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Characteristics, High-Risk Behaviors and Knowledge of STI/HIV/AIDS, and Prevalence of HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis Among Injecting Drug Users in Tbilisi, Georgia: 2002 – 2006

Report on Three Behavioral Surveillance Surveys with a Biomarker Component for the SHIP Project



Save the Children®



Bemont Public Union



**Research Institute on
Addiction**



**Infectious Diseases, AIDS
and Clinical Immunology
Research Center**



September 2007

The STI/HIV Prevention (SHIP) Project is being implemented in partnership with Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), Tanadgoma and Bemoni Public Union, with close collaboration with the Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center, the Research Institute on Addiction, and the Republican Center of Health Services for Mother and Child in Batumi.

This study was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) within the framework of Save the Children's STI/HIV Prevention (SHIP) Project (Cooperative Agreement 114-A-00-02-00095-00). The opinions expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views and/or opinions of USAID.

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Art Work

Art on the cover page and in the report are originals works of art included in the pamphlets, leaflets and brochures used in the Information, Education and Communication component of the SHIP project.

Acknowledgements

The behavioral and biomarker surveillance surveys and reports are the culmination of contributions made by numerous individuals, organizations and institutions, from inception and throughout the entire process of planning, fieldwork, data analysis, writing and editing. Each of the contributions has been invaluable. Furthermore, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has provided the necessary funds that allowed this important study to take place.

The early phases of planning the surveys relied heavily upon the professional work and insightful knowledge that Bemoni Public Union (BPU), the AIDS Center, and the Research Institute on Addiction - all collaborating with Save the Children's STI/HIV Prevention (SHIP) Project - have regarding injecting drug users (IDUs) in Georgia. Their work over the years has laid the foundation for this study. Building upon this foundation, Dr. Gina Dallabetta, who worked with Family Health International during this time period (and is now with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation), led the SHIP Project through a process that provided a number of insights about IDUs. This helped inform the research protocols that were eventually used. Gina's advice and guidance has not only been a great learning experience for all involved, but has been crucial in establishing the systematic methodology that is both non-coercive and anonymous.

One of the most demanding aspects of the initiative was the fieldwork. All the staff of BPU, the AIDS Center and the Research Institute on Addiction contributed enormous amounts of time in preparation, interviewing, and taking and testing blood specimens. Save the Children's drivers played a vital role in transporting the blood specimens for testing as needed. Moreover, all persons involved in these activities did it with compassion and concern for protecting the rights of IDUs. To help with aspects of quality control and improvement in the data collection process, Anna Liluashvili and Tatia Grubelashvili were hired as independent consultants. Their recommendations will be extremely beneficial for repeated surveys. The Institute for Polling & Marketing (IPM), which assisted in pre-testing the questionnaire and creating the behavioral surveillance databases, was extremely flexible and professional. Special thanks to Mr. Gocha Tskitishvili, Director of IPM, for his technical assistance.

If all were told, the number of authors on the report would fill one page. Many people have read and reread drafts of the report and made worthy contributions; nonetheless, any flaws that remain in the report are solely of the authors.

Translating any document, especially a report written with technical health and statistical expressions, is challenging. Nonetheless, Rusudan Tsitsishvili has provided a high-quality version of the report in Georgian; this will make the report accessible to a wide Georgian audience interested in understanding how to improve services and treatment for IDUs.

Ultimately, the SHIP Project must recognize those who were willing to give of their time, stories, and blood to make this report possible – the IDUs. It is from their willingness to share in this endeavor that a positive, healthy future for all the people of Georgia will be possible.

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Acronyms

AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AIDS Center – Infectious Diseases, AIDS & Clinical Immunology Research Center

BPU – Bemoni Public Union

BSS – Behavioral Surveillance Survey

BSS-1 – Behavioral Surveillance Survey conducted in Oct. 2002.

BSS-2 – Behavioral Surveillance Survey conducted in Oct. 2004.

BSS-3 – Behavioral Surveillance Survey conducted in June. 2006.

ELISA – Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay

CSP – Commercial (male or female) Sex Partner

FSW – Female Sex Worker

GEL – Georgian Lari (exchange rate of 2.2GEL=1USD in November 2002; 1.84 GEL =1USD in September 2004; and 1.78 GEL = 1 USD in June 2006)

HBV –Hepatitis B Virus

HCV – Hepatitis C Virus

HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IDP – Internally Displaced Person

IDUs – Injecting Drug Users

IPM – Institute for Polling & Marketing

MSM – Men who have Sex with Men

NGO – Non-Government Organization
RDS – Respondent Driven Sampling
RIA – Research Institute on Addiction
RPR – Rapid Plasma Reagent
SC – Save the Children
SHIP – STI/HIV Prevention
SPSS – Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
STI – Sexually Transmitted Infections
TPHA – *Treponema pallidum* Hemagglutination Assay
UNAIDS – United Nations AIDS
VCT – Voluntary Counseling and Testing

Definitions

Anonymous-linked testing – testing where no names are taken but results are linked to a number that only the participant knows.

Consistent condom use – use of condoms every time during sexual relations with individuals in high-risk situations (e.g., using condoms every time with casual sexual partners; with sex workers; or, if condom user has HIV or other STI, with their regular sexual partner, such as spouse or steady girlfriend/boyfriend).

Drug paraphernalia/equipment – bottle, spoon, boiling pan, container, and/or cotton filter.

“Extreme need” with/without help – this is a form of self-treatment used in Georgia among IDUs that is similar to the practice referred to as “cold turkey” in the US; that is, a complete self-termination of drug use. “Extreme need with help” is when a family member or friend assists the IDU with the complete self-termination of drug use.

Gathering place – a setting where a group of IDUs meet to inject drugs that may or may not involve the sharing of needle/syringes or injecting equipment. Also, this setting may change periodically.

High-risk behavior – any behavior that puts an individual or individuals at increased risk of contracting STIs/HIV or transmitting STIs/HIV to another individual (e.g., having multiple sex partners without using condoms consistently; sharing used non-sterile needles, syringes or other devices used to prepare the drug among IDUs).

Non-regular (occasional) sex partner – a sex partner for less than one year who is not a spouse, live-in partner or sex worker.

Regular (permanent) sex partner – a spouse, live-in partner or sex partner for one year or more.

Sharing needles and/or injecting equipment – reusing needles, syringes or other injecting equipment with other IDUs without properly sterilizing the equipment.

SHIP Partners – Tanadgoma and Bemoni Public Union, with close collaboration with the Infectious Diseases, AIDS & Clinical Immunology Research Center (AIDS Center), and Research Institute on Addiction (or Narcology Institute).

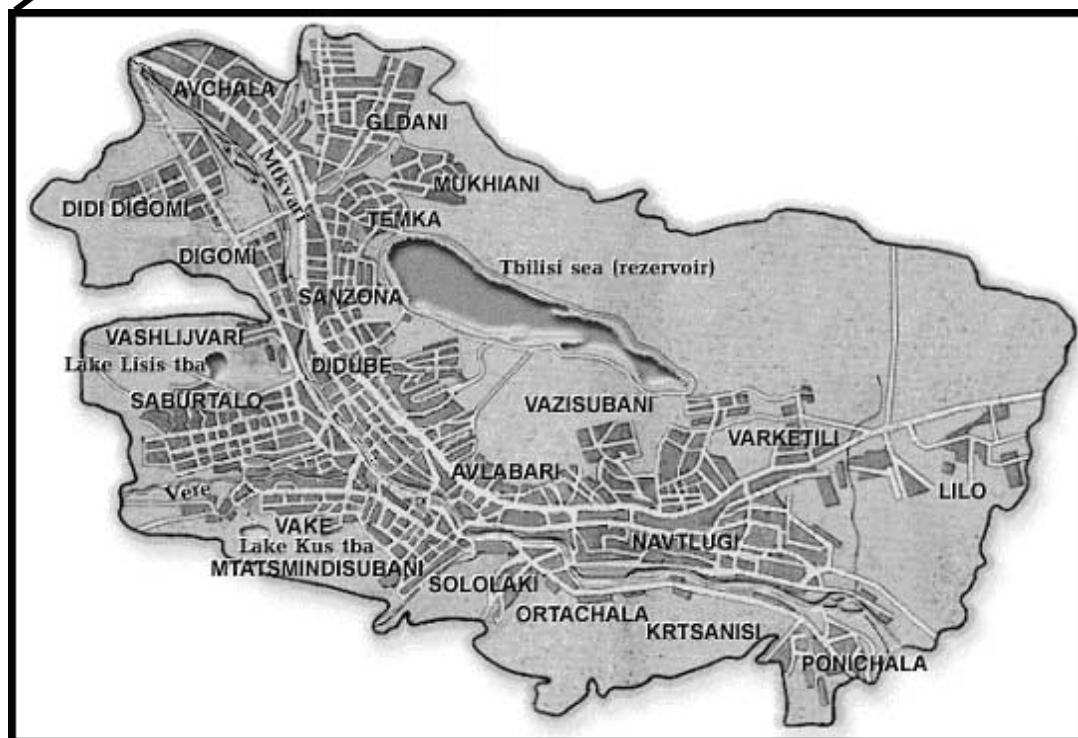
“Switched drugs” – this refers to the substitution of one drug for another. More often, drug substitution occurs when the usual drug injected is not available, or the IDU cannot afford it.

Location

Figure 1: Map of Georgia; population - 4.4 million.



Figure 2: Capital of Georgia, Tbilisi; population - 1.1 million.



Overview

This report presents the findings from three behavioral surveillance surveys (BSSs) conducted in Georgia among injecting drug users (IDUs) in Tbilisi. The first BSS (referred to as BSS-1) was conducted in 2002. It served as a baseline measurement of the prevalence of different risk behaviors of IDUs for the STI/HIV Prevention (SHIP) Project and other HIV/AIDS prevention activities in Georgia. The second and third BSSs (referred to as BSS-2 and BSS-3 respectively) were conducted to examine what changes, if any, may have occurred in biomarker and high-risk behavior prevalence rates over time.

All three cross-sectional surveys used a chain-referral method of respondent driven sampling (RDS). In BSS-1 the RDS started with 25 “seed” IDUs and resulted in a total of 302 IDUs were interviewed or came in voluntarily. In BSS-2, the RDS was initiated with 14 “seed” IDUs and resulted in a total of 300 IDUs were interviewed. In BSS-3, the RDS began with 12 “seed” IDUs, although 1 “seed” did not recruit, which resulted in a total of 300 IDUs being interviewed. Interviewing for all three BSSs was conducted in the capital of Georgia, Tbilisi.

Interviewing was conducted from 9 October to 11 November 2002 for BSS-1, from 6 – 15 September 2004 for BSS-2, and 5 – 14 June in 2006 for BSS-3. Interviews were conducted face-to-face by trained staff from the AIDS Center, the Research Institute on addiction (RIA), and Bemoni Public Union (BPU). During BSS-2 and BSS-3 interviews were conducted face-to-face by trained staff from RIA and BPU. In all three surveys the interviews were conducted in Georgian. Questions were asked regarding high-risk behaviors, knowledge of STIs and HIV/AIDS, and use of health services. In addition, each IDU was asked to provide a blood specimen for an anonymous-linked test for syphilis, HIV in BSS-1 and BSS-2. In BSS-3, tests for Hepatitis B (HBV) and C (HCV) were added. In BSS-1, of the 302 IDUs interviewed, tests were conducted on 282 samples for STI and HIV.¹ In BSS-2, of the 300 IDUs interviewed, only 1 male refused to provide a blood sample. In BSS-3, 1 female IDUs refused to provide blood specimens.

IDUs in all three studies were almost exclusively men. In 2002 two female IDUs were recruited or participated voluntarily, increasing to twenty-one female IDUs in BSS-2 and 26 females IDUs in 2006. The main reason why more female IDUs participated in BSS-2 and BSS-3 is because an additional incentive was given to an IDU for recruiting female IDUs.

Introduction

According to the 2002 Census, Georgia’s population is 4.4 million in a geographical area of 70,000-sq. km., bounded by the Black Sea, Russia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Turkey. Much of the social structure supporting the health care system became increasingly dysfunctional after the collapse of the former Soviet system but recently improvements are being made due to structural reforms funded by foreign assistance. However, the years of neglect and drastic budget cuts in the healthcare sector resulted in a general deterioration in the overall health status of the Georgian population. Transparent borders, allowing drugs to move freely throughout the region, along with liberalization of sexual taboos (including gender-

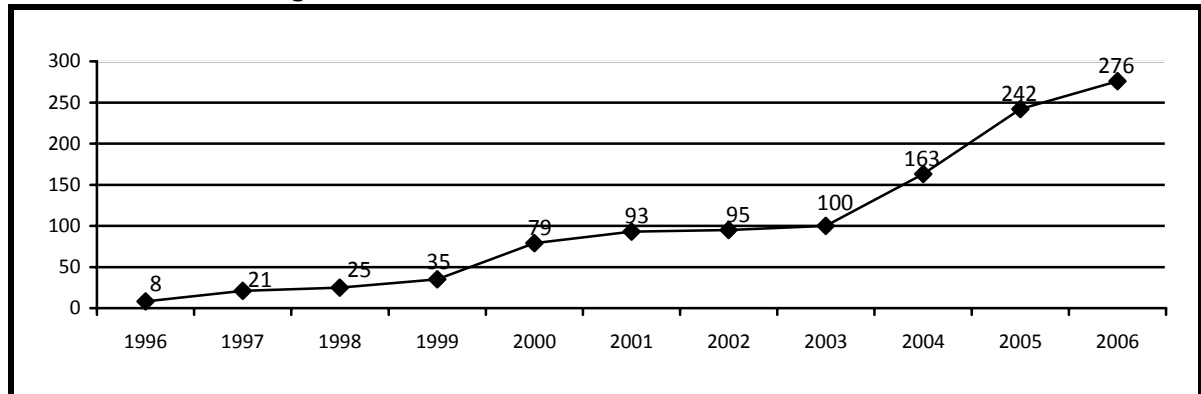
¹ Of the total 20 missing (302 - 20=282), 18 IDUs refused to provide a blood specimen and 2 specimens could not be tested due to technical problems.

based norms) traditional to Georgians, and chronic poverty has led to increased levels of high-risk behaviors for female sex workers (FSWs) and injecting drug users (IDUs). This, in turn, has led to the acceleration in the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV. The incidence of HIV has grown relatively slowly and is at this time primarily concentrated among IDUs. The wide availability of drugs, combined with the complex factors motivating demand, and the lack of educational interventions to reduce demand, is likely to mean that IDU trends will continue in an upward direction for the foreseeable future. Also, the exponential growth in STIs, particularly among young people, is alarming in that STIs are a co-factor in the sexual transmission of HIV, and the same risk behaviors perpetuate both infections.

WHO experts indicate that Georgia may be on the verge of an HIV/AIDS outbreak, if adequate preventive measures are not taken. At present, Georgia falls within the category of countries classified as low HIV prevalence, defined by UNAIDS as having less than 5% infection in all groups, with a concentrated epidemic among high-risk groups, which includes IDUs and FSWs. The first HIV diagnosis in Georgia was made in 1989.

The trend since 1996 has been an increase in the number of HIV/AIDS cases (see Figure 3). The two major increases were 1999-2000 and 2003-2004. However, in general, STI/HIV data suffer from weak surveillance systems in Georgia, which is likely to have resulted in widespread under-reporting. Moreover, the anecdotal reports of recent increases in the rate of STIs indicate a future potential for HIV to spread more rapidly among a wider population through sexual contact.

Figure 3: Number of New HIV Cases from 1996 to 2006.



As of mid-March 2007 there was a total of 1,214 HIV registered cases; 936 are males and 278 are females, the vast majority of infected persons is 29 to 40 years of age.² The actual number of persons living with HIV in Georgia may be closer to 3,500 persons.³ IDUs account for 61.6% of the registered HIV cases in Georgia; heterosexual contacts for 31.6% (1/3 of these heterosexual contacts were with known IDUs); homo/bi-sexual contacts for 2.8%; 0.8% were blood recipients; 1.8% was from vertical transmission; and 0.8% was from unknown causes.⁴

In the opinion of some local experts, the actual number of drug abusers in Georgia exceeds

² Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center, http://aidscenter.ge/epidsituation_eng.html.

³ Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center, http://aidscenter.ge/epidsituation_eng.html.

⁴ Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center, http://aidscenter.ge/epidsituation_eng.html.

250,000 to 280,000 (or 5.7% to 6.4% of the total population).⁵ The most recent (2006) report by the US Department of State International Narcotics Control Strategy states:

“Independent and official sources indicate that there were at least 350,000 drug users in Georgia during 2005. The increase in the number of drug addicts and drug consumption in comparison with last year’s figure of 150,000 is mainly caused by the import and illegal sale of subutex.⁶ This drug is not registered in the Georgian health care system and is imported illegally mainly from Europe.”

Therefore, based on present conditions, a future HIV epidemic among IDUs, particularly among those in prison, cannot be precluded, given the high prevalence of needle and syringe sharing among IDUs.

Governmental and non-governmental organizations in Georgia, as well as the international donor community, have responded to the early HIV epidemic with pilot interventions. Despite the political support for such interventions, an effective comprehensive system of prevention is yet to be established in Georgia or the Caucasus region as a whole.

Even though Georgia is considered a low prevalence country for HIV/AIDS, there is a great danger in equating low prevalence with low priority for HIV prevention. After the Rose revolution in early 2003, the economy has been growing, but that has not yet translated into significantly improved socio-economic conditions or employment opportunities for the population at large. This environment provides for the conditions for greater HIV transmission due to increased high-risk behaviors, such as drug use. Moreover, with national and regional budgets mostly in the red this means few resources for prevention and care.

Behavioral Surveillance Surveys (BSSs)

Table 1 below presents a summary of findings from BSS-1 (2002), BSS-2 (2004) and BSS-3 (2006) surveys. This table shows the findings based on various indicators for male and female IDUs for each BSS; however, since there are few numbers of female IDUs, and in only two of the BSSs, the discussion of the findings will refer to both male IDUs.

Also, it must be highlighted that few of the same IDUs participated in two or more of the BSSs. Less than 3% of IDUs that participated in BSS-2 had participated in BSS-1; and only 8% who participated in BSS-3 had participated in BSS-2. Ultimately, only 1% of IDUs in BSS-3 had participated in all three BSSs.

⁵ Research Institute on Addiction, Annual Report – 2005. Unpublished.

⁶ Subutex (Buprenorphine) is used for the treatment of opioid addiction. It is increasingly considered to be an alternative to methadone in the maintenance and eventual detoxification of heroin addicts, and also in the treatment of cocaine addiction. These sublingual (under-the-tongue) buprenorphine tablets are crushed and injected.

Table 1: Summary of key indicators for IDUs in Tbilisi for BSS-1, BSS-2 and BSS-3.

Key Indicators	Prevalence				
	Males			Females	
	2002 BSS-1 (n=300)	2004 BSS-2 (n=279)	2006 BSS-3 (n=274)	2004 BSS-2 (n=21)	2006 BSS-3 (n=26)
Participated in 2002 BSS-1	N/A	2.9% (8/279)	4.0% (11/274)	0.0% (0/21)	3.8% (1/26)
Participated in 2004 BSS-2	N/A	N/A	7.7% (21/274)	N/A	0.0% (0/26)
Participated in all three BSSs	N/A	N/A	1.1% (3/274)	N/A	0.0% (0/26)
Biomarker					
Reactive syphilis serology	1.4% (4/282)	2.5% (7/278)	2.2% (6/274)	19.0% (4/21)	4.3% (1/23)
Hepatitis C	N/A	N/A	64.6% (177/274)	N/A	20.8% (5/24)
Hepatitis B	N/A	N/A	3.3% (9/273)	N/A	0.0% (0/24)
HIV (ELISA with Western Blot confirmation)	1.1% (3/282)	0.4% (1/278)	0.0% (0/274)	0.0% (0/21)	0.0% (0/24)
Demographic Characteristics					
Median age	27 yrs	30 yrs	30yrs	30 yrs	33.5 yrs
Level of education	University (157/300) Secondary (88/300)	University (167/279) Secondary (80/279)	University (148/274) Secondary (81/274)	Secondary (14/21) University (6/21)	University (18/26) Secondary (5/26)
Marital status	Never married (154/300)	Married (127/279) Never married (126/279)	Never married (132/274) Married (115/274)	Divorced (11/21) Never married (7/21)	Divorced (8/26) Never married (7/26)
Drug Use					
Median age of 1 st drug use	18.5 yrs	16.0 yrs	15.0 yrs	19.0 yrs	20.5 yrs
Median age of 1 st injecting	20.0 yrs	20.0 yrs	19.0 yrs	23.0 yrs	23.0 yrs
Most frequent drug injected last week	Heroin 83.4% (169/203)	Buprenorphine (<i>subutex</i>) 66.7% (128/192)	Buprenorphine (<i>subutex</i>) 80.1% (189/236)	Buprenorphine (<i>subutex</i>) 50.0% (5/10)	Buprenorphine (<i>subutex</i>) 52.6% (10/19)
Most frequently NEW drug injected last week	Antihistamine 1.0% (2/203)	Antihistamine 16.7% (32/192)	Antihistamine 50.0% (118/236)	Antihistamine 20.0% (2/10)	Antihistamine 36.8% (7/19)
Sexual Risk Behavior					
Median age at 1 st sex	15.0 yrs (293)	15.0 yrs (277)	15.0 yrs (273)	18.0 yrs (19)	19.0 yrs (26)
Had sex with <i>regular</i> sex partner in previous year	82.3% (241/293)	86.6% (233/269)	80.3% (220/274)	94.7% (18/19)	65.4% (17/26)
Used condom at last sex with regular partner	28.7% (70/244)	24.0% (56/233)	31.8% (70/220)	11.1% (2/18)	17.6% (3/17)
Had " <i>occasional</i> " sex partner in previous year	61.2% (169/276)	62.7% (175/279)	57.8% (141/244)	36.8% (7/19)	5.3% (1/19)
Used condom at last sex with casual partner	55.1% (86/156)	66.9% (117/175)	67.6% (94/139)	14.3% (1/7)	0.0% (0/1)
Had sex with <i>paid-for</i> sex worker(s) in the previous year	48.7% (134/275)	34.8% (97/279)	29.8% (73/245)	31.6% (6/19)	0.0% (0/26)
Used condom at last sex with sex worker	83.5% (116/139)	87.2% (34/39)	96.1% (49/51)	0.0% (0/3)	---
Median # of sex partners (regular, casual, sex worker) last year	4 partners	4 partners	3 partners	1 partner	1 partner

Key Indicators	Prevalence				
	Males			Females	
	2002 BSS-1 (n=300)	2004 BSS-2 (n=279)	2006 BSS-3 (n=274)	2004 BSS-2 (n=21)	2006 BSS-3 (n=26)
Drug Use Risk Behavior					
Ever used a previously used needle/syringe	67.3% (202/300)	57.3% (157/274)	38.3% (105/274)	57.1% (12/21)	30.8% (8/26)
Shared needle/syringe in the last week	38.1% (67/176)	39.1% (59/151)	9.0% (8/89)	50.0% (6/12)	25.0% (2/8)
Percent that tried to clean the used needle/syringe	84.9% (45/53)	86.4% (19/22)	100% (8/8)	75.0% (3/4)	50% (1/2)
Primary method to clean used needle/syringe	86.7% (water)	100% (water)	100% (water)	100% (water)	100% (water)
Used shared injecting equipment in the last week	79.2% (171/216)	51.1% (113/221)	43.2% (99/229)	58.3% (7/12)	47.4% (9/19)
Use solution from a shared container	66.5% (143/215)	28.1% (62/221)	21.8% (50/229)	41.7% (5/12)	42.1% (8/19)
Inject drug diluted with someone else's blood	6.4% (13/216)	1.3% (3/221)	0.0% (0/229)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/19)
Can get/buy new/unused needle/syringes when needed	98.3% (292/297)	99.3% (277/279)	100% (274/274)	100% (21/21)	100% (26/26)
Location to get new needles/syringes	97.1% (pharmacy)	98.9% (pharmacy)	99.6% (pharmacy)	90.5% (pharmacy)	98.3% (pharmacy)
STI/HIV Awareness and Knowledge					
Aware of HIV	98.3% (295/299)	98.9% (276/279)	98.9% (271/274)	100% (21/21)	100% (26/26)
Know person that has/had HIV	70.0% (210/298)	20.8% (58/279)	38.3% (105/274)	33.3% (7/21)	26.9% (7/26)
Main source of information about HIV/AIDS	94.6% (TV) 81.3% (Mag./Journals)	96.4% (TV) 75.3% (Mag./Journals)	94.2% (TV) 62.0% (Mag./Journals)	85.7% (TV) 66.7% (Mag./Journals)	96.2% (TV) 53.8% (Mag./Journals)
Correctly identify six means of transmitting HIV	15.0% (45/300)	20.1% (56/279)	37.6% (103/274)	19.0% (4/21)	42.3% (11/26)
Voluntary Counseling and Testing					
Voluntary HIV testing is available in the community	80.8% (240/297)	76.3% (213/279)	86.5% (237/274)	71.4% (15/21)	84.6% (22/26)
Had voluntary HIV test and received results	20.2% (60/297)	20.8% (58/279)	25.5% (70/274)	0.0% (0/21)	19.2% (5/26)
Social Influences and Treatment					
Person with major influence to continue injecting drugs	63.0% (no one)	67.4% (no one)	70.7% (no one)	66.7% (no one)	53.8% (no one)
Person with major influence to stop injecting drugs	51.0% (parents)	44.4% (classmate) 37.6% (parents)	41.6% (classmate) 28.8% (parents)	38.1% (classmates) 28.6% (parents)	50.0% (classmate) 38.5% (nobody)
Percent that have never received treatment for drug use	72.3% (214/296)	66.7% (186/279)	72.2% (195/270)	81.0% (17/21)	84.6% (22/26)
Percent that started treatment but quit	21.6% (64/296)	29.7% (83/279)	18.9% (51/270)	14.3% (3/21)	7.7% (2/26)

Characteristics

- The vast majority (90%) of IDUs in all three BSSs are male, who are on average 30 years of age.
- In all three BSSs, almost one-half of IDUs were between 20-29 years of age.
- Almost all IDUs are ethnic Georgians.
- IDUs are well educated: the percentages that had completed a university degree in the three studies were 52%, 60% and 54% respectively.
- IDUs, generally, are either single (never married) or married, with few being either divorced/separated or widowers. Single IDUs represented from 45% (2004) to 51% (2002) of all IDUs compared to 40% (2002) to 46% (2004) for married IDUs. On average, married IDUs were in their mid-twenties when they got married.
- The vast majority (87%) of single IDUs lives with their parents, whereas virtually all (97%) married IDUs live with their spouses.
- In all three BSSs less than 8% are internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- Tbilisi is home for almost all IDUs (97% or more in each study).
- In 2004 and 2006, approximately 1 of every 5 IDUs had been detained in administrative custody for drug use (approximately 22% each year).
- The percentage of IDUs who had ever been imprisoned before trial because of drug use was 32% in 2004 declining to 16% in 2006.
- Less than 1 of every 10 IDUs reported ever being imprisoned due to drug use.



Figure 4: Percentage of IDUs by Age Groups.

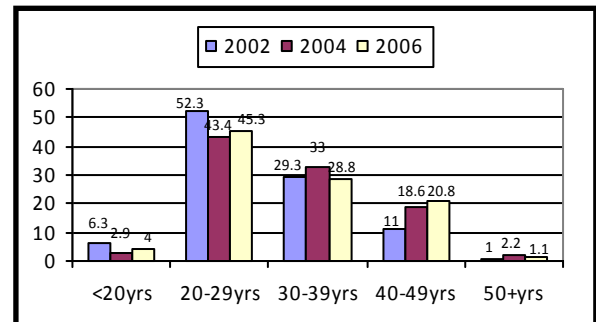
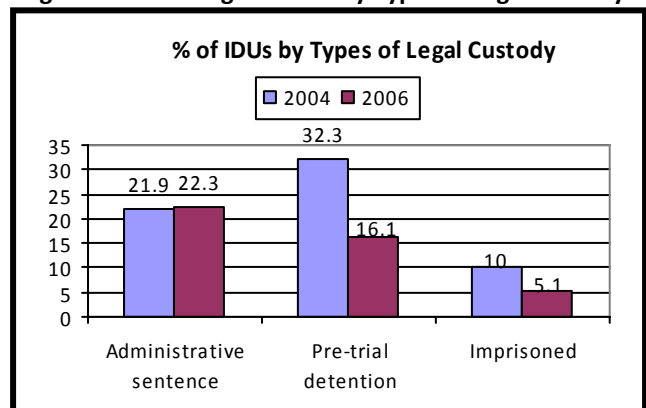


Figure 5: Percentage of IDUs by Types of Legal Custody.

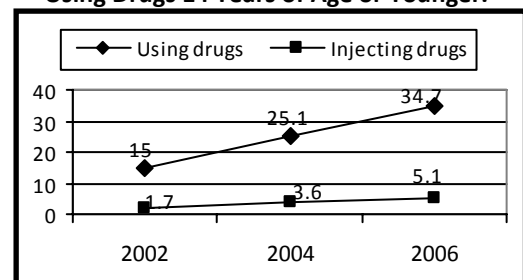


Drug Use



- Slightly more than one-half of IDUs began using drugs between 15 and 19 years of age.
- The age of first drug use among IDUs is getting younger; that is, the percentage of IDUs who began using drugs before 15 years of age increased from 15% in 2002 to 35% in 2006.
- Likewise, most IDUs first injected drugs between 15 and 19 years of age.
- Again, the age of first injection among IDUs is also getting younger; that is, the percentage of IDUs

Figure 6: Percentage of IDUs Who Began Using Drugs 14 Years of Age or Younger.



who began injecting drugs between 15 and 19 years of age increased from 45% in 2002 to 55% in 2006.

- Slightly more than one-half (59% in 2002 and 54% in 2006) of IDUs regularly inject in a group, which have, on average, 5 members.
- The percentage of IDUs who injected in the previous week ranged from 68% in 2002 to 86% in 2004.
- IDUs reported injecting, on average, more than one drug in the previous week. Moreover, the average number of drugs injected in the previous week increased from 1.4 drugs (2002), to 1.5 drugs (2004) to 1.9 drugs (2006).
- Relatively high percentages of IDUs injected in locations other than Tbilisi in the previous year, though fewer did so from 2002 to 2006. In BSS-1, 69% of IDUs injected in locations other than Tbilisi declining to 44% in 2006.
- From 2002 to 2006, the drug most injected has changed. In BSS-1, 83% of IDUs who injected in the previous week reported injecting heroin; however, in BSS-3 this declined to 38%. The shift from heroin was to subutex⁷ as indicated by 8% of IDUs in 2002 who injected in the previous week injecting subutex increasing to 80% of IDUs in 2006.
- Another drug that is increasingly being injected is antihistamine. In 2002, 1% of IDUs who injected in the previous week reported injecting antihistamine jumping to 50% in 2006.

Figure 7: Percentage of IDUs Injecting in Locations Outside Tbilisi.

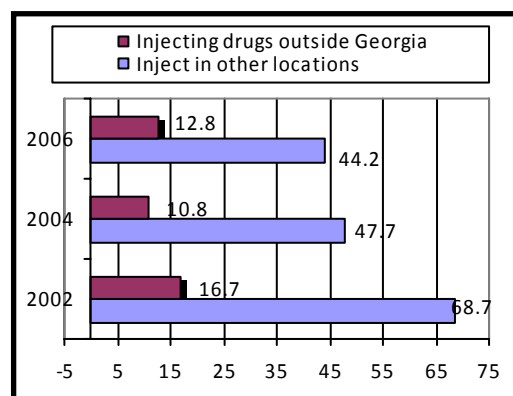
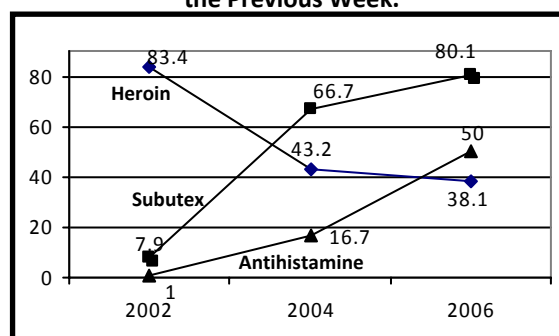


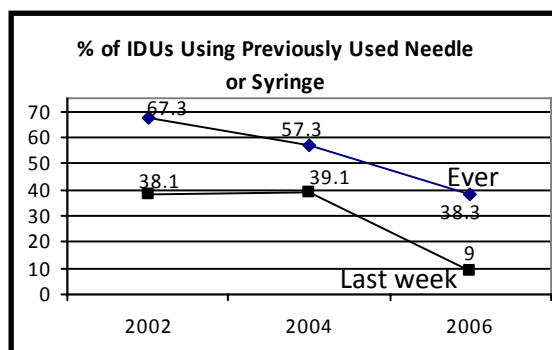
Figure 8: Percentage of IDUs by Drug Injected in the Previous Week.



Drug Use Risk Behavior

- The percentage of IDUs who had ever used a previously used needle/syringe was quite high in BSS-1 but has steadily declined in BSS-2 and BSS-3. In 2002, 67% of IDUs had used a previously used needle/syringe, dropping to 58% in 2004 and to 38% in 2006.
- In 2006, the year with the highest rate, 28% of IDUs had used a previously used needle at their last injection. When asked about using a

Figure 9: Percentage of IDUs by Drug Injected in the Previous Week.

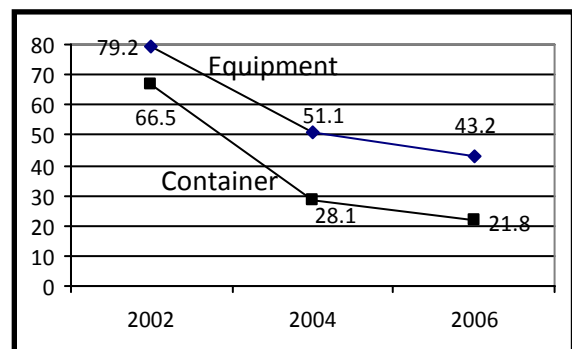


⁷ Subutex (Buprenorphine) is used for the treatment of opioid addiction. It is increasingly considered to be an alternative to methadone in the maintenance and eventual detoxification of heroin addicts, and also in the treatment of cocaine addiction. These sublingual (under-the-tongue) buprenorphine tablets are crushed and injected.

previously used needle/syringe in the previous week, 38% had declining to 9% in 2006.

- When a needle/syringe was shared, it was primarily with a friend or drug “buddy” and rarely with strangers or sex partners.
- In 2002, 51% of IDUs used previously used needle/syringes that had been left in a “gathering place”; in 2006, 26% had.
- Of the IDUs who used a previously used needle/syringe, about one-half of them attempt to “clean” it consistently, primarily however, using just water.
- In 2002, one-half of IDUs disposed of their needle/syringes in a garbage bin, with the other one-half disposing of them on the ground or other means (e.g., throwing in the Mtkvari river). In 2006, however, 94% of IDUs reported disposing of their used needle/syringes in a garbage bin.
- Sharing injection equipment (i.e., bottle, spoon, container or cotton/filter) is quite prevalent but declined from 79% (in 2002) to 43% (in 2006).
- Another high-risk practice, taking a drug solution from a shared container, also remains high even though its prevalence has decreased among IDUs (from 67% in 2002 to 22% in 2006). This graph should be changed too, because sharing equipment in 2002 was 79.2%, 2004-51.1% and 2006- 43.2%; and solution from container 66.5% - 2002, 28.1% -2004 and 21.8% - 2006.
- All IDUs in all BSSs reported that they could obtain new needle/syringes when they needed them—thus, availability and access is not a problem. Virtually all IDUs obtain needles/syringes from a pharmacy. The use of friends and other IDUs to obtain needles/syringes has declined over the three studies (22% vs. 2% and 22% vs. 8% respectively).

Figure 10: Percentage of IDUs Sharing Injection Equipment or Container.

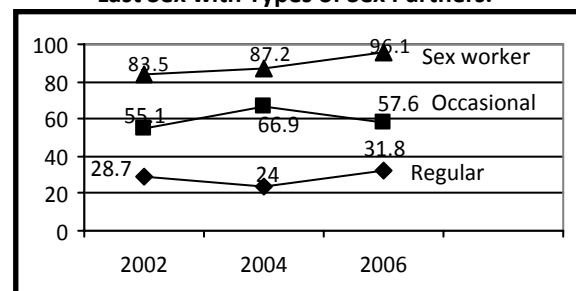


Sexual Behavior

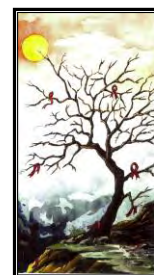
- All IDUs reported having sex at least once in their life. On average (median), their first sex occurred at 15 years of age.
- In all three BSSs, virtually all IDUs reported being sexually active in the previous 12 months.
- **Regular sex partner (girlfriend or lover)** (If we take into the consideration Georgian reality, it would be better to leave either girlfriend or lover) – The percentage of IDUs with a regular sex partner in the last 12 months ranged from 82% (2002) to 80% (2006). In all three studies, only 1 of every 3 IDUs used a condom at last sex with their regular partner. Consistent (always) use of a condom was practiced by even fewer IDUs, ranging from a low of 10% in 2004 and a high of 18% in 2006. Less than 4% of IDUs in all three studies reported that their regular sex partner injects drugs.



Figure 11: Percentage of IDUs by Condom Use at Last Sex with Types of Sex Partners.



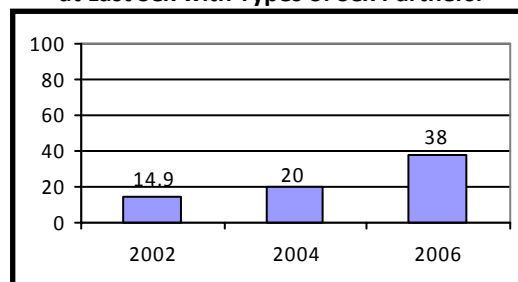
- **Occasional sex partner** (*a sex partner for less than one year who is not a spouse, live-in partner or sex worker*) – The percentage of IDUs with an occasional sex partner in the last 12 months ranged from 61% (2002) to 58% (2006). In 2002, 55% of IDUs used a condom at last sex with their occasional partner; however, this increased steadily to 58% in the 2006 study. Likewise, consistent use of a condom with an occasional sex partner increased, from a low of 34% in 2002 to a high of 54% in 2006. In contrast to regular partners, IDUs are uncertain if their occasional sex partners inject drugs, but again this declined over the studies. In 2002, 50% of IDUs were uncertain falling to 34% in 2006.
- **Sex worker** (*prostitute*) – The percentage of IDUs who had sex with a prostitute in the last 12 months ranged from 49% (2002) to 30% (2006). The highest report of condom use at last sex was with sex workers; 84% in 2002 to 96% in 2006. Similarly, this was the case with consistent use; from 60% in 2002 to 80% in 2006. Three of every five IDU who had sex with a sex worker was uncertain if the prostitute injected drugs.



HIV Knowledge, Experience and Practices

- Ninety-nine percent of IDUs in all studies were aware of HIV. In 2006, 38% of IDUs reported that they personally knew of someone with HIV/AIDS.
- When asked to correctly answer six key questions on HIV transmission, only 15% of IDUs could in 2002; however, 38% of IDUs could in 2006.
- The proportion of IDUs who cited that HIV testing was available in their community ranged from a low of 76% in 2004 to a high of 86% in 2006. Less than 25% of IDUs in all studies had had a voluntary HIV test and received the results.
- Almost all IDUs receive information about HIV/AIDS from T.V. Other sources of information about HIV/AIDS, identified by at least one-half or more of IDUs, include magazines/journals, friends, radio, and booklets.
- The percentage of IDUs that have received information about condoms has declined throughout the three studies; from a high of 29% in 2002 to a low of 15% in 2006.
- In 2006, the highest year of the three studies, 28% of IDUs received written materials on AIDS.
- About 2 of every 5 IDUs, in all three studies, had heard or seen information about a needle exchange program in Tbilisi, although only one IDUs reporting obtaining needles/syringes from this program in 2004 and none in 2006.

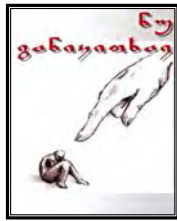
Figure 12: Percentage of IDUs by Condom Use at Last Sex with Types of Sex Partners.



Voluntary Counseling and Testing

- A sizeable proportion of IDUs in all BSSs were aware of HIV testing in the community, and the percentage of IDUs who were aware increased over time. In 2004, 76% of IDUs stated that HIV testing was available in their community increasing to 87% in 2006.
- Although a sizeable proportion of IDUs are aware of HIV testing in the community, few have actually used the service, but from 2002 to 2006 the rate of using this service slightly increased. That is, in BSS-1, 20% of IDUs had a voluntary HIV test and received the results, slightly increasing to 26% in 2006.





Treatment and Social Influences

- The rate of IDUs not seeking treatment is relatively high and has remained high since 2002. In BSS-1, 73% of IDUs had never received any type of treatment which was the same rate in BSS-3. For those few IDUs who did receive treatment, the most frequent type of treatment

received changed over these years. In BSS-1, the two most frequent types of treatments were “detoxification with other drugs” and “extreme need with help.” In BSS-3, IDUs most frequently obtained “detoxification without drugs.” The rate of IDUs who received treatment, and used this type of treatment, increased over time from 12% in 2002, to 33% in 2004 and 42% in 2006.

- A small percentage of IDUs who received treatment receive it outside of Georgia, and this had declined since 2002. Almost 1 of every 5 IDUs who received treatment in 2002 obtained it outside Georgia declining to 12% in 2006.
- Most IDUs, about two-thirds in all three studies, cite that there is no major social influence on them to keep using drugs. Only 1 in 3 mentions that an IDU partner is a major influence on them to keep injecting drugs.
- In contrast, when citing if there is a major influence on them to stop using and injecting drugs, most IDUs say “yes” but the proportion of IDUs saying “yes” and the person who is the major influence has been changing since BSS-1. In 2002, 85% of IDUs said they had a person who was a major influence on them to stop using drugs, declining to 74% in 2006. In addition, parents were the major influence to stop using drugs in 2002 (51%) declining to 28% in 2006. The persons who have increased as major influences to stop using drugs since 2002 have been school classmates, cited by 17% of IDUs in 2002 to 42% of IDUs in 2006.

Figure 13: Percentage of IDUs Receiving Treatment & the Type of Treatment Increasingly Used.

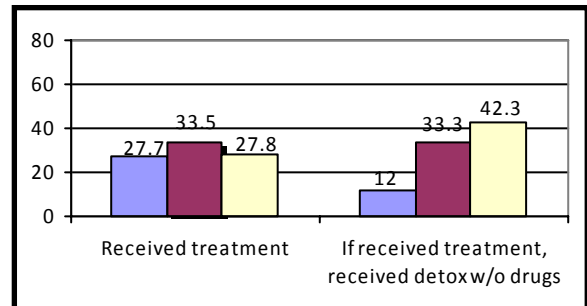
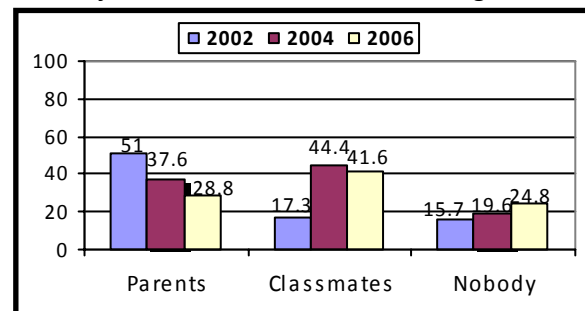


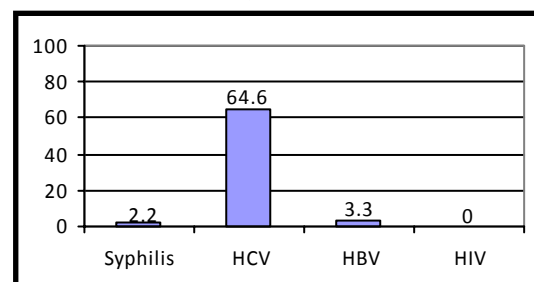
Figure 14: Percentage of IDUs by Persons with Major Influence on Them to Quit Drug Use.



Biomarker

- The prevalence of syphilis remained steady at about 2% prevalence rate among IDUs in all studies.
- In BSS-3, the only study to include hepatitis C & B testing, 65% of IDUs tested positive for hepatitis C and 3.3% tested positive for hepatitis B.
- The prevalence of HIV was highest in BSS-1, at 1%, dropping to 0.4% in BSS-2, and to 0% in BSS-3.

Figure 15: Prevalence of Syphilis, HCV, HBV and HIV Among Male IDUs in 2006.



Portraits

In Tbilisi, there are both male and female IDUs of various ages and backgrounds that use different types of drugs and have different sexual behaviors. Moreover, they do not all have similar high-risk injecting practices. However, despite the plurality of IDUs, it is important when possible to put a “face” on all the data and statistics presented. Thus, the IDU Portrait presented below is meant to illustrate a typical IDU in Tbilisi.



Giorgi 1 (2002)

Giorgi is 27 years of age, single, with college education, began using drugs in his first year at the university, at 18 years of age. Of the various drugs available on the streets, Giorgi prefers injecting heroin and intermittently, opium.

It is not uncommon for him to inject with needles and syringes used by others, especially drug friends. Besides using shared needles, he commonly uses a drug mixture that has been prepared in a container shared by others.

Despite being quite knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS, he still uses previously used needles and syringes, has unprotected sex with multiple partners and continues injecting drugs. He says that the parents might have the greatest influence on him quitting drug use.

Giorgi II (2006)

Giorgi is 30 years of age, single, with a college education, began using drugs at school at 15 years of age. Of the various drugs available on the street, Giorgi prefers injecting *subutex* and intermittently, opium; very often he adds antihistamines.

While injecting drugs he is much safer because he rarely uses shared needle/syringes and injecting equipment.

With sex workers he almost always has protected sex using a condom, but he still rarely uses a condom with his regular partner. Regarding injecting drug use behavior, he has reduced several of his high-risk behaviors. He says that the schoolmates might have the greatest influence on him quitting drug use.

Improvement Between BSS-1 and BSS-3

- The percentage of IDUs who reported that they have ever used a previously used needle/syringe has declined since 2002 as well as the percentage that did so in the previous week.
- Sharing injection equipment and using solution from a shared container declined, from 79% to 43% and from 67% to 22% respectively
- The rate of using a needle/syringe left in a “gathering place” declined from 51% in BSS-1 to 26% in BSS-3.
- The rate of IDUs throwing used needle/syringes on the ground has declined and the rate of using a trash bin has increased substantially.
- Condom use with occasional and prostitutes has increased substantially.
- The rate of IDUs correctly answering six key HIV transmission questions increased from 15% in 2002 to 38%; but this still needs improvement.

- There was a moderate increase in the percentage of IDUs who are aware of voluntary and confidential HIV testing in their community.

Remaining Challenges

- The age at first drug use and injection appear to be getting younger.
- The number of different drugs injected each week is increasing.
- *Subutex* and antihistamine are the fastest growing drugs of use among IDUs for injection.
- When a used needle/syringe is used, virtually all IDUs use only water to clean it.
- Although there were substantial declines in the prevalence of sharing injection equipment, the rate (43%) remains high.
- The prevalence of using condoms with their regular sex partner remains low.
- Although a substantial proportion of IDUs are aware of voluntary and confidential HIV testing in their community, few have taken a test and received the result.
- The majority of IDUs have not sought or obtained any type of drug treatment.
- The percentage of IDUs who reported that there was a major social influence in their life that encouraged them to stop using drugs has declined since 2002. Even though most single IDUs live with their parents, parents have declined as a major social influence to stop using drugs being replaced by classmates.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Conclusion 1:** Behavior change communication interventions targeted at drug users and their families has resulted in a) the reduction of drugs injection related high-risk behaviors, as seen in the decline since 2002 in the percentage of IDUs ever using a previous used needle/syringe, using a needle/syringe left in a “gathering place”; b) an increase in condom use with occasional sex partners and prostitutes; c) increased knowledge in six key ways HIV is transmitted; and d) a moderate increase in awareness of voluntary and confidential HIV testing in their community.
- Recommendation** These results demonstrate that involving IDUs in the development of relevant messages and the distribution of these messages within their networks will increase the effectiveness of the messages and should be continued and scaled-up. While television was cited as the main source of HIV/AIDS information, television information campaigns on IDUs for the general public can increase stigmatization. Specific, explicit HIV prevention messages and materials for IDUs are best done at the interpersonal level through drug-user social networks.
- Conclusion 2:** The age of first drug use and injection appear to be getting younger.
- Recommendation** More targeted efforts and interventions need to be designed for youth on topics such as drug use, HIV/AIDS, and hepatitis B and C.
- Conclusion 3:** Hepatitis C is prevalent among IDUs.
- Recommendation** Educational material should also address issues related to both hepatitis C and B. In addition, there should be complementary integration of efforts to prevent the spread of HIV and Hepatitis B and C, with, at a minimum, some cross training of personnel on transmission issues, counseling issues and referral network lists. Hepatitis B and C are well

known by the IDU community, and linking HIV to the same risks of transmission will enhance prevention efforts.

Conclusion 4: As indicated in the 2006, a substantial proportion of IDUs are aware of voluntary and confidential HIV testing in their community, however few have taken a test or received the result.

Recommendation Thus, voluntary HIV counseling and testing (VCT) should be enhanced, with adequate pre- and post-test counseling. Ideally, someone who also understands issues facing IDUs should perform this counseling. Testing can assist in risk reduction counseling.

Conclusion 5: Based on reports of needle sharing with female injecting partners, and the number of female IDUs recruited in BSS-2 and BSS-3, there appears to be more females injecting drugs than originally thought.

Recommendation Female IDUs appear to be an even more hidden and isolated population in Georgia than men, and specific interventions will need to be developed to access them. Therefore, targeted and appropriate intervention strategies to better reach female IDUs need to be developed.

Conclusion 6: The proportion of IDUs who have had pre-trial detention and reporting imprisonment has declined since 2004 (10% to 5.1%); however, if this rate can be generalized to all IDUs, then potentially a substantial number of IDUs have experienced imprisonment in Tbilisi.

Recommendation As such, HIV prevention activities in prison settings (especially VCT services) need to be considered part of a comprehensive program. In addition, regulatory issues in prisons should be explicitly addressed.

Conclusion 7: Increased efforts should focus on addressing high-risk sexual behavior. Reported condom use with FSWs and occasional partner was high, but with regular partners very low.

Recommendation Condom use with FSWs must be reinforced, and condom promotion with regular partners needs to be emphasized. IDU behaviors can play a critical role in the spread of HIV into the broader population, through sexual transmission to their sexual partners and through mother-to-child transmission (MTCT).⁸ Providing counseling to sex partners of IDUs on their potential risk and on the importance of condom use is also essential. This could be accomplished in part through family planning and reproductive health programs to help them develop skills in condom negotiation when they know or suspect that their sexual partners are injecting drugs.

Conclusion 8: In BSS-3, 44% of male IDUs reported injecting in locations other than Tbilisi in the last year.

Recommendation Interventions for IDU populations must be extended beyond Tbilisi and Batumi.

⁸ For example, in Manipur, a study conducted in 2000 found that 45% of the regular sexual partners of HIV-positive IDUs acquired the virus over a six-year period; in 1996-2001 most of the HIV-positive infants in Ukraine and the Russian Federation were born to mothers who were IDUs or were sex partners of IDUs.

- Conclusion 9:** The success of the respondent-driven sampling (RDS) recruitment method has demonstrated that it is possible to have a non-coercive, anonymous, and ethical systematic surveillance of both high-risk behaviors and biomarkers.
- Recommendation** The use of RDS should be scaled-up beyond one project. A cadre of trained and experienced individuals within Georgian state institutions and NGOs now exist, along with necessary protocols, to conduct behavioral surveillance among IDUs throughout the country.
- Conclusion 10:** Drug use is beginning at a younger age and many IDUs reported classmates being important influences on them stopping.
- Recommendation** More wide-ranging, preventive public awareness, information campaigns and interventions must be addressed to the general public in order to raise their awareness on HIV transmission and associated risks.
- Conclusion 11:** The BSSs have shown that most IDUs are not isolated individuals, but rather are connected to injection groups and various sexual partners. Drug injectors' networks include both their relationships with the people with whom they use drugs or have sex, and their relationships with the people with whom they have other kinds of interaction. IDU networks can therefore function both as channels of infection and as channels of social influence.
- Recommendation** Therefore, a social network survey should be conducted. Research on the high-risk network of IDUs offers a means to map routes of potential virus transfer, to analyze the influence of peer norms on the risk behaviors of individuals, and to trace communication channels through which prevention interventions might diffuse within the IDUs groups.

Appendix of Data Tables

Table 2: Area coverage of the Tbilisi, Georgia, behavioral surveillance survey (BSS).

Gender	Male			Female	
Study	2002 (BSS-1)	2004 (BSS-2)	2006 (BSS-3)	2004 (BSS-2)	2006 (BSS-3)
Participated in 2002 BSS-1	N/A	2.9% (8)	4.0% (11)	0.0% (0)	3.8% (1)
Participated in 2004 BSS-2	N/A	N/A	7.7% (21)	N/A	0.0% (0)
Participated in all three BSSs	N/A	N/A	1.1% (3)	N/A	0.0% (0)
Location	Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Tbilisi
Date of interviews	9 October – 11 November	6 – 15 September	5 – 14 June	6 – 15 September	5 – 14 June
Location of interview (n)					
At organizations office	95.0% (287)	100% (279)	100% (274)	100% (21)	100% (26)
At home	5.0% (15)	---	---	---	---
Recruitment (n)					
RDS method	91.6% (277)	97.8% (273)	95.6% (262)	100% (21)	88.5% (23)
Hospitalized	5.4% (16)	0.4% (1)	1.5% (4)	---	3.8% (1)
Other	3.0% (9)	1.8% (6)	2.9% (8)	---	7.6% (2)
Refusal rate					
Total recruited or volunteered	322	353	373	33	28
Total rejected	86	74	99	12	2
Total completed	302	279	274	21	26
Total agreed to blood sample	284	278	274	21	24

Table 3: Demographic characteristics of IDU study participants in Tbilisi by gender & year.

Characteristics Year (n)	Males			Females		
	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=279)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=2)	2004 (n=21)	2006 (n=26)
Age						
Mean Age (years)	28.9 (300)	31.7 (279)	30.9 (274)	27.0 (2)	29.4 (21)	32.9 (26)
Median Age (years)	27.0 (300)	30.0 (279)	30.0 (274)	27.0 (2)	30.0 (21)	33.5 (26)
Age Groups						
<20yrs	6.3% (19)	2.9% (8)	4.0% (11)	---	14.3% (3)	---
20 – 29 yrs	52.3% (157)	43.4% (121)	45.3% (124)	50.0% (1)	33.3% (7)	46.2% (12)
30 – 39 yrs	29.3% (88)	33.0% (92)	28.8% (79)	50.0% (1)	38.1% (8)	19.2% (5)
40 – 49 yrs	11.0% (33)	18.6% (52)	20.8% (57)	---	14.3% (3)	34.6% (9)
50+ yrs	1.0% (3)	2.2% (6)	1.1% (3)	---	---	---
Ethnicity						
Georgian	93.0% (279)	96.8% (270)	98.9% (271)	100% (2)	81.0% (17)	100% (26)
Armenian	4.3% (13)	1.1% (3)	0.4% (1)	---	14.3% (3)	---
Russian	1.0% (3)	---	0.0% (0)	---	4.8% (1)	---
Other	1.6% (4)	2.1% (6)	0.8% (2)	---	---	---
Level of Education						
None	---	---	---	---	---	---
Primary	0.7% (2)	1.1% (3)	---	---	4.8% (1)	---
Secondary/vocational	29.3% (88)	28.7% (80)	29.6% (81)	---	66.7% (14)	19.2% (5)
Incomplete higher	17.7% (53)	10.4% (29)	16.4% (45)	---	---	11.5% (3)
Higher	52.3% (157)	59.9% (167)	54.0% (148)	100% (2)	28.6% (6)	69.2% (18)
Internally Displaced Person						
Yes	2.0% (6)	1.1% (3)	7.3% (20)	---	4.8% (1)	11.5% (3)
No	94.7% (284)	97.5% (272)	92.0% (252)	100% (2)	95.2% (20)	88.5% (23)
No response	3.3% (10)	1.4% (4)	0.7% (2)	---	---	---
Present living place						
Tbilisi (yrs lived in Tbilisi)	97.3% (292) mean=12.3 median=10.5	100% (279) mean=9.6 median=7.0	98.2% (269) mean=4.5 median=2.0	100% (2) mean=1.0	100% (21) mean=12.5 median=12.0	100% (26) mean=3.9 median=2.0
Another town/city in Georgia	2.4% (7)	---	1.8% (5)	---	---	0.0% (0)
Russia (Moscow)	0.3% (1)	---	0.0% (0)	---	---	0.0% (0)
Have you left Tbilisi for more than one month?						
Yes	48.0% (144)	37.3% (104)	34.7% (95)	50.0% (1)	28.6% (6)	26.9% (7)
No	51.0% (153)	62.7% (175)	65.3% (179)	50.0% (1)	71.4% (15)	73.1% (19)
No response	1.0% (3)	---	---	---	---	---
Have you ever been detained in administrative sentence because of your drug use?	N/A	21.9% (61/279)	22.3% (61/274)	N/A	14.3%(3/21)	3.8% (1/26)
Have you ever been imprisoned before trial because of your drug use?	N/A	32.3% (90/279)	16.1% (44/274)	N/A	9.5% (2/21)	7.7% (2/26)
Have you ever been imprisoned because of your drug use?	N/A	10.0% (28/279)	5.1% (14/274)	N/A	4.8% (1/21)	3.8% (1/26)

N/A – not asked.

Table 4: Living arrangements by marital status of male IDUs.

Marital Status	Males											
	Never married			Married			Divorced/separated			Widower		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
Percentage	51.3%	45.2%	48.2%	39.7%	45.5%	42.0%	8.7%	9.3%	9.5%	0.3%	---	0.4%
(n)	(154)	(126)	(132)	(119)	(127)	(115)	(26)	(26)	(26)	(1)	---	(1)
Mean age (in yrs)	24.2	26.5	25.5	33.8	36.4	35.8	34.0	33.5	37.0	32.0	---	32.0
Age at marriage (yrs)												
Mean	---	---	24.1	23.3	25.5	24.4	21.5	27.7	22.8	22.0	---	21.0
Median	---	---	23.0	22.0	23.0	23.0	20.5	21.5	21.0	22.0	---	21.0
With whom do you live now?												
- With spouse/a partner	---	2.4%	1.5%	98.3%	96.9%	97.4%	7.7%	11.5%	3.8%	---	---	---
		(3)	(2)	(117)	(123)	(112)	(2)	(3)	(1)			
- Married, with another female	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Married not living with spouse but another female	---	---	---	0.8%	0.8%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				(1)	(1)							
- Alone	14.9%	8.7%	9.1%	0.8%	2.4%	2.6%	34.6%	42.3%	46.2%	100%	---	100%
	(23)	(11)	(12)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(9)	(11)	(12)	(1)		(1)
- Living with parents	81.8%	86.5%	87.1%	---	---	---	42.3%	42.3%	23.1%	---	---	---
	(126)	(109)	(115)				(11)	(11)	(6)			
- Other	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	---	---	---	15.3%	3.8%	26.9%	---	---	---
	(2)	(2)	(2)				(4)	(1)	(7)			
- Refused to answer	1.9%	0.8%	0.8%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	(3)	(1)	(1)									

Table 5: Living arrangements by marital status of female IDUs.

Marital Status	Females											
	Never married			Married			Divorced/separated			Widower		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
Percentage	---	33.3%	26.9%	50.0%	9.5%	23.1%	50.0%	52.4%	30.8%	---	4.8%	19.2%
(n)		(7)	(7)	(1)	(2)	(6)	(1)	(11)	(8)		(1)	(5)
Mean age (in yrs)		21.0	27.0	24.0	33.5	33.7	30.0	33.8	32.8	---	32.0	40.2
Age at marriage (yrs)												
Mean	---	---	---	23.0	27.5	20.2	15.0	17.2	19.4	---	17.0	16.4
Median	---	---	---	23.0	27.5	19.0	15.0	17.0	18.5	---	17.0	18.0
With whom do you live now?												
- With spouse/a partner	---	14.3%	14.3%	100%	100%	83.4%	---	36.4%	12.5%	---	100%	40.0%
		(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(5)		(4)	(1)		(1)	(2)
- Married, with another female	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Married not living with spouse	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Alone	---	28.6%	28.6%	---	---	16.7%	100%	45.4%	25.0%	---	---	60.0%
		(2)	(2)			(1)	(1)	(5)	(2)			(3)
- Living with parents	---	57.1%	57.1%	---	---	---	---	18.2%	12.5%	---	---	---
		(4)	(4)					(2)	(1)			
- Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50.0%	---	---	---
									(4)			
- Refused to answer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 6: Drug use by total and gender.

Drug Use	Gender					
	Males			Females		
	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=279)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=2)	2004 (n=21)	2006 (n=26)
Mean yrs using drugs	10.4	14.7	15.2	7.0	8.7	8.7
Median yrs using drugs	9.0	14.0	14.0	---	5.0	8.0
Age at first drug use						
<15 yrs	15.0% (45)	25.1% (70)	34.7% (95)	---	4.8% (1)	3.8% (1)
15 – 19 yrs	52.3% (157)	53.4% (149)	55.8% (153)	50.0% (1)	47.6% (10)	26.9% (7)
20 – 24 yrs	23.7% (71)	14.7% (41)	8.4% (23)	50.0% (1)	19.0% (4)	34.6% (9)
25+ yrs	9.0% (27)	6.8% (19)	1.1% (3)	---	28.6% (6)	34.6% (9)
Mean yrs injecting drugs	8.5	10.7	11.3	6.0	7.0	7.2
Median yrs injecting drugs	6.0	9.0	9.5	---	5.0	5.5
Age at first injecting (%)						
<15 yrs	1.7% (5)	3.6% (10)	5.1% (14)	---	0.0%	3.8% (1)
15 – 19 yrs	45.3% (136)	43.0% (120)	54.7% (150)	50.0% (1)	38.1% (8)	15.4% (4)
20 – 24 yrs	41.7% (125)	33.0% (92)	27.4% (75)	50.0% (1)	28.6% (6)	38.5% (10)
25+ yrs	11.3% (34)	20.4% (57)	12.8% (35)	---	33.3% (7)	42.3% (11)
% injected in the last week						
Yes	67.7% (202)	68.8% (192)	86.1% (236)	50.0% (1)	47.6% (10)	73.1% (19)
No	32.3% (97)	31.2% (88)	13.9% (38)	50.0% (1)	52.4% (11)	26.9% (7)
If yes, # of drugs injected last week:	(202)	(192)	(236)	(1)	(10)	(19)
1	69.3% (140)	58.3% (112)	39.8% (94)	100% (1)	90.0% (9)	57.9% (11)
2	23.3% (47)	30.7% (59)	39.4% (93)	---	10.0% (1)	26.3% (5)
3	6.9% (14)	9.9% (19)	17.4% (41)	---	---	15.8% (3)
4	0.0% (0)	1.0% (2)	3.0% (7)	---	---	---
5	0.5% (1)	---	0.4% (1)	---	---	---
Mean	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.6
Member of a regular injecting group	Not Asked	(279)	(274)	Not Asked	(21)	(26)
Yes	---	58.5%	53.6%	---	66.7%	92.3%
Range of members	---	2 - 34	2 - 30	---	2 - 5	2 - 7
Mean # of members	---	5.9	5.0	---	3.7	4.0
No	---	40.9%	42.7%	---	33.3%	7.7%
No response	---	0.4%	3.6%	---	0.0%	0.0%
Injected in other locations(city/town/country) in previous 12 months	68.7% (206/300)	47.7% (133/279)	44.2% (121/274)	50.0% (1/2)	33.3% (7/21)	19.2% (5/26)
Mean # locations (if yes)	2.2 (206)	1.8 (124)	1.7 (121)	1.0 (1)	1.3 (7)	1.4 (5)
% of IDUs who injected outside Georgia	16.7% (50/300)	10.8% (30/279)	12.8% (35/274)	50.0% (1/1)	19.0% (4/21)	11.5% (3/26)
Share needles/syringes in other locations	33.7% (70/208)	12.2% (16/131)	7.3% (9/124)	50.0% (1/1)	28.6% (2/7)	20.0% (1/5)
Allow someone else to use your needles/syringes in other locations	30.8% (64/208)	11.6% (13/112)	8.9% (11/124)	50.0% (1/1)	28.6% (2/7)	80.0% (4/5)

Table 7: Drug use by age groups.

Drug Use	Age Groups (males & females)											
	15-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
	2002 (n=105)	2004 (n=74)	2006 (n=89)	2002 (n=92)	2004 (n=77)	2006 (n=73)	2002 (n=69)	2004 (n=88)	2006 (n=69)	2002 (n=36)	2004 (n=61)	2006 (n=69)
Mean yrs using drugs	4.9	6.3	6.8	9.6	10.9	11.8	13.5	16.3	17.1	22.1	25.5	25.3
Median yrs using drugs	5.0	6.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	13.0	14.0	17.0	17.0	24.0	26.0	26.0
Age at first drug use												
<15 yrs	23.8% (25)	35.1% (26)	53.9% (48)	16.3% (15)	35.1% (27)	32.9% (24)	5.8% (4)	12.5% (11)	17.4% (12)	2.8% (1)	11.5% (7)	17.4% (12)
15 – 19 yrs	62.9% (66)	62.2% (46)	38.2% (34)	52.2% (48)	45.5% (35)	53.4% (39)	40.6% (28)	51.0% (45)	62.3% (43)	44.4% (16)	54.1% (33)	63.8% (44)
20 – 24 yrs	13.3% (14)	2.7% (2)	7.9% (7)	29.3% (27)	16.9% (13)	12.3% (9)	33.3% (23)	20.4% (18)	14.5% (10)	22.2% (8)	19.7% (12)	8.7% (6)
25+ yrs	---	---	---	2.2% (2)	2.6% (2)	1.4% (1)	20.3% (14)	15.7% (14)	5.8% (4)	30.6% (11)	14.6% (9)	10.1% (7)
Mean yrs injecting drugs	2.6	3.7	3.5	7.8	7.0	7.4	12.0	12.1	14.3	20.4	20.5	20.7
Median yrs injecting drugs	2.0	3.0	3.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	13.0	12.5	15.0	22.0	22.0	23.0
Age at first injecting (%)												
<15 yrs	1.9% (2)	5.4% (4)	7.9% (7)	2.2% (2)	1.3% (1)	5.5% (4)	1.4% (1)	3.4% (3)	2.9% (2)	---	3.3% (2)	2.9% (2)
15 – 19 yrs	57.1% (60)	74.5% (55)	66.3% (59)	44.6% (41)	39.0% (30)	38.4% (28)	34.8% (24)	26.2% (23)	49.3% (34)	33.3% (12)	32.9% (20)	47.8% (33)
20 – 24 yrs	41.0% (43)	20.3% (15)	25.8% (23)	48.9% (45)	49.4% (38)	39.7% (29)	37.7% (26)	31.7% (28)	30.4% (21)	33.3% (12)	27.8% (17)	17.4% (12)
25+ yrs	---	---	---	4.3% (4)	10.3% (8)	16.4% (12)	26.1% (18)	38.7% (34)	17.4% (12)	33.3% (12)	36.0% (22)	31.9% (22)
% injected in the last week												
Yes	57.1% (60)	74.3% (55)	79.8% (71)	67.4% (62)	70.1% (54)	87.7% (64)	75.4% (52)	64.8% (57)	89.9% (62)	83.3% (30)	59.0% (36)	84.1% (58)
No	42.9% (45)	25.7% (19)	20.2% (18)	32.6% (30)	29.9% (23)	12.3% (9)	24.6% (17)	35.2% (31)	10.1% (7)	16.7% (6)	41.0% (25)	15.9% (11)
If yes, # of drugs injected:												
1	(60)	(55)	(71)	(62)	(54)	(64)	(52)	(57)	(62)	(30)	(36)	(58)
2	81.7% (49)	58.2% (32)	42.3% (30)	66.1% (41)	53.7% (29)	34.4% (22)	59.6% (31)	59.6% (34)	51.6% (32)	66.7% (20)	72.2% (26)	36.2% (21)
3	13.3% (8)	34.5% (19)	39.4% (28)	25.8% (16)	37.0% (20)	46.9% (30)	34.6% (18)	22.8% (13)	30.6% (19)	16.7% (5)	22.2% (8)	36.2% (21)
4	3.3% (2)	3.6% (2)	12.7% (9)	8.1% (5)	9.3% (5)	17.2% (11)	3.8% (2)	17.5% (10)	14.5% (9)	16.7% (5)	5.6% (2)	25.9% (15)
5	0.0% (0)	3.6% (2)	4.2% (3)	0.0% (0)	---	1.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	---	3.2% (2)	---	---	1.7% (1)
Mean	1.7% (1)	---	1.4% (1)	0.0% (0)	---	---	1.9% (1)	---	---	---	---	---
	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.9
Member of a regular injecting group												
Yes	N/A	(74)	(89)	N/A	(77)	(73)	N/A	(88)	(69)	N/A	(61)	(69)
Range of members (mean)		60.8%	56.2%		63.6%	57.5%		59.1%	46.4%		52.5%	68.1%
No		39.2%	41.6%		35.1%	38.7%		40.9%	47.8%		47.5%	29.0%
No response		0.0%	2.2%		1.3%	2.8%		0.0%	5.7%		0.0%	2.9%
Injected in other locations in previous 12 months												
	63.8% (67/105)	48.6% (36/74)	53.9% (48/89)	67.4% (62/92)	57.1% (44/77)	49.3% (36/73)	47.8% (33/69)	42.0% (37/88)	42.0% (29/69)	50.0% (18/36)	37.7% (23/61)	18.8% (13/69)
Mean # cities (if yes)	1.8 (67)	1.9 (35)	1.7 (48)	2.3 (62)	1.8 (40)	1.6 (36)	2.5 (33)	2.0 (33)	2.0 (29)	2.3 (18)	1.3 (23)	1.4 (13)
% of IDUs who injected outside Georgia	13.3% (14/105)	9.5% (7/74)	14.6% (13/89)	25.0% (23/92)	13.0% (10/77)	12.4% (9/73)	13.0% (9/69)	8.0% (7/88)	17.4% (12/69)	13.9% (5/36)	16.4% (10/61)	5.8% (4/69)
Share needles/syringes in other locations	25.9% (21/81)	11.1% (4/36)	10.4% (5/48)	40.3% (27/67)	4.5% (2/44)	10.8% (4/37)	35.0% (14/40)	17.1% (6/35)	0.0% (0/31)	38.1% (8/21)	26.1% (6/23)	7.7% (1/13)
Allow someone else to use your needles/syringes in other locations	23.5% (19/81)	5.6% (2/36)	12.5% (6/48)	38.8% (26/67)	11.4% (5/44)	8.1% (3/37)	30.0% (12/40)	17.9% (5/28)	3.2% (1/31)	33.3% (7/21)	18.8% (3/16)	7.7% (1/13)

Table 8: Drugs used in the last week by total and gender.

Year N	Total			Gender					
				Males			Females		
	2002 (n=302)	2004 (n=300)	2006 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=279)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=2)	2004 (n=21)	2006 (n=26)
Used drugs last week	90.1% (272/302)	77.7% (233/300)	90.3% (271/300)	90.3% (271/300)	79.2%(221/279)	91.6% (251/274)	50.0% (1/2)	57.1% (12/21)	76.9% (20/26)
Drug used in last week									
Heroin	65.1% (177/272)	36.5% (85/233)	35.8% (97/271)	65.3% (177/271)	37.6% (83/221)	36.0% (91/251)	50.0% (1/1)	16.7% (2/12)	30.0% (6/20)
Marijuana	58.1% (158/272)	34.8% (81/233)	18.8% (51/271)	58.3% (158/271)	34.8% (77/221)	19.5% (49/251)	0.0% (0/1)	33.3% (4/12)	10.0% (2/20)
Opium	17.3% (47/272)	11.2% (26/233)	2.6% (7/271)	17.3% (47/271)	11.3% (25/221)	2.8% (7/251)	0.0% (0/1)	8.3% (1/12)	0.0% (0/20)
Tranquilizers	10.0% (26/272)	3.4% (8/233)	3.0% (8/271)	10.0% (26/271)	3.6% (8/221)	2.4% (6/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	10.0% (2/20)
Codeine	7.4% (20/272)	3.9% (9/233)	1.5% (4/271)	7.4% (20/271)	4.1% (9/221)	1.6% (4/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/20)
Methadone	0.7% (2/272)	0.4% (1/233)	0.4% (1/271)	1.0% (2/271)	0.5% (1/221)	0.4% (1/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/20)
Tramadol	3.8% (10/272)	0.9% (2/233)	1.1% (3/271)	3.7% (10/271)	1.0% (2/221)	1.2% (3/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/20)
Ephedrine	3.3% (9/272)	1.7% (4/233)	7.0% (19/271)	3.7% (9/271)	1.8% (4/221)	5.2% (13/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	30.0% (6/20)
Morphine	2.9% (8/272)	2.2% (5/233)	1.5% (4/271)	3.0% (8/271)	1.8% (4/221)	1.2% (3/251)	0.0% (0/1)	8.3% (1/12)	5.0% (1/20)
Barbiturates	1.5% (4/272)	4.3% (10/233)	3.3% (9/271)	1.5% (4/271)	4.5% (10/221)	3.2% (8/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	5.0% (1/20)
Cocaine	1.5% (4/272)	0.4% (1/233)	0.0% (0/271)	1.5% (4/271)	0.4% (1/221)	0.0% (0/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/20)
Caffeine	1.5% (4/272)	0.4% (1/233)	0.0% (0/271)	1.5% (4/271)	0.4% (1/221)	0.0% (0/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/20)
Poppy	1.5% (4/272)	0.4% (1/233)	0.4% (1/271)	1.5% (4/271)	0.4% (1/221)	0.4% (1/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/20)
Valium	1.5% (4/272)	0.9% (2/233)	0.8% (2/271)	1.5% (4/271)	1.0% (2/221)	0.8% (2/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/20)
Ecstasy	1.1% (3/272)	1.0% (3/233)	1.5% (4/271)	1.1% (3/271)	1.4% (3/221)	1.6% (4/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/20)
Cyclodol	0.8% (2/272)	1.0% (3/233)	0.0% (0/271)	1.0% (2/271)	1.4% (3/221)	0.0% (0/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/20)
Inhalants	0.4% (1/272)	0.0% (0/233)	0.0% (0/271)	0.4% (1/271)	0.0% (0/221)	0.0% (0/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/20)
Other opiates	0.4% (1/272)	0.9% (2/233)	0.0% (0/271)	0.4% (1/271)	1.0% (2/221)	0.0% (0/251)	50.0% (1/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/20)
Antihistamine	N/A	16.7% (39/233)	51.7% (140/271)	N/A	16.3% (36/221)	50.3% (133/251)	N/A	25.0% (3/12)	35.0% (7/20)
Buprenorphine <i>Subutex</i>	5.9% (16/272)	58.4% (136/233)	74.5% (202/271)	5.9% (16/271)	59.3% (131/221)	76.1% (191/251)	0.0% (0/1)	41.7% (5/12)	55.0% (11/20)
Combination	1.8% (5/272)	4.3% (10/233)	7.7% (21/271)	1.8% (5/271)	4.1% (9/221)	8.0% (20/251)	0.0% (0/1)	8.3% (1/12)	5.0% (1/20)
Other	2.2% (6/272)	3.0% (7/233)	0.4% (1/271)	2.2% (6/271)	3.2% (7/221)	0.4% (1/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/20)
Amphetamine	0.4% (1/272)	0.4% (1/233)	0.0% (0/271)	0.1% (1/271)	0.5% (1/221)	0.0% (0/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/20)
LSD	0.0% (0/272)	0.0% (0/233)	0.0% (0/271)	0.0% (0/271)	0.0% (0/221)	0.0% (0/251)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/20)
Mean # of drugs used last week	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.9

N/A – Not asked.

Table 9: Drugs used in the last week by age groups.

Year N	Age Groups (males & females)											
	15-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
	2002 (n=105)	2004 (n=74)	2006 (n=89)	2002 (n=92)	2004 (n=77)	2006 (n=73)	2002 (n=69)	2004 (n=88)	2006 (n=69)	2002 (n=36)	2004 (n=61)	2006 (n=69)
Used drugs last week	88.6% (93/105)	83.8% (62/74)	93.3% (83/89)	91.3% (84/92)	80.5% (62/77)	90.4% (66/73)	92.8% (64/69)	77.3% (68/88)	91.3% (63/69)	86.1% (31/36)	67.2% (41/61)	85.5% (59/69)
Drug used in last week												
Heroin	52.5% (55.9%)	35.5% (22/62)	28.9% (24/83)	63.6% (53/84)	38.7% (24/62)	30.3% (20/66)	82.8% (53/64)	39.7% (27/68)	44.4% (28/63)	61.3% (19/31)	29.3% (12/41)	42.4% (25/59)
Marijuana	81.7% (76/93)	38.7% (24/62)	31.3% (26/83)	59.5% (50/84)	35.5% (22/62)	21.2% (14/66)	42.2% (27/64)	32.4% (22/68)	14.3% (9/63)	16.1% (5/31)	31.7% (13/41)	3.4% (2/59)
Opium	12.9% (12/93)	1.6% (1/62)	2.4% (2/83)	14.3% (12/84)	6.5% (4/62)	1.5% (1/66)	20.3% (13/64)	17.6% (12/68)	3.2% (2/63)	32.3% (10/31)	22.0% (9/41)	3.4% (2/59)
Tranquilizers	6.5% (6/93)	0.0% (0/62)	2.4% (2/83)	6.0% (5/84)	4.8% (3/62)	3.0% (2/66)	14.1% (9/64)	4.4% (3/68)	3.2% (2/63)	19.4% (6/31)	4.9% (2/41)	3.4% (2/59)
Codeine	5.4% (5/93)	1.6% (1/62)	3.6% (3/83)	8.3% (7/84)	3.2% (2/62)	0.0% (0/66)	7.8% (5/64)	5.9% (4/68)	1.6% (1/63)	9.7% (3/31)	4.9% (2/41)	0.0% (0/59)
Methadone	0.0% (0/93)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/83)	6.0% (5/84)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/66)	6.3% (4/64)	1.5% (1/68)	1.6% (1/63)	3.2% (1/31)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/59)
Tramadol	5.4% (5/93)	3.2% (2/62)	2.4% (2/83)	2.4% (2/84)	0.0% (0/62)	1.5% (1/66)	1.6% (1/64)	0.0% (0/68)	0.0% (0/63)	6.5% (2/31)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/59)
Ephedrine	3.2% (3/93)	1.6% (1/62)	4.8% (4/83)	4.8% (4/84)	4.8% (3/62)	4.5% (3/66)	1.6% (1/64)	0.0% (0/68)	9.5% (6/63)	3.2% (1/31)	0.0% (0/41)	10.2% (6/59)
Morphine	2.2% (2/93)	4.8% (3/62)	2.4% (2/83)	3.6% (3/84)	0.0% (0/62)	1.5% (1/66)	1.6% (1/64)	2.9% (2/68)	1.6% (0/63)	6.5% (2/31)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/59)
Barbiturates	1.0% (1/93)	1.6% (1/62)	3.6% (3/83)	2.4% (2/84)	2.0% (1/62)	6.1% (4/66)	1.6% (1/64)	7.4% (5/68)	0.0% (0/63)	0.0% (0/31)	7.3% (3/41)	3.4% (2/59)
Cocaine	0.0% (0/93)	1.6% (1/62)	0.0% (0/83)	4.8% (4/84)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/66)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/68)	0.0% (0/63)	0.0% (0/31)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/59)
Caffeine	0.0% (0/93)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/83)	1.2% (1/84)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/66)	0.0% (0/64)	1.5% (1/68)	0.0% (0/63)	9.7% (3/31)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/59)
Poppy	2.2% (2/93)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/83)	1.2% (1/84)	0.0% (0/62)	1.5% (1/66)	1.6% (1/64)	1.5% (1/68)	0.0% (0/63)	0.0% (0/31)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/59)
Valium	1.0% (1/93)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/83)	2.4% (2/84)	0.0% (0/62)	1.5% (1/66)	0.0% (0/64)	1.5% (1/68)	0.0% (0/63)	3.2% (1/31)	2.4% (1/41)	1.7% (1/59)
Ecstasy	1.0% (1/93)	3.2% (2/62)	1.2% (1/83)	1.2% (1/84)	2.0% (1/62)	3.0% (2/66)	1.6% (1/64)	0.0% (0/68)	1.6% (1/63)	0.0% (0/31)	0.0% (0/41)	1.7% (1/59)
Cyclodol	1.0% (1/93)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/83)	0.0% (0/84)	4.8% (3/62)	0.0% (0/66)	1.6% (1/64)	0.0% (0/68)	0.0% (0/63)	0.0% (0/31)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/59)
Inhalants	0.0% (0/93)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/83)	0.0% (0/84)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/66)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/68)	0.0% (0/63)	3.2% (1/31)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/59)
Other opiates	0.0% (0/93)	3.2% (2/62)	0.0% (0/83)	1.2% (1/84)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/66)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/68)	0.0% (0/63)	0.0% (0/31)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/59)
Antihistamine	N/A	24.2% (15/62)	51.8% (43/83)	N/A	16.1% (10/62)	57.6% (38/66)	N/A	17.6% (12/68)	39.7% (25/63)	N/A	4.9% (2/41)	57.6% (34/59)
Buprenorphine <i>Subutex</i>	2.2% (2/93)	62.9% (39/62)	74.4% (62/83)	8.3% (7/84)	67.7% (42/62)	80.3% (53/66)	4.7% (3/64)	51.5% (35/68)	66.7% (42/63)	13.0% (4/31)	48.8% (20/41)	76.3% (45/59)
Combination	0.0% (0/93)	3.2% (2/62)	2.4% (2/83)	2.8% (2/84)	6.5% (4/62)	7.6% (5/66)	2.0% (1/64)	5.9% (4/68)	12.7% (8/63)	6.5% (2/31)	0.0% (0/41)	10.2% (6/59)
Other	1.0% (1/93)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/83)	1.2% (1/84)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/66)	3.1% (2/64)	5.9% (4/68)	0.0% (0/63)	6.5% (2/31)	7.3% (3/41)	1.7% (1/59)
Amphetamine	0.0% (0/93)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/83)	1.2% (1/84)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/66)	0.0% (0/64)	1.5% (1/68)	0.0% (0/63)	0.0% (0/31)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/59)
LSD	0.0% (0/93)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/83)	0.0% (0/84)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/66)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/68)	0.0% (0/63)	0.0% (0/31)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/59)
Mean # of drugs used last week	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.3	2.2

N/A – Not asked.

Table 10: Drugs injected In the last week by total and gender.

Year N	Total			Gender					
				Males			Females		
	2002 (n=302)	2004 (n=300)	2006 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=279)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=2)	2004 (n=21)	2006 (n=26)
Injected drugs last week	67.5% (204/302)	67.3% (202/300)	85.0% (255/300)	67.7% (203/300)	68.8% (192/279)	86.1% (236/274)	50.0% (1/2)	47.6% (10/21)	73.1% (19/26)
Drug injected in last week									
Heroin	83.3% (170/204)	42.1% (85/202)	37.6% (96/255)	83.4% (169/203)	43.2% (83/192)	38.1% (90/236)	100.0% (1/1)	20.0% (2/10)	31.6% (6/19)
Opium	22.5% (46/204)	12.4% (25/202)	0.4% (1/255)	22.7% (46/203)	12.5% (24/192)	3.0% (7/236)	0.0% (0/1)	10.0% (1/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Methadone	4.4% (9/204)	0.5% (1/202)	0.4% (1/255)	4.4% (9/203)	0.5% (1/192)	0.4% (1/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Ephedrine	3.4% (7/204)	1.5% (3/202)	7.5% (19/255)	3.5% (7/203)	1.5% (3/192)	5.5% (13/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	31.6% (6/19)
Morphine	3.4% (7/204)	2.5% (5/202)	1.6% (4/255)	3.5% (7/203)	2.1% (4/192)	1.3% (3/236)	0.0% (0/1)	10.0% (1/10)	3.8% (1/19)
Poppy	2.5% (5/204)	0.5% (1/202)	0.4% (1/255)	2.5% (5/203)	0.5% (1/192)	0.4% (1/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Caffeine	2.0% (4/204)	0.5% (1/202)	0.0% (0/255)	2.0% (4/203)	0.5% (1/192)	0.0% (0/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Cocaine	1.5% (3/204)	0.5% (1/202)	0.0% (0/255)	1.5% (3/203)	0.5% (1/192)	0.0% (0/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Tranquilizers	1.5% (3/204)	0.5% (1/202)	1.2% (3/255)	1.5% (3/203)	0.5% (1/192)	1.3% (3/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Codeine	1.5% (3/204)	3.5% (7/202)	0.4% (1/255)	1.5% (3/203)	3.6% (7/192)	0.4% (1/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Marijuana	0.0% (0/204)	0.0% (0/202)	0.0% (0/255)	0.0% (0/203)	0.0% (0/192)	0.0% (0/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Valium	0.5% (1/204)	0.0% (0/202)	0.0% (0/255)	0.5% (1/203)	0.0% (0/192)	0.0% (0/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Tramadol	0.0% (0/204)	0.5% (1/202)	0.0% (0/255)	0.0% (0/203)	0.5% (1/192)	0.0% (0/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Barbiturates	0.0% (0/204)	0.0% (0/202)	0.0% (0/255)	0.0% (0/203)	0.0% (0/192)	0.0% (0/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Ecstasy	0.0% (0/204)	0.5% (1/202)	0.4% (1/255)	0.0% (0/203)	0.5% (1/192)	0.4% (1/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Cyclodol	0.0% (0/204)	0.0% (0/202)	0.0% (0/255)	0.0% (0/203)	0.0% (0/192)	0.0% (0/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Inhalants	0.0% (0/204)	0.0% (0/202)	0.0% (0/255)	0.0% (0/203)	0.0% (0/192)	0.0% (0/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Amphetamine	0.0% (0/204)	0.5% (1/202)	0.0% (0/255)	0.0% (0/203)	0.4% (1/192)	0.0% (0/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
LSD	0.0% (0/204)	0.0% (0/202)	0.0% (0/255)	0.0% (0/203)	0.0% (0/192)	0.0% (0/236)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/10)	0.0% (0/19)
Buprenorphine <i>Subutex</i>	7.8% (16/204)	65.8% (133/202)	78.0% (199/255)	7.9% (16/203)	66.7% (128/192)	80.1% (189/236)	0.0% (0/1)	50.0% (5/10)	52.6% (10/19)
Antihistamine	1.0% (2/204)	16.8% (34/202)	49.0% (125/255)	1.0% (2/203)	16.7% (32/192)	50.0% (118/236)	0.0% (0/1)	20.0% (2/10)	36.8% (7/19)
Mean # of drugs used last week	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.6

Table 11: Drugs injected in the last week by age groups.

Year N	Age Groups (males & females)											
	15-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
	2002 (n=105)	2004 (n=74)	2006 (n=89)	2002 (n=92)	2004 (n=77)	2006 (n=73)	2002 (n=69)	2004 (n=88)	2006 (n=69)	2002 (n=36)	2004 (n=61)	2006 (n=69)
Injected drugs last week	57.1% (60/105)	74.3% (55/74)	79.8% (71/89)	67.4% (62/92)	70.1% (54/77)	87.7% (64/73)	75.4% (52/69)	64.8% (57/88)	89.9% (62/69)	83.3% (30/36)	59.0% (36/61)	84.1% (58/69)
Drugs injected in last week												
Heroin	86.7% (52/60)	40.0% (22/55)	33.8% (24/71)	80.6% (50/62)	44.4% (24/54)	31.3% (20/64)	94.2% (49/52)	47.4% (27/57)	43.5% (27/62)	63.3% (19/30)	33.3% (12/36)	43.1% (25/58)
Opium	20.0% (12/60)	0.0% (0/55)	2.8% (2/71)	17.7% (11/62)	7.4% (4/54)	1.6% (1/64)	25.0% (13/52)	21.1% (12/57)	3.2% (2/62)	33.3% (10/30)	25.0% (9/36)	3.4% (2/58)
Methadone	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/55)	0.0% (0/71)	6.5% (4/62)	0.0% (0/54)	0.0% (0/64)	7.7% (4/52)	1.8% (1/57)	1.6% (1/62)	3.6% (1/30)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/58)
Ephedrine	5.0% (3/60)	1.8% (1/55)	5.6% (4/71)	3.2% (2/62)	3.8% (2/54)	4.7% (3/64)	1.9% (1/52)	0.0% (0/57)	9.7% (6/62)	3.3% (1/30)	0.0% (0/36)	10.3% (6/58)
Morphine	3.3% (2/60)	5.5% (3/55)	2.8% (2/71)	3.2% (2/62)	0.0% (0/54)	1.6% (1/64)	1.9% (1/52)	3.6% (2/57)	1.6% (1/62)	6.6% (2/30)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/58)
Poppy	3.3% (2/60)	0.0% (0/55)	0.0% (0/71)	1.6% (1/62)	0.0% (0/54)	1.6% (1/64)	1.9% (1/52)	1.8% (1/57)	0.0% (0/62)	3.3% (1/30)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/58)
Caffeine	1.7% (1/60)	0.0% (0/55)	0.0% (0/71)	1.6% (1/62)	0.0% (0/54)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/52)	0.0% (0/57)	0.0% (0/62)	6.6% (2/30)	2.8% (1/36)	0.0% (0/58)
Cocaine	0.0% (0/60)	1.8% (1/55)	0.0% (0/71)	4.8% (3/62)	0.0% (0/54)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/52)	0.0% (0/57)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/58)
Tranquilizers	1.7% (1/60)	0.0% (0/55)	0.0% (0/71)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/54)	1.6% (1/64)	1.9% (1/52)	0.0% (0/57)	1.6% (1/62)	3.3% (1/30)	2.8% (1/36)	1.7% (1/58)
Codeine	0.0% (0/60)	1.8% (1/55)	1.3% (1/71)	3.2% (2/62)	1.9% (1/54)	1.6% (1/64)	1.9% (1/52)	5.3% (3/57)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/30)	5.6% (2/36)	0.0% (0/58)
Marijuana	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/55)	0.0% (0/71)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/54)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/52)	0.0% (0/57)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/58)
Valium	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/55)	0.0% (0/71)	1.6% (1/62)	0.0% (0/54)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/52)	0.0% (0/57)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/58)
Tramadol	0.0% (0/60)	1.8% (1/55)	0.0% (0/71)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/54)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/52)	0.0% (0/57)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/58)
Barbiturates	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/55)	0.0% (0/71)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/54)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/52)	0.0% (0/57)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/58)
Ecstasy	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/55)	0.0% (0/71)	0.0% (0/62)	1.9% (1/54)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/52)	0.0% (0/57)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/58)
Cyclodol	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/55)	0.0% (0/71)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/54)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/52)	0.0% (0/57)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/58)
Inhalants	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/55)	0.0% (0/71)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/54)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/52)	0.0% (0/57)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/58)
Amphetamine	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/55)	0.0% (0/71)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/54)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/52)	1.8% (1/57)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/58)
LSD	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/55)	0.0% (0/71)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/54)	0.0% (0/64)	0.0% (0/52)	0.0% (0/57)	0.0% (0/62)	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/58)
Buprenorphine <i>Subutex</i>	3.3% (2/60)	70.9% (39/55)	84.5% (60/71)	11.3% (7/62)	75.9% (41/54)	82.8% (53/64)	5.8% (3/52)	59.7% (34/57)	67.7% (42/62)	13.3% (4/30)	52.8% (19/36)	75.9% (44/58)
Antihistamine	1.7% (1/60)	27.3% (15/55)	49.3% (35/71)	1.6% (1/62)	16.7% (9/54)	56.3% (36/64)	0.0% (0/52)	14.0% (8/57)	32.3% (20/62)	0.0% (0/30)	5.6% (2/36)	58.6% (34/58)
Mean # of drugs used last week	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.9

Table 12: Switched drugs in the last month by total and gender.

Year N	Total			Gender					
	2002 (n=302)	2004 (n=300)	2006 (n=300)	Males			Females		
	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=279)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=279)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=2)	2004 (n=21)	2006 (n=26)
Switched drugs in last month									
Yes	39.9% (115/288)	8.0% (24/300)	3.0% (9/300)	40.2% (115/286)	8.6% (24/279)	3.3% (9/274)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/21)	0.0% (0/26)
If yes, from what drug?									
Heroin	65.2% (75/115)	37.5% (9/24)	33.3% (3/9)	65.2% (75/115)	37.5% (9/24)	33.3% (3/9)	---	---	---
Opium	12.2% (14/115)	12.5% (3/24)	0.0% (0/9)	12.2% (14/115)	12.5% (3/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Codeine	3.5% (4/115)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	3.5% (4/115)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Buprenorphine (<i>subutex</i>)	3.5% (4/115)	33.3% (8/24)	55.6% (5/9)	3.5% (4/115)	33.3% (8/24)	55.6% (5/9)	---	---	---
Methadone	3.5% (4/115)	0.0% (0/24)	11.1% (1/9)	3.5% (4/115)	0.0% (0/24)	11.1% (1/9)	---	---	---
Marijuana	3.5% (4/115)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	3.5% (4/115)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Tramadol	2.6% (3/115)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	2.6% (3/115)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Morphine	2.6% (3/115)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	2.6% (3/115)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Ephedrine	1.7% (2/115)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	1.7% (2/115)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Cocaine	1.7% (2/115)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	1.7% (2/115)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Other	0.0% (0/115)	4.2% (1/24)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/115)	4.2% (1/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Refuse to answer	0.0% (0/115)	12.5% (3/24)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/115)	12.5% (3/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
If yes, to what drug?									
Opium	29.1% (32/110)	8.3% (2/24)	0.0% (0/9)	29.1% (32/110)	8.3% (2/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Heroin	20.9% (23/110)	25.0% (6/24)	11.1% (1/9)	20.9% (23/110)	25.0% (6/24)	11.1% (1/9)	---	---	---
Buprenorphine (<i>subutex</i>)	13.6% (15/110)	25.0% (6/24)	0.0% (0/9)	13.6% (15/110)	25.0% (6/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Marijuana	12.7% (14/110)	16.7% (4/24)	22.2% (2/9)	12.7% (14/110)	16.7% (4/24)	22.2% (2/9)	---	---	---
Codeine	7.3% (8/110)	8.3% (2/24)	0.0% (0/9)	7.3% (8/110)	8.3% (2/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Methadone	4.5% (5/110)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	4.5% (5/110)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Whatever is available	3.6% (4/110)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	3.6% (4/110)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Morphine	1.8% (2/110)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	1.8% (2/110)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Pervitine (homemade)	1.8% (2/110)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	1.8% (2/110)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Ephedrine	1.8% (2/110)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	1.8% (2/110)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Tramadol	1.8% (2/110)	0.0% (0/24)	33.3% (3/9)	1.8% (2/110)	0.0% (0/24)	33.3% (3/9)	---	---	---
Diazepam	0.9% (1/110)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	0.9% (1/110)	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Poppy	0.0% (0/110)	4.2% (1/24)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/110)	4.2% (1/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---
Other			33.3% (3/9)			33.3% (3/9)	---	---	---
Refuse to answer	0.0% (0/110)	12.5% (3/24)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/110)	12.5% (3/24)	0.0% (0/9)	---	---	---

Table 13: Switched Drugs In The Last Month Among IDUs.

Year N	Age Groups (males & females)											
	15-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
	2002 (n=105)	2004 (n=74)	2006 (n=89)	2002 (n=92)	2004 (n=77)	2006 (n=73)	2002 (n=69)	2004 (n=88)	2006 (n=69)	2002 (n=36)	2004 (n=61)	2006 (n=69)
Switched drugs in last month												
Yes	30.6% (30/98)	5.4% (4/74)	5.6% (5/89)	51.1% (45/88)	9.1% (7/77)	4.1% (3/73)	42.4% (28/66)	10.2% (9/88)	1.4% (1/69)	33.3% (12/36)	6.6% (4/61)	00.0% (0/69)
If yes, from what drug?												
Heroin	83.3% (25/30)	50.0% (2/4)	20.0% (1/5)	64.4% (29/45)	28.6% (2/7)	66.7% (2/3)	57.7% (15/26)	33.3% (3/9)	0.0% (0/1)	50.0% (6/12)	50.0% (2/4)	---
Opium	16.7% (5/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	11.1% (5/45)	28.6% (2/7)	0.0% (0/3)	7.7% (2/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	16.7% (2/12)	25.0% (1/4)	---
Codeine	3.3% (1/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	4.4% (2/45)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	0.0% (0/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	8.3% (1/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Buprenorphine (<i>subutex</i>)	0.0% (0/30)	25.0% (1/4)	80.0% (4/5)	4.4% (2/45)	14.3% (1/7)	33.3% (1/3)	7.7% (2/26)	55.6% (5/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	25.0% (1/4)	---
Methadone	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	4.4% (2/45)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	7.7% (2/26)	0.0% (0/9)	100% (1/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Marijuana	3.3% (1/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	2.2% (1/45)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	7.7% (2/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Tramadol	3.3% (1/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	2.2% (1/45)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	0.0% (0/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Morphine	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	4.4% (2/45)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	0.0% (0/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	16.7% (2/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Ephedrine	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	2.2% (1/45)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	3.8% (1/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Cocaine	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	2.2% (1/45)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	3.8% (1/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Other	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/45)	14.3% (1/7)	0.0% (0/3)	0.0% (0/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Refuse to answer	0.0% (0/30)	25.0% (1/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/45)	14/3% (1/7)	0.0% (0/3)	0.0% (0/26)	11.1% (1/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
If yes, to what drug?												
Opium	23.3% (7/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	29.6% (13/44)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	30.8% (8/26)	22.2% (2/9)	0.0% (0/1)	33.3% (4/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Heroin	16.7% (5/30)	25.0% (1/4)	0.0% (0/5)	22.7% (10/44)	14.3% (1/7)	0.0% (0/3)	26.9% (7/26)	33.3% (3/9)	100% (1/1)	8.3% (1/12)	25.0% (1/4)	---
Buprenorphine (<i>subutex</i>)	13.3% (4/30)	25.0% (1/4)	0.0% (0/5)	15.9% (7/44)	28.6% (2/7)	0.0% (0/3)	7.7% (2/26)	11.1% (1/9)	0.0% (0/1)	16.7% (2/12)	50.0% (2/4)	---
Marijuana	26.7% (8/30)	0.0% (0/4)	40.0% (2/5)	11.4% (5/44)	32.9% (3/7)	0.0% (0/3)	3.9% (1/26)	11.1% (1/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Codeine	0.0% (0/30)	25.0% (1/4)	0.0% (0/5)	4.5% (2/44)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	15.4% (4/26)	11.1% (1/9)	0.0% (0/1)	16.7% (2/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Methadone	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	9.3% (4/44)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	3.8% (1/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Whatever is available	6.6% (2/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/44)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	7.7% (2/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Morphine	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	2.3% (1/44)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	0.0% (0/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	8.3% (1/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Pervitine (homemade)	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	2.3% (1/44)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	3.8% (1/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Ephedrine	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	2.3% (1/44)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	0.0% (0/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	8.3% (1/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Tramadol	6.6% (2/30)	0.0% (0/4)	20.0% (1/5)	0.0% (0/44)	0.0% (0/7)	66.7% (2/3)	0.0% (0/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Diazepam	3.3% (1/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/44)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	0.0% (0/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Poppy	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/44)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/3)	0.0% (0/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	25.0% (1/4)	---
Other	0.0% (0/30)	0.0% (0/4)	40.0% (2/5)	0.0% (0/44)	0.0% (0/7)	33.3% (1/3)	0.0% (0/26)	0.0% (0/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---
Refuse to answer	0.0% (0/30)	25.0% (1/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/44)	14.3% (1/7)	0.0% (0/3)	0.0% (0/26)	11.1% (1/9)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/12)	0.0% (0/4)	---

Table 14: HIV/AIDS knowledge and testing by total and gender.

Year N	Total			Gender					
	2002 (n=302)	2004 (n=300)	2006 (n=300)	Males			Females		
	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=297)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=2)	2004 (n=21)	2006 (n=26)			
Aware of HIV	98.7% (301/302)	99.0% (297/300)	99.0% (297/300)	98.3% (295/299)	98.9% (276/279)	98.9% (271/274)	100.0% (2/2)	100% (21/21)	100% (26/26)
Know Person with HIV/AIDS									
Yes	70.3% (211/300)	21.7% (65/300)	37.3% (112/300)	70.5% (210/298)	20.8% (58/279)	38.3% (105/274)	50.0% (1/2)	33.3% (7/21)	26.9% (7/26)
Close friend or relative	17.6% (37/210)	52.3% (34/65)	16.1% (18/112)	17.7% (37/209)	56.9% (33/58)	17.1% (18/105)	0.0% (0/1)	14.3% (1/7)	0.0% (0/26)
Key HIV/AIDS Knowledge									
Correct condom use	88.0% (265/301)	93.3% (280/300)	92.7% (278/300)	88.3% (264/299)	94.3% (263/279)	93.4% (256/274)	50.0% (1/2)	81.0% (17/21)	84.6% (22/26)
One faithful partner	78.7% (237/301)	91.0% (273/300)	86.7% (260/300)	78.9% (236/299)	91.8% (256/279)	87.2% (239/274)	50.0% (1/2)	81.0% (17/21)	80.8% (21/26)
Abstinence	53.2% (160/301)	55.0% (165/300)	69.0% (207/300)	53.2% (159/299)	54.5% (152/279)	69.3% (190/274)	50.0% (1/2)	61.9% (13/21)	65.4% (17/26)
Mosquito bites (no)	37.9% (114/301)	44.7% (134/300)	54.7% (164/300)	38.1% (114/299)	45.9% (128/279)	54.4% (149/274)	50.0% (1/2)	28.6% (6/21)	57.7% (15/26)
Meal-sharing (no)	53.3% (160/300)	64.0% (192/300)	69.0% (207/300)	53.5% (160/298)	65.9% (184/279)	69.3% (190/274)	0.0% (0/2)	38.1% (8/21)	65.4% (17/26)
Switching to non-injecting drugs	74.7% (224/300)	79.0% (237/300)	93.0% (279/300)	74.8% (223/298)	79.9% (223/279)	93.1% (255/274)	50.0% (1/2)	66.7% (14/21)	92.3% (24/26)
All Six Items Correct	14.9% (45/302)	20.0% (60/300)	38.0% (114/300)	15.0% (45/300)	20.1% (56/279)	37.6% (103/274)	0.0% (0/2)	19.0% (4/21)	42.3% (11/26)
More HIV/AIDS Knowledge									
Injecting w/used needle	95.0% (286/301)	98.7% (296/300)	98.7% (296/300)	95.3% (285/299)	98.6% (275/279)	98.9% (271/274)	50.0% (1/2)	100% (21/21)	96.2% (25/26)
Pregnant woman to fetus	72.1% (217/301)	70.7% (212/300)	62.3% (187/300)	71.9% (215/299)	71.0% (198/279)	61.7% (169/274)	100.0% (2/2)	66.7% (14/21)	69.2% (18/26)
Breastfeeding	44.0% (132/300)	44.0% (132/300)	50.3% (151/300)	43.6% (130/298)	42.7% (119/279)	48.2% (132/274)	100.0% (2/2)	61.9% (13/21)	73.1% (19/26)
HIV Testing in Community	80.6% (241/299)	76.0% (228/300)	86.3% (259/300)	80.8% (240/297)	76.3% (213/279)	86.5% (237/274)	50.0% (1/2)	71.4% (15/21)	84.6% (22/26)
Had Voluntary HIV Test and Received Results	20.1% (60/299)	18.0% (54/300)	25.0% (75/300)	20.2% (60/297)	20.8% (58/279)	25.5% (70/274)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/21)	19.2% (5/26)

Table 15: HIV/AIDS knowledge and testing by age groups.

Year N	Age Groups (males & females)											
	15-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
	2002 (n=105)	2004 (n=74)	2006 (n=89)	2002 (n=92)	2004 (n=77)	2006 (n=73)	2002 (n=69)	2004 (n=88)	2006 (n=69)	2002 (n=36)	2004 (n=61)	2006 (n=69)
Aware of HIV	99.0% (104/105)	97.3% (72/74)	97.8% (87/89)	98.9% (91/92)	100% (77/77)	100% (73/73)	98.6% (68/69)	100% (88/88)	100% (69/69)	97.1% (34/35)	98.4% (60/61)	98.6% (68/69)
Know Person with HIV/AIDS												
Yes	65.7% (69/105)	23.0% (17/74)	33.7% (30/89)	77.2% (71/92)	19.5% (15/77)	37.0% (27/73)	72.5% (50/69)	25.0% (22/88)	43.5% (30/69)	61.8% (21/34)	18.0% (11/61)	36.2% (25/69)
Close friend or relative	15.8% (11/69)	64.7% (11/17)	6.7% (2/30)	16.9% (12/71)	33.3% (5/15)	18.5% (5/27)	22.4% (11/49)	59.1% (13/22)	20.0% (6/30)	14.3% (3/21)	45.5% (5/11)	20.0% (5/25)
Key HIV/AIDS Knowledge												
Correct condom use	61.0% (64/105)	93.2% (69/74)	92.1% (82/89)	69.6% (64/92)	96.1% (74/77)	94.5% (69/73)	66.7% (46/69)	92.0% (81/88)	89.9% (62/69)	48.6% (17/35)	91.8% (56/61)	94.2% (65/69)
One faithful partner	80.0% (84/105)	86.5% (64/74)	85.4% (76/89)	78.3% (72/92)	96.1% (74/77)	86.3% (63/73)	84.1% (58/69)	90.9% (80/88)	84.1% (58/69)	65.7% (23/35)	90.2% (55/61)	91.3% (63/69)
Abstinence	61.0% (64/105)	62.2% (46/74)	66.3% (59/89)	55.4% (51/92)	46.8% (36/77)	74.0% (54/73)	39.1% (27/69)	58.0% (51/88)	58.0% (40/69)	51.4% (18/35)	52.5% (32/61)	78.3% (54/69)
Mosquito bites (no)	39.0% (41/105)	52.7% (39/74)	50.6% (45/89)	41.3% (38/92)	49.4% (38/77)	52.1% (38/73)	30.4% (21/69)	40.9% (36/88)	55.1% (38/69)	40.0% (14/35)	34.4% (21/61)	62.3% (43/69)
Meal-sharing (no)	60.0% (63/105)	64.9% (48/74)	60.7% (54/89)	49.5% (45/91)	64.9% (50/77)	68.5% (50/73)	43.5% (30/69)	70.5% (62/88)	71.0% (49/69)	62.9% (22/35)	52.5% (32/61)	78.3% (54/69)
Switching to non-injecting drugs	69.2% (72/104)	64.9% (48/74)	88.8% (79/89)	76.1% (70/92)	85.7% (66/77)	95.9% (70/73)	78.3% (54/69)	87.5% (77/88)	94.2% (65/69)	80.0% (28/35)	75.4% (46/61)	94.2% (65/69)
All Six Items Correct	18.1% (19/105)	23.0% (17/74)	36.0% (32/89)	16.3% (15/92)	18.2% (14/77)	34.2% (25/73)	7.2% (5/69)	20.5% (18/88)	33.3% (23/69)	16.7% (6/36)	18.0% (11/61)	49.3% (34/69)
More HIV/AIDS Knowledge												
Injecting w/ used needle	99.0% (104/105)	100% (74/74)	97.8% (87/89)	93.5% (86/92)	98.7% (76/77)	100% (73/73)	92.8% (64/69)	98.9% (87/88)	97.1% (67/69)	91.4% (32/35)	96.7% (59/61)	100% (69/69)
Pregnant woman to fetus	64.8% (68/105)	58.1% (43/74)	64.0% (57/89)	65.2% (60/92)	66.2% (51/77)	60.3% (44/73)	84.1% (58/69)	75.0% (66/88)	72.5% (50/69)	88.6% (31/35)	85.2% (52/61)	52.2% (36/69)
Breastfeeding	34.3% (36/105)	39.2% (29/74)	48.3% (43/89)	41.8% (38/91)	40.3% (31/77)	49.3% (36/73)	55.1% (38/69)	43.2% (38/88)	56.5% (39/69)	57.1% (20/35)	55.7% (34/61)	47.8% (33/69)
HIV Testing in Community	78.1% (82/105)	74.3% (55/74)	86.5% (77/89)	78.3% (72/92)	77.9% (60/77)	80.8% (59/73)	85.3% (58/68)	73.9% (65/88)	88.4% (61/69)	85.3% (29/34)	78.7% (48/61)	89.9% (62/69)
Had Voluntary HIV Test and Received Results	4.8% (5/105)	12.2% (9/74)	13.5% (12/89)	30.4% (28/92)	29.9% (23/77)	23.3% (17/73)	26.5% (18/68)	23.9% (21/88)	36.2% (25/69)	26.5% (9/34)	8.2% (5/61)	30.4% (21/69)

Table 16: Sexual behavior and reported STIs by total and gender.

Year N	Total			Gender					
				Males			Females		
	2002 (n=302)	2004 (n=300)	2006 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=279)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=2)	2004 (n=21)	2006 (n=26)
Ever Had Sex (%)	100% (295/295)	99.3% (298/300)	100% (300/300)	100.0% (293/293)	100% (279/279)	100% (274/274)	100.0% (2/2)	90.5% (19/21)	100% (26/26)
Missing (#)	7	0	0	7	0		---	0	
Mean Age at 1st Sex (yrs)	15.0	15.4	16.1	14.9	15.2	15.1	16.0	18.6	25.9
Median Age at 1st Sex (yrs)	15.0 (295)	15.0 (296)	15.0 (299)	15.0 (293)	15.0 (277)	15.0 (273)	16.0 (2)	18.0 (19)	19.0 (26)
Sexually Active, Last 12 Months	99.0% (293/296)	97.0% (289/298)	93.6% (278/279)	99.0% (291/294)	96.8% (270/279)	94.5% (259/274)	100.0% (2/2)	100% (19/19)	82.6% (19/23)
Regular sex partner									
Had Regular Sex Partner, 12 Mths. (%)	82.4% (243/295)	87.2% (251/288)	79.0% (237/300)	82.3% (241/293)	86.6 (233/269)	80.3% (220/274)	100.0% (2/2)	94.7% (18/19)	65.4% (17/26)
Mean # regular sex partners, 12 Mths.	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1
Median # regular sex partners, 12 Mths.	1.0 (243)	1.0 (251)	1.0 (237)	1.0 (241)	1.0 (233)	1.0 (220)	1.0 (2)	1.0 (19)	1.0 (17)
Sex worker (gave payment)									
Had sex worker partner, 12 Mths. (%)	48.4% (134/277)	34.6% (103/298)	27.7% (73/264)	48.7% (134/275)	34.8% (97/279)	29.8% (73/245)	0.0% (0/2)	31.6% (6/19)	0.0% (0/26)
Mean # sex work partners, 12 Mths.	4.6	5.5	4.3	4.6	5.8	4.3	---	1.0	---
Med. # sex work partners, 12 Mths.	3.0 (134)	3.0 (94)	3.0 (73)	3.0 (134)	3.0 (88)	3.0 (73)	---	1.0 (6)	---
Sex worker (received payment)									
Had sex worker partner, 12 Mths. (%)	2.0% (6/300)	1.3% (4/300)	N/A	2.0% (6/300)	1.1% (3/279)	N/A	0.0% (0/2)	5.3% (1/19)	N/A
Mean # sex work partners, 12 Mths.	3.8	6.5	---	3.8	8.3	---	---	1.0	---
Med. # sex work partners, 12 Mths.	2.5 (6)	2.5 (4)	---	2.5 (6)	3.4 (3)	---	---	1.0 (1)	---
Occasional sex partner									
Had occasional sex partner, 12 Mths.	60.8% (169/278)	61.1% (182/298)	54.0% (142/263)	61.2% (169/276)	62.7% (175/279)	57.8% (141/244)	0.0% (0/2)	36.8% (7/19)	5.3 % (1/19)
Mean # occasional sex partners, 12 Mths.	5.1	4.1	4.3	5.1	4.2	4.3	---	1.1	1.0
Med. # occasional sex partners, 12 Mths.	3.0 (169)	3.0 (161)	3.0 (142)	3.0 (169)	3.0 (154)	3.0 (141)	---	1.0 (7)	1.0 (1)
Urethral discharge									
Yes	295 21.4%	300 15.0%	300 9.7%	293 20.8%	279 12.9%	274 8.0%	2 100.0%	21 42.9%	26 26.9%
Genital ulcer									
Yes	294 6.5%	300 2.7%	300 1.7%	292 6.2%	279 1.8%	274 1.5%	2 50.0%	21 14.3%	26 3.8%

Table 17: Sexual behavior and reported STIs by age groups.

Year N	Age Groups (males & females)											
	15-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
	2002 (n=105)	2004 (n=74)	2006 (n=89)	2002 (n=92)	2004 (n=77)	2006 (n=73)	2002 (n=69)	2004 (n=88)	2006 (n=69)	2002 (n=36)	2004 (n=61)	2006 (n=69)
Ever Had Sex (%)	100% (99/99)	97.3% (72/74)	100% (89/89)	100% (91/91)	100% (77/77)	100% (73/73)	100% (69/69)	100% (88/88)	100% (69/69)	100% (36/36)	100% (61/61)	100% (69/69)
Missing (#)	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean Age at 1st Sex (yrs)	14.6	14.7	17.0	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.2	15.7	15.2	15.8	16.2	16.4
Median Age at 1st Sex (yrs)	15.0 (99)	14.0 (71)	15.0 (89)	15.0 (91)	15.0 (77)	15.0 (72)	15.0 (69)	16.0 (88)	15.0 (69)	15.5 (36)	16.0 (60)	16.0 (69)
Sexually Active, Last 12 Months	100% (104/104)	98.6% (71/72)	98.8% (85/86)	98.9% (91/92)	98.7% (76/77)	93.2% (68/73)	98.5% (67/68)	97.7% (86/88)	92.8% (64/69)	97.2% (35/36)	91.8% (56/61)	88.4% (61/69)
Regular sex partner												
Had regular sex partner, 12 Mths. (%)	70.6% (72/102)	76.1% (54/71)	74.2% (66/89)	82.2% (74/90)	89.5% (68/76)	78.1% (57/73)	92.6% (63/68)	85.9% (73/85)	85.5% (59/69)	97.1% (34/35)	100% (56/56)	79.7% (55/69)
Mean # regular sex partners, 12 Mths.	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.1
Median # regular sex partners, 12 Mths.	1.0 (72)	1.0 (54)	1.0 (66)	1.0 (74)	1.0 (68)	1.0 (57)	1.0 (63)	1.0 (73)	1.0 (59)	1.0 (34)	1.0 (56)	1.0 (55)
Sex worker (gave payment)												
Had sex worker partner, 12 Mths. (%)	64.6% (62/96)	44.4% (32/72)	48.9% (40/82)	49.4% (42/85)	39.0% (30/77)	30.2% (19/63)	35.9% (23/64)	33.0% (29/88)	17.2% (10/58)	21.9% (7/32)	19.7% (12/61)	6.6% (4/61)
Mean # sex work partners, 12 Mths.	4.5	8.5	5.2	4.5	4.3	3.3	5.3	3.1	3.6	3.6	5.1	2.5
Med. # sex work partners, 12 Mths.	3.0 (62)	5.0 (31)	3.0 (40)	3.0 (42)	3.0 (28)	2.0 (19)	3.0 (23)	2.0 (24)	2.5 (10)	2.0 (7)	2.0 (11)	1.5 (4)
Sex worker (received payment)												
Had sex worker partner, 12 Mths. (%)	2.9% (3/105)	1.4% (1/74)	N/A	1.1% (1/92)	1.3% (1/77)	N/A	2.9% (2/69)	2.3% (2/88)	N/A	0.0% (0/24)	0.0% (0/61)	N/A
Mean # sex work partners, 12 Mths.	2.0	4.0	---	4.0	1.0	---	6.5	10.5	---	---	---	---
Med. # sex work partners, 12 Mths.	2.0	4.0	---	---	1.0	---	6.5	10.5	---	---	---	---
Occasional sex partner												
Had occasional sex partner, 12 Mths.	64.2% (61/95)	68.1% (49/72)	75.0% (60/80)	68.6% (59/86)	62.3% (48/77)	66.2% (43/65)	50.8% (33/65)	59.1% (52/88)	41.4% (24/58)	50.0% (16/32)	54.1% (33/61)	25.0% (15/60)
Mean # occasional sex partners, 12 Mths.	5.6	5.8	4.2	4.8	3.4	5.5	5.4	3.5	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.0
Med. # occasional sex partners, 12 Mths.	3.0 (61)	4.0 (44)	3.0 (60)	3.0 (59)	2.5 (42)	3.0 (43)	3.0 (33)	2.0 (44)	3.0 (24)	3.0 (16)	2.0 (31)	2.0 (15)
Urethral discharge												
Yes	105 16.2%	74 10.8%	89 14.6%	91 23.1%	77 13.0%	73 6.8%	65 24.6%	88 26.1%	69 5.8%	34 26.5%	61 6.6%	69 10.1%
Genital ulcer												
Yes	105 4.8%	74 2.7%	89 5.6%	91 8.8%	77 2.6%	73 0.0%	65 6.2%	88 3.4%	69 0.0%	33 6.1%	61 1.6%	69 0.0%

Table 18: Condom use by total and gender.

Year N	Total			Gender					
				Males			Females		
	2002 (n=302)	2004 (n=300)	2006 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=297)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=2)	2004 (n=21)	2006 (n=26)
Ever use male condom	93.0% (278/299)	94.6% (282/298)	92.3% (274/297)	93.3% (277/297)	95.7% (267/279)	94.9% (260/274)	50.0% (1/2)	78.9% (15/19)	60.9% (14/23)
Regular sex partner									
Condom use at last sex with regular sex partner	28.5% (70/246)	23.1% (58/251)	30.8% (73/237)	28.7% (70/244)	24.0% (56/233)	31.8% (70/220)	0.0% (0/2)	11.1% (2/18)	17.6% (3/17)
Consistent condom use with regular sex partner, 12 months (n)	(244)	(247)	(235)	(242)	(229)	(218)	(2)	(18)	(17)
(1) Always	12.3%	9.3%	18.3%	12.4%	9.6%	18.3%	0.0%	5.6%	17.6%
(2) Almost always	13.5%	11.3%	8.9%	13.6%	11.8%	9.6%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%
(3) Sometimes	25.8%	25.5%	17.9%	26.0%	25.8%	17.9%	0.0%	22.2%	17.6%
(4) Never	48.4%	53.3%	54.9%	47.9%	52.8%	54.1%	100%	66.7%	64.7%
Mean	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	4.0	3.5	3.3
Regular partner injects drugs: Yes	5.0%	8.0%	5.9%	4.1%	2.6%	1.4%	100%	77.8%	64.7%
Don't know	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%	2.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%
Occasional sex partner									
Condom use at last sex with occasional sex partner	55.1% (86/156)	64.8% (118/182)	67.1% (94/140)	55.1% (86/156)	66.9% (117/175)	67.6% (94/139)	---	14.3% (1/7)	0.0% (0/1)
Consistent condom use with occasional sex partner, 12 months	(163)	(177)	(137)	(163)	(170)	(137)	---	(7)	---
(1) Always	33.7%	43.5%	54.0%	33.7%	45.3%	54.0%	---	0.0%	---
(2) Almost always	24.5%	25.4%	17.5%	24.5%	26.5%	17.5%	---	0.0%	---
(3) Sometimes	27.0%	18.1%	12.4%	27.0%	17.1%	12.4%	---	43.9%	---
(4) Never	14.7%	13.0%	16.1%	14.7%	11.2%	16.1%	---	57.1%	---
Mean	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	---	3.6	---
Occasional sex partner injects drugs: Yes	5.3%	7.3%	2.9%	5.3%	6.4%	2.9%	---	33.3%	---
Don't know	50.3%	46.1%	33.8%	50.3%	45.9%	33.8%	---	50.0%	---
Sex worker (gave payment)									
Condom use at last sex with commercial sex partner	83.5% (116/139)	81.0% (34/42)	96.1% (49/51)	83.5% (116/139)	87.2% (34/39)	96.1% (49/51)	---	0.0% (0/3)	---
Consistent condom use with commercial sex partner, 12 months	(136)	(38)	(51)	(140)	(35)	(51)	---	(3)	---
(1) Always	60.3%	68.4%	80.4%	60.3%	74.3%	80.4%	---	0.0%	---
(2) Almost always	19.9%	13.2%	13.7%	19.9%	14.3%	13.7%	---	0.0%	---
(3) Sometimes	14.7%	10.5%	3.9%	14.7%	8.6%	3.9%	---	33.3%	---
(4) Never	5.1%	7.9%	2.0%	5.1%	2.9%	2.0%	---	66.7%	---
Mean	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.3	---	3.7	---
Commercial sex partner injects drugs: Yes	8.2%	7.9%	0.0%	8.2%	8.6%	0.0%	---	0.0%	---
Don't know	67.8%	73.7%	66.7%	67.8%	74.3%	66.7%	---	66.7%	---

Table 19: Condom use by age groups.

Year N	Age Groups (males & females)											
	15-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
	2002 (n=105)	2004 (n=74)	2006 (n=89)	2002 (n=92)	2004 (n=77)	2006 (n=73)	2002 (n=69)	2004 (n=88)	2006 (n=69)	2002 (n=36)	2004 (n=61)	2006 (n=69)
Ever use male condom	93.3% (98/105)	98.6% (71/72)	97.7% (84/86)	93.4% (85/91)	96.1% (74/77)	90.4% (66/73)	94.1% (64/68)	93.2% (82/88)	95.7% (66/69)	88.6% (31/35)	90.2% (55/61)	84.1% (58/69)
Regular sex partner												
Condom use at last sex with regular sex partner	28.4% (21/74)	35.8% (19/53)	45.5% (30/66)	34.2% (26/76)	22.1% (15/68)	28.1% (16/57)	23.8% (15/63)	25.7% (19/74)	30.5% (18/59)	24.2% (8/33)	8.9% (5/56)	16.4% (9/55)
Consistent condom use with regular sex partner, 12 months (n)	(74)	(53)	(66)	(75)	(67)	(57)	(63)	(72)	(57)	(32)	(55)	(55)
(1) Always	12.2%	17.0%	31.8%	16.0%	6.0%	10.5%	14.3%	8.3%	22.8%	0.0%	7.3%	5.5%
(2) Almost always	14.9%	11.3%	7.6%	13.3%	16.4%	17.5%	9.5%	11.1%	7.0%	18.8%	5.5%	3.6%
(3) Sometimes	20.3%	26.4%	22.7%	28.0%	32.8%	15.8%	28.6%	26.4%	12.3%	28.1%	14.5%	20.0%
(4) Never	52.7%	45.3%	37.9%	42.7%	44.8%	56.1%	47.6%	54.2%	57.9%	53.1%	72.7%	70.9%
Regular partner injects drugs:												
Yes	5.4%	5.7%	10.6%	10.4%	7.4%	3.5%	0.0%	9.5%	5.1%	0.0%	8.9%	3.6%
Don't know	5.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%	0.5%	1.7%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%
Occasional sex partner												
Condom use at last sex with occasional sex partner	62.3% (38/61)	79.6% (39/49)	80.0% (48/60)	51.9% (27/52)	66.7% (32/48)	59.5% (25/42)	60.0% (18/30)	59.6% (31/52)	65.2% (15/23)	23.1% (3/13)	48.5% (16/33)	40.0% (6/15)
Consistent condom use with occasional sex partner, 12 months	(61)	(47)	(60)	(57)	(48)	(39)	(31)	(51)	(23)	(14)	(31)	(15)
(1) Always	41.0%	57.4%	63.3%	31.6%	37.5%	51.3%	32.2%	39.2%	47.8%	14.3%	38.7%	33.3%
(2) Almost always	26.2%	27.7%	20.0%	21.1%	31.3%	17.9%	29.0%	25.5%	13.0%	21.4%	12.9%	13.3%
(3) Sometimes	21.3%	12.8%	6.7%	33.3%	25.0%	10.3%	22.6%	21.6%	30.4%	35.7%	9.7%	13.3%
(4) Never	11.5%	2.1%	10.0%	14.0%	6.3%	20.5%	16.1%	13.7%	8.7%	28.6%	38.7%	40.0%
Occasional sex partner injects drugs:												
Yes	3.0%	10.6%	5.0%	7.9%	4.2%	2.4%	5.6%	8.0%	0.0%	4.8%	6.1%	0.0%
Don't know	52.2%	44.7%	33.4%	52.4%	50.0%	34.2%	47.2%	48.0%	47.8%	42.9%	39.4%	13.3%
Sex worker (gave payment)												
Condom use at last sex with commercial sex partner	89.1% (57/64)	94.4% (17/18)	96.2% (25/26)	76.7% (33/43)	77.8% (7/9)	100% (16/16)	80.0% (20/25)	60.0% (6/10)	100% (5/5)	85.7% (6/7)	80.0% (4/5)	75.0% (3/4)
Consistent condom use with commercial sex partner, 12 months	(63)	(17)	(26)	(42)	(8)	(16)	(23)	(9)	(5)	(7)	(4)	(4)
(1) Always	66.7%	94.1%	92.3%	62.8%	50.0%	68.8%	47.8%	44.5%	60.0%	28.6%	50.0%	75.0%
(2) Almost always	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	37.5%	25.0%	26.1%	11.1%	40.0%	42.9%	25.0%	0.0%
(3) Sometimes	9.5%	5.9%	3.8%	18.6%	0.0%	6.3%	17.4%	33.3%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	25.0%
(4) Never	4.8%	0.0%	3.8%	4.7%	12.5%	0.0%	8.7%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Commercial sex partner injects drugs:												
Yes	19.7%	5.9%	0.0%	11.1%	12.5%	0.0%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Don't know	80.3%	88.2%	76.9%	60.0%	62.5%	62.5%	56.0%	55.6%	60.0%	50.0%	75.0%	25.0%

Table 20: Needle/syringe sharing by total and gender.

Year N	Total			Gender					
	2002 (n=302)	2004 (n=300)	2006 (n=300)	Males			Females		
	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=279)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=279)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=2)	2004 (n=21)	2006 (n=26)
Ever used a previously used needle/syringe	(302)	(295)	(300)	(300)	(274)	(274)	(2)	(21)	(26)
Yes	67.2%	58.3%	37.7%	67.3%	57.3%	38.3%	50%	57.1%	30.8%
No	30.5%	41.0%	59.3%	30.3%	40.9%	59.1%	50%	42.9%	61.5%
Don't know	2.3%	1.7%	3.0%	2.3%	1.8%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
At last injection used previously used needle/syringe.	(203)	(172)	(113)	(202)	(160)	(105)	(1)	(12)	(8)
Yes	22.7%	11.6%	26.5%	22.3%	10.6%	27.6%	100%	25.0%	12.5%
No	75.4%	88.4%	73.5%	75.7%	89.4%	72.4%	0.0%	75.0%	87.5%
Don't know	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shared needle/syringe last week?	(177)	(163)	(97)	(176)	(151)	(89)	(2)	(12)	(8)
Yes	38.4%	39.8%	10.3%	38.1%	39.1%	9.0%	100%	50.0%	25.0%
No	58.2%	57.1%	85.6%	58.5%	58.9%	89.9%	---	33.3%	37.5%
Don't know	3.4%	3.1%	4.1%	3.4%	2.0%	1.1%	---	16.7%	37.5%
Mean # of people	2.5 (59)	2.0 (27)	1.7 (10)	2.5 (58)	2.0 (23)	1.9 (8)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (4)	1.0 (2)
With whom did you share needle/syringe last week?	(57)	(27)	(10)	(56)	(23)	(8)	(1)	(4)	(2)
Acquaintance/friend	71.9%	25.9%	60.0%	73.2%	21.7%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100%
A drug "buddy"	59.6%	85.2%	60.0%	60.7%	91.3%	75.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Stranger	12.3%	11.1%	10.0%	12.5%	13.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drug trafficker	8.8%	3.7%	0.0%	8.9%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Usual sex partner	5.3%	7.4%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	50.0%	0.0%
Sex partner not know before	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
How often did you try to clean the used needle/syringe last week?	(53)	(26)	(10)	(52)	(22)	(8)	(1)	(4)	(2)
Always	47.2%	50.0%	40.0%	46.2%	54.4%	50.0%	100%	25.0%	0.0%
Almost always	11.3%	11.5%	10.0%	11.5%	9.1%	12.5%	---	25.0%	0.0%
Sometimes	13.2%	19.2%	0.0%	13.5%	18.2%	0.0%	---	25.0%	0.0%
Once	13.2%	3.8%	40.0%	13.5%	4.5%	37.5%	---	0.0%	50.0%
Never	15.1%	15.4%	10.0%	15.4%	13.6%	0.0%	---	25.0%	50.0%
What was used to clean the needle/syringe?	(45)	(22)	(8)	(44)	(19)	(7)	(1)	(3)	(1)
With only water (boiled or not)	86.7%	100%	100%	86.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Disinfecting solution	4.4%	---	---	4.5%	---	---	---	---	---
Water with soda	2.2%	---	---	2.3%	---	---	---	---	---
With match/fire	2.2%	---	---	2.3%	---	---	---	---	---
Other	4.5%	---	---	4.5%	---	---	---	---	---
In the past, have you used previously used needle/syringe left in a "gathering place"?	(203)	(133)	(113)	(202)	(125)	(105)	(1)	(8)	(8)
Yes	51.1%	20.3%	24.8%	51.4%	18.4%	25.7%	---	50.0%	12.5%
Never	42.5%	71.4%	72.6%	42.1%	73.6%	71.4%	100.0%	37.5%	87.5%
Don't know	4.9%	0.0%	2.7%	5.0%	8.0%	2.9%	---	12.5%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	1.5%	8.3%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	---	0.0%	0.0%
If yes, how often:	(104)	(27)	(28)	(104)	(23)	(27)	(0)	(4)	(1)
Always	1.9%	3.7%	0.0%	1.9%	4.3%	0.0%	---	0.0%	0.0%
Nearly always	9.6%	14.8%	0.0%	9.6%	13.0%	0.0%	---	25.0%	0.0%
Sometimes	80.8%	48.1%	71.4%	80.8%	47.8%	70.4%	---	50.0%	100%
Once	7.7%	33.3%	28.6%	7.7%	34.8%	29.6%	---	25.0%	0.0%

Table 21: Needle/syringe sharing by age groups.

Year N	Age Groups (males & females)											
	15-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
	2002 (n=105)	2004 (n=74)	2006 (n=89)	2002 (n=92)	2004 (n=77)	2006 (n=73)	2002 (n=69)	2004 (n=88)	2006 (n=69)	2002 (n=36)	2004 (n=61)	2006 (n=69)
Ever used a previously used needle/syringe	(105)	(74)	(89)	(92)	(74)	(73)	(69)	(86)	(69)	(36)	(61)	(69)
Yes	45.7%	50.0%	27.0%	83.7%	62.2%	32.9%	69.6%	57.0%	43.5%	83.3%	65.6%	50.7%
No	50.5%	50.0%	70.8%	16.3%	37.8%	67.1%	27.5%	43.0%	52.2%	13.9%	34.4%	43.5%
Don't know	3.8%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	4.3%	2.8%	0.0%	5.8%
At last injecting used previously used needle/syringe	(48)	(37)	(24)	(77)	(46)	(24)	(48)	(49)	(30)	(30)	(40)	(35)
Yes	37.5%	5.4%	37.5%	24.7%	10.9%	12.5%	14.6%	12.2%	26.7%	6.7%	17.5%	28.6%
No	60.4%	94.6%	62.5%	75.3%	89.1%	87.5%	85.4%	87.8%	73.3%	90.0%	82.5%	71.4%
Don't know	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shared needle/syringe last week?	(44)	(36)	(20)	(58)	(44)	(21)	(48)	(46)	(25)	(26)	(37)	(31)
Yes	47.7%	19.4%	20.0%	39.7%	47.7%	4.8%	30.6%	43.4%	12.0%	34.7%	46.0%	6.5%
No	50.0%	77.8%	60.0%	56.9%	50.0%	95.2%	65.3%	54.3%	88.0%	61.5%	48.6%	93.5%
Don't know	2.3%	2.8%	20.0%	3.4%	2.3%	0.0%	4.1%	2.3%	0.0%	3.8%	5.4%	0.0%
Mean # of people	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.7	1.5	1.0	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.5
	(18)	(3)	(4)	(18)	(6)	(2)	(13)	(10)	(3)	(10)	(8)	(2)
With whom did you share needle/syringe last week?	(18)	(3)	(4)	(18)	(6)	(1)	(11)	(10)	(3)	(10)	(8)	(2)
Acquaintance/friend	72.2%	33.3%	50.0%	83.3%	50.0%	0.0%	72.7%	10.0%	100%	50.0%	25.0%	50.0%
A drug "buddy"	66.7%	100%	75.0%	50.0%	83.3%	100%	45.5%	80.0%	33.3%	80.0%	87.5%	50.0%
Stranger	11.1%	33.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	20.0%	33.3%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drug trafficker	5.6%	33.3%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Usual sex partner	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	12.5%	0.0%
Sex partner not know before	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%
How often did you try to clean the used needle/syringe last week?	(17)	(3)	(4)	(18)	(6)	(1)	(10)	(9)	(3)	(8)	(8)	(2)
Always	35.3%	33.3%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100%	50.0%	55.6%	0.0%	62.5%	50.0%	50.0%
Almost always	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	33.3%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	33.3%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%
Sometimes	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	16.7%	0.0%	20.0%	11.1%	0.0%	12.5%	37.5%	0.0%
Once	17.6%	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	12.5%	0.0%	50.0%
Never	29.4%	33.3%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
What was used to clean the needle/syringe?	(12)	(0)	(4)	(16)	(7)	(1)	(9)	(8)	(2)	(8)	(0)	(1)
With only water (boiled or not)	66.6%	---	100%	93.8%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	87.5%	---	100%
Disinfecting solution	8.3%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.5%	---	---
Water with soda	8.3%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
With match/fire	0.0%	---	---	6.3%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	16.8%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In the past, have you used previously used needle/syringe left in a "gathering place"?	(48)	(33)	(24)	(77)	(37)	(24)	(48)	(39)	(30)	(30)	(24)	(35)
Yes	33.4%	9.1%	16.7%	48.1%	16.2%	20.8%	59.6%	12.8%	20.0%	70.0%	33.4%	37.2%
Never	58.3%	87.9%	79.2%	46.7%	75.7%	79.2%	34.0%	61.5%	76.7%	23.3%	58.3%	60.0%
Don't know	8.3%	3.0%	4.2%	2.6%	8.1%	0.0%	4.3%	12.8%	3.3%	6.7%	8.3%	2.9%
Refuse to answer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
If yes, how often:	(16)	(3)	(4)	38)	(6)	(5)	(29)	(10)	(6)	(21)	(8)	(13)
Always	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%
Nearly always	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	20.0%	0.0%	4.8%	25.0%	0.0%
Sometimes	75.0%	66.7%	75.0%	81.6%	66.7%	40.0%	79.3%	30.0%	83.3%	85.7%	50.0%	76.9%
Once	12.5%	33.3%	25.0%	5.3%	33.3%	60.0%	6.9%	50.0%	16.7%	9.5%	12.5%	23.1%

Table 22: Various injection sharing practices by total and gender.

Year N	Total			Gender					
				Males			Females		
	2002 (n=302)	2004 (n=300)	2006 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=279)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=2)	2004 (n=21)	2006 (n=26)
During the last week, used a syringe that had already been filled not in your presence	(218)	(233)	(245)	(217)	(221)	(228)	(1)	(12)	(17)
Yes	22.5%	22.7%	23.3%	22.6%	22.6%	22.8%	---	25.0%	29.4%
No	73.9%	65.2%	76.7%	74.2%	66.1%	77.2%	---	50.0%	70.6%
Don't know	3.7%	0.4%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	8.3%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	0.0%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	---	16.7%	0.0%
During the last week, used a syringe that had been filled with a solution from a syringe already used by someone else	(217)	(233)	(248)	(216)	(221)	(229)	(1)	(12)	(19)
Yes	21.7%	7.3%	4.0%	21.3%	6.7%	3.8%	100%	16.6%	5.3%
No	74.2%	78.5%	94.4%	74.5%	79.2%	95.2%	---	66.7%	84.2%
Don't know	4.1%	3.9%	0.4%	4.2%	4.1%	0.4%	---	0.0%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	0.0%	10.3%	1.2%	0.0%	10.0%	0.4%	---	16.7%	10.5%
Used shared bottle, spoon, boiling pan/glass/container, cotton/filter or water in the last week	(217)	(233)	(248)	(216)	(221)	(229)	(1)	(12)	(19)
Yes	79.3%	39.5%	43.6%	79.2%	51.1%	43.2%	100%	58.3%	47.4%
No	20.7%	49.8%	54.0%	20.8%	38.5%	55.0%	---	25.0%	42.1%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	---	0.0%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	0.0%	10.7%	1.2%	0.0%	10.4%	0.4%	---	16.7%	10.5%
Did you take solution from a shared container in the last week	(216)	(233)	(248)	(215)	(221)	(229)	(1)	(12)	(19)
Yes	66.6%	28.7%	35.5%	66.5%	28.1%	21.8%	100%	41.7%	42.1%
No	29.2%	59.7%	62.9%	29.3%	60.6%	64.2%	---	41.7%	47.4%
Don't know	4.2%	0.9%	0.4%	4.2%	0.9%	0.4%	---	0.0%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	0.0%	10.7%	1.2%	0.0%	10.4%	0.4%	---	16.7%	10.5%
Injected drug diluted with someone else's blood in the last week	(217)	(233)	(248)	(216)	(221)	(229)	(1)	(12)	(19)
Yes	6.4%	1.3%	0.0%	6.4%	1.3%	0.0%	---	0.0%	0.0%
No	89.9%	86.7%	98.8%	89.8%	87.8%	99.6%	100%	66.7%	89.5%
Don't know	3.7%	1.3%	0.0%	3.7%	0.5%	0.0%	---	16.7%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	0.0%	10.7%	1.2%	0.0%	10.4%	0.4%	---	16.7%	10.5%

Table 23: Various injection sharing practices by age groups.

Year N	Age Groups (males & females)											
	15-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
	2002 (n=105)	2004 (n=74)	2006 (n=89)	2002 (n=92)	2004 (n=77)	2006 (n=73)	2002 (n=69)	2004 (n=88)	2006 (n=69)	2002 (n=36)	2004 (n=61)	2006 (n=69)
During the last week, used a syringe that had already been filled not in your presence	(68)	(62)	(67)	(66)	(62)	(60)	(56)	(68)	(60)	(28)	(41)	(58)
Yes	16.2%	25.8%	25.4%	28.8%	17.7%	21.7%	19.6%	26.5%	26.7%	28.6%	19.5%	19.0%
No	82.4%	66.1%	74.6%	68.2%	64.5%	78.3%	71.4%	58.8%	73.3%	71.4%	75.6%	81.0%
Don't know	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	1.6%	0.0%	8.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%
During the last week, used a syringe that had been filled with a solution from a syringe already used by someone else	(69)	(62)	(70)	(66)	(62)	(60)	(55)	(68)	(60)	(27)	(41)	(58)
Yes	23.1%	4.8%	1.4%	25.8%	3.3%	6.7%	16.4%	10.3%	5.0%	18.5%	12.2%	3.4%
No	75.4%	85.5%	94.3%	71.2%	80.6%	93.3%	74.5%	69.1%	93.3%	77.8%	80.5%	96.6%
Don't know	1.4%	1.6%	0.0%	3.0%	3.2%	0.0%	9.1%	5.9%	1.7%	3.7%	4.9%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	0.0%	8.1%	4.3%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
Used shared bottle, spoon, boiling pan/glass/container, cotton/filter or water in the last week	(68)	(62)	(70)	(65)	(62)	(60)	(56)	(68)	(60)	(28)	(41)	(58)
Yes	76.5%	53.2%	41.5%	83.1%	59.7%	48.3%	82.1%	39.7%	43.3%	71.4%	46.3%	41.4%
No	23.5%	38.7%	52.9%	16.9%	27.4%	48.3%	17.9%	45.6%	56.7%	28.6%	48.8%	58.6%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	0.0%	8.1%	4.3%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%
Did you take solution from a shared container in the last week	(68)	(62)	(70)	(64)	(62)	(60)	(56)	(68)	(60)	(28)	(41)	(58)
Yes	58.8%	27.4%	37.1%	82.8%	32.3%	43.3%	69.6%	33.8%	30.0%	64.3%	39.0%	30.9%
No	35.3%	64.5%	57.1%	21.9%	53.2%	56.7%	26.8%	63.2%	70.0%	35.7%	56.1%	69.0%
Don't know	5.9%	0.0%	1.4%	4.7%	1.6%	0.0%	3.6%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	0.0%	8.1%	4.3%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%
Injected drug diluted with someone else's blood in the last week	(68)	(62)	(70)	(66)	(62)	(60)	(55)	(68)	(60)	(28)	(41)	(58)
Yes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	2.9%	0.0%	7.1%	2.5%	0.0%
No	95.6%	91.9%	95.7%	89.4%	85.5%	100%	83.6%	80.9%	100%	89.3%	90.2%	100%
Don't know	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.6%	0.0%	5.5%	1.5%	0.0%	3.6%	2.4%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	0.0%	8.1%	4.3%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%

Table 24: Availability and disposal of needles/syringes by total and gender.

Year N	Total			Gender					
	2002 (n=302)	2004 (n=300)	2006 (n=300)	Males			Females		
				2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=279)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=2)	2004 (n=21)	2006 (n=26)
Can you get/buy new (unused) needles/syringes whenever you need them	(299)	(300)	(300)	(297)	(279)	(n=274)	(2)	(21)	(n=26)
Yes	98.3%	99.3%	100%	98.3%	99.3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No	1.0%	0.3%	---	1.0%	0.4%	---	---	---	---
Don't know	0.7%	0.3%	---	0.7%	0.4%	---	---	---	---
Where can you get/buy new (unused) needles/syringes	(276)	(298)	(300)	(274)	(277)	(274)	(2)	(21)	(26)
Pharmacy	97.1%	98.3%	99.0%	97.1%	98.9%	99.6%	100%	90.5%	92.3%
Friends	26.8%	9.4%	5.0%	26.6%	9.0%	4.7%	50.0%	14.3%	7.7%
Other IDUs	22.1%	18.1%	1.7%	22.3%	18.8%	16.4%	0.0%	9.5%	19.2%
Wholesale drug/salesperson	21.7%	1.3%	8.3%	21.9%	1.4%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
Family/relatives	14.9%	6.0%	2.0%	15.0%	6.5%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hospital	12.3%	0.3%	0.7%	12.0%	0.4%	0.7%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drug trafficker	6.9%	3.7%	1.0%	6.9%	4.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Syringe exchange program	6.9%	0.3%	0.0%	6.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shop/store	5.8%	0.7%	0.0%	5.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Medical staff	5.8%	0.3%	0.0%	5.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sex partner	5.8%	0.7%	0.3%	5.5%	0.4%	0.0%	50.0%	4.8%	3.8%
Bought in street	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stolen	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
When you last threw away the used needle what did you do with it?	(302)	(299)	(300)	(300)	(278)	(274)	(2)	(21)	(26)
Put into garbage bin	49.3%	73.9%	93.9%	49.7%	73.0%	94.7%	0.0%	85.8%	88.4%
<i>Garbage bin with cap</i>	(33.4%)	(46.8%)	(25.7%)	(33.7%)	(47.1%)	(23.5%)	(---)	(42.9%)	(50.0%)
<i>Garbage bin without cap</i>	(15.9%)	(27.1%)	(6.0%)	(16.0%)	(25.9%)	(6.6%)	(---)	(42.9%)	(0.0%)
<i>Break or put into something then put in garbage bin</i>	(n/a)	(n/a)	(62.2%)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(64.6%)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(38.4%)
Dropped on the ground	19.5%	6.7%	2.0%	19.3%	6.8%	2.2%	50.0%	4.8%	0.0%
Other	31.1%	19.4%	4.1%	31.0%	20.2%	3.1%	50.0%	9.4%	11.6%

Table 25: Availability and disposal of needles/syringes by age groups.

Year N	Age Groups (males & females)											
	15-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
	2002 (n=105)	2004 (n=74)	2006 (n=89)	2002 (n=92)	2004 (n=77)	2006 (n=73)	2002 (n=69)	2004 (n=88)	2006 (n=69)	2002 (n=36)	2004 (n=61)	2006 (n=69)
Can you get/buy new (unused) needles/syringes whenever you need them	(103)	(74)	(89)	(92)	(77)	(73)	(69)	(88)	(69)	(35)	(61)	(69)
Yes	98.1%	98.6%	100%	97.8%	100%	100%	98.6%	98.9%	100%	100 %	100%	100%
No	0.0%	0.0%	---	2.2%	---	---	1.4%	1.1%	---	---	---	---
Don't know	1.9%	1.4%	---	0.0%	---	---	0.0%	0.0%	---	---	---	---
Where can you get/buy new (unused) needles/syringes	(92)	(73)	(89)	(85)	(77)	(73)	(66)	(87)	(69)	(33)	(61)	(69)
Pharmacy	95.7%	97.3%	98.9%	97.6%	98.7%	98.6%	97.0%	98.9%	98.6%	100.0%	98.4%	100%
Friends	26.1%	5.5%	6.7%	21.2%	11.7%	4.1%	30.3%	10.3%	4.3%	36.4%	9.8%	4.3%
Other IDUs	21.7%	15.1%	15.7%	21.2%	13.0%	19.2%	21.2%	24.1%	14.5%	27.3%	19.7%	17.4%
Wholesale drug/salesperson	18.5%	1.4%	5.6%	15.3%	1.3%	9.6%	25.8%	1.1%	4.3%	39.4%	1.6%	14.5%
Family/relatives	14.1%	5.5%	2.2%	12.9%	2.6%	2.7%	22.7%	9.2%	1.4%	6.1%	6.6%	1.4%
Hospital	10.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	15.2%	1.1%	2.9%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Drug trafficker	3.3%	4.1%	1.1%	7.1%	3.9%	1.4%	12.1%	2.3%	0.0%	6.1%	4.9%	1.4%
Syringe exchange program	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	1.3%	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Shop/store	4.3%	1.4%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	15.2%	1.6%	0.0%
Medical staff	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	1.1%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Sex partner	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	0.0%	1.4%	4.5%	1.1%	0.0%	12.1%	1.6%	0.0%
Bought in street	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stolen	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Other	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
When you last threw away the used needle what did you do with it?	(105)	(73)	(89)	(92)	(77)	(73)	(69)	(88)	(69)	(36)	(61)	(69)
Put into garbage bin	53.3%	75.4%	94.3%	48.9%	70.2%	93.2%	46.6%	72.7%	95.5%	44.5%	78.7%	92.7%
<i>Garbage bin with cap</i>	(33.3%)	(42.5%)	(24.7%)	(34.8%)	(48.1%)	(24.7%)	(34.8%)	(47.7%)	(27.5%)	(27.8%)	(49.2%)	(26.1%)
<i>Garbage bin without cap</i>	(20.0%)	(32.9%)	(4.5%)	(14.1%)	(22.1%)	(2.7%)	(11.6%)	(25.0%)	(10.1%)	(16.7%)	(29.5%)	(7.2%)
<i>Break or put into something then put in garbage bin</i>	(n/a)	(n/a)	(65.1%)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(65.8%)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(57.9%)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(59.4%)
Dropped on the ground	25.7%	11.0%	1.1%	20.7%	3.9%	2.7%	13.0%	4.5%	1.4%	8.3%	8.2%	2.9%
Other	21.0%	13.6%	4.6%	30.4%	25.9%	4.1%	37.6%	22.8%	3.1%	47.2%	13.1%	4.4%

Table 26: Medical treatment by total and gender.

Year N	Total			Gender					
	2002 (n=302)	2004 (n=300)	2006 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=279)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=2)	2004 (n=21)	2006 (n=26)
Do you currently receive medical treatment, or have had treatment, because you are a drug user?	(298)	(300)	(296)	(296)	(279)	(270)	(2)	(21)	(26)
Never taken treatment	72.5%	67.6%	73.3%	72.3%	66.7%	72.2%	100.0%	81.0%	84.6%
Was in treatment but not now	21.5%	28.6%	17.9%	21.6%	29.7%	18.9%	---	14.3%	7.7%
Currently receiving medical treatment	5.0%	1.4%	6.4%	5.1%	1.5%	7.0%	---	0.0%	0.0%
Received treatment in past & currently under treatment	1.0%	2.4%	2.4%	1.0%	2.3%	1.9%	---	4.8%	7.7%
What kind of treatment or help have you received? (more than 1 response possible)	(75)	(92)	(75)	(75)	(88)	(71)	(0)	(4)	(4)
“Extreme need” with help	26.7%	32.6%	21.3%	26.7%	31.8%	19.7%	---	50.0%	50.0%
“Extreme need” without help	12.0%	19.6%	8.0%	12.0%	18.2%	8.5%	---	50.0%	0.0%
Detoxification with other drugs	29.3%	5.4%	14.7%	29.3%	5.7%	15.5%	---	0.0%	0.0%
Hospital	17.3%			17.3%			---		
Other	17.3%	4.5%	20.0%	17.3%	1.4%	21.1%	---	25.0%	0.0%
Narcology Institute	13.3%			13.3%			---		
Detoxification without drugs	12.0%	31.5%	42.7%	12.0%	33.3%	42.3%	---	0.0%	50.0%
Detoxification with methadone	8.0%	1.1%	2.7%	8.0%	1.1%	2.8%	---	0.0%	0.0%
Consultations at a health center	6.7%	7.6%	5.3%	6.7%	8.0%	5.6%	---	0.0%	0.0%
Substitution with methadone	6.7%	4.3%	2.7%	6.7%	4.5%	2.8%	---	0.0%	0.0%
Psycho-social rehabilitation center	2.7%	4.3%	4.0%	2.7%	4.5%	4.2%	---	0.0%	0.0%
Self-treatment groups	1.3%	2.2%	0.0%	1.3%	2.3%	0.0%	---	0.0%	0.0%
Number of treatments undertaken:	(75)	(91)	(75)	(75)	(87)	(71)	(0)	(4)	(4)
1	42.7%	84.6%	86.7%	42.7%	85.1%	85.9%	---	75.0%	100%
2	28.0%	15.4%	10.7%	28.0%	14.9%	11.3%	---	25.0%	---
3 or more	29.3%	0.0%	2.6%	29.3%	0.0%	2.8%	---	0.0%	---
Mean	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.2	---	1.3	1.0
Where did you take medical treatment?	(74)	(92)	(75)	(74)	(88)	(71)	(0)	(4)	(4)
Home	5.4%	73.2%	88.0%	5.4%	71.9%	87.3%	---	100%	100%
Georgia	73.1%			73.1%			---		
Outside Georgia	21.5%	11.7%	12.0%	21.5%	12.4%	12.7%	---	---	---
Don't know	0.0%	15.1%	0.0%	0.0%	15.7%	0.0%	---	---	---

Table 27: Medical treatment by age groups.

Year N	Age Groups (males & females)											
	15-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
	2002 (n=105)	2004 (n=74)	2006 (n=89)	2002 (n=92)	2004 (n=77)	2006 (n=73)	2002 (n=69)	2004 (n=88)	2006 (n=69)	2002 (n=36)	2004 (n=61)	2006 (n=69)
Do you currently receive medical treatment, or have had treatment, because you are a drug user?	(104)	(71)	(87)	(91)	(74)	(72)	(69)	(82)	(69)	(34)	(60)	(68)
Never taken treatment	90.4%	76.1%	87.4%	78.0%	75.7%	72.2%	56.5%	54.9%	65.2%	35.3%	65.0%	64.7%
Was in treatment but not now	7.7%	19.7%	8.0%	15.4%	21.6%	16.7%	34.8%	39.0%	23.2%	52.9%	33.3%	26.5%
Currently receiving medical treatment	1.9%	1.4%	2.3%	6.6%	0.0%	8.3%	7.2%	2.4%	8.7%	5.9%	1.7%	7.4%
Received treatment in past & currently under treatment	0.0%	2.8%	2.3%	0.0%	2.7%	2.3%	1.4%	3.7%	2.9%	5.9%	0.0%	1.5%
What kind of treatment or help have you received? (more than 1 response possible)	(10)	(17)	(11)	(16)	(18)	(19)	(27)	(36)	(22)	(22)	(21)	(23)
“Extreme need” with help	30.0%	35.3%	18.2%	18.8%	16.7%	26.3%	37.0%	33.3%	27.3%	18.2%	42.9%	13.0%
“Extreme need” without help	10.0%	23.5%	18.2%	12.5%	16.7%	10.5%	22.0%	22.2%	9.1%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%
Detoxification with other drugs	10.0%	0.0%	27.3%	18.8%	16.7%	0.0%	40.7%	5.6%	13.6%	31.8%	0.0%	21.7%
Hospital	0.0%			31.3%			7.4%			27.3%		
Other	60.0%	2.7%		12.5%	0.0%		3.7%	2.3%		18.2%	1.6%	
Narcology Institute	0.0%			12.5%			22.2%			9.1%		
Detoxification without drugs	0.0%	41.2%	18.2%	6.3%	33.3%	26.3%	11.1%	25.0%	54.5%	22.7%	33.3%	56.5%
Detoxification with methadone	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	5.3%	11.1%	2.8%	4.5%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Consultations at a health center	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	22.2%	0.0%	11.1%	5.6%	18.2%	4.5%	4.8%	0.0%
Substitution with methadone	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	12.5%	5.6%	0.0%	3.7%	5.6%	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Psycho-social rehabilitation center	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	2.8%	4.5%	4.5%	14.3%	4.3%
Self-treatment groups	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	4.8%	0.0%
Number of treatments undertaken:	(10)	(17)	(11)	(16)	(18)	(19)	(27)	(35)	(22)	(22)	(21)	(23)
1	40.0%	82.4%	100%	37.5%	83.3%	100%	48.1%	88.6%	68.2%	40.9%	81.0%	87.0%
2	40.0%	17.6%	---	31.3%	16.7%	---	18.5%	11.4%	22.7%	31.8%	19.0%	13.0%
3 or more	20.0%	0.0%	---	31.3%	0.0%	---	33.3%	0.0%	9.0%	27.2%	0.0%	---
Mean	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.1
Where did you take medical treatment?	(9)	(17)	(11)	(16)	(18)	(19)	(27)	(37)	(22)	(22)	(21)	(23)
Home	33.3%	76.5%	90.9%	0.0%	61.1%	89.5%	3.7%	70.3%	77.3%	0.0%	85.7%	95.7%
Georgia	44.4%			68.8%			77.8%			72.7%		
Outside Georgia	22.3%	11.8%	9.1%	31.2%	16.7%	10.5%	18.5%	13.5%	22.7%	27.3%	4.8%	4.3%
Don't know	0.0%	11.8	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%

Table 28: Sources of information about HIV/AIDS by total and gender.

Year N	Total			Gender					
				Males			Females		
	2002 (n=302)	2004 (n=300)	2006 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=279)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=2)	2004 (n=21)	2006 (n=26)
Sources of information about AIDS	(296)	(297)	(300)	(294)	(276)	(274)	(2)	(21)	(26)
T.V.	94.3%	95.6%	94.3%	94.6%	96.4%	94.2%	50.0%	85.7%	96.2%
Magazines/journals	81.1%	74.7%	61.3%	81.3%	75.3%	62.0%	50.0%	66.7%	53.8%
Friends/relatives	45.3%	38.4%	45.0%	45.2%	39.1%	44.5%	50.0%	28.6%	50.0%
Radio	39.5%	48.1%	43.3%	39.5%	49.6%	43.4%	50.0%	28.6%	42.3%
Booklets, posters	38.5%	31.0%	41.0%	38.4%	30.8%	41.6%	50.0%	33.3%	34.6%
Healthcare providers	29.7%	11.1%	23.7%	29.6%	11.2%	24.1%	50.0%	9.5%	19.2%
Billboards/street advert	17.2%	14.1%	18.3%	17.0%	14.5%	19.0%	50.0%	9.5%	11.5%
School teachers	12.5%	7.4%	8.0%	12.6%	7.6%	6.6%	0.0%	4.8%	23.1%
Workplace	10.8%	8.1%	8.0%	10.9%	8.3%	7.7%	0.0%	4.8%	11.5%
NGO representatives	7.3%	3.4%	4.0%	7.8%	3.6%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
Training programs	2.4%	2.0%	0.7%	2.0%	2.2%	0.4%	50.0%	0.0%	3.8%
Social workers	n/a	1.7%	4.0%	n/a	1.8%	4.0%	n/a	0.0%	3.8%
Given information in last year on:	(298)	(298)	(300)	(297)	(277)	(274)	(1)	(21)	(26)
Condoms	29.2%	15.1%	13.3%	29.3%	16.2%	14.6%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Written materials on AIDS	21.1%	18.8%	28.0%	21.2%	19.1%	28.1%	100.0%	14.3%	26.9%
Consultation with medical professional	12.4%	5.4%	17.0%	12.5%	5.4%	17.5%	100.0%	4.8%	11.5%
Sources for information about condoms	(300)	(300)	(300)	(299)	(279)	(274)	(1)	(21)	(26)
T.V.	94.7%	97.3%	92.7%	94.6%	97.1%	93.1%	100%	100%	61.5%
Drugstore	62.0%	47.0%	55.3%	61.9%	47.0%	55.8%	100%	47.6%	50.0%
Magazines/journals	56.0%	41.7%	43.0%	55.9%	42.7%	43.4%	100%	28.6%	38.5%
Radio	55.0%	57.7%	60.7%	55.2%	57.3%	60.6%	100%	61.9%	61.5%
Hospital	27.3%	14.0%	24.3%	27.4%	13.6%	24.8%	100%	19.0%	19.2%
Health center	25.7%	18.0%	24.0%	25.8%	17.6%	24.5%	100%	23.8%	19.2%
Street stands	23.7%	11.7%	22.7%	23.7%	11.8%	23.0%	100%	9.5%	19.2%
Friends/neighbors	21.0%	19.0%	29.7%	20.7%	18.6%	29.9%	100%	23.8%	26.9%
Billboards/notices	14.3%	9.3%	15.3%	14.4%	9.3%	15.3%	100%	9.5%	15.4%
Video shops	13.3%	7.7%	10.3%	13.4%	7.5%	10.6%	100%	9.5%	7.7%
Medical personnel/volunteers	12.7%	5.7%	18.3%	12.4%	6.1%	19.0%	100%	0.0%	11.5%
NGOs	10.3%	5.7%	3.7%	10.4%	5.4%	4.0%	100%	9.5%	0.0%
Comic books	7.3%	2.3%	7.7%	7.4%	2.5%	8.0%	100%	0.0%	3.8%
Trainings	3.3%	1.3%	0.7%	3.3%	1.4%	0.7%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
Social workers	3.0%	0.3%	1.3%	3.0%	0.4%	1.5%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
Heard/seen information about needle exchange program	(298)	(300)	(300)	(297)	(279)	(274)	(1)	(21)	(26)
Yes	24.5%	12.7%	21.7%	24.6%	12.9%	21.5%	0.0%	9.5%	23.1%
Heard/seen information about similar programs	(267)	(300)	(300)	(266)	(279)	(274)	(1)	(21)	(26)
	8.2%	3.0%	3.3%	8.3%	3.2%	3.3%	100.0%	0.0%	3.8%

Year N	Total			Gender					
				Males			Females		
	2002 (n=302)	2004 (n=300)	2006 (n=300)	2002 (n=300)	2004 (n=279)	2006 (n=274)	2002 (n=2)	2004 (n=21)	2006 (n=26)
Two persons with major influence on IDU continuing drug use (n) [multiple response so more than 100%]	(302)	(300)	(299)	(300)	(279)	(273)	(2)	(21)	(26)
Nobody	64.8%	67.3%	69.2%	63.0%	67.4%	70.7%	50.0%	66.7%	53.8%
IDU partner	29.7%	32.3%	25.8%	27.4%	32.6%	25.6%	0.0%	28.6%	26.9%
Friend/neighbor	18.8%	9.0%	3.0%	18.0%	9.7%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
School/classmates	4.1%	1.0%	0.7%	4.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parents	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Spouse	1.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	15.4%
Siblings	0.0%	0.0%	0.05	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
My children	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%
Two persons with major influence on quitting drug use (n) [multiple response so more than 100%]	(302)	(300)	(300)	(300)	(279)	(274)	(2)	(21)	(26)
Parents	51.0%	37.0%	27.7%	51.0%	37.6%	28.8%	50.0%	28.6%	15.4%
Spouse	29.8%	27.0%	20.3%	29.7%	28.7%	21.9%	50.0%	4.8%	3.8%
Friend/neighbor	20.9%	3.7%	5.3%	21.0%	3.6%	5.5%	0.0%	5.3%	3.8%
Siblings	20.5%	8.7%	9.2%	20.7%	9.0%	10.6%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%
School/classmates	17.6%	44.0%	42.3%	17.3%	44.4%	41.6%	0.0%	38.1%	50.0%
Nobody	15.6%	20.0%	26.0%	15.7%	19.6%	24.8%	0.0%	26.3%	38.5%
My children	3.3%	7.7%	7.0%	3.3%	4.2%	6.2%	0.0%	14.3%	15.4%
Needle partner	0.7%	2.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.8%	0.7%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%

Table 29: Sources of information about HIV/AIDS by age groups.

Year N	Age Groups (males & females)											
	15-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
	2002 (n=105)	2004 (n=74)	2006 (n=89)	2002 (n=92)	2004 (n=77)	2006 (n=73)	2002 (n=69)	2004 (n=88)	2006 (n=69)	2002 (n=36)	2004 (n=61)	2006 (n=69)
Sources of information about AIDS	(104)	(72)	(89)	(90)	(77)	(73)	(68)	(88)	(69)	(34)	(60)	(69)
T.V.	98.1%	91.7%	91.0%	91.1%	96.1%	91.8%	92.6%	95.5%	98.6%	94.1%	100%	97.1%
Magazines/journals	77.9%	75.9%	49.4%	85.6%	70.1%	67.1%	80.9%	75.0%	71.0%	79.4%	80.0%	60.9%
Friends/relatives	55.8%	41.7%	43.8%	41.1%	33.8%	43.8%	42.6%	40.9%	56.5%	29.4%	36.7%	36.2%
Radio	37.5%	44.4%	37.1%	36.7%	44.2%	45.2%	42.6%	48.9%	46.4%	47.1%	56.7%	46.4%
Booklets, posters	48.1%	27.8%	39.3%	37.8%	28.6%	39.7%	32.4%	37.5%	44.9%	23.5%	28.3%	40.6%
Healthcare providers	33.7%	4.2%	20.2%	26.7%	10.4%	23.3%	33.8%	17.0%	26.1%	17.6%	11.7%	26.1%
Billboards/street advert	22.1%	13.9%	23.6%	16.7%	14.3%	17.8%	11.8%	14.8%	17.4%	14.7%	13.3%	13.0%
School teachers	25.0%	15.3%	18.0%	5.6%	6.5%	5.5%	8.8%	2.3%	4.3%	0.0%	6.7%	1.4%
Workplace	9.6%	2.8%	2.2%	7.8%	7.8%	6.8%	14.7%	10.2%	11.6%	14.7%	11.7%	13.0%
NGO representatives	8.7%	1.4%	5.6%	5.6%	5.2%	4.1%	10.3%	4.5%	4.3%	5.9%	1.7%	1.4%
Training programs	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%	3.3%	2.6%	2.7%	4.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
Social workers	n/a	0.0%	1.1%	n/a	2.6%	6.8%	n/a	3.4%	4.3%	n/a	0.0%	4.3%
Given information in last year on:	(105)	(74)	(89)	(89)	(76)	(73)	(69)	(87)	(69)	(35)	(61)	(69)
Condoms	42.9%	21.6%	15.7%	29.2%	23.7%	13.7%	18.8%	9.2%	15.9%	8.6%	4.9%	7.2%
Written materials on AIDS	28.6%	25.7%	30.3%	19.1%	17.1%	28.8%	18.8%	12.6%	27.5%	8.6%	21.3%	24.6%
Consultation with medical professional	14.3%	2.7%	20.2%	10.1%	10.5%	8.2%	15.9%	2.3%	20.3%	5.7%	6.6%	18.8%
Sources for information about condoms	(105)	(74)	(89)	(91)	(77)	(73)	(69)	(88)	(69)	(35)	(61)	(69)
T.V.	98.1%	100%	91.0%	91.2%	96.1%	93.2%	95.7%	94.3%	95.7%	91.4%	100%	91.3%
Drugstore	61.0%	47.3%	58.4%	67.0%	42.9%	52.1%	56.5%	53.4%	50.7%	62.9%	42.6%	59.4%
Magazines/journals	53.3%	40.5%	38.2%	48.4%	33.8%	35.6%	60.9%	45.5%	55.1%	74.3%	47.5%	44.9%
Radio	51.4%	59.5%	57.3%	51.6%	51.9%	69.9%	59.4%	60.2%	63.8%	65.7%	59.0%	52.2%
Hospital	27.6%	9.5%	24.7%	29.7%	15.6%	17.8%	24.6%	18.2%	30.4%	25.7%	11.5%	24.6%
Health center	23.8%	12.2%	24.7%	28.6%	22.1%	16.4%	24.6%	22.7%	29.0%	25.7%	13.1%	26.1%
Street stands	19.0%	8.1%	24.7%	26.4%	10.4%	20.5%	23.2%	15.9%	21.7%	31.4%	11.5%	23.2%
Friends/neighbors	27.6%	16.2%	32.6%	19.8%	23.4%	28.8%	15.9%	14.8%	31.9%	14.3%	23.0%	24.6%
Billboards/notices	17.1%	9.5%	16.9%	13.2%	7.8%	16.4%	14.5%	12.5%	13.0%	8.6%	6.6%	14.5%
Video shops	8.6%	9.5%	13.5%	12.1%	5.2%	4.1%	20.3%	10.2%	15.9%	17.1%	4.9%	7.2%
Medical personnel/volunteers	15.2%	1.4%	16.9%	9.9%	9.1%	13.7%	14.5%	8.0%	24.6%	8.6%	3.3%	18.8%
NGOs	12.4%	6.8%	5.6%	6.6%	7.8%	4.1%	17.4%	3.4%	2.9%	0.0%	4.9%	1.4%
Comic books	6.7%	1.4%	6.7%	6.6%	2.6%	9.6%	10.1%	3.4%	10.1%	5.7%	1.6%	4.3%
Trainings	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.6%	0.0%	8.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	2.9%
Social workers	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	4.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Heard/seen information about needle exchange program	(105)	(74)	(89)	(90)	(77)	(73)	(69)	(88)	(69)	(34)	(61)	(69)
Yes	14.3%	8.1%	18.0%	27.8%	14.3%	23.3%	29.0%	14.8%	18.8%	38.2%	13.1%	27.5%
Heard/seen information about similar programs	(97)	(74)	(89)	(82)	(77)	(77)	(56)	(88)	(69)	(32)	(61)	(69)
Yes	4.1%	1.4%	4.5%	6.1%	5.2%	2.7%	14.3%	2.3%	1.4%	15.6%	3.3%	4.3%

Characteristics, High-Risk Behaviors and Knowledge of STI/HIV/AIDS of Injecting Drug Users in Tbilisi, Georgia: 2002 - 2006

Year N	Age Groups (males & females)											
	15-24			25-30			31-39			40+		
	2002 (n=105)	2004 (n=74)	2006 (n=89)	2002 (n=92)	2004 (n=77)	2006 (n=73)	2002 (n=69)	2004 (n=88)	2006 (n=69)	2002 (n=36)	2004 (n=61)	2006 (n=69)
Two persons with major influence on IDU continuing drug use (n) [multiple response]	(105)	(74)	(88)	(92)	(77)	(73)	(69)	(88)	(69)	(36)	(61)	(69)
Nobody	66.7%	60.8%	62.5%	73.9%	64.9%	68.5%	43.5%	76.1%	68.1%	61.1%	65.6%	79.7%
IDU partner	17.1%	39.2%	26.1%	20.7%	35.1%	30.1%	47.8%	25.0%	29.0%	33.3%	31.1%	17.4%
Friend/neighbor	15.2%	10.8%	5.7%	10.9%	6.5%	1.4%	31.8%	6.8%	1.4%	16.7%	13.1%	2.9%
School/classmates	1.9%	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%	1.3%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Parents	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Spouse	1.0%	0.0%	3.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Siblings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
My children	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Two persons with major influence on quitting drug use (n) [multiple response so more than 100%]	(105)	(74)	(89)	(92)	(77)	(73)	(56)	(88)	(69)	(32)	(61)	(69)
Parents	41.9%	32.4%	13.0%	60.9%	48.1%	41.1%	52.2%	42.0%	31.9%	50.0%	21.3%	23.2%
Spouse	8.6%	6.8%	5.6%	25.0%	14.3%	12.3%	47.8%	42.0%	31.9%	69.4%	45.9%	36.2%
Friend/neighbor	24.8%	4.8%	6.7%	18.5%	2.6%	4.1%	21.7%	3.4%	4.3%	13.9%	1.6%	5.8%
Siblings	26.7%	8.1%	12.4%	23.9%	15.6%	11.0%	13.0%	6.8%	8.7%	8.3%	3.4%	5.8%
School/classmates	28.6%	73.0%	58.4%	16.3%	40.3%	47.9%	10.1%	27.3%	37.7%	2.8%	37.7%	20.3%
Nobody	18.1%	21.6%	25.8%	13.0%	24.7%	23.3%	14.5%	17.0%	21.7%	16.7%	16.4%	33.3%
My children	1.0%	4.1%	1.1%	1.1%	2.6%	4.1%	7.2%	10.2%	11.6%	8.3%	14.8%	13.0%
Needle partner	0.0%	1.4%	2.2%	1.1%	3.9%	0.0%	1.4%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%

Methodology

Three Behavioral Surveillance Surveys (BSS) among IDUs in Tbilisi were conducted. The first BSS (hereafter referred to as BSS-1) was conducted in October and November 2002 to establish baseline prevalence data. The second and third BSSs were conducted in September 2004 and June 2006 respectively as follow-ups to the baseline survey. All BSSs were approved by, and conducted in cooperation with, the Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center (AIDS Center), which has been designated by the government as the primary HIV/AIDS research and treatment institution in Georgia. In addition, all BSSs were approved by the Ethical Committee of HIV/AIDS Patients Support Foundation.

Ethical Issues

The survey investigators were cognizant of the fact that individuals participating in this study were at some risk for social harm should they be identified as part of the target group. These surveys were designed to provide maximum protection for the participants, yet at the same time provide individual and community benefits. The following ethical issues were taken into consideration:

- Participation in these surveys was voluntary. Participants were free to withdraw at any time and were informed that refusal or withdrawal would not affect services they would normally receive.
- No names were recorded. All documentation is anonymous, linked only by a study number.
- The staff engaged in the study was trained in discussing sensitive issues and protecting participants' confidentiality and human rights.
- All individuals identified with a sexually transmitted infection were offered counseling and referred to the Healthy Cabinet clinic for treatment.
- Recruitment of initial "seed" participants was done only by SHIP Partners who have been working with the target groups. Subsequent recruitment of participants was done by participants themselves.

Respondent Driven Sampling

Attempting to survey IDUs with traditional survey methods is problematic, since as a "hidden population" no sampling frame exists.⁹ Moreover, it is imperative to adhere to strict confidentiality and ensure anonymity. At the same time, to achieve valid and reliable results for the SHIP Project's activities, the methodology had to, as much as possible, provide an unbiased (random) and representative sample.

Currently, one of the most accepted methodologies to achieve a relatively unbiased sample with no sampling frame, while allowing for anonymity, is Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS).¹⁰ RDS is based on the principle that members of a hidden population are best able to access their own peers, and if incentives are provided, they will recruit a diverse set of individuals.¹¹ It utilizes a chain-referral method that produces a relatively independent sample of the initial subjects from which sampling begins. The method is modified with the introduction of an incentive system of

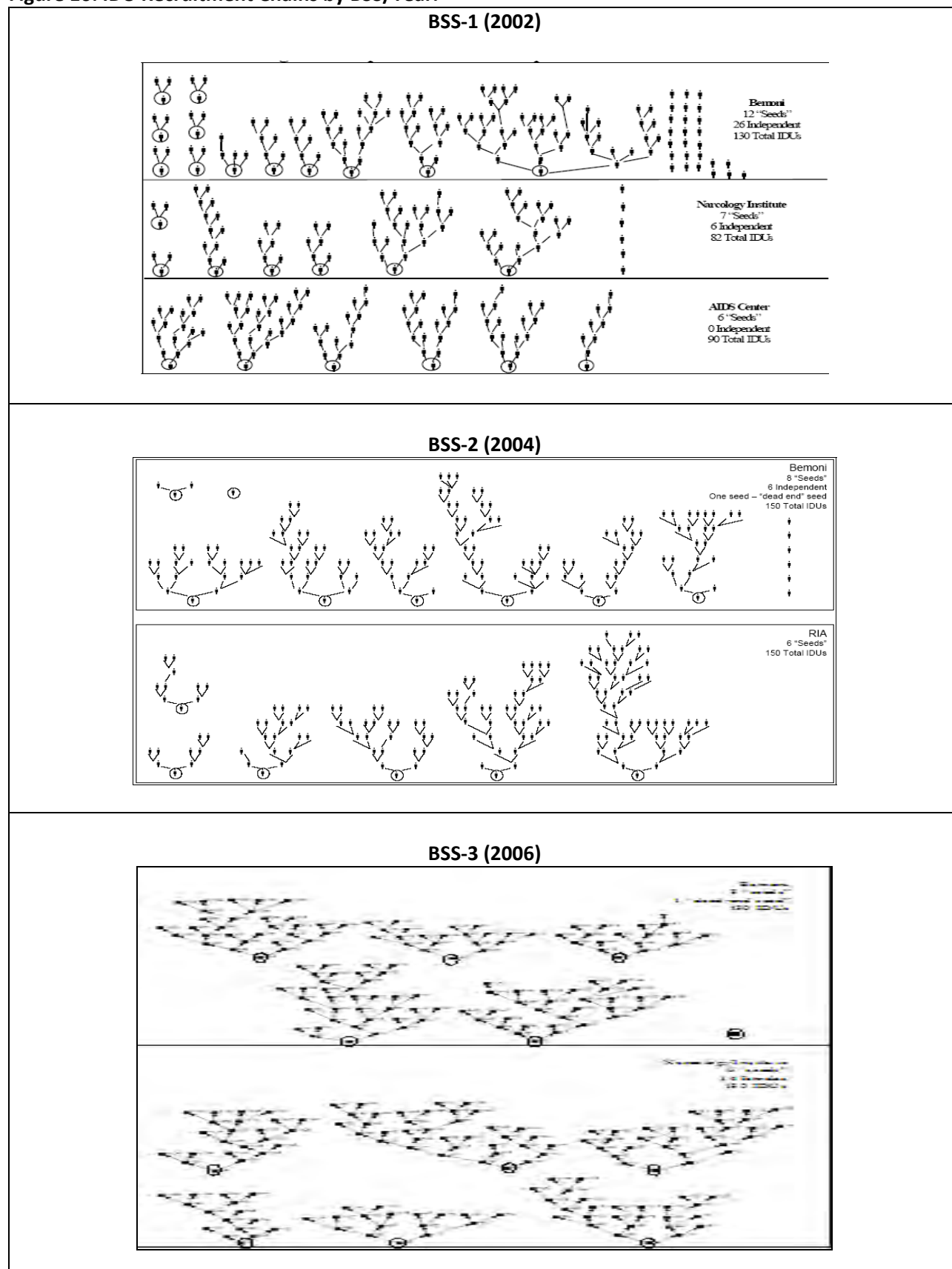
⁹ A sample frame is based on knowing the size, boundaries and distribution of the statistical universe.

¹⁰ "Respondent-driven sampling: A new approach to the study of hidden populations." *Social Problems*, Volume 44, Number 2, (May) 1997. Douglas D. Heckathorn.

¹¹ "Extensions of Respondent-Driven Sampling: A New Approach to the Study of Injecting Drug Users Aged 18-25." *AIDS and Behavior*, Vol.6, No.1, March 2002.

secondary rewards for recruiting others into the study. Thus, as a result of the successive waves of recruitment, it does not matter whether the initial sample is randomly drawn.

Figure 16: IDU Recruitment Chains by BSS/Year.



Data collection

- (1) In BSS-1 the SHIP Partner organizations recruited 25 known IDUs, in BSS-2 14 IDUs, and in BSS-3, 12 IDUs to serve as the "seeds." In an attempt to diversify the IDUs recruited, each Partner selected "seed" IDUs from different injecting groups, as well as age groups, taking care to avoid selecting individuals from the same group who inject together;
- (2) These seeds were interviewed and then offered a financial incentive to recruit their IDU peers to take the same interview they had just completed. In BSS-1 the incentive for participation was 20 GEL¹² for male and female IDUs, which partially could be used for transportation to the interview site. In BSS-2 and BSS-3, an extra incentive of 25 GEL was provided for female IDUs.
- (3) In BSS-1 each IDU recruited was offered an incentive of 15 GEL to recruit up to two other IDUs. In BSS-2 and BSS-3, each IDU was offered 15 GEL to recruit two male IDUs or 17 GEL to recruit one male and one female IDU, or 20 GEL to recruit two female IDUs. Participants were rewarded both for completing the interview and for recruiting his or her peers into the research. These incentives provided a mechanism that created an expanding system of chain-referrals in which subjects recruited more participants, who recruited still more participants, and so forth, forming successive waves of recruitment. Each IDU was limited to two recruits in order to ensure that a broad array of subjects would have an opportunity to recruit, thereby preventing the emergence of semi-professional recruiters, and to preclude turf battles over recruitment rights;
- (4) To ensure that authentic IDUs were recruited and not just individuals wanting some money, a verification procedure was followed in both surveys. The verification procedure, conducted by an experienced addictionologist, included a preliminary informal discussion regarding street names of drugs and prices, familiarity with drug preparation and injection techniques, and finally a visual inspection for recent "track" marks. If the interviewer was satisfied with the recruit's responses, the interview proceeded;
- (5) Subject duplication was overcome by using a subject identification database recording the subject's gender, age, ethnicity, and physical characteristics, such as height, weight, scars, tattoos, and some biometric measures;
- (6) In BSS-1, eight of the 25 "seeds" accomplished one wave of recruitment, one "seed" accomplished two waves, and the remaining 16 "seeds" accomplished three or more waves of recruitment.¹³ In addition, 30 IDUs voluntarily came in from hearing about the survey.

In BSS-2, one "seed" did not recruit, one accomplished one wave, one accomplished three waves, two accomplished four waves, two accomplished five waves, and seven "seeds" accomplished six or more waves. Only six IDUs were not recruited and came in from hearing about the survey;

In BSS-3, one "seed" did not recruit, one accomplished three waves, 1 accomplished four waves, one accomplished five waves, one accomplished six waves, five accomplished seven waves, and two "seeds" accomplished nine waves of recruitment.

- (7) In each BSS, sampling ended when the minimum target sample size of 300 IDUs was achieved.

¹² The exchange rate at the time of the BSS-1 study was 2.21GEL to 1 USD. Thus, each IDU received the equivalent of \$9 USD. In BSS-2 the exchange rates was 1.8GEL/\$1USD and 1.7GEL/\$1USD in BSS-3.

¹³ A "wave" consists of a succession of recruited participants. For example, wave-1 consists of participants referred by the "seed." Wave-2 consists of participants recruited by the first-wave participants, and so forth.

For BSS-1 interviewing occurred from 9 October to 11 November 2002. From these initial seed-IDUs, a total of 345 IDUs were recruited, and, due to "word of mouth," an additional 32 IDUs came in independently. However, of the 377 IDUs that were recruited, 75 were not interviewed because they could not demonstrate adequately that they were IDUs (as discussed in point 4 above). Therefore, a total of 302 IDUs were interviewed in BSS-1.

For BSS-2 interviewing occurred from 6 September to 15 September 2004. The total number of seed-IDUs recruited was 14. One seed was a so-called "dead-end seed." From the thirteen initial seeds, a total 366 IDUs were recruited, with an additional six IDUs coming independently. However, of the 366 IDUs, 86 persons were not interviewed because they could not be verified as IDUs. Therefore, a total of 300 IDUs (14 "seeds" + 6 "volunteers" + 280 verified) were interviewed in BSS-2.

For BSS-3 interviewing occurred in 5-14 June 2006. A total number of 12 seed-IDUs were recruited. From the 12 seed-IDUs a total of 389 IDUs were recruited. Of these 389 IDUs recruited, 101 were not interviewed because they could not be verified as an IDU. Thus, a total of 300 IDUs (12 "seeds" + 288 verified IDUs).

In addition, a tracking system was established during the surveys using only identification numbers that provided a way to link the recruiting IDU with the IDUs he had recruited. For example, each IDU was given a coupon with their identification number in sequence, according to when they were interviewed. Any additional IDUs that were recruited by an IDU already interviewed (up to two) were required to accompany their recruiter to the interview site. Identification numbers were given to these recruited IDUs, and these identification numbers were then linked to the recruiter's identification number.

This linking of IDU recruiter and the recruited IDUs provided additional information on how well the RDS methodology encouraged IDUs to recruit other IDUs who are dissimilar to them either in age, injecting group, or type of drug used. Theoretically, as the number of waves of recruitment increases, the more diverse the IDUs will be from the initial "seeds" recruiters and thus, the more "representative" the sample. Heckathorn, the leading expert in RDS methodology, states that the number of waves necessary to achieve a diverse set of IDUs is less than six.¹⁴

The survey instrument used in the three surveys was a behavior questionnaire for IDUs provided in the manual, *Behavioral Surveillance Surveys: Guidelines for Repeated Behavioral Surveys in Populations at Risk for HIV*, published by Family Health International (FHI). This tool was used for the study of risky sexual and related behavior among IDUs in several countries. Prior to implementation of BSS-1, the questionnaire was translated into Georgian and back into English. It was adopted after reviewing, pre-testing and making modifications to fit the Georgian context. Next, the questionnaire was pre-tested in a focus group and during in-depth interviews with IDUs. A final version of a male and female questionnaire was also translated into Georgian. Only slight modifications were made to the questionnaire for the repeated surveys.

Interviewing of IDUs was conducted in Georgian and took, on average, 40 minutes to complete for all surveys. In addition to answering the questionnaire, IDUs were asked to voluntarily provide a blood sample, on site, immediately following the interview. The sample was tested for syphilis serology and HIV infection in the BSS-1 and BSS-2. Considering that Hepatitis B and C are most common blood-borne infections among injecting drug users, it was decided to add HCV and HBV

¹⁴ "Respondent-driven sampling: A new approach to the study of hidden populations." *Social Problems*, Volume 44, Number 2, (May) 1997. Douglas D. Heckathorn.

testing to the survey biomarker component to produce reliable and valuable statistical information on the spread of viral hepatitis among IDUs. In BSS-1, of the 302 IDUs interviewed, 18 refused to provide a blood sample to test for syphilis and HIV. In BSS-2, only one male refused to provide a blood sample. In BSS-3, only one female refused to provide a blood specimen and 1 specimen could not be tested due to technical problems.

The blood test in all three studies was anonymous-linked. Each IDU that volunteered to provide a blood specimen was given an identification number, which was recorded on the blood tube and the questionnaire. In addition, the IDU was given a card with the identification number and with the organization's telephone number and address.

Blood specimens were sent to the Laboratory of Serology and Virology of the AIDS Center in Tbilisi for testing and the results were reported back to the organization (see biomarker section below for more details). The IDUs were asked to return with their identification card in order to receive their results.

In BSS-1, most (94.7%) of the interviews occurred in the offices of Bemoni Public Union (BPU), the AIDS Center or the Research Institute on Addiction (RIA), with only 5.3% occurring elsewhere. In BSS-2 and BSS-3, all interviews occurred in the offices of either BPU or the RIA.

The vast majority of IDUs respondents (91.7%) were identified using RDS, with a few (5.3%) identified through hospitalization at home during the Baseline Survey. For the Follow-up Survey all IDUs were identified using RDS (see Table 2 in Appendix).

Biomarker Testing

The biomarker component of the three studies involved the analysis of blood specimens at the Laboratory of Serology and Virology of the AIDS Center in Tbilisi.

HIV testing: HIV antibody testing was performed using a three-level enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) testing strategy. If a sample was reactive in the first ELISA (Genescreen Plus HIV Ag-AB, Bio-rad) test, the sample was retested two more times using another kit of ELISA. Samples were considered HIV antibody positive if they were reactive in at least two out of three tests. Any sample non-reactive to the first test was considered as HIV-antibody negative. HIV-antibody positive samples were tested with Western Blot (HIV blot, Genelabs) as the confirmatory test for HIV.

Syphilis testing: Serum samples were tested also for syphilis. Screening was performed using rapid plasma regain (RPR, Biosystem) test. Positive samples were retested using Treponema pallidum hemagglutination assay (TPHA, Biosystem). Syphilis IgG test (Organics) was used for confirmation of syphilis-antibody positive samples.

HCV testing: Screening for HCV antibodies was performed using 3rd generation ELISA (ORTHO® HCV 3.0). Positive samples (serum) were investigated further. For confirmation purpose Western Blot assay was used (HCV BLOT 3.0 Western Blot Assay – Genelabs® Diagnostics).

HBV testing: HBsAg ELISA (HBsAg II Step [Organics]) was used for screening. Positive serum samples were investigated further. For this reason HBsAg Confirmation test (Organics) was used. This test in parallel with standard immunoenzymatic method for the detection of HBsAg employs a neutralizing polyclonal antibody, able to block any specific reactivity if present in the sample.

Data Entry and Analysis

Save the Children Georgia Country Office (SC GeCO) contracted the Institute for Polling and Marketing (IPM), located in Tbilisi, to develop the BSS databases using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS, version 11) software program. At the completion of the interviewing process, IPM created a database matching the questionnaire that included variable names, variable descriptions and value labels. Two experienced individuals made the data entry, one who read the completed interview form and the other entering the data.

Once the SPSS databases were completed, a random check was made of 5% of the completed interview forms. In addition, a frequency was run on all variables to examine values, labels and frequencies. The “cleaned” database was submitted to SC’S Georgian country office data analysis.

SC’s Monitoring & Evaluation Advisor, Larry Dershem, analyzed the data. Percentages, means and medians were calculated to assess prevalence of high-risk behavior among IDUs.

IDU Questionnaire (English)

Questionnaire Identification Number:

Questionnaire is Coded as:

Questionnaire is Word Processed by:

Behavior and Biomarker Study Among Male Injecting Drug Users

(M-IDUs) in Georgia

Tbilisi 2006

Partner Organization:

Introduction: "My name is _____. An American and a Georgian organizations implement a joint project titled "AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention in Georgia". The project is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This survey is aimed at exploring the existing situation. The questionnaire has been designed by our counterparts from the US. Has anybody taken an interview over the last five weeks for this study? If somebody has already taken an interview from the person you are talking to over the BBPS period, don't take another one. Tell him/her, that you cannot re-interview him/her. Thank the person and finish conversation. If nobody has taken an interview from the person in question, continue as follows:

Confidentiality and consent: "I am planning to ask you several questions that are hard to answer by some people. Your responses will be kept confidential. The questionnaire will not show your name and will never be referred to in connection with the information that you will share with us. You are not obliged to answer all my questions, and whenever you wish you may refuse to answer my questions. You may finish the interview at any time per you desire. However, we would love to note that your answers would help us better understand what people think, say and do in view of certain types of behavior. We would highly appreciate your input to this study.

Interviewer's Code: _____
(Interviewer's signature certifying that the respondent has verbally agreed to the interview)

	Respondent 1	Respondent 2	Respondent 3
Date			
Interviewer			
Result			

Result Codes: Completed – 1; Partially Completed – 2; Previously Interviewed – 3; Interview Withheld – 4; Other – 5

Date and time of interview: /_____/date/____/hour/____/minute/

Signature: _____ Date _____

Q1. City: 1. Tbilisi 2. Batumi

Q2. Respondent ID #

Q3. How did you establish a contact with the respondent?

1. He is a patient of the counterpart organization
2. He has been hospitalized and I visited him/her there
3. He has been picked out on a snowball basis
4. Other _____ (please specify)

Q4. Place of the interview:

1. Outside
2. At home
3. At office

Q5. How many times have you participated in the BSS?

Once	1	<i>Continue</i>
Twice	2	<i>Go to Q7.</i>
None	3	<i>Go to A1.</i>
No response	9	

Q6. When was it?

1. Year 2002
2. Year 2004
3. Do not remember exactly

Q7 Did you return to find out the results of your test?

Yes	1	Go to A1.
No	2	Continue
No response	9	

Q8 Why not? _____ (please indicate)

A. Respondent's Personal Data

A1. Where do you live presently?

1. Tbilisi
2. Batumi
- Other _____ (please indicate)
- Neighborhood _____ (please indicate)

A2. How long have you been living in this place? (Please write down only the number of years, or months, or both; e.g. 2 years and 6 months)

- 1.1 / _____ /years/ 1.2 / _____ /months/
2. Always (since birth)
- Other (please indicate) _____

A3. Are you an IDP or refugee?

1. Yes
2. No
9. No response

A4. Within the last 12 months have you left the city or the current place of residence for more than a month?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

A5. How old are you?

/ ____ / ____ / years old

A6. Level of Education completed? (please read out the options)

1. None
2. Primary
3. Secondary or vocational school
4. Incomplete Higher
5. Higher
9. No response

A7. Which ethnic group do you belong to?

1. Georgian
2. Russian
3. Armenian
4. Azeri
- Other _____ (please indicate)
9. No response

A8. What is your marital status? (please read out the options)

1. Married
2. Divorced/Separated for ever
3. Widower
4. Has never been married (**go to the question A10**)
- Other (please indicate) _____

A9. How old were you when you got married for the first time?

Please indicate the exact age: _____

A10. With whom do you live now? (Interviewer: do not read out the options loud; choose the option below relevant to the response)

1. With a spouse
 2. With spouse and parents
 3. Married, but live with another female partner
 4. Widower, but live with a female partner
 5. Not married, live with a female partner
 6. Widower, don't have a female partner
 7. Married, don't live with my wife or a partner
 8. Single
 9. Not married, live with my family (parents)
 10. Refused to answer
- Other: _____ (please indicate)

A11. 1) Have you ever been detained in administrative sentence because of your drug use?

2) Have you ever been imprisoned before trial because of your drug use?

3) Have you ever been imprisoned because of your drug use?

(Please read out the options and match the responses with the relevant options in the table below)

	Yes	No	No response
1. Administrative sentence	1	2	9
2. Imprisoned before trial	1	2	9
3. Imprisoned	1	2	9

A12. Within the last month how often have you consumed alcoholic beverages, such as beer, wine, vodka, other? (please read out the options)

1. Every day
 2. More than once a week
 3. Less than once a week
 4. Never (don't read out loud)
- Other _____ (please indicate)
9. No response

B: Drug Usage

B1. How old were you when you start using drugs? I only mean any kind of drugs used for non-medical purposes, including those to be swallowed, smoked and/or injected

_____ years old (please indicate an exact age)

B2. How long have you been injecting drugs? No matter whether you do it yourself or somebody else makes injections for you. (Please indicate only number of years, or months, or both)

1.1 / _____ years/ 1.2 _____ months/
Other _____ (please indicate)

B3. How old were you when you took the first drug injection? _____ years old (please indicate an exact age)

B4. Within the last 6 months, when you inject drugs, do you inject repeatedly with many of the IDUs, that is, you are a regular injecting group?

Yes	1	Continue
No	2	
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

B4.1 How many IDUs are members of your regular injecting group? _____ (please indicate an exact number)

B5. Which drugs have you used within the last week and which one did you inject? (Do not read out the options loud; choose the option below relevant to the response; several responses can be acceptable)

	Consumed Last Week		Injected Last Week	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Barbiturates	1	2	1	2
2. Tranquilizers	1	2	1	2
3. Inhalants	1	2	1	2
4. Codeine	1	2	1	2

5. Heroin	1	2	1	2
6. Opium	1	2	1	2
7. Poppy	1	2	1	2
8. Methadone	1	2	1	2
9. Morphine	1	2	1	2
10. Tramadol	1	2	1	2
11. Other Opiates _____ (please define)	1	2	1	2
12. Cocaine	1	2	1	2
13. Amphetamine	1	2	1	2
14. Cofein	1	2	1	2
15. Valium	1	2	1	2
16. LSD	1	2	1	2
17. Ephedrone (Vinti)	1	2	1	2
18. Marijuana	1	2	1	2
19. Cyclodol	1	2	1	2
20. Ecstasies	1	2	1	2
21. Subutex (buprenorphine)	1	2	1	2
22. Poppy Seeds	1	2	1	2
23. Antihistaminum _____ (please specify)	1	2	1	2
24. Combination _____ (please specify)	1	2	1	2
25. Other _____ (please specify)	1	2	1	2
Don't know/don't remember	88		88	
No response	99		99	

B6. Which drugs have you used within the last 3 months and which one did you inject? (Do not read out the options loud; choose the option below relevant to the response; several responses can be acceptable)

	Consumed Last Week		Injected Last Week	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Barbiturates	1	2	1	2
2. Tranquilizes	1	2	1	2
3. Inhalants	1	2	1	2
4. Codeine	1	2	1	2
5. Heroin	1	2	1	2
6. Opium	1	2	1	2
7. Poppy	1	2	1	2
8. Methadone	1	2	1	2
9. Morphine	1	2	1	2
10. Tramadol	1	2	1	2
11. Other Opiates _____ (please define)	1	2	1	2
12. Cocaine	1	2	1	2
13. Amphetamine	1	2	1	2
14. Cofein	1	2	1	2
15. Valium	1	2	1	2
16. LSD	1	2	1	2
17. Ephedrone (Vinti)	1	2	1	2
18. Marijuana	1	2	1	2
19. Cyclodol	1	2	1	2
20. Ecstasies	1	2	1	2
21. Subutex (buprenorphine)	1	2	1	2
22. Poppy Seeds	1	2	1	2
23. Antihistaminum _____ (please specify)	1	2	1	2
24. Combination _____ (please specify)	1	2	1	2
25. Other _____ (please specify)	1	2	1	2
Don't know/don't remember	88		88	
No response	99		99	

B7. Within the last month did you switch from one drug to another? By switch, I mean if you permanently switched from injecting drug to non-injecting drug.

Yes	1	Continue
No	2	Go to question B8

B7.1 If yes, from which _____ to which? _____ (please indicate)

B7.2 Why? _____ (please indicate)

B8. When did you use drugs last?

1. _____ months ago
2. _____ days ago
- Other _____
8. Don't remember (go to B10)
9. Refused to answer (go to B10)

B9. How many times did you take drugs that day?

1. _____ times
8. Don't remember
9. Refused to answer

B10. (If you did not take the last shot today or yesterday) Can you tell me why didn't you take drugs today or yesterday? (please read out the options below and match them with the responses) **Maybe you had several reasons; if it is so, please indicate all.** After the answer, please ask once more **Besides these reasons, were there any other reasons?** (Several responses are acceptable)

1. Had no money
2. Had no desire
3. Couldn't get drugs
4. I'm receiving treatment
- Other _____ (please indicate)
9. No response (don't read out)

B11. (Ask only those respondents who indicate drug use for the last week in the question B5) Within the last week how often did you inject drugs? (please read out the options loud)

1. Once a week
2. Two to three times a week
3. Four to six times a week
4. Once a day
5. Two to three times a day
6. Four or more times a day
7. Have not taken (don't read out)
8. Don't know (don't read out)
9. No response (don't read out).

C. Needle Sharing Habit

C1. Have you ever used a needle/syringe that was used by somebody else before?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to C10</i>
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

C2. When you last injected did you use a needle/syringe that was used by somebody else before or not?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to C3.2</i>
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

C3.1. When you last injected the drugs, did you use a needle/syringe that was left at a place of gathering by somebody else (e.g. where the drugs were prepared, the dedicated flat, or elsewhere)?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

C3.2 If many people were there, how do you think, how many people used the shared needle?

1. _____ (please specify the number)
77. I was alone
88. Don't know
99. No response

C3.3 In the instance before the last usage, did you use a needle/syringe that had been used by anybody else before?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
-----	---	-----------------

No	2	Go to C3.5
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

C3.4 Did you then use a needle/syringe that was left at the place of gathering by somebody else (of drug preparing, or some other place)?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

C3.5 If several people were there at that time, how do you think, how many people could have used the shared needle?

1. _____ (please specify the number)
77. I was alone
88. Don't know
99. No response

C4. In the past, when you injected drugs, have you ever used needles/syringes that had been left at the place of gathering?

1. Always
2. Nearly always
3. Sometimes
4. Once
5. Never
8. Don't know
9. No response

C5. Please recall all instances of injecting that took place over the last week. How often did you use the same needle/syringe that had been used by others?

Always	1	Continue
Almost always	2	
Sometimes	3	
Once	4	
Never	5	Go to C9
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

C6. Over the last week, did you use a needle/syringe that had been used by any of the following people? (please read out the list loud; several responses are acceptable)

	Y	N	DK	NR
1. Your usual partner in sex (girl-friend)	1	2	8	9
2. Partner in sex whom you didn't know before	1	2	8	9
3. Someone from the drug-addict community (drug-related friend)	1	2	8	9
4. Drug trafficker	1	2	8	9
5. Stranger	1	2	8	9
6. General friend	1	2	8	9
Other (please specify): _____	1	2	8	9

C7. With how many different drug user partners did you share a needle/syringe last week? (Count all those people with whom you shared a needle/syringe)

1. Number of Partners: _____
88. Don't know
99. No response

C8. During the last week, when you injected drugs with a used needle/syringe, how many times did you clean them before usage? (please read out the options)

Always	1	Continue
Almost always	2	
Sometimes	3	
Once	4	
Never	5	Go to C9
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

C8.1 If you cleaned the needle/syringe, how did you do it? (please read out the options; several responses are acceptable)

1. With non-boiled water
2. Disinfecting sol.
3. Saliva
4. Boiled water
5. Chlorine
6. Put on match/liter fire
7. Other _____
8. No response
9. Don't know

C9. During the last week how often have you used a needle/syringe that nobody had used before? (please read out the options)

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Never
8. Don't know
9. No response

C10. During the last week how many times did you give the used needle/syringe to others? (please read out the options)

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Never
8. Don't know
9. No response

C11. When you last threw away the used needle, how did you do that? (do not read out the options. Match the responses with the options below. If the respondent's answer is different from the below presented options, take note of the full answer).

1. Threw the needle into the garbage bin without a cap
2. Threw the needle into the garbage bin with a cap
3. Put into a bottle/can/boiling pan and left there
4. Dropped on the ground
5. Other _____
9. No response

C12. Can you actually get new and unused needles and syringes whenever you need them?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to C14</i>
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

C13. Where do you get/buy new needles/syringes? (please read out all options and mark the selected one)

	Y	N
1. Drug store	1	2
2. Shop	1	2
3. Medical staff	1	2
4. Hospital	1	2
5. Wholesale drug store/salesperson	1	2
6. Family/Relatives	1	2
7. Partner in sex	1	2
8. Friends	1	2
9. Other injection drug user	1	2
10. Drug trafficker	1	2
11. Syringe exchange programme	1	2
12. Stolen from a legal source (hospital, drug store)	1	2
13. Bought in the street	1	2
Other (please specify) _____	1	2

C14. During the last week have you used a syringe that had already been filled with drugs without your presence?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

C15. During the last week how many times did you take drugs after it had been filled with solution from a syringe that had been used by somebody else? (Whether it was filled from the "front" or the "back") (Please explain to the respondent the filling technique from the front and the back ends. Make sure he understands what the question is about.)

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Once
5. Never
8. Don't know
9. No response

C16. During the last week when you injected drugs, how many times did you use shared syringe with left drug in it? (please read out the options)

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Once
5. Never
8. Don't know
9. No response

C17. During the last week when you injected drugs, how many times did you use shared bottle, spoon, boiling pan/glass/container, cotton/filter or water? (please read out the options)

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Once
5. Never
8. Don't know
9. No response

C18. During the last week how many times did you take solution from the shared container? (please read out the options)

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Once
5. Never
8. Don't know
9. No response

C19. During the last week how often was the liquid drug diluted with somebody else's blood (for filtration)? (Read out the options)

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Once
5. Never
8. Don't know
9. No response

C20. Please recall the last instance of your taking drugs and tell me (read out all options and mark the chosen one)

	Yes	No	Don't Know	NR
1. Did you use a syringe after it was filled by somebody else from his/her used syringe?	1	2	8	9
2. Did you use a shared bottle, spoon, boiling pan/glass, container, cotton/filter or water?	1	2	8	9
3. Did you take solution from the shared container?	1	2	8	9
4. Did you use the liquid that was diluted with somebody else's blood (for filtration)?	1	2	8	9

C21. Over the last year have you injected drugs in another country/city/town?

Yes	1	Continue
No	2	Go to C22
Don't remember	8	
No response	9	

C21.1 If yes, in which other countries/cities/towns did you inject drugs? (Make sure that cities and countries match each other if the place in question is outside Georgia)

	1 st Case	2 nd Case	3 rd Case	4 th Case	5 th Case
1. City					
2. Country					

C21.2 When you injected drugs in any other country/city/town did you use somebody else's needle/syringe?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't remember
9. No response

C21.3 When you injected drugs in another country/city/town did you allow somebody else to use your used needle/syringe?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't remember
9. No response

C22. Did you experience overdoses in the last year?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to C23.</i>
Don't remember	8	
No response	9	

C22.1 What kind of help did you get?

1. Emergency aid
2. Hospital treatment
3. Other _____ (please specify)

C23. Do you currently get any medical treatment (or assistance), or have you ever taken such a treatment (or assistance) because you are a drug user? (Please read out the options below)

Currently taking a medical treatment	1	<i>Continue</i>
Used to take a medical treatment, but later quit it	2	
Have been taking a medical treatment	3	
Never have been treated	4	<i>Go to D1</i>
No response	9	

C24. How many years ago did you take medical treatment or assistance because you were a drug user?

1. _____ years _____ months (please indicate)
88. don't know
- 99 no response

C25. What kind of medical treatment or assistance have you taken?

(Do not read out the options. Ask also this: "What other treatments have you taken? Several responses are acceptable)

	Y	N
1. Consultations at a health center	1	2
2. Self-treatment groups	1	2
3. Detoxification with Methadone	1	2
4. Substitution with Methadone	1	2
5. Detoxification with other drugs	1	2
6. Detoxification without drugs	1	2
7. Psycho-social rehabilitation center	1	2
8. Survived "extreme need" with somebody else's help	1	2
9. Survived "extreme need" without anybody's help	1	2
Other (please write down)	1	2
88. Don't know	88	
99. No response	99	

C26. Can you tell me in which country/city did you take medical treatment?

1. _____ (please indicate)

D. Sexual Life Record

D1. How old were you when you had the first sexual contact in your life notwithstanding the form of it?

1. _____ years old (please indicate the exact age)
77. Never had it (**go to G1**)
88. Don't know
99. No response

D2. Have you had sex during the last 12 months?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to D4</i>
No response	9	

D2.1 Does your regular sexual partner/spouse have another sexual partner?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't know
8. No response

D3. In total with how many female sexual partners have you had over the last 12 months?

1. _____ (please specify the exact number)
88. Don't know
99. No response

D3.1 How many of those were "regular sexual partners" (i.e. spouse or permanent sexual partner)?

1. _____ (number)
88. Don't know
99. No response

D3.2 How many of your female sexual partners were "paid" ones? (i.e. those ones with who you had a sexual contact in exchange for money or drugs)

1. _____ number
88. don't know
99. no response

D3.3 How many of those sexual partners were "occasional" ones? (i.e. those ones that you are not married to, never have lived together, and never have paid money in exchange for sex)

1. _____ (number)
88. Don't know
99. No response

D4. We talked about your female partners. Have you ever had a male sexual partner?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to E1</i>
No response	9	

D4.1 If yes, have you ever had anal sex (passive intercourse) with your male partner during the last 12 months?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to E1</i>
No response	9	

D4.2 With how many male partners have you had anal sex (passive intercourse) over the last 12 months?

1. _____ (number)
88. Don't know
99. No response

E. Number and Types of Partners

The following questions I will ask you about your regular sexual partner. A regular sexual partner is someone who is your spouse or who you consider your permanent sexual partner.

E1. Have you had sex with your regular sexual partner over the last 12 months?

(Compare with question D3.1 and circle the response for the question E1)

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to E2</i>

E1.1 How many times did you have sex with your regular sexual partner over the last month?

1. _____ times
88. Don't know
99. No response

E1.2 When you had last sexual contact with your regular sexual partner did you use a condom?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to E1.4</i>
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

E1.3 Who offered to use condoms at that time, you or your regular sexual partner's?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I did | Go to E1.5 |
| 2. Partner | |
| 3. Both | |
| 8. Don't know | |
| 9. Refused to answer | |

E1.4 Why didn't you and your regular sexual partner use a condom at that time? (Don't read out the options. Match the response up to the options below. Several responses are acceptable)

	Y	N
1. Was not available/Did not have it	1	2
2. Too expensive	1	2
3. Partner refused	1	2
4. Don't like it	1	2
5. Use other contraceptives	1	2
6. Didn't think necessary	1	2
7. Didn't think of it	1	2
Other (please indicate) _____	1	2
Don't know	88	
No response	99	

E1.5 How often have you used condoms with your regular sexual partner within the last year? (pleas read out the options below)

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Never
8. Don't know
9. No response

E1.6 Does your regular sexual partner inject drugs?

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Yes | 2. No | 8. Don't know | 9. No response |
|--------|-------|---------------|----------------|

E1.7 Have you had anal sex with your regular sexual partner?

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Yes | 2. No | 8. Don't know | 9. No response |
|--------|-------|---------------|----------------|

The following questions I will ask you about your paid-for sexual partner. A paid-for sexual partner is someone who you has sexual contact in exchange for money or drugs.

E2. Did you have a paid-for sexual partner over the last 12 months? (Compare the question with D3.2 and circle response to E2)

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to E3</i>

E2.1 Please recall all your paid-for sexual partners. How many of those did you have?

1. _____ 88. Don't know 99. No response

E2.1.1 Please recall all the paid-for sexual partners to whom you paid money or drugs in exchange for sex over the last month. How many of those did you have in total?

1. _____ (please indicate an exact number)
 88. Don't know (**go to E3**)
 99. No response (**go to E3**)

E2.2 Please recall your last paid-for sexual partner? How many times did you have sex with her over the last month?

1. _____ times 88. Don't know 99. No response

E2.3 Last time when you had sex with your paid-for sexual partner, did you use a condom?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to E2.5</i>
Don't know	8	<i>Go to E2.6</i>
No response	9	

E2.4 Whose initiative was to use condoms at that time (you or your paid-for sexual partner's)?

1. Mine
2. Partner's
3. Mutual
8. Don't know
9. No response

(Go to E2.6)

E2.5 Why didn't you and your paid-for sexual partner use condoms at that time? (Don't read out the options. Several responses can be accepted)

	Y	N
1. Was not available/Did not have it	1	2
2. Too expensive	1	2
3. Partner refused	1	2
4. Don't like it	1	2
5. Use other contraceptives	1	2
6. Didn't think necessary	1	2
7. Didn't think of it	1	2
Other (please indicate) _____	1	2
Don't know	88	
No response	99	

E2.6 Last year how many times did you use condoms with your paid-for sexual partners? (Read out the options)

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Never
8. Don't know
9. No response

E2.7 Does your paid-for sexual partner inject drugs?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

E2.8 Have you had anal sex with your paid-for sexual partners?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

The following questions I will ask you about your occasional sexual partners. An occasional sexual partner is someone who you are not married to, never lived together, and have never paid money or exchanged drugs for sex.

E3. Did you have a sexual contact with an occasional sexual partner over the last 12 months? (Compare with the question D3.3 and circle the response to E3)

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to F1</i>

E3.1 Please recall your very last occasional sexual partner. How many times did you have sexual contacts with her within the last month?

1. _____ times
88. Don't know
99. No response

E3.2 Last time when you had a sexual contact with your occasional sexual partner, did you use condoms?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
-----	---	-----------------

No	2	Go to E3.4
Don't know	8	Go to E3.5
No response	9	

E3.3 Whose initiative was then to use condoms?

1. Mine
2. Partner's
3. Mutual
8. Don't know
9. No response

Go to E3.5

E3.4 Why didn't you and your occasional sexual partner use condoms then? (Don't read out the options. Several responses can be accepted.)

	Y	N
1. Was not available/Did not have it	1	2
2. Too expensive	1	2
3. Partner refused	1	2
4. Don't like it	1	2
5. Use other contraceptives	1	2
6. Didn't think necessary	1	2
7. Didn't think of it	1	2
Other (please indicate) _____	1	2
Don't know	88	
No response	99	

E3.5 How often have you used condoms with your occasional sexual partner over the last year?

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Sometimes
4. Never
8. Don't know
9. No response

E3.6 Do you know whether your occasional sexual partner inject drugs?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

E3.7 Have you had anal sex with your occasional sexual partners?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

F. Use of Condoms

(Do not ask Q F1. Compare the responses to questions: E1.2, E1.5, E2.3, E2.6, E3.2, E3.5 and mark respectfully)

F1. Have you ever used condoms?

Yes	1
No	2

F2. In the last month, have you had any difficulties in getting a condom when you need one?

Yes	1	Continue
No	2	Go to G1
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

F2.1 If yes, what was a reason for that? (please indicate)

1. _____

G. Sexually Transmitted Diseases

G1. Have you heard of diseases that are transmitted sexually?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to G4</i>
No response	9	

G2. Can you describe STD symptoms that are observed among women?

(Don't read out the options. Multiple answers are acceptable)

	Y	N
1. Stomach (abdominal) ache	1	2
2. Vaginal release	1	2
3. Odorous release	1	2
4. Burning pain while urinating	1	2
5. Vaginal ulcer	1	2
6. Swollen vulva	1	2
7. Itching	1	2
Other: (a) _____ (please specify)	1	2
Other: (b) _____ (please specify)	1	2
Other: (c) _____ (please specify)	1	2
Don't know	88	
No response	99	

G3. Can you describe STD symptoms that are observed among men?

(Don't read out the options. Multiple responses are acceptable)

	Y	N
1. Genital release	1	2
2. Burning while urinating	1	2
3. Genital ulcer	1	2
4. Swollen lower abdomen	1	2
Other: (a) _____ (please specify)	1	2
Other: (b) _____ (please specify)	1	2
Other: (c) _____ (please specify)	1	2
Don't know	88	
No response	99	

G4. Have you observed genital release or burning pain while urinating during the last 12 months?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

G5. Have you observed genital ulcer/rash over the last 12 months?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

(Interviewer: If there is no "Yes" to G4 and G5, go to H1)

G6. Whom did you apply for medical treatment? (Please read out the options; multiple answers are acceptable)

	Yes	No
1. STD Institution	1	2
2. Private doctor	1	2
3. Drugstore	1	2
4. Self-treatment	1	2
5. Nobody	1	2
Other (please specify)	1	2
Don't know	88	
No response	99	

H. Knowledge, Opinion and Attitude

H1. Have you heard of HIV or AIDS?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

(Please explain that HIV is a human immunodeficiency virus which causes AIDS.)

H2. Do you know any person around you who has been infected, ill with, or has died of AIDS?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to H4</i>
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

H3. Do you have a close relative or friend who has been infected, ill with, or has died of AIDS?

1. Yes, a close relative
2. Yes, a close friend
3. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

H4. Please give me your opinion regarding the following:

(Please read out all options and mark the relevant answer.)

Assertions	Yes	No	DK	NR
1. Can one reduce the HIV risk if one properly uses condoms during every sexual contact?	1	2	8	9
2. Can one get HIV as a result of a mosquito's bite?	1	2	8	9
3. Do you believe that one may protect oneself from HIV/AIDS by having one uninfected and reliable sexual partner?	1	2	8	9
4. Do you believe that one can protect oneself from HIV/AIDS by keeping away from (avoiding) sexual contact?	1	2	8	9
5. Do you believe that one can get HIV/AIDS by taking food or drink that contains someone else's saliva?	1	2	8	9
6. Do you believe that one may be infected with HIV/AIDS by using a needle/syringe already used by someone else?	1	2	8	9
7. Do you believe that drug users may protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by switching to non-injection drugs?	1	2	8	9

H5. Do you believe that an HIV/AIDS-infected pregnant woman can transfer virus to her fetus?

Yes	1	<i>Go to H7</i>
No	2	
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

H6. What do you believe a pregnant woman might do reduce the risk of transferring the infection to her fetus?

(Don't read out the options to the respondent. Multiple answers are acceptable)

- Take medication (antiretrovirals) 1
- Other _____ please specify
- Don't know 8
- No response 9

H7. Can a mother transfer the HIV/AIDS to her baby through breastfeeding?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

H8. Is it possible in your neighborhood/town that one take confidential HIV/AIDS test to see if one is infected? "Confidential" means that nobody will know about the test results without one's permission.

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

H9. I don't want to know about the test results but have you ever taken an HIV test?

Yes	1	Go to H13
No	2	
No response	9	

H10. When did you take the last HIV test?

1. Last year
2. About one or two years ago
3. About two or four years ago
4. Four or more years ago
8. Don't know
9. No response

H11. 1) Was it your initiative to take the HIV/AIDS test or you had to?

2) Did you have to take the HIV/AIDS test?

	Yes	No	No response
1. My initiative	1	2	9
2. I had to	1	2	9

H12. Don't tell me the test result, but do you know it?

1. Yes
2. No
9. No response

H13. If you are HIV positive will you inform your sex partners?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

H14. If you are HIV positive will you inform your IDU partners?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. No response

H15. How many times have you used the following health services in the last year? (Please read out the options. Multiple answers are acceptable. Use 0 for not used). If all answers are 0, go to H15.2

	Times used
1. Narcology Institute	
2. AIDS Center	
3. Bemoni	
4. Healthy Cabinet	
Other (please specify)	

H15.1. Please assess their services by a 5-grade system, whereby 1 is the lowest and 5 is the highest grade. So the organization...

(Name the institution that was given first by the respondent for the previous question and write down the name of this organization within first empty graph. If there is another institution named, read the name of the next one and write down the name of that organization within the next empty graph and so on.. Rate each of the institution according to marks given by the respondent. If the respondent says "I don't know", write down 8; if he/she has no answer, right down 9.)

Write down the name of an organization with its code	Code _____ Name	Code _____ Name	Code _____ Name	Code _____ Name	Other Name
1. Empathic Service					
2. Staff Quality					
3. Consultation Quality					
4. Problem Solving					

H15.2 Are you going to use the services of that institution(s) in the future?

1. Yes/maybe
2. No/probably not

H15.3 Can you tell me why do you think so?

Note full answer here:

I. Awareness of AIDS

(Questions for those respondents who answered positively to Q H1)

I1. Out of the below listed information sources which one was used by you as a source of information about AIDS? (Read out the following possible responses. Several answers are acceptable)

	Y	N
1. Radio	1	2
2. TV	1	2
3. Magazines/Journals	1	2
4. Booklets, Posters	1	2
5. Healthcare system staff	1	2
6. Schools/Teachers	1	2
7. Friends/Relatives	1	2
8. Work Place	1	2
9. NGO representatives	1	2
10. Training Programs	1	2
11. Billboards/Street Advertising	1	2
12. Social Workers	1	2
Other (please specify)	1	2

I2. Did anybody supply you with the following items and/or information about those last year? (Multiple answers are acceptable)

	Y	N
1. Condoms	1	2
2. Brochures/pamphlets/booklets on AIDS	1	2
3. Qualified information on AIDS	1	2
Other (please specify)	1	2

J. Encouraging to Use Condoms

J1. Over the last year have you seen, read or heard any advertisement on condoms from any of the following sources? (Multiple answers are acceptable)

	Y	N
1. Radio	1	2
2. TV	1	2
3. Drugstore	1	2
4. Health Center	1	2
5. Hospital	1	2
6. Medical personnel/Volunteers	1	2
7. Friends/Neighbors	1	2
8. NGOs	1	2
9. Magazines/Journals	1	2
10. Video Shops	1	2
11. Street Stands	1	2
12. Trainings	1	2
13. Billboards/Notices	1	2
14. Comics Books	1	2
15. Social Workers	1	2
Other (Please specify)	1	2

J2. Have you heard/seen or read any information about the syringe exchange program over the last year?

1. Yes

2. No

J3. Have you heard/seen or read any information or material about any other similar program?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to J4</i>

J3.1 If yes, what is it? _____

J4. Have you ever seen or read these materials? (Please show the respondent the booklets)

- | | | |
|--------------|--------|-------|
| a. Booklet A | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| b. Booklet B | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| c. Booklet N | 1. Yes | 2. No |

J5. Where do you normally gather to inject drugs?

_____ (please specify)

J6. Do not tell me their names, but please specify two persons who have the major impact on you in terms of continuing the using of drugs.

	Person One	Person two
Parents	1	1
Siblings	2	2
Spouse	3	3
My children	4	4
School/class mate	5	5
Neighbor friend	6	6
Needle partners	7	7
Nobody	99	

J7. Do not tell me their names, but please specify two persons who have the major impact on you in terms of quitting the using of drugs.

	Person One	Person two
Parents	1	1
Siblings	2	2
Spouse	3	3
My children	4	4
School/class mate	5	5
Neighbor friend	6	6
Needle partners	7	7
Nobody	99	

Q9. You have been very helpful. After generalization and statistical analysis of the present study our organization will plan projects that will be beneficial for all. If in several months I need to take another interview from you, would you make yourself available?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know (we'll see)

Interviewer, thank the respondent for cooperation and say good bye. After the interview make sure you have taken down the respondent's identification data so that the same person is used in the following panels of the study.

Q10. During the interview the respondent was:

1. Interested
2. Indifferent
3. Uninterested
4. Calm
5. Agitated

Time when interview was concluded _____

The questionnaire is kept till completion of the project.

Q11. Quality control on the interview was carried out by _____

1. Position _____
2. Organization _____

Quality control group member has used (completed) quality control card _____

Signature _____