

***"Maybe it will be better once
this World Cup has passed"***

Research findings regarding the impact of the 2010 Soccer
World Cup on Sex Work in South Africa



because everyone counts



This report was commissioned and funded by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and implemented by the Sex Work Education and Advocacy Taskforce (SWEAT). The mixed-methods component of the research also received financial support from Atlantic Philanthropies

This report was compiled by Marlise Richter and Wim Delva.

It is based on the following research findings:

Marlise Richter, Matthew Chersich, Dudu Ndlovu, Gerrit Maritz, Marleen Temmerman & Sisonke Johannesburg, Rustenburg & Cape Town "Maybe it will be better once this World Cup has passed" Sex Work and the 2010 Soccer World Cup – Violation of sex worker human rights persists. Research Launch 30 November 2010, Women's Jail, Johannesburg.

Wim Delva "Female Sex Work and the 2010 Soccer World Cup – Reality versus predictions." Research Launch 21 October 2010, Cape Town.

Wim Delva, Marlise Richter, Peter De Koker, Matthew Chersich, Marleen Temmerman. Sex Work during the 2010 FIFA World Cup: Results from a Three-Wave Cross-sectional Survey. Submitted to PLoS ONE.

The research was funded by UNFPA and managed by the Sex Work Education and Advocacy Taskforce. The mixed-methods component of the research also received financial support from Atlantic Philanthropies.

Institutional support was provided by the African Centre for Migration & Society (ACMS), Wits University; the International Centre for Reproductive Health, University of Ghent (Belgium); the Wits Institute for Sexual & Reproductive Health, HIV and Related Diseases and South African Centre for Epidemiological Modelling and Analysis (SACEMA) at Stellenbosch University.

Acknowledgements:

- *The quote in the title of the report comes from a Focus Group Discussion in Hillbrow, July 2010.*
- *See Appendix A for a full list of people involved in this project.*

Some of the pictures in this document are from "Working the City. "Working the City" is a culmination of images that were produced during a 10-day participatory photo project. This project was part of a research study that Elsa Oliveira conducted for her MA research project at ACMS. All pictures are copyrighted and may not be used without the consent of ACMS. Refer to page 33 for photo references.

The participatory photo project involved a partnership between Sisonke Sex Worker Movement, the Market Photo Workshop (Photojournalism Documentary Program) and ACMS. Through working with Sisonke, a group of migrant women involved in sex work in inner-city Joburg were identified and invited to participate. The women were lent digital camera's, taught basic photography skills, and asked to take images of the story/stories that they wanted to tell about their lives in Hillbrow.



Contents

List of Figures	pg. 4
Executive Summary	pg. 5
Foreword	pg. 7
Introduction	pg. 9
The website component	pg. 11
Goal	
Methodology	
Conclusion	
The mixed-methods component	pg. 15
Aims	
Methodology	
Limitations	
Findings	
i. Assessment of sex worker fears and expectations	
ii. Assessment of whether there was a	
change in the demand for or supply of paid sex	
iii. Gather information on sex worker mobility,	
access to services and interaction with police.	
Report Conclusion	pg. 27
References	pg. 28
Appendices	pg. 29
Appendix A	
Appendix B	
Appendix C	
Image Reference	pg. 33

List of figures

Figure 1	Distribution of clients in the last week before, during and after the 2010 FIFA World Cup	pg. 12
Figure 2	Sex worker and sex work clients' characteristics	pg. 12
Figure 3	Number of survey participants interviewed in the four research sites	pg. 16
Figure 4	Gender of participants per research site	pg. 17
Figure 5	Extract from survey questionnaire in Phase 3.	pg. 17
Figure 6	Sex worker perception of changes in the sex industry during the World Cup period	pg. 17
Figure 7	Hillbrow female sex worker characteristics	pg. 19
Figure 8	Cape Town female sex worker characteristics	pg. 19
Figure 9	Rustenburg female sex worker characteristics	pg. 20
Figure 10	Sandton female sex worker characteristics	pg. 20
Figure 11	Total number of clients around the World Cup period	pg. 21
Figure 12	Median number of clients per sex worker, per research period	pg. 22
Figure 13	Mean (average) amount earned per day, per sex worker	pg. 22
Figure 14	Contact with health care services in the last month, in the four research sites	pg. 23
Figure 15	Self-reported condom use with last client in the four research sites	pg. 23
Figure 16	Extract from survey questionnaire	pg. 24
Figure 17	Percentage of female sex workers in the four research sites who had contact with the police in the last month	pg. 24
Figure 18	Changes in sex worker places of work around the World Cup period for Cape Town, Hillbrow and Rustenburg	pg. 26
Figure 19	Country of origin of female sex workers in Cape Town, Hillbrow and Rustenburg	pg. 26
Figure 20	Country of origin of female sex workers in Sandton	pg. 26

Executive Summary

Background

International sporting events are increasing in frequency and magnitude. It is estimated that the FIFA World Cup brought close to 400 000 visitors to South Africa in 2010. Little research has been conducted into the demand and supply of paid sex during big sporting events and where the topic has been explored, the focus tends to fall on speculation around human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, rather than on adult, consensual sex work.

Aims

This research project aimed to:

- Assess if there is a change in the demand for or supply of paid sex during an international sporting event;
- Track the number of clients and potential changes in sex work activity during the World Cup;
- Assess sex worker fears, expectations and experiences of the 2010 FIFA World Cup; and
- Gather information on sex worker mobility, frequency of health care visits, access to services, vulnerability to HIV, interactions with healthcare providers and interaction with police.

Methods

The research project comprised of two components: a website component and a mixed-methods component. In the website component, we conducted a three-wave telephonic survey of female sex workers in the last weeks of May (pre-World Cup), June (during the World Cup) and July (post-World Cup) 2010. A sampling frame was constructed, by listing all sex worker profiles published on www.sextrader.co.za – a website with national coverage, containing over 1000 profiles of sex workers. Additionally, we listed sex worker profiles published in the adult section of the Classifieds in local newspapers in the greater Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town areas, through the website www.iol.co.za. In each wave, after discarding duplicate profiles, random number tables were used to select sex workers, who were then telephonically contacted until at least 220 respondents had accepted to participate in the study. Exclusion criteria were insufficient English language skills to understand or answer the questions, and being a male or transsexual sex worker. Participants were asked about their age; country of origin; current work area; number of clients in the past seven days; country of origin of their last client; and condom use with their last client.

The mixed-methods component of the research project employed several research techniques and included the surveying of more than 2000 sex workers in Hillbrow, Sandton, Rustenburg and Cape Town. It tracked the changes in the sex industry over the period of May – September 2010 and explored sex worker experiences of the World Cup. It specifically investigated whether there were changes in the demand and supply of paid sex in these four research sites. A cadre of sex workers were trained as fieldworkers and ten fieldworkers per site were selected to conduct the research. Fieldworkers administered surveys to sex workers at three points in time – Phase 1: Pre-World Cup period; Phase 2: During the World Cup; and Phase 3: Post-World Cup period. In addition, between 10–20 sex workers each in Cape Town, Rustenburg and Hillbrow were invited to participate in Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and a “Diary Project” during the three points in time. Participants tracked their sex work transactions, number of clients, and interactions with the police and health care during the four-month period around the World Cup.

Main Findings

- During the 2010 World Cup period, there was a small increase in the number of female sex workers who advertised online and in newspapers.
- Less non-South African sex workers advertised in newspapers and online than expected.
- There were not significantly more clients seen per sex worker during the World Cup period.
- A proportion of the local clients of sex workers who advertise in newspapers may have been temporarily replaced by foreign clients during the Soccer World Cup.
- Reported condom use was high, at 99%.
- Sex workers’ demographics did not change significantly during the World Cup period, indicating no major influx of young sex workers, for example. Demand and supply of sex work remained constant across the World Cup period. Our data also does not support fears about an increase of children or foreign migrant sex workers into the sex industry during the World Cup period.
- Health care contact with sex workers generally decreased during the World Cup period at a time where the increased resources presented an opportunity for health care expansion.
- Dedicated sex work-specific health care services and increased access to female condoms could address some of sex worker vulnerability to ill-health and HIV.
- Police contact with sex workers remained high and included police brutality, corruption and harassment.





UNFPA – Mark Bryan Schreiner, Officer-in-Charge

The 2010 World Cup in South Africa was an exciting and proud occasion for the country and World over. Much has been said about the anticipated influx of visitors to the hyper-endemic country and the accompanying hysteria and sensationalization around supply and demand of sex work and wide-spread HIV infection. In response to this media frenzy and public fears, a number of national and international organizations invested in the distribution of condoms, generalised HIV and AIDS information campaigns for South Africans and visitors, and rolled out anti-trafficking campaigns. Yet, very little support concentrated on the sexual and reproductive health and rights of most at risk populations such as sex workers. Few actors engaged with sex workers on their needs and expectations of the World Cup. While we know sex workers are among those most at risk because they are socially marginalized, suffer violence, discrimination and harassment, very little systematic research supports evidence on the impact of international sporting events on sex workers and the sex work industry.

Recognizing that success rests on sound planning and reliable data, UNFPA is very pleased to partner with SWEAT and Sisonke in support of this research on the supply and demand of sex work during large sporting events and to strengthen the evidence base for comprehensive programmes that promote a human rights based approach to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support in the context of sex work. UNFPA commissioned two research studies: one quantitative study among female sex workers who advertise their services online and through newspapers; and a mixed-methods study focusing on street- and brothel-based female, male and transgender sex workers in three host cities. We would like to thank Wim Delva and Marlise Richter who each lead the respective studies. The partnership with SWEAT and Sisonke also supported the establishment of a sex worker helpline, outreach work to sex worker communities and groups and participatory research on the experiences of sex workers during the World Cup. Close to 180 000 condoms were also distributed to sex workers during the World Cup.

UNFPA is particularly proud of this partnership because it has provided the space for the participation of sex workers on matters that affect them and promoted their engagement in national and community level responses. The full engagement of sex work networks and organizations is cornerstone of an effective response to HIV and sex work, and sex workers must be involved in the development, implementation, and monitoring of programmes aimed to deliver services to them. The community engagement and empowerment that SWEAT and Sisonke promote enables sex workers to have control and ownership over their lives.

It is our hope this research provides a vital contribution to the evidence-base for national and community level partners to prepare and plan effectively for future high-profile events, as well as stimulate discussions and interventions for a comprehensive response to HIV prevention, treatment care and support in context of sex work. Together we must build supportive environments, expand choices and reduce vulnerabilities to uphold the public health and human rights for all of society.

Eric Harper, Director, SWEAT.



In the run-up to the 2010 FIFA World Cup, SWEAT was approached by huge number of journalists with requests for information regarding the demand for commercial sex during the World Cup. Many journalists echoed a concern that was heard repeatedly during this period: that several thousand foreign sex workers, many of whom would be victims of human trafficking, were destined to enter South Africa to meet the spike in demand for paid sex that was thought to accompany large international sporting events. The figure of “40 000 sex workers” was often cited. The hype and sensationalism which entered public discourse during this time eclipsed the ongoing, commonplace abuses and struggles which sex workers face in a criminalised environment. The rumours and speculation also highlighted the paucity of reliable, empirical data regarding the sex industry in South Africa.

The role of this research, therefore, in addressing some of the gaps in our knowledge regarding trends in sex work during major sporting events, is timely and relevant. Despite the acknowledged need for data on sex work to inform policies and programmes, especially in the public health and human rights fields, sex workers are considered to be a hard-to-access group. Social mores deem sex work to be immoral, and thus sex workers are subject to stigma and discrimination.

Sex workers’ marginalisation is aggravated by the fact that the selling and buying of sex is illegal in South Africa. The position of sex workers in South African society, and indeed, throughout Africa, makes them extremely vulnerable to structural violence and human rights violations. Whilst sex workers are disproportionately susceptible to violence and crime, the existing laws and socio-cultural norms render them less able to access the right to protection and due process to which all citizens are entitled. Furthermore, structural barriers prevent sex workers from accessing poverty-alleviation programmes, social security and social assistance programs.

Also of concern is the vulnerability of sex workers to HIV/AIDS, which is exacerbated by a situation in which sex workers are marginalised and criminalised, and subject to high rates of gender-based violence. A human-rights-based approach grounded in credible research is necessary to achieve the goal articulated by UNAIDS of universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for adult sex workers.

Introduction



International sporting events are increasing in frequency and magnitude. It is estimated that the FIFA World Cup brought about 400 000 visitors to South Africa in 2010 [1] – the country with the highest number of people with HIV in the world [2]. Surprisingly, little research has been conducted into the demand and supply of paid sex during big sporting events [3], and where the topic has been explored, attention has tended to centre on speculation about human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, rather than on adult, consensual sex work. A report setting out recommendations for the 2010 Winter Olympics held in Vancouver, Canada, reviewed the available data and found that: “[t]he commonly held notion of a link between mega sports events, TIP (Trafficking in Persons) and sex work is an unsubstantiated assumption.”[3].

As evidenced by the media hype over trafficking in Germany during the 2006 World Cup [3-5], the sensationalism associated with human trafficking, however, often dwarfs the more mundane, everyday concerns of consensual, adult sex work – demand which may increase in host countries during big sporting events. Anecdotal evidence suggests that demand for paid sex during the Germany World Cup period may have increased slightly, but paled in relation to the fears generated before the Games [6]. One report noted the following reasons for the lack of a substantive increase in demand:

With regard to the fans, many experts noted, that the World Cup had not been a predominantly male event. There had been many mixed groups, couples and families. In general, interest in football and party seem to have prevailed. Further, it was pointed out that there were many low-budget tourists among the fans, who had just enough money for tickets and transport. The hot weather was also mentioned by two experts as a factor that decreased the demand for sexual services in general.[3]

Definitions of sex work

This research focused on people who work within South Africa’s paid sex industry. In the mixed-methods component of the research, a particular focus was hotel-based sex workers and “street walkers”, while the “website” component focused on sex workers advertising online and in newspapers (with a mirror website online).

commercial transactions that take place in Hillbrow: It is unclear whether a woman will have a one-night stand with a man who buys her beers, whether she will enter into a semi-permanent relationship with him, or whether she will ‘escape’ from the man after he buys her beers. Second, the amount of money or goods exchanged is not fixed, as it is in a hotel or brothel” [10, p.8]. There seems to be less of a stigma attached to this money-for-sex exchange, while the woman sometimes also performs domestic chores for the man. These women do not identify themselves as ‘sex workers,’ nor do they wear ‘short skirts’ (which they identify with disdain as what sex workers in Hillbrow would wear) [10-11].

This research project employed the term ‘sex work’ to mean ‘adult commercial sex work,’ and applied the definition coined by a regional UNAIDS workshop on sex work in West and Central Africa (Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire, 21-24 March 2000):

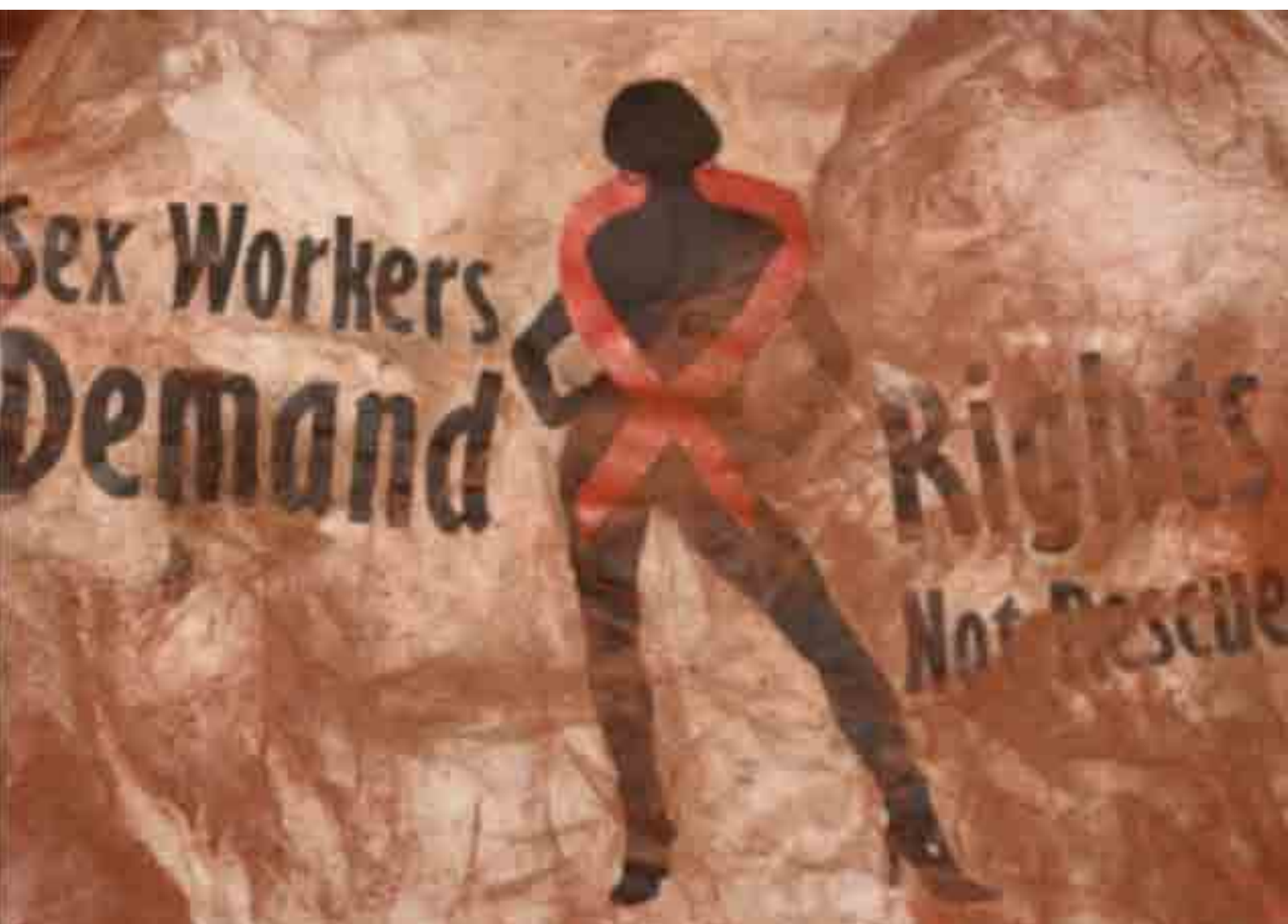
Sex work is any agreement between two or more persons in which the objective is exclusively limited to the sexual act and ends with that, and which involves preliminary negotiations for a price. Hence there is a distinction from marriage contracts, sexual patronage and agreements concluded between lovers that could include presents in kind or money, but its value has no connection with the price of the sexual act and the agreement does not depend exclusively on sexual services.

Sex work and migrancy

Research on sex work in South Africa and the region is limited [12]. Partly because sex work in South Africa is illegal and highly stigmatised, little information or research exists on the number of sex workers in South Africa, where they come from or what their migrancy patterns are [12]. The research that is available mostly focuses on two urban centres: Johannesburg and Cape Town. Systematic research conducted in Cape Town in 2008 found that 5% of indoor sex workers were “foreign” [13]. Research from Hillbrow in 1998 showed that a relatively small percentage of sex workers in Hillbrow were from other countries – only 11% [9]. More recent anecdotal evidence points to a much larger proportion of Hillbrow sex workers originating from countries outside of South Africa. The 1998 Hillbrow study found that 64.9% of sex workers in Hillbrow migrated there from other provinces. The link between sex work and migrancy has been well established in the existing literature [14-18]. The research project aimed to cast more light on the migration histories of the sex work population.

Structure of the report

This report contains the main findings of the two research components of the study: i) the Website component; and ii) the Mixed-Methods component. The two components differed in methodology and emphasis, and are discussed in separate sections of this report. The report concludes with the findings of both components.



The Website component

Goal

The general goal of this study was to monitor supply and demand of female sex work around the time of the 2010 Soccer World Cup.

The specific objectives of the study were to investigate time trends (pre; during and post) in female sex work activity and sex worker profile, and to identify differences between sex workers advertising online versus in newspapers.

Methodology

Study design and setting

We phoned a large group of female sex workers advertising online and in local newspapers at three points in time:

- Pre-World Cup period: end of May
- During the World Cup: end of June
- Post-World Cup period: end of July

We obtained the phone numbers of sex workers from newspapers and a popular adult entertainment website where sex workers advertise their services. We focused on the Classifieds section, advertising sex work in local newspapers in the greater Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town areas (three of the host cities).

Data collection

After discarding duplicate adverts for the same sex workers, we listed the phone number in random order and started to contact the sex workers on the list until we had at least 220 respondents who were willing to participate in the study. Each phone call was preceded by an SMS to the sex worker explaining the purpose of the study, and that participation was entirely anonymous and voluntary. Prior to the invitation to participate, the research assistants explained the purpose of the study again, and emphasised its voluntary and anonymous nature. Exclusion criteria were insufficient English language skills to understand or answer the questions, and being a male or transsexual sex worker. Eligible sex workers were asked to provide oral informed consent to survey participation. A cell phone airtime voucher of 25 ZAR (~3.5 US\$) was offered to participants, to compensate for their time spent on the interview.

Participants were asked about

- their age;
- country of origin;
- number of clients in the past seven days;
- country of origin of their last client; and
- condom use with their last client.

Ethical considerations

Ethical approval for this study, including the verbal informed consent procedure, was granted by the ethics committees at Ghent University (B67020108182) and Stellenbosch University (N10/03/074). Each phone call was preceded by an SMS to the sex worker explaining the purpose of the study, and that participation was entirely anonymous and voluntary. Prior to the invitation to participate, the research assistants explained the purpose of the study again, and emphasised its voluntary and anonymous nature.

Statistical analysis

In the initial descriptive data analysis, unadjusted binomial proportions, rates and means were computed, as well as surrounding exact confidence intervals, based on Clopper-Pearson's method, the chi-square distribution and the student's t distribution respectively. As some sex workers participated in more than one wave of the survey, we used generalised estimating equations (GEE) to test null hypotheses of no temporal changes in the weekly client turnover rate (log link function); the fractions of non-South African sex workers, and non-South African clients (logit link functions); the average age of sex workers (identity link function) and the fraction of condom-protected last sex acts with clients (logit link function). The GEE regression models took into account the effect of advertising platform (online versus newspaper) if this effect was statistically significant. All analyses were performed using the statistical package R version 2.9.0.

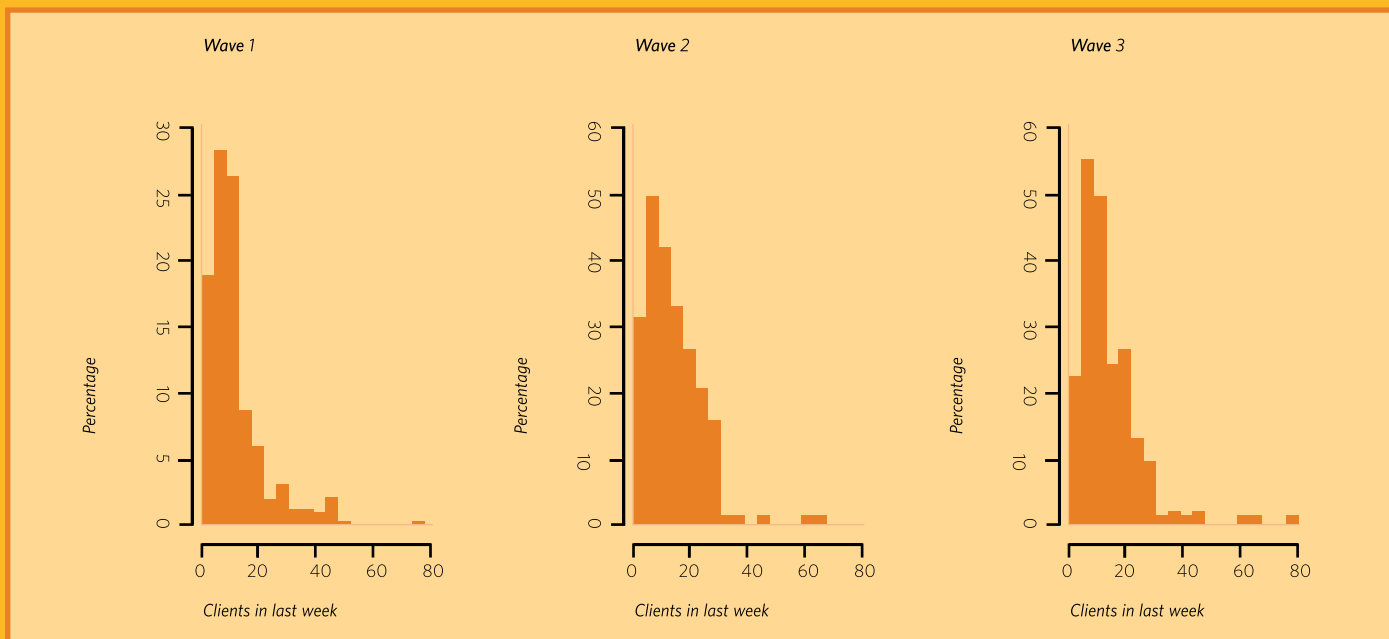


Figure 1 Distribution of clients in the last week before, during and after the 2010 FIFA World Cup

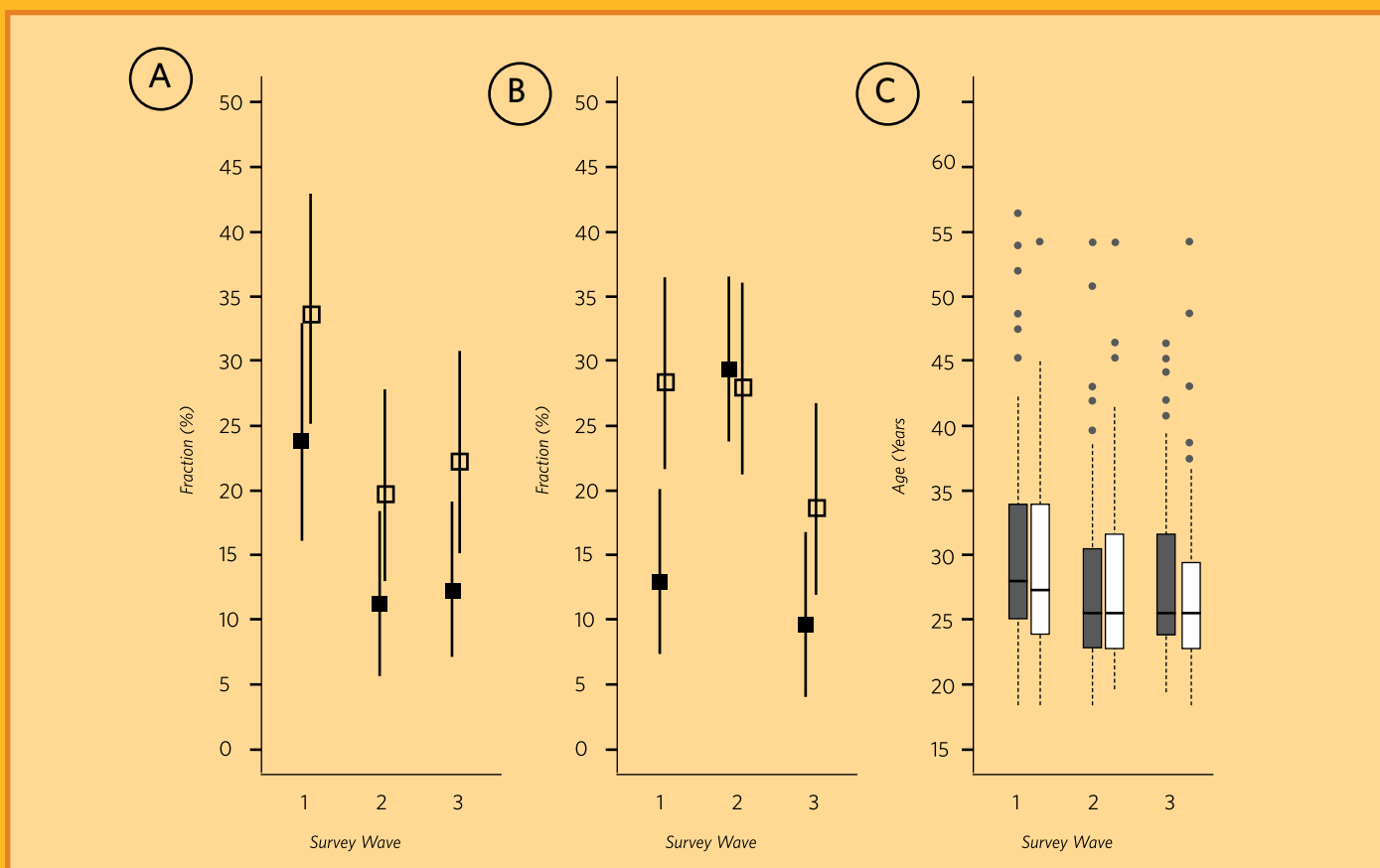


Figure 2 Sex worker and sex work clients' characteristics

- A. Fraction of non-South African sex workers, with 95% confidence intervals;
- B. Fraction of non-South African clients, with 95% confidence intervals;
- C. Box-and-whiskers plot of the age of sex workers. Black squares and gray boxes indicate sex workers advertising in the newspapers, white squares and white boxes indicate sex workers advertising on the sextrader website.

Limitations

Besides well-known validity constraints related to self-reported sexual behaviour, the main limitation of our study concerns the generalisation of the findings, given that the sampling frame only included sex workers advertising online and in newspapers. This does not mean, however, that we did not survey brothel-based sex workers. Indeed, many brothels advertised via these channels, as indicated by receptionists or managers regularly answering the telephone call, and 48 telephone numbers being shared by a total of 115 sex workers. Street-based sex workers, on the other hand, are most likely underrepresented in our survey.

Findings

Two weeks before the World Cup kick-off, www.sextrader.co.za listed 1098 unique profiles of female sex workers, and a total of 270 sex workers were advertising in three leading newspapers in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town. By the end of June, the number of unique profiles on the sextrader website had increased by 5.9% to 1163 and at the end of July, 1271 sex workers were advertising via this website – a further increase of 9.3%. Due to changes in the structure of the www.iol.co.za website, we were unable to monitor the number of advertisements published in the three major newspapers from Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town.

Of 1053 women contacted, 75 were excluded due to insufficient English language skills (58), or gender criteria (16 male and 1 transgender). The overall response rate of the survey was 73.4% (718/978): in 239 and 21 cases respectively, the sex worker or the receptionist/manager answering the phone did not want to participate in the study. Forty-seven sex workers participated in two waves of the survey, while another four participated in all waves of the survey, resulting in a total sample of 663. Half of the participants (330/663) were from Johannesburg or Pretoria, while Durban (170/663) and Cape Town (163/663) each represented about a quarter of the surveyed sex workers.

At baseline, the weekly client turnover rate was 14.3 (95% CI: 13.6-15.1) in sex workers advertising in the newspapers and 11.0 (95% CI: 10.4-11.7) in sex workers advertising through the sextrader website. During the World Cup, these rates shifted slightly, to 14.6 (95% CI: 13.9-15.4) and 12.3 (95% CI: 11.7-13.0) respectively. Two weeks after the end of the event, the respective client turnover rates were 14.3 (95% CI: 13.6-14.9) and 12.6 (95% CI: 12.0-13.3). Figure 1 shows the distribution of clients in the last week for each of the waves of the survey.

The GEE Poisson regression model suggested no significant change in the client turnover rate during (adjusted rate ratio [aRR]=1.05; 95% confidence interval: 0.90-1.23; P=0.52) or after (aRR=1.06; 95% confidence interval: 0.91-1.24; P=0.47) the World Cup. Compared to sex workers advertising in the newspapers, those who advertised through sextrader had fewer clients per week (aRR=0.83; 95% CI: 0.73-0.94; P=0.003).

A relative decline of more than 40% in the fraction of non-South African sex workers was observed between the end of May and the end of June for both advertising platforms (Cf. Figure 2A). GEE logistic regression showed that the decline during and after, versus before the tournament was significant (adjusted odds ratio [aOR]= 0.50; 95%CI: 0.32-0.79; P=0.003) and aOR=0.56; 95%CI: 0.37-0.86; P=0.008 respectively), and that non-South African origin was associated with advertising on sextrader (aOR=1.93; 95%CI: 1.31-2.84; P<0.001).

At baseline and after the World Cup, the fraction of non-South African clients was twice as high for sex workers advertising on sextrader, compared to their counterparts who used newspaper advertising. Halfway through the World Cup month however, sex workers from both advertising platforms reported similar frequencies of non-South African origin of clients (Cf. Figure 2B). According to the regression model, the fraction of non-South African clients of sex workers advertising on sextrader did not change significantly during (aOR=1.06; 95%CI: 0.60-1.90; P=0.83) and after (aOR=1.81; 95%CI: 0.99-3.30; P=0.055) the World Cup, while among sex workers advertising in the newspapers, the relative increase in foreign clients during the World Cup was significant (aOR=2.74; 95%CI: 1.37-5.48; P=0.004).

The average age of sex workers decreased slightly, from 28.6 years at baseline, to 26.9 years during and after the World Cup (Cf. Figure 2C). In the unadjusted GEE model (the effect of advertising platform was not significant [P=0.13]), this decrease was significant (P<0.01). In 2.5% of the interviews (18/718), the sex worker reported that no intercourse had taken place with her last client, and in another 14 cases, the sex worker terminated the interview before the question about condom use was asked. In six interviews, the respondent admitted not having used a condom. Four of these events were reported by respondents advertising on sextrader, but the unprotected sex acts were evenly spread over the three waves of the survey (2/210 at wave 1; 2/230 at wave 2 and 2/246 at wave 3), resulting in non-significant temporal changes in the GEE model for condom use during (aOR=1.07; 95% CI: 0.16-7.30; P=0.95) or after (aOR=1.13; 95% CI: 0.16-8.10; P=0.90) the Word Cup.

This research component does not support anxiety of a massive increase in the demand or supply of paid sex during the South African World Cup. Reported condom-use remained high, thus resisting popular fears that international tourists would return to their home countries with HIV and other STIs.

While some sex workers benefitted materially from the World Cup, it was not a uniform experience for all sex workers, as for others in the entertainment/hospitality industry. Instead, the World Cup focused attention on sex work human rights violations and barriers to accessing health care services in particular.

Human rights violations of sex workers are compounded by a law that criminalises sex work and strengthens the hands of dishonourable members of the police force. The South African government has acknowledged that the criminal legal framework creates obstacles for sex workers.[28] Yet still, no action has been taken.

The findings from the telephonic survey do not provide evidence for the massive increase in supply of sex work around the World Cup, as anticipated by the media. Neither does the data support the widely disseminated hypothesis that thousands of foreign women and children entered South Africa – be it voluntarily or by force – to meet the increased demand in paid sex. The average age of sex workers was 1.7 years lower during the World Cup, but given this relatively small decrease, the importance of this change over time may be limited. Further, a decrease rather than an increase in the percentage of non-South African sex workers was observed in the mid-World Cup wave of the survey.

The client turnover rate did not change significantly during or after the World Cup, yet the fraction of foreign clients doubled during the event among sex workers advertising in the newspaper. This may mean that a part of the local clientele was temporarily replaced by foreign clients. As reported, condom use was nearly universal throughout the duration of the study. We estimate it unlikely that the slight increase in sex work during the World Cup has resulted in a considerable acceleration in transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.



The Mixed-Methods component

Aims

In light of the limited information available on sex workers in South Africa in general, and the dearth of research on sex work and international sport events, this research component concentrated on the impact of the 2010 World Cup on four sex worker populations: Hillbrow, Sandton, Rustenburg and Cape Town.

The specific objectives of this research component were:

- To assess if there is a change in the demand or supply of paid sex during an international sporting event;
- To track the number of clients and potential changes in sex work activity during the World Cup;
- To assess sex worker fears, expectations and experiences of the FIFA World Cup
- To determine whether an international sporting event leads to (increased) movement of women who sell sex (within a city, between cities); and
- To gather information on sex worker mobility, frequency of health care visits, interactions with healthcare providers and interaction with police.

Methodology

The study was conducted in four sites:

- a.) Hillbrow, Johannesburg
- b.) Rosebank and Sandton, Johannesburg (added in Phase II and III)
- c.) Cape Town
- d.) Rustenburg

These were official host cities of the World Cup, and the majority of World Cup matches were played in these three cities. These sites were also selected as some sex work research had been conducted here previously [19-27], and access to sex workers could be negotiated through existing service organisations operating in these areas.

Two research sites were chosen in Johannesburg in order to explore different features of the sex work industry: Hillbrow is home to mostly poor, hotel-based sex workers while the well-resourced northern suburbs of Johannesburg have a number of upmarket strip clubs, and is a popular space for street-based sex workers. The high concentration of luxury hotels in Sandton and Rosebank accommodated thousands of World Cup tourists and it was anticipated that some hotel-based sex workers from poorer areas might migrate to these areas to engage in street-based sex work.

The research project was conducted in three waves in 2010:

- Phase 1 (Pre-World Cup period): May and early June
- Phase 2 (During the World Cup): 11 June – 11 July
- Phase 3 (Post-World Cup period): late July to early September

Ethics clearance was received by Wits University's Human Research Ethics Committee (Non-Medical) – Protocol no. H100304.

This research component employed a mixed-methods approach:

- A quantitative component: a survey that targeted 200 participants from each site during each three of the phases and
- A qualitative component: between 10 and 20 participants were invited at three of the research sites (Hillbrow, Cape Town and Rustenburg) to participate in focus group discussions (FGDs) as well as to keep a diary of their everyday interactions with clients, police and health care practitioners during the course of the project.

i. Survey component

In the survey component, sex worker peer educators were identified in each site and trained on questionnaire administration. They were tasked with administering 20 questionnaires during each phase. Each peer educator would therefore administer 60 surveys each, over the three phases. The surveys were translated into Zulu, Tswana, Xhosa and Afrikaans. The Sandton site was included in Phase 2 (During the World Cup) and 3 (post-World Cup period).

Data from 2 260 surveys were captured into a Microsoft Access database in double-entry and was analysed using STATA version 10 (see Appendix B for a summary of the data gathered during this project).

ii. Focus group discussions and diary-keeping components

Researchers partnered with the sex worker organisations Sisonke and the Sex Worker Education & Advocacy Taskforce (SWEAT). Peer educators from Sisonke invited sex workers to attend a research information session and a FGD in May 2010 in each of the following research sites: Rustenburg, Cape Town and Hillbrow. Eligibility inclusion criteria included male, female and transgender adults over the age of 18 who either self-identify as sex workers or work in the adult entertainment

industry. Participants were invited to choose pseudonyms. During the discussion, sex workers were encouraged to talk about their anxieties and expectations of the World Cup and to suggest possible interventions that could assist sex workers during the period. FGDs were conducted in English and simultaneously translated into Zulu (Hillbrow) and Tswana (Rustenburg) in instances where participants indicated that translation was necessary.

Participants were requested to keep a daily diary capturing the following information: number of clients they transacted with per day, type of transaction fee charged (monetary or “in kind”), place of transaction, whether a condom was used, contact with health care interventions, interaction with the police, and any incidences of violence or harassment. The researchers requested participants not to include any identifying information in the diary. Coloured stickers with different designs, denoting clients, health care contact and police contact were provided to all participants, which they could use to paste into their diaries in lieu of writing. This strategy aimed to assist participants who had limited literacy skills. Participants were asked for their cell phone numbers which were entered into a confidential database. Participants were sent regular SMS reminders to complete their diaries and to be informed of the next meeting.

A follow-up FGD was held in late June to explore the experiences of sex workers during the World Cup with the same participants. Participants handed in their diaries and were issued new ones. The third and last FGD was held in early September to examine the post-World Cup period, and participants were asked for copies of their diaries.

A total of 14 FGDs were conducted, translated and transcribed, while 56 diaries were given to the researchers.

Limitations

This research component only focused on sex worker respondents. The absence of data from clients directly limits the ability to draw generalised study conclusions. The research sites include three urban centres and one semi-rural site adjacent to a mine, but may not encompass the experiences of sex workers in other areas of South Africa. Research sites were selected because of the presence of sex worker groups and peer education work. This may have an impact on the penetration of health care services and therefore the access to safer sex education and tools. It is likely that other areas of sex work activity may not have the same levels of health care contact. The Sandton research site was only added in Phase 2 and the researchers therefore do not have baseline information for this site.

The data captured through the sex worker diaries was not particularly robust as few diaries were completed in a uniform manner. Analysis of this data is problematic and findings from this data should be treated with caution.

Findings

This section includes a discussion of the main research findings. It has been organised according to the stated research objectives and will be discussed in separate sections below.

Survey data

This figure contains a summary of the data gathered in the survey component of the research. While male and transgender sex workers were an essential component of the research, the sample sizes collected were too small to be included in the final analysis. The subsequent sections of the survey data only present findings of female sex workers.

World Cup Period	Cape Town	Hillbrow	Rustenburg	Sandton	Total
Pre-WC	203	239	229	-	671
During WC	177	201	200	203	781
Post-WC	188	218	207	195	808
Total	568	658	636	398	2 260

Figure 3 Number of survey participants interviewed in the four research sites

The Mixed-Methods component

Gender break-down of participants

Gender	Cape Town	Hillbrow	Rustenburg	Sandton	Total
Female (% of total)	459	640	543	362	2 004 (88.7%)
Male (% of total)	71	4	19	3	97(4.2%)
Transgender (% of total)	31	0	18	30	79 (3.5%)
Missing (% of total)	6	14	55	3	78 (3.5%)
Total	567	658	635	398	2 258

Figure 4 Gender of participants per research site

i. Assessment of Sex workers fears and expectations

No.	Questions and filters	Categories	Codes	Skip
Q020	Have you seen a change in the sex work industry <u>during</u> the World Cup period until now (after the World Cup)?	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 99 98	 ↓ Q022 ↓ Q022
Q021	If yes , can you tell me about the changes you have seen?	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>		

Figure 5 Extract from survey questionnaire in Phase 3

World Cup period	During WC	Post-WC	Total	P-value
Change	(n=640)	(n=675)	(n=1 315)	
Yes	37.6%	31.1%	34.3%	0.01
No	62.3%	68.9%	65.7%	

Figure 6. Sex worker perception of changes in the sex industry during the World Cup period

"The people I sold to [clients], one of them bought me a ticket to go to the stadium to watch soccer. It was my first time to watch soccer. I don't even wish for that day to pass, I would like to go back again to watch before the World Cup ends" - Sex worker, Rustenburg (survey)

When asked in Phases 2 and 3 if the participant experienced any changes during the World Cup, two thirds of sex female workers said they had seen no change in the sex industry during the World Cup period.

"There were no changes at all. I am sick and tired of the World Cup, I am sorry to say that, but for me it was bad" - Sex worker, Cape Town (survey)

The one-third of participants who said that they had seen a change in the sex industry were then asked to describe the changes that they had seen. A spectrum of responses was offered. Some sex workers noted that the World Cup was a lucrative opportunity where they met new clients and made lots of money. Others wished that the World Cup would pass so that everything could go back to "normal" and their "regulars" could return.

Of those sex workers in the three research sites who noted a change in the sex work industry during the World Cup period:

- 51% (n=232) noted a positive change;
- 33% (n=151) noted a negative change, and
- 13% (n=59) had seen fewer clients during the World Cup than before or after the World Cup.

Some responses reflecting positive changes during the World Cup include the following:

"I'm getting enough money to satisfy almost all my needs, unlike before. My mother used to help me with her grant money" - Sex worker, Cape Town (survey)

"The people I sold to [clients], one of them bought me a ticket to go to the stadium to watch soccer. It was my first time to watch soccer. I don't even wish for that day to pass, I would like to go back again to watch before the World Cup ends" - Sex worker, Rustenburg (survey)

"I met many people from different parts of the world and I touched foreign currency. Now we back to the Rand [South African currency]." - Sex worker, Johannesburg (survey)

"Some of the hotels are fixed [upgraded] because of 2010 World Cup and some of the visitors came to us in our hotels." - Sex worker, Johannesburg (survey)

Some of the negative responses include the following:

"There is no business like before World Cup. The clients are busy watching the ball. The time for sex it's too short" - Sex worker, Johannesburg (survey)

"The police harassment is too much. Every day they disturb us, asking many questions and use spray gun to spray us while we are walking" - Sex worker, Johannesburg (survey)

ii Assessment of whether there was a change in the demand or supply of paid sex

An enumeration of sex workers over the three phases of the study was believed to be unlikely to answer the question about a change in sex workers number (although several enumeration techniques are able to provide sex workers size estimates, their ability to detect changes in population size has not been demonstrated). The study thus assessed demographics of sex workers, in an attempt to identify changes in sex work supply through, for example, an influx of cross-border migrant sex workers, or new young women entering the trade.

The Mixed-Methods component

Participant characteristics

Sex work demographics

Figures 7-10 summarise some of the main findings of the surveys administered in Hillbrow and focuses on female sex workers only.

Hillbrow

World Cup Period	Before World Cup (n=234)	During World Cup (n=195)	After World Cup (n=211)	p-value
Age, mean (sd)	29.8 (5.5)	28.7 (5.6)	29.8 (6.1)	0.06
Child dependents, median (IQR)	2 (1-4)	2 (1-3)	2 (1-3)	0.03*
SA nationality	46.8%	50.0%	49.1%	0.79
Age at sex work debut, mean (sd)	25.2 (5.0)	24.5 (4.8)	24.6 (4.8)	0.28
Price charged at last transaction, median (IQR) in SA Rand	50 (50-150)	50 (50-150)	50 (50-200)	0.01*
Clients in past 7 days, (IQR)	19 (12-25)	20 (12-30)	21 (16-30)	0.21

Figure 7 Hillbrow female sex worker characteristics

Female sex worker characteristics in a survey administered one month before, during and one month after the 2010 World Cup, in Hillbrow, South Africa. * means that that p-value < 0.05 and indicates that the result is statistically significant [sd = standard deviation; IQR = Interquartile range]

Cape Town

World Cup Period	Before World Cup (n=234)	During World Cup (n=195)	After World Cup (n=211)	p-value
Age, mean years (sd)	29.8 (7.1)	31.0 (7.3)	29.6 (7.1)	0.22
Child dependents, median (IQR)	1 (0-2)	1 (0-2)	1 (0-2)	0.27
SA nationality	90.0%	86.1%	81.4%	0.09
Mean age at sex work debut (sd)	23 (6.0)	22.5 (5.4)	22.9 (6.0)	0.77
Median price (SA rand) charged per transaction (IQR)	100 (80-200)	150 (100-290)	100 (100-200)	<0.001*
Clients in past 7 days (IQR)	7 (4-10)	6 (4-10)	7 (4-9)	0.02*

Figure 8 Cape Town Female sex worker characteristics.

Female sex worker characteristics in a survey administered one month before, during and one month after the 2010 World Cup, in Hillbrow, South Africa. Cape Town was one of four study sites (each where about 200 sex workers were recruited before, during and after the World Cup) * means that that p-value < 0.05 and indicates that the result is statistically significant [sd = standard deviation; IQR = Interquartile range]

Rustenburg

World Cup Period	Before World Cup (n=234)	During World Cup (n=195)	After World Cup (n=211)	p-value
Age, mean years (sd)	31.3 (6.7)	31.9 (7.3)	31.2 (8.1)	0.64
Median number of child dependents (IQR)	2 (1-3)	1 (0-3)	1 (0-3)	0.16
SA nationality	51.2%	55.2%	52.8%	0.74
Mean age at sex work debut (sd)	25.3 (6.0)	24.1 (5.4)	24.4 (6.2)	0.21
Median price (SA rand) charged per transaction (IQR)	145 (100-250)	120 (100-180)	130 (97-200)	0.0052*
Median number of clients in past 7 days (IQR)	10 (3-19)	7 (2-17)	10 (3-19)	0.08

Figure 9 Rustenburg female sex worker characteristics

Female sex worker characteristics in a survey administered one month before, during and one month after the 2010 World Cup, in Rustenburg. * means that that p-value < 0.05 and indicates that the result is statistically significant [sd = standard deviation; IQR = Interquartile range]

Sandton

World Cup Period	During World Cup (n=195)	After World Cup (n=211)	p-value
Age, mean years (sd)	28.6 (6.0)	28.0 (5.2)	0.26
Median number of child dependents (IQR)	2 (1-3)	2 (0-4)	0.0009*
SA nationality	32.4%	34.3%	0.71
Mean age at sex work debut (sd)	25.1 (5.0)	23.4 (4.7)	0.0007*
Median price (SA rand) charged per transaction (IQR)	200 (150-600)	200 (150-500)	0.14
Median number of clients in past 7 days (IQR)	10 (6-17)	13 (7-21)	0.0013*

Figure 10 Sandton Female sex worker characteristics.

Female sex worker characteristics in a survey administered during and one month after the 2010 World Cup, in Sandton. * means that that p-value < 0.05 and indicates that the result is statistically significant [sd = standard deviation; IQR = Interquartile range]

The Mixed-Methods component

Figures 7-10 indicate that there was little fluctuation in sex worker demographics during the World Cup period. It is therefore unlikely that there was a large increase in any one group of women entering sex work during the World Cup period. Of particular importance is the fact that the mean (average) age of sex work debut remained relatively constant in the individual sites. This indicates that it is unlikely that there was an influx of children into the sex industry during the World Cup period.

There was little change in the median (average) number of clients seen over the World Cup period in the four sites, suggesting that there was no massive spike in sex work demand. The median price per transaction stayed constant in Hillbrow and Sandton throughout the World Cup period. In Cape Town there was a R50 increase in median price to R150 during the World Cup period, which dropped to back to the pre-World cup level of R100. In Rustenburg, the median price decreased during the World Cup period. In Rustenburg, the median number of clients decreased from 10 to 7 clients in the past seven days during the World Cup period, and may have been responsible for the slight decrease in price charged during that period – from R145 pre-World Cup to R120 during the World Cup.

Analysis of sex worker diaries

This section describes the data gathered in the diary component of this research project. It should be noted that the sample sizes are very small ($n=56$) and that data from the research sites was pooled. The results are thus exploratory in nature and must be interpreted together with findings from the other study components.

A total of 56 diaries were collected from male, female and transgender sex work participants in Hillbrow, Rustenburg and Cape Town over the whole research period. Only 15 participants fully completed diaries for the period of June – August 2010 and were included in the data analysis of the number of clients seen during this time (7 diaries from Rustenburg, 5 from Cape Town and 4 from Hillbrow). Ten participants kept detailed information about the amount charged per client transaction and were included in the analysis of the income obtained (6 from Rustenburg, 3 from Cape Town and 1 from Hillbrow). It should be noted that some participants also received payments in kind (such as clothes, or tickets to a World Cup game) from clients, which were not included in the analysis below as it was difficult to accurately quantify in monetary terms.

a. Number of clients



Figure 11 Total number of clients around the World Cup period. Source: 15 sex worker diaries

Figure 11 depicts the total number of clients of the 15 participant sex workers for the research period. Total clients seemed to have increased during the World Cup period, and decreased in the period after the World Cup. The number of clients often seems to increase over weekends and the highest peak occurred on the day of the World Cup Final (11 July 2010). The mean number of clients per sex worker, per day, stayed relatively constant over the period.



The Mixed-Methods component

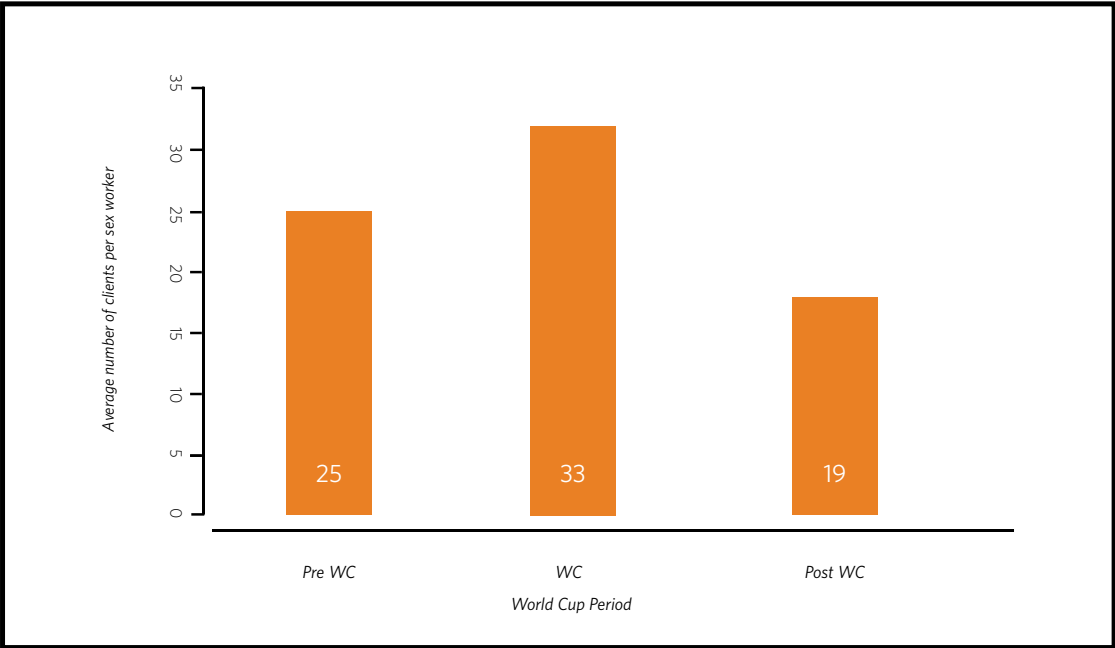


Figure 12 Median number of clients per sex worker, per research period Source: 15 sex worker diaries

Figure 12 shows the fluctuations in the median (average) number of clients per sex worker, per research period – from 25 clients in the pre-World Cup period, to 33 during the World Cup period, and to 19 post-World Cup.

b. Amount Earned



Figure 13 Mean (average) amount earned per day, per sex worker Source: 10 sex worker diaries

The income of sex workers during this period fluctuate substantially and it is difficult to draw any conclusions from the data as depicted in figure 13. Particular attention should be drawn to the fact that not all sex workers worked every day. There was a notable decrease in mean income during August, below pre-World Cup income levels.



The Mixed-Methods component

iii. Gather information on sex worker mobility, access to services and interaction with police.

This section draws on the survey data only.

Contact with health care

World Cup Period	Before World Cup	During World Cup	After World Cup	p-value
Hillbrow	80.6%	70.8%	67.3%	0.005*
Cape Town	61.3%	65.5%	66.4%	0.63
Rustenburg	41.7%	33.5%	43.8%	0.14
Sandton	50.3%	65.3%	0.005*	

Figure 14 Contact with healthcare services in the last month, in the four research sites

In Hillbrow and Rustenburg there was a decrease of health service contact during the World Cup period. Hillbrow is the only research site where a dedicated sex work health service is available in the form of a mobile clinic and sex work-specific health care clinic: before the World Cup, 80% of respondents reported contact with health care at this research site. This is in contrast to Rustenburg, at 42% and Cape Town at 61% during the same time period. While Hillbrow and Rustenburg showed decreased health care contact during the World Cup, Cape Town-based sex workers had 4% more contact with healthcare than before the World Cup. This could be attributed to the special outreach programme run for sex workers in the Cape Town area during the World Cup.

Male and Female condoms

World Cup Period	Before World Cup (n=581)	During World Cup (n=657)	After World Cup (n=688)	p-value
Hillbrow	96.9%	98.5%	96.2%	0.38
Cape Town	92.7%	94.70%	92.2%	0.677
Rustenburg	96.0%	93.1%	88.8%	0.031*
Sandton	-	96.5%	93.7%	0.218

Figure 15 Self-reported condom use with last client in the four research sites

Self-reported condom-use within the four research sites remained high, with Hillbrow and Cape Town sex workers reporting higher rates of condom-use during the World Cup than before or after this period. It is worrying that condom-use in Rustenburg decreased during the research period.

Almost half of respondents indicated that they had used female condoms in the past. 75% of these women “liked” female condoms or liked female condoms “a lot”. Of those who had not used female condoms in the past, 35% did not know how to use them or did not have access to any.

Police contact

No.	Questions and filters	Categories	Codes	Skip
I am going to ask you to think back of any contact you have had with the police – whether it was good or bad. I am going to ask you some questions about these experiences, if that is okay?				
Q035	If you think about <u>the last month</u> , have you had any contact with the police?	Yes No Don't Know No response Other Specify _____	1 2 99 98 97	Q037
Q036	If you have had any contact with the police <u>in the last month</u> , please tell me about this. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> Note to Researcher: Note to researcher: the participant can tell you about <u>several</u> experiences – write them all down. </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>		

Figure 16 Extract from survey questionnaire

World Cup Period	Before World Cup (n=600)	During World Cup (n=689)	After World Cup (n=715)	p-value
Hillbrow	22.5%	24.3%	21.7%	0.82
Cape Town	38.7%	49.6%	41.4%	0.2
Rustenburg	28.4%	25.5%	32.9%	0.34
Sandton	-	21.7%	26.3%	0.32

Figure 17 Percentage of female sex workers in the four research sites who had contact with the police in the last month

Research participants were asked whether they had any contact with the police in the last month. Figure 17 contains a summary of data of those who had contact with the police. Police contact with sex workers was high and remained relatively stable in the research period. Cape Town was an exception, as there was an 11% increase in sex workers reporting contact with the police during the World Cup. This is in line with reported increased activity of the Cape Town “Vice Squad” that focused on clamping down on the sex industry.

Those sex workers who reported contact with the police were requested to describe the nature of the interaction. A quarter of all respondents in Rustenburg, Cape Town and Hillbrow had a negative experience with the police in the preceding month (n=419), while 1.2% of all respondents in these three research sites had a positive experience (n=20).

Specifically, 9% of all respondents had been arrested in the month preceding the survey, for an offence related to sex work:

- 5% were raped or physically assaulted by police; and
- 2.6% were given a warning or threatened by a member of the police force.

The Mixed-Methods component

Examples of negative experiences with the police

"The police officers took my money, they put me in [the car] and drove around with me, on the way they threw me out of the moving car, my leg got injured and I went to the hospital [....] I was afraid to open a case because our job is not legal, up till now I still have problems with my legs" - Female sex worker, Johannesburg (survey)

"I bumped into the police and they asked me if I know that prostitution is illegal, just when I wanted to respond one of the cops, who was a female hit me with a fist on my face and I bled lots of blood; I spent about three days not being able to talk, I was afraid of laying charges" - Female sex worker, Johannesburg (survey)

"The van just stand in front of me and two male police came out and ask me what am I doing here at this time. I said I was waiting for a transport to take me home. They said there is no transport now. They search my bag and found condoms. They arrest me they get me out the next day" - Female sex worker, Cape Town (survey)

"It was bad because they [the police] say I bring HIV from Zimbabwe" - Female sex worker, Cape Town (survey)

"[T]hey [the police] put her in the van and dropped her in a far away bush in Fishhoek" - Female sex worker, Cape Town (survey)

"Police arrest sex workers and take our money. They sleep with us and they don't pay. They take clients' money and pepper spray our vaginas and clients' penises"
- Female sex worker, Johannesburg (survey)

"They [the police] found me hiking after finishing my work at the hotel and took me in their van and demanded money. When I told them I didn't have any, they started shouting at me, hitting, and later dropped off in the bushes." - Female sex worker, Johannesburg (survey)

"They police called me when I was in a toilet at the clinic in Freedom Park Rustenburg, they arrested me and I begged them and gave them some money, paid them. Then they let me go and told me that it should be the last time." - Female sex worker, Rustenburg (survey)

Examples of positive experiences with the police

"Two clients pick me in the streets take me to the park. They show me a gun. They told me not to scream, I kept quiet. Lucky enough police showed up and they save me and two men were arrested for attempted of rape and gunpoint [attempted rape and holding someone at gunpoint]"

Sex workers movement and mobility

Sex worker workplaces for three research sites:

Workplace	Before WC (n=528)	During WC (n=163)	After WC (n=187)	Total (n=1478)	P=value
Hotel/brothel	36.6%	31.2%		38.0%	35.4%
Street	37.3%	26.6%		26.5%	30.4%
Massage Parlour	0.4%	1.1%		1.9%	1.1%
Shebeen	12.9%	6.9%		8.2%	9.5%
Combination of venues	12.9%	34.1%		25.5%	23.9%

Figure 18 Changes in sex worker places of work, around the World Cup period, for Cape Town, Hillbrow and Rustenburg

There was a 5.4% decrease in the number of sex workers who worked in hotels/brothels only, and a 10.7% decrease in street-based sex workers during the World Cup period in Hillbrow, Cape Town and Rustenburg. There was a concomitant increase of 21.2% in sex workers who reported a combination of venues where they worked during this period. This indicates that a number of sex workers changed their main places of work in response to the World Cup – probably in order to maximise contact with new clients and/or to avoid contact with the police on the streets.

Country of origin

Country of origin of research sites Hillbrow, Cape Town and Rustenburg:

	Before WC (n=598)	During WC (n=505)	After WC (n=534)	Total (n=1637)	P=value
South African	59.9%	61.6%	59.9%	60.4%	0.812
Non SA	40.1%	38.4%	40.1%	39.6%	

Figure 19 Country of origin of female sex workers in Cape Town, Hillbrow and Rustenburg

Country of origin of research sites: Sandton

	During WC (n=182)	After WC (n=178)	Total (n=1637)	P=value
South African	32.4%	34.3%	33.3%	0.71
Non SA	67.6%	65.7%	66.7%	0.71

Figure 20 : Country of origin of female sex workers in Sandton

No change was detected in the country of origin of sex workers during the World Cup period. This indicates that, contrary to popular public fears, there was no substantial increase in cross-border migrant sex workers during the World Cup.

Conclusion

Recommendations

The two research components do not show an increase in the demand or supply of sex work during the 2010 World Cup. The research has cast light on the material conditions of sex workers in South Africa, and the spectrum of human rights violations that many sex workers experience. In view of this, the following recommendations are offered:

In view of this, the following recommendations are offered:

1. The South African Police Services should be brought to task over ongoing police brutality and harassment of sex workers.
2. Make female condoms and female condom-use training available to all sex workers.
3. Implement sex work-specific healthcare services in all sex work "hot spot" areas – the research site where dedicated health care services for sex workers were available showed much higher sex worker contact with health care.
4. Decriminalise sex work. Despite increased efforts and resources to curb the sex work industry (for example, Cape Town's "Vice Squad"), sex work persisted and the increased police efforts achieved little except to increase the negative life experiences of sex workers. Police action does not seem to alter demand or supply for sex work, only puts an already vulnerable group of women at greater risk. The current criminal legal framework increases sex worker risk to violence and exploitation and should be reformed.
5. Targeting sex workers with health education campaigns and male condoms, while useful, may not alter the unbalanced power relations with clients when negotiating safer sex. Implement programmes that target sex worker clients on safer sex and human rights.
6. Future public health programmes focusing on sex work and HIV prevention during international sporting events, such as the 2012 Olympic Games in London and the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil, should be based on evidence, not media-driven sensationalism that further heightens discrimination and vulnerability of sex workers.



References

1. FIFA. High praise from UEFA for South Africa's 2010 progress. 2009 [cited 2009 24 October]; Available from: <http://www.fifa.com/worldcup/news newsid=1041342.html>.
2. UNAIDS, Report on the global HIV/AIDS epidemic 2008, UNAIDS, Editor. 2008: Geneva.
3. Bowen & Shannon Frontline Consulting, Human Trafficking, Sex Work Safety and the 2010 Games: Assessments and Recommendations. Report prepared for Sex Industry Worker Safety Action Group. 2009: Vancouver.
4. International Organization for Migration, Trafficking in Human Beings and the 2006 World Cup in Germany, in IOM Migration Research Series, No. 29, International Organization for Migration, Editor. 2007.
5. Loewenberg, S., Fears of World Cup sex trafficking boom unfounded. *The Lancet*, 2006. 368(9530): p. 105-106.
6. Landler, M. World Cup Brings Little Pleasure to German Brothels *New York Times* 2006 3 July 11 September 2008]; Available from: <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/07/03/world/europe/03berlin.html#>.
7. UNAIDS, Sex Work and HIV/AIDS, in Technical Update, UNAIDS, Editor. 2002: Geneva. p. 20.
8. Open Society Institute, Sex Worker Health and Rights: Where is the Funding? 2006, Open Society Institute, Sexual Health and Rights Project (SHARP).
9. Reproductive Health Research Unit, Sociology of Work Unit University of the Witwatersrand., and Vrije University Amsterdam., Women at Risk: A Study of sex work in Hillbrow. 2002.
10. Wojcicki, J.M., "She drank his money": survival sex and the problem of violence in taverns in Gauteng province, South Africa. *Medical Anthropology Quarterly*, 2002. 16(3): p. 267-93.
11. Wojcicki, J.M., Commercial sex work or ukuphanda? Sex-for-money exchange in Soweto and Hammanskraal area, South Africa. *Culture Medicine and Psychiatry*, 2002. 26(3): p. 339-70.
12. Richter, M., Sex work, reform initiatives and HIV and AIDS in inner-city Johannesburg. *African Journal of AIDS Research*, 2008. 7(3): p. 323-333.
13. Gould, C. and N. Fick, Selling sex in Cape Town: Sex work and human trafficking in a South African city, ed. I.f.S. Studies. 2008, Pretoria/Tswane: Institute for Security Studies.
14. Various authors, Health, HIV and Sex Work: the Influence of Migration and Mobility. *Research for Sex Work*, 2002. 5.
15. Bujra, J.M., Women "Entrepreneurs" of Early Nairobi. *Canadian Journal of African Studies* 1975. 9(2): p. 213-234.
16. Busza, J., Sex work and migration: The Dangers of Oversimplification - A Case Study of Vietnamese Women in Cambodia. *Health & Human Rights*, 2004. 7(2): p. 231-249.
17. Karnataka Health Promotion Trust and Population Council., Patterns of Migration/Mobility and HIV Risk among Female Sex Workers: Karnataka, KHPT, Editor. 2008, Karnataka Health Promotion Trust: Bangalore.
18. Agustin, L.M., Sex at the Margins: Migration, Labour Markets and the Rescue Industry 2007, London: Zed Books.
19. Nyangairi, B., Migrant women in sex work: trajectories and perceptions of Zimbabwean sex workers in Hillbrow, South Africa, in Forced Migration Studies Programme. 2010, University of the Witwatersrand: Johannesburg.
20. Williams, B.G., et al., Changing patterns of knowledge, reported behaviour and sexually transmitted infections in a South African gold mining community. [Miscellaneous]. *AIDS*, 2003. 17(14): p. 2099-2107.
21. Trotter, H., Sugar Girls & Seamen - a journey into the world of dockside prostitution in South Africa. 2008, Auckland Park, South Africa: Jacana Media (Pty) Ltd.
22. Pettifor, A., M.E. Bekinska, and H. Rees, High Knowledge and High Risk Behaviour: A Profile of Hotel-Based Sex Workers in Inner-City Johannesburg. *African Journal of Reproductive Health* 2000. 4(2): p. 35-43.
23. Rees, H., et al., Commercial sex workers in Johannesburg: risk behaviour and HIV status. *South African Journal of Science*, 2000. 96: p. 283-284.
24. Wojcicki, J.M. and J. Malala, Condom use, power and HIV/AIDS risk: sex-workers bargain for survival in Hillbrow/Joubert Park/Berea, Johannesburg. *Social Science & Medicine*, 2001. 53(1): p. 99-121.
25. Varga, C.A., Coping with HIV/AIDS in Durban's commercial sex industry. *AIDS Care*, 2001. 13(3): p. 351-365.
26. Ramjee, G., S.S. Karim, and A.W. Sturm, Sexually transmitted infections among sex workers in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *Sex Transm Dis*, 1998. 25(7): p. 346-9.
27. Campbell, C., Selling sex in the time of AIDS: the psycho-social context of condom use by sex workers on a Southern African mine. *Social Science & Medicine*, 2000. 50(4): p. 479-94.
28. UNAIDS, Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, UNAIDS, Editor. 2010: Geneva.

Appendices

Appendix A

Acknowledgements

The following people's efforts and contribution towards the research project are greatly acknowledged:

a. Mixed-Methods component:

- Dudu Ndlovu
- Tom Considine
- Fiona Scorgie
- Jean Richter
- Elsa Oliveira
- Wim Delva
- Dianne Massawe
- Lauren Jankelowitz
- Jenny Butler
- Joel Munyewende
- Keletso Moreri
- Trust Mvutungayi
- Carolin Kueppers
- Matthew Chersich
- Jo Vearey
- Marc Lewis
- Gerrit Maritz
- Agnieszka Flak
- Richard Steen
- Nonhlanhla Motlokoa
- Ingrid Palmary
- Tshipfuralo Ndou
- Mandy Maringa
- Lehlohonolo Senoko
- Sipatiswe Dube

b. Website component:

- Marlise Richter
- Petra De Koker
- Marleen Temmerman
- Dianne Massawe
- Eric Harper
- Gerrit Maritz
- Natalie Roman
- Marc Lewis
- Lee Van Der Westhuizen
- Louise Egedal-Johnson
- Lorna Lawrence
- Maddy Wolmarans
- Kaamiela Abdulla
- SACEMA students

Appendix B

Summary of data of mixed-methods component – compiled by Dudu Ndlovu

Survey Dates

Site	Phase 1 Dates	# of surveys	Phase 2 Dates	# of surveys	Phase 3 Dates	#of surveys
Hillbrow	31 May- 3 June	240	28 June – 2 July	200	6 – 9 Sept	200
Sandton		0	5 - 9 July	202	6 – 13 Sept	200
Cape Town	25 - 28 May	206	6 - 9 July	180	14 -17 Sept	200
Rustenburg	27 - 29 May	229	8 – 11 July	200	16 - 18 Sept	200

Field Worker Retention

Site	Phase 1 # of field workers	Phase 2 # of field workers	Phase 3 # of field workers
Hillbrow	10	10	10
Sandton		6	5
Cape Town	10	7	9
Rustenburg	7	7	7

Not all peer educators who were trained in Phase 1 participated in all three phases. Cape Town had the highest number of drop-outs in the second phase of the research. This was a result of some of the peer educators moving to a different province – these, however, came back in the last phase. One of the peer educators were asked to leave the project in the last phase, after cheating, by submitting falsified surveys.

Focus Group Discussions & Journals

The participants for the qualitative component were identified in the first phase and ideally would be followed up at each subsequent phase. There were high levels of drop-outs in the Cape Town site, followed by Hillbrow. Rustenburg registered the lowest number of drop outs. The table below shows the dates at which the focus group discussions were held at each site and the number of people that participated.

Focus Group Discussion Dates & Number of Participants

Site participants	Phase 1	# of participants	Phase 2	# of participants	Phase 3	# of participants
Hillbrow	4 June	12	1 July	23	9 September	17
Cape Town	26 May	18	7 July	12	14 September	9
Rustenburg	28 May	9	9 July	11	16 September	7
Total		39		46		33

Journal Submission

The table below shows the number of journals handed in at each phase

Site	Phase 1	Phase 2
Hillbrow	8	16
Cape Town	7	6
Rustenburg	8	8
Total	23	30

The table that follows below shows the retention of participants for the focus groups from phase one, up to the third phase. It shows all people that participated in this component of the research. The table also shows those who dropped out for the second phase, but participated in the third phase. The table also shows the people who participated in the second and third phase, and those who participated in the third phase only.

Focus Group & Journal Participant Retention

Participant ID	Phase 1	Phase 2 Submitted	Phase 3 Submitted	Phase 1 Journal	Phase 2 Journal
1. HB FGD 04	Present	Present	Dropped out		
2. HB FGD 01	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Lost
3. HB FGD 02	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Yes
4. HB FGD 06	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Yes
5. HB FGD 05	Present	Present	Dropped out	Yes	
6. HB FGD 07	Present		Dropped out		Dropped out
7. HB FGD 08	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Yes
8. HB FGD 09	Present	Dropped out	Present	Yes	
9. HB FGD 10	Present	Dropped out	Dropped out		
10. HB FGD 11	Present	Present	Dropped out		
11. HB FGD 03	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Yes
12. HB FGD 26	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Yes
13. HB FGD 12	Present	Present			Yes
14. HB FGD 13	Present	Present			Yes
15. HB FGD 14	Present	Present			Yes
16. HB FGD 15	Present	Present			Yes
17. HB FGD 16	Present	Dropped out			
18. HB FGD 17	Present	Present			Yes
19. HB FGD 18	Present	Present			Yes
20. HB FGD 19	Present	Present			Yes
21. HB FGD 20	Present	Present			Yes
22. HB FGD 21	Present	Dropped out			
23. HB FGD 23	Present	Present			Lost
24. HB FGD 24	Present	Present			Yes
25. HB FGD 25	Present	Dropped out			
26. HB FGD 27	Present	Dropped out			
27. HB FGD 37		Present			
28. HB FGD 38		Present			

Appendices

RUSTENBURG

Participant ID	Phase 1	Phase 2 Submitted	Phase 3 Submitted	Phase 1 Journal	Phase 2 Journal
29.RB FGD 01	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Yes
30.RB FGD 02	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Yes
31.RB FGD 03	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Yes
32.RB FGD 04	Present	Present	Dropped out	Yes	Yes
33.RB FGD 05	Present	Present	Dropped out		Yes
34.RB FGD 06	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Yes
35.RB FGD 07	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Yes
36.RB FGD 08	Present	Present	Dropped out	Yes	
37.RB FGD 09	Present	Present	Dropped out	Yes	Yes
38.RB FDG 21	Present	Present			Yes
39.RB FDG 20		Present	Present		Lost

CAPE TOWN

40.CT FGD 01	Present	Present	Dropped out	Yes	Yes
41. CT FGD 02	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Yes
42.CT FGD 03	Present	Present	Dropped out	Yes	
43.CT FGD 04	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Yes
44.CT FGD 05	Present	Dropped out	Dropped out		
45.CT FGD 06	Present	Dropped out	Dropped out		
46.CT FGD 07	Present	Dropped out	Dropped out		
47. CT FGD 08	Present	Present	Dropped out	Yes	
48.CT FGD 09	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Yes
49.CT FGD 10	Present	Dropped out	Dropped out		
50.CT FGD 11	Present	Present	Present	Yes	Yes
51.CT FGD 12	Present	Dropped out	Dropped out		
52. CT FGD 13	Present	Dropped out	Dropped out		
53. CT FGD 14	Present	Dropped out	Dropped out		
54.CT FGD 15	Present	Dropped out	Dropped out		
55.CT FGD 16/ CT FGD 31	Present	Present	Present	Lost	Yes
56.CT FGD 17	Present	Dropped out	Present		
57. CT FGD 18	Present	Dropped out	Dropped out		
58.CT FGD 22	Present	Dropped out			
59. CT FGD 20	Present	Present		Yes	
60.CT FGD 32	Present	Present	Present	Lost	
61.CT FGD 21	Present	Dropped out			
62. CT FGD 35		Present			
63. CT FGD 37		Present			
64.CT FGD 38		Present			

Appendix C

Research Tools for Mixed-Methods Component Focus Group Discussion Schedules

Focus Group Discussion Schedule – Phase III

Investigation into the demand and supply of adult entertainment and paid sex, after the 2010 Soccer World Cup

Post-World Cup meeting (September 2010) Welcome to this Focus Group Discussion. As you will remember from the Information Session, we are doing research on the World Cup and whether there is an increase in the demand and supply for adult entertainment and paid sex. The people in this group are somehow involved in the adult entertainment sphere or are sex workers. Your views are very important for our research and I would like to invite you to speak openly. Everyone here has chosen a false name that has been written on the name tags. The things we discuss here will be done confidentially and when we write about our research findings, we will make sure to do it in such a way that no-one will be identified. I also want to ask

you to keep secret the things other people say in this group. You can, of course, talk about what we discuss in general, but do not repeat what an individual has said to someone else outside this group.

Are there any questions?

- 1.) Tell me a bit of what you have thought about being part of this research project? What has been good and what has been bad? Do you have any suggestions for us?
- 2.) It is September and the World Cup is finished. How do you feel about that?
- 3.) So, tell me a bit about the period after the World Cup.
 - a. What has been good?
 - b. What has been bad?
- 4.) If you think about everything related to the World Cup, do you think it has been good for sex workers, bad for sex workers or that nothing has really changed? (I would like to hear everyone's opinion on this)
- 5.) Have you noticed more or less sex workers in the industry after the World Cup? Tell me more. Where?
- 6.) We haven't talked about this really, but can you describe what you think "sex work" means? How would you describe it?
- 7.) If you think of the whole World Cup period (May, June, July 2010), has the police interaction been different with you, compared to last year this time (May, June, July 2009)?
- 8.) Have you seen more migrant sex workers (people from other countries) around since the World Cup? If yes, are they still around?
- 9.) What do you think about trafficking?
- 10.) Who has heard about the SWEAT/Sisonke Helpline? (count the number) Has anyone phoned it? What has your experience been?
- 11.) Who has had interaction with the police in the last month? Can you tell us about it?
- 12.) Who has had interaction with any doctor or nurse in the last month? Can you tell us about it?
- 13.) Would you be interested in the research findings of this project? If so, what do you think is the best way to hear about it?

Focus Group Discussion Schedule

Investigation into the demand and supply of adult entertainment and paid sex during the 2010 Soccer World Cup

During World Cup meeting

Welcome to this Focus Group Discussion. As you will remember from the Information Session, we are doing research on the World Cup and whether there is an increase in the demand and supply for adult entertainment and paid sex. The people in this group are somehow involved in the adult entertainment sphere or are sex workers. Your views are very important for our research and I would like to invite you to speak openly. Everyone here has chosen a false name that has been written on the name tags. The things we discuss here will be done confidentially and when we write about our research findings, we will make sure to do it in such a way that no-one will be identified. I also want to ask you to keep secret the things other people say in this group. You can of course talk about what we discuss in general, but do not repeat what an individual has said to someone else outside this group.

Are there any questions?

- 1.) So, tell me a bit about the World Cup.
 - a. What has been good?
 - b. What has been bad?
- 2.) What are your friends saying about the World Cup?
- 3.) Have you noticed more or less sex workers in the industry? Tell me more. Where?
- 4.) Have you seen more child sex workers?
- 5.) Has the profile of your clients changed? Do you have more South Africans or "foreign" clients? Or less?
 - a. Do you have more South African or more "foreign" clients?
- 6.) Have you seen more migrant sex workers around since the World Cup?
- 7.) What do you think about what people say about trafficking?
- 8.) Who has had interaction with the police in the last month? Can you tell us about it?
- 9.) Who has had interaction with any doctor or nurse in the last month? Can you tell us about it?
- 10.) What is your experience with female condoms? Tell me more.
- 11.) Have you been able to get hold of condoms easily enough when you needed to?

Focus Group Discussion Schedule

Investigation into the demand and supply of adult entertainment and paid sex during the 2010 Soccer World Cup

A. Pre-World Cup meeting

Welcome to this Focus Group Discussion. As you will remember from the Information Session, we are doing research on the World Cup and whether there is an increase in the demand and supply for adult entertainment and paid sex. The people in this group are somehow involved in the adult entertainment sphere or are sex workers. Your views are very important for our research and I would like to invite you to speak openly. Everyone here has chosen a false name that has been written on the name tags. The things we discuss here will be done confidentially and when we write about our research findings, we will make sure to do it in such a way that no-one will be identified. I also want to ask you to keep secret the things other people say in this group. You can of course talk about what we discuss in general, but do not repeat what an individual has said to someone else outside this group.

Are there any questions?

- 14.) What have you heard about the Soccer World Cup?
- 15.) What about the Soccer World Cup makes you excited?
- 16.) What about the Soccer World Cup are you worried about?
- 17.) What are your friends saying?
- 18.) What do you think will happen to you during the world Cup?
- 19.) How do you think the World Cup will affect your work?
- 20.) What do you think will happen to sex workers and people in adult entertainment during the World Cup?
- 21.) Who has had interaction with the police in the last month? Can you tell us about it?
- 22.) Who has had interaction with any doctor or nurse in the last month? Can you tell us about it?
- 23.) Have you been able to get hold of condoms easily enough when you needed to?

Image References

Acknowledgements of images used in the report.

- Page 2: ©Thembile Caption: The photograph of a woman sitting alone on the streets in Hillbrow, trying to make a living through vending, is a true picture of how many other women are trying to make a living through the same means. The business might not be going well but she waits patiently.
Self-Portrait ©Lety
- Page 6: Image courtesy of SWEAT
- Page 9: Image courtesy of SWEAT
- Page 14: Image courtesy of SWEAT
- Page 10: "I photographed this poster as I feel that most sex workers are being discriminated against, and that some people feel ashamed about sex work as if it is out of this world". ©Confidence
- Page 14: Image courtesy of SWEAT
- Page 21: Portrait: Self Portrait ©Ikettlang
Image: "This is an old building in Nugget Street where many sex workers operate". ©Thembile
- Page 22: Self Portrait ©Confidence
- Page 27: Image courtesy of SWEAT
- Page 33: Self-Portrait ©Monica



Participant ID: | | | | - | | | | | | | |

Page 1 of 12

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WORLD CUP STUDY
PHASE III (POST- WORLD CUP)
HILLBROW**

English Version dated 31 Aug 2010

Have you:	Tick
Explained the study to the participant?	
Both filled out the Consent form?	
Given a copy of the Information Sheet to the participant?	

Date:

dd	mm	yyyy

A) Interviewer number: | | | |

B) Interviewer's initials: | | | |

C) Start Time: | | | |

D) Place of interview: _____

Categories	Codes	
During Research Focus Group Discussion	1	
Street	2	
Inside brothel/hotel	3	
Inside house	4	
Health clinic	5	
During training	6	
Other (please state): _____	7	

Participant ID: | | | | - | | | | | | | |

Page 2 of 12

No.	Questions and filters	Categories	Codes	Skip
SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHICS I am going to start by asking you some questions about yourself. Please try and relax, there are no right or wrong answers. Remember that everything you tell me will be kept secret and that you can refuse to answer any question you do not wish to answer.				
Q001	What is your age in years?		 Years	
Q002	What is your gender?	Female	1	
		Male	2	
		Transgender	3	
Q003	How many dependants do you have (people you provide for)?	Number of children (below 18 years) Number of adults	 	
Q004	Do you have a husband/permanent partner/boyfriend/girlfriend?	Yes	1	Q006
		No	2	
Q005	Are you currently living with your husband/ permanent partner/boyfriend/girlfriend?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
Q006	What is your highest level of education? Note to Researcher: "Tertiary training" can mean any training after completing high school – for example university degree, going to a college, going to nursing school or doing a diploma. The person did not have to finish the degree/certificate/training	None	1	
		Did not complete primary school	2	
		Completed primary school	3	
		Did not complete high school	4	
		Completed high school	5	
		Any tertiary training	6	
		Don't know	99	
		No Response	98	

Participant ID: | | | | - | | | | | | | |

Page 3 of 12

No.	Questions and filters	Categories	Codes	Skip
SECTION 2: MIGRATION HISTORY				
Now I am going to ask you a couple of questions about where you come from.				
Q007	In what country were you born?	South Africa	1	<div> <div>Q011</div> <div>Q011</div> <div>Q011</div> </div>
		Zimbabwe	2	
		Mozambique	3	
		Malawi	4	
		Swaziland	5	
		Lesotho	6	
		Botswana	7	
		Namibia	8	
		DRC	9	
		Zambia	10	
		Nigeria	11	
		Other	97	
		Specify _____		
		No Response	98	
		Don't know	99	

Q008 SA	If you were born in South Africa, which province were you born in?	Eastern Cape	1	
		Free State	2	
		Gauteng	3	
		KwaZulu-Natal	4	
		Limpopo	5	
		Mpumalanga	6	
		Northern Cape	7	
		North-west Province	8	
		Western Cape	9	
		Don't know	99	
		No Response	98	

Participant ID: | | | | - | | | | | | | |

Page 4 of 12

No.	Questions and filters	Categories	Codes	Skip
Q009 SA	If you weren't born here in Gauteng, when did you leave the province of your birth?	 mm yyyy	Don't know 99 No Response 98 Other 97 Specify _____ Not Applicable 96	
Q010 SA	If you remember, when did you arrive in Hillbrow? <div> Note to Researcher: If the participant says she can't remember, please probe. Ask her if it was <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the last month Last 6 months Last year; or More than 5 years </div>	 mm yyyy	Don't know 99 No Response 98 Other 97 Specify _____	↓ Q013 ↓ Q013
Q011 Non-SA	If you remember, when did you leave your home country? <div> Note to Researcher: If the participant says she can't remember, please probe. Ask her if it was <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the last month Last 6 months Last year; or More than 5 years Write this answer in at Specify _____ </div>	 mm yyyy	Don't know 99 No Response 98 Other 97 Specify _____	
Q012 Non-SA	If you remember, when did you arrive in Hillbrow? <div> Note to Researcher: If the participant says she can't remember, please probe as above </div>	 mm yyyy	Don't know 99 No Response 98 Other 97 Specify _____	

Participant ID: | | | | - | | | | | | | |

Page 5 of 12

No.	Questions and filters	Categories	Codes	Skip
SECTION 3: WORK EXPERIENCE Now I am going to ask you a couple of questions about your work. We are almost halfway through the survey.				
Q013	When did you start in the sex work?	 mm yyyy Don't know No Response Other Specify _____	 99 98 97	
Q014	At what age did you first start in the sex work?	 AGE Don't know No response Other Specify _____	 99 98 97	
Q015	What did you do for a living <u>before</u> you started in the sex work? <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> Note to Researcher: You can circle more than one answer here. </div>	Cashier Waitress Beauty therapist Seamstress/tailor I was still at school/student I have never had a job Hairdresser Other Specify _____ No Response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97 98	
Q016	Do you have another way of making money aside from being in the sex work?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 99 98	 Q018 Q018

Participant ID: | | | | - | | || | | || | | || | |

Page 6 of 12

No.	Questions and filters	Categories	Codes	Skip
Q017	<p>If yes, in what other ways do you make or get money?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Note to Researcher: You can circle more than one answer here.</p> </div>	<p>Peer educator</p> <p>Waitress</p> <p>Beautician (beauty salon)</p> <p>Seamstress/tailor</p> <p>Hairdresser</p> <p>Husband/partner gives me money</p> <p>Don't Know</p> <p>No Response</p> <p>Other</p> <p>Specify _____</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>99</p> <p>98</p> <p>97</p>	
Q018	<p>In what type of places do you mainly work if you are doing sex work?</p>	<p>Hotel or brothel</p> <p>Streets</p> <p>Massage parlour</p> <p>Shebeen</p> <p>Combination of venues</p> <p>Don't Know</p> <p>No Response</p> <p>Other</p> <p>Specify _____</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>99</p> <p>98</p> <p>97</p>	
Q019	<p>I would like you to think of the places that you worked at doing sex work in the last week.</p> <p>Name the three that you spent the most time at, in the last week. Please include the suburb name if you can.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Note to Researcher: Probe for the street name, hotel, suburb or general area. Don't ask for too much detail, such as a house number or exact address.</p> </div>	<p>1) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>2) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>3) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>		

Participant ID: | | | | | - | | | | | | | | | |

Page 7 of 12

No.	Questions and filters	Categories	Codes	Skip
Q020	Have you seen a change in the sex work industry during the World Cup period until now (after the World Cup)?	Yes No Don't Know No Response	1 2 99 98	↓ Q022 ↓ Q022
Q021	If yes, can you tell me about the changes you have seen?	 		
Q022	I would like you to think about your drinking of alcohol. In the past month, how often did you have 5 or more drinks on one occasion?	Never Once or twice Weekly Everyday or almost everyday Don't know No response	1 2 3 4 99 98	
I am going to ask you to think back of your last 2 clients. I am going to ask you some questions about those 2 clients, if that is okay?				

Participant ID: | | | | - | | | | | | | |

Page 8 of 12

Q023	With your last client, how much did you charge?	<div>Don't know No Response Other</div> <div>Specify _____</div>	<div>R _____</div> <div>99 98 97</div>	
Q024	With your last client, what did you have to do? <div> Note to Researcher: Let the participant answer the question and then you circle an answer. You can also circle more than one answer here. </div>	<div> Vaginal Sex Anal sex Oral Sex Masturbation Don't Know No response Other </div> <div>Specify _____</div>	<div>1 2 3 4 99 98 97</div>	
Q025	With your last client, did the two of you use a condom?	<div>Yes No Don't Know No response Other</div> <div>Specify _____</div>	<div>1 2 99 98 97</div>	
Q026	With your last client, did you feel drunk during the sex?	<div>Yes No Don't Know No response Other</div> <div>Specify _____</div>	<div>1 2 99 98 97</div>	
No.	Questions and filters	Categories	Codes	Skip
Q027	With your second last client, how much did you charge?	<div>Don't know No Response Other</div> <div>Specify _____</div>	<div>R _____</div> <div>99 98 97</div>	

Participant ID: | | | | | - | | | | | | | | | |

Page 9 of 12

Q028	<p>With your second last client, what did you have to do?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Note to Researcher: Let the participant answer the question and then you circle an answer. You can also circle more than one answer here.</p> </div>	<p>Vaginal Sex 1</p> <p>Anal sex 2</p> <p>Oral Sex 3</p> <p>Masturbation 4</p> <p>Don't Know 99</p> <p>No response 98</p> <p>Other 97</p> <p>Specify _____</p>	
Q029	<p>With your second last client, did the two of you use a condom?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Don't Know 99</p> <p>No response 98</p> <p>Other 97</p> <p>Specify _____</p>	
Q030	<p>With your second last client, did you feel drunk during the sex?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Don't Know 99</p> <p>No response 98</p> <p>Other 97</p> <p>Specify _____</p>	
Q031	<p>If you think back of the last week, how many clients do you think you saw in total?</p>	<p>Number of clients </p>	

No.	Questions and filters	Categories	Codes	Skip
I am going to ask you about the Female Condom now.				
Q032	<p>Have you used a female condom in the past?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Note to Researcher: Show the participant a Female Condom.</p> </div>	<p>Yes 1</p>		
		<p>No 2</p> <p>Don't Know 99</p> <p>No response 98</p> <p>Other 97</p>	<p>↓ Q34</p> <hr/> <p>↓ Q35</p>	

Participant ID: | | | | | - | | | | | | | | | |

Page 10 of 12

Q033	If Yes, what did you think of the Female Condom?	Note to Researcher: Read the Participant the options and ask for one answer.	I like female condoms a lot	1	Q035 ↓ Q035 ↓ Q035
			I like female condoms somewhat	2	
			I am neutral about female condoms	3	
			I dislike female condoms	4	
			I strongly dislike female condoms	5	
			Don't know	99	
			No Response	98	

Q034	If No, why not?	Note to Researcher: Ask the person the question and wait for the answer. Then tick the answers that are the closest to what the participant said.	I don't know what a female condom is	1	
			No-one has ever given me a female condom	2	
			I don't know how to use them	3	
			I don't like female condoms	4	
			Female condoms aren't available here	5	
			Clients do not want me to use Female condoms	6	
			Female condoms are too expensive	7	
			Female condoms are not safe	8	
			Other	97	
			Don't know	99	
			No Response	98	

No.	Questions and filters	Categories	Codes	Skip
I am going to ask you to think back of any contact you have had with the police – whether it was good or bad.				
I am going to ask you some questions about these experiences, if that is okay?				
Q035	If you think about <u>the last month</u>, have you had any contact with the police?	Yes	1	↓ Q037
		No	2	
		Don't Know	99	
		No response	98	
		Other	97	
		Specify _____		

Participant ID: | | | | - | | | | | | | |

Page 11 of 12

Q036	<p>If you have had any contact with the police <u>in the last month</u>, please tell me about this.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Note to Researcher: Note to researcher: the participant can tell you about <u>several</u> experiences – write them all down.</p> </div>			
Q037	<p>If you think about <u>the past year</u>, have you had any contact with the police?</p>	Yes	1	<div style="text-align: center;">↓ Q039</div>
		No	2	
		Don't know	99	
		No response	98	<div style="text-align: center;">↓ Q039</div>
		Other	97	
Specify _____				
Q038	<p>If you have had contact with the police <u>in the past year</u>, please tell me about it</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Note to Researcher: The participant can tell you about <u>several</u> experiences – write them all down.</p> </div>			
No.	Questions and filters	Categories	Codes	Skip
Q039	<p>If you have had a negative experience with the police, can you tell me about the worst interaction you have ever had in your life with the police.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Note to Researcher: Try and write down the person's exact words. If the experience has already been described above then note this and skip to next question</p> </div>			

Participant ID: -	Page 12 of 12
---------------------------	---------------

<p>I am going to ask you to think back of interaction you have had with health care – whether good or bad.</p> <p>I am going to ask you some questions about these experiences, if that is okay?</p>			
	<p>If you think about the last month, have you visited any hospital, clinic, a doctor, nurse, traditional healer, peer educator or a counsellor?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Don't know 99</p> <p>No response 98</p> <p>Other 97</p> <p>Specify _____</p>	<p>↓</p> <p>Q042</p>
Q041	<p>If you visited any hospital, clinic, a doctor, nurse, traditional healer, peer educator or a counsellor in the last month, please tell me <u>about your most recent experience</u>.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Note to Researcher:</p> <p>Probe the participant for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> what type of service they received, from whom, whether the service provider was friendly or unfriendly. </div>		
Q042	<p>Did you complete a similar survey in May, June and/or July 2010?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Don't know 99</p> <p>No response 98</p> <p>Other 97</p> <p>Specify _____</p>	<p>↓</p> <p>Q043</p> <p>↓</p> <p>End of Survey</p>
Q043	<p>If yes, how many times did you complete this same survey?</p>		<p> </p> <p>Number</p>

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME!

End Time: | | | |

Have you:	Tick
Checked that you have filled in all the Questions?	
Given a voucher to the participant?	

[illegible]



UNFPA South Africa

5th Floor, Metropark Building
351 Schoeman Street, Cnr. Prinsloo Street Pretoria, South Africa
P.O. Box 11465 Tramshed, 0126 Pretoria, South Africa
Tel: 012 354 8401 Fax: 012 354 8419

KwaZulu-Natal Office

Liberty Towers North Tower - Suite 920
214 Dr Pixley Ka Seme Street Durban, South Africa
P.O. Box 1503 Durban, 4000
KwaZulu-Natal South Africa
Tel: 031 332 2123 Fax: 031 332 2154

Eastern Cape Office

No 1 Amatola Business Village Bisho, 5605
Eastern Cape, South Africa
Tel: 040 635 0517 Fax: 040 635 0517

www.unfpa.org

