

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



Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health  
Tokyo Metropolitan Government

Health and Safety Division Infectious Diseases Control Section

# Survey Background (1)

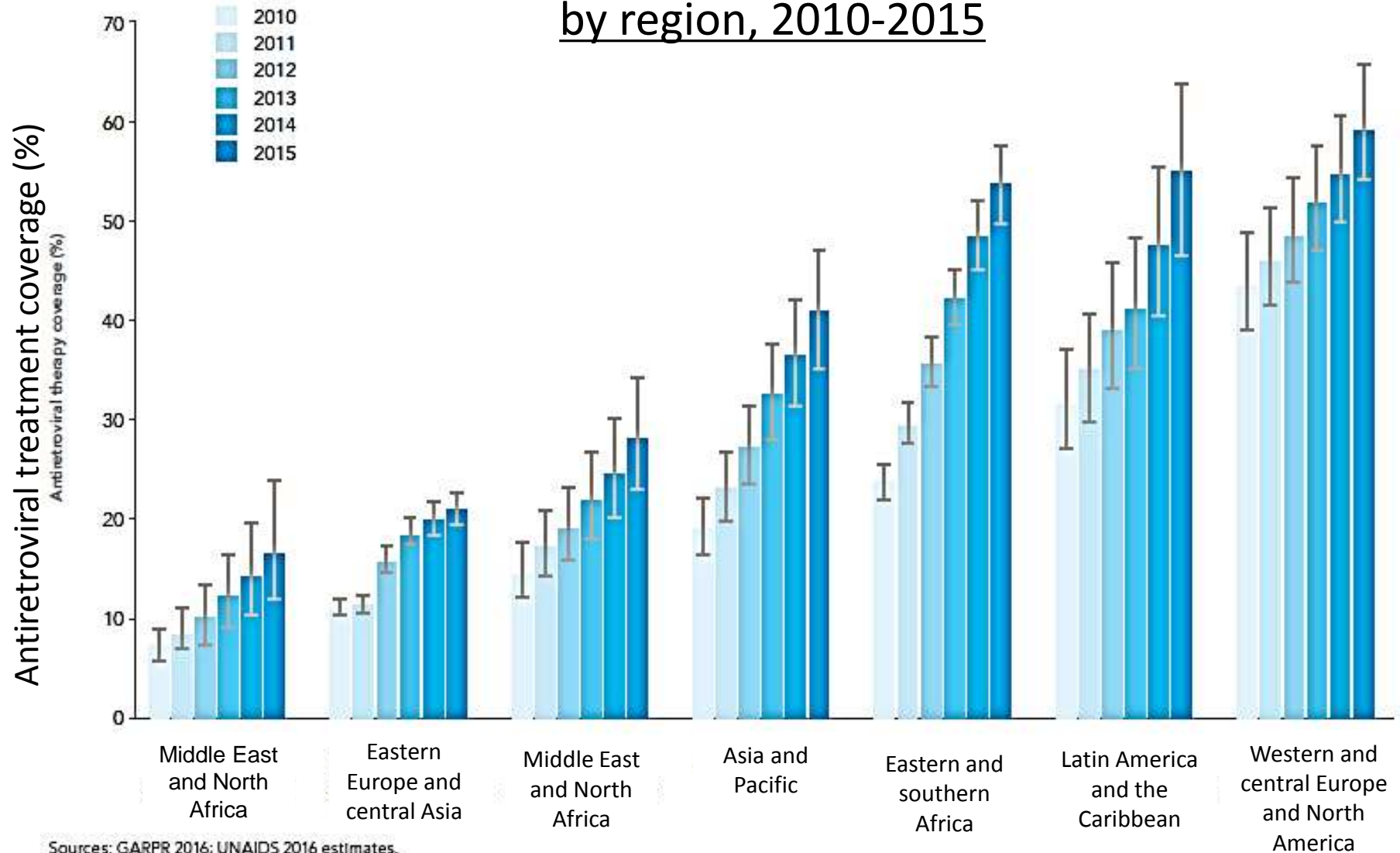
- The number of foreign residents in Tokyo : 449,042 (as of January 1, 2016)
- 20% of foreigners in Japan live in Tokyo followed by Osaka, Aichi, Kanagawa and Saitama
- Growing number of foreigners who are visiting Japan as a result of growing popularity of Japanese culture among foreign countries and active promotion of tourism industry by Japanese government

# Survey Background (2)

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

# Global Situation(1)

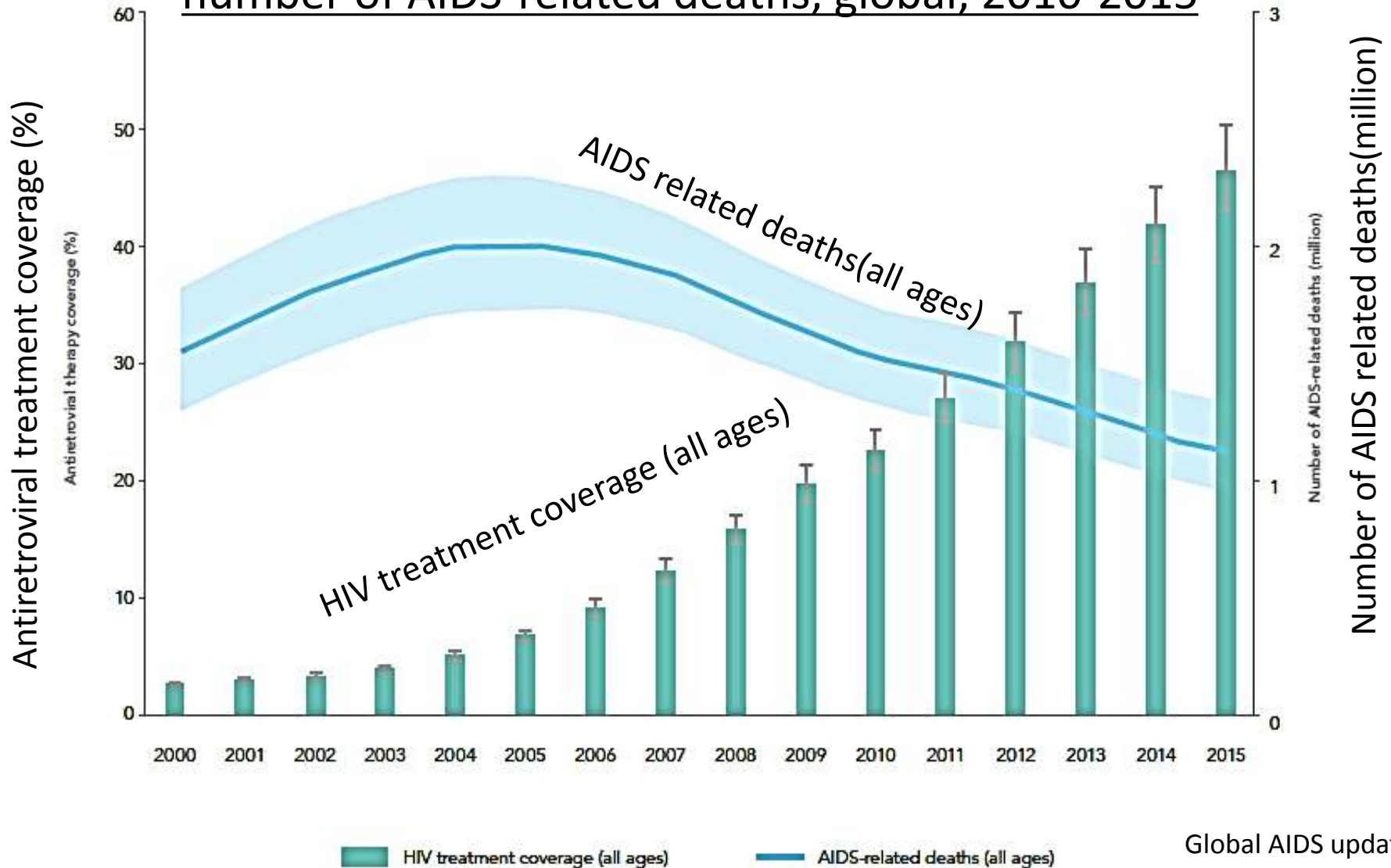
## Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people living with HIV, by region, 2010-2015



Sources: GARPR 2016; UNAIDS 2016 estimates.

# Global Situation(2)

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



# Survey Topics

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

### Target groups

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

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

## **Survey3: Availability of information on HIV/AIDS test/ medical services of foreign patients' home countries which can be obtained in Japan**

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

## Purpose

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

## Method

Questionnaires for 3 types of people

**Survey1-1:** Foreigners in general in Tokyo

**Survey1-2:** Foreign HIV patients in Tokyo

**Survey1-3:** Medical and co-medical workers:

- **Survey 1-3-1:** at HIV test facilities in Tokyo
- **Survey 1-3-2:** at AIDS treatment cooperating hospitals in Tokyo

# Survey1-1: Questionnaires for foreigners in general in Tokyo

## Objectives

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

## Target group

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

## Languages used in questionnaires

7 languages: Chinese, Korean, English, Nepali, Vietnamese, Thai and Burmese



# Survey1-1: Questionnaires for foreigners in general in Tokyo

## Outline of the Questionnaires

- **Baseline information**

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

- **Behavior towards HIV test**

History of taking HIV test (Yes/No)

⇒[Yes] : Reason for taking HIV test, location, problems, request, etc.

⇒[No] : Reason for not taking HIV test, knowledge on HIV test, etc.

- **Behavior towards accessing medical facilities**

History of visiting medical facilities for any reason (Yes/No)

⇒[Yes] : Reason for visiting medical facilities, how to choose medical facilities, problems, request, health insurance, etc.

⇒[No] : How to choose medical facilities, request, health insurance, etc

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

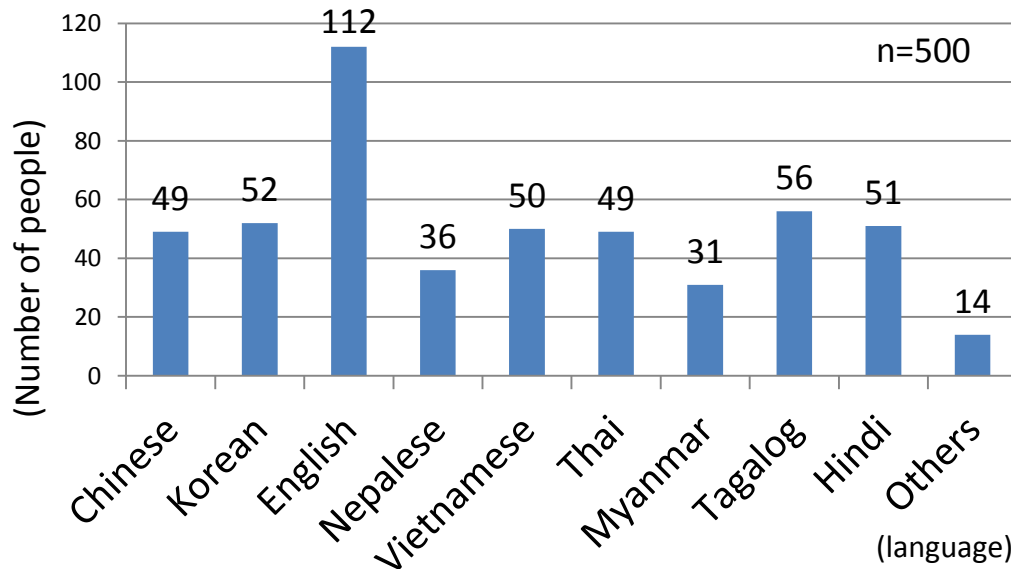
- **Knowledge on HIV/AIDS**

# Survey1-1:Questionnaires for foreigners in general in Tokyo

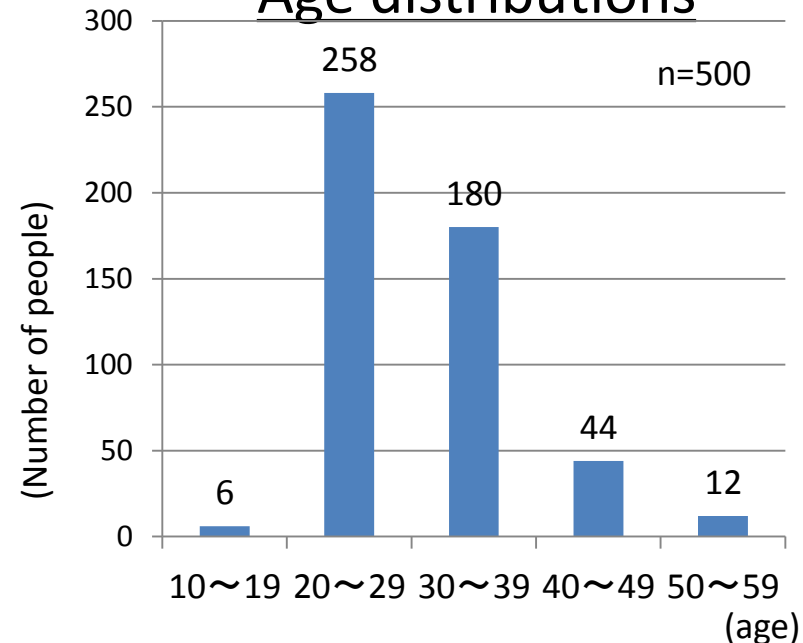
## Target group

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

## Native language

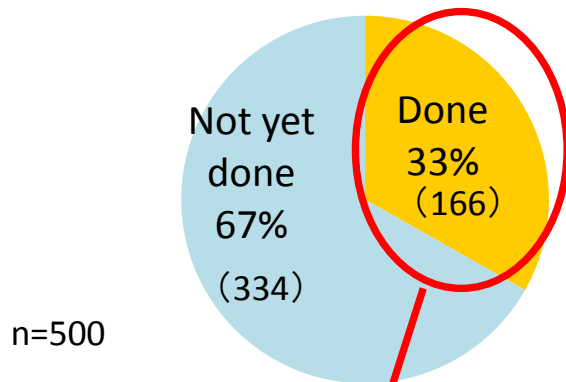


## Age distributions

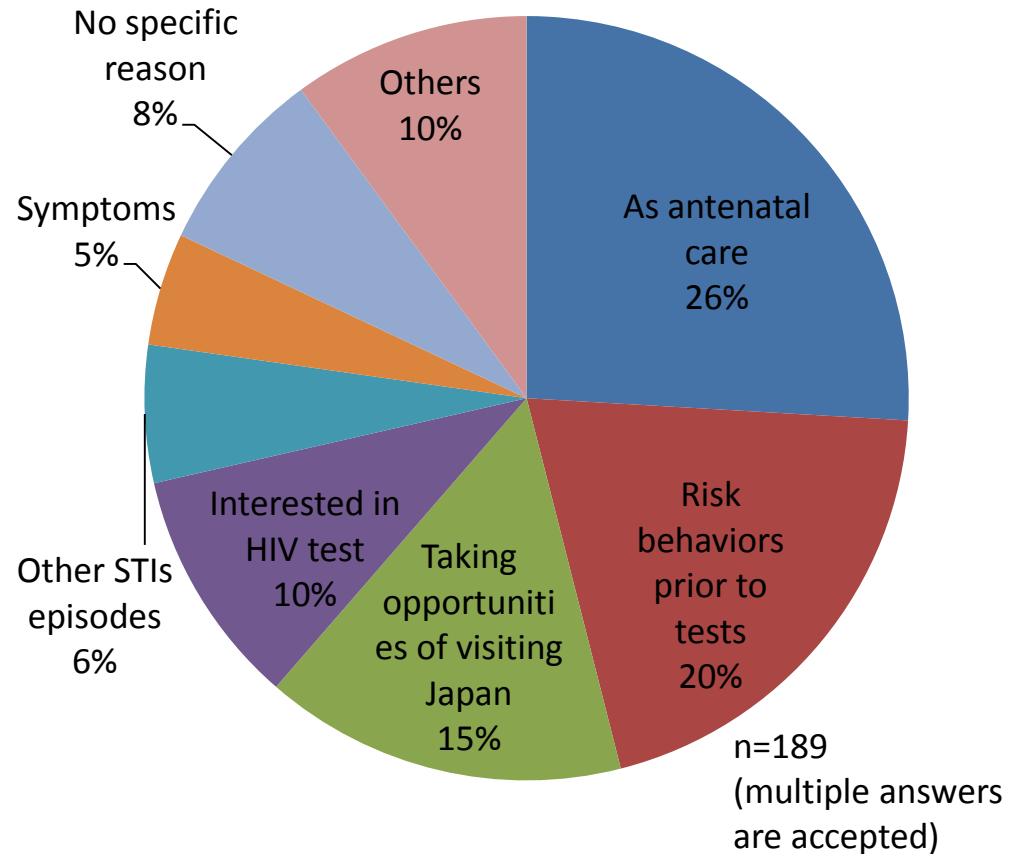


# Survey1-1: Questionnaires for foreigners in general in Tokyo

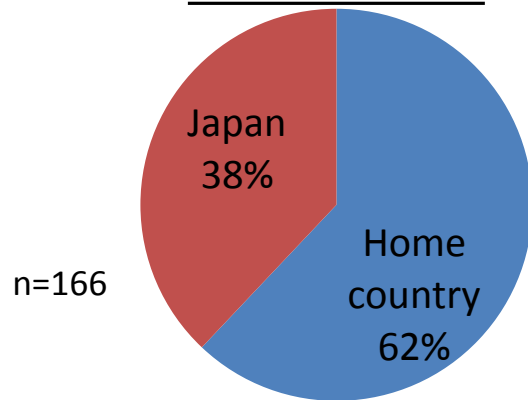
## History of HIV test



## Reasons of taking HIV test

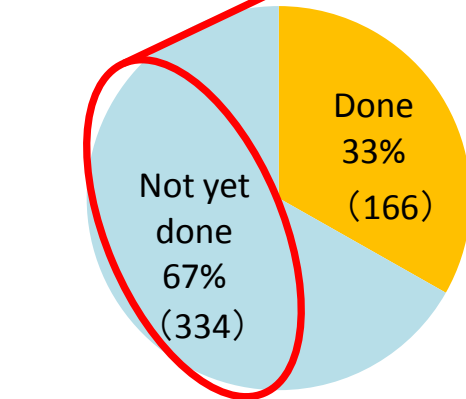


## Places where HIV tests were taken



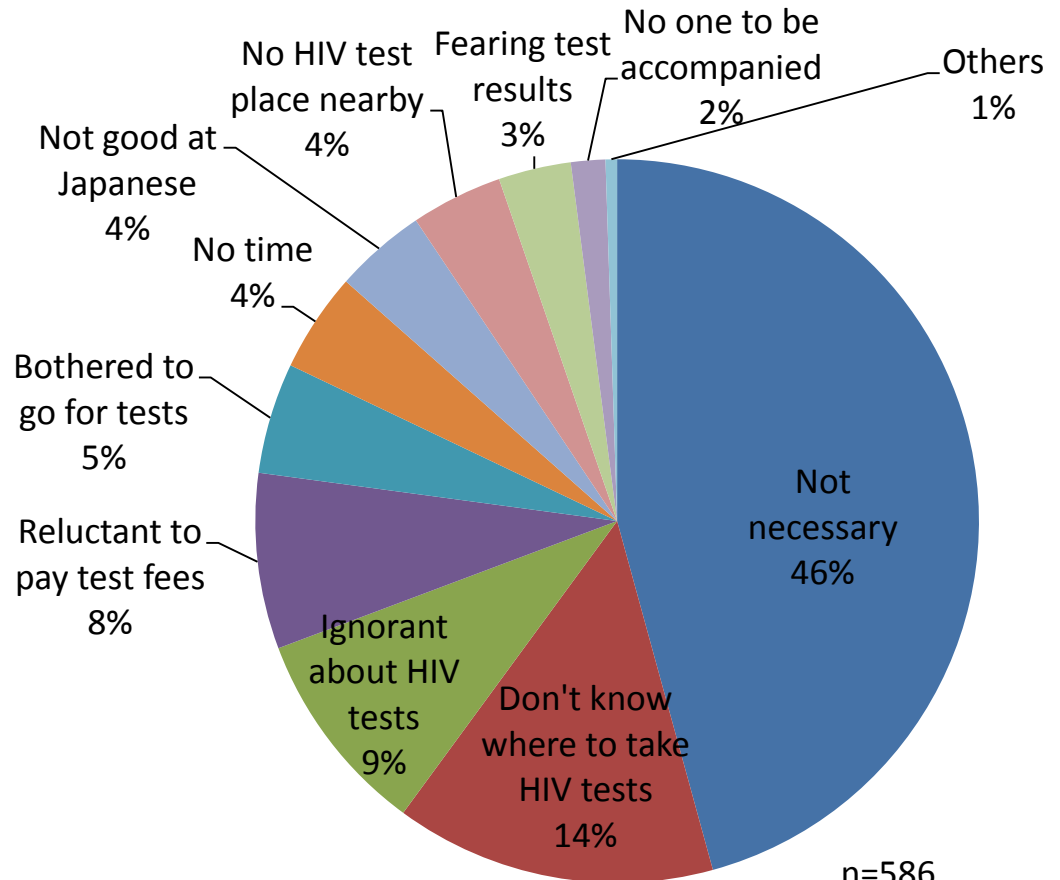
# Survey1-1: Questionnaires for foreigners in general in Tokyo

## Experience(s) of HIV test



n=500

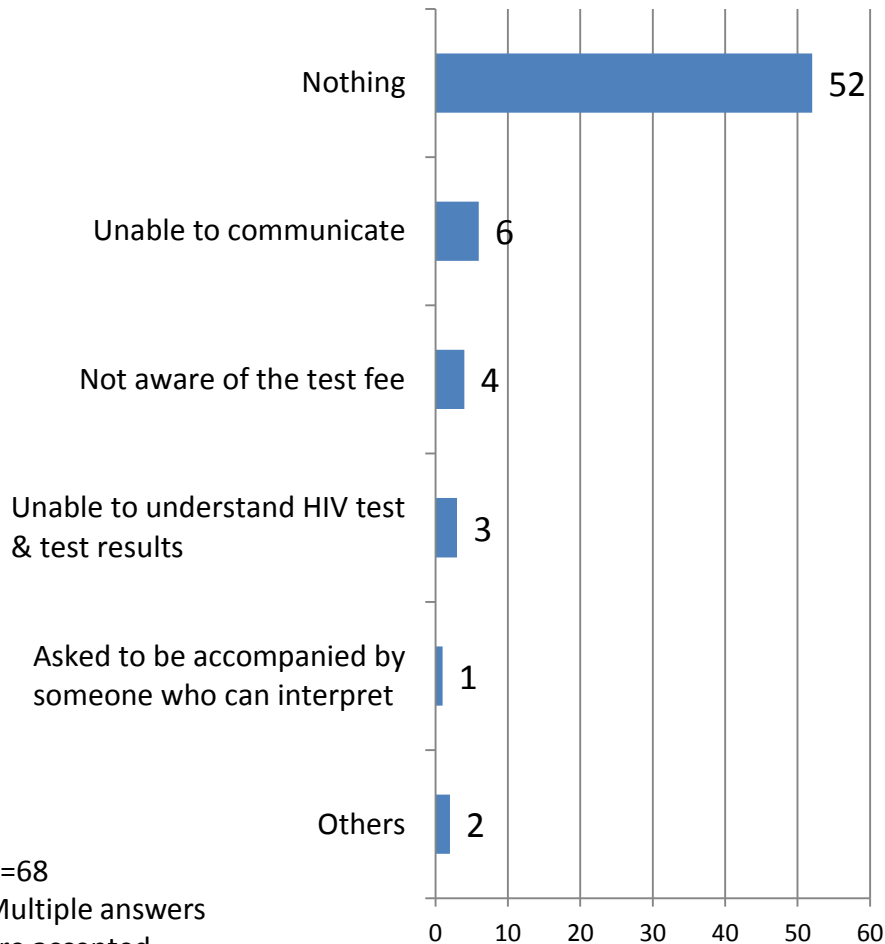
## Reasons of not taking HIV test



n=586  
(multiple answers are accept red)

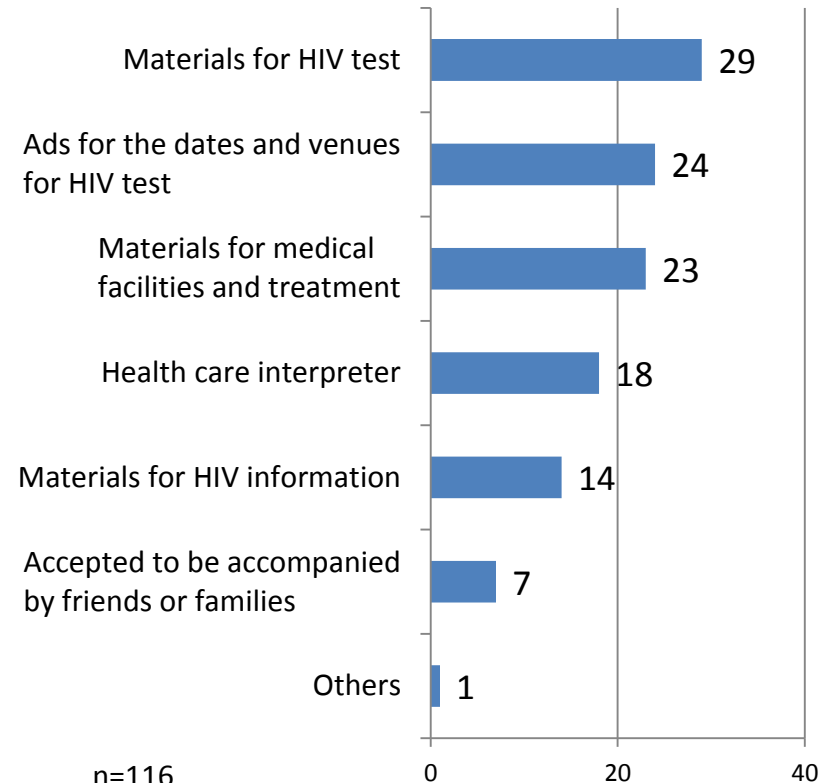
# Survey1-1: Questionnaires for foreigners in general in Tokyo

## Challenges faced at HIV tests in Japan



n=68  
Multiple answers  
are accepted

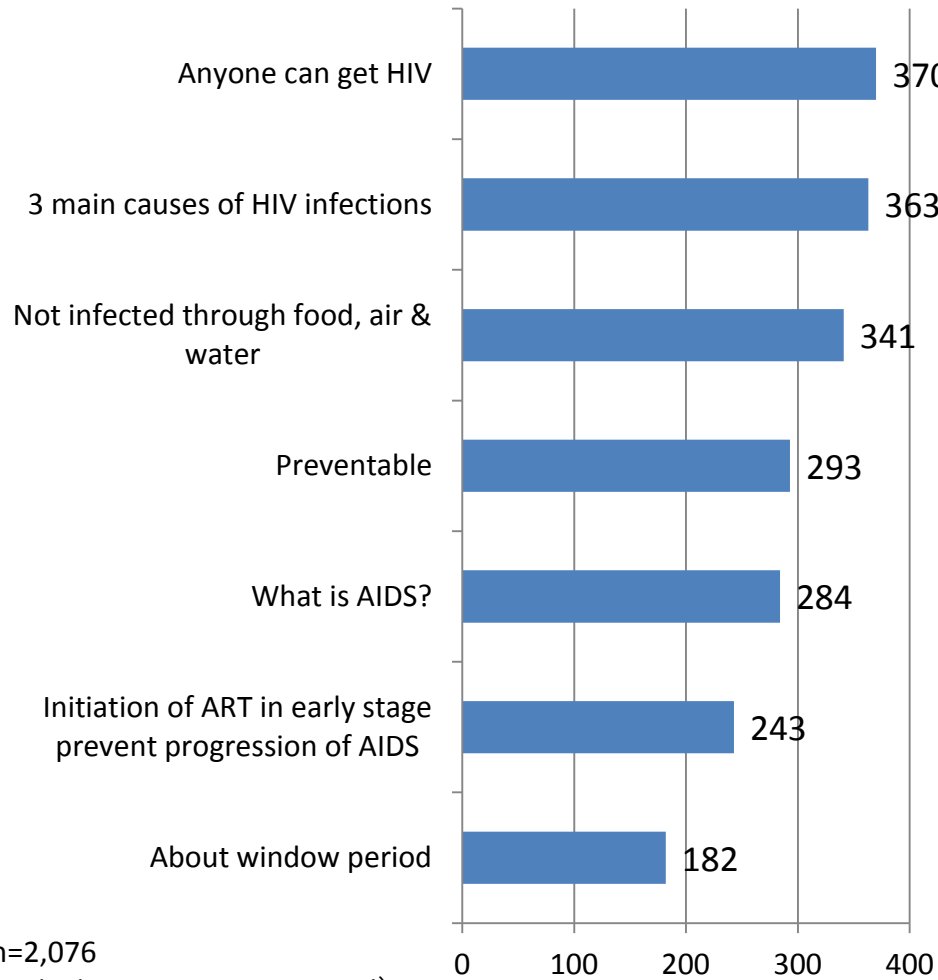
## Requests for HIV test facilitates



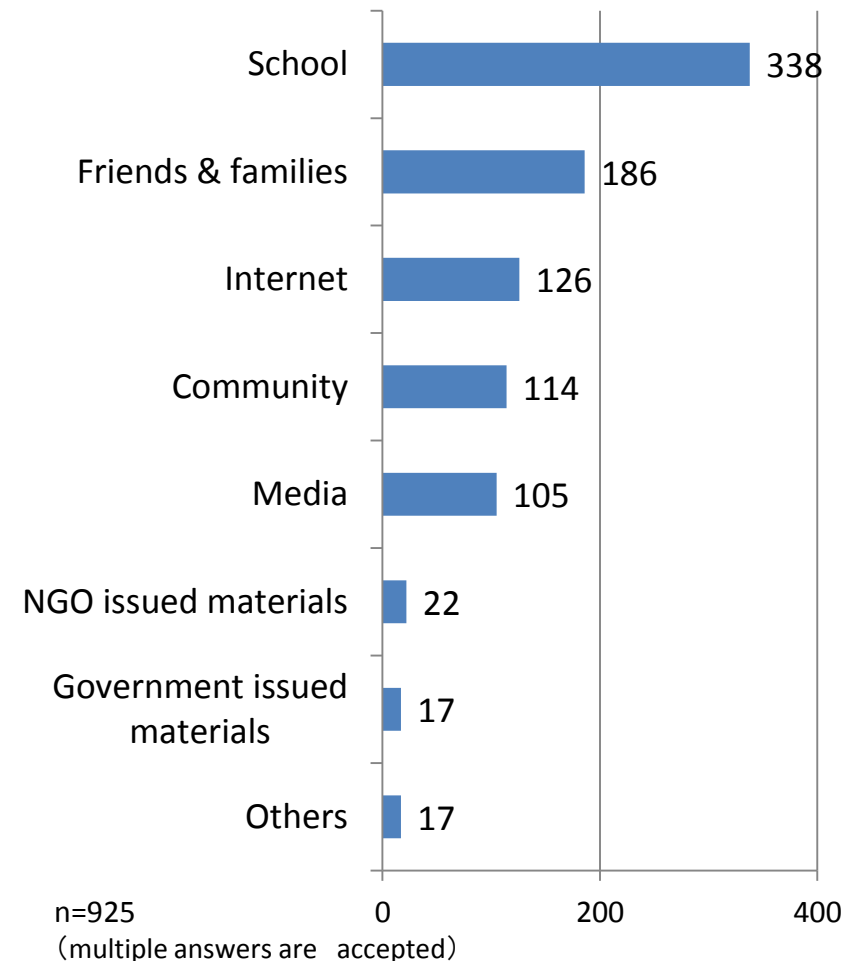
n=116  
Multiple answers  
are accepted

# Survey1-1: Questionnaires for foreigners in general in Tokyo

## Knowledge on HIV



## How to collect information on HIV



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

## **Objectives**

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

## **Target group**

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

## **Languages used in questionnaires (5 languages)**

Thai, English, Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish

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

## Outline of the questionnaires

- **Baseline information**

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

- **Behavior towards HIV test**

Reason for taking HIV test, locations of the facilities, problems, request for improvement, etc.

- **Behavior towards accessing medical facilities for HIV/AIDS**

The reasons for choosing particular facilities, languages used at the medical facilities, challenges, requests for improvement

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

- **Others**

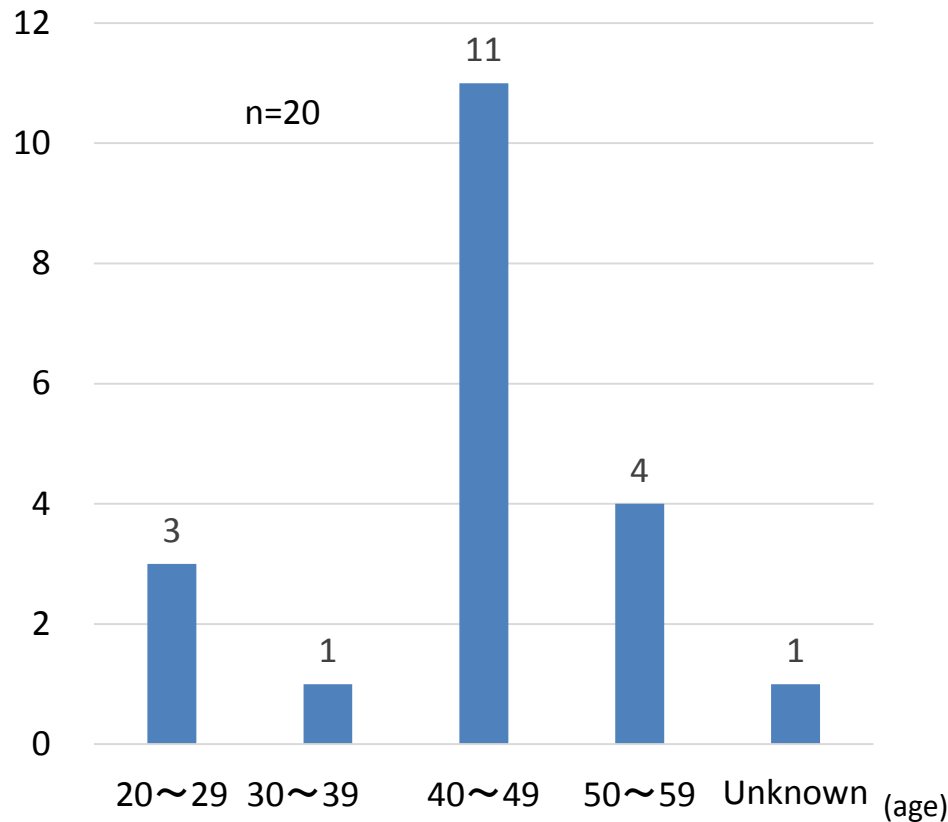


# Survey1-2: Questionnaires for foreign patients at HIV clinics in Tokyo

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

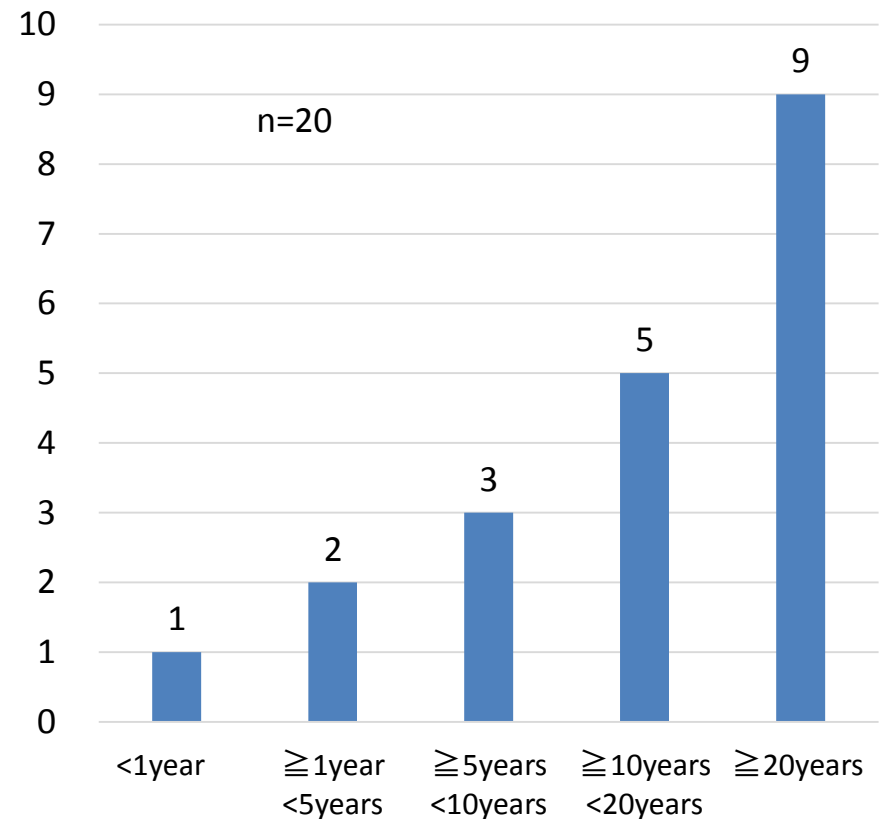
## Age distributions

(number of people)



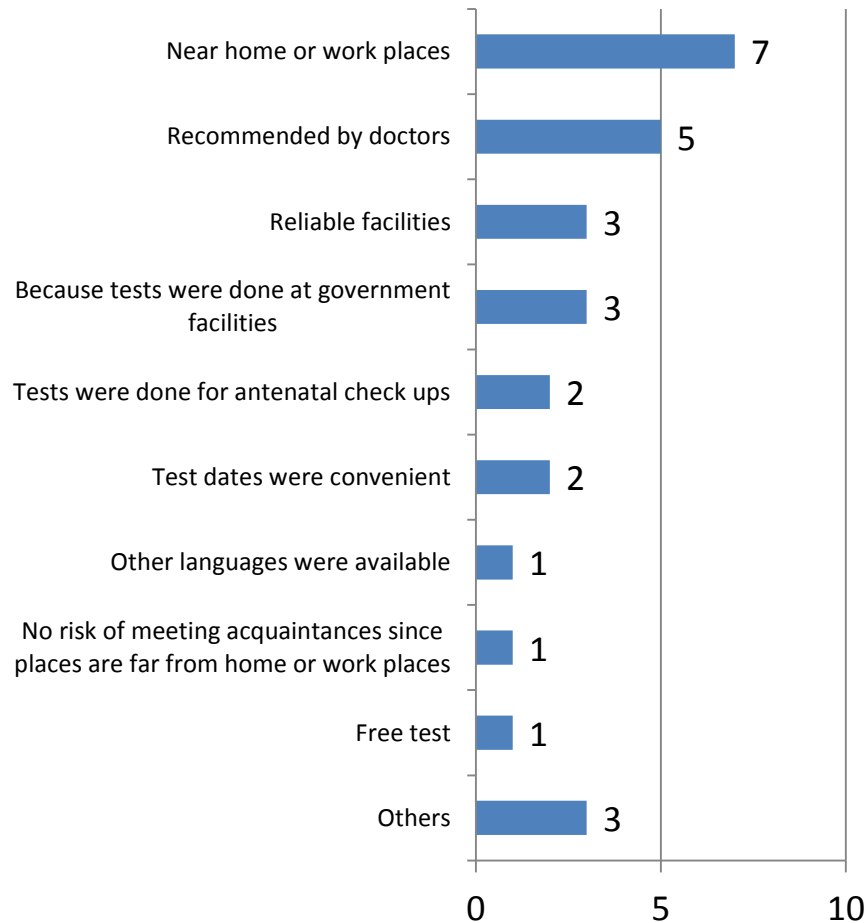
## Length of stay in Japan

(number of people)



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

## Reasons why choosing the test facilities for the first HIV test

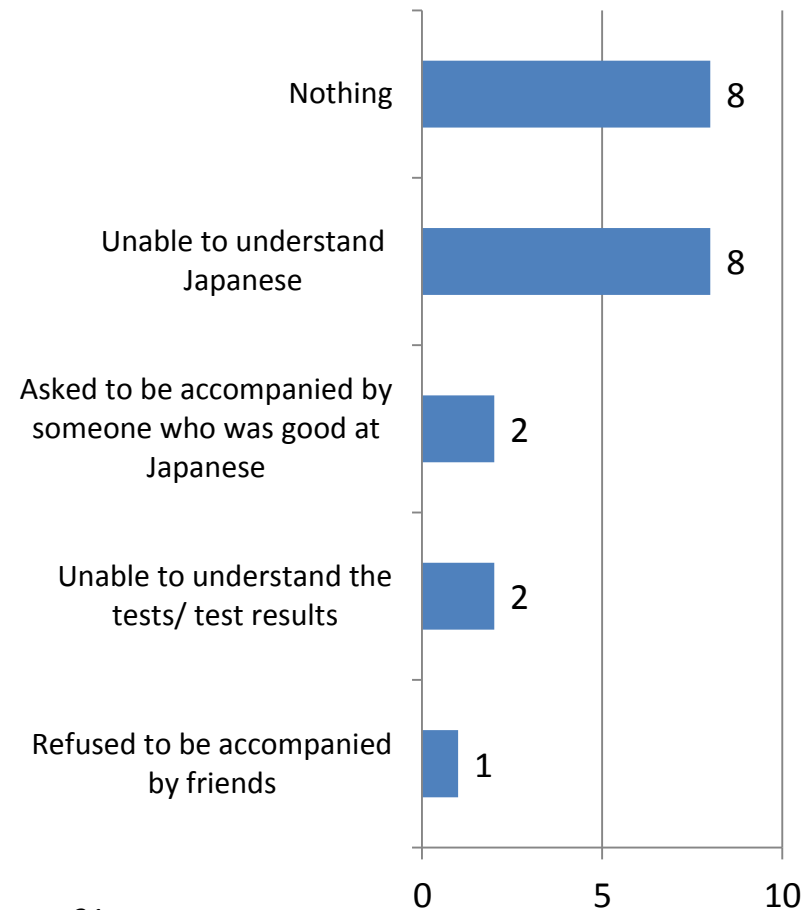


n=28

(multiple answers are accepted)

(Number of people)

## The problems faced at HIV tests



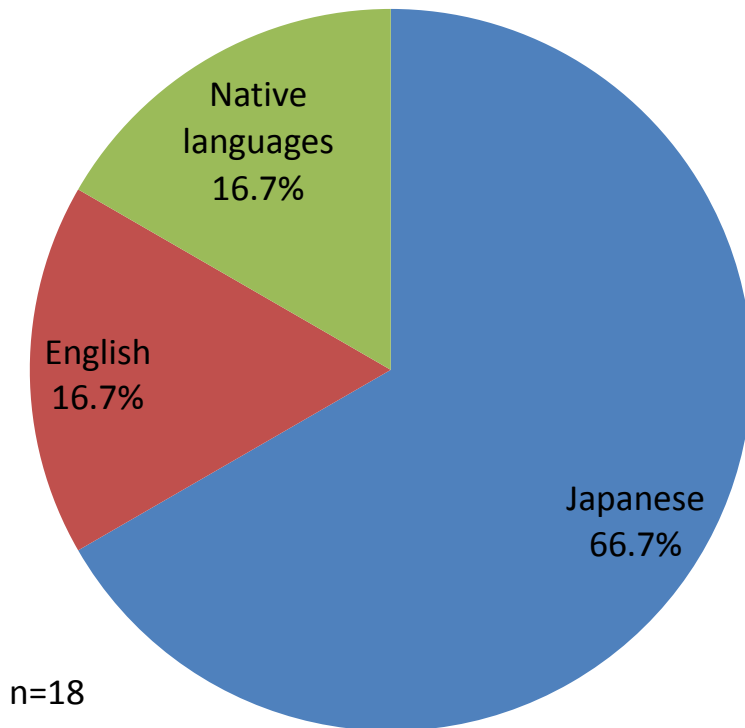
n=21

(multiple answers are accepted)

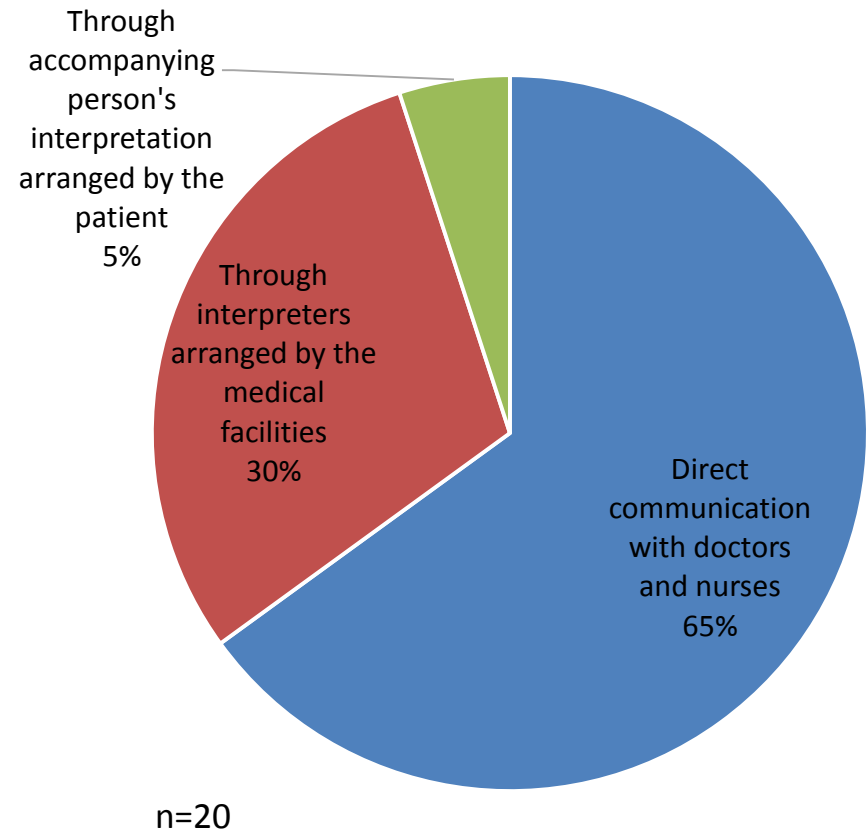
(Number of people)

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

## Languages used for follow-up visits

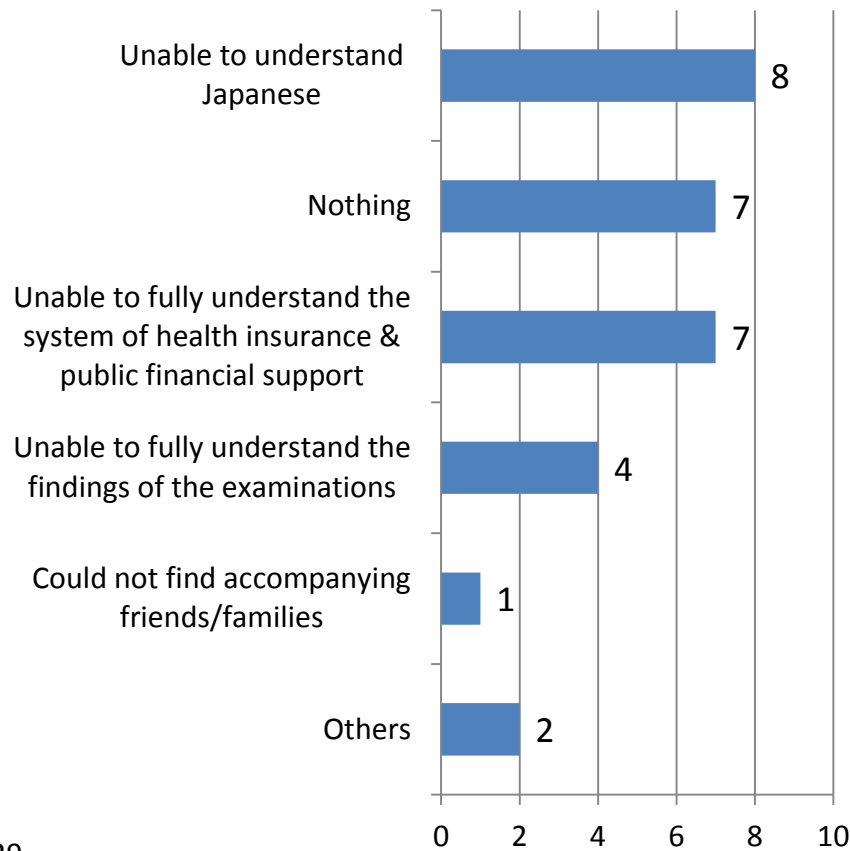


## Communication tools for follow-up visits



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

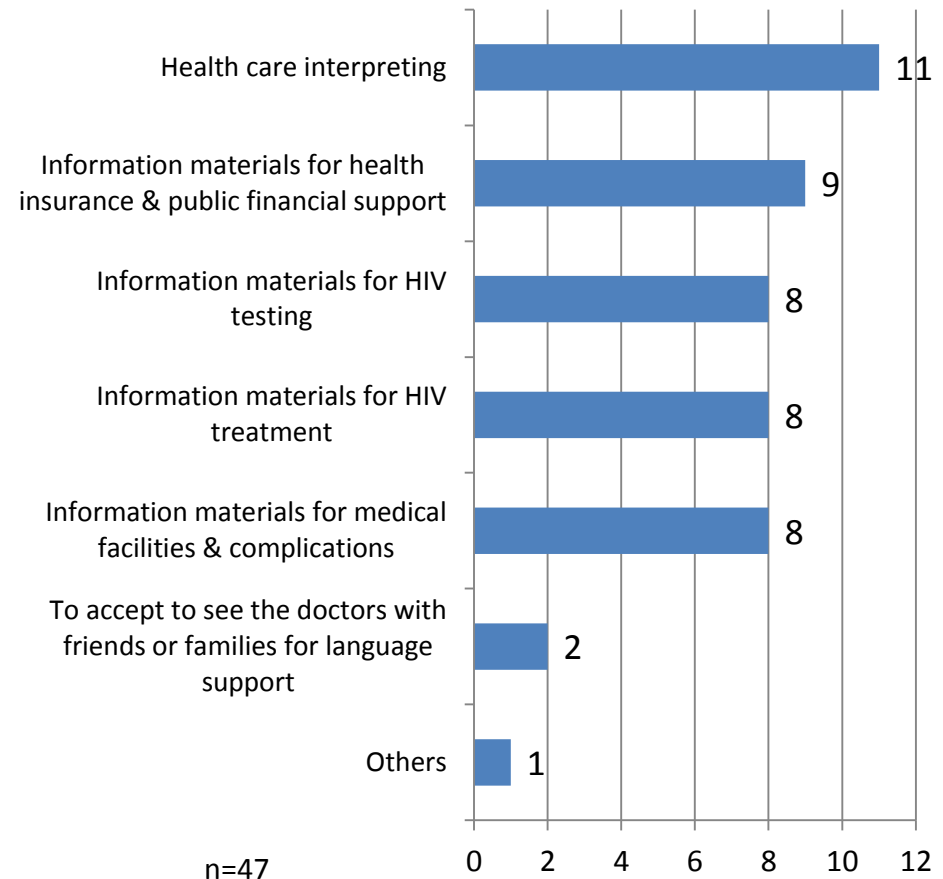
## Problems faced when seeing the doctors



n=29  
(multiple answers are accepted)

(number of people)  
multiple answers are accepted

## Request for medical facilities



n=47  
(multiple answers are accepted)

(number of people)  
multiple answers are accepted

# **Survey1-3: Questionnaires for medical and co-medical workers at HIV test facilities and at AIDS treatment cooperating hospitals in Tokyo**

## **Objectives**

To understand the actual situation of medical services, HIV test services, counseling services, and awareness for prevention which are available for foreigners in Tokyo from service providers' perspectives

## **Target group**

Doctors, nurses, social workers, AIDS specialized counselors, persons in charge (public health nurses) at

- ① 20 of HIV test facilities in Tokyo;
- ② 35 of AIDS treatment cooperating hospitals in Tokyo

# Map of Participated HIV test Facilities and Medical Facilities in Tokyo

Facilities under Tokyo metropolitan gov		Facilities under special wards and cities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minami-shinjuku test and Counseling Office <span style="color:red">★</span></li> <li>Tama area test and Counseling Office <span style="color:purple">★</span></li> </ul>	2 out of 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health centers at special wards</li> <li>Hachioji city health center</li> <li>Machida city health center</li> </ul>	13 out of 26
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tama area health center</li> <li>Islands health center (local center)</li> </ul>	5 out of 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medical institutions (hospitals, clinics etc.)</li> </ul>	35 out of 53



# **Survey1-3: Questionnaires for medical and co-medical workers at HIV test facilities and at AIDS treatment cooperating hospitals in Tokyo**

## **Outline of the questionnaires**

### **● Information about HIV/AIDS patients or people taking HIV test**

- Number of newly registered HIV patients (Japanese and foreigners) during past 1 year,
- Number of patients by nationality, sex, age group

### **● How to communicate with foreign patients**

Languages, \*IEC Materials etc.

\*IEC: Information, Education, Communication

### **● Others**

Ideas and suggestions for improvement

**Survey1-3:  
Questionnaires for medical and  
co-medical workers**

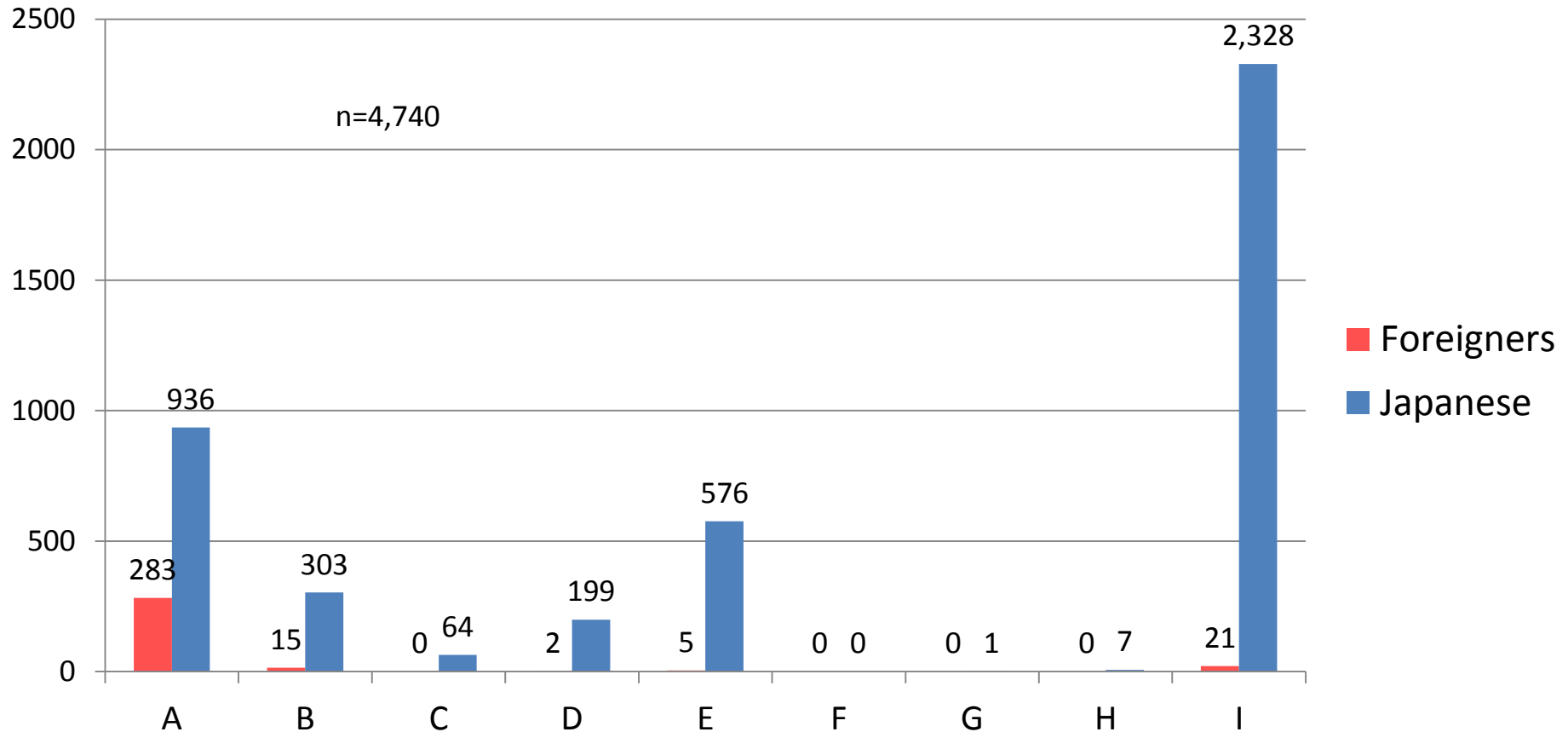
**Survey1-3-1:  
at HIV test facilities in Tokyo**



# Survey1-3-1: Questionnaires for medical and co-medical workers at HIV test facilities in Tokyo

## Comparison of number of HIV tests for Japanese and foreign clients for past 1 year

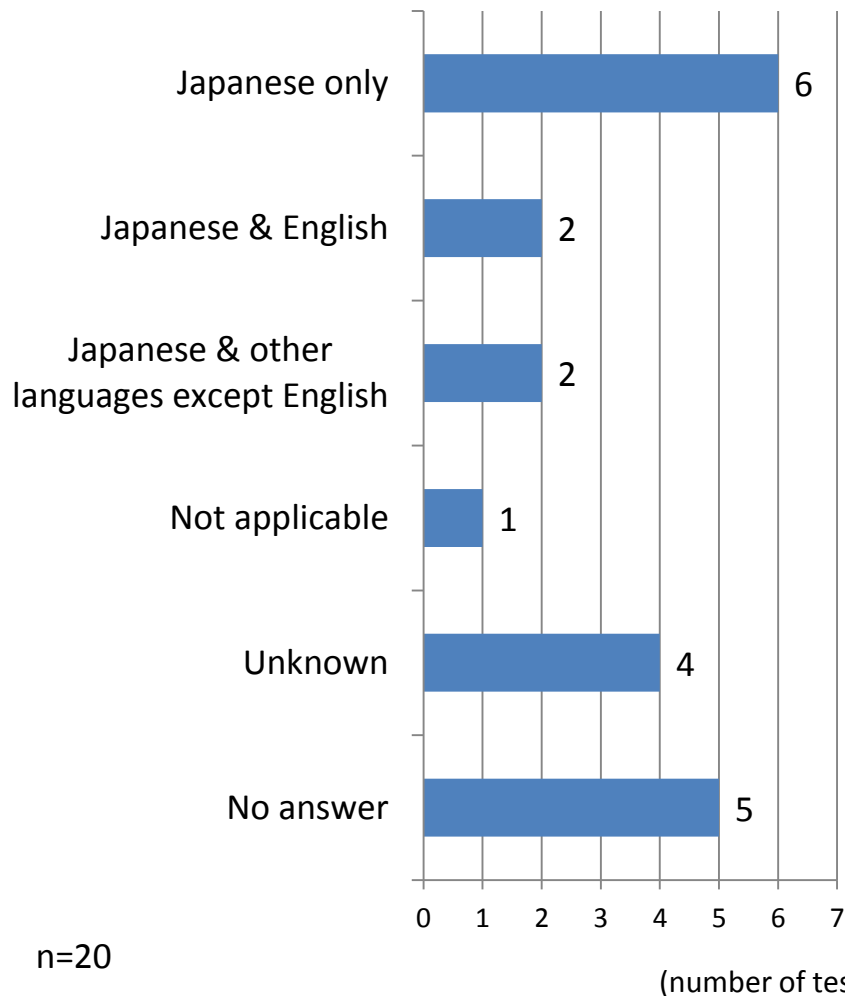
(number of tests done)



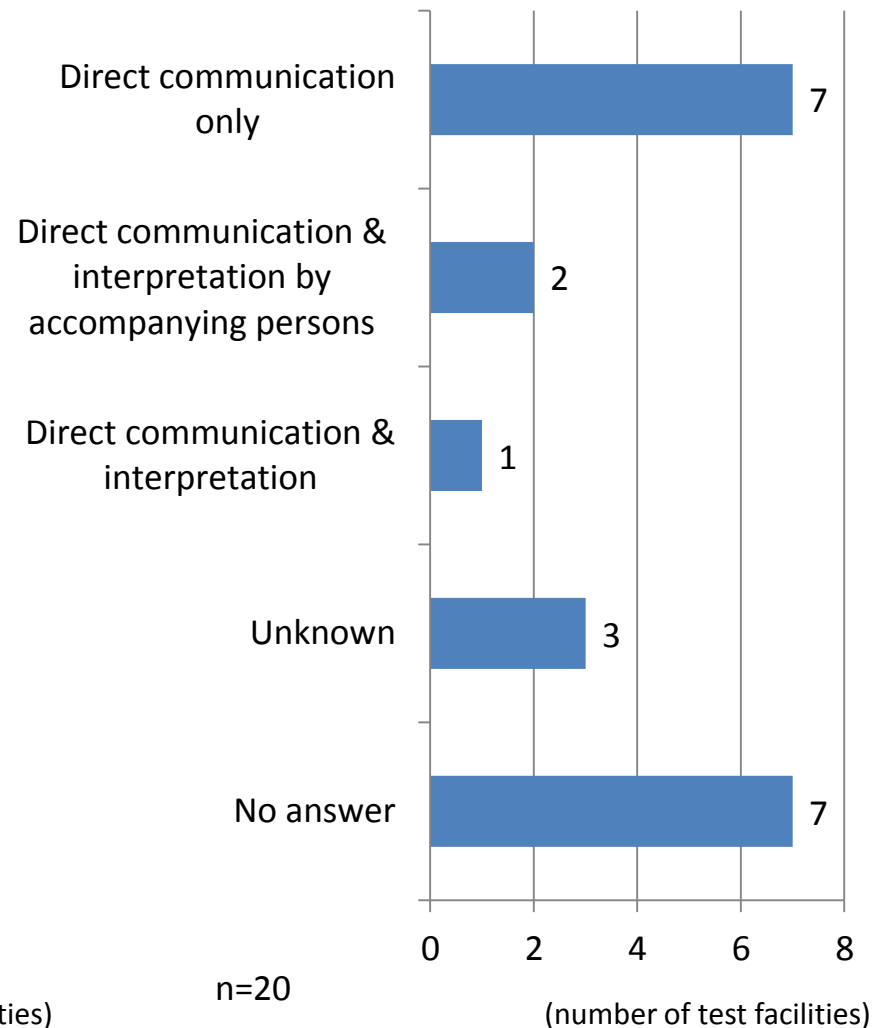
(HIV test facilities : A~I)

# Survey1-3-1: Questionnaires for medical and co-medical workers at HIV test facilities in Tokyo

## Language used at facilities



## Communication tools



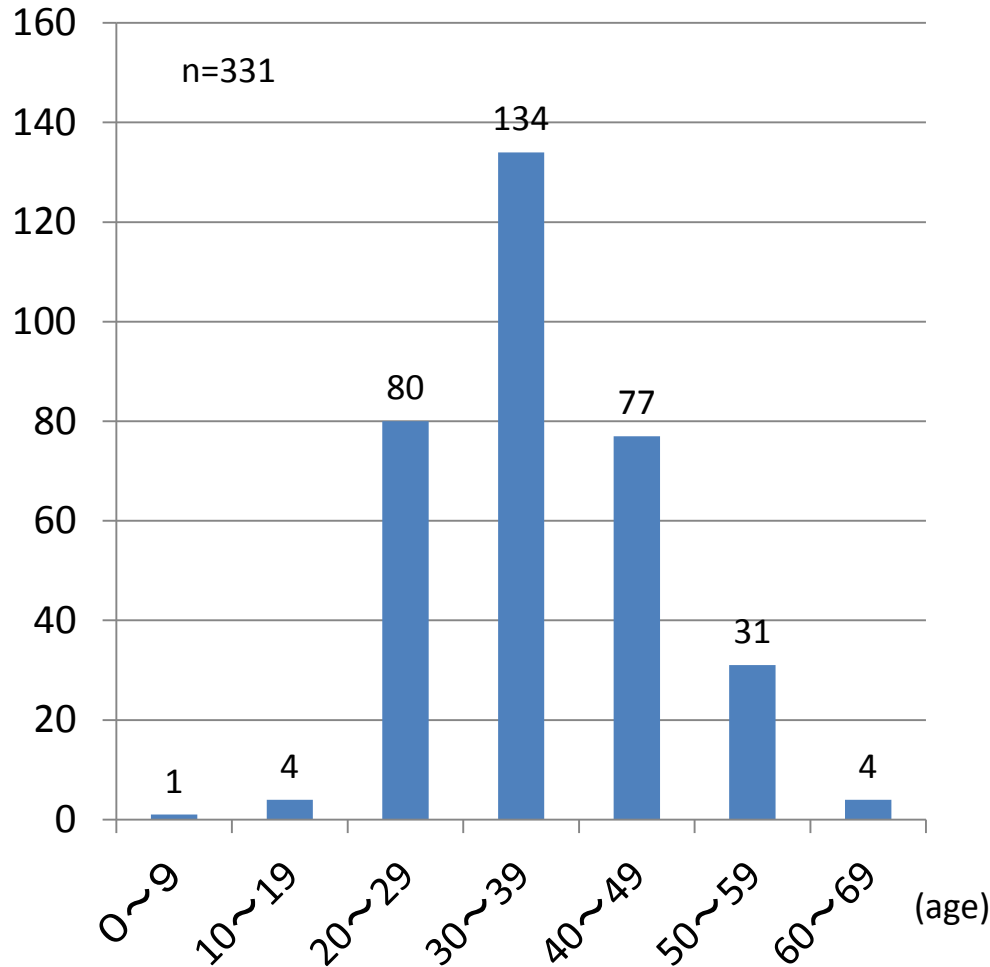
**Survey1-3:  
Questionnaires for medical and co-  
medical workers**

**Survey1-3-2:  
at AIDS treatment cooperating medical  
facilities in Tokyo**

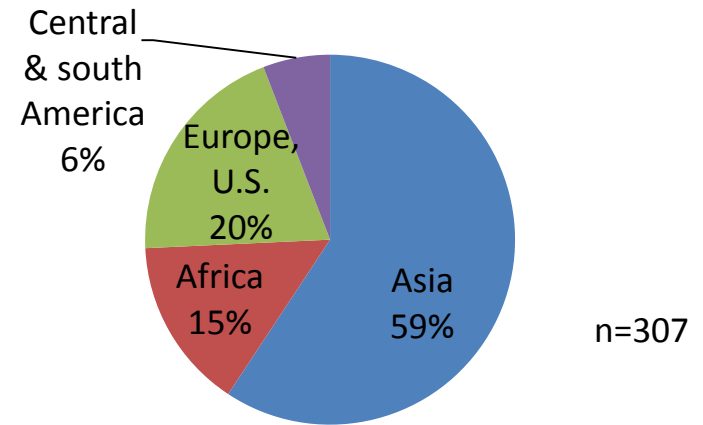
# Survey1-3-2: Questionnaires for medical and co-medical workers at AIDS treatment cooperating hospitals in Tokyo

## Age distributions of foreign patients

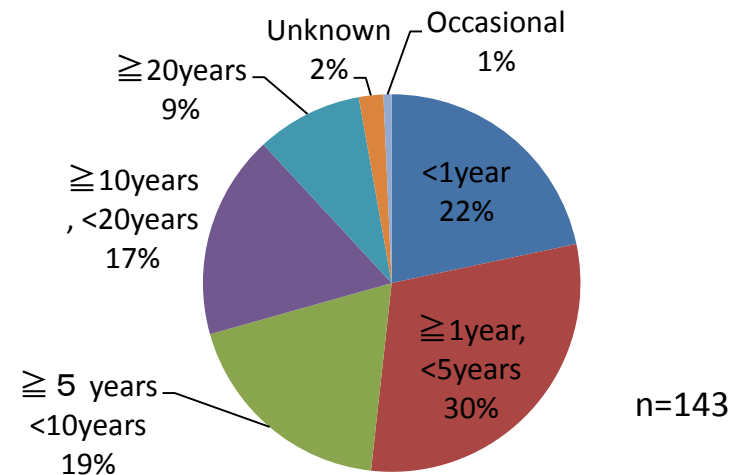
(number of people)



## Home countries

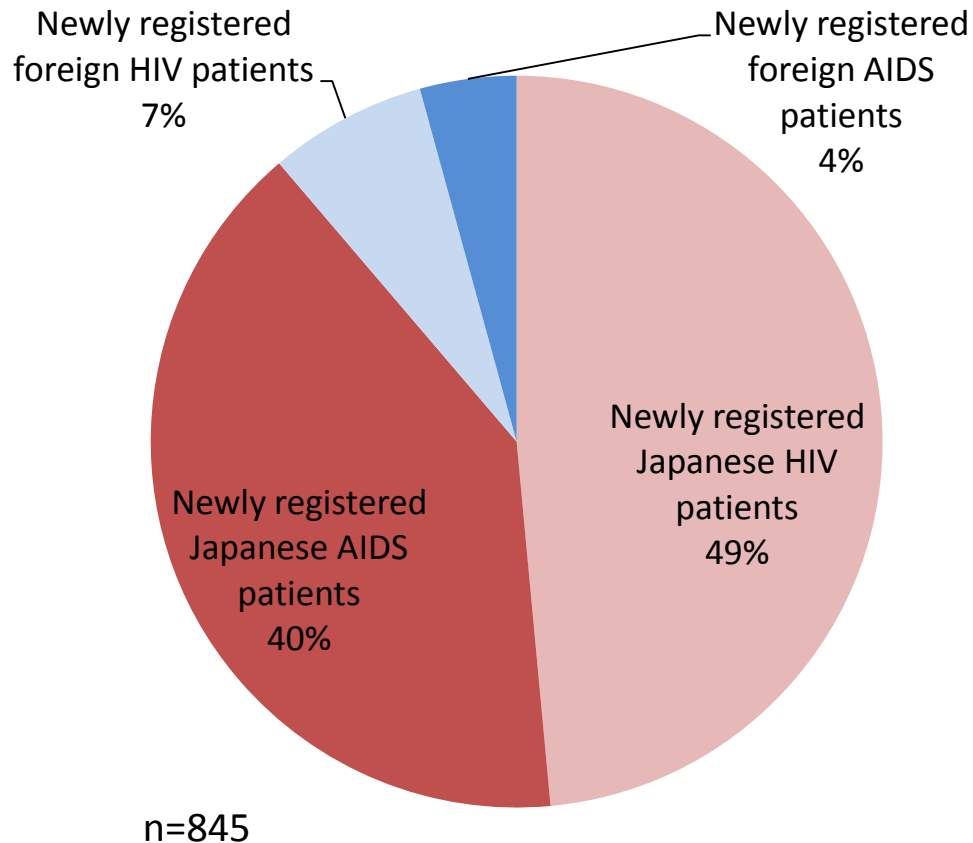


## Length of stay in Japan



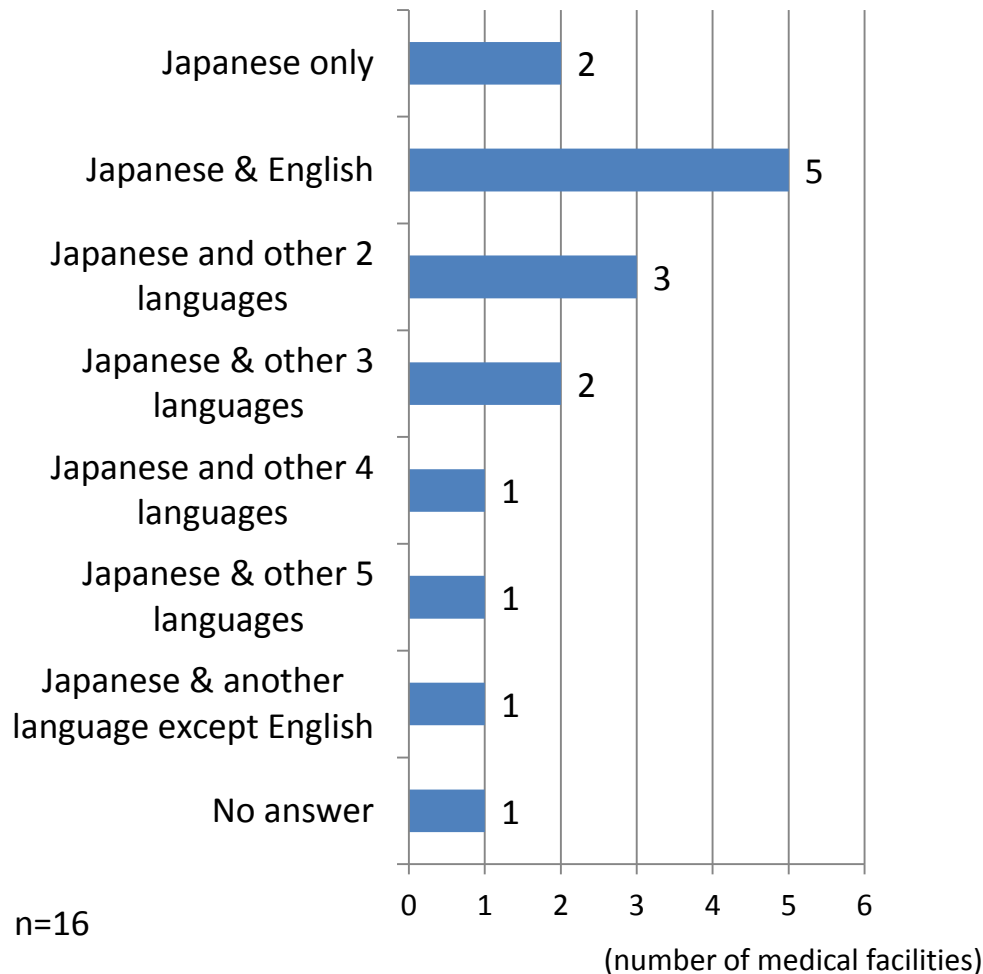
# Survey1-3-2: Questionnaires for medical and co-medical workers at AIDS treatment cooperating hospitals in Tokyo

## Breakdown of Japanese and foreign HIV/AIDS patients at AIDS treatment cooperating hospitals for past 1 year

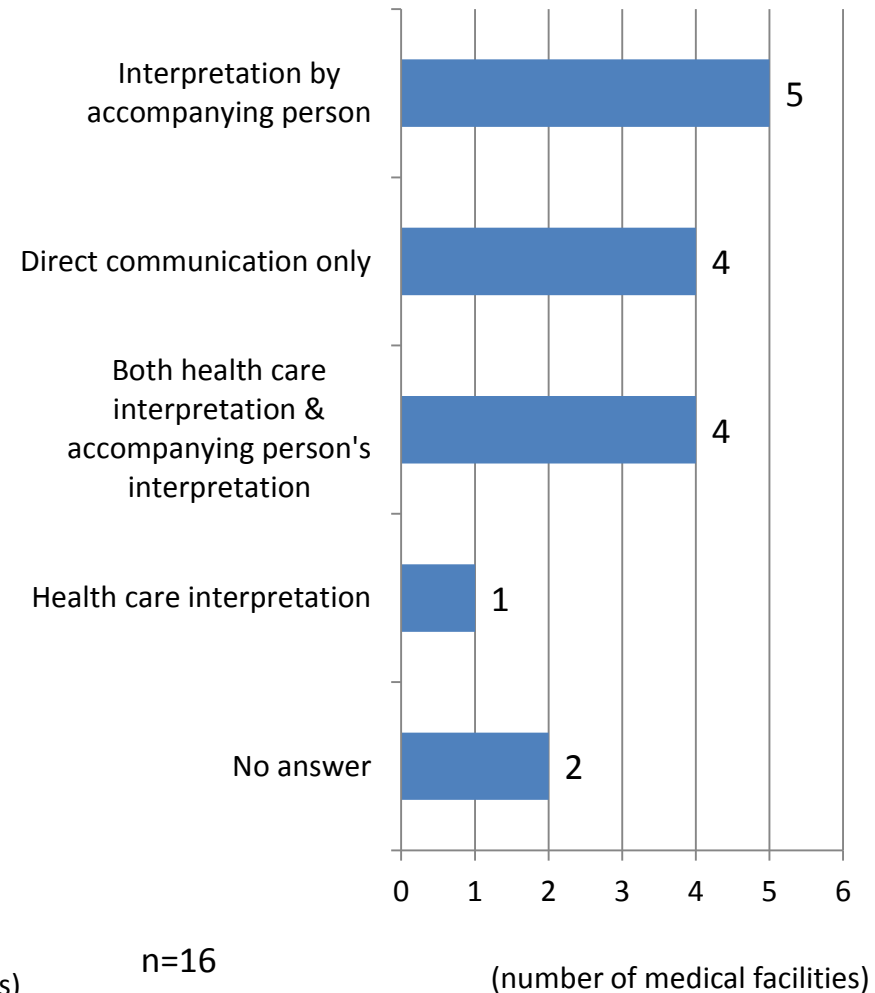


# Survey1-3-2: Questionnaires for medical and co-medical workers at AIDS treatment cooperating hospitals in Tokyo

## Languages used for foreign patients



## Communication methods



# Survey Topics

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

### Target groups

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

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

## Survey3: Availability of information on HIV/AIDS test/ medical services of foreign patients' home countries which can be obtained in Japan

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

## Objective

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

## Target

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

## Method (implementation was outsourced to the research company)

- Data collection in cooperation with Japanese embassies and Japanese associations (Singapore)
- Research by using available means such as web sites to obtain necessary information for foreign HIV/AIDS patients



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

information obtained through survey	Bangkok	Singapore	Seoul
HIV test facilities where patients can communicate in Japanese	○	○	○
HIV/AIDS medical facilities where patients can communicate in Japanese	○	<i>*If one is found to be HIV positive during stay in Singapore, he/she is allowed to stay for maximum 3 months.</i>	○
Public financial support for HIV treatment available for foreigners	Available for some Japanese patients depending on the conditions	Unavailable for foreign patients	Available for Japanese patients
ART medicine availability	<i>*Generic ARTs are prioritized for first line.</i>	Multiple options are available	Multiple options are available
NGOs and related organizations for supporting HIV/AIDS patients	○	○	○

# Survey Topics

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

### Target groups

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

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

## **Survey3: Availability of information on HIV/AIDS test/ medical services of foreign patients' home countries which can be obtained in Japan**

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

## **Objectives**

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

## **Target**

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

**Method** (implementation was outsourced to the research company)

Research by using available means such as web sites to obtain necessary information for HIV/AIDS patients

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

Information obtained through survey	Situations
Medical facilities where HIV treatment is provided	Despite the differences in systems, HIV treatment is available for both public and private health care facilities in most of the countries (*Information about Myanmar and China could not have been collected.)
Public financial support for HIV treatment	Despite the differences in systems, most of the countries have been trying to reduce financial burden of the patients (*Information about Myanmar and China could not have been collected.)
ART medicine availability	Despite the differences in options of ART medicine, ART medicines are available in all countries
NGOs and related organizations supporting HIV/AIDS patients	Government organizations, NGOs and religious organizations have supporting systems for patients in all countries

# **Survey Topics in 2016\***

## **HIV/AIDS Control and Prevention among MSM**

\*Fiscal year of 2016 :

Fiscal year of 2016 starts in April 2016 and ends in March 2017 in Japan

# HIV/AIDS control and prevention among MSM

## Current Situations

- 70% of HIV /AIDS patients are MSM in Tokyo
- Various types of sensitization have been implemented for MSM at targeted places such as gay bars and night clubs around Sinjuku,Ueno and Asakusa
- The ways of interactions between young gay and gay communities have become diverse as internet is widely used and some don't go to such places targeting gay customers as mentioned above
- The number of HIV tests taken in 2015 have reduced by 7 points compared with the ones in 2014

# HIV/AIDS control and prevention among MSM

## Challenges

- It is said that HIV test rates among MSM who don't go to commercial facilities can only reach up to one third (3/1) of the ones for those who are regular customers
- It is necessary to sensitize MSM who don't actively interact with gay communities more effectively in order to prevent new HIV infected patients and AIDS patients

# HIV/AIDS control and prevention among MSM

## Survey objectives

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



# HIV/AIDS control and prevention among MSM

## Survey implementation

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

# Image of the banner

## Option1: Words only

Do you know your HIV status?

## Option2: Words with illustration

Do you know your HIV status?



## Option3: Words with photo

Do you know your HIV status?

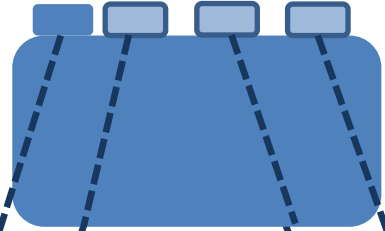


# Image of the websites specially made for survey

1 Questionnaires

- Age
- Sex
- Areas of residence
- Sexual orientation

2 Websites specifically made for survey



2-1 HIV/AIDS surveillance

2-3 HIV/AIDS test

2-2 Basic knowledge on HIV/AIDS and Prevention

2-4 Consultation on HIV/AIDS

# HIV/AIDS control and prevention among MSM

## Expected use of the survey findings

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