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DISEASE CONTROL DIVISION
MINISTRY OF HEALTH MALAYSIA



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Foreword

HIV Surveillance is a core public health activity that provides information on the occurrence, distribution, and trends of HIV in the country. Being a country with concentrated HIV epidemic, the infection rates and the possibility of transmission are higher among key populations due to their behaviours such as unprotected sex and unsafe injecting practices.

Key populations which include injecting drug users (IDU), men who have sex with men (MSM), female sex workers (FSW) and Transgender people (TG) can serve as epidemiological bridges to the general population. Thus, understanding behaviours, risks and exposures is crucial and can help the country target appropriate and impactful programs. With this regards, Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) survey was introduced as part of the National HIV Surveillance plan in the Ministry of Health. Initiated in 2009 for the first round in Klang Valley, the second round IBBS collected data country-wide.

We hope this study will continue at regular interval and as one of the assessment tool that inform the trend of HIV infection and impact of the services. We hope that the results will be beneficial and will help in framing policies for better responses. Finally, we would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the efforts of HIV/STI Sector, the research team and those who took part in this survey.




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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BSS	Behavioural Surveillance Survey
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
DIC	Drop-in Centres
FSW	Female Sex Worker
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IBBS	Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance
IDUs	Injecting Drug Users
MAC	Malaysian AIDS Council
MARP	Most at Risk Populations
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOH	Ministry of Health
MREC	Medical Research Ethics Committee
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NSEP	Needle and Syringe Exchange Programme
NSP	National Strategic Plan
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
POs	Partner Organisations
RDS	Respondent-driven Sampling
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The HIV epidemic in the country has evolved, since the first case was reported in 1986, exhibiting three major features that include: 1) Malaysia's epidemic is at a concentrated phase with infection rates above 5% among most-at-risk populations (MARPs) namely injecting drug users (IDUs), female sex workers (FSW), transgender people (TG) and men who have sex with men (MSM); 2) total number of new infection is on a steady decline and; 3) Malaysia records reduced number of new HIV cases through injecting drug use following harm reduction interventions.

The trends and patterns of the HIV epidemic have been traced using several mechanisms, among which is the Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance Survey (IBBS). The first round of IBBS was conducted in 2009. The purpose of IBBS remains to assess the trends of local epidemic, allowing identification of factors that may have an impact to the course of the epidemic in a specific geographic and population being studied. The findings could also help the country to project and estimate the epidemic and disease progress over time which is crucial for better planning of preventive activities among MARPs.

This round of IBBS (2012) was conducted among MARPs between October and December 2012 country-wide. Respondent-driven sampling method was used to recruit and interview 1,906 IDU, 365 MSM, 864 FSW and 870 TG respondents in drop in centres and site offices related to NGOs and Health Clinic.

Behavioural and other related data including information on HIV/STI awareness were collected through face-to-face interview using a structured questionnaire, while the prevalence was measured through rapid blood screening. Results were not disclosed, instead respondents were referred to the nearest health clinic for proper testing and counselling. The findings of IBBS 2012 were compared to the IBBS 2009.

KEY FINDINGS

Summary of key findings are narrated in table 1.

Injecting drug users:

Respondents were predominantly males (98%) and Malays (86%). Majority (68%) were chronic injectors who injected more than five years with heroin being the most popular injected drug (96%). With lower frequency of injection (2.0 ± 0.6 times per day) coupled with safe injection practices at last injection (97.5%), the overall HIV prevalence had declined to 18.9% from 22.1% (2009). However, State of Kelantan (46.5%) and Terengganu (32.5%) observed higher prevalence rates. As for sexual practices, only 27% had protected sex.

About 64% were aware of their HIV status in the last 12 months while the other 36% were not. Undoubtedly, the decline in prevalence of HIV among IDU is result of increased access to clean needle and syringe (86.5% in 2012 compared to 27% in 2009). Finding is this study whereby more than 84% had enrolled in needle and syringe exchange program (NSEP)

supported this perception. In conclusion, NSEP had showed impact in the HIV transmission but advocacy need to be stepped up to encourage at least yearly if not six monthly HIV test among this key population and persistent condom use with sex partner.

Men who have sex with men:

Majority of respondents aged above 25 (61%), of Malay ethnic (43%), had attained at least secondary education (97%) and unmarried (93%). Mean duration of risk behaviour was 7 years and close to one-fifth (19.5%) had sex for money. Almost two-thirds (62%) had secured job with regular income. Overall pattern of condom use at last anal sex had been unsatisfactory with all type of sex partner - 63% (paid for anal sex), 75% (consensual anal sex) and 77% (sold sex). When it comes to persistent condom use, the proportion was much lower ranging from 40% (paid for anal sex) to 58% (sold sex). This study found that of 28% respondents who practice bisexuals, only 46% had used condom at last sex.

HIV service utilisation by this population was reported to be low. Slightly above half (53%) had accessed free condom either from the NGO, drop-in centre or health clinics. Due to its 'hidden' nature, a little less than one-fifth (19.5%) were reached with prevention program by NGO field worker or health care worker. About 9.3% reportedly attended STI check-up out of which only 38% had anal examination as part of STI check-up. Regarding HIV test uptake, less than half (47%) of MSM had been tested in the last 12 months and were aware of the results.

The overall HIV prevalence was 7.1%, with Penang and Kuala Lumpur reported with highest prevalence (13.7% and 10.2% respectively). The prevalence in Kuala Lumpur had dramatically increased by three-fold in the past three years (3.9%). Another striking trend observed were alcohol (32%) and psychotropic drugs (30%) consumption prior to having sex that could impede the proper use of condom. Obviously, poor condom uses had allowed transmission of HIV in this population and this is exaggerated by increasing trend in alcohol and psychotropic drug use prior to sex.

Female sex workers:

Most FSW were above 25 years (79%) with mean age of 36 years, of Malay ethnic (37.6%) and were currently married (52%). Almost half (49%) had either lower or no education; while 56% resort to becoming full time sex worker. As for sexual practices, duration of sex work was at average of 6 years and majority (90%) had 14 or lesser clients per week (median 3 clients per week). Condom use was higher with recent client (84%), but much lower with boyfriends (54%) and husband (22%). It was revealed that, new sex worker (with one year or lesser duration of sex work) was 2.8 times likely to have unprotected sex.

It was noted that condom accessibility and HIV/STI services uptake had decreased over three years. Less FSW (58%) had access to free condom now compared to previously (61% in 2009). Percentage of FSWs who have used STI services has also declined to 32% from 51% in 2009 while HIV test in the past year were only reaching 33%.

Overall HIV prevalence among FSW was 4.2%; the highest in Pahang (18.6%) followed by Selangor (10%) and Kelantan (9.8%). Comparing the same site, HIV prevalence had declined

slightly in Klang valley from 10.5% in 2009 to 10.0% in 2012. Alcohol use pattern did not differ much in the past three years, but there is a glaring reduction in drug use before sex from 38% in 2009 to 11% in 2012. Likewise, there were more sexual partners of FSWs who used drugs before sex (46.5%) in 2009 when compared to those reported in the 2012 survey (25.5%).

Transgender population:

Although two-thirds of respondents were aged 25 and above (66%), the trend among young TG aged 24 and younger has increased from 16% in 2009 to 34% in 2012. A little above half were Malays (53%) and mostly had attained at least secondary education (85%). A slightly above two-thirds (35%) had secured job with monthly income while only 2% reported working as sex worker - a significant reduction from 2009 (31%). On sexual practices, close to 84% had ever received money in exchange for sex with a man in the past year. Condom use has gone up by about 7% in 2012 however, percentage of condom use when they paid for sex had declined.

Less than half (44%) had visited STI clinics in the past 3 months out of which slightly above one-third (34%) had anal examination as part of the check-up. VCT service uptake and proportion being reached with prevention program were certainly better with 67% had been tested in the past year and know their status, while 74% received free condoms.

Overall, comparing similar sites with the previous cycle, HIV prevalence seemed decreased by almost half from 9.3% (2009) to 4.8% (2012) in Selangor (Klang Valley) as condom use behaviour improved over three years. However, condom use in consensual sex remained low with the majority relying on being given free condoms. In general health talk participation by the respondents had declined in 2012, but contact by NGOs had increased.

CONCLUSION

The HIV prevalence had reduced significantly in all key populations except for MSM. Most PWID were chronic injector as they had stayed injecting for median of 10 years. However, the reported use of clean needles and syringes for injection has remained well above 90%; hence the decline in HIV prevalence from 22.1% (2009) to 18.9% (2012). But still, advocacy and education on condom use need to be accelerated as only 26.7% adhered to safe sexual practice.

The condom use among FSW has increased (83.9%), resulting in significant decline of HIV prevalence from 10.5% (2009) to 4.2% (2012). Similarly, the condom use among TG had slightly increased (72.5%), thus reduction in HIV infection from 9.3% (2009) to 4.8% (2012). The MSM's HIV prevalence has almost doubled from 3.9% (2009) to 7.1% (2012) while condom use did not differ much from previous round (74.2%). In all sexually driven key populations (FSW, TG and MSM), involvement with psychotropic substances including injecting drug is becoming a trend, thus a comprehensive harm reduction approach is needed for these sub-populations to compliment HIV prevention initiatives.

Table 1. Summary findings of IBBS 2012

Injecting Drug Users	2009 (n=630)	2012 (n=1906)
HIV prevalence	22.1%	18.9%
Duration of injecting (median year)	NA	10
Median number of injection/day	NA	2
Used clean needle during last injection	83.5%	97.5%
Received Needles/Syringes in the past 12 months	NA	77.8%
Condom use with most recent partner	19 - 58%	26.7%
Visited FSW in the last 12 months	NA	8.9%
Knowledge on modes of transmission (UNGASS)	49.7%	53.8%
Tested in the past 12 months and knew results	60.8%	64.5%
Reached with prevention programme ¹	NA	68.9%
Female sex workers	2009 (n=551)	2012 (n=864)
HIV prevalence	10.5%	4.2%
Duration of sex work (median year)	NA	6
Number of day work/week	NA	5
Number of client in the past 1 week	NA	6
Condom use with most recent client	60.9%	83.9%
Received condom in the last 12 months	NA	50.3%
Used psychotropic drugs before sex	38.5%	20.8%
Consumed alcohol before sex	35.9%	39.9%
Injected drugs in the last 12 months	5.6%	4.2%
Knowledge on modes of transmission	38.5%	35.4%
Tested in the past 12 months and knew results	46.1%	32.4%
Reached with prevention programme ²	NA	44.9%
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	2009^a (n=529)	2012 (n=365)
HIV prevalence	3.9%	7.1%
Duration of risk behaviour (median year)	NA	7
Ever being paid for anal sex in the last 12 months	NA	19.5%
Condom use with most recent partner	55-63%	74.2%
Received condom in the last 12 months	NA	52.9%
Injected drugs in the last 12 months	6%	3.6%
Used psychotropic drugs before sex	23.8%	14.5%
Consumed alcohol before sex	23.2%	33.8%
Knowledge on modes of HIV transmission	NA	44.5%
Tested in the past 12 months and knew results	41%	47.1%
Reached with intervention programmes ³	NA	43.8%

¹ Reached with intervention programme' refers to PWID who received free N/S in the last 12 months and know where to go for HIV test

² Reached with intervention programme' refers to FSW who received free condom in the last 12 months and know where to go for HIV test

³ Reached with intervention programme' refers to MSM who received free condom in the last 12 months and know where to go for HIV test

Transgender (TG)	2009 (n=540)	2012 (n=870)
HIV prevalence	9.3%	4.8%
Duration of risk behaviour (median year)	NA	7
Had received money for sex with man	83.7%	83.8%
Condom use with most recent client	67 - 95%	72.5%
Received condom in the last 12 months	NA	74.4%
Injected drugs in the last 12 months	3.1%	2.1%
Used psychotropic drugs before sex	32.8%	22.0%
Consumed alcohol before sex	35.9%	38.1%
Knowledge on mode of HIV transmission	37.2%	40.6%
Tested in the past 12 months and knew results	48.6%	35.5%
Reached with intervention programmes ⁴	43.7%	64.3%

⁴ Reached with intervention programme' refers to TG who received free condom in the last 12 months and know where to go for HIV test

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The spread of HIV has become a global threat to mankind. It continues to cause debilitating illness and premature death in people during their prime years of life and has devastated families and communities. At the end of 2011, UNAIDS estimated that 34 million people worldwide were living with HIV. While in South and South-east Asia, 4.0 million people were estimated to be living with HIV, about 8% increase over the past decade¹. After 30 years of struggle, the world is now witnessing a decline in HIV incidence by more than 25% in 39 countries between 2001 and 2011 including Malaysia¹.

Malaysia is a country with a concentrated epidemic based on WHO/UNAIDS classification with infection rates above 5% among most-at-risk populations (MARPs) especially among injecting drug users (IDUs), female sex workers (FSW), transgender (TG) and men who have sex with men (MSM)². In the general population, Malaysia is maintaining the infection rate below 0.5% as seen among antenatal mothers (0.07%) and premarital couples (0.09%)³. At the end of December 2011, a cumulative total of 94,841 HIV, 17,686 AIDS and 14,986 deaths were reported through the national HIV surveillance system where 48.5% were contributed by sexual transmission followed by injecting drug users (47.6%)³.

At the beginning of the epidemic, injecting drug use was the main driver bearing the brunt of about 70 - 80% of all new cases in the 1990s. However, notification of infection through injecting had started declining significantly beginning 2004, reaching 39% in 2011. As of 2011, 65,032 reported cases were due to injecting drug use, out of which approximately 9,141 (14%) had passed away bringing the total PLHIV among IDU to 55,891³.

From the surveillance data and screening activities in Drug Rehabilitation Centres (DRC) and harm reduction services throughout the country, the HIV detection rate was reported at 8.7% in 2011³. A study in 1998 among 7,200 drug users at 26 Drug Rehabilitation Centres in Malaysia observed HIV prevalence of 12.1% with a risk of infection six times higher among injecting drug users, seven times higher among those who shared needles, and three times higher among those with sexual exposures with sex workers. In addition, only 18.7% of the study population use condoms.

In 2004, a behavioural survey among IDU in Sarawak, Penang, and Kuala Lumpur revealed that 80% had used heroin with an average three injections/day and only 30% had used clean needles⁵. This behaviour changed over time as reflected in the Integrated Bio-Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) Survey conducted in 2009⁶, in which, the proportion using clean needles had increased to 83.5%. HIV infection rate was recorded at 22.1%.

A size estimation study among sex workers in Malaysia estimated the population of sex workers in Malaysia to be 60,000 comprising of 40,000 female sex workers (FSWs) and 20,000 transgender sex workers (TGSWs)⁷. Sex workers account for approximately 0.6% of total reported cases at the end of 2011. The IBBS 2009 conducted among sex workers in Kuala

Lumpur and Selangor observed an infection rate of 10.5%. A total of 61% reported condom use with their most recent client while 38.6% correctly identified ways to prevent sexual transmission of HIV⁶. This study also reported that 6% of sex workers had injected drugs in the past year and 20% of them had sexual partners who injected drugs. Earlier in 2004, a behavioural survey in Kelantan, Johor, and Kuala Lumpur reported 79% of respondents amongst FSW had used a condom with their recent client and 20% had used drugs in one form or another⁸. The same study was later extended to involve Labuan entertainment girls (LEG) and found regular condom use to be low (58%) among paying partners and much lower among non-paying partners⁹.

As for TG population, the IBBS 2009 revealed HIV prevalence of 9.3%⁶. Four out of five transgender persons were selling sex at some point in time last year. About 94% of them used a condom during their last sexual encounter with a client. About 37% of respondents knew how to prevent sexual transmission of HIV. However, it was reported that 11.7% had sexual partners who injected drugs while 3.1% had injected drugs in the past year.

Under the existing classification in the HIV surveillance system, MSM is in the homosexual/bisexual category. As of December 2011, 2,406 (2.5%) out of 94,841 cumulative number of HIV cases were reported under this category³. In 2009, a venue-day-time-sampling (VDTS) study was carried out among 517 MSM in Kuala Lumpur and 3.9% of the respondents were found to be HIV-positive¹⁰. One in four reported having more than five male partners in the past six months. About 45% of those who had unprotected sex with a casual partner were almost three times more likely to be infected with HIV compared to those who did not engage in that activity. Approximately 16.1% had sex with a female partner in the past six months.

The IBBS 2012 was conducted in a wider area involving main cities of Malaysia. IBBS can provide a comprehensive picture of the HIV trend and other STIs infection as well as their key behaviours in defined MARPs when conducted repeatedly over time. This is important to guide intervention development and provide policymakers with reliable information on the intervention successes and areas of continued need and focus.

1.2 Rationale of the study

Surveillance of HIV/STI and behavioural risk factors should be the cornerstone of a country's response to HIV. Unfortunately, the formal surveillance system and limited behavioural or ad hoc survey are still insufficient to adequately monitor the epidemic and risk trends in the country. There is a significant need for IBBS surveys to be done periodically to reassess and adjust the surveillance system based on the information generated as well as to assist in impact assessment. By comparing data with the previous rounds, the IBBS 2012 survey could assist in determining the epidemiologic pattern of the disease and risk behaviours trend in the country. The findings could also help the country to project and estimate the epidemic and disease progress over time which is crucial for better planning of preventive activities among MARPs.

1.3 Objective of the study

The primary objective of the IBBS 2012 is to determine the HIV prevalence among MARPs and to assess their risk behaviours and HIV-related knowledge. The specific objectives of this study are to identify the socio-demographic characteristics; risk behaviour practices; knowledge of HIV/AIDS and STIs, and preventive practices as well as attributes of HIV prevalence among MARPs.

CHAPTER 2 METHODOLOGY

Study design and sample size

This survey was conducted between October and December 2012 involving 14 study sites currently servicing all four MARPs in Malaysia – female sex workers (FSWs), injecting drug users (IDUs), men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender (TG). Respondents were recruited and interviewed in drop-in centres and site offices of related NGOs and Health Care Centres. Some of the study sites catered to more than one key population. All study sites were assigned with a team consisting of nurses, Medical Assistants, Health Inspector and volunteer/s from the community for data collection.

The sample size for each MARP was calculated using PS (Power and Sample Size Program) v 3.0.2. Factors associated with the prevalence of HIV for each study population were taken into consideration in the calculation and the numbers were inflated by 10% to accommodate incomplete data or non-respondents. The sample size for each study population is presented in table 2 and a factor of 1.5 was multiplied to the sample size to accommodate the design effect¹¹. For each study population, the distribution of sample was based on the proportion of each MARP (table 2) except for MSM where it was based on 2% of male adult proportion disaggregated by state¹². This distribution was also used for the planning of the research team capacity requirement and was set at a minimum of 50 samples for ease of analysis. The number of MSM respondents differed per each site's ability to recruit respondents as there was no mapping available for this subpopulation.

However, respondents who did not meet the selection criteria were excluded from the survey:

- (a) Had already participated in the study (e.g. using a different recruitment coupon). [To minimise repeat respondents, clear instructions were given to recruiters. Screening of respondents was carried out by researchers on-site using screening questions];
- (b) Unable to converse in the languages used in the interviews;
- (c) Member of the IBBS research team; and
- (d) Paid staff of the site organisations.

Only respondents who had fulfilled the following selection criteria were enrolled.

- (a) IDU - Current injectors aged 18 years or above and had been injecting drugs for at least three months prior to the date of survey
- (b) FSW - Women reporting having been paid in cash or in kind for sex within the last six months
- (c) MSM - Men aged 18 years or older, who had engaged in sex with men at least once in the previous six months
- (d) TG - Individual who was born a male, but considers himself as a female, and had sex at least once in the previous six months.

Table 2: Distribution of calculated sample size for target populations in IBBS 2012

Study Population	Factors	HIV prevalence	Sample size	Sample size + 10%	Sample size with design effect 1.5
IDU	Shared drug paraphernalia ¹³ Yes No [Rate Ratio 2.41; CI:1.77-3.30]	159 (4.1%) 52 (1.7%)	1141	1255	1882
FSW	Condom use during last sexual exposure ⁶ Yes No [p<0.05]	14 (6.6%) 39 (11.8%)	539	592	888
TG	No previous study on TG group, therefore, sample size similar to FSW was estimated	-	-	-	888
MSM	Anal sex with regular male sex partner ¹⁴ Insertive Receptive [OR 4.42; CI: 1.25-23.84]	3 (4%) 21 (15.6%)	97	105	160

Selection of seeds

Seeds are the first respondents who start the chains of recruitment among their community networks. For each study site (table 3), approximately three to eight seeds were identified by the community prior to data collection but only one seed was planted to kick start the recruitment process. The remaining identified seeds were added later during data collection when recruitment speed was slower than anticipated or when too many chains died out. Seeds that are different in terms of demographic including age, gender, socio-economic status and key outcome variables such as HIV status and locations where they solicit (venue or street) are purposely selected to ensure diversity of social network in the selected sites.

Seed selection was carried out through discussion with the NGOs and community networks. NGOs and community representatives were briefed on seed selection and the characteristics of an ideal seed which includes but not limited to being well connected within their network, well regarded by their peers and showing interest to the goals of the study.

IDU seeds involved clients of needle and syringe exchange program while FSW and TG seeds involved those working in brothels, massage parlours, bars and streets. The MSM seeds involved those in saunas and other specific venues identified by the MSM community.

Recruitment of respondent

Survey respondents were recruited using respondent-driven sampling method (RDS). RDS has been shown to be an effective sampling method for hidden and 'hard-to-reach' populations which has no sampling frame and it is specially designed to avoid many of the biases and problems of other chain referral systems such as snowballing¹⁵. Every respondent was screened for eligibility using screening question prior to enrolment (annex 1). This important step was taken to exclude respondents who were not the target of this study and those who came into the study site just for the incentive.

Upon completion of the survey, three referral coupons were passed to each seed to recruit the first wave of respondents among his/her peers in his/her network who in turn are enrolled and instructed to refer more peers from his or her network. To ensure that the chain of recruitment progressed through diverse social networks, the number of referrals per respondent was restricted to three.

Each wave of respondents recruited the next wave of respondents until the desired sample size was reached. The coupons of subsequent recruits were valid within 3-10 days of recruiter's own interview date depending on the level of wave and capability of the interviewers to manage large numbers of respondents.

For each successful interview and blood test, respondents were awarded with an incentive of RM40 (USD 12.5) and an additional RM10 (USD 3.1) was given for each successful referral (up to a maximum of three). To ensure confidentiality, a unique number was assigned to each respondent and only this number was recorded on the questionnaires and test results.

Study instrument and data collection

Adopted from Family Health International (FHI) Guidelines for Repeated Behavioural Surveys in Population at Risk¹⁶, the questionnaires were constructed in two main languages – Malay and English (annex 2). However, the interviewer could conduct the survey in other local languages including Tamil and Mandarin when deemed necessary. The questionnaire covered questions on socio-demographic characteristics, sexual and drug use behaviours, STI symptoms, HIV knowledge and respondents' social network. Information was collected through a face-to-face interview in a private room after which a sample of blood for HIV screening was taken via finger prick and tested on-site using rapid test kit (Intech).

Ethical Review

The IBBS 2012 study was conducted in compliance with both ethical and human rights standards. These standards include respondent anonymity as well as referral to free Voluntary Counseling Testing (VCT). The respondents were fully informed about the nature of the study. HIV test result was not disclosed; however, respondents were offered referrals to the nearest VCT centre for proper counselling and testing.

Data management and analysis

Data collection was managed at each site by the site manager who was responsible for delivering the completed questionnaires with blood test results to the project leader at the Ministry of Health on a weekly basis. Coupon management was done manually at the study site. Data was entered into the SPSS package. Descriptive and multivariate analysis to identify statistically significant correlates of HIV infection were performed using SPSS.

Table 3. Distribution of suggested sample size distribution for each study population

Study population	Study sites (no. seeds)	State	Proportion size of MARPs (%)	Sample size
IDU	1. Insaf Murni (5)	Selangor	10	200
	2. DIC Pahang (8)	Pahang	35	660
	3. Intan Life Zone (8)	Johor Bahru	15	280
	4. Sahabat (5)	Kelantan	10	200
	5. CAKNA (5)	Terengganu	10	200
	6. Cahaya Harapan (5)	Kedah	8	160
	7. Payong (5)	Penang	10	200
	Total Samples			
FSW	1. Prostar Klang Club (3)	Selangor/KL	12	120
	2. Payong (5)	Penang	26	250
	3. SAGA (5)	Sabah	19	180
	4. SACS (5)	Sarawak	16	150
	5. ReHak (3)	Kelantan	6	70
	6. FRHAM Melaka (3)	Melaka	7	70
	7. PKI (3)	Perak	4	60
	Total Samples			
TG	3 Prostar Klang Club (3)	Selangor/KL	12	120
	4 Payong (5)	Penang	26	250
	5 SAGA (5)	Sabah	19	180
	6 SACS (5)	Sarawak	16	150
	7 ReHak (3)	Kelantan	6	70
	8 FRHAM Melaka (3)	Melaka	7	70
	9 PKI (3)	Perak	4	60
	Total Samples			
MSM	1. Prostar Klang Club (3)	Selangor	19	50
	2. PTF (3)	Kuala Lumpur	6	50
	3. Payong (3)	Penang	6	50
	4. Intan Life Zone (3)	Johor	12	50
	5. SAGA (3)	Sabah	11	50
	6. SACS (3)	Sarawak	9	50
	7. FHRAM Melaka (3)	Melaka	3	50
	Total Samples			
	GRAND TOTAL SAMPELS			4050

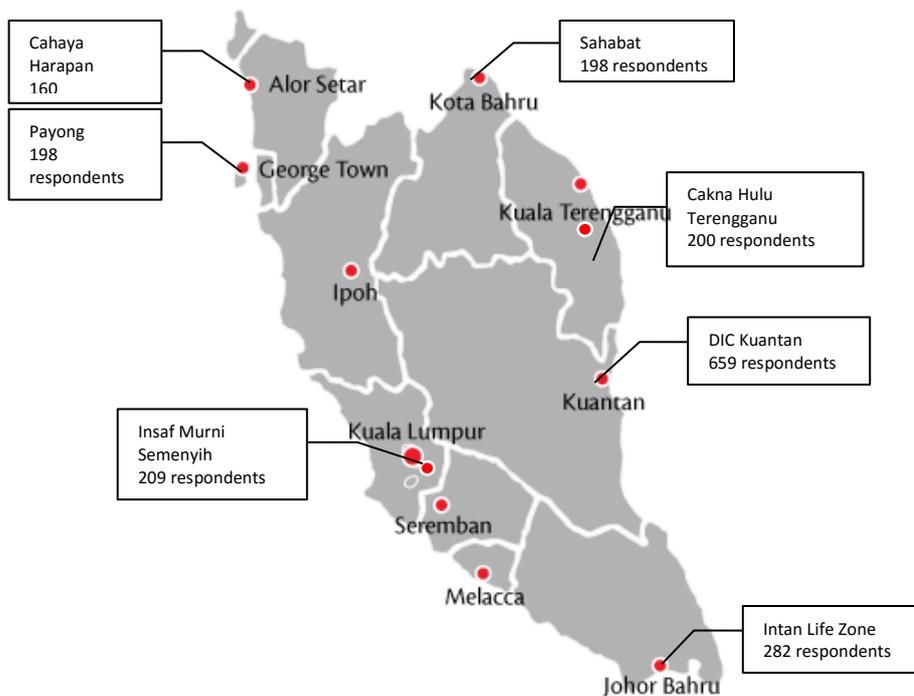
CHAPTER 3 - INJECTING DRUG USERS

A total of 1,906 IDU respondents (including seeds) were recruited from seven different study sites. Recruitment was initiated with 30 seeds (table 4) and distribution of respondents are depicted in figure 1.

Table 4. Distribution of respondents and seeds by Region/State

Region	State	No. Seed	No. wave	No. Respondents
North	Kedah	1	6	160
	Pulau Pinang	6	7	198
Central	Selangor	2	7	209
East	Kelantan	5	6	198
	Terengganu	4	6	200
	Pahang	6	6	659
South	Johor	6	6	282
TOTAL		30		1,906

Figure 1. Geographical distribution of study sites for IDU and respondents (n=1,906)



3.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics

Table 5 presents selected socio-demographic characteristics of IDU. Just under 2% were female. Almost half were aged between 30 to 39 years (44.7%). Most respondents were Malay (85.9%) and had attained at least secondary education (78%). Slightly more than half (56%) were not married and not living with a sexual partner. Most IDU respondents reported were Muslim (86.8%), had odd job salary (42%) and had stayed in the city for a mean of 28 ± 16 years (min. 1 – max. 75 years).

Table 5. Socio-demographic characteristics of IDU respondents (n=1,906)

	N	%
Gender:		
Male	1,870	98.1
Female	36	1.9
Age:		
≤ 24	62	3.3
25 – 29	216	11.3
30 – 39	854	44.7
40 – 49	518	27.2
≥ 50	258	13.5
Mean age (years)	39 ± 9 (Min 17 – Max 78)	
Ethnic:		
Malay	1,634	85.9
Chinese	114	6
Indian	140	7.4
Sabah / Sarawak	11	0.6
Others	3	0.2
Education:		
No school	20	1.1
Primary	354	18.6
Secondary	1,484	78
Tertiary	44	2.3
Marital status:		
Not married, not living with sexual partner	1,082	56.8
Not married, living with sexual partner	24	1.3
Married, living with spouse	447	23.5
Married, living with other sexual partner	25	1.3
Married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	326	17.1
Source of income:		
Job with salary	629	33.1
Independent worker (odd jobs)	800	42.0
Other job	259	13.6
Unemployed	214	11.3
Faith:		
Muslim	1,650	86.8
Hinduism	119	6.3
Buddhism	88	4.6
Christianity	41	2.2
Others	4	0.2
Duration of staying in the city:		
Mean duration	28 ± 16 (1 – 75) years	

3.2 Drug use and injecting practices

Table 6 refers to drug use and injecting practices among the IDU respondents. The majority had been using drugs (88.3%) and injecting drugs (68.5%) for more than 5 years. With heroin being the most commonly injected narcotics (96.4%), most IDU spent an average of RM301.86 ± RM22.35 (min. RM0.00 – max. RM2, 100.00) a week on drugs. Average daily injecting frequency was calculated based on self-reported injecting frequency in the past seven days. Most respondents injected more than 1 - 4 times daily (64.5%) with an average injection of 1.86 ± 0.62 (1 – 4). Mean duration of drug use was about 17 years while the mean duration of injecting was about 11.7 years. A substantial proportion of IDU reported using sterile needle and syringe (97.5%) for injection, however, close to 20% claimed they passed on their used needles.

Table 6. Drug use and injecting practices among IDU respondents (n=1,906)

	N	%
Duration of drug use:		
< 2 years	23	1.3
2 - 5 years	200	10.5
> 5 years	1,683	88.3
Mean duration of drug use	203 ± 110 (3 – 551) months	
Duration of injecting drug:		
< 2 years	132	6.9
2 - 5 years	469	24.6
> 5 years	1,305	68.5
Mean duration of injecting drug	141 ± 102 (2 – 491) months	
Type of drug injected*:		
Heroin	1,829	96.4
Methamphetamin / Ecstasy	551	29.0
Amphetamin (Shabu-shabu)	412	21.7
Subutex / Methadone	265	14.0
Diazepam	234	12.3
Ketamine	198	10.4
Codein	45	2.4
Opium	45	2.4
LCD	36	1.9
<i>(*multiple response)</i>		
Amount of money spent on drug last 7 days:		
Mean amount of money spent	RM301.86 ± RM22.35 (RM0.00 – 2,100.00)	
Average daily injection frequency:		
≤ 1 time	489	25.7
> 1 - 4 times	1,230	64.5
> 4 - 7 times	158	8.3
> 7 times	29	1.5
Median number of injection per day	2.0 ± 0.6 (1-3)	
Injecting practices at last injection:		
Used sterile needle and syringe	1,859	97.5
Used needle that had been previously used by others	47	2.5
Passing on used needle:		
Yes	384	20.1
No	1,522	79.9

3.3 Sexual practices

Table 7 refers to sexual practices among IDUs. Less than half (45.7%) reported they ever had sex in the past year while much lower (30.5%) had sex in the last month of whom majority had 1 to 3 times sexual intercourse per week (47.7%). Of those who ever had sex in the past year, 54.6% claimed they have permanent partner, 23.1% have temporary partners with no exchange of money or sex, and 20.2% have paid sexual partners. However, there were 3.6% and 3.2% of IDUs who had received money and drug for sex respectively. Only 26.7% had used condom during last sexual activity and pattern of condom use is highest with paid sex partner (72.2%).

Table 7. Sexual practices among IDU respondents (n=1,906)

	N	%
Had sex in the past year		
Yes	868	45.7
No	1032	54.3
Had sex in the past month		
Yes	581	30.5
No	1,325	69.5
Type of sexual partner in the past year:		
Permanent partner	471	54.6
Temporary with no exchange of money for sex	197	23.1
Paid sex partner	169	20.2
Received money for sex	28	3.6
Received drug for sex	25	3.2
(*N varied due to missing value)		
Frequency of sex in the past month		
< 1 time per week	263	45.4
1 - 3 times per week	277	47.7
> 3 times - 7 times per week	33	5.6
>7 times per week	7	1.3
Condom used with last sex partner in the past month		
Yes	155	26.7
No	425	73.3
Condom used during last sex		
Permanent partner (n=362)	117	32.3
Temporary with no exchange of money for sex (n=193)	91	47.2
Paid sex partner (n=169)	122	72.2
Received money/drug for sex (n=34)	15	44.1

3.4 Pattern of HIV services utilization

Table 8 refers to exposure of IDU to HIV services. Only 37.9% of respondents claimed they have ever attended health talk addressing prevention of HIV or STI; with Health Department (15.4%) and NGO/CBO (13.7%) being the two most common organizers of health talk. Of those who have attended health talk, mostly had attended more than one year ago.

Most respondent (72%) had not been contacted by NGO field worker or a health care worker or a friend to discuss about HIV in the last 3 months. If ever they had been contacted, among issue commonly discussed (91.5%) were on HIV transmission and prevention. Regarding preventive kit, majority (86.5%) had received free sterile needles/syringes and less (33.8%) were given condoms to prevent infection. Accessibility of needles/syringes varied geographically - highest in Kedah and lowest in Penang.

Of 5.8% who visited STI clinic in the past 3 months, only 11.4% had anal examination as part of STI check-up. As for VCT service, about 85% had HIV blood test done some time in their life, however less than two-thirds (64.5%) had it done in the last 12 months and were informed of the result. Among those who ever had blood test done, less than half (48.9%) had shared the result with permanent partner, friend or family while lesser than one-third (30%) had their permanent partner tested for HIV.

Table 8. Services exposure and utilization among IDU respondents (n=1,906)

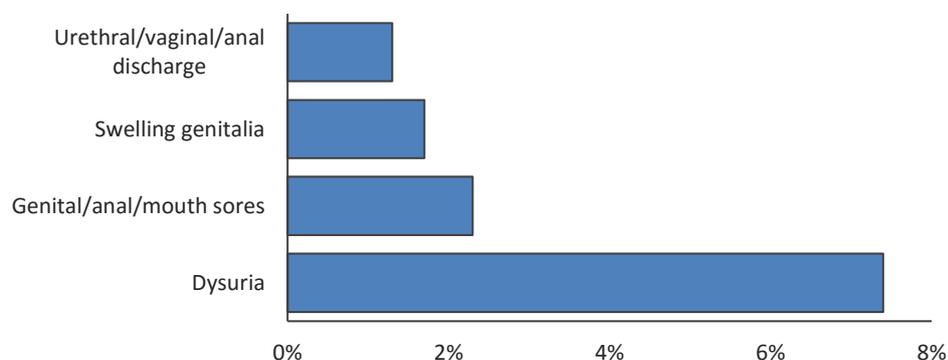
	N	%
Have ever attended health talk		
Yes	723	37.9
No	1,183	62.1
Organizer of health talk		
Health Department	293	15.4
NGO / CBO	262	13.7
Other department	203	10.7
Others	81	4.2
Social Welfare Department	24	1.3
Never attended health talk	1,183	62.1
Last participated in face-to-face discussion		
Never participated	1,407	73.8
In the past 3 months	151	7.9
In the past 4 months – 1 year	144	7.6
More than 1 year ago	204	10.7
Last participated in group discussion		
Never participated	1,280	67.2
In the past 3 months	161	8.4
In the past 4 months – 1 year	214	11.2
More than 1 year ago	251	13.2
Contacted by NGO fieldworker/ healthcare worker / friend to discuss about HIV in the past 3 months		
> 3 times	194	10.3
2 – 3 times	205	10.9
Once	128	6.8
Never being contacted	1358	72.0
Issues discussed in the past 3 months		
HIV transmission and prevention among IDU	463	91.5
Methods on sexual activity and pleasure	171	33.8
Spiritual awareness from religious perspective	175	34.6
Advice on changing to oral substitution therapy	238	47.0
Advice to stop taking drug	237	46.8
(*multiple responses)		
STI		
Visited STI clinic	111	5.8
Had anal examination as part of checkup	12	11.4

	N	%
Received education material on HIV		
IEC	1,382	72.5
Audiovisual	197	10.3
Access to preventive kit in the past year		
Given sterile needles/syringes	1,643	86.5
Selangor	109	52.2
Johor	196	70.0
Kelantan	187	94.4
Terengganu	130	65.0
Pahang	603	91.5
Kedah	154	98.1
Penang	98	49.5
Given condoms	639	33.8
VCT services		
Ever had blood tested for HIV	1,571	85.0
Last HIV tested for free	1,537	97.8
Had HIV tested and informed of result in the last 12 months	1,229	64.5
Shared result with permanent partner, friend or family	762	48.9
Permanent partner had HIV tested	474	27.4
Reason for HIV testing (n=1,567)		
To obtain certificate	31	2.0
To marry / engage in monogamous relationship	99	6.3
Feeling at risk	517	32.8
Feeling sick	85	5.4
Requested / suggested by someone	103	6.6
Other reason	319	20.4

3.5 Sexually Transmitted Infections

Based on recall of STI symptoms, only a small number reported they had experienced dysuria (7.4%), genital sores (2.3%), swelling of genitalia (1.7%) and urethral/vaginal discharge (1.3%) (figure 2).

Figure 2. Distribution of STI symptoms as reported by respondents (n=1,906)



3.6 Awareness on HIV, risk and prevention efforts

Table 9 refers to knowledge, risk and prevention efforts among the IDU respondents. Most respondents (93%) have heard about HIV and had known someone with HIV in their life (85%). They were also confident about getting the medication in time of need (89.7%) and most importantly, know where to get it in the city (82.5%). In general, more than 80% of the respondents had attained correct answer to questions accessing their knowledge on HIV except for question 7 in which 40% of the respondents did not know infection could happen through sharing of water container used when preparing or cleaning drugs.

This study found that slightly less than two-thirds of the respondents (63.3%) felt at risk of HIV infection, nevertheless much lower (58.7%) had put in effort to avoid the infection. Three most common ways respondent have tried to reduce risk of infection were reducing frequency of borrowing/lending injection needles (52.5%), attempted narcotics cessation (51.4%) and participating in the Needle and Syringe Exchange Program (49.3%).

Table 9. Knowledge of HIV, risk and prevention efforts among IDU respondents (n=1,906)

	N	%
Have heard about HIV	1,772	93.0
Personally had known someone infected with HIV	1,620	85.0
Know where to get HIV medication in the city	1,566	82.5
Will receive medication in time of need	1,700	89.7
Knowledge of HIV*:		
1. Condom use will reduce the risk of HIV transmission	1,739	91.2
2. Having sex with only one faithful uninfected partner reduce the risk of HIV transmission	1,576	82.7
3. A person can become infected with HIV through mosquito bites	1,628	85.4
4. A person can become infected with HIV by sharing meal with someone infected with HIV	1,672	87.7
5. A person can become infected with HIV through an injection needle used by another person	1,809	94.9
6. Healthy looking person can have HIV	1,612	84.6
7. A person can become infected with HIV through a shared water container used when preparing drugs or cleaning needles	1,180	61.9
8. A person infected with HIV who receives treatment can leave healthily for a longer period	1,582	83.0
(*number with correct answer)		
Mean score knowledge	6.7 ±1.2 (1 – 8)	
Score Knowledge of HIV (UNGASS indicator)**		
5 score	1,025	53.8
4 score	576	30.2
3 score	213	11.2
2 score	72	3.8
1 score	15	0.8
0 score	5	0.3
(score 5=adequate knowledge, score 0-4=inadequate knowledge; based on 5 UNGASS questions)		
Risk of infection		
Feel at risk of being infected	1,205	63.3
Have done something to avoid infection	1,119	58.7

Action taken to reduce risk of infection		
Reduce frequency of borrowing /lending injection needles	1,001	52.5
Tried stop using narcotics	980	51.4
Participate in Needle Syringe Exchange Program	940	49.3
Reduce frequency of sharing water to clean injection needles	891	46.7
Reduce frequency of preparing fixes in a single syringe	867	45.5
Reduce number of injecting friends	883	46.3
Reduce number of sex partners	866	45.4
Use condoms when having sex	727	38.1
Use bleach or disinfectant	583	30.6

3.7 HIV prevalence and attributes

Table 10 refers to HIV prevalence by states. This survey found HIV prevalence to be much higher in the East Peninsular states, ranging from 16.5% to 46.5%. The states in South Peninsular had prevalence rate of 20.6% while the North and Central Peninsular were well below 10%. Table 11 details the factors attributed to HIV prevalence among the respondents. Four factors were found significantly associated with HIV positive status. Those aged 24 years and younger were 0.21 less likely to be infected. The HIV prevalence seemed higher among female (27.8%) but this is not supported by statistical significant. Shorter duration of injecting indicated protective effect from HIV infection with risk of 0.23. With respect to injecting practices, those who passed on their needles after using were 1.4 times likely to have HIV and those who felt at risk were 5 times likely to have HIV. However, there was no significant difference in the daily injecting frequency between IDU with HIV and IDU without HIV. There was also no significant difference in the knowledge scoring among those with HIV and those without HIV.

Table 10. HIV prevalence among IDU (n=1,906)

HIV Prevalence by state	N	%
<i>North Peninsular:</i>		
Kedah (n=160)	14	8.8
Penang (n=198)	11	5.6
<i>Central Peninsular:</i>		
Selangor (n=209)	11	5.3
<i>East Peninsular:</i>		
Kelantan (n=198)	92	46.5
Terengganu (n=200)	65	32.5
Pahang (n=659)	109	16.5
<i>South Peninsular:</i>		
Johor (n=282)	58	20.6
Total	360	18.9

Table 11. Factors attributed to HIV infection among IDU (n=1,906)

Attributes	n	%	
Age group			
< 25 years	3	4.8	0.21 (0.07-0.68)
≥ 25 years	357	19.4	-
Gender			
Male	350	18.7	0.60 (0.29-1.25)
Female	10	27.8	-
Duration of injection			
< 2 years	7	5.3	0.23 (0.11-0.49)
≥ 2 years (hardcore)	350	19.8	-
Last injection practices			
Used sterile N/S	350	18.8	0.86 (0.42-1.74)
Used non-sterile N/S	10	21.3	-
Pass on needle after using			
Yes	88	22.9	1.37 (1.04-1.80)
No	272	17.9	-
Feel at risk of infection			
Yes	316	26.2	5.28 (3.80-7.36)
No	44	6.3	-
Score knowledge on HIV			
Adequate (5 score)	219	21.4	1.43 (1.13-1.80)
Inadequate (< 5 score)	141	16.0	-
Frequency of injection per week			
≤ 7 times	75	15.3	0.72 (0.54-0.95)
> 7 times	285	20.1	-

3.8 Discussion

IBBS 2012 was carried out in a larger scale as compared to IBBS 2009. In 2012, the study had a wider coverage of IDU covering northern, southern, east and central Malaysia while in 2009 the study was limited to Klang Valley (Chow Kit, Jalan Sultan Ismail, Sri Petaling, Old Klang Road, Kajang, Shah Alam, Kampung Baru and Klang). Thus, comparison of results need to be done with caution. Total number of IDU respondents in IBBS 2012 was 3 times more as compared to IBBS 2009 which involved only 630 respondents.

(a) Sociodemographic Characteristics

There were not much different in terms of sociodemographic characteristic of respondents in 2012 and 2009 (table 12) except that the IDUs in 2012 were much older and higher proportion had engaged with some jobs. In terms of source of income, respondents in IBBS 2012 had better source of income (88.7%).

Table 12. Sociodemographic comparison of respondents in IBBS 2009 (n=630) and 2012 (n=1,906)

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Gender:		
Male	97.8	98.1
Female	1.7	1.9
Age:		
≤ 24	7.0	3.3
25 – 29	15.7	11.3
30 – 39	40.4	44.7
≥40	37.0	40.7
Mean age (years)	37±9 (20-63)	39±9 (17-78)
Ethnic:		
Malay	90.2	85.9
Chinese	4.9	6
Indian	4.0	7.4
Sabah / Sarawak	-	0.6
Others	0.9	0.2
Education:		
No school	1.1	1.1
Primary	12.2	18.6
Secondary	83.4	78
Tertiary	3.3	2.3
Marital status:		
Not married, not living with sexual partner	57.7	56.8
Not married, living with sexual partner		1.3
Married, living with spouse		23.5
Married, living with other sexual partner	19.6	1.3
Married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner		17.1
Source of income:		
Job with salary	83.8	33.1
Independent worker (odd jobs)		42.0
Other job	1.1	13.6
Unemployed	15.1	11.3
Faith:		
Muslim	91.9	86.8
Hinduism	2.4	6.3
Buddhism	3.0	4.6
Christianity	2.1	2.2
Others	0.6	0.2

(b) Drug used and injecting practices

The duration of injecting behaviour has increased in 2012 (11.7 ± 8.5 years) compared to 2009 (8.0 ± 6.3 years) but we are seeing more IDU engaging with safe injecting practices with less number of injection per day (table 13); thus, the decline in HIV prevalence explained. This could be result of extension of harm reduction program as outlined in the current National Strategic Plan (2011-2015). Heroin remained the most popular drug injected and is observed to be increasingly injected. While subutex/methadone and diazepam were reported to be less frequently injected, the trend of injecting ATS had increased by more than two-fold. The shift

in drug use pattern from opioid to non-opioid will certainly undermine the country's objective to upscale MMT as the main harm reduction program targeting IDUs.

Table 13. Comparison of injecting practices among IDU in IBBS 2009 (n=630) and IBBS 2012 (n=1,906)

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Duration of injecting drug:		
Mean duration of injecting drug (months)	8.0±6.3 (0.5-40)	11.7±8.5 (0.2 – 40.9)
Type of drug injected*:		
Heroin	87.1	96.4
Methamphetamin / Ecstasy	9.7	29.0
Amphetamin (Shabu-shabu)	10.6	21.7
Subutex / Methadone	15.2	14.0
Diazepam	42.9	12.3
Ketamine	3.2	10.4
Codein	1.0	2.4
Opium	4.1	2.4
LCD	0.6	1.9
Amount of money spent on drug last 7 days:		
Mean amount of money spent	RM301.86 ± RM22.35 (RM0.00 – 2,100.00)	
Average daily injection frequency:		
Median number of injection per day	2.6±1.9 (0-25)	2.0 ± 0.6 (1-3)
Injecting practices at last injection:		
Used clean needle and syringe	83.5	97.5
Used needle that had been previously used by others	14.6	2.5

(c) Sexual practices

Only 45.7% reported had sex in the past year compared to 49.7% in 2009. However, condom use had certainly improved in 2012 (table 14). These findings clearly indicate that more IDUs were practicing safer sex.

Table 14. Comparison of sexual behaviour among IDUs, IBBS 2009 - 2012

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Had sex in the past year	49.7	45.7
Had sex with paid sex partners in the past 12 months	15.1	20.2
Received money or drugs for sex in the last 12 months	4.6	6.8
Condom used during last sex:		
Permanent partner (regular partner in 2009)	19.1	32.3
Paid sex partner	57.9	72.2

(d) Pattern of HIV services utilization

More IDUs participated in harm reduction interventions (86.5% sterile needles/syringes and 33.8% condom) in 2012 than they had in 2009 (27% needles/syringes and 10.3% condom). This was possible because of the smart partnership between the government and civil

societies facilitated by increasing government funding allocations. As for HIV test in lifetime, the trend had increased from 71% in 2009 to 85% in 2012. But recent HIV test in the past 12 months had declined from 85.5% (2009) to 64.5% (2012). This finding is consistent with the decreasing number of new PWID in the community.

(e) Awareness on HIV, risk and prevention efforts

Overall, knowledge of HIV and risk of transmission among IDU respondents had improved slightly over the past 2 years (table 15). The strengthening of roles and function of civil societies beginning 2012 contributed to this.

Table 15. Comparison of HIV knowledge between IBBS 2012 and IBBS 2009.

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Condom use will reduce the risk of HIV transmission	88.9	91.2
Having sex with only one faithful uninfected partner reduce the risk of HIV transmission	73.2	82.7
A person can become infected with HIV through mosquito bites	83.2	85.4
A person can become infected with HIV by sharing meal with someone infected with HIV	88.9	87.7
Healthy looking person can have HIV	87.0	84.6
Respondents who answer correctly to all questions (UNGASS)	49.7	53.8

(f) HIV prevalence

IBBS 2012 reported overall HIV prevalence at 18.9% with higher rate reported in East Peninsular State; Kelantan (46.5%), Terengganu (32.5%) and Pahang (16.5%). South Peninsular represented by Johor reported HIV prevalence rate of 20.6% while Kedah, Penang (North Peninsular) and Central (Selangor) reported prevalence rates of less than 10%. Inconsistencies in harm reduction program implementation especially in the east and south region may have contributed to delayed interruption of HIV transmission among IDUs. The impact of harm reduction in term of HIV prevalence resulting from harm reduction program was obvious in Selangor where the HIV prevalence was showed to be reduced significantly from 22.1% in 2009 to 5.3% in 2012.

3.9 Conclusion and recommendation

Below is a summary of conclusions derived from the comparisons:

- (a) The IDU remains predominant among male and Malay. The average duration of injecting is certainly longer in 2012 (11.7 years) than in 2009 (8 years).

- (b) Heroin is still the most popular injected drug, but the trend of taking Ecstasy/methamphetamine and shabu/amphetamine had increased in 2012.
- (c) The frequency of injection remains the same which is three to four times a day. The safe injecting practices has improved over two years with better access to clean needles/syringes through the Needles and Syringes Exchange Programme implemented in their areas.
- (d) The level of HIV knowledge had improved in 2012. Majority of the IDU respondents who had knowledge on HIV and felt at risk of HIV infection had taken actions such as reduce frequency of sharing syringe /needles, stop narcotics and participate in needle and syringe exchange program to avoid infection.
- (e) Percentage of IDUs reached by NGO field workers or outreach workers was still low (28%).
- (f) Only a small number of IDUs in 2012 visited STI clinics (5.8%), out of which 11.4% had anal examination.
- (g) There was an increased frequency of condom use in 2012.
- (h) Sexual practices among respondents in 2012 had improved. More than 50% of the IDUs who had sex, had it with a permanent partner in 2012.
- (i) Overall HIV prevalence was 18.9%; more prevalent in East Peninsular States - Kelantan (46.5%), Terengganu (32.5%), and Pahang (16.5%). South Peninsular represented by Johor reported a HIV prevalence rate of 20.6%. Kedah, Penang (North Peninsular) and Central Peninsular (Selangor) reported prevalence rates of less than 10%. Harm reduction program has certainly result in reduction of HIV prevalence in Selangor from 22.1% in 2009 to 5.3% in 2012.

The needles and syringes and exchange program which included condom provision had showed impact in the HIV transmission rate among the IDUs. Thus, this program need to be continued to reach out to more IDUs in the country, be it in the city or outside the city, in the small town or village. Outreach work and behaviour change communication on preventing HIV transmission need to be scaled up. For example, IDUs need to be educated on the importance of safe sex, regular HIV testing (at least yearly) and treatment adherence.

CHAPTER 4 - MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM)

This study was carried out at five (5) sites involving a total of 365 respondents (including seeds). Recruitment was initiated with 23 seeds (table 16) and distribution of respondents are explained in figure 3.

Table 16. Distribution of respondents and seeds by region/state

Region	State	No. Seed	No. wave	No. Respondents	Percent (%)
North	Pulau Pinang	3	7	51	14.0
Central	Kuala Lumpur	6	6	137	37.5
South	Melaka	4	5	50	13.7
East Malaysia	Sabah	4	6	78	21.4
	Sarawak	6	4	49	13.4
TOTAL		23		365	100

Figure 3. Geographical distribution of study sites for MSM and respondents (n=365)



4.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics

Table 17 presents selected socio-demographic characteristics of MSM respondents. More than two thirds of the respondents were young, aged 29 years and below (68.2%). Majority were Malay (43.3%), Muslim (61.1%), not married and not living with any sexual partner (80.7%). Almost all respondents (96.7%) had attained at least secondary education while close to two thirds (62.3%) reported to have some form of employment with salary.

Table 17. Socio-demographic characteristics of MSM respondents (n=365)

	N	%
Age:		
< 24	141	38.6
25 – 29	108	29.6
30 – 39	85	23.3
40 – 49	20	5.5
≥ 50	11	3.0
Median age (years)	26 ± 8 (18 – 67)	
Ethnic:		
Malay	158	43.3
Chinese	94	25.8
Indian	10	2.7
Sabah	68	18.6
Sarawak	23	6.3
Others	12	3.3
Education:		
Primary	12	3.3
Secondary	196	53.7
Tertiary	157	43.0
Mean duration of education (years)	12.7 ± 3.0 (2 – 20)	
Faith:		
Muslim	223	61.6
Christianity	62	17.0
Buddhism	52	14.2
Hinduism	8	2.2
No faith	18	4.9
Others	2	0.5
Marital status:		
Not married, not living with sexual partner	292	80.7
Not married, living with sexual partner	44	12.1
Married, living with spouse	13	3.6
Married, living with other sexual partner	3	0.8
Married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	10	2.8
Source of income:		
Job with salary	234	64.6
Independent worker (odd jobs)	44	12.2
salon/beauty parlor/hairdresser	13	3.6
Student	51	14.1
Unemployed	19	5.2

4.2 Sexual history and partners

The mean age of sex debut was at 19 ± 4 years (11 – 38) and most respondents had sex with a man (79.8%) at first sexual encounter. Median duration of risk (having sex with a man or a transgender) was 7.00 ± 7.6 years (1 – 52 years). Though majority consented to have sex for the first time, there were some (16.1%) claimed they had been forced. Close to one fifth (19.5%) admitted they ever had sex in exchange for money in the past 6 months with median money received about RM50.00 \pm RM99.12 (RM20.00 – RM600.00). A little more than half (51.5%) reported they have permanent partners, of whom majority were male (82.8%). Majority reported have ever used condom (87.4%), however only 13.4% carried condom with them during the interview. Majority had chosen to buy condoms (70.1%); mostly from small shops/ retailers/ supermarkets (47.2%) and pharmacies (16.7%). While most respondents had used lubricant during anal sex (91.3%), there were some whom had experienced condom breakage in the last month (3.2%). The findings are summarized in table 18.

Table 18. Sexual history and practices among MSM (n=365)

	N	%
Sex debut:		
Mean age of sex debut (year)	19 ± 4 (11 – 38)	
Had been forced to have sex the first time ^a :		
Yes	58	16.1
No	303	83.9
Gender of first sex partner ^a :		
Man as first sex partner	289	79.8
Woman as first sex partner	54	14.9
Transgender as first sex partner	19	5.2
Duration of risk (having sex with man or transgender):		
Median duration of risk behavior (years)	7.00 ± 7.6 (1 – 52)	
Sex in exchange for money:		
Ever being paid for sex with a man in the past 6 months	71	19.5
Median money received for sex (RM)	50.00 ± 99.12 (20.00 - 600.00)	
Sex partner:		
Permanent partner ^a	186	51.5
Man as permanent partner (n=186)	154	82.8
Woman as permanent partner (n=186)	18	9.7
Transgender as permanent partner (n=186)	14	7.5
Sex partner having other sex partner ^a (n=186)	57	31.0
Condom use pattern:		
Have ever used condom while having sex	319	87.4
Currently carrying a condom	49	13.4
Have ever bought condom in the past year	256	70.1
Ever used a lubricant during anal sex	378	91.3
Experienced condom breakage in the last month:		
Yes, once	6	1.6
Yes, more than once	6	1.6
Never broken	274	75.2
Did not use condom	6	1.6

	N	%
No sex in the last month	73	20.0
Places where condoms were obtained:		
Small shops / retailers / supermarket	172	47.2
Pharmacy	61	16.7
Health facility	10	2.7
Bar/ guest house/ hotel	3	0.8
Friend	15	4.1
Client	6	1.6
Madam/ mummy/ pimp	6	1.6
NGO worker	54	14.9
Never acquired condom	38	10.4

4.3 Sexual practices

Majority reported ever had consensual sex with a man (95.1%) in the past year, some reported have ever sold sex (19.5%) and ever paid money to a man for sex (10.7%). Among those who sold sex, the median number of client served on the last work day was 1 ± 2 clients (1 – 10). For those who paid for sex, median number of different man they had paid for anal sex in the past month was 1 ± 7 (1 – 30) man, while for consensual anal sex the median number of partner in the past months was 2 ± 6 (1 – 50) partners. This study revealed that frequency of consistent (always) condom use differed by type of sexual partner; highest with paid partner (57.9%) followed by consensual partner (52.4%), partner who paid for sex (40%) and the least with female partner (38.2%). Condom use during last anal sex was reportedly the highest among respondents who sold sex (76.8%) and the least with female partner (46.1%). About 28% of MSM respondent also reported to have had sex with woman (bisexual). Another alarming finding in this study is the proportion of respondents who had never used condom during last sex was highest (47%) with female partner. The findings is summarized in table 19.

Table 19 Sexual practices of MSM (n=365)

	N	%
Selling sex:		
Ever received money for sex from a man past 6 months (n=365)	71	19.5
Median money received from last customer (n=62)	RM 50 \pm 99 (20 – 600)	
Median number client served on last work day (n=64)	1 ± 2 (1 – 10)	
Had used condom during last anal sex (n=69)	53	76.8
Frequency condom used during anal sex in the last month (n=55)		
Always (10 / 10 times)	22	40.0
Often (6 – 9 / 10 times)	6	10.9
Sometimes (1 – 5 / 10 times)	19	34.5
Never (0 / 10 times)	8	14.5

	N	%
Buying sex:		
Ever paid money to a man for sex (n=363)	39	10.7
Had used condom with a man paid for last anal sex (n=38)	24	63.2
Frequency condom used during anal sex with a man paid in the last month (n=19)		
Always (10 / 10 times)	11	57.9
Often (6 – 9 / 10 times)	1	5.3
Sometimes (1 – 5 / 10 times)	5	26.3
Never (0 / 10 times)	2	10.5
Median number of different men paid for anal sex last month (n=19)	1 ± 7 (1 – 30)	
Consensual sex:		
Ever had consensual sex with a man in the past year (n=365)	347	95.1
Had used condom during last consensual sex with a man (n=342)	256	74.9
Frequency condom used during consensual anal sex (n=229)		
Always (10 / 10 times)	120	52.4
Often (6 – 9 / 10 times)	35	15.3
Sometimes (1 – 5 / 10 times)	47	20.5
Never (0 / 10 times)	27	11.8
Median number of male partners for anal sex last month (n=226)	2 ± 6 (1 – 50)	
Sex with female:		
Ever have sex with a woman (n=364)	102	28.0
Had used condom during last sex with a woman (n=76)	35	46.1
Frequency condom used when having sex with female partners last year (n=76)		
Always (10 / 10 times)	29	38.2
Often (6 – 9 / 10 times)	6	7.9
Sometimes (1 – 5 / 10 times)	5	6.6
Never (0 / 10 times)	36	47.4

4.4 Pattern of HIV service utilization

About 29% of respondents reported they had ever attended health talks addressing prevention of HIV or STI in the past year. Majority of the health talks attended by these respondents were organised by NGO/CBO (15.6%). Less than half of the MSM respondents had face-to-face discussions (45.9%) while 46.8% were involved in group discussions (table 20).

In addition to health talks, only 14.8% of respondents had ever been contacted at least once by an NGO field worker/ outreach worker, 4.7% by health care worker and 3.6% by friend in the past 3 months to discuss about HIV. Of those who were contacted, two main issues discussed were about HIV transmission and prevention (93.8%) and methods on sexual activity and pleasure (69.1%). Slightly above half (52.9%) claimed they had access to free condoms through NGOs, drop-in centres and sexual health clinics with the highest reported

in Penang (66.7%). Regarding STI service, only 9.3% had STI medical examination of whom only 38.2% had anal examination.

In the past year, about 38.1% of respondents had attended events discussing on HIV issues. Most popular source of HIV information was coming from IEC materials (65.8%).

Slightly less than two thirds (61.4%) reported they had ever taken blood test; whilst 47.1% had it done in the last 12 months and knew their result. Majority (57.6%) of the respondents had their blood tested because they felt they were at risk. Of those tested for HIV, only 21.6% shared their results with their partner, friend or family. About 29% of respondents had their permanent partner tested for HIV.

Table 20. Pattern of HIV/STI service utilization among MSM (n=365)

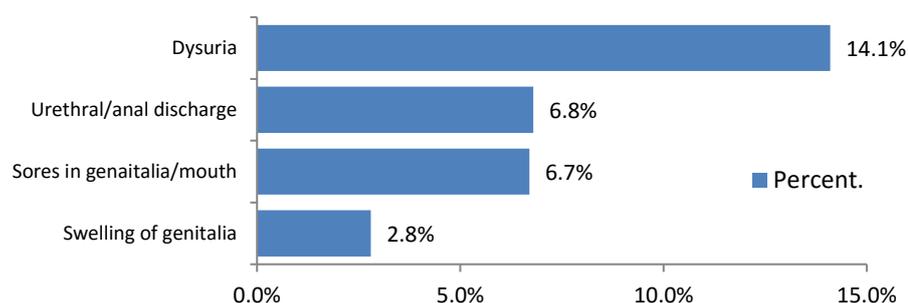
	N	%
Health talk:		
Have ever attended health talk in the past year	106	29.0
Health talk organized by NGO/CBO	57	15.6
Health talk organized by Social Welfare Department	28	7.7
Health talk organized by Health Department	16	4.4
Health talk organized by others	5	1.4
Participated in face-to-face discussion:		
Never participated	191	54.1
In the past 3 months	51	14.4
In the past 4 months – 1 year	32	9.1
More than 1 year ago	79	22.4
Participated in group discussion:		
Never participated	192	53.2
In the past 3 months	52	14.4
In the past 4 months – 1 year	38	10.5
More than 1 year ago	79	21.9
Contacted by NGO fieldworker/ healthcare worker / friend in the past 3 months:		
NGO	54	14.8
Health care worker	17	4.7
Friend	13	3.6
Others	5	1.4
Issues discussed in the past 3 months (n=81):		
HIV transmission and prevention	76	93.8
Methods on sexual activity and pleasure	56	69.1
Spiritual awareness from religious perspective	4	4.9
Others	5	6.2
(*multiple responses)		
Accessed free condom in the past year from NGO/drop-in centre/SRH clinics:		
Penang (n=51)	34	66.7
Kuala Lumpur (n=137)	87	63.5
Sarawak (n=49)	26	53.1
Melaka (n=50)	19	38.0
Sabah (n=78)	27	34.6
Total	193	52.9

	N	%
STI service:		
Attended STI check-up	34	9.3
Had anal examination as part of checkup (n=34)	13	38.2
Sources of HIV information in the past year:		
IEC material	240	65.8
Websites	204	55.9
Health events	139	38.1
VCT services:		
Ever had blood tested for HIV	224	61.4
Had HIV tested over a year ago	110	30.1
Had HIV tested and informed of result in the last 12 months	172	47.1
Shared result with permanent partner, friend or family (n=224)	79	21.6
Permanent partner had HIV tested	106	29.0
Reason for HIV testing (n=224)		
To obtain certificate	17	7.6
To marry / engage in monogamous relationship	7	3.1
Feeling at risk	129	57.6
Feeling sick	13	5.8
Requested / suggested by someone	17	7.6
Other reason	41	18.3

4.5 Sexually Transmitted Infections

History of STI was calculated based on recalled STI symptoms and dysuria was the most common symptoms reported by the MSM respondents (figure 4).

Figure 4. Distribution of STI symptoms among respondents (n=365)



4.6 Awareness on HIV, risk and prevention efforts

With regards to knowledge and risk perception by the MSM respondents, about half of MSM respondents (58.5%) admitted that they felt at risk of being infected (table 21). With respect to medication accessibility, about 81.6% believed they can get the medication in time of need and know where to get it in the city (62.2%). In general, median overall knowledge score among MSM respondents was 4 ± 1 (0 – 5) from total score of 5. However, individual items of

the HIV knowledge test revealed that approximately 11.8% were not aware that a healthy-looking person can have HIV while 10.1% and 20.8% were not able to tell that HIV transmission can be reduced through consistent (always) condom use and by having one faithful uninfected partner respectively. Further exploration revealed some misperception that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with someone infected with HIV (25.5%) and through mosquito bites (21.9%).

Table 21. HIV Knowledge HIV, risk and prevention efforts among respondents (n=365)

	N	%
Feel at risk of being infected	203	55.6
Know where to get HIV medication in the city	227	62.2
Will receive medication in time of need	298	81.6
Knowledge of HIV*:		
1. A healthy looking person can have HIV	322	88.2
2. A person can reduce HIV transmission by using condom every time having sex	328	89.9
3. A person can reduce risk of HIV by having one faithful, uninfected partner	289	79.2
4. A person can get HIV from mosquito bites	285	78.1
5. A person can get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected with HIV	272	74.5
(*number with correct answer)		
Mean score knowledge	4.0 ± 1.0 (0 – 5)	

4.7 Alcohol and substance abuse

This study revealed that almost one third (31.8%) and 14.5% of MSM respondents had reportedly consumed alcohol and psychotropic drugs prior to sex with syabu/ice (19.7%) being the most popular drug (table 22). About 15.9% had sexual partners who also used psychotropic drugs prior to sex. In responding to injecting drugs, 3.6% of MSM respondents and 3.9% of their sexual partners claimed they had injected drugs in the past year.

Table 22. Pattern of alcohol and substance abuse among MSM respondents (n=365)

	N	%
Consumed alcohol before having sex in the past month	116	31.8
Have used syabu/ice before sex	72	19.7
Have used ecstasy before sex	27	7.4
Have used heroin before sex	6	1.6
Have use cocaine before sex	6	1.6
Have used any psychotropic drugs	53	14.5
Sexual partners ever used drugs before having sex	58	15.9
Have injected drugs in the past year	13	3.6
Have sexual partners who used injected drugs	14	3.9

4.8 HIV prevalence and attributes

In this study, overall HIV prevalence was 7.1% with the highest in Penang (13.7%) (table 23 and 24). Further analysis on the common attributes of HIV revealed that those aged 24 years and younger were 0.56 times less likely to have HIV, respondents who had always used condom during consensual anal sex were 1.02 times less likely to have HIV infection, respondents who had adequate knowledge (score 5) were 1.5 times less likely to have HIV infection and respondents with duration of risk behaviour of 2 years and below were 0.59 less likely to have HIV infection. However, none of the attributes had derived statistical significance.

Table 23. HIV prevalence by state among MSM (n=365)

Region	State	N	Percent (%)
North	Penang (n=51)	7	13.7
Central	Kuala Lumpur (n=137)	14	10.2
South	Melaka (n=50)	3	6.0
East Malaysia	Sabah (n=78)	1	1.3
	Sarawak (n=49)	1	2.0
TOTAL		26	7.1

Table 24. Factors attributed to HIV positive among MSM

Attributes	Freq	%	
Age group:			
24 years and younger	7	5.0	0.56 (0.23 – 1.38)
25 years and older	19	8.5	-
Frequency of condom use during consensual anal sex:			
Always	9	7.5	1.02 (0.38 – 2.75)
Not always	8	7.3	-
Level of knowledge on HIV:			
Adequate (score 5)	14	8.6	1.5 (0.67 – 3.33)
Inadequate (score <5)	12	5.9	-
Duration of risk behavior:			
2 years or below	2	4.5	0.59 (0.13 – 2.60)
> 2 years	23	7.5	

4.9 Discussion

In the IBBS 2009, the study was carried out on men visiting gay entertainment venues and cruising parks only in the Kuala Lumpur. Those who do not visit such venues were not included in the sample and these group of MSM may have a different HIV prevalence and risk factor profile. As such findings of IBBS 2009 could not accurately be compared with IBBS 2012 findings and the comparison between the two must be taken with caution. Nevertheless, it

gives some idea regarding the risk behaviour and HIV prevalence among the MSM respondents in the year and place. In addition, the study outcomes reveal a clear and urgent need to provide various ways for HIV interventions.

(a) Socio-demographic characteristics

More than two thirds (68.2%) of the MSM respondents were young (below 30 years old) and almost all (96.7%) had attained at least secondary level education. These findings are comparable to many other studies reported worldwide and locally^{10,17,18}. The ethnicity of the MSM respondents in 2012 was better represented as it included respondents from Borneo Island (Sabah and Sarawak). When ethnic distribution in the current study was compared with the previous study (2009), Malays made up most of the MSM respondents in both rounds. Most MSM respondents (92.8%) were unmarried and this is a common picture elsewhere^{17,18}.

(b) Sexual history and sexual practices

This study found that the earliest possible homosexual behaviour was reported at 11 years old. Majority started identifying themselves as gay at the age of 19 years old which was during secondary or tertiary education level. The age of sex debut of the MSM respondents who participated in IBBS 2009 could not be compared, thus the starting age of these respondents identifying themselves as gay was unidentified.

In IBBS 2012, 19.5% reported that they had ever received money for sex from a man in the past 6 months while 10.7% reported that they ever paid money to a man for sex. Majority of the MSM respondents reported to have had consensual sex with a man in the past year (95%). 28% reported that they ever had vaginal sex. In comparison, MSM respondents from IBBS 2009 reported that they had anal sex with a regular male partner (62.9%) and a casual male partner (72.7%), while they also had vaginal sex (16.1%) and group sex involving at least two other men (33.3%) in the past 6 months.

Of those MSM respondents in IBBS 2012 who served clients, 76.8% had used condom during last anal sex. Conversely, majority of MSM respondents (63.2%) who paid for sex had used condom during last anal sex. The proportion of the MSM respondents who had used condom during last consensual sex was even higher (74.9%), while about 46.1% of the respondents had used condom during vaginal sex. Similarly, majority of respondents from IBBS 2009 had used condom during anal sex with a regular partner (62.9%) and a casual male partner (55.1%) in the past 6 months. Based on the IBBS 2009 findings, most of the respondents had used condom during insertive (65.2%) and receptive (72.1%) anal sex.

(c) Alcohol and substance abuse

There has been a rapidly emerging sub-culture among MSM worldwide and fuelling the transmission of STIs, HIV and Hepatitis C. In Central Peninsular, there were considerable percentage who had consumed alcohol prior to having sex but this pattern had declined from 23.2% (2009) to 20.4% (2012). The psychotropic drug use had also declined from 23.8%

(2009) to 5.8% (2012). It is well understood that psychotropic drugs and alcohol will lead to chemical-induced state of disinhibition and hyper-sexuality and often lead to risky sexual practices.

(d) HIV prevalence and attributes

There has been an alarming increase of HIV prevalence among MSM respondents in Kuala Lumpur from 3.9% (2009) to 10.2% (2012); higher than the national HIV prevalence of 7.1%. IBBS 2009 findings showed that HIV positive MSM had a misconception about routes of HIV transmission, as about almost one third of them believed HIV cannot be transmitted via anal sex.

4.10 Conclusion and recommendation

Although we have some limitation on IBBS 2009, information from IBBS 2012 were used to conclude that:

- (a) The percentage of Malay respondents slightly decreased (from 47% to 43.3%) but remained as the highest percentage of ethnic group among MSM respondents. Chinese respondents had noticeably decreased from 43.7% to 25.8% compared to that of the IBBS 2009.
- (b) The condom use behaviour cannot be compared as different aspects were focused in both IBBS 2009 and 2012. In IBBS 2009, the condom use was focused on insertive and receptive anal sex. In contrast, IBBS 2012 focused on the condom use during vaginal sex, as well as those who sell and/or paid for sex. Nevertheless, the percentage of consensual/casual sex between respondents in IBBS 2009 (55.1%) and IBBS 2012 (52.4%) were relatively similar.
- (c) The percentage of MSM respondents reported having sex while under the influence of alcohol had marginally increased from 23.2% in 2009 to 31.8% in 2012. But drug use prior to sex had decreased. The increment of alcohol and drug consumption before sex is becoming a trend in the MSM society, which would then lead to risky sexual behaviour. Thus, HIV prevalence is likely to be increased.
- (d) Overall HIV prevalence among MSM in 2012 was 7.1% and higher prevalence were observed in Peninsular States including Pulau Pinang (13.7%), and Kuala Lumpur (10.2%). While in the Kuala Lumpur, HIV prevalence has increased by almost three-fold from 3.9% (2009) to 10.2% (2012).

CHAPTER 5 - FEMALE SEX WORKER (FSW)

IBBS 2012 among female sex workers (FSW) involved eight (8) study sites with a total of 864 respondents (including seeds). Recruitment was initiated with 34 seeds (table 25) and the distribution of respondents are depicted in figure 5.

Table 25. Distribution of FSW respondents and seeds by region/state (n=864)

Region	State	No. Seed	No. wave	No. Respondents	Percent (%)
North	Pulau Pinang	6	7	251	29.1
	Perak	3	3	60	6.9
Central	Selangor	2	5	61	7.1
South	Melaka	3	6	70	8.1
East	Kelantan	4	5	41	4.7
	Pahang	1	6	43	4.9
East Malaysia	Sabah	8	11	188	21.8
	Sarawak	7	5	150	17.4
TOTAL		34		864	100.0

Figure 5. Geographical distribution of study sites for FSWs (n=864)



5.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics

Majority of FSW were between 30 to 49 years with mean age of 35.9 ± 12.1 (18 – 71) years (table 26). Respondents were mostly Malay (37.6%), Muslim (60%), had attained at least secondary education (50.3%) and are currently married (52.4%) while 54.5% were having 1 to 4 children. Most FSW respondents were living alone (27.2%) though some stayed with friends (26.9%) and family (25%). Three most common places of contacts with clients were street (14.3%), and hotel (14.2%). 13.8% contacted their clients through phone or text messages. More than half of respondents worked full time as FSW (55.7%).

Table 26. Socio-demographic characteristics of FSW respondents (n=864)

	N	%
Age:		
< 24	182	21.1
25 – 29	128	14.8
30 – 39	215	24.9
40 – 49	206	23.8
≥ 50	133	15.4
Mean age (years)	35.9 ± 12.1 (18 – 71)	
Ethnic:		
Malay	325	37.6
Chinese	88	10.2
Indian	104	12.0
Sabah	174	20.1
Sarawak	112	13.0
Others	61	7.1
Education:		
No school	132	15.3
Primary	293	33.9
Secondary	435	50.3
Tertiary	4	0.5
Faith:		
Muslim	518	60.0
Christianity	148	17.1
Hinduism	88	10.2
Buddhism	84	9.7
Others	4	0.4
No religion	22	2.5
Marital status:		
Not married, not living with sexual partner	336	38.9
Not married, living with sexual partner	48	5.6
Married, living with spouse	103	11.9
Married, living with other sexual partner	34	3.9
Married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	316	36.6
Divorced	26	3.0
Currently living with:		
Alone	235	27.2
With friends in rented room	232	26.9

	N	%
With family	216	25.0
With husband	78	9.0
With boyfriend	56	6.5
With other girls in brothel	32	3.7
Others	13	1.5
No permanent residence	2	0.2
Places of contact with clients:		
Karaoke bar	246	10.4
Massage parlor	95	4.0
Bar/discotheque	199	8.4
Restaurant/warung	98	4.1
Street	339	14.3
Brothel	283	11.9
Hotel	338	14.2
Cheap motel	293	12.3
Public places	59	2.5
Through phone/text messages	327	13.8
Through internet	64	2.7
Others	33	1.4
Source of income:		
Full time sex work	481	55.7
Part time sex work	357	41.3
Number of children:		
No child	314	36.4
1 - 4	470	54.4
5 - 9	77	8.9
>10	2	0.3

5.2 Sexual history and partners

This survey revealed that FSW had their sex debut as early as 6 years old with mean age of 19.2 years old (table 27). More than two thirds were forced to have sex the first time (35.8%). Two most common first sexual partner was husband (46.2%) and boyfriend (40.7%). Majority of FSW respondents had worked as FSW for more than a year with mean duration of sex work about 6 years (77.4%). The mean age at starting sex work was 26.4 years. Majority had 14 clients or less per week (90.5%) with median number of clients of 3.

Table 27. Sexual history among FSW respondents (n=864)

	N	%
Mean age of sex debut (year)	19.2 ± 4.9 (6 – 57)	
Mean age of first sex in exchange for money (year)	26.4 ± 9.2 (10 – 58)	
Had been forced to have sex the first time	309	35.8
Husband as first sex partner	399	46.2
Boyfriend as first sex partner	352	40.7
Sibling/family as first sex partner	17	2.0

	N	%
Friend/acquaintance as first sex partner	50	5.8
Stranger as first sex partner	43	5.0
Duration of sex work:		
≤ 1 year	192	22.6
> 1 year	656	77.4
Mean duration of sex work (year)	6 ± 11 (0 – 53)	
Client volume:		
≤ 14 clients/week	773	90.5
> 14 clients/week	81	9.5
Median number of clients/week	3 ± 8 (0 - 100)	

5.3 Condom availability

Upon interviewing, only 24% had carried condom with them (table 28). While most establishments did not provide condoms (68.1%), some establishments were reported to provide condoms for free (12.1%). Almost half of FSW respondents obtained condoms at their own expense (49.4%). The two most popular places to obtain condoms mentioned were 7-Eleven and pharmacies. Only one fifth of the respondents were aware of female condoms (20.1%), out of which 65.2% reported that they had seen one.

Table 28. Condom availability among FSW respondents (n=864)

	N	%
Condom availability:		
Currently carrying condom	207	24.2
Condom provided by management at establishment:		
Provided for free	102	12.1
Provided at a cost	167	19.8
Not provided	547	68.1
Money spent on condom the last time:		
Free	358	41.4
Paid	427	49.4
Median money paid for condom (RM)	4 ± 9 (1 – 60)	
Places to obtain condom:		
7-eleven/Small shops /retailers / gas station	247	28.7
Pharmacy	118	13.7
Supermarket/hypermarket	49	5.7
Health facility	1	0.1
Bar/ guest house/ hotel	4	0.5
Friend	11	1.3
Client	1	0.1
Madam/ mummy/ pimp	32	3.7
NGO worker	37	4.3
Others	257	29.8

	N	%
Never obtained condom	24	2.8
Aware of female condom	158	20.4
Have ever seen female condom (n=158)	101	65.2
Have ever used female condom (n=158)	63	40.6
Felt comfortable using female condom (n=63)	47	75.8

5.4 Pattern of condom use

Pattern of condom use varied with type of sexual partner (table 29). Condom use with last sexual partner was found the highest when having sex with client (83.9%) but the lowest when having sex with husband (21.7%). About 63.4% of the respondents claimed that they always proposed condom use to their clients. This study also revealed that the likelihood of FSW to indulge in unprotected sex was almost 3 times higher among new FSW (less than a year duration of sex work). The three most common reasons to use condom include to protect oneself from sexual disease (96.8%), to prevent pregnancy (83.1%) and proposed by clients (54.7%). Three most common reasons for not using condoms include objection from clients (36.5%), unavailability of condom (27.5%) and respondents perceived clients to be 'clean' (15.3%). More than half of the FSW respondents reported that they consistently urged their clients to use condom (63.7%).

Table 29. Pattern of condom use among FSW respondents (n=864)

	N	%	OR (95% CI)
Condom used with recent client	720	83.9	
Condom used with boyfriends (n=438)	236	53.9	
Condom used with husband (n=84)	18	21.7	
Had unprotected sex with last client:			
≤ 1-year duration of sex work (new)	53	27.6	2.8 (1.9 – 4.2)
> 1-year	78	11.9	
Frequency of condom proposed to clients last sex:			
Always	523	63.7	
Often	77	9.4	
Sometimes	91	11.1	
Never	130	15.8	
Reason for using condom:			
Protection from sexual diseases	693	96.8	
Pregnancy prevention	595	83.1	
Client proposed	392	54.7	
Requested by manager/pimp	152	21.2	
Reason for not using condom:			
Client objected	69	36.5	
Condom not available	52	27.5	
Perceived as 'clean' / taken medication	29	15.3	
Don't know/remember	28	14.8	

5.5 Intervention coverage

Slightly more than half of the respondents claimed that they had ever received free condoms (50.3%) and majority obtained free condoms from outreach workers (43.2%) (table 30). About a quarter (25.4%) claimed they had received free condoms 3 to 6 times in the past 3 months with a median number of condoms received each time of 36 units. Condoms were also given at no charge by the primary care facilities and non-government organizations. Pattern of free condom accessibility varied by states with respondents from Perak reporting the highest coverage (91.7%) followed by Melaka (84.3%), Kelantan (78%), Penang (74.9%), Pahang (74.4%), Selangor (31.1%), Sabah (19.1%) and Sarawak (9.3%).

Table 30. Intervention coverage among FSW respondents in the past 3 months (n=864)

	N	%
Ever received free condoms	435	50.3
Sources of free condoms:		
Outreach worker / NGO	369	43.2
Others	35	4.1
Pimp / mummy	18	2.1
Healthcare worker	4	0.5
Never received	429	50.2
Frequency condoms given:		
1 – 2 times	160	18.7
3 – 6 times	217	25.4
> 6 times	50	5.8
Never received	429	50.1
Number of condoms received each time:		
1 – 36 condoms	189	21.9
37 – 72 condoms	188	21.8
> 72 condoms	56	6.5
Never received	429	49.8
Median number of condom distributed each times	36	72 (1 - 864)
Access to free condom in the past year:		
Perak (n=60)	55	91.7
Melaka (n=70)	59	84.3
Penang (n=251)	188	74.5
Pahang (n=43)	32	74.4
Selangor (n=61)	19	31.1
Sabah (n=188)	36	19.1
Sarawak (n=150)	14	9.3
Kelantan (n=41)	32	6.7
Total	435	57.8

5.6 Sexual Transmitted Infection (STI)

About 122 respondents (14.1%) reported ever experienced STI symptoms. Figure 6 below shows the distribution of STI symptoms as reported by the FSW respondents. Majority of the respondents with STI reported that they did not receive treatment (34%) (figure 7).

Figure 6. Distribution of STI symptoms among FSW respondents

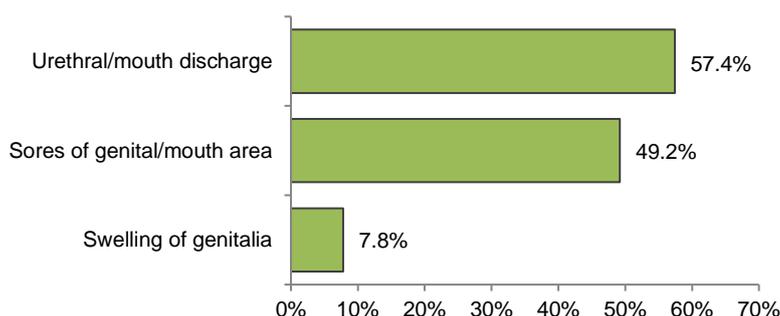
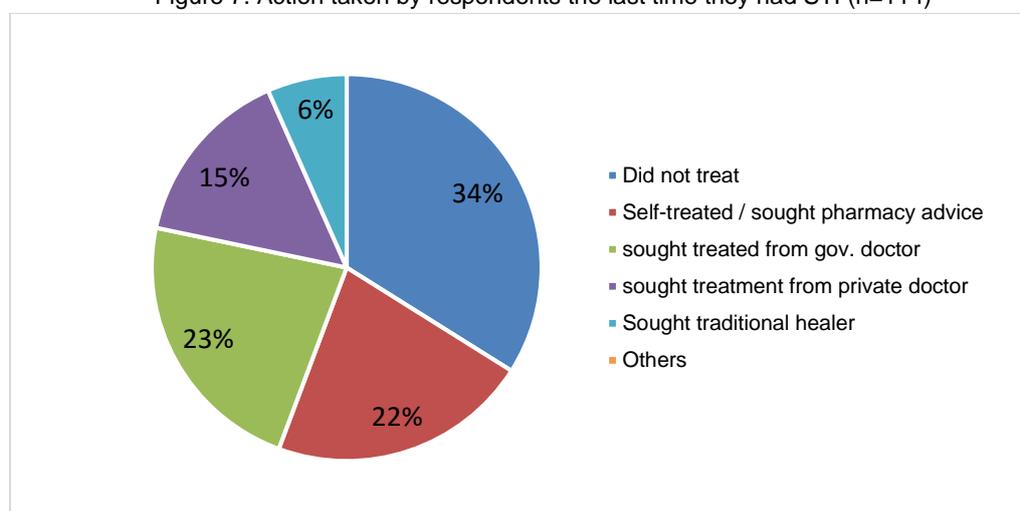


Figure 7. Action taken by respondents the last time they had STI (n=114)



5.7 Pattern of HIV services utilization

Only 27.8% of respondents claimed that they have attended health talk addressing prevention of spread of HIV or STI organized mostly by Health Department (47.4%) and NGO/CBO (46.9%) (table 31). In the past three months, about 10.2% of the respondents had participated

in face-to-face discussion with the most discussed issues were HIV transmission and prevention (98.6%).

Less than a third (30.6%) had visited STI clinic out of which 28% had anal examination as part of STI medical examination. About 43.3% of respondents claimed they ever had HIV test done out of which only 34.7% had shared the result with their partner or family. Close to one-third (32.8%) had their blood tested for HIV in the last 12 months and were informed of result. Only 14.7% of respondents claimed their permanent partner had done HIV test. Of those who had performed HIV test, feeling at risk of HIV infection singled out as the main reason for taking HIV test (68.5%).

Table 31. Pattern of HIV services utilization among FSW respondents (n=864)

	N	%
Health talk:		
Have ever attended health talk in the past year	240	27.8
Health talk organized by Health Department	93	47.4
Health talk organized by NGO / CBO	92	46.9
Health talk organized by other department	14	7.1
Participated in face-to-face discussion:		
Never participated	673	77.9
In the past 3 months	88	10.2
In the past 4 months – 1 year	42	4.9
More than 1 year ago	61	7.1
Issues discussed:		
HIV transmission and prevention	275	98.6
Sexual activity and pleasure	34	12.2
Spiritual awareness	34	12.2
Other issues (multiple response)	7	2.5
STI services:		
Referred for STI management	196	22.7
Had visited STI clinic	264	30.6
Had anal examination as part of checkup	74	28.0
VCT services:		
Had ever been tested for HIV	374	43.3
Shared result with permanent partner, friend or family	129	34.7
Reason for last HIV test:		
To obtain certificate (job, migration etc.)	6	1.6
To marry / engage in monogamous relationship	28	7.5
To check because I felt at risk	254	68.5
Because I felt sick	22	5.9
Because someone else requested / suggested it	31	8.4
Referred by program	18	4.9
Other reason	12	3.2
Permanent partner had HIV tested	127	14.7
Had HIV tested and informed of result in the past year	280	32.8
Reason for HIV testing:		
To obtain certificate	14	2.8

	N	%
To marry / engage in monogamous relationship	6	1.2
Feeling at risk	376	75.4
Feeling sick	20	4.0
Requested / suggested by someone	44	8.8
Referred by program	37	7.4
Others	2	0.4

5.8 Awareness on HIV, risk and prevention efforts

With regards to knowledge and risk perception among FSW respondents, less than a third of respondents (30.7%) had known someone infected with HIV in their life (table 32). About 81.2% believed they can get the medication in time of need and know where to get it in the city (72.7%) and 35.4% of respondents have adequate knowledge (score 5) on HIV transmission.

Table 32. HIV Knowledge HIV, risk and prevention efforts among respondents (n=864)

	N	%
Personally had known someone infected with HIV	263	30.7
Know where to get HIV medication in the city	615	72.7
Will receive medication in time of need	688	81.2
Knowledge of HIV*:		
1. A person can reduce HIV transmission by using condom	734	85.0
2. A person can reduce risk of HIV by having one faithful, uninfected partner	570	66.0
3. A person can become infected through mosquito bites	633	73.3
4. A person can get HIV by sharing meal with someone who is infected with HIV	650	75.2
5. A healthy-looking person can have HIV	631	73.0
<i>(*number with correct answer based on UNGASS indicator)</i>		
Total with adequate knowledge (score 5)	306	35.4
Median score knowledge	4.0 ± 1.2 (0 – 5)	

5.9 Alcohol and substance abuse

The findings related to consumption of alcohol and substance use among FSWs are presented in table 33. Overall, close to 40% of FSWs reported that they have had consumed alcohol while 25.5% of their sexual partners had used drugs prior to having sex in the past month and 4.1% FSWs have ever injected drugs. The most popular psychotropic drugs used by respondents before they had sex in the last year was ice/syabu (18.7%).

Table 33. Alcohol and psychotropic drugs use among FSW respondents (n=864)

	N	%
Consumed alcohol before having sex in the past month	341	39.9
Used psychotropic drugs before sex in the past month:		
syabu/ice	159	18.7
heroin	62	7.3
ecstasy	59	6.9
cocaine	11	1.3
Injected drugs	35	4.1
Sexual partners ever used drugs before having sex	216	25.5
Sexual partners who used injected drugs	65	7.7

5.10 HIV prevalence and attributes

This survey found that overall HIV prevalence was 4.2% with highest prevalence in Pahang (18.6%), followed by Selangor (9.8%) and Kelantan (9.8%) (table 34). This study revealed that injecting drug use was the main factor associated with HIV infection. It was found that FSW younger than 24 years were protective against HIV infection (0.21; 95%CI 0.05, 0.89) while those who have injected drugs were 4.3 times more likely to have HIV infection (95% CI 1.57, 11.94). Those with adequate HIV knowledge have 1.32 higher risk of being infected while those with shorter duration (less than 1 year) of sex work was 2.14 likely to be infected. However, these two findings were not statistically significant.

Table 34. HIV prevalence by state among FSW respondents (n=864)

Region	State	N	(%)
North	Pulau Pinang (n=251)	9	3.6
	Perak (n=60)	2	1.1
Central	Selangor (n=60)	6	10.0
South	Melaka (n=70)	4	5.7
East	Kelantan (n=41)	4	9.8
	Pahang (n=43)	8	18.6
East Malaysia	Sabah (n=184)	2	1.1
	Sarawak (n=150)	1	0.7
TOTAL		36	4.2

Table 35. Factors attributed to HIV infection among FSW respondents (n=36)

Attributes	Freq. (n=36)	%	OR (95% CI)
Age group:			
≤ 24 years	2	1.1	0.21 (0.05-0.89)
> 24 years	34	5.0	-
Injected drugs:			
Yes	5	13.9	4.22 (1.53 – 11.62)
No	30	3.7	-
Knowledge score:			
Adequate (5 score)	15	4.9	1.32 (0.67 – 2.60)
Inadequate (<5 score)	21	3.8	-
Consumed alcohol prior to having sex last month:			
Yes	11	3.2	0.68 (0.33 – 1.40)
No	24	4.7	
Duration of sex work:			
≤ 1 year	2	8.3	2.14 (0.48 – 9.49)
> 1 year	34	4.1	
Client volume per week:			
≤ 14 clients	34	4.4	1.82 (0.43 – 7.71)
> 14 clients	2	2.5	

5.11 Discussion

The IBBS survey is carried out once every two to three years so that comparisons can be made to determine the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS prevention and intervention programmes. As such, a comparison (where possible) between the 2009 IBBS survey and the 2012 IBBS survey will be discussed although with some limitations due to IBBS 2009 survey was carried out in only three sites in the Klang Valley whereas the 2012 survey was carried out in eight sites/states and covering more states. Besides, the 2009 survey had less information compared to the 2012 survey. However, the number of FSW respondents in the 2009 survey was 551, a good sample size, while the 2012 survey had 864 respondents. In addition, the respondents of the 2009 survey were from various states in Malaysia who had travelled to the Klang Valley to make a living. This may not be an adequate reason to enable the comparative study to be carried out, but given the fact that the IBBS survey only started in 2009, there is no other suitable study that could be used for the comparative study.

(a) Socio-demographic characteristics

A summary of the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents for the 2009 and 2012 survey is narrated in table 36.

Table 36. Comparison of socio-demographic characteristics among FSW respondents

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Age:		
< 24	7.4	21.1
25 – 29	17.1	14.8
30 – 39	36.1	24.9
40 – 49		23.8
≥ 50	39.4	15.4
Ethnic:		
Malay	51.1	37.6
Chinese	8.4	10.2
Indian	34.1	12.0
Sabah	-	20.1
Sarawak	-	13.0
Others	6.4	7.1
Education:		
No school	9.1	15.3
Primary	32.9	33.9
Secondary	57.6	50.3
Tertiary	0.4	0.5
Faith:		
Muslim	57.0	60.0
Christianity	6.0	17.1
Hinduism	28.5	10.2
Buddhism	6.9	9.7
Others	0.5	0.4
No religion	1.1	2.5
Marital status:		
Not married, not living with sexual partner	18.9	38.9
Not married, living with sexual partner		5.6
Married, living with spouse	23.7	11.9
Married, living with other sexual partner		3.9
Married, not living with spouse or sexual partner		36.6
Divorced	34.5	3.0
Widowed	22.9	-
Currently living with:		
Alone	30.1	27.2
With friends in rented room	24.1	26.9
With family	31.2	25.0
With husband	10.0	9.0
With boyfriend	-	6.5
With other girls in brothel	1.5	3.7
Others	-	1.5
No permanent residence	3.1	0.2

For the socio-demographic characteristics of the 2009 and 2012 respondents, it should be noted that:

1. There was alarming increase of young FSW (< 24 years old) in 2012;
2. The ethnicity of the respondents was better represented in the 2012 survey as it included respondents from Sabah and Sarawak;
3. There has been increasing proportion of married FSW in 2012;
4. The 2009 survey managed to capture many widowed FSWs.

The 2009 and 2012 survey concluded that most FSWs can be characterised by the following profile shown in Table 37.

Table 37: Sociodemographic patterns of FSWs in 2009 and 2012

2009	2012
<p>Majority of FSWs were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aged 40 and above; • Malay and Muslim; • have attained at least secondary school education; • divorced; • living alone or with family. 	<p>Majority of FSWs were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aged between 30 to 49 years; • Malay and Muslim; • have attained at least secondary school education; • currently married; • living alone though some stayed with friends and family.

Both survey showed that most of the FSWs found their clients on the streets, in the hotels or via phone calls or text messages.

(b) Sexual history and sexual practices

No significant difference was observed in the mean age of the FSWs first sexual encounter between the 2009 and 2012 surveys, i.e. the mean age was 18.32 and 19.2 respectively. In 2009, 60.9% of the FSWs reported obtaining free condoms in the last year whereas in 2012, only 41.4% reported obtaining free condoms. One possible reason could be that the 2009 survey was carried out in the Klang Valley which is covered by more NGOs working on HIV prevention compared to the 2012 survey which was carried out in states which have fewer or no NGOs working on HIV prevention. This assumption is supported by the fact that in 2009, 18.6% of the FSWs reported that they obtained free condoms from outreach workers or NGOs whereas in the 2012 report, only 4.3% of the FSWs reported that they obtained free condoms from outreach workers.

The 2012 survey also reported a drastic decline in the availability of condoms for the FSWs in bars, guest houses and hotels, i.e. 0.5% as compared to 11.4% in 2009. Again, this could be because the 2009 survey was carried out only in the city area whereas the 2012 survey

covered both less developed and urban areas. The consolation is that there was an increase in the percentage of pimps providing condoms to the FSWs, i.e. from 2.9% in 2009 to 3.7% in 2012. Table 38 shows the comparisons on the sexual practices among the FSWs in 2009 and 2012 surveys.

Table 38. Condom use among FSW in IBBS 2009 and IBBS 2012

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Condom used with recent client	60.9	83.9
Condom used with boyfriends	38.3	53.9
Condom used with husband	12.0	21.7
Reasons for using condom:		
Protection from sexual diseases	94.6	96.8
Pregnancy prevention	73.4	83.1
Client proposed	33.8	54.7
Requested by manager/pimp	-	21.2

It was obvious that there is an increase in use of condom with recent client, boyfriend and husband from 2009 to 2012. Most of the FSW respondents used condoms to protect themselves from sexual diseases and unwanted pregnancy. It is also encouraging to note that there is an increase from 2009 to 2012 in the number of clients who have requested for condom use and that more managers or pimps have requested that clients should use condoms with their FSWs.

In 2009, the main reasons given for not using condoms were that condoms were not available and objection from clients to use them. In 2012, the main reasons remained the same with an addition that condoms were not used because the FSWs perceived that their clients were 'clean'.

(c) Outreach intervention, HIV and STI test, and awareness on HIV, risk and prevention effort

In 2009, 36.1% of FSWs had attended health talks on HIV and STI prevention in the past year, but in 2012 only 27.8% reported to have attended these health talks. This could be because outreach work is more regular in the Klang Valley than other less developed parts of Malaysia.

The percentage of FSWs who have used the STI services was higher in 2009 than in 2012 (table 39). Similarly, the percentage of FSWs who have ever been tested for HIV was higher in 2009 than in 2012. This could be due to the fact that the 2009 survey was carried out in the Klang Valley whereas the 2012 survey included less developed areas of Malaysia. In the less developed areas of Malaysia, the FSWs could be less knowledgeable of HIV/AIDS due to less intervention work being carried out with them (see also table 40 on HIV knowledge). However, the percentage of FSWs accessing the STI and VCT facilities were still low for both surveys. Approximately half or less of the FSW respondents reported to have used these facilities.

Table 39. STI and HIV services utilization among FSW respondents in the 2009 and 2012 surveys

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
STI services:		
Had visited STI clinic/services in the past year	51.3	31.7
VCT services:		
Had ever been tested for HIV	50.1	43.3

As for the knowledge on HIV which was assessed using the 5-questions indicator, the 2009 survey in Klang Valley revealed that 38.5% of the FSWs were knowledgeable (getting all 5 questions correct) of HIV whereas in the 2012 survey, 35.4% were knowledgeable. The percentage of FSWs who have good knowledge on HIV is still low, i.e. only about a third of them are knowledgeable. The detail of the assessment is shown in Table 40. However, there is an improvement on condom use knowledge as the proportion FSW respondents who knew that using condoms could reduce HIV transmission increased from 71.3% to 85%.

Table 40. HIV Knowledge HIV, risk and prevention efforts among FSW respondents in the 2009 and 2012 IBBS survey

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Knowledge on HIV (percent respondents who gave the right answer):		
1. A person can reduce HIV transmission by using condom	71.3	85.0
2. A person can reduce risk of HIV by having one faithful, uninfected partner	63.2	66.0
3. A person cannot become infected through mosquito bites	70.2	73.3
4. A person cannot get HIV by sharing meal with someone who is infected with HIV	76.2	75.2
5. A healthy looking person can have HIV	71.0	73.0
Total with adequate knowledge (score 5)	38.5	35.4

(d) Alcohol and drug abuse

The percentage of alcohol consumption among FSWs were almost similar in 2009 and 2012 (table 41). However, there was a difference in drug use between 2009 and 2012 surveys. It appears that there are higher number of drug users before sex in the Klang Valley when compared to the other parts of Malaysia in which 38.5% of FSWs in the 2009 survey had used drugs before sex compared to 10.7% in the 2012 survey. Likewise, there were more sexual partners of FSWs who used drugs before sex (46.5%) in 2009 when compared to those reported in the 2012 survey (25.5%). Out of these, 20% were IDUs in 2009 and 7.7% were IDUs in 2012.

Table 41. Alcohol and psychotropic drug use among FSW in the 2009 and 2012 IBBS survey

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Consumed alcohol before having sex in the past month	35.9	39.9
Have used psychotropic drugs before sex	38.5	10.7
Sexual partners ever used drugs before having sex	46.5	25.5
Have ever injected drugs	9.8	4.1
Have sexual partners who used injected drugs	20.0	7.7

(e) HIV prevalence

In the 2009 IBBS survey, it was found that 10.5% of the FSW respondents were tested positive for HIV whereas the 2012 IBBS survey reported that only 4.2% of the FSW respondents were tested positive. However, the 2012 survey also reported that the prevalence rate in Selangor was 9.8% which was lower than that of the 2009 survey.

5.12 Conclusion

Although the IBBS 2009 on FSWs was carried out only in the Klang Valley, a city area, whereas the IBBS 2012 was carried out in both the city and the less developed areas, the discussion above could highlight some practical comparisons between the 2009 and 2012 results. From the comparisons, the following conclusions could be derived and summarised:

- a) Most FSWs were still seeking out their clients in the streets, in hotels and via phone calls or text messages. Internet communication has not taken off among majority of the FSWs;
- b) Free condoms appear to be more available in the Klang Valley or city areas as there were more NGOs working on HIV prevention compared with less developed areas where there are fewer or no NGOs working on HIV prevention. This is supported by the fact that 18.6% of the FSWs reported obtaining free condoms from outreach workers or NGOs in the Klang Valley in the 2009 IBBS survey compared to 4.3% of the FSWs in the 2012 survey which covered both the city areas and the less developed areas;
- c) Condoms seem to be more available to the FSWs in bars, guest houses and hotels in the city areas when compared to the less developed areas;
- d) The IBBS 2012 survey showed that there was an increase in the percentage of pimps providing condoms to the FSWs, i.e. from 2.9% in 2009 to 3.7% in 2012;
- e) There was an increase of condom usage among FSWs with recent client, boyfriend and husband from 2009 to 2012;
- f) There is also an increase in the number of clients who have requested for condom usage and that more managers or pimps have requested that clients should use condoms with their FSWs;

- g) FSWs have more opportunities to attend health talks on prevention of spread of HIV and STI in the Klang Valley or city areas than in the less developed areas;
- h) More FSWs have accessed the STI services and have ever been tested for HIV in the Klang Valley or city areas than in the less developed areas. This could be because the FSWs in the less developed areas were less knowledgeable of HIV/AIDS resulting from lesser intervention work being carried out with them. Overall, the percentage of FSWs accessing the STI and VCT facilities was still low as only about half or less of the FSW respondents have used these facilities;
- i) As for their HIV knowledge, only 38.5% of the FSWs in the 2009 survey and 35.4% of the FSWs in the 2012 survey have good knowledge on HIV. The percentage was still low as only about a third of them were knowledgeable. However, there was an improvement on condom usage knowledge as the proportion of FSWs who knew that using condoms could reduce HIV transmission increased from 71.3% to 85%;
- j) There seems to be an increasing trend of alcohol consumption among FSWs in the 2009 and 2012. However, there was a glaring difference in psychotropic drug use, i.e. it appears that there was a lot more drug use cases before sex in the Klang Valley when compared to the other parts of Malaysia as 38.5% of FSWs in the 2009 survey had used drugs before sex compared to 10.7% in the 2012 survey. Likewise, there were more sexual partners of FSWs who used drugs before sex (46.5%) in 2009 when compared to those reported in the 2012 survey (25.5%). Out of these, 20% were IDUs in 2009 and 7.7% were IDUs in 2012;
- k) In the 2009 IBBS survey, it was found that 10.5% of the FSW respondents were tested positive for HIV whereas the 2012 IBBS survey reported that only 4.2% of the FSW respondents were tested positive. However, the 2012 survey also reported that the prevalence rate in Selangor was 9.8% which was still lower than that of the 2009 survey. It appears that there were more HIV positive FSWs in the Klang Valley than in the less developed areas in Malaysia.

5.13 Recommendation

From the comparisons between the 2009 and 2012 IBBS surveys, it should be noted that knowledge on condom usage had improved over the years among the FSWs and that more of them are practising safe sex with their clients, their boyfriends and their husbands. However, HIV information still needs to be imparted to them in both the city and less developed areas as only about a third of them have good knowledge on HIV. They also need to be informed and encouraged to use the STI and VCT facilities as only about 50% or less have ever used these facilities. More outreach work need to be carried out with the FSWs in the less developed areas in Malaysia, particularly on distributing free condoms to them as condoms are reported to be less available in these areas. Moreover, FSWs outside of the Klang Valley appeared to have less opportunity to attend health talks on prevention of spread of HIV and STI, and to receive IEC material.

Psychotropic drug use among FSWs and their sexual partners before sex appeared to be much higher in the Klang Valley than in other parts of Malaysia. Outreach work with the FSWs, particularly in the city areas, needs to include the negative effect of drug use prior to sex.

As there seem to be more HIV positive FSWs in the Klang Valley and possibly in other city areas, outreach work should also incorporate treatment and care, and positive living components to it.

CHAPTER 6 - TRANSGENDER (TG)

Seven study sites were involved and a total of 870 transgender (TG) respondents (including seeds) were recruited. Recruitment was initiated with 37 seeds (table 42) and distribution of respondents are depicted in figure 8.

Table 42. Distribution of TG respondents and seeds by region/state (n=870)

Region	State	No. Seed	No. wave	No. Respondents	Percent (%)
North	Pulau Pinang	9	9	227	26.1
	Perak	3	8	57	6.6
Central	Selangor	1	6	63	7.2
South	Melaka	3	6	71	8.2
East	Kelantan	4	6	60	6.9
East Malaysia	Sabah	5	8	242	27.8
	Sarawak	12	8	150	17.2
TOTAL		37		870	100.0

Figure 8. Geographical distribution of study sites for TG and respondents (n=870)



6.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics

In this study, more than half were aged 29 years and below (56%) (table 43). Most respondents were Malay (52.9%), Muslim (80.1%), had attained at least secondary education (77.7%), not married and not living with sexual partner (85.3%), and currently living with their family members or siblings (37.9%). About a third of TG respondents reported to have some form of employment with salary (35.3%).

Table 43. Socio-demographic characteristics of TG respondents (n=870)

	N	%
Age:		
< 24	292	33.6
25 – 29	195	22.4
30 – 39	252	29.0
40 – 49	92	10.6
≥ 50	39	4.5
Median age (years)	28 ± 9 (Min 17 – Max 68)	
Ethnic:		
Malay	490	52.9
Chinese	36	4.1
Indian	72	8.3
Sabah	213	24.5
Sarawak	51	5.9
Others	38	4.4
Education:		
No schooling	16	1.9
Primary	108	12.6
Secondary	667	77.7
Tertiary	67	7.8
Faith:		
Islam	697	80.1
Christianity	72	8.3
Hinduism	65	7.5
Buddhism	32	3.7
Others	4	0.5
Marital status:		
Not married, not living with sexual partner	741	85.3
Not married, living with sexual partner	84	9.7
Married, living with spouse	21	2.4
Married, living with other sexual partner	3	0.3
Married, not living with spouse or sexual partner	20	2.3
Currently living with:		
Alone	169	19.4
Non-TG friends	234	26.9
Family / sibling	329	37.9
TG friends	62	7.1
Regular female partner	4	0.5
Regular male partner	68	7.8
No permanent residence	3	0.3
Source of income:		
Job with salary	306	35.3
Independent worker (odd jobs)	223	25.7
Salon/beauty parlor/hairdresser	131	15.1
Student	21	2.4
Sex worker	19	2.2
Unemployed	157	18.1
Others	10	1.2

6.2 Sexual history and practices

With regards to sexual history and practices among TG respondents, the mean age of sex debut was reported at 16 ± 4 years (7 – 45) and mostly had a man (96.7%) as their first sex partner (table 44). Though majority consented to have sex for the first time, there were about 25.1% who claimed they had been forced into it. About 89% reported they had ever had sex in exchange for money starting at the age of about 20 ± 5 (9 – 52) years. Almost half of TG respondents had permanent partners (47.8%) of whom majority were male partners (98.1%). About 40.6% of these permanent partners reportedly had other sexual partners.

As for condom use, majority reported that they had ever used condoms (97.1%). However, only 29% carried condom with them during the interview. Approximately 62.6% of the respondents had ever bought condoms while 77% had ever received condoms from outreach workers, drop-in centres, STI clinics, etc. Above half of the respondents (56.6%) had obtained condoms for free. On average, they had to pay $RM5.00 \pm 7.00$ (1 – 65). Apart from NGO workers as their common source of condoms (38.9%), the next common source was from small shops, retailers or supermarkets (34.3%). Most TG respondents reported used lubricant during anal sex (91.6%) while some had experienced condom breakage in the last month (7.1%).

Table 44. Sexual history and practices among TG respondents (n=870)

	N	%
Sex debut:		
Mean age of sex debut	16 ± 4 (7 – 45) years	
Had been forced to have sex the first time	218	25.1
Man as first sex partner	841	96.7
Woman as first sex partner	22	2.5
Transgender as first sex partner	7	0.8
Ever had sex in exchange for money	776	89.2
Mean age of first sex in exchange for money	20 ± 5 (9 – 52) years	
Type of partner:		
Permanent partner	416	47.8
Man as permanent partner (n=416)	408	98.1
Woman as permanent partner (n=416)	6	1.4
Transgender as permanent partner (n=416)	2	0.5
Permanent partner has other sex partner (n=416)	159	40.6
Condom use:		
Have ever used a condom while having sex	845	97.1
Currently carrying a condom	252	29.0
Have ever bought condom in the past year	545	62.6
Have ever been given condoms	670	77.0
Experienced condom breakage once last month	60	7.1
Experienced condom breakage more than once last month	74	8.7
Used more than one condom in the past month	489	58.1
Ever used a lubricant during anal sex	797	91.6
Places where condoms were obtained:		
Small shops / retailers / supermarket / gas station	297	34.3

	N	%
Pharmacy	75	8.7
Health facility	65	7.5
Bar/ guest house/ hotel	9	1.0
Friend	55	6.3
Client	2	0.2
Madam/ mummy/ pimp	8	0.9
NGO worker	337	38.9
Money spent last time condom was obtained:		
Free	482	56.6
Paid	369	43.4
Mean cost	RM 5.0 ± 7.0 (1 – 65)	

6.3 Sexual practices

The majority of TG respondents (83.8%) admitted they have ever received money for sex from a man (table 45). As for condom use during last anal sex, mostly did so when they were paid for sex (85.2%) and much lesser when buying sex (69.5%) or having consensual sex (69.6%).

Of those who had always used condom when being paid for sex, more than half (53.7%) did so when being penetrated and lesser percentage (30.1%) when penetrating. Whilst among those who bought sex, less than half (40.3%) reported persistent condom use and this percentage is much lower (39.4%) during consensual sex.

Table 45. Sexual behaviours of TG respondents (n=870)

	N	%
Selling sex:		
Ever received money for sex from a man in the past year	729	83.8
Median money received from last customer	RM 50 ± 115 (5 – 1,400)	
Median number client served on last work day	2 ± 2.4 (1 – 25)	
Had used condom during last anal sex with male partner	620	85.2
Frequency condom used when penetrating last month:		
Always (10 / 10 times)	217	30.1
Often (6 - 9 / 10 times)	37	5.1
Sometimes (1 – 5 / 10 times)	118	16.4
Never (0 / 10 times)	233	32.3
No penetration last month	116	16.1
Frequency condom used when being penetrated last month:		
Always (10 / 10 times)	388	53.7
Often (6 - 9 / 10 times)	116	16.0
Sometimes (1 – 5 / 10 times)	131	18.1
Never (0 / 10 times)	54	7.5
No penetration last month	34	4.4

	N	%
Buying sex:		
Ever paid money to a man for sex	118	13.6
Had used condom with last paid partner	82	69.5
Had paid man for anal sex last month	71	95.9
Number of anal sex with last paid partner:		
1 – 2 times	60	57.1
≥ 3 times	45	42.9
Frequency condom used during anal sex with a man paid in the last month:		
Always (10 / 10 times)	29	40.3
Often (6 - 9 / 10 times)	7	9.7
Sometimes (1 – 5 / 10 times)	18	25.0
Never (0 / 10 times)	18	25.0
Consensual sex:		
Ever had consensual sex with a man in the past year	560	64.4
Had used condom during last consensual sex with a man	390	69.6
Had consensual sex with man last month	446	51.1
Had oral sex with consensual male partner last month	416	47.8
Had anal sex with consensual male partner last month	407	46.8
Number of consensual male partner last month:		
≤ 5 partners	341	76.5
6 – 10 partners	57	12.8
> 10 partners	48	10.8
Frequency condom used during consensual anal sex last month:		
Always (10 / 10 times)	172	39.4
Often (6 - 9 / 10 times)	74	17.0
Sometimes (1 – 5 / 10 times)	106	24.3
Never (0 / 10 times)	84	19.3

In addition to male sexual partners, about 4.6% and 5.3% of TG respondents reported that they have had TG and women as their sexual partners respectively (table 46). As for the last meeting place with their sexual partners, majority of the respondents reported that they met at the street (47.9%). About 29.7% admitted they had been forced to have sex in the past year. Approximately 80% claimed they had been insulted by strangers for being a transsexual and 31.7% had experienced being pushed, slapped, punched or having stones or other objects thrown at them.

Table 46. Sexuality issues of TG

	N	%
Last meeting place with sexual male partner:		
Park	84	9.8
Street	412	47.9
Salon	23	2.7
Bar / discotheque / cafe	73	8.5
Hotel	40	4.6
Own / partner's residence	89	10.3
Internet	62	7.2
Others	89	10.3
Had sex with TG in the past year	40	4.6
Had sex with woman in the past year	46	5.3
Have ever been forced to have sex in the past year	258	29.7
Have ever been pushed, slapped, punched or thrown objects for being a transsexual	275	31.7
Have ever been insulted by stranger for being a transsexual	692	79.9

6.4 Pattern of HIV services utilization

In this study, about half of the respondents claimed they had ever attended health talks in the past year; mostly organized by NGO/CBO (67%) (table 47). In addition to health talks, about 29.4% and 31.1% had face-to-face discussion and group discussion at least once in the past year. Above one-third (38.5%) claimed they had been contacted by NGO or field worker and issues discussed were mainly on HIV transmission and prevention (95.4%). In addition to behavioural change communication, about 24.8% were referred for STI care in the last 3 months but only 19.8% had visited STI clinic out of whom 34.5% had anal examination as part of the check-up.

Overall, above half of the respondents had never attended events in the past year where HIV was discussed while about 22.7% reported that they have been contacted by internet chat room providing HIV information and 32.7% searched the website for HIV information. The most popular source of HIV information was IEC material (61.6%).

As for VCT services, a little above half of the respondents (53.7%) had HIV test in their life time and much lower (35.5%) had HIV test and informed of the result in the last 12 months. Of those who had HIV test in the last year, only 56% shared their result with permanent partner, friend or family and 17.8% had their permanent partner tested for HIV. Most respondent who had HIV test did so as they felt at risk (74.3%).

Almost three-quarter (74.4%) had received condom from outreach workers and about 7.9% received clean needles and syringes in the last year.

Table 47. Services exposure and utilization among TG respondents (n=870)

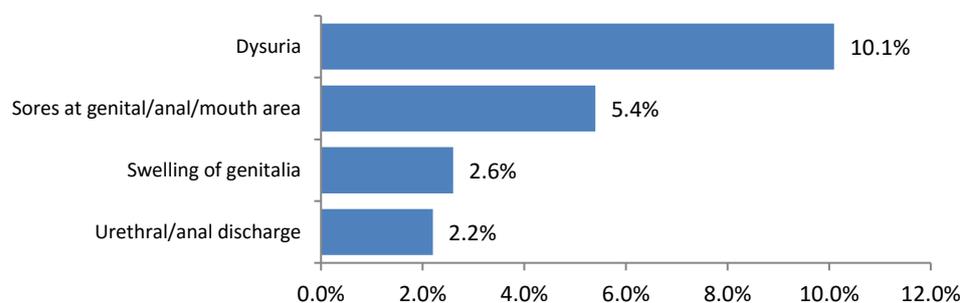
	N	%
Health talk:		
Have ever attended health talk in the past year	431	49.5
Health talk organized by:		
Health Department	154	35.9
Social Welfare Department	9	2.1
Company / business	2	0.5
NGO / CBO	287	66.6
Last participated in face-to-face discussion:		
Never participated	455	52.3
In the past 3 months	124	14.3
In the past 4 months – 1 year	131	15.1
More than 1 year ago	160	18.4
Last participated in group discussion:		
Never participated	412	47.4
In the past 3 months	134	15.4
In the past 4 months – 1 year	137	15.7
More than 1 year ago	187	21.5
Contacted by NGO/healthcare worker/friend/others in the past 3 months	390	44.8
Issues discussed in the past 3 months:		
HIV transmission and prevention among TG	375	95.4
Methods on sexual activity and pleasure	27	7.2
Spiritual awareness from religious perspective	29	7.7
Others	13	3.3
<i>(*multiple responses)</i>		
STI service:		
Referred for STI management in the last 3 months	216	24.8
Had visited STI clinic in the past 3 months	172	19.8
Had anal examination as part of check-up	59	34.5
Have attended events where HIV information were discussed in the past year:		
> 3 times	77	8.9
2 – 3 times	166	19.2
Once	150	17.3
Never	473	54.6
Have been contacted by internet chatrooms providing information on HIV:		
> 3 times	22	5.7
2 – 3 times	30	7.7
Once	36	9.3
Never	300	77.3
Have been connected to websites to look for information on HIV:		
> 3 times	96	11.1
2 – 3 times	107	12.3
Once	81	9.3
Never	584	67.3
VCT services:		
Ever had HIV test	467	53.7
Had HIV test in the past year	275	31.6
Had HIV tested and informed of result in the last 12 months	309	35.5

	N	%
Shared result with permanent partner, friend or family	173	56.0
Permanent partner had HIV tested	136	15.6
Reason for HIV testing:		
To obtain certificate	14	3.0
To marry / engage in monogamous relationship	6	1.3
Feeling at risk	344	74.3
Feeling sick	20	4.3
Requested / suggested by someone	42	9.1
Referred by program	35	7.6
Others	2	0.4
Accessibility to preventive kit in the past year:		
Have been given sterile N&S by outreach worker	69	7.9
Have been given condom by outreach worker	647	74.4

6.5 Sexually Transmitted Infection

The respondents were asked to recall if they ever had any STI symptom and the findings were depicted in figure 4.

Figure 4. Distribution of STI symptoms among TG respondents



6.6 Awareness on HIV, risk and prevention efforts

About 42.4% of the respondents knew someone who was infected with HIV (table 48). With respect to medication accessibility, 88.8% believed they could get the medication when they were in dire need and 77.1% knew where to get them in the city. In general, the median score for overall knowledge on HIV was 4.0 ± 1.1 (0 – 5) from a total score of 5 and only 40.6% had adequate knowledge (score 5) on HIV risk and transmission. The individual items of the HIV knowledge revealed that there is still some misunderstanding issue on HIV transmission.

Table 48. HIV Knowledge HIV, risk and prevention efforts among respondents (n=870)

	N	%
Personally had known someone infected with HIV	368	42.4
Know where to get HIV medication in the city	670	77.1
Will receive medication in time of need	757	88.8
Knowledge of HIV:		
1. A person can reduce HIV transmission by using condom	797	91.6
2. A person can reduce risk of HIV by having one faithful, uninfected partner	599	69.3
3. A person can become infected through mosquito bites	652	75.8
4. A person can get HIV by sharing meal with someone who is infected with HIV	668	77.1
5. A healthy looking person can have HIV	742	86.0
(*number with correct answer)		
Adequate knowledge (score=5)	353	40.6
Median score knowledge	4.0± 1.1	(0 – 5)

*level of knowledge is based on 5 questions in UNGASS indicator i.e. 5 score = Adequate and <5 score=inadequate

6.7 Alcohol and substance abuse

The findings related to consumption of alcohol and psychotropic drugs prior to having sex among TG respondents are presented in table 49. Overall, close to 40% of TG reportedly had consumed alcohol, while shabu/ice being the most popular psychotropic drug used (17.9%) prior to having sex in the past month. Approximately a third (31.4%) also had sexual partner who also used drugs prior to having sex and a small percentage admitted had injected drugs prior to having sex (2.5%).

Table 49. Pattern of alcohol and psychotropic drugs use prior to having sex in the past month among TG respondents (n=870)

	N	%
Had consumed alcohol before sex	330	37.9
Had taken Syabu/ice before sex	156	17.9
Had used heroin before sex	22	2.5
Have used ecstasy before sex	66	7.6
Have use cocaine before sex	12	1.4
Sexual partners had ever used drugs before having sex	273	31.4
Have ever injected drugs	22	2.5
Have sexual partners who had used injected drugs	63	7.2

6.8 HIV prevalence and attributes

Overall HIV prevalence among the TG respondents is 4.8% with the highest prevalence observed in Penang (7.5%), followed by Sarawak (5.3%) and Kelantan (5%) while the other states were below 5%.

Table 50. HIV prevalence by state (n=870)

Region	State	N	Percent (%)
North	Pulau Pinang (n=227)	17	7.5
	Perak (n=57)	1	1.8
Central	Selangor (n=63)	3	4.8
South	Melaka (n=71)	1	1.4
East	Kelantan (n=60)	3	5.0
East	Sabah (n=242)	9	3.7
Malaysia	Sarawak (n=150)	8	5.3
TOTAL		42	4.8

Several common attributes to HIV were analysed (table 51) such as the age of the respondents, condom use, psychotropic drugs and alcohol used prior to sex. None had derived statistical significance except for injecting drug use by partners whereby TG with sex partners who injected drugs were about 3 times likely to be HIV positive.

Table 51. Factors attributed to HIV positive (n=42)

Attributes	Freq.	%	OR (95% CI)
Age group:			
24 years and younger	11	3.8	0.69 (0.34 - 1.40)
25 years and older	31	5.4	-
Condom use with most recent partner			
Yes	32	5.0	1.29 (0.39 – 4.33)
No	3	3.9	-
Have ever injected drugs			
Yes	3	13.6	3.24 (0.92 – 11.42)
No	39	4.6	
Sex partner ever used injected drugs			
Yes	7	11.1	2.76 (1.17 – 6.50)
No	34	4.3	
Consumed alcohol prior to sex			
Yes	17	5.2	1.16 (0.61 – 2.19)
No	24	4.5	

When the means of the attributes were compared (table 52), this study found that HIV positive TG had less education (9.31 ± 2.96 year), higher score of HIV knowledge (4.26 ± 0.77) and were older when they had their first sexual encounter (16.88 ± 3.75) compared to HIV negative TG. However only the mean score of HIV knowledge has reached statistical significance.

Table 52. Comparison of means among TG respondent

Attributes	Mean	p
Mean duration of education (year):		
HIV positive	9.31 ± 2.96	$t=-1.06$ (868), $p=0.289$
HIV negative	11.05 ± 10.59	
Mean score of HIV knowledge:		
HIV positive	4.26 ± 0.77	$t=2.43$ (50), $p=0.019$
HIV negative	3.96 ± 1.10	
Mean age of sex debut:		
HIV positive	16.88 ± 3.75	$t=0.70$ (866), $p=0.483$
HIV negative	16.45 ± 3.86	

6.9 Discussion

The discussion on the TG community will be based on comparisons between the findings of IBBS 2009 and IBBS 2012. The limitation to the comparison is that the 2009 survey was carried out at only three sites in the Klang Valley whereas the 2012 survey was carried out at seven sites in seven states of Malaysia. However, the number of transgender respondents in the 2009 survey was 540, a very good sample size, while the 2012 survey had 870 respondents. In addition, the respondents of the 2009 survey were from various states in Malaysia who were currently staying in the Klang Valley. Another limitation is that the questionnaire for the 2012 IBBS has been modified. As such, certain comparisons could not be made with the 2009 IBBS.

(a) Socio-demographic characteristics

A summary of the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents in 2009 and 2012 surveys is narrated in table 53 and some of the findings are as below.

1. There were younger respondents (< 24 years old) in the 2012 survey;
2. The ethnicity of the respondents was better represented in the 2012 survey as it included more respondents from Sabah and Sarawak;
3. The 2012 survey also provided more information on the marital status of the TG respondents;
4. The percentage of TG respondents who admitted that they were sex workers was much higher in the 2009 IBBS (31.5%) compared to the 2012 IBBS (2.2%). However, close to 90% admitted that they had ever had sex in exchange for money. This goes to show that most TG had been sex workers though not full-time.

Table 53. Socio-demographic characteristics of TG respondents for the 2009 and 2012 IBBS surveys

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Age:		
≤ 24	15.6	33.6
25 – 29	29.3	22.4
30 – 39	39.5	29.0
≥40	15.7	15.1
Ethnic:		
Malay	49.4	52.9
Chinese	2.2	4.1
Indian	40.7	8.3
Sabah		24.5
Sarawak	4.1	5.9
Others	2.4	4.4
Education:		
No schooling	4.1	1.9
Primary	17.6	12.6
Secondary	74.4	77.7
Tertiary	3.9	7.8
Marital status:		
Not married, not living with sexual partner	96.9	85.3
Not married, living with sexual partner		9.7
Married, living with spouse		2.4
Married, living with other sexual partner	1.7	0.3
Married, not living with spouse or sexual partner		2.3
Currently living with:		
Alone	21.5	19.4
Non-TG friends	27.8	26.9
Family / sibling	19.3	37.9
TG friends	25.4	7.1
Regular female partner	0.2	0.5
Regular male partner	4.4	7.8
No permanent residence	0.7	0.3
Source of income:		
Job with salary	32.4	35.3
Independent worker (odd jobs)	31.9	25.7
Salon/beauty parlor/hairdresser	1.3	15.1
Student	0.2	2.4
Sex worker	31.5	2.2
Unemployed	2.8	18.1
Others	0	1.2

(b) Sexual history and partners

The sexual history and practices of the TG respondents in both surveys are summarized in table 54. The interesting comparison that can be seen between the 2009 IBBS and the 2012 IBBS is that condom use has gone up in 2012 by about 7%.

Table 54. Sexual history and practices among TG respondents for the 2009 and 2012 IBBS surveys

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Sex debut:		
Mean age of sex debut (year)	15.6 ± 3.4 (6-30)	16 ± 4 (7-45)
Had been forced to have sex the first time	32.2	25.1
Man as first sex partner	98.1	96.7
Woman as first sex partner	0.9	2.5
Transgender as first sex partner	0.4	0.8
Ever had sex in exchange for money	N.A.	89.2
Mean age of first sex in exchange for money (year)	N.A.	20 ± 5 (9 – 52)
Type of partner:		
Permanent partner	N.A.	47.8
Man as permanent partner	N.A.	98.1
Woman as permanent partner	N.A.	1.4
Transgender as permanent partner	N.A.	0.5
Permanent partner has other sex partner	N.A.	40.6
Condom use:		
Have ever used a condom while having sex	90	97.1
Currently carrying a condom	33.1	29.0
Have ever bought condom in the past year	81.7	62.6
Have ever been given condoms	75	77.0
Experienced condom breakage once last month	N.A.	7.1
Experienced condom breakage more than once last month	N.A.	8.7
Used more than one condom in the past month	N.A.	58.1
Ever used a lubricant during anal sex	95.3	91.6
Places where condoms were obtained:		
Small shops / retailers / supermarket / gas station	45.2	34.3
Pharmacy	3.9	8.7
Health facility	N.A.	7.5
Bar/ guest house/ hotel	7.6	1.0
Friend	N.A.	6.3
Client	N.A.	0.2
Madam/ mummy/ pimp	N.A.	0.9
NGO worker	39.1	38.9
Money spent last time condom was obtained:		
Free	N.A.	56.6
Paid	N.A.	43.4
Mean cost (RM)	N.A.	5.0 ± 7.0 (1– 65)

The number of respondents who reported that they had ever being paid for sex from a man in the past year is almost the same for both IBBS studies (table 55). There was a slight increase in condom use with their last male customers for anal sex in 2012. However, there was a decline of about 10% for those who always used condoms with their clients. There was also a decline in the number of respondents who used condoms when they paid for sex. The number of respondents who had consensual sex had increased. Although the number of respondents who used condoms during consensual sex the last month had increased between 2009 and 2012, the overall number was still low.

Table 55. Sexual behaviours of TG respondents for the 2009 and 2012 IBBS surveys

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Selling sex:		
Ever received money for sex from a man in the past year	83.7	84.0
Mean money received from last customer (RM)	58 ± 49 (10–700)	50 ± 115 (5–1400)
Mean number client served on last work day	NA	2 ± 2.4 (1 – 25)
Had used condom with last male customer during anal sex	83	85.2
Had proposed condom during last anal sex with customer	92	91.2
Frequency condom used when penetrating last month:		
Always (10 / 10 times)	40.7	30.1
Often (6 - 9 / 10 times)	7.8	5.1
Sometimes (1 – 5 / 10 times)	6.7	16.4
Never (0 / 10 times)	7.8	32.3
No penetration last month	36.9	16.1
Frequency condom used when being penetrated last month:		
Always (10 / 10 times)	64.8	53.7
Often (6 - 9 / 10 times)	12.3	16.0
Sometimes (1 – 5 / 10 times)	7.8	18.1
Never (0 / 10 times)	6.5	7.5
No penetration last month	8.5	4.4
Buying sex:		
Ever paid money to a man for sex	N.A.	13.6
Had used condom with last paid partner	71.1	69.5
Had proposed condom to last paid partner	83.3	64.4
Had paid man to have sex with last month	N.A.	65.5
Had paid man for oral sex last month	N.A.	89.2
Had paid man for anal sex last month	N.A.	95.9
Number of anal sex with last paid partner:		
1 – 2 times	N.A.	57.1
≥ 3 times	N.A.	42.9
Frequency condom used during anal sex with a man paid in the last month:		
Always	~41.5	40.3
Often	~5.7	9.7
Sometimes	~45.8	25.0
Never	~7.2	25.0
Consensual sex:		
Ever had consensual sex with a man in the past year	41.3	65.0
Had used condom during last consensual sex with a man	66.8	69.6
Had proposed condom during last consensual sex with man	71.3	91.9
Had consensual sex with man last month	N.A.	82.1
Had oral sex with consensual male partner last month	N.A.	93.3
Had anal sex with consensual male partner last month	N.A.	91.2
Number of consensual male partner last month:		
≤ 5 partners	N.A.	76.5
6 – 10 partners	N.A.	12.8
> 10 partners	N.A.	10.8
Frequency condom used during consensual anal sex last month		

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Always	~38.6	39.4
Often	~10.5	17.0
Sometimes	~19.9	24.3
Never	~12.1	19.3

With regards to exposure to health services, the number of respondents who had ever had blood test for HIV were almost stable at 57% (table 56). The main reason for taking the test was “Feeling at risk”.

Table 56. Services exposure and utilization among TG respondents

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Health talk:		
Attended Health talk in the last year organized by:		
Health Department	24.2	35.9
Social Welfare Department	19.9	2.1
Company / business	1.3	0.5
NGO / CBO	80.1	66.6
Contacted by NGO fieldworker/ healthcare worker / friend in the past 3 months:		
> 3 times	17.0	12.6
2 – 3 times	45.1	21.9
Once	23.0	10.8
Never	14.9	54.7
Contacted by NGO/health staff/friends/others	43.7	44.8
VCT services:		
Ever had blood tested for HIV	56.8	57.8
Had HIV tested in the past year	47.1	59.9
Had HIV tested over a year ago	52.9	40.1
Had HIV tested and informed of result in the last 12 months	NA	67.0
Reason for HIV testing:		
To obtain certificate	2.8	3.0
To marry / engage in monogamous relationship	-	1.3
Feeling at risk	77.6	74.3
Feeling sick	2.8	4.3
Requested / suggested by someone	1.4	9.1
Referred by program	3.4	7.6
Others	12.0	0.4

The overall level of HIV knowledge among respondents on both surveys did not seem to improve much except that more TG agreed that HIV transmission can be reduced by using condom and having one faithful uninfected partner (table 57).

Table 57. HIV Knowledge HIV, risk and prevention efforts among respondents

	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Knowledge of HIV*		
a) A person can reduce HIV transmission by using condom	65.6	91.6
b) A person can reduce risk of HIV by having one faithful, uninfected partner	58.4	69.3
c) A person can become infected through mosquito bites	84.0	75.8
d) A person can get HIV by sharing meal with someone who is infected with HIV	87.4	77.1
e) A healthy-looking person can have HIV	73.5	86.0
(*number with correct answer)		

As 2009 IBBS was carried out only in the Klang Valley, the nearest comparison that can be made with the 2012 IBBS is with the state of Selangor. There was a drastic decline in the prevalence rate by almost half (table 58).

Table 58. HIV prevalence by state

State	2009 (%)	2012 (%)
Pulau Pinang	-	7.5
Perak	-	1.8
Selangor	9.3	4.8
Melaka	-	1.4
Kelantan	-	5.0
Sabah	-	3.7
Sarawak	-	5.3
Overall	9.3	4.8

6.10 Conclusion

Although the IBBS 2009 conducted on TG respondents was carried out only in the Klang Valley, whereas the IBBS 2012 was carried out in many sites country-wide, the discussion above could highlight some reasonable comparisons between the 2009 and 2012 results. From the comparisons, the following conclusions could be derived and summarised:

- HIV prevalence had declined in Klang Valley by almost half from 9.3% to 4.8%.
- Unemployment rate among the TG respondents had substantially increased from 2.8% in 2009 to 18.1% in 2012. They were at risk of entering the sex trade, particularly when 89% of the respondents in the 2012 IBBS survey had reported that they had ever had sex in exchange for money;

- c) Condom use had gone up in 2012 by about 7%. However, when the respondents were asked how often they used condom with their customers during the last month, there was a decline of about 10% for those who always used condoms. There was also a decline in the number of respondents who used condoms when they paid for sex. Condoms usage during consensual sex was still low although there was an increase in the frequency of condom use;
- d) Many still relied on free condoms;
- e) There seemed to be not much improvement in the level of HIV knowledge among the TG respondents but most agreed that condom can prevent transmission;

6.11 Recommendation

Below are few recommendations.

- a) Condom usage among the TG respondents had not reached to a satisfactory level. Moreover, their HIV knowledge had not improved much and their participation in health talks had declined. HIV information still needs to be imparted among them. As shown in the 2012 survey, the TG respondents preferred to receive IEC materials.
- b) TG community should be encouraged to use the STI and VCT services particularly run by the NGOs.
- c) Free condoms should be given since this was their main source of supply, particularly when condoms were less available in rural areas.
- d) Outreach work with the TG community needs to emphasize on the negative effect of drug use before having sex.
- e) Outreach work need to also emphasize on the knowledge of TG community on HIV prevention.
- f) With increase drug use behavior, it is crucial to incorporate harm reduction interventions into HIV prevention programmes among TG.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1

SCREENING QUESTIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY OF MARPS

(The interviewer should be aware of the responses to these answers)

1) IDU

- a) When did you last inject drugs?
- b) What did you last inject?
- c) In which part of your body do you usually inject?
- d) Can you show me where you last injected?
- e) How much do you usually buy (heroin) and how much does it cost? (The screener should be aware of the current cost of drugs in the area.)

2) FSW/TG

- a) When did you last exchange sex for drugs, money or other goods?
- b) Where do you usually find your clients?
- c) How much do you charge?
- d) How do you negotiate your price?

3) MSM

- a) How often do you sleep with men?
- b) Do you enjoy receptive sex with a man?
- c) Do you enjoy penetrative sex with a man?

Annex 2

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR
INJECTING DRUG USER
(IBBS/2012/IDU/01)**

IBBS/2012/IDU/01

INTEGRATED BIO-BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE (IBBS) 2012

Ministry of Health Malaysia

CONFIDENTIAL

BLOCK I. IDENTIFICATION OF PLACE			
1	Mother's name		
2	Centre		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3	Location number		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
4	Target Group	1. Male 2. Female	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Respondent Coupon Number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Copy the number of the coupon)	
6	Respondent serial number	To be filled out by an officer <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
7	Wave number [Seeds should be noted wave 0]	To be filled out by an officer <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

BLOCK II. INTERVIEWER INFORMATION			
1	Name and code of Interviewer I **)		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2	Date of Interview		Day Month Yr <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3	The completeness and consistency of the answers on this questionnaire have been examined by		
	Name and Code of Interviewers/Supervisor **)	Status	Date examined
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Interviewer I	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Supervisor	

*) Cross out what is not necessary

**) Interviewer/Supervisor code should be filled in in accordance with the attendance number assigned at the training

INTRODUCTION

1. Greetings (for example: Good Morning / Good Afternoon / Good Evening).
2. Introduce yourself
3. Explain the intention and goal of the 2009 Integrated Bio-Behavioral Surveillance
4. Emphasize the confidentiality of the answers, and let the person know that his/her name won't be recorded.
5. Ask about the willingness of the person to act as a respondent and to answer the questions honestly.
6. Thank the person for being a willing participant.

THE INTERVIEWER SETS UP A PRIVATE ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH TO CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW, AND MAKES SURE THAT THERE IS NO ONE ELSE PRESENT WHILE THE INTERVIEW TAKES PLACE

My name is (name), and I'm an officer working on collecting health data. We are collecting information about how to help people to prevent infection with HIV. We will ask some private questions about you and your sexual relations. We will not ask for your name or address, so that you cannot be identified, and anything you communicate will be used solely for the purpose of planning health programs. You do not have to participate in this survey, unless you agree to participate. There are no right or wrong answers to any of the questions we pose to you. If you agree to be interviewed, we will much appreciate it if you tell the situation as it is (as honestly as possible).

Can we begin the interview?

“Have you already been interviewed for this survey in the past few weeks?”

If the person involved has already been interviewed for this survey, do not interview that person a second time; express thanks and end the interview.

If they have not yet been interviewed, continue this interview.

No	BLOCK III. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS		
1	How old are you?	..... years old	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2	Highest level of education you have attended/are in the process of attending	1. Never been to School 2. Primary school 3. Secondary school 4. Tertiary level	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Which ethnic group do you belong to?	1. Malay 2. Chinese 3. Indian 4. Sabah 5. Sarawak 6. Orang asli 7. Other Malaysian, specify	<input type="checkbox"/>

4	Which religion do you belong to?	1. Islam 2. Buddhism 3. Hinduism 4. Christianity 5. Sikhism 6. No religion 7. Others, specify	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Who do you currently live with? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Not married, not living with sexual partner 2. Not married, living with sexual partner 3. Married, living with spouse 4. Married, living with other sexual partner 5. Married, not living with spouse or any other sexual partner	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	What is your main source of income in the past month? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Job with salary 2. Independent worker (odd jobs) 3. Snatching / stealing 4. Student 5. Unemployed 6. Other, specify: 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	How long have you been living in this city (name of city)?	1..... years 7 All my life 8. Don't remember/don't know how long 9.No answer [Write 00 if less than 1 year]	<input type="checkbox"/>

No	BLOCK IV. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL HISTORY		
8	What is your current marital status? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Never married 2. Currently married 3. Divorced / separated 4. Widower 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
9	How old were you when you had sexual intercourse (anal or vaginal) for the first time?	1. Age in years..... 2. Never had anal or vaginal intercourse ➔ [Block V] 8. Don't know /No response	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
10	Have you ever used a condom?	1.Yes 2.No 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Have you ever purchased a condom?	1.Yes 2.No 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

The following questions are related to information about injected narcotic use practices. The information that you provide will be kept confidential. Your honesty will be very useful to us in developing services and forms of assistance that meet the needs and desires of people in your group.

No		BLOCK V. INJECTED NARCOTICS																																																									
12	How long have you been using any kind of drugs? [Only name months if less than 1 year]	1. Years Months 8. Don't Know / No Response		<input type="checkbox"/>																																																							
13	How long have you been injecting drugs?	1. Years Months 8. Don't Know /No Response		<input type="checkbox"/>																																																							
14	Which kinds of narcotics have you used or injected in the past year? [Read aloud the answer choices]																																																										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Narcotics</th> <th>Yes injected</th> <th>Yes Not Injected</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Heroin (Putaw)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>Diazepam (Valum, Xanax...)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Amphetamines (Shabu-shabu)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>Subutex / Methadone</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>Codeine</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>Opium (Candu)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G</td> <td>Ketamine</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H</td> <td>Ecstasy / methamphetamine</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>LSD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J</td> <td>Other kinds:</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Narcotics	Yes injected	Yes Not Injected	No	A	Heroin (Putaw)	1	2	3	B	Diazepam (Valum, Xanax...)	1	2	3	C	Amphetamines (Shabu-shabu)	1	2	3	D	Subutex / Methadone	1	2	3	E	Codeine	1	2	3	F	Opium (Candu)	1	2	3	G	Ketamine	1	2	3	H	Ecstasy / methamphetamine	1	2	3	I	LSD	1	2	3	J	Other kinds:	1	2	3			A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/> J <input type="checkbox"/>
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15	How much money did you spent for drugs last week ?	1. RM 8. Don't know 9. No answer		<input type="checkbox"/>																																																							
16	How many times did you inject yesterday? [One day before the survey]	1. Did not inject yesterday 2 times 8. Don't know 9. No answer		<input type="checkbox"/>																																																							
17	Last time you injected, did you use a sterile needle and a	1. use a sterile needle and a syringe 2. use a needle that had been previously used by other		<input type="checkbox"/>																																																							

	syringe, use a needle that had been previously used by other or did you pass on your needle after having used it? UNGASS #21	3. pass on my needle after having used it 9. No answer	
18	In the past 7 days, how many times did you inject?	1. Did not inject last week 2. times 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

Next, I am going to ask you about your sex life The information you provide will be kept confidential. The more honest you are, the better we will be able to provide services and assistance that meet your needs.

BLOCK VI. SEXUAL PARTNER(S) AND HISTORY														
19	In the past year have you ever had sexual intercourse	1. Yes 2. No → [block VII] 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>											
20	In the past 3 months how many of your partners were:													
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Gender of sexual partners</th> <th>Number of partners</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Women</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>Mak Nyah (Transexual)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Men</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Gender of sexual partners	Number of partners	A	Women		B	Mak Nyah (Transexual)		C	Men		A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender of sexual partners	Number of partners												
A	Women													
B	Mak Nyah (Transexual)													
C	Men													
21	In the past year, how many different people have you had sexual intercourse with?	1. Paying partners: partners 2. Non paying partners:partners	<input type="checkbox"/>											
22	In the past month how many sexual intercourse did you have? [Including any kind of partner with whom had anal or vaginal intercourse]	1. Did not have sex last month 2. times 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>											
23	Did you or your last or most recent sexual partner use a condom when you had sexual intercourse? UNGASS #20	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>											

PERMANENT PARTNER(S)			
24	Did you have at any time in the past year a person whom you regarded as your permanent partner (lover/boyfriend/girlfriend)?	1. Yes 2. No → [Q 31] 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

		9. No answer	
25	Have you had sex with your permanent partner in the past year ?	1. Yes 2. No → [Q 31] 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	Did you use a condom the last time you had sex with your permanent sex partner? UNGASS #20	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
27	During the past month , how often have you used a condom when you had sex with your permanent sex partner?	1. Always 2. Often 3. Sometimes 4. Never 5. Did not have sex with this partner in past month 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
28	During the past year , how often have you used a condom when you had sex with your permanent sex partner?	1. Always 2. Often 3. Sometimes 4. Never 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
29	Is your permanent sex partner also an injecting drug user?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
30	Does your permanent sex partner know that you are an injecting drug user?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

TEMPORARY PARTNER(S) WITH NO EXCHANGE OF MONEY FOR SEX																		
31	In the past year , have you ever had sex relations with a person who was not your permanent sex partner? Please do not include sex partners you have paid to have sex, or who have bought sex from you.	1. Yes 2. No → [Q36] 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>															
32	In the past year , how many of the temporary/non-permanent sex partners with no exchange of money for sex (different people) have you had were women, transsexual, or men? [For no partner write zero, for "don't know" / "no response" write 99]																	
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Gender of sexual partners</th> <th>Number of partners</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Women</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>Mak Nyah (Transgender)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Men</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Gender of sexual partners	Number of partners	A	Women		B	Mak Nyah (Transgender)		C	Men		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>
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C	Men																	
A	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
B	<input type="checkbox"/>																	

			C <input type="checkbox"/>												
33	Did you use a condom the last time you had sex with a temporary/non-permanent sex partner with no exchange of money for sex? UNGASS #20	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>												
34	During the past month , how often have you used a condom when you had sex with a temporary/non-permanent sex partner with no exchange of money for sex? UNGASS #20	1. Always 2. Often 3. Sometimes 4. Never 5. Did not have sex with this partner in past month 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>												
35	In the past year , how often have you used a condom when having sex with your non-permanent/temporary sex partner(s) with no exchange of money for sex? UNGASS #20	1. Always 2. Often 3. Sometimes 4. Never 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>												
BUYING SEX															
36	In this past year, have you ever paid someone to have sex with you?	1. Yes 2. No ➔ [Q 41] 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>												
37	In the past year, how many of the sex partners(different people) you have paid for sex were women, mak nyah or men?														
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="width: 60%;">Gender of sexual partners</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Number of partners</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td>Women</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td>Mak Nyah (Transexual)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td>Men</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>[For no partner write zero, for "don't know" / "no response" write 99]</p>			Gender of sexual partners	Number of partners	A	Women		B	Mak Nyah (Transexual)		C	Men		A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender of sexual partners	Number of partners													
A	Women														
B	Mak Nyah (Transexual)														
C	Men														
38	Did you use a condom the last time you had sex with a sex partner you paid? UNGASS #20	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>												
39	During the past month, how often have you used a condom when you had sex with a sex partner you paid? UNGASS #20	1. Always 2. Often 3. Sometimes 4. Never 5. Did not have sex with this partner in past month	<input type="checkbox"/>												

		8. Don't know 9. No answer	
40	In the past year, how often have you used a condom while having sex with a partner you paid?	1. Always 2. Often 3. Sometimes 4. Never 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

SELLING SEX																				
41	In this past year, have you ever received money or drug in exchange for sex?	1. Yes 2. No → [Blok VII] 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
42	In the past year, how many of the people who gave you money or drug in exchange for sex were women, maknyah or men?																			
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43	Did you / your sex partner use a condom the last time you sold sex for drugs or cash? UNGASS #20	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
44	During the past month, how often have you used a condom when you sold sex for drugs or cash? UNGASS #20	1. Always 2. Often 3. Sometimes 4. Never 5. Did not have sex with this partner in past month 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
45	During the past year, how often have you/ your partner used a condom when you sold sex for drugs or cash? UNGASS #20	1. Always 2. Often 3. Sometimes 4. Never 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>																	

BLOCK VII. COVERAGE OF INTERVENTIONS			
46	In this past year , have you ever attended a health talk addressing the prevention of the spread of HIV/sexual diseases?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember } → [Q50] 9. No answer }	<input type="checkbox"/>
47	If "Yes" (Q46 = 1), who organized it? [There may be more than one answer given, but do not read aloud the choices]	1. Department of Health 2. Department of Social Welfare 3. Other department 4. Company/business 5. NGO/CBO 6. Other	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
48	When did you last participated in face to face individual discussion to assess your risk of getting infected with HIV and give you options to avoid it?	1. Never participated to such discussion 2. In the past 3 months 3. In the 4 month to 1 year 4. More than one year ago 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
49	When did you last participated in group discussion to assess your risk of getting infected with HIV and give you options to avoid it?	1. Never participated to such discussion 2. In the past 3 months 3. In the 4 month to 1 year 4. More than one year ago 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the past three months,			
50	How many times have you been contacted by a NGO fieldworker/ health worker/ friend to discuss about HIV?	1. Over three times 2. 2-3 times 3. Once 4. Never } → [Q57] 8. Don't remember } → [Q57] 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
51	If yes, who contacted you? [Answer can be more than 1]	1. NGO/field worker 2. Health staff 3. Friend 4. Other agency,..... 5. Others,.....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
52	Have you ever been referred by NGO fieldworker/ health worker/ friend to a STI clinic for a health and STI checkup?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
53	If yes, what were the issues discussed? [Answer can be more than 1]	1. HIV transmission and prevention among IDU 2. Methods on sexual activity and pleasure 3. Spiritual awareness from religious perspective 4. Advice on changing to oral substitution therapy eg. Methadone 5. Advice to stop taking drug	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
54	How many times have you visited a STI clinic for a health and STI checkup?	1. Over three times 2. 2-3 times 3. Once 4. Never 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

55	If yes (Q54 = 1/2/3) in the past 3 month , have you ever had an anal examination as part of your check up at the STI clinic?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
56	How many times have you been contacted by internet chatrooms that provided you with information on HIV transmission and prevention among Men who have sex with men?	1. Over three times 2. 2-3 times 3. Once 4. Never 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the past year,			
57	How many times have you attended events for IDU where HIV transmission and prevention were discussed?	1. Over three times 2. 2-3 times 3. Once 4. Never 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
58	How many times have you connected to the websites (internet) to look for information about HIV transmission and prevention?	1. Over three times 2. 2-3 times 3. Once 4. Never 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
59	Have you ever received any printed material (e.g booklet, brochures, calendar ...) providing information about HIV transmission and prevention?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
60	Have you ever received any audio visual material (e.g. cassette, VCD, DVD, CD-rom) providing information about HIV transmission and prevention?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK VIII. VCT AND STI			
61	Have you ever been offered propose to take a blood test for HIV?	1. Never heard about blood test for HIV ➔ [Q73] 2. Yes 3. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
62	Have you ever had a blood test to determine if you were infected with HIV ?	1. Yes 2. No ➔ [Q 71] 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
63	If yes, when did you last take a HIV blood test? UNGASS #8	1. In the past year 2. Over a year ago 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
64	Last time you took a blood test for HIV did you chose yourself to be tested ?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
65	How much money in Ringgit did you pay for your last HIV blood test?	RM 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

No	BLOCK IX. KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS, RISKS, AND MEANS OF PREVENTION		
75	Have you ever heard of HIV or the disease called AIDS?	1. Yes 2. No 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
76	Do you personally know anyone (who also know you) who is infected with HIV or suffering from AIDS?	1. Yes 2. No 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
77	Can using condoms reduce the risk of HIV transmission/infection? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
78	Can having sex with only one faithful, uninfected partner reduce the risk of HIV transmission/infection? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
79	Can a person become infected with the HIV through mosquito bites? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
80	Can a person become infected with HIV by sharing a meal with someone who is already infected with HIV? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
81	Can a person become infected with HIV through an injection needle that has been used by another person?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
82	Can a healthy looking person have HIV? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
83	Can a person become infected with HIV through a water container that they use together when they are preparing drugs or cleaning a syringe?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
84	Can HIV be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
85	Can HIV be transmitted from mother to child while breastfeeding?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
86	Can people infected with HIV receive a medical treatment that would enable them to live healthy for a longer period of time?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
87	Do you know where to get those medication in your city?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
88	Do you think that you could receive these medication if you would need it?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

		9. No answer	
89	Do you know where people can go to get a test to find out if one has been infected with HIV? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
90	If Yes, can you please name 3 places to get the test?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
91	In the past year, have you been given sterile needles and syringes (eg. by outreach worker, peer educators, needle exchange program, etc.....) UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
92	In the past year, have you been given condoms (eg. through outreach worker, drop in centre, sexual health clinic, etc....) UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

No	BLOCK X. RISK REDUCTION EFFORTS																															
93	Do you feel you are at risk to infection with HIV?	1. Yes 2. No ➔ [Block XI] 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>																													
94	Have you ever done anything to avoid infection with HIV/AIDS?	1. Yes 2. No ➔ [Block XI] 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>																													
95	If yes, what is it you have done to reduce your risk of getting infected with HIV? [Circle the appropriate answer codes (Do not read aloud)]																															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Efforts that have been made</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Tried to stop using narcotic drugs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Reduce the frequency of borrowing/lending injection needles</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Reduce the frequency of sharing water to clean injection needles</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Reduce the frequency of preparing fixes in a single syringe</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Using bleach or disinfectant</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Participate in the Needle Syringe Exchange Program</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Reduce number of injecting friends</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. Reduce number of sex partners</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. Using condoms while having sex</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Efforts that have been made	Yes	No	A. Tried to stop using narcotic drugs	1	2	B. Reduce the frequency of borrowing/lending injection needles	1	2	C. Reduce the frequency of sharing water to clean injection needles	1	2	D. Reduce the frequency of preparing fixes in a single syringe	1	2	E. Using bleach or disinfectant	1	2	F. Participate in the Needle Syringe Exchange Program	1	2	G. Reduce number of injecting friends	1	2	H. Reduce number of sex partners	1	2	I. Using condoms while having sex	1	2	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/>
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H. Reduce number of sex partners	1	2																														
I. Using condoms while having sex	1	2																														

BLOCK XI. RDS QUESTIONS		
No		
96	<p>In your district, how many drug injectors do you know and also know you with whom you had been in touch in the past 3 months? [These are people who you can contact and who can also contact you, either by telephone or by dropping at their residence]</p>	<p>..... People</p> <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></div>
97	<p>Who is the person who gave you a coupon to come for this interview?</p>	<p>1. A friend 2. Someone with whom I sometime buy or share drugs with 3. sexual partner 4. An acquaintance 5. A stranger 6. Other:</p> <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></div>

NOTES

<p>Before ending the interview, Carefully review the respondent's answers / questionnaire for completeness</p>
<p>Thank the respondent for his/her participation</p>

Annex 3

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR
FEMALE SEX WORKER
(IBBS/2012/FSW/01)**

IBBS/2012/FSW/01

INTEGRATED BIO-BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE (IBBS) 2012**Ministry of Health Malaysia (Moh)**

Confidential

BLOCK I. PLACE IDENTIFICATION			
1	Mother's name		
2	State/City		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Organization		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Target Group	1. Direct 2. Indirect	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Respondent serial no.		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
6	Respondent Coupon Number	(Copy the number of the coupon)	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	Wave number [Seeds should be noted wave 0]	To be filled out by an officer	
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
8	Are condoms easy to obtain in this place? (Interviewer observation)	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	In this place, is there any poster or brochure promoting condom or lubricants? (Interviewer Observation)	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK II. INTERVIEWER INFORMATION				
1	Name Interviewer			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Date of Interview		Date	Month Yr <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3	These questionnaire responses have been examined for completeness and consistency by:			
	Names and Codes of Interviewers/Supervisor **)	Status	Date of examination	Signature
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Interviewer		
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Site manager		

INTRODUCTION

1. Greetings (for example: Good Morning / Good Afternoon / Good Evening).
2. Introduce yourself
3. Explain the intention and goal of the 2009 Integrated Bio-Behavioral Surveillance
4. Emphasize the confidentiality of the answers, and let the person know that his/her name won't be recorded.
5. Ask about the willingness of the person to act as a respondent and to answer the questions honestly.
6. Thank the person for being a willing participant.

THE INTERVIEWER SETS UP A PRIVATE ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH TO CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW, AND MAKES SURE THAT THERE IS NO ONE ELSE PRESENT WHILE THE INTERVIEW TAKES PLACE

My name is (name), and I'm an officer working on collecting health data. We are collecting information about how to help people to prevent infection with HIV. We will ask some private questions about you and your sexual relations. We will not ask for your name or address, so that you cannot be identified, and anything you communicate will be used solely for the purpose of planning health programs. You do not have to participate in this survey, unless you agree to participate. There are no right or wrong answers to any of the questions we pose to you. If you agree to be interviewed, we will much appreciate it if you tell the situation as it is (as honestly as possible). Can we begin the interview ?

“Have you already been interviewed for this survey in the past few weeks?”

If the person involved has already been interviewed for this survey, do not interview that person a second time; express thanks and end the interview.

If they have not yet been interviewed, continue this interview.

BLOCK III. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS			
1	How old are you?	Age: years	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2	Highest level of education you have attended/are in the process of attending.	1. Never been to School 2. Primary school 3. Secondary school 4. Tertiary level	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	How many total years of education have you completed up to now?	.....years	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
4	Which ethnic group do you belong to?	1. Malay 2. Chinese 3. Indian 4. Sabah 5. Sarawak	<input type="checkbox"/>

		6. Orang asli 7. Other Malaysian, specify	
5	Which religion do you belong to?	1. Islam 2. Buddhism 3. Hinduism 4. Christianity 5. Sikhism 6. No religion 7. Others, specify	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	What is your current marital status?	1. Not married, not living with sexual partner 2. Not married, living with sexual partner 3. Married, living with spouse 4. Married, living with other sexual partner 5. Married, not living with spouse or any other sexual partner	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	How many children do you have?	1. Do not have any child 2. Number of children:	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Who do you currently live with?	1. Alone 2. With other girls in brothel 3. With friends in rented room 4. With family 5. With husband / boyfriend 6. No permanent residence 7. Other, specify:	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Where do you come from? (Place where you go when you go 'home'; home is place where husband and children live if married, or place where parents live if not married)	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	How long have you been working in this place / establishment?	Number of months:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
11	In how many different establishments have you been working in the last 12 months ?	Number of establishments:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
12	How long have you been having sex in exchange for money/any kind in this city?	..... years months	(Fill in month) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
13	In the last 12 months , in which of the following establishment / place have you been contacting clients?		

	Establishment / type of job	Answer	
A	Karaoke bar	1. Yes 2.No	A <input type="checkbox"/>
B	Massage parlor	1. Yes 2.No	B <input type="checkbox"/>
C	Bar / discotheque	1. Yes 2.No	C <input type="checkbox"/>
D	Restaurant / warung	1. Yes 2.No	D <input type="checkbox"/>
E	Street	1. Yes 2.No	E <input type="checkbox"/>
F	Brothel	1. Yes 2.No	F <input type="checkbox"/>
G	Hotel	1. Yes 2.No	G <input type="checkbox"/>
H	Cheap motel	1. Yes 2.No	H <input type="checkbox"/>
I	Public places (park, cinema, bus stand, railway station)	1. Yes 2.No	I <input type="checkbox"/>
J	Through phone	1. Yes 2.No	J <input type="checkbox"/>
K	Other, specify:	1. Yes 2.No	K <input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK IV. CONDOM			
14	Do you know what this thing is? Point to a safer sex package	1. Yes, (identifies condom) 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
15	Do you have a condom that you are carrying with you right now [Ask respondent to show it to you]	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	In the past month have you ever bought a condom?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Can't remember	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	The last time you obtained a condom, where did you get it?		
	Places	Answer	
A	7 eleven/small shops kedai runcit	1. Yes 2.No	A <input type="checkbox"/>
B	Pharmacy	1. Yes 2.No	B <input type="checkbox"/>
C	Supermarket/Hypermarket	1. Yes 2.No	C <input type="checkbox"/>
D	Gas station	1. Yes 2.No	D <input type="checkbox"/>
E	Health facility	1. Yes 2.No	E <input type="checkbox"/>
F	Bar/guest house/hotel	1. Yes 2.No	F <input type="checkbox"/>
G	Friend	1. Yes 2.No	G <input type="checkbox"/>
H	Client	1. Yes 2.No	H <input type="checkbox"/>
I	Madam/Mummy/Pimp	1. Yes 2.No	I <input type="checkbox"/>
J	NGO worker	1. Yes 2.No	J <input type="checkbox"/>
			K <input type="checkbox"/>

27	Who was your first sexual partner?	1.Husband 2. Boy friend 3. Sibling / family 4. Friend/acquaintance 5. Stranger	<input type="checkbox"/>
28	The first time you had anal or vaginal intercourse have you been forced to have sex although you did not want to?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember	<input type="checkbox"/>
29	In the last 12 months have you ever been forced to have sex even you did not want to? [Multiple answers]	1. Never 2. Yes with client 3. Yes with regular partner 4. Yes with Others, specify.....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
30	Overall, in the past year, how many different people you had sexual intercourse with?	1. Paying partners: partners 2. Non paying partners: .....partners	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
31	Did you or your sexual partner use a condom the last time you had sexual intercourse? UNGASS #18	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q33-Q39: SEX WITH CLIENT

32	How old were you when you first have sex in exchange for money? years old	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																		
33	How much were you paid by your last client ?	RM.....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																		
34	Did you use a condom with your last client/ most recent client? UNGASS #18	1.Yes [Q36] 2.No [Q 37] 8.Don't remember	<input type="checkbox"/>																		
35	If yes , why did you use a condom last time you had sex with a client?																				
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Rationale for using condom</th> <th>Answer</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>The client proposed / requested</td> <td>1. Yes 2.No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>To protect myself from sexual infections</td> <td>1. Yes 2.No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>To prevent pregnancies</td> <td>1. Yes 2.No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>The manager / pimp request that we use condoms</td> <td>1. Yes 2.No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>Other, specify:</td> <td>1. Yes 2.No</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Rationale for using condom	Answer	A	The client proposed / requested	1. Yes 2.No	B	To protect myself from sexual infections	1. Yes 2.No	C	To prevent pregnancies	1. Yes 2.No	D	The manager / pimp request that we use condoms	1. Yes 2.No	F	Other, specify:	1. Yes 2.No	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>
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D	The manager / pimp request that we use condoms	1. Yes 2.No																			
F	Other, specify:	1. Yes 2.No																			

36	If no , why did not you use a condom last time you had sex with a client? [Read out the answers]			
		Rationale for not using condom	Answer	
	A	There weren't any/Not available	1. Yes 2.No	A <input type="checkbox"/>
	B	The client objected	1. Yes 2.No	B <input type="checkbox"/>
	C	Felt I am clean (No infection) / I took medicine	1. Yes 2.No	C <input type="checkbox"/>
	D	Don't know/don't remember	1. Yes 2.No	D <input type="checkbox"/>
	E	Other, specify:	1. Yes 2.No	E <input type="checkbox"/>
37	In the past week how many clients did you serve sexually (including anal and oral)?	1. Did not have any client last week 2. clients		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
38	Based on Q37, how many clients that you used condom during sexual intercourse?	1.....clients		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
39	In the past week , how often have you urged your clients to use condoms?	1. Never 2. Seldom/sometimes 3. Usually/often 4. Always/every time I had sex 9. No answer		<input type="checkbox"/>

Q40-Q45: SEX WITH BOYFRIENDS / LOVERS / PERSONS THEY CONSIDER SPECIAL

40	In the past year how many boy friends or lovers did you have? [excluding husband]	1..... people 2. None	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
41	During the past month how many boyfriends or lovers have you had sex with? (excluding husband)	1..... people 2. None	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
42	The last time you had sex with a boyfriend or lover did you use a condom?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember	<input type="checkbox"/>
43	Did this last boyfriend/lover/special person give you money or gift after the last time you had sex?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember	<input type="checkbox"/>
44	In the past week , how many times did you have sex with your boy friend?	1..... times 8. Don't remember 9. No response	<input type="checkbox"/>
45	Based on Q 45, in the past week , how many times did you use condom during sex intercourse?	1.....times	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q46-Q48: SEX WITH HUSBAND

46	In the past 4 weeks , have you ever had sex with your husband?	1. Does not have husband [Go Block VI] 2. Yes had sexual intercourse 3. No did not have sex 8. Does not remember	<input type="checkbox"/>
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		9. No answer	
47	The last time you had sex with your husband did you propose using condom?	1.Yes 2.No 8. Don't remember 9. No response	<input type="checkbox"/>
48	Did you use a condom the last time you had sex with your husband?	1.Yes 2.No 8. Don't remember 9. No response	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK VI. COVERAGE OF INTERVENTIONS

49	In this past year , have you ever attended a health talk addressing issues on HIV/sexual diseases?	1.Yes 2.No 8.Don't remember 9.No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
50	If "Yes" (Q49), who organized it? [There may be more than one answer given, but do not read aloud the choices]	1.Company/business 2.Social Welfare Department 3.Health Department 4. NGO/CBO:..... 5. Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
51	In the past three months , how many times have you been to discuss about HIV/STI transmission and prevention?	1. Over 3 times 2. 2-3 times 3. Once 4. Never 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
52	If yes, who contacted you?	1.NGO field worker 2.Health staff 3.Friend 4.Others,.....	
53	If yes, what are the issues discussed?	1.Transmission and precaution of HIV/STI 2.Methods on sexual practices eg ways to improve pleasure 3.Spiritual awareness 4.Others,.....	
54	In the past three months , have you ever been referred by a NGO fieldworker /a friend/ health staff to a STI clinic for a health and STI checkup?	1.Yes 2.No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
55	In the past three months , how many times have you visited a STI clinic for a health and STI checkup?	1. Over 3 times 2. 2-3 times 3. Once 4. Never 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
56	When did you last participated in a discussion to assess your risk of getting infected with HIV and give you options to avoid it?	1. Never participated to such discussion 2. In the past 3 months 3. In the 4 month to 1 year 4. More than one year ago 8. Don't remember	<input type="checkbox"/>
57	In the past three months , have you ever received any printed	1.Yes 2.No	<input type="checkbox"/>

	material (e.g booklet, brochures, calendar...) providing information about HIV transmission and prevention?	8. Don't remember	
58	In the past three months , how many times have you received free condoms?	1. Over 3 times 2. 2-3 times 3. Once 4. Never 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
59	In the past year have you ever listen to radio broadcast or watched TV broadcast or DVD providing information about HIV/AIDS or STIs?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK VIII. VCT AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)

60	In your establishment, do you get any support (free time and encouragement) from the establishment manager to visit the STI clinic on a regular basis?	1. Do not have any manager (independent worker) 2. Yes 3. No 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>			
61	In the past 12 months , have you experienced the following symptoms?					
		STI symptoms	Yes	No	Don't know	
	A	Cuts or sores in the genital area	1	2	9	A <input type="checkbox"/>
	B	Swelling in the genital area	1	2	9	B <input type="checkbox"/>
	C	Whitish vaginal discharge with an unpleasant smell	1	2	9	C <input type="checkbox"/>
	D	Abdominal pain	1	2	9	D <input type="checkbox"/>
	E	Burning pain on urination	1	2	9	E <input type="checkbox"/>
	["don't know" / "no response" write 9]					
	[If respondent has not experienced any of these symptoms proceed directly to Q64]					
62	If "Yes" to any of the Q61: What did you do the last time you experienced any of these symptoms?	1. Did not treat 2. Self treated/sought advise from pharmacy 3. Sought treatment from gov. doctor or nurse 4. Sought treatment from private doctor or nurse 5. Went to traditional healer 6. Friends 7. Other:				<input type="checkbox"/>
63	Before you went for treatment, did you treat yourself by taking medicine?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember				<input type="checkbox"/>
64	Last time you had an STI did you ask your husband, boy friend or	1. Never had any STI 2. Yes 3. No				<input type="checkbox"/>

	regular partner to get treated as well? [Read aloud the answer choices]	4. Did not have any husband, boy friend or regular partner 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	
65	Have you ever been offered to have a sample of your blood taken to test for HIV?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
66	In the last 12 months , have you ever had a blood test to determine if you were infected with HIV? UNGASS #8	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
67	In the last 12 months , when you got tested did you receive or being informed of your result? UNGASS #8	1. Yes 2. No [Q68] 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
68	If No , why did you not receive or being informed of your result?	1. Not asked to go to receive the result 2. Did not go to receive the result 3. Not keen/Afraid to know the result 4. No time to go to receive the result 5. Others, specify	<input type="checkbox"/>
69	When did you last take a HIV blood test?	1. In the past year 2. Over a year ago 3. Never	<input type="checkbox"/>
70	In the past 12 months , when you took a blood test for HIV what was the reason for taking the test?	1. To obtain a certificate (job, migration...) 2. To marry 3. To check because I felt at risk 4. Because I felt sick 5. Because someone else requested 6. Referred by a program 7. Other:..... 8. Dont Know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
71	Last time you took a blood test for HIV did you disclose the result of the test with your permanent partner, a friend or your family?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
72	Would you recommend HIV testing to a friend?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK IX. KNOWLEDGE OF HIV, RISKS, AND MEANS OF PREVENTION

73	Have you ever heard of HIV/AIDS before the interview?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
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74	If yes from who?						
		Heard About HIV/AIDS	Yes	No	Don't Know		
	A	Radio	1	2	8		A <input type="checkbox"/>
	B	Tv	1	2	8		B <input type="checkbox"/>
	C	Newspaper/magazine	1	2	8		C <input type="checkbox"/>
	D	Poster	1	2	8		D <input type="checkbox"/>
	E	Health worker	1	2	8		E <input type="checkbox"/>
	F	Outreach worker	1	2	8		F <input type="checkbox"/>
	G	Peer educator	1	2	8		G <input type="checkbox"/>
	H	Counsellor	1	2	8		H <input type="checkbox"/>
	I	Others	1	2	8		I <input type="checkbox"/>
75	Do you know anyone who is infected with HIV or who has died of AIDS?		1. Yes 2. No				<input type="checkbox"/>
76	Do you feel you are at risk to be infected with HIV?		1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer				<input type="checkbox"/>
77	Can a healthy looking person have HIV?		1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer				<input type="checkbox"/>
78	Can using condom correctly and every time during sexual intercourse reduce the risk of HIV infection?		1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer				<input type="checkbox"/>
79	Can having sex with only one faithful uninfected partner reduce the risk of HIV infection?		1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer				<input type="checkbox"/>
80	Can a person reduce the risk of infection with HIV by reducing the number of partners he has sex with?		1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer				<input type="checkbox"/>
81	Can a person reduce the risk of infection with HIV by eating nutritious food?		1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer				<input type="checkbox"/>
82	Can a person reduce the risk of infection with HIV by taking antibiotics before or after sex?		1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer				<input type="checkbox"/>
83	Can a person become infected with the HIV through mosquito bites?		1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer				<input type="checkbox"/>
84	Can a person become infected with HIV by sharing a meal with someone who is already infected with HIV?		1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer				<input type="checkbox"/>

85	Can a person become infected with HIV through an injection needle that has been used by another person?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>		
86	Can HIV be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>		
87	Can HIV be transmitted from mother to child while breastfeeding?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>		
88	What can pregnant women do to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to unborn child?				
		Risk Transmission HIV	Yes	No	
	A	Take medication (Anti-retroviral)	1	2	A <input type="checkbox"/>
	B	Others specify.....	1	2	B <input type="checkbox"/>
	C	Don't Know	1	2	C <input type="checkbox"/>
89	Do you know where to get medication if you get HIV infection?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>		
90	Do you think that you could receive these medication if you would need it?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>		
91	Do you know where people can go to get a test to find out if one has been infected with HIV?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>		

BLOCK X: ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND NARCOTIC DRUG USE

I would like to take this opportunity to ask about some sensitive matters related to narcotics. I would like to remind you again that your answers will be kept confidential

92	In the past 4 weeks , have you ever drunk alcoholic drinks (arak, palm wine, beer, whiskey, etc.) before having sex?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
93	Some people consume drugs, like ecstasy, shabu, or ice to feel good, party, or have fantasies. In the past 12 months , have you ever used ecstasy, shabu, ice or similar drugs before having sex?			
		Drugs	Answer	
	A	Ecstasy	1. Yes 2. No	A <input type="checkbox"/>
	B	Shabu	1. Yes 2. No	B <input type="checkbox"/>
	C	Ice	1. Yes 2. No	C <input type="checkbox"/>
	D	Cocaine	1. Yes 2. No	D <input type="checkbox"/>
	E	Heroin	1. Yes 2. No	E <input type="checkbox"/>
	F	Others, specify	1. Yes 2. No	F <input type="checkbox"/>
94	Have any of your sexual partners ever used ecstasy, shabu, ice or	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	similar drugs before having sex with you?	8. Don't know 9. No answer	
95	Have you ever used injected drugs?	1. Yes 2. No <input type="checkbox"/> [Q97]	<input type="checkbox"/>
96	In the past year , have you used injected drugs?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
97	Have any of your sexual partners ever used injected drugs?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

NOTES

<p>Before ending the interview, Carefully review the questionnaire/respondent's answers for completeness</p>
<p>Thank you for your participation</p>

Annex 4

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR
TRANSGENDER
(IBBS/2012/TG/01)**

IBBS/2012/TG/01

INTEGRATED BIO-BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE (IBBS) 2012

Ministry of Health Malaysia

Confidential

BLOCK I. IDENTIFICATION OF PLACE			
1	Mother's name		
2	Centre		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Location number		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Respondent serial number		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Respondent Coupon Number	(Copy the number of the coupon)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
6	Wave number [Seeds should be noted wave 0]		To be filled out by an officer <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Are condoms easy to obtain in this place? (Interviewer observation)	1. Yes 2. No ➔ [8]	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Are lubricants easy to get in this place? (Interviewer Observation)	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	In this place, is there any poster or brochure promoting condom or lubricants? (Interviewer Observation)	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK II. INTERVIEWER INFORMATION			
1	Name and code of Interviewer I **)		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Date of interview		Date Month Yr <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3	These questionnaire responses have been examined for completeness and consistency by:		
	Names and Codes of Interviewers/Supervisor **)	Status	Date of examination
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Interviewer I	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Supervisor		Signature

*) Cross out what is unnecessary

**) The interviewer/supervisor codes must be filled in by the officer according to the attendance number determined at the training.

INTRODUCTION

7. Greetings (for example: Good Morning / Good Afternoon / Good Evening).
8. Introduce yourself
9. Explain the intention and goal of the 2009 Integrated Bio-Behavioral Surveillance
10. Emphasize the confidentiality of the answers, and let the person know that his/her name won't be recorded.
11. Ask about the willingness of the person to act as a respondent and to answer the questions honestly.
12. Thank the person for being a willing participant.

THE INTERVIEWER SETS UP A PRIVATE ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH TO CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW, AND MAKES SURE THAT THERE IS NO ONE ELSE PRESENT WHILE THE INTERVIEW TAKES PLACE

My name is (name), and I'm an officer working on collecting health data. We are collecting information about how to help people to prevent infection with HIV. We will ask some private questions about you and your sexual relations. We will not ask for your name or address, so that you cannot be identified, and anything you communicate will be used solely for the purpose of planning health programs. You do not have to participate in this survey, unless you agree to participate. There are no right or wrong answers to any of the questions we pose to you. If you agree to be interviewed, we will much appreciate it if you tell the situation as it is (as honestly as possible). Can we begin the interview ?

“Have you already been interviewed for this survey in the past few weeks?”

If the person involved has already been interviewed for this survey, do not interview that person a second time; express thanks and end the interview.

If they have not yet been interviewed, continue this interview.

BLOCK III: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS			
1	How old are you now?	..... year old / year of birth	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2	Highest level of education you have attended/are in the process of attending?	1. Never been to School 2. Primary school 3. Secondary school 4. Tertiary level	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Which ethnic group do you belong to?	1. Malay 2. Chinese 3. Indian 4. Sabah 5. Sarawak 6. Orang asli 7. Other Malaysian, specify	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Which religion do you belong to?	1. Islam 2. Buddhism 3. Hinduism 4. Christianity	<input type="checkbox"/>

		5. Sikhism 6. No religion 7. Others, specify	
5	What is your current marital status? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Not married, not living with sexual partner 2. Not married, living with sexual partner 3. Married, living with spouse 4. Married, living with other sexual partner 5. Married, not living with spouse or any other sexual partner	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Who do you currently live with? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Alone 2. With friends 3. With family or sibling 4. With transgender friends 5. With wife or regular female partner 6. With male regular partner 7. Don't have a permanent residence 8. Other, specify: 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	What is was your main source of income in the past month? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Employment with salary 2. Independent worker (odd jobs) 3. Work in salon/beauty parlors/haidressers 4. Student 5. Unemployed 6. Other, specify: 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	How long have you been living in this city (name of city)?	1..... years 7.My whole life 8.Don't remember/don't know 9. No answer Write 00 if less than one year]	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
9	Where do you come from? (Birthplace or the place you go when you go home?)	.....	To be filled in by Editor a <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

*) If the respondent stopped going to school upon graduating from Elementary school/Junior high school/Senior high school/ University with a diploma/certificate, then fill in code 8.

**) Cross out what is unnecessary

This section consists of questions about your sexual practices/behaviors.

We will keep the information and answers we receive from you confidential. Your honesty will be extremely useful to us in developing services and assistance that match the desires and needs of your group.

BLOCK IV. CONDOMS			
10	Have you ever used a condom while having sex?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Do you have a condom that you are carrying with you right now [Ask respondent to show it to you]	1. Can show the condom 3. Cannot show condom 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	In the past year have you ever bought a condom?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	In the past year , have you been given condoms (eg. by outreach workers, drop in centre, sexual health clinics)	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	The last time you obtained a condom, where did you get it? [Do not read out the answers] [Answer can be more than 1]	1. 7-11/small shops/kedai runcit/kedai ubat Cina 2. Pharmacy 3. Supermarket/Hypermarket 4. Gas station 5. Health facility 6. Bar/guest house/hotel 7. Friend 8. Client 9. Madam/Mummy/Pimp 10. NGO worker 11. Other: 12. Have never acquired condom ➔ [Q 16] 98. Don't know 99.No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
15	The last time you obtained a condom, how much money did you spend to buy it?	1. RM 2. Free of charge 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
16	In the past 3 months have you or your partner ever broken a condom while having sex?	1. Did not use condom in the past 3 months [Q18] 2. Yes once 3. Yes more than one time 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
17	In the past 3 months have you or your partner ever used more than one condom?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

18	In the past 1 months have you or your partner ever broken a condom while having sex?	1. Did not use condom in the past 3 months 2. Yes once 3. Yes more than one time 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
19	Have you ever used a lubricant while having anal sex? (Lubricant - something that could make your penis or your partner's penis more slippery and easier to insert into the anus)	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

Now I would like to ask some questions about your sexual history
BLOCK V. SEXUAL PARTNERS AND SEXUAL HISTORY

20	How old were you when you had sexual intercourse (anal or vaginal) for the first time?	1. Age in years..... 2. Never had anal or vaginal intercourse [Block VI] 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
21	Was your first sexual partner (with whom you had anal or vaginal intercourse) a man, a woman or transgender?	1. Man 2. Woman 3. Transgender 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	The first time you had anal or vaginal intercourse have you been forced to have sex although you did not want to?	1. Yes I was forced 2. I agreed to have sex 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
23	At what age did you first have sexual relations in exchange for money? (bought or sold sex)	1. Never have exchanged money for sex ➔ [Q26] 2. Age in years: 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
24	How long have you been having sex in exchange for money in this city?	..... years months [Fill in code 998 if respondent doesn't remember and 999 if he doesn't answer]	(Fill in in months) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
25	Have you ever had sex in exchange for money in other city/area than this one?	1. Yes, I have 2. Never 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	Do you have a permanent sex partner?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
27	If yes (Q26) that sex partner a man, woman or transgender?	1. Man 2. Woman 3. Transgender 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

28	Does this sex partner of yours have other sex partners?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
29	In the past year , how many different people have you had sexual intercourse with?	1. Paying partners: partners 2. Nonpaying partners: .....partners	<input type="checkbox"/>
BLOCK VI. SEXUAL BEHAVIORS			
Q30 to Q38: SELLING SEX TO MEN			
30	In the past year have you ever received money for sex from a man? [Including any kind of sex: oral, anal or other non penetrative sex]	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
31	In the past year , how many different men have you received money for sex?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
32	How much did your last customer pay you?	1. Never sold sex to a man 2. RM 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
33	Did you or your last or most recent customer use a condom? (UNGASS #18)	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
34	How many guests did you serve on your last work day ? [Including any kind of sex: oral, anal or other non penetrative sex]	1. guests 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
The last time you had anal sex with a male customer			
35	Did you use a condom ?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Never received money for anal sex 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
36	Did you propose to your customer to use a condom ?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the last month,			
37	How often did you use condoms when penetrating your customers? [Read aloud the answer choices] [Putting you penis in your partner's anus]	1. Has not penetrated clients last month 2. Always 3. Often 4. Sometimes 5. Never	<input type="checkbox"/>

38	How often did you use condoms when being penetrated by your customers? [Read aloud the answer choices] [Receiving your partner's penis inside your anus]	1. Has not penetrated clients last month 2. Always 3. Often 4. Sometimes 5. Never	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Q39 to Q50 : BUYING SEX FROM MEN

39	In the past year , have you ever paid a man to have sex with you? [Including any kind of sex: oral, anal or other non penetrative sex]	1.Yes 2.No	<input type="checkbox"/>
40	In the past year , how many men have you paid to have sex with you?	<input type="checkbox"/>
41	Did you or your last or most paid partner use a condom? (UNGASS #18)	1.Yes 2.No	<input type="checkbox"/>
The last time you paid a man for anal sex			
42	Did both of you use a condom ?	1. Never paid man for anal sex → [Q51] 2. Yes 3. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
43	Did you propose to your paid partner to use a condom ?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
44	How many intercourses did you have?	1 times 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the past month			
45	How many different men have you paid to have sex with you?	1..... Men 2. None → [Q51] 8.Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
46	How many different men have you paid to have oral sex sex with you? [Including both giving or receiving oral sex]	1..... Men 2. None → [Q51] 8.Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
47	How many different men have you paid to have anal sex sex with you?	1..... Men 2.None → [Q51] 8.Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
48	How often did you use a condom when you had anal sex with a man you paid for sex? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1.Always 2.Often 3.Sometimes 4.Never 9.No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
49	How often did you use condoms when penetrating a man you paid for sex?	1.Has not penetrated a man in sex without payment 2.Always	<input type="checkbox"/>

	[Putting you penis in your partner's anus] [Read aloud the answer choices]	3.Often 4.Sometimes 5.Never 9.No answer	
50	How often did you use condoms when being penetrated by a man you paid to have sex with you? [Receiving your partner's penis inside your anus] [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Has not penetrated a man in sex without payment 2.Always 3.Often 4.Sometimes 5.Never 9.No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q51 to Q63: SEX WITH MEN WITHOUT PAYMENT			
51	In the past year , have you ever had sex with a man without exchange of money? [Including any kind of sex: oral, anal or other non penetrative sex]	1.Yes 2.No	<input type="checkbox"/>
52	In the past year , how many men have you had sex with without exchange of money?	<input type="checkbox"/>
53	Did you or your last or most recent partner without exchange of money use a condom?	1.Yes 2.No	<input type="checkbox"/>
The last time you had anal sex with a man without exchange of money for sex,			
54	Did you use a condom? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1.Never had anal sex without payment ➔ [Q57] 2. Yes 3. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
55	Did you propose using a condom?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
56	How many intercourses did you have?	1. Men 2. None 8.Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the past month,			
57	How many male partners (including casual sex) have you had sex without payment? (any kind of sex: oral, anal or other non penetrative sex)	1. Men 2. None ➔ [Q64] 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
58	With how many of the male partners (including casual sex) have	1. Men	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

	you had sex without payment, did you engage in oral sex ? [Including both giving or receiving oral sex]	2. None ➔ [Q64] 8. Don't know 9. No answer	
59	With how many of the male partners (including casual sex) have you had sex without payment, did you engage in anal sex ? (penetrating or being penetrated)	1..... Men 2. None 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
60	While having anal sex with men without payment, how often did you use condoms ? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1.Always 2.Often 3.Sometimes 4.Never 9.No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
61	While having anal sex with men without payment, how often did you use lubricant ? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Always 2. Often 3. Sometimes 4. Never 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
62	How often did you use condoms when penetrating a man with whom you did not exchange money for sex? (Putting you penis in your partner's anus) [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Has not penetrated a man in sex without payment 2.Always 3.Often 4.Sometimes 5.Never 9.No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
63	How often did you use condoms when being penetrated by a man with whom you did not exchange money for sex? (Receiving your partner's penis inside your anus) [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Has not penetrated a man in sex without payment 2.Always 3.Often 4.Sometimes 5.Never 9.No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q64 to Q68: GENERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT TRANSGENDER SEXUALITY			
64	The last time , you met had sex with a new male partner (not a transgender), where did you meet him?	1. Park 2. Street 3. Salon 4. Bar/discotheque/café 5. Internet 6. Other,.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
65	In the past year did you have sex with other partners than men?		
	No	Partners gender	Yes No
	A	Had sex with transsexual	1 2
	B	Had sex with woman	1 2
	In the past year,		
66	Have you ever been forced to have sex although you did not want to?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

67	Have you ever been pushed, slapped, punched or thrown stones (or other objects) because you are a transsexual?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
68	Have you ever being insulted by a stranger (someone you did not know) because you are a transsexual?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK VII. COVERAGE OF INTERVENTIONS

69	In this past year , have you ever attended a health talk addressing the prevention of the spread of HIV/sexual diseases?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember } → [Q73] 9. No answer }	<input type="checkbox"/>
70	If "Yes" (Q69 = 1), who organized it? [There may be more than one answer given, but do not read aloud the choices]	1. Department of Health 2. Department of Social Welfare 3. Other department 4. Company/business 5. NGO/CBO 6. Other	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
71	When did you last participated in face to face individual discussion to assess your risk of getting infected with HIV and give you options to avoid it?	1. Never participated to such discussion 2. In the past 3 months 3. In thest 4 month to 1 year 4. More than one year ago 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
72	When did you last participated in group discussion to assess your risk of getting infected with HIV and give you options to avoid it?	1. Never participated to such discussion 2. In the past 3 months 3. In thest 4 month to 1 year 4. More than one year ago 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the past three months,			
73	How many times have you been contacted by a NGO fieldworker/ a friend/health staff to discuss about HIV?	1. Over three times 2. 2-3 times 3. Once 4. Never → [Q80] 8. Don't remember → [Q80] 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
74	If yes, who contacted you? [Answer can be more than 1]	1. NGO/field worker 2. Health staff 3. Friends 4. Other agency,..... 5. Others,.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
75	Have you ever been referred by a NGO fieldworker/a friend/health worker to a STI clinic for a health and STI checkup?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
76	If yes, what were the issues discussed? [Answer can be more than 1]	1. Transmission and prevention among TG 2. Methods on sexual activity/pleasure 3. Spiritual awareness from religious perspective	<input type="checkbox"/>

	[“don’t know” / “no response” write 99]		F <input type="checkbox"/>
85	If “Yes” to any of the Q84 questions: What did you do the last time you experienced any of those symptoms?	1. Did not treat → [Q88] 2. Self treated/sought advise from pharmacy → [Q88] 3. Sought treatment from gov. doctor or nurse 4. Sought treatment from private doctor or nurse 5. Went to traditional healer 6. Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>
86	If Q100 = 3 or 4 , where did you go to get treated?	1. Gov. Hospital 2. Private Hospital 3. Public Health Center/Clinic 4. Private Clinic 5. Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>
87	Before you went for treatment, did you try to treat yourself by taking medicine?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don’t remember 9. No response	<input type="checkbox"/>
88	Have you ever been offered to take a blood test for HIV?	1. Never heard about blood test for HIV → [Block IX] 2. Yes 3. No 8. Don’t know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
89	Have you ever had a blood test to determine if you were infected with HIV ? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No → [Q98] 8. Don’t know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
90	If yes, when did you last take a HIV blood test? (UNGASS #8)	1. Last 12 months 2. Over a year ago 8. Don’t know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
91	Last time you took a blood test for HIV did you chose yourself to be tested ?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don’t remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
92	How much money did you pay for your last HIV blood test?	1. RM 2. Free 8. Don’t know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
93	Last time you took a blood test for HIV what was the reason for taking the test? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. To obtain a certificate (job, migration...) 2. To marry / engage in a monogamous relationship 3. To check because I felt at risk 4. Because I felt sick 5. Because someone else requested / suggested it 7. Other:..... ... 8. Dont Know	<input type="checkbox"/>

		9. No answer	
94	Last time you got tested did you receive or being informed of your result? (UNGASS #8)	1. Yes → [Q96] 2. No 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
95	If No , why did you not receive or being informed of your result?	1. Not asked to go to receive the result 2. Did not go to receive the result 3. Not keen/Afraid to know the result 4. No time to go to receive the result 5. Others, specify	<input type="checkbox"/>
96	Last time you took a blood test for HIV: did you find the discussion you had with the health staff before receiving the result helpful? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Did not have any discussion before getting the result 2. Yes the discussion was helpful 3. No the discussion was useless to me 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
97	Last time you took a blood test for HIV did you share the result of the test with your permanent partner, a friend or your family?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
98	Would you recommend HIV testing to a friend?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK IX. KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS, RISKS, AND MEANS OF PREVENTION

99	Do you know some close people who also know you who are infected with HIV?	1. Yes 2. No 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
100	Do you yourself feel you are at risk to be infected with HIV?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Can a healthy looking person have HIV? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Can a person reduce the risk of infection with HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Can a person reduce the risk of infection with HIV by not engaging in anal sex?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Can a person having sex with only one faithful, uninfected partner reduce the risk of infection with HIV? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

105	Can a person reduce the risk of infection with HIV by reducing the number of partners he has sex with?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Can a person reduce the risk of infection with HIV by eating nutritious food?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Can a person reduce the risk of infection with HIV by taking antibiotics before or after sex?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Can a person get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Can a person become infected with HIV through an injection needle that has been used by another person?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Can HIV be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Can HIV be transmitted from mother to child while breastfeeding?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Can people infected with HIV receive a medical treatment that would enable them to live healthy for a longer period of time?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Do you know where to get those medication in your city?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Do you think that you could receive these medication if you would need it?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
117	Do you know where people can go to get a test to find out if one has been infected with HIV? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
118	If Yes , can you please name 3 places to get the test?	1. 2. 3.	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK X. ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND NARCOTIC DRUG USE																															
I would like to take this opportunity to ask about some sensitive matters related to narcotics. I would like to remind you again that your answers will be kept confidential																															
119	In the past 4 weeks or 1 month , have you ever drunk alcoholic drinks (arak, palm wine, beer, whiskey, etc.) before having sex?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>																												
120	Some people consume narcotics, like ecstasy, shabu, ice or similar drugs to feel good, party, or have fantasies. In the past year , have you ever used ecstasy, shabu, ice or similar drugs before having sex?																														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Drug</th> <th colspan="2">Answer</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Ecstasy</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>Shabu</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Ice</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>Cocaine</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>Heroin</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>Others, specify.....</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Drug	Answer		A	Ecstasy	1. Yes	2. No	B	Shabu	1. Yes	2. No	C	Ice	1. Yes	2. No	D	Cocaine	1. Yes	2. No	E	Heroin	1. Yes	2. No	F	Others, specify.....	1. Yes	2. No	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>
	Drug	Answer																													
A	Ecstasy	1. Yes	2. No																												
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C	Ice	1. Yes	2. No																												
D	Cocaine	1. Yes	2. No																												
E	Heroin	1. Yes	2. No																												
F	Others, specify.....	1. Yes	2. No																												
121	Have any of your sexual partners ever used ecstasy, shabu, ice or similar drugs before having sex with you?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>																												
122	Have you ever used injected drugs?	1. Yes 2. No ➔ [Q124]	<input type="checkbox"/>																												
123	In the past year , have you used injected drugs	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>																												
124	Have any of your sexual partners ever used injected drugs?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>																												

NOTES

Before ending the interview, carefully review the completeness of the contents of the questionnaire / respondent's answers

Express thanks to the respondent for his participation / Thank you very much for your participation

Annex 5

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR
MEN-SEX-WITH-MEN (MSM)
(IBBS/2012/MSM/01)**

IBBS/2012/MSM/01

INTEGRATED BIO-BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE (IBBS) 2012

Ministry of Health Malaysia

Confidential

BLOCK I. IDENTIFICATION OF PLACE			
1	Mother's name		
2	Centre		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Location number		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Respondent serial number		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Respondent Coupon Number	(Copy the number of the coupon)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
6	Wave number [Seeds should be noted wave 0]	To be filled out by an officer <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
7	Are condoms easy to obtain in this place? (Interviewer observation)	1. Yes 2. No ➔ [8]	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Are lubricants easy to get in this place? (Interviewer Observation)	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	In this place, is there any poster or brochure promoting condom or lubricants? (Interviewer Observation)	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK II. INTERVIEWER INFORMATION			
1	Name and code of Interviewer I **)		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Date of interview		Date Month Yr <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3	These questionnaire responses have been examined for completeness and consistency by:		
	Names and Codes of Interviewers/Supervisor **)	Status	Date of examination
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Interviewer I	
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Supervisor	

*) Cross out what is unnecessary

**) The interviewer/supervisor codes must be filled in by the officer according to the attendance number determined at the training.

INTRODUCTION

13. Greetings (for example: Good Morning / Good Afternoon / Good Evening).
14. Introduce yourself
15. Explain the intention and goal of the 2009 Integrated Bio-Behavioral Surveillance
16. Emphasize the confidentiality of the answers, and let the person know that his/her name won't be recorded.
17. Ask about the willingness of the person to act as a respondent and to answer the questions honestly.
18. Thank the person for being a willing participant.

THE INTERVIEWER SETS UP A PRIVATE ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH TO CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW, AND MAKES SURE THAT THERE IS NO ONE ELSE PRESENT WHILE THE INTERVIEW TAKES PLACE

My name is (name), and I'm an officer working on collecting health data. We are collecting information about how to help people to prevent infection with HIV. We will ask some private questions about you and your sexual relations. We will not ask for your name or address, so that you cannot be identified, and anything you communicate will be used solely for planning health programs. You do not have to participate in this survey, unless you agree to participate. There are no right or wrong answers to any of the questions we pose to you. If you agree to be interviewed, we will much appreciate it if you tell the situation as it is (as honestly as possible). Can we begin the interview ?

“Have you already been interviewed for this survey in the past few weeks?”

If the person involved has already been interviewed for this survey, do not interview that person a second time; express thanks and end the interview.

If they have not yet been interviewed, continue this interview.

BLOCK III: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS		
1	How old are you now?	..... year old / year of birth <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2	Highest level of education you have attended/are in the process of attending?	1. Never been to School 2. Primary school 3. Secondary school 4. Tertiary level <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Which ethnic group do you belong to?	1. Malay 2. Chinese 3. Indian 4. Sabah 5. Sarawak 6. Orang asli 7. Other Malaysian, specify <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Which religion do you belong to?	1. Islam 2. Buddhism 3. Hinduism 4. Christianity <input type="checkbox"/>

		5. Sikhism 6. No religion 7. Others, specify	
5	What is your current marital status? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Not married, not living with sexual partner 2. Not married, living with sexual partner 3. Married, living with spouse 4. Married, living with other sexual partner 5. Married, not living with spouse or any other sexual partner	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Who do you currently live with? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Alone 2. With friends 3. With family or sibling 5. With wife or regular female partner 6. With male regular partner 7. Don't have a permanent residence 8. Other, specify: 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	What is was your main source of income in the past month? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Employment with salary 2. Independent worker (odd jobs) 3. Work in salon/beauty parlors/haidressers 4. Student 5. Unemployed 6. Other, specify: 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	How long have you been living in this city (name of city)?	1..... years 7.My whole life 8.Don't remember/don't know 9. No answer Write 00 if less than one year]	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
9	Where do you come from? (Birthplace or the place you go when you go home?)	.....	To be filled in by Editor a <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

*) If the respondent stopped going to school upon graduating from Elementary school/Junior high school/Senior high school/ University with a diploma/certificate, then fill in code 8.

***) Cross out what is unnecessary

This section consists of questions about your sexual practices/behaviors.

We will keep the information and answers we receive from you confidential. Your honesty will be extremely useful to us in developing services and assistance that match the desires and needs of your group.

BLOCK IV. CONDOMS			
10	Have you ever used a condom while having sex?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Do you have a condom that you are carrying with you right now [Ask respondent to show it to you]	1. Can show the condom 2. Cannot show the condom 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	In the past year have you ever bought a condom?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	In the past year , have you been given condoms (eg. by outreach workers, drop in centre, sexual health clinics)	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	The last time you obtained a condom, where did you get it? [Do not read out the answers] [Answer can be more than 1]	1. 7-11/small shops/kedai runcit/kedai ubat Cina 2. Pharmacy 3. Supermarket/Hypermarket 4. Gas station 5. Health facility 6. Bar/guest house/hotel 7. Friend 8. Client 9. Madam/Mummy/Pimp 10. NGO worker 11. Other: 12. Have never acquired condom ➔ [Q 16] 98. Don't know 99.No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
15	The last time you obtained a condom, how much money did you spend to buy it?	1. RM 2. Free of charge 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
16	In the past 3 months have you or your partner ever broken a condom while having sex?	1. Did not use condom in the past 3 months [Q18] 2. Yes once 3. Yes more than one time 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

17	In the past 1 months have you or your partner ever broken a condom while having sex?	1. Did not use condom in the past 3 months 2. Yes once 3. Yes more than one time 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
18	Have you ever used a lubricant while having anal sex? (Lubricant - something that could make your penis or your partner's penis more slippery and easier to insert into the anus)	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

Now I would like to ask some questions about your sexual history
BLOCK V. SEXUAL PARTNERS AND SEXUAL HISTORY

19	How old were you when you had sexual intercourse (anal or vaginal) for the first time?	1. Age in years..... 2. Never had anal or vaginal intercourse [Block VI] 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
20	Was your first sexual partner (with whom you had anal or vaginal intercourse) a man, a woman or transgender?	1. Man 2. Woman 3. Transgender 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	The first time you had anal or vaginal intercourse have you been forced to have sex although you did not want to?	1. Yes I was forced 2. I agreed to have sex 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	At what age did you first have sexual relations in exchange for money? (bought or sold sex)	1. Never have exchanged money for sex → [Q26] 2. Age in years: 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
23	How long have you been having sex in exchange for money in this city?	..... years months [Fill in code 998 if respondent doesn't remember and 999 if he doesn't answer]	(Fill in in months) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
24	Have you ever had sex in exchange for money in other city/area than this one?	1. Yes, I have 2. Never 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	Do you have a permanent sex partner?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	If yes (Q26) that sex partner a man, woman or transgender?	1. Man 2. Woman 3. Transgender 8. Don't remember	<input type="checkbox"/>

		9. No answer	
27	Does this sex partner of yours have other sex partners?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
28	In the past year , how many different people have you had sexual intercourse with?	1. Paying partners: partners 2. Nonpaying partners: .....partners	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK VI. SEXUAL BEHAVIORS			
Q29 to Q37: SELLING SEX TO MEN			
29	In the past 6 months , have you ever received money for sex from a man? [Including any kind of sex: oral, anal or other non penetrative sex]	1.Yes 2.No	<input type="checkbox"/>
30	Think about your most recent sex partner whom you exchanged money for sex. How many times did you have anal sex with your last commercial partner during the past 30 days?	1.....times 8.Don't know 9.No response	
31	How much did your last customer pay you?	1. Never sold sex to a man 2. RM 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
32	Did you or your last or most recent customer use a condom?	1.Yes 2.No	<input type="checkbox"/>
33	How many guests did you serve on your last work day ? [Including any kind of sex: oral, anal or other non penetrative sex]	1. guests 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
The last time you had anal sex with a male customer			
34	Did you use a condom ? UNGASS #19	1. Yes 2. No 3. Never received money for anal sex 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
35	Did you propose to your customer to use a condom ?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the last month,			
36	How often did you use condoms when penetrating your customers?	1. Has not penetrated clients last month 2. Always	<input type="checkbox"/>

	[Read aloud the answer choices] [Putting you penis in your partner's anus]	3. Often 4. Sometimes 5. Never	
37	How often did you use condoms when being penetrated by your customers? [Read aloud the answer choices] [Receiving your partner's penis inside your anus]	1. Has not penetrated clients last month 2. Always 3. Often 4. Sometimes 5. Never	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q38 to Q49 : BUYING SEX FROM MEN			
38	In the past year have you ever paid a man to have sex with you? [Including any kind of sex: oral, anal or other non penetrative sex]	1.Yes 2.No	<input type="checkbox"/>
39	In the past year , how many men have you paid to have sex with you?		<input type="checkbox"/>
40	Did you or your last or most paid partner use a condom?	1.Yes 2.No	<input type="checkbox"/>
The last time you paid a man for anal sex			
41	Did both of you use a condom? (UNGASS #19)	1. Never paid man for anal sex ➔ [Q50] 2. Yes 3. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
42	Did you propose to your paid partner to use a condom?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
43	How many intercourses did you have?	1 times 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the past month			
44	How many different men have you paid to have sex with you?	1..... Men 2. None ➔ [Q50] 8.Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
45	How many different men have you paid to have oral sex sex with you? [Including both giving or receiving oral sex]	1..... Men 2. None ➔ [Q50] 8.Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
46	How many different men have you paid to have anal sex sex with you?	1..... Men 2.None ➔ [Q50] 8.Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
47	How often did you use a condom when you had anal sex with a man you paid for sex? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1.Always 2.Often 3.Sometimes 4.Never 9.No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

48	How often did you use condoms when penetrating a man you paid for sex? [Putting you penis in your partner's anus] [Read aloud the answer choices]	1.Has not penetrated a man in sex without payment 2.Always 3.Often 4.Sometimes 5.Never 9.No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
49	How often did you use condoms when being penetrated by a man you paid to have sex with you? [Receiving your partner's penis inside your anus] [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Has not penetrated a man in sex without payment 2.Always 3.Often 4.Sometimes 5.Never 9.No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q50 to Q62: SEX WITH MEN WITHOUT PAYMENT

50	In the past year have you ever had sex with a man without exchange of money? [Including any kind of sex: oral, anal or other non penetrative sex]	1.Yes 2.No	<input type="checkbox"/>
51	In the past year, how many men have you had sex with without exchange of money?	<input type="checkbox"/>
52	Did you or your last or most recent partner without exchange of money use a condom?	1.Yes 2.No	<input type="checkbox"/>
The last time you had anal sex with a man without exchange of money for sex,			
53	Did you use a condom? (UNGASS #19) [Read aloud the answer choices]	1.Never had anal sex without payment ➔ [Q57] 2. Yes 3. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
54	Did you propose using a condom ?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
55	How many intercourses did you have?	1. Men 2. None 8.Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the past month,			
56	How many male partners (including casual sex) have you had sex without payment? (any kind of sex: oral, anal or other non penetrative sex)	1. Men 2. None ➔ [Q64] 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
57	With how many of the male partners (including casual sex) have	1. Men 2. None ➔ [Q64] 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

	you had sex without payment, did you engage in oral sex ? [Including both giving or receiving oral sex]	9. No answer	
58	With how many of the male partners (including casual sex) have you had sex without payment, did you engage in anal sex ? (penetrating or being penetrated)	1..... Men 2. None 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
59	While having anal sex with men without payment, how often did you use condoms ? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1.Always 2.Often 3.Sometimes 4.Never 9.No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
60	While having anal sex with men without payment, how often did you use lubricant ? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Always 2. Often 3. Sometimes 4. Never 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
61	How often did you use condoms when penetrating a man with whom you did not exchange money for sex? (Putting your penis in your partner's anus) [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Has not penetrated a man in sex without payment 2.Always 3.Often 4.Sometimes 5.Never 9.No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
62	How often did you use condoms when being penetrated by a man with whom you did not exchange money for sex? (Receiving your partner's penis inside your anus) [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Has not penetrated a man in sex without payment 2.Always 3.Often 4.Sometimes 5.Never 9.No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q63 to Q66: SEX WITH FEMALES

63	Now I have some questions related to your sexual experiences with females. Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a woman?	1.Yes 2.No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
64	How many women have you had sexual intercourse with during the past 6 months?	1..... female partners 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
65	Think about the last time you had sex with a female partner during the past 6 months, was a condom used?	1.Yes 2.No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

66	With the frequency did you use a condom with all of your female partners in the past 6 months?	1. Always 2. Often 3. Sometimes 4. Never 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
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BLOCK VII. COVERAGE OF INTERVENTIONS

67	In this past year , have you ever attended a health talk addressing the prevention of the spread of HIV/sexual diseases?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember } → [Q71] 9. No answer }	<input type="checkbox"/>
68	If "Yes" (Q67 = 1), who organized it? [There may be more than one answer given, but do not read aloud the choices]	1. Department of Health 2. Department of Social Welfare 3. Other department 4. Company/business 5. NGO/CBO 6. Other	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
69	When did you last participated in face to face individual discussion to assess your risk of getting infected with HIV and give you options to avoid it?	1. Never participated to such discussion 2. In the past 3 months 3. In the 4 month to 1 year 4. More than one year ago 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
70	When did you last participated in group discussion to assess your risk of getting infected with HIV and give you options to avoid it?	1. Never participated to such discussion 2. In the past 3 months 3. In the 4 month to 1 year 4. More than one year ago 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the past three months,			
71	How many times have you been contacted by a NGO fieldworker/ a friend/health staff to discuss about HIV?	1. Over three times 2. 2-3 times 3. Once 4. Never → [Q78] 8. Don't remember → [Q78] 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
72	If yes, who contacted you? [Answer can be more than 1]	1. NGO/field worker 2. Health staff 3. Friends 4. Other agency,..... 5. Others,.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
73	Have you ever been referred by a NGO fieldworker/a friend/health worker to a STI clinic for a health and STI checkup?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
74	If yes, what were the issues discussed? [Answer can be more than 1]	1. Transmission and prevention among men who have sex with men 2. Methods on sexual activity/pleasure	<input type="checkbox"/>

		3.Spiritual awareness from religious perspective	
75	How many times have you visited a STI clinic for a health and STI checkup?	1. Over three times 2. 2-3 times 3. Once 4. Never 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
76	If yes (Q75) in the past 3 month , have you ever had an anal examination as part of your check up at the STI clinic?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
77	How many times have you been contacted by internet chatrooms that provided you with information on HIV transmission and prevention among Men who have sex with men?	1. Over three times 2. 2-3 times 3. Once 4. Never 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the past year,			
78	How many times have you attended events for transgender where HIV transmission and prevention were discussed?	1. Over three times 2. 2-3 times 3. Once 4. Never 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
79	How many times have you connected to the websites (internet) to look for information about HIV transmission and prevention?	1. Over three times 2. 2-3 times 3. Once 4. Never 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
80	Have you ever received any printed material (e.g booklet, brochures, calendar ...) providing information about HIV transmission and prevention?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
81	Have you ever received any audio visusal material (e.g. cassette, VCD, DVD, CD-rom) providing information about HIV transmission and prevention?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't remember 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK VIII. VCT AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)

82	In the past year , have you experienced any of the following symptoms:				
		Gender of sexual partners	Yes	No	A <input type="checkbox"/>
	A	Extreme burning pain when urinating	1	2	B <input type="checkbox"/>
	B	Swelling on the genital area	1	2	C <input type="checkbox"/>
	C	Cuts or sores in the genital area	1	2	
	D	Urethral discharge	1	2	

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>Discharge from the anus</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>Cuts or sores on the anus</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> <p>[“don’t know” / “no response” write 99]</p>	E	Discharge from the anus	1	2	F	Cuts or sores on the anus	1	2	<p>D <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>E <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>F <input type="checkbox"/></p>
E	Discharge from the anus	1	2							
F	Cuts or sores on the anus	1	2							
83	<p>If “Yes” to any of the Q82 questions:</p> <p>What did you do the last time you experienced any of those symptoms?</p>	<p>1. Did not treat ➔ [Q86]</p> <p>2. Self treated/sought advise from pharmacy ➔ [Q86]</p> <p>3. Sought treatment from gov. doctor or nurse</p> <p>4. Sought treatment from private doctor or nurse</p> <p>5. Went to traditional healer</p> <p>6. Other:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>							
84	<p>If Q84 = 3 or 4, where did you go to get treated?</p>	<p>1. Gov. Hospital</p> <p>2. Private Hospital</p> <p>3. Public Health Center/Clinic</p> <p>4. Private Clinic</p> <p>5. Other:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>							
85	<p>Before you went for treatment, did you try to treat yourself by taking medicine?</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>8. Don’t remember</p> <p>9. No response</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>							
86	<p>Have you ever been offered to take a blood test for HIV?</p>	<p>1. Never heard about blood test for HIV ➔ [Block IX]</p> <p>2. Yes</p> <p>3. No</p> <p>8. Don’t know</p> <p>9. No answer</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>							
87	<p>Have you ever had a blood test to determine if you were infected with HIV ?</p> <p>UNGASS indicator</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No ➔ [Q96]</p> <p>8. Don’t know</p> <p>9. No answer</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>							
88	<p>If yes, when did you last take a HIV blood test?</p> <p>(UNGASS #8)</p>	<p>1. Last 12 months</p> <p>2. Over a year ago</p> <p>8. Don’t know</p> <p>9. No answer</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>							
89	<p>Last time you took a blood test for HIV did you chose yourself to be tested ?</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>8. Don’t remember</p> <p>9. No answer</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>							
90	<p>How much money did you pay for your last HIV blood test?</p>	<p>1. RM</p> <p>2. Free</p> <p>8. Don’t know</p> <p>9. No answer</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>							
91	<p>Last time you took a blood test for HIV what was the reason for taking the test?</p> <p>[Read aloud the answer choices]</p>	<p>1. To obtain a certificate (job, migration...)</p> <p>2. To marry / engage in a monogamous relationship</p> <p>3. To check because I felt at risk</p> <p>4. Because I felt sick</p> <p>5. Because someone else requested / suggested it</p> <p>7. Other:.....</p> <p>...</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>							

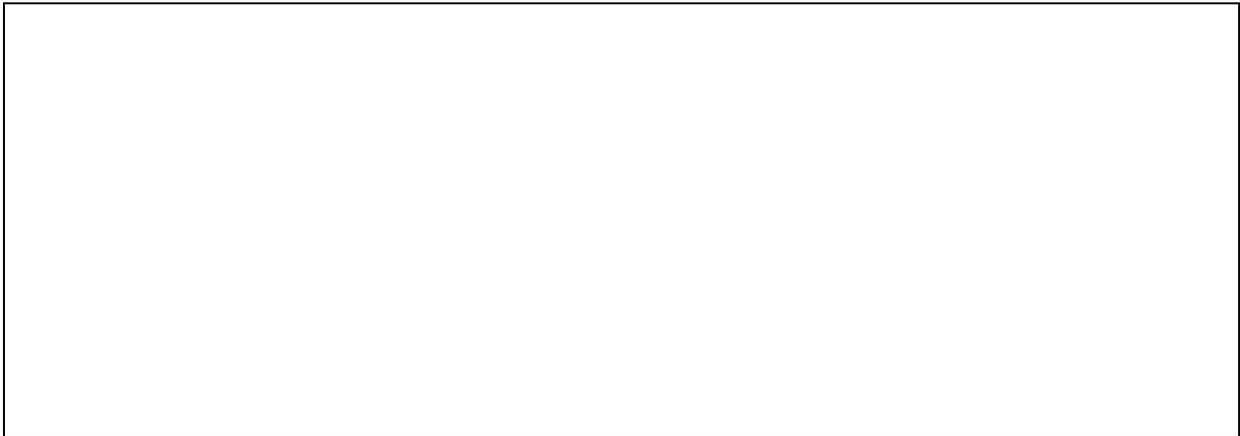
		8. Dont Know 9. No answer	
92	Last time you got tested did you receive or being informed of your result? (UNGASS #8)	1. Yes → [Q94] 2. No 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
93	If No , why did you not receive or being informed of your result?	1. Not asked to go to receive the result 2. Did not go to receive the result 3. Not keen/Afraid to know the result 4. No time to go to receive the result 5. Others, specify	<input type="checkbox"/>
94	Last time you took a blood test for HIV: did you find the discussion you had with the health staff before receiving the result helpful? [Read aloud the answer choices]	1. Did not have any discussion before getting the result 2. Yes the discussion was helpful 3. No the discussion was useless to me 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
95	Last time you took a blood test for HIV did you share the result of the test with your permanent partner, a friend or your family?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
96	Would you recommend HIV testing to a friend?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK IX. KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS, RISKS, AND MEANS OF PREVENTION			
97	Do you know some close people who also know you who are infected with HIV?	1. Yes 2. No 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
98	Do you yourself feel you are at risk to be infected with HIV?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
99	Can a healthy looking person have HIV? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
100	Can a person reduce the risk of infection with HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Can a person reduce the risk of infection with HIV by not engaging in anal sex?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Can a person having sex with only one faithful, uninfected partner reduce the risk of infection with HIV? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

103	Can a person reduce the risk of infection with HIV by reducing the number of partners he has sex with?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Can a person reduce the risk of infection with HIV by eating nutritious food?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Can a person reduce the risk of infection with HIV by taking antibiotics before or after sex?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Can a person get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Can a person become infected with HIV through an injection needle that has been used by another person?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Can HIV be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Can HIV be transmitted from mother to child while breastfeeding?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Can people infected with HIV receive a medical treatment that would enable them to live healthy for a longer period of time?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Do you know where to get those medication in your city?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Do you think that you could receive these medication if you would need it?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Do you know where people can go to get a test to find out if one has been infected with HIV? UNGASS indicator	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	If Yes , can you please name 3 places to get the test?	1. 2..... 3.....	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK X. ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND NARCOTIC DRUG USE																														
I would like to take this opportunity to ask about some sensitive matters related to narcotics. I would like to remind you again that your answers will be kept confidential																														
116	In the past 4 weeks or 1 month , have you ever drunk alcoholic drinks (arak, palm wine, beer, whiskey, etc.) before having sex?	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>																											
117	Some people consume narcotics, like ecstasy, shabu, ice or similar drugs to feel good, party, or have fantasies. In the past year , have you ever used ecstasy, shabu, ice or similar drugs before having sex?																													
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Drug</th> <th colspan="2">Answer</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Ecstasy</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>Shabu</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Ice</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>Cocaine</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>Heroin</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>Others, specify.....</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Drug	Answer		A	Ecstasy	1. Yes	2. No	B	Shabu	1. Yes	2. No	C	Ice	1. Yes	2. No	D	Cocaine	1. Yes	2. No	E	Heroin	1. Yes	2. No	F	Others, specify.....	1. Yes	2. No	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>
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A	Ecstasy	1. Yes	2. No																											
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C	Ice	1. Yes	2. No																											
D	Cocaine	1. Yes	2. No																											
E	Heroin	1. Yes	2. No																											
F	Others, specify.....	1. Yes	2. No																											
118	Have any of your sexual partners ever used ecstasy, shabu, ice or similar drugs before having sex with you?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>																											
119	Have you ever used injected drugs?	1. Yes 2. No → [Q121]	<input type="checkbox"/>																											
120	In the past year , have you used injected drugs	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>																											
121	Have any of your sexual partners ever used injected drugs?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Don't know 9. No answer	<input type="checkbox"/>																											

NOTES	



Before ending the interview, carefully review the completeness of the contents of the questionnaire / respondent's answers

Express thanks to the respondent for his participation / Thank you very much for your participation

Annex 6

CONSENT FORM

Date :

Coupon No. :

INTEGRATED BIOLOGICAL & BEHAVIORAL SURVEY 2012

Hello. Good morning / evening. My name is _____ and I work for the Ministry of Health Malaysia. You are being invited to take part in a research study. Please take time to read the following information carefully. Ask us if there is anything that is not clear or if you would like more information. Take time to decide whether or not you wish to take part.

All information you provide for this study is confidential and anonymous. Names are not recorded anywhere, and nothing can be attributed to you personally.

We are asking people we meet some questions related to risk for HIV and some of the questions may be very sensitive and private. The information you provide is important to help us to develop effective prevention and intervention programs to reduce the spread of HIV infection among different population groups.

If you are willing to participate, this interview will take about 30-45 minutes. At any point you can refuse to answer any question. We really need you to answer the questions honestly and to the best of your ability. You will receive an incentive at the end as a token for your time.

We are also asking your permission to do an HIV rapid test. This test is simple using finger prick and it's free. Result will not be disclosed to you. If you wish to know the result, you will be specially referred to nearest VCT for counselling, testing and health care.

If you have already been interviewed with a coupon, we need to stop the interview now. Otherwise, we can continue.

Do you consent to participate in the interview?

(Verbal consent provided: Yes No)

Do you consent to participate in the HIV test?

(Verbal consent provided: Yes No)

Signature of interviewer/witness to consent

date

Annex 7

MANAGEMENT OF THE SURVEY

1. **Office:** The project and data management will be based at the Disease Control Division, Ministry of Health. The Principle Investigator / Project Leader will be the focal person for the coordination of the various operation sites at state level.
2. **Training manual:** All personnel involved in the study (research team, site operators and seeds) will attend a 3 days training workshop prior to the commencement of the study. A detailed Operations Manual will also be prepared as a working guide (annex 8). The training session will include introduction to the project and study design, field operations training, interviewing skills and HIV testing using Rapid Testing procedure.
3. **On-site operations:** At each of the study sites, two or three research personnel (site operators) will be in place:
 - a) *Site manager:* The site manager will be in charge of the orientation of research respondents, ensuring eligibility and the management of coupons. The site manager will also be the point of reference for communications with the Principle Investigator at MOH and Field Supervisor at State Health Department. The site manager will guide the respondent through the processed that will take place, and obtain informed consent on i) going through the interview; ii) undergoing HIV Rapid Test; and iii) referral to health facility for care, treatment and support if found to be HIV-positive.
 - b) *Interviewer:* Upon acquiring informed consent, the interviewer will conduct the face-to-face interview and perform the HIV test. A consent format will describe the objectives of the survey, the nature of the respondent's involvement, the benefits, and confidentiality issues and this information will be clearly read out

to them. The interviewers are expected to regularly submit the completed questionnaires to the field supervisors.

- c) *Quality officer*: The quality officer will ensure that all required data and forms are in place. The quality officer will be in charge of making the incentive payment, and giving out instructions of the subsequent recruitment process.

4. Research team

The research team comprises of Field Epidemiology experts (EIP), academia and HIV prevention and surveillance experts at program level. The list of research team is as below.

Table 3. List of personnel involved in IBBS 2012

	Name	Place of work	Task
1.	Dr. Shaari Bin Ngadiman	HIV/STI sector (EIP)	Project Leader
2.	Dr. Anita Suleiman	HIV/STI sector (EIP)	Principle Investigator
3.	Dr Asiah Binti Ayob	HIV/STI sector	Co-Investigator
4.	Dr. Fazidah Yuswan	HIV/STI sector	Co-Investigator
5.	Prof. Dr. Teh Yit Koon	National Defence Uni.	Co-Investigator
6.	Dr. Amir Kamaluddin	IMR (EIP)	Co-Investigator
7.	Dr. Noorhaida Ujang	Muar District Health Office (EIP)	
8.	Dr. Shamsul Azhar Shah	HUKM	Co-Investigator
9.	Pn Normaizira Binti Hamidi	HIV/STI Sector	Co-Investigator Data coordinator
10.	Dr. Masitah	AIDS Officer (Selangor)	Field Supervisor
11.	Dr. Khamisah	AIDS Officer (Sabah)	Field Supervisor
12.	Dr. Mohd. Asri	AIDS Officer (Sarawak)	Field Supervisor
13.	Dr. Janizah	AIDS Officer (Penang)	Field Supervisor
14.	Dr. Rohayah	AIDS Officer (Pahang)	Field Supervisor
15.	Dr. Hazura	AIDS Officer (Kelantan)	Field Supervisor
16.	Dr. Mahani	AIDS Officer (Terengganu)	Field Supervisor

17.	Dr. Norhayati	AIDS Officer (Melaka)	Field Supervisor
18.	Dr. Mohd Yusuf	AIDS Officer (Johor)	Field Supervisor
19.	Dr. Che Abdullah	AIDS Officer (KL)	Field Supervisor
20.	Dr. Zahariyah	AIDS Officer (Kedah)	Field Supervisor

5. Budget Estimation

Based on expected study respondent at 95% confident level with 4,500 MARPs, total amount requested is RM **579,575.00** (table 4).

Table 4. Proposed budget for survey implementation

Contract Staff		
Research assistant	RM1700/month x 3 months x 2 pax	RM10,200.00
Volunteers (25)	RM54 x 23 days x 4 months x 25	RM124,200.00
	Sub Total	RM134,400.00
Respondents/seeds		
Respondents	[RM40/int. + (RM10/ref x 3 refs)] *4,050 pax	RM283,500.00
	Sub Total	RM280,000.00
Survey supplies		
Refreshments	4,000 pax x RM 8.00	RM 32,000.00
Coupons	RM0.30/piece x 4500pax	RM 1,350.00
Translation of questionnaires	RM 4,350/questionnaire x 2	RM 8,700.00
Questionnaires	RM1.30/questionnaires X 4000	RM 5,200.00
Stationary/documentation	RM200.00 x 16 sites	RM 3,200.00
Token for NGO/DIC	RM750 x 16 sites x 3 months	RM 36,000.00
	Sub Total	RM 86,710.00
Workshop -Training		
Briefing – data collection	2 series (4 days 3 nights)	RM 57,705.00
	Sub Total	RM 57,705.00
QA (MOH)		
Travelling	9 states @ 14 study sites	RM15,000.00
Hotel / lodging	RM520/day/2 pax x 3 centre x 2 visits	RM3,120.00
Elaun Makan	RM130/day/2 pax x 3 centre x 2 visits	RM780.00
	Sub Total	RM17,260.00
Total		579,575.00

NOTES

