Survey on Current Situation of HIV/AIDS Control and Prevention for Foreigners in Tokyo
Survey Background

- The number of foreign residents in Tokyo: 449,042 (as of January 1, 2016)

- 20% of foreigners in Japan live in Tokyo followed by Osaka, Aichi, Kanagawa and Saitama

- Growing number of foreigners who are visiting Japan as a result of growing popularity of Japanese culture among foreign countries and active promotion of tourism industry by Japanese government

※Bureau of Citizens and Cultural Affairs General Affairs “Tokyo Guidelines for the Promotion of Intercultural Cohesion ~ Aiming to be a global city that leads the world ~ edited in Feb 2016
Survey Background (2)

- Reported number of new foreign HIV patients in Tokyo as of 2015: 61 (14% of 435 of all new HIV patients)
- Insufficient system for providing services of HIV/AIDS care and support for foreign residents and visitors e.g. limited access to language support
- Insufficient information on current situations of HIV/AIDS among foreigners in Tokyo → Challenges and difficulties in promoting prevention, early detection and appropriate treatment of HIV/AIDS for foreigners in Tokyo

※Bureau of Citizens and Cultural Affairs General Affairs “Tokyo Guidelines for the Promotion of Intercultural Cohesion ~ Aiming to be a global city that leads the world ~ edited in Feb2016
Global Situation(1)

Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people living with HIV, by region, 2010-2015

Sources: GARPR 2016; UNAIDS 2016 estimates.
Global Situation(2)

Antiretroviral therapy coverage and number of AIDS-related deaths, global, 2010-2015

Antiretroviral treatment coverage (%)

HIV treatment coverage (all ages)

AIDS related deaths (all ages)

Global AIDS update 2016 UNAIDS
Survey Topics

Survey1: HIV/AIDS control and prevention for foreigners in Tokyo

Target groups
• Foreigners in general in Tokyo
• Foreign patients at HIV clinics in Tokyo
• Medical and co-medical workers

Survey2: Availability of HIV/AIDS test/medical services for Japanese residents in Bangkok, Seoul and Singapore

Survey3: Availability of information on HIV/AIDS test/medical services of foreign patients’ home countries which can be obtained in Japan
Survey 1: HIV/AIDS control and prevention for foreigners in Tokyo

**Purpose**
To recognize the current situations and identify the challenges in facilitating HIV/AIDS prevention, detection and treatment for foreigners in Tokyo

**Method**
Questionnaires for 3 types of people

- **Survey 1-1**: Foreigners in general in Tokyo
- **Survey 1-2**: Foreign HIV patients in Tokyo
- **Survey 1-3**: Medical and co-medical workers:
  - **Survey 1-3-1**: at HIV test facilities in Tokyo
  - **Survey 1-3-2**: at AIDS treatment cooperating hospitals in Tokyo
Survey1-1: Questionnaires for foreigners in general in Tokyo

Objectives
To obtain baseline information such as age, sex and nationality and identify their characteristics through their knowledge and behaviors in relation to HIV/AIDS and other health care matters

Target group
- Top 10 countries with the highest population in Tokyo: China, Korea, Philippines, USA, Nepal, Vietnam, India, Thailand, England, and Myanmar
- 50 people from each country (500 people in total)

Languages used in questionnaires
7 languages: Chinese, Korean, English, Nepali, Vietnamese, Thai and Burmese
Outline of the Questionnaires

• Baseline information
  Sex, age, nationality, native language, length of stay in Japan etc.

• Behavior towards HIV test
  History of taking HIV test (Yes/No)
  ⇒ [Yes]: Reason for taking HIV test, location, problems, request, etc.
  ⇒ [No]: Reason for not taking HIV test, knowledge on HIV test, etc.

• Behavior towards accessing medical facilities
  History of visiting medical facilities for any reason (Yes/No)
  ⇒ [Yes]: Reason for visiting medical facilities, how to choose medical facilities, problems, request, health insurance, etc.
  ⇒ [No]: How to choose medical facilities, request, health insurance, etc.

• How to obtain health/medical information

• Knowledge on HIV/AIDS
Survey 1-1: Questionnaires for foreigners in general in Tokyo

**Target group**

- Top 10 countries with the highest population in Tokyo: China, Korea, Philippines, USA, Nepal, Vietnam, India, Thailand, England, and Myanmar
- 50 people from each country: 500 in total
- Male/Female ratio: Male 246 (49.2%), Female 254 (50.8%)

**Native language**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepalese</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagalog</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Age distributions**

- Survey 1-1: Questionnaires for foreigners in general in Tokyo $n=500$
- Age distributions: 6 (10~19), 258 (20~29), 180 (30~39), 44 (40~49), 12 (50~59)
**Survey 1-1: Questionnaires for foreigners in general in Tokyo**

**History of HIV test**
- Not yet done: 67% (334)
- Done: 33% (166)

**Places where HIV tests were taken**
- Japan: 38%
- Home country: 62%

**Reasons of taking HIV test**
- As antenatal care: 26%
- Risk behaviors prior to tests: 20%
- Taking opportunities of visiting Japan: 15%
- Interested in HIV test: 10%
- Other STIs episodes: 6%
- Symptoms: 5%
- No specific reason: 8%
- Others: 10%

*n=500* (multiple answers are accepted)
**Survey 1-1: Questionnaires for foreigners in general in Tokyo**

**Experience(s) of HIV test**
- Done: 33% (166)
- Not yet done: 67% (334)

**Reasons of not taking HIV test**
- Not necessary: 46%
- Don't know where to take HIV tests: 14%
- Ignorant about HIV tests: 9%
- Reluctant to pay test fees: 8%
- Bothered to go for tests: 5%
- No time: 4%
- Not good at Japanese: 4%
- No HIV test place nearby: 4%
- Fearing test results: 3%
- No one to be accompanied: 2%
- Others: 1%

n=586 (multiple answers are accepted)
Survey 1-1: Questionnaires for foreigners in general in Tokyo

Challenges faced at HIV tests in Japan

- Nothing: 52
- Unable to communicate: 6
- Not aware of the test fee: 4
- Unable to understand HIV test & test results: 3
- Asked to be accompanied by someone who can interpret: 1
- Others: 2

n=68
Multiple answers are accepted

Requests for HIV test facilitates

- Materials for HIV test: 29
- Ads for the dates and venues for HIV test: 24
- Materials for medical facilities and treatment: 23
- Health care interpreter: 18
- Materials for HIV information: 14
- Accepted to be accompanied by friends or families: 7
- Others: 1

n=116
Multiple answers are accepted
**Survey 1-1: Questionnaires for foreigners in general in Tokyo**

### Knowledge on HIV

- **Anyone can get HIV**: 370
- **3 main causes of HIV infections**: 363
- **Not infected through food, air & water**: 341
- **Preventable**: 293
- **What is AIDS?**: 284
- **Initiation of ART in early stage prevent progression of AIDS**: 243
- **About window period**: 182

(n=2,076 (multiple answers are accepted))

### How to collect information on HIV

- **School**: 338
- **Friends & families**: 186
- **Internet**: 126
- **Community**: 114
- **Media**: 105
- **NGO issued materials**: 22
- **Government issued materials**: 17
- **Others**: 17

(n=925 (multiple answers are accepted))
Survey1-2: Questionnaires for foreign patients at HIV clinics in Tokyo

Objectives
To understand the current situations of medical services, HIV test services, counseling services and awareness for prevention which are available for foreigners in Tokyo from patients’ perspectives

Target group
Foreign patients who go to HIV clinics at AIDS treatment cooperating hospitals in Tokyo

Languages used in questionnaires (5 languages)
Thai, English, Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish
Survey1-2: Questionnaires for foreign patients at HIV clinics in Tokyo

Outline of the questionnaires

- **Baseline information**
  Sex, age, nationality, native language, length of stay in Japan etc.

- **Behavior towards HIV test**
  Reason for taking HIV test, locations of the facilities, problems, request for improvement, etc.

- **Behavior towards accessing medical facilities for HIV/AIDS**
  The reasons for choosing particular facilities, languages used at the medical facilities, challenges, requests for improvement

- **How to obtain health/medical information**

- **Others**
Survey1-2: Questionnaires for foreign patients at HIV clinics in Tokyo

Gender distributions: Male 13 (65%), Female 7 (35%)

Age distributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20~29</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30~39</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40~49</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50~59</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Length of stay in Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of Stay</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥1 year &lt;5 years</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥5 years &lt;10 years</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥10 years &lt;20 years</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥20 years</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Survey1-2: Questionnaires for foreign patients at HIV clinics in Tokyo

Gender distributions: Male 13 (65%), Female 7 (35%)

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<tr>
<td>≥5 years &lt;10 years</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥10 years &lt;20 years</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥20 years</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reasons why choosing the test facilities for the first HIV test

- Near home or work places: 7
- Recommended by doctors: 5
- Reliable facilities: 3
- Because tests were done at government facilities: 2
- Tests were done for antenatal check ups: 2
- Other languages were available: 1
- No risk of meeting acquaintances since places are far from home or work places: 1
- Free test: 1
- Others: 3

(n=28, multiple answers are accepted)

The problems faced at HIV tests

- Nothing: 8
- Unable to understand Japanese: 8
- Asked to be accompanied by someone who was good at Japanese: 2
- Unable to understand the tests/test results: 2
- Refused to be accompanied by friends: 1

(n=21, multiple answers are accepted)
Survey 1-2: Questionnaires for foreign patients at HIV clinics in Tokyo

Languages used for follow-up visits
- Japanese: 66.7%
- English: 16.7%
- Native languages: 16.7%

Communication tools for follow-up visits
- Direct communication with doctors and nurses: 65%
- Through interpreters arranged by the medical facilities: 30%
- Through accompanying person's interpretation arranged by the patient: 5%

Survey 1-2: Questionnaires for foreign patients at HIV clinics in Tokyo
- n=18

Languages used for follow-up visits
- n=20

Japanese: 66.7%
- English: 16.7%
- Native languages: 16.7%
Survey 1-2: Questionnaires for foreign patients at HIV clinics in Tokyo

Problems faced when seeing the doctors

- Unable to understand Japanese: 8
- Nothing: 7
- Unable to fully understand the system of health insurance & public financial support: 4
- Could not find accompanying friends/families: 1
- Others: 2

(number of people) multiple answers are accepted

Request for medical facilities

- Health care interpreting: 11
- Information materials for health insurance & public financial support: 9
- Information materials for HIV testing: 8
- Information materials for HIV treatment: 8
- Information materials for medical facilities & complications: 8
- To accept to see the doctors with friends or families for language support: 2
- Others: 1

(number of people) multiple answers are accepted

n=29 (multiple answers are accepted)

n=47 (multiple answers are accepted)
Objectives
To understand the actual situation of medical services, HIV test services, counseling services, and awareness for prevention which are available for foreigners in Tokyo from service providers’ perspectives

Target group
Doctors, nurses, social workers, AIDS specialized counselors, persons in charge (public health nurses) at
① 20 of HIV test facilities in Tokyo;
② 35 of AIDS treatment cooperating hospitals in Tokyo
# Map of Participated HIV test Facilities and Medical Facilities in Tokyo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities under Tokyo metropolitan gov</th>
<th>Facilities under special wards and cities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minami-shinjuku test and Counseling Office</td>
<td>Health centers at special wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tama area test and Counseling Office</td>
<td>Hachioji city health center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tama area health center</td>
<td>Machida city health center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islands health center (local center)</td>
<td>Medical institutions (hospitals, clinics etc.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Minami-shinjuku test and Counseling Office**: 2 out of 2
- **Tama area test and Counseling Office**: 5 out of 7
- **Tama area health center**: 5 out of 7
- **Islands health center (local center)**: 5 out of 7

**Facilities under special wards and cities**

- **Health centers at special wards**: 13 out of 26
- **Hachioji city health center**: Machida city health center
- **Medical institutions (hospitals, clinics etc.)**: 35 out of 53
Outlines of the questionnaires

- Information about HIV/AIDS patients or people taking HIV test
  - Number of newly registered HIV patients (Japanese and foreigners) during past 1 year,
  - Number of patients by nationality, sex, age group

- How to communicate with foreign patients
  Languages, *IEC Materials etc.
  *IEC: Information, Education, Communication

- Others
  Ideas and suggestions for improvement
Survey 1-3:
Questionnaires for medical and co-medical workers

Survey 1-3-1:
at HIV test facilities in Tokyo
Comparison of number of HIV tests for Japanese and foreign clients for past 1 year

Survey 1-3-1: Questionnaires for medical and co-medical workers at HIV test facilities in Tokyo

(number of tests done)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Foreigners</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2,328</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n=4,740

(HIV test facilities: A～I)
Survey 1-3-1: Questionnaires for medical and co-medical workers at HIV test facilities in Tokyo

**Language used at facilities**

- **Japanese only**: 6
- **Japanese & English**: 4
- **Japanese & other languages except English**: 2
- **Not applicable**: 5
- **No answer**: 2

**Communication tools**

- **Direct communication only**: 7
- **Direct communication & interpretation by accompanying persons**: 2
- **Direct communication & interpretation**: 1
- **Unknown**: 3
- **No answer**: 7

*Number of test facilities: n=20*
Survey1-3: Questionnaires for medical and co-medical workers

Survey1-3-2: at AIDS treatment cooperating medical facilities in Tokyo
Survey 1-3-2: Questionnaires for medical and co-medical workers at AIDS treatment cooperating hospitals in Tokyo

**Age distributions of foreign patients**

- 0~9: 1
- 10~19: 4
- 20~29: 80
- 30~39: 134
- 40~49: 77
- 50~59: 31
- 60~69: 4

**Home countries**

- Asia: 59%
- Europe, U.S.: 20%
- Africa: 15%
- Central & south America: 6%

**Length of stay in Japan**

- <1 year: 22%
- 1 year, <5 years: 30%
- 5 years, <10 years: 19%
- ≥10 years, <20 years: 17%
- ≥20 years: 9%
- Unknown: 2%
- Occasional: 1%

n=331, n=307, n=143
Breakdown of Japanese and foreign HIV/AIDS patients at AIDS treatment cooperating hospitals for past 1 year

- Newly registered Japanese HIV patients: 49%
- Newly registered Japanese AIDS patients: 40%
- Newly registered foreign HIV patients: 7%
- Newly registered foreign AIDS patients: 4%

n=845
Survey 1-3-2: Questionnaires for medical and co-medical workers at AIDS treatment cooperating hospitals in Tokyo

Languages used for foreign patients

- Japanese only: 2
- Japanese & English: 3
- Japanese & other 2 languages: 1
- Japanese & other 3 languages: 1
- Japanese & other 4 languages: 1
- Japanese & another language except English: 1
- No answer: 1

(n=16)

Communication methods

- Interpretation by accompanying person: 5
- Direct communication only: 4
- Both health care interpretation & accompanying person's interpretation: 4
- Health care interpretation: 1
- No answer: 2

(n=16)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survey 1:</strong> HIV/AIDS control and prevention for foreigners in Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target groups</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Foreigners in general in Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Foreign patients at HIV clinics in Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Medical and co-medical workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survey 2:</strong> Availability of HIV/AIDS test/medical services for Japanese residents in Bangkok, Seoul and Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survey 3:</strong> Availability of information on HIV/AIDS test/medical services of foreign patients’ home countries which can be obtained in Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey 2: Availability of HIV/AIDS test/medical services for Japanese residents in Bangkok, Seoul and Singapore

**Objective**
To compare the findings with previously listed “HIV/AIDS control and prevention for foreigners in Tokyo”

**Target**
Top 3 cities by the number of Japanese people who stay for 3 months or longer: Bangkok, Singapore and Seoul

**Method** (implementation was outsourced to the research company)
- Data collection in cooperation with Japanese embassies and Japanese associations (Singapore)
- Research by using available means such as web sites to obtain necessary information for foreign HIV/AIDS patients
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information obtained through survey</th>
<th>Bangkok</th>
<th>Singapore</th>
<th>Seoul</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV test facilities where patients can communicate in Japanese</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS medical facilities where patients can communicate in Japanese</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>*If one is found to be HIV positive during stay in Singapore, he/she is allowed to stay for maximum 3 months.</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public financial support for HIV treatment available for foreigners</td>
<td>Available for some Japanese patients depending on the conditions</td>
<td>Unavailable for foreign patients</td>
<td>Available for Japanese patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ART medicine availability</td>
<td>Multiple options are available</td>
<td>Multiple options are available</td>
<td>Multiple options are available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs and related organizations for supporting HIV/AIDS patients</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey Topics

Survey 1: HIV/AIDS control and prevention for foreigners in Tokyo

Target groups
- Foreigners in general in Tokyo
- Foreign patients at HIV clinics in Tokyo
- Medical and co-medical workers

Survey 2: Availability of HIV/AIDS test/medical services for Japanese residents in Bangkok, Seoul and Singapore

Survey 3: Availability of information on HIV/AIDS test/medical services of foreign patients’ home countries which can be obtained in Japan
Survey 3: Availability of information on HIV/AIDS test/medical services of foreign patients’ home countries which can be obtained in Japan

Objectives
To liaise with medical facilities with HIV clinics in Asian cities in order for foreign AIDS patients currently living in Tokyo to be continuously treated when they return to their countries

Target
Top 9 countries (10 cities) with the highest population in Tokyo: Thai (Bangkok), U.S. (NY, LA), Myanmar (Yangon), China (Beijing), Brazil (Sao Paulo), Peru (Rima), Korea (Soul), Philippines (Manila), Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)

Method (implementation was outsourced to the research company)
Research by using available means such as web sites to obtain necessary information for HIV/AIDS patients
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information obtained through survey</th>
<th>Situations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical facilities where HIV treatment is provided</td>
<td>Despite the differences in systems, HIV treatment is available for both public and private health care facilities in most of the countries (<em>Information about Myanmar and China could not have been collected.</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public financial support for HIV treatment</td>
<td>Despite the differences in systems, most of the countries have been trying to reduce financial burden of the patients (<em>Information about Myanmar and China could not have been collected.</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs and related organizations supporting HIV/AIDS patients</td>
<td>Government organizations, NGOs and religious organizations have supporting systems for patients in all countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey Topics in 2016*

HIV/AIDS Control and Prevention among MSM

*Fiscal year of 2016:
Fiscal year of 2016 starts in April 2016 and ends in March 2017 in Japan
HIV/AIDS control and prevention among MSM

Current Situations

● 70% of HIV/AIDS patients are MSM in Tokyo

● Various types of sensitization have been implemented for MSM at targeted places such as gay bars and night clubs around Sinjuku, Ueno and Asakusa

● The ways of interactions between young gay and gay communities have become diverse as internet is widely used and some don’t go to such places targeting gay customers as mentioned above

● The number of HIV tests taken in 2015 have reduced by 7 points compared with the ones in 2014
HIV/AIDS control and prevention among MSM

Challenges

- It is said that HIV test rates among MSM who don’t go to commercial facilities can only reach up to one third (3/1) of the ones for those who are regular customers.

- It is necessary to sensitize MSM who don’t actively interact with gay communities more effectively in order to prevent new HIV infected patients and AIDS patients.
Survey objectives

- To understand current situations of dating service websites or bulletin boards for smartphones targeting MSM
- To develop the TMG websites for smartphones as a trial
- To compare the number of accesses by using 3 types of banner ads on bulletin boards for MSM
- To suggest the methods in order to sensitize MSM more effectively through various channels as well as websites
Survey implementation

● Survey for current situations of dating service websites and bulletin boards
● Developing and publishing banner ads and data aggregations
● Developing dedicated websites and operational management
● Data aggregations of survey-dedicated websites
● Exploring more effective sensitization methods for MSM based on the survey findings
Do you know your HIV status?

Option 1: Words only

Do you know your HIV status?

Option 2: Words with illustration

Do you know your HIV status?

Option 3: Words with photo

Do you know your HIV status?

Image of the websites specially made for survey

1. Questionnaires
   - Age
   - Sex
   - Areas of residence
   - Sexual orientation

2. Websites specifically made for survey
   - 2-1 HIV/AIDS surveillance
   - 2-2 Basic knowledge on HIV/AIDS and Prevention
   - 2-3 HIV/AIDS test
   - 2-4 Consultation on HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS control and prevention among MSM
HIV/AIDS control and prevention among MSM

Expected use of the survey findings

- The resource materials to be developed for discussing HIV/AIDS strategies of TMG
- The findings to be utilized by participating countries in the project for HIV/AIDS strategies in future
- The findings to be utilized by organizations supporting HIV/AIDS patients in Tokyo through joint implementation of the surveys