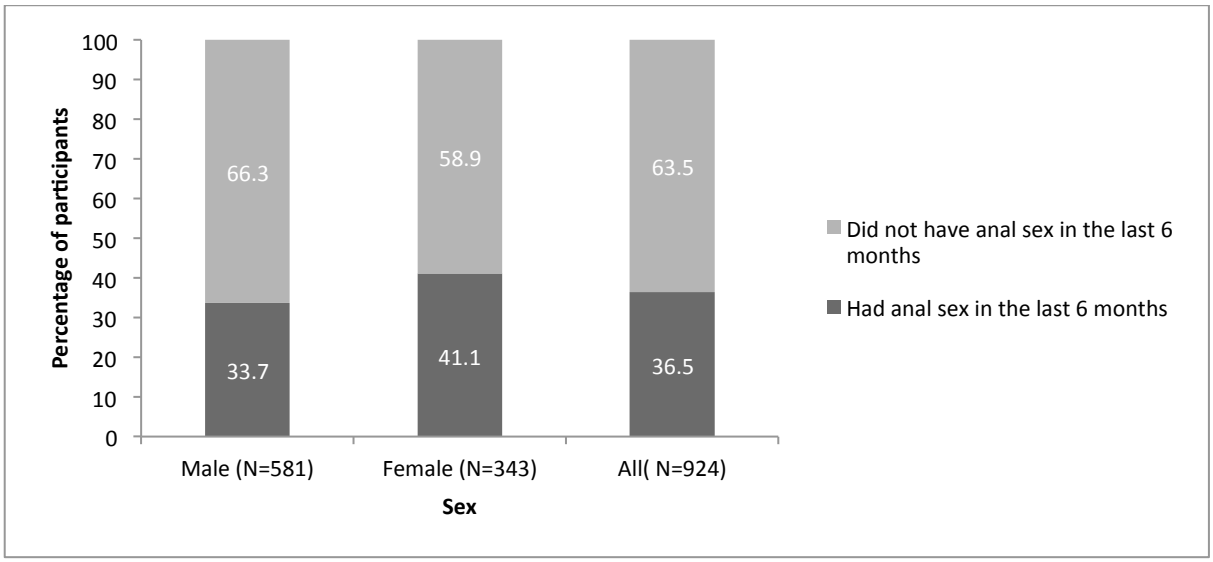
NB: Not significant

4.4 Anal sex

4.4.1 Anal sex in the last six months

Of those who had ever had sex, over one-third (36.5%) reported having had anal intercourse in the last six months. Slightly more women (41.1%) had anal intercourse in the last six months than men (33.7%). **See Figure 4.16.**

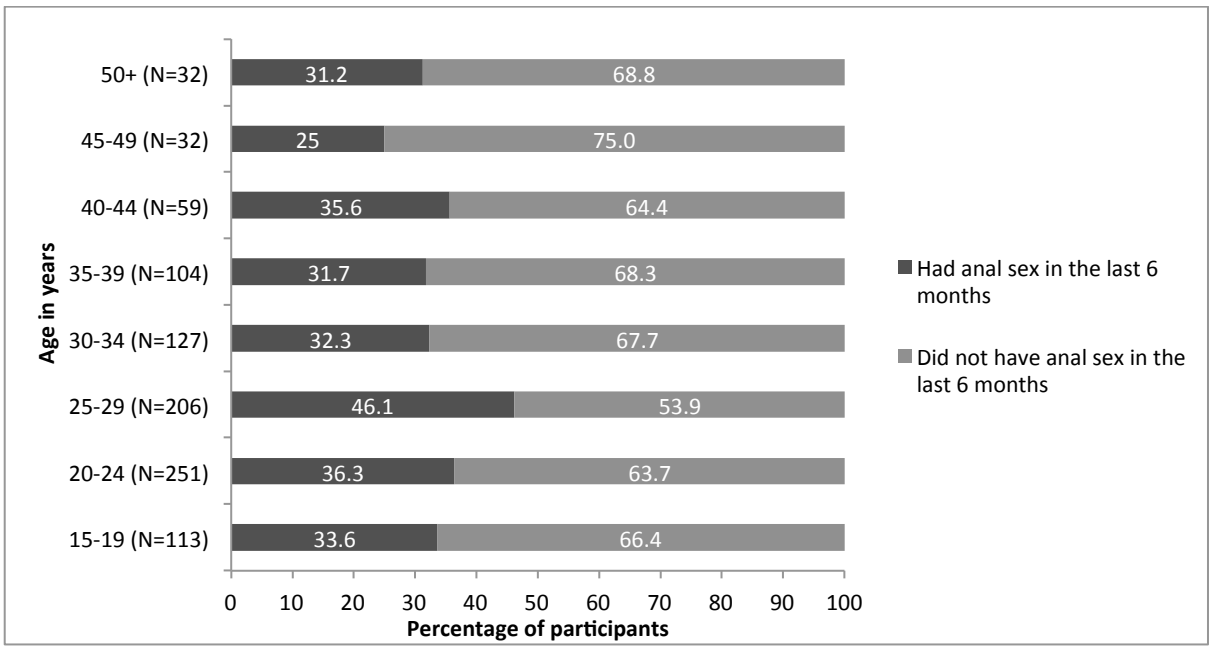
Figure 4.16: Sex of participants who reported having had anal sex in the last six months



NB: Not significant

Participants aged 25–29 years were proportionally more likely to have had anal sex (46.1%) in the last six months compared to other age groups, with participants aged 45–49 years (25%) least likely to have had anal sex. **See Figure 4.17.**

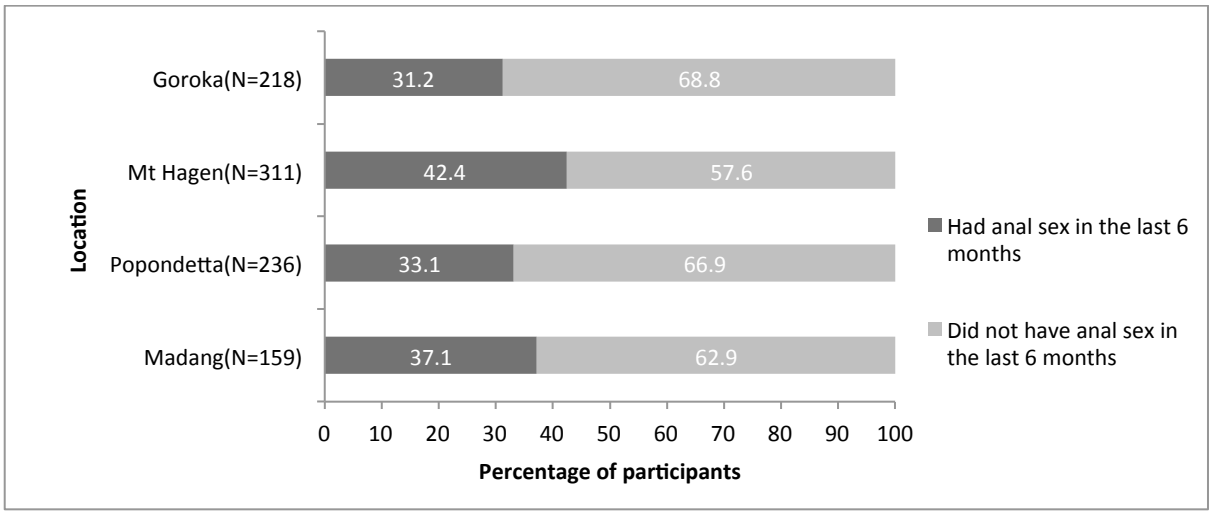
Figure 4.17: Had anal sex in the last six months by age group



NB: Not significant

Participants from Mt Hagen (42.4%) and Madang (37.1%) were proportionally more likely to have had anal sex in the last six months than participants from Popondetta (33.1%) and Goroka (31.2%). **See Figure 4.18.**

Figure 4.18: Had anal sex in the last six months by location

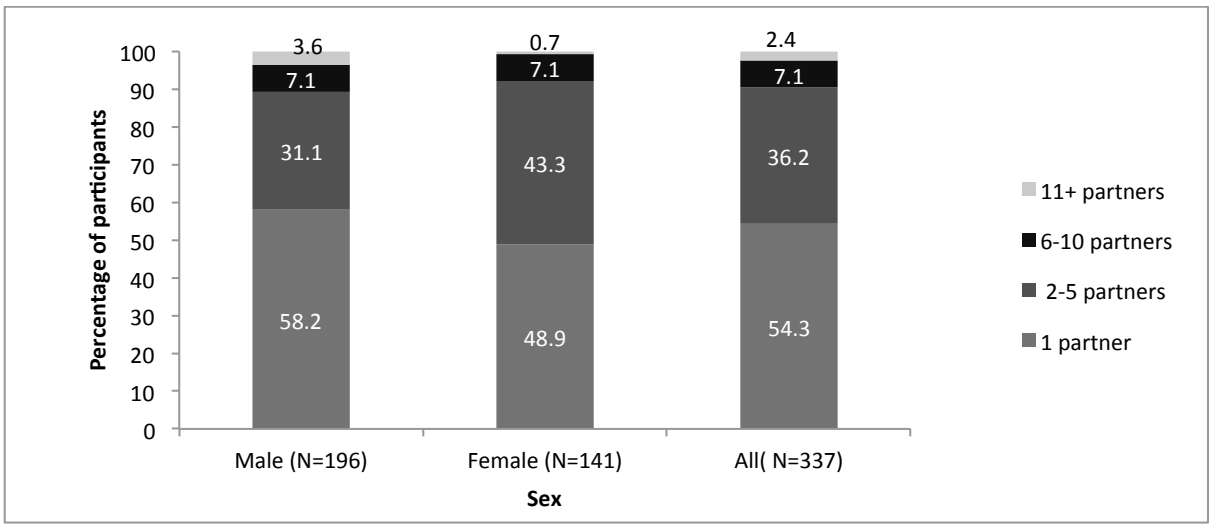


NB: Not significant

4.4.2 Number of partners

Among those who reported having had anal sex in the last six months (N=337), over half (54.3%) reported that they had only one partner with whom they had anal sex. Proportionally more women (51.1%) than men (41.8%) had more than one partner with whom they had anal sex in the last six months; however, there were proportionally slightly more men (10.7%) than women (7.8%) who had more than six anal sex partners. **See Figure 4.19.**

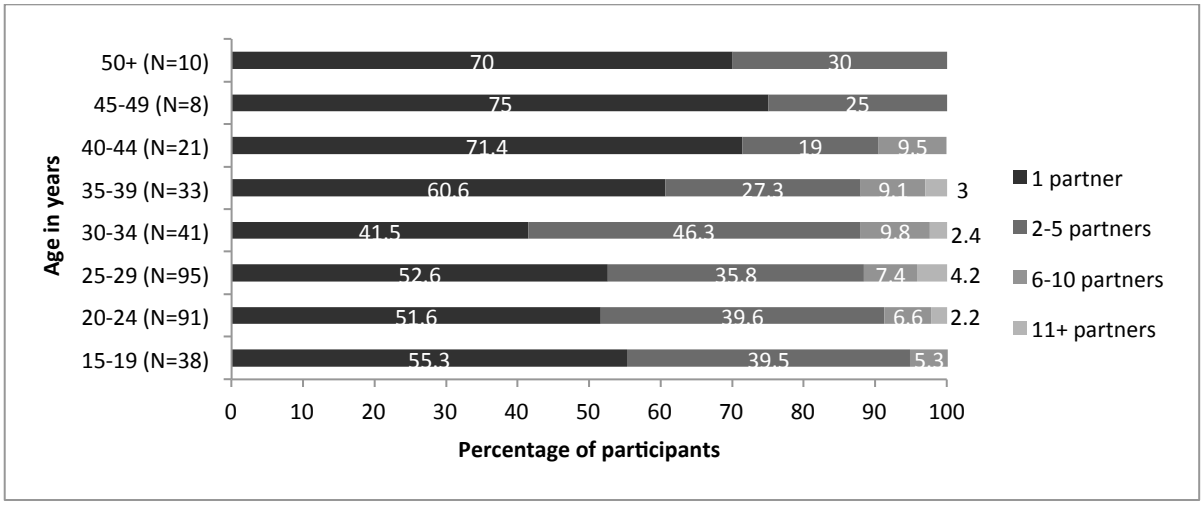
Figure 4.19: Number of partners among those who had anal sex in the last six months by sex



NB: Not significant

Proportionally, younger participants (aged 15–34 years) reported having more anal sex partners than older participants (aged 35–50 years). **See Figure 4.20.**

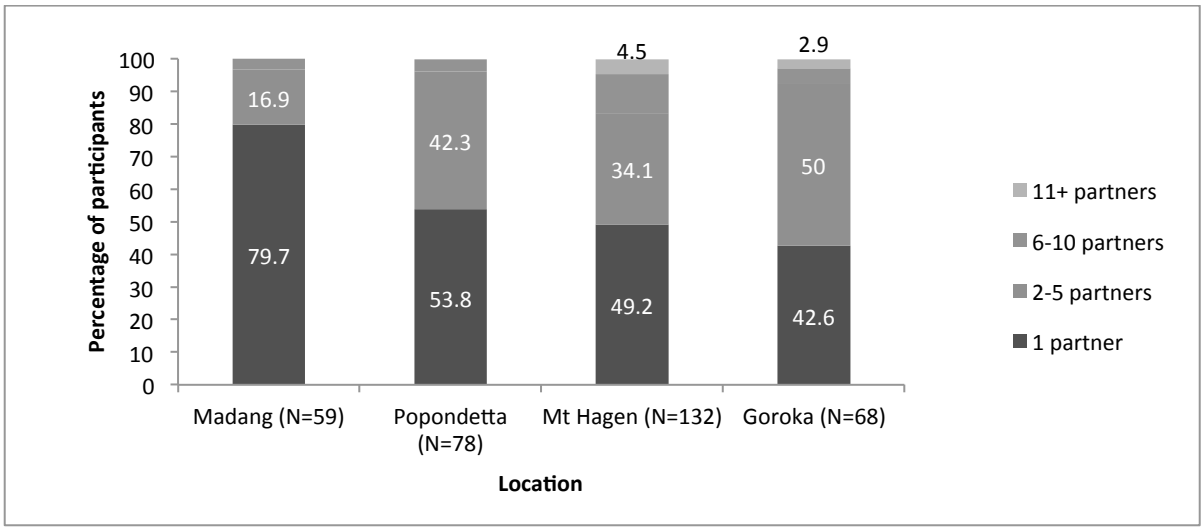
Figure 4.20: Number of partners among those who had anal sex in the last six months by age group



NB: Not significant

Participants from the Highlands region (Mt Hagen, 38.6% and Goroka, 52.9%) were proportionally more likely to have had more than one anal sex partner in the last six months than participants from the coastal regions (Madang, 16.9% and Popondetta, 42.3%). **See Figure 4.21.**

Figure 4.21: Number of partners among those who had anal sex in the last six months by location

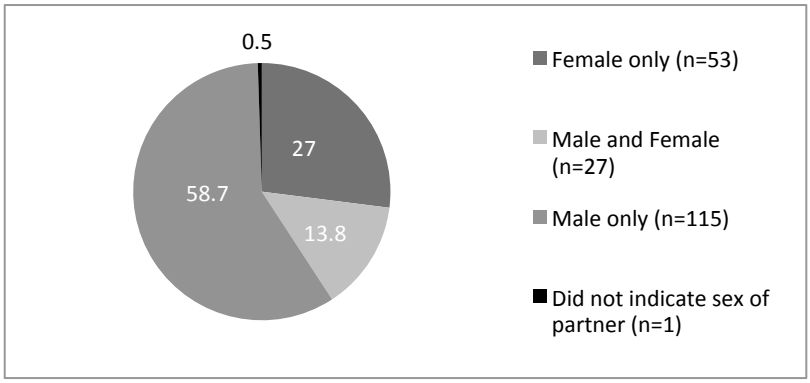


NB: Not significant

4.4.3 Sex of anal sex partners

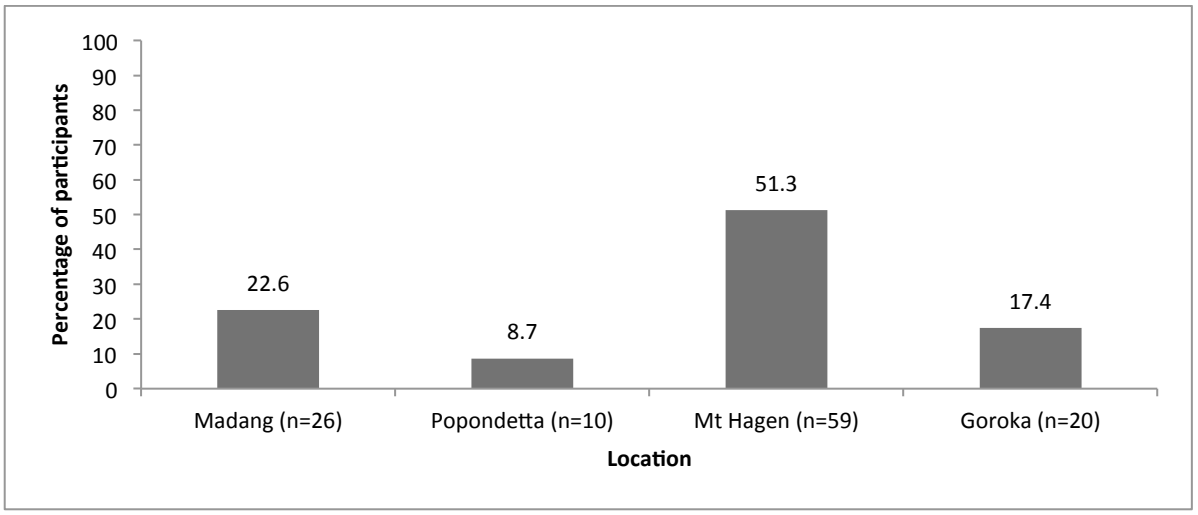
Among the male participants (N=196) who had anal sex in the last six months, more than half reported that they only had anal sex with other men (58.7), over a quarter (27%) reported only having female partners with whom that had anal sex and 13.8% had anal sex with both men and women. **See Figure 4.22.**

Figure 4.22: Men's anal sex partners in the last six months by sex



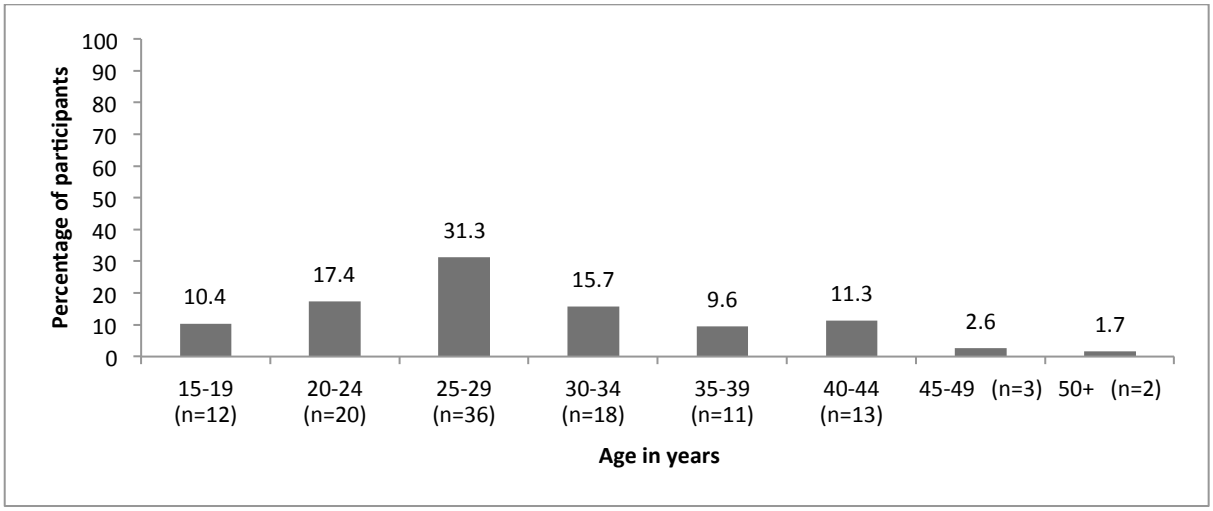
More than half of the men who only had anal sex with other men in the last six months were from Mt Hagen (51.3%), and close to one-quarter (22.6%) were from Madang. **See Figure 4.23.**

Figure 4.23: Location of men who had anal sex with men only



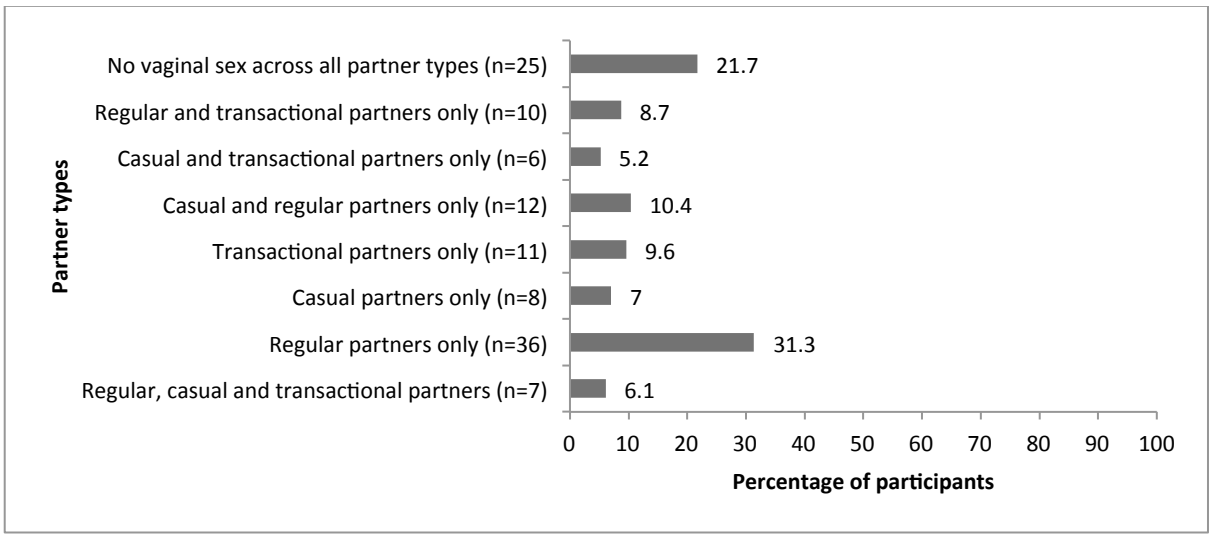
Most (59.1%) of the men who only had anal sex with men in the last six months were younger participants aged 15–29 years. **See Figure 4.24.**

Figure 4.24: Age of men who had anal sex with men only



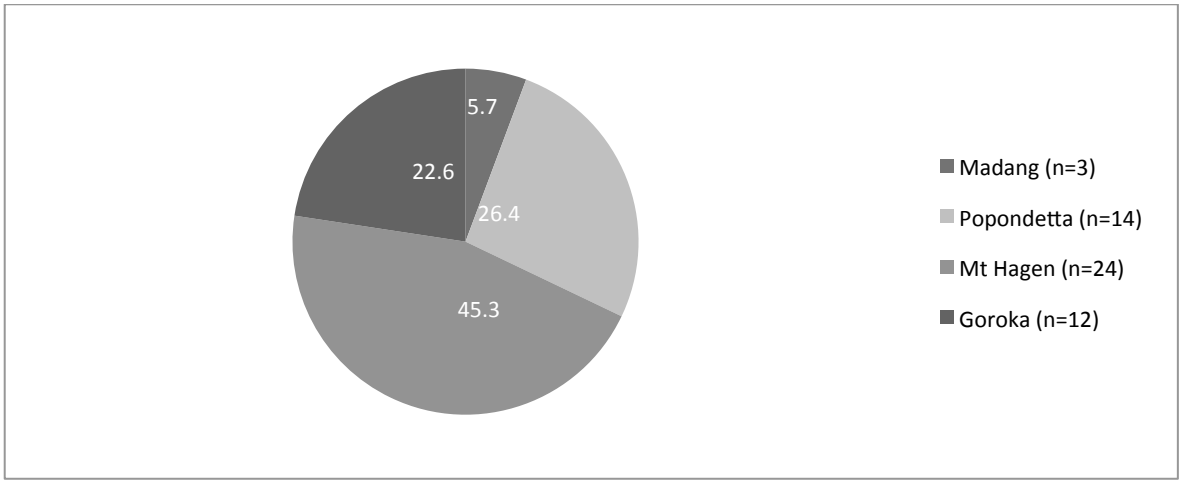
One-fifth (21.7%) of the men who had anal sex only with men in the last six months did not have vaginal sex with either a regular, casual or transactional sex partner. **See Figure 4.25.**

Figure 4.25: Types of vaginal sex partners among those who had anal sex with men only



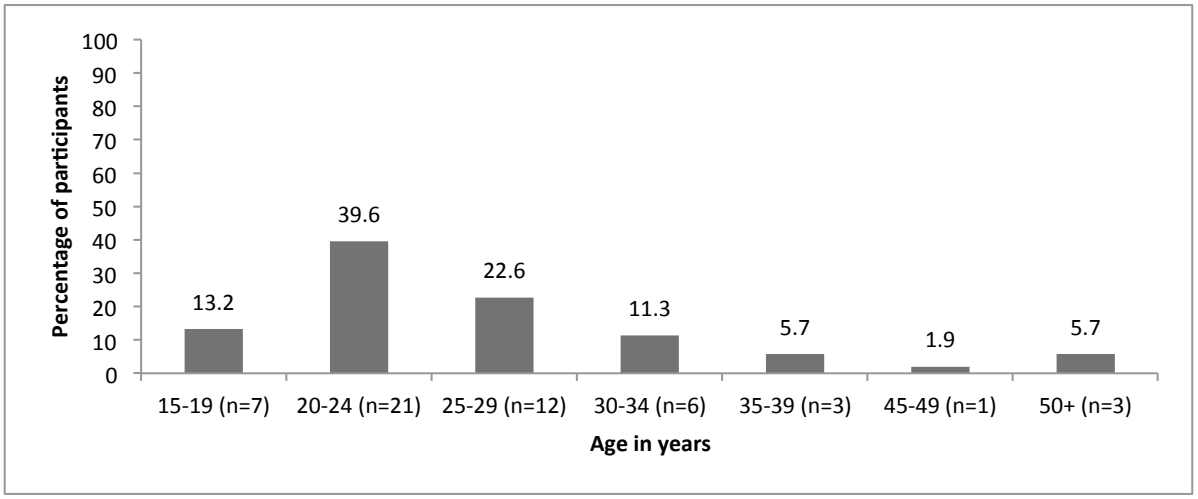
Of the male participants who only had anal sex with women, almost half were from Mt Hagen (45.3%). **See Figure 4.26.**

Figure 4.26: Location of men who had anal sex with women only



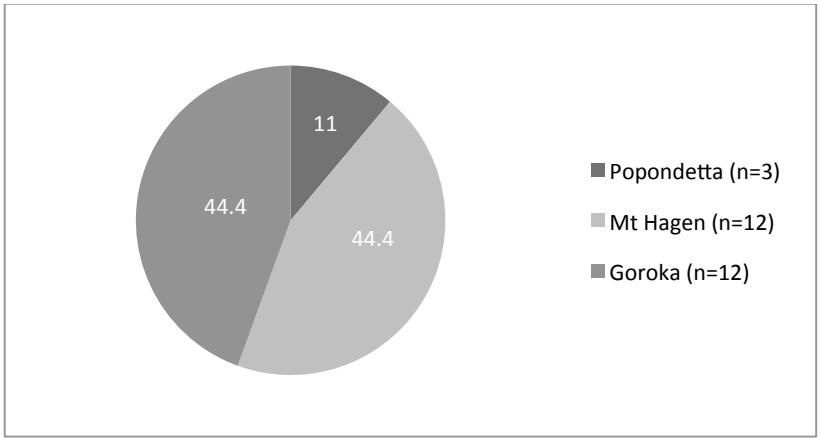
Most (75.4%) of those who had anal sex with women only were aged 15–29 years. **See Figure 4.27.**

Figure 4.27: Age of men who had anal sex with women only



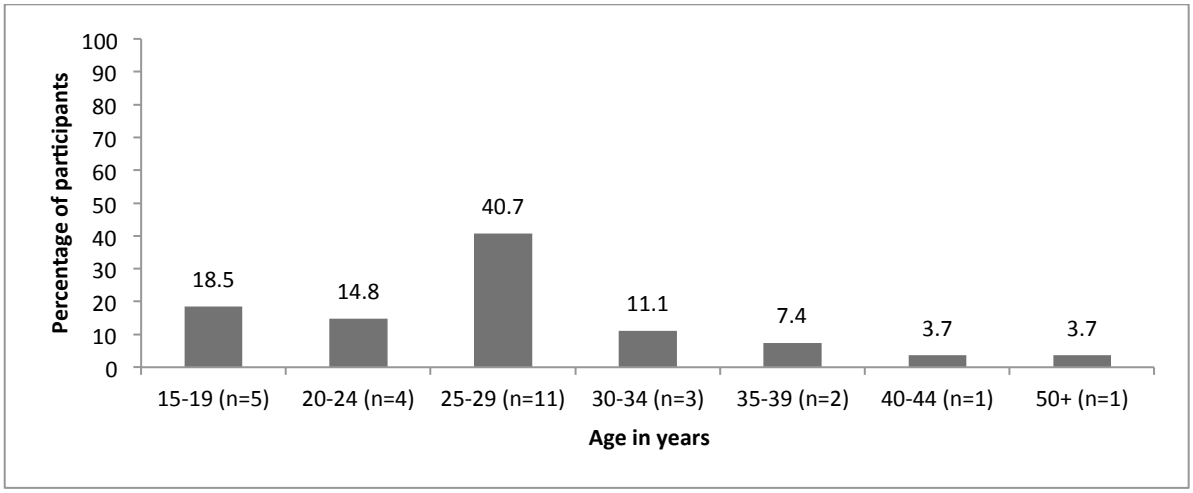
Most of the men who had anal sex with both men and women were from Mt Hagen (44.4%) or Goroka (44.4%). No male participants from Madang reported anal sex with both men and women in the last six months. **See Figure 2.28.**

Figure 4.28: Location of those who had anal sex with both men and women



Close to three-quarters (74%) of the male participants who had anal sex with both men and women were aged 15–30 years. **See Figure 4.29.**

Figure 4.29: Age of men who had anal sex with both men and women



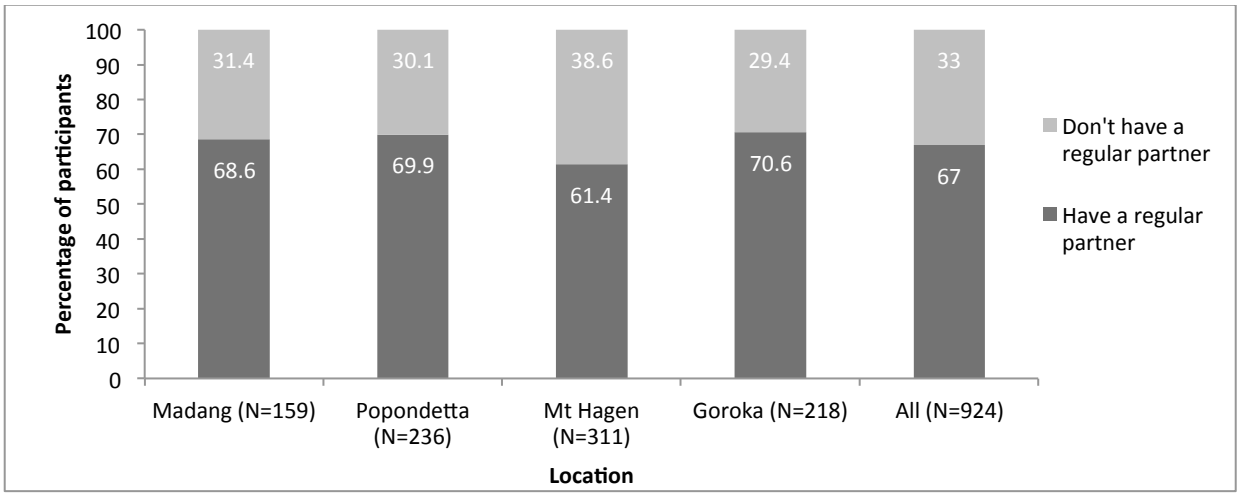
5 REGULAR NON-PAYING SEXUAL PARTNERS

Relevance to Tingim Laip log frame	
Objective 2	To design and deliver effective prevention and care responses in project locations
Outcome 2.1	At least 75% of KAPs in project locations knowledgeable on and have correct understanding of HIV and SRH
Outcome 2.2	At least 50% of KAPs in project locations use condoms consistently and correctly

5.1 Number of regular non-paying sexual partners

Roughly two-thirds (67%; N=619) of the participants who had ever had sex, had a regular non-paying sexual partner. Participants from Mt Hagen were proportionally less likely to have had a regular non-paying sexual partner than those from other locations. **See Figure 5.1.**

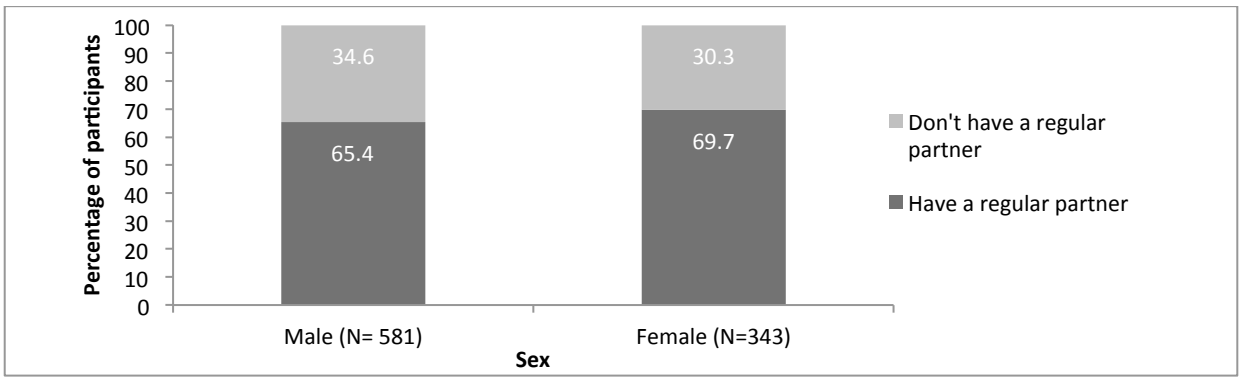
Figure 5.1: Regular non-paying sexual partner by location



NB: Not significant

Roughly equal proportions of women (69.7%) and men (65.4%) reported having a regular non-paying sexual partner. **See Figure 5.2.**

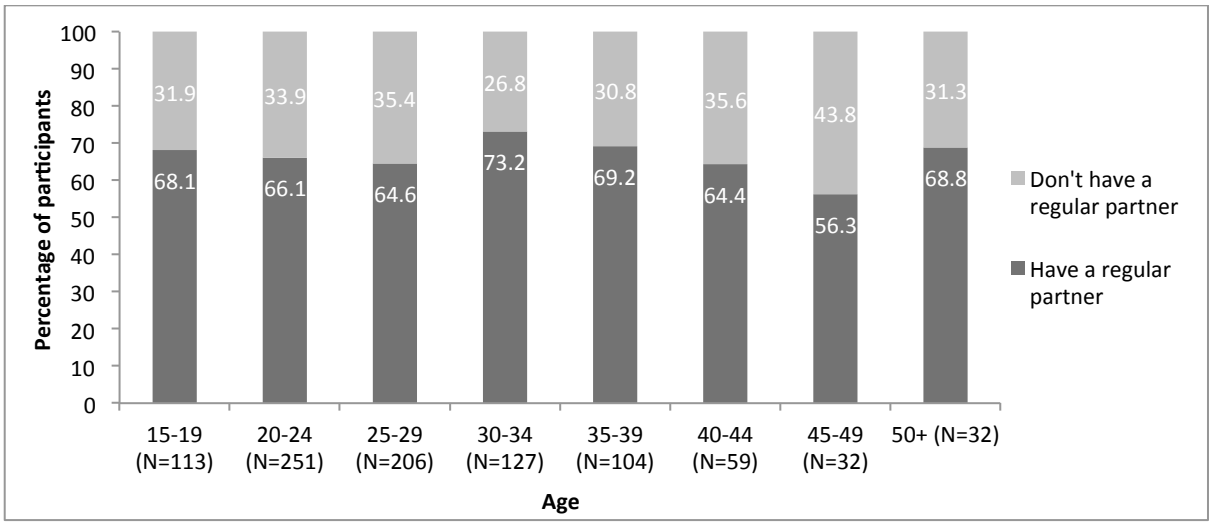
Figure 5.2: Regular non-paying sexual partner by sex



NB: Not significant

More than half of each of the age groups reported having a regular non-paying sexual partner, but those aged 30–34 years were proportionally most likely to report having a regular non-paying sexual partner. **See Figure 5.3.**

Figure 5.3: Regular non-paying sexual partner by age of participants in years



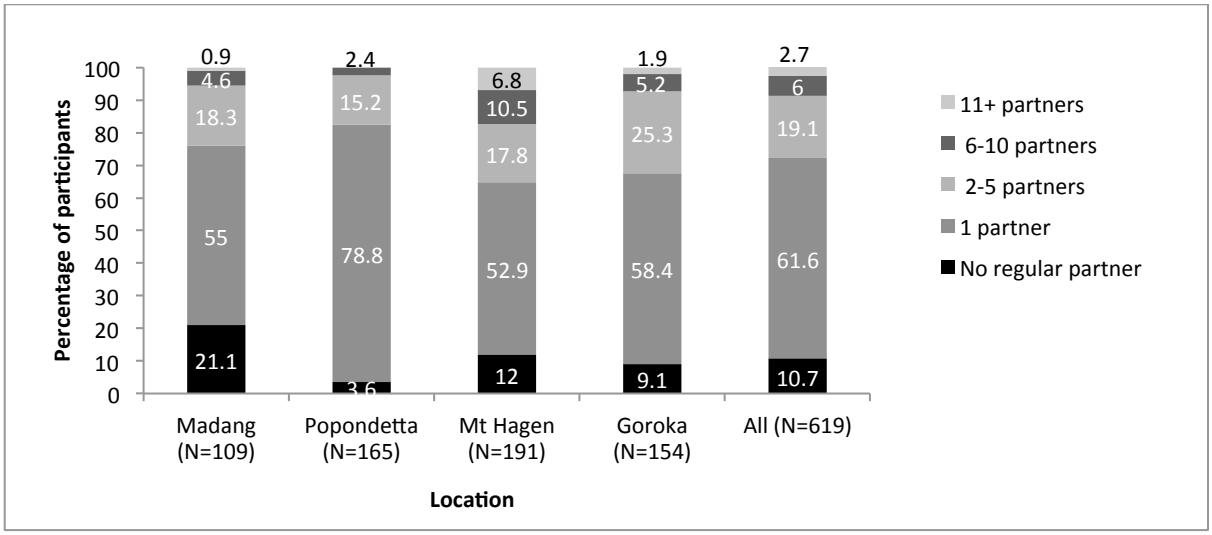
NB: Not significant

5.2 Vaginal sex with regular non-paying sexual partners

5.2.1 Number of regular non-paying sexual partners

Among those (N=619) who reported having regular non-paying sexual partners, almost 30% (27.8%) had more than one regular non-paying sexual partner in the last 12 months with whom they had vaginal sex. The majority reported having had one (61.6%) partner, but participants in the Highlands region (Goroka and Mt Hagen) were proportionally more likely than those in coastal areas (Popondetta and Madang) to report two or more partners (Goroka, 32.4% and Mt Hagen, 35.1%, compared with Madang, 23.8% and Popondetta, 17.6%). **See Figure 5.4.**

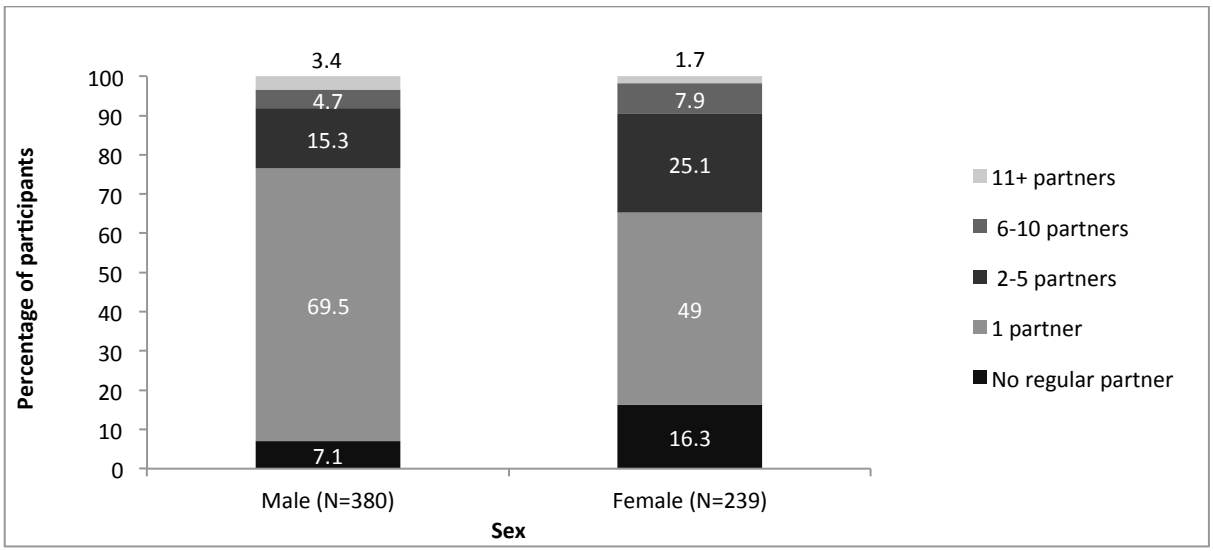
Figure 5.4: Number of regular non-paying vaginal sex partners in the last 12 months by location



NB: Not significant

There was a significant relationship between sex and the number of regular non-paying partners with whom participants had vaginal sex in the last 12 months. More women (34.7%) than men (23.4%) reported having two or more regular non-paying sexual partners in the last 12 months with whom they had vaginal sex. Conversely, women were more than twice as likely as men to report having had no regular non-paying sexual partners in the last 12 months (16.3% and 7.1% respectively). **See Figure 5.5.**

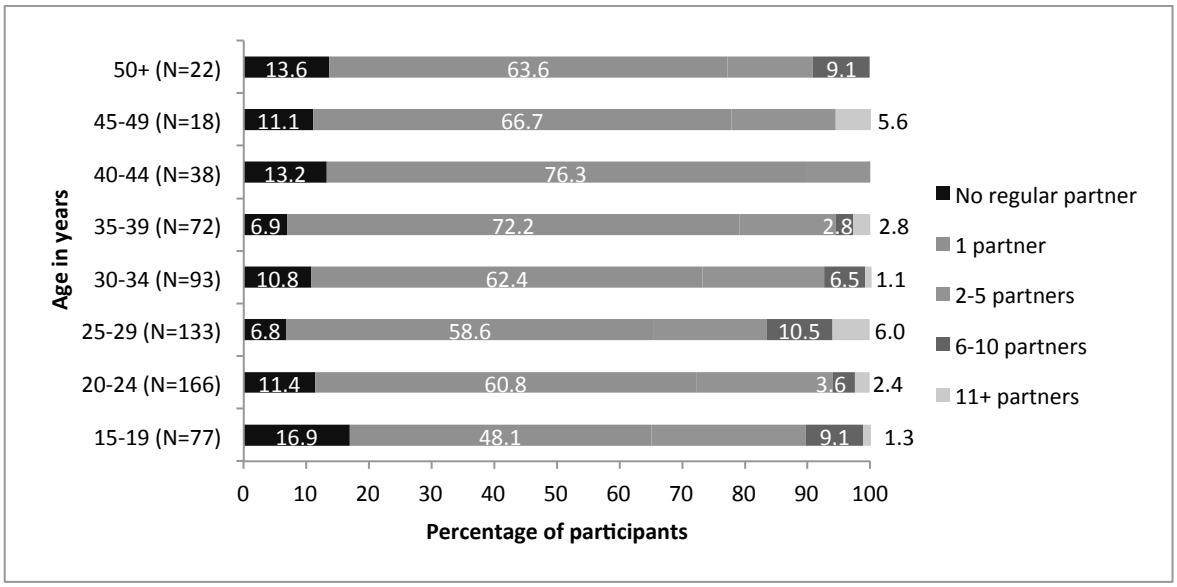
Figure 5.5: Number of regular non-paying partners in the last 12 months by sex



NB: p<0.001 significance

The youngest participants in the study (15–19 years) were proportionally more likely than any other age group to report two or more regular non-paying sexual partners with whom they had vaginal sex in the last 12 months (35%), followed closely by those in the 25–29 year age group (34.6%). They were also proportionally more likely than any other age group to report having no partners (16.9%). **See Figure 5.6.**

Figure 5.6: Number of regular non-paying vaginal sex partners in the last 12 months by age of participants in years

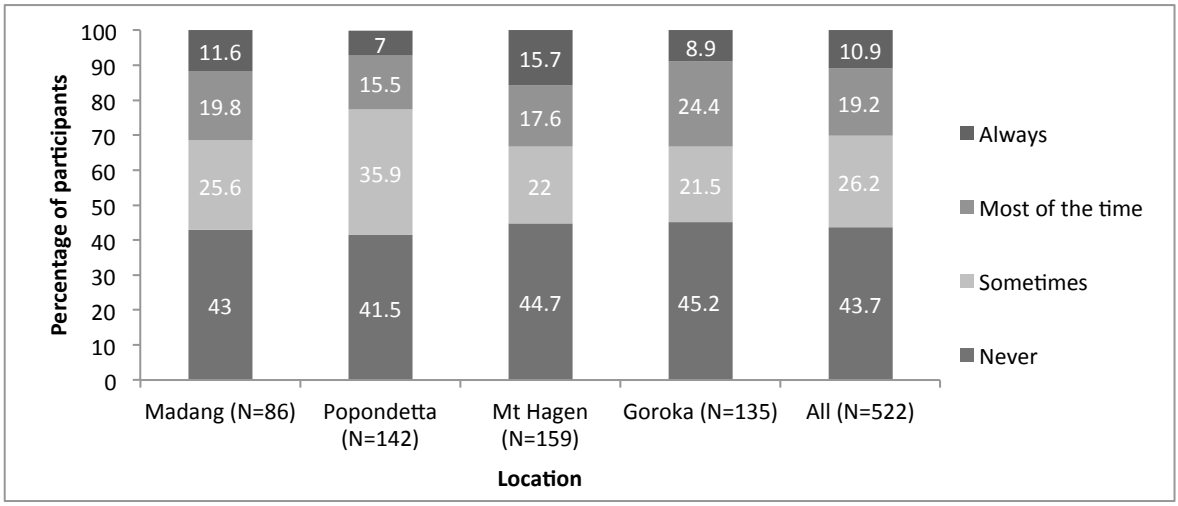


NB: Not significant

5.2.2 Condom use in the last six months with regular non-paying sexual partners

Among those (N=553) who reported having one or more regular non-paying sexual partners with whom they had vaginal sex in the last 12 months, almost half of the participants (43.7%) reported never using a condom, with only 10.9% reporting always using one. Almost equal proportions of participants from Goroka (45.2%), Mt Hagen (44.7%) and Madang (43%) reported never using a condom during vaginal sex with a regular non-paying partner in that period. Proportionally more participants from Mt Hagen (15.7%) and Madang (11.6%) reported always using a condom. **See Figure 5.7.**

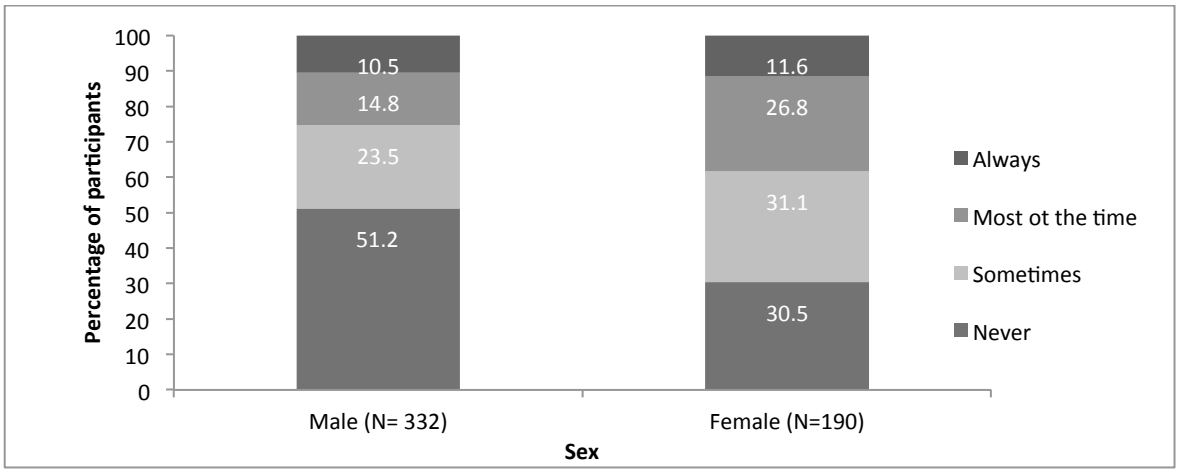
Figure 5.7: Condom use during vaginal sex with a regular non-paying partner in the last six months by location



NB: Not significant; Missing=31

There was a significant relationship (p<0.001) between sex and frequency of condom use in the last six months, with men reporting lower condom use rates for vaginal sex with regular non-paying sexual partners in the last six months than women. More than half of all men (51.2%) reported that they never use condoms. Roughly equal proportions of men and women reported always using a condom during vaginal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner in that same period (10.5% and 11.6% respectively). **See Figure 5.8.**

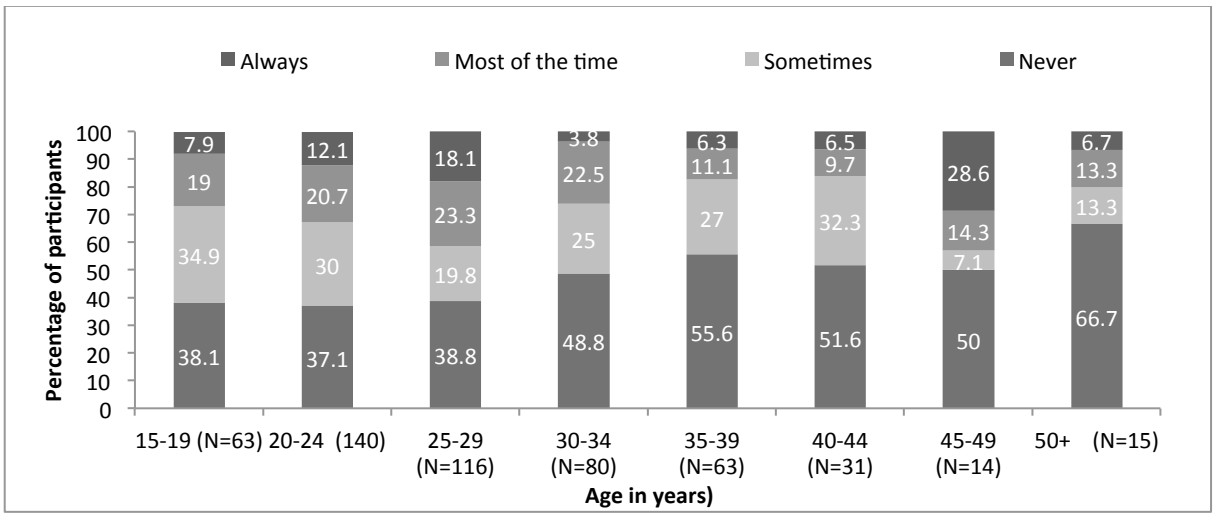
Figure 5.8: Condom use during vaginal sex with a regular non-paying partner in the last six months by sex



NB: p<0.001 significance; Missing=31

Although there were some slight variations, older participants were proportionally more likely than other participants to report never using condoms when having vaginal sex with regular non-paying sexual partners. Participants aged 45–49 years were proportionally more likely than those in any other age group to report always using a condom (28.6%). **See Figure 5.9.**

Figure 5.9: Condom use during vaginal sex with a regular non-paying partner in the last six months by age of participants in years

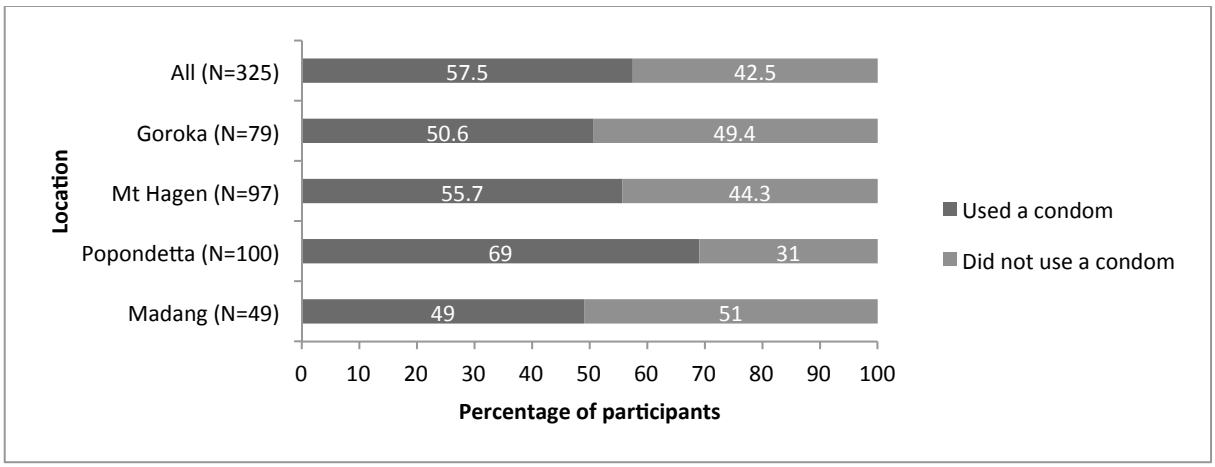


NB: Not significant; Missing=31

5.2.3 Condom use at last vaginal sex with regular non-paying sexual partners

Among those (N=325) who reported using a condom with a regular non-paying partner in the last six months, over half (57.5%) of the participants across all locations reported that they used a condom during their last vaginal sex. Participants from Popondetta reported the highest (69%) use of condom at last vaginal sex, with participants from Madang (49%) reporting the lowest. **See Figure 5.10.**

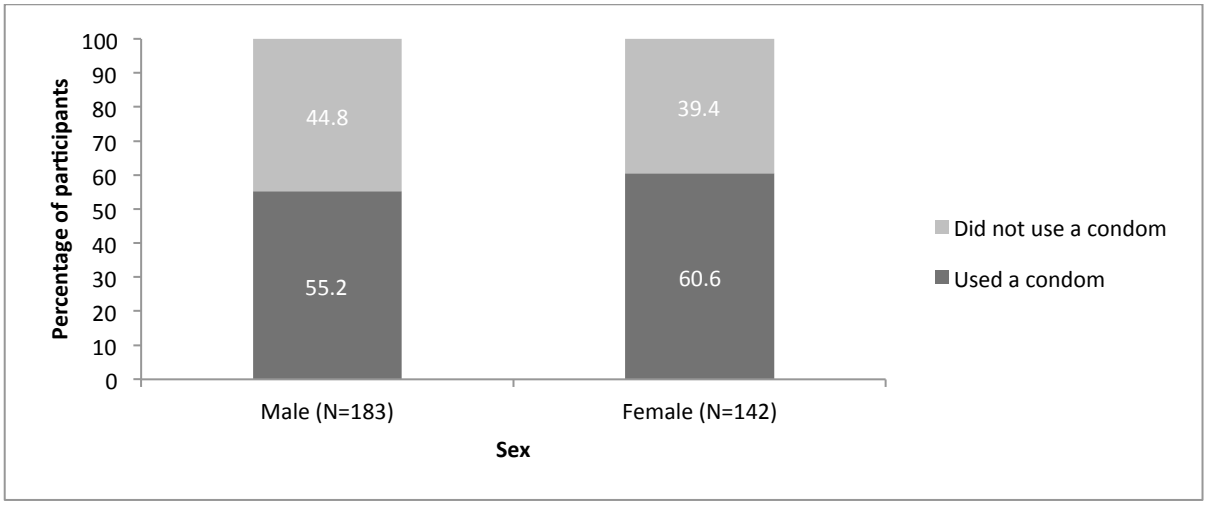
Figure 5.10: Condom use at last vaginal sex with a regular non-paying partner by location



NB: p<0.05 significance

Proportionally more women than men reported using a condom during last vaginal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner (60.6% and 55.2% respectively). **See Figure 5.11.**

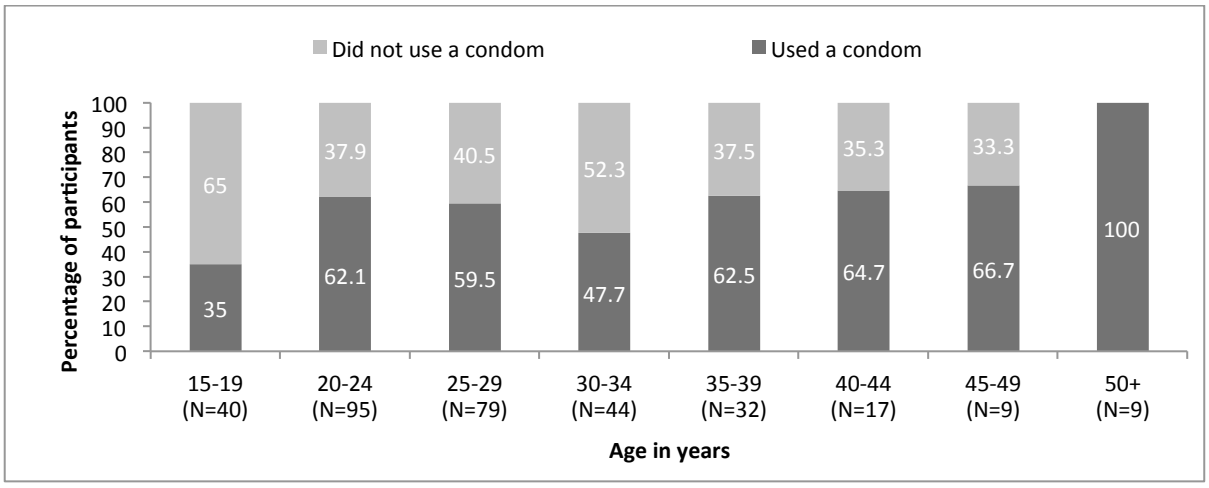
Figure 5.11: Condom use at last vaginal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner by sex



NB: Not significant

Younger participants aged 15–19 years were proportionally more likely than other age groups not to have used a condom (65%) at last vaginal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner. **See Figure 5.12.**

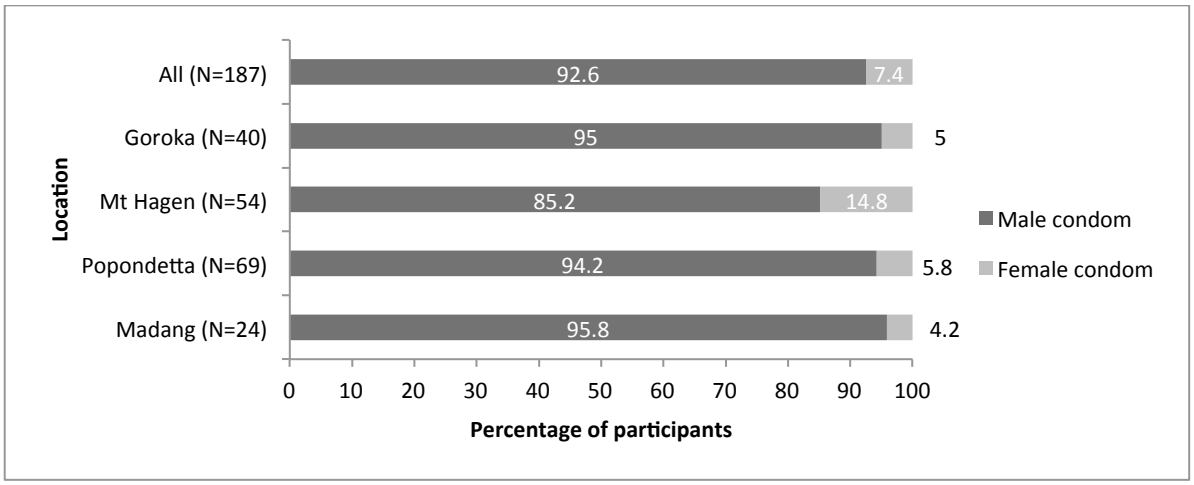
Figure 5.12: Condom use at last vaginal sex with a regular non-paying partner by age of participants in years



NB: Not significant

Almost all those (92.6%) who used a condom at last vaginal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner in the last six months reported using a male condom. Participants in Mt Hagen (14.8%) were proportionally more likely than those in other locations to report using a female condom at last vaginal sex. **See Figure 5.13.**

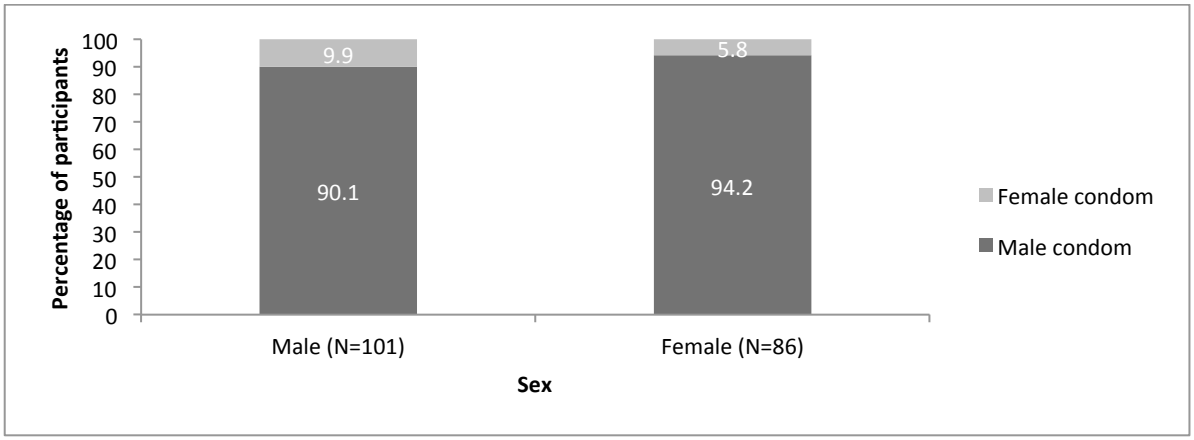
Figure 5.13: Type of condom used at last vaginal sex by location



NB: Not significant

Similar rates of men (9.9%) and women (5.8%) reported using a female condom at last vaginal sex. **See Figure 5.14.**

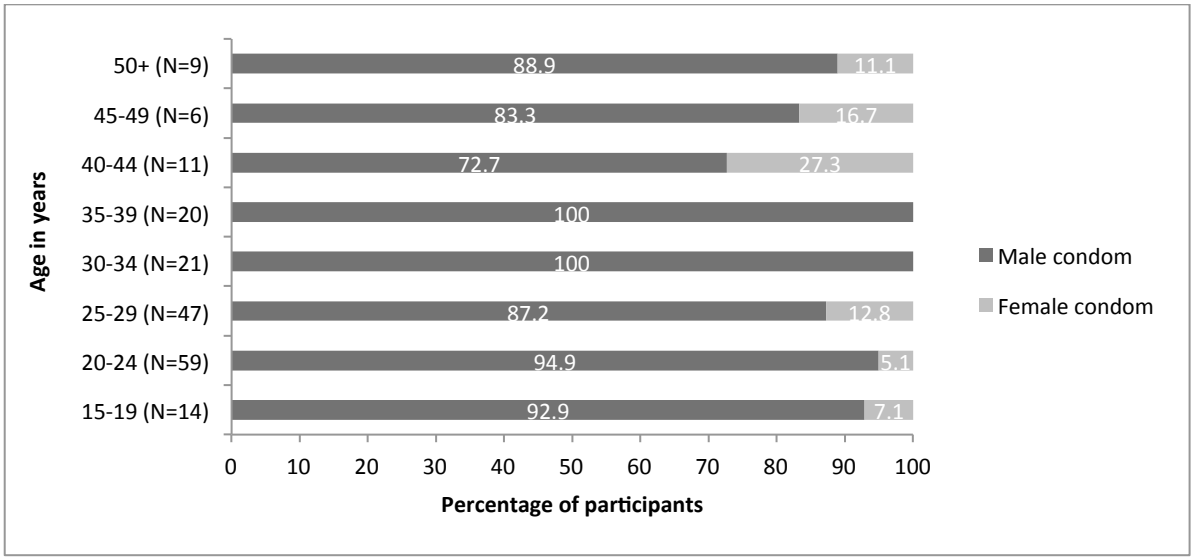
Figure 5.14: Type of condom used at last vaginal sex by sex



NB: Not significant

Participants aged 40–44 years (27.3%) were proportionally more likely than those in other age groups to have used a female condom during last vaginal sex. **See Figure 5.15.**

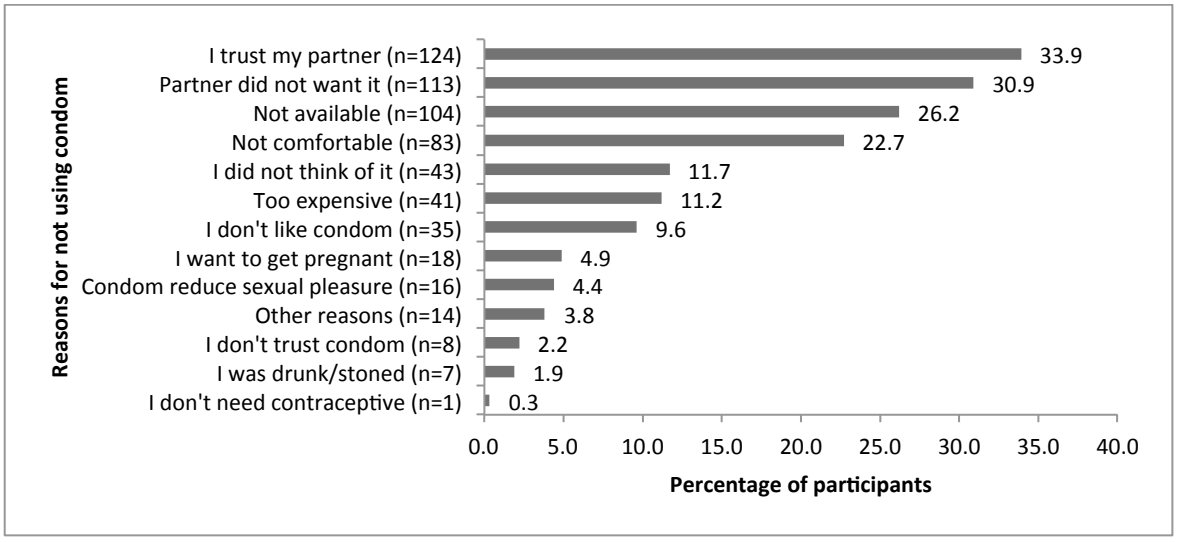
Figure 5.15: Type of condom used at last vaginal sex by age of participants in years



NB: Not significant

Of those (N=366) who reported that they did not use a condom the last time they had vaginal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner, the most common reasons were 'I trust my partner' (33.9%); 'partner did not want it' (30.9%); 'condom not available' (26.2%); and 'not comfortable' (22.7%). Expenses associated with buying condoms were identified by 11.2% of participants, and 4.9% reported that they wanted to conceive. **See Figure 5.16.**

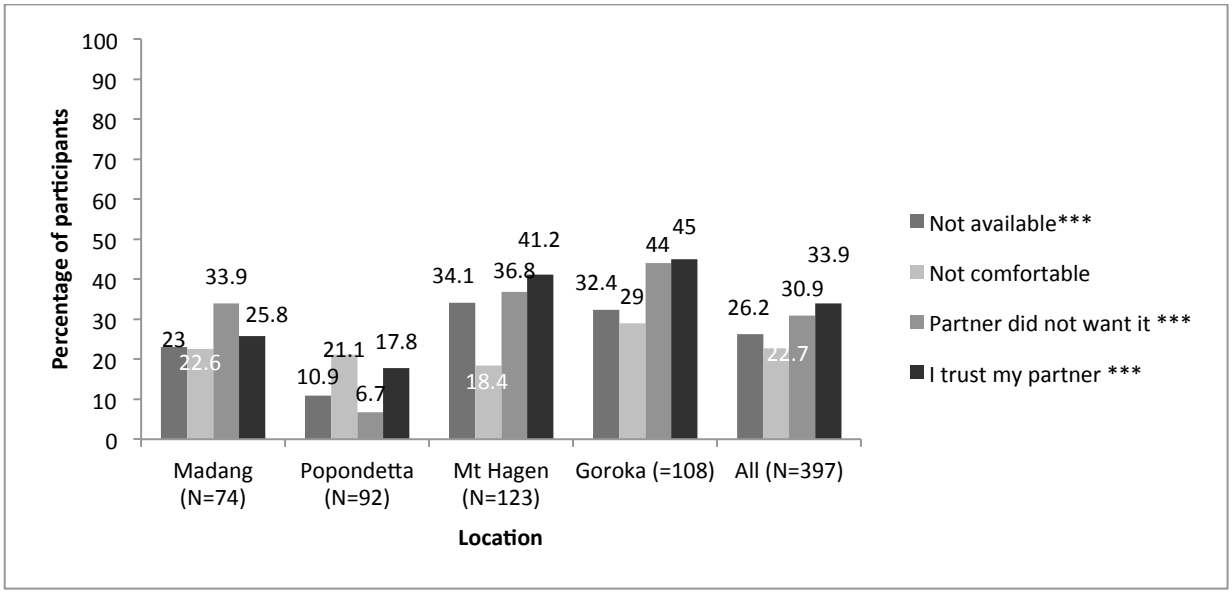
Figure 5.16: Reasons for not using a condom on last vaginal sex with regular non-paying sexual partner



NB: Participants could have more than one reason

There was a significant relationship (p<0.001) between condoms not being available, partner objection and trusting partner and location. Participants from Mt Hagen (34.1%) and Goroka (32.4%) were significantly more likely to report condoms not being available as a reason for not using a condom during last vaginal sex than participants in other locations. Participants from Goroka (45%) and Mt Hagen (41.2%) were significantly more likely than participants from other locations to report trusting their regular non-paying partner as the reason why they did not use a condom during last vaginal sex. Partner objection was also reported as a significant reason by participants from Goroka (44%), Mt Hagen (36.8%) and Madang (33.9%); however, it was not reported as a significant reason by participants from Popondetta (6.7%). **See Figure 5.17.**

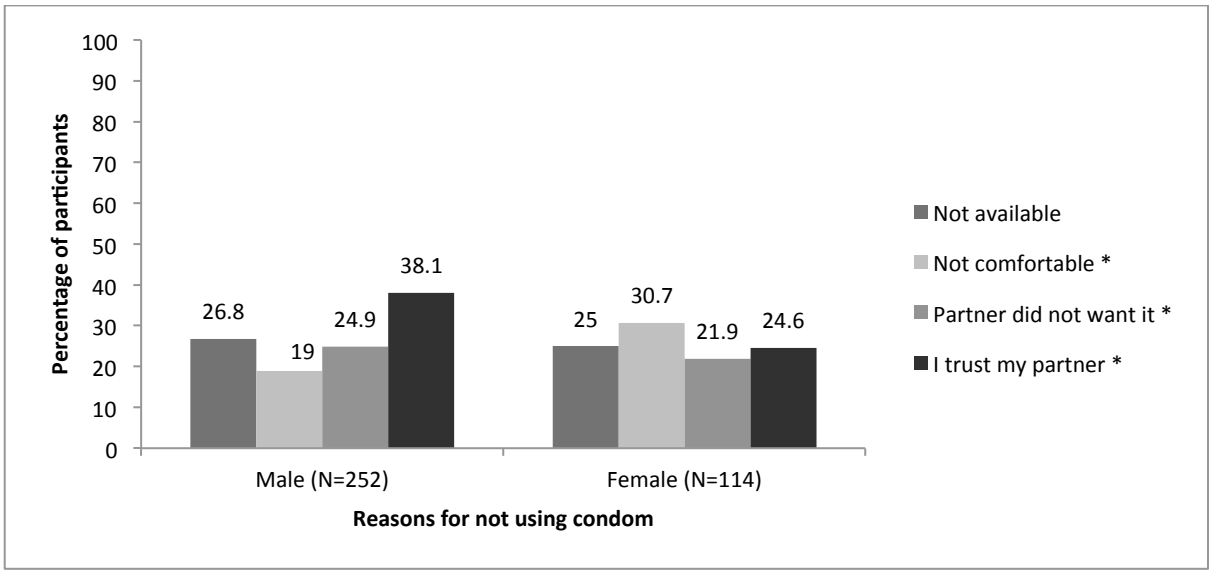
Figure 5.17: Reasons for not using a condom at last vaginal sex by location



NB: *** p<0.001 significance
NB: A participant could identify more than one reason

While there was no significant relationship between sex and lack of condom availability as a reason for not using a condom at last vaginal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner in the last six months, condoms not being comfortable, partner objection, and trusting a regular non-paying partner were significantly ($p<0.05$) related to sex. Male participants (38.1%) were proportionally more likely than female participants (24.6%) to report trusting a regular non-paying sexual partner, while female participants (30.7%) were proportionally more likely than male participants (19%) to report condoms not been comfortable. **See Figure 5.18.**

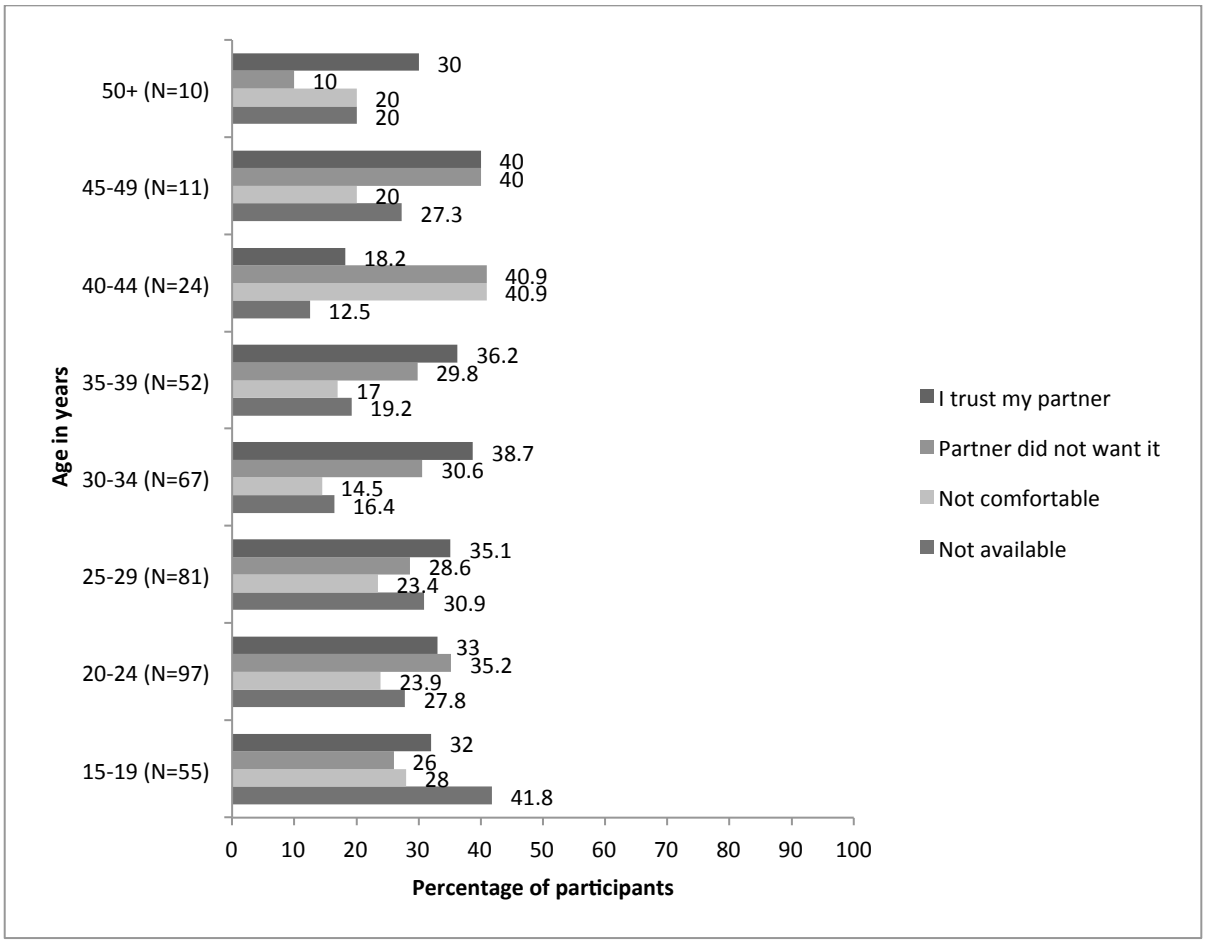
Figure 5.18: Reasons for not using a condom at last vaginal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner by sex



NB: * p<0.05
NB: A participant could identify more than one reason

Proportionally more participants from the 15–24 years age group (41.8%) reported lack of condom availability as a reason for not using a condom at last vaginal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner than from any other group. **See Figure 5.19.**

Figure 5.19: Reasons for not using a condom at last vaginal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner by age



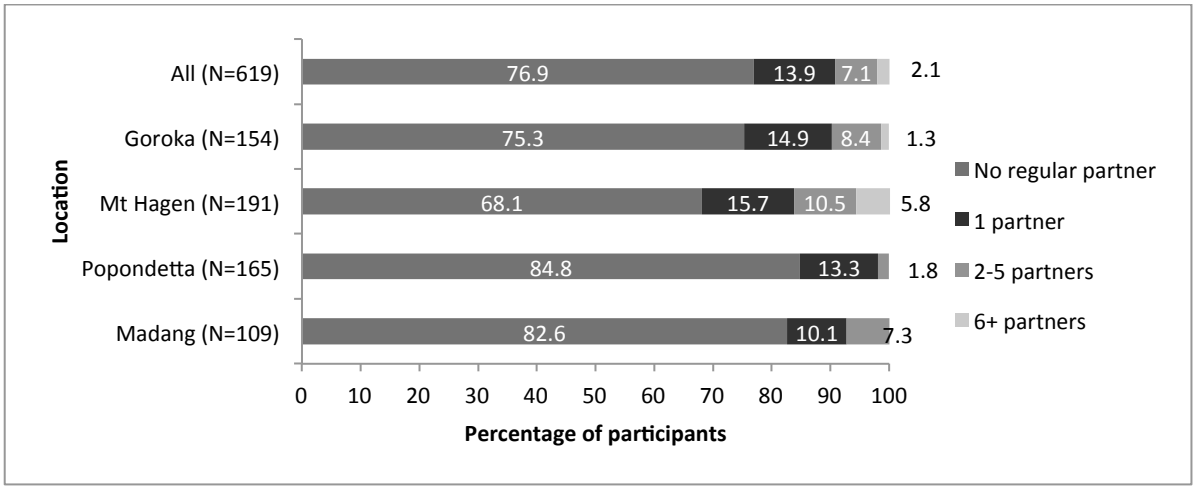
NB: Not significant
NB: A participant could identify more than one reason

5.3 Anal sex with regular non-paying sexual partners

5.3.1 Number of regular non-paying sexual partners

Among those (N=619) who had a regular partner in the last 12 months, three-quarters of participants (76.9%) reported that they had *not* had anal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner in the last six months. Close to one-quarter (23.1%) reported that having had anal sex with one or more regular non-paying partner in that time. Proportionally more participants from Mt Hagen (31.9%) than other locations reported having had anal sex with one or more regular non-paying sexual partners in the last six months, with most having between one and five different partners. Anal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner in the last six months was lowest in the coastal locations of Madang (17.4%) and Popondetta (15.2%). **See Figure 5.20.**

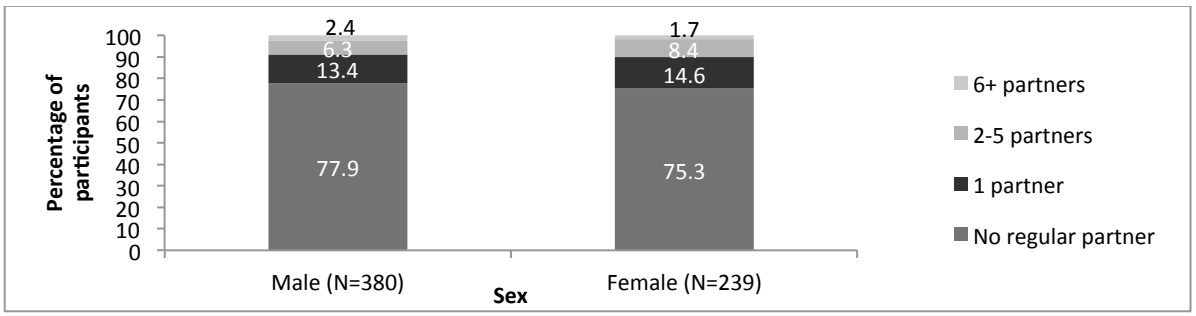
Figure 5.20: Number of regular non-paying sexual partners with whom participants had anal sex in the last six months by location



NB: Not significant

There was no significant difference between male and female participants in regard to the number of regular non-paying sexual partners with whom participants had anal sex in the last six months. **See Figure 5.21.**

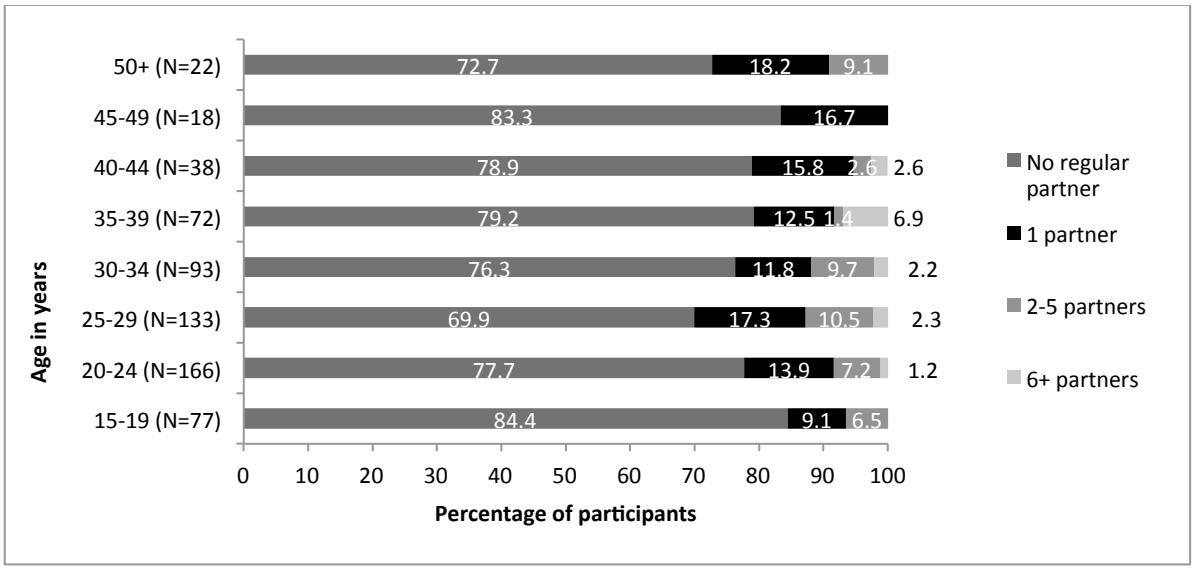
Figure 5.21: Number of regular non-paying partners with whom participants had anal sex in the last six months by sex



NB: Not significant

Participants aged 25–34 years were proportionally more likely than those in other age groups to have had more two or more regular non-paying sexual partner with whom they had anal sex in the last six months. **See Figure 5.22.**

Figure 5.22: Number of regular non-paying sexual partners with whom participants had anal sex in the last six months by age

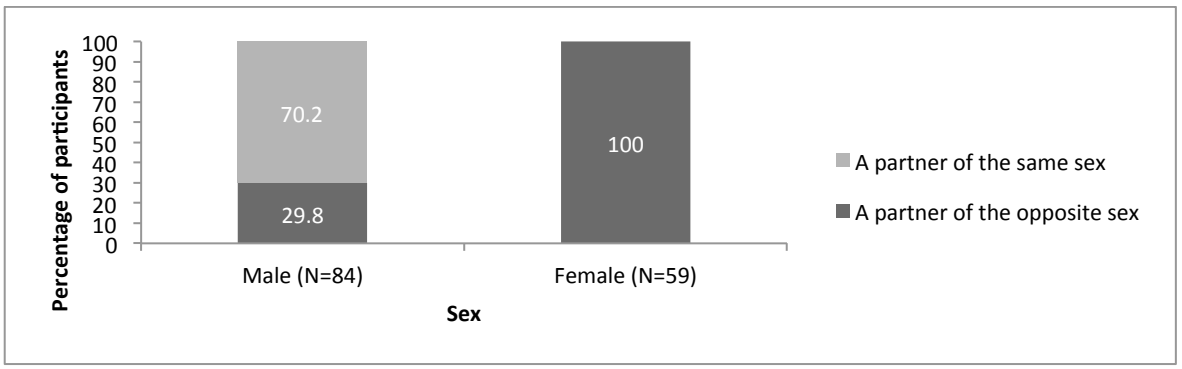


NB: Not significant

5.3.2 Sex of regular non-paying anal sex partner

Among those men (N=143) who had one or more regular non-paying sexual partners with whom they had anal sex in the last six months, the majority (70.2%) reported having anal sex with men only, while 29.8% had anal sex with women only. **See Figure 5.23.**

Figure 5.23: Sex of regular non-paying anal sex partners in the last six months by sex



NB: p<0.001

Of the male participants (N=59) who reported having anal sex with only male regular non-paying sexual partners in the last six months, over half (59.3%) were from Mt Hagen and over one-fifth (23.7%) were from Goroka. Most (67.8%) of these participants were aged 20–34 years. **See Figures 5.24 and 5.25.**

Figure 5.24: Location of male participants who had anal sex with only male regular non-paying sexual partners

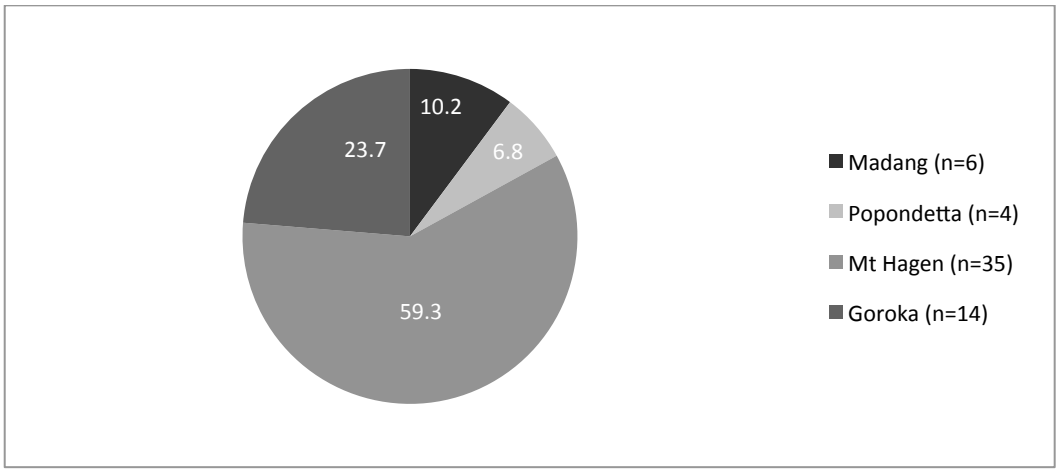
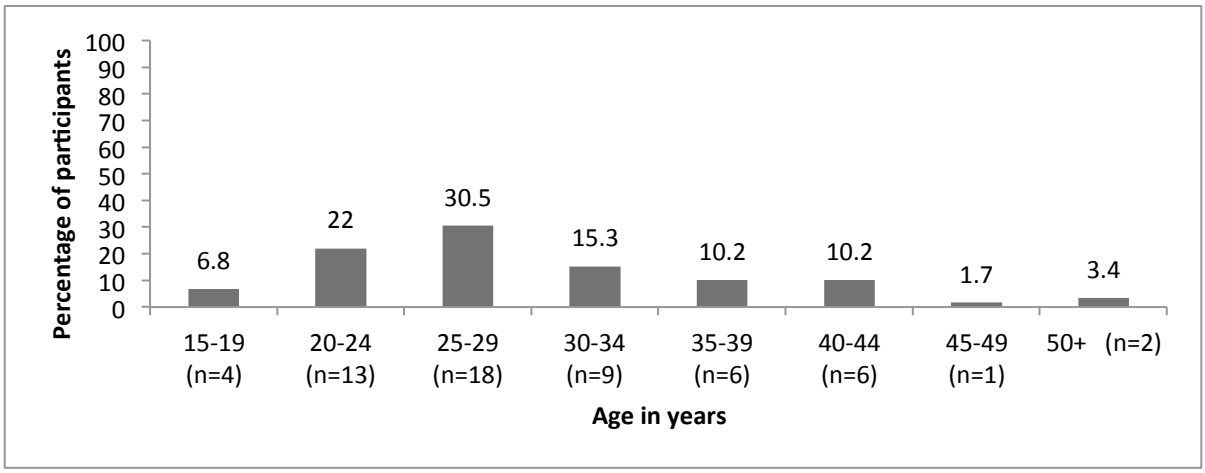


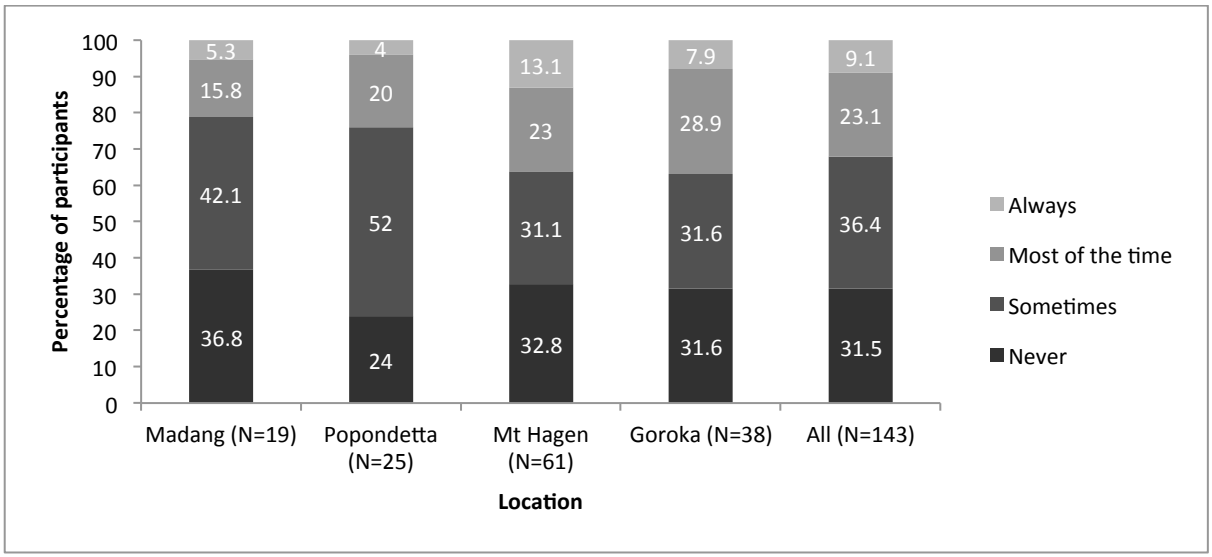
Figure 5.25: Age of male participants who had anal sex with only male regular non-paying sexual partners



5.3.3 Condom use in the last six months with non-paying sexual partners

Among those (N=619) who had regular non-paying sexual partners, over one-fifth (23.1%) had anal sex with them in the last six months. Less than 10% (9.1%) of those who had anal sex with regular non-paying sexual partners in the last six months consistently used condoms, while the great majority (90.9%) of participants did not. Participants from the Highlands region were proportionally more likely to consistently use condoms in the same period than participants from coastal regions (Mt Hagen, 13.1% and Goroka, 7.9%, compared to Madang, 5.3% and Popondetta, 4%). **See Figure 5.26.**

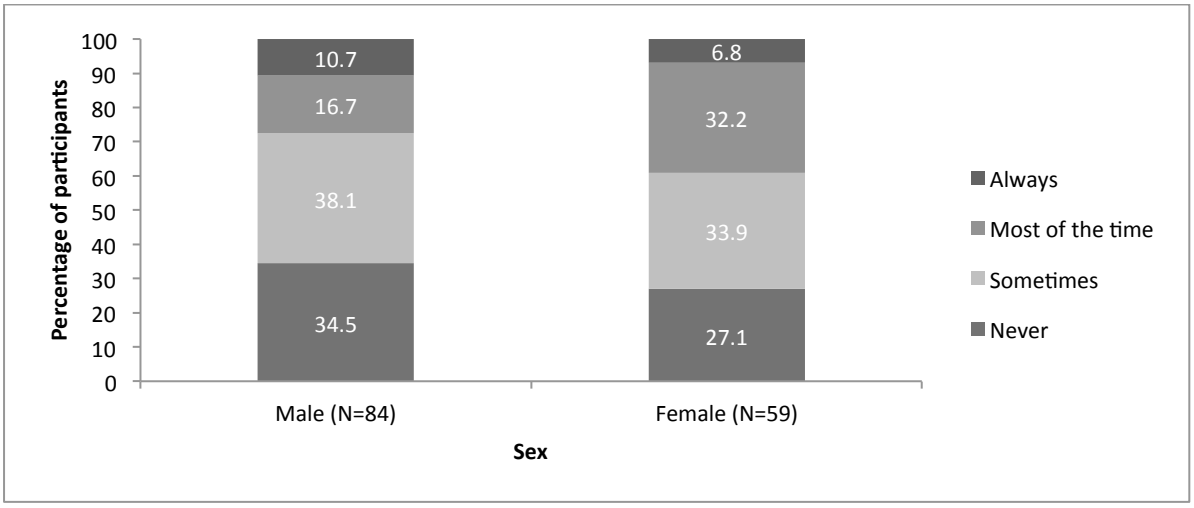
Figure 5.26: Frequency of condom use when having anal sex with regular non-paying partner in the last six months by location



NB: Not significant

More male than female participants reported *always* (10.7% vs 6.8%) or *never* (34.5% vs 27.1%) using condoms during anal sex with regular non-paying partners in the last six months. **See Figure 5.27.**

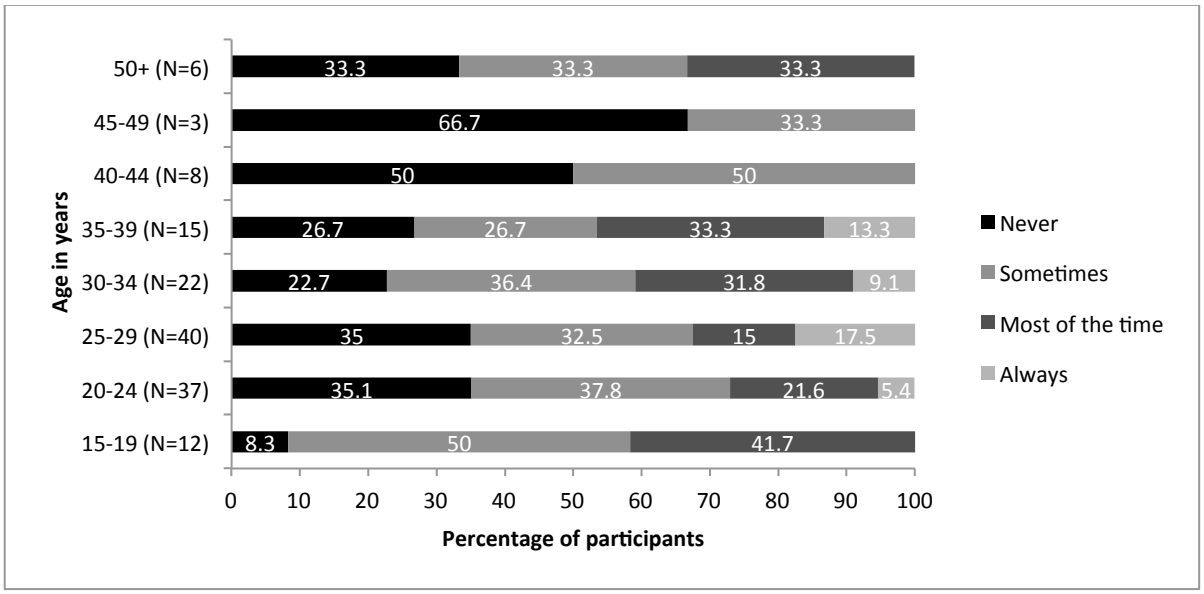
Figure 5.27: Frequency of condom use when having anal sex with regular non-paying partner in the last six months by sex



NB: Not significant

No participants aged 15–19 years and over 40 years reported *always* using a using a condom. Those aged 25-29 years (17.5%) followed by 35-39 year olds (13.3%) were most likely to report *always* using a condom for anal sex with a regular non-paying partner in the last six months. **See Figure 5.28.**

Figure 5.28: Frequency of condom use when having anal sex with regular non-paying partner in the last six months by age

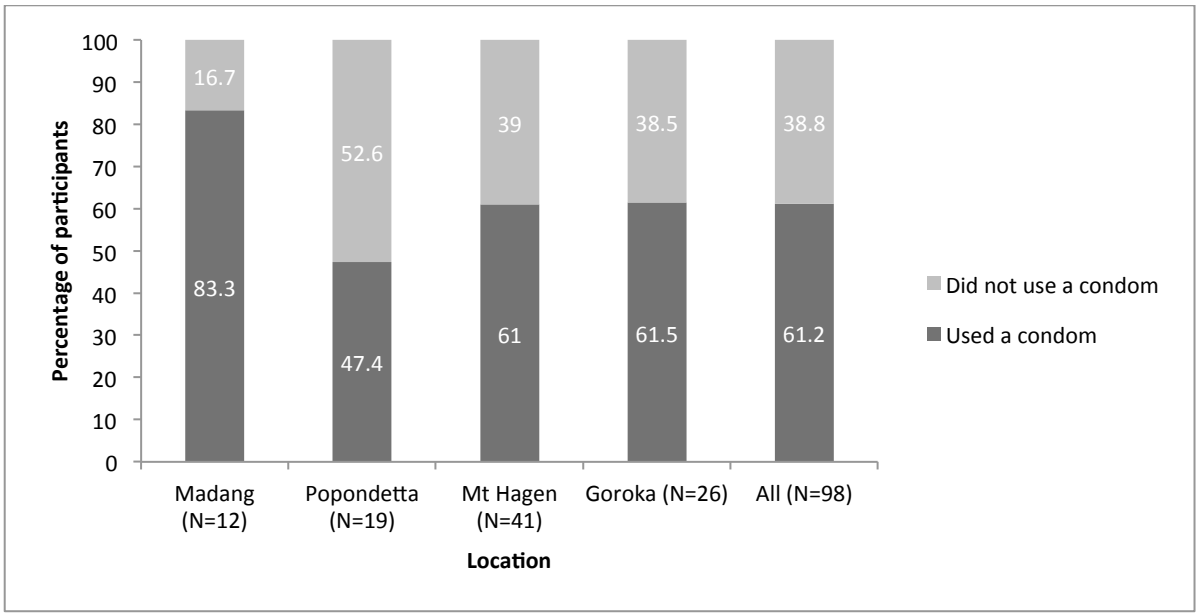


NB: Not significant

5.3.4 Condom use at last anal sex with non-paying sexual partner

Among those (N=98) who used a condom when having anal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner in the last six months, almost two-thirds (61.2%) of all participants across all locations used a condom at last anal sex. Compared to other locations, participants from Popondetta reported the lowest (47.4%) condom use at last anal sex, with participants from Madang reporting the highest (83.3%). **See Figure 5.29.**

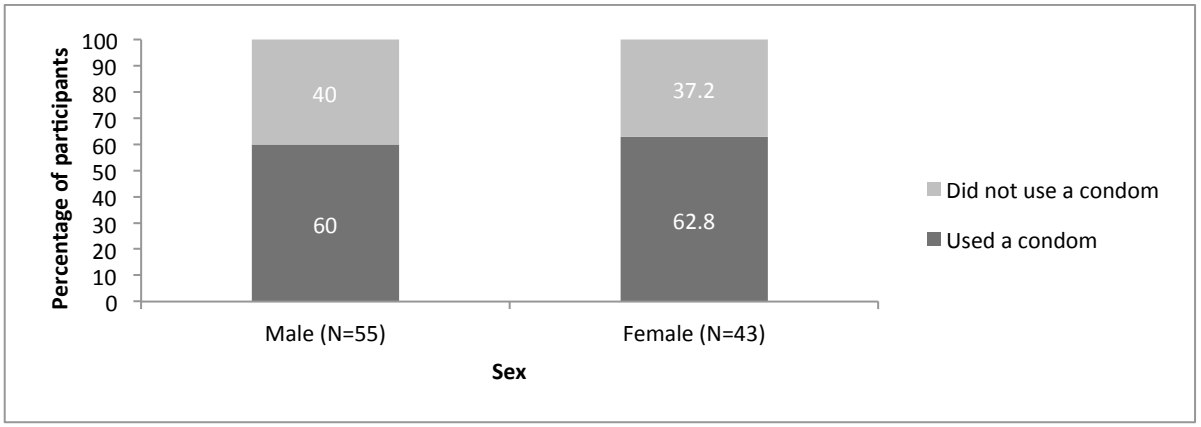
Figure 5.29: Condom use at last anal sex with regular non-paying partner by location



NB: Not significant

Roughly equal proportions of male (60%) and female (62.8%) participants reported using a condom at last anal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner. **See Figure 5.30.**

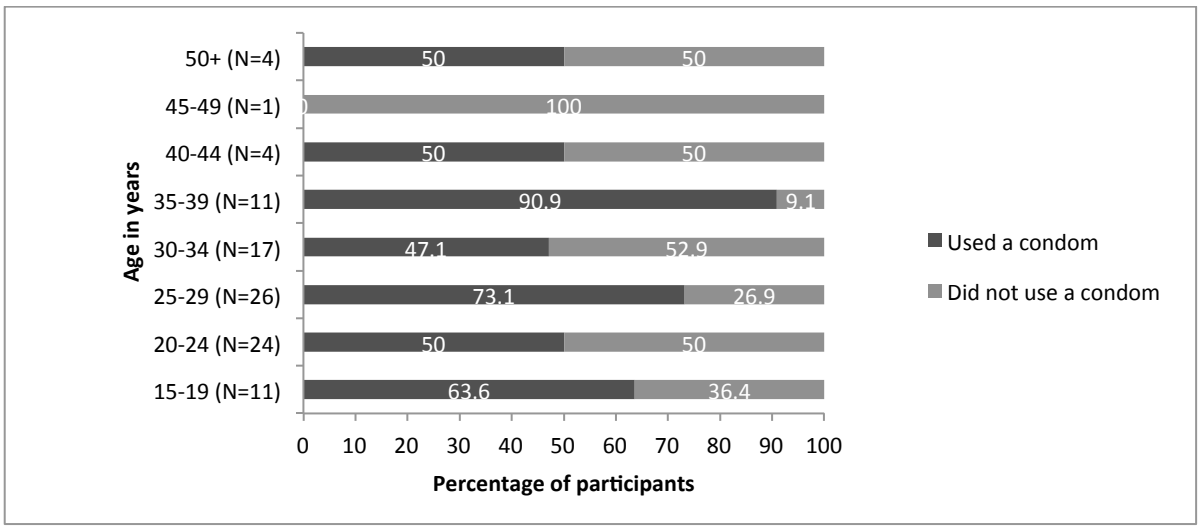
Figure 5.30: Condom use at last anal sex with regular non-paying sexual partner by sex



NB: Not significant

There was no significant relationship between age of participants and condom use at last anal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner, but those aged 35–39 years were most likely to report having done so (90.9%). **See Figure 5.31.**

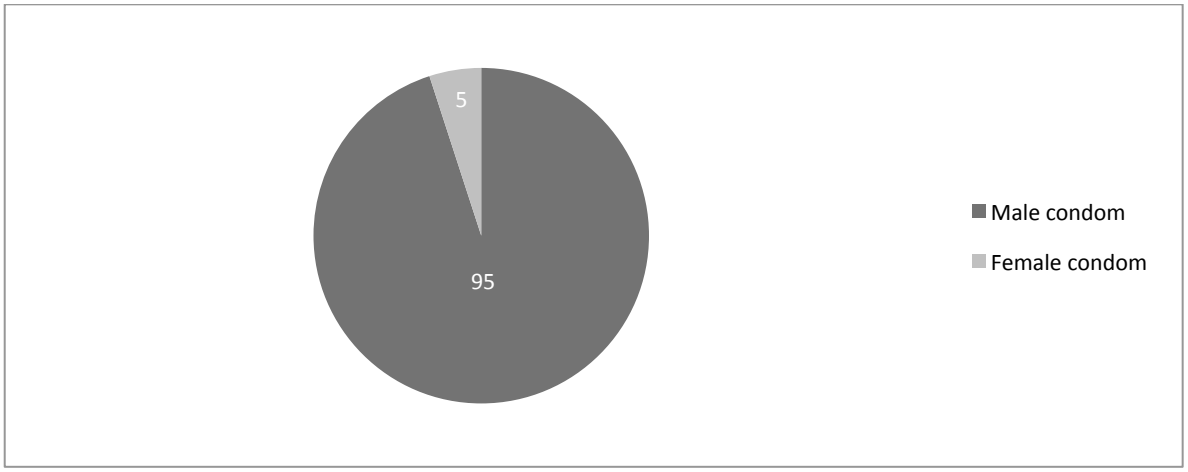
Figure 5.31: Condom use at last anal sex with regular non-paying sexual partner by age



NB: Not significant

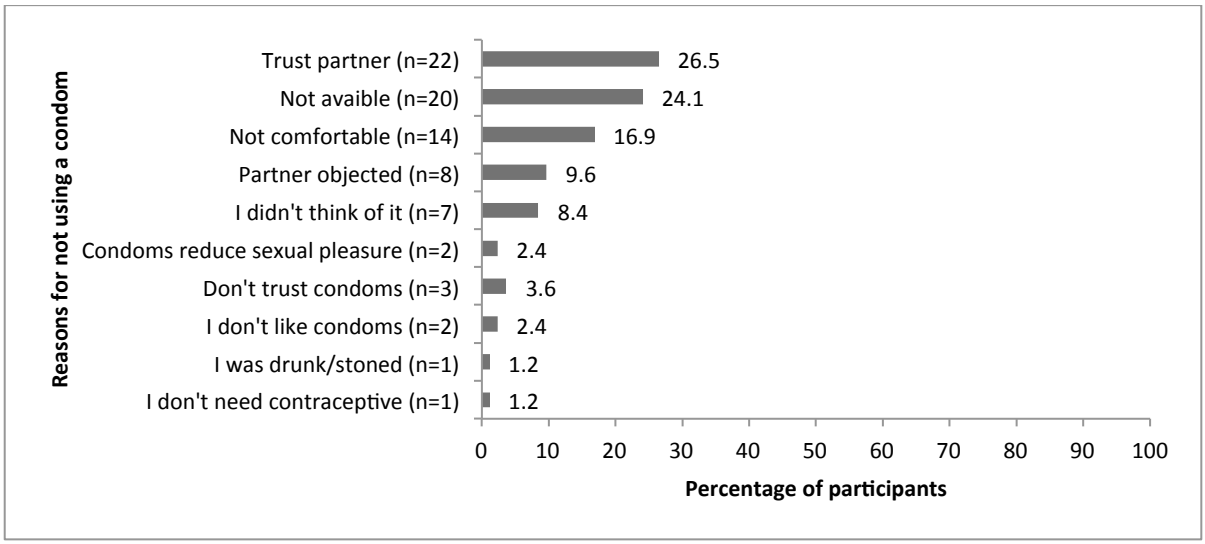
Among those who reported using a condom at last anal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner, the majority used a male condom (95.5%). **See Figure 5.32.**

Figure 5.32: Type of condom used at last anal sex with regular non-paying partner (N=60)



Trusting a non-paying regular partner (26.5 %) and lack of condom availability (24.1%) were the two most common reasons reported for not using a condom at last anal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner. **See Figure 5.33.**

Figure 5.33: Reasons for not using condom at last anal sex with regular non-paying sexual partner (N=83)

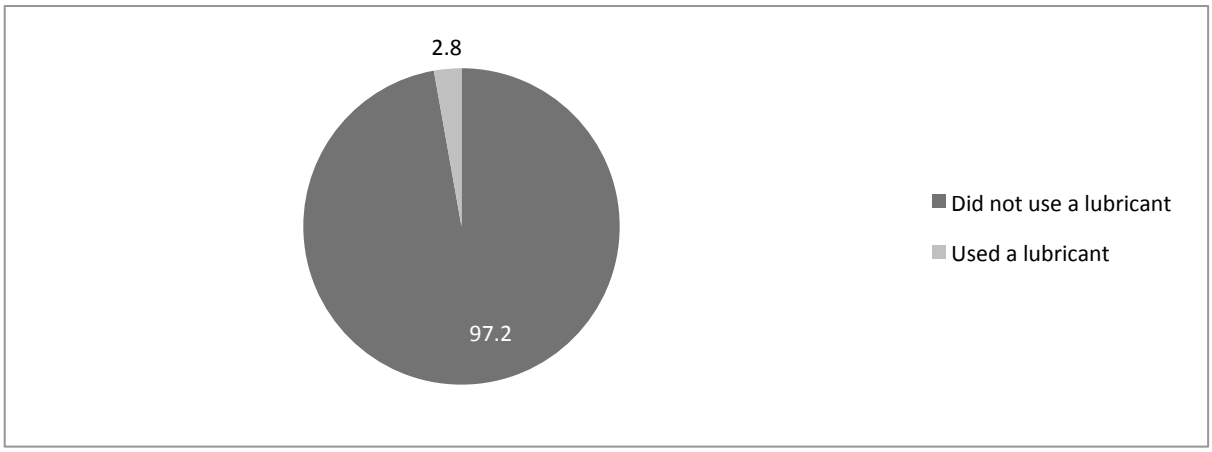


NB: A participant could identify more than one reason

5.3.5 Lubricant use at last anal sex with regular non-paying sexual partner

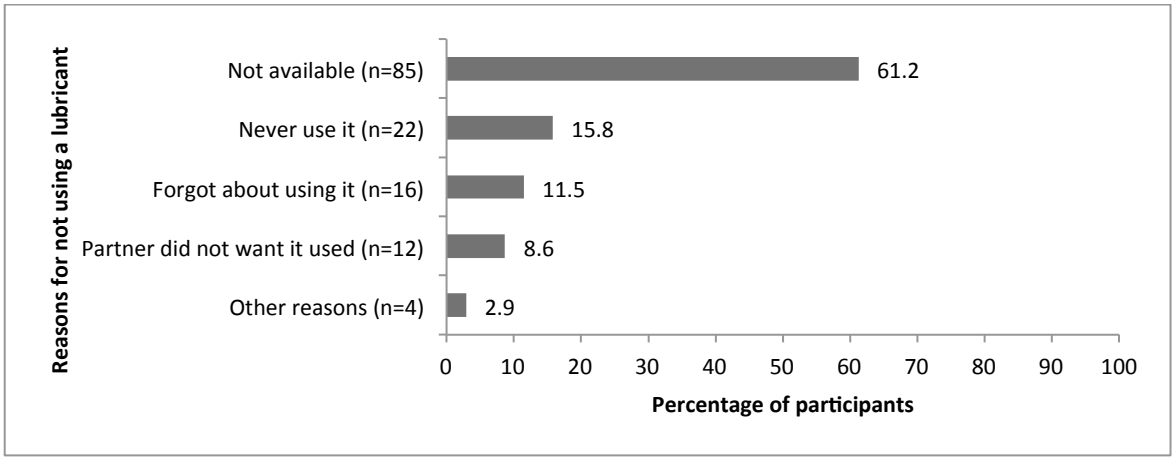
Close to all (97.2%) of those who reported anal sex with a regular non-paying sexual partner did not use a lubricant at last anal sex. **See Figure 5.34.**

Figure 5.34: Lubricant use at last anal sex with regular non-paying partner (N=143)



A lubricant not being available (61.2%) was the most common reason why it was not used at last anal sex. Almost 16% (15.8%) reported never using a lubricant, while 11.5% reported that they forgot to use a lubricant and 8.6% reported that their regular non-paying partner objected to using a lubricant. **See Figure 5.35.**

Figure 5.35: Reasons for not using a lubricant at last anal sex with regular non-paying partner (N=139)



NB: A participant could identify more than one reason

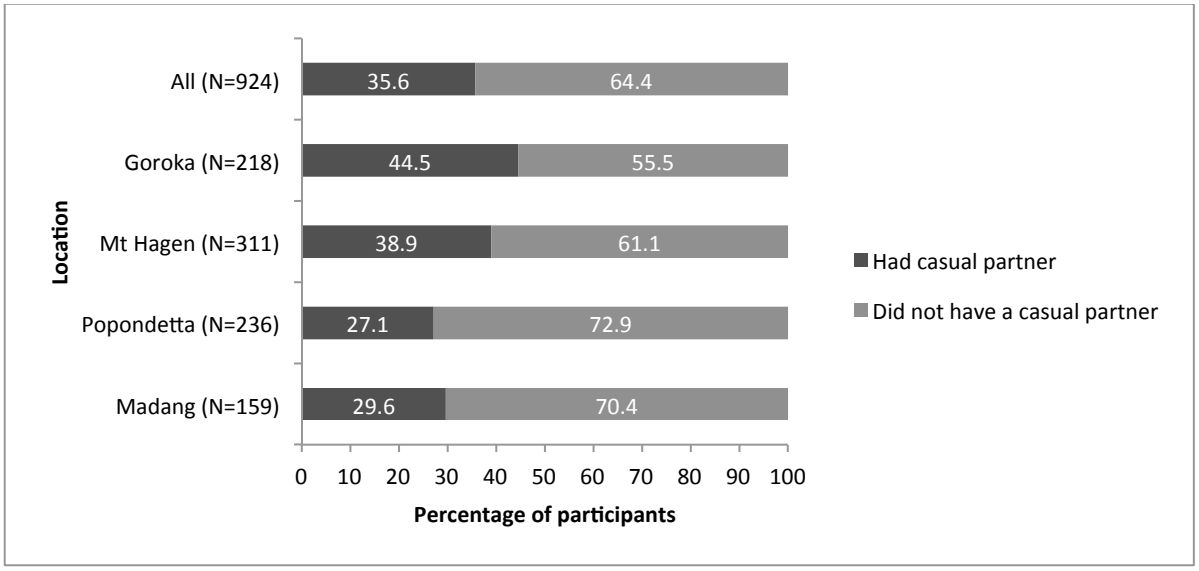
6 CASUAL NON-PAYING SEXUAL PARTNERS

Relevance to Tingim Laip log frame	
Objective 2	To design and deliver effective prevention and care responses in project locations
Outcome 2.1	At least 75% of KAPs in project locations knowledgeable on and have correct understanding of HIV and SRH
Outcome 2.2	At least 50% of KAPs in project locations use condoms consistently and correctly

6.1 Number of casual non-paying partners

Of those who had ever had sex, one-third (35.6%) reported that they had casual sexual partners in the six months prior to the survey There was a significant relationship (p<0.001) between location and having a casual non-paying sexual partner in the last six months. Those participants in the Highlands region were more likely to have a casual non-paying partner in the same period than those in the coastal region (Goroka, 44.5% and Mt Hagen, 38.9%, compared to Popondetta, 27.1% and Madang, 29.6%). **See Figure 6.1.**

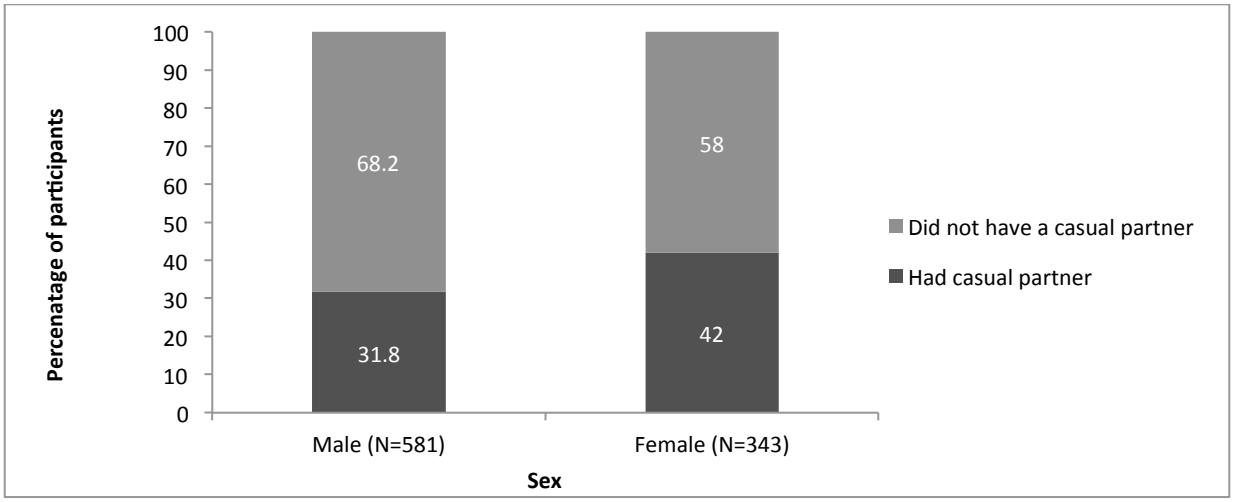
Figure 6.1: Had casual non-paying sexual partner in the last six months by location



NB: p<0.001 significance

Women were significantly more likely than men to report having had a casual non-paying partner in the last six months (42% and 31.8% respectively). **See Figure 6.2.**

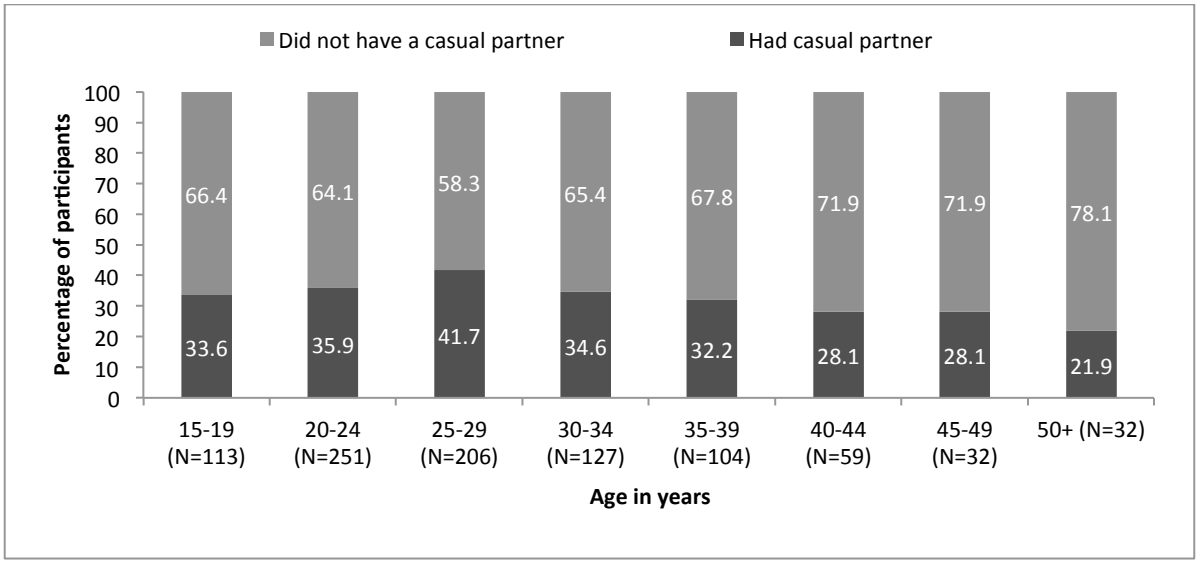
Figure 6.2: Had casual non-paying sexual partner in the last six months by sex



NB: p<0.05 significance

Between 58.3% and 78.1% of participants across the age groups reported not having a casual non-paying sexual partner in the last six months. **See Figure 6.3.**

Figure 6.3: Had casual non-paying sexual partner in the last six months by age



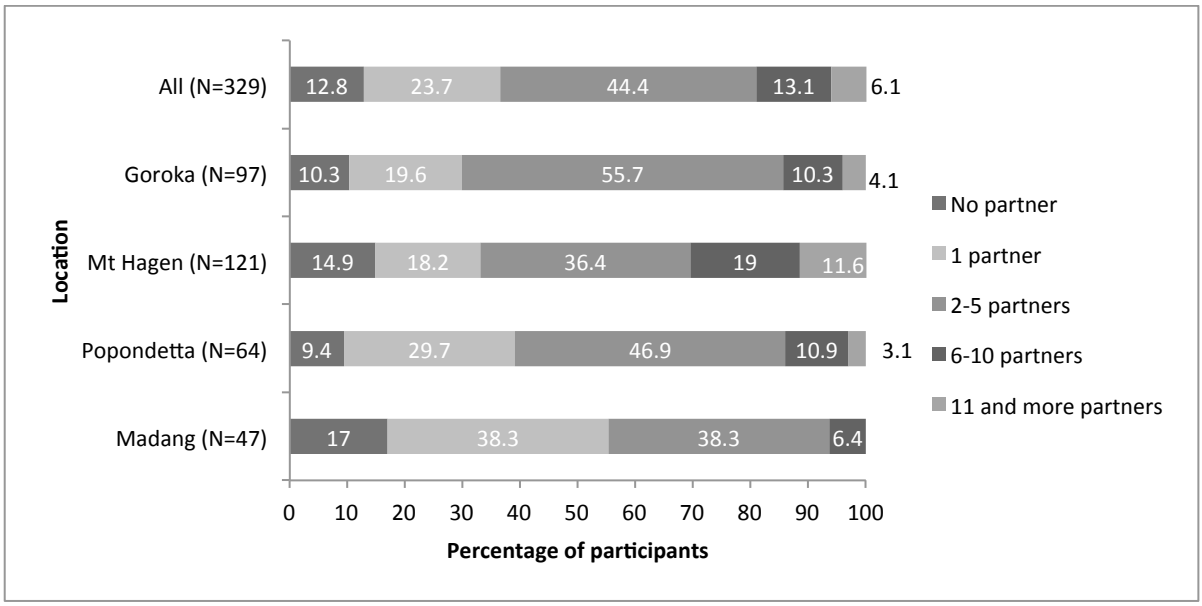
NB: Not significant

6.2 Vaginal sex with casual non-paying sexual partners

6.2.1 Number of casual non-paying sexual partners

The majority (87.2%) of participants across all locations reported having had a casual non-paying partner in the last six months. Although not significant, participants from Madang (44.7%) were less likely to have had two or more casual non-paying sexual partner with whom they had vaginal sex than participants from other locations. Participants from Mt Hagen (30.6%) were proportionally more likely to have a higher number of casual non-paying sexual partners (six or more) than participants from other locations. **See Figure 6.4.**

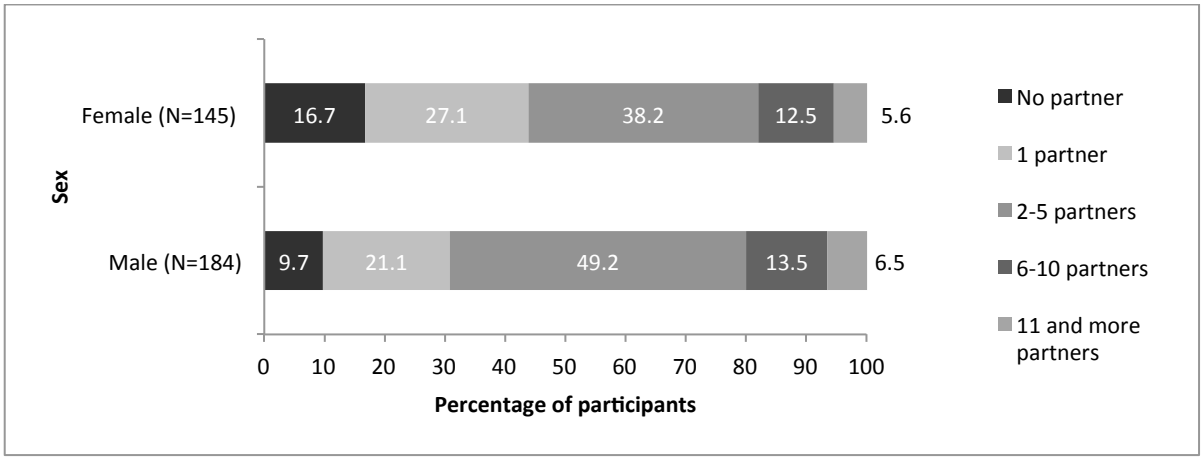
Figure 6.4: Number of non-paying sexual casual partners with whom participants had vaginal sex in the last six months by location



NB: Not significant

Proportionally, there were more women (16.7%) than men (9.7%) who had no casual non-paying sexual partners in the last six months with whom they had vaginal sex. Proportionally, there were more men (69.2%) than women (56.3%) who had had more than one casual non-paying sexual partner. **See Figure 6.5.**

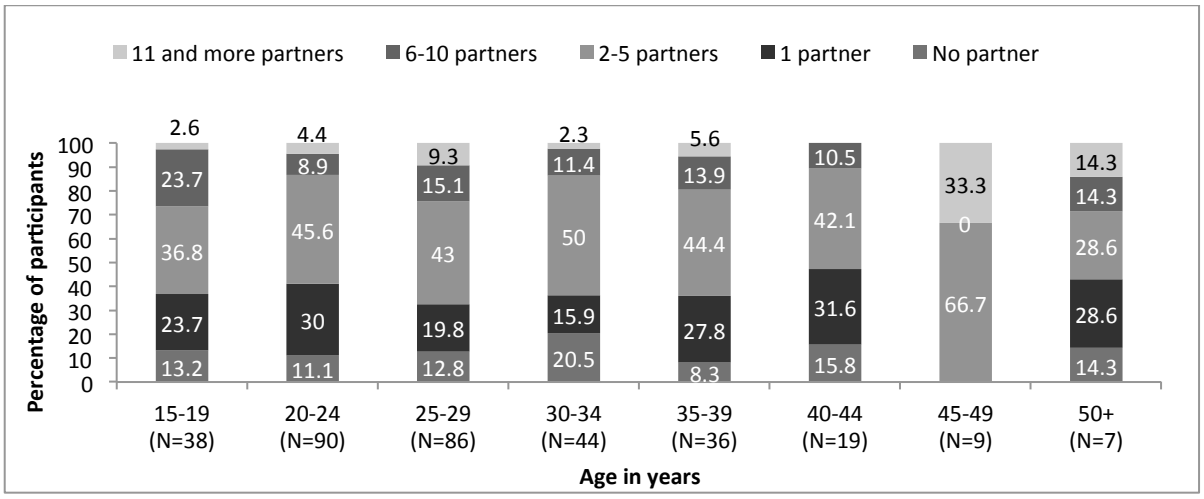
Figure 6.5: Number of casual non-paying sexual partners with whom participants had vaginal sex in the last six months by sex



NB: Not significant

Participants aged 45-49 years (33%), 50 years and over (28.6%) and 15-19 years (26.3%) were proportionally more likely to have six or more casual non-paying sexual partners than participants from other age groups. **See Figure 6.6.**

Figure 6.6: Number of casual non-paying sexual partners with whom participants had vaginal sex in the last six months by age



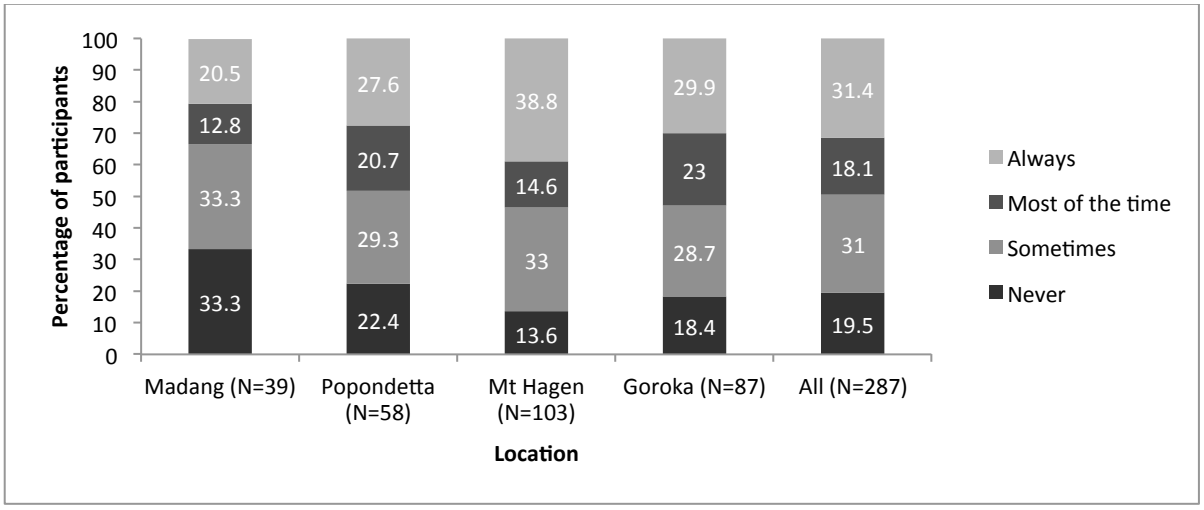
NB: Not significant

6.2.2 Condom use with casual non-paying sexual partners in the last six months

Around a third of participants (31.4%) across all locations reported that they *always* used a condom with their casual non-paying sexual partners during vaginal sex in the last six months. Participants from Mt Hagen (38.8%) reported the highest rate of *always* using a condom with their casual non-paying sexual partners during vaginal sex in the last six months with those from Madang (20.5%) the least less

likely. Participants from Madang were also the most likely to report *never* using a condom with their casual non-paying sexual partners during vaginal sex in the last six months (33.3%). **See Figure 6.7.**

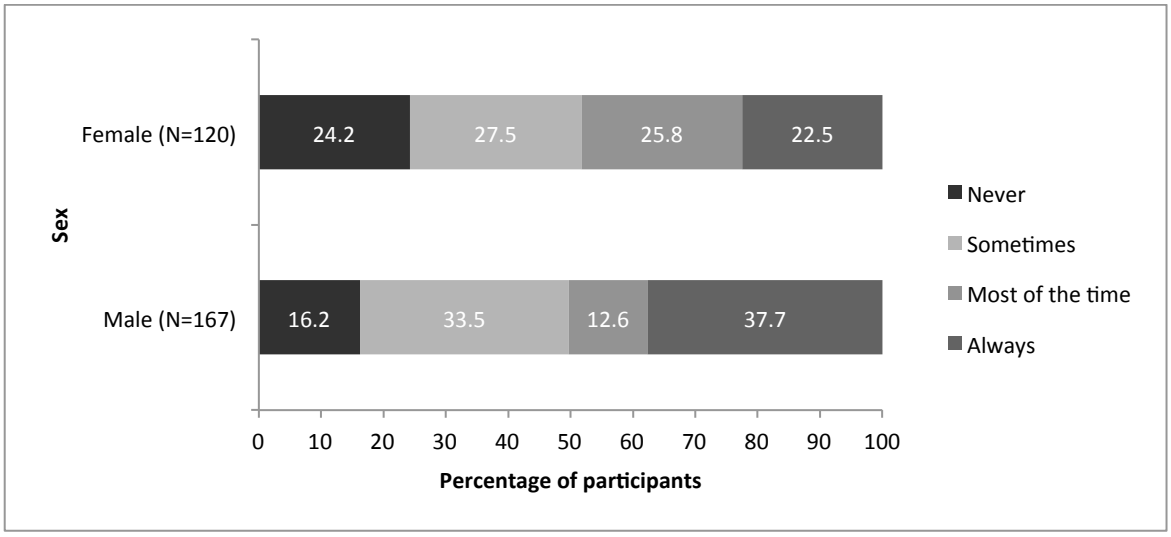
Figure 6.7: Frequency of condom use during vaginal sex with casual non-paying sexual partner in the last six months by location



NB: Not significant

There was a significant relationship ($p<0.05$) between sex and frequency of condom use during vaginal sex with a casual non-paying partner in the last six months. Significantly more men (37.7%) than women (22.5%) reported *always* use a condom during vaginal sex with these partners. **See Figure 6.8.**

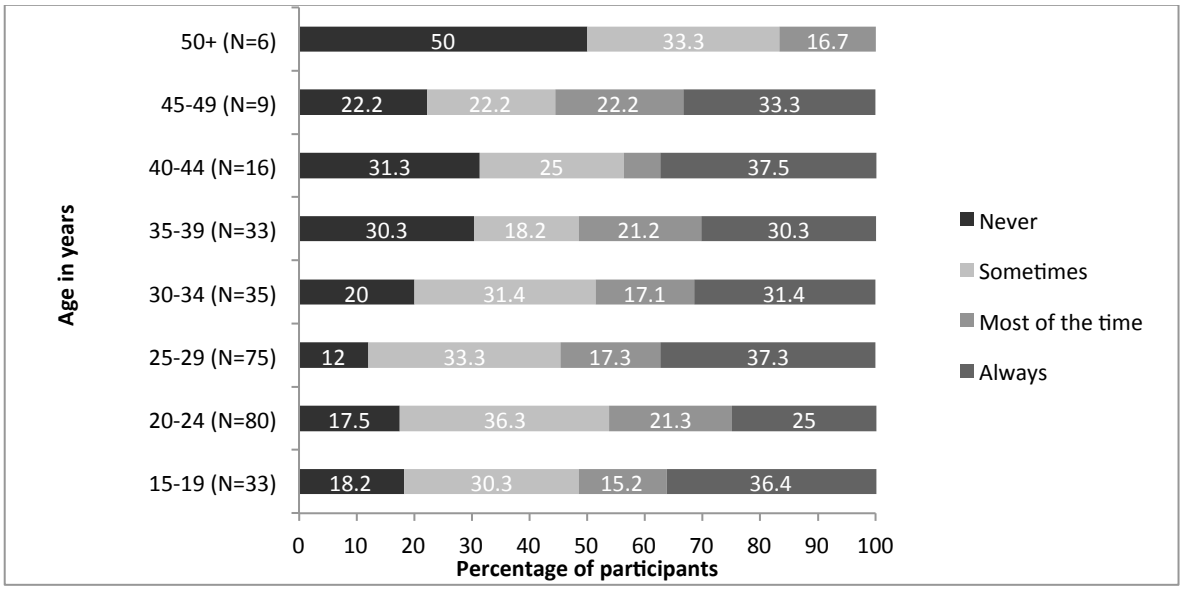
Figure 6.8: Frequency of condom use during vaginal sex with casual non-paying sexual partner in the last six months by sex



NB: p<0.05

Younger participants aged 15–19 years (36.4%) and 25-29 years (37.3%) and older participants aged 40-44 (37.5%) years reported the highest rates of *always* using a condom with casual non-paying sexual partners in the last six months. **See Figure 6.9.**

Figure 6.9: Frequency of condom use during vaginal sex with casual non-paying sexual partner in the last six months by age

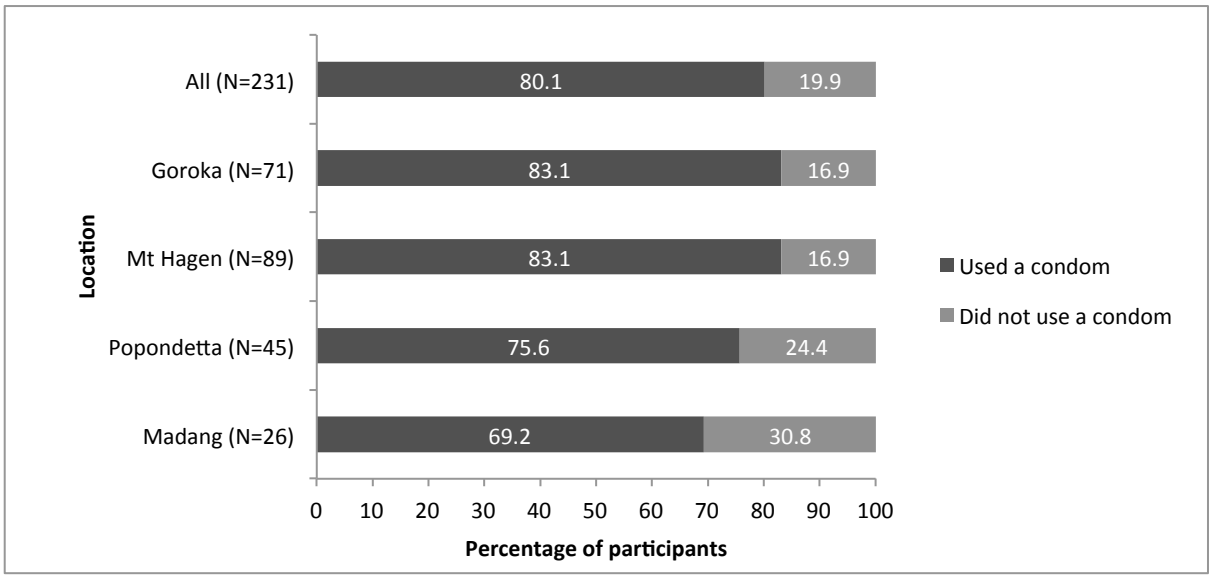


NB: Not significant

6.2.3 Condom use with casual non-paying sexual partner at last vaginal sex

Of the participants who reported using condoms with a casual partner during vaginal sex, the majority (80.1%) across all locations reported using a condom at last vaginal sex with a casual non-paying sexual partner. Participants from Goroka (83.1%) and Mt Hagen (83.1%) were proportionally more likely to use a condom at last vaginal sex with a casual partner than participants from Popondetta (75.6%) and Madang (69.2%). **See Figure 6.10.**

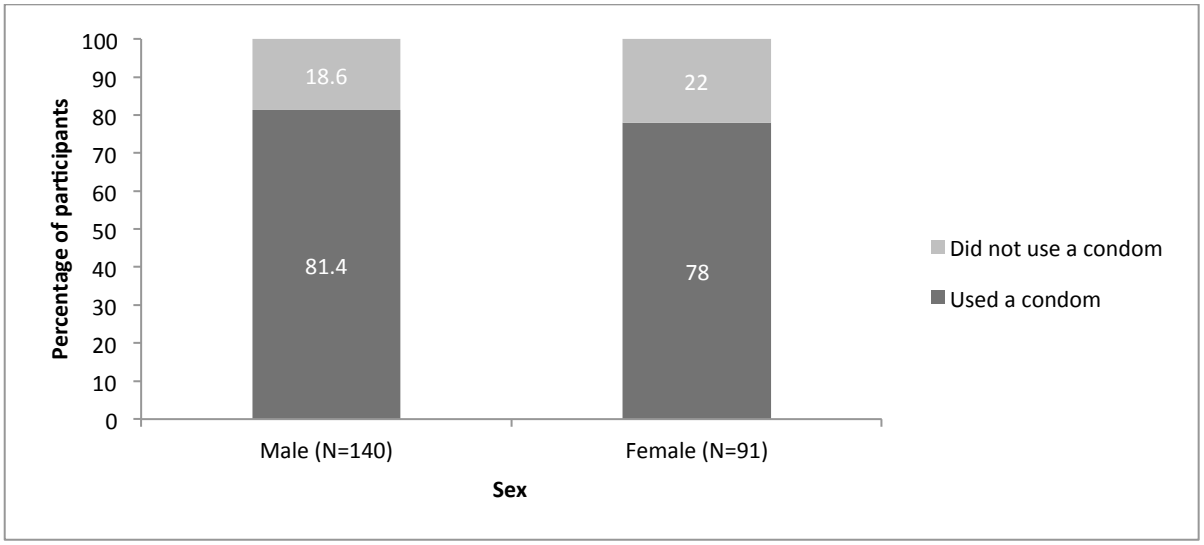
Figure 6.10: Condom use at last vaginal sex with casual non-paying sexual partner by location



NB: Not significant

Proportionally more men (81.4%) than women (78%) reported using a condom at last vaginal sex with a casual partner. **See Figure 6.11.**

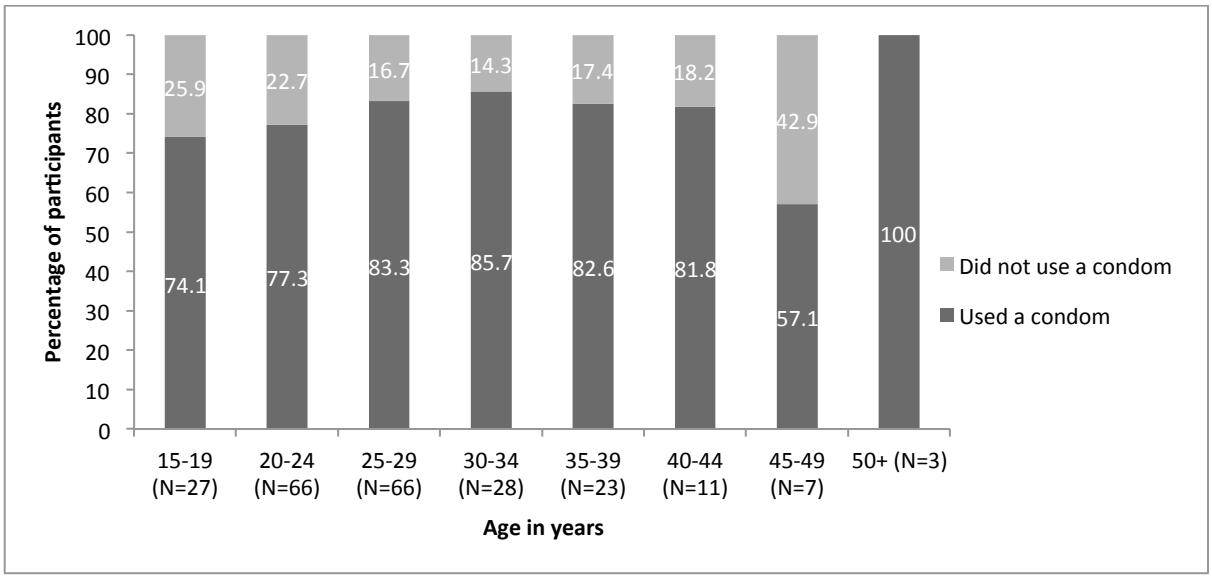
Figure 6.11: Condom use at last vaginal sex with casual non-paying sexual partner by sex



NB: Not significant

Participants aged 45–49 years (57.1%) were the least likely to report using a condom at last vaginal sex with a casual non-paying partner in the same time period than participants in other age groups. **See Figure 6.12.**

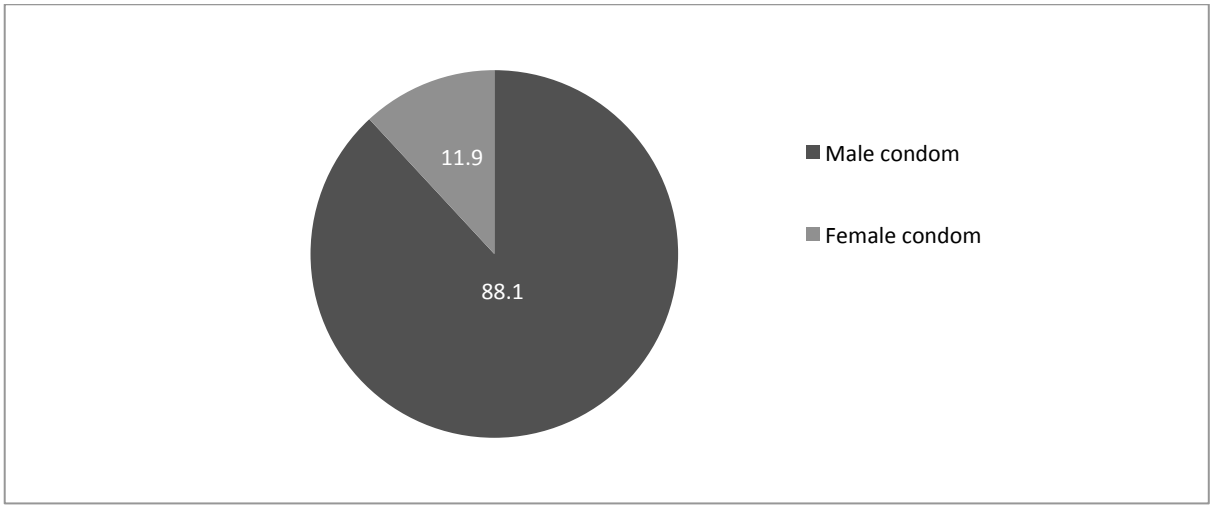
Figure 6.12: Condom use at last vaginal sex with casual non-paying sexual partner by age



NB: Not significant

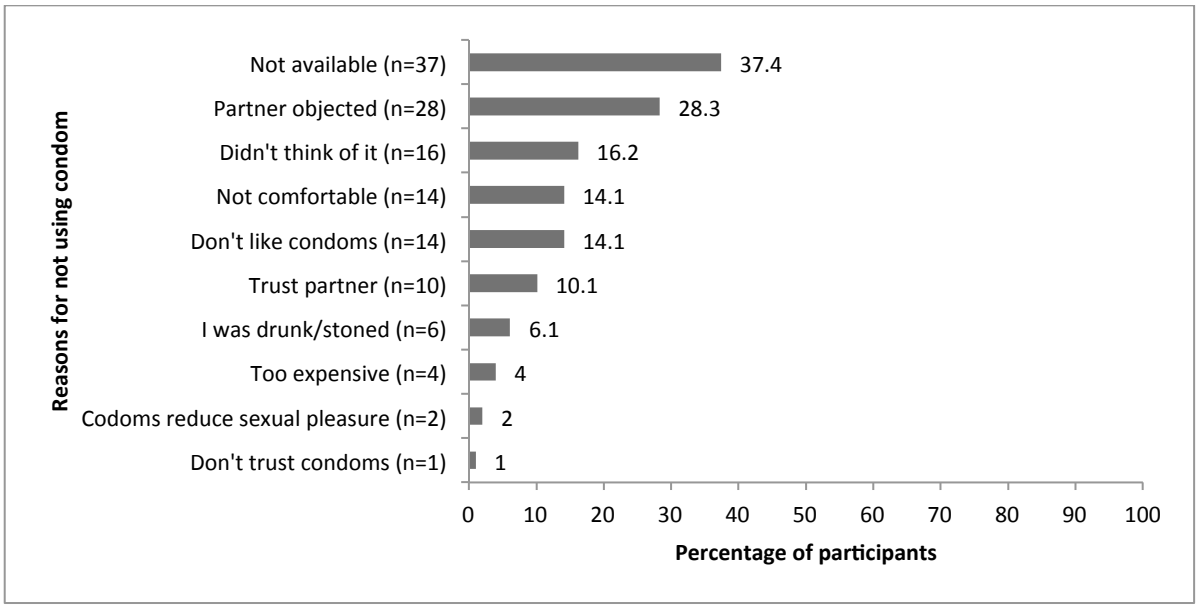
The majority (88.1%) of participants who used a condom at last vaginal sex with a casual non-paying sexual partner used a male condom. **See Figure 6.13.**

Figure 6.13: Type of condom used at last vaginal sex with casual non-paying sexual partners (N=185)



'Lack of condom availability' (37.4%) and 'partner objection' (28.3%) were the two main reasons reported by participants for not using a condom at last vaginal sex with a casual non-paying sexual partner. **See Figure 6.14.**

Figure 6.14: Reasons for not using condom at last vaginal sex with casual partner (N=99)



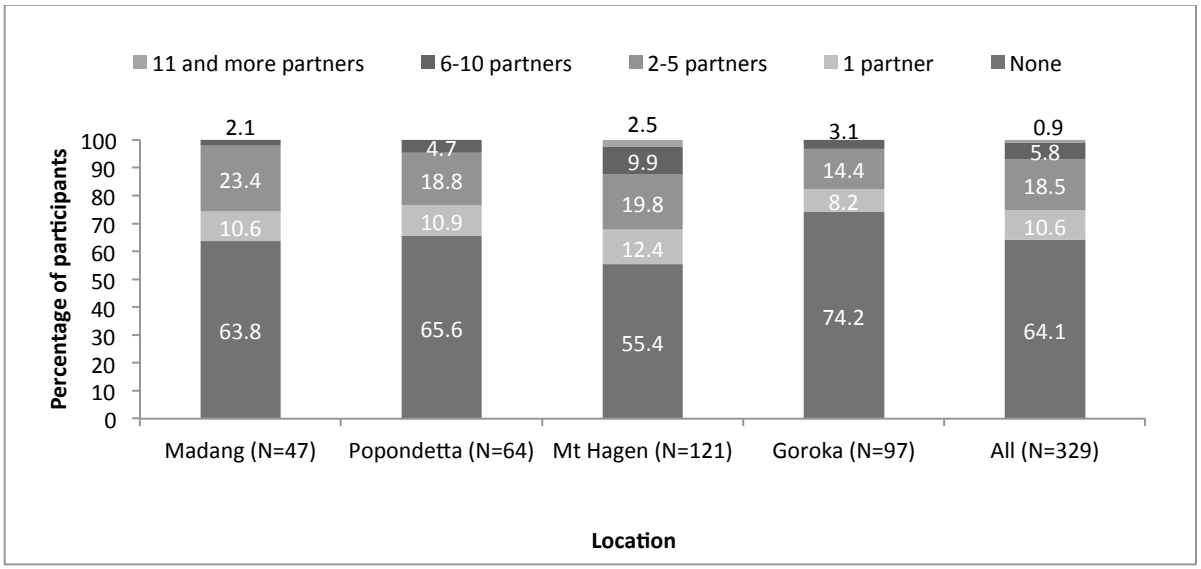
NB: A participant could identify more than one reason

6.3 Anal sex with casual non-paying sexual partners

6.3.1 Number of casual non-paying sexual partners

Approximately two thirds (64.1%) of participants across all locations reported having no casual partners in the last six months with whom they had anal sex. Participants from Mt Hagen (44.6%) were proportionally more likely to have had anal sex with a casual non-paying sexual partner in the last six months than participants from other locations. Additionally, participants from Mt Hagen were more likely to have had six or more casual non-paying sexual partners (12.4%) with whom they had anal sex in the last six months than participants from other locations. **See Figure 6.15.**

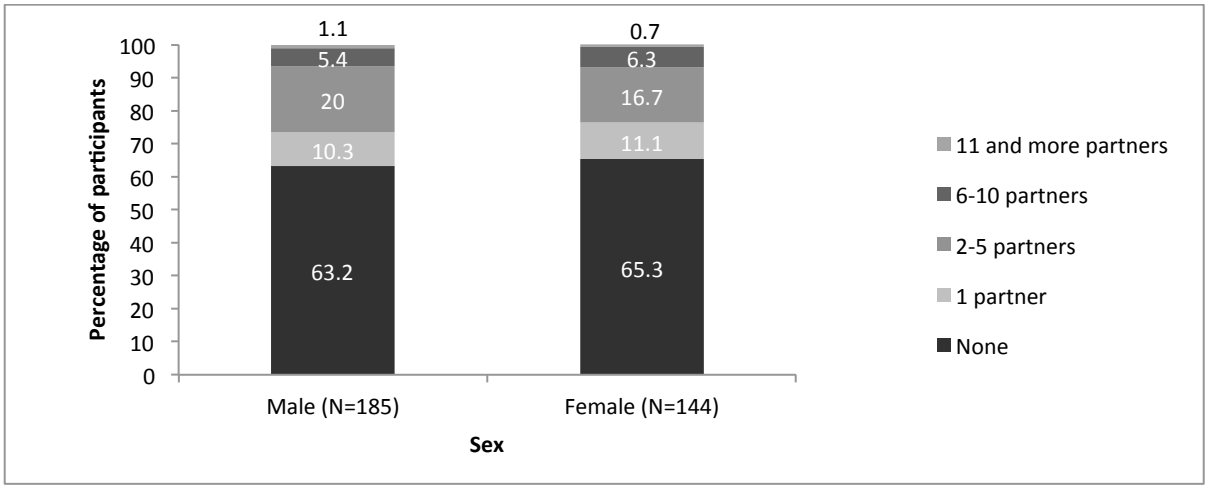
Figure 6.15: Number of different casual non-paying sexual partners with whom participants had anal sex in the last six months by location



NB: Not significant

Two-thirds of men (63.2%) and women (65.3%) who had casual non-paying sexual partners reported no anal sex with these partners in the last six months. However, proportionally slightly more men (26.5%) than women (23.7%) had two or more casual non-paying sexual partner with whom they had anal sex in that time. **See Figure 6.16.**

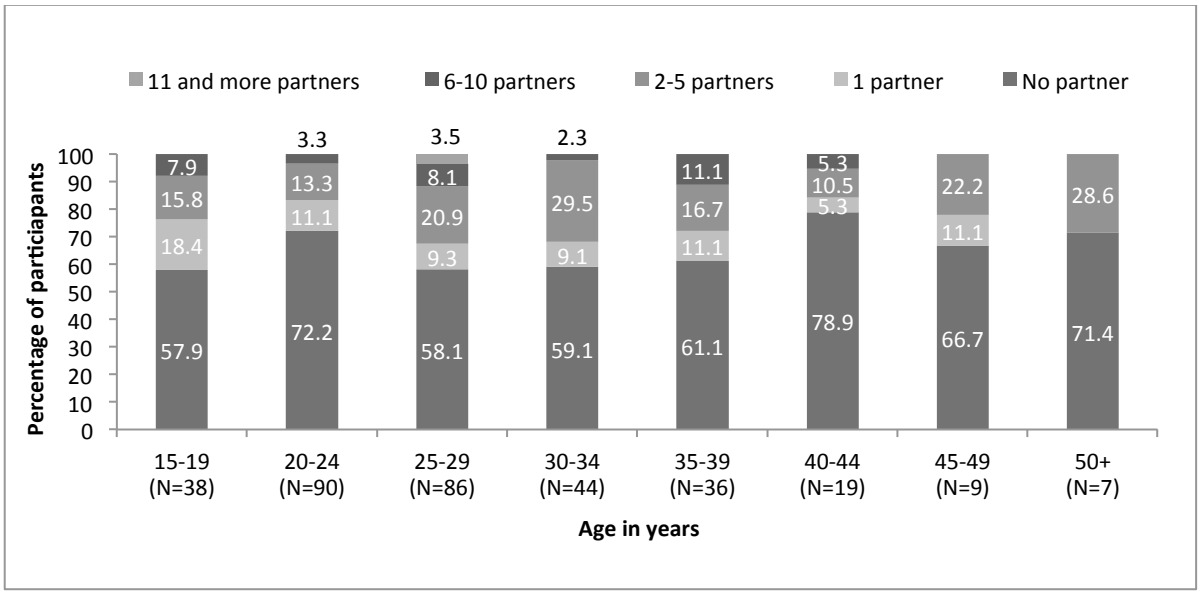
Figure 6.16: Number of different casual non-paying partners with whom participants had anal sex in the last six months by sex



NB: Not significant

Younger participants aged 25–29 years were proportionally more likely to have had 11 or more non-paying casual sexual partners (3.5%) with whom they had anal sex in the last six months than participants in other age groups. **See Figure 6.17.**

Figure 6.17: Number of different non-paying casual sexual partners with whom participants had anal sex in the last six months by age

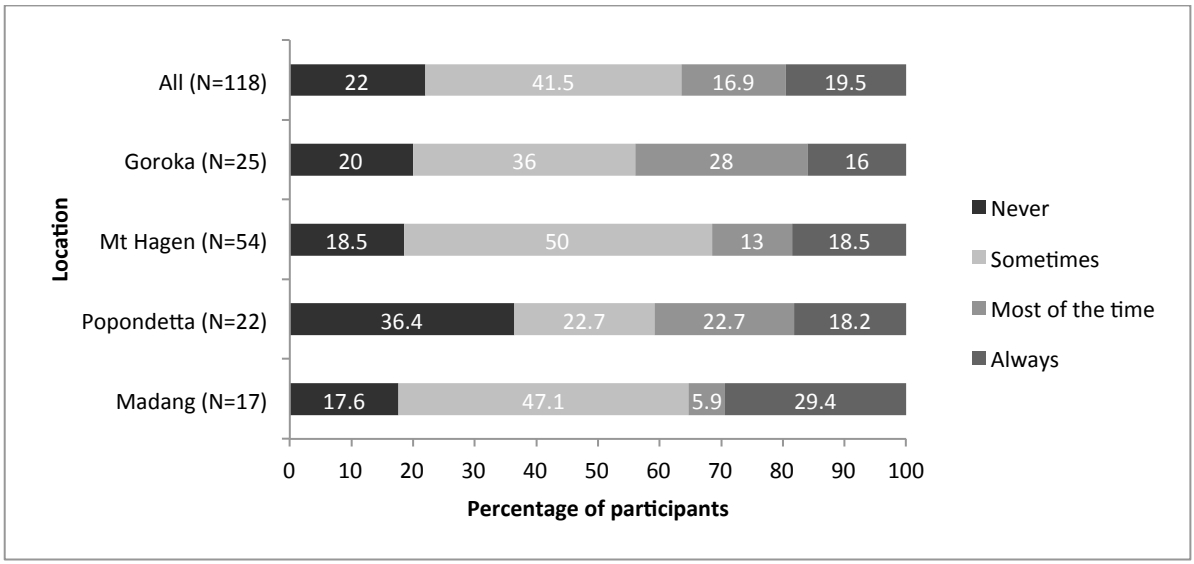


NB: Not significant

6.3.2 Condom use during anal sex in the last six months

One-fifth (19.5%) of participants *always* used condoms when having anal sex with casual partners in the last six months. Participants from Madang (29.4%) were proportionally more likely to report *always* using a condom than participants from other locations. Participants from Popondetta (36.4%) were more likely than other participants to report *never* using a condom when having anal sex with casual partners in the last six months. **See Figure 6.18.**

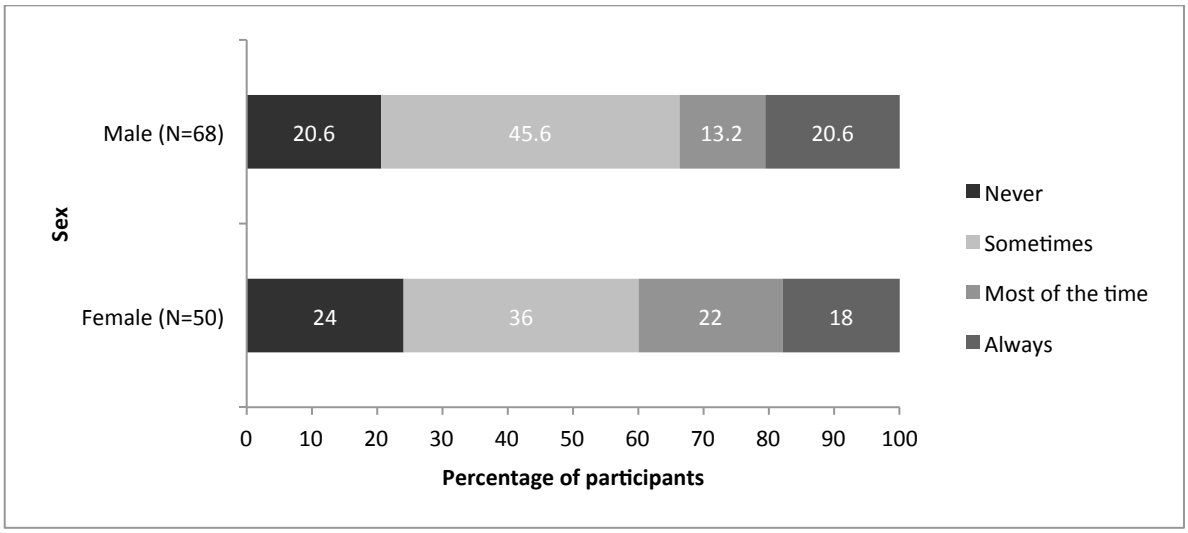
Figure 6.18: Frequency of condom use during anal sex with casual partners in the last six months by location



NB: Not significant

Among those who reported having one or more casual partners with whom they had anal sex in the last six months, slightly more men (20.6%) than women (18%) reported *always* using a condom with these partners. **See Figure 6.19.**

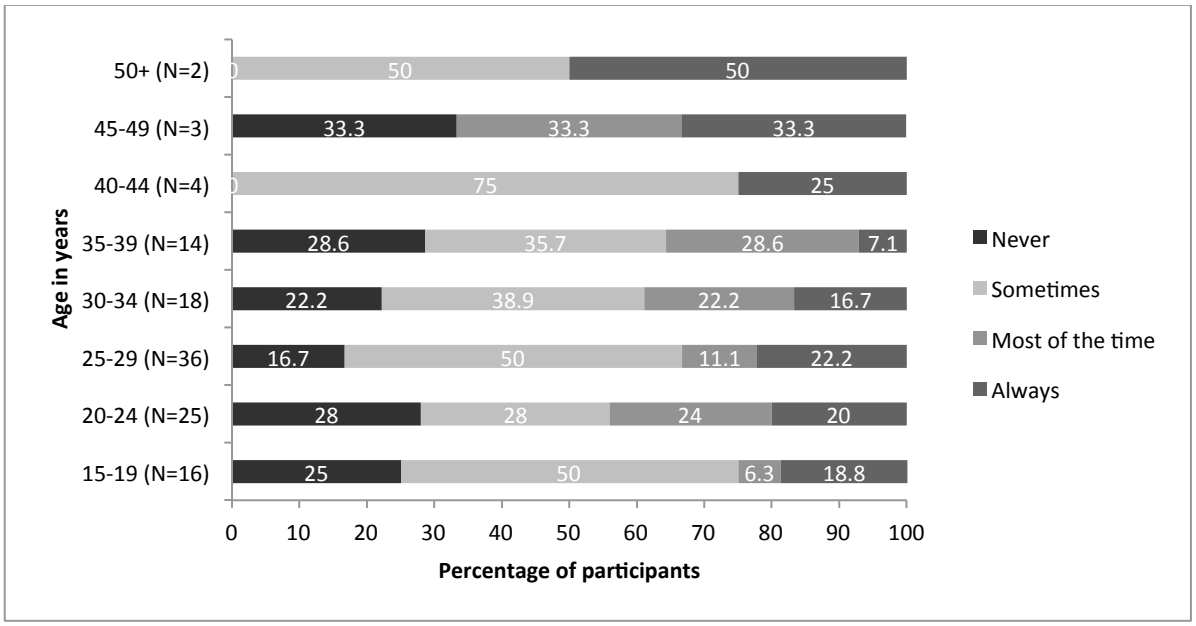
Figure 6.19: Frequency of condom use during anal sex with casual partners in the last six months by sex



NB: Not significant

Although the absolute numbers are small, participants aged 40 years and over were more likely than younger participants to *always* use a condom during anal sex with casual non-paying sexual partners in the last six months. **See Figure 6.20.**

Figure 6.20: Frequency of condom use during anal sex with casual non-paying sexual partners in the last six months by age

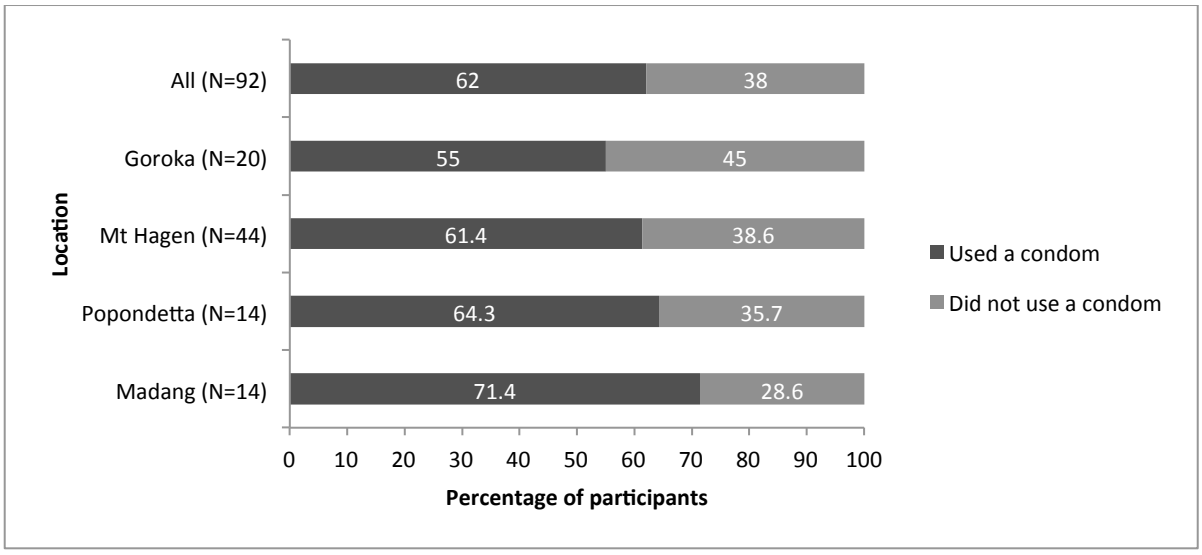


NB: Not significant

6.3.3 Condom use at last anal sex

Three-fifths (62%) of participants across all locations reported using a condom at last anal sex with a casual non-paying sexual partner. Participants from Madang (71.4%) were proportionally more likely to have used a condom at last anal sex with a casual non-paying sexual partner than participants from other locations. Participants from Goroka (55%) were proportionally less likely to use a condom than participants from other locations. **See Figure 6.21.**

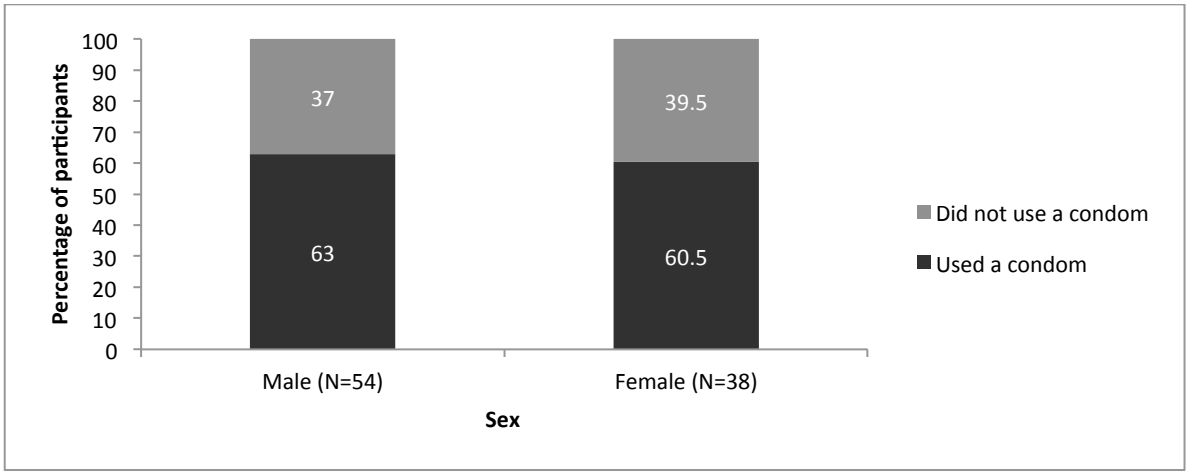
Figure 6.21: Condom use at last anal sex with casual non-paying sexual partner by location



NB: Not significant

Equal proportions of men (63%) and women (60.5%) used a condom at last anal sex with a casual non-paying sexual partner. **See Figure 6.22.**

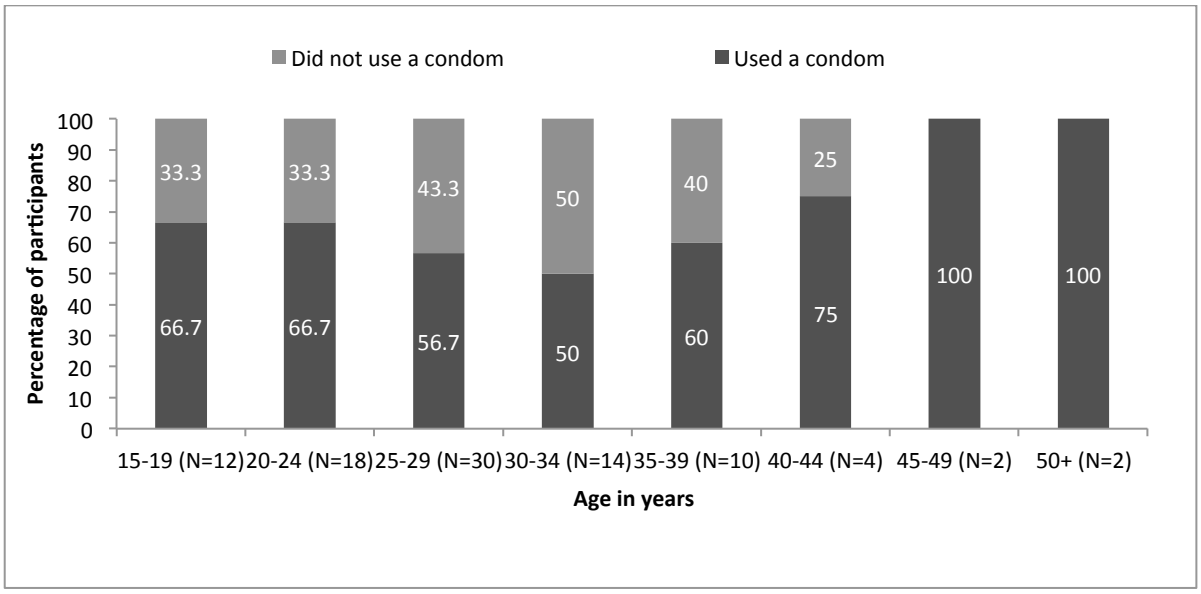
Figure 6.22: Condom use at last anal sex with casual non-paying sexual partner by sex



NB: Not significant

Younger participants (aged 15–24 years) and older participants (aged 40 years and over) were proportionally more likely to use a condom at last anal sex with a casual non-paying sexual partner. **See Figure 6.23.**

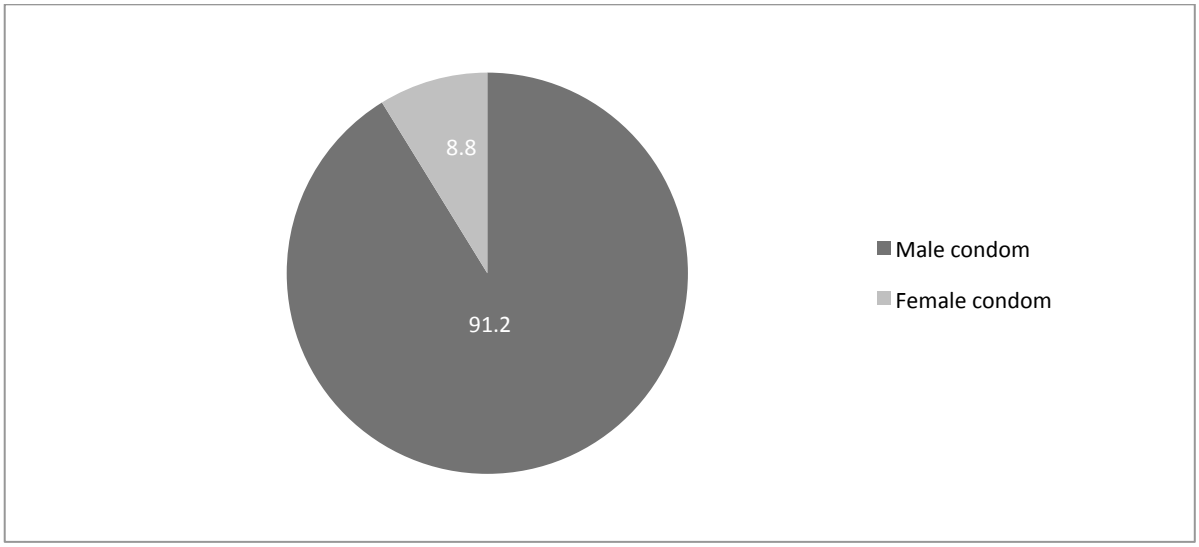
Figure 6.23: Condom use at last anal sex with casual non-paying sexual partner by age



NB: Not significant

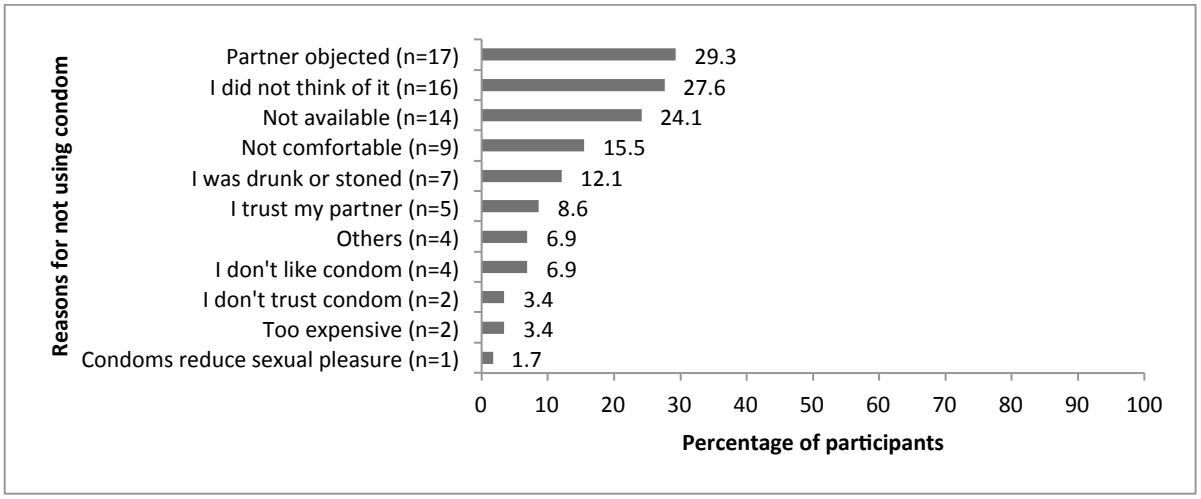
Close to all (91.2%) participants who used a condom at last anal sex with a casual non-paying sexual partner used a male condom. **See Figure 6.24.**

Figure 6.24: Type of condom used at last anal sex with casual non-paying sexual partner (N=57)



Among those who did not use a condom at last anal sex with a casual non-paying partner, 'partner objection' (29.3%), 'I did not think of it' (27.6%) and 'not available' (24.1%) were the three most common reasons given. **See Figure 6.25.**

Figure 6.25: Reasons participants did not use condom at last anal sex with casual non-paying partner (N=58)

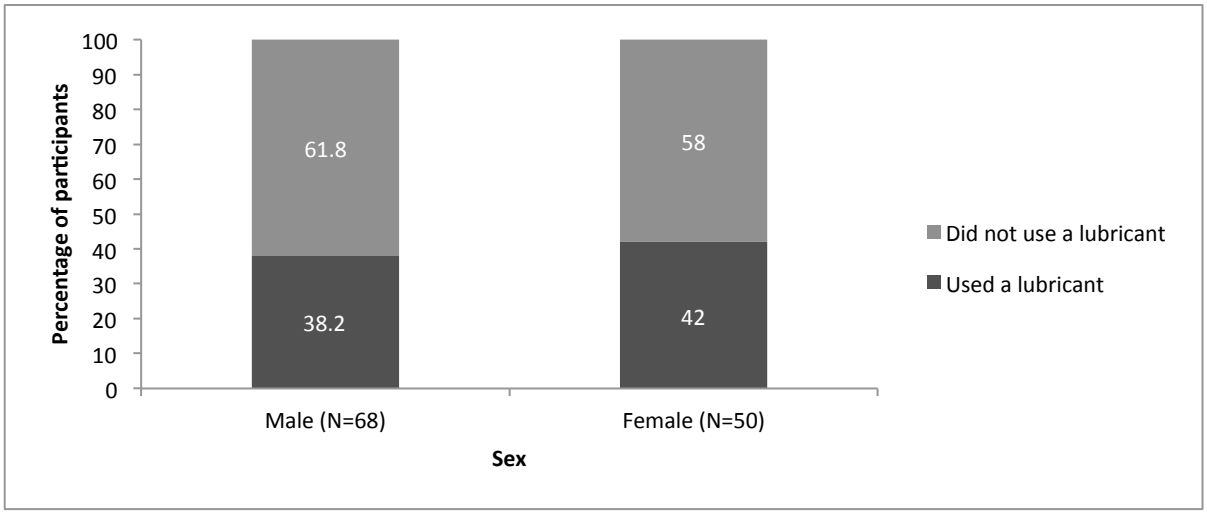


NB: A participant could identify more than one reason

6.3.4 Lubricant use at last anal sex

Among those (N=118) who reported having anal sex with one or more casual non-paying sexual partners in the last six months, close to equal proportions of men (61.8%) and women (58%) did not use a lubricant at last anal sex. **See Figure 6.26.**

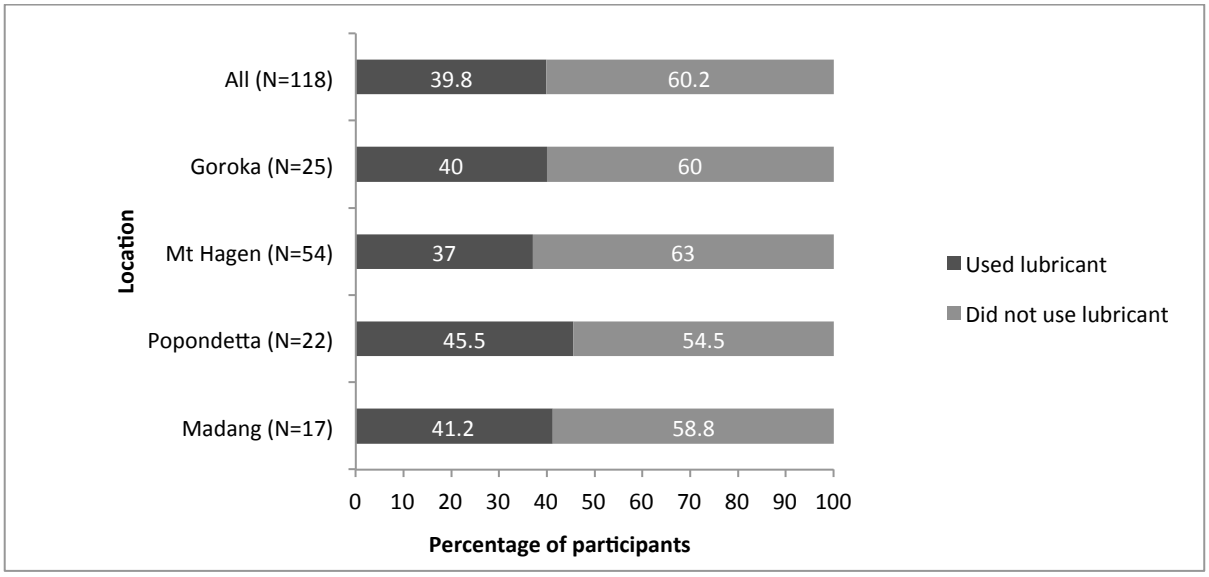
Figure 6.26: Used lubricant at last anal sex with casual non-paying sexual partner by sex



NB: Not significant

The majority of participants (60.2%) across all locations did not use lubricant at last anal sex with a non-paying casual partner with roughly equal proportions of participants across all locations reported having used lubricant at last anal sex a causal non-paying partner. **See Figure 6.27.**

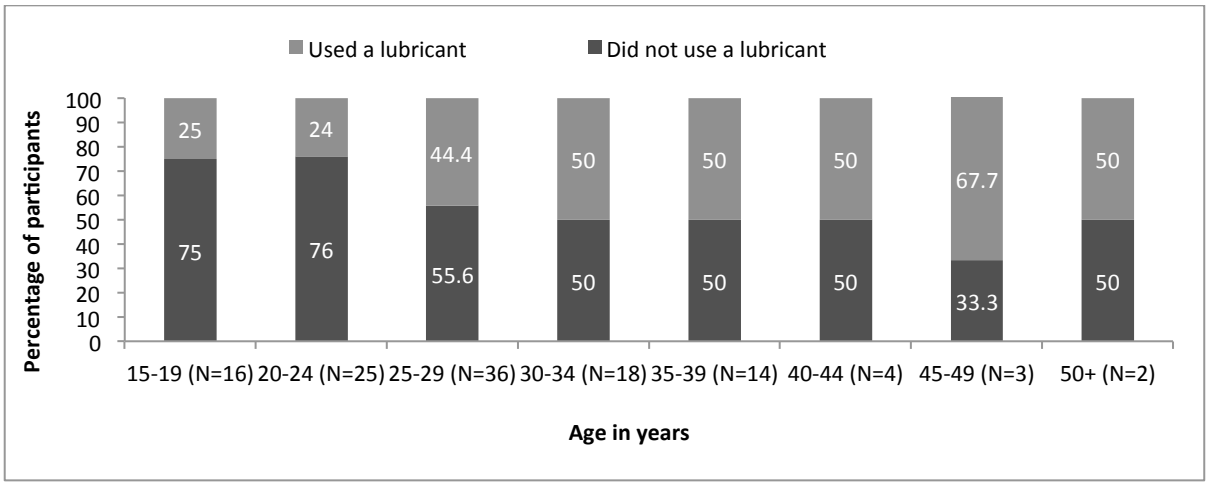
Figure 6.27: Used lubricant at last anal sex with casual non-paying sexual partner by location



NB: Not significant

Participants aged 15–19 (25%) and 20-24 (24%) years reported the least likely to report having used lubricant at last anal sex with a casual non-paying partner, compared to participants in other age groups. **See Figure 6.28.**

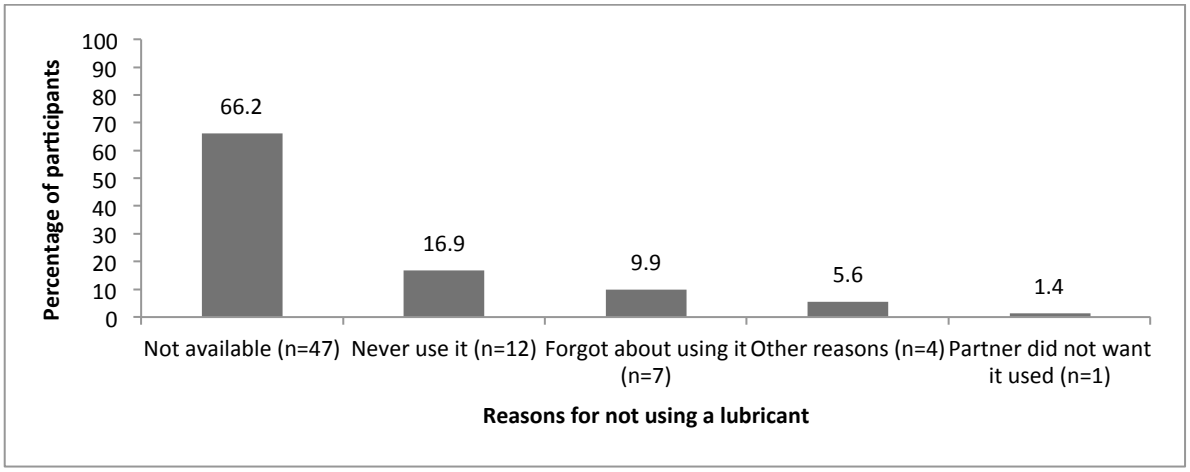
Figure 6.28: Used lubricant at last anal sex with casual partner by age



NB: Not significant; Missing=10

Among those (N=71) who did not use a lubricant at last anal sex with a casual non-paying sexual partner, 'a lubricant not being available' (66.2%) was the most important reason for not using it. **See Figure 6.29.**

Figure 6.29: Reasons for not using lubricant

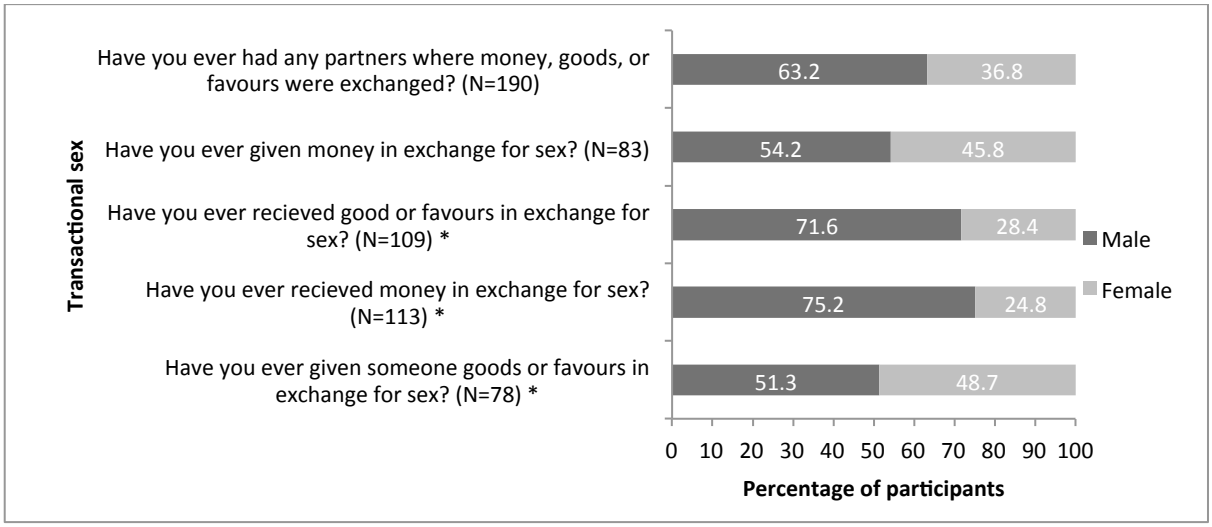


7 TRANSACTIONAL SEX

7.1 Ever exchanged, purchased or sold sex

More men (63.2%) than women (36.8%) reported that they had ever had sexual partners with whom money, goods and favours were exchanged for sex. Significantly more men (51.3%) than women (48.7%) had ever given someone goods or favours in exchange for sex. Significantly more men than women received money (75.2% and 24.8% respectively) or goods and favours (71.6% and 28.4% respectively) in exchange for sex. **See Figure 7.1.**

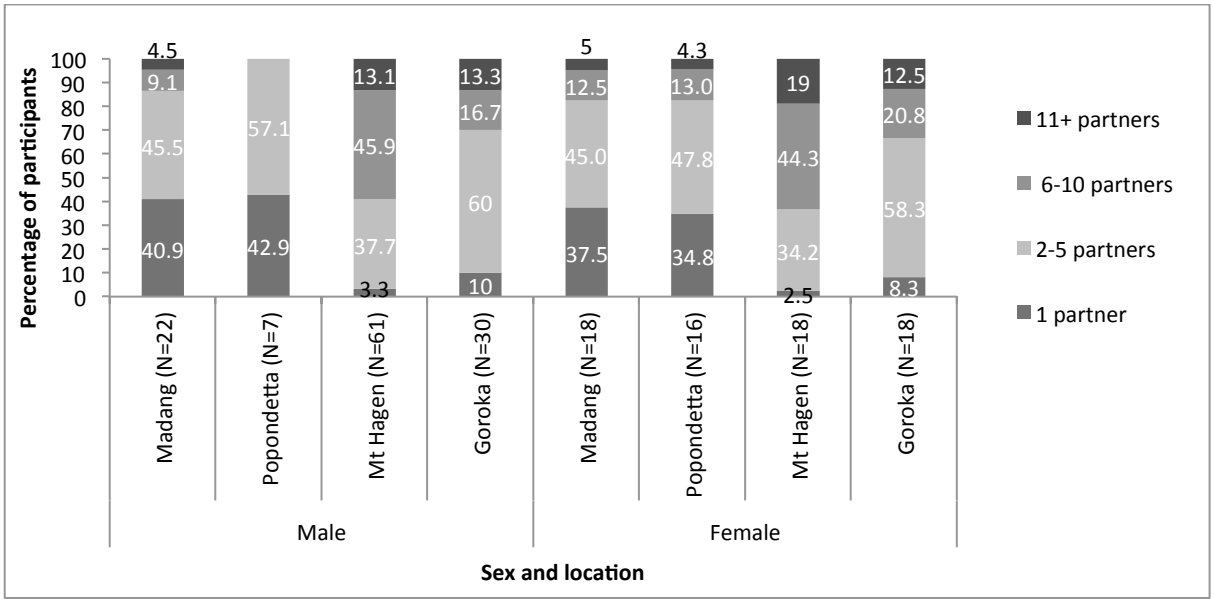
Figure 7.1: Transactional sex by sex



NB: * p<0.05 significance

Women from the Highlands (Mt Hagen and Goroka) were proportionally more likely than women from other locations to report a larger number of transactional sex partners with whom they had either received or given money, goods or favours in exchange for sex in the last 12 months. 63.3% of women from Mt Hagen and 33.3% of women from Goroka reported six or more partners with whom they had either received or given money, goods or favours in exchange for sex in the last 12 months. Similarly, proportionally more men from the Highlands locations reported a larger number of transactional sex partners with whom they had either received or given money, goods or favours in exchange for sex in the last 12 months. 59% of men from Mt Hagen and 30% of men from Goroka reported six or more partners with whom they had either received or given money, goods or favours in exchange for sex in the last 12 months. **See Figure 7.2.**

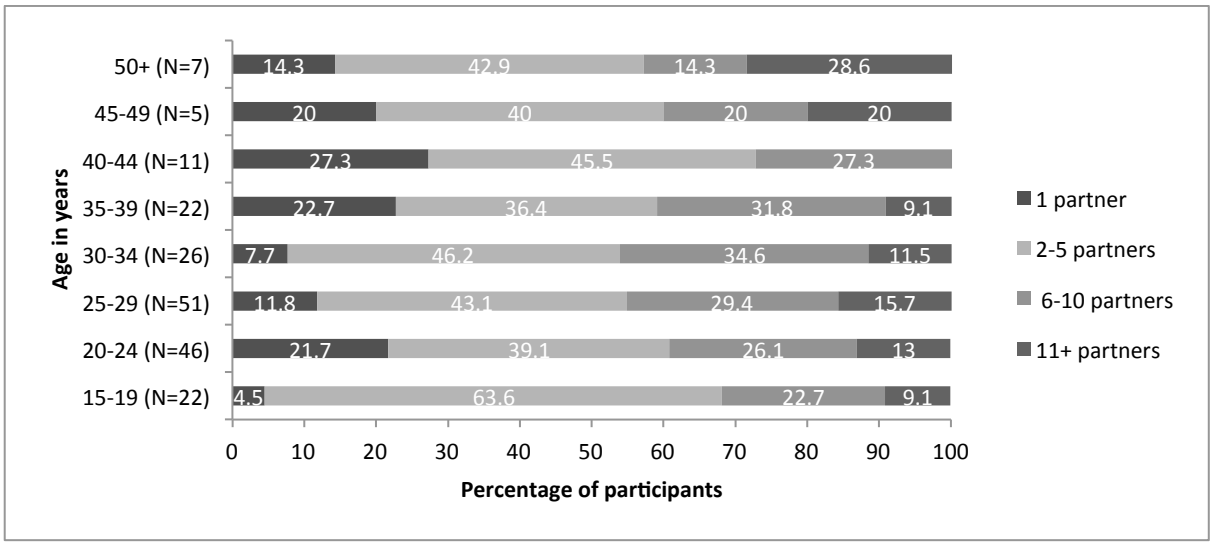
Figure 7.2: Number of transactional sex partners by sex and location



NB: No one in Popondetta reported having 6+ partners
NB: Not significant

Although small absolute numbers, participants aged 45 years and above were more likely to have had 11 or more transactional sex partners in the last year than those in other age groups. **See Figure 7.3.**

Figure 7.3: Number of transactional sex partners by age of participant



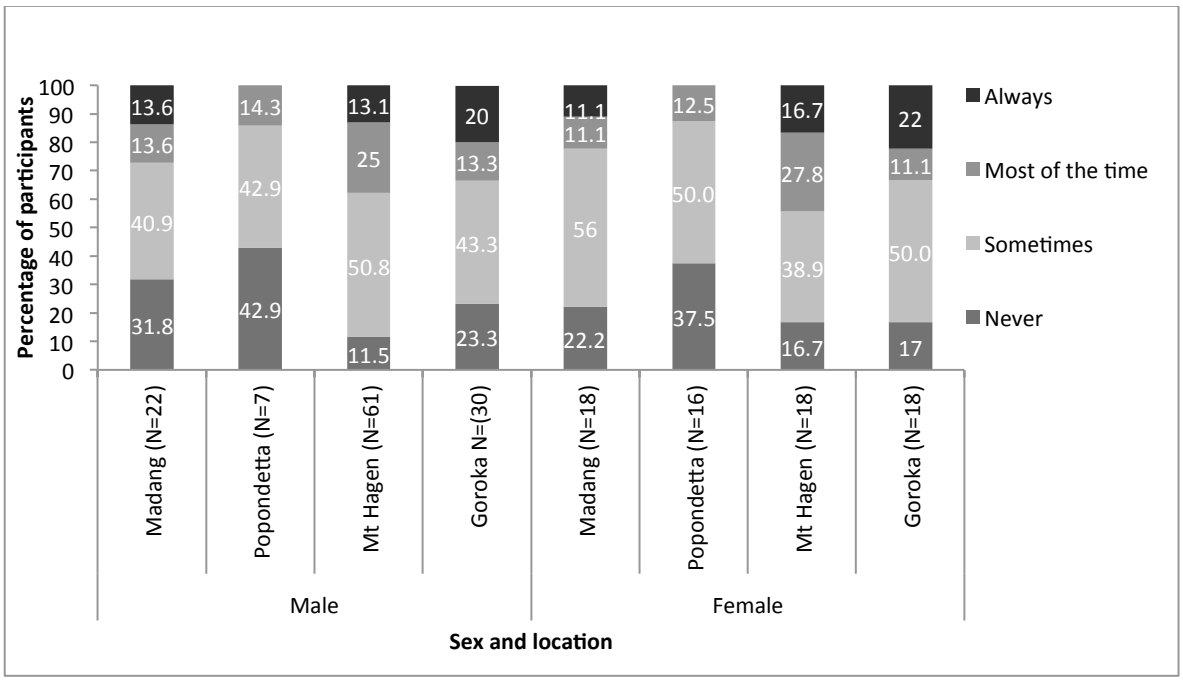
NB: Not significant

7.2 Transactional vaginal sex

7.2.1 Condom use in the last six months

Reported rates of *always* using a condom during the last six months with transactional sex partners was low across all locations and both men and women. No more than approximately one in five reported *always* using a condom. Proportionally, participants from Goroka (both men and women) were more likely than those from other locations to report *always* using a condom (20% and 22% respectively). Although small absolute numbers, no men or women from Popondetta reported *always* using a condom during sex with a transactional sex partner. **See Figure 7.4.**

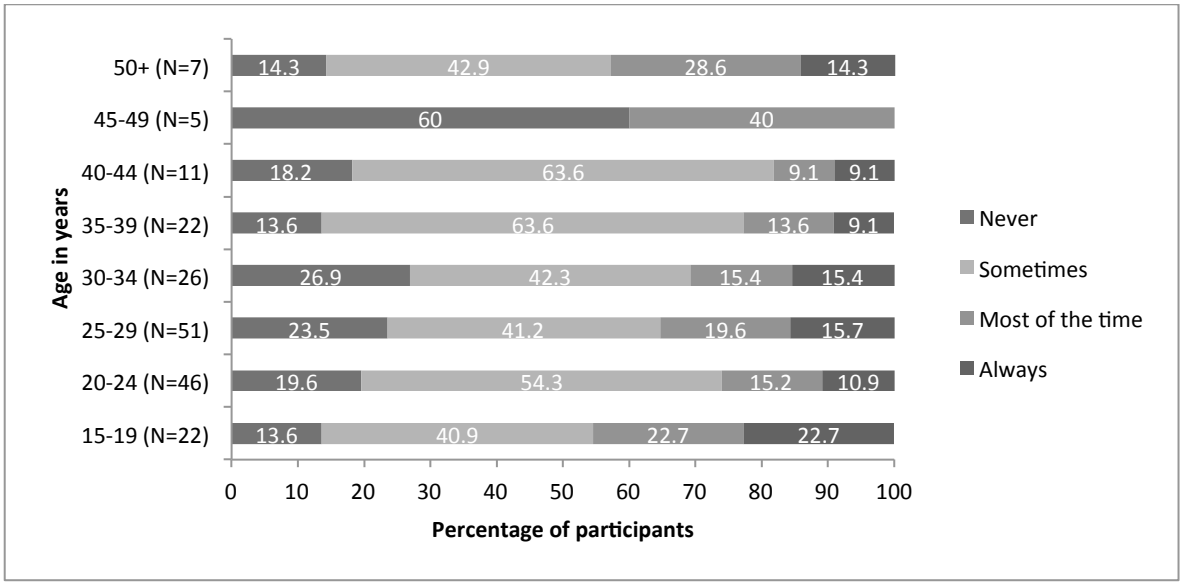
Figure 7.4: Frequency of condom use during vaginal sex with transactional sex partners by location



NB: Not significant

Overall, rates of *always* using a condom in the last six months during vaginal sex with a transactional partner was low (between 0-22.7%) with the highest rate reported by the youngest participants (aged 15–19 years). **See Figure 7.5.**

Figure 7.5: Frequency of condom use during vaginal sex with transactional sex partners by age

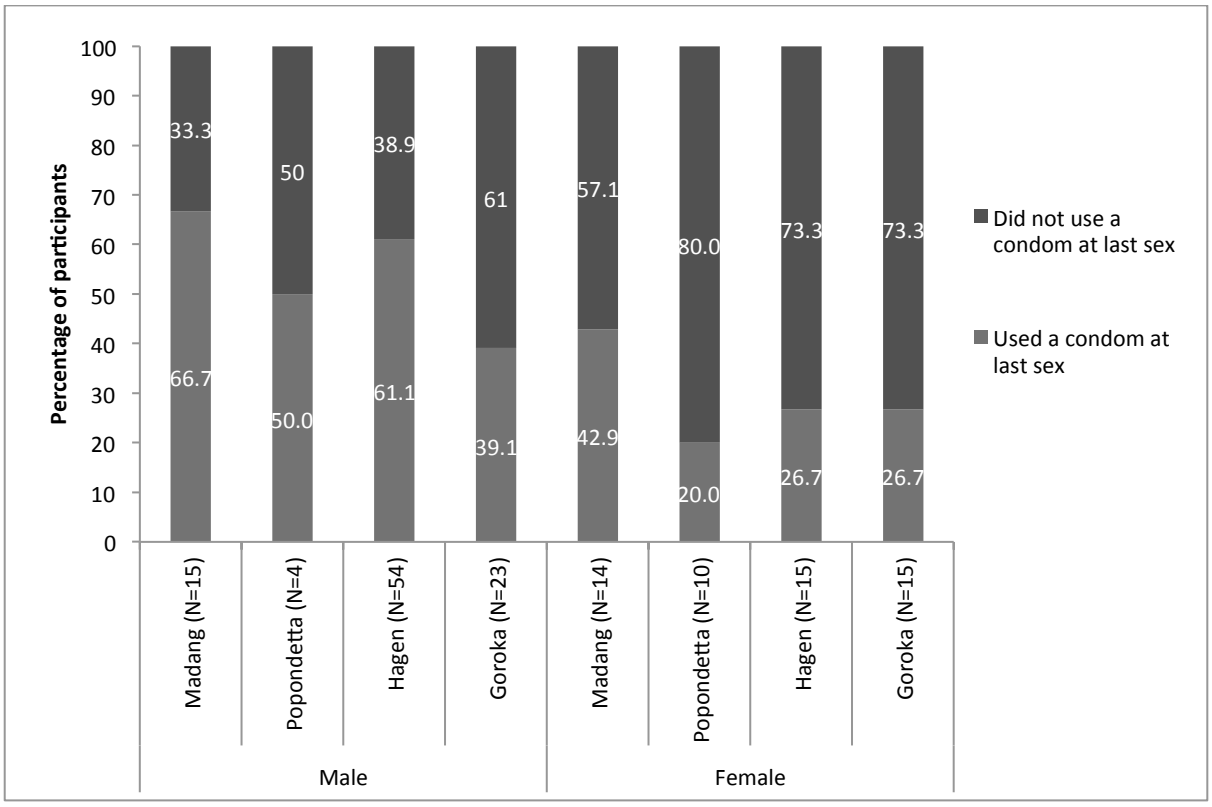


NB: Not significant

7.2.2 Condom use last vaginal sex

Condom use at last vaginal sex with a transactional sex partner was low across all locations, particularly among female participants. Between 20% and 42.9% of women and between 39.1% and 66.7% of men across the four locations reported that they *used* a condom during last vaginal sex with a transactional sex partner where an exchange had occurred. **See Figure 7.6.**

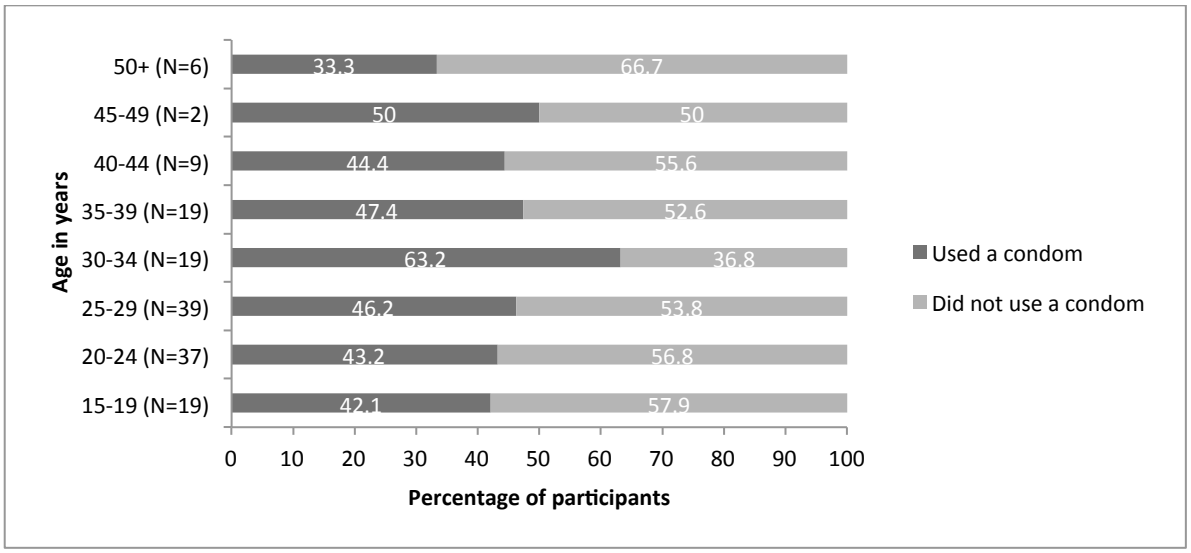
Figure 7.6: Condom use at last vaginal sex act with a transactional sex partner by sex and location



NB: Not significant

Between 33.3% and 63.2% of participants across all age groups reported to have used a condom at last vaginal sex with a transactional sex partner with participants aged 30–34 years reporting the highest rate. **See Figure 7.7.**

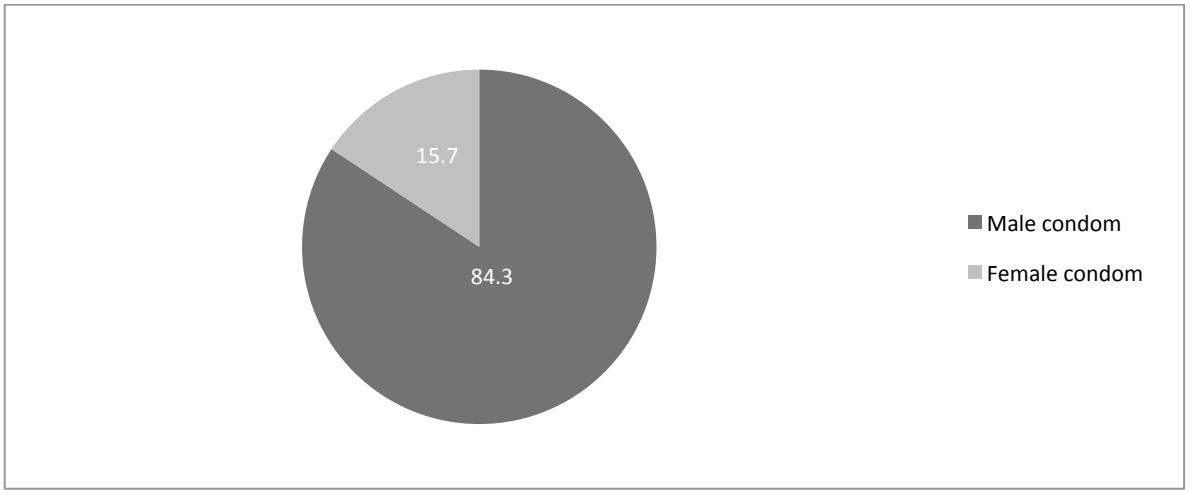
Figure 7.7: Condom use at last vaginal sex with a transactional sex partner by age



NB: Not significant

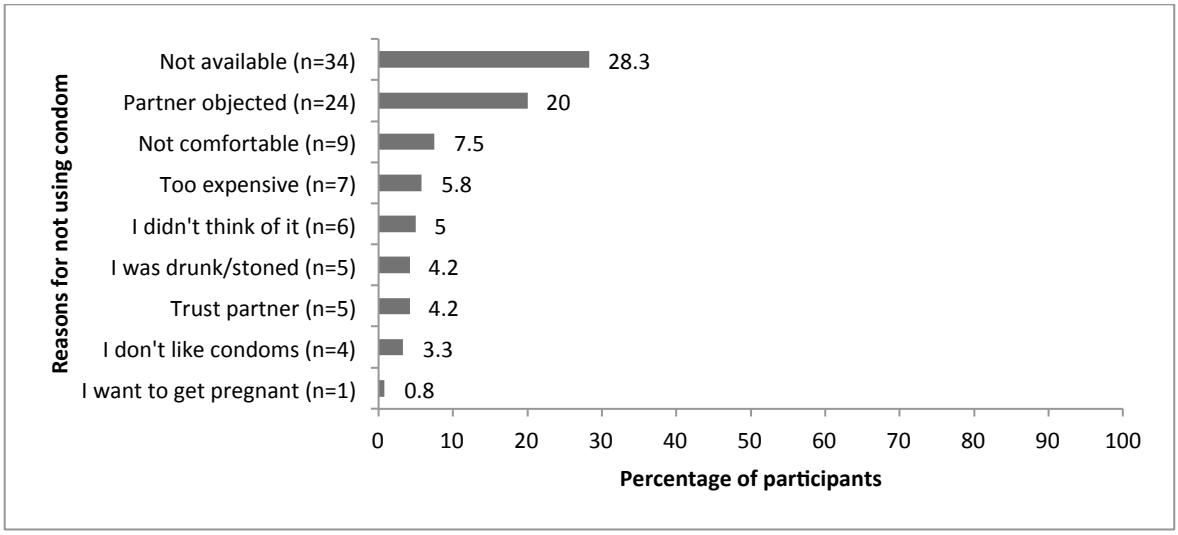
The majority (84.3%) of participants who used a condom at last vaginal sex with a transactional sex partner used a male condom. **See Figure 7.8.**

Figure 7.8: Type of condom used during last vaginal sex with a transactional sex partner (N=70)



'Lack of availability' (28.3%) and 'partner objection' (20%) were the two most common reasons given for why a condom was not used during last vaginal sex with a transactional sex partner. **See Figure 7.9.**

Figure 7.9: Reasons for not using a condom during last vaginal sex with a transactional sex partner (N=120)



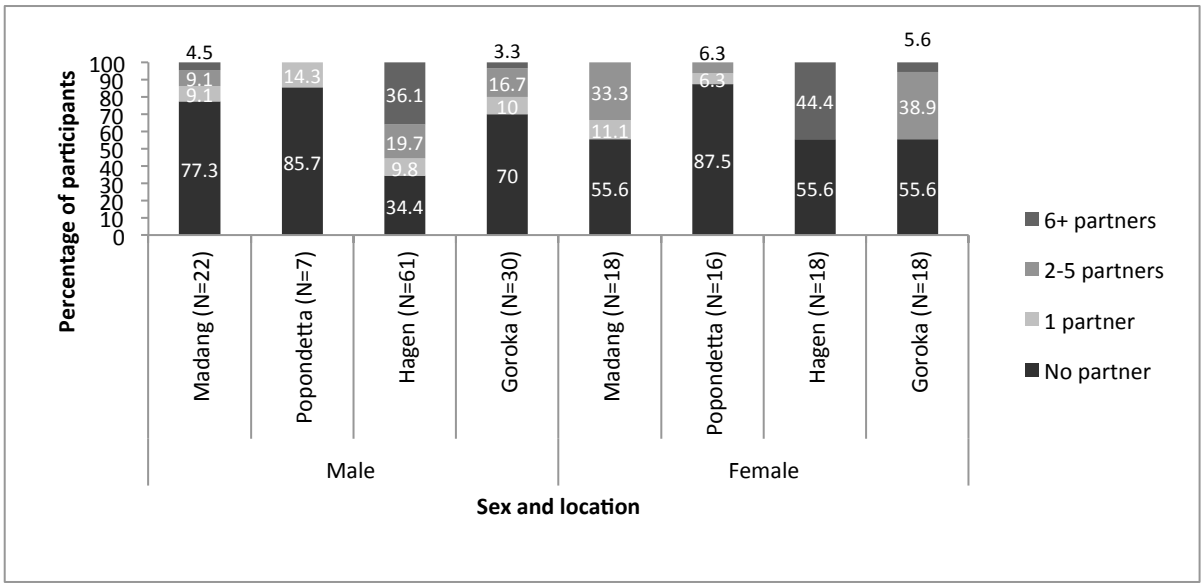
NB: A participant could identify more than one reason

7.3 Anal sex with transactional sex partners

7.3.1 Number of anal sex transactional sex partners

Participants from Popondetta were the least likely to report having had anal sex with a transactional partner in the last six months. Both male (36.1%) and female (44.4%) participants from Mt Hagen were proportionally more likely to have anal sex with six or more transactional partners in the last six months. Female participants from Goroka (38.9%) and Madang (33.3%) reported the highest proportions of participants who had between two and five anal transactional sex partners in this last six months. **See Figure 7.10.**

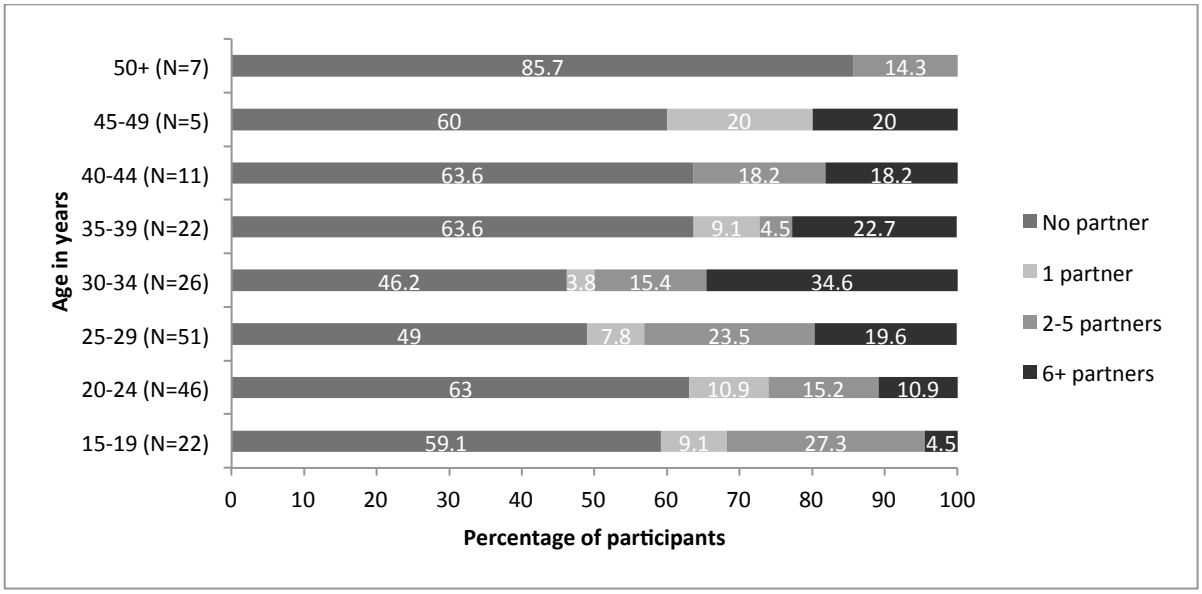
Figure 7.10: Number transactional sex partners that participants reported anal sex with in the last six months by participant sex and location



NB: Not significant

Participants aged 25–49 years, and particularly those aged 30–34 years, were more likely to have anal sex with six or more transactional sex partners. **See Figure 7.11.**

Figure 7.11: Number transactional sex partners that participants reported anal sex with by participant age

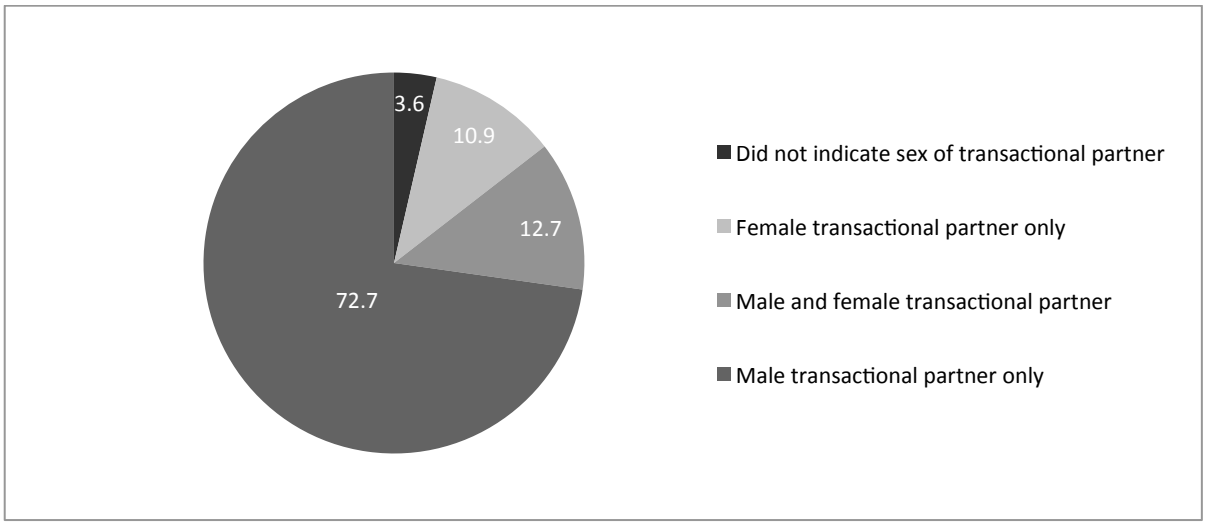


NB: Not significant

7.3.2 Sex of anal sex transactional partners

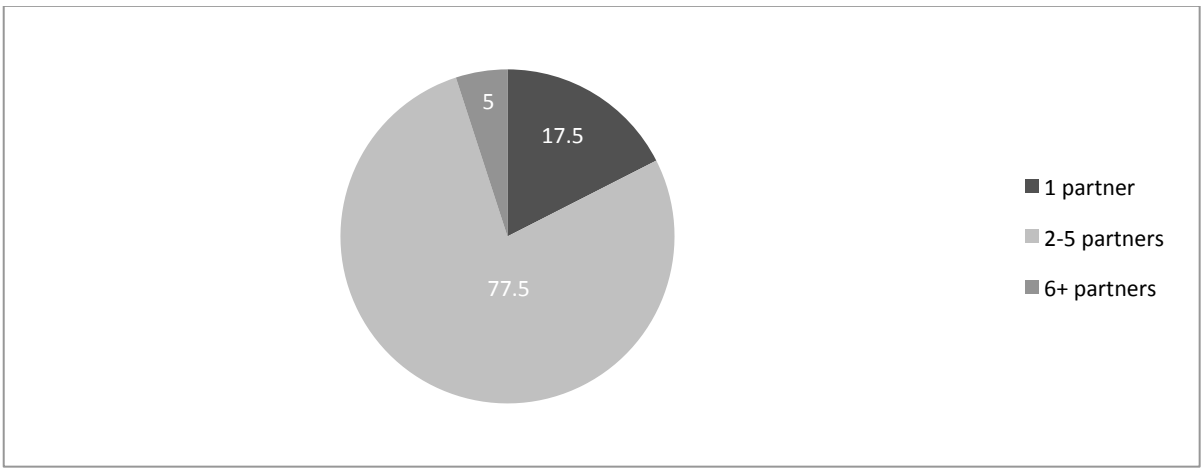
Among the male participants who had anal sex with one or more transactional sex partners in the last six months, the majority (72.7%) had anal sex with only males, 12.7% had anal sex with both men and women, and 10.9% had anal sex with only women. **See Figure 7.12.**

Figure 7.12: Sex of transactional sex partners with whom male participants had anal sex in the last six months (N=55)



Among the male participants who had anal sex with only male transactional sex partners, most (82.5%) had two or more male transactional sex partners with whom they had anal sex. The greatest number of transactional sex partners with whom one man had anal sex was 16. Other than one partner, six (n=7) and seven (n=5) partners were most commonly reported number of partners. **See Figure 7.13.**

Figure 7.13: Number of male transactional sex partners with whom male participants with only male transactional anal sex partners had anal sex (N=40)



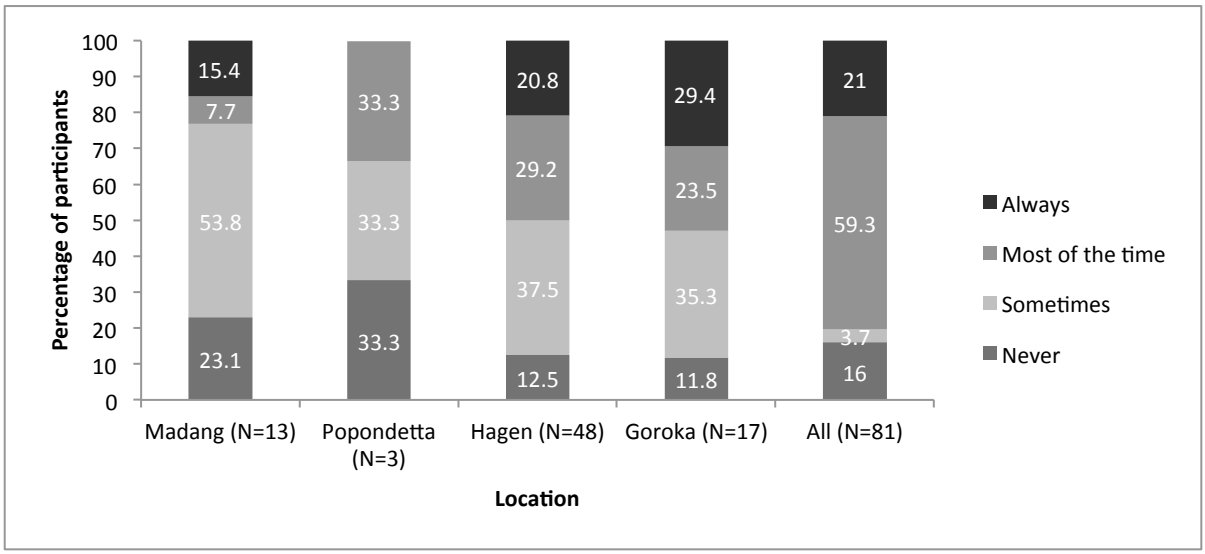
Of the male participants who had anal sex with only female transactional sex partners in the last six months (N=6), most (66.7%) reported having only one female transactional sex partner with whom they had anal sex. Equal proportions (16.7%) reported either four or five one female transactional sex partner with whom they had anal sex.

The seven male participants who had anal sex with both male and female transactional sex partners reported between one and 26 transactional sex partners with whom they had anal sex with (3-11 female partners and 1-26 male partners).

7.3.3 Condom use during anal sex with transactional sex partners in the last six months

Among those (N=81) who had anal sex with one or more transactional sex partners, approximately one-fifth (21%) across all locations reported *always* using a condom during anal sex with a much larger proportion reporting having used a condom most of the time (59.3%). Participants from Goroka (29.4%) were more likely to report *always* using a condom for anal sex with transactional sex partners than participants from other locations. **See Figure 7.14.**

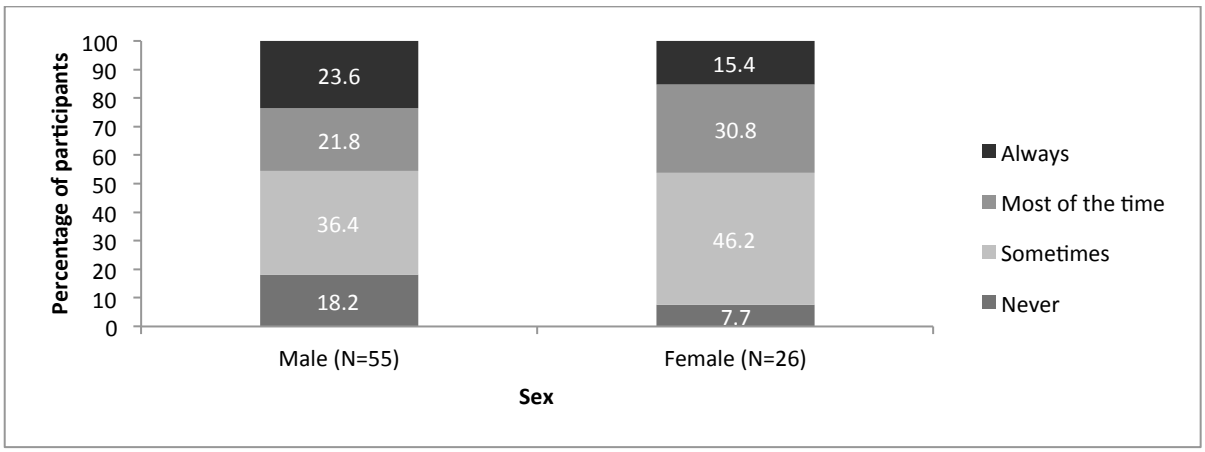
Figure 7.14: Frequency of condom use with transactional anal sex partners by location



NB: Not significant

Male participants were more likely than female participants to report *always* using condoms when having anal sex with transactional sex partners in the last six months (23.6% vs 15.4% respectively). However, roughly equal proportions of men and women reported almost always and always using a condom when having anal sex with transactional sex partners in the last six months (46.2% and 45.4% respectively). **See Figure 7.15.**

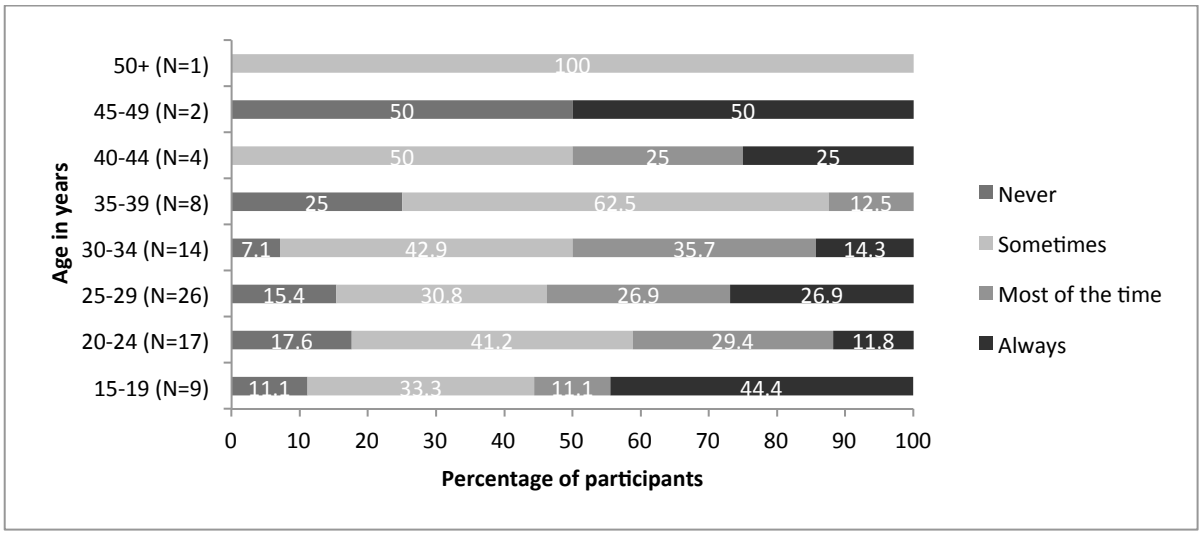
Figure 7.15: Frequency of condom use with transactional anal sex partners by sex



NB: Not significant

Always using a condom was highest among those aged 15–19 (44.4%) and 45–49 (50%). Participants in other age groups reported lower rates of condom use. **See Figure 7.16.**

Figure 7.16: Frequency of condom use with transactional anal sex partners by age

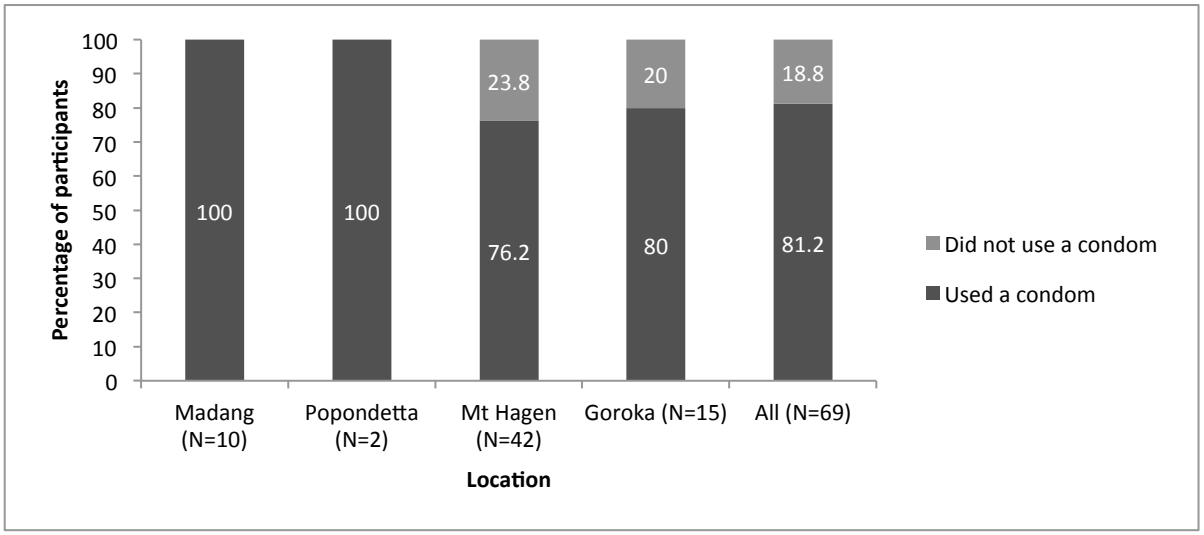


NB: Not significant

7.3.4 Condom use at last anal sex with transactional sex partners

Among those (N=69) who used condoms during anal sex with transactional sex partners, the majority of participants across all locations (81.2%) *used* a condom at last anal sex. Although small in absolute numbers, all participants from Madang and Popondetta who had transactional anal sex reported having *used* a condom at last anal sex. **See Figure 7.17.**

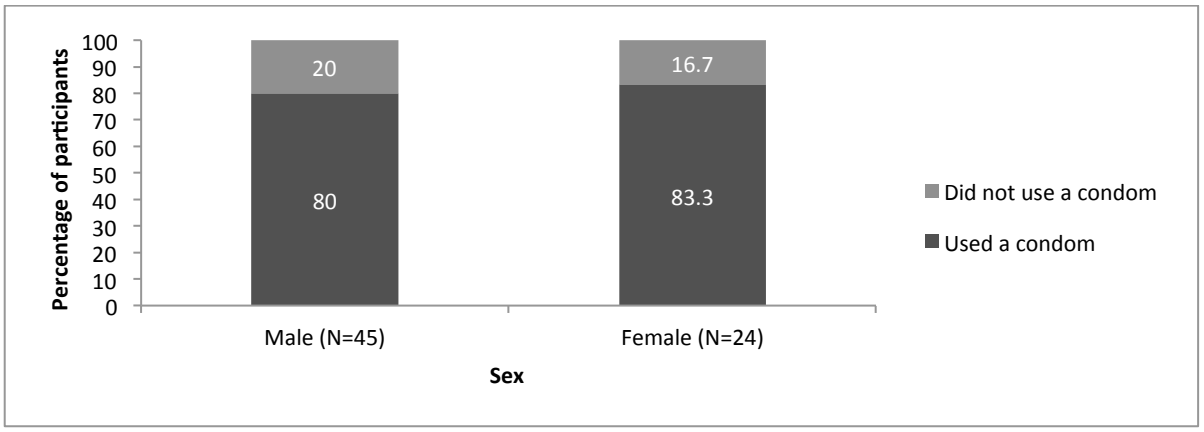
Figure 7.17: Condom use at last anal sex with transactional sex partner by location



NB: Not significant

Condom use at last anal sex with a transactional sex partner was equally high among both male (80%) and female (83.3%) participants. **See Figure 7.18.**

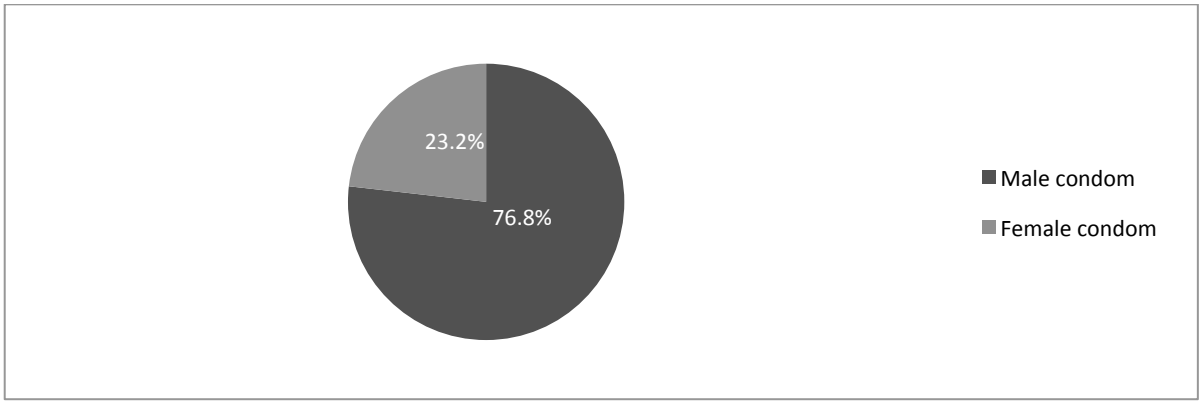
Figure 7.18: Condom use at last anal sex with transactional sex partner by sex



NB: Not significant

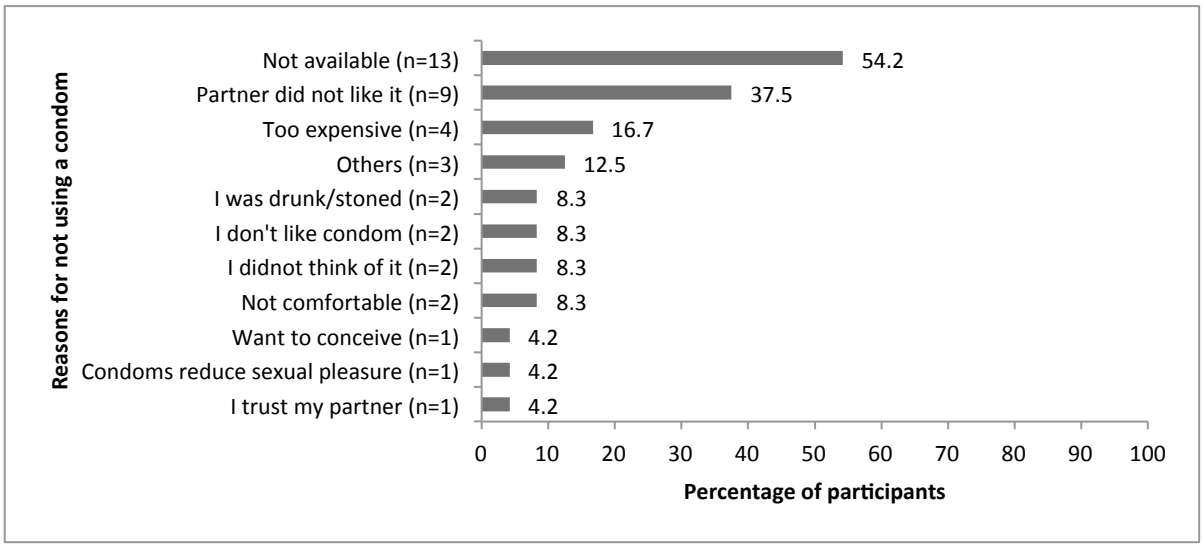
Three-quarters (76.8%) of those who used a condom at last anal sex used a male condom. **See Figure 7.19.**

Figure 7.19: Type of condom used at last anal sex with transactional sex partners (N=56)



'Lack of condom availability' (54.2%), followed by 'partner objection' (37.5%), were the primary reasons why participants reported not using a condom at last anal sex with a transactional sex partner. **See Figure 7.20.**

Figure 7.20: Reasons for not using a condom at last anal sex with transactional sex partner (N=24)

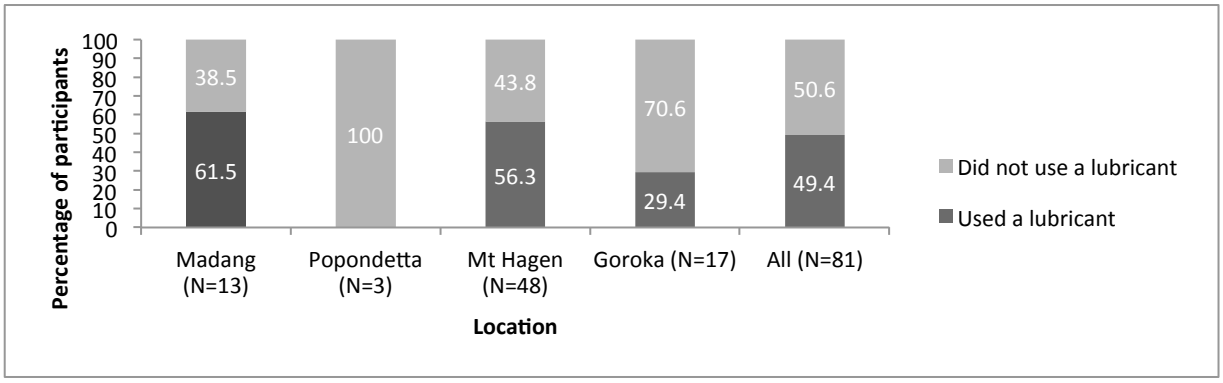


NB: A participant could identify more than one reason

7.3.5 Lubricant at last anal sex

Around one-half (49.4%) of participants across all locations used a lubricant at last anal sex with a transactional sex partner. Participants from Madang (61.5%) and Mt Hagen (56.3%) were more likely to use a lubricant at last anal sex than participants from other locations. **See Figure 7.21.**

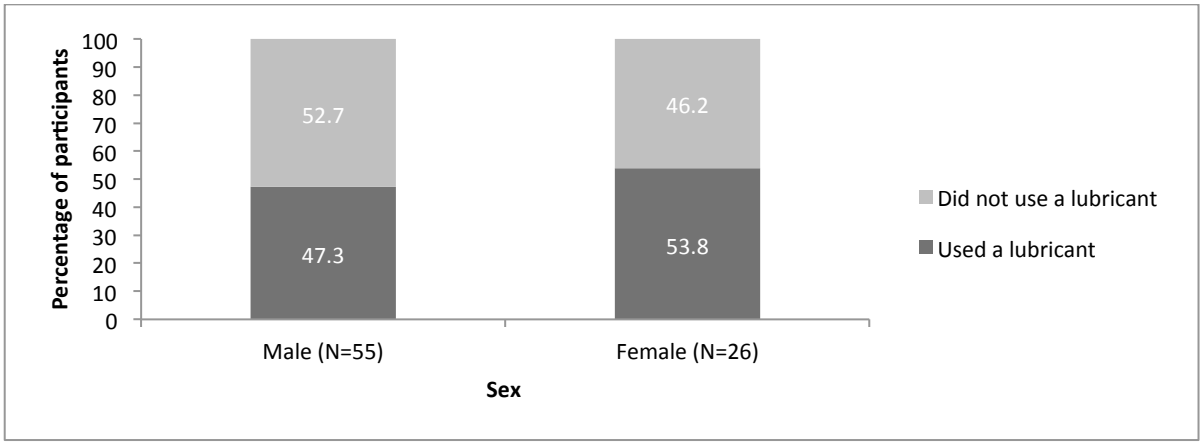
Figure 7.21: Used lubricant at last anal sex with transactional sex partner by location



NB: Not significant

Close to equal proportions of men (47.3%) and women (53.8%) used a lubricant at last anal sex. **See Figure 7.22.**

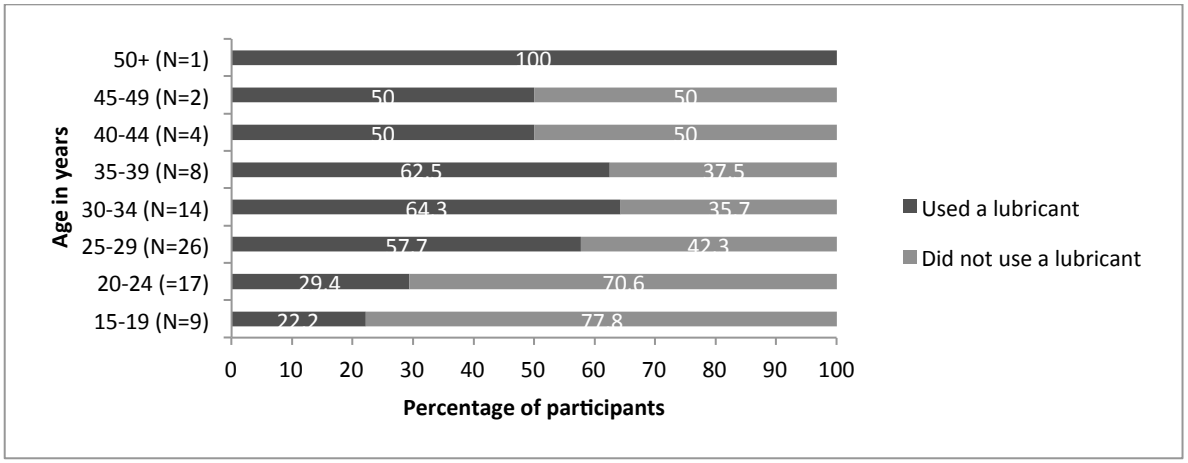
Figure 7.22: Used lubricant at last anal sex with transactional sex partner by sex



NB: Not significant

Younger participants (aged 15–24 years) were less likely to use a lubricant at last anal sex with transactional sex partners than older participants (aged 25 and over). **See Figure 7.23.**

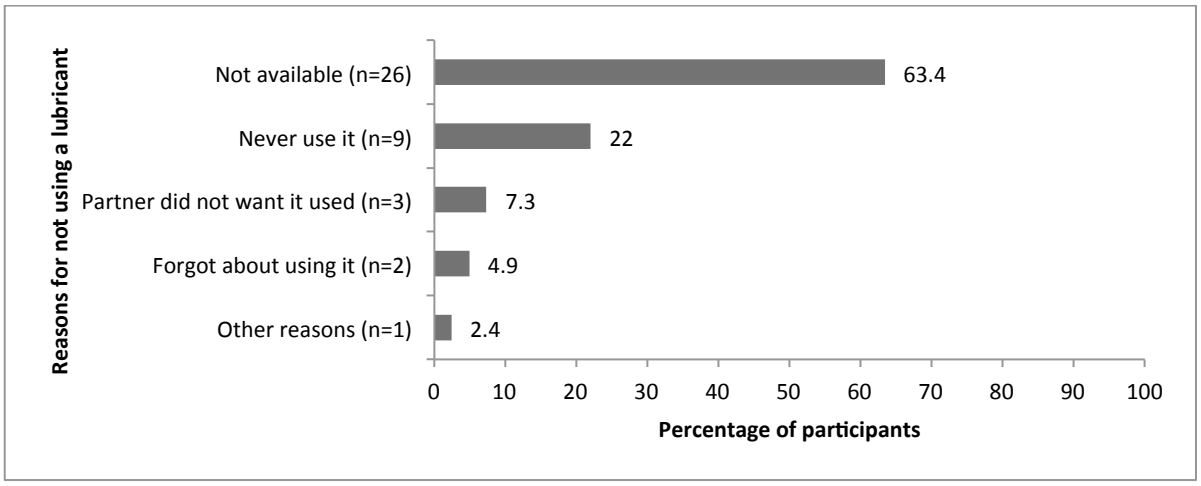
Figure 7.23: Used lubricant at last anal sex with transactional sex partner by age



NB: Not significant

Among those who did not use a lubricant at last anal sex with a transactional sex partner, 'lack of lubricant availability' (63.4%) was the primary reason reported. **See Figure 7.24.**

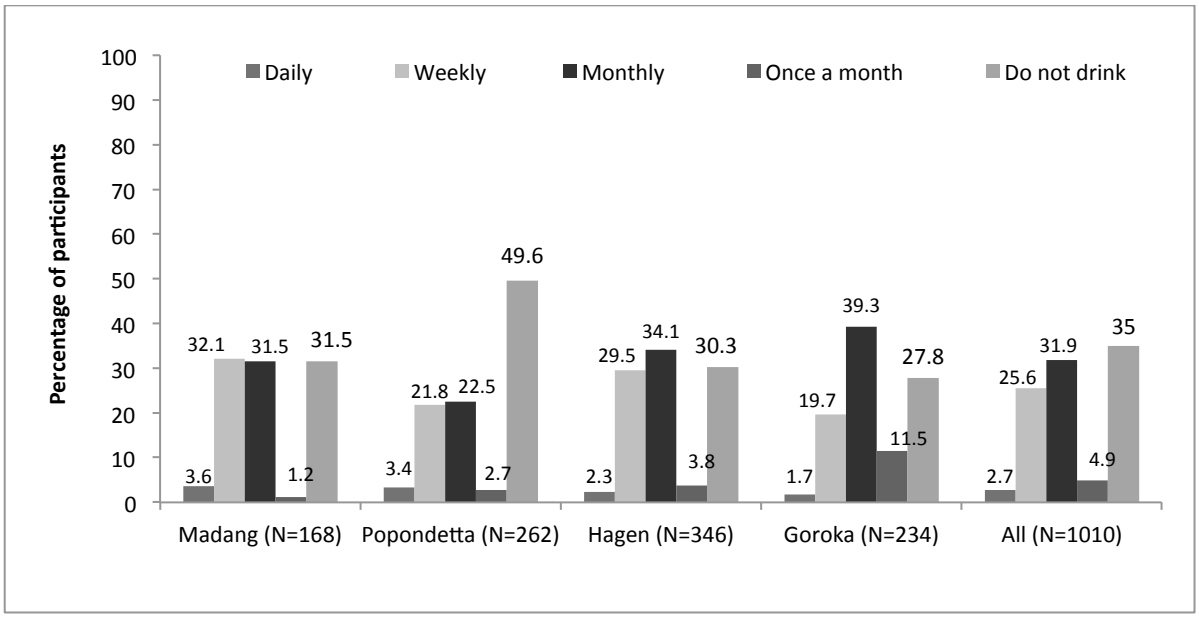
Figure 7.24: Reasons for not using lubricant



8 ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

Frequency of alcohol consumption was low among participants with 35% reporting that that *did not* drink any alcohol in the last six months while only 28.7% reported drinking alcohol between daily and at least weekly. Participants from Popondetta (49.6%) were more likely than those in other locations to report not drinking any alcohol in the last six months. More than half of the participants from Mt Hagen (63.6%), Goroka (59%) and Madang (63.6%) reported drinking between either weekly or monthly with few reporting drinking alcohol on a daily basis (1.7%-3.6%). **See Figure 8.1.**

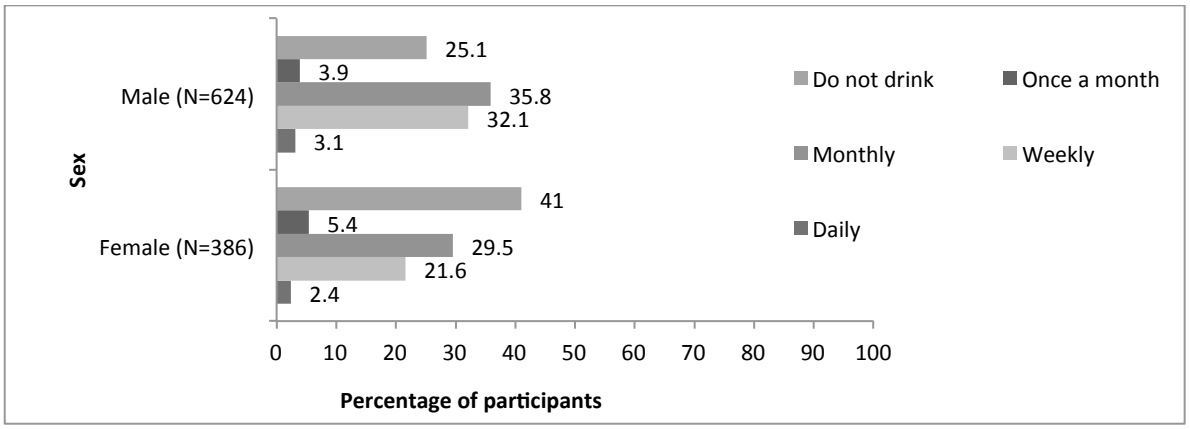
Figure 8.1: Frequency of alcohol consumption in the last six months by location



NB: Not significant

Women (41%) were significantly more likely than men (25.1%) to report not drinking any alcohol in the last six months (p<0.001). 71.8% of men and 56.5% of women reported drinking alcohol between weekly and at least once a month with very few men or women reported drinking alcohol on a daily basis (3.1% and 2.4% respectively). **See Figure 8.2.**

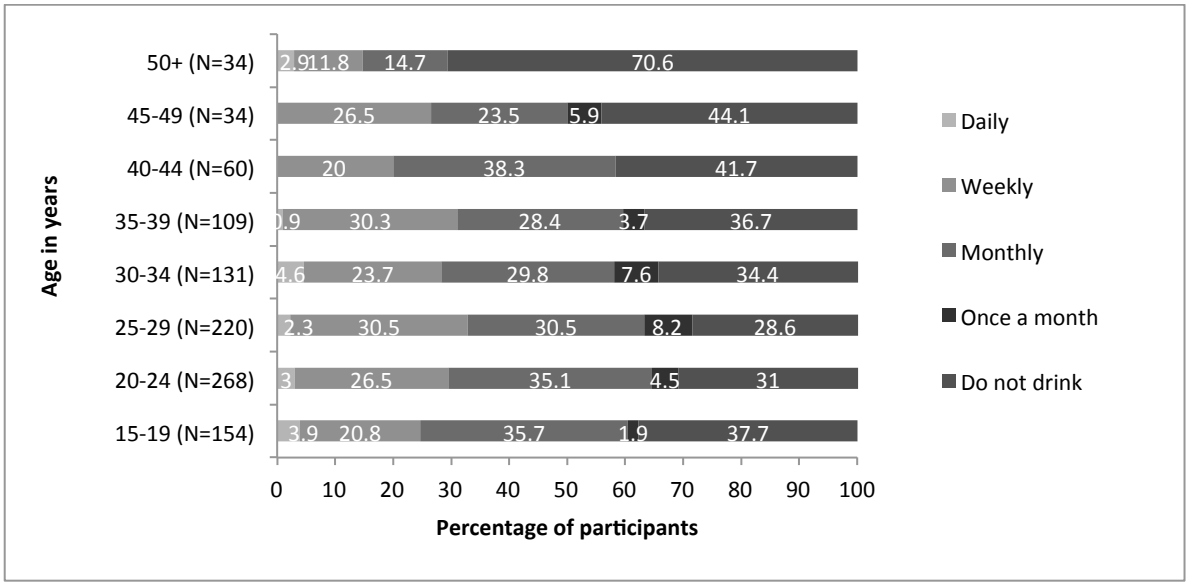
Figure 8.2: Frequency of alcohol consumption in the last six months by sex



NB: p<0.001

Excluding the youngest age group (15–19 years), there was a trend whereby as the age of the participants increased, there was a similar increase in the proportion who reported not drinking alcohol at all. Therefore, as the age of participants increased the frequency of alcohol consumption (not volume consumed) decreased. Participants aged 50 years and over and those aged 45–49 years were proportionally more likely than any other age group to report not drinking any alcohol in the last six months (70.6% and 44.1% respectively). **See Figure 8.3.**

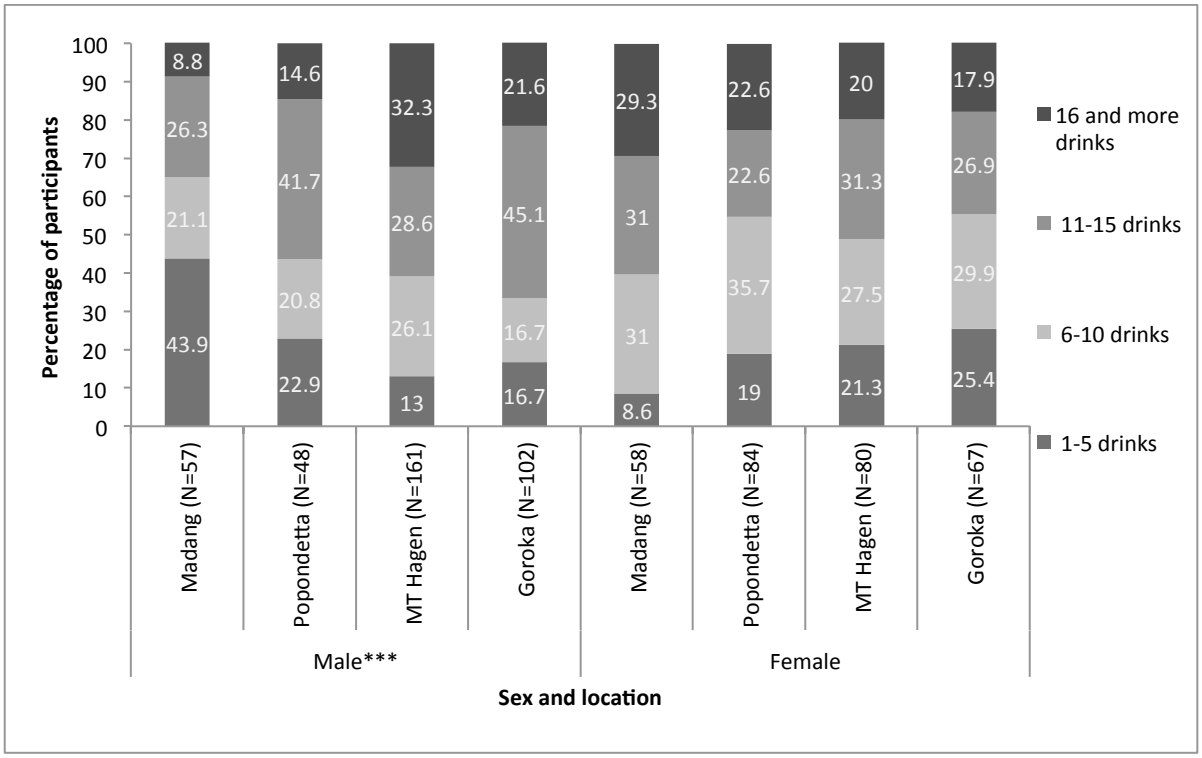
Figure 8.3: Frequency of alcohol consumption in the last six months by age



NB: Not significant

Of those who reported drinking alcohol in the last six months, the median number of drinks consumed by participants per session was 12 and the average was 11.71 drinks per drinking session (not shown). Amongst men, there was a significant relationship between number of drinks consumed per drinking session and location (p<0.001). Male participants from Mt Hagen (60.9%) and Goroka (66.7%) reported consuming significantly higher numbers of drinks (11 or more) in a single drinking session than men from other locations Proportionally, female participants from Madang (60.3%), followed by women from Mt Hagen (51.3%), reported the highest number of drinks consumed in any one drinking session (11 or more). **See Figure 8.4.**

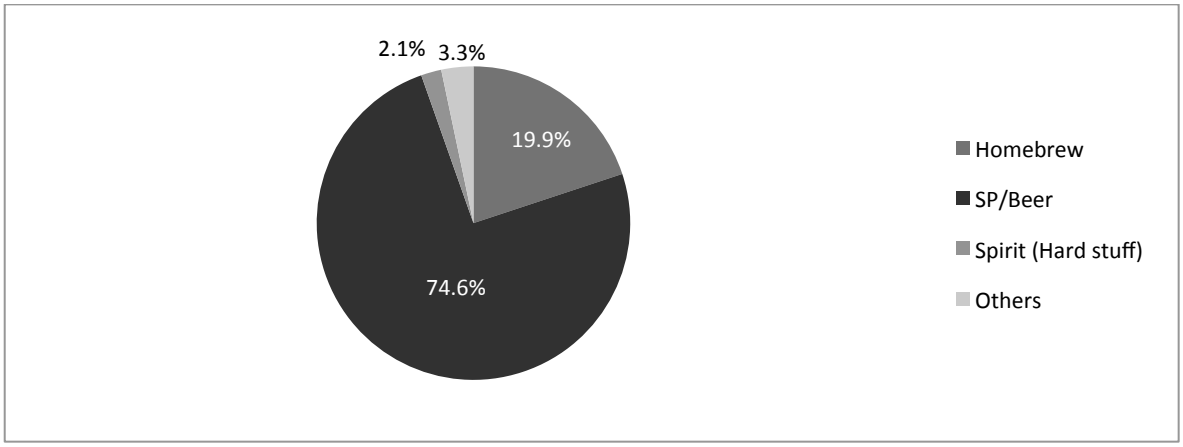
Figure 8.4: Number of alcoholic drinks consumed when drinking in the last six months by sex and location



NB: *** p<0.001

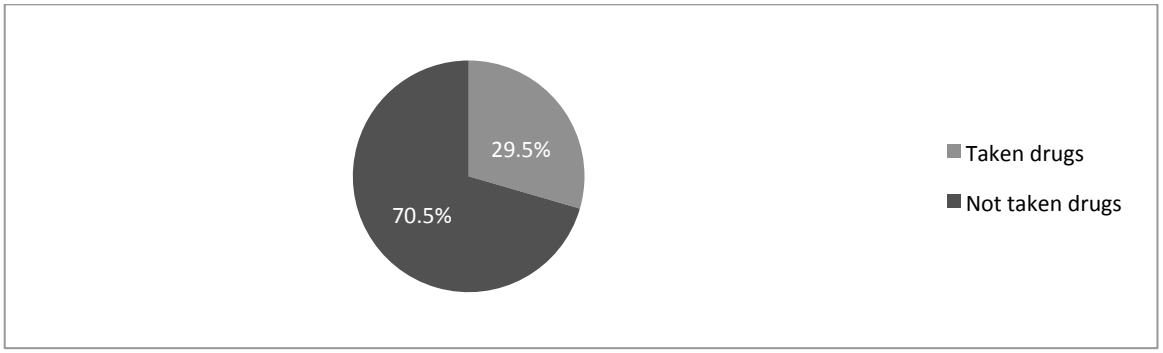
The majority of participants who reported drinking alcohol reported drinking beer (74.6%), with one in five reporting that they drank homebrew (19.9%). **See Figure 8.5.**

Figure 8.5: Type of alcohol consumed in the last six months (N=657)



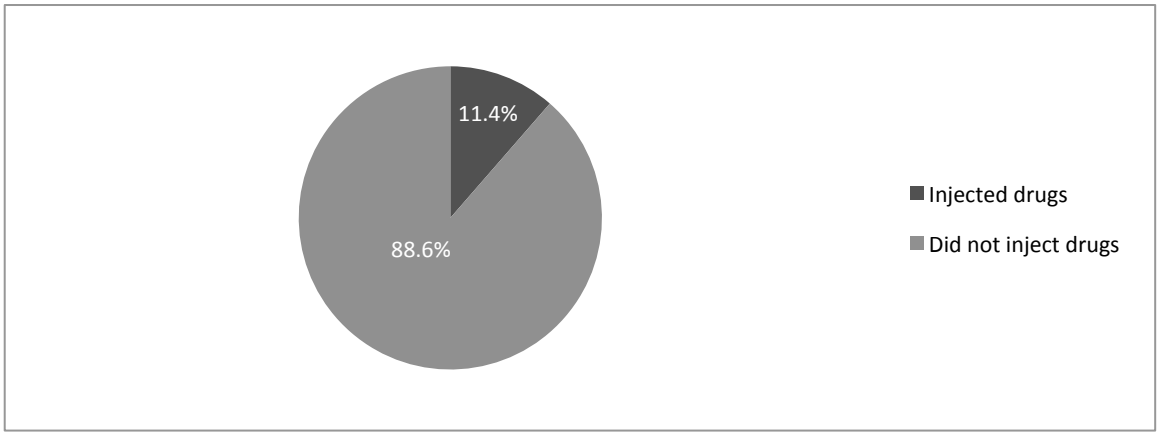
Around one-third (29.5%) of participants reported that they had used drugs for recreational purposes in the last six months. **See Figure 8.6.**

Figure 8.6: Recreational drug use in the last six months (N=1010)



Among those who reported using drugs in the last six months, 34 participants (11.4%) reported that they had injected drugs for non-medical reasons in that time. **See Figure 8.7.**

Figure 8.7: Injecting drug use for recreational reasons in the last six months (N=297)



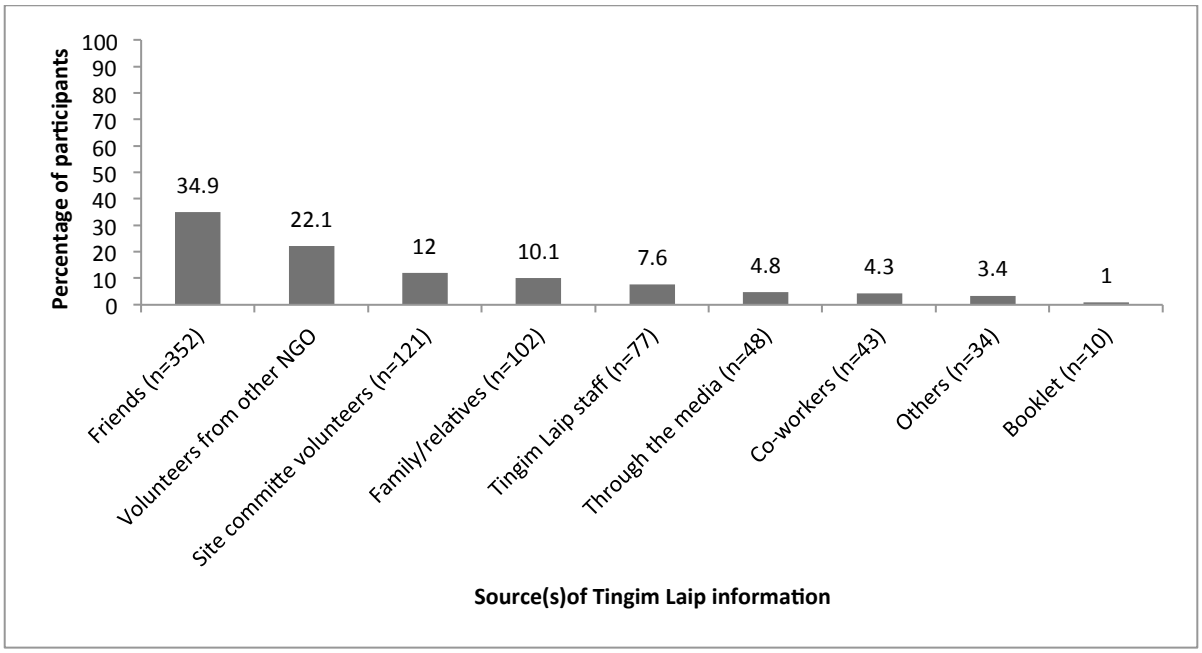
Almost equal numbers of participants who reported injecting drugs for recreational purposes in the last six months came from Popondetta (n=11), Mt Hagen (n=12) and Goroka (n=10) with only one participant from Madang having injected drugs (not shown).

Of those who reported that they had injected drugs for recreational reasons in the last six months (N=34), around half (52.9%; 18) reported that they did not use clean/sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected (not shown).

9 TINGIM LAIP ACTIVITIES

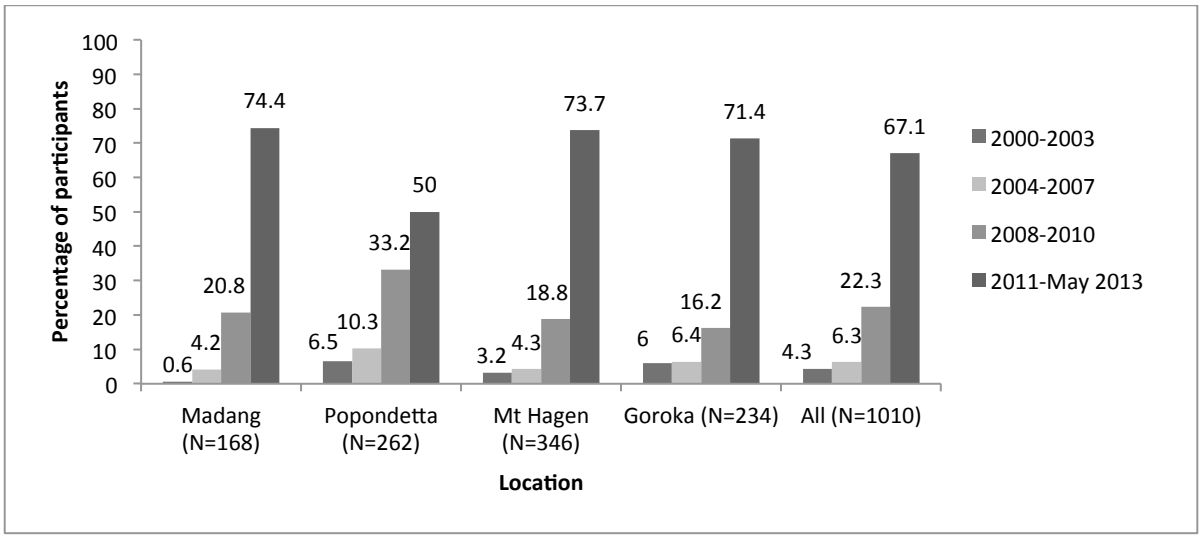
Friends (34.9%) were the most common source of how participants came to know about TL, followed by volunteers from other non-government organisations (22.1%). **See Figure 9.1.**

Figure 9.1: How learnt about Tingim Laip



Two out of every three participants across all locations reported that they had attended their first Tingim Laip activity within the last two and half years (2011-May 2013). There was a significant relationship (p<0.001) between location and when a participant first attended a TL activity with between half and three quarters of participants across all locations reported to have attended their first TL activity in the last 2 and half years. Participants in Madang (74.4%), Mt Hagen (73.7%) and Goroka (71.4%) were proportionally more likely to have attended their first TL activity within this time period than participants in Popondetta (50%). **See Figure 9.2. number**

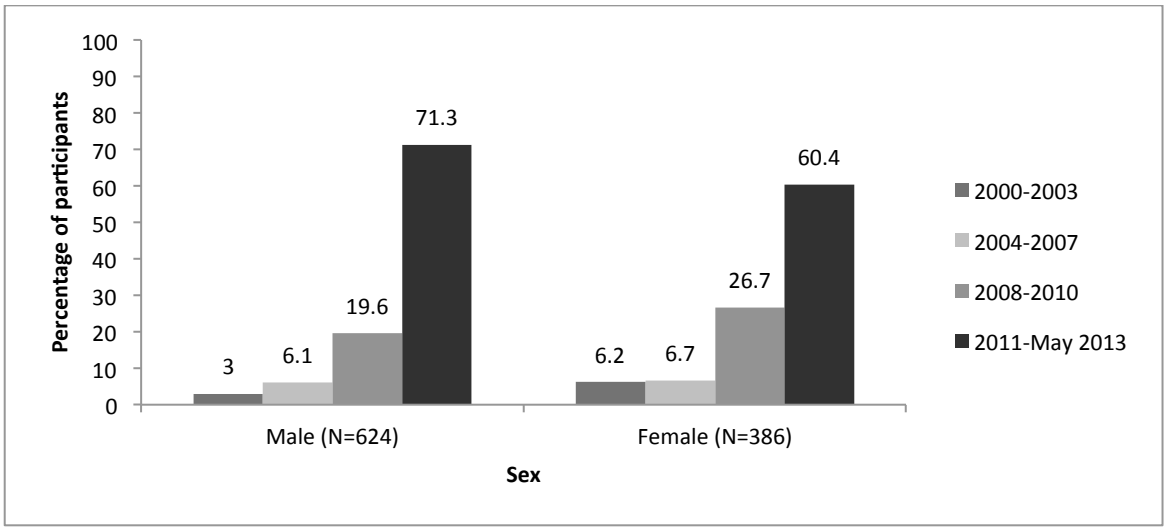
Figure 9.2: Year a participant first attended a Tingim Laip activity by location



NB: p<0.001 significance

Significantly (p<0.05) more male (71.3%) than female (60.4%) participants reported that they attended their first Tingim Laip activity within the last two and half years (2011-may 2013) than any other time. **See Figure 9.3.**

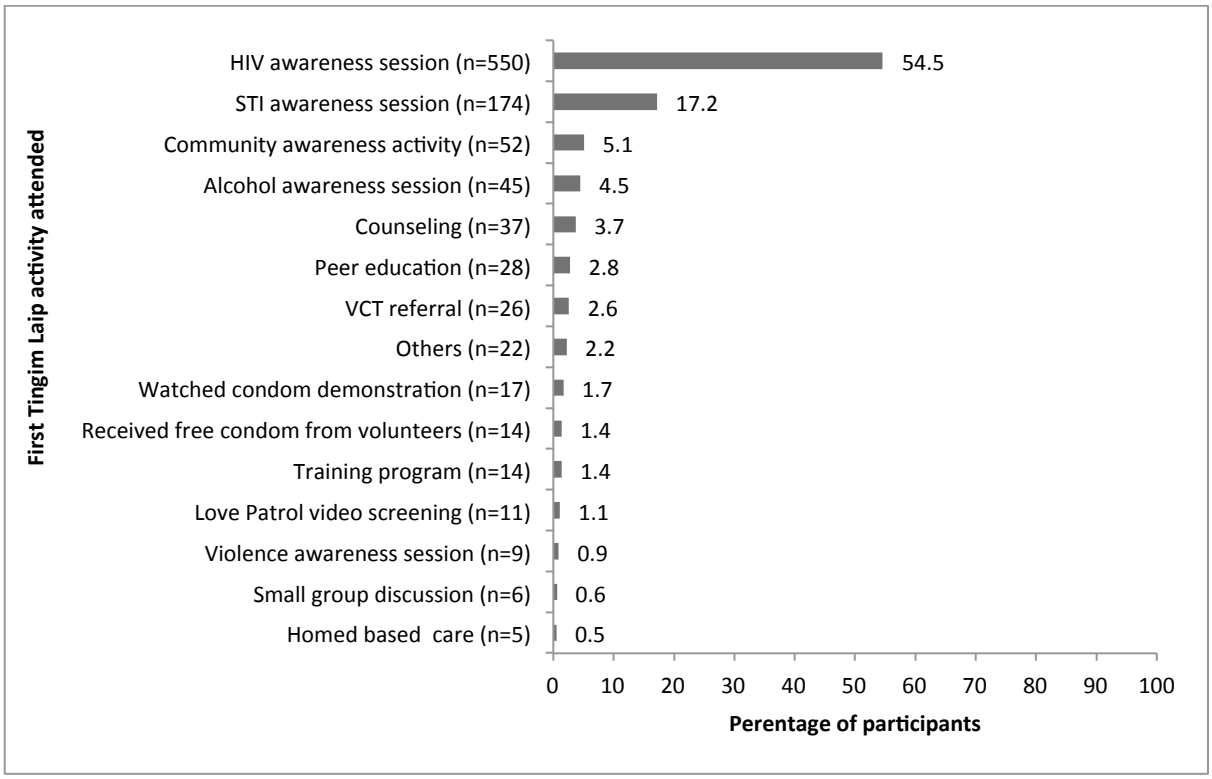
Figure 9.3: Year a participant first attended a Tingim Laip activity by sex



NB: p<0.05 significance

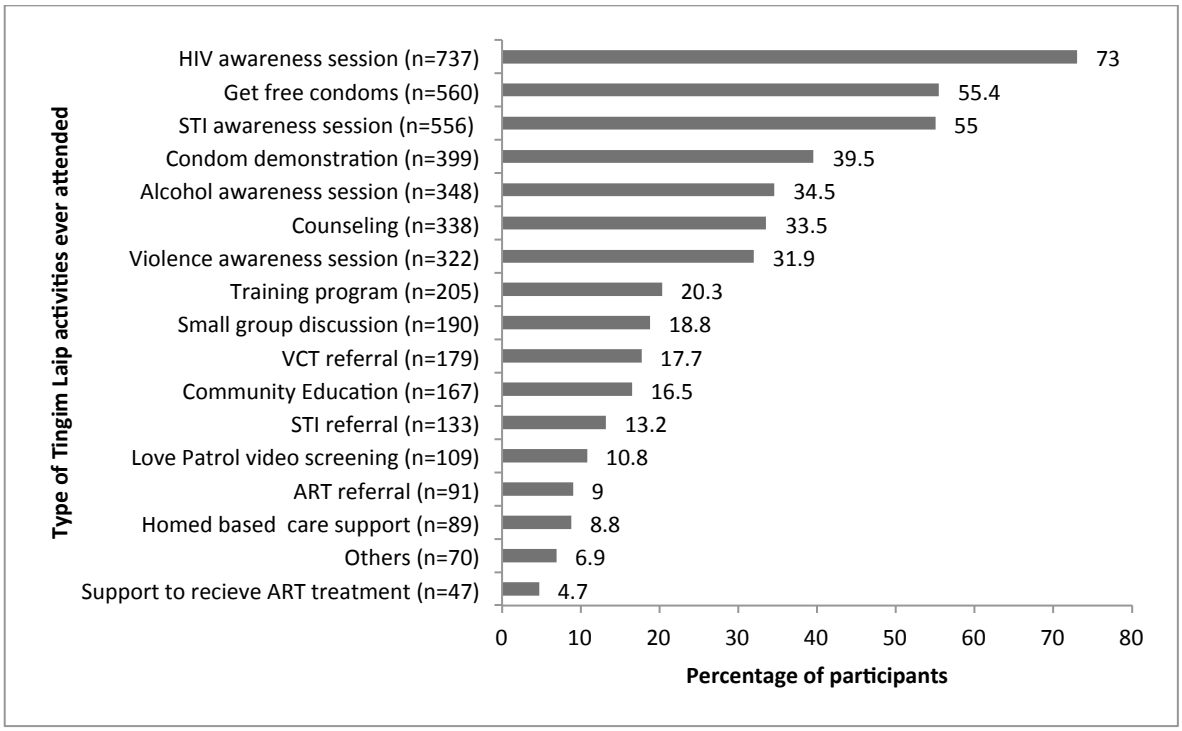
More than half of participants (54.5%) reported that their first TL activity was an HIV awareness session, followed by STI awareness activities (17.2%). **See Figure 9.4.**

Figure 9.4: First Tingim Laip activity attended



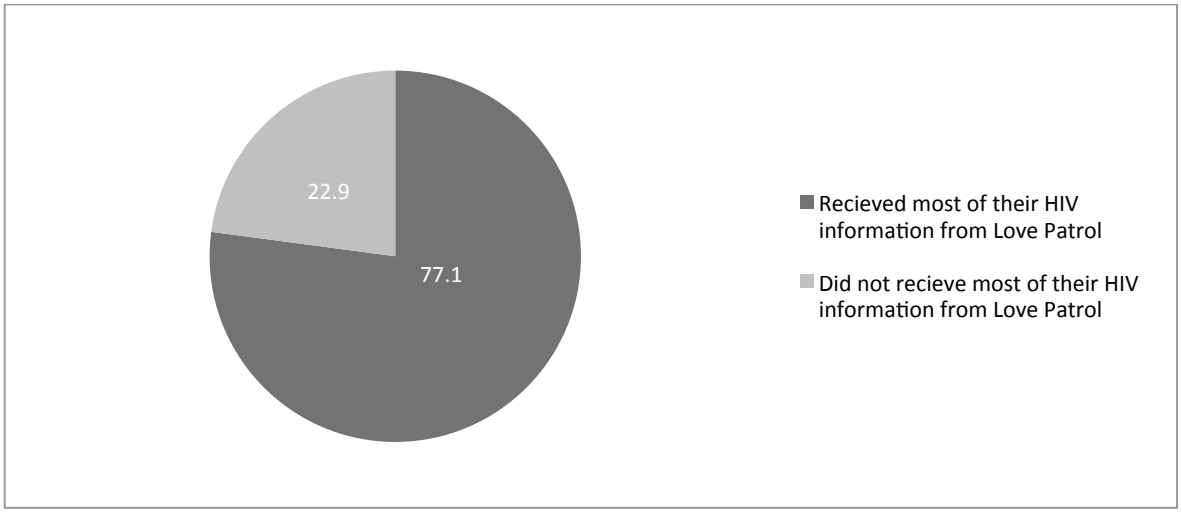
HIV awareness sessions (73%) were the most common TL activity participants reported having attended, followed by receiving free condoms (55.4%) and STI awareness sessions (55%). Other common TL activities attended were: condom demonstrations (39.5%); alcohol awareness sessions (34.5%); counselling (33.4%) and; violence awareness sessions (31.9%). **See Figure 9.5.**

Figure 9.5: Types of Tingim Laip activities ever attended



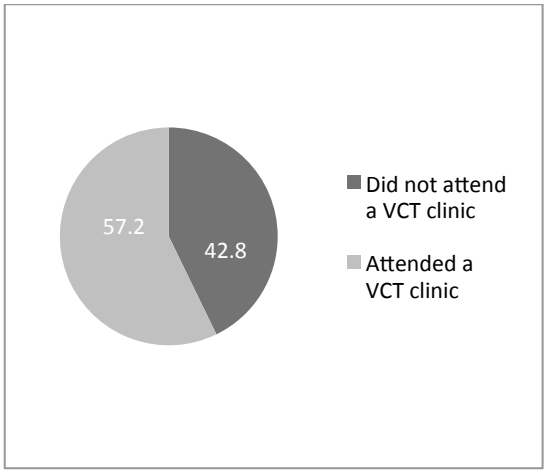
Among those participants who reported to have attended a TL Love Patrol screening, the majority (77.1%) also reported that they had received most of their HIV information through Love Patrol.

Figure 9.6: Receive HIV information from TL Love Patrol screening (N=109)



Among those who reported that they had received a referral from TL to attend a VCT clinic, most (57.2%) reported that they had attended a VCT clinic in the last six months. **See Figure 9.7.**

Figure 9.7: Access to VCT from Tingim Laip referral in the last six months (N=152)



Of those who reported having received a referral to an STI clinic from TL, less than a fifth (18.9%) had attended a STI clinic in the last six months. **See Figure 9.8.**

Figure 9.8: Access to STI clinic and from Tingim Laip referral in the last six months (N=122)