

Supervisor Field Guidelines

This document provides guidance on the roles and responsibilities of the IBBA field team supervisor during the main survey for surveys with FSW, MSM, Hijra and Clients of FSW. Detailed information on sampling of respondents for cluster sampling is included in this manual.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following sections are divided according areas of responsibility of the supervisor:

- A. Preparing for field work;
- B. Sampling of respondents;
- C. Harm minimization; and
- D. Field monitoring and data management.

A. Preparing for Field Work

Planning for field work is an extensive activity that will take place throughout the survey period.

1. Venue Identification and Set-Up

Venue identification will be done site or area-wise depending on the locality; it should be done 1-7 days before fieldwork at a specific site. Different venues may need to be identified for street based sites if the distances between sites are large. For a brothel area, one venue could act as a survey location for several brothels in very close proximity. Some examples of venues include: Brothels, Halls, Private clinics (not NGO), Government hospitals, Hotel rooms, etc.

Involvement of community members in understanding acceptable types of venues and distances to a venue is important. Often, the survey group will not feel comfortable traveling long distances with strangers, may not be given permission to travel far or the time taken to travel will be a deterrent to participation. The supervisor should ensure that these discussions happen at selected and unselected IBBA sites to avoid misunderstandings about the survey.

Venues should meet the following criteria:

- Guarantee privacy and confidentiality for conducting interview and biological component;
- Provide space to field staff and respondents to conduct the survey safely and comfortably;
- Be very close to the survey site;
- Have toilet facilities and running water with a wash basin and soap;
- Space with chairs and tables for a waiting area, interview and biological component; and

- Space for safe and secure storage of IBBA documents.
- Screen to separate interviewers, doctor and lab technician to ensure privacy (provided by field team);
- Discreet (no signs/publicity about the venue so as to avoid attracting undue attention); and
- Refreshments.

The field team will help with setting up the venue and transporting the necessary materials.

2. Coordination with District Laboratory

The supervisor will need to coordinate with the lab technicians at the district lab to ensure that:

- Required supplies are provided in a timely and orderly manner;
- Delivery of samples and waste disposal after completion of survey at a site;
- Collection of syphilis test results (discussed later); and
- Maintenance of documentation.

The field team should keep supplies on-hand for at least three days of field work assuming 15 participants per day for the field lab technician and 20 participants per day for the field doctor. The requirements for field work are listed in the *Doctors Manual* and *Field Lab Technicians Manual*. The supervisor should introduce the courier or field lab technician to the district lab technician depending on who is responsible for delivering stock requests, picking up new supplies, collecting gel packs and delivering samples and waste for disposal.

Delivery of biological samples and waste materials can happen at different times of day depending on the type of site covered:

- (1) If the district lab is open at night, field sites are close to the lab and travel to the lab is safe and convenient – samples can be sent at night and processed as per the protocol.
- (2) If the district lab is closed at night or field sites are far from the lab or travel to the lab at night is not safe or convenient – samples can be stored in the closed thermacol boxes as per the protocol. In the morning, the samples should be delivered as soon as the district lab opens. Samples can remain in the thermacol boxes, if gel packs remain hard and the boxes are appropriately packed, for 24 hours.

Either way, the supervisor will need to coordinate with the district lab technician on a daily basis to inform them of when samples will arrive. In both scenarios, the field team may want to keep extra frozen gel packs near the field site so that fresh ones can be placed in the boxes before

sealing them for the night or sending samples to the district lab. Local sites for storing and freezing extra (already frozen) gel packs need to be identified. Sites may include chemist shops, restaurants, doctor's offices, hotels, local labs, etc that have freezers.

3. Field Site Preparation

Community preparation should be done at clusters and surrounding areas before the day of field work. The purpose is to:

- ensure that people in the locality (not just the selected cluster) are aware of and support the IBBA survey and its purpose;
- that their concerns are addressed; and
- that individuals who may help on the day of field work are identified.

In addition, these individuals may have suggestions on how to approach people for the survey, key people who need to be informed, timing for conducting the survey (if conventional cluster), and concerns that may arise from collecting biological samples. The team should emphasize purpose of the survey, benefits of the survey, that sampling of sites and individuals is random; confidentiality, voluntary participation and anonymity; and the harm minimization procedures.

This activity may happen at the same time as venue identification with the help of the CL. The team may need to inform local police officials about the survey; this should be done by senior staff members. Informing the police may help provide security to the field team and will ensure that the police are not surprised by the study and collection of biological samples.

4. Returning syphilis test results

As part of the IBBA protocol, syphilis test results and free treatment will be shared with IBBA respondents. The respondents, after giving blood samples, will be referred to local clinics using the IBBA Referral Card which has their ID number on it. The IBBA doctor gives this card to the respondent after collecting blood and pays the respondent travel compensation to collect the test result. For each respondent, the doctor should record the name of the IBBA referral clinic that they prefer to visit on the Lab Submission Form so that test results reach the correct clinic.

The supervisor will:

- Coordinate with local clinics and district laboratory; and
- Orient the person responsible for (1) collecting the test results in sealed envelopes, (2) delivering them within 7 days to the referral clinics and (3) associated documentation.

B. Sampling of Respondents

Only the district coordinator and supervisor will have access to the field plan because of the confidential information listed (e.g. location of solicitation points, list of selected clusters). The supervisor will inform the team on the location of selected clusters, timing, etc.

1. Sampling Staff

Sampling of respondents involves:

- Supervisor – Random selection of respondent, rapport building and recruitment
- Counter – Listing of all eligible respondents
- Community Liason – assist Counter, rapport building and escort respondents to venue

2. Selected Clusters

Clusters are defined by their location for conventional cluster sampling and by time and location for time location cluster sampling (TLCS). The supervisor should ensure the following:

- Carry the Site Information Form (SIF) in the field to understand exact location and boundaries of site;
- Visit the site in advance of field work (at least 30 minutes for TLCS) to understand boundaries and operational behavior at the site;
- Maintain the correct unique cluster ID number on all documents (as per field plan);
- Ensure correct sampling procedures applied at the cluster as per field plan; and
- Guarantee that the correct cluster is visited and the correct field work time is applied.

3. Sampling of Respondents

Each IBBA survey will cover 400 individuals with both biological and behavioral samples. There are three types of cluster sampling methods applied in the IBBA depending on the groups' size and behavior: conventional cluster sampling (CCS), TLCS and take all surveys (Table 2).

	Conventional Cluster Sampling	Time Location Cluster Sampling	Take All
When to use	Stable populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When individuals are affiliated with one site; and • When individuals can be found at that site at any time of day 	Mobile populations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When individuals move between different sites; and/or • When they do not visit sites at consistent times 	When the size of the population identified during sampling frame development is less than the required sample size for the survey (i.e. 400 persons).
Field work issues	Can visit at any time of day that is convenient to the group	Timing of field work is very important. The field plan will guide the team on day/time of coverage for each cluster.	Site visits should take place for the complete operational hours of at least one lean day and one peak day

Conventional Cluster Sampling (CCS)

CCS is generally applied for brothel based or home based female sex workers as they operate in only one brothel or home. This means that we will generally find the same set of female sex workers at any brothel or home at any point of time on any day of a week. Therefore, we can visit the selected brothel on any day at any time, identify all individuals affiliated with the cluster and select the required number of FSW for the IBBA. Conventional clusters can be visited at any time/day that is convenient for the survey group in order to conduct the survey. There are two types of conventional clusters:

- a. A cluster as a single dwelling unit - a cluster is defined as only one venue i.e. a specific brothel or house.
- b. A cluster as a number of dwelling units - this situation will arise when the selected cluster consists of more than one dwelling/unit (e.g. more than one brothel or home).

The steps for sampling are the same.

Step 1 – Building rapport and Listing of eligible respondents

With the help of the CL, the supervisor will build rapport with key persons at each unit (e.g. madam/brothel owner). They should introduce the purpose of the survey, seek their support, and ask if they can meet all the eligible individuals associated with the unit.

The counter should list (*Use Respondent Listing Form (RLF)*) individuals who associated with the specific cluster that meet the eligibility criteria. There may be individuals who are at the cluster when the team visits but are not affiliated with that specific cluster (e.g. visitors); they should not be listed. Other persons who are associated with the cluster may not be at the site when the team shows up (e.g. if they are with a client, visiting friends, shopping, etc). The CL

and counter should ask the key individual at the site if anyone permanently associated with the site is not present; these persons should be listed on the RLF too.

Individuals should be listed according unique identifiers and not by name. For example, the counter may use clothing as a unique identifier: red sari, green pants/white blouse, red/yellow patterned salwar etc. If the cluster contains multiple units, the counter should also list the units identification with the individuals unique identity to ensure that they can find that person, if selected.

Step 3 – Selection of Respondents

Respondent selection is done exclusively by the supervisor once the listing is complete. The supervisor will apply random selection using (a) the total number of individuals to select (based on the field plan) and (b) the total number of individuals affiliated with the selected cluster (from the RLF). There are three scenarios that could happen:

Randomness is done by using a system to select individuals and not by the supervisor's judgment. This will reduce bias in selection so that no one is more likely to be selected (e.g. younger or older individuals, more approachable persons, individuals who express interest or those nominated by the madam).

(1) The total number to select > the total number on RLF:

Select all individuals.

(2) The total number to select = the total number on the RLF:

Select all the individuals.

(3) The total number to select < the total number at RLF:

In this scenario, the supervisor can apply the principle shown in Example 1 to select individuals. This does not need to be a precise calculation but an approximation to help remove supervisors' bias in selecting respondents.

The supervisor should record on the RLF which individuals were selected for the survey.

Tip when recruiting several respondents from a conventional cluster: As there may not be enough interviewers to complete all the interviews. The team may request a specific number of recruits to accompany them to the venue. Upon completion of their interview, the remainder can be brought to the venue for participation.

4. Recruiting selected respondents

After selection, respondents should be recruited by the supervisor and the community liason. Each selected respondents should be spoken to one-on-one regardless of how many people

have been selected from that cluster. This will reduce influence from others which may cause someone to participate or discourage them from participating.

Example 1: Random Selection at IBBA Clusters

Total number of individuals to select at the cluster = 5 (as per field plan)
 Total number of individuals listed on RLF = 12
 Sampling Interval (SI) = Number listed on RLF/Number to select
 = 12/5 = 2.4 ~ 2

This should be applied to the RLF to select every 2.4 person:

No.	Unique Identifier	Sampling Interval and approximate whole number
1	Red Sari	2.4 ~ 3
2	Black pants/Yellow blouse	4.8 ~ 5
3	Black Salwar with Green Stars	7.2 ~ 7
4	Plain Yellow Sari	9.6 ~ 10
5	Orange and blue salwar	12 ~ 12
6	White salwar with polka dots	
7	Orange and white striped sari	
8	Blue jeans and white blouse	
9	Blue jeans and blue blouse	
10	Pink and yellow salwar with flower print	
11	Green pants and green shirt	
12	Maroon and cream salwar with small flowers	

Shaded individuals are selected.

The supervisor and CL should discuss:

- Purpose of the IBBA and the associated benefits;
- Location and distance of Venue and that they will be escorted by CL who will pay for the transportation to the venue;
- Amount of time it takes to participate;
- Selection for the IBBA is random; and
- Participation is voluntary, confidential and anonymous

A few things may happen (below should be recorded on RLF):

- Individual agrees to participate – Escort individual to venue for consent and participation.
- Individual agrees to participate but not at that specific time – The supervisor should ask for a convenient time and revisit the site on that day/time. Participation should not be later than three days after selection of respondents so that field work is not very delayed.

- Individual declines to participate – Thank the respondent for their time. If there are refusals, the supervisor can select new individuals in the cluster by selecting from those who have not already been selected.

Selected individuals have the right to decide if they want to participate in the survey; they should not be coerced or forced to participate. Shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the planned coverage and actual number who complete behavioral and biological interviews) are not a problem as they can be adjusted in future clusters as guided by the district coordinator.

In all types of sampling, a person cannot start the survey at one time, stop and resume at another time later that day or on a different day. There is no way to verify the identity of respondents, or to match respondents with their identity number as no identification information is recorded.

Ideally, a cluster should be completed in one day to avoid bias and visiting the cluster too many times. If there are individuals who are unavailable that day to participate, the supervisor can schedule interviews any time *within three* days of selection of respondents. If the person is still not available, this should be counted as a shortfall after three days rather than re-selecting.

Time Location Cluster Sampling (TLCS)

In the IBBA, TLCS is used for street based sex workers, MSM/MSW, Clients of FSW and Hijra.

Time location cluster sampling has the following key characteristics:

- A solicitation point can be selected multiple times as each one is divided into different clusters according to specific days/time (e.g. peak day/peak time, lean day/peak time, etc). It is important to pay attention to the days and times for conducting field work ;
- Rarely, a cluster may be selected more than once (e.g. Galaxy theater Solicitation Point is selected twice for 'Peak Time/Peak Day'). This might happen if there are many individuals associated with the cluster. If this happens, the cluster should be covered on two different days and a different unique ID should be given to each ID;
- Selection of respondents can only take place during the assigned field time although interviews can continue beyond this set time. If the sample size is not achieved, the supervisor should note it as a shortfall;
- Time location clusters cannot be revisited at a later time or day for sampling or participation;
- If a selected respondent can participate in the IBBA within the cluster time or just after the cluster time, while the field team is still available, they can still be included in the

survey. If they are only available on a different day or time, in principle they can participate in the survey, but for the IBBA, it results in field logistics problems, so we cannot take these individuals. Random selection of individuals should be followed.

- If a cluster is not active on the day visited, it should be marked as closed and the supervisor should note the shortfall.

The supervisor and the field team should follow the steps listed below:

1. The field team should reach the cluster at least 30 minutes before the starting time for selection. For example if the TLC is defined as Monday 20:00 to 23:00 hours, then the field team has to reach at the site by 19:30 hours. The team requires this much time to familiarize itself with the cluster and identify boundaries based on the SIF.

2. The counter, with the help of the CL, fills the RLF according to unique identifiers (not names) as soon as the field time starts. Counting continues throughout the assigned field time:

- If an individual visits the cluster, leaves and returns during the assigned field time, they can only be counted once.
- Even if the total number to be selected from the cluster is completed before the assigned field work time (e.g. assigned field work is from 7pm - 10pm and the sample to be achieved is completed by 8:30pm) the counter and CL must remain at the site to count eligible individuals for the remainder of the field work time.

3. Sampling of respondents should start as soon as the initial listing of eligible persons is complete. This should be as close as possible to the starting time of the cluster to ensure that there is time for respondents to participate.

There are three scenarios that may occur:

(1) Eligible individuals < number of interviewers:

Select all individuals. If there are more people that need to be selected, this can be done as eligible individuals visit the site, if the interviewer is free.

(2) Eligible individuals = number of interviewers:

Select all individuals. If there are more people that need to be selected, this can be done as eligible individuals visit the site, if the interviewer is free.

(3) Eligible individuals > number of interviewers:

Select the number of respondents according to the number of interviewers (e.g. if there are two interviewers, only select two respondents). The remaining individuals can be selected once interviewers are free using the updated RLF (individuals who have already been selected for the survey should not be included in the next selection). This is because selected individuals may not be willing to wait to participate in the survey or they may not be found once the interviewer is free.

Note: The above method will not affect the random selection process; instead, it allows selection to continue throughout the field time. This is because eligible individuals come to the site in a random order; therefore, our selection continues to be random as long as there is no bias in who gets selected for interviews..

If an individual is selected who is not at the cluster at the time of selection/recruitment, the supervisor should mark this as “selected but not available” and then select a replacement. All selection information should be recorded on the RLF and field notebook. The CIS should be filled at the end of the day by the supervisor.

Take All Surveys

Take all surveys are done when the total number of eligible individuals identified during sampling frame development is less than the required sample size (i.e. 300 risk group members in a district as compared to the 400 sample size that is required for an IBBA). The aim is to recruit all eligible individuals in the sampling domain to the survey.

The following guidance should be applied:

1. **Stable Groups:** Stable sites (e.g. lodges or brothels) will be visited as many times as necessary to cover all the persons affiliated with the cluster. For example, if a field team visits a brothel and lists 10 women as ‘eligible’ and they only approach 5 on day one, they will need to re-visit the site. The team should attempt at least 3 call backs to approach all eligible individuals who are not covered on the first day. Return visits can be made later the same day or on different days. It is preferable to complete the call backs as close to the first day of selection to avoid bias and disrupting the site.

2. **For Mobile Groups:** For mobile groups (e.g. street based FSW), all individuals that are listed as associated with the site will be approached for participation. As the population is not fixed with the site, the team will visit the site for the entire operational hours for at least two days – one lean day and one peak day – to ensure complete coverage of the site. This will allow all persons associated with the site to be listed and approached for participation. If there are still more individuals affiliated with the site who have not participated, the team should revisit the site.

Although sites will be visited multiple times, only one CIS should be filled for each site. Therefore, if the same individual visits the site on two different days, they should only be counted once for that cluster. As field work must be conducted on at least two different days, the supervisor with the help of the counter will consolidate the data into one CIS.

Combined Sampling

Some surveys may apply a mix of CCS and TLCS depending on the site covered. In IBBA Round 1, this happened when a combined group of sex workers were covered in one survey (e.g. brothel and street based FSW covered in one survey). In this case, brothel based was covered by CCS and street based FSW by TLCS. The sampling method will be noted on the field plan; the supervisor should ensure that the correct method is applied.

4. Filling the Cluster Information Sheet (CIS)

One of the most important responsibilities of the supervisor is to fill up the Cluster Information Sheet (CIS) for each Conventional Cluster, Time Location Cluster (TLC) and Take All site covered by the field team. Detailed guidelines with examples are given in a separate document; two examples are also included at the end of this document.

C. Harm minimization

Guaranteeing that harm minimization procedures are following is very important to prevent adverse events and ensure the community is not disrupted. Adverse events can happen for many reasons in the field from the respondent being upset to problems with madams or police or local community members. The field team supervisor and the community liaison will work together to address these problems. In the event of any adverse situations, the supervisors shall inform the district coordinators immediately over phone. This would be followed up with a report detailing the sequence of events within 12 hours of the event. This report shall be filed

with the Project Manager. More information on harm minimization is included in the *Harm Minimization Manual*.

D. Field supervision and data management

The supervisor is responsible for managing the field team, ensuring all team members are completing their responsibilities as per protocols, reporting any problems and promptly addressing the same under the guidance of the district coordinator, documenting daily field activities in a daily diary and reviewing field activities and documentation each day. The supervisor should address any questions on quality (e.g. of interview, documentation, interacting with participants, confidentiality etc) immediately. Questions such as whether an interviewer is pressuring participants to participate in the study, is probing correctly, etc., should be dealt with seriously by the supervisor.

1. Compensation

Compensation is given to all individuals who participate in the IBBA regardless of whether they give only behavioral interviews, behavioral and biological samples or have incomplete interviews. The amount of compensation (in cash or kind) will be pre-defined by ICMR/FHI. If the supervisor is at the field for selection during this time, a second person should be nominated to do this. It should be clear that *compensation is nominal and is given to thank the respondent for the time that the respondent spends participating in the IBBA. It is not an incentive.* Compensation is given because respondents are selected during times when they would otherwise earn money. The supervisor should record compensation in the financial log.

2. Scrutiny of Questionnaires

After completion of interviews, the interviewer should give the signed consent form and questionnaire to the supervisor. The supervisor will check the questionnaires to ensure that they are filled correctly, skips are adhered to, consistency checks are accurate, the writing is legible and to check for any mistakes. If the supervisor has any questions, he should discuss the same with the interviewer who conducted that interview and, upon completion, fill Block I and II and sign the questionnaire.

3. Secure and Transport IBBA Documents

The supervisor is responsible for securing all the documents from field work. All forms (questionnaires, clinical forms, lab submission forms) should be stored securely – i.e forms

should not come apart, be ruined or be seen by anyone. They should be stored under lock-and-key with only the supervisor having access to them.

The supervisor is also responsible for arranging transportation of the documents to the District Coordinator. Forms should be wrapped separately (by type of form) so that the data cannot be linked to each other. The supervisor should include a summary sheet which lists all the materials being transported by ID number, date of transportation and signatures of supervisor and person who delivers the same. The District Coordinator should review the materials received, store them under lock-and-key and sign the document once he has verified that all forms are present.

4. Questionnaire ID

Questionnaire ID will be an eleven digit unique number. The first two digits will be for group code followed by a 1-digit state code. State code will be followed by a 2-digit district code, then a 3-digit cluster code and finally a 3-digit respondent code.

The questionnaire ID numbers have been pre-printed on stickers. The supervisor is responsible for putting the ID number on the questionnaire before giving it to the interviewer. The supervisor should put the ID number on the first and last page of the questionnaire. The consent form will NOT contain any ID number.

When the interview is complete, the interviewer is responsible for ensuring that the ID codes reach the biological sampling site so that the doctor can be put these codes on the respondent ID cards and on the biological samples. Further, the interviewer and the doctor are responsible for putting the ID number on the "Follow Up" Card so that the respondent can be referred to VCCT centers and for Syphilis Results.

Example 1: Conventional Cluster Sampling

Cluster No. 157 has been selected for the IBBA. The field plan states that 3 people are to be selected from this Cluster. It is a brothel and the best time for visiting was determined to be in the afternoon. The sampling team arrived at 1pm. After introducing themselves, the counter listed the number of eligible people affiliated with Cluster 157 on the RSL.

This is a simple scenario in which all selected participated in behavioral and biological

Respondent Listing Form (Cluster 157)			
#	Respondent	Selected?	Participated?
1	Purple sari	No	
2	Black and white checked salwar	No	
3	Orange and Yellow salwar	Yes	Yes
4	Blue Jeans with a Yellow top	No	
5	Pink polka dotted sari	No	
6	White sari with orange flowers	No	
7	Maroon and cream salwar with small flowers	Yes	Yes
8	Black pants and White blouse	No	
9	Black pants and green blouse	No	
10	Red salwar with yellow flowers	Yes	Yes

No. to select = 3
 Total eligible = 10
 Sampling interval is 3.3 ~ 3

Information for CIS (Cluster 157)

1. No. of eligible individuals at (i.e. affiliated with) selected cluster = 10
2. No. of individual selected for interview = 3
3. No. of selected respondents not available for interview = 0
4. No. of selected respondents approached for interview = 3
5. No. of selected respondents refused to be interviewed = 0
6. No. who started but could not complete interview = 0
7. No. interviewed earlier in IBBA Round 2 = 0
8. No. completed behavioral interviews = 3
9. No. selected who gave only blood = 0
10. No. selected who gave only urine = 0
11. No. selected who refused both blood and urine = 0
12. No. selected who gave both blood and urine = 3
13. No. planned to cover at this cluster = 3
14. No. completed both behavioral and biological = 3
15. No. of shortfalls = 0

Example 2: Conventional Cluster Sampling

Suppose Cluster 110 is selected for the survey. The field plan states that 3 people are to be selected from this cluster. This is a brothel based FSW site. The team visits at 2pm as agreed with the madam. They face the following scenario:

There are 8 FSW at the cluster at the time of visiting. Upon inquiring, 6 of these are affiliated with this cluster and 2 with a different cluster. In addition, 1 FSW (listed as number 7 on RLF) who is affiliated with this cluster has gone to the doctor today and will return in the evening. The Counter Lists 7 FSW as being affiliated with the cluster.

The Supervisor applies the Random selection procedure and No. 2, 5, and 7 are selected. FSW No. 7 is not available at the time, so the team speaks with the madam. They return the following day and she participates in both behavioral and biological components. FSW No. 5 agrees to participate if they can conduct the interview in an hour. The team returns in an hour and she participates in the behavioral and biological components. FSW No. 2 refuses so the supervisor conducts a reselection.

In reselection, FSW No. 6 is selected. She only gives the interview. A third round of selection is done. FSW No. 4 is selected. She participates in the behavioral and biological components.

Respondent Listing Form (Cluster 110)

#	Respondent	Selected?	Participated?
1	Purple sari		
2	Black and white checked salwar	Yes (1)	Refused
3	Orange and Yellow salwar		
4	Blue Jeans with a Yellow top	Yes (3)	Yes
5	Pink polka dotted sari	Yes (1)	Yes
6	White sari with orange flowers	Yes (2)	Behavioral
7	Maroon and cream salwar with small flowers	Yes (1)	Yes

Selection 1: No. to select = 3
 Total Eligible = 7
 Sampling Interval 1 = 2.3

Selection 2: No. to select = 1,
 Total Eligible = 4, Sampling Interval = 4

Selection 3: No. to select = 1,
 Total eligible = 3, Sampling interval = 0.33

Example 2: Continued**Information for CIS (Cluster 110)**

No. of eligible individuals at (i.e. affiliated with) selected cluster	7
No. of individual selected for interview	5
No. of selected respondents not available for interview	0
No. of selected respondents approached for interview	5
No. of selected respondents refused to be interviewed	1
No. who started but could not complete interview	0
No. interviewed earlier in IBBA Round 2	0
No. completed behavioral interviews	4
No. selected who gave only blood	0
No. selected who gave only urine	0
No. selected who refused both blood and urine	1
No. selected who gave both blood and urine	3
No. planned to cover at this cluster	3
No. completed both behavioral and biological	3
No. of shortfalls	0