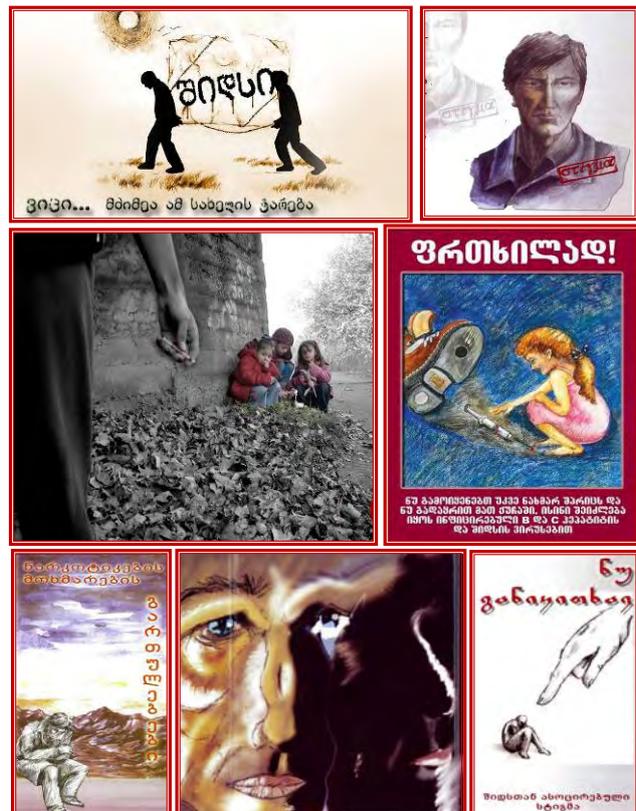
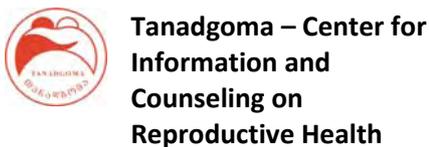
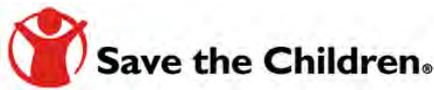




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Characteristics, High-Risk Behaviors and Knowledge of STI/HIV/AIDS, and Prevalence of HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis Among Injecting Drug Users in Batumi, Georgia: 2004 – 2006

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



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.

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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.

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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
ELISA – Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay
CSP – Commercial (male or female) Sex Partner
FSW – Female Sex Worker
GEL – Georgian Lari (1.82 GEL = 1 USD in October 2004; 1.78 GEL = 1 USD in May 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 (or Narcology Institute)
RPR – Rapid Plasma Reagent
SC – Save the Children
SHIP – STI/HIV Prevention
SPSS – Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
STI – Sexually Transmitted Infection
TPHA – <i>Treponema pallidum</i> 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

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).

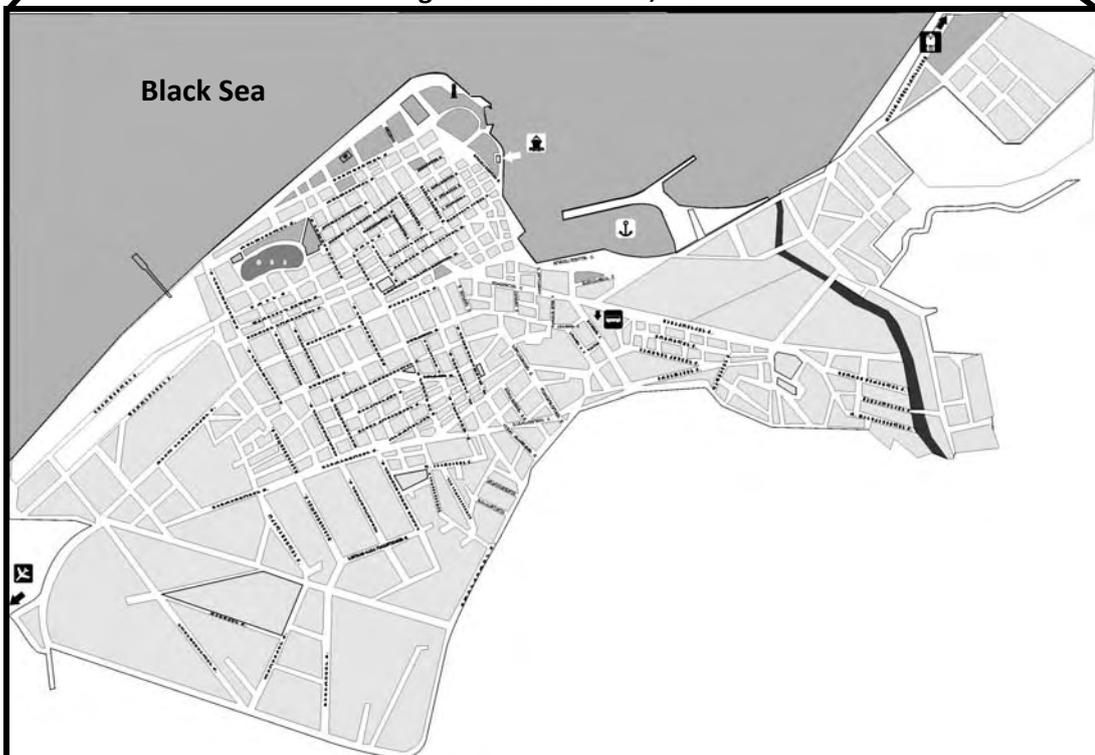
“Switched drugs” – this refers to the substitution of one drug for another. More often, drug substitution occurs when the usual drug injected is not available, or the IDU cannot afford it.

Location

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



Figure 2: Batumi 120,000.



Overview

This report is the final report on the two behavioral and biomarker surveillance surveys (BSSs) conducted in Batumi, Georgia among injecting drug users (IDUs). The first BSS (here after BSS-1) was conducted in October 2004 and the second BSS (here after BSS-2) was conducted in May 2006. BSS-1 serves as a baseline measurement of different high-risk behaviors of IDUs for the STI/HIV Prevention (SHIP) Project and other HIV/AIDS prevention activities in the Adjara region of Georgia. BSS-2 serves as a follow-up measurement to assess change in knowledge and behaviors from the baseline.

Attempting to survey IDUs with traditional survey methods is problematic, since as a “hidden population” no sampling frame exists.¹ 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).² 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.³ It utilizes a chain-referral method that produces a relatively independent sample of the initial subjects from which sampling begins.

The interviews were conducted face-to-face by trained staff from Tanadgoma (TG), Batumi branch, 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 and Hepatitis B and C.

Introduction

Georgia’s population is estimated to be approximately 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. This has resulted in a general deterioration in the overall health status of the Georgian population. Transparent borders, allowing drugs to move freely throughout the region, as well as liberalization of sexual taboos (including gender-based norms) traditional to Georgians, 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 an increase in the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV. The incidence of HIV, however, has grown slowly and is presently mainly concentrated among IDUs. The wide availability of drugs, combined with the complex factors motivating demand, and the low level 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

¹ A sample frame is based on knowing the size, boundaries and distribution of the statistical universe.

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

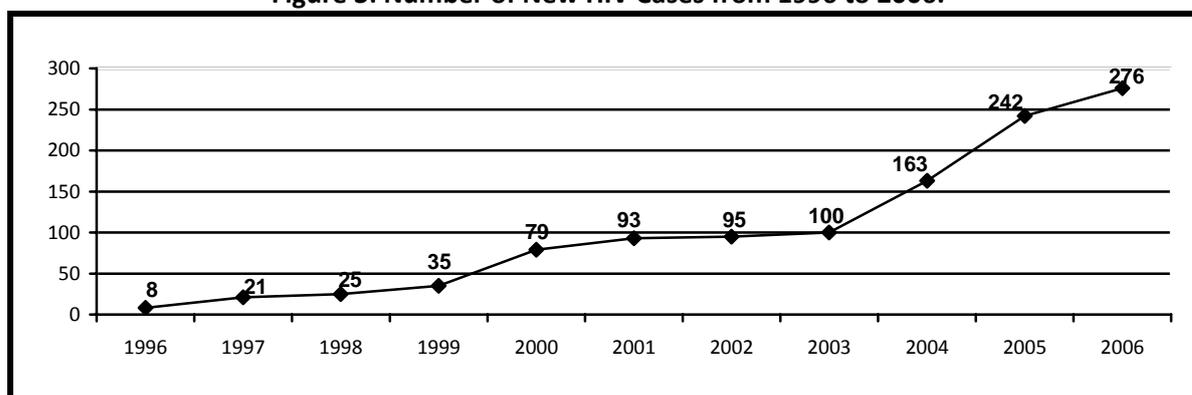
³ “Extensions of Respondent-Driven Sampling: A New Approach to the Study of Injecting Drug Users Aged 18-25.” *AIDS and Behavior*, Vol.6, No.1, March 2002.

growth in STIs, particularly among young people, is alarming in that STI is a co-factor in the sexual transmission of HIV, and the same risk behaviors perpetuate both infections.

WHO experts indicate that Georgia could 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 that includes IDUs and FSWs. The first HIV diagnosis in Georgia was made in 1989. As of the end of 2004, a total of 638 HIV cases had been registered; 523 were males and 115 were females, ranging from 21 to 40 years of age.⁴

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.⁵ The actual number of persons living with HIV in Georgia may be closer to 3,500 persons.⁶ 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.⁷

In the opinion of some local experts, the actual number of drug abusers in Georgia exceeds 250,000 to 280,000 (or 5.7% to 6.4% of the total population).⁸ 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

⁴ Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center, Annual Report, 2004. Unpublished.

⁵ Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center, http://aidscenter.ge/epidsituation_eng.html.

⁶ Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center, http://aidscenter.ge/epidsituation_eng.html.

⁷ Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center, http://aidscenter.ge/epidsituation_eng.html.

⁸ Research Institute on Addiction, Annual Report – 2005. Unpublished.

mainly caused by the import and illegal sale of subutex.⁹ 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.

The Setting – Batumi

Batumi is a port city, with a population of approximately 137,000 people, on the Black Sea coast. It is the capital of Adjara, an autonomous republic in southwest Georgia. It is situated some 20 km (12 miles) north from the Turkish border, in a subtropical zone, rich in citrus fruit and tea. Industries include oil refineries, shipbuilding, food processing, and light manufacturing.

Two characteristics of Batumi make it a potential magnet for drug abuse: a) shipping port and b) cross-border transit area. Batumi, with its large port and commercial center, is also the last stop of the Trans-Caucasian railroad and the Baku oil pipeline. In 2006, almost 800 ships came to the Batumi port.

According to the US Department of State, Georgia is believed to be a secondary transit route for heroin smuggled from Afghanistan.¹⁰ Drugs are brought into Georgia through trucks destined for Tbilisi. From Tbilisi the drugs are shipped west to the Black Sea ports of Batumi, Poti, and Sukhumi (Abkhazia). From there the drugs are shipped mainly to Turkey (Istanbul), Romania (Constantia), and Ukraine (Odessa).

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, March 2004, Georgia, United States Department of State.

Behavioral Surveillance Surveys

Table 1 below presents a summary of findings from BSS-1 (2004) and BSS-2 (2006) surveys. This table shows the findings based on various indicators for male and female IDUs for each BSS; however, since there are few female IDUs the discussion of the findings will refer to IDUs in general, which will represent primarily male IDUs. Moreover, the analyses include a breakdown by four age groups for each indicator, which is presented in the data tables in the appendix; however, due to brevity of presentation a discussion of age group similarities and/or differences will not be discussed. Also, it must be highlighted that 48 (25%) of the 195 male IDUs who participated in BSS-1 had participated in BSS-2.

Table 1: Summary of Key Indicators for IDUs in Batumi in 2004 & 2006.

Key Indicators	Prevalence			
	Males		Females	
	2004 BSS – 1 (n=195)	2006 BSS – 2 (n=195)	2004 BSS – 1 (n=5)	2006 BSS – 2 (n=5)
Participated in 2004 BSS-1	N/A	24.6% (48/195)	N/A	0.0% (0/5)
Biomarker				
Reactive syphilis serology	1.6% (3/192)	5.6% (11/195)	0.0% (0/5)	20.0% (1/5)
Hepatitis C	N/A	76.4% (149/195)	N/A	40.0% (2/5)
Hepatitis B	N/A	2.6% (5/195)	N/A	20.0% (1/5)
HIV (ELISA with Western Blot confirmation)	2.1% (4/192)	3.6% (7/195)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/5)
Demographic Characteristics				
Median age	30.0 yrs	28.0 yrs	28.0 yrs	33.0 yrs
Level of education	Secondary (96/195) University (83/195)	Secondary (112/195) University (74/195)	Secondary (3/5) University (2/5)	Secondary (3/5) University (1/5)
Marital status	Married (100/195) Single (85/195)	Married (116/195) Never married (64/195)	Divorced/separated (3/5)	Married (2/5) Never married (2/5)
Drug Use				
Median age of 1 st drug use	17.0	16.0	22.0	20.0
Median age of 1 st injecting	19.3	18.0	22.0	23.0
Most frequent drugs injected last week	69.9% Heroin (79/113) 31.9% <i>Subutex</i> (36/113)	96.9% Heroin (189/195) 39.0% <i>Subutex</i> (75/195)	50% Heroin (1/2) 50% <i>Subutex</i> (1/2)	100% Heroin (5/5) 40% <i>Subutex</i> (2/5)
Drug increasingly injected	10.6% Antihistamine (12/113)	26.2% Antihistamine (51/195)	0.0% Antihistamine (0/5)	20.0% Antihistamine (1/5)
Sexual Risk Behavior				
Median age at 1 st sex	16.0	15.0	18.0	23.0
Had sex with regular sex partner in previous year	79.8% (150/188)	81.2% (147/181)	80.0% (4/5)	0.0% (0/5)
Used condom at last sex with regular partner	16.8% (25/149)	12.2% (18/148)	0.0% (0/5)	---
Had occasional sex partner in previous year	64.2% (115/179)	37.6% (68/181)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/5)
Used condom at last sex with occasional partner	51.3% (59/115)	57.6% (38/66)	---	---
Had sex with paid-for sex worker(s) in the previous year	44.3% (81/183)	23.9% (43/180)	20.0% (1/5)	0.0% (0/5)
Used condom at last sex with sex worker	71.7% (33/46)	80.6% (29/36)	100% (1/1)	---
Median # of sex partners (regular, occasional, sex worker) last year	4.0	2.0	1.0	0.0

Key Indicators	Prevalence			
	Males		Females	
	2004 BSS – 1 (n=195)	2006 BSS – 2 (n=195)	2004 BSS – 1 (n=5)	2006 BSS – 2 (n=5)
Drug Use Risk Behavior				
Ever used a previously used needle/syringe	77.4% (151/195)	64.1% (125/195)	60.0% (3/5)	100% (5/5)
Shared needle/syringe in the last week	32.4% (48/148)	12.1% (15/124)	0.0% (0/3)	50.0% (2/4)
Percent that tried to clean the used needle/syringe	76.9% (10/13)	100% (13/13)	---	100% (2/2)
Primary method to clean used needle/syringe	Water (100%)	Water (100%)	---	Water (100%)
Used shared injecting equipment in the last week ¹¹	46.7% (79/169)	69.8% (136/195)	50.0% (2/4)	80.0% (4/5)
Use solution from a shared container ¹²	47.3% (80/169)	54.3% (106/195)	50.0% (2/4)	80.0% (4/5)
Inject drug diluted with someone else's blood	1.8% (3/169)	2.1% (4/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/4)
Can get/buy new/unused needle/syringes when needed	97.9% (191/195)	97.4% (190/195)	100% (5/5)	100% (5/5)
Location to get new needles/syringes	Pharmacy (97.9%)	Pharmacy (98.9%)	Pharmacy (100%)	Pharmacy (100%)
STI/HIV Knowledge, Experience and Practices				
Aware of HIV	95.9% (187/195)	91.8% (179/195)	100% (5/5)	100% (5/5)
Know person that has/had HIV	31.3% (61/195)	35.4% (69/195)	20.0% (1/5)	40.0% (2/5)
Main source of information about HIV/AIDS	TV (93.6%) Magazine (74.9%)	TV (99.5%) Magazine (79.0%)	TV (100%) Magazine (60.0%)	TV (100%) NGOs (60.0%)
Correctly identify six means of transmitting HIV	35.4% (69/195)	31.8% (62/195)	20.0% (1/5)	40.0% (2/5)
Voluntary Counseling and Testing				
Voluntary HIV testing is available in the community	58.5% (114/195)	54.5% (104/191)	80.0% (4/5)	60.0% (3/5)
Had voluntary HIV test and received results	24.6% (48/195)	27.2% (53/195)	0.0% (0/5)	20.0% (1/5)
Social Influences and Treatment				
Person with major influence to continue injecting drugs	Nobody (60.0%) IDU partner (51.3%)	Nobody (80.0%) IDU partner (19.3%)	IDU partner (80.0%)	IDU partner (80.0%)
Person with major influence to stop injecting drugs	Parents (59.7%) Classmates (41.5%)	Parents (59.5%) Spouse (47.2%)	Classmates (60.0%) Nobody (40.0%)	Classmates (60.0%) Nobody (40.0%)
Percent that have never received treatment for drug use	60.5% (118/195)	53.3% (104/195)	100% (5/5)	100% (5/5)
Percent that started treatment but quit	32.5% (65/195)	44.6% (87/195)	---	---

¹¹ The percentage of “refused to answer” were 37.3% in 2004, which IF combined with “yes” responses would be 84.0% who share equipment. Since 2004 was the first year of the study, it is reasonable to believe that some IDUs were hesitant to admit to such high-risk practices; however, after several years of working with the IDUs, and gaining trust, IDUs were more willing to respond in 2006.

¹² The percentage of “refused to answer” were 37.9% in 2004, which IF combined with “yes” responses would be 85.2% who share a container.

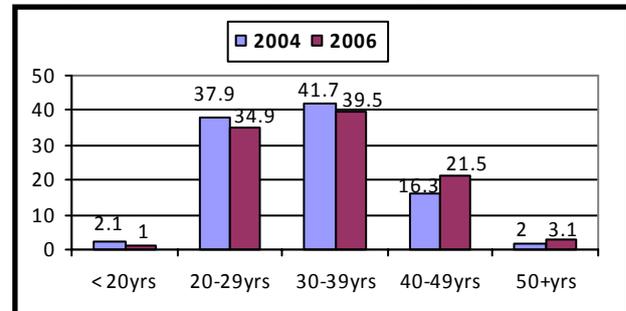
Characteristics

- The vast majority (98%) of IDUs in both BSSs are male, who are on average 28 years of age.
- In both BSSs, a large majority of IDUs were between 20-39 years of age (80% and 74% respectively).



- Almost all IDUs are ethnic Georgians.
- They are relatively well educated: the percentages that had completed secondary schooling in both studies were 49% and 57%, with the next largest majority having a university degree (42% and 38% respectively).
- IDUs, generally, are either married or single (never married), with few being either divorced/separated or widowers.

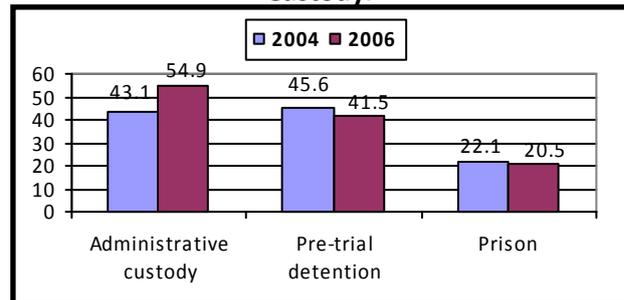
Figure 4: Percentage of IDUs by Age Groups.



Married IDUs represented 51% increasing to 60% of all IDUs from BSS-1 to BSS-2; between these two studies, single IDUs represented 44% declining to 33% of all IDUs. On average, married IDUs were in their mid-twenties when they married.

- The vast majority (88%) of single IDUs lives with their parents, whereas virtually all (97%) married IDUs live with their spouses.
- In only BSS-1 did one IDU identify himself as an IDP.
- Batumi is home for most (80%) IDUs with Kobuleti being home for 16% of IDUs.
- The percentage of IDUs that had been detained in administrative custody for drug use increased from 43% in 2004 to 55% in 2006.
- The rate of imprisonment before trial because of drug use remained basically unchanged for both BSSs (46% vs. 42% respectively).
- About 1 of every 5 IDU reported ever being in prison due to drug use.

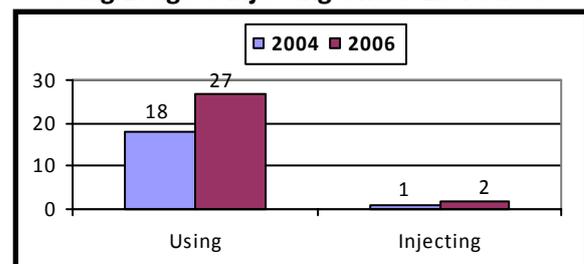
Figure 5: Percentage of IDUs by Types of Legal Custody.



Drug Use

- Two of every three 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 18% in 2004 to 27% in 2006.
- Likewise, 2 of every 3 IDUs first injected drugs between 15 and 19 years of age.

Figure 6: Percentage of IDUs Who Began Using Drugs & Injecting Under 15 Years of



- The age of first injection among IDUs has remained unchanged; that is, the percentage of IDUs who began injecting drugs before 15 years of age was 1% in 2004 and 2% in 2006.

- The prevalence of regularly injecting in a group declined from 73% of IDUs in 2004 to 43% in 2006. These injection groups averaged 4 members in 2004 and 6 members in 2006.
- The percentage of IDUs who injected in the previous week ranged from 58% in 2004 to 100% in 2006.
- 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 (2004) to 1.9 drugs (2006).
- A relatively high percentage of IDUs injected in locations other than Batumi or Kobuleti in the previous year, which remained unchanged (47% and 43% respectively).
- In 2002, 13% of IDUs had injected outside of Georgia basically remaining unchanged in 2006 (10.5%). A minority of IDUs who inject outside of Georgia reported sharing needles and syringes, and this rate declined from 19% in 2004 to 8% in 2006.
- Heroin was the drug of choice for injecting in the previous week among IDUs in 2004 and became more so in 2006, from 70% to 97% of IDUs injecting heroin. The percentage of IDUs injecting *subutex* in the previous week remained almost the same (32% vs. 39%).
- The drug increasingly being injected by IDUs is antihistamine as indicated by 11% of IDUs injecting it in 2004 and 26% injecting it in 2006.

Figure 7: Percentage of IDUs in an Injection Group & by Injection in Other Locations.

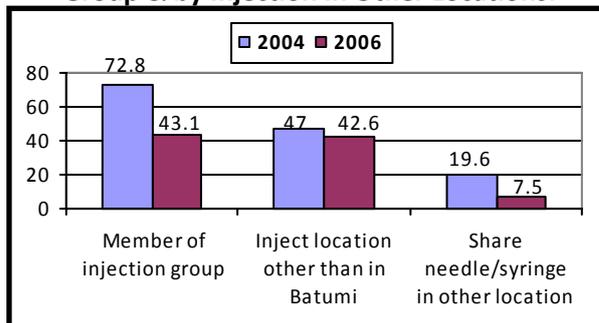
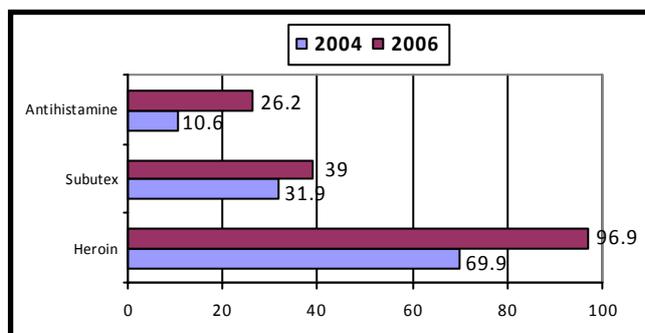


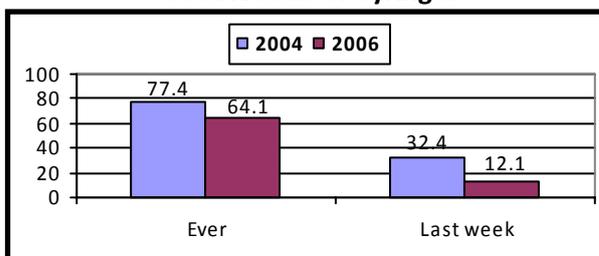
Figure 8: Percentage of IDUs by Drug Injected Last Week.



Drug Use Risk Behavior

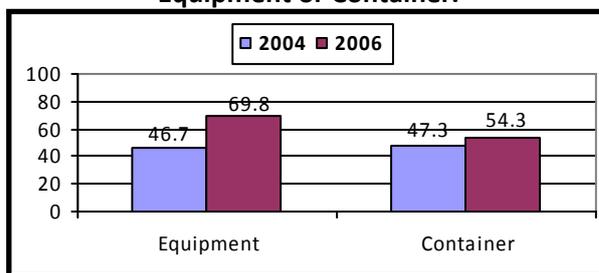
- The percentage of IDUs who had ever used a previously used needle/syringe was quite high in BSS-1 (77%) and remains high though slightly declining in BSS-2 (64%).
- Encouragingly, the rate of using a previously used needle/syringe in the last week was relatively low, 32% in 2004 dropping to 12% in 2006.
- Moreover, using a previously used needle/syringe *at last injection* decreased from 13% in 2004 to 4% in 2006.
- When a needle/syringe was shared in 2004 or 2006, it was primarily with a friend or drug “buddy” and rarely if ever with strangers or sex partners.
- In 2004, 53% of IDUs injected with previously used needle/syringes that had been left in a “gathering place”; in 2006, 46% had.

Figure 9: Percentage of IDUs Using Previously Used Needle or Syringe.



- Of the IDUs who used a previously used needle/syringe, in 2004 46% attempted to “clean” it consistently (always) increasing to 87% in 2006; however, all IDUs used just water.
- Three-quarters (74%) of IDUs in 2004 disposed of their used needles in a garbage bin increasing to 82% in 2006.
- Sharing injection equipment (i.e., bottle, spoon, container or cotton/filter) is quite prevalent. Based on “yes” responses, in 2004 47% of IDUs shared equipment and a container increasing to 70% for sharing equipment and to 54% for sharing a container in 2006. However, if the percentage of IDUs who “refuse to answer” these questions in 2004 were added, the percentage of IDUs sharing equipment and a container would be 84% and 85% respectively in 2004.¹³
- All IDUs in both BSSs reported that they could obtain new needle/syringes when they needed them—thus, availability and (spatial and economic) access to new, clear needles and syringes is not a problem. Virtually all IDUs obtain needles/syringes from a pharmacy. The largest declines in obtaining new (unused) needles/syringes, between these two BSSs, were from an exchange program (11% to 6%) and other IDUs (9% to 2%).

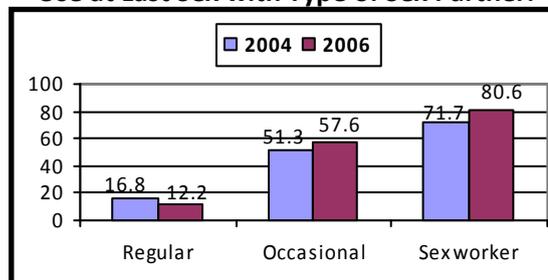
Figure 10: Percentage of IDUs Sharing Injection Equipment or Container.



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 both BSSs, 93% or more of IDUs reported being sexually active in the previous 12 months.
- **Regular partner (girlfriend or lover)** – The percentage of IDUs with a regular partner remained unchanged, 80% (2004) and 81% (2006). In both studies, a small percentage of IDUs used a condom at last sex with their regular partner (17% and 12% respectively). Consistent (always) use of a condom was practiced by even fewer IDUs, 5% of IDUs in 2004 and 7% in 2006. Less than 5% of IDUs in both studies reported that their regular partner injects drugs.
- **Occasional 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 partner in the previous 12 months ranged from 64% (2004) to 38% (2006). In 2004, 51% of IDUs used a condom at last sex with their occasional partner slightly increasing to 58% in the 2006 study. However, consistent (always) use of a condom with an occasional sex partner increased from a low of 19% in 2004 to a high of 38% in 2006. In contrast to regular partners, IDUs are uncertain if their occasional sex partners inject drugs, which increased during the two studies; in 2004, 25% of IDUs were uncertain increasing to 49% in 2006.

Figure 11: Percentage of IDUs by Condom Use at Last Sex with Type of Sex Partner.

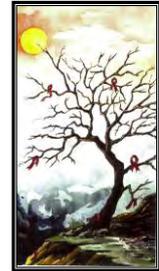


¹³ In 2004, 37% of IDUs refused to answer this question with 47% saying “yes.” Since it was the first year the SHIP project worked in Batumi, and some IDUs were skeptical of the project, it was assumed that most IDUs who “refused to answer” actually did share equipment; 84%. Only 1% of IDUs in 2006 refused to answer and 70% of IDUs who reported “yes.”

- **Sex worker (prostitute)** – The percentage of IDUs who had sex with a prostitute declined from 44% (2004) to 24% (2006). Condom use at last sex highest for sex workers, although, increased from 72% (2004) to 81% (2006); similarly, consistent use of a condom with a sex worker increased from 26% in 2004 to 57% in 2006. Two-thirds (67%) of IDUs who had sex with a prostitute in 2006 were uncertain if she injected drugs.

HIV Knowledge, Experience and Practices

- In 2004 and 2006, 92% or more of IDUs were aware of HIV. In both BSSs about 1 of every 3 IDUs reported that they personally knew of someone with HIV/AIDS.
- When asked to correctly answer 6 key questions on HIV transmission, approximately one-third of IDUs could in 2004 as well as in 2006. Although the rate of correctly answering the question about switching to non-injecting drugs increased from 2004 to 2006 (87% to 93%), the rates of correctly answering a question about safe sex --abstinence-- declined (from 91% to 75% for each question). Regarding a question about having one faithful partner, the rate of correctly answering increased from 38% (2004) to 74% (2006).
- Virtually all IDUs receive information about HIV/AIDS from T.V. In 2004, other sources identified by at least one-third or more of IDUs included magazines/journals, booklets, friends, radio and NGO representatives; however, in 2006, the only other prominent source of HIV/AIDS information than T.V. was magazines/journals.
- The percentage of IDUs that have received information about condoms declined from the first study; from 43% in 2004 to 30% in 2006. Moreover, the percentages of IDUs who reported receiving written materials on AIDS or consulting with a medical professional declined in 2006 (53% to 30% and 35% to 19% respectively).
- About 1 of every 6 IDUs in both studies had heard or seen information about a needle exchange program in Batumi, although only 1 of every 20 IDUs reported obtaining needles/syringes from this program in 2006.



Voluntary Counseling and Testing

- Slightly less than two-thirds of IDUs reported that HIV testing was available in their community in both studies (59% and 55% respectively).
- Although two-thirds of IDUs are aware of HIV testing in the community, a small percentage of IDUs have actually used the service and obtained the results. In 2004 25% of IDUs had taken a voluntary HIV test and received the results slightly increasing to 27% in 2006.

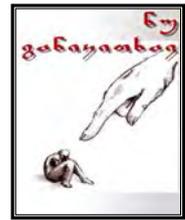


Treatment and Social Influences

- The rate of IDUs not seeking treatment is relatively high and has remained relatively high since 2004. In BSS-1, 61% of IDUs had never received any type of treatment which slightly decreased to 53% in BSS-2. In addition, a substantial proportion of IDUs began treatment but quit; 33% in 2004 and 45% in 2006. Thus, less than 5% of IDUs were receiving any treatment in both studies.
- For those few IDUs who had started treatment and quit, or are currently receiving treatment, the most frequent type of treatment received did not change over these years. In both BSSs the most frequent types of treatments were a) “extreme need” without help, b) detoxification without drugs, and c) detoxification with other drugs. The

type of treatment that declined the most between these studies was “extreme need with help” from 19% in 2004 to 6% in 2006.

- A small percentage of IDUs who received treatment receive it outside of Georgia, and this declined slightly since 2004. Almost 1 of every 5 IDUs who received treatment in 2004 obtained it outside Georgia declining to 17% in 2006.
- In 2004 IDUs cited either that there is no major social influence on them (59%), or their IDU partner (52%), to keep using drugs. In 2006, 80% of IDUs cited that there is no major social influence on them to keep using drugs, with only 20% citing an IDU partner.
- In contrast, when citing if there is a major influence on them to stop using and injecting drugs, most IDUs say “yes” (88% in 2004 and 92% in 2006). In both studies parents were cited most IDUs as the major influence to stop using drugs; however, the ranking of two other social influences changed from 2004 to 2006. That is, in 2004 classmates were the second most important influence followed by a spouse, but in 2006 a spouse became second followed by classmates in importance to quit using drugs.



Biomarker

- The prevalence of syphilis among male IDUs increased slightly from 2% in 2004 to 6% in 2006.
- In 2006, the only study to include hepatitis C & B testing, 76.4% of IDUs tested positive for hepatitis C, and 2.6% tested positive for hepatitis B.
- The prevalence of HIV was 2.1% in 2004 and 3.6% in 2006.

Improvement Between BSS-1 and BSS-2

- Although having ever injected with a previously used needle/syringe remains high among IDUs, there appears to be an improvement since a small percentage of IDUs report doing so in the previous week or at last injection.
- There was a substantial increase in the prevalence if IDUs attempting to clean previously used needle/syringes; however, most still only use water.
- Increasingly more IDUs disposed of used needles/syringes in the garbage bin rather than disposing of them on the ground.
- There was a decline in the percentage of IDUs who had sex with an occasional sex partner as well as a significant increase in the use of condoms when they did.
- In addition, there was a decline in the percentage of IDUs who had sex with a prostitute as well as a significant increase in the use of condoms when they did.
- An increasing share of IDUs reported that they have a person who is a major influence on them to stop using drugs.

Remaining Challenges

- The age of first drug use is getting younger, although the age of first injection remained unchanged.
- On average, the number of drugs being injected each week is increasing.
- Antihistamine is increasingly being injected.
- The prevalence of ever injecting with previously used needles/syringes remains high.
- The prevalence of injecting with a previously used needle/syringe left in a “gathering place” remains relatively high and unchanged in both studies.
- Sharing injection equipment remains high.

- Another high-risk practice of taking a drug solution from a shared container remains high.
- Using a condom with a regular sex partner remains low.
- The rate of correctly answering six key questions about HIV transmission remains low.
- A small proportion of IDUs have taken a voluntary HIV test and received the results.
- A small percentage (about 5%) of IDUs has received any type of treatment.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion 1: Behavior change communication interventions targeted at drug users and their families has resulted in a) the reduction of drug injection related high-risk behaviors, as seen in the decline since 2004 in the percentage of IDUs using a previous used needle/syringe in the previous week or at last injection and b) an increase in condom use with occasional sex partners and prostitutes.

Recommendation These may be few results, but since the project has been implemented for only two years these nonetheless 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: A substantial proportion of IDUs are putting themselves at risk for HIV infection, by sharing drug solutions, needles, syringes and other injecting equipment; injecting contaminated drug solution; and having unprotected sex.

Recommendation Messages to promote behavior change may be different for sub-populations of IDUs, for example the occasional drug user versus the more habitual drug users. Thus, interventions emphasizing discontinuation of injecting drug use and/or high-risk behaviors might be a feasible message for occasional users as well as addressing the norms and rituals around injecting drugs.

Conclusion 3: The age of first drug use appears 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 4: 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 5: As indicated in the 2006, a relatively low proportion (55%) of IDUs are aware of voluntary and confidential HIV testing in their community, and

only 1 in 3 of these IDUs had a voluntary HIV test and received their results.

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. Rapid testing can assist in risk reduction counseling. Finally, VCT services should be made available through sites that provide other HIV prevention services to IDUs.

Conclusion 6: Even with special incentives to recruit female IDUs, only five female IDUs were recruited in each BSS. Thus, in Batumi, either there are few female IDUs or they are a much harder sub-group to reach. Most likely there are more female IDUs in the Batumi area, but female IDUs appear to be an even more hidden and isolated population in Georgia than men.

Recommendation Specific interventions need to be developed to access female IDUs with targeted and appropriate intervention strategies.

Conclusion 7: The proportion of male IDUs who have had pre-trial detention (46% and 42%) and reporting imprisonment (22% and 21%) remained unchanged since 2004; if this rate can be generalized to all IDUs, then potentially a substantial number of IDUs have experienced imprisonment in Batumi.

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 8: Increased efforts should focus on addressing high-risk sexual behavior. Reported consistent condom use with FSWs and occasional partner was moderately low, and almost non-existent with regular partners.

Recommendation Condom use with FSWs and occasional sex partners must be reinforced, and condom promotion with regular partners needs to be emphasized even more. 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).¹⁴ 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 9: In BSS-2, 43% of male IDUs reported injecting in locations other than Batumi in the last year.

Recommendation Interventions for IDU populations must be extended beyond Batumi.

Conclusion 10: Drug use is beginning at a younger age and many IDUs reported classmates being important influences on them stopping.

Recommendation A wide-ranging public awareness and information campaign. More wide-ranging, preventive public awareness, information campaigns and

¹⁴ 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.

interventions must be addressed to the general public in order to raise their awareness on HIV transmission and associated risks.

Conclusion 11: The success of the respondent-driven sampling recruitment method in Batumi 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 12: 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, an IDU 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 a social group.

Appendix of Data Tables

Table 2: Area coverage of the Batumi, Georgia behavioral surveillance surveys.

Gender	Male		Female	
	2004 BSS -1	2006 BSS -2	2004 BSS – 1	2006 BSS – 2
Study				
N	195	195	5	5
Date of interviews	11 to 18 October 2004	10 – 15 May 2006	11 to 18 October 2004	10 – 15 May 2006
Location of interview (n)	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)
At organization's office	100%	100%	100%	100%
At home	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Recruitment (n)	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)
RDS method	99.0%	95.5%	100%	100%
Patient of organization	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Refusal rate				
Total recruited or volunteered	245	224	5	5
Total rejected	50	35	0	0
Total completed	195	195	5	5
Total agreed to blood sample	192	195	5	5

Table 3: Demographic characteristics of IDUs.

Characteristics (n)	Males		Females	
	2004 N	2006 (n=195)	2004 (5)	2006 (n=5)
Year	2004	2006	2004	2006
N	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)
Age	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)
Mean age (years)	32.0	31.8	31.2	33.6
Median age (years)	30.0	28.0	28.0	33.0
Age Groups	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)
<20yrs	2.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20 – 29 yrs	37.9%	34.9%	60.0%	60.0%
30 – 39 yrs	41.7%	39.5%	20.0%	20.0%
40 – 49 yrs	16.3%	21.5%	20.0%	20.0%
50+ yrs	2.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Ethnicity	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)
Georgian	97.4%	90.8%	80.0%	80.0%
Armenian	1.0%	4.1%	0.0%	20.0%
Russian	0.5%	2.6%	20.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Level of Education	(194)	(194)	(5)	(5)
None	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Primary	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Secondary/vocational	49.0%	57.4%	60.0%	60.0%
Incomplete higher	7.7%	3.6%	0.0%	20.0%
Higher	42.3%	38.0%	40.0%	20.0%
Internally Displaced Person	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)
Yes	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No	98.5%	100%	100%	100%
No response	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Present living place	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)
Batumi	82.6%	80.5%	100%	100%
Kobuleti	17.4%	16.4%	---	---
Tbilisi	0.0%	1.0%	---	---
Another town/city in Georgia	0.0%	2.1%	---	---
Have you left your place of residence for more than one month?	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)
Yes	25.6%	14.9%	40.0%	20.0%
No	74.4%	84.6%	60.0%	80.0%
No response	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Have you been detained in any of the following ways:	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)
Administrative custody	43.1%	54.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Pre-trial detention	45.6%	41.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Prisoner	22.1%	20.5%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 4: Living arrangements among IDUs.

Marital Status	Males								Females					
	Never married		Married		Divorced/ separated		Widower		Never married		Married		Divorced/ separated	
Year	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006
Percentage	43.6%	32.8%	51.3%	59.5%	5.1%	7.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	60.0%	20.0%
(n)	(85/195)	(64/195)	(100/195)	(116/195)	(10/195)	(14/195)	(0/195)	(1/195)	(0/5)	(2/5)	(2/5)	(2/5)	(3/5)	(1/5)
Mean age (in yrs)	27.6	28.3	35.2	35.9	36.7	37.4	---	45.0	---	25.5	31.0	31.0	31.3	46.0
Age at marriage (yrs)														
Mean	---	---	24.2	23.3	30.9	20.9	---	21.0	---	---	19.0	23.5	17.7	15.0
Median	---	---	22.0	22.0	24.0	21.0	---	21.0	---	---	19.0	23.5	19.0	15.0
With Whom Do You Live Now?														
- With spouse/a partner	2.4%	---	94.0%	97.4%	---	---	---	---	---	---	100%	100.0%	---	---
	(2/85)		(94/100)	(113/116)							(2/2)	(2/2)		
- Married, with another female	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Not married living female	---	3.1%	---	2.6%	---	7.1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		(2/64)		(3/116)		(1/14)								
- Alone	11.8%	6.3%	2.0%	---	40.0%	57.1%	---	100%	---	---	---	---	33.3%	100%
	(10/85)	(4/64)	(2/100)		(4/10)	(8/14)		(1/1)					(1/3)	(1/1)
- Living with parents	85.9%	87.5%	---	---	60.0%	28.6%	---	---	---	100%	---	---	---	---
	(73/85)	(56/64)			(6/10)	(4/14)				(2/2)				
- Other	---	3.1%	4.0%	---	---	7.1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	66.6%	---
		(2/64)	(4/100)			(1/14)							(2/3)	
- Refused to answer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 5: Drug use among IDUs.

	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Mean yrs using drugs	14.7	17.4	14.8	17.5	8.2	12.2	6.8	7.0	11.7	11.5	16.0	18.5	26.0	28.1
Median yrs using drugs	13.0	16.0	14.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	12.0	12.0	17.0	18.0	25.0	27.0
Age at first drug use														
<15 yrs	18.0% (36)	27.0% (54)	18.5% (36)	26.7% (52)	0.0% (0)	20.0% (1)	45.2% (19)	47.7% (11)	20.3% (12)	37.7% (23)	4.8% (3)	15.0% (10)	5.4% (4)	20.4% (10)
15 – 19 yrs	61.0% (122)	60.5% (121)	62.0% (121)	62.1% (121)	20.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	52.3% (22)	47.7% (11)	67.8% (40)	52.5% (32)	56.4% (35)	67.3% (45)	67.5% (25)	67.3% (33)
20 – 24 yrs	16.5% (33)	11.5%	15.4% (30)	7.2% (14)	60.0% (3)	60.0% (3)	2.4% (1)	4.3% (1)	10.2% (6)	8.2% (5)	32.2% (20)	17.7% (12)	16.2% (6)	10.1% (5)
25+ yrs	4.5% (9)	1.0%	4.1% (8)	0.5% (1)	20.0% (1)	20.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0%	1.7% (1)	1.6% (1)	6.4% (4)	0.0%	10.8% (4)	2.0% (1)
Mean age	17.3	16.2	17.1	16.1	23.0	19.6	15.1	14.7	16.4	15.7	18.8	16.6	18.8	16.7
Mean yrs injecting drugs (median yrs)	12.5 (10.0)	12.1 (10.0)	12.6 (10.0)	12.3 (10.0)	7.0 (3.0)	5.2 (1.0)	3.9 (3.0)	3.1 (2.0)	8.6 (9.0)	6.5 (7.0)	14.2 (14.5)	12.1 (14.0)	25.7 (25.0)	22.9 (23.0)
N	200	196	195	191	5	5	42	21	59	59	62	67	37	49
Age at first injecting (%)														
<15 yrs	1.0% (2)	2.0% (4)	1.0% (2)	2.0% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	2.4% (1)	4.3% (1)	0.0% (0)	3.2% (2)	0.0% (0)	1.5% (1)	2.7% (1)	0.0% (0)
15 – 19 yrs	57.0% (114)	63.0% (126)	58.5% (114)	64.1% (125)	0.0% (0)	20.0% (1)	70.6% (30)	86.8% (20)	52.5% (31)	62.2% (38)	45.2% (28)	55.2% (37)	67.5% (25)	63.3% (31)
20 – 24 yrs	32.0% (64)	29.0% (58)	30.9% (60)	28.7% (56)	80.0% (4)	40.0% (2)	27.0% (11)	8.6% (2)	37.3% (22)	24.6% (15)	38.7% (24)	38.8% (26)	18.9% (7)	30.5% (15)
25+ yrs	10.0% (20)	6.0% (12)	9.6% (19)	5.2% (10)	20.0% (1)	40.0% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	10.2% (6)	9.8% (6)	16.1% (10)	4.5% (3)	10.8% (4)	6.1% (3)
Median age	19.0 yrs	19.0 yrs	19.3 yrs	18.0 yrs	22.0 yrs	23.0 yrs	18.0 yrs	17.0 yrs	19.0 yrs	19.0 yrs	20.0 yrs	19.0 yrs	18.0 yrs	19.0 yrs
% injected in the last week	(200)	(200)	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)	(42)	(23)	(59)	(61)	(62)	(67)	(37)	(49)
Yes	57.5% (115)	100% (200)	57.9% (113)	100% (195)	40.0% (2)	100% (5)	52.4% (22)	100% (23)	61.0% (36)	100% (61)	66.1% (41)	100% (67)	43.2% (16)	100% (49)
No	42.5% (85)	0.0% (0)	42.1% (82)	0.0% (0)	60.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	47.6% (20)	0.0% (0)	39.0% (23)	0.0% (0)	33.9% (21)	0.0% (0)	56.8% (21)	0.0% (0)
If yes, # of drugs injected:														
1	71.3% (82)	39.5% (79)	70.8% (80)	39.5% (77)	100% (2)	40.0% (2)	72.7% (16)	39.1% (9)	80.6% (29)	44.3% (27)	63.4% (26)	38.8% (26)	68.8% (11)	34.7% (17)
2	22.6% (26)	38.0% (76)	23.0% (26)	37.4% (73)	---	60.0% (3)	27.3% (6)	47.8% (11)	16.7% (6)	42.6% (26)	26.8% (11)	25.4% (17)	18.8% (3)	44.9% (22)
3+	6.0% (7)	22.5% (45)	6.2% (7)	23.1% (45)	---	---	---	13.0% (3)	2.8% (1)	13.1% (8)	9.7% (4)	35.9% (24)	12.6% (2)	20.4% (10)
Mean	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.9
Member of a regular injecting group	(200)	(200)	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)	(42)	(23)	(59)	(61)	(62)	(67)	(37)	(49)
Yes	72.5% (145)	44.5% (89)	72.8% (142)	43.1% (84)	60.0% (3)	100% (5)	83.3% (35)	65.2% (15)	81.4% (48)	45.9% (28)	61.3% (38)	40.3% (27)	64.9% (24)	38.8% (19)
Range of members (mean #)	2 – 15 (4)	2 – 45 (6)	2 – 15 (4)	2 – 45 (6)	2 (2)	2 – 5 (4)	2 – 8 (4)	3 – 45 (9)	2 – 10 (4)	3 – 45 (7)	2 – 15 (4)	2 – 34 (5)	2 – 7 (4)	2 – 5 (3)
No	26.0% (52)	55.0% (110)	25.6% (50)	56.4% (110)	40.0% (2)	---	14.3% (6)	34.8% (8)	16.9% (10)	54.1% (33)	37.1% (23)	59.7% (40)	35.1% (13)	59.2% (29)
No response	1.5% (3)	0.5% (1)	1.5% (3)	0.5% (1)	0.0% (0)	---	2.4% (1)	---	1.7% (1)	---	1.6% (1)	---	0.0% (0)	2.0% (1)
Injected in other locations previous 12 months														
Mean # cities (if yes)	47.0% (94/200)	42.5% (85/200)	47.2% (92/195)	42.6% (83/195)	40.0% (2/5)	40.0% (2/5)	57.1% (24/42)	65.2% (15/23)	45.8% (27/59)	49.2% (30/61)	50.0% (31/62)	45.8% (24/67)	32.4% (12/37)	32.7% (16/49)
% of IDUs who injected outside Georgia	1.5 (94)	1.2 (85)	1.6 (92)	1.2 (83)	1.0 (2)	1.0 (2)	1.2 (24)	1.2 (15)	1.5 (27)	1.1 (30)	1.7 (31)	1.2 (24)	1.9 (12)	1.6 (16)
	12.5% (25/200)	10.5% (21/200)	12.8% (25/195)	10.8% (21/195)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/5)	9.5% (4/42)	13.0% (3/23)	8.5% (5/59)	13.1% (8/61)	17.7% (11/62)	10.5% (7/67)	13.5% (5/37)	6.1% (3/49)
Share needles/syringes in other locations	19.1% (18/94)	7.5% (6/80)	19.6% (18/92)	7.5% (6/80)	---	---	20.8% (5/24)	0.0% (0/14)	18.5% (5/27)	0.0% (0/28)	22.6% (7/31)	4.3% (1/23)	8.3% (1/12)	33.3% (5/15)
Allow someone else to use your needles/syringes in other location	8.5% (8/94)	2.6% (2/78)	8.7% (8/92)	2.6% (2/78)	0.0% (0/2)	---	4.2% (1/24)	7.1% (1/14)	11.1% (3/27)	0.0% (0/27)	9.7% (3/31)	0.0% (0/22)	8.3% (1/12)	6.7% (1/15)

Table 6: Drugs used in the last week.

Year N	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Used drugs last week	86.5% (173/200)	100% (200/200)	86.7% (169/195)	100% (195/195)	80.0% (4/5)	100% (5/5)	88.1% (37/42)	100% (23/23)	93.2% (55/59)	100% (61/61)	96.8% (60/62)	100% (67/67)	67.6% (25/37)	100% (49/49)
Drug used in last week														
Marijuana	69.9% (121/173)	15.0% (30/200)	70.4% (119/169)	15.4% (30/195)	50.0% (2/4)	0.0% (0/5)	75.7% (28/37)	8.7% (2/23)	74.5% (41/55)	21.3% (13/61)	56.7% (34/60)	20.9% (14/67)	72.0% (18/25)	2.0% (1/49)
Heroin	47.4% (82/173)	97.5% (195/200)	47.9% (81/169)	97.4% (190/195)	25.0% (1/4)	100% (5/5)	40.5% (15/37)	100% (23/23)	45.5% (25/55)	96.7% (59/61)	50.0% (30/60)	98.5% (66/67)	48.0% (12/25)	95.9% (47/49)
Buprenorphine (<i>subutex</i>)	22.5% (39/173)	39.5% (79/200)	22.5% (38/169)	39.5% (77/195)	25.0% (1/4)	40.0% (2/5)	13.5% (5/37)	30.4% (7/23)	18.2% (10/55)	34.4% (21/61)	33.3% (20/60)	46.3% (31/67)	16.0% (4/25)	40.8% (20/49)
Tranquilizers	7.5% (13/173)	11.5% (23/200)	7.1% (12/169)	11.8% (23/195)	25.0% (1/4)	0.0% (0/5)	8.1% (3/37)	17.4% (4/23)	5.5% (3/55)	9.8% (6/61)	6.7% (4/60)	10.4% (7/67)	12.0% (3/25)	12.2% (6/49)
Codeine	7.5% (13/173)	10.0% (20/200)	7.7% (13/169)	10.3% (20/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	5.4% (2/37)	0.0% (0/23)	9.1% (5/55)	11.5% (7/61)	5.0% (3/60)	11.9% (8/67)	12.0% (3/25)	10.2% (5/49)
Antihistamine	6.9% (12/173)	31.5% (63/200)	7.1% (12/169)	31.8% (62/195)	0.0% (0/4)	20.0% (1/5)	5.4% (2/37)	43.5% (10.23)	1.8% (1/55)	29.5% (18/61)	13.3% (8/60)	34.4% (23/67)	4.0% (1/25)	24.5% (12/49)
Tramadol	5.2% (9/173)	9.5% (19/200)	5.3% (9/169)	9.7% (19/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	8.1% (3/37)	13.0% (3/23)	3.6% (2/55)	14.8% (9/61)	5.0% (3/60)	6.0% (4/67)	4.0% (1/25)	6.1% (3/49)
Opium	5.2% (9/173)	10.5% (21/200)	5.3% (9/169)	10.8% (21/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/37)	4.3% (1/23)	3.6% (2/55)	1.6% (1/61)	1.7% (1/60)	17.9% (12/67)	4.0% (1/25)	14.3% (7/49)
Valium	2.9% (5/173)	1.0% (2/200)	3.0% (5/169)	1.0% (2/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/37)	0.0% (0/23)	3.6% (2/55)	0.0% (0/61)	1.7% (1/60)	3.0% (2/67)	4.0% (1/25)	0.0% (0/49)
Barbiturates	2.3% (4/173)	8.5% (17/200)	2.4% (4/169)	8.7% (17/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	2.7% (1/37)	17.4% (4/23)	1.8% (1/55)	6.6% (4/61)	1.7% (1/60)	9.0% (6/67)	4.0% (1/25)	6.1% (3/49)
Cyclodol	2.3% (4/173)	0.5% (1/200)	2.4% (4/169)	0.5% (1/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	5.4% (2/37)	0.0% (0/23)	1.8% (1/55)	1.6% (1/61)	1.7% (1/60)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/25)	0.0% (0/49)
Poppy	2.3% (4/173)	0.5% (1/200)	2.4% (4/169)	0.5% (1/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	2.7% (1/37)	4.3% (1/23)	1.7% (1/59)	0.0% (0/61)	3.3% (2/60)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/25)	0.0% (0/49)
Morphine	2.3% (4/173)	3.5% (7/200)	2.4% (4/169)	3.6% (7/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	2.7% (1/37)	0.0% (0/23)	1.7% (1/59)	6.6% (4/61)	0.0% (0/60)	3.0% (2/67)	8.0% (2/25)	2.0% (1/49)
Combination	1.7% (3/173)	0.5% (1/200)	1.8% (3/169)	0.5% (1/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/37)	0.0% (0/23)	1.7% (1/59)	0.0% (0/61)	3.3% (2/60)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/25)	2.0% (1/49)
Methadone	1.2% (2/173)	1.5% (3/200)	1.2% (2/169)	1.5% (3/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/37)	4.3% (1/23)	1.7% (1/59)	3.3% (2/61)	1.7% (1/60)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/25)	0.0% (0/49)
Ephedrine	1.2% (2/173)	3.5% (7/200)	1.2% (2/169)	3.6% (7/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/37)	0.0% (0/23)	1.7% (1/59)	4.9% (3/61)	0.0% (0/60)	3.0% (2/67)	4.0% (1/25)	4.1% (2/49)
Caffeine	0.5% (1/173)	0.0% (0/200)	0.6% (1/169)	0.0% (0/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/37)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/59)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/67)	4.0% (1/25)	0.0% (0/49)
Ecstasy	0.5% (1/173)	1.5% (3/200)	0.9% (1/169)	1.5% (3/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/37)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/59)	0.0% (0/61)	1.6% (1/60)	3.0% (2/67)	0.0% (0/25)	2.0% (1/49)
LSD	0.5% (1/173)	0.5% (1/200)	0.9% (1/169)	1.5% (3/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	2.4% (1/37)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/59)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/60)	3.0% (2/67)	0.0% (0/25)	0.0% (0/49)

Year N	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Cocaine	0.0% (0/173)	0.0% (0/200)	0.0% (0/169)	0.0% (0/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/37)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/59)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/25)	0.0% (0/49)
Inhalants	0.0% (0/173)	1.0% (2/200)	0.0% (0/169)	1.0% (2/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/37)	4.3% (1.23)	0.0% (0/59)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/25)	2.0% (1/49)
Other opiates	0.0% (0/173)	0.0% (0/200)	0.0% (0/169)	0.0% (0/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/37)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/59)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/25)	0.0% (0/49)
Amphetamine	0.0% (0/173)	0.0% (0/200)	0.0% (0/169)	0.0% (0/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/37)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/59)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/25)	0.0% (0/49)
Other	0.0% (0/173)	0.0% (0/200)	0.0% (0/169)	0.0% (0/195)	0.0% (0/4)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/37)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/59)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/60)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/25)	0.0% (0/49)
Mean # of drugs used last week	1.9 (173)	2.5 (200)	1.9 (169)	2.5 (195)	1.0 (4)	1.6 (5)	1.7 (37)	2.5 (23)	1.8 (55)	2.4 (61)	2.0 (56)	2.7 (67)	2.0 (25)	2.3 (49)

Table 7: Drugs injected in the last week by IDUs.

Year N	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Injected drugs last week	57.5% (115/200)	100% (200/200)	60.0% (113/195)	100% (195)	40.0% (2/5)	100% (5)	52.4% (22/42)	100% (23)	61.0% (36/59)	100% (61)	66.1% (41/62)	100% (67)	43.2% (16/37)	100% (49)
Drug injected in the last week														
Heroin	69.6% (80/115)	97.0% (194/200)	69.9% (79/113)	96.9% (189/195)	50.0% (1/2)	100% (5/5)	68.2% (15/22)	100% (23/23)	69.4% (25/36)	95.1% (58/61)	70.7% (29/41)	98.5% (66/67)	68.8% (11/16)	95.9% (47/4)
Buprenorphine (<i>subutex</i>)	32.2% (37/115)	39.0% (78/200)	31.9% (36/113)	39.0% (75/195)	50.0% (1/2)	40.0% (2/5)	18.2% (4/22)	30.4% (7/23)	27.8% (10/36)	34.4% (21/61)	46.3% (19/41)	44.8% (30/67)	25.0% (4/16)	40.8% (20/49)
Opium	5.2% (6/115)	10.0% (20/200)	5.3% (6/113)	10.3% (20/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	4.5% (1/22)	4.3% (1/23)	5.6% (2/36)	1.6% (1/61)	0.0% (0/41)	16.4% (11/67)	18.8% (3/16)	14.3% (7/49)
Antihistamine	10.4% (12/115)	26.0% (52/200)	10.6% (12/113)	26.2% (51/195)	0.0% (0/2)	20.0% (1/5)	9.0% (2/22)	39.1% (9/23)	2.8% (1/36)	21.3% (13/61)	19.5% (8/41)	29.9% (20/67)	6.3% (1/16)	20.4% (10/49)
Codeine	3.5% (4/115)	3.0% (6/200)	3.5% (4/113)	3.1% (6/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	9.0% (2/22)	0.0% (0/23)	2.8% (1/36)	3.3% (2/61)	0.0% (0/41)	4.5% (3/67)	6.3% (1/16)	2.0% (1/49)
Marijuana	0.0% (0/115)	0.0% (0/200)	0.0% (0/113)	0.0% (0/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/22)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/16)	0.0% (0/49)
Morphine	2.6% (3/115)	2.5% (5/200)	2.7% (3/113)	1.5% (3/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/22)	0.0% (0/23)	2.8% (1/36)	3.3% (2/61)	0.0% (0/41)	3.0% (2/67)	12.5% (2/16)	2.0% (1/49)
Poppy	1.7% (2/115)	0.0% (0/200)	1.8% (2/113)	0.0% (0/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/22)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/61)	2.4% (1/41)	0.0% (0/67)	6.3% (1/16)	0.0% (0/49)
Methadone	0.9% (1/115)	1.5% (3/200)	0.9% (1/113)	1.5% (3/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/22)	4.3% (1/23)	0.0% (0/36)	3.3% (2/61)	2.4% (1/41)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/16)	0.0% (0/49)
Ephedrine	0.9% (1/115)	1.0% (2/200)	0.9% (1/113)	1.0% (2/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/22)	0.0% (0/23)	2.8% (1/36)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/41)	1.5% (1/67)	0.0% (0/16)	2.0% (1/49)
Valium	0.9% (1/115)	0.0% (0/200)	0.9% (1/113)	0.0% (0/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/22)	0.0% (0/23)	2.8% (1/36)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/16)	0.0% (0/49)
Tramadol	0.9% (1/115)	1.0% (2/200)	0.9% (1/113)	1.0% (2/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	4.5% (1/22)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/36)	1.6% (1/61)	0.0% (0/41)	1.5% (1/67)	0.0% (0/16)	0.0% (0/49)
Cyclodol	0.9% (1/115)	0.0% (0/200)	0.9% (1/113)	0.0% (0/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/22)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/61)	2.4% (1/41)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/16)	0.0% (0/49)
LSD	0.9% (1/115)	0.5% (1/200)	0.9% (1/113)	0.5% (1/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	4.5% (1/22)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/16)	2.0% (1/49)
Caffeine	0.0% (0/115)	0.0% (0/200)	0.0% (0/113)	0.0% (0/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/22)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/16)	0.0% (0/49)
Cocaine	0.0% (0/115)	0.0% (0/200)	0.0% (0/113)	0.0% (0/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/22)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/16)	0.0% (0/49)
Tranquilizers	0.0% (0/115)	2.0% (4/200)	0.0% (0/113)	2.1% (4/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/22)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/36)	3.3% (2/61)	0.0% (0/41)	1.5% (1/67)	0.0% (0/16)	2.0% (1/49)

Year N	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Barbiturates	0.0% (0/115)	0.5% (1/200)	0.0% (0/113)	2.1% (4/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/22)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/36)	1.6% (1/61)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/16)	0.0% (0/49)
Ecstasy	0.0% (0/115)	1.0% (2/200)	0.0% (0/113)	1.0% (2/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/22)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/41)	1.5% (1/67)	0.0% (0/16)	2.0% (1/49)
Inhalants	0.0% (0/115)	0.5% (1/200)	0.0% (0/113)	0.5% (1/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/22)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/16)	0.0% (0/49)
Amphetamine	0.0% (0/115)	0.0% (0/200)	0.0% (0/113)	0.0% (0/195)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/22)	0.0% (0/23)	0.0% (0/36)	0.0% (0/61)	0.0% (0/41)	0.0% (0/67)	0.0% (0/16)	0.0% (0/49)
Mean # of drugs injected last week	1.4 (115)	1.9 (200)	1.4 (113)	1.9 (195)	1.0 (2)	1.6 (5)	1.3 (22)	1.8 (23)	1.2 (36)	1.7 (61)	1.5 (41)	2.1 (67)	1.5 (22)	1.9 (49)

Table 8: Switched Drugs In The Last Month Among IDUs in 2004.

Year N	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Switched drugs in last month														
Yes	3.5% (7/200)	1.0% (2/200)	3.1% (6/195)	1.0% (2/195)	20.0% (1/5)	0.0% (0/5)	2.4% (1/42)	0.0% (0/23)	3.4% (2/59)	1.6% (1/61)	4.8% (3/62)	0.0% (0/67)	2.7% (1/37)	2.0% (1/49)
If yes, from what drug?														
Heroin	71.4% (5/7)	100% (2/2)	66.7% (4/6)	100% (2/2)	100% (1/1)	---	100% (1/1)	---	50.0% (1/2)	100% (1/1)	66.7% (2/3)	---	100% (1/1)	100% (1/1)
Poppy	14.3% (1/7)	0.0% (0/2)	16.7% (1/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	50.0% (1/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Morphine	14.3% (1/7)	0.0% (0/2)	16.7% (1/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	33.3% (1/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Opium	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Codeine	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Buprenorphine (<i>subutex</i>)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Methadone	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Marijuana	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Tramadol	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Ephedrine	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Cocaine	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Other	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Refuse to answer	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
If yes, to what drug?														
Buprenorphine (<i>subutex</i>)	71.4% (5/7)	0.0% (0/2)	66.7% (4/6)	0.0% (0/2)	100% (1/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	100% (2/2)	0.0% (0/1)	100% (3/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Opium	14.3% (1/7)	0.0% (0/2)	16.7% (1/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	100% (1/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Poppy	14.3% (1/7)	0.0% (0/2)	16.7% (1/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	100% (1/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)

Year N	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Heroin	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Combination	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Marijuana	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Codeine	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Methadone	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Whatever is available	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Morphine	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Pervitine (homemade)	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Ephedrine	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Tramadol	0.0% (0/7)	100% (2/2)	0.0% (0/6)	100% (2/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	100% (1/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	100% (1/1)
Diazepam	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)
Refuse to answer	0.0% (0/7)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/6)	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/1)	---	0.0% (0/2)	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/3)	---	0.0% (0/1)	0.0% (0/1)

Table 9: HIV/AIDS knowledge and testing among IDUs.

Year	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
N	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Aware of HIV	96.0% (192/200)	92.0% (184/200)	95.9% (187/195)	91.8% (179/195)	100% (5/5)	100% (5/5)	100% (42/42)	82.6% (19/23)	94.9% (56/59)	88.5% (54/61)	93.5% (58/62)	94.0% (63/67)	97.3% (36/37)	98.0% (48/49)
Know Person with HIV/AIDS														
Yes	31.0% (62/200)	35.5% (71./200)	31.3% (61/195)	35.4% (69/195)	20.0% (1/5)	40.0% (2/5)	40.5% (17/42)	26.1% (6/23)	23.7% (14/59)	36.1% (22/61)	33.9% (21/62)	29.9% (20/67)	27.0% (10/37)	46.9% (23/49)
Close friend or relative	29.0% (18/62)	47.9% (34/71)	29.5% (18/61)	47.8% (33/69)	0.0% (0/1)	50.0% (1/2)	35.3% (6/17)	66.7% (4/6)	35.7% (5/14)	45.5% (10/22)	28.6% (6/21)	50.0% (10/20)	10.0% (1/10)	43.5% (10/23)
Key HIV/AIDS Knowledge														
Correct condom use	87.0% (174/200)	81.5% (163/200)	87.7% (171/195)	81.0% (158/195)	60.0% (3/5)	100% (5/5)	83.3% (35/42)	87.0% (20/23)	89.8% (53/59)	82.0% (50/61)	85.5% (53/62)	83.6% (56/67)	89.2% (33/37)	75.5% (37/49)
One faithful partner	89.0% (178/200)	75.5% (151/200)	89.2% (174/195)	74.9% (146/195)	80.0% (4/5)	100% (5/5)	90.5% (38/42)	78.3% (18/23)	91.5% (54/59)	78.7% (48/61)	87.1% (54/62)	74.6% (50/67)	86.5% (32/37)	71.4% (35/49)
Abstinence	90.5% (181/200)	75.5% (151/200)	90.8% (177/195)	74.9% (146/195)	80.0% (4/5)	100% (5/5)	85.7% (36/42)	78.3% (18/23)	94.9% (56/59)	82.0% (50/61)	91.9% (57/62)	71.6% (48/67)	86.5% (32/37)	71.4% (35/49)
Mosquito bites (no)	56.0% (112/200)	52.5% (105/200)	56.4% (110/195)	52.8% (103/195)	40.0% (2/5)	40.0% (2/5)	59.5% (25/42)	43.5% (10/23)	67.8% (40/59)	44.3% (21/67)	50.0% (31/62)	59.7% (40/67)	43.2% (16/37)	57.1% (28/49)
Meal-sharing (no)	66.5% (133/200)	71.5% (143/200)	67.2% (131/195)	71.3% (139/195)	40.0% (2/5)	80.0% (4/5)	76.2% (32/42)	56.5% (13/23)	67.8% (40/59)	70.5% (43/61)	62.9% (39/62)	70.1% (47/67)	59.5% (22/37)	81.6% (40/49)
Switching to non-injecting drugs	86.5% (173/200)	93.0% (186/200)	86.7% (169/195)	93.3% (182/195)	80.0% (4/5)	80.0% (4/5)	76.2% (32/42)	82.6% (19/23)	88.1% (52/59)	88.5% (54/61)	87.1% (54/62)	95.5% (64/67)	94.6% (35/37)	100% (49/49)
All Six Items Correct	35.0% (70/200)	32.0% (64/200)	35.4% (69/195)	31.8% (62/195)	20.0% (1/5)	40.0% (2/5)	38.1% (16/42)	34.8% (8/23)	47.5% (28/59)	32.8% (20/61)	30.6% (19/62)	32.8% (22/67)	18.9% (7/37)	28.6% (14/49)
More HIV/AIDS Knowledge														
Injecting with previously used needle	97.5% (195/200)	99.0% (198/200)	97.4% (190/195)	99.0% (193/195)	100% (5/5)	100% (5/5)	100% (42/42)	100% (23/23)	98.3% (58/59)	98.4% (60/61)	95.2% (59/62)	98.5% (66/67)	97.3% (36/37)	100% (49/49)
Pregnant woman to fetus	74.0% (148/200)	46.5% (93/200)	73.3% (143/195)	45.6% (89/195)	100% (5/5)	80.0% (4/5)	81.0% (34/42)	39.1% (9/23)	76.3% (45/59)	50.8% (31/61)	67.7% (42/62)	50.7% (34/67)	73.0% (27/37)	38.8% (19/49)
Breastfeeding	51.0% (102/200)	35.7% (71/199)	50.3% (98/195)	35.1% (68/194)	80.0% (4/5)	60.0% (3/5)	61.9% (26/42)	39.1% (9/23)	52.5% (31/59)	41.7% (25/60)	48.4% (30/62)	34.3% (23/67)	40.5% (15/37)	32.7% (16/49)
HIV Testing in Community	59.0% (118/200)	54.6% (107/196)	58.5% (114/195)	54.5% (104/191)	80.0% (4/5)	60.0% (3/5)	69.0% (29/42)	39.1% (9/23)	66.1% (39/59)	52.5% (32/61)	46.8% (29/62)	62.5% (40/64)	56.8% (21.37)	54.2% (26/48)
Had Voluntary HIV Test and Received Results	24.0% (48/200)	27.0% (54/200)	24.6% (48/195)	27.2% (53/195)	0.0% (0/5)	20.0% (1/5)	16.7% (7/42)	4.3% (1/23)	23.7% (14/59)	24.6% (15/61)	30.6% (19/62)	40.3% (27/67)	21.6% (8/37)	22.4% (11/49)

Table 10: Sexual behavior and reported STIs among IDUs.

Year N	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Ever Had Sex (%) Missing (#)	100% (200/200)	99.0% (198/200)	100% (195/195)	100% (195/195)	100% (5/5)	60.0% (3/5)	100% (42/42)	100% (23/23)	100% (59/59)	96.7% (59/61)	100% (62/62)	100% (67/67)	100% (37/37)	100% (49/49)
Mean Age at 1st Sex (yrs) Median Age at 1st Sex (yrs)	15.6 16.0 (195)	15.5 15.5 (198)	15.6 16.0 (190)	15.5 15.0 (195)	17.8 18.0 (5)	20.1 23.0 (2)	15.4 15.0 (42)	14.7 14.0 (23)	15.5 15.0 (57)	15.1 15.0 (59)	15.7 16.0 (60)	15.9 16.0 (67)	16.0 16.0 (36)	16.0 16.0 (49)
Sexually Active, Last 12 Months	99.0% (196/200)	92.9% (184/198)	97.9% (191/195)	93.8% (183/195)	100% (5/5)	33.3% (1/3)	97.6% (41/42)	95.7% (22/23)	94.9% (56/59)	91.5% (54/59)	100% (62/62)	94.0% (63/67)	100% (37/37)	91.8% (45/49)
Regular sex Had Regular Sex Partner, 12 Mths (%) (d3.1)	80.3% (155/193)	81.2% (147/181)	79.8% (150/188)	81.2% (147/181)	80.0% (4/5)	0.0% (0/5)	73.2% (30/41)	45.5% (10/22)	77.8% (42/54)	73.6% (39/53)	78.7% (48/61)	90.2% (55/61)	91.9% (34/37)	95.6% (43/45)
Mean # regular sex partners, 12 Mths Median # regular sex partners, 12 Mths	1.5 1.9 (155)	1.2 1.0 (147)	1.5 1.0 (150)	1.2 1.0 (147)	1.2 1.0 (4)	--- --- ---	1.9 1.0 (31)	1.6 1.0 (10)	1.4 1.0 (42)	1.4 1.0 (39)	1.4 1.0 (48)	1.1 1.0 (55)	1.5 1.0 (34)	1.1 1.0 (43)
Sex workers (gave payment) Had sex worker partner, 12 Mths (%)	43.6% (82/188)	23.9% (43/180)	44.3% (81/183)	23.9% (43/180)	20.0% (1/5)	0.0% (0/5)	64.9% (24/37)	40.9% (9/22)	40.7% (22/54)	29.4% (15/51)	37.7% (23/61)	16.1% (10/62)	36.1% (13/36)	20.0% (9/45)
Mean # sex work partners, 12 Mths Med. # sex work partners, 12 Mths	6.1 3.0 (82)	3.0 2.0 (43)	6.2 3.0 (81)	3.0 2.0 (43)	4.0 4.0 (1)	--- --- ---	6.4 4.5 (24)	2.8 3.0 (9)	7.2 5.0 (22)	2.9 2.0 (15)	6.4 2.0 (23)	3.3 2.0 (10)	3.1 3.0 (13)	2.8 2.0 (9)
Occasional (casual) sex Had occasional sex partner, 12 Mths	62.5% (115/184)	37.6% (68/181)	64.2% (115/179)	37.6% (68/181)	0.0% (0/5)	0.0% (0/5)	84.2% (32/38)	54.5% (12/22)	54.0% (27/50)	47.2% (25/53)	66.1% (39/59)	36.5% (23/63)	45.9% (17/37)	18.6% (8/43)
Mean # occasional sex partners, 12 Mths Med. # occasional sex partners, 12 Mths	5.2 3.0 (115)	2.9 2.0 (68)	5.2 2.0 (115)	2.9 2.0 (68)	--- --- ---	--- --- ---	5.8 3.0 (32)	4.7 2.5 (12)	6.5 3.0 (27)	2.5 2.0 (25)	3.9 2.0 (39)	2.7 2.0 (23)	5.0 3.0 (17)	1.9 2.0 (8)
Urethral discharge Yes	(200) 11.5%	(200) 5.0%	(195) 10.3%	(195) 5.1%	(5) 60.0%	(5) 0.0%	(42) 16.7%	(23) 8.7%	(59) 15.3%	(61) 8.2%	(62) 8.1%	(67) 1.5%	(37) 5.4%	(49) 4.1%
Genital ulcer Yes	(200) 1.0%	(200) 1.5%	(195) 1.0%	(195) 1.5%	(5) 0.0%	(5) 0.0%	(42) 2.4%	(23) 8.7%	(59) 0.0%	(61) 1.6%	(62) 1.6%	(67) 0.0%	(37) 0.0%	(49) 0.0%

Table 11: Condom use among IDUs.

Year N	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Female		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Ever use male condom	93.5% (187/200)	87.9% (174/198)	93.8% (183/195)	88.2% (172/195)	80.0% (4/5)	66.7% (2/3)	97.6% (41/42)	91.3% (21/23)	94.9% (56/59)	86.4% (51/59)	96.8% (60/62)	94.0% (63/67)	81.1% (30/37)	79.6% (39/49)
Regular sex partner														
Condom use at last sex with regular sex partner	16.2% (25/154)	12.2% (18/148)	16.8% (25/149)	12.2% (18/148)	0.0% (0/5)	---	20.0% (6/30)	10.0% (1/10)	21.4% (9/42)	15.4% (6/39)	14.6% (7/48)	10.7% (6/56)	8.8% (3/34)	11.6% (5/43)
Consistent condom use with regular sex partner, 12 months (n)	(153)	(148)	(148)	(148)	(5)	---	(27)	(10)	(44)	(39)	(48)	(56)	(34)	(43)
(1) Always	5.2%	6.8%	5.4%	6.8%	0.0%	---	0.0%	10.0%	9.1%	5.1%	4.2%	5.4%	5.9%	9.3%
(2) Almost always	9.2%	5.4%	9.5%	5.4%	0.0%	---	14.8%	0.0%	13.6%	7.7%	6.3%	5.4%	2.9%	4.7%
(3) Sometimes	20.9%	10.1%	20.9%	10.1%	20.0%	---	29.6%	0.0%	15.9%	23.1%	33.3%	7.1%	2.9%	4.7%
(4) Never	64.7%	77.7%	64.2%	77.7%	80.0%	---	55.6%	90.0%	61.4%	64.1%	56.3%	82.1%	88.2%	81.4%
Regular partner injects drugs: Yes	4.5%	0.7%	2.0%	0.7%	80.0%	---	6.7%	10.0%	6.8%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Don't know	1.9%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	20.0%	---	6.7%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	2.3%
Occasional (casual) sex partner														
Condom use at last sex with occasional sex partner	51.3% (59/115)	57.6% (38/66)	51.3% (59/115)	57.6% (38/66)	---	---	46.9% (15/32)	50.0% (6/12)	70.3% (19/27)	60.0% (15/25)	48.7% (19/39)	66.7% (14/21)	35.3% (6/17)	37.5% (3/8)
Consistent condom use with occasional sex partner, 12 months	(121)	(66)	(121)	(66)	---	---	(34)	(12)	(31)	(25)	(39)	(21)	(17)	(8)
(1) Always	19.0%	37.9%	19.0%	37.9%	---	---	14.7%	25.0%	19.4%	40.0%	28.2%	47.6%	5.9%	25.0%
(2) Almost always	29.8%	18.2%	29.8%	18.2%	---	---	26.5%	16.7%	38.7%	20.0%	20.5%	19.0%	41.2%	12.5%
(3) Sometimes	29.8%	24.2%	29.8%	24.2%	---	---	38.2%	41.7%	32.3%	20.0%	25.6%	19.0%	17.6%	25.0%
(4) Never	21.5%	19.7%	21.5%	19.7%	---	---	20.6%	16.7%	9.7%	20.0%	25.6%	14.3%	35.3%	37.5%
Occasional partner injects drugs: Yes	4.9%	1.5%	4.9%	1.5%	---	---	2.9%	8.3%	6.5%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
Don't know	25.4%	48.5%	25.4%	48.5%	---	---	29.4%	33.3%	29.0%	52.0%	25.0%	52.4%	11.8%	50.0%
Commercial sex (gave payment)														
Condom use at last sex with commercial sex partner	72.3% (34/47)	80.6% (29/36)	71.7% (33/46)	80.6% (29/36)	100% (1/1)	---	75.0% (9/12)	62.5% (5/8)	85.7% (12/14)	83.3% (10/12)	69.2% (9/13)	100% (10/10)	50.0% (4/8)	66.7% (4/6)
Consistent condom use with commercial sex partner, 12 months	(47)	(35)	(47)	(35)	---	---	(14)	(8)	(14)	(12)	(12)	(10)	(7)	(5)
(1) Always	25.5%	57.1%	25.5%	57.1%	---	---	21.4%	37.5%	35.7%	58.3%	33.3%	80.0%	0.0%	40.0%
(2) Almost always	36.2%	14.3%	36.2%	14.3%	---	---	42.9%	12.5%	35.7%	16.7%	16.7%	10.0%	57.1%	20.0%
(3) Sometimes	31.9%	17.1%	31.9%	17.1%	---	---	28.6%	25.0%	28.6%	16.7%	41.7%	10.0%	28.6%	20.0%
(4) Never	6.4%	11.4%	6.4%	11.4%	---	---	7.1%	25.0%	0.0%	8.3%	8.3%	0.0%	14.3%	20.0%
Commercial sex partner injects drugs: Yes	6.4%	5.6%	6.4%	5.6%	---	---	7.1%	25.0%	7.1%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Don't know	36.2%	66.7%	36.2%	66.7%	---	---	50.0%	62.5%	35.7%	83.3%	33.3%	70.0%	14.3%	33.3%

Table 12: Needle/syringe sharing among IDUs.

Year N	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Ever used a previously used needle/syringe	(200)	(200)	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)	(42)	(23)	(59)	(61)	(62)	(67)	(37)	(49)
Yes	77.0%	65.0%	77.4%	64.1%	60.0%	100.0%	71.4%	60.9%	71.2%	49.2%	72.6%	65.7%	100%	85.7%
No	22.5%	32.5%	22.6%	33.3%	20.0%	---	28.6%	34.8%	27.1%	44.3%	27.4%	34.3%	0.0%	14.3%
Don't know	0.5%	2.5%	0.0%	2.6%	20.0%	---	0.0%	4.3%	1.7%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
At last injection used previously used needle/syringe	(154)	(130)	(151)	(125)	(3)	(5)	(30)	(14)	(42)	(30)	(45)	(44)	(37)	(42)
Yes	13.6%	5.4%	13.2%	4.0%	33.3%	40.0%	26.7%	7.1%	9.5%	6.7%	8.9%	2.3%	13.5%	7.1%
No	84.4%	92.3%	84.8%	93.6%	66.7%	60.0%	73.3%	92.9%	85.7%	93.3%	91.1%	93.2%	83.8%	90.5%
Don't know	1.9%	2.3%	2.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	2.7%	2.4%
Shared needle/syringe last week?	(151)	(128)	(148)	(124)	(3)	(4)	(29)	(13)	(41)	(30)	(44)	(43)	(37)	(42)
Yes	33.8%	13.3%	32.4%	12.1%	0.0%	50.0%	27.6%	30.8%	36.6%	20.0%	31.8%	6.9%	5.4%	8.5%
No	64.2%	84.4%	65.6%	85.5%	100%	50.0%	69.0%	69.2%	61.0%	76.7%	65.9%	88.4%	94.6%	90.5%
Don't know	2.0%	2.3%	2.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	2.4%	3.3%	2.3%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Mean # of people	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	---	1.0	1.3	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.7	2.0
With whom did you share needle/syringe last week?	(13)	(17)	(13)	(15)	(0)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(4)
Acquaintance/friend	61.5%	52.9%	61.5%	46.7%	---	100%	100%	50.0%	75.0%	66.7%	25.0%	66.7%	50.0%	25.0%
A drug "buddy"	61.5%	41.2%	61.5%	46.7%	---	0.0%	---	50.0%	75.0%	16.7%	75.0%	33.3%	100%	75.0%
Stranger	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	6.7%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	16.7%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%
Drug trafficker	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%
Usual sex partner	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%
Sex partner not know before	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	0.0%
How often tried to clean used needle/syringe last week?	(13)	(17)	(13)	(13)	(0)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(4)
Always	46.2%	82.4%	46.2%	86.7%	---	50.0%	33.3%	75.0%	50.0%	83.3%	75.0%	100%	0.0%	75.0%
Almost always	15.4%	17.6%	15.4%	13.3%	---	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%
Sometimes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	---	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Once	15.4%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	---	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Never	23.1%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	---	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
What was used to clean the needle/syringe?	(10)	(17)	(10)	(13)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(4)
With only water (boiled or not)	100%	100%	100%	100%	---	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Disinfecting solution	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Water with soda	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
With match/fire	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
In the past, have you used previously used needle/syringe left in a "gathering place"?	(131)	(130)	(129)	(125)	(2)	(5)	(26)	(14)	(39)	(30)	(41)	(44)	(25)	(42)
Yes	9.9%	51.1%	10.0%	52.8%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%	28.6%	10.3%	36.7%	9.8%	59.1%	8.0%	59.9%
Never	52.7%	46.9%	52.7%	45.6%	50.0%	80.0%	38.5%	64.3%	53.8%	63.3%	63.4%	38.6%	48.0%	38.1%
Don't know	1.5%	0.5%	1.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	2.4%
Refuse to answer	35.9%	1.5%	35.7%	0.8%	50.0%	20.0%	50.0%	7.1%	35.9%	0.0%	26.8%	2.3%	36.0%	0.0%
If yes, how often:														
Always	7.7%	3.0%	7.7%	3.0%	---	---	---	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	---	3.8%	---	4.0%
Nearly always	15.4%	7.6%	15.4%	7.6%	---	---	---	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	7.7%	---	12.0%
Sometimes	23.1%	72.7%	23.1%	72.7%	---	---	---	75.0%	25.0%	81.8%	---	73.1%	100%	68.0%
Once	53.8%	16.7%	53.8%	16.7%	---	---	100%	25.0%	25.0%	18.2%	75.0%	15.4%	---	16.0%

Table 13: Use of needles/syringes among IDUs.

Year N	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
During the last week, used a syringe that had already been filled not in your presence	(173)	(200)	(169)	(195)	(4)	(5)	(37)	(23)	(55)	(61)	(56)	(67)	(25)	(49)
Yes	12.1%	23.0%	10.7%	23.1%	75.0%	20.0%	18.9%	30.4%	10.9%	21.3%	8.9%	22.4%	12.0%	22.4%
No	50.9%	77.0%	51.5%	76.9%	25.0%	80.0%	32.4%	69.6%	54.5%	78.7%	60.7%	77.6%	48.0%	77.6%
Don't know	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	---	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	36.4%	0.0%	37.3%	0.0%	---	0.0%	48.6%	0.0%	32.7%	0.0%	30.4%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%
During the last week, used a syringe that had been filled with a solution from a syringe already used by someone else	(173)	(200)	(169)	(195)	(4)	(5)	(37)	(23)	(55)	(61)	(56)	(67)	(25)	(49)
Yes	4.6%	8.0%	4.7%	8.2%	0.0%	---	2.8%	17.4%	7.3%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	4.0%	18.4%
No	55.5%	90.5%	55.0%	90.3%	75.0%	100%	45.9%	82.6%	58.2%	93.4%	60.7%	97.0%	52.0%	81.6%
Don't know	1.7%	0.5%	1.8%	0.5%	0.0%	---	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.5%	4.0%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	38.2%	1.0%	38.5%	1.0%	25.0%	---	48.6%	0.0%	34.5%	3.3%	33.9%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%
Used shared bottle, spoon, boiling pan/glass/container, cotton/filter or water in the last week	(173)	(200)	(169)	(195)	(4)	(5)	(37)	(23)	(55)	(61)	(56)	(67)	(25)	(49)
Yes	46.8%	70.0%	46.7%	69.8%	50.0%	80.0%	46.0%	91.3%	47.3%	70.5%	49.9%	65.7%	40.0%	65.3%
No	15.0%	28.5%	15.4%	29.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	8.7%	16.4%	26.2%	17.9%	32.8%	20.0%	34.7%
Don't know	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	25.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	37.0%	1.0%	37.3%	1.0%	25.5%	0.0%	48.6%	0.0%	34.5%	3.3%	30.4%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%
Did you take solution from a shared container in the last week	(173)	(200)	(169)	(195)	(4)	(5)	(37)	(23)	(55)	(61)	(56)	(67)	(25)	(49)
Yes	47.4%	55.0%	47.3%	54.3%	50.0%	80.0%	48.7%	73.9%	47.3%	54.1%	51.8%	50.7%	40.0%	53.1%
No	13.9%	43.0%	14.2%	44.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	26.1%	16.4%	41.0%	14.3%	47.8%	24.0%	46.9%
Don't know	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	25.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	37.6%	1.0%	37.9%	1.0%	25.0%	0.0%	48.6%	0.0%	34.5%	3.3%	32.1%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%
Injected drug diluted with someone else's blood in the last week	(173)	(200)	(169)	(195)	(4)	(5)	(37)	(23)	(55)	(61)	(56)	(67)	(25)	(49)
Yes	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	0.0%	---	2.7%	---	1.8%	1.6%	0.0%	1.5	4.0%	4.1%
No	60.1%	97.0%	59.8%	96.9%	75.0%	100%	48.6%	100%	61.8%	95.1%	67.9%	98.5	56.0%	95.9%
Don't know	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	---	0.0%	---	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Refuse to answer	37.0%	1.0%	37.3%	1.0%	25.0%	---	48.6%	---	34.5%	3.3%	30.4%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%

Table 14: Availability and disposal of needles and syringes among IDUs.

Year N	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Can you get/buy new (unused) needles/syringes whenever you need them	(200)	(200)	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)	(42)	(23)	(59)	(61)	(62)	(67)	(37)	(49)
Yes	98.0%	97.5%	97.9%	97.4%	100%	100%	100%	95.7%	96.6%	95.1%	98.4%	100%	97.3%	98.0%
No	1.5%	2.5%	1.5%	2.6%	---	---	---	4.3%	1.7%	4.9%	1.6%	---	2.7%	2.0%
Don't know	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	---	---	---	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	---	0.0%	0.0%
Where can you get/buy new (unused) needles/syringes	(196)	(195)	(191)	(190)	(5)	(5)	(42)	(22)	(57)	(58)	(61)	(67)	(36)	(48)
Pharmacy	98.0%	99.0%	97.9%	98.9%	100%	100%	97.6%	100%	98.2%	98.3%	98.4%	98.5%	97.2%	100%
Syringe exchange program	11.2%	5.6%	11.5%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	9.1%	17.5%	6.9%	8.2%	6.0%	2.8%	2.0%
Other IDUs	9.2%	2.1%	9.4%	1.6%	0.0%	20.0%	14.3%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	9.8%	4.5%	5.6%	2.1%
Friends	4.1%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%
Family/relatives	3.6%	1.0%	3.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	3.0%	8.3%	0.0%
Drug trafficker	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hospital	2.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%
Wholesale drug/salesperson	1.5%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%
Shop/store	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Medical staff	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sex partner	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bought in street	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stolen	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
When you last threw away the used needle what did you do with it?	(198)	(198)	(193)	(193)	(5)	(5)	(42)	(23)	(58)	(61)	(62)	(66)	(36)	(48)
Garbage bin	74.7%	81.8%	74.1%	82.2%	100%	60.0%	71.5%	73.9%	68.9%	77.1%	79.0%	83.3%	80.6%	89.6%
with cap	54.0%	67.2%	54.9%	67.4%	20.0%	60.0%	54.8%	60.9%	51.7%	62.3%	54.8%	69.7%	55.6%	72.9%
without cap	20.7%	14.6%	19.2%	15.0%	80.0%	0.0%	16.7%	13.0%	17.2%	14.8%	24.2%	13.6%	25.0%	16.7%
Other	20.8%	14.7%	21.2%	14.5%	0.0%	20.0%	28.5%	26.1%	24.2%	16.3%	14.5%	13.7%	16.6%	8.3%
Dropped on the ground	4.5%	3.5%	4.7%	3.1%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	6.6%	6.5%	3.0%	2.8%	2.1%

Table 15: Medical treatment among IDUs.

Year N	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Do you currently receive medical treatment, or have had treatment, because you are a drug user?	(200)	(200)	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)	(n=42)	(23)	(n=59)	(61)	(n=62)	(67)	(n=37)	(49)
Never taken treatment	61.5%	54.5%	60.5%	53.3%	100%	100%	85.7%	69.6%	66.1%	62.3%	50.0%	56.7%	45.9%	34.7%
Was in treatment but quit	32.5%	43.5%	33.3%	44.6%	---	---	14.3%	21.7%	27.1%	37.7%	43.5%	40.3%	43.2%	65.3%
Currently receiving medical treatment	1.5%	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%	---	---	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Received treatment in past & currently under treatment	2.5%	0.5%	2.6%	0.5%	---	---	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	1.6%	1.5%	5.4%	0.0%
	2.0%	1.0%	2.1%	1.0%	---	---	0.0%	4.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	5.4%	0.0%
What kind of treatment or help have you received?	(71)	(85)	(71)	(85)	(0)	(0)	(6)	(7)	(17)	(21)	(31)	(27)	(18)	(30)
“Extreme need” without help	37.5%	31.4%	37.5%	31.4%	---	---	16.7%	57.1%	35.3%	23.8%	38.7%	51.9%	44.4%	12.9%
Detoxification without drugs	30.6%	28.2%	30.6%	28.2%	---	---	50.0%	0.0%	35.3%	23.8%	22.6%	18.5%	33.3%	46.7%
Detoxification with other drugs	27.8%	28.2%	27.8%	28.2%	---	---	16.7%	14.3%	29.4%	38.1%	35.5%	25.9%	16.7%	26.7%
“Extreme need” with help	19.4%	5.9%	19.4%	5.9%	---	---	16.7%	28.6%	17.6%	4.8%	25.8%	3.7%	11.1%	3.3%
Consultations at a health center	9.7%	8.2%	9.7%	8.2%	---	---	16.7%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	6.5%	11.1%	16.7%	13.3%
Other	7.2%	4.7%	7.2%	9.3%	---	---	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	4.8%	19.4%	0.0%	5.6%	10.0%
Psycho-social rehabilitation center	5.6%	1.2%	5.6%	1.2%	---	---	16.7%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	3.3%
Substitution with methadone	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	---	---	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%
Hospital	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	4.7%	---	---	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
Narcology Institute	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	---	---	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Detoxification with methadone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	---	---	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Self-treatment groups	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	---	---	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of treatments undertaken:	(71)	(83)	(71)	(83)	(0)	(0)	(6)	(6)	(16)	(21)	(31)	(26)	(18)	(30)
1	59.2%	86.7%	59.2%	86.7%	---	---	66.7%	100%	56.3%	95.2%	58.1%	88.5%	61.1%	76.7%
2	32.4%	13.3%	32.4%	13.3%	---	---	33.3%	---	25.0%	4.8%	35.5%	11.5%	33.3%	23.3%
3 or more	8.5%	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%	---	---	0.0%	---	18.8%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%
Mean # of treatments taken	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	---	---	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.2
Where did you take medical treatment?	(73)	(82)	(73)	(82)	(0)	(0)	(6)	(4)	(18)	(21)	(31)	(28)	(18)	(29)
Georgia	65.8%	82.9%	65.8%	82.9%	---	---	83.3%	100%	72.3%	95.2%	61.3%	82.1%	55.5%	72.4%
Outside Georgia	23.2%	17.1%	23.2%	17.1%	---	---	0.0%	---	22.1%	4.8%	29.0%	17.9%	27.8%	27.6%
Don't know	11.0%	0.0%	11.0%	0.0%	---	---	16.7%	---	5.6%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%

Table 16: Sources of information about HIV/AIDS among IDUs.

Year N	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Source of information about AIDS	(192)	(200)	(187)	(n=195)	(5)	(n=5)	(42)	(n=23)	(56)	(n=61)	(58)	(n=67)	(36)	(n=49)
TV	93.8%	99.5%	93.6%	99.5%	100%	100%	90.5%	100%	96.4%	98.4%	91.4%	100%	97.2%	100%
Magazines/journals	74.5%	78.0%	74.9%	79.0%	60.0%	40.0%	71.4%	73.9%	80.4%	70.5%	74.1%	79.1%	69.4%	87.8%
Booklets, posters	53.1%	28.0%	54.0%	27.7%	20.0%	40.0%	57.1%	34.8%	64.3%	39.3%	51.7%	26.9%	33.3%	12.2%
Friends/relatives	38.5%	14.0%	38.0%	13.3%	60.0%	40.0%	47.6%	17.4%	35.7%	14.8%	43.1%	13.4%	25.0%	12.2%
Radio	35.9%	19.0%	35.8%	18.5%	40.0%	40.0%	31.0%	8.7%	44.6%	27.9%	34.5%	22.4%	30.6%	8.2%
NGO representatives	35.9%	20.5%	35.8%	19.5%	40.0%	60.0%	38.1%	13.0%	42.9%	23.0%	32.8%	26.9%	27.8%	12.2%
Healthcare providers	27.1%	6.5%	27.8%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	23.8%	13.0%	30.4%	1.6%	29.3%	6.0%	22.2%	10.2%
Social workers	24.5%	18.5%	25.1%	18.5%	0.0%	20.0%	21.4%	4.3%	33.9%	6.6%	25.9%	34.3%	11.1%	18.4%
School teachers	13.5%	3.0%	13.9%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	8.7%	19.6%	3.3%	12.1%	3.0%	2.8%	0.0%
Billboards/street advert	9.9%	1.0%	10.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	0.0%	8.9%	0.0%	10.3%	3.0%	8.3%	0.0%
Workplace	8.3%	1.0%	8.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	4.3%	7.1%	0.0%	8.6%	1.5%	8.3%	0.0%
Training programs	4.2%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%
Given information in last year on:	(127)	(200)	(122)	(195)	(5)	(5)	(27)	(23)	(40)	(61)	(39)	(67)	(21)	(49)
Condoms	43.3%	29.5%	43.4%	29.7%	40.0%	20.0%	40.7%	17.4%	40.0%	31.1%	51.3%	38.8%	38.1%	20.4%
Written materials on AIDS	52.0%	30.0%	52.5%	29.7%	40.0%	40.0%	48.1%	4.3%	47.5%	29.5%	56.4%	41.8%	57.1%	26.5%
Consultation with medical professional	34.6%	19.0%	34.4%	19.5%	40.0%	0.0%	22.2%	4.3%	35.0%	18.0%	43.6%	26.9%	33.3%	16.3%
Sources for information about condoms	(200)	(200)	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)	(42)	(23)	(59)	(61)	(62)	(67)	(37)	(49)
TV	90.0%	96.0%	90.8%	95.9%	60.0%	100%	88.1%	95.7%	94.9%	95.1%	90.3%	94.0%	83.8%	100%
Drugstore	57.5%	25.5%	57.4%	25.6%	60.0%	20.0%	57.1%	30.4%	66.1%	29.5%	53.2%	23.9%	51.4%	20.4%
Magazines/journals	41.5%	30.5%	42.1%	30.8%	20.0%	20.0%	50.0%	17.4%	40.7%	31.1%	38.7%	34.3%	37.8%	30.6%
Radio	38.5%	18.5%	39.0%	17.4%	20.0%	60.0%	35.7%	21.7%	49.2%	21.3%	35.5%	20.9%	29.7%	10.2%
NGOs	36.5%	16.5%	36.9%	16.4%	20.0%	20.0%	33.3%	21.7%	47.5%	18.0%	33.9%	22.4%	27.0%	4.1%
Hospital	28.0%	3.5%	28.7%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	23.8%	8.7%	33.9%	3.3%	24.2%	3.0%	29.7%	2.0%
Health center	27.0%	4.0%	26.7%	4.1%	40.0%	0.0%	23.8%	4.3%	40.7%	3.3%	22.6%	7.5%	16.2%	0.0%
Friends/neighbors	24.5%	16.5%	24.6%	16.9%	20.0%	0.0%	33.3%	17.4%	32.2%	8.2%	17.7%	20.9%	13.5%	20.4%
Social workers	23.5%	15.0%	23.6%	15.4%	20.0%	0.0%	19.0%	8.7%	30.5%	4.9%	21.0%	26.9%	21.6%	14.3%
Medical personnel/volunteers	17.0%	5.5%	16.9%	5.6%	20.0%	0.0%	16.7%	13.0%	18.6%	4.9%	14.5%	4.5%	18.9%	4.1%
Street stands	9.5%	0.5%	9.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	4.3%	10.2%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	10.8%	0.0%
Video shops	9.5%	0.0%	9.2%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	19.0%	0.0%	11.9%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Comic books	8.5%	1.0%	8.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	4.3%	10.2%	0.0%	6.5%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Billboards/notices	7.5%	0.5%	7.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	1.7%	1.6%	6.5%	0.0%	10.8%	0.0%
Trainings	3.5%	1.0%	3.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Heard/seen information about needle exchange program	(200)	(200)	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)	(42)	(23)	(59)	(61)	(62)	(67)	(37)	(49)
Yes	19.0%	15.5%	19.5%	14.9%	0.0%	40.0%	19.0%	4.3%	28.8%	18.0%	19.4%	23.9%	2.7%	6.1%
Heard/seen information about similar programs	2.5%	1.0%	2.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	3.4%	1.6%	0.0%	1.5%	2.7%	0.0%

Year N	Total		Gender				Age Groups (males & females)							
			Males		Females		15-24		25-30		31-39		40+	
	2004 (n=200)	2006 (n=200)	2004 (n=195)	2006 (n=195)	2004 (n=5)	2006 (n=5)	2004 (n=42)	2006 (n=23)	2004 (n=59)	2006 (n=61)	2004 (n=62)	2006 (n=67)	2004 (n=37)	2006 (n=49)
Two persons with major influence on IDU continuing drug use (n) [multi-response]	(200)	(200)	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)	(42)	(23)	(59)	(61)	(62)	(67)	(37)	(49)
Nobody	59.0%	78.5%	60.0%	80.0%	20.0%	20.0%	38.1%	73.9%	49.2%	77.0%	66.1%	80.6%	86.5%	79.6%
IDU partner	52.0%	21.0%	51.3%	19.5%	80.0%	80.0%	73.8%	26.1%	62.7%	21.3%	45.2%	19.4%	21.6%	79.6%
Friend/neighbor	10.5%	6.5%	10.3%	6.2%	20.0%	20.0%	23.8%	8.7%	13.6%	9.8%	3.2%	6.0%	2.7%	2.0%
School/classmates	2.5%	0.5%	2.1%	0.5%	20.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	5.1%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Spouse	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parents	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
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%	0.0%	0.0%
My children	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Two persons with major influence on quitting drug use (n) [multi-response thus more than 100%]	(200)	(200)	(195)	(195)	(5)	(5)	(42)	(23)	(59)	(61)	(62)	(67)	(37)	(49)
Parents	56.5%	58.0%	59.7%	59.5%	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	52.2%	72.9%	62.3%	51.6%	58.2%	37.8%	55.1%
School/classmates	42.0%	29.0%	41.5%	28.2%	60.0%	60.0%	57.1%	60.9%	49.2%	44.3%	33.9%	17.9%	27.0%	10.2%
Spouse	29.5%	46.0%	30.3%	47.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	4.3%	23.7%	36.1%	38.7%	56.7%	45.9%	63.3%
Nobody	12.0%	8.0%	11.3%	7.2%	40.0%	40.0%	11.9%	13.0%	6.8%	4.9%	14.5%	0.0%	16.2%	8.2%
Siblings	11.5%	16.5%	11.3%	16.9%	20.0%	0.0%	11.9%	17.4%	10.2%	14.8%	14.5%	19.4%	8.1%	14.3%
My children	6.0%	8.5%	6.2%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	8.1%	6.0%	10.8%	26.5%
Friend/neighbor	4.5%	1.5%	4.6%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	6.8%	0.0%	1.6%	3.0%	2.7%	2.0%
Needle partner	2.0%	0.5%	2.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%

Methodology

The two Behavioral Surveillance Surveys with Biomarker were approved by the Ethical Committee of HIV/AIDS Patients Support Foundation, 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.

Ethical Issues

The survey investigators were cognizant of the fact that individuals participating in these studies 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 was 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.¹⁵ 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.

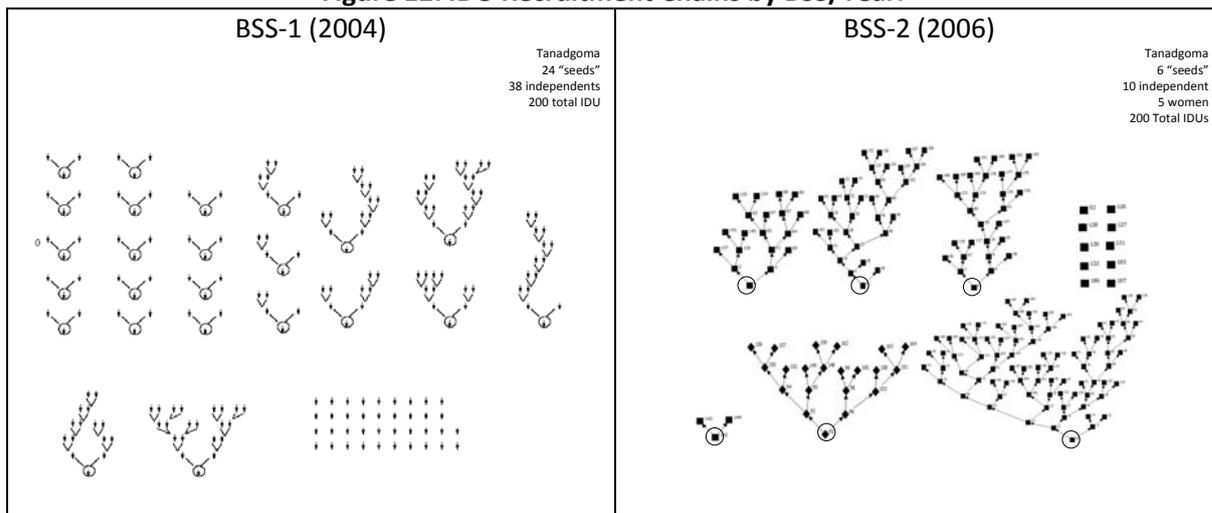
Currently, one of the most accepted methodologies to achieve a relatively unbiased sample with no sampling frame, while allowing for anonymity, is Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS).¹⁶ RDS is based on the principle that members of a hidden population are best able to access their own peers, and if incentives are provided, they will recruit a diverse set of individuals.¹⁷ 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 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.

¹⁵ A sample frame is based on knowing the size, boundaries and distribution of the statistical universe.

¹⁶ "Respondent-driven sampling: A new approach to the study of hidden populations." *Social Problems*, Volume 44, Number 2, (May) 1997. Douglas D. Heckathorn.

¹⁷ "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.

Figure 12: IDU Recruitment Chains by BSS/Year.



Data collection

- (1) The SHIP Project partner organization recruited known IDUs who served as the "seeds." In an attempt to diversify the IDUs recruited, each partner selected the "seed" IDUs from different injecting 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. The incentive was 20 GEL for male IDUs and 25 GEL for female IDUs,¹⁸ which could be used to cover transportation costs to the interview site;
- (3) Each IDU recruited was offered an incentive of 15 GEL to recruit up to two other male IDUs, 17 GEL to recruit one male and one female IDU, and 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 (see Figure 12). 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. The verification procedure included a preliminary informal discussion regarding street names of drugs and prices, familiarity with drug preparation and injecting 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;

¹⁸ In BSS-2, the exchange rate at the time of the study was 1.78 Lari to 1 USD. Thus, each IDU received the equivalent of \$11 USD in BSS-1 and the equivalent of \$8.5USD in BSS-2.

(6) In BSS-1, of the 24 “seeds”, 14 accomplished one wave,¹⁹ two accomplished two waves, four accomplished three waves, one accomplished four waves, two accomplished five waves, and one accomplished seven waves.

In BSS-2, of the 6 “seeds”, 1 accomplished one wave of recruitment, one accomplished three waves, one accomplished five waves, one accomplished seven waves, one accomplished eight waves, and one accomplished ten waves of recruitment. The largest number was eleven waves accomplished by one “seed.” In addition, 10 IDUs voluntarily came in from hearing about the survey.

(7) Sampling ended when the minimum target sample size of 200 IDUs was achieved.

Interviewing for BSS-1 occurred from 11 October to 18 October 2004. From these initial 24 seed-persons, a total of 188 IDUs were recruited, and, due to “word of mouth,” an additional 38 IDUs came in independently. However, of the 250 IDUs that were recruited, 50 were not interviewed because they could not demonstrate adequately that they were IDUs (as discussed in point 4 above). Therefore, a total of 200 IDUs were interviewed in BSS-1. Interviewing for BSS-2 occurred from 10 – 15 May 2006. From the initial 6 seed-persons a total of 219 IDUs were recruited, and, due to “word of mouth”, an additional 10 IDUs came in independently. However, of the 235 IDUs that were recruited, 35 were not interviewed because they could not demonstrate adequately that they were IDUs (as discussed in point 4 above). Therefore, a total of 200 IDUs were interviewed in BSS-2.

In addition, a tracking system was established using only identification numbers that provided a way to link the recruiting IDU with the IDUs he/she had recruited. For example, each IDU was given a coupon with their identification number in sequential order, 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 the recruited IDUs, and these identification numbers were then linked to the recruiter’s identification number.

This linking of recruiter and the recruited IDUs provided additional information on how well the RDS methodology encouraged IDUs to recruit others who are dissimilar to them either in age, injecting group, or type of drug used. The expectation was that, as the number of waves of recruitment increases, the more diverse the IDUs, and thus, the more “representative” the sample.

The survey instrument was a behavior study 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 high-risk sexual and related behavior among IDUs in several countries. The questionnaire was translated into Georgian and back into English. It was adopted after review, 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.

The interview was conducted in Georgian and took, on average, 40 minutes to complete. 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

¹⁹ 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.

serology, HIV infection, and Hepatitis B and C. Of the 200 IDUs interviewed, none refused to provide a blood sample to test for infections.

The blood test 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. Of the 200 IDUs in BSS-1, a total of 197 blood specimens were tested; of the 200 IDUs in BSS-2, a total of 200 provide blood specimens.

Blood specimens were stored appropriately at the interview site and at the completion of the survey were sent to the Laboratory of Serology and Virology of the AIDS Center in Tbilisi for testing. The results were reported back (see biomarker section below for more details). The IDUs were asked to return with their identification card in order to obtain the results.

All of the interviews (100%) occurred in the offices of Tanadgoma's branch in Batumi (TG/Batumi). The vast majority of IDUs (95%) were identified using RDS, with 5% coming to Tanadgoma's office for an interview through "word of mouth."

Biomarker Testing

Since TG/Batumi's office is not licensed with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to withdraw blood, they received permission from the MoH to withdraw blood at a mobile laboratory. A licensed nurse was hired to withdraw blood from IDUs. Blood samples were stored in a refrigerator at TG/Batumi, and after the survey was completed, all specimens were transported to the Laboratory of Serology and Virology of the AIDS Center in Tbilisi using cold-chain storage boxes.

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

SC contracted the Institute for Polling and Marketing (IPM), located in Tbilisi, Georgia, to develop the IDU database in SPSS (version 11). At the completion of the interviewing, IPM created a database complete with variables, variable names, 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 database was 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 and labels. The “cleaned” database was submitted to SC for data analysis.

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

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 Batumi 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?
 He is a patient of the counterpart organization
 He has been picked out on a snowball basis
 Other _____ (please specify)

Q4. Place of the interview:
 1. At office

Q5. Did you participate in the BSS 2004?

Yes	1	<i>Continue</i>
No	2	<i>Go to A1.</i>
No response	9	

Q6 Did you return to find out the results of your test?

Yes	1	<i>Go to A1.</i>
No	2	<i>Continue</i>
No response	9	

Q7 Why not? _____ (please indicate)

Respondent's Personal Data

A1. Where do you live presently?

- Tbilisi
- 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
- 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)

- None
- Primary
- Secondary or vocational school
- Incomplete Higher
- Higher
- 9. No response

A7. Which ethnic group do you belong to?

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

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

- Married
- Divorced/Separated for ever
- Widower
- 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)

- 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)

Every day

More than once a week

Less than once a week

Never (don't read out loud)

Other _____ (please indicate)

9. No response

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. 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. Diasepam	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. Antihistamine _____ (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. Diasepam	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. Antihistamine _____ (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

Don't remember
 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 | 8. Don't know |
| 2. No | 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	<i>Go to C3.5</i>
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 | 8. Don't know |
| 2. No | 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?

_____ (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	<i>Continue</i>
Almost always	2	
Sometimes	3	
Once	4	
Never	5	<i>Go to C9</i>
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
Your usual partner in sex (girl-friend)	1	2	8	9
Partner in sex whom you didn't know before	1	2	8	9
Someone from the drug-addict community (drug-related friend)	1	2	8	9
Drug trafficker	1	2	8	9
Stranger	1	2	8	9
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	<i>Continue</i>
Almost always	2	
Sometimes	3	
Once	4	
Never	5	<i>Go to C9</i>
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)

- With non-boiled water
- Disinfecting sol.
- Saliva
- Boiled water
- Chlorine
- Put on match/liter fire
- Other _____
- No response
- 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	
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

Go to C14

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	
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	Continue
No	2	
Don't remember	8	
No response	9	

C22.1 What kind of help did you get?

- Emergency aid
- Hospital treatment
- 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	Continue
Used to take a medical treatment, but later quit it	2	
Have been taking a medical treatment	3	
Never have been treated	4	Go to D1
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?

- _____ 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 have another sexual partner?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- Don't know
- No response

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

_____ (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

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?

- I did
 - Partner
 - Both
- Go to E1.5**

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
Was not available/Did not have it	1	2
Too expensive	1	2
Partner refused	1	2
Don't like it	1	2
Use other contraceptives	1	2
Didn't think necessary	1	2
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?

- Yes
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?

_____ 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	<i>Go to E3.4</i>
Don't know	8	<i>Go to E3.5</i>
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
Was not available/Did not have it	1	2

Too expensive	1	2
Partner refused	1	2
Don't like it	1	2
Use other contraceptives	1	2
Didn't think necessary	1	2
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?

- Yes
- 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	
Don't know	8	
No response	9	

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

1. _____

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

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

Yes	1	Continue
No	2	
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
Odorous release	1	2
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
Genital release	1	2
Burning while urinating	1	2
Genital ulcer	1	2
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	Continue
No	2	
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 already used by someone else?	1	2	8	9
7. Do you believe that one may be infected with HIV/AIDS by using a syringe already used by someone else?	1	2	8	9
8. 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	Go to H7
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?

- Yes
- 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 local health services in the last year?" (use 0 for not used)

(Please read out the options. Multiple answers are acceptable)

	Times used
1. Republic Narcology Center	
2. Sailsmen Medical Center	
3. Qobuleti Narcology Cabinet	
4. Needle Exchange Programme	
5. AIDS Center	
6. Healthy Cabinet	
7. Tanadgoma	
8. Blood Infusion Station	
Other (<i>please specify</i>)	

H15.1 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 H15.3

	Times used
1. Narcology Institute	
2. AIDS Center	
3. Bemoni	
4. Sasoeba	
Other (<i>please specify</i>)	

H15.2. 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
1. Empathic Service
2. Staff Quality				
3. Consultation Quality				
4. Problem Solving				

H15.3 Are you going to use the services of that institution(s) in the future?

1. Yes/maybe
2. No/probably not

H15.4 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
Billboards/Street Advertising	1	2
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
Radio	1	2
TV	1	2
Drugstore	1	2
Health Center	1	2
Hospital	1	2
Medical personnel/Volunteers	1	2
Friends/Neighbors	1	2
NGOs	1	2
Magazines/Journals	1	2
Video Shops	1	2
Street Stands	1	2
Trainings	1	2
Billboards/Notices	1	2
Comics Books	1	2
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	

Q8. 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?

- Yes
- No
- 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.

Q9. 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.

Q10. Quality control on the interview was carried out by _____

- 1. Position _____
- 2. Organization _____

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

Signature _____