

Figure 1. Number of reported cases of HIV infection and AIDS cases, 1985-2010 (Including all nationalities living in Japan, as of Dec. 31, 2010)

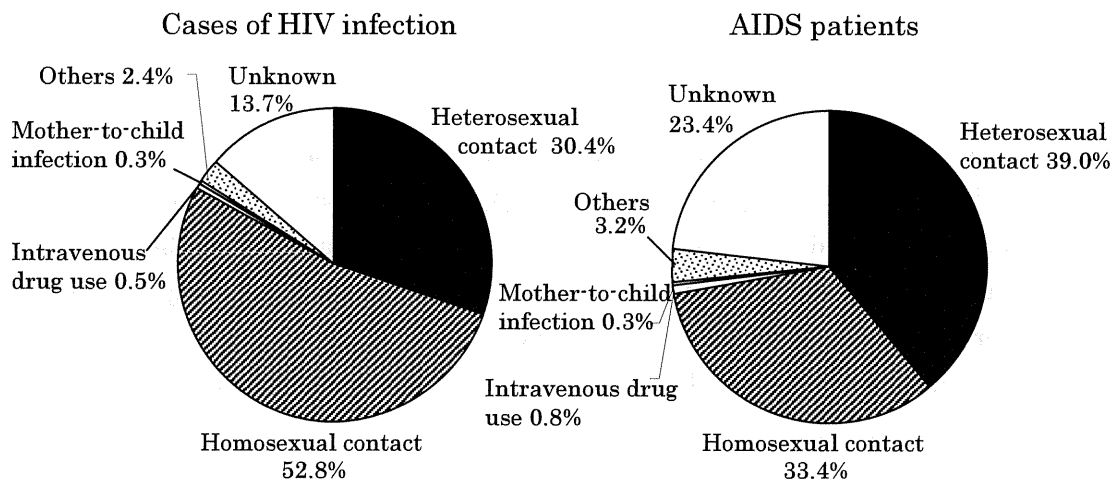


Figure 2. Transmission routes of reported cases of HIV infection and AIDS cases (as of Dec. 31, 2010)

## II. Overview of the AIDS epidemic

### (1) The reported cases of HIV infection and AIDS cases in 2010

In 2010, 1,075 HIV infection cases and 469 AIDS cases were reported, an increase of 54 and 38 cases over the previous year, respectively.

Among reported cases of HIV infection in 2010, 997 cases (92.7%) were Japanese and 78 cases (7.3%) were non-Japanese. In terms of transmission route, 744 cases (69.2%) were homosexual contact and 195 cases (18.1%) were heterosexual contact, making a total of 87.3% occurring through sexual contact. Only three cases were injection drug use, three cases were mother-to-child transmission, and 92 cases (8.6%) were unknown exposure. 67.5% of them were in their twenties or thirties. Many of male cases were 25-39 year-old and many of female cases were in 25-34 year-old, among both Japanese and non-Japanese. Of those infected, 914 cases (85.0%) were reported to have been infected in Japan, while 52 cases (4.8%) were in abroad.

Among reported AIDS cases in 2010, 436 cases (93.0%) were Japanese and 33 cases (7.6%) were non-Japanese. In terms of transmission route, 224 cases (47.8%) were homosexual contact and 115 cases (24.5%) heterosexual contact, making a total of 72.3% through sexual transmission. Only four cases were injecting drug use, no cases were mother-to-child transmission, and 91 cases (19.4%) were unknown routes. 49.5% of them were 35-49 year-old, including Japanese and non-Japanese. Many of male cases were 35-49 year-old but there is no specific trend in female cases. Of those infected, 354 cases (75.5%) were reported to have been infected in Japan and 37 cases (7.9%) were in abroad.

## (2) Trends of the number of reported cases of HIV infection and AIDS

The number of reported cases of HIV infection has increased until 2008, and remain at around 1,000 cases thereafter (Figure 1). Transition of the number of cases was mainly due to an increase in male Japanese cases that comprise most of the reported cases of HIV infection. Cases of female Japanese gradually increased up to 2001 and then leveled off at around 40 cases per year. Non-Japanese cases in both females and males have been on the decrease since the peak in 2006. Among those Japanese cases, infection through homosexual and heterosexual contact has increased until 2008, where the infection through homosexual contact has been most prominent during the last decade (Figure 3). Infection through heterosexual contact has been stable among female at around 30 cases per year since 1996, and has been gradually increasing among male since 2003. Among those non-Japanese cases, infection through homosexual contact were stable at around 35 cases per year, and infection through heterosexual contact had been on the decrease since the peak in 2006.

The number of reported AIDS cases has been continuously increasing since

the introduction of AIDS surveillance, standing at a record high in 2010. Transition of the number of cases was mainly due to an increase in male Japanese cases, , while female Japanese cases remained stable at around 20 cases per year and male non-Japanese cases gradually decreased since the peak in 2004. Female non-Japanese cases also gradually decreased since the peak in 1999.

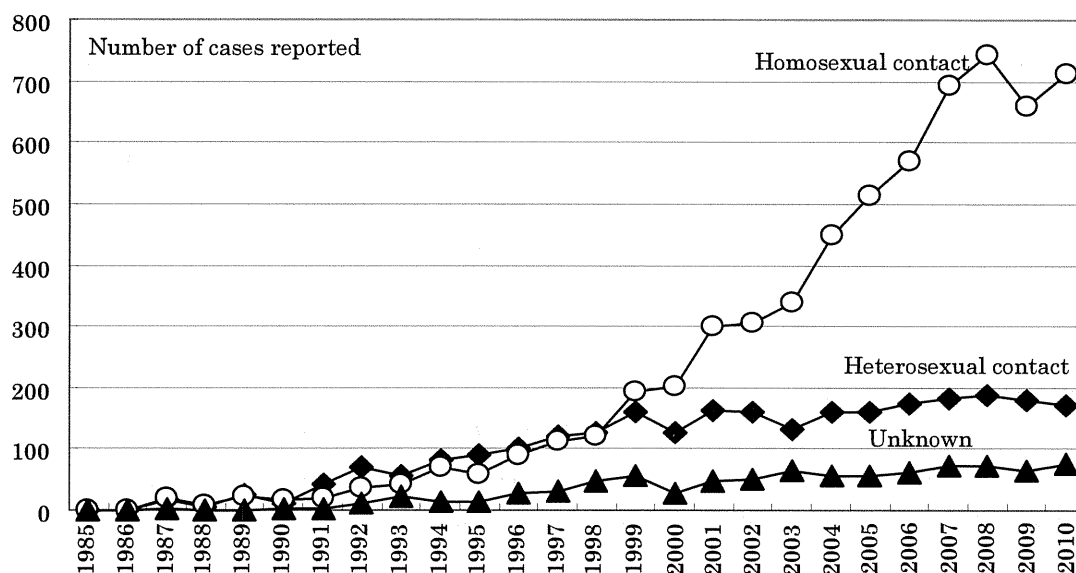


Figure 3 Japanese cases of HIV infection by exposure category, 1985-2010  
(As of Dec. 31, 2010)

(3) The trend of the non-Japanese cases by the region of origin

Most cases of reported HIV infection and reported AIDS patients were from South East Asia (42.2% of cases of HIV infection and 39.2% of AIDS patients), followed by Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa. The reported number of non-Japanese cases has been decreasing to less than ten cases in each region in 2008. On the other hand, the number of unidentified nationality cases have tended to increase.

(4) Residential area

Looking at residential area of reported cases, the Kanto/ Koshinetsu area (containing Tokyo metropolitan city) remained area with high levels of infection, representing 544 cases (50.6%) of HIV infection and 193 cases (41.2%) of AIDS patients in 2010. However, the reported numbers from the Kinki area (containing Osaka and Kyoto) have been increasing rapidly, representing 248 cases (23.1%) of

HIV infection and 100 cases (21.3%) of AIDS patients in 2010 (11.5% of HIV cases and 9.7% of AIDS cases were reported from Osaka area in 2000). Tokai, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu areas also experience the increase of both the cases of HIV infection and AIDS cases, therefore increase of both the cases of HIV infection and AIDS cases were observed all over the country.

### III. National response to the AIDS epidemic (IV. Best practice, V. Major challenges and remedial action)

In the past, Japan learned a bitter lesson about HIV infections caused by contaminated blood products used for treating hemophiliacs. In order to prevent similar HIV infections in other countries, we will provide any necessary information as requested.

#### 1. Revision of AIDS prevention guidelines

A working group on AIDS and STIs at the Infectious Diseases Division of the Infectious Diseases Sub-Committee of the Health Science Council, carried out a review of the original AIDS Prevention Guidelines based on a report by the “AIDS Prevention Guidelines Review Commission,” which consists of academic experts, patient groups, and NGOs.

Key points of the review are: 1) Improving HIV counseling and testing; 2) Making quantitative and qualitative goal setting about the testing for specific populations; 3) collaborating with NGOs and other relevant organizations regarding measures for specific populations; and 4) Improving medical care collaboration in community-centered core hospitals.

The revised AIDS Prevention Guidelines were approved at a meeting of the Infectious Diseases Division of the Infectious Diseases Sub-Committee of the Health Science Council, and went into effect on January 19, 2012.

Moreover, article IX of the “AIDS Prevention Guidelines” stipulates “the assessment of AIDS measures and collaboration with related institutions,” and the Assessment and Review Committee on AIDS Measures has been monitoring the implementation of national and local government measures with the Committee on AIDS Trends. Then, the evaluation result of such monitoring will be reflected in the next revision of AIDS Prevention Guidelines.

#### 2. Awareness campaigns

Head of operation of the Stop AIDS Strategy, which run by the Minister of Health, Labour, and Welfare, was established in 2005, , and has launched various public relations activities including government campaigns. The Japan Foundation for AIDS Prevention has launched a nationwide prevention campaign and raises awareness through television commercial with the Advertising Council Japan.

#### 1) General activities

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare promoted activities to encourage awareness of facts about HIV/AIDS and reducing HIV/AIDS-related discrimination and stigma, especially during the world AIDS day on December 1st

Several events were organized for World AIDS Day in 2010 and 2011, based on the continued growth in young people affected. Events included a live concert and talk featuring artists popular with young people, which was broadcast over the Internet. A temporary HIV testing center was set up near the event site to offer testing and take the AIDS awareness campaign to the streets.

#### 2) Measures for specific populations such as men who have sex with men (MSM) and young people

Seven accessible community centers were opened nationwide to aware the campaign on the prevention of HIV/AIDS and reduce HIV/AIDS-related discrimination and stigma. Run by NGOs, they were established for the MSM group as part of support services and include providing outreach. Moreover, similar efforts were also made targeting junior and senior high school students through an education that includes research projects against AIDS.

#### 3. Improving access to voluntary HIV counseling and testing

More than 30% of people who newly diagnosed HIV infection had already progressed to AIDS (People who knows their HIV status after developed AIDS). To address this issue, the following steps have been implemented.

##### 1) Improving access to free and anonymous counseling and testing at public health centers

There is already an established system for free and anonymous testing at public health centers throughout Japan. In addition, in order to protect privacy, every public health center has individual counseling rooms available so that people are able to receive counseling in comfort.

Other measures have been promoted, such as out-of-working-hours voluntary HIV testing services at public health centers, the introduction of quick tests, and conducting voluntary HIV tests by collaborating with NGOs in accessible areas like urban centers. It is expected that these will increase the convenience and access to testing.

## 2) Facilitating and disseminating HIV testing services through HIV testing awareness week

June 1–7 is HIV testing awareness week. Its purpose is to complement the system of voluntary HIV counseling and testing (VCT) that is operated by national government and prefectures as well as to draw public attention to HIV/AIDS. Throughout the week, national and local governments facilitate out-of-working-hours HIV testing services, and provide quick tests at public health centers.

## 3) Maternal health check-ups

Under the Maternal and Child Health Act, pregnant women are recommended to have a prenatal health check-up, and an HIV antibody test is carried out as one of the early pregnancy blood screening tests. Research group studies show that 98.3% of pregnant women receive the HIV antibody test. For those who diagnosed as HIV-positive, a program of prevention of mother-to-child transmission is undertaken including taking antiretroviral drugs, caesarian section, and cessation of breastfeeding.

## 4. Medical care system and patient support

### 1) Core hospital system

As part of the HIV/AIDS medical treatment services, the AIDS Clinical Center (ACC) has been established as a national center for treating HIV, together with 14 regional core hospitals throughout eight regional blocks, and 380 core hospitals (including the regional core hospitals). The ACC and regional core hospitals have been working in close coordination; however, the ACC and both regional core and core hospitals have encountered such problems as a high concentration of AIDS patients in a subset of core hospitals. In response, each prefecture was requested to select a single key core hospital from the hospitals that provided AIDS treatment within their jurisdiction in order to improve medical standards, redress regional differences, and develop a comprehensive medical care

system. Under the supervision of the regional core hospital for each block, key core hospitals provide advanced AIDS medical treatment, training, and medical information to core hospitals by collaborating with regional core hospitals.

## 2) Acknowledging people living with HIV (PLHVI) as persons with a disability

A policy was established in 1998 to acknowledge PLHIV as persons with a disability, and as such, to issue them the relevant identification booklet. Under the policy, measures have been taken to reduce their medical payments related to HIV treatment, since treatment is very expensive even when partially covered by medical insurance.

Further, officers are trained to give full consideration to privacy when conducting procedures including application for delivery of identification booklets to persons with disabilities in social welfare centers.

## 5. Promoting research

Although HIV and AIDS can be controlled after development of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), there is still no curable or prophylactic medicine. We are promoting broad research in the clinical medicine, basic medicine, and public health in order to inhibit the spread of infection and to improve providing good quality and appropriate medical care.

For example, initiatives are being implemented to develop the latest treatment methods and prepare treatment guidelines. Additionally, measures are being undertaken to research overcoming complications in HIV infections, research the structure, multiplication, and mutation of HIV, and research improving the medical care system for HIV and infection prevention measures for specific populations such as the MSM group. We are comprehensively promoting fundamental, clinical, epidemiological HIV/AIDS research with human rights, social, and medical perspectives.

## 6. Other Measures

### 1) Interagency Liaison Committee Session about AIDS

Since the cases of HIV infection and AIDS patients has spread in wider area and age group, , the Interagency Liaison Committee was established in 2000. The Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and bureaus of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare participated in a session held based on Article IX-I of the “AIDS Prevention

Guidelines,” with the purpose of promoting more comprehensive and effective AIDS measures..

## 2) Liaison Council of Managers of AIDS Prevention Measures in Key Prefectures

The Liaison Council meets to discuss local authorities that have been selected as prefectures with large reported numbers of cases of HIV infection and AIDS patients since 2006. The purpose of the council is to share pioneering initiatives, provide the latest expert knowledge, and provide technical support on AIDS prevention measures. It is an opportunity for the exchange of ideas and sharing of information for the enhancement of effective AIDS prevention measures.

## VI. Support from country’s development partners

Not available.

## VII. Monitoring and evaluation

### 1. The AIDS Surveillance Committee

The AIDS Surveillance Committee, which held quarterly meeting, monitor the trend of reported cases of both HIV infection and AIDS, numbers of voluntary HIV counseling and testing, as well as the HIV positive rate among blood donations. They compiled the annual report.

### 2. AIDS Prevention Guidelines working group

A working group on the AIDS Prevention Guideline has taken place since 2011. It evaluates the effort to major measures that are conducted by national government and prefectures, and reviews the Guidelines accordingly.

### 3. Liaison Council of Managers of AIDS Measures in Key Prefectures

Some prefectures were selected as intensified cooperation local authorities according to HIV epidemics. Regular support for these prefectures has been provided.



UNAIDSの指標に対する回答(2012年案)

番号	指標	回答者	回答						備考
			対象と方法	データ					
				性別	年齢	割合	分子/分母		
1.1.	15-24歳の男女で、HIVの正しい性的感染予防法を有している人々及びHIV感染に関して誤った考えを否定できる人々の割合	木原(正)班 木原(雅)班	2009年3月実施の全国自動車教習所受講生調査 (n=7132人、簡易サンプリング、自記式質問票調査)	男	15-19歳 20-24歳	35.3% 41.2%	813/2303 332/805	[食器で感染しない]、「HIVに感染しても10年間無症状」に関する問の両方に正解した者	
				女	15-19歳 20-24歳	40.5% 44.3%	843/2083 355/801		
1.2.	若い男女で15歳までに性行為を経験した人々の割合	木原(正)班 木原(雅)班	2009年3月実施の全国自動車教習所受講生調査 (n=7132人、簡易サンプリング、自記式質問票調査)	男	15-19歳 20-24歳	7.9% 6.5%	183/2303 52/805	セックス未経験者を分母に含む	
				女	15-19歳 20-24歳	7.9% 10.4%	165/2083 83/801		
1.3.	15-49歳の成人で、過去1年間に2人以上の人と性行為を行った人の割合	木原(正)班 木原(雅)班	2009年3月実施の全国自動車教習所受講生調査 (n=7132人、簡易サンプリング、自記式質問票調査)	男	15-19歳 20-24歳 25-49歳	18.5% 36.3% 69.9%	425/2303 292/805 277/396	「過去1年」ではなく「生涯」。セックス未経験者を分母に含む。	
				女	15-19歳 20-24歳 25-49歳	18.3% 35.5% 61.1%	381/2083 284/801 181/296		
1.4.	過去1年間に2人以上の人と性行為を行った15-49歳の成人中で最後のセックスでコンドームを使用した人の割合	木原(雅)班	2009年度実施の全国高校生調査(53校、n=9798人、回収率99%、自記式質問票調査)	男	16-18歳	77.9%	419/538	分母は性経験者(過去1年間に2人以上の人と性行為を行った者ではない。)	
				女	16-18歳	76.0%	639/841		
1.5.	15-49歳の男女で、過去1年間にHIV検査を受け、その結果を知っている人の割合	木原(正)班 木原(雅)班	2009年3月実施の全国自動車教習所受講生調査 (n=7132人、簡易サンプリング、自記式質問票調査)	男	15-19歳 20-24歳 25-49歳	1.3% 1.6% 4.5%	29/2303 13/805 18/396		
				女	15-19歳 20-24歳 25-49歳	1.0% 2.2% 4.4%	20/208 18/801 13/296		
1.6.	15-24歳の女性で、HIVに感染している人の割合	和田班	分子:2010年の全陽性妊婦数 分母:2009年度全国分娩件数	女	全妊婦	0.0023%	3/131428	2010年転帰+妊娠中の症例数:3例 15-24歳の分娩件数:131,428(2009年)割合	
1.7.	HIV予防プログラムに曝露されたことのある男女のセックスワーカーの割合	東班		該当データなし				該当データなし	
1.8.	最も最近の顧客とコンドームを使用した男女のセックスワーカーの割合	東班	2010年実施の調査(簡易サンプリング[アウトリーチ]、自記式質問票調査) 2010年実施の調査(簡易サンプリング[施設留め置き]、自記式質問票調査)	トランスジェンダー(MtF)	<25歳 ≥25歳	100% 100%	8/8 34/34		
				デリヘル女性ワーカー	<25歳 ≥25歳	26.9% 33.2%	14/52 93/280		
1.9.	過去1年間にHIV検査を受け、その結果を知っているセックスワーカーの割合	東班	2010年実施の調査(簡易サンプリング[アウトリーチ]、自記式質問票調査) 2010年実施の調査(簡易サンプリング[施設留め置き]、自記式質問票調査)	トランスジェンダー(MtF)	<25歳 ≥25歳	87.5% 74.3%	7/8 26/35		
				デリヘル女性ワーカー	<25歳 ≥25歳	69.2% 77.2%	36/52 227/294		
1.10.	HIVとともに生きているセックスワーカーの割合	木原(正)班	2006年~2010年にかけてSTDクリニックを受診した女性セックスワーカー(3施設、札幌、関東地区、連続サンプリング)	女性セックスワーカー	年齢不明	0.00%	0/995		
1.11.	HIV予防プログラムに曝露されたことのあるMSMの割合	市川班	2010年度実施の東京ゲイバー調査(簡易サンプリング、郵送自記式質問票)	MSM	<25歳 ≥25歳	41.5% 51.1%	66/159 813/1590	コミュニティペーパー認知割合	
				MSM	<25歳 ≥25歳	42.8% 48.4%	68/159 770/1590	コミュニティセンター認知割合	
				MSM	<25歳 ≥25歳	68.3% 74.0%	179/262 835/1129	コミュニティペーパー認知割合	
				MSM	<25歳 ≥25歳	47.7% 52.4%	125/262 592/1129	コミュニティセンター認知割合	
		日高班	2010年度実施の全国インターネット調査(簡易サンプリング、オンライン自記式質問票)	MSM	<25歳 ≥25歳	14.9% 26.9%	143/962 721/2679	コミュニティペーパー認知割合	
				MSM	<25歳 ≥25歳	26.5% 35.5%	255/962 951/2679	コミュニティセンター認知割合	
1.12.	最も最近のアナルセックスで男性パートナーとコンドームを使用したMSMの割合	市川班	2010年度実施の東京ゲイバー調査(簡易サンプリング、郵送自記式質問票) 2010年度実施の大阪ゲイバー調査(簡易サンプリング、郵送自記式質問票)	MSM(東京)	<25歳 ≥25歳	54.1% 49.7%	86/159 791/1590		
				MSM(大阪)	<25歳 ≥25歳	46.9% 47.5%	123/262 536/1129		
		日高班	2010年度実施の全国インターネット調査(簡易サンプリング、郵送自記式質問票)	MSM(全国)	<25歳 ≥25歳	50.1% 49.1%	198/395 581/1183		

1.13.	過去1年間にHIV検査を受け、その結果を知っているMSMの割合	市川班	2010年度実施の東京ゲイバー調査(簡易サンプリング、郵送自記式質問票)	MSM(東京)	<25歳	27.0%	43/159	
			2010年度実施の大阪ゲイバー調査(簡易サンプリング、郵送自記式質問票)	MSM(大阪)	<25歳	30.2%	79/262	
		日高班	2010年度実施の全国インターネット調査(簡易サンプリング、オンライン自記式質問票)	MSM(全国)	<25歳	15.7%	151/962	PCサイトからの回答者
				MSM(全国)	<25歳	19.7%	426/2165	モバイルサイトからの回答者
					≥25歳	27.8%	442/1590	
					≥25歳	28.8%	325/1129	
1.14.	HIVとともに生きているMSMの割合	市川班	2010年度実施の東京ゲイバー調査(簡易サンプリング、郵送自記式質問票)	MSM(東京)	<25歳	1.3%	2/159	
			2010年度実施の大阪ゲイバー調査(簡易サンプリング、郵送自記式質問票)	MSM(大阪)	<25歳	3.8%	10/262	
		日高班	2010年度実施の全国インターネット調査(簡易サンプリング、オンライン自記式質問票)	MSM(全国)	<25歳	0.6%	6/962	PCサイトからの回答者
				MSM(全国)	<25歳	1.1%	24/2165	モバイルサイトからの回答者
					≥25歳	5.3%	84/1590	
					≥25歳	4.0%	45/1129	
					≥25歳	5.5%	148/2679	
					≥25歳	5.4%	243/4480	
2.1	NSP(針・シリンジ配布プログラム)において、年間で注射薬物使用者1人に配布されたシリンジの数	木原(正)班	日本ではNSPは実施されていない。	該当データなし				
2.2	最も最近のセックスでコンドームを使用した注射薬物使用者の割合	木原(正)班		男女	全年齢	35.70%	10/28	過去1年間にセックスをしたIDUのうちコンドームを常に使用した者の割合。
2.3	最も最近の注射で清潔な器具を使用した注射薬物使用者の割合	木原(正)班	2010年度実施の薬物治療施設(4施設、日本の薬物治療者の13%を占める)における新規患者の全数調査	男女	全年齢	58.30%	28/48	過去1年間に注射薬物使用を経験した中で、回しうちをしなかった人の割合。
2.4	過去1年間にHIV検査を受け、その結果を知っている注射薬物使用者の割合	木原(正)班		該当データなし				
2.5	HIVとともに生きている注射薬物使用者の割合	木原(正)班	分子:薬物静注による日本人のHIV感染者とAIDS患者累計報告数(発生動向調査) 分母:覚醒剤使用生涯経験者(15才以上日本人)推定値(2009年)	男女	全年齢	<0.03%	94/323006	
3.1	母子感染予防のために、ART(抗HIV治療)を受けている妊婦の割合	和田班		女	妊婦	90.00%	18/20	分娩をした妊婦20、ARTを受けて分娩をした妊婦18(不明の1例を含まず)
3.2	HIV陽性の妊婦から生まれた新生児で、誕生2ヶ月以内にHIVのウイルス学的検査を受けている児の割合	和田班	全国産婦人科医療施設への郵送式質問調査(送付数1467、回収率67%)			100%	20/20	検査を受けている児/分娩をした妊婦
3.3	過去1年間に出生したHIV陽性妊婦から生まれたHIV感染児の推定割合	和田班				5%	1月20日	HIV感染児/分娩をした妊婦
4.1	現時点でARTを受けている成人と子供の割合	和田班		子供		45.00%	22/48	
		岡班	全国主要12HIV治療施設の調査結果	成人		71.60%	4362/6088	
4.2	ART開始1年後も治療を受けている成人と子供の割合	和田班	全国産婦人科医療施設への郵送式質問調査(送付数1467、回収率67%)	子供		該当データなし		不明
		山本班	九州医療センターの患者データ	成人		96.4%	241/250	ARTを受けた患者 250名 一年以内の治療中断 3名、開始後一年以内の死亡例 6名
5.1	結核を発症したHIV感染者のうち結核とHIVの両方の治療を受けている人の割合	安岡班	全国のHIV感染症診療機関に対する日和見感染調査(1995-2009年)データベース	男女	≥15歳	≥74.5%	379/509	解析可能なHIV合併結核患者数が509名。うち、結核診断時にARTがすでに開始されていた患者68名。うち、52名が治療後死亡。死亡者以外でCD4が200以下の患者が311名(全員治療中と推定)。ART実施率は(68+311)/509 = 74.5% 15歳未満の結核合併例は1例のみで結核発症時ART未治療
6.1	カテゴリー別、財源別の、国内及び国際的AIDS関連支出	疾病対策課	別途作成中					
7.1	国家的コミットメントと政策(予防、治療、ケア、サポート、人権、市民社会の関与、ジェンダー、職域対策、差別と偏見、モニタリング、評価を含む)	疾病対策課	別途作成中					
7.2	過去1年間に身体的、性的虐待を受けた、既婚もしくはパートナーを有する15-49歳の女性の割合		該当データなし					
7.3	10-14歳の孤児と非孤児における就学者の割合	文部科学省	文部科学統計要覧(平成23年版)	学齢児童	6-11歳	99.96%		非就学者数3963人
				学齢生徒	12-14歳	99.97%		非就学者数968人
7.4	過去3ヶ月に外部からの経済的援助を受けた最貧家庭の割合		該当データなし					

No	Indicators	Respondent	Response				Remarks	
			Target and Method	Data				
				Gender	Age	Percentage		Numerator/Denominator
1.1.	Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Masahiro Kihara Masako Ono-Kihara	Survey on students of driving schools nationwide in March,2009 (n=7132, Convenience sampling, Self-administered questionnaire)	Male Female	15–19 20–24 15–19 20–24	35.3% 41.2% 40.5% 44.3%	813/2303 332/805 843/2083 355/801	People who have answered both following questions correctly「Cannot be infected through tableware」 and 「If people infected with HIV, remain asymptomatic for 10 years」
1.2.	Percentage of young women and men who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	Masahiro Kihara Masako Ono-Kihara	Survey on students of driving schools nationwide in March,2009 (n=7132, Convenience sampling, Self-administered questionnaire)	Male Female	15–19 20–24 15–19 20–24	7.9% 6.5% 7.9% 10.4%	183/2303 52/805 165/2083 83/801	Include people who are sexually-inexperienced in denominator
1.3.	Percentage of adults aged 15–49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months	Masahiro Kihara Masako Ono-Kihara	Survey on students of driving schools nationwide in March,2009 (n=7132, Convenience sampling, Self-administered questionnaire)	Male Female	15–19 20–24 25–49 15–19 20–24 25–49	18.5% 36.3% 69.9% 18.3% 35.5% 61.1%	425/2303 292/805 277/396 381/2083 284/801 181/296	Not a 「Past 1year」 but 「Lifetime」 Include people who are sexually-inexperienced in denominator.
1.4.	Percentage of adults aged 15–49 who have had more than one sexual partner in the past12 months who report the use of a condom during their last intercourse	Masako Ono-Kihara	Survey on high school students nationwide in 2009 (53 schools, n=9798, Collection rate99%, Self-administered questionnaire)	Male Female	16–18 16–18	77.9% 76.0%	419/538 639/841	Denominator is people who have sexual experience (It is not that people who have had a sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months)
1.5.	Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who have received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results	Masahiro Kihara Masako Ono-Kihara	Survey on students of driving schools nationwide in March, 2009 (n=7132, Convenience sampling, Self-administered questionnaire)	Male Female	15–19 20–24 25–49 15–19 20–24 25–49	1.3% 1.6% 4.5% 1.0% 2.2% 4.4%	29/2303 13/805 18/396 20/208 18/801 13/296	
1.6.	Percentage of women aged 15–24 who are living with HIV	Yuichi Wada	Numerator: The number of all HIV positive pregnant women in 2010 Denominator: The number of all deliveries nationwide in 2009	Female	All pregnant women	0.0023%	3/131428	Outcome's in 2010 +During pregnancy: 3 cases The number of delivery aged 15–24: 131,428 (2009) propotion
1.7.	Percentage of sex-workers reached with HIV prevention programmes	Yuko Higashi		N/A				N/A
1.8.	Percentage of female and male sex workers reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client	Yuko Higashi	Survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling [Outreach], Self-administered questionnaire)	Transgender (MtF)	<25 ≥25	100% 100%	8/8 34/34	
			Survey in 2011 (Convenience sampling [Placement method in the facility], Self-administered questionnaire)	Female outcall service worker	<25 ≥25	26.9% 33.2%	14/52 93/280	
1.9.	Percentage of sex workers who have received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results	Yuko Higashi	Survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling [Outreach], Self-administered questionnaire)	Transgender (MtF)	<25 ≥25	87.5% 74.3%	7/8 26/35	
			Survey in 2011 (Convenience sampling [Placement method in the facility], Self-administered questionnaire)	Female outcall service worker	<25 ≥25	69.2% 77.2%	36/52 227/294	
1.10.	Percentage of sex workers who are living with HIV	Masahiro Kihara	Female sex workers who visited a STD clinic between 2006 and 2010 (3 facilities, Sapporo, Kanto region, Continuous sampling)	Female sex worker	Age unknown	0.00%	0/995	
			Tokyo gay bar survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire)	MSM	<25 ≥25	41.5% 51.1%	66/159 813/1590	Propotion of awareness of Community paper
				MSM	<25 ≥25	42.8% 48.4%	68/159 770/1590	Propotion of awareness of Community center

1.11.	Percentage of men who have sex with men reached with HIV prevention programmes	Seiichi Ichikawa	Osaka gay bar survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire)	MSM	<25	68.3%	179/262	Propotion of awareness of Community paper
					≥25	74.0%	835/1129	
		Yasuharu Hidaka	Nationwide internet survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Online self-administered questionnaire)	MSM	<25	14.9%	143/962	Propotion of awareness of Community paper
					≥25	26.9%	721/2679	
			MSM	<25	26.5%	255/962	Propotion of awareness of Community center	
				≥25	35.5%	951/2679		
1.12.	Percentage of men reporting the use of a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner	Seiichi Ichikawa	Tokyo gay bar survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire)	MSM (Tokyo)	<25	54.1%	86/159	
					≥25	49.7%	791/1590	
		Yasuharu Hidaka	Nationwide internet survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire)	MSM (Osaka)	<25	46.9%	123/262	
			≥25	47.5%	536/1129			
		Yasuharu Hidaka	Nationwide internet survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire)	MSM (Nationwide)	<25	50.1%	198/395	
					≥25	49.1%	581/1183	
1.13.	Percentage of men who have sex with men that have received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results	Seiichi Ichikawa	Tokyo gay bar survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire)	MSM (Tokyo)	<25	27.0%	43/159	
					≥25	27.8%	442/1590	
		Yasuharu Hidaka	Nationwide internet survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire)	MSM (Osaka)	<25	30.2%	79/262	
					≥25	28.8%	325/1129	
		Yasuharu Hidaka	Nationwide internet survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Online self-administered questionnaire)	MSM (Nationwide)	<25	15.7%	151/962	Respondents from Personal Computer website
					≥25	26.4%	706/2679	
				MSM (Nationwide)	<25	19.7%	426/2165	Respondents from mobile-phone website
					≥25	26.7%	1198/4480	
1.14.	Percentage of men who have sex with men who are living with HIV	Seiichi Ichikawa	Tokyo gay bar survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire)	MSM (Tokyo)	<25	1.3%	2/159	
					≥25	5.3%	84/1590	
		Yasuharu Hidaka	Nationwide internet survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire)	MSM (Osaka)	<25	3.8%	10/262	
					≥25	4.0%	45/1129	
		Yasuharu Hidaka	Nationwide internet survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Online self-administered questionnaire)	MSM (Nationwide)	<25	0.6%	6/962	Respondents from Personal Computer website
					≥25	5.5%	148/2679	
				MSM (Nationwide)	<25	1.1%	24/2165	Respondents from mobile-phone website
					≥25	5.4%	243/4480	
2.1	Number of syringes distributed per person who injects drugs per year by needle and syringe programmes	Masahiro Kihara	NSP has not carried out in Japan.	N/A				
2.2	Percentage of people who inject drugs who report the use of a condom at last sexual intercourse	Masahiro Kihara	Survey in treatment centers for drug users in 2010 (4 facilities, account for 13% of all cases of drug users under treatment in Japan) complete enumeration of new cases	Male	All ages	35.70%	10/28	Percentage of people who use a condom every sexual intercourse among IDUs who have had a sexual intercourse in the past 12 months
2.3	Percentage of people who inject drugs who reported using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected	Masahiro Kihara		Male	All ages	58.30%	28/48	Percentage of people who have not shared with injecting equipment among people who inject drugs in the past 12 months
2.4	Percentage of people who inject drugs that have received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their	Masahiro Kihara		N/A				

2.5	Percentage of people who inject drugs who are living with HIV	Masahiro Kihara	Numerator: Accumulated number of report on people living with HIV and AIDS among Japanese drug users (HIV/AIDS surveillance system) Denominator: Estimate experience in Stimulant in 2009 (over 15, Japanese)	Male Female	All ages	<0.03%	94/323006		
3.1	Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who receive antiretrovirals to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission	Yuichi Wada		Female	Pregnant women	90.00%	18/20	18 those who received ART (Exclude one unknown case)/20 delivered women	
3.2	Percentage of infants born to HIV-positive women receiving a virological test for HIV within 2	Yuichi Wada	Postal questionnaire survey in obstetrics and gynecology facilities in Japan (The number of distribution:1467, Correction rate:67%)			100%	20/20	Infants who have received HIV test /The number of delivered women	
3.3	Estimated percentage of child HIV infection from HIV-positive women delivering in the past 12 months	Yuichi Wada				5%	1/20	Infants who are infected with HIV/ The number of delivered women	
4.1	Percentage of eligible adults and children currently receiving antiretroviral therapy	Yuichi Wada Shinichi Oka		Results of 12 HIV core hospitals in	Children Adults		45.00% 71.60%	22/48 4362/6088	
4.2	Percentage of adults and children with HIV known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy	Yuichi Wada	Postal questionnaire survey in obstetrics and gynecology facilities in Japan (The number of distribution:1467, Correction rate:67%)	Children		N/A		Unknown	
		Masahiro Yamamoto	Patient's data in Kyusyu medical center	Adults		96.4%	241/250	Patients who received ART: 250. 3 interrupted their treatments within 12 months. 6 fatal cases within 12 months of initiation.	
5.1	Percentage of estimated HIV-positive incident TB cases that received treatment for both TB and HIV	Akira Yasuoka	Data Survey on Opportunistic infection in HIV care facilities in Japan (1995—2009 database)	Male Female	≥15	≥74.5%	379/509	Analyzable HIV-positive incident TB cases: 509. Those who already on ART at the onset of TB is 68 including 52 died after treatment. Except fatal cases, 311 patients are CD4 count of less than 200 (estimate all of them are on treatment). Proportion of people who are on ART is (68+311)/509 ≈ 74.5%. Co-infected with TB case under 15 years of age is only one who was not on ART at the onset of TB.	
6.1	Domestic and international AIDS spending by categories and financing sources	Department of Disease Prevention and Control	Preparation in progress						
7.1	National Commitments and Policy Instrument (Areas covered: prevention, treatment, care and support, human rights, civil society involvement, gender, workplace programmes, stigma and discrimination and monitoring and	Department of Disease Prevention and Control	Preparation in progress						
7.2	Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months		N/A						
7.3	Current school attendance among orphans and non-orphans aged 10-14	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science &	Statistical Abstract of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology (Fiscal year of 2011)	Elementary school level	6-11	99.96%		Number of students not attending school= 3963	
				Lower secondary school level	12-14	99.97%		Number of students not attending school= 968	
7.4	Proportion of the poorest households who received external economic support in the last 3 months		N/A						

## Japan Report

Not submitted

### Cover Sheet

Which institutions/entities were responsible for filling out the indicator forms?

a) NAC or equivalent:

-

b) NAP:

-

c) Others (please specify):

-

2) With inputs from:

Ministry of Education:

-

Ministry of Health:

-

Ministry of Labour:

-

Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

-

Other Ministry (please specify):

-

Civil society organizations:

-

People living with HIV:

-

Private sector:

-

United Nations organizations:

-

Bilateral organizations:

-

International NGOs:

-

Others (please specify):

-

3) Was the report discussed in a large forum?:

-

4) Are the survey results stored centrally?:

-

5) Are data available for public consultation?:

-

6) Who is the person responsible for submission of the report

Name(s) / title(s):

-

Address(es):

-

Email(s):

-

Telephone(s):

-

### 1.1. Young People: Knowledge about HIV Prevention

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator not relevant (Submit other data if available)

Data Measurement Tool:

-  
Data Collection Period:  
-

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

- Survey on students of driving schools nationwide in March 2009

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

- People who have answered both the following correctly [Cannot be infected through tableware] and [If people infected with HIV remain asymptomatic for 10 years]. Male 15-19 = 813/2303 = 35.3%, Male 20-24 = 332/805 = 41.2%. Female 15-19 = 843/2083 = 40.5%, Female 20-24 = 355/801 = 44.3%.

Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents:  
-

	All	Males (all ages)	Males 15-19	Males 20-24	Females (all ages)	Females 15-19	Females 20-24
Percentage (%) Percentage (%) of respondents who gave correct answers to all 5 questions							
Numerator Number of respondents age 15-24 who gave correct answers to all 5 questions							
Denominator Number of all respondents age 15-24							
	All	Males (all ages)	Males 15-19	Males 20-24	Females (all ages)	Females 15-19	Females 20-24
Percentage (%) Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 1 "Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners?"							
Numerator Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 1							
Denominator Number of all respondents age 15-24							
	All	Males (all ages)	Males 15-19	Males 20-24	Females (all ages)	Females 15-19	Females 20-24
Percentage (%) Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 2 "Can a person reduce the risk to getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?"							
Numerator Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 2							
Denominator Number of all respondents age 15-24							
	All	Males (all ages)	Males 15-19	Males 20-24	Females (all ages)	Females 15-19	Females 20-24
Percentage (%) Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 3 "Can a healthy-looking person have HIV" ?							
Numerator Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 3							
Denominator Number of all respondents age 15-24							
	All	Males (all ages)	Males 15-19	Males 20-24	Females (all ages)	Females 15-19	Females 20-24
Percentage (%) Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 4 "Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites ?" (or country specific question)							
Numerator Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 4							
Denominator Number of all respondents age 15-24							
	All	Males (all ages)	Males 15-19	Males 20-24	Females (all ages)	Females 15-19	Females 20-24
Percentage (%) Percentage of respondents who gave a correct answer to question 5 "Can a person get HIV from sharing food with someone							

who is infected ?" (or country specific question)							
Numerator Number of respondents/population who gave correct answer to question 5							
Denominator Number of all respondents age 15-24							

## 1.2. Sex Before the Age of 15

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Other Survey (Please specify)

Please specify data measurement tool:

Convenience sampling, Self-administered questionnaire

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Survey on students of driving schools nationwide in March 2009. 2. Denominator includes people who are sexually inexperienced.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible:

-

Data Collection Period:

Sun, 2009-03-01 - Tue, 2009-03-31

	All	Males (all ages)	Males 15-19	Males 20-24	Females (all ages)	Females 15-19	Females 20-24
Percentage (%) Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	8.1	7.6	7.9	6.5	8.6	7.9	10.4
Numerator Number of young women and men aged 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	483	235	183	52	248	165	83
Denominator Number of all respondents aged 15-24	5992	3108	2303	805	2884	2083	801

Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents:

5992

## 1.3. Multiple sexual partners

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Other Survey (Please specify)

Please specify data measurement tool:

Convenience sampling, Self-administered questionnaire

Data Collection Period:

Sun, 2009-03-01 - Tue, 2009-03-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Survey on students of driving schools nationwide in March 2009 (n = 7132, Convenience sampling, Self-administered questionnaire). 2. Number of partners not the [Past 1 year] but [Lifetime]. 3. Includes people who are sexually inexperienced in the denominator

(please specify methodology and reference to primary data source (please upload if possible):

-

Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents:

6684

	All	Males (all ages)	Males 15-19	Males 20-24	Males 25-49	Females (all ages)	Females 15-19	Females 20-24	Females 25-49
Percentage (%) Percentage of respondents aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	27.5	28.4	18.5	36.3	69.9	26.60	18.3	35.5	61.1
Numerator Number of respondents aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	1840	994	425	292	277	846	381	284	181
Denominator Number of all respondents aged 15-49	6684	3504	2303	805	396	3180	2083	801	296



## 1.4. Condom Use During Higher Risk-Sex

**Indicator Relevance:**

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Other Survey (Please specify)

Please specify data measurement tool:

Self administered questionnaire

Data Collection Period:

Thu, 2009-01-01 - Thu, 2009-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Survey on high school students nation wide in 2009 (53 schools, n=9798, collection rate= 99%). 2. Male and Female age 16-18 years old. 3. Denominator is [all sexually experienced] but not [those who have had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months].

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible:

-

Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents:

1379

	All	Males (all ages)	Males 15-19	Males 20-24	Males 25-49	Females (all ages)	Females 15-19	Females 20-24	Females 25-49
Percentage (%) Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who have had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	76.72	Missing	77.9	Missing	Missing	Missing	76.0	Missing	Missing
Numerator Number respondents aged 15-49 who have had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	1058	Missing	419	Missing	Missing	Missing	639	Missing	Missing
Denominator Number of all respondents aged 15-49 who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months	1379	Missing	538	Missing	Missing	Missing	841	Missing	Missing

## 1.5. HIV Testing in the General Population

**Indicator Relevance:**

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Other Survey (Please specify)

Please specify data measurement tool:

Convenience sampling, Self-administered questionnaire

Data Collection Period:

Sun, 2009-03-01 - Tue, 2009-03-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Survey on students of driving schools nation wide in March 2009

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible:

-

Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents:

6684

	All	Males (all ages)	Males 15-19	Males 20-24	Males 25-49	Females (all ages)	Females 15-19	Females 20-24	Females 25-49
Percentage (%) Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.6	4.5	1.6	1.0	2.2	4.4
Numerator Number of respondents aged 15-49 who have been tested for HIV during the last 12 months and who know their results	111	60	29	13	18	51	20	18	13
Denominator Number of all respondents aged 15-49	6684	3504	2303	805	396	3180	2083	801	296

## 1.6. Reduction in HIV Prevalence

**Indicator Relevance:**

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Antenatal clinic data

Data Collection Period:

Thu, 2009-01-01 - Fri, 2010-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Numerator: The number of all HIV positive pregnant women in 2010. 2. Denominator: The number of all deliveries nation wide in women age 15-24 years old in 2009.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible:

	All	15-19	20-24
Percentage (%) Percentage of young women aged 15-24 who are HIV-infected	0.0023	Missing	Missing
Numerator Number of antenatal clinic attendees (aged 15-24) tested whose HIV test results are positive	3	Missing	Missing
Denominator Number of antenatal clinic attendees (aged 15-24) tested for their HIV infection status	131428	Missing	Missing

## 1.7. Sex Workers: Prevention programmes

**Indicator Relevance:**

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data not available (Submit other data if available)

Survey and sampling methodology:

-

Data Collection Period:

-

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible), methodological concerns:

N/A

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible:

N/A

Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents:

-

	All Sex Workers	Males	Females	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of sex workers who answered "Yes" to both questions					
Numerator Number of sex workers who answered "Yes" to both questions					
Denominator Total number of sex workers surveyed					
	All Sex Workers	Males	Females	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of sex workers who answered "Yes" to question 1, "Do you know where you can go if you wish to receive an HIV test?"					
Numerator Number of sex workers who replied "yes" to question 1					
Denominator Total number of sex workers surveyed					
	All Sex Workers	Males	Females	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of sex workers who answered "Yes" to question 2 "In the last 12 months, have you been given condoms? "					
Numerator Number of sex workers who answered "Yes" to question 2					
Denominator Total number of sex workers surveyed					

## 1.8. Sex Workers: Condom Use

**Indicator Relevance:**

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Survey and sampling methodology:

Other (please specify sampling strategy and location)

Please specify data measurement tool:

1. Convenience sampling [outreach], Self administered questionnaire. 2. Convenience sampling [Placement method in the facility] Self-administered questionnaire

Data Collection Period:

Fri, 2010-01-01 - Sat, 2011-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to

AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Survey in 2010, Convenience sampling [outreach], Self administered questionnaire Transgender (Male to Female) <25 years old = 8/8 = 100%, Transgender (Male to Female) ≥25 years old = 34/34= 100%. 2. Survey in 2011, Convenience sampling [Placement method in the facility] Self-administered questionnaire Female out call service worker <25 years old = 14/52 = 26.9%, Female out call service worker ≥25 years old = 93/280= 33.2%.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents:

374

	All Sex Workers	Males	Females	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of female and male sex workers reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client	39.84	Missing	Missing	36.67	40.45
Numerator Number of female and male sex workers reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client	149	Missing	Missing	22	127
Denominator Number of sex workers who reported having commercial sex in the last 12 months	374	Missing	Missing	60	314

## 1.9. Sex Workers: HIV Testing

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Survey and sampling methodology:

Other (please specify sampling strategy and location)

Please specify data measurement tool:

1. Convenience sampling [outreach], Self administered questionnaire. 2. Convenience sampling [Placement method in the facility] Self-administered questionnaire

Data Collection Period:

Fri, 2010-01-01 - Sat, 2011-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to

AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Survey in 2010, Convenience sampling [outreach], Self administered questionnaire Transgender (Male to Female) <25 years old = 7/8 = 87.5%, Transgender (Male to Female) ≥25 years old = 26/35= 74.3%. 2. Survey in 2011, Convenience sampling [Placement method in the facility] Self-administered questionnaire Female out call service worker <25 years old = 36/52 = 69.2%, Female out call service worker ≥25 years old = 227/294= 77.2%.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to AIDSreporting@unaids.org if possible:

Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents:

389

	All Sex Workers	Males	Females	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of sex workers who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results	76.09	Missing	Missing	71.67	76.90
Numerator Number of sex workers who have been tested for HIV during the last 12 months and who know their results	296	Missing	Missing	43	253
Denominator Number of sex workers included in the sample	389	Missing	Missing	60	329

## 1.10. Sex Workers: HIV Prevalence

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Data Measurement Tool:

Other (please specify)

Please specify data measurement tool:

Female sex workers who visited STD clinic between 2006 and 2010 (3 facilities; Sapporo, Kanto region), continuous sampling

Data Collection Period:

Sun, 2006-01-01 - Fri, 2010-12-31

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Female sex workers who visited STD clinic between 2006 and 2010 (3 facilities; Sapporo, Kanto region), continuous sampling. 2. Age unavailable.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible:

-  
Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents:  
-

	All Sex Workers	Males	Females	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of sex workers who are HIV-infected	Missing	Missing	0.00	Missing	Missing
Numerator Number of sex workers who test positive for HIV	Missing	Missing	0	Missing	Missing
Denominator Number of sex workers tested for HIV	Missing	Missing	995	Missing	Missing

## 1.11. Men who have sex with men: Prevention programmes

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator not relevant (Submit other data if available)

Survey and sampling methodology:

-  
Data Collection Period:  
-

Additional information related to entered data. e.g. reference to primary data source (please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible), methodological concerns:

1. Tokyo gay bar survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire) 1.1. The proportion of MSM who know or have received the special MSM community information pamphlets: <25 years old = 66/159 = 41.5%, ≥25 years old = 813/1590 = 51.1%. 1.2. The proportion of MSM who know the MSM community center: <25 years old = 68/159 = 42.8%, ≥25 years old = 770/1590 = 48.4%. 2. Osaka gay bar survey in 2010 (Convenience sampling, Postal self-administered questionnaire); 2.1. The proportion of MSM who know or have received special MSM informational pamphlets: <25 years old = 179/262 = 68.3%, ≥25 years old = 835/1129 = 52.4%. 2.2. The proportion of MSM who know the local MSM community center: <25 years old = 125/262 = 47.7%, ≥25 years old = 592/1129 = 52.4%. 3. Nation wide internet survey in 2010; 3.1. The proportion of MSM who know or have received the special MSM community information pamphlets: <25 years old = 143/962 = 14.9%, ≥25 years old = 721/2679 = 26.9%. 3.2. The proportion of MSM who know the MSM community center: <25 years old = 255/962 = 26.5%, ≥25 years old = 951/2679 = 35.5%.

Data related to this topic which does not fit into the indicator cells. Please specify methodology and reference to primary data source. Please send data to [AIDSreporting@unaids.org](mailto:AIDSreporting@unaids.org) if possible:

-  
Sample Size: Number of Survey Respondents:  
-

	All MSM	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of MSM who answered "Yes" to both questions			
Numerator Number of MSM who answered "Yes" to both questions			
Denominator Total number of MSM surveyed			

	All MSM	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of MSM who answered "Yes" to question 1, "Do you know where you can go if you wish to receive an HIV test?"			
Numerator Number of MSM who replied "yes" to question 1			
Denominator Total number of MSM surveyed			

	All MSM	<25	25+
Percentage (%) Percentage of MSM who answered "Yes" to question 2 "In the last 12 months, have you been given condoms? "			
Numerator Number of MSM who answered "Yes" to question 2			
Denominator Total number of MSM surveyed			

## 1.12. Men who have sex with men: Condom Use

Indicator Relevance:

Topic relevant, indicator relevant, data available (Submit specified data)

Survey and sampling methodology:

Other (please specify sampling strategy and location)