

**外国国籍ゲイ・レズビアン・バイセクシャルの健康情報の必要性における
インターネット調査
—結果と介入について—**

An internet survey investigating the health information needs of foreign gay, lesbian and bisexual men and women living in Japan: Findings and Future Interventions

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研究要旨

厚生労働省エイズ動向委員会によると、外国籍 MSM の HIV 感染の増加が指摘されている。しかし、日本での多言語による滞日外国人 MSM (men who have sex with men) への HIV 関連情報の提供や支援が、十分ではないことが指摘されている。海外、特にアジア地域の疫学データによると、移住や旅行による移動が外国籍 MSM 間の HIV 感染リスクに関係していると報告されている。そこで、外国籍 MSM および日本国籍の MSM を対象に、健康と HIV 関連情報や支援のニーズ、リスク行動や予防行動の調査を行った。アジア地域の文献レビューを参考に、滞日外国籍ゲイやバイセクシュアル、レズビアン、バイセクシャル女性の健康ニーズ、HIV 感染予防行動、リスク行動を調査するためにインターネット調査を実施した。パイロット調査を実施後、2009年5月1日から2010年10月30日まで本調査を実施した。質問項目は、日本での居住や保健医療、HIV 関連情報やサービスへのアクセス、HIV 関連知識や HIV 検査の 64 問とした。MSM を対象には、日本国内外への移動や性行動の質問も行った。また自由回答方式として、健康サービスへのアクセス時に起こった問題や、HIV 治療などについて質問した。調査対象者 244 人のうち、質問すべてに回答した 234 人を分析対象者とし、日本国籍 MSM (n=68)、外国籍 MSM (n=148)、外国籍レズビアン、バイセクシャル女性 (n=18) の 3 グループに分けて分析した。その結果、3 グループ間において、年齢、性別、日本居住では有意な関連がみられなかった。日本での在留期間と在留資格については、外国籍 MSM の 37.2%、外国籍レズビアンとバイセクシャル女性の 33.3%が、日本に 1-5 年未満在住しており、分析対象者の 80%が、労働に関連した在留資格を持っていた。HIV 関連知識について日本国籍 MSM と外国籍 MSM 間で有意な関連が見られ、「STI に感染すると HIV にかかりやすくなる」の回答正解率では日本国籍 MSM で 92.5%、外国人 MSM で 81.6%、「日本の報告によると 2007 年に HIV 感染の 60%以上がゲイ・バイセクシャル間でおこっている」の回答正解率が、日本国籍 MSM で 55.2%、外国人 MSM で 37.8%であった。「日本でウェブサイトによる HIV 関連情報の入手経験がある」については、日本国籍 MSM (74.6%) と外国籍 MSM (23.1%) の間で関連が見られ、外国籍 MSM は、日本で HIV 関連情報を得たことがない傾向であった（日本国籍 MSM 16.4%、外国籍 MSM 37.4%）。

外国籍 MSM は、HIV 関連知識や日本のゲイ NGO についての知識が低かった。「過去にゲイバーにいったことがある」については、日本国籍 MSM と外国籍 MSM の間で関連は見られなかった。日本と海外における HIV 検査受検経験の有無については、日本国籍 MSM と外国籍 MSM の間で有意な関連が見られた。国内外への移動、性行動、コンドーム使用において、日本国籍 MSM と外国籍 MSM の間で関連は見られなかった。本研究の結果から日本における外国籍セクシュアル・マイノリティに対する HIV 関連情報や HIV 検査サービスについての情報を提供する必要があることが示された。

A. 研究目的

Travel and migration have been implicated in facilitating HIV infection among MSM (men who have sex with men) globally as well as within Asia (See review of the literature published separately [1]). In relation to Japan in particular, HIV surveillance data indicates that HIV among foreign MSM (Men who have sex with men) is increasing [2]. While the yearly numbers of foreign MSM reports are quite small, there is a noted increase, and this is in contrast to foreign women whose rate of increase remains flat. This research aims to investigate the health and HIV information needs of gay, lesbian and bisexual foreign living in and visiting Japan. As well as this, this study aimed to investigate the domestic and international travel related sexual risk behaviors and prevention needs of Japanese and foreign MSM.

B. 研究方法

Survey respondents were Japanese and foreign gay, bisexuals and lesbians who were currently residing in Japan. Recruitment was conducted through notices in Japan Times Community Listings, English language Internet news sites in Japan including Metropolis, Japan Today, Fukuoka Now, Seek Japan, and SNS (social networking sites) such as the Japanese social

networking site Mixi. As well as this, 3,500 pamphlets were distributed to gay bars, dance parties and events in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, a survey banner was placed on the Japanese pages of the gay and lesbian social networking site Gaydar.

The internet survey was set up on a secure web site, and after explaining the purpose, contact details of researchers, privacy protection policy, and method for feeding back results, informed consent was obtained before going to the survey pages. Approval to conduct the survey was obtained from the Nagoya City University School of Nursing Ethical Review Board (Details of ethical considerations published separately[1]). Following a pilot survey conducted in 2009, the survey period was from 1 September 2009 to May 31 2010, but this was extended to 30 October, 2010 in order to increase the number of respondents.

The survey consisted of 64 questions relating to: general background including purpose to be in Japan, health insurance, problems experienced accessing health services and HIV knowledge (21 questions), HIV testing experience (6 questions), and access to health, HIV information, gay and HIV NGOs (6 questions). Questions relating to travel and sexual behavior in Japan and overseas (31 questions) were limited to gay and bisexual male respondents. Open ended

questions were asked to all respondents about problems experienced in finding information about or with accessing health services, problems encountered by HIV positive people in accessing health services, and preferences regarding condoms.

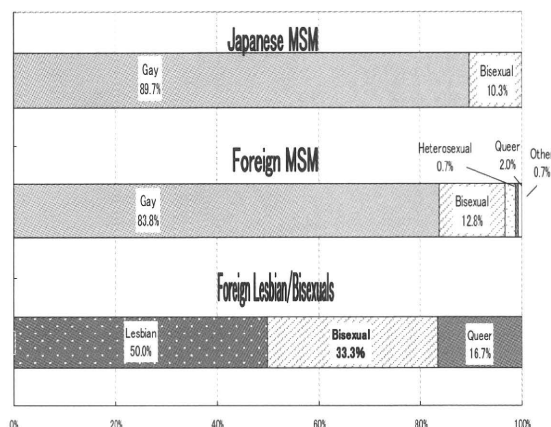
The completed responses were divided into 3 groups, Japanese men who have sex with men (MSM) (n=68), foreign MSM (n=148), and foreign lesbian and bisexual women (n=18) for analysis. Statistical data analysis comparing the 3 groups was conducted using SPSS 11.5J, and Pearson's correlation of less than 0.05 was considered to be significant.

C. 研究結果

In total, 244 responses were received and those who had previously completed the survey and heterosexuals were excluded from analysis. Due to the small number of responses from Japanese lesbian women, responses from this group were also excluded. Responses for analysis totaled 234, made up of Japanese MSM (n=68), foreign MSM (148), and foreign lesbian and bisexual women (n=18).

① Sexuality

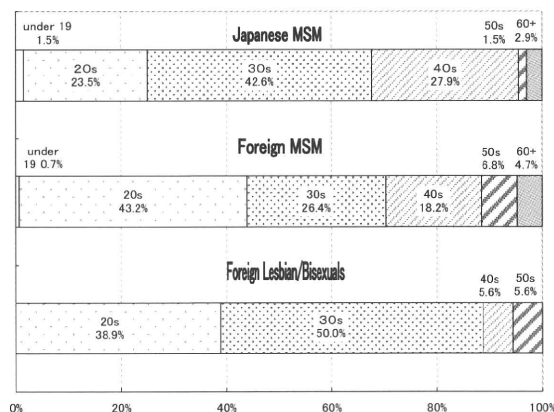
Sexuality of respondents is shown in Graph 1, indicating that slightly more Japanese MSM identified as gay (89.7%) than foreign MSM (83.8%), and that foreign MSM were more slightly more likely to identify as bisexual (12.8%) than Japanese MSM (10.3%). Foreigners were also more likely to report their identity as 'queer' (men 2.0%, women 16.7%).



Graph 1. Sexuality of respondents (N=234)

② Age

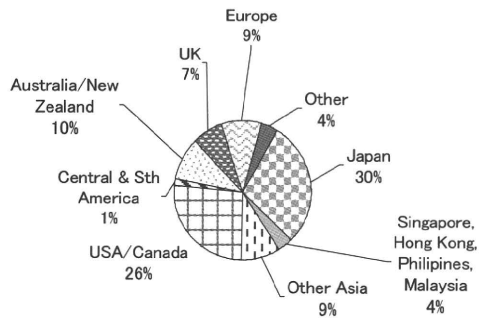
Age of respondents is shown in Graph 2. The findings show that 74% of respondents were in their 20s and 30s. Respondents in the 40 to above 60 age groups make up nearly 30% of the sample, indicating a relatively old survey sample.



Graph 2. Age of respondents (N=234)

③ Nationality

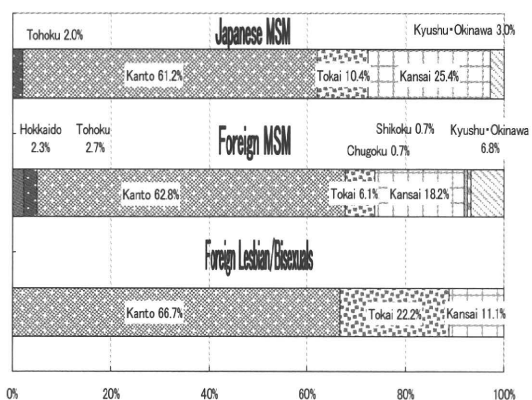
Nationality of respondents is shown in Graph 3, with 30% of respondents of Japanese nationality, 47% from English speaking countries, and 23% from non English speaking countries.



Graph 3. Nationality of respondents (N=234)

④ Residence in Japan

Residence of respondents is shown in Graph 4. Overall, the majority of respondents 61.2% of Japanese MSM, 62.8% of foreign MSM, 66.7% of foreign lesbian and bisexual women reside in the Kanto area, followed by Kansai (25.4%, 18.2% and 22.2% respectively), Chubu (10.4%, 6.15% and 22.2% respectively) then Kyushu/Okinawa (3.0%, 6.8% and 11.1% respectively).

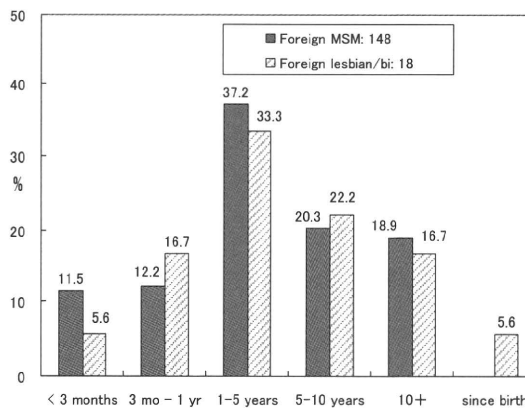


Graph 4: Place of residence in Japan (N=233)

⑤ Length of stay in Japan

Length of stay of foreign MSM and lesbian and bisexual respondents is shown in Graph 5. Foreign respondents' staying less than

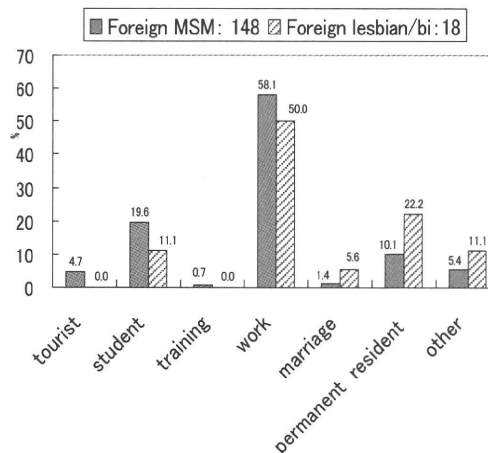
1 year MSM 23.7%, lesbian and bisexual women 22.3%, and 1 to 5 years 37.2% MSM, 33.3% lesbian and bisexual women. Those residing more than 5 years 39.2% MSM, 39.9% lesbians and bisexual women, indicating the survey sample had lived in Japan for a relatively long time.



Graph 5. Length of stay in Japan of foreign MSM and lesbian and bisexual women respondents (N =166)

⑥ Visa to be in Japan

The visa of foreign respondents is shown in Graph 6.

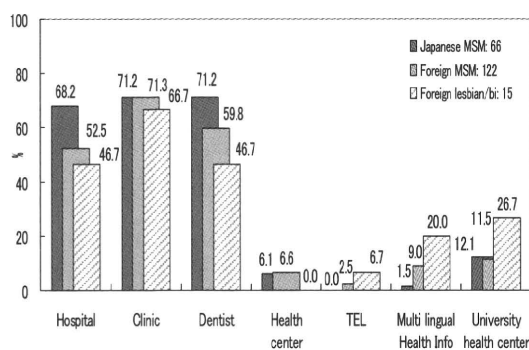


Graph 6. Japanese visa held by foreign MSM and lesbian and bisexual women respondents (N =166)

Approximately 76.5% of foreign respondents were on work or student visas, followed by permanent residence (10.1% of MSM, 22.2 of lesbian and bisexual women) and marriage visa was held by 1.4% of MSM and 5.6% of lesbian and bisexual women.

⑦ Health service access

The health service access of respondents is shown in Graph 7. Overall, the health service access of the sample was not high. The most accessed health services were clinics 71.2% for Japanese MSM, 71.3% for foreign MSM, 66.7% for foreign lesbian and bisexual women. This was followed by dentist (71.2%, 59.8%, and 46.7% respectively), and hospital (68.2%, 52.5% and 46.7% respectively). Low service access was found for health centres (6.1%, 6.6% and 0.0% respectively). In relation to health services targeting foreigners, 2.5% of foreign MSM and 6.7% of foreign lesbian and bisexual women had accessed the Tokyo English Life-line, and 9.0% and 20.0% respectively had accessed multilingual health information services.

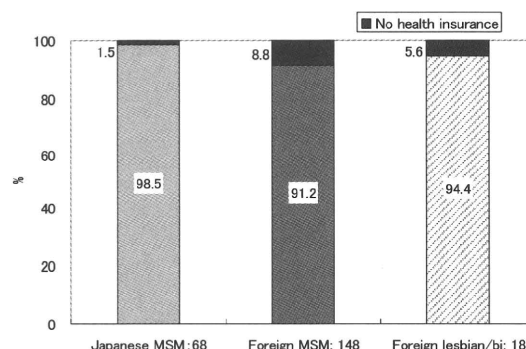


Graph 7. Health service access of respondents (N =203)

⑧ Health insurance in Japan

The percentage of respondents stating they have health insurance coverage in Japan is

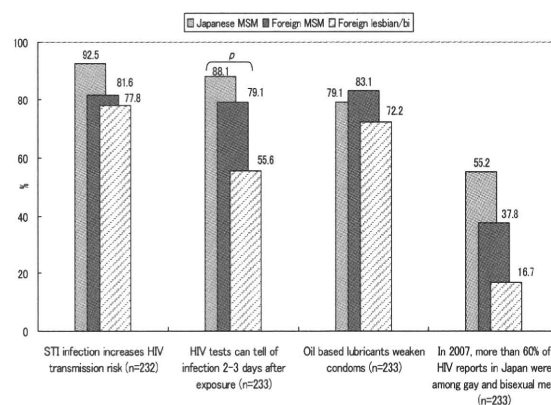
shown in Graph 8. The results indicate that 1.5% of Japanese MSM, 8.8% of foreign MSM and 5.6% of foreign lesbian and bisexual women do not have health insurance coverage.



Graph 8. Respondents health insurance coverage in Japan (N =234)

⑨ HIV related knowledge

The level of HIV related knowledge of respondents is shown in Graph 9.

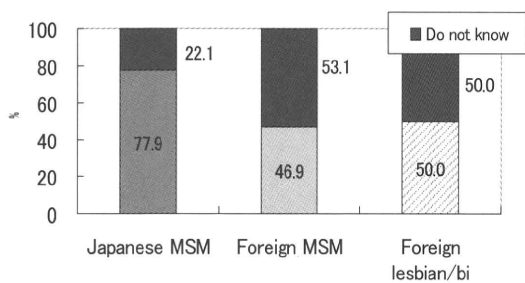


Graph 9. HIV related knowledge

Statistically significant relationships were found between nationality and knowledge with foreign MSM and lesbians and bisexuals having lower knowledge that the HIV test cannot detect infection within 2 to 3 days after infection, and that 70% of HIV reports in 2007 were among gay and bisexual men in Japan.

⑩ Knowledge of organizations providing HIV, HIV testing, and sexuality related information and counseling

Respondents' knowledge of organizations which provide information and counseling regarding HIV, HIV testing and sexuality is shown in Graph 10, indicating that 53.1% of foreign MSM and 50.0% of foreign lesbian and bisexual women do not know of HIV and sexuality related NGOs in Japan, compared with 22.1% of Japanese MSM who do.

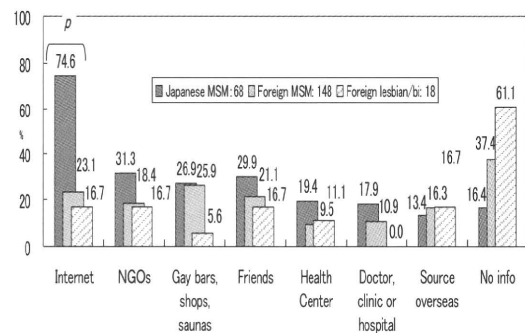


Graph 10. Respondents knowledge of organizations which provide information and counseling about HIV, HIV testing and sexuality (N =203)

⑪ Sources of information about HIV in Japan

Sources of where respondents had obtained information about HIV in Japan is shown in Graph 11. Significant relationships between nationality and sources of information about HIV in Japan were found for internet use and not having obtained information about HIV in Japan. Japanese MSM were most likely to have used the internet to find information on HIV in Japan (74.6%), followed by NGOs in Japan (31.3%), and through someone they know (29.9%). In contrast, 37.4% of foreign MSM had not obtained information about HIV in

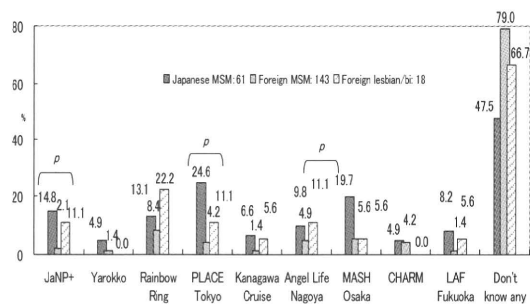
Japan, followed by 25.9% who had obtained information through gay bars, shops and saunas, and through friends 21.1%. Similarly, 61.1% of foreign lesbian and bisexual women had not obtained information about HIV in Japan, followed by 16.7% who has obtained information about HIV in Japan through the internet, NGOs in Japan and through sources overseas.



Graph 11. Respondents source of information about HIV in Japan (N =232)

⑫ Knowledge of HIV and gay NGOs in Japan

Knowledge of HIV and gay NGOs is shown in Graph 12. Statistically significant difference was found regarding knowledge of 3 HIV and gay NGOs in Japan.



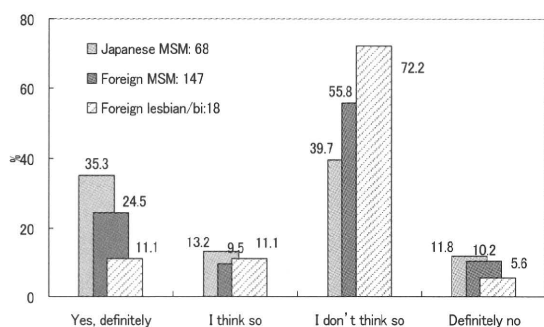
Graph 12. Respondents knowledge of gay and HIV organizations in Japan (N =222)

Foreign MSM had statistically significant lower rates of knowledge in comparison with Japanese MSM of the Japanese Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS, PLACE Tokyo

and MASH Osaka. While not statistically significant due to low numbers, foreign lesbian and bisexual women had greater knowledge of HIV and gay NGOs than foreign MSM. In relation to not knowing any of the HIV and gay NGOs, 79.0% of foreign MSM and 66.7% of foreign lesbian and bisexual women did not know any of the NGOs, compared with 47.5% of Japanese MSM.

⑬ Knowing someone in Japan with HIV

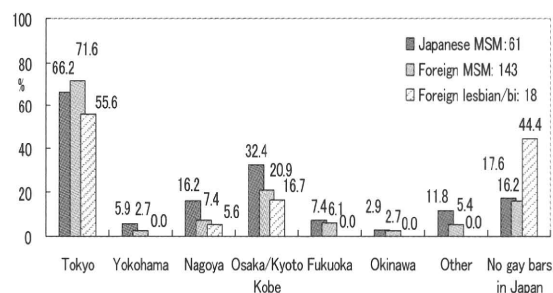
Responses to the question of whether they know someone in Japan who has HIV is shown in Graph 13. Foreign MSM and lesbian/bisexual women were less likely (24.5% and 11.1% respectively) to say they definitely know someone in Japan with HIV than Japanese MSM (35.3%).



Graph 13. Responses to the question asking if you know someone in Japan with HIV (N =233)

⑭ Visits to gay bars, gay saunas and gay shop

Areas where respondents had visited gay bars, gay saunas and gay shops in Japan is shown in Graph 14. There was little difference in the rates of visiting gay bars, saunas and shops among Japanese and foreigners, although foreign lesbian and bisexual women were less likely to have

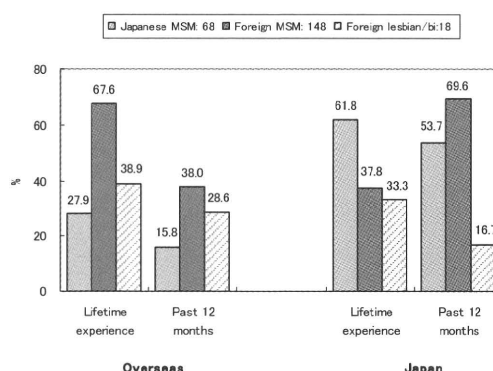


Graph 14. Areas where respondents had visited gay bars, saunas and shops (N =234)

visited any of the gay bars areas (44.4%) in comparison with Japanese MSM (17.6%) and foreign MSM (16.2%).

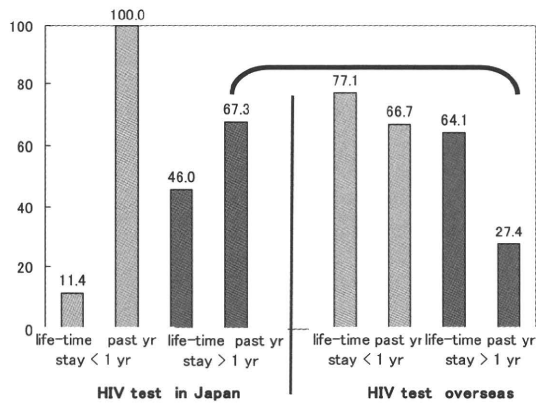
⑮ HIV testing

Respondents' life-time and previous year's experience of HIV testing in Japan and overseas is shown in Graph 15.



Graph 15. Respondents lifetime and previous 12 months experience of HIV testing overseas and in Japan (N =234)

In order to analyze the relationship between length of time lived in Japan with HIV testing experience in Japan and overseas, we divided the sample into those who had been in Japan less than 1 year and greater than 1 year. The findings are shown in Graph 16.

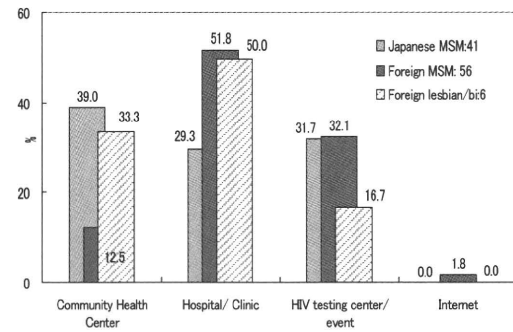


Graph 16. Life-time and previous year's HIV testing among foreign MSM respondents according to length of time in Japan (N=148)

Of foreign MSM who had been in Japan longer than a year, 46.0% had taken a HIV test in Japan, and of them 67.3% had taken a test in the previous year. Of foreign MSM taking HIV tests overseas, there was little relationship found between length of time in Japan with 77.1% those in Japan less than a year, and 64.1% of those in Japan more than a year having lifetime experience of HIV testing. However, foreign MSM who had been in Japan more than a year who had lifetime experience of testing overseas, only 27.4% had taken a HIV test in the previous year, indicating a much lower rate than that of those who had undertaken HIV testing in Japan. This indicates that foreign MSM living in Japan for more than 1 year have less opportunities for HIV testing overseas, thus HIV testing services in Japan need to meet the needs of foreign MSM living in Japan for more than 1 year.

The place that Japanese and foreign MSM and foreign lesbian and bisexual women had

undertaken their most recent HIV test in Japan is shown in Graph 17.

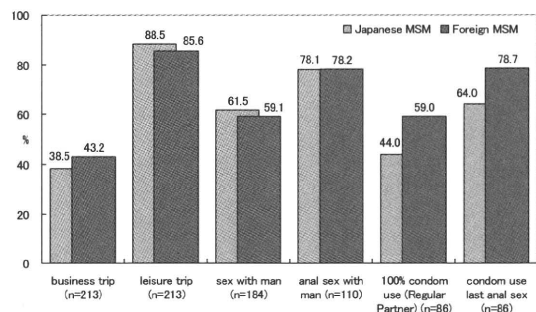


Graph 17. Respondents most recent place of undertaking a HIV test in Japan (N =103)

While the differences were not statistically significant, the highest proportion of Japanese MSM (39.0%) had taken the test at a health center, compared with 12.5% of foreign MSM, and 33.3% of lesbians. However, the highest percentage of foreign MSM (51.8%) and 50% of lesbians had taken their most recent test at a hospital or clinic.

⑯ Travel and sexual behavior in Japan

The travel and sexual behavior of Japanese and foreign MSM in the past 12 months is shown in Graph 18. The rates of travel



Graph 18. Japanese and foreign MSMS travel and sexual behavior in Japan in the past 12 months

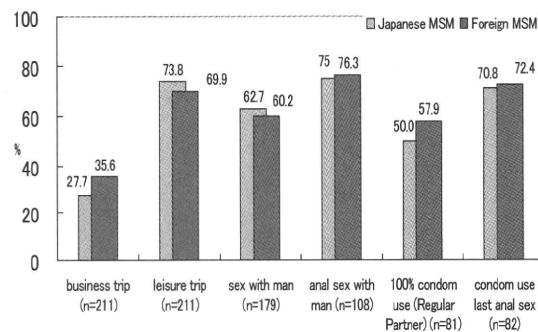
within Japan and overseas were similar with 38.5% of Japanese men and 43.2% of foreign MSM traveling within Japan for work, and 88.5% and 85.6% travelling in Japan for leisure or sight-seeing respectively. Among those who had travelled in Japan in the past 12 months, 61.5% of Japanese MSM and 59.1% of foreign MSM had had sex with a man while travelling (including sex at their destination or on the way to their destination). Among Japanese and foreign MSM who had sex on the way to or at their domestic destination, 78.1% of Japanese MSM and 78.2% of foreign MSM had anal sex. Regarding condom use in the past 12 months, 44.0% of Japanese MSM and 59.0% of foreign MSM used a condom every time during anal sex with regular partners and 64.0% of Japanese MSM and 78.7% of foreign MSM used a condom at their most recent anal sex while travelling domestically.

Prefectures most travelled to are shown in Table 4. Most travelled to destinations by Japanese MSM in the past 12 months were Tokyo 40.4%, Kanagawa 28.8%, Hokkaido 25.0%, Saitama 23.1% and Chiba 13.5%. Foreign MSM's most travelled to domestic destinations in the past 12 months were Tokyo 56.6%, Chiba 29.0%, Kanagawa 26.7%, Saitama 21.4%, and Hokkaido 14.5%.

⑰ Travel and sexual behavior overseas

The travel and sexual behavior of Japanese and foreign MSM is shown in Graph 19. Similar rates of overseas travel in the past 12 months were reported among Japanese and foreign MSM with 27.7% of Japanese MSM and 35.6% of foreign MSM reporting overseas travel for work. Overseas travel

for sightseeing and travel in the past 12 months was reported by 73.8% of Japanese MSM and 69.9% of foreign MSM.



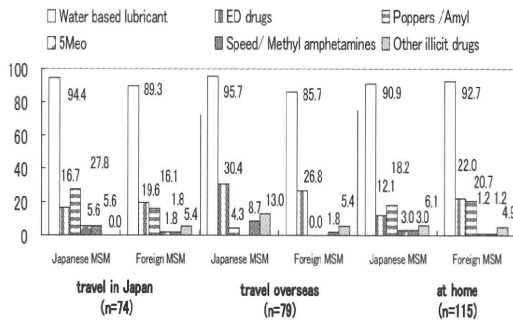
Graph 19. Japanese and foreign MSMs travel and sexual behavior overseas in the past 12 months

Among Japanese and foreign MSM who reported travel overseas in the past 12 months, 62.7% of Japanese MSM and 60.2% of foreign MSM reported sex with a man at or on the way to their destination. Among those who reported travel overseas, 75.0% of Japanese MSM and 76.3% of foreign MSM reported anal sex. Regarding condom use with overseas sex partners in the past 12 months, 50.0% of Japanese MSM and 57.9% of foreign MSM reported using a condom every time during anal sex with regular partners and 70.8% of Japanese MSM and 72.4% of foreign MSM reported using a condom during their most recent anal sex while travelling overseas.

Countries most traveled to (See Table 6) by Japanese MSM in the past 12 months were Thailand and Taiwan 36.5%, USA or Canada and Europe 32.7% and Hong Kong 26.9%. Countries most travelled to in the past 12 months by foreign MSM were USA and Canada 44.5%, 33.6% Thailand, Europe 30.5%,

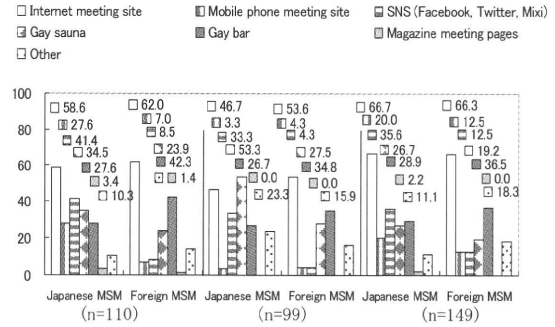
Australia and New Zealand 23.4% and China 22.7%.

Use of lubricant and drugs during sex in the past 12 months while travelling in Japan, overseas and while at home is shown in Graph 20. The results show similar rates of lubricant and drug use while travelling compared to at home by Japanese and foreign MSM.



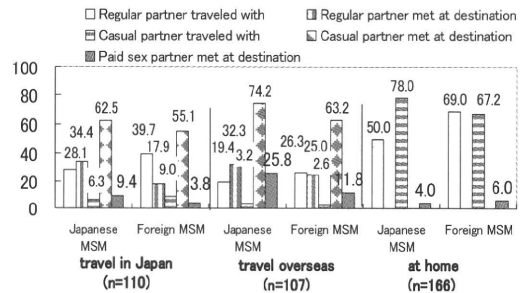
Graph 20. Japanese and foreign MSMs use of lubricants and drugs during sex while traveling within Japan, overseas and at home in the past 12 months

The means used by Japanese and foreign MSM's to meet casual sex partners during the previous 12 months while travelling in Japan, overseas and while at home is shown in Graph 21. Use of internet meeting sites is somewhat similar regardless of location, although foreign MSM were lower rates of use of SNS and mobile phone meeting sites in comparison with Japanese MSM.



Graph 21. Japanese and foreign MSMs means of meeting casual partners while traveling within Japan, overseas and while at home in the past 12 months

Japanese and foreign MSM's type of sex partner according to travel in Japan, overseas and while at home in the past 12 months is shown in Graph 22.

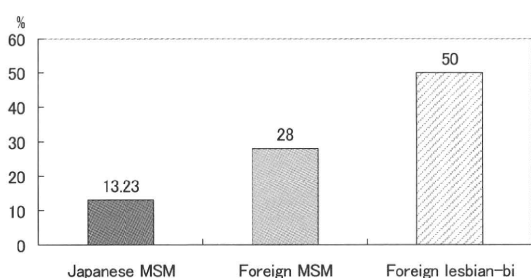


Graph 22. Japanese and foreign MSMs sex partners while traveling within Japan, overseas and at home in the past 12 months

The results indicate the types of partners that MSM in Japan and overseas had in the past 12 months were similar, except in relation to Japanese MSMs slightly higher rates of having paid for sex. Types of partners that Japanese and foreign MSM had at home were also similar regardless of nationality.

⑱ Access to health services

An open-ended question was asked regarding respondents' problems in accessing health and health related information services in Japan. In response to the question "During the time that you have lived in Japan, have you had problems in accessing health information and services in Japan?", 28.0% of foreign MSM and 50.0% of lesbian and bisexual women said yes (See Graph 23). Japanese MSM (13.2%) had also experienced problems.



Graph 23. Respondents experience of problems in accessing health information and services (N =234)

Qualitative answers were collated into the three nationality and sexuality categories used for analysis. Japanese MSM cited that they perceived problems in getting STI information and treatment and HIV testing services, indicated by this comment below:

"I think gay people in Japan need more and convenient health service for HIV test such as one-day HIV test. I could have easier access to HIV test when I lived in America. I could take one-day HIV test at the LGBT centre." (24 year old Japanese gay man)

A number of comments from foreign MSM and

lesbian and bisexual women indicated that they had not experienced access problems. A few respondents indicated that they had not experienced health problems in Japan. A few respondents commented that they had enough Japanese language skills to get the information and services that they needed. And another group of respondents indicated that they were able to get information from company employees they worked with.

Of the foreign MSM who received problems, respondents cited problems in accessing information in English, including problems in communicating with medical staff or judgmental treatment, indicated by the comments below. A couple of comments were also received about lack of knowledge that they could have received coverage by the Japanese health insurance.

"Information is available but rarely in English." (Foreign gay man, Aged 37)

"Insufficient information in English and many doctors or health workers speak minimal English." (46 year old foreign gay man)

Problems in accessing sexual health and HIV services were cited by a number of foreign gay male respondents, including experiencing of judgmental treatment and the fact that health insurance does not cover STI tests. A number of lesbian woman cited problems in finding gynecologists, indicated by the comments below.

"Particularly non-judgmental sexual health services." (32 year old Foreign gay man)

“It continues to be difficult to get an HIV test on demand, and the Hokenjo offers it on a one-time basis only. Doctors dislike discussing it still. Doctors need more social education and manners and protocol on the issue. Nurses are more current” .
(45 year old foreign gay man)

“I received health information that was biased by a Christian woman who was an impromptu translator.” (27 year old foreign lesbian woman)

“My insurance does not cover sexual health. I have tried to find out where I can get regular HIV tests but have had no success.” (42 year old foreign gay man)

“In particular STD information and testing. In my home country, free STD clinics operate daily with health care professionals providing extensive, free, and immediate testing and care. In Japan, it took forever to find STD/HIV testing information.”
(32 year old foreign gay man)

“It is difficult to find information in English on women sexual health cares such as pap smear, emergency pill, etc.” (30 year old foreign lesbian woman)

“The main problem I have had is finding FEMALE medical practitioners. I would like a good female gynecologist but have never heard of one in my area.” (52 year old foreign lesbian woman)

“It’s very hard to find a good

gynecologist that speaks English! As a result, I don’t get check ups as often as I should.” (36 year old foreign lesbian woman)

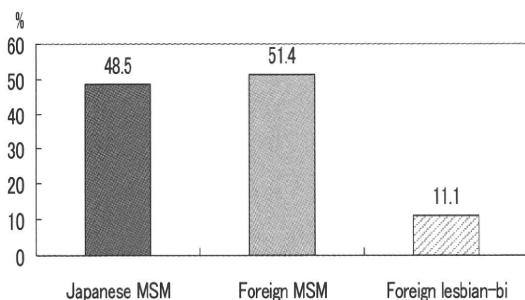
①⑨ Problems in accessing HIV related services

An open ended question was asked of people with HIV and AIDS about whether they had problems with finding and using HIV related medical treatment or support services.

The majority of responses received indicated the respondents had not experienced problems. One respondent said that the services have been fantastic. One respondent indicated that they had problems when they first came but not currently. A couple of respondents indicated they had experienced problems in accessing HIV related treatment services, with one respondent indicating the problem was related to getting HIV related services specifically in English.

②⑩ Condom preferences

An open ended question was asked about whether respondents had condom preferences. In response to the question “What is your preferred brand of condoms and what are your reasons for liking this brand?”, 48.5% of Japanese MSM, 51.4% of foreign MSM, and 11.1% of foreign lesbian and bisexual women indicated that they have a preference regarding condoms (See Graph 24.) Among Japanese MSM, Okamoto was preferred by 30% of respondents (n=21). Foreign MSM preference reported preferences for overseas brands 13.5% (n=20), Durex 12.2% (n=18), Trojan 4.4% (n=11) and any large



Graph 24. Respondents preferences regarding the type of condoms they like to use (N =234)

size 2.2% (n=4). A couple lesbian respondents answered that the question was not relevant to them.

D. 考察

This is the first study to investigate the HIV related health needs and sexual behaviors of gay, lesbian and bisexual men and women in Japan. These findings indicate that foreign MSM and lesbian and bisexual women have low levels of knowledge about the situation regarding HIV in Japan. This is reflected in the low levels of information obtained on HIV related information in Japan, and low levels of knowledge about HIV and gay NGOs in Japan. Foreign MSM are more likely to obtain HIV related information through gay bars and acquaintances, followed by web services indicating that HIV and sexuality relating information needs to be provided on web based as well through face to face means. Among foreign MSM living in Japan for more than 1 year, a greater proportion obtain HIV testing within Japan in comparison with overseas. This indicates that there is a need of HIV testing services that meet the need of English speakers. The results

indicate that there are a number of barriers that for foreign (and Japanese) MSM, and lesbian and bisexual women have in accessing HIV and sexual health information and services.

In relation to Japanese and foreign MSM's travel and sexual behaviors, little comparative differences were found.

E. 結論

Future interventions are needed targeting the HIV and sexual health information of foreign MSM, lesbian and bisexual women. Such information needs to be provided in web and face to face means. There is a need to collate the multi-lingual services that exist for foreigners, and in some cases, to translate and create new information materials.

Options for future interventions include the linking multi lingual information on regional gay NGOs websites, and of creating other specific informational materials such as pamphlets that can be distributed to gay bars.

This survey was conducted in English, thus results reflect those of English speaking Japanese, and of English speaking foreigners. There is a need to investigate the needs of non English speaking foreigners of whom Portuguese, Chinese and Korean form the greatest number of immigrant groups in Japan.

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Table 1: Japanese and foreign MSM, and foreign lesbian and bisexual women's demographic and health access

	Japanese MSM		Foreign MSM		Foreign lesbian & bisexual women		Total	p value
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Age								
Under 19	1 (1.5)		1 (0.7)		0 (0.0)		2 (0.9)	0.430
20s	16 (23.5)		64 (43.2)		7 (38.9)		87 (37.2)	
30s	29 (42.6)		39 (26.4)		9 (50.0)		77 (32.9)	
40s	19 (27.9)		27 (18.2)		1 (5.6)		47 (20.1)	
50s	1 (1.5)		10 (6.8)		1 (5.6)		12 (5.1)	
60+	2 (2.9)		7 (4.7)		0 (0.0)		9 (3.8)	
Total	68 (100.0)		148 (100.0)		18 (100.0)		234 (100.0)	
Sexuality								
Gay	61 (89.7)		124 (83.8)		0 (0.0)		185 (79.1)	0.000
Lesbian	0 (0.0)		0 (0.0)		9 (50.0)		9 (3.8)	
Bisexual	7 (10.3)		19 (12.8)		6 (33.3)		32 (13.7)	
Queer	0 (0.0)		3 (2.0)		3 (16.7)		6 (2.6)	
Heterosexual	0 (0.0)		1 (0.7)		0 (0.0)		1 (0.4)	
Other	0 (0.0)		1 (0.7)		0 (0.0)		1 (0.4)	
Total	68 (100.0)		148 (100.0)		18 (100.0)		234 (100.0)	
Nationality								
Japan	68 (100.0)		0 (0.0)		0 (0.0)		68 (29.1)	0.000
Singapore, Hong Kong, Philipines, Malaysia	0 (0.0)		0 (0.0)		9 (50.0)		9 (3.8)	
Other Asia	0 (0.0)		19 (12.8)		2 (11.1)		21 (9.1)	
USA & Canada	0 (0.0)		54 (36.5)		8 (44.4)		62 (26.5)	
Australia & New Zealand	0 (0.0)		23 (15.5)		0 (0.0)		23 (9.8)	
UK & Ireland	0 (0.0)		13 (8.8)		4 (22.2)		17 (7.3)	
Other Europe	0 (0.0)		20 (13.5)		2 (11.1)		22 (11.1)	
Total	68 (100.0)		148 (100.0)		18 (100.0)		234 (100.0)	
Length of time lived in Japan								
Less than 3 months	0 (0.0)		17 (11.5)		1 (5.6)		18 (10.8)	0.104
3 months to 1 year	0 (0.0)		18 (12.2)		3 (16.7)		21 (12.7)	
1 to 5 years	0 (0.0)		55 (37.2)		6 (33.3)		61 (36.7)	
5 to 10 years	0 (0.0)		30 (20.3)		4 (22.2)		34 (20.5)	
More than 10 years	0 (0.0)		28 (18.9)		3 (16.7)		31 (18.7)	
Since birth	0 (0.0)		0 (0.0)		1 (5.6)		1 (0.6)	
Total	0 (0.0)		148 (100.0)		18 (100.0)		166 (100.0)	
Visa								
Tourist	0 (0.0)		7 (4.7)		0 (0.0)		7 (4.2)	0.395
Work	0 (0.0)		86 (58.1)		9 (50.0)		95 (57.2)	
Student	0 (0.0)		29 (19.6)		2 (11.1)		31 (18.7)	
Training	0 (0.0)		1 (0.7)		0 (0.0)		1 (0.6)	
Spouse	0 (0.0)		2 (1.4)		1 (5.6)		3 (1.8)	
Permanent resident	0 (0.0)		15 (10.1)		4 (22.2)		19 (11.4)	
Other	0 (0.0)		8 (5.4)		2 (11.1)		10 (6.0)	
Total	0 (0.0)		148 (100.0)		18 (100.0)		166 (100.0)	
Residence in Japan								
Hokkaido	0 (0.0)		3 (2.3)		0 (0.0)		3 (1.3)	0.399
Tohoku	3 (2.0)		4 (2.7)		0 (0.0)		4 (1.7)	
Kanto	41 (61.2)		93 (62.8)		12 (66.7)		146 (62.7)	
Tokai	7 (10.4)		9 (6.1)		4 (22.2)		20 (8.6)	
Kansai	17 (25.4)		27 (18.2)		2 (11.1)		46 (19.7)	
Chugoku	0 (0.0)		1 (0.7)		0 (0.0)		1 (0.4)	
Shikoku	0 (0.0)		1 (0.7)		0 (0.0)		1 (0.4)	
Kyushu/Okinawa	2 (3.0)		10 (6.8)		0 (0.0)		12 (5.2)	
Total	67 (100.0)		148 (100.0)		18 (100.0)		233 (100.0)	
Health insurance in Japan (Multiple Answer)								
	(n=68)		(n=148)		(n=18)			
National Health Insurance (Kokumin hoken)	34 (50.0)		61 (41.2)		6 (33.3)		101 (43.2)	0.327
Employees Health Insurance (Syakai hoken)	41 (60.3)		53 (35.8)		4 (22.2)		98 (41.7)	0.001
Travel insurance	7 (10.3)		12 (8.1)		2 (11.1)		21 (9.0)	0.826
Other health insurance	3 (4.4)		8 (5.4)		2 (11.1)		13 (5.6)	0.539
No health insurance	1 (1.5)		13 (8.8)		1 (5.6)		15 (6.4)	0.124
Health and information service access (Multiple Answer)								
	(n=66)		(n=122)		(n=15)			
Hospital	45 (68.2)		64 (52.5)		7 (46.7)		116 (57.1)	0.080
Clinic	47 (71.2)		87 (71.3)		10 (66.7)		144 (70.9)	0.931
Dentist	47 (71.2)		73 (59.8)		7 (46.7)		127 (62.6)	0.128
Community Health Center	4 (6.1)		8 (6.6)		0 (0.0)		12 (5.9)	0.596
Tokyo English Life Line	0 (0.0)		3 (2.5)		1 (6.7)		4 (2.0)	0.203
Multi-lingual health information services	1 (1.5)		11 (9.0)		3 (20.0)		15 (7.4)	0.026
University Health Center	8 (12.1)		14 (11.5)		4 (26.7)		26 (12.8)	0.246
Other	2 (3.0)		10 (8.2)		2 (13.3)		14 (6.9)	0.243
Awareness of sexuality and HIV information & counseling NGOs in Japan								
Yes	53 (77.9)		68 (46.9)		9 (50.0)		130 (56.3)	0.000
No	15 (22.1)		77 (53.1)		9 (50.0)		101 (43.7)	
Total	66 (100.0)		122 (100.0)		15 (100.0)		203 (100.0)	

Table 2: Japanese and foreign MSM, and foreign lesbian and bisexual women's HIV knowledge and HIV testing behavior

	Japanese MSM		Foreign MSM		Foreign lesbian & bisexual women		Total	p value	
	n	%	n	%	n	%			
HIV related knowledge									
Having a sexually transmitted infection makes it easier for the HIV virus to be passed on during unprotected sex. (True)									
I think this is true	62	(92.5)	120	(81.6)	14	(77.8)	196	(84.5)	0.235
I think this is false	4	(6.0)	16	(10.9)	2	(11.1)	22	(9.5)	
I don't know	1	(1.5)	11	(7.5)	2	(11.1)	14	(6.0)	
Total	67	(100.0)	147	(100.0)	18	(100.0)	232	(100.0)	
The HIV test can tell you if you have HIV 2-3 days after being infected. (False)									
I think this is true	4	(6.0)	17	(11.5)	1	(5.6)	22	(9.4)	0.001
I think this is false	59	(88.1)	117	(79.1)	10	(55.6)	186	(79.8)	
I don't know	4	(6.0)	14	(9.5)	7	(38.9)	25	(10.7)	
Total	67	(100.0)	148	(100.0)	18	(100.0)	233	(100.0)	
Using vaseline or baby oil with condoms can cause them to tear or break. (True)									
I think this is true	53	(79.1)	123	(83.1)	13	(72.2)	189	(81.1)	0.207
I think this is false	9	(13.4)	10	(6.8)	1	(5.6)	20	(8.6)	
I don't know	5	(7.5)	15	(10.1)	4	(22.2)	24	(10.3)	
Total	67	(100.0)	148	(100.0)	18	(100.0)	233	(100.0)	
According to Japanese Ministry of Health Labour and Welfare reports, in 2007, more than 60% of people infected with HIV in Japan last year were gay and bisexual men. (True)									
I think this is true	37	(55.2)	56	(37.8)	3	(16.7)	96	(41.2)	0.003
I think this is false	13	(19.4)	18	(12.2)	4	(22.2)	35	(15.0)	
I don't know	17	(25.4)	74	(50.0)	11	(61.1)	102	(43.8)	
Total	67	(100.0)	148	(100.0)	18	(100.0)	233	(100.0)	
Knowing someone with HIV/AIDS in Japan									
Having a friend or acquaintance in Japan with HIV or AIDS									
Yes, definitely	24	(35.3)	36	(24.5)	2	(11.1)	62	(26.6)	0.191
Yes, possibly	9	(13.2)	14	(9.5)	2	(11.1)	25	(10.7)	
I don't think so	27	(39.7)	82	(55.8)	13	(72.2)	122	(52.4)	
Definitely don't think so	8	(11.8)	15	(10.2)	1	(5.6)	24	(10.3)	
Total	68	(100.0)	147	(100.0)	18	(100.0)	233	(100.0)	
Talked to someone about HIV in Japan									
Talked about HIV or AIDS with a friend or acquaintance in Japan in the previous 12 months									
Yes	41	(60.3)	94	(63.5)	11	(61.1)	146	(62.4)	0.896
No	27	(39.7)	54	(36.5)	7	(38.9)	88	(37.6)	
Total	68	(100.0)	147	(100.0)	18	(100.0)	233	(100.0)	
HIV Testing									
Experience of having a HIV test overseas									
Yes	19	(27.9)	100	(67.6)	7	(38.9)	126	(53.8)	0.000
No	49	(72.1)	47	(31.8)	11	(61.1)	107	(45.7)	
Total	68	(100.0)	148	(100.0)	18	(100.0)	234	(100.0)	
(Of those who answered yes to above question) Experience of having a HIV test overseas in the past 12 months									
Yes	3	(15.8)	38	(38.0)	2	(28.6)	43	(34.1)	0.165
No	16	(84.2)	62	(62.0)	5	(71.4)	83	(65.9)	
Total	19	(100.0)	100	(100.0)	7	(100.0)	126	(100.0)	
Experience of having a HIV test in Japan									
Yes	42	(61.8)	56	(37.8)	6	(33.3)	104	(44.4)	0.003
No	26	(38.2)	92	(62.2)	12	(66.7)	130	(55.6)	
Total	68	(100.0)	148	(100.0)	18	(100.0)	234	(100.0)	
(Of those answering yes to above question) Experience of having a HIV test in Japan in the past 12 months									
Yes	22	(53.7)	39	(69.6)	1	(16.7)	62	(60.2)	0.023
No	19	(46.3)	17	(30.4)	5	(83.3)	41	(39.8)	
Total	41	(100.0)	56	(100.0)	6	(100.0)	103	(100.0)	
Location of most recent HIV test in Japan									
Community Health Center	16	(39.0)	7	(12.5)	2	(33.3)	25	(24.3)	0.148
Hospital or clinic	12	(29.3)	29	(51.8)	3	(50.0)	44	(42.7)	
HIV Testing Center/Test Event	13	(31.7)	18	(32.1)	1	(16.7)	32	(31.1)	
Internet testing kit	0	(0.0)	1	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.0)	
Other	0	(0.0)	1	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.0)	
Total	41	(100.0)	56	(100.0)	6	(100.0)	103	(100.0)	
Place to obtain future HIV test									
Community health center	22	(32.4)	10	(6.8)	5	(29.4)	37	(16.0)	0.000
Hospital or clinic	15	(22.1)	38	(26.0)	8	(47.1)	61	(26.4)	
HIV testing center or event	27	(39.7)	67	(45.9)	3	(17.6)	97	(42.0)	
Internet testing kit	3	(4.4)	8	(5.5)	0	(0.0)	11	(4.8)	
Not in Japan	1	(1.5)	18	(12.3)	1	(5.9)	20	(8.7)	
Other	0	(0.0)	5	(3.4)	0	(0.0)	5	(2.2)	
Total	68	(100.0)	146	(100.0)	17	(100.0)	231	(100.0)	

Table 3: Japanese and foreign MSM, and foreign lesbian and bisexual women's sources of HIV information

	Japanese MSM		Foreign MSM		Foreign lesbian & bisexual women		Total	p value
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Knowledge of HIV & gay community based organizations in Japan (Multiple Answer)								
	(n=61)		(n=143)		(n=18)			
Yarokko (Sendai)	3	(4.9)	2	(1.4)	0	(0.0)	5	(2.3) 0.240
Japanese Network of PLWHA (JaNP- Rainbow Ring (Tokyo)	9	(14.8)	3	(2.1)	2	(11.1)	14	(6.3) 0.002
PLACE TOKYO	8	(13.1)	12	(8.4)	4	(22.2)	24	(10.8) 0.162
Kanagawa Cruise (Kanagawa)	15	(24.6)	6	(4.2)	2	(11.1)	23	(10.4) 0.000
Angel Life Nagoya	4	(6.6)	2	(1.4)	1	(5.6)	7	(3.2) 0.129
MASH Osaka	6	(9.8)	7	(4.9)	2	(11.1)	15	(6.8) 0.325
Charm (Osaka)	12	(19.7)	8	(5.6)	1	(5.6)	21	(9.5) 0.006
Love Act Fukuoka (LAF)	3	(4.9)	6	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	9	(4.1) 0.642
Not heard of any of these	5	(8.2)	2	(1.4)	1	(5.6)	8	(3.6) 0.052
	29	(47.5)	113	(79.0)	12	(66.7)	154	(69.4) 0.000
Knowledge of gay community centers in Japan (Multiple Answer)								
	(n=60)		(n=142)		(n=18)			
akta (Shinjuku 2 chome)	21	(35.0)	16	(11.3)	4	(22.2)	41	(18.6) 0.000
Kanagawa SHIP (Yokohama)	8	(13.3)	2	(1.4)	1	(5.6)	11	(5.0) 0.002
rise (Nagoya)	5	(8.3)	2	(1.4)	2	(11.1)	9	(4.1) 0.022
dista (Osaka)	11	(18.3)	6	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	17	(7.7) 0.001
haco (Hakata)	4	(6.7)	1	(0.7)	0	(0.0)	5	(2.3) 0.027
Not heard of any of these	30	(50.0)	116	(81.7)	13	(72.2)	159	(72.3) 0.000
Source of obtaining information about HIV in Japan (Multiple Answer)								
	(n=67)		(n=147)		(n=18)			
Websites in Japan	50	(74.6)	34	(23.1)	3	(16.7)	87	(37.5) 0.000
HIV organisations in Japan	21	(31.3)	27	(18.4)	3	(16.7)	51	(22.0) 0.089
Gay bars, saunas or shops in Japan	18	(26.9)	38	(25.9)	1	(5.6)	57	(24.6) 0.147
Friends in Japan	20	(29.9)	31	(21.1)	3	(16.7)	54	(23.3) 0.293
Community Health Center in Japan	13	(19.4)	14	(9.5)	2	(11.1)	29	(12.5) 0.126
Doctor, medical clinic or hospital in Japan	12	(17.9)	16	(10.9)	0	(0.0)	28	(12.1) 0.090
Sex or AIDS education at school in Japan	14	(20.9)	2	(1.4)	1	(5.6)	17	(7.3) 0.000
Other source in Japan	7	(10.4)	8	(5.4)	1	(5.6)	16	(6.9) 0.396
From a source overseas	9	(13.4)	24	(16.3)	3	(16.7)	36	(15.5) 0.855
Have not obtained info about HIV in Japan	11	(16.4)	55	(37.4)	11	(61.1)	77	(33.2) 0.000
Gay bar, gay shop and gay sauna areas visited in the past 12 months (Multiple Answer)								
	(n=68)		(n=148)		(n=18)			
Tokyo	45	(66.2)	106	(71.6)	10	(55.6)	161	(68.8) 0.327
Yokohama	4	(5.9)	4	(2.7)	0	(0.0)	8	(3.4) 0.347
Nagoya	11	(16.2)	11	(7.4)	1	(5.6)	23	(9.8) 0.110
Osaka/ Kyoto/ Kobe	22	(32.4)	31	(20.9)	3	(16.7)	56	(23.9) 0.143
Fukuoka	5	(7.4)	9	(6.1)	0	(0.0)	14	(6.0) 0.503
Okinawa	2	(2.9)	4	(2.7)	0	(0.0)	6	(2.6) 0.770
Other areas	8	(11.8)	8	(5.4)	0	(0.0)	16	(6.8) 0.111
Not visited gay bars	12	(17.6)	24	(16.2)	8	(44.4)	44	(18.8) 0.015
Condoms purchased in Japan in the past 12 months								
Yes	36	(53.7)	79	(53.4)	4	(22.2)	119	(51.1) 0.039
No	31	(46.3)	69	(46.6)	14	(77.8)	114	(48.9)
Total	67	(100.0)	148	(100.0)	18	(100.0)	233	(100.0)
Experience of problems in accessing health information and services								
Yes	9	(13.2)	42	(28.0)	9	(50.0)	60	(25.6) 0.082
No	37	(54.4)	70	(47.3)	6	(33.3)	113	(48.3)
No answer	22	(32.4)	36	(24.3)	3	(16.7)	61	(26.1)
Total	68	(100.0)	148	(100.0)	18	(100.0)	234	(100.0)
Condom preference								
Yes	33	(48.5)	76	(51.4)	2	(11.1)	111	(47.4) 0.000
No	8	(11.8)	20	(13.5)	2	(11.1)	30	(12.8)
No answer	27	(39.7)	52	(35.1)	14	(77.8)	93	(39.8)
Total	68	(100.0)	148	(100.0)	18	(100.0)	234	(100.0)

Table 4: Japanese and foreign MSMs travel in Japan in the past 12 months

	Japanese MSM		Foreign MSM		Total		<i>p value</i>
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Travelled within Japan in the past 12 months (Multiple 'yes' answers)							
	(n=65)		(n=148)				
No	13 (20.0)		16 (10.8)		29 (13.6)		0.072
Yes, for work	20 (38.5)		57 (43.2)		77 (41.8)		0.559
Yes, for leisure or sight-seeing	46 (88.5)		113 (85.6)		159 (86.4)		0.611
Prefectures travelled to (Multiple Answer)							
	(n=52)		(n=131)				
Hokkaido	13 (25.0)		19 (14.5)		32 (17.5)		0.092
<u>Tohoku</u>							
Aomori	3 (5.8)		9 (6.9)		12 (6.6)		0.786
Iwate	2 (3.8)		3 (2.3)		5 (2.7)		0.560
Miyagi	6 (11.5)		8 (6.1)		14 (7.7)		0.212
Akita	0 (0.0)		2 (1.5)		2 (1.1)		0.370
Yamagata	0 (0.0)		5 (3.8)		5 (2.7)		0.153
Fukushima	3 (5.8)		6 (4.6)		9 (4.9)		0.737
<u>Kanto</u>							
Ibaraki	5 (9.6)		17 (13.0)		22 (12.0)		0.528
Tochigi	4 (7.7)		14 (10.7)		18 (9.8)		0.540
Gunma	5 (9.6)		12 (9.2)		17 (9.3)		0.924
Saitama	12 (23.1)		28 (21.4)		40 (21.9)		0.802
Tokyo	21 (40.4)		74 (56.5)		95 (51.9)		0.049
Chiba	7 (13.5)		38 (29.0)		45 (24.6)		0.028
Kanagawa	15 (28.8)		35 (26.7)		50 (27.3)		0.771
<u>Tokai</u>							
Niigata	4 (7.7)		13 (9.9)		17 (9.3)		0.639
Toyama	0 (0.0)		2 (1.5)		2 (1.1)		0.370
Ishikawa	2 (3.8)		2 (1.5)		4 (2.2)		0.333
Fukui	1 (1.9)		1 (0.8)		2 (1.1)		0.496
Nagano	6 (11.5)		25 (19.1)		31 (16.9)		0.220
Yamanashi	2 (3.8)		9 (6.9)		11 (6.0)		0.438
Gifu	4 (7.7)		8 (6.1)		12 (6.6)		0.696
Shizuoka	10 (19.2)		19 (14.5)		29 (15.8)		0.430
Aichi	10 (19.2)		17 (13.0)		27 (14.8)		0.282
<u>Chugoku</u>							
Tottori	1 (1.9)		4 (3.1)		5 (2.7)		0.672
Shimane	1 (1.9)		2 (1.5)		3 (1.6)		0.849
Okayama	3 (5.8)		5 (3.8)		8 (4.4)		0.560
Hiroshima	7 (13.5)		23 (17.6)		30 (16.4)		0.500
Yamaguchi	2 (3.8)		1 (0.8)		3 (1.6)		0.139
<u>Shikoku</u>							
Tokushima	1 (1.9)		3 (2.3)		4 (2.2)		0.878
Kagawa	2 (3.8)		2 (1.5)		4 (2.2)		0.333
Ehime	1 (1.9)		4 (3.1)		5 (2.7)		0.621
Kochi	1 (1.9)		2 (1.5)		3 (1.6)		0.849
<u>Kyushu</u>							
Fukuoka	8 (15.4)		17 (13.0)		25 (13.7)		0.669
Saga	0 (0.0)		5 (3.8)		5 (2.7)		0.153
Nagasaki	1 (1.9)		12 (9.1)		13 (7.1)		0.860
Kumamoto	0 (0.0)		9 (6.9)		9 (4.9)		0.053
Oita	2 (3.8)		8 (6.1)		10 (5.5)		0.544
Miyazaki	0 (0.0)		4 (3.1)		4 (2.2)		0.203
Kagoshima	2 (3.8)		9 (6.9)		11 (6.0)		0.438
Okinawa	13 (25.0)		19 (14.5)		32 (17.5)		0.092

Table 5: Japanese and foreign MSMs sexual experience while travelling in Japan in the past 12 months

	Japanese MSM		Foreign MSM		Total		<i>p value</i>
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Sex with a man while travelling in Japan in the past 12 months (includes sex on the way to and from destination)							
Yes	32	(61.5)	78	(59.1)	110	(59.8)	0.760
No	20	(38.5)	54	(40.9)	74	(40.2)	
Total	52	(100.0)	132	(100.0)	184	(100.0)	
Lubricant and drug use during sex (Multiple Answer)							
	(n=18)		(n=56)				
Water based lubricant	17	(94.4)	50	(89.3)	67	(90.5)	0.515
Viagra, Ciliast or other ED drugs	3	(16.7)	11	(19.6)	14	(18.9)	0.779
Poppers / Amyl	5	(27.8)	9	(16.1)	14	(18.9)	0.270
5Meo	1	(5.6)	1	(1.8)	2	(2.7)	0.391
Speed/ Methyl amphetamines	1	(5.6)	1	(1.8)	2	(2.7)	0.391
Other illicit drugs	0	(0.0)	3	(5.4)	3	(4.1)	0.316
Relationship to sex partners (Multiple Answer)							
	(n=32)		(n=78)				
Regular partner traveled with	9	(28.1)	31	(39.7)	40	(36.4)	0.250
Regular partner at destination	11	(34.4)	14	(17.9)	25	(22.7)	0.062
Casual partner traveled with	2	(6.3)	7	(9.0)	9	(8.2)	0.636
Casual partner at destination	20	(62.5)	43	(55.1)	63	(57.3)	0.478
Paid sex partner at destination	3	(9.4)	3	(3.8)	6	(5.5)	0.246
Methods used to meet casual sex partners (Multiple Answer)							
	(n=29)		(n=71)				
Internet meeting site	17	(58.6)	44	(62.0)	61	(61.0)	0.755
Mobile phone meeting site	8	(27.6)	5	(7.0)	13	(13.0)	0.006
SNS (Facebook, Twitter, Mixi)	12	(41.4)	6	(8.5)	18	(18.0)	0.000
Gay sauna	10	(34.5)	17	(23.9)	27	(27.0)	0.281
Gay bar	8	(27.6)	30	(42.3)	38	(38.0)	0.170
Magazine meeting pages	1	(3.4)	1	(1.4)	2	(2.0)	0.509
Other	3	(10.3)	10	(14.1)	13	(13.0)	0.614
Had anal sex							
Yes	25	(78.1)	61	(78.2)	86	(78.2)	0.993
No	7	(21.9)	17	(21.8)	24	(21.8)	
Total	32	(100.0)	78	(100.0)	110	(100.0)	
Number of anal sex partners in past 12 months							
1	6	(25.0)	18	(31.6)	24	(29.6)	0.053
2 to 4	3	(12.5)	19	(33.3)	22	(27.2)	
5 and more	15	(62.5)	20	(35.1)	35	(43.2)	
Total	24	(100.0)	57	(100.0)	81	(100.0)	
How often condoms were used during anal sex with regular partners							
Every time	11	(44.0)	36	(59.0)	47	(54.7)	0.637
Nearly every time	6	(24.0)	11	(18.0)	17	(19.8)	
Used condoms half the time	2	(8.0)	2	(3.3)	4	(4.7)	
Used condoms rarely	2	(8.0)	6	(9.8)	8	(9.3)	
Did not use condoms	4	(16.0)	6	(9.8)	10	(11.6)	
Total	25	(100.0)	61	(100.0)	86	(100.0)	
How often condoms were used during anal sex with casual partners							
Every time	16	(66.7)	41	(70.7)	57	(69.5)	0.848
Nearly every time	3	(12.5)	8	(13.8)	11	(13.4)	
Used condoms half the time	2	(8.3)	2	(3.4)	4	(4.9)	
Used condoms rarely	2	(8.3)	3	(5.2)	5	(6.1)	
Did not use condoms	1	(4.2)	4	(6.9)	5	(6.1)	
Total	24	(100.0)	58	(100.0)	82	(100.0)	
Condom used during most recent anal sex							
Yes	16	(64.0)	48	(78.7)	64	(74.4)	0.156
No	9	(36.0)	13	(21.3)	22	(25.6)	
Total	25	(100.0)	61	(100.0)	86	(100.0)	

Table 6: Japanese and foreign MSMs travel and sexual experience overseas in the past 12 months

	Japanese MSM		Foreign MSM		Total	<i>p value</i>
	n	%	n	%		
Travel overseas in the past 12 months (Multiple 'yes' answer)						
	(n=65)		(n=146)			
No	13	(20.0)	18	(12.3)	31	(14.7) 0.146
Yes, for work	18	(27.7)	52	(35.6)	70	(33.2) 0.259
Yes, for leisure or sight-seeing	48	(73.8)	102	(69.9)	150	(71.1) 0.556
Countries travelled to (Multiple Answer)						
	(n=52)		(n=128)			
Korea	10	(19.2)	27	(21.1)	37	(20.6) 0.779
Taiwan	19	(36.5)	21	(16.4)	40	(22.2) 0.003
Hong Kong	14	(26.9)	26	(20.3)	40	(22.2) 0.334
Singapore	12	(23.1)	18	(14.1)	30	(16.7) 0.141
Thailand	19	(36.5)	43	(33.6)	62	(34.4) 0.706
Indonesia	4	(7.7)	10	(7.8)	14	(7.8) 0.978
Other Asia	11	(21.2)	20	(15.6)	31	(17.2) 0.373
Australia or New Zealand	3	(5.8)	30	(23.4)	33	(18.3) 0.005
Guam or Hawaii	3	(5.8)	4	(3.1)	7	(3.9) 0.406
Other South Pacific	0	(0.0)	3	(2.3)	3	(1.7) 0.266
USA or Canada	17	(32.7)	57	(44.5)	74	(41.1) 0.143
Central or South America	2	(3.8)	3	(2.3)	5	(2.8) 0.578
Europe	17	(32.7)	39	(30.5)	56	(31.1) 0.770
Other	2	(3.8)	12	(9.4)	14	(7.8) 0.209
Sex with a man while travelling overseas in the past 12 months (includes sex on the way to and from)						
Yes	32	(62.7)	77	(60.2)	109	(60.9) 0.749
No	19	(37.3)	51	(39.8)	70	(39.1)
Total	51	(100.0)	128	(100.0)	179	(100.0)
Lubricant and drug use during sex (Multiple Answer)						
	(n=23)		(n=56)			
Water based lubricant	22	(95.7)	48	(85.7)	70	(88.6) 0.207
Poppers / Amyl	7	(30.4)	15	(26.8)	22	(27.8) 0.742
5Meo	1	(4.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.3) 0.116
Speed/ Methyl amphetamines	2	(8.7)	1	(1.8)	3	(3.8) 0.144
Other illicit drugs	3	(13.0)	3	(5.4)	6	(7.6) 0.241
Relationship to sex partners (Multiple Answer)						
	(n=31)		(n=76)			
Regular partner I traveled with	6	(19.4)	20	(26.3)	26	(24.3) 0.446
Regular partner at destination	10	(32.3)	19	(25)	29	(27.1) 0.444
Casual partner I traveled with	1	(3.2)	2	(2.6)	3	(2.8) 0.866
Casual partner at destination	23	(74.2)	48	(63.2)	71	(66.4) 0.273
Paid sex partner at destination	8	(25.8)	9	(11.8)	17	(15.9) 0.073
Methods used to meet casual sex partners (Multiple Answer)						
	(n=30)		(n=69)			
Internet meeting site	14	(46.7)	37	(53.6)	51	(51.5) 0.524
Mobile phone meeting site	1	(3.3)	3	(4.3)	4	(4.0) 0.814
SNS (Social Network Sites)	10	(33.3)	3	(4.3)	13	(13.1) 0.000
Sauna	16	(53.3)	19	(27.5)	35	(35.4) 0.014
Gay bar	8	(26.7)	24	(34.8)	32	(32.3) 0.428
Magazine meeting pages	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0) not appl
Other	7	(23.3)	11	(15.9)	18	(18.2) 0.381
Had anal sex						
Yes	24	(75.0)	58	(76.3)	82	(75.9) 0.884
No	8	(25.0)	18	(23.7)	26	(24.1)
Total	32	(100.0)	76	(100.0)	108	(100.0)
Number of anal sex partners						
1	2	(9.1)	21	(39.6)	23	(30.7) 0.012
2 to 4	12	(54.5)	13	(24.5)	25	(33.3)
5 and more	8	(36.4)	19	(35.8)	27	(36.0)
Total	22	(100.0)	53	(100.0)	75	(100.0)
How often condoms were used during anal sex with regular partners						
Every time	12	(50.0)	33	(57.9)	45	(55.6) 0.980
Nearly every time	4	(16.7)	8	(14.0)	12	(14.8)
Used condoms half the time	2	(8.3)	4	(7.0)	6	(7.4)
Used condoms rarely	2	(8.3)	4	(7.0)	6	(7.4)
Did not use condoms	4	(16.7)	8	(14.0)	12	(14.8)
Total	24	(100.0)	57	(100.0)	81	(100.0)
How often condoms were used during anal sex with casual partners						
Every time	15	(65.2)	39	(76.5)	54	(73.0) 0.747
Nearly every time	4	(17.4)	5	(9.8)	9	(12.2)
Used condoms half the time	3	(13.0)	4	(7.8)	7	(9.5)
Used condoms rarely	0	(0.0)	1	(2.0)	1	(1.4)
Did not use condoms	1	(4.3)	2	(3.9)	3	(4.1)
Total	23	(100.0)	51	(100.0)	74	(100.0)
Condom used during most recent anal sex						
Yes	17	(70.8)	42	(72.4)	59	(72.0) 0.885
No	7	(29.2)	16	(27.6)	23	(28.0)
Total	24	(100.0)	58	(100.0)	82	(100.0)