

# 'Measuring Impact and Progress'

## Participate in the SABSSM V 2016 Study

The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) will be conducting its fifth **South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behaviour Survey 2016** in partnership with the National Department of Health, the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC), the U.S Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, the South African National AIDS Council (SANAC), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), University of Cape Town (UCT), National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD), Global Clinical & Viral Laboratory, the Foundation for Professional Development and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).





**STARTS IN AUGUST 2016** 

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health













































# When does the Study start?

August-October 2016

### What is SABSSM?

It is a national survey that aims to provide a better understanding of not only the HIV status of individuals but also information on socio-demographic and behavioural determinants which greatly enhances the analysis and interpretation of the observed trends in HIV infection in South Africa. It also includes the use of novel laboratory methodologies to help estimate HIV incidence and exposure to antiretroviral treatment (ART).

The HSRC has previously conducted this survey in 2002, 2005, 2008 and in 2012.

#### How does it works?

- This survey will run over a period of 8 months (August 2016 to June 2017).
- A multi-stage cluster sampling approach of:
  - 22 000 households have been randomly selected across South Africa
  - 60 000 participants are expected to be interviewed from all age groups

In essence: 40 000 study participants will be sampled from 15 000 households identified in the national sampling as in previous surveys; another 20 000 individuals from 7 000 households in 13 selected high HIV prevalence districts will be carried out to enable the generation of more precise district-level HIV prevalence estimates.

#### Biomarker Testing:

o Dried blood spot (DBS) specimens collected by finger-prick (or heel-prick in infants) will be tested for HIV infection status. HIV incidence. antiretroviral (ARV) exposure, Viral Load, and HIV Drug Resistance.

### What will be asked?

- Household profile (family size)
- Socio-demographic characteristics
- Media and communication
- Social norms
- Sexual history
- HIV knowledge and attitudes
- HIV testing
- HIV status
- Care and treatment
- Tuberculosis (TB)
- Other health issues such as male circumcision, violence, drugs, alcohol use and mental health

## ID of fieldwork staff and Contact

SABSSM V fieldwork staff can be identified through the official ID cards and the wearing of HSRC bibs that they must produce when visiting households in selected areas.

For more information on the Survey, please

Alicia North: 021 466 7954, **Sean Jooste:** 021 466 7942, and **Shandir Ramlagan:** 012 302 2635

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#### **Funders**



























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