Further Study of the 2009 Philippine Integrated HIV Behavioral and Serologic Surveillance (IHBSS)

HIV Prevalence and Behavioral Risk Factors among Males Having Sex with Males (MSM)

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HIV Prevalence and Behavioral Risk Factors among Males Having Sex with Males(MSM)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The rapidly accelerating rate of new HIV infection in the past years has been a cause of great concern. From 2000 until 2005, an average of one new case was registered every three days. In 2010, however, the average accelerated to four new cases a day. From 1984 until March 2010, the country had a cumulative case of 4,817. Of these, 393 were recorded in the first quarter of 2010 alone.

In light of the alarming increase in the number of new cases of HIV, there is a need to generate more information to better understand the extent of the phenomenon, as well as to identify the interplay of different factors that contribute to the growing epidemic.

One of the biggest and most immediate challenges in effectively responding to HIV in the Philippines is confronting the truly startling rates of infection among men having sex with men (MSM) and transgender persons. Starting 2007, there has been a shift from the predominant trend of transmission from heterosexual to male-to-male sex. From 56 percent of annual reported cases in 2007, proportion of sexual transmission through male-to-male sex has increased to 73 percent in 2009. By end of 2010, MSM accounted for 81 percent for reported sexual tramsnission of HIV.

This document is an in-depth analysis of the data on the MSM population generated by the 2009 Integrated HIV Behavioral and Serologic Surveillance System (IHBSS). IHBSS is a biennial study of the Department of Health to collect, analyze, and interpret data on HIV and AIDS in 20 selected sites across the country. Blood samples were taken from the respondents and the serologic result for each of them was then matched with the behavioral survey they have completed using an identification number assigned to them.

In-depth study research methodology

The Research Team, composed of demographers and statisticians, employed different stages of data validation to clean the data. The stages included correcting irregular and missing data entries or odd codes, and matching the behavioral and serologic data. This process proved critical as it allowed the researchers to correct any inconsistencies they have uncovered before analyzing the data.

The researchers limited the analysis to descriptive univariate with the addition of semi-bivariate tables. Only frequencies, rate, ratio, proportion, measures of central tendencies, and measure of dispersion were used. No inferential analysis was done because of certain data limitations.

The study focused on the following variables:

1. STI and HIV prevalence among MSM respondents,
2. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics,
3. Prevailing knowledge om HIV and AIDS and its modes of transmission and prevention,

4. Risky sexual behaviors and non-sexual behaviors

5. Mitigating non-sexual behaviors particularly alcohol and drug use;

6. Exposure to STI and HIV interventions

Significant findings

Demographic and socio-economic characteristic

The survey had 4,372 MSM respondents unevenly distributed across 20 study sites.

The respondents were relatively young with a median age of 22; majority of the respondents were in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups.

In terms of marital status, 94 percent of the respondents were single and about five percent were married. About 17 percent of the respondents were living with a partner at the time of the interview.

The researchers also looked into the educational background of the respondents, as well as their work and income status. Majority of the them received at least secondary education (49.5%). 43.6 percent had vocational, college, or postgraduate studies. Only a minimal number of respondents had only elementary education. However, the level of their education did not necessarily translate to employment. Of those who had vocational and higher level of education, only 55.1 percent were working at the time of the interview. Overall, only 49 percent of the respondents surveyeyed were working. It is interesting to note that respondents who earned an income the month before the survey reported an average income (P7,733.44) slightly higher than the poverty threshold of P6,274.00.

HIV Prevalence

The serologic component of the IHBSS revealed that 45 out of the 4,327 respondents are HIV positive (about 1 %). Davao and Manila had 11 cases each, while the rest of the sites had five or less. It should be noted that in the 2007 IHBSS, only three MSM respondents tested positive.

Those who tested positive had a median age of 24. Ten were in the 15-19 age group, while 15 were in the 20-24 age group. All of the HIV-positive MSM were single, 60 percent had reached college, and 60 percent were working.

Sexual risk behaviors

Knowledge on STI

Majority (82%) of the MSM respondents had ever heard of sexually transmitted infections (STI). They also had a relatively high knowledge on the symptoms of STI on men, with only 9.9 percent of them saying that they did not know any symptoms.

The most common known symptoms were genital discharge and burning pain when urinating with 64 percent each. The least known symptom was “can’t retract foreskin” which may be due to the fact that majority of Filipino males are circumcised.

Knowledge on HIV and AIDS

A high percentage of the respondents knew of HIV (77.9%) and AIDS (89.7%). Similarly, majority of the respondents agreed that a healthy looking person can be infected (80%) and that HIV can be prevented (87%). There is also a high level of knowledge on prevention and transmission, with 87 percent agreeing that untreated STI increases the risk of transmission and 85 percent saying that using condom may prevent the transmission of HIV.

Unfortunately, knowledge does not automatically translate to practice. A high percentage of respondents who reported anal sex (53.5%) in the past 12 months preceding the survey had unprotected anal sex (70%). Interestingly, only 31.4 percent of the respondents who reported to have had vaginal sex had unprotected vaginal sex.

A large proportion of MSM had sex in exchange for money or in kind. This was most evident among MSM in the younger age groups, those who only had elementary level of education, and those who were not working.

The data on the age of first sex reveal early sexual initiation among MSM respondents. Most of them had their sexual debut during their adolescent years, with some having had their first sex between the age of five and ten. Some of these first sexual encounters were either forced or in exchange for money or in kind.

A relatively low percentage of MSM (15.9%) engaged in group sex, although there is a significant variation across study sites. Cebu City had the highest number of respondents who engaged in group sex (34%), followed by Quezon City (32.5%) and Manila (20%). The mean number of male partners in last group sex was 3.77, while the mean number of female partners was 1.95. Aside from the risk of multiple sex partners, majority of the respondents were under the influence of alcohol during their last group sex. Nine percent also took drugs. Alarmingly, 54.5 percent of those who joined group sex never used condom. In terms of HIV status, more HIV positive MSM (25%) ever experienced group sex compared to non-HIV positive MSM (15.9%).

Non-sexual risk behaviors

The survey also looked into alcohol and drug use among MSM. While these two may not directly put a person at risk to HIV, alcohol and drug use could impair a person's judgement which may then expose them to certain risks.

Majority of the respondents (73%) were under the influence of alcohol during their sexual encounters in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Of those who were under the influence of alcohol, only 18.6 used condoms during their sexual encounter. Drug use is also quite evident, with 55 percent saying that they have had sexual encounters while under the influence of drugs.

Exposure to HIV interventions

The most accessible intervention is condom distribution, with 41 percent of respondents having received condom from a person or institution. The least accessible is lubricant distribution, with only one in nine respondents having received lubricants. Access to information is also quite low, with one in three approached by someone to discuss STI and HIV prevention, and one in four having attended a seminar or meeting on prevention.

Nevertheless, access to interventions does not necessarily translate to safer sex behavior. Of those who have received condom, only 46 percent used it in their anal sex encounters.

Policy and program implications

Given the findings, the Research Team came up with the following recommendations:

- Prioritize prevention and treatment of STI and HIV among MSM. There is a need to scale up existing programs to prevent the further spread of STI and HIV infection among this population. A more favorable environment should be created to remove stigma and discrimination against HIV and same sex relations.

- There is a need to develop comprehensive programs specifically for adolescents. As the data have shown, those in the younger age groups, particularly those aged 15 to 19, exhibited a higher degree of risky behaviors. The programs should also address the larger issue of sexual health and human rights, considering that adolescents are more prone to violence, seduction, and sexual abuse.

- Address the socio-economic drivers of HIV infection. It is evident from the data presented that the socio-economic status of an MSM may force him to engage in paid sex, which magnifies his risk for HIV infection.

- Communication strategies, particularly the promotion of condom, should be reviewed to assess how knowledge can be translated into practice. While MSM had a generally high level of knowledge on STI and HIV, condom use among this population remains low. Communication strategies should also look into the interplay of non-sexual behaviors such as alcohol and drug consumption.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

A. Background

As of March 2010, the Philippine HIV and AIDS Registry recorded a total of 4,817 cumulative cases since HIV surveillance was started in 1984 (DOH, Philippine HIV and AIDS Registry, 2010). While the country's current Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) cases remain below the epidemic level, the number of new cases is increasing to a record high.

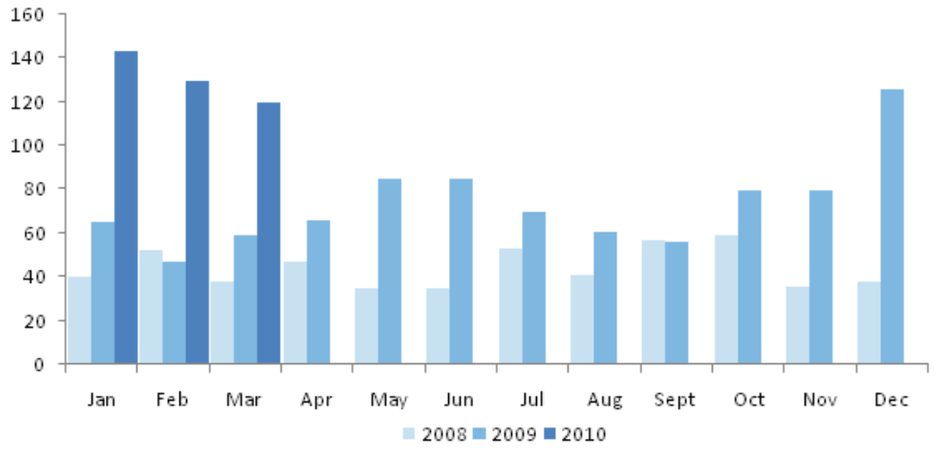
From January to March 2010, 393 additional cases were already reported, or about four (4) new cases everyday. The new cases were almost half of the total cases recorded in 2009 (835). The National Epidemiological Center (NEC) projected that there would be 1,500 new cases by the end of 2010. (Tayag, 2010).

Table 1. Data from the Philippine HIV and AIDS Registry

Demographic data	March 2010	Jan-Mar 2010	Cumulative data: 1984-2010
Total reported cases	120	393	4,817
Asymptomatic cases	117	387	3,979
AIDS cases	3	6	838
Males	104	349	3,581
Females	16	44	1,225
Youth (15-24 years old)	35	126	850

The "low and slow" characterization of the HIV and AIDS situation in the Philippines in the past has put the issue at the low end of development agenda. Today, however, it is widely recognized that unless appropriate programs are in place, the situation is "going to get worse before it gets better." (Tayag, 2010)

Figure 1. Number of new HIV cases per month (2008-2010)



Source: Philippine HIV and AIDS Registry, 2010

About 89 percent of the new cases of infections (349) in 2010 were males and 32 percent were youth aged 15-24 years old. Most of the infections were transmitted through sexual contacts.

The need to take action to prevent HIV infection from becoming an outbreak cannot be overemphasized as the Philippines is committed to totally halt the spread of HIV infection by 2015 in line with Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 6. However, it is only in recent years when the magnitude of the problem is becoming more apparent.

Without in-depth knowledge on the phenomenon and on the people involved, taking appropriate action becomes difficult. In this context, the effort of the government and non-government agencies to track down the movement of infection and understand the behavioral aspects necessary for policy and program design becomes very significant. It is likewise from this context that this paper derives its relevance. This paper aims to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the behavioral and non-behavioral drivers of HIV infections that would serve as a basis for policy and program development.

The IHBSS. The first systematic attempt of the Department of Health (DOH) to track HIV and AIDS in the Philippines was the HIV and AIDS Registry established in 1984. This was followed by the HIV Serologic Surveillance (HSS) in 1993 and, subsequently, by the Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance (BSS) in 1997. These surveillance systems aimed to unearth information needed to address the prevailing HIV infection.

To make these systems more effective in producing information needed by program managers and policymakers, reviews and consultations were conducted. The review of

these systems by the DOH and all concerned agencies led to the 2005 Integrated HIV Behavioral and Serologic Surveillance System (IHBSS). The IHBSS is the ongoing systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of HIV and AIDS data and the dissemination of information as basis for planning, policy, and program development. To date, three IHBSS have already been conducted in 2005, 2007, and 2009. Despite its limitations, the IHBSS contains a wealth of serologic and behavioral information necessary for the understanding of the HIV phenomenon.

The 2009 IHBSS covered distinct subsets of population whose behavior put them at risk for HIV transmission. This report focuses mainly on males who have sex with males (MSM), a subpopulation defined as *males in cruising areas and streets, parks, establishments, others who engaged in oral and/or anal sex with other males in the past year preceding the survey for economic reasons or pleasure*. (IHBSS, 2009)

The interest in studying sexual behaviors of MSM is rationalized by the increasing HIV infection among this particular population segment in the epidemic. Data from the Philippine HIV and AIDS Registry showed that from 2007, there has been a shift in the predominant trend of sexual transmission of HIV infection from heterosexual contact (29%) to MSM (71%)(PNAC, 2010). Moreover, for most-at-risk-population (MARP) for 2010, ten (10) males engaged in risky sexual behaviors for every one (1) female who did the same. Of the reported cases of HIV infection in 2010, 62 percent were MSM (cited in Tayag, 2010).

B. Objectives of the study

This further study of the results of the 2009 IHBSS generally aims to analyze the HIV prevalence and behavioral risk factors among MSM as basis for plan and program development. Specifically, this study aims to:

- determine the prevalence and incidence of HIV among MSM across the 20 sentinel and study sites;
- describe the behavioral factors among MSM and the interplay of their demographic and socio-economic characteristics as well as some non-behavioral factors with these behavioral factors;
- determine the exposure of MSM to STI and HIV and AIDS intervention programs to further assess the progress of these interventions in reaching out to this segment of population; and
- identify major policy and program implications based on the key findings of this study.

C. Research methodology

This study is a descriptive analysis of the data gathered by the 2009 IHBSS conducted in twenty (20) study sites. All of the sites are urbanized areas where HIV prevalence is more pronounced.

C.1. Sampling methodology

The 2009 IHBSS applied the Time-Location Sampling or TLS (equal probability) method - an appropriate sampling technique for some hard-to-reach or hidden populations such as the MSM. It involves time and location dimensions where a complete list of all target population is not available but members of this segment of population can be associated with physical location/site at a specific time.

A significant step in the TLS method was the assigning of weights for each cluster of respondents/cases within a specific venue (i.e. gay bars, theaters, parks) for each city. In this step, the proportion of the actual sample against the population of a specific location (venue) for a specific time (hour or day) was generated as weight of each case. The weights were used to adjust for probability of inclusion and thus helped to make inference to the population from where the sample was drawn.

For the 2009 IHBSS, the basis of the weights was the event-tracking data sheet which included the event number, venue, total counts of MARPs in each event, and number of completed interview/respondents. The consultants prepared a worksheet where all data were keyed-in and weights were generated and applied to the Statistical Package for Social Sciences statistical software. It was, however, necessary to consult the site coordinators of the survey as there was inconsistency in the number of respondents between the event tracking data and survey data within the city.

There are three sources for this inconsistency. The first one is the non-random selection of events. The supposedly random selection of respondents from establishments such as gay bars, clubs, street parks, among others was not adhered to but instead included non-random events or those events outside of their calendar. These included beauty contests for “Miss Gay” and town fiesta. To resolve this, zero weights or “wild cards” were assigned to specific venues and therefore to the corresponding respondents or cases from these venues.

The data in Table 2 provide the number of zero weights for each site. Across the sites, there were two cities which had zero weights for all cases, namely, Angeles and Puerto Princesa.

The other two sources of inconsistency are the non-representativeness of universe-venue list of all MSM and non-random intervention at the individual level. Other respondents were tapped because they conform to the stereotypes of MSM. The MSM in this study, therefore, excluded those that could not be easily identified as MSM, those in men’s institutions (e.g. prisons and seminaries), and those not frequenting the venues from which the respondents were gathered.

Table 2. Number of zero weights within each and across sentinel sites

Study Sites	Actual number of cases/respondents in the survey	Number of cases with zero weights
Angeles City	300	300
Baguio City	308	1
Butuan City	300	48
Cebu City	300	0
Davao City	300	0
General Santos City	304	11
Puerto Galera	165	0
Puerto Princesa	300	300
Santiago City	171	39
Tuguegarao City	76	12
Zamboanga City	299	33
Surigao	114	3
Metro Manila		
Caloocan City	150	38
Makati City	140	0
Mandaluyong City	154	0
City of Manila	300	36
Marikina City	117	1
Pasig City	100	0
Pasay City	200	145
Quezon City	274	25
Total	**4,372**	**992**

C.2. Data collection, cleaning, and processing

As mentioned earlier, the IHBSS is the integration of the serologic and behavioral surveillance systems. The serologic surveillance was undertaken by taking, testing, and analyzing blood samples from the respondents. Data on the serologic surveillance were then matched with the behavioral survey, using the identification number assigned to each respondent.

For the behavioral component of the study, a standard questionnaire was designed to collect information on behavioral risk factors and co-factors associated with the spread of HIV. Most of the questions were similar for all groups except for the sexual behavior questions and more in-depth questions for injecting drug use (IDU) and injection risk for IDU. Face-to-face interviews with the respondents were employed for data gathering.

Part of the deliverables of the Research Team in undertaking this study was to clean the data before analyzing it. This process proved to be a critical aspect of the data management since a 100-percent validation uncovered significant inconsistencies between the questionnaire and the encoded data. The data cleaning process entailed several stages of data validation which included the correction of irregular and missing data entries or odd codes based on the completed questionnaires.

The 2009 IHBSS covered a total of 4,372 MSM respondents. The sample respondents were distributed by geographic location as follows:

Table 3. Distribution of MSM respondents by geographic location

Study Sites	No. of Completed Behavioral Survey	Percent (within total respondents
Angeles City	300	6.9
Baguio City	308	7.0
Butuan City	300	6.9
Cebu City	300	6.9
Davao City	300	6.9
General Santos City	304	7.0
Puerto Galera	165	3.8
Puerto Princesa	300	6.9
Santiago City	171	3.9
Tuguegarao City	76	1.7
Zamboanga City	299	6.8

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Study Sites	Actual number of cases/respondents in the survey	Number of cases with zero weights
Surigao	114	2.6
Caloocan City	150	3.4
Makati City	140	3.2
Mandaluyong City	154	3.5
City of Manila	300	6.9
Marikina City	117	2.7
Pasig City	100	2.3
Pasay City	200	4.6
Quezon City	274	6.3
Total	**4,372**	**100**

In matching the behavioral and serologic data, there were excess blood samples relative to accomplished questionnaires. Specifically in Marikina City, a significant number of questionnaires were not spared from flood brought about by typhoon Ondoy last September 2009. All blood samples in the site were, however, intact because these were transported to the DOH STI/AIDS Central Cooperative Laboratory (SACCL) for testing and encoding after sample blood collection. In other cities, some questionnaires were terminated because the respondents did not have sex with men.

C.3. Statistical methods of analysis

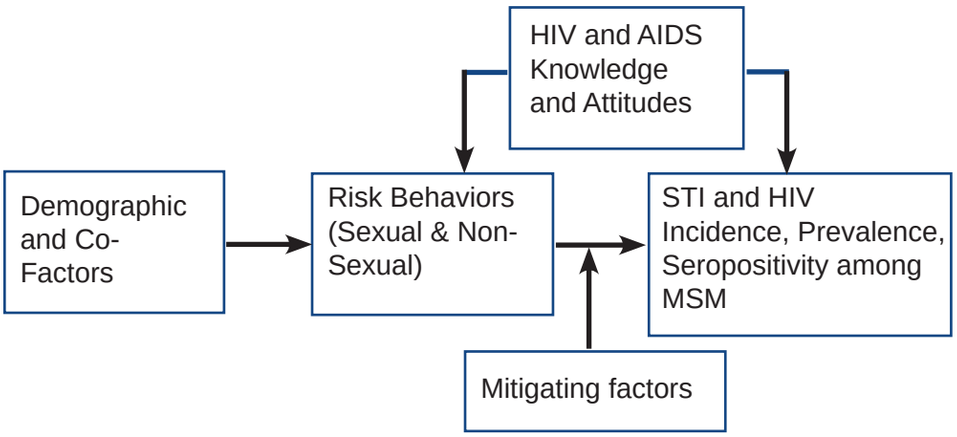
This study is a descriptive analysis of the HIV prevalence and behavioral factors among MSM based on the 2009 IHBSS data set using the SPSS format. It is limited to descriptive univariate analysis with an addition of semi-bivariate tables which include more than one variable in a table but without testing for statistical significance. For this analysis, only frequencies, rate, ratio, proportion, measures of central tendencies (mean, median, mode), and measure of dispersion (standard deviation and range) were used. The nature of the data would not warrant any inferential analysis because of the above mentioned data limitations.

The dataset was aggregated without altering the weights previously assigned to each case. These weights were meaningless when used in aggregated data because these were specific to the site that had a corresponding events tracking and was cluster-specific. It is also important to note that no additional weight was assigned per site to account for weights of site across total sites, thus, univariate tables were generated per site for the weighted and unweighted sites. Multivariate regression modeling for the whole dataset was not advisable because site-specific data were highly skewed to particular characteristics. For example, majority of respondents from Quezon City were male sex workers and bisexual, 85 percent of respondents from Cebu were homosexuals, a great majority of the respondents from Surigao were students, almost all respondents from Pasig were bisexuals, some sites had large number of *parlorista* respondents and almost 90 percent to 100 percent were single and young, 15-24 years old. Basic data requirement to proceed for multivariate regression analysis, such as normal distribution of important variables, could not be guaranteed with the present MSM dataset, thus higher inferential statistical test will be differed.

D. Analytical framework

The analytical framework used for conceptualizing and analyzing the 2009 IHBSS, as shown below, was adopted in guiding the analysis undertaken in this study. The framework describes the various direct and indirect factors that affect HIV incidence, prevalence, and seropositivity.

Figure 2. Analytical framework in analyzing the factors related to HIV incidence, prevalence and seropositivity (2009 IHBSS) among MSM



As can be seen from the framework, prevailing knowledge and attitudes on HIV and AIDS directly affect HIV infection. On one hand, knowledge on the mode of transmission and prevention influences sexual and non-sexual behaviors of individuals. Sexual and non-sexual behaviors, on the other hand, put individuals at risk of HIV and STI infections. As included in the IHBSS, sexual risks behaviors among MSM include: a) engagement in oral and anal sex with men; b) engagement in sexual activities with women; c) engagement in sex with multiple partners; and d) non-use of condom during these sexual engagements. Factors that mitigate the possibility of STI and HIV infection may include use of alcohol and drugs before or during the sexual activity.

Demographic and socio-economic factors are likewise significant factors in HIV infections. Age, sex, marital status, level of income, and education directly influence individual's sexual decisions. All these factors can shed light on areas that need to be addressed to halt HIV infection.

E. Coverage of the study

Using the MSM data set of the 2009 IHBSS, this study focuses on the description of the following variables:

a. STI and HIV prevalence among MSM respondents;

b. Demographic and some socio-economic characteristics of MSM respondents;

c. Prevailing knowledge on HIV and AIDS and its mode of transmission and prevention among MSM respondents;

d. Risky sexual behaviors and non-sexual behaviors of MSM respondents;

e. Mitigating non-sexual behaviors among MSM respondents particularly alcohol and drug use; and

f. Exposure to some STI and HIV interventions.

SECTION 2: DEMOGRAPHIC & SOCIO-ECONOMIC

A. Understanding males who have sex with males (MSM)

A.1. MSM as a behavioral category

MSM are men and boys who engage in sexual activity with members of the same sex, regardless of how they sexually identify themselves. This concept describes a behavior rather than a specific group of people. The term was conceptualized in the 1990s by epidemiologists in order to study the spread of disease among men who have sex with men, regardless of identity (UNAIDS).

MSM as a behavior concept was constructed to provide better categories that would offer better analytical concepts for the study of disease risk than identity-based categories such as "gay," “homosexual,” "bisexual," or "straight or heterosexual.” A man who self-identifies as gay or bisexual may not necessarily be sexually active with men, while someone who identifies as straight might be sexually active with men. MSM, therefore, includes self-identified gay, bisexual, or heterosexual men, many of whom may not consider themselves gay or bisexual. HIV responses for transgender populations are also often considered alongside MSM initiatives (UNAIDS).

Many of the MSM in the country are not easily identifiable because of the prevailing social stigma on the sexual behavior they exhibit. A significant proportion of them is “invisible” and “hidden” and not open about their sexual activities. This makes it difficult for program managers and planners to fully capture the condition of the infection among this group.

In the 2009 IHBSS, MSM included men in cruising areas (streets, parks, establishments, others) who engaged in oral and/or anal sex with other males in the past year preceding the survey for economic reasons or for pleasure. These included callboys, *parloristas*, *“pa-men”* gays or *bakla*, homosexuals, bisexuals, straight macho dancers, and *“pusong babae.”*

A.2. The need to focus on MSM’s sexual behavior

The number of HIV cases among MSM is on the rise. Moreover, there are MSM who engage in sexual activities with women which may have implications in HIV prevention programs since these female partners often remain largely unaware of their partners' other sexual activities.

Owing to stigma and discrimination, MSM rarely access sexual health services, making them all the more vulnerable to HIV infections. Given these considerations, the need to focus on the sexual and non-sexual behaviors of MSM is vital in the design of appropriate interventions to halt HIV infections.

B. The demographic and socio-economic characteristics of MSM

As shown in the analytical framework, the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of MSM are assumed to be determinants of sexual behaviors. The IHBSS collected information on a number of basic characteristics of the MSM respondents including: age, educational level, occupation, current relationship status, and marital status. This section provides a demographic and socio-economic profile of the MSM respondents.

B.1 Demographic Characteristics

Age Composition

MSM respondents were relatively young with a median age of 22 years. About two out of three respondents were young adults - approximately one-third (30.2%) were teenagers (15-19 years) and another one-third (34.8%) were in the 20-24 age-group.

Table 4. Age composition

Age groups	Percent	n (4,367)
15-17	4	180
18-19	26	1,142
20-24	34.8	1,520
25-29	17.7	774
30-34	7.8	340
35-39	4.4	190
40-44	2.8	122
45 and over	2.3	99

Mean Age: 24.17 years

Median Age: 22 years

**Note: Data on minors aged 15 to 17 were further disaggregated from the 15 to 19 age group since this particular age group is considered as children by the Unicef.*

About four percent of MSM were children, 15-17 years old. This expands the issue of HIV infection among MSM to the issues surrounding the welfare of children. In the succeeding analysis, the sexual behaviors of this particular MSM population will be specifically analyzed to draw out the factors that put minors and children into health and development risks and threats.

Among study sites, General Santos City and Surigao had the youngest MSM respondents with a median age of 19 years. These two sites had the highest percentage of MSM 15-19 years old - 56 percent for Surigao and 55 percent for General Santos City. Respondents from Puerto Galera posted the oldest median age of 27, followed by respondents from Marikina (26). One out of five (22.6%) MSM respondents from Puerto Galera were 35 years old and older.

Overall, a substantial proportion of the MSM respondents (65%) were adolescents and young adults 15-24 year old. The risk associated with these age groups is associated with the biological, social, and physiological changes that occur during their transition to adulthood. Given these realities, there is a need for policymakers and program planners to consider the sexual and reproductive health needs of these age groups.

Table 5. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by age-group and by study site

Study sites	Age group							Median age	N
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 &over		
Angeles*	29.3	33.3	17.7	9.0	5.7	2.0	3.0	22.0	300
Baguio	14.8	36.4	14.4	5.9	11.8	8.2	8.5	24.0	305
Butuan	44.4	39.3	9.9	3.2	2.0	1.2	--	20.0	252
Cebu	45.5	37.9	11.0	2.3	1.7	0.7	1.0	20.0	301
Davao	31.0	32.3	18.4	10.9	4.1	1.4	2.0	22.0	294
General Santos	55.1	30.6	7.8	5.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	19.0	294
Puerto Galera	9.8	33.1	17.8	16.6	11.0	5.5	6.1	27.0	163
Puerto Princesa*	49.7	33.7	11.0	2.7	1.3	1.0	0.7	20.0	300
Santiago	27.7	25.2	23.4	5.4	8.1	6.3	3.6	24.0	111
Tuguegarao	35.5	16.1	22.6	6.5	9.7	6.5	3.2	23.0	31
Zamboanga	31.3	30.9	17.7	8.3	5.3	4.2	2.3	22.0	265

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Surigao	55.9	32.4	3.6	4.5	1.8	1.8	--	19.0	111
Caloocan	32.5	28.1	11.4	8.8	5.3	7.0	7.0	22.0	114
Makati	16.4	44.0	25.4	5.2	1.5	3.7	3.7	23.8	134
Mandaluyong	21.9	28.4	26.5	9.0	8.4	2.6	3.2	24.0	155
Manila	14.4	36.4	33.0	11.0	2.7	1.9	0.8	24.0	264
Marikina	15.5	31.8	20.9	14.7	14.0	2.3	0.8	26.0	129
Pasig	35.3	22.5	18.6	13.7	4.9	2.0	2.9	21.7	102
Pasay	12.8	48.9	12.8	17.0	4.3	4.3	--	23.1	47
Quezon City	16.6	45.2	22.1	13.4	0.9	--	1.8	23.0	217

* unweighted

Marital status

The MSM covered by the survey were mostly single. Nine out of ten (94%) MSM respondents were single and only about five percent were married. All MSM respondents from Surigao City were single while Quezon City had the highest percentage of married respondents (17%). One in ten MSM respondents from Puerto Galera (11.2%) and Baguio (10.8%) were married.

Table 6. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by marital status

Marital Status	Percent	n
Single	94.0	3,077
Married	5.1	167
Separated/Widowed	0.9	30
Total	**100**	**3,293**

Table 7. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by marital status and by study site

Study Sites	Civil Status			n
	Single	Married	Separated/ Widowed	
Angeles*	91.2	6.8	2.0	296
Baguio	88.6	10.8	0.7	297
Butuan	96.0	2.4	1.6	252
Cebu	97.0	2.3	0.7	299
Davao	99.0	0.3	0.7	294
General Santos	99.0	0.7	0.3	293
Puerto Galera	87.6	11.2	1.2	161
Puerto Princesa*	98.0	1.7	0.3	300
Santiago	93.7	6.3	--	111
Tuguegarao	96.8	3.2	--	31
Zamboanga	95.1	4.5	0.4	266
Surigao	100.0	--	--	111
Caloocan	96.5	2.6	0.9	115
Makati	89.6	7.5	3.0	134
Mandaluyong	93.4	6.6	--	151
Manila	93.9	3.0	3.0	264
Marikina	91.5	7.0	1.6	129
Pasig	98.0	2.0	--	100
Pasay	97.9	2.1	--	48
Quezon City	82.1	17.0	0.9	218

* unweighted

The marital status of MSM respondents provides a different picture from most of the global situation. Asian studies on the differences on sexual behaviors between married and unmarried men revealed different patterns of HIV infections. On one hand, findings from the study of Ruan et al. (2008) showed that unmarried men who had sex with other men in Jinan, China were more than six time likely to be HIV-infected than married men with both male and female partners. On the other hand, Feng et al. (2009) found that married men who had sex with men in Chongqing, China were more than twice as likely to be infected than their non-married counterparts. More than the differences in the findings, these studies establish the relevance of marital status on the sexual behaviors of MSM.

A generalization that most of the MSM in the country are single, however, might be difficult to assume given the limitations in the recruitment of the respondents. Nonetheless, the data indicate significant realities that should be considered in programming.

Current relationship status

Maintaining a current relationship has an impact on the sexual behaviors of MSM. It also indicates the level of exposure of the MSM and his partner to risky behaviors and to HIV infection. From among the respondents, 17 percent were living with a partner at the time of the interview. Almost one in ten (8.2%) MSM in the 15-19 age group was currently living with a partner. Moreover, while the proportion is minimal, there were also minors (15-17) who were living with a partner.

Table 8. Background characteristics of MSM who are currently living with a partner

Background characteristics	Currently living with a partner	Not currently living with a partner	n
Total	16.8	83.2	4,304
Age			
15-19 *593 are in the 15-17 age category; 6.2% of whom are currently living with a partner	8.2	91.8	1,311
20-24	17.7	82.3	1,505
25-29	23.9	76.1	760
30-34	23.9	76.1	330
35-39	22.0	78.0	180
40-44	20.0	80.0	120
45 and above	24.0	76.0	96

see next page

Background characteristics	Currently living with a partner	Not currently living with a partner	n
Civil Status			
Single	14.8	85.2	4,041
Married	48.0	52.0	221
Separated/ Widowed	32.8	67.2	58

B.2. Socio-economic characteristics

Educational level

The level of education of MSM is significant not only for their socio-economic standing but also on their capacity to protect themselves from the threat of HIV by having appropriate knowledge and information. Researches have shown that the knowledge and practice of individuals on development concerns are highly dependent on their level of education. In a study among women served by family planning clinics in Tanzania, it was found out that women with highly educated partners were five times more likely to be infected with HIV than those women whose partners had no schooling (World Bank, 1997).

In the Philippines, MSM respondents were generally educated. Most of them attained at least secondary level of education - about half (49.5%) have finished high school while the other half (43.6%) have attained vocational, college, and higher level of education. About seven percent have only attained elementary level of education.

Table 9. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by highest educational attainment

Educational Attainment	Percent	n
Elementary and lower level	6.9	299
Secondary	49.5	2,151
Vocational, college and higher	43.6	1,892
Total	**100**	**4,342**

All MSM respondents from Makati City and Pasig City have attained at least secondary level of education, while about 83 percent of respondents from Manila have attained vocational and higher level of education. Cebu City and Zamboanga City had the highest percentage of respondents who have attained only elementary level of education at about 14 percent for each site.

Table 10. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by highest educational attainment and by study site

* unweighted

Study Sites	Educational Attainment			n
	Elementary & lower level	Secondary	Vocational, college & higher	
Angeles*	8.1	68.5	23.4	295
Baguio	1.3	34.1	64.6	305
Butuan	7.9	46.4	45.6	252
Cebu	13.7	55.7	30.7	300
Davao	6.3	57.7	36.0	286
General Santos	6.8	50.5	42.7	293
Puerto Galera	4.3	67.3	28.4	162
Puerto Princesa*	9.3	46.3	44.3	300
Santiago	4.5	51.4	44.1	111
Tuguegarao	9.4	31.3	59.4	32
Zamboanga	14.3	48.5	37.2	266
Surigao	4.5	46.8	48.6	111
Caloocan	5.4	44.6	50.0	112
Makati	--	42.9	57.1	133
Mandaluyong	5.8	61.0	33.1	154
Manila	3.0	14.1	82.9	263
Marikina	3.1	53.5	43.3	127
Pasig	--	61.3	38.7	93
Pasay	2.1	39.6	58.3	48
Quezon City	1.8	54.8	43.3	217

Work and income status

Work status and income of an individual are critical factors in HIV prevention. While the association of income status with HIV infection is complex, evidences point to income and associated patterns of multi-partner; quasi-commercial sex being as important as the issue on poverty per se in terms of vulnerability to HIV infection (Reproductive Health Matters, 2007). For example, the study of Sunil Nair Health Informatics Dalhousie University in 2000 showed that women whose main partners had higher education and income were more likely to be infected with HIV than others. A policy paper of World Bank likewise indicated that HIV and AIDS usually strike adults in their economic prime (World Bank, 1997).

The IHBSS data show that many of the MSM were not currently working during the time of the interview. About 51 percent were not working and with only 49 percent working. Moreover, there was also a minimal percentage (4.7%) of who had ever worked abroad.

Table 11. Percent distribution of MSM by work status and percent of MSM who ever worked abroad

Work Status	Percent	n
Working	49.3	2,061
Not working	50.7	2,116
Ever worked abroad	4.7	155
Total	**100**	**4,117**

Interestingly, while most of the respondents were educated, their education did not match their current work status. This is indicated by only about half (55.1%) of respondents with vocational and higher level of education who were employed during the time of the interview. Moreover, only 44.1 percent of those who completed secondary level of education were working.

Table 12. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by highest educational attainment by work status

Educational Attainment	Work Status		n
	Working	Not working	
Elementary and lower level	50.7	49.3	286
Secondary	44.1	55.9	2,038
Vocational, college and higher	55.1	44.9	1,836

Overall, MSM respondents had an average income of PhP7,733.44 in the last month, an amount slightly higher than the 2006 monthly poverty threshold of P6,274.00[1].

Regional disparities on work status and their monthly income provide some revealing information. In Puerto Galera, all respondents were unemployed but had declared higher income than in areas with high proportion of currently working MSM (e.g. Zamboanga City and Surigao City). Three out of four (75%) respondents in Quezon City were not working, but MSM in the area had one of the highest income (PhP12,361.03) earned in the last month across study sites.

MSM in Metro Manila had earned relatively higher income in the last month than those in other sites with respondents from Pasay City (PhP14,208.23) and Manila (PhP13,996.79) posting the highest income for the last month. MSM in Puerto Princesa had the lowest income (PhP4,298.27); almost half of the average income earned by all respondents (PhP7,733.44).

Nonetheless, extreme caution should be applied in analyzing the data on income since the number of valid cases (2,072) is only less than half of the total number of respondents (4,372). There were also some inconsistencies in the responses on income.

[1] NSCB, Poverty Statistics.

Table 13. Percent distribution of MSM not currently working and mean income

Study Sites	Percent of MSM not currently working	n	Mean income in the past month (PhP)	n
All sentinel sites**	**48.0**	**3,130**	**7,733.44**	**2,072**
Angeles*	44.3		6,782.52	
Baguio	35.4	305	8,212.88	271
Butuan	43.2	243	5,496.55	124
Cebu	66.3	300	4,719.76	164
Davao	40.8	289	7,056.96	193
General Santos	54.3	293	5,358.31	123
Puerto Galera	100.0	45	4,445.78	150
Puerto Princesa*	40.8		4,298.27	
Santiago	25.2	111	6,470.82	84
Tuguegarao	38.7	31	7,877.56	23
Zamboanga	41.8	263	4,269.49	111
Surigao	49.1	110	4,450.73	65
Caloocan	61.5	109	7,184.24	49

see next page

Sentinel Sites	Percent of MSM not currently working	n	Mean income in the past month (PhP)	n
Angeles*	44.3		6,782.52	
Makati	49.6	133	10,612.28	76
Mandaluyong	29.5	149	6,778.30	117
Manila	40.6	261	13,996.79	168
Marikina	39.1	128	7,314.82	82
Pasig	46.9	98	8,722.76	46
Pasay	43.5	46	14,208.23	32
Quezon City	75.5	216	12,361.03	195

* unweighted

** does not include Angeles and Puerto Princesa (areas with zero weights)

B.3. Summary

The data on the background characteristics of the MSM respondents provide significant considerations for policy and program development. Most of the MSM respondents who participated in the survey were relatively young (15-24 years old) and unmarried. A significant proportion of them were teenagers (15-19 years old) and also children or minors (15-17 years old).

Generally, the respondents were educated with at least secondary level of education. While they were educated, only half of the respondents were currently working. Interestingly, MSM respondents who have earned income (for the past month) had an average income slightly higher than the poverty threshold. Because of some limitations in the way sample respondents were gathered, it is, however, very difficult to assume that MSM in the country, in general, have the same demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

SECTION 3: HIV PREVALENCE AMONG MSM

A. Data from HIV and AIDS Registry

In the March data of the HIV and AIDS Registry, sexual risk behavior has become the most significant factor in HIV infection. Of the 4,817 HIV cases recorded from January 1984 to March 2010, 89 percent (4,305 cases) were infected through sexual contact, one percent (50 cases) through mother-to-child transmission and two percent (76 cases) through needle sharing among injecting drug users. Other reported mode of transmission was needle prick injury, while eight percent (364) of the cases could not be accounted for lack of information.

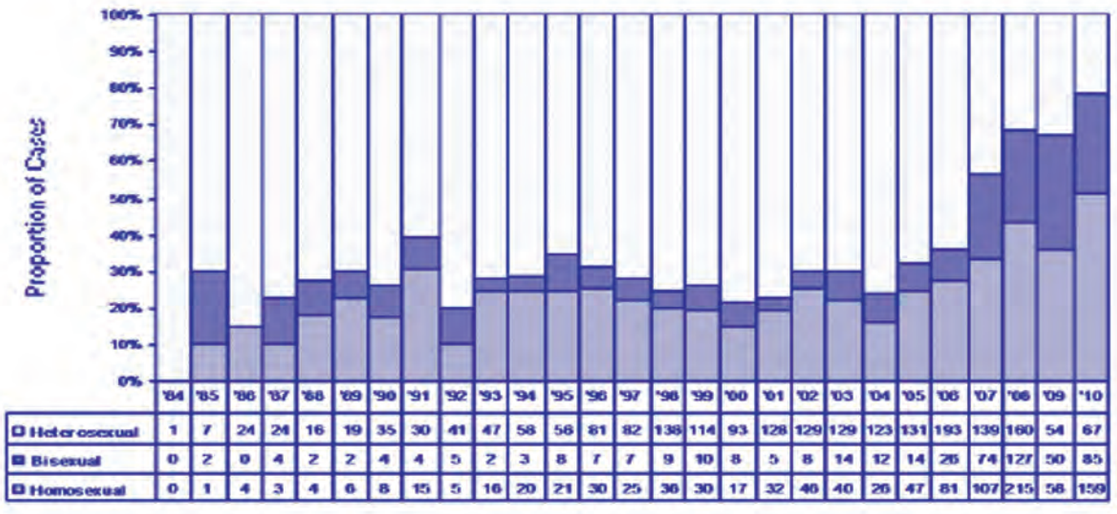
Table 14. Reported mode of HIV transmission

Mode of Transmission	Jan-Mar 2010	Cumulative
Sexual Contact	311	4,305
Heterosexual contact	67 (22%)	2, 281 (53%)
Homosexual contact	159 (51%)	1,330 (31%)
Bisexual contact	85 (27%)	694 (16%)
Blood/Blood Products	0	19
Injecting Drug Use	68	76
Needle Prick Injury	0	3
Mother-to-Child	1	50
No Data Available	13	364

Source: Philippine HIV and AIDS Registry

Current HIV data highlight the growing concern on MSM. Cumulative data show that 53 percent (2,281) were infected through heterosexual contact, 31 percent (1,330) through homosexual contact, and 16 percent (694) through bisexual contact. Starting in 2007, however, the predominant mode of transmission has shifted from heterosexual contact (30%) to MSM (70%). In 2010 alone, more than half (51%) of those infected through sexual contact were among MSM (see Figure 3). It is also worth noting that all 85 cases of infected bisexuals are males.

Figure 3. Proportion of types of sexual transmission, Jan 1984 - March 2010



	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10
Heterosexual	1	7	24	24	16	19	35	30	41	47	58	58	81	82	138	114	93	128	129	129	123	131	193	139	160	54	67
Bisexual	0	2	0	4	2	2	4	4	5	2	3	8	7	7	9	10	8	5	8	14	12	14	26	74	127	50	85
Homosexual	0	1	4	3	4	6	8	15	5	16	20	21	30	25	36	30	17	32	46	40	26	47	81	107	215	58	159

B. Data from IHBSS

In order to track the prevalence of HIV infections among most-at-risk-populations (MARPs), the IHBSS has employed serologic testing to determine the level of HIV infections. Blood samples were extracted from the respondents and were subjected to serologic testing with utmost confidentiality.

Among MSM respondents, there were a total of 45 respondents, or about one percent of the total respondents (4,327), who tested positive for HIV. While the figure may seem small at first glance, it is worth noting that in the 2007 IHBSS, only three tested positive. Moreover, from the perspective of program managers and development players, one case of infection should already be considered a tragedy to which appropriate response should be accorded.

Davao and Manila had the highest number of HIV infections with 11 cases each while the rest of the sites had five or less number of HIV-positives.

Table 15. Number of HIV-positive MSM respondents by sentinel sites

Sentinel sites	No. of cases
Angeles	1
Butuan	1
Cebu	3
Davao	11
General Santos	2
Puerto Princesa	1
Caloocan	1
Makati	1
Mandaluyong	5
Manila	11
Marikina	1
Pasay	3
Quezon City	4
TOTAL	**45**

MSM who tested positive were relatively young with a median age of 24 years. Ten (10) cases of HIV infections were among those in the 15-19 age group, including two minors aged 15-17. In the 20-24 age group, fifteen (15) cases were recorded.

All MSM respondents who tested positive were single. Sixty percent of those infected have attained college level of education and fourteen percent had secondary level of education. Six out of ten were currently working. Of those currently working, 16 respondents were employed in service industries while two respondents work in call centers.

Table 16. Background characteristics of HIV-positive respondents

Background characteristics	No. of Cases
Age	
Median age	24 years
Minimum	15 years
Maximum	37 years
15-19	10 (*2 of whom were between 15 and 17)
20-24	15
25-29	14
30-34	5
35-39	1
Civil Status	
Single	45 (100%)
Educational Attainment	
Elementary	1 (2.2%)
High school	14 (31%)
Vocational	1 (2.2%)
College	27 (60%)
Post-baccalaureate	2 (4.4%)

see next page

Background characteristics	No. of Cases
Work Status	
Working	27 (61.4%)
Not-working	18 (38.6%)
Type of work during the past 12 months	
Working in a parlor/beauty industry	6
Call center agent	2
Service crew (food industry)	6
Supervisor	1
Businessmen	3
Other service industries	10

C. Summary

The increasing concern for the sexual risk behaviors of MSM is intensified by the growing HIV infection among this population. In recent years, the mode of transmission of HIV infection has shifted from heterosexual intercourse to sex between males. As such, it is imperative to discover new information that could provide understanding on the phenomenon.

The seemingly small number of MSM respondents who tested positive should not be a reason for complacency considering that the number significantly went up from three (3) in the 2007 IHBSS to 45 in the 2009 IHBSS.

The prevalence of HIV infection among the young is also alarming. More than half (25) were minors and young adults (15 to 24 years old).

Most of the HIV-infected respondents were educated, most of them with college degree. Even in the absence of statistical evidence, this apparently shows that education does not necessarily protect MSMs from HIV infection. This implies that communication strategies need more than education activities to change behaviors.

All MSM who are HIV-positive are single. This does not imply, however, that married MSM are less likely to be infected with HIV.

SECTION 4: SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG MSM

MSM is primarily a behavioral category; it is a concept that focuses on sexual activity and behavior among men regardless of their sexual identity. As such, in-depth information on the sexual behaviors that put MSM at risk of HIV infection forms the core of needed data in conceptualizing programs and interventions for this population.

This section delves into the identification and analysis of the various behavioral factors that put MSM at risk of HIV infection. These factors include knowledge and attitudes on HIV, AIDS, and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs); sexual behaviors (various types of sexual activities); use of condom and protection; and sexual preference and identity.

A. Prevailing knowledge of MSM on HIV and AIDS and its prevention

Acquiring accurate knowledge and information on HIV is an important factor in the prevention and treatment of the disease. In the 2009 IHBSS, information on the knowledge of STI and HIV was gathered by asking the respondents on whether they have ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse such as HIV and AIDS and on what they know about the symptoms, mode of transmission, and prevention measures.

A.1. Knowledge on STI

STI is transmitted between humans through vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex. Previously, these infections were commonly known as sexually transmitted diseases or venereal diseases. In recent years, the term STI has been preferred as it has a broader range of meaning; a person may be infected, and may potentially infect others. Some STIs can also be transmitted via the use of unclean needles or syringes or through mother to child transmission.

Some of the observable symptoms of STI on men include: abdominal pain, genital discharge, burning pain on urination, genital ulcers, swelling in the groin area, and itching, among others.

In Table 17, a high percentage (82%) of MSM respondents had ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse. In general, only ten percent of the respondents indicated no awareness and knowledge on STI symptoms on men. Across sites, however, MSM from Zamboanga had the highest percentage (46%) of those who did not know any symptom of STI.

The most common known symptoms on men were genital discharge and burning pain in urination with 64 percent each. Disparity on the knowledge on the symptoms on men is also observable. For instance, many MSM in most study sites knew of genital discharge as a symptom of STI but only 22 percent from Marikina City knew of the symptom. For another, almost half (48%) of the MSM respondents in Pasay City

knew “itching” as a symptom while the rest of the study sites had low knowledge on this symptom (ranging from 0.3% to 33%). The least known symptom in all sentinel sites is “can’t retract foreskin.” This may be due to the fact that most Filipino men are circumcised, therefore, this symptom is not commonly known.

Table 17. Percent distribution of MSM respondents who had heard of STI and know the symptoms of STI

Sites	Ever heard of STI	Don't know any symptoms	Genital discharge	Burning pain in urination	Genital ulcers/ sores	Swelling in the groin area	Can't retract foreskin	Ulcers/ sores in the anus	Itching
All sites	82.4	9.9	63.8	63.3	13.6	11.5	3.5	4.5	17.4
Angeles*	59.4	4.6	43.0	62.4	7.9	--	6.1	2.4	27.3
Baguio	86.1	--	66.9	68.5	9.5	7.9	0.9	0.9	13.1
Butuan	69.1	--	73.6	83.0	30.7	8.4	2.1	3.5	24.6
Cebu	79.5	--	77.5	59.7	25.0	12.0	3.6	8.8	22.8
Davao	93.1	1.3	66.0	60.6	8.1	8.7	0.9	2.0	4.5
General Santos	99.0	--	81.4	89.8	2.3	2.2	0.2	0.7	1.1
Puerto Galera	94.8	0.9	38.0	68.9	6.7	5.2	1.1	2.7	16.9
Puerto Princesa*	85.0	--	54.7	40.6	9.1	23.6	5.1	4.7	15.0
Santiago	81.9	--	70.0	49.2	10.7	5.9	2.0	5.9	21.4

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Sites	Ever heard of STI	Don't know any symptoms	Genital discharge	Burning pain in urination	Genital ulcers/ sores	Swelling in the groin area	Can't retract foreskin	Ulcers/ sores in the anus	Itching
Tuguegarao	83.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.4	---
Zamboanga	74.7	46.1	81.8	61.8	26.7	11.3	--	--	23.4
Surigao	83.1	--	59.7	77.9	12.1	20.3	1.0	2.3	14.7
Caloocan	79.8	2.6	38.2	29.7	5.0	3.3	1.9	7.9	13.1
Makati	81.8	0.9	80.6	68.9	9.9	18.7	15.3	3.9	9.2
Man-daluyong	70.7	--	55.7	56.8	11.8	12.4	5.3	4.2	15.7
Manila	81.1	--	74.1	54.2	29.6	25.5	7.8	11.5	28.3
Marikina	85.1	--	22.3	69.6	5.8	3.1	0.9	1.1	27.0
Pasig	65.5	--	50.9	50.1	0.5	4.6	--	0.9	0.3
Pasay	98.4	5.4	79.7	78.4	19.4	20.4	4.0	2.9	47.6
Quezon City	92.2	--	68.6	73.5	15.7	11.0	1.6	10.0	33.8

*unweighted

A.2. Knowledge on HIV and AIDS[2]

HIV is a retrovirus that infects cells of the human immune system (mainly CD4 positive T cells and macrophages - key components of the cellular immune system), and destroys or impairs their function. Infection with this virus results in the progressive deterioration of the immune system, leading to immune deficiency.

AIDS stands for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and describes the collection of symptoms and infections associated with the deficiency of the immune system that stems from infection with HIV.

HIV is transmitted through:

- Unprotected penetrative (vaginal or anal) and oral sex with an infected person
- Blood transfusion with contaminated blood
- By using contaminated syringes, needles, or other sharp instruments
- From an infected mother to her child during pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding

HIV is not transmitted by day-to-day contact in social settings, schools, or in the workplace. A person cannot be infected by shaking someone's hand, by hugging someone, by using the same toilet or drinking from the same glass as an HIV-positive person, playing sports with, or by being exposed to coughing or sneezing by anyone living with HIV.

Most people infected with HIV do not know that they have become infected, because they do not feel ill immediately after infection. The only way to determine whether HIV is present in a person's body is by testing for HIV antibodies.

Knowledge about HIV and AIDS were asked in the IHBSS to determine the information gaps among the most-at-risk-populations (MARPs). As the data in Table 18 show, a high percentage of MSM respondents said that they knew of HIV (77.9%) and AIDS (89.7%). The highest percentage of the respondents who did not know HIV and AIDS can be found in Angeles City.

2. The concepts on HIV and AIDS were adopted from UNAIDS Fact Sheets on HIV and AIDS

Table 18. Percent distribution of MSM respondents who know HIV and AIDS and agree that a healthy-looking person can get HIV and that HIV can be prevented

Sites	Know what HIV is	Know what AIDS is	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV can be prevented
All sites	77.9	89.7	79.9	87.2
Angeles*	60.0	68.0	55.4	64.2
Baguio	87.9	88.3	50.7	94.2
Butuan	65.6	78.3	91.9	95.8
Cebu	78.5	92.7	73.6	65.9
Davao	85.6	92.3	83.6	82.9
General Santos	60.8	96.2	67.4	97.3
Puerto Galera	96.0	97.6	91.6	96.0
Puerto Princesa*	70.0	89.3	80.7	82.3
Santiago	80.6	94.3	82.7	92.6
Tuguegarao	79.7	96.7	90.3	94.7
Zamboanga	74.0	88.9	75.8	81.5
Surigao	78.0	87.3	70.7	81.8
Caloocan	79.9	92.9	87.9	88.6
Makati	89.4	95.7	85.8	97.0
Mandaluyong	65.0	86.5	83.1	85.7
Manila	94.6	95.0	91.3	97.4
Marikina	85.1	98.5	90.9	95.5
Pasig	79.1	88.8	92.4	83.0
Pasay	96.8	96.9	98.4	98.4
Quezon City	89.0	97.1	96.5	91.9

About 80 percent of the respondents agreed that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV while 87 percent agreed that HIV can be prevented. A large disparity on this variable can be seen across sentinel sites. Only about half of the respondents in Baguio and Angeles positively indicated that regardless of looks a person can be infected with HIV. Respondents from Angeles, on the other hand, had the lowest percentage of those who agreed that HIV can be prevented.

Table 19 shows the level of knowledge of the respondents on the prevention and transmission of HIV. Generally, the respondents exhibited high level of knowledge of the mode of transmission and prevention of HIV infection. About 87 percent affirmatively responded that untreated STI increases the risk of HIV transmission and 85 percent agreed that using condom reduces the risk of transmission.

In terms of mode of transmission, serious gap on awareness and knowledge is manifested by the low percentages of respondents agreeing that HIV cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites (68%), sharing of food with infected person (64%), and using toilet bowls or urinals in public places (70%). This means that about one in three respondents still had misconceptions on these specific mode of transmissions.

The misconception that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with an infected person was most evident in Davao with 62 percent of the respondents in the site expressing this belief. About 47 percent of MSM respondents from Tuguegarao City agreed that a person cannot be infected with HIV through using toilet bowls in public places while close to half (48%) in the same site agreed that the disease can be transmitted through mosquito bites.

Most of the respondents from the different sites, except in Cebu City (41%), believed that sex with only one faithful and uninfected partner reduces risk of HIV transmission. Most (90%) of the MSM respondents were also aware that sharing of needles after an HIV-infected person had used it increases the risk of HIV infection.

Table 19. Percent distribution of MSM respondents who know means of prevention and various modes of transmission of HIV

Sites	Untreated STI increases the risk of HIV trans-mission	Using condom reduces risk	Sex with only one faithful, uninfec-ted partner reduces risk	A person cannot get HIV by using toilet bowls/ urinals in public places	A person cannot get HIV from mosquito bites	Sharing of needles with infected person increases the risk	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with infected person
All sites	87.2	84.7	80.3	70.0	68.3	89.6	63.6
Angeles*	64.0	64.3	60.3	93.3	91.7	66.3	86.6
Baguio	92.9	94.7	89.1	80.8	77.1	87.7	72.9
Butuan	92.7	96.4	93.5	69.9	71.9	99.0	68.2
Cebu	73.8	67.7	41.9	71.4	75.1	82.8	49.5
Davao	90.3	81.7	80.0	70.4	67.6	93.0	38.4
General Santos	96.0	94.7	93.1	75.2	73.4	94.4	67.5

see next page

Sites	Untreated STI increases the risk of HIV transmission	Using condom reduces risk	Sex with only one faithful, uninfected partner reduces risk	A person cannot get HIV by using toilet bowls/ urinals in public places	A person cannot get HIV from mosquito bites	Sharing of needles with infected person increases the risk	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with infected person
Puerto Galera	91.4	88.7	85.8	59.9	52.6	94.2	48.4
Puerto Princesa*	85.3	82.0	81.3	55.0	47.7	94.0	48.7
Santiago	88.6	91.8	88.8	69.5	75.6	93.5	70.2
Tuguegarao	90.1	88.6	90.5	46.7	48.0	82.8	50.2
Zamboanga	86.0	80.6	78.9	68.3	69.0	86.0	65.2
Surigao	91.0	78.0	67.5	70.8	73.7	88.5	66.4
Caloocan	91.9	82.0	76.5	66.6	71.1	91.2	69.1
Makati	89.0	87.3	95.3	70.5	64.6	90.0	62.1
Mandaluyong	83.9	85.7	79.8	73.0	77.0	85.6	73.5

see next page

Sites	Untreated STI increases the risk of HIV transmission	Using condom reduces risk	Sex with only one faithful, uninfected partner reduces risk	A person cannot get HIV by using toilet bowls/ urinals in public places	A person cannot get HIV from mosquito bites	Sharing of needles with infected person increases the risk	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with infected person
Manila	89.2	89.0	86.5	78.2	75.2	92.7	79.3
Marikina	93.4	90.4	83.2	63.1	49.6	96.6	66.3
Pasig	81.7	92.8	78.3	50.3	64.2	90.8	61.4
Pasay	100.0	98.4	96.9	81.3	72.6	98.4	79.6
Quezon City	95.5	90.1	78.0	63.8	63.0	91.5	61.1
Caloocan	91.9	82.0	76.5	66.6	71.1	91.2	69.1
Makati	89.0	87.3	95.3	70.5	64.6	90.0	62.1
Mandaluyong	83.9	85.7	79.8	73.0	77.0	85.6	73.5

*unweighted

Another useful information for programming is on how MSM respondents perceive and assess their personal risk to HIV infection. This can provide some explanations on their sexual behaviors, use of protective measures, and also their health-seeking behaviors. The data in Tables 20 and 21 provide clues on how MSM themselves assess their current conditions and the risk brought about by their sexual behaviors.

Table 20. Percent distribution of MSM respondents who feel that they are at risk and the reasons why they are at risk of HIV infection

Sites	Feel that respondent is at risk of HIV infection (%)	Reasons why respondents are at risk of HIV infection				
		They already have HIV	Had sex with an HIV positive partner	Many sex partners	Do not always use condom	Sharing needles when injecting drugs
All sites	**60.4**	**2.3**	**8.6**	**64.4**	**56.5**	**3.4**
Angeles*	42.3	5.5	11.8	85.8	88.2	15.0
Baguio	52.9	0.6	11.9	52.0	75.6	--
Butuan	66.1	5.1	10.0	48.9	64.5	7.3
Cebu	49.3	--	5.9	76.4	47.9	3.4
Davao	64.7	--	5.9	80.3	61.5	0.3
General Santos	57.9	--	--	68.9	58.7	--
Puerto Galera	67.9	--	7.1	30.9	48.4	0.8
Puerto Princesa*	74.0	4.1	2.7	73.0	60.4	--
Santiago	70.1	1.9	9.2	59.7	52.2	1.2

see next page

Sites	Feel that respondent is at risk of HIV infection (%)	Reasons why respondents are at risk of HIV infection				
		They already have HIV	Had sex with an HIV positive partner	Many sex partners	Do not always use condom	Sharing needles when injecting drugs
Tuguegarao	48.5	--	--	--	55.0	--
Zamboanga	55.1	--	--	23.0	25.5	1.2
Surigao	51.8	2.9	5.8	59.6	60.7	6.8
Caloocan	66.7	4.0	12.3	46.7	32.7	--
Makati	74.0	--	--	73.9	51.4	--
Mandaluyong	69.3	0.6	9.6	83.1	56.1	4.6
Manila	71.4	8.9	20.7	58.1	52.1	3.9
Marikina	34.7	--	2.1	79.9	24.6	--
Pasig	60.6	0.6	33.7	47.0	27.1	1.1
Pasay	21.9	--	--	--	--	--
Quezon City	67.6	9.5	17.0	63.8	53.3	14.2

*unweighted

In general, there is a low level of recognition and acceptance of respondents' risk and vulnerability to HIV infection. Only about six out of ten respondents have expressed that they feel at risk of HIV infection. They mostly associated the risk with having multiple sex partners and not always using condom during their sexual activities.

The recognition by MSM of their risk to HIV infection also varies across sentinel sites. Most of the MSM respondents from Pasay City and Marikina City believed that they are not at risk to HIV infection as indicated by only 22 percent of the respondents from Pasay and 35 percent from Marikina saying so.

Table 21. Percent distribution of MSM respondents who feel that they are NOT at risk and the reasons why they are at risk of HIV infection

Study Sites	Feel that respondent is NOT at risk of HIV infection (%)	Reasons why respondents NOT feel at risk of HIV infection				
		Only have one partner	Always use Condom	Convinced partner is clean	Never do anal sex	Never share needle
All sites*	39.6	22.3	17.2	36.1	12.2	9.7
Angeles*	57.7	14.5	9.2	17.3	19.7	32.9
Baguio	47.0	43.8	9.1	83.2	4.9	4.2
Butuan	33.9	56.5	22.4	7.1	10.7	14.3
Cebu	50.7	9.1	17.0	53.6	8.4	9.1
Davao	35.3	10.5	5.8	36.5	8.6	1.9
General Santos	42.2	28.2	9.7	65.3	8.1	2.4
Puerto Galera	32.1	60.4	56.6	1.9	0.0	0.0
Puerto Princesa*	26.0	26.9	9.0	20.5	9.0	38.5
Santiago	29.7	24.2	12.1	48.5	8.8	2.9

see next page

Study Sites	Feel that respondent is NOT at risk of HIV infection (%)	Reasons why respondents NOT feel at risk of HIV infection				
		Only have one partner	Always use Condom	Convinced partner is clean	Never do anal sex	Never share needle
Tuguegarao	51.6	31.3	25.0	50.0	12.5	6.3
Zamboanga	44.9	8.4	12.5	10.9	4.2	3.4
Surigao	48.1	26.8	28.6	41.1	10.9	7.1
Caloocan	33.3	23.7	30.8	28.2	10.3	10.3
Makati	26.1	27.8	2.9	8.6	17.1	0.0
Mandaluyong	30.7	18.0	12.0	38.0	18.4	10.0
Manila	28.7	46.7	10.7	26.3	22.7	5.3
Marikina	65.1	13.1	14.1	28.6	52.9	4.8
Pasig	39.4	19.0	19.0	40.5	2.4	2.4
Pasay	78.3	13.2	0.0	60.5	18.4	2.6
Quezon City	32.4	25.7	48.6	35.7	1.4	5.6

*unweighted

A.3. Perfect Knowledge on HIV

To have a summary for the knowledge on HIV, a single variable was created to pertain to "perfect knowledge." In this study, an MSM is said to have a perfect knowledge if he correctly answered the following questions:

1. Can having sex with only one faithful, uninfected partner reduce the risk of HIV transmission?
2. Can using condoms reduce the risk of HIV transmission?
3. Can a healthy-looking person have HIV?
4. Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites?
5. Can a person get HIV by sharing a meal or food with someone who is infected?

If respondents answered "yes" to the first three (3) questions and "no" to the succeeding two (2) questions they are considered to have a "perfect" knowledge on HIV. Respondents who have four or less affirmative responses on the given questions or statements have "imperfect" knowledge on HIV.

Table 22. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by perfect and imperfect knowledge on HIV

Study Sites	With perfect knowledge	With imperfect knowledge	n
All sites	34.9	65.1	3,296
Angeles*	37.3	62.7	300
Baguio	31.3	68.8	304
Butuan	57.9	42.1	252
Cebu	8.0	92.0	300
Davao	12.9	87.1	294
General Santos	43.4	56.6	295
Puerto Galera	25.9	74.1	166
Puerto Princesa*	24.3	75.7	300
Santiago	44.6	55.4	112

see next page

Study Sites	With perfect knowledge	With imperfect knowledge	n
Tuguegarao	18.8	81.3	32
Zamboanga	35.2	64.8	267
Surigao	31.5	68.5	111
Caloocan	40.9	59.1	115
Makati	44.0	56.0	134
Mandaluyong	40.5	59.5	154
Manila	52.7	47.3	263
Marikina	32.6	67.4	129
Pasig	31.1	68.9	103
Pasay	62.5	37.5	48
Quezon City	63.6	35.4	217

Table 23 shows that there is no significant difference across sub-groups of background characteristics. Respondents aged 15 - 19 and those with only elementary level of education (73.6%) had a high percentage of imperfect knowledge. Specifically, MSM aged 15 to 17 showed the highest percentage of with imperfect knowledge (75.7%)

There appears to be no significant difference between singles and married couples in terms of knowledge on HIV.

Table 23. MSM respondents with perfect and imperfect knowledge on HIV by background characteristics

Background character-istics	With imperfect knowledge	With perfect knowledge	n
Age			
*15-19 596 of the respondents in this age group were mi-nors aged 15 to 17; 75.7 percent of whom had imperfect knowledge	72.0	28.0	1,322
20-24	64.1	35.9	1,520

see next page

Background characteristics	With imperfect knowledge	With perfect knowledge	n
Age			
25-29	61.5	38.5	774
30-34	60.0	40.0	340
35-39	65.8	34.2	190
40-44	63.9	36.1	122
45 and above	57.6	42.4	99
Educational attainment			
Elementary	73.6	26.4	299
Secondary	69.8	30.2	2,151
Vocational, college and higher	59.6	40.4	1,892
Civil status			
Single	66.1	33.9	4,057
Married	61.5	38.5	234
Separated/widowed	53.4	46.6	58

A.4. Sources of Information on HIV and AIDS

The data on the source of information imply where the respondents can be reached by communication interventions. Table 24 shows the sources of information on HIV and AIDS among the MSM respondents. Television was the primary source of information, with almost half of the respondents (47.6%) citing the medium. This is most notable in Baguio (72.4%), General Santos (76.7%), Marikina (76.0%), and Pasay (68.8%). In Zamboanga City, however, television was the least popular source of information on HIV (9.4%).

Second to television, radio was also a popular source of information on HIV and AIDS. More than half (52%) of MSM respondents from Marikina City accessed their information from the radio.

A substantial percentage (30.3%) of MSM respondents also identified their friends as source of information on HIV and AIDS, especially in Angeles City (72.3%). However, the issue on accuracy of information given by their friends cannot be ascertained by the survey.

MSM respondents seldom got information from their parents and relatives. Some got their information from newspapers, printed materials, peer educators, and social hygiene clinic. A relatively high proportion (58.3%) from Pasay City have accessed their information from printed materials. The source of these printed materials, however, was not identified.

Table 24. Percent of MSM respondents by sources of information on HIV and AIDS

Study Sites	TV	Radio	Newspaper/ Magazine/ - Tabloid	Internet	Printed materials	Friends	Parents/ relatives	Teachers	Peer educators	Counselors	Social hygiene clinic
All sites	47.6	22.5	12.3	11.1	12.2	30.3	3.3	12.7	15.2	3.6	10.5
Angeles*	28.0	18.7	3.7	4.3	2.0	72.3	2.3	2.7	24.3	1.0	6.3
Baguio	72.4	39.8	23.3	9.5	10.9	22.4	2.0	8.9	4.3	0.7	11.8
Butuan	28.6	14.3	7.5	6.3	11.1	15.5	3.6	18.3	29.5	1.6	2.4
Cebu	54.0	42.3	11.7	14.7	6.7	38.0	5.0	16.3	16.0	10.3	10.3
Davao	33.3	12.9	8.5	2.4	3.1	19.4	1.0	10.2	22.4	3.7	8.2
General Santos	76.6	28.9	4.8	4.4	4.8	45.6	4.4	25.5	9.9	4.4	1.7
Puerto Galera	35.8	22.4	21.8	16.3	6.1	34.3	3.6	6.0	25.9	4.2	11.4
Puerto Princesa*	61.7	43.0	13.7	9.7	4.0	45.7	1.0	21.0	30.3	0.3	7.0
Santiago	53.2	32.4	13.5	8.1	7.2	20.7	0.9	13.5	19.8	4.5	12.6

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Study Sites	TV	Radio	Newspaper/Magazine/ -Tabloid	Internet	Printed materials	Friends	Parents/ relatives	Teachers	Peer educators	Counselors	Social hygiene clinic
Tuguegarao	64.5	45.2	25.8	22.6	32.3	35.5	9.7	31.3	19.4	12.9	32.3
Zamboanga	9.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	3.8	8.6	0.8	1.1	6.7	0.4	8.6
Surigao	55.9	29.7	5.4	10.8	19.8	42.3	1.8	19.8	19.8	1.8	6.3
Caloocan	48.2	21.1	14.9	7.0	7.0	16.7	3.5	13.0	12.2	1.8	10.5
Makati	35.1	4.5	2.2	5.2	9.7	51.5	3.0	5.2	41.0	1.5	6.7
Mandaluyong	56.5	22.9	26.0	22.9	19.5	40.3	5.9	15.0	11.1	2.6	21.6
Manila	29.2	13.6	8.0	36.0	32.6	44.3	6.8	10.6	12.5	5.7	8.3
Marikina	76.0	51.9	23.3	14.7	28.7	26.4	0.8	2.3	1.6	0.8	1.6
Pasig	58.8	7.8	11.7	9.7	5.8	24.3	2.9	11.7	2.9	1.0	5.0
Pasay	68.8	16.7	14.6	37.5	58.3	36.7	4.2	10.4	--	4.2	4.2
Quezon City	49.1	13.4	20.3	2.8	12.9	37.8	3.2	18.1	17.1	6.0	39.8

*unweighted

Both respondents with perfect and imperfect knowledge had access to different sources of information. However, more respondents with perfect knowledge utilized these sources, compared to those with imperfect knowledge. The most noticeable difference between these groups can be noted in accessing information from internet, printed materials, and peer educators

Next to television, friends were the second significant sources of information on HIV for both those with perfect and imperfect knowledge. The survey, however, cannot ascertain the quality of information from these sources.

Table 25. Percent distribution of MSM respondents with perfect and imperfect knowledge on HIV by sources of information

Sources of information	With imperfect knowledge	n	With perfect knowledge	n
Television	46.7	2,864	46.8	1,502
Radio	22.8	2,863	27.7	1,500
Newspaper/Magazine/ Tabloid	11.2	2,864	14.1	1,501
Internet	9.6	2,864	14.7	1,501
Printed materials	9.3	2,864	17.4	1,504
Friends	34.5	2,864	33.0	1,502
Parents/ relatives	3.4	2,864	3.1	1,500
Teachers	11.2	2,863	12.9	1,502
Peer educators	14.2	2,864	22.4	1,502
Counselors	2.9	2,863	3.9	1,509
Social hygiene clinic	10.2	2,863	12.7	1,501

B. Sexual identity and orientation of MSM

Sexual identity is how an individual self-identifies in terms of one's attraction to the same sex or members of the other sex based on one's own experiences, thoughts, and reactions; it is independent of the gender or sex of the sexual partner(s). Sexual orientation and sexual preference are two terms that are interchangeably used to refer to the sex of someone to whom one is sexually attracted. The forms of sexual orientation include:

- Heterosexual – someone who is mainly attracted to someone of the opposite sex;
- Homosexual – someone who is attracted to someone of the same sex; and
- Bisexual – someone attracted to both sexes. (Glossary of Terms in Gender and Sexuality, 2nd Edition).

Information on sexual identity and orientation helps in understanding prevailing sexual behaviors. MSM as a concept focuses on the sexual behavior, sexual preference, and identity. Data on sexual orientation and identity were gathered by self-determination by the respondents on whether they are "homosexual" or "bisexual." Respondents were also directly asked to identify their sexual preference.

Most (60%) of the MSM respondents were sexually attracted to males. One in four (24.7%) were attracted to females and one sixth (15.3%) were attracted to both. More (66.4%) MSM respondents identified themselves as homosexual than bisexual (33.6%). The same sexual preference and identity were expressed by MSM respondents in almost all study sites except for Surigao (61.9%), Manila (53.8%), Puerto Princesa (59.1%), and Butuan (52.7%), where more MSM have self-identified as bisexual.

The data on sexual preference and identity affirm that the term MSM does not correspond to a single social identity. This means that MSM are not easily identifiable by sexual preference nor by sexual identity because the data show that MSM are also attracted to females. In fact, there are MSM who are married to women.

Table 26. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by sexual preference and sexual identity per study site

Study Sites	Sexual Preference				Sexual Identity		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	n	Homosexual	Bisexual	N
All sites	60.0	24.7	15.3	3,257	66.4	33.6	2,774
Angeles*	60.7	9.2	30.2		66.8	33.2	
Baguio	73.7	14.1	12.2	304	76.7	23.3	300
Butuan	30.9	55.0	14.1	249	47.3	52.7	201
Cebu	55.3	34.0	10.7	300	84.9	15.1	179
Davao	79.6	12.7	7.7	284	80.7	19.3	254
General Santos	45.2	46.6	8.2	294	78.9	21.1	152
Puerto Galera	79.9	11.0	9.1	154	78.7	21.3	150
Puerto Princesa*	41.7	25.3	33.0		40.9	59.1	
Santiago	70.9	18.2	10.9	110	76.2	23.8	101
Tuguegarao	66.7	23.3	10.0	30	73.3	26.7	30

see next page

Study Sites	Sexual Preference				Sexual Identity		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	n	Homosexual	Bisexual	N
Zamboanga	53.2	12.0	34.8	267	54.5	45.5	266
Surigao	34.9	25.7	39.4	109	38.1	61.9	97
Caloocan	76.5	8.7	14.8	115	67.6	32.4	102
Makati	57.6	25.8	16.7	132	66.7	33.3	99
Mandaluyong	65.1	15.1	19.7	152	62.9	37.1	140
Manila	79.9	1.9	18.2	264	46.2	53.8	262
Marikina	58.9	26.4	14.7	129	75.5	24.5	94
Pasig	85.1	6.9	7.9	101	78.2	21.8	101
Pasay	70.2	14.9	14.9	47	78.6	21.4	42
Quezon City	27.3	57.4	15.3	216	56.4	43.6	204

*unweighted

Sexual identity influences one's sexual preference. As can be seen in Table 27, MSM who identified themselves as homosexuals expressed preference for males as sexual partners (90.5%) with only a few preferring females (7.3%) or both sex (2.2%). Only about 28 percent of MSM who identified themselves as bisexuals exclusively prefer male as sex partners; 29 percent prefer females exclusively; and, 43 percent prefer both sexes. These data show that the sexual identity that one ascribes to influences one's preference for sexual partners.

Table 27. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by sexual partner preference and sexual identity

Sexual identity	Sexual Preference			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	n
Homosexual	90.5	7.3	2.2	1,840
Bisexual	27.7	28.6	43.4	928

Sexual identity by background characteristics

In terms of background characteristics, a pattern can be drawn out from the available data. Seemingly, data in Table 28 show that as MSM mature by age, they become more open and definitive in identifying themselves as homosexuals. As expected, since young adults are still in the process of establishing their self as well as their sexual identity, they might not be able to identify themselves in a straight-forward manner. Stigma on homosexuality may also be highly operative in the stage of adolescence. This is also manifested by data among minors showing that half of them categorically identified themselves as homosexuals and the other half as bisexuals.

The difference across level of education appears insignificant in terms of identifying MSM sexual identity. However, the difference can be seen among groups within civil status. Rationally, more single MSM have identified themselves as homosexuals than among married persons.

Table 28. MSM respondents who identified themselves as homosexual and bisexual by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Identified themselves as homosexual	Identified themselves as bisexual	n
Age			
*15-19	58.1	41.9	1,033
20-24	60.3	39.7	1,306
25-29	62.8	37.2	685
30-34	68.6	31.4	315
35-39	68.9	31.1	183
40-44	79.8	20.2	114
45 and above	75.0	25.0	96
Educational attainment			
Elementary	56.7	43.3	231
Secondary	63.4	36.6	1,814
Vocational, college and higher	61.6	38.4	1,671
Civil status			
Single	64.2	35.8	3,482
Married	31.2	68.8	186
Separated/ widowed	38.0	62.0	50

*440 were in the 15-17 age group. Of these, 57.3% self-identified as homosexuals and 42.7 self-identified as bisexuals.

C. Sexual activities of MSM

C.1. Types of sexual activities with another men

The transmission of HIV among MSM can involve anal or oral sex, blood transfusion, contaminated hypodermic needles, or other exposure to body fluids possibly infected with HIV.

Oral sex refers to sexual activities involving the stimulation of the genitalia with the use of mouth, tongue, teeth, or throat. In IHBSS, oral sex is categorized into receiving and inserting. Oral receivers in this study were those respondents who put their partners' penises in their mouths, while oral inserters refer to respondents who inserted their penises into the mouths of their partners.

Anal sex, which has been popularly associated with male homosexuality and MSM, most often refers to the sex act involving insertion of the penis into the anus. Among those who have anal sex, the inserting partner is referred to as the top or active partner. The receiver is referred to as the bottom or passive partner. Preference for either is referred to as versatile.

Anal sex can sometimes include other sexual acts involving the anus, including but not limited to anilingus and fingering. It is a form of sexual behavior considered to be comparatively high risk, due to the vulnerability of the tissues and the septic nature of the anus. As the rectal mucosa provides little natural lubrication, a lubricant is often required or preferred when penetrating the anus. Although the likelihood of transmitting infection varies a great deal by activity, in general, all sexual activities between two (or more) people is considered a two-way route for the transmission of STIs; "giving" or "receiving" are both risky, although anal receiving carries a higher risk.

Overall, oral sex is more common than anal sex among MSM respondents. There is a higher percentage of respondents who ever experienced oral sex (70.9% as receiver and 69.8% as inserter) than those who ever experienced anal sex (53.8% as receiver and 47.2% as inserter). The data imply that MSM usually assume the role of the receiver in both of their oral and anal experience.

MSM across sentinel sites had common sexual experience – as receiver in anal and oral sex – with little variation across sentinel sites. MSM respondents in Surigao preferred the inserter role for both oral and anal sex than that of the receiver. In Angeles, the preference for receiving partner in anal sex was more pronounced than in any other sites. Lastly, high incidence of anal receiving (bottom) can be found in Butuan City (80%), Surigao (89%), Zamboanga (86%), Pasig (83%), and Puerto Galera (91%).

Table 29. Percent distribution of MSM respondents who experienced oral and anal sex

Study Sites	Oral Sex				Anal Sex			
	Receiving	n	Inserting	n	Receiving	n	Inserting	n
All sites*	**70.9**	**2,706**	**69.8**	**2,550**	**53.8**	**1,919**	**47.2**	**1,629**
Angeles*	63.2	250	56.7	289	66.0	250	19.0	248
Baguio	74.5	288	41.8	245	50.2	261	22.5	236
Butuan	96.0	151	94.7	126	80.1	74	69.7	83
Cebu	68.2	277	74.9	283	54.2	273	50.5	274
Davao	86.9	292	56.7	276	59.7	286	36.0	275
General Santos	58.4	248	84.4	277	47.0	245	60.1	269
Puerto Galera	91.7	137	61.4	81	90.6	117	50.7	72
Puerto Princesa*	47.8	299	60.7	300	41.7	300	54.2	299
Santiago	91.4	102	69.1	87	79.1	86	42.7	75
Tuguegarao	71.7	30	58.0	29	40.3	30	31.8	29

see next page

Study Sites	Oral Sex				Anal Sex			
	Receiving	n	Inserting	n	Receiving	n	Inserting	n
Zamboanga	91.4	166	82.9	143	86.1	142	76.7	148
Surigao	93.9	57	95.1	59	88.7	39	91.6	51
Caloocan	79.1	113	63.3	100	48.6	106	37.6	99
Makati	63.4	134	74.6	134	41.9	133	41.1	134
Mandaluyong	81.0	142	57.7	121	63.8	133	33.7	118
Manila	88.6	235	87.3	234	65.3	219	72.8	227
Marikina	66.0	126	75.1	127	32.9	124	27.4	125
Pasig	84.8	100	39.3	71	82.9	95	20.2	64
Pasay	79.1	47	47.3	47	49.7	46	15.5	45
Quezon City	40.0	216	78.3	217	20.2	216	42.6	216

*unweighted

Table 30 demonstrates the sexual behaviors of respondents with HIV. More HIV-positive MSM experienced oral and anal sex as inserters, compared to non-HIV positive MSM. However, HIV-positive MSM posted a lower percentage on anal sex as receiver.

The data for this specific MSM group are contrary to the general behavior shown in Table 29 where majority of respondents were passive (receiver) partners. While data cannot indicate which specific sexual activity has caused the infection among respondents with HIV, it is evident that HIV-positive MSM had a higher percentage of oral and anal sex experience compared to the site average.

Table 30. Percent of MSM HIV-positive respondents who experienced oral and anal sex

	Percent	n
Experienced oral receiving	82.9	34
Experienced oral inserting	75.0	33
Experienced anal receiving	52.6	20
Experienced anal inserting	62.5	25

As literature says, anal sex provides greater risk of HIV infection. Analyzing the background characteristics of respondents who ever had anal sex (see Table 31), most of them, either as the receiver and inserter, were relatively young adults specifically belonging to 15-19 years of age; not currently living with a partner; had at least attained secondary level of education; and did not have perfect knowledge on HIV. The difference between the characteristics of those who experienced receiving and inserting anal sex is not significant. Those who had experienced the inserter role during such anal sex were younger. Most of the receivers were working at the time of the interview, while most of the inserters were not working. A little higher proportion of inserter in anal sex were married, with only elementary level of education, and currently living with a partner.

Table 31. Background characteristics of MSM respondents who ever experienced anal sex

Background characteristics	Receiving	n	Inserting	n
Age		**1,919**		**1,629**
15-19	24.5		32.9	
*15-17 (minors)	10.6		14.9	
20-24	32.9		34.6	
25-29	19.5		18.2	
30-34	9.9		7.2	
35-39	6.2		3.2	
40-44	4.0		2.1	
45 and above	2.9		1.7	
Currently living with a partner		**1,894**		**1,613**
Yes	13.9		18.9	
No	86.1		81.1	
Educational attainment		**1,908**		**1,623**
Elementary	5.9		9.1	
Secondary	48.0		47.1	
Vocational, college and higher	46.2		43.9	
Civil status		**1,913**		**1,624**
Single	97.5		91.9	
Married	1.8		6.7	
Separated/widowed	0.7		1.5	

see next page

Background characteristics	Receiving	n	Inserting	n
Work status		**1,815**		**1,577**
Working	55.6		44.6	
Not working	44.4		55.4	
Knowledge on HIV		**1,919**		**1,629**
Perfect knowledge	37.0		31.7	
Imperfect knowledge	63.0		68.3	

C.2. Multiple sex partners

Having multiple partners is one of the factors that increase the risk of HIV infection. Having more than one sexual partner is common among MSM as data on Table 32 indicate that respondents did not stick with one regular male sex partners. Across the study sites, the respondents had an average of one male sex partner per week (3.89 sex partners) in the last thirty days or month preceding the interview. MSM in Cebu, Davao, Zamboanga, Mandaluyong, Manila, Pasig and Quezon City had a mean number of male sex partners in the last month higher than the average number for all sites. MSM in Davao City had an average of almost two male sex partners (6.84) per week in the past month.

Table 32. Average number of sex partners and percent of MSM respondents with multiple paid, paying and non-paying male sex partners in the past 30 days

Study Sites	Mean no. of sex partner	Percent with multiple sex partner	n	Percent with multiple paid sex partners	n	Percent with multiple paying sex partners	n	Percent with multiple non-paying sex parter	n
All sites	3.89	60.5	3,242	65.1	814	60.3	1.167	39.0	1,756
Angeles*	2.83	73.6	217	86.0	117	62.6	67	23.8	51
Baguio	2.75	59.8	304	59.7	129	41.8	79	3.3	180
Butuan	2.61	45.5	246	82.9	35	49.3	71	44.4	142
Cebu	4.78	68.5	298	61.0	59	57.2	145	39.5	124
Davao	6.84	72.8	287	66.7	105	61.8	102	39.7	189
General Santos	2.57	48.6	294	48.0	50	30.8	133	18.9	95
Puerto Galera	1.60	36.9	149	53.3	30	50.8	61	29.3	82
Puerto Princesa*	3.10	65.6	208	67.4	29	58.9	53	41.9	72
Santiago	2.41	46.8	109	50.0	38	43.6	39	44.6	56

see next page

Study Sites	Mean no. of sex partner	Percent with multiple sex partner	n	Percent with multiple paid sex partners	n	Percent with multiple paying sex partners	n	Percent with multiple non-paying sex parter	n
Tuguegarao	3.67	46.7	30	(62.5)	16	(60.0)	10	37.5	16
Zamboanga	4.30	78.7	267	88.0	125	84.4	128	56.8	162
Surigao	3.71	60.6	109	(92.3)	13	63.6	55	60.8	74
Caloocan	3.53	61.9	113	63.0	27	(57.9)	19	49.4	79
Makati	3.17	67.7	133	77.1	35	64.2	53	30.3	66
Mandaluyong	5.26	48.0	150	57.6	33	57.5	40	39.4	104
Manila	5.06	71.3	261	(72.7)	11	(80.0)	20	51.7	180
Marikina	3.67	79.7	128	66.7	45	96.3	54	39.0	41
Pasig	4.55	66.7	102	55.9	34	(85.7)	7	55.4	83
Pasay	1.51	27.3	47	(37.5)	8	(44.4)	9	7.1	28
Quezon City	3.98	23.0	215	(19.0)	21	74.6	142	45.5	55

*unweighted

In terms of proportion, there are about six in ten (60.5%) MSM respondents who had more than one male sex partner within the past month. The percentages of MSM with multiple male sex partners were relatively high in Marikina (79.7%), Zamboanga (78.7%), Angeles (73.6%), Davao (72.8%), and Manila (71.3%). The proportion that had paid sex partners is very high; this may be due to sampling only obvious gays at cruising areas.

MSM respondents also had sex with male sex partners of various types – such as regular, casual, paid, and paying sex partners. About 69 percent had multiple paid partners, 64 percent with multiple paying sex partners, and 58 percent with multiple non-paying (regular or casual) male sex partners. All these sexual encounters happened during the last thirty days prior to the interview. It can be noted that there is a higher proportion of MSM who had multiple paid sexual encounters (65.1%) compared to when they were being paid for sex (60.3). Interestingly, the figure is much lower when there is no money involved (39%). The figures, however, should be considered with caution in as much as valid responses are extremely lower than the total number of respondents (4,372).

Zamboanga City, which had the highest percentage of MSM with multiple sex partners, had higher percentages of respondents with paid (84.4%) and paying (88.0%) sex partners than non-paying (56.8%) male sex partners. It is also interesting to note that while MSM in Davao City had the highest average number (6.84) of male sex partners in the month preceding the survey, about 73 percent had multiple sex partners; 67 percent had multiple paid sex partners; 62 percent had multiple paying partners; and, 40 percent with multiple non-paying partners.

The risk of having HIV infection with multiple sex partners is likewise demonstrated in the data in Table 33. Among HIV-positive MSM, 78 percent or 25 cases had multiple male sex partners in the past month before the interview. Two (2) HIV-positive MSM had more than one paid partners; nine (9) with multiple paying sex partners; and eleven (11) with multiple non-paying partners.

Table 33. Percent of MSM HIV-positive respondents who had multiple sex partners

	Percent	n
With multiple sex partners	78.1	32
With multiple paid partners	50.0	4
With multiple paying partners	69.2	13
With multiple non-paying partners	50.0	22

The percentage of MSM respondents with multiple partners does not vary much by background characteristics. A higher percentage of respondents from the 35 - 39 age group had multiple sex partner in the month preceding the survey, while those from the 45 and above group had the lowest. Similarly, a higher percentage of respondents who were not living with a partner, only had elementary education, and single had multiple sex partners..

In terms of number of sex partners in the last month, the same groups had much higher number of partners in the last month than the other groups.

MSM belonging to 15-17 age group exhibited an active sexual activity. Within the past month prior to the survey, the minors had about three (3) male partners on the average. In addition, 60 percent of them had admitted having more than one sexual partner in the past month.

Table 34. Mean number of sex partners and percent with multiple partners in the last month by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Mean no. of sex partners	n	Percent with multiple sex partner	n
Age				
*15-19	4.32	970	60.2	966
20-24	3.81	1.114	61.3	1,111
25-29	4.01	563	62.3	562
30-34	3.79	271	58.9	270
35-39	3.15	159	64.2	159
40-44	2.49	93	53.8	93
45 and above	2.29	82	46.3	82
Currently living with a partner				
Yes	3.39	548	52.8	547
No	3.99	2,657	62.0	2,648

see next page

Background characteristics	Mean no. of sex partners	n	Percent with multiple sex partner	n
Civil status				
Single	3.97	3,048	61.3	3,038
Married	2.83	159	45.9	159
Separated/ widowed	2.54	30	53.3	30

*591 were minors (15-17). Of these, 59.9 percent had multiple sex partner, with 3.28 mean no of sex partners

C.3. First sex with men

MSM respondents had their first sexual encounter with the same sex at the very young age of 16 years on the average (see Table 35). Majority of the respondents had their first sexual encounter when they were 20 years old or younger. There were MSM who had their first sex with male partner as early as the age of 5 to 10 years (5.8%) and 11-15 years (40.8%).

Table 35. Age of MSM respondents during first penetrative sex with another men

Age Groups	Percent	n = 4,372
5-10	5.8	255
11-15	40.8	1,782
16-20	48.7	2,128
21-25	4.0	173
26&above	0.8	34
Mean Age	**16.3**	

Table 36 indicates that many of the first sexual encounters of MSM were forced (27.9%). More disturbingly, about 36 percent of those who experienced first sex with men at the age of 5-10 years; 30 percent for those at the age of 11-15 years; and 26 percent for those at 21-25 years were forced.

A substantial proportion (33.1%) of MSM was also paid with cash or kind during their first sexual encounter with men. About 16, 33, and 36 percents of those who had their first sex with men at the age of 5-10, 11-15, 16-20 years, respectively, had their first sex with a man for payment during their first sexual encounter.

Table 36. Percent distribution of MSM respondents whose first sex with a man was forced and with considerations of cash and kind by age of first sex with men

Age Groups	Percent of MSM who were forced during their first sex with a man	n	Percent of MSM who had their first sex with a man for cash or kind	n	Percent of MSM who were forced and paid with cash during their first sex with a man	n
5-10	35.6	253	15.7	255	6.3	237
11-15	30.1	1,767	33.2	1,770	9.1	1488
16-20	25.9	2,114	36.0	2,115	13.2	2206
21-25	18.6	172	22.1	172	13.1	350
26&above	(29.2)	24	(29.2)	24	6.0	50
All ages	27.9	4,330	33.1	4,336	11.3	4331

Most (33.8%) of the first sexual encounter of MSM were with their friends (see Table 37). About 16 percent were with their boyfriends and 36 percent were with acquaintance and with persons with whom they had no relationship at all. For those who were forced, the perpetrators were their friends (32.7%) and persons with whom they had no relation at all (27.9%). Some were also forced by their boyfriends (11.9%) and by their own relatives (5.1%)

Table 37. Percentage of MSM respondents by relationship with first male sexual partner and relationship of MSMs who were forced during first sex with men

Relationship	Percent for all MSM	n	Percent for MSM who were forced during first sex with men	n
Boyfriend	16.3	664	11.9	133
Spouse/live-in partner	0.7	29	(0.3)	3
Friend	33.8	1,380	32.7	366
Relative	3.8	155	5.1	57
Paying sex partner	8.3	340	9.3	104
Paid sex partner	1.0	42	(1.4)	16
Acquaintance	12.9	525	11.4	127
No relation	23.2	946	27.9	312

The information on the sexual debut of MSM respondents has serious implications for policy and program development, not only from a health perspective but also the entire development aspects of children and adolescent. Male to male sex is often initiated during adolescent years as they undergo sexual experimentation to develop their sexual identity. This is a stage in their life when they are learning to relate sexually with others and experimenting with different behaviors. However, the current sexual health services are not designed to accommodate minors. Without appropriate intervention specific to them, they are left exposed to the threats of risky behaviors. It is also noteworthy that a significant number of MSM had forced sexual debut. Education therefore, should also focus on how MSM, particularly the minors, can protect themselves from sexual abuse. This information should be at the core of HIV programming aimed at minors and young people.

C.3. Use of condom

Safe or protected sex significantly reduces the risk of STI and HIV infections. The use of condoms in either oral or anal sex greatly reduces the risk of contracting and/or transmitting STIs, including HIV.

Table 38 shows that majority of respondents did not use condom during oral (70%) or anal sex (53.5) in the last twelve months preceding the survey. Interestingly, only 31.4% of MSM did not use a condom during their vaginal sex encounters in the last 12 months before the survey.

Table 38. Percent of MSM respondents who had oral and anal sex with men in the past 12 months without condom

	Percent	n
Had oral sex without condom	70.0	4,159
Had anal sex without condom	53.5	3,903
Had vaginal sex without condom	31.4	3,619

MSM usually get condoms from the pharmacies (65%). Some get it from supermarket (18%) and from friends and relatives (13%).

Table 39. Sources of condom

Sources of condom		n = 4,200
Government hospital	1.6	
City health center	8.7	
Barangay Health Station	2.1	
Botika sa Barangay	2.7	
Private hospital/clinic	0.8	
Pharmacy	65.3	
Private doctor	0.7	
Private nurse/midwife	0.3	
NGO	3.5	
Supermarket	17.6	

see next page

Sources of condom	n = 4,200
Church	0.3
Friends/relatives	12.9
Bars/nightspots	2.5

The data on the use of condom of respondents with HIV during oral and anal sex with men is also indicative of the risk of HIV infection brought about by unprotected sex. Most of HIV-positives did not use condom during their oral (73.8%) and anal (57.9%) sexual encounters with male partners (see Table 40). 27 percent of the respondent who had vaginal sex did not use a condom.

Table 40. Percent of MSM HIV-positive respondents who had oral and anal sex in the last 12 months without using condom

	Percent	**n**
With oral sex without using condom	73.8	42
With anal sex without using condom	57.9	38
With vaginal sex without using condom	26.5	34

Table 41 indicates that knowledge on HIV, particularly on its modes of transmission and prevention, does not necessarily translate to practice. For example, those who knew that HIV can be prevented still engaged in unprotected oral (71.4%) and anal (55.1%) sex. More interestingly, a large percentage of those who said they knew that condom reduces the risk of HIV infection had unprotected oral (71.4%) and anal (54.1%) sex. A lesser proportion of those who knew that HIV can be prevented (31.9%) and those who knew that condom use reduces the risk of HIV infection (31.6%) had vaginal sex without using condom. These data imply the need for stronger communication and related interventions to strengthen its behavior change components.

Table 41. Percent of MSM who knows that HIV can be prevented and that condom use reduces the risk of HIV infection who had oral and anal sex in the past 12 months without using condom

	Percent with oral sex without using condom	n	Percent with anal sex without using condom	n	Percent with vaginal sex without using condom	n
Knows that HIV can be prevented	71.4	3,608	55.1	3,388	31.9	3,144
Knows that condom use reduces the risk of HIV infection	71.4	3,526	54.1	3,903	31.6	3.054
With perfect knowledge on HIV	74.1	1,460	55.2	1,378	31.2	1,280
With imperfect knowledge on HIV	67.8	2,699	52.6	2,525	31.5	2,339

Moreover, even among respondents with perfect knowledge on HIV, condom use is not being practiced. 74 percent MSM with perfect knowledge on HIV did not use condom during their oral sex; 55 percent during their anal sex; and 31 percent during their vaginal sex in the last 12 months. The difference of condom use between those with perfect and imperfect knowledge on HIV is not evident from the data.

Condom use is less popular among younger MSM, increasing their risk to HIV infection (see Table 42). Those in the 15 - 19 (72.8%) and 20 - 24 age groups (67.7%) had the highest proportion of unprotected oral, anal, and vaginal sex. An alarming trend is also noticeable in terms of condom use among the minors (15-17 years old). 74 percent had oral sex; 58 percent had anal sex and 32 percent had vaginal sex without using condom among this group of MSM.

Table 42. Percent of MSM respondents who had oral and anal sex with men and vaginal sex in the past 12 months without condom by background characteristics

Background characteristics	With oral sex without condom	n	With anal sex without condom	n	With vaginal sex without using condom	n
Age						
15-19	72.8	1,243	56.7	1,164	33.5	1,085
20-24	67.7	1,462	53.1	1,360	34.8	1,272
25-29	69.4	741	50.9	695	30.4	645
30-34	73.8	321	54.2	308	26.4	273
35-39	69.0	184	54.2	177	20.1	154
40-44	67.2	116	43.9	114	12.6	111
45 and above	67.4	92	45.9	85	21.5	79
Currently living with a partner						
Yes	68.7	697	48.0	666	42.2	637
No	70.5	3,409	54.8	3,188	29.0	2,938

see next page

Background characteristics	With oral sex without using condom	n	With anal sex without using condom	n	With vaginal sex without using condom	n
Educational attainment						
Elementary	71.1	277	58.7	259	37.1	245
Secondary	68.5	2,043	55.5	1,906	34.0	1,772
Vocational, college and higher	71.5	1,818	50.6	1,719	27.8	1,583
Civil status						
Single	70.4	3,861	54.9	3,633	29.2	3,335
Married	64.4	225	37.1	202	63.9	216
Separated/ widowed	68.4	57	28.3	53	34.0	53

There appears to be a difference between singles and married MSM in terms of condom use. Single MSM had higher percentage of unprotected oral (70.4%) and anal sexual encounter (54.9%) compared to married MSM. Single MSM, however, tend to use condom during vaginal sex, with only 29 percent of the respondents engaging in unprotected vaginal sex. Interestingly, a higher percentage (63.9%) of married MSM usually did not use condom during their vaginal sex experience. This implies the serious risk faced by the women partners of the married MSM.

C.4. Non-paying sex partners

The data from Table 43 indicate that many of the respondents had regular as well as casual partners who had sex with them without monetary considerations. MSM respondents had an average of two (2.4) regular sex partners in a month and about one casual sex partners in a week (4.4) during the past month preceding the interview. In general, casual sex or one time sex ("one-night-stand") with male partners was more frequent than sex with regular non-paying partner.

Respondents engaged in at least one each of oral and anal sex with a usual non-paying male partner in a week within the past month. Overall, oral sex with non-paying partners is slightly more frequent than anal sex.

Table 43. Number of regular and casual non-paying partners and number of anal and oral sex in the month preceding the survey

	Mean	Median	Range	n
Number of regular non-paying partners	2.4	1.0	1-60	2.329
Number of casual non-paying partners	3.5	2.0	1-50	2,233
Number of oral sex with usual non-paying partner	4.4	2.0	1-60	1,608
Number of anal sex with usual non-paying partner	3.8	2.0	1-100	1,307

MSM in the 15 - 19 and 20 - 24 age groups appear to have relatively more regular and casual sex partners than the rest (see Table 44). Respondents 15 - 19 years old had an average of 2.5 regular and 3.6 casual male sex partners in a month. The minors had likewise an active sexual activity with non-paying partners (2.4 regular and 3.3 casual sex partners in a month). There is not much observable difference across sub-groups of background characteristics in terms of the number of regular and casual non-paying partners. In general, respondents were more actively engaging in sexual activities with casual than regular non-paying partners.

What is observable, however, is the difference in the number of regular and casual sex between HIV-positive and non-positive MSM. HIV-positive MSM had an average of 4.2 regular and 5.28 casual male sex partners per month compared to 2.4 regular and 3.4 casual sex partners for non-positive MSM .

In terms of the frequency of oral and anal sex with non-paying partners, younger group of MSM also showed more active pattern. Those younger than 35 years of age had roughly two times more oral and anal sex with non-paying partners in the last month

than those aged 35 years and above. There is likewise not much observable difference across sub-groups of background characteristics in terms of the number of oral and anal sex with non-paying partners.

What is striking, however, is the high incidence of oral (4.0 partners in a month) and anal (3.5 partners in a month) sex with non-paying partners among the minors. This means that even in their young age, minors are already actively involved in sexual activities with either regular or one time partners.

Table 44. Average number of regular and casual non-paying partners and number of anal and oral sex in the month preceding the survey by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Mean no. of regular non-paying partners	n	Mean no. of casual non-paying partners	n	Mean no. of oral sex with usual non-paying partner	n	Mean no. of anal sex with usual non-paying partner	n
Age								
15-19	2.48	672	3.60	698	4.34	456	3.90	368
20-24	2.53	786	3.59	774	4.50	534	4.06	444
25-29	2.38	417	3.25	397	4.13	313	3.91	258
30-34	2.65	202	3.45	170	5.07	140	3.95	116
35-39	1.99	116	3.28	95	4.75	79	2.71	59
40-44	2.18	79	2.65	32	2.85	54	2.41	47
45 and above	1.58	57	2.59	37	2.50	32	2.16	25
*15-17 (minors)	2.36	285	3.30	321	4.03	207	3.49	164

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Background characteristics	Mean no. of regular non-paying partners	n	Mean no. of casual non-paying partners	n	Mean no. of oral sex with usual non-paying partner	n	Mean no. of anal sex with usual non-paying partner	n
Currently living with a partner								
Yes	2.37	392	3.64	295	4.71	248	4.75	208
No	2.46	1,907	3.45	1,920	4.28	1,343	3.65	1,085
Educational attainment								
Elementary	2.43	143	3.58	146	5.51	104	5.26	87
Secondary	2.27	1,097	3.34	1,061	4.00	759	3.64	621
Vocatio-nal, col-lege and higher	2.60	1,097	3.59	1,015	4.56	736	3.81	592
Work status								
Working	2.50	1,197	3.43	1,124	4.35	847	3.80	687
Not working	2.38	1,037	3.51	1,037	4.39	705	3.89	578

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Background characteristics	Mean no. of regular non-paying partners	n	Mean no. of casual non-paying partners	n	Mean no. of oral sex with usual non-paying partner	n	Mean no. of anal sex with usual non-paying partner	n
Civil status								
Single	2.46	2,214	3.50	2,143	4.39	1,545	3.86	1,258
Married	2.10	79	2.00	63	2,78	45	3.09	35
Separated/ widowed	1.86	29	3.81	21	5.93	15	3.67	12
HIV status								
Positive	4.17	30	5.28	32	5.14	21	2.94	17
Negative	2.27	1,097	3.34	1,061	4.00	759	3.64	621

It is also of concern that many MSM having sex with their non-paying male sex partners are not using condom as protection from STI and HIV infections. From Table 45, only about 31 percent who had their last anal sex and 13 percent who had their last oral sex with non-paying partners have used condom.

An analysis of the background characteristics of respondents who did not use condom during their last anal sex with non-paying partner revealed that most of them belong to the 15-24 age group (54.3%) (see Table 46). A larger percentage of these non-condom users were also not living in with a partner (83.3%), with at least secondary level of education (92%), currently working (54%), and single (96.9%). Most (70%) of those who did not use condom during their last anal sex with non-paying partner have imperfect knowledge on HIV.

Table 45. Percent of respondents who used condom during the last anal and oral sex with non-paying male sex partner

	Percent	n
Used condom during the last anal sex	31.4	1,377
Used condom during the last oral sex	12.8	1,615

Table 46. Background characteristics of MSM respondents who did not use condom during their last anal sex with non-paying male sex partner

Background characteristics	Percent	n
Age		**944**
*15-19	31.7	
20-24	32.6	
25-29	18.1	
30-34	8.6	
35-39	4.1	
40-44	3.2	
45 and above	1.7	

see next page

Background characteristics	Percent	n
Currently living with a partner		**934**
Yes	16.7	
No	83.3	
Educational attainment		**937**
Elementary	8.0	
Secondary	48.2	
Vocational, college and higher	43.8	
Working status		**917**
Working	54.0	
Not working	46.0	
Civil status		**941**
Single	96.9	
Married	2.2	
Separated/widowed	1.2	
Knowledge on HIV		**944**
With perfect knowledge	30.0	
With imperfect knowledge	70.0	

C.5. Paid and paying sex partners

The data in Table 47 show that there are more respondents who had sex in exchange for cash than those who paid for sex in the last 12 months. About three in four (71.9%) respondents had sex in exchange for cash or kind and seven in ten (67.9%) MSM paid their male partners for sex. The information in this section, however, should be taken with caution considering that the valid cases are extremely lower than the total number of respondents (4,372).

Table 47. Percent of MSM respondents who paid male sex partners for sex and who had sex with male partner in exchange of cash or kind in the last 12 months

Sites	MSM respondents who paid male sex partners		MSM respondents who had sex in exchange for cash or kind	
	Percent	n	Percent	n
All sites	67.9	1,245	71.9	1,743
Angeles*	80.4	138	85.4	157
Baguio	81.1	159	79.0	100
Butuan	37.1	89	48.1	162
Cebu	58.2	110	76.2	210
Davao	74.1	147	63.4	172
General Santos	72.1	68	80.1	166
Puerto Galera	81.4	90	81.1	90
Puerto Princesa*	54.4	57	82.1	56
Santiago	66.1	59	69.0	58
Tuguegarao	(84.2)	19	(85.7)	14
Zamboanga	85.3	150	84.8	158
Surigao	31.9	47	67.9	84
Caloocan	55.8	52	48.8	43
Makati	92.5	40	72.0	75
Mandaluyong	62.9	62	57.3	89
Manila	43.3	30	56.8	37
Marikina	82.7	52	80.3	71
Pasig	80.0	50	41.7	36
Pasay	(66.7)	15	(56.3)	16
Quezon City	53.8	39	93.2	162

(%)- Less than 25 cases
* unweighted

Differences in terms of experience of MSM with paid and paying partners across sentinel sites are noticeable. The highest percentage of MSM respondents who had paid their male partners for sex can be found in Makati City (92.5%), while the highest percentage of those who had sex with men in exchange for cash or kind came from Quezon City (93.2%). Quezon City also had the highest difference in terms of the proportion of those who paid (53.8%) and those we were paid by male sexual partners (93.2%). The pattern is also observable in Butuan, Cebu, General Santos, Puerto Galera, and Surigao. The rest of the sites had higher percentage of those who paid their male sexual partners for sex.

The difference in the experience of MSM in paying and being paid for sex with males is glaring across the age of respondents (see Table 48). During the last 12 months preceding the survey, majority of younger respondents had more active in having sex with male paying partners while older respondents had more sexual experience with paid partners. Another disturbing data is the high percentage (81%) of minors who had sex in exchange for monetary considerations. About 60 percent of them also experienced paying their sex partners in the last 12 months.

Table 48. Percent of MSM respondents who paid male sex partners for sex and who has sex with male partners in exchange for cash of kind in the last 12 months by background characteristics

Background characteristics	MSM respondents who paid male sex partners	n	MSM respondents who had sex in exchange for cash or kind	n
Age				
15-19	57.0	302	79.3	789
20-24	68.1	505	77.5	839
25-29	73.0	315	72.9	410
30-34	76.5	183	60.6	155
35-39	81.9	127	63.2	68
40-44	75.6	86	45.7	46
45 and above	74.2	66	41.9	31
*15-17 (minors)	58.8	119	81.0	369

see next page

Background characteristics	MSM respondents who paid male sex partners	n	MSM respondents who had sex in exchange for cash or kind	n
Civil status				
Single	70.3	1,526	73.5	2,135
Married	48.7	39	87.0	162
Separated/widowed	(50.0)	12	85.3	34
Educational attainment				
Elementary	67.7	96	81.5	200
Secondary	68.5	726	77.8	1,268
Vocational, college and higher	70.9	753	68.4	860
Work status				
Working	75.3	916	66.7	1,001
Not working	61.4	604	80.7	1,241
HIVstatus				
Positive	(58.3)	12	(77.8)	27
Negative	69.8	1,572	74.6	2,311

(%)- Less than 25 cases

A lower percentage (52.5%) of those living with a partner had paid for sex in the past 12 months than respondents who were not living with a partner (72.4%). A lower percentage (70.3%) of married persons likewise paid for sex compared to single respondents. The difference in terms of having sex with paying partner between these sub-groups, however, is not pronounced. The data also show that four in five (80.7%) respondents who were not working had sex with male partners in exchange for cash or kind. There is a lesser percentage of those who experienced having sex with male partners for payment from among those who were working (66.7%). Moreover, those currently working tend to pay their sex partners.

Lastly, HIV-positive respondents had higher percentage of having sex with paying (77.8%) than paid partner (58.3).

Frequency of sexual partner and activity among MSM

The data on the frequency of sex with paid and paying partners indicate an active sex life among MSM respondents. Respondents who had sex with male partners for monetary considerations had an average of 3.78 partners. In comparison, respondents who paid for sex had an average of 3.07 male partners (see Table 49). There is not much difference in terms of the frequency of oral and anal sex between paid and paying partners. Both groups have engaged into an average of three anal and oral sex in the last month.

Table 49. Average number of paid and paying partners and oral and anal sex in a month by MSM respondents who have paid and paying partners

Sites	MSM respondents who paid male sex partners in the last 12 months			MSM respondents who had sex with male sex partners in exchange for cash or kind in the last 12 months		
	Mean no. of male sex part-ners	Mean no. of oral sex in a month	Mean no. of anal sex in a month	Mean no. of male sex part-ners	Mean no. of oral sex in a month	Mean no. of anal sex in a month
All sites*	3.07	3.12	2.97	3.78	3.49	3.07
Angeles*	2.49	2.49	1.62	2.43	2.38	1.95
Baguio	2.26	2.66	2.40	2.37	3.07	2.71
Butuan	2.94	3.38	3.08	2.08	2.17	2.36
Cebu	2.90	3.02	3.58	3.86	3.35	4.10
Davao	3.03	2.71	2.52	5.27	4.37	3.78
General Santos	2.26	1.96	1.92	1.72	1.67	1.59
Puerto Galera	5.13	7.30	7.89	1.65	1.88	1.92
Puerto Princ-esa*	3.79	2.88	2.90	2.14	2.34	2.27
Santiago	2.98	2.67	2.56	2.57	2.68	2.74
Tuguegarao	3.53	3.94	2.94	2.33	2.63	2.80

see next page

Sites	MSM respondents who paid male sex partners in the last 12 months			MSM respondents who had sex with male sex partners in exchange for cash or kind in the last 12 months		
	Mean no. of male sex part-ners	Mean no. of oral sex in a month	Mean no. of anal sex in a month	Mean no. of male sex part-ners	Mean no. of oral sex in a month	Mean no. of anal sex in a month
Zamboanga	3.97	3.89	3.88	3.24	3.74	3.22
Surigao	3.82	4.22	5.07	3.96	4.15	4.03
Caloocan	3.18	3.55	3.19	6.00	7.54	7.57
Makati	3.91	2.82	2.63	2.40	2.33	2.35
Mandaluyong	2.19	2.24	2.82	2.74	2.03	1.73
Manila	3.73	4.00	6.71	11.88	7.80	9.53
Marikina	3.79	3.37	2.75	6.06	5.94	4.81
Pasig	2.32	3.28	2.46	8.00	7.20	4.82
Pasay	2.21	2.24	2.12	3.81	3.04	3.28
Quezon City	1.89	1.63	1.63	6.87	5.79	2.95

* unweighted

In most sentinel sites, MSM having sex in exchange for money had more male sex partners than those who were paying for sex. MSM sex workers from Manila had an average of 12 male partners in just a month. This, however, needs further validation in as much as the figure is extremely high compared to other sites.

There is a difference between those who were paying their partners and those who were paid by their partners in terms of the type of sexual role they assumed during anal sex (see Table 50). Seemingly, MSM who paid for sex usually assumed the receiver or the less active partner while those who received some financial considerations assumed the inserting or the more active role.

Table 50. Percent of MSM respondents who paid male sex partners for sex and the type of sexual activities during last anal sex in the last 12 months

Sites	MSM respondents who paid male sex partners in the last 12 months			MSM respondents who had sex with male sex partners in exchange for cash or kind in the last 12 months		
	Re-ceiv-ing	Insert-ing	Both	Re-ceiv-ing	Insert-ing	Both
All sites*	83.8	1.2	9.6	30.7	61.6	7.7
Angeles*	40.7	1.0	1.3	--	--	--
Baguio	79.6	10.0	10.4	37.6	57.8	4.6
Butuan	84.6	a	15.4	13.1	85.3	1.7
Cebu	90.6	5.4	4.1	51.2	46.0	2.8
Davao	76.3	13.5	10.2	60.9	25.8	13.3
General Santos	70.1	19.7	10.2	4.9	94.3	0.8
Puerto Galera	81.7	8.7	18.3	74.4	24.5	1.1
Puerto Princ-esa*	11.3	1.7	0.7	---	---	---
Santiago	83.6	6.9	9.5	47.2	27.5	25.3
Tuguegarao	88.7	5.5	5.8	40.3	47.6	12.2
Zamboanga	90.0	5.0	4.9	19.1	77.5	3.3
Surigao	53.1	10.9	36.0	35.2	59.5	5.2
Caloocan	83.5	11.8	4.7	43.7	46.2	10.1
Makati	a	7.9	10.8	63.1	36.9	0.0
Mandaluyong	7.9	8.6	7.3	66.1	21.8	12.0
Manila	44.8	0.0	55.2	9.0	59.3	31.7

see next page

Sites	MSM respondents who paid male sex partners in the last 12 months			MSM respondents who had sex with male sex partners in exchange for cash or kind in the last 12 months		
	Receiving	Inserting	Both	Receiving	Inserting	Both
Marikina	63.4	6.5	30.1	63.1	24.2	12.8
Pasig	93.6	3.4	3.0	52.7	41.1	6.2
Pasay	7.8	7.8	a	83.6	16.4	0.0
Quezon City	a	70.6	29.4	12.9	84.4	2.7

*unweighted
a - Less than 30 cases

Four in five (83.8%) MSM who paid their male sex partners assumed the receiver role. On the other hand, six in ten (61.6%) MSM who had paying partners had been the inserter.

In one perspective, the difference in the roles of MSM who are paying and being paid for sex implies some dynamics in the power relations between MSM and their sexual partners. It appears, albeit without statistical evidence, that money plays a critical role in defining the role of MSM partners in a sexual activity.

Table 51. Means by which MSM got their paid sex partners in the last month

Sites	Stay in cruising sites	Pimp in an establishment	Pimp on the street	Referrals from friends	Referrals from others	Who referred		
						Escort service	Internet	Cellphone network
All sites	75.9	93.0	80.0	91.9	34.7	99.2	95.9	88.3
Angeles	42.0	43.3	10.0	26.7	2.7	46.0	35.3	46.0
Baguio	69.8	51.8	93.7	75.2	42.4	99.7	42.4	76.3
Butuan	82.9	71.8	57.1	92.7	14.3	98.9	14.0	97.2
Cebu	46.0	97.0	69.1	79.1	23.5	100.0	21.4	98.4
Davao	36.2	a	--	88.3	40.1	100.0	90.9	77.7
General Santos	66.3	89.0	76.1	61.6	18.5	96.6	16.9	81.6
Puerto Galera	89.1	87.7	98.4	45.8	25.5	98.4	98.4	98.4
Puerto Princesa	9.0	14.7	10.3	10.3	15.7	15.3	15.3	15.3

see next page

Information on the venues or places where MSM meet their male sex partners and how they meet them tells important clues on where and how to reach out to the MSM. This is particularly significant in as much as sex between males is stigmatized in the Philippines.

Sites	Stay in cruising sites	Pimp in an establish-ment	Pimp on the street	Refer-rals from friends	Referrals from oth-ers	Who referred		
						Escort service	Internet	Cellphone network
Santiago	91.7	93.8	59.5	74.7	38.4	36.3	93.4	93.4
Tuguegarao	a	a	a	a	53.1	97.4	a	a
Zamboanga	73.0	99.1	96.3	88.4	49.6	97.7	94.9	94.9
Surigao	71.3	a	a	94.1	35.8	31.6	93.4	93.4
Caloocan	a	a	a	a	26.8	73.2	a	a
Makati	51.8	97.3	97.3	68.3	27.9	85.7	81.2	81.2
Mandaluyong	88.5	--	a	54.8	26.7	96.2	98.4	98.4
Manila	99.4	99.3	99.3	97.7	93.4	99.2	99.5	99.5
Marikina	58.1	89.8	89.8	78.6	34.9	95.4	95.9	95.9
Pasig	92.7	a	a	54.6	39.1	92.1	91.2	91.2
Pasay	a	a	a	a	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6
Quezon City	a	a	a	a	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.6

a = Less than 30 cases

a - Less than 30 cases

MSM respondents mostly got their paid male sexual partners through a pimp in establishments (93%) and through referrals from friends (91.9%) in the last 30 days preceding the survey (see Table 51). A substantial proportion (75.9%) of the respondents got their male sex partners by staying in cruising sites. Others got their sex partners through referrals mostly through escort service, Internet, and cell phone networks.

MSM who had paying partners usually get their partners from a variety of places. These places include: Internet café, malls, cinemas, gay bars, massage parlors, spa, videoke, park, hotel, school, restaurants, coffee houses, and streets (see Table 52).

Since sex between men is stigmatized, negotiations for sexual favors are not concentrated in single and selected venues. This only means that sex between men is prevalent in many possible places and that interventions should cover as many possible venues where MSM can be reached.

Table 52. Usual places where MSM got their paying sex partners

Sites	Inter-net cafe	Malls	Cine-mas	Gay Bars	Mas-sage par-lors	Spa	Vid-eo-ke	Park	Ho-tel	School	Restau-rants	Coffee Houses	Streets
All sites	93.5	89.6	96.0	86.5	93.8	97.8	90.6	90.3	95.6	96.0	97.7	98.0	66.7
Angeles	41.7	87.7	90.8	90.8	98.5	100	94.6	86.2	96.9	99.2	99.2	96.2	50.8
Baguio	98.8	84.6	26.1	84.3	99.8	100	50.0	84.2	98.3	98.4	98.5	99.2	66.1
Butuan	88.3	94.0	91.2	97.9	97.6	100	70.5	95.3	96.8	85.2	98.3	100	82.1
Cebu	88.5	88.4	98.5	87.1	99.5	100	93.7	98.5	98.1	95.9	97.2	93.5	35.7
Davao	89.1	96.7	97.1	40.4	38.1	100	91.1	96.5	38.1	95.8	95.2	95.6	47.2
General Santos	90.1	91.7	45.1	45.1	94.5	100	78.5	85.7	99.2	98.5	100	99.4	55.7
Puerto Galera	96.4	98.9	99.2	62.5	91.0	98.1	91.1	99.2	85.1	99.2	90.8	99.2	98.0
Puerto Princesa	31.7	99.0	99.0	98.0	98.0	99.0	94.1	67.3	95.0	99.2	97.0	97.0	34.7
Santiago	93.7	91.4	95.8	84.2	93.7	100	86.0	92.4	93.1	93.5	100	96.6	51.5
Tuguegarao	a	a	a	a	98.0	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Zamboanga	91.4	90.0	85.0	99.2	93.7	51.5	95.9	92.5	97.9	96.4	98.6	99.6	80.4
Surigao	97.2	55.7	55.7	55.7	a	19.9	79.1	82.2	55.7	89.6	97.0	99.2	55.1

see next page

Sites	Inter-net cafe	Malls	Cine-mas	Gay Bars	Mas-sage par-lors	Spa	Vid-eo-ke	Park	Ho-tel	School	Restau-rants	Coffee Houses	Streets
Caloocan	a	a	18.3	18.3	51.5	18.3	18.3	a	a	100	a	a	a
Makati	88.1	69.2	98.7	42.4	55.7	93.1	94.5	98.7	85.5	100	89.2	99.1	42.1
Mandaluyong	90.0	81.5	96.9	84.4	18.3	98.9	95.6	92.2	95.4	96.8	100	95.3	56.6
Manila	98.6	94.0	97.7	95.2	83.3	94.1	99.1	99.6	99.8	94.1	99.9	99.2	97.4
Marikina	98.3	66.0	95.8	97.6	46.5	46.5	46.5	29.5	98.0	96.9	96.4	98.7	42.9
Pasig	a	a	20.6	a	100.0	20.6	a	20.6	20.6	a	100	98.3	47.2
Pasay	a	a	23.5	a	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	96.0	a	100	87.5	85.5
Quezon City	97.2	89.0	89.2	68.2	80.4	92.6	89.3	93.8	91.8	98.7	97.1	99.1	85.1

a - Less than 30 cases

C.6. Group Sex

Group sex or "orgy" is a high risk sexual activity which involves a group of more than two persons in which partners are exchanged. The risk is further increased when drugs and alcohol are likewise involved.

From among the MSM in the survey, about 16 percent have ever participated in a group sex. Cebu (34%) and Quezon City (32.5%) had the highest proportions of MSM who had ever participated in an "orgy" (see Table 53).

In the last orgy that the MSM respondents engaged in, there were about four (4) male sex partners and two (2) female sex partners. Moreover, in most of these cases, many (54.5%) of the respondents did not use condom at all. The risk of HIV infection brought by unprotected group sex is more pronounced as shown by the six (or more than half of) HIV positive respondents who did not use protection in any of their group sex encounters.

Table 53. Percent of MSM who ever participated in group sex by sentinel sites

Sentinel Sites	Percent	n
All Sites	15.9	4,358
Angeles City	8.7	300
Baguio City	12.7	304
Butuan City	16.4	252
Cebu City	34.0	300
Davao City	14.9	294
General Santos City	16.1	295
Puerto Galera	8.3	166
Puerto Princesa	11.0	300
Santiago City	14.5	111
Tuguegarao City	19.2	31
Zamboanga City	16.7	266

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Sentinel Sites	Percent	n
Surigao	10.9	110
Caloocan City	19.4	114
Makati City	15.0	134
Mandaluyong City	15.3	153
City of Manila	20.0	262
Marikina City	16.4	129
Pasig City	16.5	99
Pasay City	12.8	47
Quezon City	32.5	217

Table 54. Average number of times respondents participated in group sex in the last 12 months and the mean number of male and female partners in the last group sex

	Percent	n
Mean no. of times participated in group sex	1.94	483
Mean no. of male partners in last group sex	3.77	631
Mean no. of female partners in last group sex	1.95	190

Majority of MSM respondents (56.0%) who participated in an orgy were under the influence of alcohol during their last group sex (see Table 55). More dangerously, about nine (9) percent has taken drugs, some of which were injected (14.3%) to them.

Table 55. Percent of MSM respondents who used condom in all group sex, never used condom, under the influence of alcohol during last group sex, taken drugs during last group sex, injected the drugs used and HIV positive who never used condom during last group sex

	Percent	n
Used condom in all group sex	12.8	674
Never used condom	54.5	674
Under the influence of alcohol during last group sex	56.0	671
Taken drugs during last group sex	9.0	671
Injected the drugs used	14.3	63
HIV positive who never used condom	54.5 (6)	11

Table 56. Percent of MSM respondents who ever experienced group sex and who used condom in all group sex by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Percent of MSM respondents who ever experienced group sex	n	MSM respondents who used condom in all group sex	n
Age				
15-19	14.6	1,318	6.4	187
20-24	16.1	1,518	13.5	237
25-29	19.5	771	19.2	146
30-34	14.9	336	14.3	49

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Background characteristics	Percent of MSM respondents who ever experienced group sex	n	MSM respondents who used condom in all group sex	n
Age				
35-39	15.8	190	20.7	29
40-44	14.0	121	(6.3)	16
45 and above	10.1	99	---	10
15-17 (minors)	14.5	594	4.7	85
Currently living with a partner				
Yes	19.3	720	19.0	137
No	15.3	3,751	11.4	528
Civil status				
Single	15.8	4,044	11.8	619
Married	18.0	233	28.6	42
Separated/widowed	19.0	58	9.1	11
Educational attainment				
Elementary	13.7	299	9.8	41
Secondary	13.9	2,146	12.2	288
Vocational, college and higher	18.8	1,883	13.7	344
Work status				
Working	16.1	2,054	13.7	322
Not working	16.1	2,110	12.0	334

see next page

Background characteristics	Percent of MSM respondents who ever experienced group sex	n	MSM respondents who used condom in all group sex	n
HIV status				
Positive	25.0	44	9.1	11
Negative	15.9	4,314	12.8	663

(%)- Less than 25 cases

The incidence of group sex is relatively low across background characteristics. What is glaring is the low use of condom in all the group sex that the respondents have taken part. Condom use during group sex is particularly low among the younger MSM, especially among the minors; those with elementary level of education; and MSM with HIV.

In general, the data about the group sexual behaviors of MSM show that group sex, while not as common as sex with single partner, is a high risk behavior since it involves the confluence of sexual and non-sexual behaviors that make an individual more vulnerable to infection.

C.7. Sex with Women

MSM also have sex with women, and may thus potentially infect their female partners especially when such sexual activity is unprotected. As such, the information on MSM' sexual engagement with women provides understanding in tracing the chain of HIV infection which is vital in designing comprehensive and appropriate HIV and AIDS interventions.

Table 57. Percent of MSM and of HIV positive respondents who have had vaginal, oral, and anal sex with women

Study Sites	Percent who have had vaginal sex with woman	Percent who have had oral sex with woman	Percent who have had anal sex with woman	n
All Sites	79.2	41.9	9.8	2,314
Angeles	80.7	49.6	5.0	119
Baguio	91.7	37.9	4.1	169
Butuan	97.1	37.1	2.9	175
Cebu	97.0	56.1	29.5	132
Davao	99.0	48.5	4.1	99
General Santos	99.3	13.5	4.1	148
Puerto Galera	90.2	63.9	34.4	61
Puerto Princesa	91.5	37.3	12.4	177
Santiago	90.1	59.2	11.3	71
Tuguegarao	96.6	(24.1)	17.2	29
Zamboanga	21.1	7.7	2.7	299
Surigao	81.7	35.2	21.1	71
Caloocan	90.3	64.5	22.6	31
Makati	96.9	39.1	7.8	64
Mandaluyong	89.1	46.9	4.7	64

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Study Sites	Percent who have had vaginal sex with woman	Percent who have had oral sex with woman	Percent who have had anal sex with woman	n
Manila	90.3	52.2	10.6	113
Marikina	43.9	38.6	7.0	57
Pasig	13.1	7.1	6.1	99
Pasay	89.2	74.6	8.8	102
Quezon City	98.7	85.0	15.4	234
HIV-Positive MSM	**87.0 (20)**	**34.8 (8)**	**4.3 (1)**	**23**

A revealing reality from IHBSS points to the variety of MSM sexual activities. As the data in Table 57 point out, almost four out of five (79.2%) MSM have experienced vaginal sex with women. Four in ten (41.9%) respondents had engaged in oral sex and one in ten (9.8%) in anal sex with women.

Table 58. Percentage of MSM respondents and HIV positives by relationship with female sex partner

Relationship	Percent for all MSMs	n	Percent for HIV-positive MSMs	n
Girlfriend	56.3	1,100	42.1	8
Spouse/live-in partner	15.8	308	5.3	1
Friend	13.1	257	15.8	3
Relative	0.5	10	5.3	1
Paying sex partner	1.6	31	5.3	1
Paid sex partner	0.6	11	5.3	1
Acquaintance	4.8	93	5.3	1
No relation	7.4	145	15.8	3

The data among respondents with HIV emphasize the real threat of HIV infection among MSM and their partners. Twenty (20) MSM who were diagnosed with HIV infection said that they ever had vaginal sex with women, while eight have had oral sex with women. Although the data lack empirical evidence to show that such sexual encounter with women happened before or after they were diagnosed with HIV, an important realization is the fact that MSM are potential sources of infection among women especially during unprotected sex.

Apparently, most of the MSM respondents had sex with their girlfriends (56.3%) and their spouse or live-in partner (15.8%). The data, however, cannot show whether the sexual encounters with their female partners were done prior to their regular sexual activities with males and whether such sexual relationships are continuing. The more important concern, nonetheless, is whether their female partners know the sexual behaviors of their male partners. Some studies and policy documents reason out that MSM' sexual relationship with women may be due to cultural and socially constructed factors. In areas where discriminatory laws or social stigma of male sexual relations exist, relationships with women may become a "façade" or "disguise." Likewise, largely because of the taboo, the female partners of MSM are often unaware of their partner's other liaisons, and may therefore be exposed to additional HIV risks (UNAIDS).

The data in Table 59 showing that most (86.2%) MSM did not use condom during their last sex with woman emphasizes the risk that female partners have to face in engaging in sexual relations with MSM who are sexually active. Most of the MSM did not use condom because they did not like it (34.2%), while (33.7%) cited the non-availability of condom as reason.

Table 59. Percent of MSM who did not use condom during last sex with woman and reasons for not using condom

	Percent	n
Percent who did not use condom during last sex with woman	85.4	1,982
Reasons for not using condom		
Condom not available	33.7	389
Expensive	0.4	5
Partner objected	7.0	81
Does not like condom	34.2	48
Does not know how to use condom	4.1	395
Not necessary	17.5	202
Forgot to use condom	3.0	34

In addition, sex with a woman tend to occur during the adolescence period of the respondents (mean age- 16.8 years) (see Table 60). About 34 percent of those who ever had sexual experience with women had their first sex with women when they were 15 years old and below (2.5% for 6-20 years and 31.5% for 11-15 years). These data reinforce the need to focus interventions in addressing the sexual and reproductive health concerns of the adolescents and young adults.

Table 60. Age of MSM respondents during first penetrative sex with a woman

Age group	Percent	n
6-10	2.5	35
11-15	31.4	439
16-20	56.8	795
21-25	6.7	94
26&above	2.5	35
Mean Age	**16.8**	

D. Summary

MSM have relatively high knowledge on STI, HIV, and AIDS particularly on its symptoms, mode of transmission, and prevention. MSM aged 15 to 19 and those with only elementary level of education manifested the widest gap in terms of perfect knowledge on HIV. Lower level of knowledge is also manifested among the minors.

Most of the MSM identified themselves as homosexuals; as such, attraction to male sex partner is evident. As MSM mature by age, they tend to identify themselves as homosexuals. This is probably because young adults are still in the process of establishing their identities; they might not be able to identify themselves as homosexuals in a straight-forward manner. This entails qualitative probing to establish the pattern since this is important in guiding the young in their sexual development.

The data on the sexual activities of MSM clearly illustrate that MSM are actively engaged in various sexual activities. MSM maintain regular sex with non-paying partners as well as engage in casual sex with male sex partners.

Apparently, a significant percentage of the respondents are engaging in sex trade as manifested by the large proportion of respondents having sex in exchange for cash or kind. This, however, should be further validated considering the limitations of the survey.

Sex with a paying partner is more common than sex with paid partners among MSM respondents. Having sex in exchange for monetary considerations is most manifest among the younger groups, among those with lower level of education, and among those who are not currently working. A large group of MSM also pay their male sex partners. Those having sex with paying partners are mostly the younger group of respondents while those paying their partners for sex are mostly among the older groups.

Some data on the first sex experience of MSM are also revealing and disturbing. Some MSM started their sexual exposures as early as when they were children (e.g. 5-10 years old). Most of the MSM had their sexual debut with males during their adolescence. A disturbing information points to the incidence of forced and paid sex during MSM' first sexual encounter with males. This constitutes rape and seduction which might have legal, health, social, mental, and psychological repercussions for the victims.

While most of the MSM are singles, they also have sex with women, thus exposing this population to the risk of the infection.

The preference for sexual role varies by the type of partners an MSM has. In general, MSM act as the receiver during sexual activities with their male partners, particularly when engaging in anal sex with a paid partner.

Another risky behavior among MSM is their participation in group sex. While there is no significant percentage among MSM respondents engaging in this type of sexual activity, the practice is not rare. The exposure to the risk of HIV infection is intensified

through this sexual behavior.

Lastly, the risk associated with these sexual behaviors is made more threatening by the low use of condom among MSM in all their sexual activities. The data show that knowledge of HIV, STI and AIDS does not translate to use of condom during oral, anal, and group sex. There is a very low percentage of MSM using condom during sex with their paid, paying, non-paying and even among their women partners. Low condom use is most evident among the young, especially among the minors.

SECTION 5: NON-SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG MSM

The sexual behaviors of MSM respondents interplay with some of their non-sexual behaviors such as alcohol and drug use. Given their importance for programming, information on the non-sexual risk behaviors of MSM, specifically alcohol and drug use, was included in the survey.

Table 61. Percent of MSM who have had sex while under the influence of alcohol when having sex

	Percent	n
Percent who ever had sex while under the influence of alcoholic drinks in the past 12 months	73.4	2,612
Relationship with sex partner last time had sex while under the influence of alcohol		
Boyfriend	22.2	389
Husband/live-in	4.1	5
Friend	26.7	81
Relative	14.9	48
Paying sex	14.9	395
Paid sex	2.6	202
Acquaintance	10.0	34
No relation	19.2	
Percent who used condom the last time they had sex while under the influence of alcoholic drinks	18.6	1,888

In the sexual encounters of 73 percent of MSM respondents during the last 12 months, they were under the influence of alcohol (see Table 61). Most of their sexual encounters under the influence of alcohol were with their friends (26.7%) and boyfriends (22.2%). Coincidentally, most of these sexual activities were unprotected (with only about 19 percent who admitted using condom during such sexual encounter).

Drug use is likewise prevalent among MSM during their sexual encounters. Fifty-five percent of MSM have ever experienced having sex while on drugs (see Table 62). The pattern suggests that alcohol and drug use during sex is commonly happening with persons with whom they maintain a degree of intimacy. Condom use is also low during sexual activities involving drug use.

Table 62. Percent of MSM who have had sex while under the influence of drugs

	Percent	n
Percent who ever had sex while on drugs	54.8	465
Relationship with sex partner last time had sex while on drugs		
Boyfriend	16.5	389
Husband/live-in	7.0	5
Friend	29.8	81
Relative	--	48
Paying sex	18.6	395
Paid sex	2.9	202
Acquaintance	8.7	34
No relation	16.5	
Percent who used condom last time had sex while on drugs	16.2	242

Table 63. Background characteristics of MSM who have had sex while under the influence of drugs and alcohol

Background characteristics	Percent of MSM respondents under the influence of alcohol during last sex	n	MSM respondents who ever had sex while on drugs	n
Age				
15-19	76.6	752	46.6	133
20-24	70.3	925	53.4	163
25-29	70.2	494	52.1	94
30-34	79.9	199	75.0	36
35-39	78.8	113	(72.2)	18
40-44	73.4	79	(80.0)	10
45 and above	78.0	50	(81.8)	11
15-17 (minors)	77.6	322	39.3	61
Currently living with a partner				
Yes	69.0	497	58.3	103
No	74.5	2,075	54.4	355
Civil status				
Single	73.4	2,481	54.6	421
Married	73.3	146	56.8	37
Separated/widowed	82.9	35	(40.0)	5

see next page

Background characteristics	Percent of MSM respondents under the influence of alcohol during last sex	n	MSM respondents who ever had sex while on drugs	n
Educational attainment				
Elementary	76.4	157	47.7	44
Secondary	75.8	1,282	52.5	255
Vocational, college and higher	70.3	1,157	60.4	164
Work status				
Working	73.5	1,231	58.9	190
Not working	71.9	1,268	47.9	238
HIV status				
Positive	60.9	23	50.0 (3)	6
Negative	73.5	2,589	54.9	459

(%)- Less than 25 cases

Summary

The data on alcohol and drug use imply that the risk of HIV infection is a confluence of sexual and non-sexual behaviors. Drug use and taking of alcohol were mostly done with their boyfriends and friends, giving the message that these non-sexual risky behaviors are being done by MSM mostly with persons whom they have more intimate relationships with.

Sex while under the influence of alcohol and drugs is most prevalent among the younger group of MSM especially among the minors. This type of sexual behavior is also prevalent among those who are working. The hidden nature of these acts, however, challenges policymakers and program managers to unfold other factors that explain the interplay. This means that addressing HIV and AIDS issues and concerns entails a broader look into the cultural, social, structural, political, and other environment challenges facing the MSM and other at-risk populations.

SECTION 6: EXPOSURE OF MSM TO HIV INTERVENTIONS

The information on the mode, type, and level of access of the MSM to information and services on HIV help in identifying more appropriate and more effective program interventions. For this purpose, the IHBSS gathered information on the following:

Intervention 1: Attendance of respondent to a seminar or meeting or a discussion that addressed the prevention of infection with STI or HIV;

Intervention 2: If the respondent was approached by anyone who discussed the prevention of sexual transmission of HIV;

Intervention 3: Receipt of condom (s) from a person or organization who gives it for free;

Intervention 4: Receipt of lubricant (s) from a person or organization who gives it for free; and

Intervention 5: If the respondent was approached by anyone who talked about how to prevent HIV transmission when injecting drugs.

A. Access to information and commodity for prevention

As can be seen in Table 64, there is low level of access to information and commodities to prevent STI and HIV infection among the respondents in the past 12 months preceding the survey. The provision of condom (Intervention 3) appears to be the most accessible intervention among MSM with 41 percent of them having received condom from a person or institution. One in three (32.7%) MSM was approached by someone who discussed STI and HIV prevention (Intervention 2). One in four (24.5%) likewise attended a seminar or meeting that discussed STI and HIV prevention (Intervention 1) while almost the same proportion (25.6%) was approached by someone who discussed prevention of HIV when injecting drugs (intervention 5). The least accessible intervention among the respondents was the provision of lubricant with only about one in ten (9.1%) able to access such commodity for free from someone or from an institution in their locality (Intervention 4).

A glaring difference in terms of access and provision of interventions across sentinel sites can also be seen. Quezon City had the highest percentage (70.5%) of respondents who have received condom for the last 12 months. A relatively high percentage of respondents from Zamboanga (56.5%), Surigao (54.2%), Davao (52.6%), and Tuguegarao (51.6%) have accessed condom. Pasay City had the least percentage of respondents (17%) who have accessed condom for free.

Respondents from Quezon City, Davao, Puerto Galera, Tuguegarao, and Zamboanga had relatively high exposure to almost all program interventions (except access to lubricants which has generally low access). Respondents from Pasay, Baguio, Caloocan, Manila, and Marikina, had relatively low exposure to almost all the program interventions.

Table 64. Percent of MSM respondents who received specific type of intervention on STI and HIV

Sites	Inter-vention 1	n	Inter-vention 2	n	Inter-vention 3	n	Inter-vention 4	n	Inter-vention 5	n
All Sites*	24.5	4,326	32.7	3,327	41.0	4,321	9.1	4,323	25.6	4,280
Angeles*	12.0	300	19.0	300	28.0	300	3.7	299	31.8	299
Baguio	11.2	304	11.1	305	28.9	304	2.0	304	5.6	304
Butuan	25.5	247	39.9	248	40.9	247	5.6	248	38.6	251
Cebu	29.1	299	24.4	299	41.1	297	9.4	299	8.4	296
Davao	42.9	294	41.8	294	52.6	291	8.5	293	21.9	292
General Santos	17.7	295	26.9	294	24.1	295	2.4	294	13.2	281
Puerto Galera	30.9	162	38.6	166	44.4	162	23.5	162	64.4	149
Puerto Princesa*	18.3	300	33.7	300	36.7	300	4.0	300	26.2	294
Santiago	27.9	299	37.8	111	41.4	111	14.4	111	30.0	110
Tuguegarao	35.5	35	39.7	31	51.6	31	9.7	31	32.3	31

see next page

Sites	Inter-vention 1	n	Inter-vention 2	n	Inter-vention 3	n	Inter-vention 4	n	Inter-vention 5	n
Zamboanga	46.0	265	45.8	264	56.5	262	7.3	260	26.0	262
Surigao	27.4	106	54.5	101	54.2	107	8.5	106	41.4	99
Caloocan	16.7	114	22.8	114	35.1	114	8.8	114	23.5	115
Makati	15.0	133	37.6	133	48.5	132	8.3	133	21.6	134
Mandaluyong	13.2	152	29.6	152	47.7	151	15.2	151	18.8	149
Manila	5.0	260	36.3	262	29.0	262	8.8	261	44.4	261
Marikina	9.3	129	8.7	127	29.1	127	7.8	128	11.2	125
Pasig	7.5	93	38.3	94	49.0	96	10.3	97	28.9	97
Pasay	12.8	47	8.7	46	17.0	47	--	46	4.3	47
Quezon City	54.2	216	62.2	217	70.5	217	31.8	217	38.4	216

*unweighted

By background characteristics (see Table 65), it appears that the younger age groups, especially the minors and young adults (15-24 years old), had generally the lowest level of access to the various interventions. Higher age groups had greater access to these interventions.

Respondents who were living with a partner had consistently higher access to information, condom, and lubricants used to prevent HIV infection than those who were not living with their partner. Higher percentage of respondents with access to all of these interventions is also evident among those who were married, with at least secondary level of education, and those who were working.

As expected, those with perfect knowledge on HIV also had higher access to information on preventing HIV during sexual engagements and when injecting drugs as well as access to condom and lubricants than those who had incomplete knowledge.

Interestingly, there is a higher percentage of respondents with HIV who had access to information on how to prevent HIV during sexual intercourse and when injecting drugs than those who were negatively diagnosed with HIV. However, respondents with HIV had smaller proportion of those who have received condom for free for the last 12 months.

Table 65. Background characteristics of MSM who access to various program interventions on STI and HIV

Background characteristics	Inter-vention 1	n	Inter-vention 2	n	Inter-vention 3	n	Inter-vention 4	n	Inter-vention 5	n
Age										
15-19	17.1	1,307	27.7	1,304	32.2	1,305	5.1	1,307	19.6	1,287
20-24	25.7	1,509	32.1	1,512	42.2	1,511	9.7	1,510	25.8	1,501
25-29	33.7	766	37.8	767	48.3	764	11.9	765	32.0	757
30-34	31.3	335	37.9	335	46.3	335	12.6	334	29.0	332
35-39	32.3	189	38.3	188	48.4	186	11.2	187	31.9	189
40-44	28.3	120	30.8	120	45.8	118	10.3	117	26.7	120
45 and above	30.5	95	42.7	96	45.4	97	16.3	98	32.3	96
15-17 (minors)	15.2	591	27.3	590	30.5	591	5.4	591	18.2	581

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Background characteristics	Inter-vention 1	n	Inter-vention 2	n	Inter-vention 3	n	Inter-vention 4	n	Inter-vention 5	n
Currently living with a partner										
Yes	35.1	716	38.2	718	50.1	715	14.5	717	29.0	717
No	23.3	3,545	31.5	3,548	39.1	3,544	8.0	3,544	24.8	3,503
Civil status										
Single	24.5	4,015	32.3	4,016	40.9	4,011	8.7	4,014	25.3	3,970
Married	35.9	231	39.8	231	42.2	230	16.2	229	28.6	231
Separated/ widowed	44.8	58	32.8	58	39.7	58	8.6	59	29.8	57
45 and above	30.5	95	42.7	96	45.4	97	16.3	98	32.3	96
Educational attainment										
Elementary	18.8	298	24.4	299	33.4	296	8.1	297	16.6	295
Secondary	23.5	2,126	30.1	2,125	39.3	2,122	8.9	2,124	24.0	2,090
Vocational, college and higher	28.5	1,874	37.0	1,875	43.9	1,875	9.7	1,874	29.0	1,867

see next page

Background characteristics	Inter-vention 1	n	Inter-vention 2	n	Inter-vention 3	n	Inter-vention 4	n	Inter-vention 5	n
Work status										
Working	26.1	2,046	35.0	2,048	42.3	2,044	9.4	2,046	26.2	2,032
Not working	24.8	2,049	30.5	2,086	39.9	2,086	8.5	2,085	23.3	2,065
Knowledge on HIV										
Perfect	31.6	1,495	41.3	1,495	48.7	2,829	9.7	1,492	36.0	1,484
Imperfect	22.1	2,831	28.1	2,832	36.9	2,839	8.9	2,831	20.1	2,796
HIV status										
Positive	18.2	298	24.4	299	33.4	296	8.1	297	16.6	295
Negative	25.5	4,282	32.5	4,283	41.1	4,277	9.1	4,279	25.5	4,238

Table 66. Percent of MSM respondents who receive specific interventions who used condom in specific sexual activity

Background characteristics	Inter-vention 1	n	Inter-vention 2	n	Inter-vention 3	n	Inter-vention 5	n
Had anal sex using a condom (past 12 months)	49.2	779	47.1	1,026	45.7	1,280	47.9	743
Used condom last time had sex with woman	17.9	347	16.6	459	20.1	590	18.9	344
Used condom during last sex with paying partner	55.0	291	49.3	251	48.9	464	46.3	255
Used condom during last sex with paid partner	48.9	359	40.4	275	45.1	417	45.3	322
Used condom during all sex acts in group sex	23.2	211	17.5	269	17.4	251	18.3	180
Used condom last time had sex under the influence of alcohol	27.6	557	23.8	692	24.7	880	28.8	532
Used condom last time had sex under the influence of alcohol	29.5	78	23.8	105	17.4	351	21.9	32

B. Sexual behavior and exposure to interventions

Exposure to intervention supposedly encourages protected sexual behaviors among the beneficiaries. In the case of the respondents however, the exposure to information and access to condom did not necessarily translate to protected sex. While the low valid cases in Table 66 do not give stable conclusions, the table indicates that there is low use of condom even among respondents who were given the information and condom for preventing HIV infection.

Only about 46 percent who had received condom for free in the past 12 months used condom in their anal sex during the same period. There is an extremely low prevalence of condom use in all sexual acts. This provides serious implications on program development and implementation in as much as provision in condom use and information does not match the actual behavior of the MSM.

C. Summary

In general, there is a low level of access to information and commodities to prevent STI and HIV infection among the respondents in the past 12 months. The gap in the access to information and prevention measures is widely evident among the younger groups. Moreover, exposure to interventions does not necessarily translate to protected sex.

SECTION 7: CONCLUSIONS

The Integrated HIV Behavioral and Serologic Surveillance System (IHBSS) is an institutional system that aims to gather needed information to address the prevailing STI and HIV and AIDS infection in the country. In 2009, the third of the IHBSS series was conducted.

This particular study is focused on analyzing the results of the survey that pertains to the HIV prevalence and behaviors of males having sex with males (MSM). The focus on MSM is driven by the increasing HIV infection among males and the increasing contribution of this segment of population in the epidemic.

The study was specifically undertaken to a) determine the prevalence of HIV among MSM across the 20 study sites; b) describe the demographic, socio-economic and behavioral factors exhibited by MSM that influence their exposure to the risk of HIV infection; c) determine the MSM' exposure to STI and HIV interventions and its effect to condom use; and d) identify major policy, program and research implications based on the results of the analysis.

Based on the objectives, the following are the main findings of the study:

HIV prevalence among MSM

- The latest data of the Philippine HIV and AIDS Registry show the shift of HIV transmission from heterosexual contact (30%) to MSM (70%). In 2010, more than half of the HIV infections through sexual contact were among MSM.
- The IHBSS serologic surveillance has detected 45 cases of HIV positives among the MSM respondents. Davao and Manila have the highest number of cases with 11 each. Respondents with HIV are relatively young, with a median age of 24 years. 12 cases involved teenagers, two of whom were in the 15 – 17 age group.
- All respondents with HIV are single and most of them have attained college level of education. Most of them are likewise currently working.

Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of MSM

The survey had a total of 4,372 MSM respondents unevenly distributed in 20 study sites.

Because of some serious limitations in the random sampling method applied in the gathering of respondents and some inconsistencies in the responses, the results of the study only pertains to the respondents and not to the general population of the MSM.

- MSM respondents were relatively young with a median age of 22 years. A substantial proportion were young adults 15 to 19 years old. Surigao City had the youngest respondents with a median age of 19 years.
- Nine out of ten respondents were single. Only about five percent were married. Most of them were not living with a partner.
- In general, the MSM respondents are educated with at least secondary level of education. About half of the total respondents have attained vocational, college and higher level of education. Only about seven percent have attained elementary level.
- There is a higher percentage (51%) of respondents who were not working and only a minimal percentage who have ever worked abroad. Moreover, respondents had a relatively high monthly income (P7,733.44). There are regional disparities in terms of income with those from Metro Manila having higher income than those from the rest of the study sites.

Sexual risk behaviors among MSM

- Overall, most of respondents said that they know of STI, HIV and AIDS. A high percentage (82%) of respondents have heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse. However, about one in four respondents did not know any symptoms of STI. The most known symptom of STI among women is abdominal pain while genital discharge is the most known symptoms in men.
- One in five respondents did not know about HIV and one in ten does not know about AIDS. A relatively high percentage of the respondents know that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV and that HIV can be prevented. Generally, the respondents had high level of knowledge of the mode of transmission and prevention of HIV infection.
- There is, however, a gap in terms of the “perfect knowledge’ on HIV. Only about one in three knows that HIV can be prevented; sex with only one faithful, uninfected partner reduces risk of HIV transmission; a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with infected person; using condom reduces risk of HIV transmission; and a person

cannot get HIV from mosquito bites. Most of the respondents got their knowledge and information from the television, radio, and their friends.

- Majority of the respondents (60%) expressed their preference for males as sexual partner. More respondents also identified themselves as homosexual (66%). As MSMs mature by age, more MSM tend to identify themselves as homosexuals.

- Oral sex is more common than anal sex among MSM respondents. Most of the respondents assume the role of the receiver in both anal and oral sex experience. Respondents with HIV have higher percentage of reported experience on oral and anal sex than the percentage for all sites.

- Most of those who ever had anal sex are adolescents and minors; not currently living with a partner; have at least attained secondary level of education; and do not have perfect knowledge on HIV.

- Having multiple partners is a common practice among MSM. Across the study sites, the respondents had an average of one male sex partner per week in the past month. MSM in Davao had an average of almost two male sex partners per week in the last thirty days. In terms of proportion, there are about six in ten respondents who had more than one male sex partner within the past month.

- About 69 percent had multiple paid partners, 64 percent with multiple paying partners, and 58 percent with multiple paying partners in the past thirty days. There seems to be a higher proportion of MSM who have multiple paying partners than multiple paid partners.

- MSM with HIV are likewise actively having sex with multiple partners. Respondents in younger age groups, not currently living with a partner, with lower level of education, and who are singles have higher proportion with multiple sex partners. Minors, likewise, had multiple partners. There are a number of young MSM who make a living selling sex.

- MSM respondents had their sexual debut when they were 16 years old. There are also respondents who were forced to have sex as when they were between the age of 5 and 10. Other had their first sex with males for monetary considerations and most of the first sexual encounters were with their friends.

- A high 70 percent had oral sex and 54 percent who had anal sex in the last six months without using condom. Respondents usually get their condom from the pharmacies.

- Moreover, knowledge of HIV and AIDS does not match use of condom among respondents. While there is high knowledge that HIV can be prevented and that condom can reduce the risks, condom use is still low among those who expressed knowledge about this information. Condom use is also particularly low among the minors. Married MSM have higher percentage of condom use than singles.

- MSM also maintain sexual activity with their regular non-paying partners and also have casual sex with males. Casual sex is more common than sex with regular non-paying partner. Younger MSM have more regular and casual sex partners. Moreover, respondents with HIV have higher number of regular and casual non-paying partners than those without HIV.

- Condom use is also not being practiced by respondents in sex with non-paying partners.

- More respondents experienced sex with paying partners than paid partners. About three in four respondents have paying partners and seven in ten have paid partners. The highest percentage of respondents who have paid partners is found in Makati while the highest percentage of respondents who have paying partner is from Quezon City.

- Younger respondents appear to be more active with paying partners while older had more paid partners. This means that more younger respondents tend to sell sex and the older respondents tend to pay for sex. Likewise, 81% of minors had sex with paying partners in the last 12 months.

- Respondents who had sex with paying and paid partners had sex with three partners for the last month. MSM respondents from Manila had as many as 12 partners on the average in the past month. MSM who pay for sex usually assume the receiver and those who are being paid assume the inserter. Respondents usually get their partners through pimps and referrals from friends. Respondents likewise get their paying partners from a wide variety of places.

- Respondents also participate in group sex. While this is rarer than sex with an individual, the involvement of multiple partners in one sex act makes the risk higher. In the last group sex that the respondents participated, there was an average of four males and two female sex partners. In most of these sexual acts, condom use is low particularly among the younger respondents. In addition, a high percentage of those who participated in group sex had taken drugs and were under the influence of alcohol.

- Almost four in five respondents have ever experienced vaginal sex with women. Almost half of the respondents with HIV had also sex with women. Most of their women partners are their girlfriends or their live-in partners.

- Most of the sexual encounters with women were unprotected. Most of the respondents said that they deliberately did not use condom because they did not like it. Condom was not also available during the time of the sexual encounter with female partners.

Non-sexual risk behaviors among MSM

- Alcohol and drug use during sex is also common among MSM. In the sexual encounters of 73 percent of the respondents, they were under the influence of alcohol. Moreover, 50 percent of the respondents had also experienced sex with male partners while on drugs. This behavior was most prevalent among the minors. Condom use is also low during these encounters.

Exposure to STI and HIV interventions

- In general, there is low level of access to information and means to prevent infection among respondents. The provision of condom appears to be the more accessible intervention among the respondents.
- The younger age groups especially the minors and the young adults (15-24 years old) have generally the lowest level of access to interventions.
- Quezon City has the highest percentage (70.5%) of respondents who have received condom for the last 12 months. Pasay City has the least proportion (17%) of respondents who have accessed condom for free.
- Among those with access to information and condom, unprotected sex is still prevalent. This means that exposure to interventions did not produce the intended behaviors among MSM.

SECTION 8: POLICY AND PROGRAM IMPLICATIONS

The HIV infection among MSM is a growing concern not only for health but for development in general. There is a need to generate more information to better understand the issue and to allow program managers to design an appropriate and effective policy and program to address the concern among this subject group.

In a substantial degree, the study has unfolded significant information that could help in the development of appropriate and effective interventions for MSM. These information specifically provide some implications for policy development and programming or areas for actions. These include the following:

- **Prevention and treatment of STI and HIV infection among MSM should be urgently prioritized.** The data from the IHBSS reinforce the increasing seriousness of HIV infection among MSM. While there are existing programs and interventions from the government and non-government organizations in some sentinel sites, the increasing infection and prevalent risky sexual behaviors among MSM imply the need to scale-up efforts to prevent the further spread of the disease. There is a need to put the issue on the highest priority of the government's health and development programs before the issue goes out of hand. Scaling-up likewise entails the creation of a more favorable environment to facilitate accurate identification of people at risk, more objective understanding of their sexual behaviors, and timely treatment for people who are already infected with the disease.

- **There is a need to guide the young or adolescents in their sexual development to protect them from the threats of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV and AIDS.** The study showed that young MSM tend to practice all the most risky sexual behaviors that put individuals at risk of HIV infection. This group exhibits very dynamic, active, and high-risk sexual behaviors including unprotected oral and anal sex with men, women, and multiple partners. The threat is imminent in as much as almost half of the HIV-positive cases recorded by the IHBSS belong to the 15-24 age group.

  As emphasized in this study, the need to protect the young from the threats of STI and HIV is rationalized by the fact that most of the young respondents are undergoing a transition period in their lives. Such period is also characterized by sexual experimentation and reluctance to seek health information and services because of their feeling of invulnerability and invincibility. Without appropriate guidance, their effort to realize their growth and potentials may be compromised. Adolescents and young adults should be informed of the various changes that are occurring to them to enable them to avoid factors that may affect their welfare and development. Appropriate information is necessary for their sexual development, particularly in defining their sexual identity and developing responsible means of expressing their sexuality.

  It is within this context that education and behavior change interventions become relevant. Knowledge is critical for adolescents and young people to protect their health. While the AIDS Prevention Law provides for mandatory education on STI and HIV among the young, there is a need to monitor and ensure that these mandated interventions are being enforced in concerned institutions.

  Moreover, there is a need to strengthen the existing adolescent sexual and reproductive health programs in the country with a focus on providing the children and youth with appropriate information and skills. The program should also be connected with other programs that could protect the young from violence,

seduction, and forced sex. Value-laden and age-appropriate information on sexuality, STI, and HIV and AIDS should be reinforced in school curriculums and values formation programs.

- There is a need to address the socio-economic drivers of HIV infection among MSM. Apparently, the socio-economic conditions of MSM have an impact on the sexual risk behaviors of MSM. For example, most MSM who were not working admitted having sex with paying partners. This implies that many of the MSM are sex workers and their income is derived from engaging into sex with males. Moreover, most of these sexual activities are unprotected. Addressing the socio-economic conditions of this segment of MSM can stop them from engaging in sex work, thereby reducing their exposure to HIV infection. Improving their socio-economic conditions also means providing them with the means and opportunities for self-empowerment to enable them to define and achieve their goals. Counseling is most relevant in this regard.

- There is a need to remove the stigmatizing and discriminating barriers to encourage MSM to be counted in studies and their needs addressed. The increasing incidence of HIV infections is indicative that there are more MSM who might be suffering from HIV infections and are not being counted in the survey. The social stigma attached to MSM' sexual behaviors forces them to hide although they know that they are at risk of infection. MSM need to know their HIV status in order for them to seek appropriate help and enable them to communicate their status with their partners.

- Communication strategies need to focus on promoting protected sex. Apparently, MSM respondents are highly sexually active. Their knowledge is high in terms of the consequences and means of preventing HIV infection but most of them are still engaging actively in unprotected sex. The way condom use is being promoted should be reviewed and scaled up to focus on changing the behaviors of MSM. Designing communication strategies for promoting condom needs qualitative and in-depth study on the behavioral factors that influence condom use. Condom use could be promoted especially among MSM who are willing to use condom but cannot access it during the time of their sexual encounters and also among MSMs who usually prefer the role of the inserter since they have the opportunity to decide on using such protection. MSM, however, should also be trained and provided with skills in negotiating for condom use with their partners.

  Involving MSM peers and friends in promoting information on STI and HIV and AIDS can be an effective communication and behavior change strategy. As the study has shown, many MSM usually get their information from friends and peers. Providing their peers and friends with accurate information can help MSM obtain knowledge on STI and HIV. Furthermore, HIV positive MSM should be encouraged and tapped to join education and information campaigns. The results of this study could be used in information campaigns targeting MSM to provide concrete evidence on the epidemic and the emerging sexual behaviors among their group.

- **Protection and negotiating skills among women with MSM partners should be strengthened.** As women are also vulnerable to HIV infection with MSM partners, communication and capacity-building strategies should also be focused on informing and building the skills of women to communicate with their partners on HIV and condom use. MSM should also be encouraged to communicate their conditions with their female partners to protect them from infection.

- **Communication and appropriate strategies addressing non-sexual behaviors should also be designed to address these mitigating factors.** The interplay of sexual and non-sexual behaviors that put MSM and their partners at risk of HIV infection is indeed a dangerous combination. Communication strategies targeting MSM should also include non-sexual behaviors and its relationships to sexual behaviors should also be emphasized.

- **The need for substantiating the data with qualitative research.** The study only provides quantitative indicators that need to be substantiated with qualitative data for more in-depth understanding and as a sound basis of programming.

In view of the limitations of the data set as mentioned in the discussion of the methodology, there are critical areas that can be improved. Specifically, the following are recommended:

- The Respondent ID (which includes respondent ID, venue ID, event ID, type of MARP and type of sampling and questionnaire number) should be indicated in each page of the questionnaire. This will ensure that even if there will be loose pages, the questionnaire is intact as it is traceable via the respondent ID with proper pagination.

- There should be a standard operating procedure in completing the questionnaire. Questionnaire number should be written prior to interview to control the number of questionnaires reproduced to maintain integrity of each questionnaire. If it is incomplete (refused, partial), interviewers should indicate properly. During validation, the Research Team noted that some questionnaires were filled-out only in the identification page.

- Result of the HIV test should not be asked face to face because the interviewer might get a misleading response. The survey should be in accordance with ethical issues in health research, e.g., confidentiality of research data. Not a single respondent found to be serologically positive of HIV have answered correctly on question J36 “What was the result of your HIV test.” If this will be continued to ask in the future IHBSS round, this will seriously affect the integrity of the survey results.

- The analysis of the data will have to be in two layers:

  - The first layer should be the analysis of all variables. This was part of data cleaning to sift through variables which are likely to be included in the second layer of analysis.

  - The second layer will be a deepening analysis wherein the logic of the research framework is applied using bivariate analysis. The first layer of analysis will be very useful not only to the site concerned but also in fully documenting the recommendations for the revision of the questionnaire.

  - Bivariate analysis must be performed to determine whether one variable influences the distribution of another. This is used to investigate the relationship between two different variables that maybe associated. Some types of bivariate analysis which may be used for the IHBSS study, such as Test for association using the chi-square test and Test for trend using the chi-square test and higher multivariate regression analysis, however, cannot be guaranteed given the nature of the data.

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ANNEXES

Regression results

Determinants of Condom Use last anal sex, Logistic Regression Results with Considered Variables Taken Simultaneously by Sentinel Sites, 2009 IHBSS MSM Dataset

Explanatory Variables	Baguio			Butuan		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.46	0.94	0.98	-0.35	0.16	2.81
Age squared	-0.01	0.80	1.00	0.01	0.18	0.98
Age of sexual debut	-0.14	0.00	0.74	0.07	0.74	0.96
High school or below	0.77	0.45	0.66	0.28	0.93	1.06
Not working	0.81	0.56	0.69	-0.27	0.20	0.42
Bi-sexual	-0.72	1.00	0.00	-0.54	0.24	0.29
Engaged in anal sex	-2.81	0.05	0.06	-3.00	0.40	0.50
Preferred male sex partners	2.30	1.00	0.00	1.36	0.02	0.04
Preferred both male and female	0.81	0.01	0.07	0.58	0.21	0.27
Have sex with both male and female	2.23	0.00	73.62	0.60	0.74	0.70
Engaged in group sex	0.63	0.34	1.91	0.28	0.31	1.93
With multiple partners	0.15	0.21	2.79	2.30	0.86	1.14
Feel invincible with HIV	-0.28	0.05	0.32	-0.79	0.69	1.28
No HIV test	0.55	0.03	9.24	-2.63	0.62	0.57
Do not know confidential HIV test place	1.13	0.03	6.60	1.02	0.85	1.14
With perfect knowledge	0.03	0.17	2.27	0.71	0.44	1.68
Reached with less than 2 interventions	-1.10	0.00	0.04	-0.09	0.01	0.13
Constant	-8.65	1.00	0	2.85	0.29	0.00

Explanatory Variables	Cebu			Davao		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.10	0.97	0.99	0.50	0.75	1.10
Age squared	0.00	0.97	1.00	-0.01	0.98	1.00
Age of sexual debut	-0.02	0.26	1.08	0.01	0.50	1.05
High school or below	0.37	0.06	0.37	-0.40	0.83	1.13
Not working	0.30	0.60	0.78	0.78	0.75	0.82
Bi-sexual	2.42	0.24	2.79	-2.63	0.21	3.00
Engaged in anal sex	-1.16	1.00	0.00	-2.99	1.00	0.00
Preferred male sex partners	1.75	0.62	0.56	-3.45	0.13	0.07
Preferred both male and female	0.73	1.00	0.00	-3.20	0.92	0.84
Have sex with both male and female	-1.20	1.00	1.00	0.87	0.34	0.43
Engaged in group sex	0.92	0.57	0.75	0.02	0.83	1.16
With multiple partners	2.01	0.28	2.84	1.69	0.69	0.77
Feel invincible with HIV	0.47	0.32	1.63	-0.06	0.97	0.98
No HIV test	-0.35	0.55	0.37	-2.07	0.94	0.84
Do not know confidential HIV test place	0.46	0.48	1.41	0.67	0.08	2.75
With perfect knowledge	0.32	0.10	3.15	0.06	0.00	12.53
Reached with less than 2 interventions	-0.43	0.01	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.56
Constant	-3.39	0.88	0.58	-3.59	0.59	0.07

Explanatory Variables	General Santos			Puerto Galera		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.79	0.83	1.09	0.21	0.21	0.78
Age squared	-0.01	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.28	1.00
Age of sexual debut	-0.05	0.36	1.08	0.05	0.02	1.33
High school or below	-0.20	0.87	1.09	-1.02	0.49	1.50
Not working	0.93	0.75	1.18	0.29	0.72	0.66
Bi-sexual	0.36	0.04	7.67	-4.07	0.61	0.62
Engaged in anal sex	-19.75	1.00	0.00	-0.73	0.43	4.09
Preferred male sex partners	16.28	1.00	0.00	-0.29	0.12	8.72
Preferred both male and female	18.00	0.36	2.33	-1.19	0.35	2.08
Have sex with both male and female	-2.12	0.92	1.06	0.24	0.10	3.70
Engaged in group sex	0.09	0.80	0.86	1.33	0.04	3.04
With multiple partners	2.67	0.03	3.18	0.30	0.00	6.24
Feel invincible with HIV	0.36	0.04	0.12	21.40	0.98	1.05
No HIV test	0.45	0.67	0.78	0.48	0.48	0.60
Do not know confidential HIV test place	2.04	0.91	1.06	-0.14	0.50	1.47
With perfect knowledge	-1.84	0.63	0.77	0.80	0.04	0.36
Reached with less than 2 interventions	-0.22	1.00	0.00	-24.87	0.40	0.02
Constant	-29.82					

Explanatory Variables	Santiago			Tuguegarao		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.36	0.98	0.00	-0.10	1.00	0.00
Age squared	-0.01	0.98	1.98	0.00	1.00	0.60
Age of sexual debut	-0.01	0.98	31942.21	0.10	1.00	0.00
High school or below	0.99	1.00	0.00	-0.47	1.00	0.00
Not working	-0.18	0.99	0.00	-0.74	1.00	0.00
Bi-sexual	-0.03	1.00	0.00	2.51	1.00	84.07
Engaged in anal sex	-20.95	1.00	0.00	-2.29	1.00	0.00
Preferred male sex partners	-1.86	0.99	0.00	3.72	1.00	0.00
Preferred both male and female	-0.87	0.98	0.00	1.64	1.00	0.00
Have sex with both male and female	-1.20	1.00	0.00	1.51	1.00	0.00
Engaged in group sex	0.16	0.98	0.00	3.63	1.00	0.00
With multiple partners	0.36	1.00	0.00	-0.53	1.00	0.00
Feel invincible with HIV	0.15	1.00	0.00	-0.55	1.00	0.00
No HIV test	-0.95	0.99	0.00	-2.37	1.00	0.00
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-0.29	1.00	0.00	0.54	1.00	0.00
With perfect knowledge	-0.33	0.98	0.00	0.06	1.00	0.23
Reached with less than 2 interventions	-0.85	0.99	0.00	-2.08	1.00	0.00
Constant	-2.92	0.99	.	-1.09	1.00	

Explanatory Variables	Surigao			Caloocan		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	29.08	0.16	2.69	1.23	0.99	
Age squared	-0.10	0.16	0.98	-0.02	0.99	0.85
Age of sexual debut	-72.61	0.64	1.11	-0.43	0.99	
High school or below	-410.75	0.01	18.83	-0.62	0.98	
Not working	-142.73	0.39	2.62	1.62	0.99	0.00
Bi-sexual	217.89	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.98	
Engaged in anal sex	-20.22	1.00	0.00	-2.15	0.98	
Preferred male sex partners	492.24	1.00	0.00	22.17	0.99	
Preferred both male and female	586.74	0.53	0.47	-2.00	0.99	
Have sex with both male and female	177.02	0.04	0.05	1.82	0.98	0.00
Engaged in group sex	-471.22	0.61	2.39	2.56	0.98	0.00
With multiple partners	212.50	0.21	0.25	1.56	0.99	0.00
Feel invincible with HIV	-202.05	0.38	0.39	2.78	0.98	
No HIV test	603.01	0.71	1.47	1.10	0.98	0.00
Do not know confidential HIV test place	26.39	0.77	0.59	-0.96	0.99	
With perfect knowledge	91.65	0.03	0.11	1.58	0.98	
Reached with less than 2 interventions	-247.99	1.00	1494.69	2.32	0.99	
Constant	-676.76			-43.08	0.98	0.00

Explanatory Variables	Makati			Mandaluyong		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.10	0.90	1.06	-0.15	0.14	2.03
Age squared	0.00	0.63	1.00	0.00	0.16	0.99
Age of sexual debut	-0.08	0.03	0.75	-0.08	0.79	0.96
High school or below	0.58	0.96	0.96	-0.69	0.16	4.78
Not working	-1.17	0.04	0.21	1.65	0.76	0.65
Bi-sexual	1.80	0.18	3.29	-0.30	0.59	3.13
Engaged in anal sex	-36.06	1.00	0.00	-1.73	0.10	0.06
Preferred male sex partners	2.59	0.96	0.90	0.34	1.00	
Preferred both male and female	1.36	0.78	1.69	0.25	1.00	
Have sex with both male and female	-0.88	0.39	0.43	0.88	0.07	0.03
Engaged in group sex	0.29	0.36	2.44	-0.03	0.05	0.04
With multiple partners	0.05	0.54	1.93	1.60	0.03	25.67
Feel invincible with HIV	-20.55	0.27	0.02	-1.18	0.04	10.65
No HIV test	0.10	0.47	0.39	20.71	0.04	171.97
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-1.13	0.43	1.78	0.48	0.04	23.25
With perfect knowledge	-1.16	0.59	0.70	0.16	0.74	1.47
Reached with less than 2 interventions	21.64	0.25		-1.44	1.00	0.00
Constant				-17.92		

Explanatory Variables	Manila			Pasig		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.27	0.68	1.07	-0.92	0.49	1.42
Age squared	-0.01	0.95	1.00	0.01	0.58	1.00
Age of sexual debut	-0.01	0.97	1.00	0.22	0.98	1.00
High school or below	0.12	0.20	1.87	-4.18	0.75	0.64
Not working	-0.04	0.55	1.30	-1.78	0.07	0.03
Bi-sexual	-1.27	0.00	0.33	-1.15	0.46	4.64
Engaged in anal sex	-2.49	0.09	0.22	-37.28	1.00	0.00
Preferred male sex partners	17.20	1.00		-14.02	0.70	0.43
Preferred both male and female	17.95	1.00		-13.18	1.00	
Have sex with both male and female	0.60	0.06	2.56	-20.06	0.79	0.66
Engaged in group sex	0.45	0.00	3.90	1.96	0.46	21.94
With multiple partners	-0.04	0.37	0.66	37.34	0.45	0.48
Feel invincible with HIV	-1.22	0.55	1.32	-2.31	0.14	0.02
No HIV test	1.40	0.01	0.14	-20.90	0.51	0.39
Do not know confidential HIV test place	0.12	0.62	1.25	1.79	0.23	4.72
With perfect knowledge	0.18	0.51	1.30	-3.21	0.22	5.23
Reached with less than 2 interventions	-0.23	0.35	1.45	1.18	1.00	0.00
Constant	-21.33	1.00	0.00	29.39		

Explanatory Variables	Pasay			Quezon City		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	1.06	1.00		0.65	0.60	1.64
Age squared	-0.02	1.00	0.47	-0.01	0.56	0.99
Age of sexual debut	-0.03	1.00		-0.05	0.08	1.22
High school or below	0.69	1.00	0.00	-0.69	0.79	0.80
Not working	1.41	1.00	0.00	-0.81	0.11	5.00
Bi-sexual	-18.87	1.00	0.57	1.95	0.12	0.22
Engaged in anal sex	-1.78	1.00		-2.79	0.45	0.34
Preferred male sex partners	-15.90	1.00		-0.07	0.61	1.62
Preferred both male and female	-2.31	1.00		-1.17	0.04	52.50
Have sex with both male and female	-15.56	1.00	0.00	-1.22	0.02	9.44
Engaged in group sex	4.33	1.00	5949.86	0.43	0.01	0.01
With multiple partners	-1.80	1.00		1.96	0.62	1.47
Feel invincible with HIV	1.27	1.00	0.00	-0.11	0.27	0.29
No HIV test	-0.90	1.00	0.00	0.81	0.03	0.14
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-0.76	1.00	0.00	-1.16	0.04	0.13
With perfect knowledge	0.66			0.69	0.30	0.41
Reached with less than 2 interventions	1.30			0.38	0.67	0.01
Constant	0.57			-9.85		

Explanatory Variables	Marikina		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.38	0.55	1.47
Age squared	-0.01	0.41	0.99
Age of sexual debut	0.04	0.81	1.04
High school or below	1.54	0.11	4.68
Not working	-5.85	0.01	0.00
Bi-sexual	7.56	0.02	1927.61
Engaged in anal sex	-4.33	0.00	0.01
Preferred male sex partners	3.74	0.31	42.04
Preferred both male and female	-5.11	0.01	0.01
Have sex with both male and female	2.85	0.20	17.35
Engaged in group sex	1.41	0.21	4.11
With multiple partners	3.46	0.10	31.88
Feel invincible with HIV	1.61	0.15	5.01
No HIV test	-0.27	0.88	0.76
Do not know confidential HIV test place	3.98	0.02	53.49
With perfect knowledge	1.28	0.17	3.60
Reached with less than 2 interventions	-0.38	0.70	0.68
Constant	-12.72	0.14	0.00

Determinants of Lubricant Use in any sex episode, Logistic Regression Results with Considered Variables Taken Simultaneously by Sentinel Sites, 2009 IHBSS MSM Dataset

Explanatory Variables	Baguo			Butuan		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.46	0.03	1.59	-0.353	0.37	0.70
Age squared	-0.01	0.03	0.99	0.006	0.46	1.01
Age of sexual debut	-0.14	0.06	0.87	0.071	0.49	1.07
High school or below	0.77	0.08	2.16	0.282	0.61	1.33
Not working	0.81	0.11	2.25	-0.271	0.63	0.76
Bi-sexual	-0.72	0.60	0.49	-0.543	0.53	0.58
Engaged in anal sex	-2.81	0.00	0.06	-3.002	0.00	0.05
Preferred male sex partners	2.30	0.10	10.00	1.360	0.21	3.90
Preferred both male and female	0.81	0.43	2.26	0.579	0.46	1.78
Have sex with both male and female	2.23	0.00	9.28	0.598	0.48	1.82
Engaged in group sex	0.63	0.26	1.88	0.285	0.62	1.33
With multiple partners	0.15	0.79	1.17	2.302	0.00	9.99
Feel invincible with HIV	-0.28	0.56	0.75	-0.795	0.13	0.45
No HIV test	0.55	0.52	1.74	-2.628	0.03	0.07
Do not know confidential HIV test place	1.13	0.06	3.11	1.023	0.07	2.78
With perfect knowledge	0.03	0.96	1.03	0.707	0.22	2.03
Reached with less than 2 interventions	-1.10	0.08	0.33	-0.087	0.88	0.92
Constant	-8.65	0.02	0.00	2.849	0.56	17.27

Explanatory Variables	Cebu			Davao		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.10	0.63	0.91	0.50	0.05	1.65
Age squared	0.00	0.64	1.00	-0.01	0.05	0.99
Age of sexual debut	-0.02	0.71	0.98	0.01	0.82	1.01
High school or below	0.37	0.39	1.45	-0.40	0.35	0.67
Not working	0.30	0.43	1.35	0.78	0.05	2.19
Bi-sexual	2.42	0.00	11.20	-2.63	0.00	0.07
Engaged in anal sex	-1.16	0.07	0.31	-2.99	0.00	0.05
Preferred male sex partners	1.75	0.14	5.75	-3.45	0.02	0.03
Preferred both male and female	0.73	0.55	2.08	-3.20	0.03	0.04
Have sex with both male and female	-1.20	0.15	0.30	0.87	0.10	2.40
Engaged in group sex	0.92	0.02	2.52	0.02	0.97	1.02
With multiple partners	2.01	0.06	7.44	1.69	0.01	5.43
Feel invincible with HIV	0.47	0.23	1.59	-0.06	0.88	0.94
No HIV test	-0.35	0.83	0.71	-2.07	0.13	0.13
Do not know confidential HIV test place	0.46	0.23	1.58	0.67	0.10	1.95
With perfect knowledge	0.32	0.61	1.37	0.06	0.91	1.06
Reached with less than 2 interventions	-0.43	0.30	0.65	0.28	0.46	1.33
Constant	-3.39	0.30	0.03	-3.59	0.37	0.03

Explanatory Variables	General Santos			Puerto Galera		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.79	0.05	2.21	0.213	0.19	1.24
Age squared	-0.01	0.09	0.99	-0.003	0.16	1.00
Age of sexual debut	-0.05	0.54	0.95	0.045	0.68	1.05
High school or below	-0.20	0.71	0.82	-1.020	0.06	0.36
Not working	0.93	0.10	2.52	0.290	0.79	1.34
Bi-sexual	0.36	0.74	1.44	-4.069	0.00	0.02
Engaged in anal sex	-19.75	1.00	0.00	-0.734	0.57	0.48
Preferred male sex partners	16.28	1.00		-0.287	0.75	0.75
Preferred both male and female	18.00	1.00		-1.189	0.10	0.30
Have sex with both male and female	-2.12	0.04	0.12	0.236	0.78	1.27
Engaged in group sex	0.09	0.89	1.09	1.332	0.00	3.79
With multiple partners	2.67	0.00	14.41	0.299	0.59	1.35
Feel invincible with HIV	0.36	0.53	1.44	21.395	1.00	
No HIV test	0.45	0.69	1.57	0.484	0.44	1.62
Do not know confidential HIV test place	2.04	0.00	7.66	-0.136	0.79	0.87
With perfect knowledge	-1.84	0.00	0.16	0.799	0.11	2.22
Reached with less than 2 interventions	-0.22	0.72	0.80	-24.865	1.00	0.00
Constant	-29.82	1.00	0.00			

Explanatory Variables	Santiago			Tuguegarao		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.36	0.20	1.43	-0.10	0.87	0.90
Age squared	-0.01	0.28	0.99	0.00	0.95	1.00
Age of sexual debut	-0.01	0.94	0.99	0.10	0.70	1.11
High school or below	0.99	0.15	2.68	-0.47	0.85	0.63
Not working	-0.18	0.81	0.83	-0.74	0.74	0.48
Bi-sexual	-0.03	0.98	0.97	2.51	0.31	12.28
Engaged in anal sex	-20.95	1.00	0.00	-2.29	0.24	0.10
Preferred male sex partners	-1.86	0.24	0.16	3.72	0.40	41.29
Preferred both male and female	-0.87	0.57	0.42	1.64	0.71	5.15
Have sex with both male and female	-1.20	0.21	0.30	1.51	0.45	4.54
Engaged in group sex	0.16	0.83	1.18	3.63	0.10	37.86
With multiple partners	0.36	0.58	1.43	-0.53	0.81	0.59
Feel invincible with HIV	0.15	0.81	1.16	-0.55	0.77	0.58
No HIV test	-0.95	0.39	0.39	-2.37	0.49	0.09
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-0.29	0.62	0.75	0.54	0.84	1.71
With perfect knowledge	-0.33	0.58	0.72	0.06	0.97	1.06
Reached with less than 2 interventions	-0.85	0.18	0.43	-2.08	0.26	0.12
Constant	-2.92	0.54	0.05	-1.09	0.92	0.34

Explanatory Variables	Surigao			Caloocan		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	29.08	0.98		1.231	0.02	3.42
Age squared	-0.10	1.00	0.903	-0.017	0.02	0.98
Age of sexual debut	-72.61	0.97	0.000	-0.431	0.01	0.65
High school or below	-410.75	0.97	0.000	-0.622	0.53	0.54
Not working	-142.73	0.97	0.000	1.624	0.18	5.08
Bi-sexual	217.89	1.00		0.999	0.41	2.71
Engaged in anal sex	-20.22	0.99	0.000	-2.154	0.04	0.12
Preferred male sex partners	492.24	0.99		22.171	1.00	
Preferred both male and female	586.74	0.97		-1.999	1.00	0.14
Have sex with both male and female	177.02	0.97		1.821	0.26	6.18
Engaged in group sex	-471.22	0.97	0.000	2.555	0.06	12.88
With multiple partners	212.50	0.97		1.560	0.22	4.76
Feel invincible with HIV	-202.05	0.97	0.000	2.781	0.03	16.14
No HIV test	603.01	0.99		1.099	0.54	3.00
Do not know confidential HIV test place	26.39	1.00		-0.958	0.35	0.38
With perfect knowledge	91.65	0.98		1.580	0.15	4.86
Reached with less than 2 interventions	-247.99	0.97	0.000	2.315	0.09	10.13
Constant	-676.76	0.99	0.000	-43.082	1.00	0.00

Explanatory Variables	Makati			Mandaluyong		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.10	0.75	0.90	-0.15	0.43	0.86
Age squared	0.00	0.89	1.00	0.00	0.43	1.00
Age of sexual debut	-0.08	0.46	0.92	-0.08	0.34	0.93
High school or below	0.58	0.45	1.78	-0.69	0.22	0.50
Not working	-1.17	0.09	0.31	1.65	0.01	5.23
Bi-sexual	1.80	0.05	6.06	-0.30	0.80	0.74
Engaged in anal sex				-1.73	0.00	0.18
Preferred male sex partners	-36.06	1.00	0.00	0.34	0.82	1.40
Preferred both male and female	2.59	0.27	13.38	0.25	0.81	1.28
Have sex with both male and female	1.36	0.56	3.89	0.88	0.34	2.41
Engaged in group sex	-0.88	0.34	0.41	-0.03	0.97	0.97
With multiple partners	0.29	0.78	1.33	1.60	0.01	4.94
Feel invincible with HIV	0.05	0.96	1.05	-1.18	0.05	0.31
No HIV test	-20.55	1.00	0.00	20.71	1.00	
Do not know confidential HIV test place	0.10	0.92	1.11	0.48	0.62	1.62
With perfect knowledge	-1.13	0.09	0.32	0.16	0.79	1.17
Reached with less than 2 interventions	-1.16	0.08	0.31	-1.44	0.01	0.24
Constant	21.64	1.00		-17.92	1.00	0.00

Explanatory Variables	Manila			Marikina		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.27	0.35	1.31	0.38	0.55	1.47
Age squared	-0.01	0.30	0.99	-0.01	0.41	0.99
Age of sexual debut	-0.01	0.82	0.99	0.04	0.81	1.04
High school or below	0.12	0.79	1.13	1.54	0.11	4.68
Not working	-0.04	0.92	0.96	-5.85	0.01	0.00
Bi-sexual	-1.27	0.00	0.28	7.56	0.02	
Engaged in anal sex	-2.49	0.00	0.08	-4.33	0.00	0.01
Preferred male sex partners	17.20	1.00		3.74	0.31	42.04
Preferred both male and female	17.95	1.00		-5.11	0.01	0.01
Have sex with both male and female	0.60	0.15	1.82	2.85	0.20	17.35
Engaged in group sex	0.45	0.28	1.57	1.41	0.21	4.11
With multiple partners	-0.04	0.93	0.96	3.46	0.10	31.88
Feel invincible with HIV	-1.22	0.01	0.30	1.61	0.15	5.01
No HIV test	1.40	0.06	4.05	-0.27	0.88	0.76
Do not know confidential HIV test place	0.12	0.77	1.13	3.98	0.02	53.49
With perfect knowledge	0.18	0.59	1.20	1.28	0.17	3.60
Reached with less than 2 interventions	-0.23	0.52	0.79	-0.38	0.70	0.68
Constant	-21.33	1.00	0.00	-12.72	0.14	0.00

Explanatory Variables	Pasig			Pasay		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.92	0.27	0.40	1.06	0.40	2.87
Age squared	0.01	0.30	1.01	-0.02	0.38	0.98
Age of sexual debut	0.22	0.28	1.25	-0.03	0.88	0.97
High school or below	-4.18	0.08	0.02	0.69	0.61	1.99
Not working	-1.78	0.31	0.17	1.41	0.36	4.10
Bi-sexual	-1.15	0.58	0.32	-18.87	1.00	0.00
Engaged in anal sex	-37.28	1.00	0.00	-1.78	0.26	0.17
Preferred male sex partners	-14.02	1.00	0.00	-15.90	1.00	0.00
Preferred both male and female	-13.18	1.00	0.00	-2.31	1.00	0.10
Have sex with both male and female	-20.06	1.00	0.00	-15.56	1.00	0.00
Engaged in group sex	1.96	0.23	7.08	4.33	0.19	76.15
With multiple partners	37.34	1.00		-1.80	0.27	0.17
Feel invincible with HIV	-2.31	0.13	0.10	1.27	0.51	3.58
No HIV test	-20.90	1.00	0.00	-0.90	1.00	0.41
Do not know confidential HIV test place	1.79	0.36	6.00	-0.76	0.56	0.47
With perfect knowledge	-3.21	0.08	0.04	0.66	0.66	1.93
Reached with less than 2 interventions	1.18	0.43	3.26	1.30	0.59	3.66
Constant	29.39	1.00		0.57	1.00	1.77

Explanatory Variables	Quezon City		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.65	0.33	1.91
Age squared	-0.01	0.44	0.99
Age of sexual debut	-0.05	0.52	0.95
High school or below	-0.69	0.16	0.50
Not working	-0.81	0.19	0.45
Bi-sexual	1.95	0.00	7.01
Engaged in anal sex	-2.79	0.00	0.06
Preferred male sex partners	-0.07	0.94	0.94
Preferred both male and female	-1.17	0.12	0.31
Have sex with both male and female	-1.22	0.19	0.30
Engaged in group sex	0.43	0.41	1.53
With multiple partners	1.96	0.02	7.13
Feel invincible with HIV	-0.11	0.83	0.90
No HIV test	0.81	0.18	2.24
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-1.16	0.04	0.31
With perfect knowledge	0.69	0.27	2.00
Reached with less than 2 interventions	0.38	0.50	1.46
Constant	-9.85	0.23	0.00

Determinants of MSM who engaged in group sex , Logistic Regression Results with Considered Variables Taken Simultaneously by Sentinel Sites, 2009 IHBSS MSM Dataset

Explanatory Variables	Baguio			Butuan		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	1.28	0.03	3.59	0.08	0.86	1.08
Age Squared	-0.02	0.03	0.98	0.00	0.98	1.00
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.52	0.05	0.60	-0.08	0.62	0.92
Not working	0.27	0.81	1.31	-0.77	0.30	0.46
High School or Below	-0.94	0.35	0.39	-1.02	0.18	0.36
Use condom last anal sex	3.87	0.01	47.71	0.05	0.94	1.05
Engaged in recent female Sex	-0.72	0.61	0.49	-0.39	0.62	0.68
With perfect knowledge	-3.03	0.02	0.05	1.61	0.04	5.00
Non user of lubricant	3.42	0.01	30.56	0.09	0.90	1.09
No HIV test	1.36	0.48	3.90	1.61	0.57	5.01
With Multiple partners	-25.22	1.00	0.00	-20.24	1.00	0.00
Engaged in sex in exchange of cash	-0.52	0.69	0.60	0.06	0.94	1.06
Preferred Male sex partners	-0.87	0.65	0.42	-1.61	0.17	0.20
Preferred both male and female	0.00	1.00	1.00	-1.72	0.05	0.18
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-2.55	0.21	0.08	0.27	0.76	1.31
Do not know confidential HIV test place	3.47	0.06	32.28	-0.05	0.95	0.95
Constant	-14.40	0.16	0.00	1.29	0.83	3.64

Explanatory Variables	Cebu			Davao		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.12	0.65	1.13	0.33	0.40	1.39
Age Squared	0.00	0.72	1.00	-0.01	0.34	0.99
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.10	0.13	0.91	0.05	0.58	1.05
Not working	0.40	0.33	1.49	0.88	0.13	2.41
High School or Below	0.95	0.05	2.58	1.27	0.02	3.54
Use condom last anal sex	-0.05	0.90	0.95	0.18	0.78	1.20
Engaged in recent female Sex	0.40	0.48	1.50	-0.10	0.93	0.91
With perfect knowledge	-1.96	0.05	0.14	-0.85	0.29	0.43
Non user of lubricant	-0.11	0.79	0.89	0.05	0.94	1.05
No HIV test	-0.56	0.70	0.57	2.87	0.12	17.65
With Multiple partners	-21.04	1.00	0.00	-19.57	1.00	0.00
Engaged in sex in exchange of cash	0.25	0.61	1.29	0.25	0.65	1.28
Preferred Male sex partners	-0.11	0.86	0.90	-1.50	0.32	0.22
Preferred both male and female	-1.60	0.03	0.20	-3.03	0.05	0.05
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	1.14	0.01	3.13	-0.35	0.49	0.70
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-0.54	0.19	0.58	-0.59	0.27	0.55
Constant	1.92	0.57	6.82	-2.70	0.60	0.07

Explanatory Variables	General Santos			Puerto Galera		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.81	0.36	0.45	2.76	0.13	15.86
Age Squared	0.02	0.26	1.02	-0.05	0.13	0.95
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.44	0.02	0.64	-0.16	0.66	0.85
Not working	-0.22	0.81	0.80	1.62	0.28	5.06
High School or Below	1.51	0.16	4.51	-2.43	0.11	0.09
Use condom last anal sex	1.57	0.11	4.80	-15.85	1.00	0.00
Engaged in recent female Sex	-0.26	0.78	0.77	19.32	1.00	
With perfect knowledge	5.31	0.00	203.01	1.19	0.33	3.28
Non user of lubricant	-0.09	0.92	0.91	68.29	1.00	
No HIV test	-4.28	0.09	0.01	-26.47	1.00	0.00
With Multiple partners	-31.99	0.99	0.00			
Engaged in sex in exchange of cash	-4.53	0.07	0.01			
Preferred Male sex partners	3.21	0.12	24.85	26.87	1.00	
Preferred both male and female	1.11	0.43	3.03	12.92	1.00	
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	1.15	0.32	3.17	2.51	0.07	12.30
Do not know confidential HIV test place	1.66	0.05	5.26	-0.72	0.64	0.49
Constant	6.06	0.54	426.92	-80.52	0.99	0.00

Explanatory Variables	Santiago			Tuguegarao		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.43	0.57	0.65	-18.91	1.00	0.00
Age Squared	0.01	0.65	1.01	0.46	1.00	1.59
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.09	0.72	0.92	-30.23	1.00	0.00
Not working	0.45	0.82	1.56	-10.33	1.00	0.00
High School or Below	-2.02	0.32	0.13	99.80	1.00	
Use condom last anal sex	1.77	0.35	5.85	39.48	1.00	
Engaged in recent female Sex	2.55	0.73	12.79	22.90	1.00	
With perfect knowledge	-0.72	0.66	0.49	89.40	1.00	
Non user of lubricant	2.77	0.21	15.97	104.25	1.00	
No HIV test	3.29	0.22	26.79	206.06	1.00	
With Multiple partners	-23.30	1.00	0.00	-31.66	1.00	0.00
Engaged in sex in exchange of cash	-3.68	0.10	0.03	220.82	1.00	
Preferred Male sex partners	0.92	0.90	2.50	8.90	1.00	
Preferred both male and female	16.46	1.00		1.24	1.00	3.47
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	2.07	0.25	7.92	-135.80	1.00	0.00
Do not know confidential HIV test place	2.67	0.13	14.46	-31.93	1.00	0.00
Constant	-12.89	1.00	0.00	273.75	1.00	

Explanatory Variables	Zamboanga			Caloocan		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.63	0.11	1.87	-71.53	1.00	0.00
Age Squared	-0.01	0.12	0.99	0.93	1.00	2.53
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.19	0.13	0.83	-3.28	1.00	0.04
Not working	-0.01	0.98	0.99	290.98	1.00	
High School or Below	-0.78	0.23	0.46	-0.60	1.00	0.55
Use condom last anal sex	-1.63	0.01	0.20	172.23	1.00	
Engaged in recent female Sex	-0.69	0.26	0.50	-138.70	1.00	0.00
With perfect knowledge	-0.29	0.61	0.75	-84.25	1.00	0.00
Non user of lubricant	1.57	0.02	4.81	44.67	1.00	
No HIV test	0.88	0.23	2.41	-331.32	1.00	0.00
With Multiple partners	-19.17	1.00	0.00	-47.28	1.00	0.00
Engaged in sex in exchange of cash	0.45	0.63	1.57	-39.07	1.00	0.00
Preferred Male sex partners	0.84	0.42	2.32	103.65	1.00	
Preferred both male and female	1.40	0.12	4.07	-13.58	1.00	0.00
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	0.46	0.43	1.59	68.85	1.00	
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-0.33	0.66	0.72	-84.43	1.00	0.00
Constant	-7.86	0.12	0.00	961.64	1.00	.

Explanatory Variables	Makati			Mandaluyong		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	2.12	0.18	8.32	-1.07	0.19	0.34
Age Squared	-0.04	0.16	0.96	0.02	0.14	1.02
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.16	0.42	0.85	-0.16	0.53	0.86
Not working	-3.26	0.25	0.04	-0.56	0.78	0.57
High School or Below	-4.10	0.19	0.02	3.04	0.06	20.98
Use condom last anal sex	-4.69	0.15	0.01	1.67	0.26	5.29
Engaged in recent female Sex	-2.93	0.31	0.05	-20.20	1.00	0.00
With perfect knowledge	4.32	0.16	74.83	-0.56	0.69	0.57
Non user of lubricant	0.29	0.90	1.34	-1.79	0.26	0.17
No HIV test	3.68	0.29	39.84	40.34	1.00	
With Multiple partners	-25.99	1.00	0.00	-40.71	1.00	0.00
Engaged in sex in exchange of cash	0.89	0.66	2.43	0.21	0.87	1.24
Preferred Male sex partners	1.39	0.70	4.00	22.38	1.00	
Preferred both male and female	-3.47	0.40	0.03	40.64	1.00	
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	4.08	0.20	59.18	-1.20	0.35	0.30
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-6.53	0.16	0.00	-0.15	0.93	0.86
Constant	-17.41	0.36	0.00	-25.27	1.00	0.00

Explanatory Variables	Manila			Marikina		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	1.65	0.22	5.23	-10.22	1.00	0.00
Age Squared	-0.03	0.20	0.97	0.13	1.00	1.14
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.57	0.06	0.57	-0.82	1.00	0.44
Not working	0.25	0.90	1.29	37.02	1.00	
High School or Below	0.87	0.69	2.38	31.46	1.00	
Use condom last anal sex	1.34	0.36	3.82	89.82	1.00	
Engaged in recent female Sex	1.11	0.54	3.04	-76.50	1.00	0.00
With perfect knowledge	2.84	0.19	17.09	-72.91	0.99	0.00
Non user of lubricant	-0.94	0.71	0.39	-30.37	1.00	0.00
No HIV test				25.37	1.00	
With Multiple partners	-23.30	1.00	0.00	-34.87	1.00	0.00
Engaged in sex in exchange of cash	-2.29	0.35	0.10	38.64	1.00	
Preferred Male sex partners	-18.80	1.00	0.00	-26.27	1.00	0.00
Preferred both male and female	-19.59	1.00	0.00	13.97	1.00	
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-1.40	0.37	0.25	-56.78	1.00	0.00
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-2.74	0.27	0.06	166.27	0.99	
Constant	7.49	1.00	1,788.87	-3.75	1.00	0.02

Explanatory Variables	Pasig			Surigao		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	9.94	1.00		58.59	1.00	
Age Squared	-0.13	1.00	0.88	-1.06	1.00	0.35
Age of Sexual Debut	0.36	1.00	1.44	-22.03	1.00	0.00
Not working	59.56	1.00		14.17	1.00	
High School or Below	43.20	1.00		14.05	1.00	
Use condom last anal sex	28.46	1.00		20.66	1.00	
Engaged in recent female Sex	34.84	1.00		-57.33	1.00	0.00
With perfect knowledge	-98.87	1.00	0.00	5.14	1.00	169.89
Non user of lubricant	-7.12	1.00	0.00	-157.03	1.00	0.00
No HIV test	-8.71	1.00	0.00	-28.17	1.00	0.00
With Multiple partners	-64.81	1.00	0.00	-42.88	1.00	0.00
Engaged in sex in exchange of cash	95.21	1.00		175.30	0.99	
Preferred Male sex partners	350.13	1.00		66.22	1.00	
Preferred both male and female	279.88	1.00		38.97	1.00	
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	72.18	1.00		-5.02	1.00	0.01
Do not know confidential HIV test place	30.95	1.00		-602.31	1.00	0.00
Constant	-612.14	1.00	0.00			

Explanatory Variables	Quezon City		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	2.00	0.02	7.41
Age Squared	-0.04	0.03	0.96
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.20	0.04	0.82
Not working	-0.03	0.95	0.97
High School or Below	0.04	0.94	1.04
Use condom last anal sex	-0.83	0.13	0.44
Engaged in recent female Sex	0.49	0.59	1.63
With perfect knowledge	-0.26	0.63	0.77
Non user of lubricant	0.28	0.60	1.33
No HIV test	0.69	0.23	1.99
With Multiple partners	-20.86	1.00	0.00
Engaged in sex in exchange of cash	21.75	1.00	
Preferred Male sex partners	-2.22	0.09	0.11
Preferred both male and female	-2.94	0.00	0.05
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	0.73	0.24	2.07
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-0.54	0.41	0.58
Constant	-39.35	1.00	0.00

Have sex in exchange of cash, Logistic Regression Results with Considered Variables Taken Simultaneously by Sentinel Sites, 2009 IHBSS MSM Dataset

Explanatory Variables	Baguio			Butuan		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.45	0.36	0.64	0.04	0.91	1.04
Age Squared	0.01	0.48	1.01	0.00	0.82	1.00
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.22	0.30	0.80	0.16	0.13	1.18
Not working	-1.98	0.09	0.14	0.26	0.58	1.30
High School or Below	1.68	0.09	5.37	0.14	0.77	1.15
Use condom last anal sex	0.69	0.53	2.00	0.73	0.10	2.08
Recently Engaged in female Sex	0.22	0.88	1.25	0.65	0.17	1.91
With perfect knowledge	2.21	0.07	9.10	0.41	0.46	1.50
Engaged in grouped sex	0.05	0.97	1.05	0.13	0.83	1.14
Non user of lubricant	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.04	0.94	1.04
No HIV test	-1.21	0.39	0.30	-0.25	0.85	0.78
With Multiple partners	-2.20	0.08	0.11	-1.49	0.01	0.23
Feel invincible with HIV	5.32	0.02	205.34	1.08	0.17	2.95
Prefer both male and female	4.76	0.01	116.99	-0.36	0.57	0.70
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	0.84	0.57	2.33	1.22	0.03	3.37
Do not know confidential HIV test place	1.75	0.20	5.74	-0.51	0.30	0.60
Constant	4.94	0.55	139.42	-5.46	0.18	0.00

Explanatory Variables	Cebu			Davao		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.09	0.70	0.91	-0.17	0.52	0.84
Age Squared	0.00	0.92	1.00	0.00	0.90	1.00
Age of Sexual Debut	0.09	0.21	1.09	0.05	0.43	1.06
Not working	0.20	0.65	1.22	-0.77	0.10	0.46
High School or Below	-0.65	0.15	0.52	-0.20	0.70	0.82
Use condom last anal sex	-0.42	0.32	0.66	0.29	0.58	1.33
Recently Engaged in female Sex	0.71	0.27	2.04	1.64	0.13	5.16
With perfect knowledge	1.10	0.16	3.00	-0.88	0.25	0.42
Engaged in grouped sex	-0.18	0.71	0.84	-0.24	0.67	0.78
Non user of lubricant	-0.37	0.39	0.69	0.28	0.57	1.33
No HIV test	-0.16	0.88	0.85	1.67	0.22	5.29
With Multiple partners	-0.29	0.68	0.75	-1.05	0.15	0.35
Feel invincible with HIV	-0.22	0.75	0.80	1.57	0.24	4.82
Prefer both male and female	0.86	0.19	2.37	2.13	0.13	8.44
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-0.88	0.06	0.42	-0.04	0.93	0.96
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-0.72	0.09	0.49	-1.00	0.03	0.37
Constant	1.42	0.65	4.12	3.00	0.42	20.04

Explanatory Variables	General Santos			Puerto Galera		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.58	0.44	1.78	0.90	0.06	2.47
Age Squared	-0.02	0.33	0.98	-0.01	0.09	0.99
Age of Sexual Debut	0.36	0.02	1.43	-0.15	0.42	0.86
Not working	0.45	0.56	1.57	0.24	0.84	1.27
High School or Below	-2.43	0.00	0.09	-0.49	0.68	0.61
Use condom last anal sex	-1.28	0.07	0.28	3.59	0.05	36.09
Recently Engaged in female Sex	-1.03	0.29	0.36	1.88	0.10	6.58
With perfect knowledge	0.19	0.81	1.21			
Engaged in grouped sex	0.93	0.41	2.54			
Non user of lubricant	1.51	0.13	4.54	-18.71	1.00	0.00
No HIV test	-3.77	0.05	0.02	0.29	0.79	1.33
With Multiple partners	-2.45	0.01	0.09	-24.47	1.00	0.00
Feel invincible with HIV	3.44	0.00	31.11	-3.41	0.01	0.03
Prefer both male and female	1.78	0.06	5.92	-1.27	0.41	0.28
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-0.45	0.54	0.64	-2.02	0.08	0.13
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-0.55	0.48	0.58	0.70	0.62	2.01
Constant	-9.31	0.28	0.00	8.52	1.00	5,011.48

Explanatory Variables	Santiago			Tuguegarao		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-1.02	0.15	0.36	-0.79	0.13	0.45
Age Squared	0.02	0.20	1.02	0.01	0.30	1.01
Age of Sexual Debut	0.43	0.17	1.54	-0.01	0.94	0.99
Not working	-1.41	0.34	0.24	0.72	0.49	2.05
High School or Below	-0.47	0.73	0.62	0.73	0.48	2.08
Use condom last anal sex	-0.53	0.69	0.59	0.68	0.54	1.97
Recently Engaged in female Sex	-2.11	0.43	0.12	1.45	0.26	4.27
With perfect knowledge	0.38	0.74	1.46	1.37	0.17	3.92
Engaged in grouped sex	3.07	0.12	21.56	-0.95	0.44	0.39
Non user of lubricant	5.07	0.01	159.20	2.58	0.06	13.18
No HIV test	4.69	0.04	108.51	-2.62	0.06	0.07
With Multiple partners	-2.43	0.16	0.09	-6.53	0.00	0.00
Feel invincible with HIV	9.98	0.05		3.18	0.07	24.04
Prefer both male and female	3.40	0.30	29.99	0.71	0.71	2.03
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-1.84	0.16	0.16	3.70	0.02	40.36
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-1.76	0.16	0.17	1.29	0.44	3.64
Constant	3.51	0.68	33.55	12.00	0.10	

Explanatory Variables	Surigao			Caloocan		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.43	0.49	0.65	-0.98	0.15	0.37
Age Squared	0.01	0.50	1.01	0.02	0.12	1.02
Age of Sexual Debut	0.17	0.31	1.18	-0.06	0.82	0.94
Not working	-0.01	0.99	0.99	-3.26	0.12	0.04
High School or Below	-0.38	0.63	0.68	0.79	0.57	2.21
Use condom last anal sex	0.38	0.61	1.46	-0.77	0.69	0.46
Recently Engaged in female Sex	-0.65	0.46	0.52	6.06	0.10	430.41
With perfect knowledge	-0.92	0.28	0.40	-0.05	0.98	0.95
Engaged in grouped sex	-1.03	0.42	0.36	-0.42	0.85	0.66
Non user of lubricant	1.92	0.05	6.83	0.60	0.76	1.82
No HIV test	-0.58	0.58	0.56	7.59	0.06	
With Multiple partners	-0.23	0.84	0.79	-3.44	0.20	0.03
Feel invincible with HIV	0.48	0.58	1.62	1.26	0.71	3.51
Prefer both male and female	-0.18	0.80	0.83	3.29	0.34	26.93
Reached with lessthan2 interventions				-1.57	0.37	0.21
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-0.12	0.88	0.89	3.73	0.15	41.70
Constant	5.11	0.48	165.64	8.80	0.47	

Explanatory Variables	Makati			Mandaluyong		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.27	0.54	1.31	0.03	0.91	1.03
Age Squared	0.00	0.49	1.00	0.00	0.95	1.00
Age of Sexual Debut	0.15	0.41	1.16	-0.09	0.35	0.91
Not working	-1.90	0.09	0.15	0.38	0.61	1.46
High School or Below	0.17	0.90	1.19	-0.56	0.37	0.57
Use condom last anal sex	-0.29	0.83	0.75	0.38	0.54	1.46
Recently Engaged in female Sex	1.32	0.47	3.73	0.17	0.86	1.19
With perfect knowledge	-1.77	0.20	0.17	-0.14	0.82	0.87
Engaged in grouped sex	-0.91	0.50	0.40	-0.51	0.57	0.60
Non user of lubricant	-0.16	0.89	0.85	0.20	0.76	1.22
No HIV test	0.50	0.88	1.65	-21.02	1.00	0.00
With Multiple partners	-0.34	0.78	0.71	-0.59	0.47	0.55
Feel invincible with HIV	-1.42	0.51	0.24	2.27	0.02	9.71
Prefer both male and female	3.05	0.09	21.04	1.34	0.21	3.82
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-1.50	0.35	0.22	1.32	0.06	3.76
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-1.85	0.19	0.16	-2.26	0.17	0.10
Constant	-1.75	0.80	0.17	1.32	0.76	3.74

Explanatory Variables	Manila			Marikina		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	9.99	0.15		-29.24	1.00	0.00
Age Squared	-0.19	0.14	0.83	0.43	1.00	1.54
Age of Sexual Debut	3.68	0.17	39.62	10.17	1.00	
Not working	-9.42	0.27	0.00	15.90	1.00	
High School or Below	-35.03	0.17	0.00	4.19	1.00	65.72
Use condom last anal sex	-9.96	0.27	0.00	33.69	1.00	
Recently Engaged in female Sex	-20.65	0.30	0.00	91.76	1.00	
With perfect knowledge	4.19	0.55	65.71	-26.50	1.00	0.00
Engaged in grouped sex	15.82	0.14		-53.63	1.00	0.00
Non user of lubricant	49.98	1.00		23.72	1.00	
No HIV test	-2.29	1.00	0.10	88.15	1.00	
With Multiple partners	63.78	1.00		72.04	1.00	
Feel invincible with HIV	62.91	1.00		-26.57	1.00	0.00
Prefer both male and female	11.11	0.34		-37.26	1.00	0.00
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-0.93	0.92	0.40	-40.65	1.00	0.00
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-215.58	0.99	0.00	46.63	1.00	
Constant				325.42	1.00	

Explanatory Variables	Pasig			Quezon City		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	6.36	1.00	578.80	-2.07	0.37	0.13
Age Squared	-0.15	1.00	0.86	0.03	0.46	1.03
Age of Sexual Debut	-4.40	1.00	0.01	0.20	0.38	1.22
Not working	-41.23	1.00	0.00	-1.01	0.50	0.36
High School or Below	-6.40	1.00	0.00	-0.32	0.80	0.72
Use condom last anal sex	-31.14	1.00	0.00	1.15	0.49	3.17
Recently Engaged in female Sex	78.49	1.00		5.19	0.02	179.58
With perfect knowledge	30.45	1.00		-1.75	0.25	0.17
Engaged in grouped sex	-43.37	1.00	0.00	-18.47	1.00	0.00
Non user of lubricant	28.75	1.00		2.16	0.28	8.67
No HIV test	-24.76	1.00	0.00	2.47	0.23	11.81
With Multiple partners	-38.61	1.00	0.00	0.72	0.65	2.05
Feel invincible with HIV	-65.33	1.00	0.00	-0.74	0.71	0.48
Prefer both male and female	-61.10	1.00	0.00	-1.20	0.58	0.30
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-42.96	1.00	0.00	-2.60	0.19	0.07
Do not know confidential HIV test place	18.89	1.00		-0.49	0.82	0.61
Constant	123.34	1.00		50.10	0.99	

Determinants of having multiple partners in any sex episode, Logistic Regression Results with Considered Variables Taken Simultaneously by Sentinel Sites, 2009 IHBSS MSM Dataset

Explanatory Variables	Baguio			Butuan		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.02	0.95	0.98	0.19	0.66	1.20
Age Squared	0.00	0.95	1.00	0.00	0.75	1.00
Age of Sexual Debut	0.30	0.06	1.35	-0.41	0.01	0.66
Not working	0.67	0.38	1.96	-0.98	0.12	0.37
High School or Below	-0.06	0.94	0.95	-1.09	0.10	0.34
Use condom last anal sex	-0.26	0.78	0.77	-0.32	0.60	0.72
Recently Engaged in female Sex	0.30	0.76	1.36	1.63	0.02	5.10
With perfect knowledge	0.21	0.79	1.24	-1.01	0.15	0.36
Engaged in grouped sex	20.69	1.00		20.60	1.00	
Non user of lubricant	-0.12	0.91	0.89	3.47	0.00	32.22
No HIV test	0.45	0.68	1.56	-4.44	0.10	0.01
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	1.63	0.13	5.12	1.53	0.02	4.60
Prefer male as sex partners	-2.66	0.04	0.07	-1.25	0.32	0.29
Prefer both male and female	-0.71	0.46	0.49	-0.07	0.93	0.93
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-0.96	0.33	0.38	0.32	0.69	1.38
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-1.70	0.11	0.18	1.75	0.02	5.75
Constant	-1.57	0.79	0.21	3.28	0.51	26.45

Explanatory Variables	Cebu			Davao		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.21	0.54	1.23	-0.28	0.35	0.75
Age Squared	-0.01	0.34	0.99	0.00	0.50	1.00
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.23	0.07	0.79	-0.05	0.63	0.95
Not working	0.76	0.29	2.15	0.62	0.37	1.85
High School or Below	-0.01	0.99	0.99	0.03	0.97	1.03
Use condom last anal sex	-0.05	0.94	0.95	0.38	0.57	1.46
Recently Engaged in female Sex	-0.64	0.42	0.53	-0.23	0.84	0.79
With perfect knowledge	0.63	0.68	1.89	0.82	0.36	2.27
Engaged in grouped sex	21.06	1.00		19.61	1.00	
Non user of lubricant	0.53	0.47	1.70	0.93	0.24	2.54
No HIV test	-2.74	0.29	0.06	-3.03	0.11	0.05
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	0.42	0.59	1.53	0.73	0.31	2.07
Prefer male as sex partners	-1.72	0.06	0.18	-2.16	0.09	0.12
Prefer both male and female	-0.54	0.58	0.58	-2.32	0.19	0.10
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-0.24	0.78	0.78	0.38	0.54	1.47
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-0.77	0.26	0.46	-0.64	0.34	0.53
Constant	4.33	0.33	76.20	8.24	0.08	

Explanatory Variables	General Santos			Puerto Galera		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.14	0.67	1.15	-0.34	0.32	0.71
Age Squared	0.00	0.81	1.00	0.00	0.43	1.00
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.18	0.12	0.84	-0.27	0.15	0.76
Not working	-0.52	0.24	0.60	0.49	0.54	1.64
High School or Below	1.01	0.06	2.74	-0.81	0.31	0.45
Use condom last anal sex	0.36	0.43	1.43	-2.38	0.04	0.09
Recently Engaged in female Sex	0.80	0.09	2.22	0.25	0.77	1.29
With perfect knowledge	-0.26	0.56	0.77	19.14	1.00	
Engaged in grouped sex	21.65	1.00		0.13	0.87	1.14
Non user of lubricant	0.80	0.09	2.23			
No HIV test	2.80	0.07	16.48			
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	1.98	0.01	7.22	-17.16	1.00	0.00
Prefer male as sex partners	-1.21	0.07	0.30	2.61	0.00	13.57
Prefer both male and female	-0.89	0.23	0.41	0.14	0.89	1.16
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-0.28	0.58	0.75	1.41	0.10	4.10
Do not know confidential HIV test place	0.04	0.93	1.04	0.88	0.43	2.42
Constant	-0.54	0.89	0.58	8.39	0.14	

Explanatory Variables	Santiago			Tuguegarao		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-2.72	0.08	0.07	-6.29	1.00	0.00
Age Squared	0.05	0.07	1.06	0.16	1.00	1.17
Age of Sexual Debut	0.28	0.15	1.32	34.96	1.00	
Not working	0.75	0.62	2.12	214.03	1.00	
High School or Below	3.09	0.08	21.99	-101.79	1.00	0.00
Use condom last anal sex	1.21	0.29	3.35	-33.02	1.00	0.00
Recently Engaged in female Sex	2.31	0.22	10.07	180.12	1.00	
With perfect knowledge	0.27	0.81	1.31	112.18	1.00	
Engaged in grouped sex	21.79	1.00		247.59	1.00	
Non user of lubricant	-0.01	0.99	0.99	-103.77	1.00	0.00
No HIV test	-3.54	0.26	0.03	398.99	1.00	
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	1.62	0.33	5.03	-239.93	1.00	0.00
Prefer male as sex partners	-1.98	0.20	0.14	-3.84	1.00	0.02
Prefer both male and female	4.03	0.07	56.28	1.06	1.00	2.88
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	1.94	0.17	6.98	-75.01	1.00	0.00
Do not know confidential HIV test place	1.93	0.19	6.88	33.89	1.00	
Constant	19.48	0.20		-495.97	1.00	0.00

Explanatory Variables	Zamboanga			Caloocan		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	0.51	0.47	1.66	12.16	1.00	
Age Squared	-0.01	0.68	0.99	-0.14	1.00	0.87
Age of Sexual Debut	0.46	0.17	1.58	8.41	1.00	
Not working	0.54	0.61	1.71	-37.75	1.00	0.00
High School or Below	-1.32	0.26	0.27	59.43	1.00	
Use condom last anal sex	-1.32	0.32	0.27	-43.44	1.00	0.00
Recently Engaged in female Sex	-0.07	0.96	0.94	148.08	1.00	
With perfect knowledge	-0.56	0.60	0.57	47.09	1.00	
Engaged in grouped sex	17.48	1.00	38,947, 639.51	45.36	1.00	
Non user of lubricant	0.41	0.75	1.51	-44.43	1.00	0.00
No HIV test	3.54	0.15	34.39	-49.56	1.00	0.00
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	7.80	0.01	2,438.75	-0.08	1.00	0.92
Prefer male as sex partners	-3.82	0.14	0.02	19.37	1.00	
Prefer both male and female	-0.61	0.64	0.54	175.70	1.00	
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-1.10	0.32	0.33	-26.93	1.00	0.00
Do not know confidential HIV test place	0.97	0.44	2.63	-41.12	1.00	0.00
Constant	-13.84	0.09	0.00	-401.667	0.999	0.000

Explanatory Variables	Makati			Mandaluyong		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.30	0.54	0.74	0.08	0.85	1.08
Age Squared	0.00	0.56	1.00	0.00	0.82	1.00
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.10	0.65	0.91	0.00	0.99	1.00
Not working	-0.82	0.53	0.44	1.23	0.23	3.42
High School or Below	-1.34	0.34	0.26	-0.50	0.65	0.60
Use condom last anal sex	-0.31	0.80	0.73	0.22	0.80	1.25
Recently Engaged in female Sex	0.33	0.85	1.39	-2.29	0.06	0.10
With perfect knowledge	2.22	0.05	9.24	2.35	0.01	10.54
Engaged in grouped sex	20.02	1.00		22.38	1.00	
Non user of lubricant	0.49	0.70	1.63	2.95	0.01	19.04
No HIV test	20.53	1.00		-20.21	1.00	0.00
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	0.12	0.92	1.13	0.03	0.97	1.03
Prefer male as sex partners	-0.97	0.61	0.38	-1.63	0.28	0.19
Prefer both male and female	0.53	0.78	1.70	-1.74	0.29	0.18
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	0.57	0.69	1.76	-0.35	0.76	0.70
Do not know confidential HIV test place	1.10	0.50	3.00	-1.08	0.59	0.34
Constant	5.263	0.530	193.022	0.221	0.970	1.247

Explanatory Variables	Manila			Marikina		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	1.00	1.00	2.73	19.04	1.00	
Age Squared	0.00	1.00	1.00	-0.37	1.00	0.69
Age of Sexual Debut	3.43	1.00	30.99	-0.23	1.00	0.80
Not working	-16.48	1.00	0.00	-83.09	1.00	0.00
High School or Below	-14.17	1.00	0.00	5.27	1.00	194.99
Use condom last anal sex	3.26	1.00	25.93	-61.86	1.00	0.00
Recently Engaged in female Sex	-19.57	1.00	0.00	96.67	0.99	
With perfect knowledge	15.90	1.00		-49.21	1.00	0.00
Engaged in grouped sex	13.64	1.00		82.38	1.00	
Non user of lubricant				33.79	1.00	
No HIV test	24.69	1.00		26.84	1.00	
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	1.17	1.00	3.23	-68.62	1.00	0.00
Prefer male as sex partners	35.11	1.00		-21.44	1.00	0.00
Prefer both male and female	38.36	1.00		62.68	1.00	
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	12.92	1.00		20.85	1.00	
Do not know confidential HIV test place	5.38	1.00	217.44	-12.83	1.00	0.00
Constant	-87.795	1.000	0.000	-139.223	0.999	0.000

Explanatory Variables	Pasig			Surigao		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-5.72	1.00	0.00	-0.37	0.82	0.69
Age Squared	0.03	1.00	1.03	0.01	0.78	1.01
Age of Sexual Debut	-2.69	1.00	0.07	-0.45	0.48	0.64
Not working	58.83	1.00		-3.17	0.49	0.04
High School or Below	52.77	1.00		-4.26	0.31	0.01
Use condom last anal sex	15.77	1.00		-5.26	0.27	0.01
Recently Engaged in female Sex	41.56	1.00		4.41	0.30	82.62
With perfect knowledge	-72.40	1.00	0.00	9.15	0.35	
Engaged in grouped sex	-2.65	1.00	0.07	34.28	1.00	
Non user of lubricant	48.24	1.00				
No HIV test	23.74	1.00		-4.31	0.41	0.01
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	37.74	1.00		-0.19	0.94	0.83
Prefer male as sex partners	31.89	1.00		-28.88	1.00	0.00
Prefer both male and female	36.32	1.00		-5.72	0.08	0.00
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-21.83	1.00	0.00	5.78	0.33	323.67
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-11.03	1.00	0.00	-0.54	0.91	0.58
Constant	100.492	1.000		38.652	0.995	

Explanatory Variables	Quezon City		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	2.18	0.07	8.82
Age Squared	-0.05	0.06	0.96
Age of Sexual Debut	0.23	0.14	1.26
Not working	0.02	0.99	1.02
High School or Below	-1.15	0.20	0.32
Use condom last anal sex	1.76	0.15	5.79
Recently Engaged in female Sex	3.65	0.02	38.65
With perfect knowledge	-1.53	0.13	0.22
Engaged in grouped sex	19.10	1.00	
Non user of lubricant	2.44	0.08	11.46
No HIV test	1.17	0.38	3.23
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	-1.32	0.38	0.27
Prefer male as sex partners	0.11	0.94	1.12
Prefer both male and female	-20.57	1.00	0.00
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	0.57	0.55	1.77
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-1.48	0.20	0.23
Constant	-7.111	0.999	0.001

Determinants of non use of condom in any sex episode, Logistic Regression Results with Considered Variables Taken Simultaneously by Sentinel Sites, 2009 IHBSS MSM Dataset

Explanatory Variables	Baguio			Butuan		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.47	0.55	0.63	-4.14	0.03	0.02
Age Squared	0.01	0.38	1.01	0.10	0.03	1.10
Age of Sexual Debut	0.39	0.17	1.48	-0.08	0.64	0.92
Not working	-1.36	0.26	0.26	-1.91	0.05	0.15
High School or Below	-1.46	0.20	0.23	-0.42	0.60	0.66
Recently Engaged in female Sex	-1.90	0.28	0.15	-1.23	0.14	0.29
With perfect knowledge	-0.53	0.64	0.59	1.26	0.19	3.54
With Multiple sex partners	1.82	0.29	6.14	-1.53	0.17	0.22
Non user of lubricant	0.17	0.86	1.19	-2.24	0.02	0.11
No HIV test	1.42	0.48	4.15	1.93	0.33	6.91
Engaged in grouped sex	-0.45	0.72	0.64	-2.84	0.01	0.06
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	-1.51	0.42	0.22	1.17	0.23	3.24
Prefer male as sex partners	-0.95	0.58	0.38	-2.09	0.14	0.12
Prefer both male and female	-3.44	0.02	0.03	-1.14	0.26	0.32
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-4.08	0.06	0.02	-3.15	0.01	0.04
Do not know confidential HIV test place	0.63	0.73	1.87	-0.85	0.38	0.43
Constant	4.47	0.72	87.46	53.82	0.01	

Explanatory Variables	Cebu			Davao		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.35	0.22	0.70	-0.19	0.59	0.83
Age Squared	0.01	0.20	1.01	0.00	0.76	1.00
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.05	0.43	0.95	-0.05	0.65	0.95
Not working	0.41	0.35	1.51	-1.79	0.04	0.17
High School or Below	-1.09	0.03	0.33	0.27	0.74	1.31
Recently Engaged in female Sex	-1.29	0.03	0.27	0.21	0.86	1.23
With perfect knowledge	-0.19	0.86	0.83	2.48	0.01	11.89
With Multiple sex partners	-0.94	0.16	0.39	0.69	0.41	2.00
Non user of lubricant	-0.38	0.38	0.68	1.91	0.03	6.73
No HIV test	-2.84	0.05	0.06	-0.13	0.95	0.88
Engaged in grouped sex	0.05	0.91	1.06	0.62	0.51	1.86
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	0.41	0.40	1.50	-1.20	0.18	0.30
Prefer male as sex partners	-0.22	0.74	0.81	-3.37	0.01	0.03
Prefer both male and female	-1.47	0.05	0.23	0.52	0.72	1.68
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	0.37	0.45	1.45	-1.34	0.05	0.26
Do not know confidential HIV test place	0.36	0.42	1.43	0.57	0.41	1.76
Constant	7.24	0.06	1,394.35	5.34	0.33	208.05

Explanatory Variables	General Santos			Puerto Galera		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.22	0.70	0.80	0.54	0.07	1.72
Age Squared	0.01	0.68	1.01	-0.01	0.09	0.99
Age of Sexual Debut	0.08	0.47	1.09	-0.10	0.51	0.90
Not working	-0.15	0.80	0.86	0.37	0.62	1.45
High School or Below	-1.14	0.08	0.32	1.23	0.35	3.42
Recently Engaged in female Sex	-0.96	0.20	0.38	0.06	0.93	1.06
With perfect knowledge	0.31	0.63	1.36	0.55	0.45	1.74
With Multiple sex partners	-0.07	0.91	0.94			
Non user of lubricant	-0.30	0.63	0.74			
No HIV test	-1.83	0.14	0.16			
Engaged in grouped sex	0.77	0.39	2.16	1.58	0.01	4.87
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	-1.13	0.13	0.32	-0.90	0.35	0.41
Prefer male as sex partners	2.06	0.03	7.88	-0.41	0.67	0.67
Prefer both male and female	1.77	0.03	5.89	-0.68	0.57	0.51
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	0.01	0.99	1.01	-1.08	0.11	0.34
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-1.01	0.11	0.36	-1.10	0.31	0.33
Constant	1.87	0.77	6.47	-5.52	0.30	0.00

Explanatory Variables	Santiago			Zamboanga		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-74.51	1.00	0.00	0.07	0.83	1.07
Age Squared	1.56	1.00	4.75	0.00	0.91	1.00
Age of Sexual Debut	10.94	1.00		-0.28	0.02	0.76
Not working	-75.78	0.99	0.00	-0.80	0.11	0.45
High School or Below	-1.04	1.00	0.35	-1.35	0.02	0.26
Recently Engaged in female Sex	-115.50	1.00	0.00	1.14	0.06	3.12
With perfect knowledge	-0.72	1.00	0.49	-0.66	0.23	0.52
With Multiple sex partners	186.53	1.00		0.20	0.86	1.22
Non user of lubricant	177.12	0.99		0.34	0.54	1.40
No HIV test	-206.38	0.99	0.00	-1.96	0.02	0.14
Engaged in grouped sex	179.04	1.00		0.15	0.82	1.16
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	-122.50	1.00	0.00	-1.28	0.20	0.28
Prefer male as sex partners	-35.17	1.00	0.00	0.36	0.71	1.43
Prefer both male and female	18.62	1.00		2.19	0.01	8.90
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-142.92	0.99	0.00	-1.06	0.06	0.35
Do not know confidential HIV test place	15.17	1.00		0.74	0.24	2.09
Constant	851.58	1.00	.	5.47	0.22	237.81

Explanatory Variables	Surigao			Caloocan		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.85	0.26	0.43	11.05	1.00	
Age Squared	0.02	0.24	1.02	-0.15	1.00	0.86
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.41	0.07	0.67	16.74	1.00	
Not working	0.96	0.30	2.62	-31.01	1.00	0.00
High School or Below	4.61	0.00	100.61	109.91	1.00	
Recently Engaged in female Sex	2.74	0.04	15.49	-69.78	1.00	0.00
With perfect knowledge	0.19	0.87	1.21	-5.28	1.00	0.01
With Multiple sex partners	-3.00	0.02	0.05	102.84	1.00	
Non user of lubricant	-3.04	0.09	0.05	-20.93	1.00	0.00
No HIV test				-57.06	1.00	0.00
Engaged in grouped sex	-1.28	0.47	0.28	69.48	1.00	
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	0.62	0.50	1.86	26.64	1.00	
Prefer male as sex partners	-0.05	0.98	0.95	-5.80	1.00	0.00
Prefer both male and female	-0.20	0.88	0.82	-108.16	1.00	0.00
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-1.22	0.17	0.30	-62.07	1.00	0.00
Do not know confidential HIV test place	0.51	0.62	1.66	-42.31	1.00	0.00
Constant	14.95	0.10		-221.09	1.00	0.00

Explanatory Variables	Makati			Mandaluyong		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.11	0.87	0.90	-11.29	0.22	0.00
Age Squared	0.00	0.69	1.00	0.22	0.22	1.25
Age of Sexual Debut	0.35	0.06	1.42	0.41	0.35	1.51
Not working	-0.77	0.51	0.46	2.11	0.42	8.21
High School or Below	-0.86	0.52	0.42	-0.95	0.62	0.39
Recently Engaged in female Sex	-5.65	0.37	0.00	-7.02	0.21	0.00
With perfect knowledge	1.31	0.32	3.72	8.12	0.09	
With Multiple sex partners	2.28	0.17	9.74	5.54	0.17	253.63
Non user of lubricant	-2.25	0.11	0.10			
No HIV test	-19.81	1.00	0.00	0.54	0.77	1.71
Engaged in grouped sex	-0.09	0.95	0.92	7.03	0.08	
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	-0.51	0.69	0.60	-3.20	0.12	0.04
Prefer male as sex partners	2.70	0.66	14.88	1.08	0.77	2.95
Prefer both male and female	5.32	0.39	204.09	-3.26	0.48	0.04
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-1.18	0.47	0.31	-4.41	0.18	0.01
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-1.81	0.32	0.16	1.73	0.65	5.62
Constant	-5.81	0.53	0.00	136.63	0.23	

Explanatory Variables	Manila			Pasig		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	1.92	0.14	6.80	-15.09	1.00	0.00
Age Squared	-0.03	0.17	0.97	0.27	1.00	1.30
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.13	0.57	0.88	0.87	1.00	2.39
Not working	-1.94	0.34	0.14	-65.20	1.00	0.00
High School or Below	-0.51	0.74	0.60	-22.99	1.00	0.00
Recently Engaged in female Sex	1.70	0.36	5.46	-59.54	1.00	0.00
With perfect knowledge	-1.08	0.74	0.34	98.54	1.00	
With Multiple sex partners	0.47	0.71	1.60	2.74	1.00	15.48
Non user of lubricant						
No HIV test	-0.86	0.70	0.43	-19.78	1.00	0.00
Engaged in grouped sex	0.64	0.63	1.90	-53.45	1.00	0.00
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	-2.09	0.32	0.12	86.79	1.00	
Prefer male as sex partners	22.69	1.00		-3.35	1.00	0.04
Prefer both male and female	23.54	1.00		-48.85	1.00	0.00
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-0.70	0.63	0.50	53.76	1.00	
Do not know confidential HIV test place	1.00	0.59	2.71	-32.04	1.00	0.00

Explanatory Variables	Quezon City		
	Logit Coeffi-cients	P-value	Odds-Ratios
Age	-0.04	0.98	0.97
Age Squared	0.00	0.95	1.00
Age of Sexual Debut	-0.09	0.54	0.91
Not working	-1.26	0.29	0.28
High School or Below	-1.12	0.36	0.33
Recently Engaged in female Sex	-4.86	0.02	0.01
With perfect knowledge	-0.31	0.81	0.74
With Multiple sex partners	-8.18	0.02	0.00
Non user of lubricant	-0.02	0.99	0.98
No HIV test	-2.06	0.20	0.13
Engaged in grouped sex	-3.80	0.05	0.02
Engaged in sexin exchange of cash	4.92	0.15	137.23
Prefer male as sex partners	-2.51	0.26	0.08
Prefer both male and female	1.48	0.45	4.39
Reached with lessthan2 interventions	-0.70	0.57	0.50
Do not know confidential HIV test place	-2.00	0.08	0.14
Constant	4.24	0.77	69.21

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Calocoan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section A. Respondent's Background Characteristics																						
A1 Interviewed in HIV survey this year	% Yes	7.1	19.7	7.7	3.5	6.3	13.7	1.4	4.8	1.0	4.8	5.0	7.2	11.4	9.0	1.9	1.7	6.6	4.8	3.7	3.2	21.4
	n=	4,305	284	304	250	299	290	294	165	300	111	31	262	109	112	132	151	260	125	94	45	217
A2 Received coupon and went to a place to be interviewed	% Yes	18.9	3.6	n=3	n=2	n=2	n=2	-	n=1	n=1	-	-	n=4	n=1	n=5	n=1	0.0	n=2	n=2	-	-	6.9
	n=	244	55	24	8	18	5	2	5	2	5	2	20	2	5	3	3	17	5	5	1	46
A3 Received yellow band and went to a place for interview	% Yes	0.7	-	-	0.4	0.8	0.4	-	-	0.3	0.3	4.0	1.9	-	3.6	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	9.2	-	-
	n=	4,122	-	304	249	298	281	290	161	300	109	30	221	41	112	131	149	262	107	91	45	217
A4 Month Month of birth	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A4 Year Year of birth	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A5 Age	Mean	24.0	24.0	28.3	21.0	20.8	24.0	20.4	28.7	20.8	25.8	25.4	24.5	20.2	26.2	25.0	25.7	25.2	26.6	23.7	25.4	24.0
	Median	22.0	22.0	24.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	19.0	27.0	20.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	19.0	22.0	23.8	24.0	24.0	26.0	21.7	23.1	23.0
	Range	15-65	15-51	16-56	15-45	15-47	16-48	15-47	15-58	15-48	15-53	15-45	15-56	15-57	15-65	16-56	15-59	16-62	15-53	15-48	17-42	15-52
	n=	4,367	295	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
A6 Municipality/City of birth	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE (ALL SITES ONLY)																					
A6 Province of birth	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE (ALL SITES ONLY)																					
A7 Place already a city at time of birth	% Yes	67.3	86.1	43.3	69.2	88.0	81.7	68.9	19.6	68.2	22.1	15.3	86.8	70.1	79.9	73.9	62.4	87.2	26.7	57.8	95.7	76.5
	N=	4,065	244	304	252	293	286	295	147	289	108	31	262	111	109	89	148	233	79	98	46	213
A8 Cities/countries lived in during pat 12 months-1	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A8 Cities/countries lived in during pat 12 months-2	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A8 Cities/countries lived in during pat 12 months-3	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A9 City where respondent presently live	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A10 No. of months living in the city (where R is currenty living in)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A10 No. of years living in the city (where R is currenty living in)	Mean	16.4	20.2	13.8	15.1	17.0	16.7	15.6	15.5	15.7	20.9	16.0	18.7	13.5	18.0	10.3	15.3	19.8	17.7	16.0	23.2	13.0
	Median	18.0	20.0	12.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.0	15.5	17.0	21.0	14.9	20.0	16.0	18.0	5.0	15.5	21.0	18.0	15.0	22.0	12.7
	Range	1-54	1-51	1-51	1-41	1-47	1-48	1-40	1-50	1-48	1-53	1-45	1-49	1-40	1-51	1-33	1-50	1-54	1-53	1-46	4-42	1-34
	n=	3,705	266	259	219	267	257	279	113	277	91	27	247	83	101	99	126	237	125	83	43	134
A11 Educational Attainment	No grade completed	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-
	Pre-school	0.1	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
	Elementary	6.5	7.8	1.3	8.0	12.6	5.3	6.9	4.3	9.0	4.7	8.4	10.6	4.7	5.4	0.4	5.6	2.6	3.4	0.2	2.5	1.9
	High School	49.5	68.5	34.1	46.3	55.8	57.7	50.4	67.4	46.3	51.3	30.6	48.5	46.9	44.6	42.9	61.2	14.1	53.3	60.8	39.6	55.0
	Vocational	6.4	5.8	13.1	2.0	4.6	5.8	3.8	7.6	5.7	1.8	1.3	2.0	-	4.5	15.7	7.1	7.7	14.5	9.8	6.1	5.7
	College	36.3	17.6	51.3	40.9	26.1	30.1	37.9	20.1	38.7	40.9	56.7	33.4	47.7	45.5	41.1	26.0	71.0	28.9	29.0	51.8	37.4
	Post Baccalaureate	0.9	-	0.3	2.7	-	0.2	0.9	0.6	-	1.4	2.9	1.7	0.7	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	-	-
	n=	4,342	295	304	252	300	286	294	162	300	111	31	266	111	112	134	154	263	127	94	48	217
A12 Studied in the past school year	Entire school year	16.4	5.4	13.6	28.2	22.7	21.5	31.9	1.9	27.7	17.3	27.6	10.6	47.1	21.4	1.4	6.5	14.9	2.4	28.3	9.8	14.9
	Part of the school year	6.2	1.8	6.2	7.5	3.9	7.8	9.4	2.9	12.0	4.0	7.2	1.7	8.5	7.7	1.0	8.8	7.8	4.9	9.7	7.4	5.0
	No	77.3	92.9	80.2	64.2	73.4	70.6	58.8	95.2	60.3	78.7	65.2	87.7	44.3	70.9	97.5	84.7	77.3	92.7	62.0	82.8	80.1
	n=	4,261	280	304	248	297	279	295	162	300	109	30	266	111	108	131	152	220	129	100	48	217

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section A. Respondent's Background Characteristics																						
A13 Kinds of work during the past 12 months	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A14 Current work/day job	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A15 City where R is currently working	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A16 Earning in the past month	Without income	27.4	6.3	11.1	49.4	44.7	23.6	55.6	3.7	50.80	21	n=5	17.2	37.1	37.4	25.2	5.2	24.2	30.9	48.4	33.6	10
	With income	72.6	93.7	88.9	50.9	55.3	76.4	44.4	96.3	49.20	79	n=23	82.8	62.9	62.6	74.8	94.8	75.8	69.1	51.6	66.4	90
	Mean	7,673	6,783	8,213	5,497	4,720	7,057	5,358	4,446	4,299	6,471	7,878	4,269	4,451	7,184	10,612	6,778	13,997	7,315	8,723	14,208	12,361
	Median	5,500	6,000	7,600	4,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	35,000	3,500	5,000	5,458	2,485	3,500	6,000	9,000	5,000	11,000	6,000	6,200	12,000	1,000
	Range	100-86000	500-35000	500-60000	200-60000	100-20000	200-65000	100-60000	100-40000	1000-20000	350-32000	800-30000	200-47000	500-21000	300-5000	1500-40000	360-50000	2000-80000	600-25000	150-86000	1200-45000	500-70000
	n= (with income)	2,853	266	271	124	164	193	123	160	147	84	23	111	65	49	76	117	168	82	46	32	195
	n= (with + w/o income)	3,931	284	304	244	296	252	278	166	299	107	28	134	103	78	102	123	222	118	89	48	217
A17 Ever worked abroad	% Yes	3.9	2.4	10.2	2.1	1.2	3.2	-	3.9	1.3	6.4	3.9	7.8	1.5	4.6	7.4	2.8	6.4	5.4	1.5	3.8	10.3
	N=	4,352	292	304	252	298	290	295	164	300	111	31	266	110	115	134	154	263	127	102	48	217
A18 Work done abroad	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A19 Month left (last trip abroad)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A19 Year left (last trip abroad)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A19 Month returned (last trip abroad)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A19 Year returned (last trip abroad)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
A20 Civil Status	Single	9.3	91.2	88.7	96.2	96.9	99.0	98.8	86.8	98.0	93.5	97.0	95.2	99.6	96.6	90.0	92.5	94.0	91.6	96.0	98.5	82.4
	Married	5.5	6.8	10.6	2.4	2.4	0.5	0.8	11.2	1.7	6.5	3.0	4.6	0.4	2.9	7.2	7.5	2.9	7.1	3.6	1.5	16.9
	Separated	1.2	2.0	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	2.1	-	2.3	1.3	0.3	-	0.6
	Widowed	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	162.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.8	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.1
	n=	4,355	296	297	252	299	294	294		300	111	31	265	111	115	134	152	264	129	102	48	217
A21 Married (currently living with wife)	% Yes	82.5	n=17	86.9	n=6	n=5	n=1	n=2	n=11	n=5	n=7	n=1	n=12	-	n=1	n=4	n=8	n=3	n=6	n=2	n=1	88.9
	n=	223	24	32	6	6	1	3	16	5	7	1	13	-	2	10	10	7	8	3	1	37
A22 Separated (legally/formally married to spouse)	% Yes	69.0	n=19	77.6	n=1	n=1	-	n=2	n=15	n=2	n=6	n=1	n=10	n=1	n=2	n=10	n=7	n=10	n=4	-	n=1	85.3
	n=	274	24	34	10	9	3	3	17	6	8	1	13	1	3	12	10	13	9	3	1	38
A23 Single (currently living with partner)	% Yes	14.8	10.1	24.0	8.3	11.7	13.6	9.0	28.6	4.1	17.5	N=2	15.1	10.6	10.0	15.8	25.2	13.7	9.4	4.1	6.4	31.8
	n=	4,014	268	263	241	290	286	290	140	293	103	29	251	94	110	120	139	248	106	98	47	179
A23 Widowed (currently living with partner)	% Yes	n=1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	n=	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section A. Respondent's Background Characteristics																						
A24	Without children	87.9	87.1	80.8	94.2	90.1	94.6	98.2	82.1	96.3	91.7	90.1	91.2	95.7	91.6	85.0	87.2	91.3	84.0	94.3	98.5	70.6
With children	With children	12.1	12.9	19.2	5.8	9.9	5.4	1.8	17.9	3.7	8.3	9.9	8.8	4.3	8.4	15.0	12.8	8.7	16.0	5.7	1.5	29.4
	Mean	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.4	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.4	-	1.5
	Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	1.0
	Range	1-6	1-6	1-6	1-4	1-6	1-3	1-2	1-5	1-5	1-4	1-2	1-5	1-3	1-6	1-4	1-4	1-6	1-3	1-2	-	1-5
	n= (with children)	3,855	38	58	15	29	15	5	26	11	9	3	23	4	9	19	20	21	19	6	1	64
	n=(with+without children)	**4,261**	**294**	**304**	**251**	**294**	**284**	**292**	**146**	**300**	**109**	**31**	**265**	**104**	**115**	**130**	**154**	**241**	**118**	**102**	**47**	**217**
A25	% Yes	98.6	99.7	99.3	100	95.9	99.4	99.8	100	99.3	98.8	96.2	97.8	100	100	99.2	95	93.4	100	98.8	96	99.4
Respondent circumcised	n=	**4,359**	**295**	**304**	**251**	**299**	**294**	**295**	**164**	**300**	**111**	**31**	**266**	**108**	**115**	**134**	**154**	**263**	**129**	**102**	**48**	**217**
A26	At birth (0)	1.4	1.0	2.6	-	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	0.5	0.2	1.2	11.3	-	0.5	-	0.6
Age circumcised	Greater than 0	98.6	99.0	97.4	100.0	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.3	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.8	98.8	88.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.4
	Mean	10.5	10.0	11.1	9.3	9.0	9.5	9.8	10.8	10.6	10.1	11.1	11.7	9.4	11.3	11.4	11.1	10.7	12.4	11.3	12.1	10.9
	Median	11.0	10.0	12.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	9.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	11.0	12.0	11.0
	Range	1-30	3-19	2-26	2-17	1-29	1-23	1-17	5-16	4-2	3-14	6-20	1-21	5-27	5-15	4-16	6-17	3-18	8-17	5-15	10-15	5-30
	n=(>0)	4,231	291	294	251	284	291	293	162	297	109	30	260	108	114	133	144	215	129	101	46	211
	n=(0+)	**4,291**	**294**	**302**	**251**	**285**	**292**	**294**	**164**	**298**	**109**	**30**	**260**	**105**	**115**	**133**	**146**	**245**	**129**	**101**	**46**	**212**

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section B. Sexual Behavior																						
B1 Age at first penetrative sex	Mean	15.6	16.7	16.7	15.6	13.7	14.3	14.9	17.7	15.2	16.2	15.9	15.5	15.1	15.1	16.0	15.6	17.0	15.5	14.1	15.7	15.1
	Median	16.0	17.0	17.0	15.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	18.0	15.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.7	16.0	15.7	17.0	16.0	14.0	16.0	15.0
	Range	5-48	9-26	6-36	7-26	5-25	5-25	7-26	13-33	7-28	6-42	8-24	6-22	6-21	7-22	6-27	7-27	7-27	7-23	6-48	5-25	6-24
	n=	**4,359**	**295**	**304**	**252**	**299**	**294**	**295**	**164**	**300**	**111**	**31**	**266**	**111**	**115**	**133**	**154**	**264**	**128**	**102**	**48**	**217**
B2 Had penetrative sex with a man	% Yes	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	n=	**4,312**	**288**	**304**	**251**	**299**	**293**	**295**	**164**	**300**	**111**	**31**	**265**	**111**	**111**	**134**	**144**	**255**	**122**	**102**	**48**	**217**
B3 Age at first penetrative sex with a man	Mean	16.3	17.2	17.5	15.6	14.2	14.7	15.6	18.5	15.6	16.6	16.1	15.8	15.3	15.5	16.6	15.8	18.0	15.9	14.2	16.3	17.2
	Median	16.0	17.0	18.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	15.0	18.0	16.0	15.0	16.1	18.0
	Range	5-48	9-32	6-36	7-28	5-27	5-28	7-26	12-33	7-28	6-42	8-24	6-26	6-21	7-22	6-27	7-28	7-28	9-25	6-48	5-28	6-33
	n=	**4,331**	**294**	**304**	**252**	**298**	**290**	**295**	**162**	**300**	**111**	**31**	**263**	**111**	**115**	**134**	**151**	**259**	**125**	**101**	**48**	**216**
B4 Relationhip with first male sex partner	Boyfriend	16.3	7.3	22.9	13.1	11.6	14.4	14.0	22.9	13.8	15.4	15.5	20.0	22.9	22.3	17.6	17.3	29.7	6.2	22.6	26.3	14.7
	Spouse/live-in	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	-	0.8	-	1.6	-	2.6	0.1	-	1.3	-	0.1
	Friend	33.8	29.5	30.0	49.9	31.0	43.6	22.4	26.6	41.1	30.5	30.1	39.1	37.9	35.1	32.5	30.9	27.3	43.0	53.7	44.9	32.6
	Relative	3.8	2.3	7.4	1.0	6.7	7.8	0.8	1.6	1.0	4.4	1.6	7.3	3.2	5.7	1.2	1.2	8.6	2.0	2.0	4.9	0.6
	Paying sex partner	8.3	8.8	7.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	18.1	1.6	2.7	5.5	11.6	16.1	9.6	1.6	0.1	0.4	2.5	8.0	0.8	2.3	14.0
	Paid Partner	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.2	-	0.7	-	1.7	15.3	1.3	4.3	2.1	1.0	-	1.5	-	-	2.5	0.9
	Acquaintance	12.9	4.2	16.0	12.5	24.7	17.7	28.2	22.5	4.7	7.2	10.3	12.3	9.2	9.9	1.2	6.0	19.2	1.7	14.1	16.8	2.8
	No relation	23.2	46.4	15.6	22.0	23.1	14.6	15.8	23.5	36.4	35.0		3.0	12.9	21.7	46.3	41.5	11.1	39.1	5.5	2.3	34.3
	n=	**4,081**	**300**	**297**	**248**	**223**	**227**	**287**	**159**	**300**	**110**	**30**	**255**	**106**	**114**	**127.0**	**151**	**262**	**98**	**101**	**48**	**211**
	Others (n)	297	-	8	5	78	68	5	1	-	0	1	11	6	2	9	5	5	4	2	0	9
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
B5 Forced the first time had sex with a man	% Yes	27.9	43.6	45.1	27.0	41.2	26.6	17.0	15.7	23.3	25.9	49.1	24.8	31.7	27.3	15.6	29.9	7.9	12.0	17.8	12.2	49.5
	n=	**4,330**	**291**	**304**	**250**	**297**	**287**	**295**	**161**	**300**	**110**	**31**	**263**	**109**	**115**	**134**	**150**	**263**	**129**	**99**	**48**	**217**
B6 Transaction or cash or kind during first sex act with a male	% Yes	33.1	36.8	26.6	51.2	36.0	14.8	43.4	20.6	16.7	30.1	43.6	41.6	42.3	29.5	37.3	25.0	9.2	31.7	21.5	7.9	52.6
	n=	**4,336**	**291**	**304**	**248**	**298**	**289**	**295**	**160**	**300**	**111**	**31**	**266**	**109**	**115**	**134**	**152**	**263**	**129**	**102**	**48**	**217**
B7a	% Yes	70.9	63.2	74.5	96.0	68.2	86.9	58.4	91.7	47.8	91.4	71.7	91.4	93.9	79.1	63.4	81.0	88.6	66.0	84.8	79.1	40.0
Experienced oral receiving	n=	**3,819**	**250**	**288**	**151**	**277**	**292**	**248**	**137**	**299**	**102**	**30**	**166**	**57**	**113**	**134**	**142**	**235**	**126**	**100**	**47**	**216**
B7b	% Yes	69.8	56.7	41.8	94.7	74.9	56.7	84.4	61.4	60.7	69.1	58.0	82.9	95.1	63.3	74.6	57.7	67.3	75.1	39.3	47.3	78.3
Experienced oral inserting	n=	**3,653**	**289**	**245**	**126**	**283**	**276**	**277**	**81**	**300**	**87**	**29**	**143**	**59**	**100**	**134**	**121**	**234**	**127**	**71**	**47**	**217**
B7c	% Yes	53.8	66.0	50.2	80.1	54.2	59.7	47.0	90.6	41.7	79.1	40.3	86.1	88.7	48.6	41.9	63.8	65.3	32.9	82.9	49.7	20.2
Experienced anal receiving	n=	**3,565**	**250**	**261**	**74**	**273**	**286**	**245**	**117**	**300**	**86**	**30**	**142**	**39**	**106**	**133**	**133**	**219**	**124**	**95**	**46**	**216**
B7d	% Yes	47.2	19.0	22.5	69.7	50.5	36.0	60.1	50.7	54.2	42.7	31.8	76.7	91.6	37.6	41.1	33.7	72.8	27.4	20.2	15.5	42.6
Experienced anal inserting	n=	**3,452**	**248**	**236**	**83**	**274**	**275**	**269**	**72**	**299**	**75**	**29**	**148**	**51**	**99**	**134**	**118**	**227**	**125**	**64**	**45**	**216**
B8	Mean	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	4.8	6.8	2.6	1.6	3.1	2.4	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.2	5.3	5.1	3.7	4.6	1.5	4.0
Number of male sex partners	Median	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.1	2.8	1.0	2.0
	Range	1-70	1-14	1-27	1-50	1-50	1-98	1-30	1-10	1-28	1-25	1-34	1-50	1-40	1-20	1-20	1-98	1-70	1-15	1-20	5-28	1-30
	n=	**4,298**	**295**	**304**	**246**	**298**	**293**	**295**	**149**	**299**	**110**	**30**	**266**	**110**	**113**	**133**	**154**	**261**	**128**	**102**	**47**	**215**
B8 (6 months) Ticked categories Number fo male sex partners	Ticked	99.6	0.3	26.3	1.9	12.5	15.3	16.3	2.2	9.3	0.7	4.0	0.0	3.5	14.4	5.3	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	13.2	18.5
	n=	**4,326**	**299**	**304**	**252**	**300**	**293**	**295**	**166**	**300**	**111**	**31**	**266**	**111**	**115**	**134**	**154**	**264**	**129**	**102**	**48**	**217**

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section B. Sexual Behavior																						
B8 (12 months) Ticked categories Number fo male sex partners	Ticked	7.4	0.3	24.6	0.8	4.8	6.2	16.0	2.6	6.3	1.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	10.5	2.4
	n=	4,367	299	304	252	300	293	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
B9 Month last oral sex with male	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
B9 Year last oral sex with male	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
B10 Last oral sex inserter or receiver	Inserter	42.6	49.7	35.1	48.3	45.3	18.1	55.5	21.2	56.6	24.1	36.1	45.8	41.3	33.8	42.9	24.6	27.1	46.5	6.6	34.3	67.7
	Receiver	46.3	44.8	57.7	47.5	51.0	68.6	34.1	71.9	39.3	57.9	61.1	48.0	47.6	55.2	39.5	62.8	24.9	36.5	85.4	50.7	25.7
	Both	11.1	5.6	7.2	4.2	3.7	13.4	10.4	6.8	4.1	18.0	2.8	6.3	11.1	11.0	17.5	12.6	48.0	17.0	8.0	15.0	6.6
	n=	4,147	286	298	248	288	288	286	148	290	105	30	254	103	111	132	141	243	121	82	46	204
B11 Month last oral sex with male	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
B11 Year last oral sex with male	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
B12 Last anal sex inserter or receiver	Inserter	37.6	20.7	26.2	49.9	36.3	18.0	51.6	21.2	53.6	18.9	32.4	40.8	50.7	32.3	36.4	16.4	40.8	20.1	7.2	14.0	70.1
	Receiver	52.6	71.8	62.1	46.6	60.7	72.1	44.4	70.1	44.5	70.4	64.5	55.5	42.1	52.8	55.0	69.3	17.2	55.4	89.2	81.5	23.9
	Both	9.8	7.4	11.7	3.4	2.9	10.0	4.0	8.7	1.9	10.7	3.0	3.7	7.2	14.9	8.6	14.3	41.9	24.5	3.6	4.5	6.1
	n=	2,931	188	178	125	207	182	222	136	263	73	15	234	83	67	89	90	197	43	79	27	116
B13 Used condom last anal sex	% Yes	31.7	57.1	33.7	27.6	31.0	24.2	21.2	42.5	11.4	14.9	36.0	26.6	35.7	21.4	32.5	16.6	32.9	72.0	20.6	21.8	65.5
	n=	2,929	184	178	125	206	181	222	133	263	74	15	234	81	67	88	91	204	43	80	27	116
B14 Occupation of last male sex partner	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
B15a Oral sex with usual male sex partner	Mean	3.5	2.7	3.4	2.1	4.9	3.9	3.0	4.5	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.4	6.6	3.5	2.9	1.7	5.2
	Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
	Range	1-60	1-15	1-32	1-50	1-50	1-60	1-60	1-31	1-20	1-30	1-16	1-33	1-20	1-30	1-15	1-20	1-30	1-30	1-15	1-10	1-60
	n=	4,106	291	293	238	280	259	292	148	290	109	27	243	102	105	131	144	215	127	98	47	210
B15b Anal sex with usual male sex partner	Mean	3.20	1.51	3.07	2.79	5.03	3.19	2.84	4.40	2.43	2.67	3.03	3.25	3.72	3.99	2.17	2.46	5.81	1.93	2.53	2.56	2.57
	Median	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
	Range	1-60	1-5	1-32	1-50	1-32	1-30	1-60	1-30	1-20	1-30	1-16	1-33	1-20	1-30	1-10	1-20	1-40	1-10	1-12	1-12	1-20
	n=	2,842	192	184	137	195	207	213	130	263	105	29	267	82	89	77	102	196	29	58	131	156

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Calocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section B. Sexual Behavior																						
B16 Places tried to look for male sex partners (last 12 months) *Multiple answers, ticked categories shown	Internet Café	9.1	13.7	1.9	5.7	9.1	11.0	9.2	2.4	7.0	7.6	4.0	9.2	4.4	6.6	15.0	15.9	15.9	4.8	6.8	11.4	5.0
	n=	4368	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	106	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Malls	12.9	13.7	9.6	6.2	7.7	1.7	9.2	2.1	7.0	5.9	14.0	9.7	0.0	32.6	31.1	16.4	27.9	27.7	8.4	25.0	13.3
	n=	4,368	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	110	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Cinemas/Movie houses	5.9	11.4	0.5	3.2	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.5	14.6	0.0	7.8	7.3	7.0	25.9	0.8	0.7	2.3	8.1
	n=	4,369	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Gay bars	11.2	5.0	16.2	0.6	10.4	6.6	1.3	28.1	2.0	8.3	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	4.6	11.1	29.8	2.8	7.0	6.4	29.8
	n=	4,368	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	153	264	129	102	48	217
	Massage parlors	5.4	2.7	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.6	1.7	18.3	0.7	7.6	9.5	0.0	0.7	2.1	11.2	0.5	5.3	2.8	5.3	7.4	16.0
	n=	4,369	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	SPA	2.30	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.10	0.70	2.00	4.60	0.00	0.00	1.10	9.40	5.70	4.40	1.10	0.80	0.00	5.80
	n=	4,369	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Videoke	13.2	8.4	50.2	25.7	5.3	10.2	23.2	12.6	10.7	14.1	12.7	3.4	18.4	2.8	14.8	12	8.3	3.4	5.7	16.4	3.6
	n=	4,369	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Park	14.2	37.8	26.2	8.1	1.8	5.1	13.3	2.1	41.7	8.3	8.5	5.8	13.1	1.4	9.9	9.1	3.9	70.7	25.3	1.5	6.3
	n=	4,369	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Hotels	3.8	2.3	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.7	0.7	5.5	4.0	4.5	1.1	0.7	1.2	4.1	7.4	7.3	1.9	1.7	4.3	9.9	13.9
	n=	4,368	299	304	252	300	294	293	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Resorts	3.0	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.3	7.3	3.5	16.7	2.3	4.8	3	0.5	0.8	0	2.3	4.3	1.2	1.8	8.2	5.9	2.1
	n=	4,369	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Schools	8.3	8	8	16.4	5.8	4.5	11.1	3.2	13.7	18.9	18.3	3.7	22.4	5.3	2.1	8	4.2	5.9	14	10.8	6.6
	n=	4,369	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Restaurants	2.7	0.3	1.7	1.9	3.7	4	1.1	13.3	3.7	1.1	1.5	1	0.8	3.2	4.5	1.2	1.9	3.8	0.6	10.7	5.5
	n=	4,369	299	304	282	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Coffee houses	3.7	7.4	4.3	1.8	0.9	2.8	0.4	3.3	6.3	0.7	8.1	1.9	3.7	2.2	5	6.7	7.4	6.2	3.4	6.9	0.7
	n=	4,369	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Street	41.5	69.9	28.8	28.3	68	57.6	45.3	11.7	67.7	42.6	44.2	21.3	36.9	57.3	59.1	50.2	16.9	43.2	32.2	16	18.7
	n=	4,369	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Others (categories)	TREATED AS ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
B17 Three (3) venues most frequenly visited	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
B17a (6 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	5.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	5.3	6.6	16.1	0.0	6.3	2.4	7.2	0.0	7.7	7.0	4.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.7	9.2	6.3
	n=	4,151	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	7.7	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
B17b (12 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	4.0	0.0	24.8	0.9	3.3	3.8	16.4	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.4	115.0	3.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.3
	n=	4,151	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	288	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
B17c Number of male sex partners in first venue	Mean	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	4.1	4.2	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.1	4.6	2.4	4.1	1.4	3.6
	Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
	Range	1-60	1-7	1-10	1-30	1-50	1-60	1-20	1-4	1-25	1-30	1-30	1-10	1-20	1-50	1-15	1-20	1-50	1-10	1-20	1-4	1-40
	n=	3,645	286	234	218	279	248	278	104	286	103	23	237	71	96	116	105	187	117	69	42	168
B17d Number of male sex partners in second venue	Mean	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	3.9	3.1	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.0	2.8	1.4	2.3	3.5	2.7	3.1	1.5	3.0
	Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.0
	Range	1-50	1-7	1-11	1-10	1-50	1-30	1-9	1-2	1-10	1-20	1-50	1-20	1-15	1-20	1-8	1-20	1-22	1-10	1-30	1-5	1-28
	n=	1,530	172	97	83	99	94	60	35	134	47	11	106	37	27	68	62	121	50	36	15	58
B17e Number of male sex partners in third venue	Mean	2.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	1.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.4	3.5
	Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.6	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.8	1.0
	Range	1-35	1-4	1-5	1-8	1-30	1-15	1-10	1-12	1-7	1-35	1-4	1-11	1-8	1-5	1-4	1-30	1-20	1-10	1-20	2-3	1-23
	n=	721	76	42	44	55	38	22	9	62	24	7	49	19	11	22	39	68	18	20	1	18

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Calocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section B. Sexual Behavior																						
B18 Usual way of getting male sex partners *Multiple answers, ticked categories shown	Stay in cruising sites	32.9	34.3	25.5	25.6	46.5	73	42.7	12.4	37.3	12.1	14.8	27.4	45.8	22.7	61.3	19.8	24.4	44.2	18.1	15.9	25.3
	n=	4,369	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Pimp in establishment	14.4	10.7	36.3	24.9	7.7	0.8	13.9	35.5	3.7	6.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	6.9	12.2	24.7	9.3	6.2	10.3	17.9
	n=	4,368	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	128	102	48	217
	Pimp on the street	20.1	61.7	8.2	15.4	38.9	1.1	19.4	5.6	41.7	30.7	18.6	1.6	2.7	17.2	4.7	25.4	12.9	21.9	30.6	5.5	10.6
	n=	4,366	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	110	31	266	111	115	134	153	264	129	102	48	217
	Pimp who calls/texts	9.0	5.7	3.2	33.7	12.6	0.6	3.1	14.2	8.7	19.8	15.3	3.9	2.6	7.0	0.9	8.5	8.1	11.4	12.2	0.0	23.5
	n=	4,368	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Referral from friends	22.3	28.0	22.0	6.4	19.1	10.5	30.0	28.1	37.3	24.7	44.1	8.4	7.2	17.5	14.4	35.4	22.3	14.7	16.6	50.6	25.7
	n=	4,369	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	47	217
	Referral from others	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	n=	4,334	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	4	6	2	0	1	4
	Escort service	1.0	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.0	5.6
	n=	4,370	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Internet	5.7	10.7	1.6	1.4	5.6	10.4	3.0	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.8	1.6	6.8	5.0	12.0	9.1	17.9	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.9
	n=	4,370	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Cellphone network	15.4	15.7	42.5	8.3	6.2	18.6	7.9	0.4	43.7	4.9	18.9	6.2	33.5	23.9	11.1	12.4	16.7	9.3	13.6	4.4	6.4
	n=	4,370	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Others (categories)	TREATED AS ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
B19 Number of times visited the venue	Mean	10.6	6.5	6.7	11.3	17.3	13.3	9.9	10.0	11.7	9.9	7.1	12.2	12.4	10.1	9.9	4.3	6.5	5.1	11.3	12.4	14.1
	Median	5.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	20.0	8.3	6.7	3.0	9.0	3.0	3.0	7.0	7.0	5.8	4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	10.0	12.0
	Range	1-31	1-31	1-30	1-30	1-31	1-30	1-30	1-31	1-31	1-30	1-31	1-30	1-31	1-31	1-30	1-30	1-31	1-22	1-31	1-30	1-30
	n=	4,100	292	299	240	279	280	294	135	299	107	28	262	93	111	127	133	235	119	101	43	190
B20 MSM respondent know of	Mean	16.8	5.3	8.6	14.3	20.4	48.3	17.6	6.7	17.2	16.6	13.6	17.0	15.6	14.8	8.8	11.9	18.1	19.4	18.0	11.5	15.3
	Median	10.0	3.0	5.5	6.0	16.9	30.0	10.0	3.0	10.0	10.0	8.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Range	1-500	1-70	1-50	1-500	1-100	1-500	1-100	1-30	1-88	1-90	1-100	1-96	1-90	1-90	1-35	1-70	1-95	1-90	1-100	1-30	1-90
	n=	4,063	256	303	227	291	290	294	146	297	108	28	263	100	110	126	148	220	126	90	43	174
B21 Sexual preference	Male	56.3	60.7	73.6	30.9	55.4	79.5	45.2	79.8	41.7	71.0	66.2	53.2	34.7	76.8	57.6	65.2	79.8	59.3	84.9	71.4	27.4
	Female	25.6	9.2	14.3	55.2	34.0	12.8	46.6	11.2	25.3	18.5	23.2	12.0	25.7	8.6	26.0	15.2	1.8	26.4	7.1	14.2	57.3
	Both (female & male)	18.1	30.2	12.1	13.9	10.6	7.7	8.2	8.9	33.0	10.6	10.6	34.8	39.6	14.5	16.4	19.6	18.3	14.4	7.9	14.4	15.3
	N=	4,323	295	304	249	300	285	295	154	300	110	31	266	109	114	132	151	264	129	101	47	217
B22 Sexual identity of respondent	Homosexual	62.2	66.8	76.6	47.3	85.0	80.7	78.9	78.5	40.9	76.4	73.6	54.4	38.2	67.3	66.6	63.0	46.3	75.4	78.7	77.8	56.4
	Bisexual	37.8	33.2	23.3	52.7	15.0	19.3	21.1	21.5	59.1	23.6	26.4	45.6	61.8	32.7	33.4	37.0	53.7	24.6	21.3	22.2	43.6
	n=	3,732	295	300	201	179	254	152	151	286	100	30	266	97	102	98	139	262	94	101	42	203
	Others (n)	578	0	5	33	121	32	143	1	14	10	0	1	12	13	32	20	6	32	1	5	13
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section C. Condom Use																						
C1 Know what condom is	Yes	96.1	94.6	98.7	95.3	95.6	98.3	98.0	98.4	98.3	98.6	97.0	93.7	87.2	95.5	98.7	93.5	91.3	96.0	99.2	97.4	99.6
	n=	4,353	295	304	252	300	294	295	161	300	111	31	266	111	115	133	154	264	129	102	47	217
C2 Condom shown	Yes	15.4	13.5	6.3	16.3	13.0	15.9	3.6	22.8	9.5	5.5	9.4	30.5	17.3	17.7	15.7	14.1	33.4	8.4	7.1	2.0	25.7
	n=	4,133	275	301	240	287	294	287	158	295	108	30	250	88	109	130	143	237	122	101	45	216
C3 Condoms easy to get in the community	Yes	69.5	47.2	80.5	80.8	66.6	80.7	64.6	90.4	64.1	69.0	48.9	46.1	68.9	358.2	42.5	66.0	95.0	65.6	39.8	87.6	90.6
	n=	4,144	267	301	235	284	271	288	255	295	109	30	248	93	110	129	143	240	123	98	45	216
C4 Source of condom *Multiple answers, ticked categories shown	Government hospital	1.6	0.0	6.8	-	0.3	-	2.3	0.6	0.0	-	2.8	-	0.3	1.5	10.9	2.0	98.0	3.6	0.7	-	0.5
	n=	4,200	300	301	240	287	289	290	163	295	109	30	250	97	110	132	144	241	124	102	47	216
	City health center	8.7	7.0	10.6	98.0	12.0	2.0	3.8	3.7	8.8	9.6	33.2	11.6	9.0	5.3	4.1	17.0	1.7	10.5	5.9	3.5	11.4
	n=	4,200	284	301	240	287	289	290	163	295	109	30	250	97	110	132	144	241	124	102	47	216
	Brgy. Health Station	2.1	3.2	0.3	2.6	0.8	1.3	4.7	9.2	1.0	1.4	2.5	0.7	-	0.7	-	2.7	-	1.7	5.1	-	2.5
	n=	4,200	284	301	240	287	289	290	163	295	109	30	250	97	110	132	144	241	124	102	47	216
	Botika sa barangay	2.7	0.0	1.6	0.6	2.9	1.8	2.2	5.0	0.0	2.6	5.8	-	3.1	4.7	-	13.9	0.1	4.8	8.5	10.9	2.7
	n=	4,200	300	301	240	287	289	290	163	295	109	30	250	97	110	132	144	241	124	102	47	216
	Private hospital/clinic	0.8	1.4	0.3	-	0.8	1.5	0.6	-	0.0	1.6	3.8	0.2	0.5	4.3	-	1.6	2.2	0.7	-	-	0.3
	n=	4,151	284	301	240	287	289	290	163	295	109	30	250	97	110	132	144	196	124	102	46	216
	Pharmacy	65.3	70.8	92.6	87.5	71.0	65.3	82.3	68.6	67.5	71.3	24.9	24.9	40.5	68.0	68.4	60.0	63.1	60.2	39.8	61.4	67.2
	n=	4,200	284	301	240	287	289	290	163	295	109	250	250	97	110	132	144	241	124	102	47	216
	Private doctor	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.3	2.8	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	1.5	1.3	2.6	0.4	-	2.8	-	,5	-	-
	n=	4,200	284	301	240	287	289	290	163	295	109	30	250	97	110	132	144	241	124	102	47	216
	Private nurse/midwife	0.3	0.0	-	-	0.7	-	0.2	-	0.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.9	1.1	-	-	-
	n=	4,200	300	301	240	287	289	290	163	295	109	30	250	97	110	132	144	241	124	102	47	216
	NGO	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.9	7.6	0.2	-	0.0	-	1.1	3.9	16.7	1.3	40.3	3.6	-	2.3	1.9	1.5	-
	n=	4,200	284	301	240	287	289	290	163	295	109	30	250	97	110	132	144	241	124	102	47	216
	Supermarket	17.6	36.6	10.9	12.2	6.1	29.8	1.7	3.4	3.7	1.4	23.0	0.2	1.0	6.8	4.9	21.2	56.2	37.5	3.7	66.3	25.5
	n=	4,200	284	301	240	287	289	290	163	295	109	30	250	97	110	132	144	241	124	102	47	216
	Sari Sari Store	6.2	20.1	3.1	1.5	5.9	1.8	2.1	8.3	11.5	-	1.1	-	3.1	9.9	-	1.5	10.7	11.2	1.4	10.6	6.9
	n=	4,200	284	301	240	287	289	290	163	295	109	30	250	97	110	132	144	241	124	102	47	216
	Church	0.3	0.7	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	1.6	-
	n=	4,200	284	301	240	287	289	290	163	295	109	30	250	97	110	132	144	241	124	102	46	216
	Friends/relatives	12.9	19.0	5.9	5.9	12.2	4.2	7.1	4.1	19.7	10.7	9.0	7.9	26.5	13.0	19.5	21.9	12.4	18.3	26.3	18.3	11.5
	n=	4,200	284	301	240	287	289	290	163	295	109	30	250	97	110	132	144	241	124	102	47	216
	Bars/night spots	2.5	1.1	1.6	-	1.9	1.5	-	2.2	0.7	1.3	3.8	1.5	3.9	-	1.0	1.3	7.1	-	0.5	-	4.7
	n=	4,200	284	301	240	287	289	290	163	295	109	30	250	97	110	132	144	241	124	102	47	216
	Others (n)	180	0	1	4	18	8	9	2	2	1	-	10	10	6	21	3	-	2	3	2	47
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
C5 Had oral sex without condom	Yes	70.0	43.9	51.2	71.0	50.8	87.2	96.6	55.4	79.7	65.6	54.8	63.7	52.9	64.2	93.0	75.8	81.3	83.4	47.7	75.0	64.2
	n=	4,159	278	301	236	287	287	290	157	295	109	30	250	93	109	130	144	241	123	99	45	216
C6 Had anal sex without condom	Yes	53.5	48.2	40.7	44.9	50.4	70.4	66.7	56.9	72.4	57.2	n=13	64.4	42.3	54.9	80.8	49.7	64.1	15.6	46.5	37.1	35.4
	n=	3,903	278	301	202	228	278	290	148	295	104	29	250	88	109	99	141	237	96	96	44	206
C7 Had vaginal sex without condom	Yes	31.4	19.5	15.0	46.1	30.6	20.2	35.3	34.2	39.3	14.7	n=5	24.2	25.4	23.7	45.2	26.2	19.6	26.6	14.6	38.8	55.3
	n=	3,619	267	301	193	198	224	288	94	267	103	28	245	81	108	87	136	161	107	98	33	209

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section D. Sex with women																						
D1 Age during first sexual intercourse with a woman	Mean	16.9	18.1	17.5	17.0	15.8	17.3	15.4	18.4	16.4	18.0	18.0	-	16.6	16.3	17.5	18.4	17.7	16.3	14.2	18.9	17.1
	Median	16.0	17.0	17.0	16.4	15.0	17.0	15.0	18.0	16.0	17.0	15.9	-	16.0	16.0	17.7	19.0	17.0	16.0	14.9	18.0	16.0
	Range	6-48	13-38	12-40	9-28	9-30	7-34	7-32	13-28	11-29	11-44	13-40	-	11-25	8-29	12-21	8-30	9-31	12-22	6-48	15-33	9-29
	n=	**1,939**	**113**	**121**	**154**	**138**	**88**	**146**	**56**	**166**	**43**	**11**	**0**	**59**	**28**	**53**	**66**	**86**	**62**	**101**	**14**	**172**
D2a Experienced oral sex with a woman	Yes	41.9	49.6	24.5	36.6	56.4	42.2	12.2	63.1	37.3	61.7	n=3	6.5	28.2	n=20	36.1	48.0	50.2	40.0	4.5	n=12	80.3
	n=	**2,314**	**119**	**132**	**156**	**140**	**89**	**146**	**61**	**177**	**44**	**11**	**266**	**71**	**28**	**54**	**66**	**92**	**62**	**102**	**16**	**172**
D2b Experienced vaginal sex with a woman	Yes	79.2	80.7	89.6	96.4	97.5	98.8	99.5	89.6	80.7	88.9	n=11	19.4	82.0	n=24	97.6	89.8	90.9	45.1	9.7	n=14	99.4
	n=	**2,314**	**119**	**132**	**156**	**140**	**89**	**146**	**61**	**119**	**44**	**11**	**266**	**71**	**28**	**54**	**66**	**92**	**62**	**102**	**16**	**172**
D2c Experienced anal sex with a woman	Yes	9.8	4.2	1.4	2.8	29.3	3.6	4.3	33.4	12.4	14.2	n=2	2.5	17.0	n=6	7.0	4.5	12.2	7.3	4.1	n=1	16.9
	n=	**2,313**	**119**	**132**	**156**	**140**	**88**	**146**	**61**	**177**	**44**	**11**	**266**	**71**	**28**	**54**	**66**	**92**	**62**	**102**	**16**	**172**
D4 Relationship with woman who had last sex with	Girlfriend	56.3	35.5	53.6	78.4	71.8	52.7	70.0	49.8	66.1	39.4	n=7	50.7	64.9	n=11	53.4	36.8	45.7	63.7	n=2	n=7	46.3
	Spouse/live-in	15.8	20.0	23.4	4.8	9.1	7.8	8.8	16.7	2.4	24.9	n=2	6.4	12.8	n=5	24.2	24.0	8.8	18.5	n=2	-	27.4
	Friend	13.1	19.1	11.3	8.9	8.0	12.2	9.0	12.3	15.8	21.9	n=1	28.5	13.1	n=6	7.0	12.3	20.7	17.8	n=5	n=4	10.8
	Relative	0.5	0.0	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	0.0	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	
	Paying sex partner	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.9	1.1	2.7	1.2	2.9	1.2	-	-	3.1	3.5	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.5
	Paid partner	0.6	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	n=1	0.6
	Acquaintance	4.8	2.7	1.6	3.3	4.4	14.1	7.4	14.1	2.4	2.3	n=1	5.7	-	n=1	1.7	2.7	17.0	-	n=1	n=1	1.3
	No relation	7.4	20.9	9.3	3.7	5.6	7.5	1.5	4.2	12.1	11.6	-	4.4	5.7	n=5	12.3	24.2	3.5	-	-	n=1	11.1
	n=	**1,955**	**110**	**124**	**149**	**139**	**85**	**143**	**54**	**165**	**40**	**11**	**111**	**59**	**28**	**53**	**63**	**86**	**61**	**10**	**14**	**172**
	Others (n)	17	1	-	3	4	4	2	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
D5	SKIPPED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE																					
D6 Used condom last time had sex with a woman	Yes	14.6	10.5	8.3	14.0	13.9	20.9	6.1	30.6	12.7	12.3	n=4	6.6	4.2	n=2	12.7	9.1	25.5	25.3	26.5	-	15.3
	n=	**1,982**	**114**	**124**	**154**	**139**	**89**	**146**	**56**	**165**	**42**	**11**	**113**	**59**	**28**	**53**	**65**	**86**	**60**	**11**	**14**	**172**
D7 Reason why use condom at that time	Respodent has STI	3.5	n=1	-	-	n=3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n=1	-	-	-	n=1	-	-	-
	Partner has STI	1.2	n=1	-	n=1	-	n=1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To prevent preg	69.5	n=5	n=10	n=19	n=8	n=9	n=7	n=2	n=16	n=4	n=3	n=2	n=2	-	n=5	n=2	n=18	n=12	n=1	-	n=17
	To prevent STI	25.8	n=2	-	n=1	n=6	n=8	n=2	-	n=5	n=2	n=1	n=5	-	n=2	n=2	-	n=2	n=2	n=2	-	n=6
	n=	**256**	**9**	**10**	**21**	**17**	**18**	**9**	**2**	**21**	**6**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**3**	**7**	**2**	**20**	**15**	**3**	**-**	**23**
	Others (n)	23	0	-	-	4	2	-	1	0	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	4
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
D8 Reason why did not use condom at that time	Condom not available	33.0	12.0	48.3	37.2	19.0	33.8	41.7	26.4	40.3	55.4	n=2	53.0	9.3	n=15	14.6	35.9	8.6	51.2	n=3	n=1	22.9
	Expensive	0.5	1.3	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	7.1	-	-	-	5.1	-	-	-	23.1
	Partner objected	6.1	12.0	1.5	2.2	9.6	2.8	1.4	2.5	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	6.7	21.1	14.7	-	n=1	-
	Don't know how to use	4.2	1.3	0.9	2.5	12.5	4.0	4.2	8.5	2.1	5.4	-	6.7	7.5	-	1.6	7.1	0.3	-	-	-	-
	Doesn't like condom	33.2	40.0	25.9	56.5	36.7	40.2	39.0	39.2	43.1	21.9	n=4	30.7	26.2	n=5	13.7	41.1	25.0	13.8	n=3	n=9	31.0
	Not necessary	19.9	30.7	10.9	1.6	17.8	16.8	12.9	21.1	4.2	7.8	n=1	9.0	47.0	n=1	59.9	3.2	38.7	18.2	-	n=3	21.9
	Forgot to use condom	3.1	2.7	12.5	-	2.8	2.4	0.8	2.4	4.9	7.3	-	0.5	3.0	n=1	5.7	5.9	1.1	2.2	-	-	-
	n=	**1,559**	**75**	**113**	**121**	**113**	**63**	**134**	**36**	**144**	**34**	**7**	**100**	**56**	**22**	**44**	**54**	**64**	**41**	**6**	**14**	**131**
	Others (n)	128	0	1	9	20	11	2	3	8	5	3	3	4	3	6	18	-	4	1	-	27
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
D9 Person who suggested condom use (cases shown)	Respondent	63.0	n=8	9.0	12.0	12.0	14.0	4.0	11.0	n=10	3.0	2.0	6.0	1.0	2.0	6.0	5.0	16.0	6.0	2.0	-	12.0
	Partner	26.4	n=2	1.0	6.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	3.0	n=7	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	1.0	3.0	5.0	1.0	-	3.0
	n=	**273**	**11**	**10**	**22**	**18**	**17**	**9**	**14**	**18**	**6**	**4**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**6**	**21**	-	**3**	-	**26**
	Others	11	n=1	-	4	2	2	-	-	n=1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	+	+	+	1
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
D10 Paid a woman to have sex with	Yes	7.5	9.7	2.8	5.3	7.7	7.5	6.4	8.6	2.4	8.6	-	14.5	12.3	n=3	0.6	4.5	1.0	5.2	-	-	11.7
	n=	**1,973**	**113**	**124**	**152**	**139**	**89**	**146**	**55**	**165**	**42**	**11**	**112**	**55**	**28**	**53**	**65**	**86**	**60**	**11**	**14**	**172**
D11 Use condom the last time paid a woman for sex	Yes	43.5	n=1	-	5.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	1.0	n=1	2.0	-	3.0	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	-	15.0
	n=	**147**	**11**	**3**	**8**	**11**	**7**	**9**	**5**	**4**	**4**	-	**16**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**	-	**-**	**20**
D12 Woman paid R for sex	Yes	12.6	8.9	7.0	5.7	22.8	12.1	5.8	8.7	3.0	4.5	-	9.0	0.9	N=4	1.1	1.0	4.2	5.4	n=3	n=1	45.3
	n=	**1,963**	**112**	**118**	**152**	**138**	**89**	**146**	**53**	**165**	**42**	**11**	**112**	**54**	**28**	**52**	**64**	**86**	**60**	**11**	**14**	**172**
D13 Used condom last time had sex with woman who paid R for sex	Yes	49.2	n=4	n=3	n=1	32.0	n=2	-	n=1	n=1	-	-	n=4	-	n=3	-	n=1	n=3	n=2	n=1	n=1	60.7
	n=	**244**	**9**	**7**	**9**	**30**	**11**	**8**	**5**	**5**	**2**	**-**	**10**	**-**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**78**

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section E. Non-paying sex partners																						
E1 Number of regular non-paying partners in a month	Mean	2.4	1.5	1.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.4	2.1	1.8	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.5	2.7	3.8	1.9	4.8	1.2	4.1
	Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
	Range	1-60	1-10	1-5	1-50	1-20	1-40	1-20	1-30	1-13	1-42	1-20	1-17	1-15	1-20	1-5	1-20	1-30	1-7	1-50	1-7	1-20
	n=	2,329	214	180	142	124	189	95	82	172	56	16	161	74	78	66	104	181	41	83	28	55
E1a (6 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	4.1	0.3	16.9	0.5	3.0	14.6	8.2	0.0	3.7	1.4	4.0	0.0	1.9	9.5	3.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	11.4	3.4
	n=	4,365	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	106	114	134	154	264	129	102	47	217
E1b (12 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	3.0	0.0	15.1	0.1	15.0	4.3	2.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
	n=	4,365	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	106	114	134	154	264	129	102	47	217
E2 Number of casual non-paying partners in a month	Mean	3.5	2.3	2.7	3.2	4.9	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	6.0	2.9	3.3	3.7	1.9	3.3	4.8	3.2	4.6	1.5	3.1
	Median	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	2.4	1.0	2.0
	Range	1-50	1-10	1-31	1-50	1-50	1-31	1-30	1-30	1-15	1-25	1-40	1-30	1-30	1-20	1-6	1-50	1-25	1-18	1-50	1-6	1-20
	n=	2,233	188	154	79	194	221	145	41	175	68	12	145	70	72	60	93	194	39	78	22	59
E2a (6 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	4.2	0.0	15.0	0.0	7.4	14.0	11.3	0.0	4.0	1.4	2.8	0.0	0.8	6.9	0.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	13.1	6.0
	n=	4,363	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	106	114	134	154	264	129	102	47	217
E2b (12 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	2.9	0.0	14.5	0.1	6.6	4.0	10.2	0.0	3.3	1.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	11.5	0.0
	n=	4,363	300	304	252	299	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	106	114	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
E3 Number of oral sex in a month	Mean	4.4	2.4	4.7	3.1	7.7	5.5	5.0	5.9	3.2	3.1	4.6	4.3	4.7	3.5	1.9	3.4	7.1	4.1	3.3	1.7	7.1
	Median	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	4.6	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	Range	1-60	1-10	1-20	1-30	1-50	1-40	1-40	1-25	1-20	1-40	1-15	1-40	1-30	1-30	1-6	1-30	1-44	1-25	1-45	1-11	1-20
	n=	1,608	157	93	68	98	157	55	35	96	41	10	138	55	60	49	75	125	32	72	29	41
E3a (6 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	1.7	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.7	3.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0
	n=	2,407	0	93	70	103	255	61	96	0	86	10	164	96	85	78	110	239	49	88	48	70
E3b (12 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	4.4	0.0	19.8	0.0	1.6	15.1	21.1	0.0	3.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.2	1.3	0.6	3.4	0.0	0.7	7.8	9.4
	n=	2,407	300	93	70	103	255	61	96	300	86	10	164	96	85	78	110	239	49	88	48	70
E4 condom used last time had oral sex w/ non-paying male sex partner	Yes	12.8	11.5	2.4	4.9	8.9	6.8	3.2	64.7	2.1	14.4	24.4	16.1	15.2	6.9	17.5	1.8	13.0	14.4	11.8	9.5	8.0
	n=	1,615	156	93	61	96	158	59	37	96	40	9	138	52	62	48	74	138	29	72	84	40
E5 Number of anal sex in a month	Mean	3.8	1.5	3.1	3.1	7.4	4.1	4.0	10.0	2.9	3.1	4.9	4.1	5.4	3.8	1.4	3.2	5.6	2.6	2.7	30.0	5.4
	Median	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.0	4.4	2.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	1.7	2.0	1.0	2.0
	Range	1-100	1-6	1-12	1-17	1-32	1-50	1-40	1-100	1-20	1-30	1-16	1-30	1-30	1-30	1-3	1-15	1-42	1-6	1-12	1-6	1-20
	n=	1,307	128	73	52	76	136	48	30	92	34	6	116	50	45	39	51	115	12	59	18	29
E5a (6 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	3.9	0.0	22.0	0.7	1.9	13.6	17.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	10.6
	n=	2,153	218	73	54	86	235	52	89	92	80	7	149	96	69	68	85	229	31	74	48	58
E5b (12 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	1.8	0.0	41.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	9.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.3
	n=	2,153	218	73	54	86	235	52	89	92	80	7	149	96	69	68	85	229	31	74	48	58
E5c Range of anal sex in a month	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
E6 Last anal sex with a non-paying male sex partner receiver/inserter	Inserter (top)	23.6	11.0	6.9	40.0	20.2	15.5	15.3	2.4	50.0	7.7	7.1	25.2	57.8	23.6	39.8	11.5	35.8	23.8	7.0	-	30.9
	Receiver (bottom)	62.5	82.7	76.7	59.2	74.3	71.8	65.4	75.9	48.9	72.3	85.3	68.0	35.7	63.3	50.6	64.8	24.9	46.2	88.5	86.7	45.5
	Both	13.9	6.3	16.4	0.8	5.5	12.7	29.3	21.8	1.1	20.0	7.5	6.8	6.4	13.1	9.6	23.7	39.3	30.1	4.5	13.3	23.6
	n=	1,329	127	73	47	76	138	51	29	92	33	6	121	50	46	39	50	129	12	59	18	29
E7 Used condom last anal sex with a non-paying male sex partner	Yes	31.4	79.4	27.6	19.0	14.9	21.3	21.6	65.4	6.2	13.3	27.7	27.9	23.7	18.5	38.4	16.3	37.1	64.8	16.4	22.6	34.9
	n=	1,377	136	76	45	82	142	53	31	97	32	6	122	50	47	42	55	131	11	61	18	29

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Bagulo	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section E. Non-paying sex partners																						
E8 Reason why did not use condom	Condom not available	41.3	n=4	75.3	32.3	19.3	40.2	57.7	18.9	48.9	54.7	53.7	68.1	28.7	70.2	43.9	33.5	14.5	70.2	56.1	13.7	41.6
	Expensive	1.4	0.0	-	-	9.5	2.0	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	1.2	+	-	-	+
	Partner objected	10.5	n=3	1.7	2.4	5.3	4.1	2.5	-	7.8	5.8	9.9	3.2	8.2	9.6	3.4	6.4	27.5	29.8	3.0	8.6	15.7
	Doesn't know ow to use	2.4	-	13.8	-	15.5	2.3	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.5	9.2	-	-	1.6	1.2	-	24.5	-	-
	Doesn't like condom	33.7	n=12	-	64.2	33.9	45.1	32.6	52.3	35.6	37.1	36.4	26.4	27.4	17.4	6.5	50.1	36.6	-	12.8	64.5	34.0
	Not necessary	7.7	n=3	9.2	1.1	13.6	4.8	3.9	21.2	2.2	2.3	-	0.9	22.7	-	31.6	6.7	13.4	-	1.8	13.2	5.1
	Forgot to use condom	2.9	n=1	-	-	2.8	1.6	3.2	7.6	3.3	-	-	-	3.7	2.7	14.6	1.7	5.6	-	1.8	-	3.6
	n=	**901**	**23**	**55**	**34**	**76**	**108**	**37**	**12**	**90**	**25**	**4**	**87**	**36**	**35**	**25**	**38**	**81**	**4**	**39**	**14**	**18**
	Others	87	-	0	6	18	10	4	-	7	2	-	-	3	5	3	4	-	-	8	-	1
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
E9 Person who suggested use of condom	Respondent	80.0	84.6	84.2	100.0	78.9	80.9	80.1	88.1	n=4	71.0	50.0	92.2	92.1	48.4	100.0	42.3	57.8	88.3	41.1	100.0	100.0
	Partner	20.0	15.4	15.8	-	21.1	19.1	19.9	11.9	n=1	29.0	50.0	78.0	7.9	51.6		57.7	42.2	11.7	58.9	-	-
	n=	**340**	**78**	**16**	**7**	**11**	**27**	**12**	**17**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**33**	**11**	**9**	**12**	**5**	**37**	**7**	**5**	**3**	**10**
	Others	75	0	5	1	1	3	1	3	0	1	0	-	-	31	4	1	11	-	2	1	-
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
E10 Used lubricant last time had anal sex with non-paying male sex partner	Yes	46.6	18.8	34.2	66.0	56.5	30.7	52.0	93.1	12.3	45.8	62.7	89.2	28.8	33.8	51.5	61.8	63.3	53.2	26.0	58.6	66.4
	n=	**1,273**	**128**	**73**	**43**	**76**	**136**	**127**	**29**	**92**	**32**	**6**	**89**	**49**	**46**	**39**	**49**	**121**	**11**	**59**	**17**	**29**

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section F. Paid sex partners (Respondent is the buyer)																						
F1 Age at first paid sex	Paid a man for sex																					
	Mean (Age)	17.3	17.1	20.9	15.8	17.8	18.2	18.2	20.9	1800.0	20.7	18.78	18.5	16.4	18.9	19.9	19.9	9.0	19.8	18.6	21.3	21.2
	Median (Age)	18.0	18.0	20.0	15.0	17.9	18.0	18.0	20.0	19.1	20.0	18.00	18.0	16.0	18.3	18.6	20.0	9.0	18.0	17.7	21.0	21.0
	Range (Age)	5-45	13-32	15-36	5-26	12-32	8-29	8-33	14-42	14-37	13-42	12-26	7-30	13-42	6-38	13-31	13-27	9-9	14-32	12-45	17-30	12-35
	n=(paid for sex)	**1,797**	**158**	**159**	**88**	**107**	**142**	**69**	**57**	**55**	**59**	**46**	**148**	**45**	**52**	**40**	**62**	**229**	**54**	**50**	**13**	**38**
F2 Paid a male partner for sex	Yes	69.7	85.4	81.1	37.3	58.1	74.2	71.5	54.4	82.1	66.5	n=19	85.2	31.9	55.2	91.3	63.3	42.3	82.4	80.2	n=15	53.6
	n=	**1,584**	**100**	**159**	**89**	**109**	**147**	**220**	**58**	**100**	**59**	**19**	**150**	**47**	**52**	**40**	**62**	**30**	**53**	**50**	**15**	**39**
F3 Usual way of getting paid male sex partners	Stay in cruising sites	75.9	42.0	69.8	82.9	46.0	36.2	66.3	89.1	9.0	91.7	n=17	73.0	71.3	n=29	51.8	88.5	99.4	58.1	92.7	n=15	n=21
	n=	**1,434**	**141**	**129**	**35**	**64**	**109**	**50**	**42**	**46**	**40**	**17**	**131**	**35**	**29**	**37**	**39**	**245**	**45**	**40**	**15**	**21**
	Pimp in an establishment	93.0	43.3	51.8	71.8	97.0	-	89.0	87.7	14.7	93.8	-	99.1	-	-	97.3	-	99.3	89.8	-	n=15	n=21
	n=	**1,434**	**141**	**129**	**35**	**64**	**236**	**50**	**42**	**46**	**40**	**31**	**131**	**76**	**85**	**37**	**115**	**245**	**45**	**40**	**15**	**21**
	Pimp on the street	80.0	10.0	93.7	57.1	69.1	-	76.1	98.4	10.3	59.5	n=17	96.3	-	n=29	97.3	-	99.3	89.8	-	n=15	n=21
	n=	**1,435**	**141**	**129**	**35**	**64**	**185**	**50**	**41**	**46**	**40**	**17**	**135**	**76**	**29**	**37**	**39**	**245**	**45**	**40**	**15**	**21**
	Referrals from friends	91.9	26.7	75.2	92.7	79.1	88.3	61.6	45.8	10.3	74.7	n=17	88.4	94.1	n=29	68.3	54.8	97.7	78.6	54.6	n=15	n=21
	n=	**1,435**	**141**	**129**	**35**	**64**	**109**	**50**	**42**	**46**	**40**	**17**	**131**	**35**	**29**	**37**	**39**	**2,456**	**45**	**40**	**15**	**21**
	Referrals from others	34.7	2.7	42.4	14.3	23.5	40.1	18.5	25.5	15.7	38.4	53.1	49.6	35.8	26.8	27.9	26.7	93.4	34.9	39.1	31.6	9.8
	n=	**2,937**	**292**	**304**	**252**	**300**	**294**	**295**	**166**	**300**	**111**	**31**	**266**	**111**	**115**	**134**	**154**	**264**	**129**	**102**	**48**	**217**
	Who referred																					
	Escort service	99.2	46.0	99.7	98.9	100.0	100.0	96.6	98.4	15.3	98.5	53.1	49.2	31.6	25.5	97.1	25.4	n=19	34.9	98.6	31.6	9.6
	n=	**1,434**	**141**	**129**	**35**	**236**	**185**	**50**	**42**	**254**	**40**	**31**	**135**	**76**	**85**	**37**	**115**	**19**	**129**	**40**	**48**	**196**
	Internet	95.9	35.3	42.4	14.0	21.4	90.9	16.9	98.4	15.3	36.3	97.4	97.7	31.6	73.2	85.7	96.2	99.2	95.4	92.1	31.6	9.6
	n=	**1,434**	**141**	**304**	**217**	**236**	**109**	**245**	**42**	**254**	**71**	**31**	**131**	**76**	**85**	**37**	**39**	**245**	**45**	**40**	**48**	**196**
	Cellphone network	88.3	46.0	76.3	97.2	98.4	77.7	81.6	98.4	15.3	93.4	n=17	94.9	93.4	n=29	81.2	98.4	99.5	95.9	91.2	31.6	9.6
	n=	**1,435**	**141**	**129**	**35**	**64**	**109**	**50**	**42**	**46**	**40**	**17**	**131**	**35**	**29**	**37**	**39**	**245**	**45**	**40**	**48**	**196**
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
F4 Number of paid partners in a month	Mean	3.07	2.49	1.96	2.97	2.86	2.96	2.29	5.21	3.79	20.72	18.82	3.84	4.14	2.34	4.13	2.34	2.85	3.88	2.34	1.40	1.35
	Median	2.00	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	20.0	18.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
	Range	1-30	1-6	1-20	1-10	1-20	1-20	1-10	1-30	1-16	1-30	1-20	1-20	1-12	1-12	1-20	1-10	1-8	1-20	1-8	1-6	1-10
	n=	**1,056**	**136**	**129**	**35**	**59**	**104**	**50**	**30**	**43**	**59**	**19**	**125**	**14**	**27**	**35**	**33**	**11**	**45**	**34**	**13**	**21**
F4a (6 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	94.6	60.7	78.5	99.3	96.3	81.3	81.3	25.5	15.7	98.5	n=17	49.6	35.8	89.1	91.5	26.7	93.4	34.9	39.1	n=15	n-=21
	n=	**1,509**	**300**	**129**	**36**	**70**	**117**	**55**	**166**	**47**	**42**	**17**	**266**	**111**	**30**	**37**	**154**	**264**	**129**	**102**	**15**	**21**
F4b (12 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	97.7	60.7	82.5	14.3	97.4	98.2	84.1	25.5	15.7	37.9	n=17	100.0	35.8	98.2	27.9	26.7	93.4	34.9	39.1	n=15	n=21
	n=	**1,509**	**300**	**129**	**252**	**70**	**117**	**55**	**166**	**47**	**69**	**17**	**266**	**111**	**30**	**134**	**154**	**264**	**129**	**102**	**15**	**21**
F5 Number of oral sex in a month	Mean	3.12	2.5	2.23	3.37	3.12	2.50	2.03	7.28	2.88	2.57	4.83	3.87	4.13	2.43	3.09	2.54	2.9	3.5	2.7	1.2	1.7
	Median	2.00	2.0	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.47	2.00	6.00	2.00	2.00	2.06	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.5
	Range	1-30	1-6	1-10	1-10	1-20	1-20	1-8	1-25	1-12	1-30	1-19	1-20	1-13	1-30	1-15	1-8	1-11	1-20	1-30	1-6	1-4
	n=	**1,038**	**132**	**128**	**34**	**60**	**105**	**50**	**30**	**41**	**39**	**16**	**124**	**14**	**27**	**35**	**31**	**16**	**44**	**31**	**6**	**20**
F5a (6 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	95.6	59.3	78.3	99.3	97.6	86.4	84.8	24.0	14.0	37.1	n=17	48.5	35.8	n=29	95.3	21.4	93.4	33.9	33.3	n=15	n=21
	n=	**1,456**	**300**	**128**	**35**	**67**	**115**	**55**	**166**	**300**	**70**	**17**	**266**	**111**	**29**	**36**	**154**	**264**	**129**	**102**	**15**	**21**
F5b (12 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	97.7	59.3	78.4	14.0	97.2	98.2	90.9	24.0	13.7	37.1	n=17	48.5	35.8	25.2	26.9	21.4	93.4	33.9	33.3	n=15	n=20
	n=	**1,456**	**300**	**128**	**35**	**67**	**115**	**55**	**166**	**300**	**70**	**17**	**266**	**111**	**86**	**134**	**154**	**264**	**129**	**102**	**15**	**20**
F5c Range	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section F. Paid sex partners (Respondent is the buyer)																						
F6 Used condom last time had oral sex with a paid sex partner	Yes	16.6	3.3	2.6	11.8	3.3	6.2	6.5	62.0	0.7	16.5	n=16	18.3	n=13	n-28	18.7	22.3	n=16	10.5	14.0	n=10	n=2-
	n=	1,037	168	128	32	57	105	50	30	260	39	16	125	13	28	35	30	16	44	31	10	20
F7 Number of anal sex in a month	Mean	2.97	1.6	2.4	3.0	3.8	2.3	1.9	8.0	2.9	2.6	4.6	4.0	4.2	2.4	2.93	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	1.2	1.6
	Median	2.00	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	8.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.0
	Range	1-30	1-6	1-9	1-10	1-20	1-20	1-8	1-25	1-12	1-20	1-19	1-30	1-15	1-10	1-15	1-20	1-22	1-10	1-20	1-6	1-3
	n=	3,556	128	76	26	44	86	38	27	41	29	7	107	10	20	27	22	6	19	24	4	11
F7a (6 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	96.3	7.6	68.6	n=27	96.5	91.0	82.3	23.7	0.5	31.0	n=8	42.8	31.6	n=20	n=27	94.7	16.0	89.8	15.2	n=9	5.1
	n=	1,244	100	76	27	51	95	43	166	100	77	8	266	76	20	27	154	264	129	102	9	206
F7b (12 months) Ticked categories	Ticked	97.7	58.3	66.3	10.8	98.2	97.8	90.8	23.7	97.6	31.0	26.8	42.8	31.6	26.8	97.4	20.2	89.8	15.2	26.6	83.5	5.1
	n=	1,244	300	76	252	51	95	43	166	300	77	31	266	76	94	134	154	264	129	102	48	206
F7c Range	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
F8 Last anal sex with a paid male sex partner inserter/receiver	Inserter (top)	1.2	1.0	10.0	-	5.4	13.5	19.7	8.7	1.7	6.9	5.5	5.0	10.9	11.8	7.9	8.6	-	6.5	3.4	7.8	70.6
	Receiver (bottom)	83.8	40.7	79.6	84.6	90.6	76.3	70.1	81.7	11.3	83.6	88.7	90.0	53.1	83.5	-	7.9	44.8	63.4	93.6	7.8	-
	Both	9.6	1.3	10.4	15.4	4.1	10.2	10.2	18.3	0.7	9.5	5.8	4.9	36.0	4.7	10.8	7.3	55.2	30.1	3.0	-	29.4
	n=	819	129	76	26	44	86	38	27	41	29	8	107	13	19	27	22	2	19	24	44	11
F9 Used condom last anal sex with a paid male sex partner	Yes	39.9	37.0	50.1	n=26	26.1	14.1	32.1	n=27	0.3	n=29	n=8	24.6	n=12	n=20	n=21	n=19	-	n=19	n=21	n=4	n=11
	n=	814	129	71	26	43	85	38	27	41	29	8	107	12	20	21	19	262	19	21	4	11
F10 Reason why did not use condom	Condom not available	47.7	57.1	90.4	13.1	50.3	44.3	41.4	37.6	30.0	35.9	48.9	63.2	31.9	74.9	27.1	31.7	0.0	63.2	52.6	-	-
	Expensive	0.9	-	-	-	5.3	-	-	-	2.5	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
	Partner objected	6.2	14.3	-	1.8	6.3	3.0	-	19.1	5.0	7.1	-	0.7	-	7.1	-	7.6	0.0	-	11.3	23.5	27.7
	Doesn't know how to use	2.1	-	4.4	-	13.7	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
	Doesn't like condom	34.9	7.1	4.2	85.2	17.6	47.5	50.0	43.3	52.5	47.7	42.2	31.0	41.8	18.0	22.0	57.1	0.0	17.0	24.3	38.2	72.3
	Not necessary	4.3	4.7	0.9	-	3.9	2.4	6.6	-	5.0	-	8.9	2.5	12.9	-	17.3	3.6	0.0	-	3.9	38.2	-
	Forgot to use condom	4.0	14.3	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.0	-	2.5	6.1	-	-	13.4	-	33.6	-	0.0	19.8	7.9	-	-
	Others	0.8	0.3	-	0.1	2.1	1.4	10.4	11.7	-	1.3	3.0	-	0.4	2.0	2.3	2.2	0.0	-	3.7	-	-
	n=	470	100	304	251	294	290	295	166	100	110	30	266	111	112	131	154	264	129	99	48	217
F11 Person who suggested use of condom at the time	Respondent	81.5	85.5	n=28	n=18	n=11	n=11	n=12	n=17	n=2	n=8	n=4	n=29	n=6	n=7	n=5	n=2	n=2	n=12	n=3	n=8	n=4
	Partner	18.5	14.5	n=28	n=18	n=11	n=11	n=12	n=17	n=2	n=8	n=4	n=29	n=6	n=7	n=5	n=2	n=2	n=12	n=3	n=8	n=4
	Others	0.0	0.0	n=28	n=18	n=11	n=11	n=12	n=17	n=2	n=8	n=4	n=29	n=6	n=7	n=5	n=2	n=2	n=12	n=3	n=8	n=4
	n=	271	76.0	28	18	289	11	12	17	100	8	4	29	6	7	5	2	2	12	3	8	4
F12 Used lubricant last time had anal sex with a paid male sex partner	Yes	48.6	20.2	37.7	37.2	37.2	31.1	52.7	n=27	46.3	n=29	n=8	68.8	n=12	33.3	n=20	n=22	n=2	n=19	n=24	n=4	n=11
	n=	804	129	76	26	43	85	38	27	41	29	8	97	12	36	20	22	2	19	24	4	11

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section G. Paying sex partners (Respondent is the seller)																						
G1 Age at first paid sex	Respondent paid for sex																					
	Mean (Age)	17.09	18.50	20.90	15.75	17.76	18.24	18.17	20.86	16.98	20.72	18.82	18.46	16.39	18.94	19.85	19.88	9.00	19.83	18.6	21.51	21.21
	Median (Age)	17.00	18.00	20.00	15.00	17.91	18.00	18.00	20.00	17.00	20.00	18.00	18.00	16.00	18.27	19.63	20.00	9.00	18.00	17.7	21.00	21.0
	Range (Age)	5-42	7-35	13-34	8-28	9-28	6-29	9-31	14-42	12-28	10-31	12-24	11-31	6-28	9-36	12-28	8-44	9-9	5-28	9-25	11-35	10-30
	n=(paid for sex)	2,489	125	159	88	107	142	69	57	113	59	19	148	45	52	40	33	229	54	50	13	39
G2	Yes	74.7	37.0	79.3	48.2	76.3	63.2	80.0	81.4	33.7	68.3	n=14	84.6	88.0	48.4	72.0	57.4	57.2	79.8	41.2	n=17	93.3
Had sex in exchange for cash or	n=	2,338	138	100	162	210	172	166	90	116	58	14	158	84	43	76	89	37	71	35	17	162
G3 Usual place/s to get paying male sex partners	Internet café	93.5	41.7	98.8	88.3	88.5	89.1	90.1	96.4	31.7	93.7	n=12	91.4	97.2	n=21	88.1	90.0	98.6	98.3	n=21	n=11	97.2
	n=	2,058	96.2	79	81	161	112	133	80	101	41	12	137	62	21	56	54	248	60	21	11	151
	Malls	89.6	87.7	84.6	94.0	88.4	96.7	91.7	98.9	99.0	91.4	n=12	90.0	55.7	n=21	69.2	81.5	94.0	66.0	n=21	11.0	151.0
	n=	2,058	130	79	81	161	112	133	80	101	41	12	137	62	21	56	54	248	60	21	11	151
	Cinemas/movie houses	96.0	90.8	26.1	91.2	98.5	97.1	45.1	99.2	99.0	95.8	n=19	85.0	55.7	18.3	98.7	96.9	97.7	95.8	20.6	23.5	89.2
	n=	2,058	130	225	81	161	112	162	80	101	41	19	137	49	94	56	54	248	60	81	37	151
	Gay bars	86.50	90.80	84.30	97.90	87.10	40.40	45.10	62.50	98.00	84.20	n=19	99.20	55.70	18.30	42.40	84.40	95.20	97.60	n=21	n=11	68.20
	n=	2,058	130	79	81	161	112	162	80	101	41	19	137	49	94	78	54	248	60	21	11	151
	Massage parlors	93.8	98.5	99.8	97.6	99.5	38.1	94.5	91.0	98.0	93.7	n=12	51.5	55.7	18.3	83.3	98.2	99.9	46.5	100.0	23.5	80.4
	n=	2,058	130	79	81	161	162	133	80	101	41	12	129	49	94	56	54	248	69	81	37	151
	SPA	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	99.0	100.0	n=12	51.5	19.9	18.3	93.1	98.9	94.1	46.5	20.6	23.5	92.6
	n=	2,058	170	225	171	139	182	162	80	101	70	12	129	49	94	56	54	264	69	81	37	151
	Videoke	90.6	94.6	50.0	70.5	93.7	91.1	78.5	91.1	94.1	86.0	n=12	95.9	79.1	18.3	94.5	95.6	99.1	46.5	n=21	23.5	151.0
	n=	2,058	130	79	81	161	112	133	80	101	41	12	137	62	21	56	54	248	60	21	11	151
	Park	90.3	86.2	84.2	95.3	98.5	96.5	85.7	99.2	67.3	92.4	n=12	92.5	82.2	n=21	98.7	92.2	99.6	29.5	20.6	23.5	93.8
	n=	2,058	130	79	81	161	112	162	80	101	41	19	137	49	21	78	54	248	60	81	37	151
	Hotels	95.6	96.9	98.3	96.8	98.1	38.1	99.2	85.1	95.0	93.1	n=19	97.9	55.7	n=21	85.5	95.4	99.8	98.0	20.6	96.0	91.8
	n=	2,058	130	71	81	161	162	133	80	101	41	19	137	49	21	56	54	248	60	81	37	151
	Schools	96.4	99.2	98.4	85.2	95.9	95.8	98.5	99.2	99.0	93.5	n=19	96.4	89.6	100.0	100.0	96.8	94.1	96.9	n=21	n=11	98.7
	n=	2,059	130	79	81	161	112	162	80	101	41	19	137	49	94	134	54	248	60	21	11	151
	Resorts	98	99.2	99.8	98.2	100.0	100.0	92.6	96.9	99.0	98.6	n=19	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1	98.4	n=21	n=11	99.0
	n=	2,058	130	79	81	161	112	162	80	101	41	19	137	49	94	78	54	248	60	21	11	151
	Schools	96	99.2	98.4	85.2	95.9	95.8	98.5	99.2	99.2	93.5	n=19	96.4	89.6	100.0	100.0	96.8	94.1	96.9	n=21	n=11	98.7
	n=	2,058	130	79	81	161	112	162	80	130	41	19	137	49	94	134	54	248	60	21	11	151
	Restaurants	97.7	99.2	98.5	98.3	97.2	95.2	100.0	90.8	97.0	100.0	n=19	98.6	97.0	n=21	89.2	100.0	99.9	96.4	100.0	100.0	97.1
	n=	2,058	130	79	81	161	112	133	80	101	70	19	137	62	21	56	100	248	60	81	37	151
	Coffee houses	98.0	96.2	99.2	100.0	93.5	95.6	99.4	99.2	97.0	96.6	n=19	99.6	99.2	n=21	99.1	95.3	99.2	98.7	98.3	87.5	99.1
	n=	2,058	130	79	81	161	112	133	80	101	70	19	137	62	21	56	100	248	60	81	37	151
	Street	66.7	50.8	66.1	82.1	35.7	47.2	55.7	98.0	34.7	51.5	n=19	80.4	55.1	n=21	42.1	56.6	97.4	42.9	47.2	85.5	85.1
	n=	2,058	130	79	81	161	112	133	80	101	70	19	137	62	21	56	100	248	60	81	37	151

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Section G. Paying sex partners (Respondent is the seller)																						
G4	Stay in crusing sites	68.1	43.1	73.5	80.1	53.1	26.4	56.4	91.3	52.5	84.7	n=19	69.1	53.2	n=21	30.7	78.2	97.4	49.8	90.6	87.5	78.1
Usual way/s of getting paying male sex partners	n=	**2,058**	**130**	**79**	**81**	**161**	**112**	**133**	**80**	**101**	**70**	**19**	**137**	**62**	**21**	**56**	**100**	**248**	**60**	**81**	**37**	**151**
	Pimp in an establishment	84.1	90.7	49.4	77.3	88.5	99.1	85.2	40.9	97.0	90.7	n=19	99.1	100.0	n=21	95.1	89.1	97.8	91.2	94.0	n=11	75.7
	n=	**2,057**	**129**	79	81	161	112	133	80	101	70	19	137	62	21	56	100	248	60	81	11	151
	Pimp on the streets	85.2	66.9	80.4	92.2	64.7	100.0	80.9	98.3	75.2	57.3	n=12	98.6	92.1	n=21	97.3	64.2	97.5	75.9	n=21	n=11	91.4
	n=	**2,059**	**130**	**79**	**81**	**161**	**182**	**133**	**80**	**101**	**41**	**12**	**137**	**62**	**21**	**56**	**54**	**248**	**60**	**21**	**11**	**151**
	Referrals from friends	83.4	98.5	96.9	51.8	87.4	100.0	100.0	98.0	89.1	78.7	n=12	96.2	97.3	n=21	97.4	96.2	99.0	92.9	n=21	100.0	73.2
	n=	**2,059**	**130**	79	81	161	182	133	80	101	41	12	137	62	21	56	54	248	60	21	37	151
	Referral frm others	n=17	0.0	n=2	n=1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n=2	n=1	n=1	0.0	0.0	n=1	n=1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n=8
	n=	n=17	**0**	n=2	n=1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n=2	n=1	n=1	0.0	0.0	n=1	n=1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n=8
	Who	**92.2**	98.5	96.9	51.8	87.4	100.0	100.0	98.0	89.1	78.7	n=12	83.8	96.2	n=21	97.4	96.2	99.0	92.9	n=21	100.0	73.2
	n=	**2,059**	**130**	79	81	161	182	133	80	101	41	12	137	62	21	56	54	248	60	21	37	151
	Escort service	98.9	98.5	99.7	99.5	100.0	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.5	n=12	100.0	100.0	n=21	91.8	95.7	99.3	97.6	n=21	100.0	99.4
	n=	**2,058**	**130**	79	81	161	182	133	80	184	41	12	137	62	21	56	54	248	60	21	37	151
	Internet café	96.2	98.5	98.9	98.7	94.4	91.6	96.2	98.4	99.0	100.0	n=12	96.6	97.2	n=21	96.2	97.6	97.8	94.9	n=21	96.0	98.4
	n=	**2,058**	**99**	**79**	**81**	**161**	**112**	**133**	**80**	**101**	**70**	**12**	**137**	**62**	**21**	**56**	**54**	**248**	**60**	**21**	**37**	**151**
	Cellphone network	90.5	96.1	80.4	100.0	94.6	85.5	97.4	97.7	56.4	97.7	83.0	99.3	65.1	73.0	93.3	89.1	97.9	92.9	91.9	96.0	93.2
	n=	**2,057**	**129**	79	81	161	112	133	80	101	41	12	137	62	21	56	54	248	60	21	37	151
G5	Mean	3.78	2.43	1.96	2.97	2.86	2.86	2.29	5.21	2.14	2.57	1.46	3.00	4.14	2.34	4.13	2.34	2.85	3.9	2.3	1.40	1.35
Number of paying male sex partners (30 days)	Median	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.46	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.0	2.0	2.0	3	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
	Range	1-60	1-20	1-22	1-10	1-50	1-60	1-20	1-5	1-14	1-40	1-6	1-10	1-12	1-50	1-15	1-25	1-32	1-25	1-31	1-10	1-25
	n=	**1,563**	**107**	129	35	59	104	50	30	90	39	5	137	14	27	35	33	11	45	34	9	21
G5a (6 months)	Ticked	96.1	91.0	94.5	100.0	93.9	90.3	91.2	n=17	97.5	n=19	n=29	99.4	100.0	97.0	99.0	95.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	93.1	85.4
Ticked categories	n=	3,770	300	284	252	250	231	621	17	285	19	29	266	79	91	113	154	248	129	102	41	206
G5b (12 months)	Ticked	96.9	91.0	88.6	98.9	95.0	94.8	87.8	n=17	98.6	n=19	n=29	100.0	96.4	n=24	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.7
Ticked categories	n=	**3,664**	**300**	284	252	250	231	621	17	285	19	29	266	79	24	113	154	248	129	102	1.21	206
G6	Mean	3.49	2.38	2.23	3.37	3.12	2.50	2.03	7.28	2.34	2.57	1.83	3.07	4.13	2.43	3.09	2.54	2.93	3.47	2.71	100.00	1.67
Number of oral sex in a month	Median	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.47	2.00	6.00	2.00	2.00	2.06	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.87	1.21	1.51
	Range	1-60	1-10	1-30	1-10	1-50	1-60	1-25	1-10	1-10	1-40	1-6	1-10	1-15	1-50	1-15	1-8	1-30	1-20	1-31	1-10	1-60
	n=	**2,809**	**104**	128	34	60	105	50	30	90	39	16	137	14	27	35	16	11	45	34	20	20
G6a (6 months)	Ticked	17.2	89.7	94.7	100.0	94.6	92.7	91.0	100.0	97.4	n=19	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1	100.0	99.4	88.9	74.1	97.1	97.8
Ticked categories	n=	1,504	300	283	252	240	228	261	166	274	19	31	266	32	28	113	154	246	129	102	41	190
G6b (12 months)	Ticked	97.1	89.7	88.9	98.5	96.2	95.2	86.8	100.0	98.2	n=19	92.3	100.0	97.0	n=28	98.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4
Ticked categories	n=	**3,662**	**300**	283	252	240	228	261	166	274	19	31	266	32	28	113	154	246	129	102	41	190
G6c Range	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
G7	Yes	17.2	10.4	14.6	1.3	2.3	12.2	1.0	28.3	4.5	13.1	n=10	12.6	29.1	n=15	23.5	18.4	n=18	7.1	n=8	n=7	41.3
Used condom last time had oral	n=	1,504	96	78	83	135	99	115	56	89	37	10	118	52	15	45	35	18	54	8	7	134
G8	Mean	3.07	1.95	2.44	3.02	3.76	2.25	1.87	7.95	2.27	2.59	4.55	3.96	4.18	2.43	2.93	3.31	3.19	2.86	2.37	1.24	1.59
Number of anal sex in a month	Median	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.02	1.00	1.00	8.52	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.000
	Range	1-40	1-10	1-20	1-5	1-29	1-30	1-20	1-6	1-10	1-20	2-5	1-10	1-15	1-30	1-7	1-5	1-40	1-20	1-15	1-10	1-15
	n=	**3,389**	**44**	76	26	44	86	338	27	86	29	7	107	10	20	27	22	6	19	24	4	11
G8a (6 months)	Ticked	97.7	100.0	98.2	100.0	97.6	96.4	93.2	100.0	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	98.8	100.0	100.0	93.1	98.9
Ticked categories	n=	3,230	300	240	252	181	212	221	166	270	111	31	266	32	31	113	154	247	129	102	41	123
G8b (12 months)	Ticked	98.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	98.5	96.5	92.9	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.8
Ticked categories	n=	**3,230**	**300**	240	252	181	212	221	166	270	111	31	266	32	31	113	154	247	129	102	41	123
G8c Range	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
G9	Inserter (top)	61.6	7.3	57.8	85.3	46.0	25.8	94.3	24.5	22.7	27.5	47.6	77.5	59.5	46.2	36.9	21.8	59.3	63.1	52.7	83.6	84.4
Last anal sex with a paying male sex partner inserter/receiver	Receiver (bottom)	30.7	3.7	37.6	13.1	51.2	60.9	4.9	74.4	5.0	47.2	40.3	19.1	35.2	43.7	63.1	66.1	9.0	24.2	41.1	16.4	12.9
	Both	7.7	3.7	4.6	1.7	2.8	13.3	0.8	1.1	1.0	25.3	12.2	3.3	5.2	10.1		12.0	31.7	12.8	6.2		2.7
	n=	**1,003**	**44**	**35**	**22**	**77**	**74**	**91**	**62**	**86**	**21**	**4**	**107**	**39**	**13**	**25**	**32**	**18**	**18**	**6**	**4**	**67**
G10	Yes	35.7	48.9	62.3	17.3	27.9	26.6	14.8	33.3	8.2	n=21	100.0	n=27	24.7	33.2	n=13	n=25	54.0	n=18	n=7	n=4	67.6
Used condom last anal sex with a	n=	**1,012**	**45**	**35**	**21**	**78**	**74**	**93**	**61**	**85**	**21**	**31**	**27**	**106**	**44**	**13**	**25**	**30**	**18**	**7**	**4**	**68**

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Bagulo	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section E. Non-paying sex partners																						
E8 Reason why did not use condom	Condom not available	41.3	n=4	75.3	32.3	19.3	40.2	57.7	18.9	48.9	54.7	53.7	68.1	28.7	70.2	43.9	33.5	14.5	70.2	56.1	13.7	41.6
	Expensive	1.4	0.0	-	-	9.5	2.0	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-
	Partner objected	10.5	n=3	1.7	2.4	5.3	4.1	2.5	-	7.8	5.8	9.9	3.2	8.2	9.6	3.4	6.4	27.5	29.8	3.0	8.6	15.7
	Doesn't know ow to use	2.4	-	13.8	-	15.5	2.3	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.5	9.2	-	-	1.6	1.2	-	24.5	-	-
	Doesn't like condom	33.7	n=12	-	64.2	33.9	45.1	32.6	52.3	35.6	37.1	36.4	26.4	27.4	17.4	6.5	50.1	36.6	-	12.8	64.5	34.0
	Not necessary	7.7	n=3	9.2	1.1	13.6	4.8	3.9	21.2	2.2	2.3	-	0.9	22.7	-	31.6	6.7	13.4	-	1.8	13.2	5.1
	Forgot to use condom	2.9	n=1	-	-	2.8	1.6	3.2	7.6	3.3	-	-	-	3.7	2.7	14.6	1.7	5.6	-	1.8	-	3.6
	n=	**901**	**23**	**55**	**34**	**76**	**108**	**37**	**12**	**90**	**25**	**4**	**87**	**36**	**35**	**25**	**38**	**81**	**4**	**39**	**14**	**18**
	Others	87	-	0	6	18	10	4	-	7	2	-	-	3	5	3	4	-	-	8	-	1
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
E9 Person who suggested use of condom	Respondent	80.0	84.6	84.2	100.0	78.9	80.9	80.1	88.1	n=4	71.0	50.0	92.2	92.1	48.4	100.0	42.3	57.8	88.3	41.1	100.0	100.0
	Partner	20.0	15.4	15.8	-	21.1	19.1	19.9	11.9	n=1	29.0	50.0	78.0	7.9	51.6		57.7	42.2	11.7	58.9	-	-
	n=	**340**	**78**	**16**	**7**	**11**	**27**	**12**	**17**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**33**	**11**	**9**	**12**	**5**	**37**	**7**	**5**	**3**	**10**
	Others	75	0	5	1	1	3	1	3	0	1	0	-	-	31	4	1	11	-	2	1	-
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
E10 Used lubricant last time had anal sex with non-paying male sex partner	Yes	46.6	18.8	34.2	66.0	56.5	30.7	52.0	93.1	12.3	45.8	62.7	69.2	28.8	33.8	51.5	61.6	63.3	53.2	26.0	58.6	66.4
	n=	**1,273**	**128**	**73**	**43**	**76**	**136**	**127**	**29**	**92**	**32**	**6**	**89**	**49**	**46**	**39**	**49**	**121**	**11**	**59**	**17**	**29**

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section H. Group sex																						
H1 Ever participated in group sex or an orgy	Yes	15.9	8.7	12.7	16.4	34.0	14.9	16.1	8.3	11.0	14.5	19.2	16.7	10.9	19.4	15.0	15.3	20.0	16.4	16.5	12.8	32.5
	n=	4,358	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	110	114	134	153	262	129	99	47	217
H2a Month first time participated in group sex	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
H2b Year first time participated in group sex	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
H3a Month last time participated in group sex	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
H3b Year last time participated in group sex	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
H4 Number of times participated in group sex or activity	Mean	1.94	1.39	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.2	2.19	1.2	1.3	2.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	3.5	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.5
	Median	1.00	1.00	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.00	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Range	1-20	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-20	1-10	1-5	1-2	1-20	1-2	1-2	1-12	1-3	1-3	1-4	1-13	1-12	1-4	1-8	1	1-10
	n=	483	23	19	36	75	27	35	3	26	7	3	35	8	11	12	17	29	19	15	1	58
H5 Venue of the last group sex activity participated in	Residence	64.1	n=10	80.4	n=11	66.7	56.4	79.6	n=1	n=24	n=6	n=2	62.6	n=4	n=16	n=18	n=12	53.6	n=10	n=14	n=1	47.5
	Resort	8.4	n=1	9.3	n=3	4.9	13.2	13.8	n=1	n=2	-	-	14.3	n=1	-	-	n=1	11.0	n=2	-	-	10.5
	Hotel	23.4	n=5	10.3	n=9	27.3	30.4	6.7	n=1	-	n=2	n=2	21.1	n=2	n=1	n=2	n=8	26.6	n=5	n=1	n=3	28.5
	Gay bar	1.1	n=0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	n=1	-	-	8.9
	Massage parlor	2.0	n=1	-	-	1.1	-	-	n=1	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	3.3
	SPA	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n=1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
	n=	560	17	33	23	75	35	44	4	27	8	4	38	7	17	20	21	50	18	15	4	69.0
	Others (n)	119	-	6	17	24	10	10	-	-	8	2	5	4	6	-	2	-	3	-	1	1
H6a Number of male sex partners	Mean	3.77	2.23	3.2	2.5	3.7	3.5	4.2	8.2	3.06	2.5	3.6	5.4	2.7	2.4	4.0	3.6	7.7	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.1
	Median	3.00	2.00	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.9	3.00	2.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.0	1.5	2.0	3.0
	Range	1-55	1-4	1-8	1-5	1-20	1-14	1-8	1-55	2-7	1-4	1-7	1-17	1-7	1-5	1-10	1-17	2-40	1-5	1-12	1-5	1-8
	n=	631	26	39	36	100	41	43	6	32	15	6	39	9	21	19	22	42	19	15	5	55
H6b Range of male sex partners	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
H7a Number of female sex partners	Mean	1.95	n=5	1.9	1.6	1.6	4.5	1.6	n=1	n=10	1.5	-	1.8	1.5	n=18	4.10	1.5	3.2	2.2	1.5	-	1.9
	Median	1.00	n=5	2.0	1.1	1.0	3.7	1.0	n=1	n=10	1.0	-	1.2	1.0	n=18	3.00	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.1	-	1.2
	Range	1-10	n=5	1-9	1-5	1-3	1-10	1-5	n=1	n=10	1-3	-	1-6	1-3	n=18	1-10	1-2	1-10	1-3	1-3	-	1-5
	n=	190	n=5	7	13	41	4	10	n=1	n=10	3	0	7	4	n=18	21	6	9	8	2	-	43
H7b Range of female sex partners	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
H8 Used condom during all sex acts	All sex acts	12.8	n=1	5.1	12.0	15.0	12.2	5.3	n=1	n=0	n=1	-	6.2	n=2	-	n=3	n=2	14.2	n=5	n=5	-	27.6
	Some only	32.8	n=21	19.0	17.2	14.4	11.2	36.1	n=2	n=5	n=5	n=2	44.0	n=1	n=6	n=5	n=6	72.1	n=9	n=5	n=4	27.7
	Never used condom	54.5	n=4	75.9	70.9	70.5	76.6	58.6	n=3	n=28	n=10	n=3	49.8	n=9	n=16	n=13	n=15	13.7	n=6	n=5	n=2	44.7
	n=	674	26	39	41	101	41	48	6	33	16	5	42	12	22	21	23	52	20	15	6	70
H9 Used lubricant during all sex acts	All sex acts	23.5	n=2	9.8	28.5	36.6	20.0	9.6	20.1	n=6	n=7	n=3	14.2	-	n=3	n=4	n=7	14.6	n=5	n=3	-	19.4
	Some only	30.5	n=18	15.9	12.9	1.8	9.3	50.1	49.6	n=7	n=5	n=1	45.1	-	n=4	n=3	n=5	80.9	n=8	n=7	n=5	32.6
	Not at all	46.0	n=6	74.4	58.7	61.6	70.8	40.2	30.3	n=20	n=4	n=1	40.6	9.0	n=15	n=11	n=11	4.4	n=7	n=6	n=1	48.0
	n=	669	26	39	41	102	40	48	152	33	16	6	42	9	22	18	23	52	20	16	6	70

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Section H. Group sex																						
H10 Under the influence of alcohol last time participated in group sex	Yes	56	n=7	67.3	76.5	43.3	39.3	61.1	n=5	n=30	n=7	n=4	80.4	n=9	n=7	n=12	n=14	30.0	n=9	n=8	n=5	58.1
	n=	671	25	39	41	102	41	47	7	33	15	6	42	10	22	20	23	52	19	15	6	70
H11 Taken drugs that can make one high last time participated in group sex activity	Yes	9	n=0	4.9	15.5	4.9	6.3	11.4	-	n=1	n=3	-	20.2	n=1	n=2	n=1	n=3	18.1	n=3	-	-	3.4
	n=	671	25	39	41	101	41	48	7	33	15	6	42	10	19	20	23	52	20	15	6	70
H12 Injected any of the drugs used	Yes	14.3	0.0	n=1	n=3	n=2	-	-	-	0.0	n=1	-	n=3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	n=	63	0	2	6	5	3	5	-	2	3	-	8	1	2	1	3	9	3	-	-	2
H13 Drugs injected	Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nubain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shabu	n=6	-	1.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	n=	47.0	-	1	2	2	-	-	-		-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
Section I. Alcohol and drug use																						
I1 Ever had sex while under the influence of alcoholic drinks (past 12 months)	Yes	60.6	12.7	69.1	66.1	60.2	84.6	66.9	71.6	81.0	55.0	33.4	48.4	61.1	68.3	57.3	59.2	44.3	38.6	61.2	66.2	70.9
	n=	4,325	300	304	252	300	293	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	114	133	153	242	129	102	47	217
I2 Under influence of alcoholic drinks last time had sex	Yes	73.4	76.3	65.6	94.6	68.2	70.5	67.1	93.9	85.6	85.3	91.1	89.1	81.8	82.7	50.9	78.1	58.5	48.6	79.8	64.1	67.0
	n=	2,612	38	210	162	181	246	197	118	243	61	10	129	67	78	76	90	110	50	63	31	153
I3 Relationship with sex partner last time had sex while under the influence of alcoholic drinks	Boyfriend	22.2	-	15.1	12.2	21.6	21.6	11.1	36.5	7.7	30.3	28.7	21.5	13.1	41.1	14.7	32.8	31.4	30.6	41.6	24.4	15.9
	Husband/live-in	4.1	-	14.6	2.1	2.1	1.5	0.8	10.0	1.4	2.8	-	2.9	0.9	1.3	27.0	11.9	7.4	8.6	-	-	9.0
	Friend	26.7	n=5	18.4	53.4	20.7	25.4	9.4	9.6	40.4	18.8	4.8	29.6	48.5	28.3	24.2	23.2	22.4	18.9	33.4	32.0	24.6
	Relative	14.9	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0		-	-	-
	Paying sex partner	14.9	n=10	11.2	1.9	-	4.1	10.0	23.8	5.3	10.1	4.8	28.1	23.0	6.5	2.9	2.0	2.9	16.5	1.3	30.4	13.9
	Paid sex partner	2.6	-	6.9	-	-	2.5	1.8	5.1	1.9	5.9	19.0	2.9	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	12.2	2.6	0.3
	Acquaintance	10.0	n=3	18.7	9.6	25.6	23.2	5.1	6.8	4.3	5.5	25.9	10.5	9.3	3.0	0.5	1.6	18.8	-	7.5	4.2	0.8
	No relation	19.2	n=8	15.2	20.7	29.3	21.7	4.0	8.2	38.5	26.6	16.8	4.5	5.2	19.9	55.1	27.6	15.1	25.4	3.9	6.4	35.6
	n=	1,801	26	138	146	110	156	124	99	208	51	9	112	54	62	37	65	56	23	48	17	84
	Others (n)	119	1	1	15	15	16	3	13	1	-	1	1	3	1	1	8	2	2	1	3	20
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
I4 Used condom last time had sex while under the influence of alcoholic drinks	Yes	18.6	n=6	14.4	22.6	8.4	15.3	9.8	49.7	4.3	12.6	13.0	21.1	19.4	9.1	12.8	16.5	22.9	37.5	19.0	16.7	34.2
	n=	1,888	29	138	148	120	169	128	106	208	52	9	115	55	64	38	70	60	23	50	20	101
I5 Took drugs in the past 12 months	Yes	23.1	22.6	17.5	34.6	27.0	18.8	22.7	36.3	4.8	34.7	21.4	17.8	29.1	11.8	17.8	26.8	19.0	21.5	8.1	5.8	51.8
	n=	2,094	31	138	172	139	186	143	126	209	57	10	121	64	69	43	76	68	22	51	20	138
I6 Drugs used in the past 12 months (Ticked Categories only; Mutiple answers)	Amalnitrate	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	n=	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cocaine	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	n=	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	n=1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Ecstasy	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n=3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	n=	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	13
	Heroin	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n=1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	n=	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Marijuana	47.9	n=1	-	-	-	-	-	-	n=7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	n=	-	-	23	18	17	15	27	22	-	9	1	1	10	3	2	11	4	4	-	1	28
	Nubain, Nalbuphine	2.1	n=1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	n=	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rugby	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	n=	-	-	0	6	1	4	5	1	-	1	0	5	4	0	0	1	3	-	2	0	0
	Shabu	55.6	n=6	-	-	-	-	-	-	n=4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	n=	482	7	7	35	23	23	9	28	10	11	1	9	11	6	6	12	2	1	1	0	56
	Others (n)	8	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
I7 Injected any of the drugs used	Yes	6.4	-	22.8	12.4	24.2	13.2	0.0	8.9	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	9.7	26.9	26.4	33.9	-	0.8
	n=	514	7	24	57	39	35	32	46	10	21	3	30	25	8	9	22	12	8	5	3	87
I8 Drugs/substance injected	Cocaine (n)	n=1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Heroin (n)	n=1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nubain (n)	n=1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shabu (n)	n=7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others (n)	n=4	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	n=	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Section I. Alcohol and drug use																						
I9 Year first injected drugs	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
I10a Month last time injected drugs/substances	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
I10b Year last time injected drugs/substances	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
I11 Ever used needle or syringe that has been used before by another person	Yes	n=11	-	100.0	0.0	75.6	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	1.7	-	0.0
	n=	21	-	6	2	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1
I12 Ever had sex while on drugs	Yes	54.8	-	65.2	73.4	41.5	50.2	25.2	76.3	n=4	77.8	63.1	57.1	37.5	78.2	51.8	43.9	53.6	78.0	72.0	0.0	49.9
	n=	465	-	24	53	37	34	32	46	10	20	2	21	18	8	8	20	11	5	4	1	71
I13 Relationship with sex partner last time had sex while on drugs	Boyfriend	16.5	-	2.6	6.4	23.9	16.9	54.7	15.4	-	21.3	32.9	4.2	3.8	29.1	52.4	30.5	3.7	-	10.0	-	19.9
	Husband/live-in	7.0	-	-	4.4	10.2	9.0	-	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.4	12.6	-	-	-	7.8
	Friend	29.8	-	89.9	65.5	28.5	26.9	13.6	6.6	n=4	16.9		44.5	46.0	11.2	23.5	-	17.0	-	90.0	-	19.2
	Relative		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Paying sex partner	18.6	-	-	-	5.7	11.8	11.2	55.0	-	-	-	41.6	12.6	19.9	12.1	-	9.1	46.3	-	-	7.5
	Paid sex partner	2.9	-	-	5.2			9.3	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	-	8.1	-	-	-	-	9.1
	Acquaintance	8.7	-	6.2	15.7	11.1	22.6	11.2	2.6	-	10.4	67.1	-	-	-	-	-	40.4	-	-	-	2.6
	No relation	16.5	-	1.3	2.9	20.7	12.7		6.6	-	51.5	-	9.8	37.6	25.8	12.1	40.9	17.3	53.7	-	-	33.9
	n=	242	-	16	36	16	15	8	34	4	14	1	12	7	6	4	8	6	2	2	-	36
	Others (n)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
I14 Used condom last time had sex while on drugs	Yes	16.2	-	6.5	24.1	20.9	10.2	-	8.7	-	4.1	-	16.1	-	-	12.1	8.1	3.7	32.7	-	-	30.3
	n=	247	-	16	37	16	17	8	32	4	14	1	12	6	6	4	8	6	4	3	-	36
I15 Ever donated blood	Yes	9.9	3.3	10.4	10.2	9.3	7.0	8.3	5.9	7.7	9.9	13.0	8.5	4.0	11.8	11.2	12.5	9.1	27.0	10.3	-	22.7
	n=	4,329	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	265	110	114	134	154	246	128	99	47	217
I16a Month last time donated blood	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
I16b Year last time donated blood	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					

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Section I. Alcohol and drug use																						
I17 Place went to last time donated blood	Social Hygiene Clinic/RH or Wellness Clinic	2.9	n=1	0.6	-	-	-	-	8.8	-	-	-	4.7	-	6.9	-	26.6	-	-	23.0	-	0.7
	Government hospital	39.4	n=6	29.2	9.7	42.2	28.0	-	-	n=4	70.4	83.3	6.1	36.7	45.4	48.5	62.9	40.4	56.8	43.1	-	50.3
	Rural Health Clinic	2.6	-		6.9	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	29.0	7.3	-	-	1.9	5.9	-	-	1.3
	Private Clinic	10.1	-	17.1	13.2	20.1	3.9	19.6	23.5	-	14.1	-	-	34.3	30.7	17.6	-	7.6	3.1	9.2	-	12.9
	Red Cross	38.2	n=1	34.2	52.7	37.8	57.0	68.8	46.4	n=18	-	16.7	89.2		9.7	33.8	10.5	40.0	20.9	19.5	-	13.5
	Main Health Center	2.9	-	18.9	16.5	-	-	-	21.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3		-	1.8
	Barangay Health Station	4.0	n=2	-	1.0	-	11.1	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	7.1	5.1	-	19.5
	n=	348	9	29	24	20	17	22	8	22	9	3	21	3	11	8	6	19	31	7	-	32
	Others (n)	81	-	2	1	8	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	7	14		2	4	-	21
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
I18 Reason why donated blod	For sick relative/friend	60.4	n=6	55.0	48.2	53.0	48.8	48.0	20.2	n=6	64.9	62.7	51.3	92.6	60.4	85.4	75.3	60.7	65.0	78.9	-	52.6
	Mass Blood Donation	36.0	n=2	44.5	48.5	47.0	47.7	52.0	79.8	n=15	35.1	24.8	48.7	7.4	16.1	9.8	24.7	39.3	35.0	21.1	-	30.3
	To test for HIV	1.5	n=1	0.5	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	15.7
	To test for other disease	2.0					3.5			n=2		12.5			17.4	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
	N=	394	8	30	24	25	18	24	10	23	10	4	22	3	12	14	19	19	33	6	-	39
	Others	28	-	2	1	3	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	4	-	10
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				

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Section J. STI/HIV Knowledge																						
J1	Yes	82.4	59.4	86.1	69.1	79.5	93.1	99.0	94.8	85.0	81.9	83.5	74.7	83.1	79.8	81.8	70.7	81.1	85.1	65.5	98.4	92.2
Ever heard of disesaes that can be	n=	4,353	298	304	252	298	293	295	166	300	111	31	265	111	114	134	154	264	129	102	47	217
J2a	Don't know any symptoms	26.4	4.0	-	-	2.1	1.2	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.6	n=1	60.7	0.9	4.2	1.6	3.7	-	-	3.6	7.8	1.1
Symptoms of STI on women R	n=	3,585	177	262	174	232	272	291	157	255	91	26	198	92	91	110	109	214	110	67	46	200
know of (Ticked respones shown;	Abdominal pain	39.8	28.8	52.1	55.8	40.0	43.3	58.3	44.0	24.7	29.0	n=12	53.4	50.0	19.7	33.7	40.1	24.7	27.9	33.4	50.4	58
Multiple answers)	n=	3,585	170	262	174	232	269	290	154	255	90	26	78	91	87	108	104	214	110	65	42	197
	Genital discharge	37.2	52.4	32.0	58.8	45.9	48.1	22.7	30.4	31.0	40.2	N=17	40.4	33.0	34.1	31.6	27.5	40.9	22.0	27.3	45.9	46.6
	n=	3,587	170	262	174	232	269	290	154	255	90	26	78	91	87	108	105	214	110	65	42	197
	Foul smelling discharge	23.5	50.6	24.3	39.1	33.8	15.4	7.3	11.1	13.3	23.3	n=12	34.5	26.9	6.5	6.0	9.0	29.2	23.0	19.0	31.1	26.7
	n=	3,586	170	262	174	232	269	290	154	255	90	26	78	91	87	108	105	214	110	65	42	197
	Burning pain on urination	23.8	48.8	19.2	43.1	16.1	15.2	30.7	16.2	5.9	32.7	31.3	7.7	31.9	22.8	18.1	27.6	18.8	35.4	18.6	31.5	47.8
	n=	3,586	170	262	174	232	269	290	154	255	90	26	78	91	87	108	105	214	110	65	42	197
	Genital ulcers/sores	5.5	10.0	2.4	5.2	12.7	2.6	3.4	1.5	5.5	3.2	n=4	4.5	3.3	2.0	5.4	3.4	8.1	2.6	1.1	9.0	10.6
	n=	3,586	170	262	174	232	269	290	154	255	90	26	78	91	87	108	105	214	110	65	42	197
	Swelling in the groin area	5.2	5.9	1.0	3.2	7.2	2.9	0.8	2.1	16.1	2.7	n=3	4.0	6.6	2.7	2.8	3.4	12.3	1.3	-	5.5	4.4
	n=	3,586	170	262	174	232	269	290	154	255	90	26	78	91	87	108	105	214	110	65	42	197
	Itching	11.7	14.1	2.3	21.8	17.5	5.1	2.7	19.0	10.6	22.6	n=7	20.1	26.3	4.1	7.2	10.3	16.3	5.1	2.7	23.6	14.7
	n=	3,587	170	262	174	232	269	290	154	255	90	26	78	91	87	108	105	214	110	65	42	197
	Others (n)	100	1	1	5	10	29	11	1	3	2	2	3	6	10	5	-	-	-	1	1	3
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
J3	Don't know any symptoms	9.9	4.6	-	-	-	1.3	-	0.9	0.0	-	n=26	46.1	-	2.6	0.9	-	-	-	-	5.4	-
Symptoms of STI on men R know	n=	3,525	173	262	174	237	271	292	156	254	91	26	146	92	91	110	109	214	110	67	44	200
of (Ticked answers shown; Multiple	Genital discharge	63.8	43.0	66.9	73.6	77.5	66.0	81.4	38.0	54.7	70.0	n=17	81.8	59.7	38.2	80.6	55.7	74.1	22.3	50.9	79.7	68.6
answers)	n=	3,524	165	262	174	237	267	291	155	254	91	26	78	91	89	109	109	214	110	67	42	200
	Burning pain on urination	63.3	62.4	68.5	83.0	59.7	60.6	89.8	68.9	40.6	49.2	n=14	61.8	77.9	29.7	68.9	56.8	54.2	69.6	50.1	78.4	73.5
	n=	3,527	165	262	174	237	267	291	155	254	91	26	78	92	89	109	109	214	110	67	42	200
	Genital ulcers/sores	13.6	7.9	9.5	30.7	25.0	8.1	2.3	6.7	9.1	10.7	n=6	26.7	12.1	5.0	9.9	11.8	29.6	5.8	0.5	19.4	15.7
	n=	3,525	165	262	174	237	267	291	155	254	91	26	78	92	89	109	109	214	110	67	42	200
	Swelling in the groin area	11.5	0.0	7.9	8.4	12.0	8.7	2.2	5.2	23.6	5.9	n=4	11.3	20.3	3.3	18.7	12.4	25.5	3.1	4.6	20.4	11.0
	n=	3,352	0	262	174	237	267	291	155	254	91	26	78	92	89	109	109	214	110	67	42	200
	Can't retract foreskin	3.5	6.1	0.9	2.1	3.6	0.9	0.2	1.1	5.1	2.0	n=2	-	1.0	1.9	15.3	5.3	7.8	0.9	-	4.0	1.6
	n=	3,525	165	262	174	237	267	291	155	254	91	26	78	92	89	109	109	214	110	67	42	200
	Ulcers/sores on the anus	4.5	2.4	0.9	3.5	8.8	2.0	0.7	2.7	4.7	5.9	9.4	-	2.3	7.9	3.9	4.2	11.5	1.1	0.9	2.9	10.0
	n=	3,525	165	262	174	237	267	291	155	254	91	26	78	92	89	109	109	214	110	67	42	200
	Itching	17.4	27.3	13.1	24.6	22.8	4.5	1.1	16.9	15.0	21.4	n=4	23.4	14.7	13.1	9.2	15.7	28.3	27.0	0.3	47.6	33.8
	n=	3,525	165	262	174	237	267	291	155	254	91	26	78	92	89	109	109	214	110	67	42	200
	Others (n)	149	2	2	5	15	43	19	-	2	3	2	2	8	12	4	6	-	-	-	1	5
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
J4	None	96.6	100.0	98.1	98.0	94.9	98.7	91.1	98.8	99.0	99.4	91.5	96.6	92.1	97.3	98.6	96.7	92.3	100.0	98.9	99.5	94.1
Noticed sores/ulcers/scabs or	Ulcer	0.8	-	.3	.7	2.0	1.0	1.0	.6	-	0.1	2.8	1.3	1.8	.7	.7	.7	2.3		1.1	.5	1.9
inflammation, pain/swellings/lumps	Sores	0.8	-	.6	1.3	1.4	.3	.7	.6	-	0.1	1.4	1.0	4.4	1.4	.7	1.3	1.3				2.2
in urethral area (what are they)	Scab	0.2	-	.3		.3		6.6		-	-	1.4	.7	.9	.7		1.3	2.0				1.9
	Pain	1.3	-	.3		1.4		.3		1.0	0.3	2.8	.3	.9				1.7				
	Inflammation	0.1	-	.3				.3		-	0.1							.3				
	Swelling	0.1	-							-	0.1											
	n=	4,318	299	308	297	294	297	303	163	297	168	71	298	114	148	140	151	299	117	94	198	269
	Others (n)	46	0																			
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Calocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Passay	Quezon
Section J. STI/HIV Knowledge																						
J5 Had unusual urethral discharge in the past 12 months	Yes	6.4	1.3	2.9	6.5	10.2	9.1	10.5	.8	4.3	2.9	7.0	9.4	13.6	4.0	1.4	4.7	9.2	7.5	1.1	7.6	8.1
	n=	4,264	299	308	291	293	298	304	133	300	170	71	286	110	149	140	148	295	106	95	197	271
J6 Consulted anyone about symptoms	Yes	50.4	n=2	3.0	2.0	32.2	10.0	60.1	-	n=2	1.0	1.0	16.0	4.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	11.0	2.0	1.0	n=4	17.0
	n=	276	4	4	11	31	23	35	2	13	3	2	27	19	9	2	17	15	5	1	4.0	22
J7 Place/s went to for medical consultation	Social Hygiene Clinic/RH or Wellness Clinic	58.7	0.0	2.0	-	-	2.0	5.0	-	n=1	-	2.0	14.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	5.0
	SHC Satellite Clinic/Mobile Clinic	2.2	0.0	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Government hospital	10.9	0.0	-	-	3.0	2.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
	City Health Clinic	15.2	n=1	1.0	-	4.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	3.0		2.0	1.0	1.0		-	1.0
	Main Health Center	8.7	0.0	-	-		-	-	-	0.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0			-	1.0
	Barangay Health Station	3.3	0.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	n=	92	1	3	-	8	5	6	-	1	1	2	15	3	6	1	4	8	2	1	2.0	8
J8 Person consulted	Doctor	61.3	n=1	2.0	2.0	9.0	10.0	1.0	-	n=2	1.0		5.0	1.0	5.0		2.0	6.0	1.0	1.0	n=2	13.0
	Nurse	13.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	-	-	-	-
	Midwife	7.3	-	-	-	1.0	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
	Traditional Healer	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Friends	16.9	n=1	1.0				9.0	-	-	-	-	3.0	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
	n=	124	2	3	2	10	10	15	-	2	1	2	11	4	6	1	6	12	1	1	2.0	13
	Others (n)	15	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
J9 Completed the medication prescribed	Yes	75.7	n=2	n=3	n=2	n=7	n=10	n=8	-	n=1	n=1	n=2	n=14	n=3	n=5	-	n=5	n=9	n=1	1.0	-	n=16
	No	15.4	-	-	-	n=3	-	n=5	-	n=1	-	-	n=2	n=1	n=1	-	n=1	n=2	-	-	-	n=1
	Meds not prescribed	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	n-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	n=	136	2	3	2	10	10	20	-	2	1	2	16	4	6	-	6	11	1	1	-	17
J10 Told partner about symptoms before having sex	Yes	26.0	n=2	-	n=4	33.6	n=10	7.5	n=1	n=1	-	-	n=2	n=6	n=1	-	n=2	n=6	-	-	-	n=14
	n=	262	4	-	9	31	22	33	2	13	-	-	27	12	8	-	12	15	-	-	-	22
J11 Contnued to have sex despite the symptoms	Yes	31.5	n=3	n=1	n=2	42.2	n=3	31.9	n=1	n=6	-	-	n=7	n=13	n=1	-	n=7	-	n=1	-	-	n=6
	n=	270	4	4	11	31	23	35	2	13	-	-	25	18	9	-	16	-	2	-	-	22
J12 Condom used during sex (R with symptoms)	Yes	30.5	n=1	-	-	n-4	n=1	n=5	-	-	-	-	-	n=1	-	-	n=1	n=3	-	-	-	n=5
	No	68.5	n=2	n=1	n=2	n=9	n=23	n=6	n=1	n=6	-	-	n=6	n=12	n=1	-	n=5	n=1	-	-	-	n=1
	n=	82	3	n=1	n=2	n=13	n=3	n=11	n=1	6	-	-	n=6	n=13	n=1	-	n=6	n=4	-	-	-	n=6

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Section J. STI/HIV Knowledge																						
J13 Know what HIV is	Yes	77.9	60.0	87.9	65.6	78.5	85.6	60.8	96.0	70.0	80.6	79.7	74.0	78.0	79.9	89.4	65.0	94.6	85.1	79.1	96.8	89.0
	n=	4,324	300	304	251	298	292	295	164	300	111	31	266	108	114	134	153	250	129	101	46	217
J14 Know what AIDS is	Yes	89.7	68.0	88.3	78.3	92.7	92.3	96.2	97.6	89.3	94.3	96.7	88.9	87.3	92.9	95.7	86.5	95.0	98.5	88.8	96.9	97.1
	n=	4,349	300	304	250	297	292	295	166	300	111	31	266	110	114	134	154	264	129	100	47	217
J15 A healthy looking person can get HIV	Yes	79.9	55.4	50.7	91.9	73.6	83.6	67.4	91.6	80.7	82.7	90.3	75.8	70.7	87.9	85.8	83.1	91.3	90.9	92.4	98.4	96.5
	n=	4,330	300	304	248	295	292	294	166	300	109	31	266	106	113	134	152	264	128	100	47	217
J16 HIV can be prevented	Yes	87.2	64.2	94.2	95.8	65.9	82.9	97.3	96.0	82.3	92.6	94.7	81.5	81.8	88.6	97.0	85.7	97.4	95.5	83.0	98.4	91.9
	n=	4,310	299	304	251	293	291	288	163	300	110	31	265	102	112	134	152	260	129	100	47	217
J17 Having an untreated STI increase the risk of HIV transmission	Yes	87.2	64.0	92.9	92.7	73.8	90.3	96.0	91.4	85.3	88.6	90.1	86.0	91.0	91.9	89.0	83.9	89.2	93.4	81.7	100.0	95.5
	n=	4,333	300	304	249	295	292	295	166	300	110	31	266	106	114	134	152	262	129	100	46	217
J18 Having sex with only one faithful, uninfected partner reduce the risk of HIV transmission	Yes	80.3	60.3	89.1	93.5	41.9	80.0	93.1	85.8	81.3	88.8	90.5	76.9	67.5	76.5	95.3	79.8	86.5	83.2	78.3	96.9	78.0
	n=	4,327	300	304	249	294	291	295	166	300	111	31	266	104	113	133	152	262	129	99	47	217
J19 A person can get HIV by using toilet bowls/urinals in public places	No	70.0	93.3	80.8	69.9	71.4	70.4	75.2	59.9	55.0	69.5	46.7	68.3	70.8	66.6	70.5	73.0	78.2	63.1	50.3	81.3	63.8
	n=	4,324	300	304	249	294	290	295	166	300	110	31	265	104	113	133	152	262	129	99	47	217
J20 Using condoms reduce the risk of HIV transmission	Yes	84.7	64.3	94.7	96.4	67.7	81.7	94.7	88.7	82.0	91.8	88.6	80.6	78.0	82.0	87.3	85.7	89.0	90.4	92.8	98.4	90.1
	n=	4,329	300	304	247	294	292	294	166	300	111	31	266	104	114	133	152	262	129	100	47	216

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Section J. STI/HIV Knowledge																						
J21 A person can get HIV from mosquito bites	No	68.8	91.7	77.1	71.9	76.1	67.6	73.4	52.6	47.7	75.6	48.0	69.0	73.7	71.1	64.6	77.0	75.2	49.6	64.2	72.6	63.0
	n=	4,329	300	304	249	295	292	295	166	300	111	31	264	106	113	133	152	262	129	98	47	217
J22 Sharing of needles after an HIV-infected preson used it increase the risk of HIV infection	Yes	89.6	66.3	87.7	99.0	82.8	93.0	94.4	94.2	94.0	93.5	82.8	86.0	88.5	91.2	90.0	85.6	92.7	96.6	90.8	98.4	91.5
	n=	4,330	300	304	249	295	292	295	166	300	111	31	266	103	114	133	150	262	129	98	47	217
J23 A person can get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infectd with HIV	No	63.6	86.6	72.9	68.2	49.5	38.4	67.5	48.4	48.7	70.2	50.2	65.2	66.4	69.1	62.1	73.5	79.3	66.3	61.4	79.6	61.1
	n=	4,324	300	304	248	293	292	295	165	300	111	31	266	106	113	133	145	262	129	98	47	217
J24 Respondent feel at risk of HIV infection	Yes	60.4	42.3	52.9	66.1	49.3	64.7	57.9	67.9	74.0	70.1	48.5	55.1	51.8	66.7	74.0	69.3	71.4	34.7	60.6	21.9	67.6
	n=	4,339	300	304	251	296	293	295	166	300	111	31	266	106	113	133	150	264	129	99	47	217
J25 Reason why R is at risk of HIV infection (Ticked categories shown; Multiple answers)	Already have HIV	2.3	5.5	0.6	5.1	-	-	-	-	4.1	1.9	n=1	-	2.9	4.0	-	0.6	8.9	-	0.6	-	9.5
	n=	2,618	127	161	166	146	103	170	112	222	78	15	147	55	76	99	104	189	45	60	10	146
	Had sex with an HIV+ partner	8.6	11.8	11.9	10.0	5.9	5.9	-	7.1	2.7	9.2	n=1	-	5.8	12.3	-	9.6	20.7	2.1	33.7	-	17.0
	n=	2,617	127	161	166	146	103	124	112	222	78	15	147	55	76	99	104	189	45	60	10	146
	Many sex partners	64.4	85.8	52.0	48.9	76.4	80.3	68.9	30.9	73.0	59.7	n=8	23.0	59.6	46.7	73.9	83.1	58.1	79.9	47.0	n=2	63.8
	n=	2,619	127	161	166	146	189	170	112	222	78	15	47	55	76	99	104	189	245	60	10	146
	Do not always use condoms	56.5	88.2	75.6	64.5	47.9	61.5	58.7	48.4	60.4	52.2	55.0	25.5	60.7	32.7	51.4	56.1	52.1	24.6	27.1	n=10	53.3
	n=	2,620	127	161	166	146	189	170	112	222	78	15	147	55	76	99	104	189	45	60	10	146
	Sharing needles when injecting drugs	3.4	15.0	-	7.3	3.4	0.3	-	0.8	0.0	1.2	n=1	1.2	6.8	-	-	4.6	3.9	-	1.1	-	14.2
	n=	2,619	127	161	166	146	189	170	112	222	78	15	147	55	76	99	104	189	45	60	10	146
	Others (n)	96	1	-	14	15	9	8		5	-	-	1	-	5	6	1	-	2	4	-	8
J26 Reasons why feel NOT at risk of HIV infection (Ticked categories shown; Multiple answers)	Only have one partner	22.3	14.5	43.7	56.7	6.0	10.0	27.9	60.7	26.9	23.4	N=5	8.6	26.9	24.6	27.4	17.3	46.9	13.4	18.3	12.4	25.8
	n=	1,742	173	143	85	154	105	124	53	78	33	16	120	56	39	35	50	76	84	42	38	70
	Always use condoms	17.2	9.2	9.2	22.2	82.8	93.9	90.3	56.8	9.0	12.3	n=4	12.6	28.3	30.2	2.7	11.2	10.6	13.7	19.8	-	48.4
	n=	1,742	173	143	85	154	105	124	53	78	33	16	120	56	39	35	50	76	84	42	38	70
	Convinced partner is clean	36.1	17.3	83.2	7.1	56.6	36.8	65.1	2.5	20.5	47.8	n=8	11.3	41.1	28.1	8.2	38.2	26.4	28.7	40.6	60.4	35.4
	n=	1,742	173	143	85	154	105	124	53	78	33	16	120	56	139	35	50	76	84	42	38	70
	Never do anal sex	12.2	19.7	5.0	11.1	8.3	8.1	8.0	-	9.0	8.0	n=2	3.9	11.1	9.5	16.9	19.0	22.7	52.9	2.0	19.0	1.5
	n=	1,742	173	143	85	154	105	124	112	78	33	16	120	56	39	35	50	76	84	42	38	70
	Never share needle	9.7	32.9	3.9	14.7	8.9	1.7	2.6	-	38.5	1.7	n=1	3.8	7.2	9.8	-	10.1	5.7	5.2	1.5	3.1	5.1
	n=	1,742	173	143	85	154	105	124	-	78	33	16	120	56	39	35	50	76	84	42	38	70
	Others (n)	184	2	1	4	8	48	4	1	6	4	-	11	1	11	17	3	8	5	3	2	18
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				

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Section J. STI/HIV Knowledge																						
J27	Yes	6.5	2.7	3.5	4.5	5.7	8.0	5.1	4.8	8.0	2.1	-	13.8	0.5	12.3	4.6	4.6	18.8	3.3	4.1	-	11.3
Know of person who have HIV	n=	4,302	300	303	250	295	289	284	160	300	111	31	262	102	114	133	151	260	128	99	47	217
J28	Social Hygiene Clinic/RH or Wellness Clinic	37.0	61.3	38.6	51.2	11.0	20.6	13.4	57.2	42.7	27.2	56.7	30.4	47.8	30.6	26.8	56.1	26.8	15.8	38.9	17.1	34.7
Place/s in the city where Respondent can go to have a confidential test to find out if they are infected with HIV (Ticked categories shown; Multiple answers)	n=	4,365	300	304	252	300	294	295	164	300	111	31	266	111	114	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	SHC Satellite Clinic/Mobile Clinic	1.1	-	1.8	0.1	1.0	0.3	-	2.0	0.3	-	-	-	-	1.5	2.6	-	3.9	0.9	6.8	-	1.1
	n=	4,364	300	304	252	300	294	295	164	300	111	31	265	104	114	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Government hospital	25.3	6.3	32.2	20.3	27.8	69.9	33.0	5.2	11.0	13.5	33.7	0.7	16.3	30.1	54.6	39.9	33.4	50.9	25.6	20.4	21.7
	n=	4,366	300	304	252	300	294	295	164	300	111	31	266	111	114	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Private Clinic	18.5	43.7	23.9	4.6	11.0	9.9	25.8	6.2	14.0	4.7	8.5	0.3	11.9	14.8	16.9	21.1	34.3	41.0	4.2	49.4	21.4
Note: Rural Health Clinic, Red Cross, Main Health Center and Blood donation center omitted	n=	4,364	300	304	252	300	294	295	164	300	111	31	266	111	114	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Others (n)	204	2	3	9	100	13	18	-	5	13	-	6	1	4	2	-	-	1	1	2	3
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
J29	Yes	8.8	2.0	8.7	4.3	4.4	3.6	7.0	3.6	2.3	8.0	8.7	22.6	2.0	8.9	4.3	3.7	9.4	8.1	5.8	3.7	28.6
Ever been tested for HIV	n=	4,325	299	304	250	297	294	295	161	300	111	31	265	105	114	134	153	260	127	99	47	217
J30a	TREATED AS ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLES																					
Month of most recent HIV test																						
J30b	TREATED AS ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLES																					
Year of most recnt HIV test																						
J31	Social Hygiene Clinic/RH or Wellness Clinic	49.3	n=1	11.0	1.0	-	6.0	10.0	-	n=2	4.0	1.0	77.3	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	2.0	-	-	33.4
Place of of HIV test (number of cases shown except for Cities of Zamboanga and Quezon)	SHC Satellite Clinic/Mobile Clinic	4.1	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
	Government hospital	5.4	n=1	1.0		3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	2.0	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	-	5.2
	Rural Health Clinic	1.9	-		1.0				1.0	-		1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.0	-
	Private Clinic	15.3	n=3	7.0	-	4.0	1.0	6.0	3.0	n=2	1.0	1.0	8.2	-	-	2.0	3.0	11.0	1.0	1.0	-	23.6
	Red Cross	1.9	-		-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	5.6	-	-	-	-	1.0		-	-	-
	Main Health Center	6.5	-	4.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	n=1	1.0	-	1.3	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	8.0
	Blood donation center	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n=1		-	1.5	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-
	Others	53.0	n=1	2.0	2.0	6.0	3.0	1.0		n=1	3.0	-	4.9	-	1.0	3.0		1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	28.2
	n=	367	6	26	7	13	11	20	5	7	9	3	59	3	10	6	5	23	9	5	2	62
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
J32	Voluntary	67.3	n=2	18.0	5.0	3.0	7.0	17.0	3.0	n=4	8.0	1.0	84.4	1.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	15.0	4.0	3.0	-	75.9
Voluntary/required testing last time	Required	32.7	n=4	9.0	5.0	10.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	n=3	1.0	2.0	15.6	1.0	4.0	2.0	-	7.0	5.0	2.0	1.0	24.1
tested for HIV (number of cases	n=	373	6	27	10	13	10	21	6	7	9	3	59	2	10	6	5	22	9	5	1	62
J33a	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
Person who required the HIV test																						
J33b	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																					
Reason for the test (required)																						
J34	Yes	78.7	n=6	24.0	10.0	12.0	5.0	10.0	4.0	n=5	7.0	2.0	87.4	1.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	19.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	83.8
Got the result of HIV test (number	n=	376	6	26	10	13	10	21	6	7	9	3	60	2	10	6	5	23	9	6	2	62
J35	Still waiting for result	32.9	-	n=1	-	-	n=1	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	2.0	1.0	-	-	4.0
Reasons for not getting the HIV test result (number of cases shown)	Doesn't want to know	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
	Afraid to know the result	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
	Forgot to get the result	34.2	-	n=1	-	-	n=1	5.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	-	1.0	2.0	-	-	3.0
	Clinic is far	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	n=	76	-	2	-	-	2	12	2	1	2	2	8	1	4	1	-	4	4	2	-	10
	Others (n)	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Others (categories)	ALPHANUMERIC VARIABLE																				
J36	Positive/Reactive	2.4	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
Result of the HIV test (number of cases shown except Zamboanga City)	Negative/Non-reactive	95.2	5.0	24.0	10.0	11.0	6.0	9.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	1.0	93.7	1.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	12.0	3.0	4.0	1.0	51.0
	Cannot remember	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-
	n=	290	6	24	10	12	6	9	4	5	7	1	50	1	6	5	5	16	3	4	1	52

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Calocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
K. Exposure to HIV intervention																						
K1 Source/s of information about STI or HIV (Multiple answers)	TV	53.3	72.0	27.6	71.5	45.9	66.6	23.3	64.1	57.0	46.9	36.6	90.5	44.4	52.0	65.2	43.7	70.7	24.1	41.2	32.1	50.9
	n=	4,366	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Radio	75.5	81.3	60.3	85.8	57.8	87.1	71.1	77.4	57.0	67.7	54.6	99.7	70.2	78.8	95.3	77.0	86.2	47.8	91.9	83.8	-8.3
	n=	4,363	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Newspaper/ Magazine / Tabloid	87.8	96.3	76.8	92.4	88.5	91.4	95.2	78.2	8.3	86.2	75.0	99.3	94.7	85.1	97.8	73.9	92.0	76.9	88.5	85.2	79.5
	n=	4,365	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Internet	88.6	95.7	90.5	93.7	85.2	97.5	95.6	83.8	90.3	92.1	76.2	99.0	89.4	92.8	94.7	77.0	64.0	85.3	90.7	62.5	97.4
	n=	4,365	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Printed materials	87.9	98.0	89.1	89.1	93.3	96.8	95.2	93.7	96.0	92.6	68.5	96.1	80.1	92.9	90.5	80.4	67.3	71.4	94.6	42.1	87.2
	n=	4,367	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Friends	66.0	27.7	77.6	84.6	62.0	80.6	54.3	65.8	54.3	79.2	65.8	91.5	58.0	83.6	48.5	59.6	55.8	73.6	75.9	63.4	62.2
	n=	4,366	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Parents/relatives	96.7	97.7	98.2	96.3	94.9	99.0	95.8	96.5	99.0	99.2	89.5	99.1	97.8	96.6	96.9	94.2	93.1	99.3	97.0	96.5	96.8
	n=	4,364	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Teachers	88.2	97.3	91.1	81.9	83.8	89.9	74.5	94.1	79.0	86.1	69.3	99.0	80.3	87.3	94.7	85.1	89.3	97.9	88.6	88.7	81.9
	n=	4,365	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Peer educators	83.0	75.7	95.8	70.4	84.1	77.6	90.1	74.0	69.7	79.9	79.8	93.3	80.3	88.1	58.7	88.7	87.6	98.1	97.4	99.1	82.7
	n=	4,366	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Counselors	96.7	99.0	99.5	98.6	89.7	96.2	95.6	95.7	99.7	95.1	87.0	99.8	98.3	98.2	98.7	97.1	94.2	99.1	99.4	96.0	94.1
	n=	4,364	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Social Hygiene Clinic	88.9	93.7	88.3	97.6	89.5	91.8	98.3	88.7	93.0	87.6	67.6	91.5	94.0	89.2	93.2	78.3	91.6	98.1	95.0	95.9	60.1
	n=	4,364	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	n=	4,372	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
K2 Information remembered (Multiple answers)	Prevention	23.7	11.0	30.5	31.0	26.0	32.1	18.0	8.1	15.0	19.4	4.0	78.0	30.5	30.2	12.3	26.1	13.9	10.9	23.9	39.6	7.4
	n=	4,365	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Addressing stigma	89.4	93.0	81.8	89.6	92.0	91.5	94.6	92.8	80.0	82.8	68.7	95.0	97.0	95.9	97.2	89.1	82.7	95.4	96.3	83.1	97.3
	n=	4,364	299	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Care and support	82.6	90.3	76.5	73.5	92.7	99.4	91.6	82.5	65.0	82.4	63.1	97.6	92.6	90.9	91.4	67.1	71.4	83.8	80.9	98.5	59.9
	n=	4,358	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Treatment	78.8	85.3	81.2	91.1	59.6	99.5	84.9	72.6	85.3	78.7	51.8	80.8	83.3	92.4	89.5	69.9	68.3	100.0	87.5	89.6	91.4
	n=	4,358	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
	Others	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
	n=	4,372	300	304	252	300	294	295	166	300	111	31	266	111	115	134	154	264	129	102	48	217
K3 Ever attended seminar/meeting/ discussion that addressed the prevention of infection with STI/HIV	Yes	25.4	12.0	11.3	25.5	29.0	43.0	17.8	30.7	16.3	27.7	36.7	46.1	27.7	16.9	15.0	13.1	5.0	9.0	7.3	13.0	54.3
	n=	4,326	300	304	247	299	294	294	162	300	111	31	266	106	114	133	152	261	128	93	47	216
K4 Organizer of the seminar/meeting/ discussion (Multiple answers)	Social Hygiene Clinic	50.1	58.6	49.3	n=28	22.5	17.3	31.5	62.9	48.0	n=26	n=9	68.8	n=23	n=14	n=13	n=17	n=13	n=10	n=14	n=5	78.3
	n=	449	17	30	28	73	98	37	47	24	26	9	103	23	14	13	17	13	10	14	5	108
	Health Center	15.7	-	40.6	n=28	23.2	5.3	9.0	62.9	8.0	35.6	9.5	4.4	26.5	30.5	7.2	8.0	47.7	40.9	14.4	14.8	6.3
	n=	141	-	30	28	73	98	37	47	24	26	9	103	23	14	13	17	13	10	14	5	108
	Work place	5.1	-	0.7	n=28	5.1	1.0	14.6	-	0.3	3.6	4.9	-	6.9	4.0	-	-	12.8	32.8	-	-	6.5
	n=	46	-	30	28	73	98	37	47	1	26	9	103	23	14	13	17	13	10	14	5	108
	NGO/CBO	29.0	4.0	9.3	n=28	49.2	76.3	44.9	12.6	0.3	N=26	4.3	26.7	n=23	n=14	n=13	n=17	n=13	n=10	n=14	n=5	8.9
	n=	260	12	30	28	73	98	37	47	1	26	9	103	23	14	13	17	13	10	14	5	108
	Others	100.0	100.0	1.4	16.2	4.9	9.8	6.4	6.2	100.0	7.0	n=27	6.5	7.8	4.2	6.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	3.9	3.0	7.0
	n=	4,372	294	300	211	285	265	276	155	300	104	27	249	102	110	125	152	261	128	98	47	202

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
K. Exposure to HIV intervention																						
K5 Approached by anyone to talk about how to prevent sexual transmission of HIV	Yes	32.7	19.0	11.1	40.0	24.4	41.9	26.9	38.7	33.7	37.5	37.6	45.9	54.2	22.7	37.8	29.8	36.4	8.7	38.7	7.7	62.2
	n=	**4,327**	**300**	**304**	**248**	**299**	**294**	**295**	**166**	**300**	**111**	**31**	**265**	**101**	**114**	**133**	**153**	**262**	**128**	**94**	**46**	**217**
K6 Person who explained about how to prevent sexual transmission of HIV (Multiple answers)	Peer Outreach Worker	54.3	50.0	70.8	83.2	12.2	20.2	35.8	87.7	74.5	59.3	n=9	73.1	51.5	n=24	76.0	48.5	39.2	n=11	9.5	n=2	62.2
	n=	**689**	**28**	**33**	**96**	**64**	**114**	**77**	**64**	**70**	**35**	**9**	**108**	**52**	**24**	**48**	**37**	**94**	**11**	**31**	**2**	**106**
	NGO Representative	17.7	-	21.1	-	52.4	48.3	18.2	2.2	5.3	6.0	n=9	15.1	16.3	n=24	14.9	18.0	9.5	n=11	67.6	n=2	9.7
	n=	**225**	**-**	**33**	**96**	**64**	**114**	**77**	**64**	**5**	**35**	**9**	**108**	**52**	**24**	**48**	**37**	**94**	**11**	**31**	**2**	**106**
	School/teacher	7.4	-	1.1	8.2	3.8	8.5	24.7	2.0	4.3	24.1	n=9	5.7	11.9	n=24	14.4	7.1	29.8	n=11	38.2	-	6.5
	n=	**94**	**-**	**33**	**96**	**64**	**114**	**77**	**64**	**4**	**35**	**9**	**108**	**52**	**24**	**48**	**37**	**94**	**11**	**31**	**2**	**106**
	Friend	19.3	50.0	7.0	7.5	30.4	22.2	19.4	8.1	16.0	27.3	n=9	10.9	23.4	n=24	4.7	19.0	41.3	n=11	7.3	n=2	18.5
	n=	**245**	**28**	**33**	**96**	**64**	**114**	**77**	**64**	**15**	**35**	**9**	**108**	**52**	**24**	**48**	**37**	**94**	**11**	**31**	**2**	**106**
	Family member	1.0	-	-	0.4	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.4	1.4	-	1.5	-	-	-	0.4	n=11	-	-	1.0
	n=	**13**	**-**	**33**	**96**	**64**	**114**	**77**	**64**	**-**	**35**	**9**	**108**	**52**	**24**	**48**	**37**	**94**	**11**	**31**	**2**	**106**
	Priest/church worker	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6
	n=	**3**	**-**	**33**	**96**	**64**	**114**	**77**	**64**	**-**	**35**	**9**	**108**	**52**	**24**	**48**	**37**	**94**	**11**	**31**	**2**	**106**
	Others	100.0	100.0	0.7	2.8	5.8	4.1	1.1	5.3	100.0	3.8	14.5	3.6	8.5	2.0	10.1	10.7	1.2	1.0	4.8	5.5	16.9
	n=	**4,372**	**300**	**302**	**245**	**283**	**282**	**291**	**157**	**300**	**107**	**27**	**257**	**102**	**112**	**120**	**137**	**261**	**128**	**97**	**46**	**180**
K7 Received condom(s) from a person or organization who gives it for free	Yes	41.0	28.0	29.0	40.9	41.2	52.7	24.0	44.3	36.7	41.3	50.5	56.5	54.4	34.8	48.4	47.7	29.1	29.2	49.0	16.7	70.4
	n=	**4,321**	**300**	**304**	**248**	**297**	**291**	**295**	**162**	**300.0**	**111**	**31**	**262**	**107**	**114**	**131**	**152**	**262**	**128**	**96**	**47**	**217**
K8 Person/s who gave the condom (Multiple answers)	Peer Outreach Worker	40.0	50.6	37.2	71.2	9.1	13.2	34.1	75.4	55.5	23.6	36.0	55.2	45.4	30.8	59.9	38.6	56.3	2.2	15.9	30.1	25.4
	n=	**696**	**40**	**88**	**97**	**122**	**151**	**71**	**70**	**61**	**46**	**16**	**145**	**57**	**40**	**64**	**71**	**74**	**36**	**45**	**8**	**151**
	NGO Representative	15.6	1.3	18.2	2.2	28.1	38.7	8.3	2.1	3.6	9.3	6.4	11.0	16.6	5.8	18.3	16.6	14.1	19.3	12.9	45.5	13.4
	n=	**272**	**1**	**88**	**97**	**122**	**151**	**71**	**70**	**4**	**46**	**16**	**145**	**57**	**40**	**64**	**71**	**74**	**36**	**45**	**8**	**151**
	School/teacher	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.8	2.4	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	8.3	-	2.0	-	-	1.7	-	-
	n=	**10**	**-**	**88**	**97**	**122**	**151**	**71**	**70**	**1**	**46**	**16**	**145**	**57**	**40**	**64**	**71**	**74**	**36**	**45**	**8**	**151**
	Friend	33.0	46.8	43.3	25.0	34.9	29.9	51.7	21.6	37.3	62.2	19.7	25.2	33.1	37.9	17.9	28.6	26.5	78.5	60.1	45.5	44.1
	n=	**574**	**37**	**88**	**97**	**122**	**151**	**71**	**70**	**41**	**46**	**16**	**145**	**57**	**40**	**64**	**71**	**74**	**36**	**45**	**8**	**151**
	Family member	0.7	-	0.8	-	1.4	1.3	1.6	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	2.7	1.9	-	-	-	4.1
	n=	**12**	**-**	**88**	**97**	**122**	**151**	**71**	**70**	**-**	**46**	**16**	**145**	**57**	**40**	**64**	**71**	**74**	**36**	**45**	**8**	**151**
	Priest/church worker	0.2	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	n=	**3**	**-**	**88**	**97**	**122**	**151**	**71**	**70**	**-**	**46**	**16**	**145**	**57**	**40**	**64**	**71**	**74**	**36**	**45**	**8**	**151**
	Others	99.0	3.3	0.1	3.4	14.0	9.3	2.0	7.0	6.3	5.0	23.7	5.5	4.5	5.9	13.7	21.0	0.6	3.1	7.8	6.4	12.3
	n=	**1,740**	**300**	**88**	**97**	**122**	**151**	**71**	**70**	**300**	**46**	**16**	**145**	**57**	**40**	**64**	**71**	**74**	**36**	**45**	**8**	**151**
K9 Received lubricant(s) from a person or organization who gives it for free	Yes	9.1	3.7	2.1	5.5	9.5	8.5	2.5	23.5	4.0	14.1	9.9	7.4	8.5	9.0	8.5	15.1	9.0	7.7	10.2	1.0	31.7
	n=	**4,323**	**300**	**304**	**248**	**299**	**293**	**295**	**161**	**300**	**111**	**31**	**261**	**106**	**114**	**133**	**150**	**262**	**128**	**96**	**47**	**217**
K10 Person/s who gave the lubricant/s (Multiple answers)	Peer Outreach Worker	27.4	90.9	n=6	n=9	n=25	n=22	n=6	73.8	-	n=13	n=2	n=19	n=9	n=9	n=7	n=19	n=18	n=10	n=8	-	9.4
	n=	**94**	**10**	**6**	**9**	**25**	**22**	**6**	**36**	**-**	**13**	**2**	**19**	**9**	**9**	**7**	**19**	**18**	**10**	**8**	**48**	**58**
	NGO Representative	14.9	-	n=6	n=9	n=25	n=22	n=6	9.4	-	n=13	n=2	n=19	n=9	n=9	n=7	n=19	n=18	n=10	n=8	-	-
	n=	**51**	**-**	**6**	**9**	**25**	**22**	**6**	**36**	**-**	**13**	**2**	**19**	**9**	**9**	**7**	**19**	**18**	**10**	**8**	**48**	**58**
	School/teacher	**2.3**	-	n=6	n=9	n=25	n=22	n=6	-	9.1	n=13	n=2	n=19	n=9	n=9	n=7	n=19	n=18	n=10	n=8	-	-
	n=	**8**	**-**	**6**	**9**	**25**	**22**	**6**	**36**	**1**	**13**	**2**	**19**	**9**	**9**	**7**	**19**	**18**	**10**	**8**	**48**	**58**
	Friend	53.1	9.1	n=6	n=9	n=25	n=22	n=6	13.3	**90**	n=13	n=2	n=19	n=9	n=9	n=7	n=19	n=18	n=10	n=8	-	-
	n=	**182**	**1**	**6**	**9**	**25**	**22**	**6**	**36**	**10**	**13**	**2**	**19**	**9**	**9**	**7**	**19**	**18**	**10**	**8**	**48**	**58**
	Family member	1.2	-	n=6	n=9	n=25	n=22	n=6	3.5	-	n=13	n=2	n=19	n=9	n=9	n=7	n=19	n=18	n=10	n=8	-	-
	n=	**4**	**-**	**6**	**9**	**25**	**22**	**6**	**36**	**-**	**13**	**2**	**19**	**9**	**9**	**7**	**19**	**18**	**10**	**8**	**48**	**58**
	Priest/church worker	1.2	-	n=6	n=9	n=25	n=22	n=6	-	-	n=13	n=2	n=19	n=9	n=9	n=7	n=19	n=18	n=10	n=8	-	-
	n=	**4**	**-**	**6**	**9**	**25**	**22**	**6**	**36**	**-**	**13**	**2**	**19**	**9**	**9**	**7**	**19**	**18**	**10**	**8**	**48**	**58**
	Others	100.0	4.0	0.1	2.4	2.1	1.1	0.5	5.6	4.0	1.9	3.0	9.4	12.9	1.8	4.0	1.9	1.4	8.5	1.8	4.0	5.7
	n=	**4,372**	**300**	**304**	**246**	**294**	**291**	**293**	**156**	**300**	**109**	**30**	**241**	**111**	**113**	**129**	**151**	**260**	**129**	**101**	**48**	**205**

MSM DATA IHBSS 2009		ALL SITES	Angeles	Baguio	Butuan	Cebu	Davao	General Santos	Puerto Galera	Puerto Princesa	Santiago	Tuguegarao	Zamboanga	Surigao	Caloocan	Makati	Mandaluyong	Manila	Marikina	Pasig	Pasay	Quezon
K. Exposure to HIV intervention																						
K11 Approached by anyone to talk about how to prevent HIV transmission when injecting drugs	Yes	25.6	31.8	5.7	38.7	8.5	21.9	13.2	64.3	26.2	30.1	31.4	26.0	41.1	23.3	21.8	18.8	44.5	11.0	28.8	3.5	38.6
	n=	**4,305**	**299**	**304**	**251**	**296**	**292**	**281**	**150**	**294**	**110**	**31**	**263**	**99**	**114**	**134**	**149**	**261**	**125**	**96**	**47**	**216**
K12 Person/s who explained about how to prevent transmission when injecting drugs (Multiple answers)	Peer Outreach Worker	53.5	41.7	n=18	21.1	n=29	96.3	61.7	16.4	41.0	41.7	n=10	80.1	61.2	n=27	n=29	68.7	52.8	n=18	99.0	100.0	68.4
	n=	**1,182**	**96**	**18**	**98**	**29**	**66**	**50**	**112**	**300**	**77**	**10**	**72**	**53**	**27**	**29**	**32**	**119**	**18**	**34**	**48**	**84**
	NGO Representative	81.3	92.7	n=18	95.4	n=29	31.4	88.9	95.0	98.8	83.8	n=10	86.5	82.1	n=27	n=29	52.8	84.1	n=18	32.1	n=3	88.6
	n=	**1,182**	**300**	**18**	**98**	**29**	**66**	**50**	**112**	**83**	**77**	**10**	**72**	**53**	**27**	**29**	**32**	**119**	**18**	**34**	**3**	**84**
	School/teacher	94.3	96.9	n=18	83.4	n=29	95.1	85.5	100.0	89.2	98.3	n=10	100.0	88.9	n=27	n=29	96.8	98.0	n=18	100.0	n=3	99.7
	n=	**1,182**	**96**	**18**	**98**	**29**	**66**	**50**	**112**	**83**	**77**	**10**	**72**	**53**	**27**	**29**	**32**	**119**	**18**	**34**	**3**	**84**
	Friend	79.2	40.6	n=18	92.1	n=29	90.6	86.4	99.2	69.9	78.3	n=10	100.0	75.7	n=27	n=29	77.2	56.7	n=18	94.4	n=3	66.0
	n=	**1,182**	**96**	**18**	**98**	**29**	**66**	**50**	**112**	**83**	**77**	**10**	**266**	**53**	**27**	**29**	**32**	**119**	**18**	**34**	**3**	**84**
	Family member	97.4	100.0	n=18	95.4	n=29	99.2	100.0	100.0	97.6	95.9	n=10	100.0	90.1	n=27	n=29	-	95.7	n=18	94.7	-	-
	n=	**1,181**	**205**	**18**	**98**	**29**	**66**	**50**	**112**	**83**	**77**	**10**	**72**	**53**	**27**	**29**	**32**	**119**	**18**	**34**	**48**	**84**
	Priest/church worker	99.2	100.0	n=18	38.8	n=29	22.5	17.5	67.8	10.0	30.6	n=10	27.0	47.4	n=27	n=29	21.1	43.0	n=18	33.0	n=3	98.9
	n=	**1,182**	**300**	**18**	**98**	**29**	**66**	**50**	**112**	**300**	**77**	**10**	**72**	**53**	**27**	**29**	**32**	**119**	**18**	**34**	**3**	**84**
	Others	100.0	-	0.1	3.0	0.7	2.1	0.6	-	100.0	30.0	n=28	0.4	47.4	1.0	21.8	1.0	0.1	14.1	1.7	1.5	11.1
	n=	**4,302**	**300**	**304**	**244**	**298**	**288**	**293**	**166**	**300**	**110**	**28**	**265**	**111**	**114**	**134**	**152**	**264**	**129**	**101**	**47**	**217**

TAGALOG VERSION

2009 PHILIPPINES INTEGRATED HIV BEHAVIORAL AND SEROLOGIC SURVEILLANCE

MSM QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

RESPONDENT ID# ☐☐☐

VENUE ID# ☐☐☐☐

EVENT ID# ☐☐☐☐

TYPE OF MARP 3

TYPE OF SAMPLING T

NAME OF CITY ☐☐☐

101	Angeles	108	Iloilo	201	Caloocan
102	Baguio	109	Laoag	202	Makati
103	Butuan	110	Puerto Galera	203	Mandaluyong
104	Cagayan de Oro	111	Puerto Princesa	204	Manila
105	Cebu	112	Santiago	205	Marikina
106	Davao	113	Tuguegarao	206	Pasig
107	General Santos	114	Zamboanga	207	Pasay
		115	Surigao	208	Quezon

INTERVIEW RECORD

DAY ☐☐

MONTH ☐☐

YEAR ☐☐

INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____

RESULT* ☐

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 POSTPONED FOR _____ DATE
3 REFUSED
4 PARTLY COMPLETED
5 OTHER: _____ SPECIFY

SITE COORDINATOR ☐☐

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

TEAM LEADER ☐☐

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

DATA ENCODER 1 ☐☐

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

DATA ENCODER 2 ☐☐

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

NEC COORDINATOR ☐☐

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

INFORMED CONSENT FOR INTERVIEW

Magandang araw. Ako po si _____. Ako po ay nagtatrabaho sa Department of Health. Kami po ay nagsasagawa ng Integrated HIV Behavioral and Serologic Surveillance o IHBSS. Ito ay isang survey kung saan ang mga kalalakihan at kababaihan ay aming tinatanong tungkol sa mga usaping pangkalusugan particular sa HIV at AIDS. Ang inyo pong pagsagot sa aming mga katanungan ay makakatulong sa ating pamahalaan sa pagpaplano ng mga serbisyong pangkalusugan. Inaasahan namin na ang interbiyu sa inyo at tatagal lamang ng 20 hanggang 40 minuto. Ang inyong mga sagot ay mananatiling kumpidensyal.

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Department of Health. We are conducting the Integrated HIV Behavioral and Serologic Surveillance or IHBSS. This is a survey involving interviews of men and women about various health issues particularly about HIV an AIDs. By answering our questions you will help the government to plan health services. We expect this interview to take only 20 to 40 minutes of your time. All information you provide us will be kept strictly confidential.

Ang pakikilahok mo sa survey na ito ay boluntaryo. Kung mayroong tanong na ayaw ninyong sagutan, maaring ipaalam lamang ninyo sa akin at tayo po ay pupunta sa susunod na tanong. Maari din ninyong ipatigil ang interbiyu ano mang oras. Subalit, inaasahan po namin na kayo ay makipagtulungan sa pagsagot sa aming mga katanungan sapagkat ang inyong mga sagot ay mahalaga. Sa pagkakataong ito, may nais po ba kayong itanong tungkol sa survey?

Participation in this survey is voluntary. If we come to any question that you do not want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question. You can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important. At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

Maaari na po ba akong mag-umpisa sa interview?

May I begin the interview now?

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED 2

Signature of interviewer: _____

of Team Leader: _____

Date: _____

INFORMED CONSENT FOR SPECIMEN COLLECTION

Papayag ka bang magpa test para sa HIV and syphilis? Ito ay libre at hindi malalaman ang iyong pagkakakilanlan. Ito ay gagawin ng isang medical technologist.

Would you agree to be tested for HIV and syphilis? This is free and anonymous and the testing will be done by a medical technologist.

Kung gugustuhin mo, pwede namin sabihin sa iyo ang resulta ng test. Walang ibang tao ang makakakita ng mga resulta mo.

If you want to know the results, we can release the them to you. No one else will be able to see your test results.

Do you agree to HIV & Syphilis testing?

RESPONDENT AGREES TO HIV & SYPHILIS TESTING 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO HIV & SYPHILIS TESTING 2

Signature of interviewer: _____

of Team Leader: _____

Date: _____

LABORATORY REQUEST

RESPONDENT ID# | | | | | | | | |

VENUE ID# | | | | |

EVENT ID# | | | | |

TYPE OF MARP | 3 |

SAMPLING | T |

CITY | | | |

DATE OF COLLECTION | | | 08 AUGUST / 09 SEPT | 2 0 0 9

D D

Name & Signature of Phlebotomist/Med Tech

IHBSS LABORATORY RESULT STUB

LAB # | MARP | | Sampling | | City | | | Respondent # | | | |

SEX | M | AGE | | |

DATE OF COLLECTION | | | AUGUST / SEPT | 2 0 0 9

D D

SECTION A. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
	RECORD START TIME.	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
A1	**Nainterbiyu ka na ba sa isang HIV survey ngayong taon?** *Have you been interviewed in an HIV survey this year?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	**A3**
A2	**May natanggap ka bang kupon at pumunta ka sa isang lugar at doon ka ininterbyu?** SHOW A SAMPLE COUPON. *Did you receive a coupon and did you go to a place to be interviewed?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
A3	**May natanggap ka bang band na kulay yellow sa nakaraang 2 buwan?** SHOW UNICEF BAND. *Did you receive yellow band in the last 2 months?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
A4	**Anong buwan at taon ka ipinanganak?** *In what month and year were you born?*	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
A5	**Ilang taon ka noong huli mong birthday?** REVIEW IF A4 AND A5 ARE INCONSISTENT, VERIFY and CORRECT ACCORDINGLY *How old were you at your last birthday?*	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	**IF <15yo TERMINATE INTERVIEW**
A6	**Anong bayan/ siyudad at probinsiya ka ipinanganak?** *In what municipality/city and province were you born?*	_____ MUNICIPALITY/CITY ☐☐ _____ PROVINCE ☐☐	
A7	**Noong ikaw ay ipanganak, ang lugar ba na ito ay isang syudad?** *At the time of your birth was this place a city?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 99	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
A8	**Anu-ano ang mga siyudad o bansa na iyong tinirahan sa nakaraang 12 buwan? Maaari mo bang banggitin ang tatlong pinakahuling lugar?** *What cities or countries have you lived in during the past 12 months? Please enumerate the most recent three.*	1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____	
A9	**Anong siyudad ka nakatira ngayon?** *In which city do you presently live?*	_____	
A10	**Ilang buwan o taon ka na nakatira sa siyudad na tinitirahan mo ngayon?** *How many months or years have you been living in the city you are living in?*	NO. OF MONTHS .... ☐☐ (IF >12 MONTHS) NO. OF YEARS .... ☐☐	
A11	**Ano ang pinakamataas na antas ng edukasyon ang iyong natapos?** *What is your highest educational attainment?*	NO GRADE COMPLETED ... 1 PRE-SCHOOL ..... 2 ELEMENTARY 3 HIGH SCHOOL 5 VOCATIONAL ..... 7 COLLEGE 9 POST BACCALAUREATE ... 11	
A12	**Ikaw ba ay nag-aral noong nakaraang pasukan (2008-2009)? Pumasok ka ba buong taon (2008-2009) o bahagi lang?** *Did you study in the past school year (2008-2009)? For the entire year or part of the year only?*	ENTIRE SCHOOL YEAR 1 PART OF THE SCHOOL YEAR 2 NO 3	
A13	**Anu-ano ang mga naging trabaho mo sa nakalipas na 12 buwan?** *What kind(s) of work did you do during the past 12 months?* **PROBE FOR ALL WORK DONE. LIST ALL. SEX WORK INCLUDED.**		
A14	**Ano ang trabaho mo ngayon sa araw?** *What is your current work or day job?*	NONE 99 _____	
A15	**Saang siyudad ka nagtatra-trabaho ngayon?** *In which city do you currently work?*	_____	
A16	**Magkano kinita mo sa nakaraan buwan?**	DID NOT EARN ANYTHING 99	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
A17	**Nakapagtrabaho ka na ba sa ibang bansa?** *Have you ever worked abroad?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	**A20**
A18	**Ano ang iyong naging trabaho doon?** *What was your work there?* PROBE FOR ALL WORK DONE. LIST ALL. SEX WORK INCLUDED.		
A19	**Noong huli mong biyahe,** **anong buwan at taon ka umalis?** **anong buwan at taon ka bumalik?** *On your last trip,* *in what month and year did you leave?* *in what month and year did you return?*	MONTH LEFT . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR LEFT . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ MONTH RETURNED . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR RETURNED . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
A20	**Ikaw ba ay single, may asawa ,** **hiwalay sa asawa o byudo?** *What is your civil status?*	SINGLE . . . . . 1 → MARRIED . . . . . 2 → SEPARATED . . . . . 3 → WIDOWED . . . . . 4 →	**A23** **A21** **A22** **A23**
A21	**Kayo ba ay kasalukuyang nagsasama ng iyong asawa?** *Are you currently living with your wife?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
A22	**Ikaw ba ay kasal sa iyong asawa?** *Are you legally or formally married to your spouse?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
A23	**Ikaw ba ay kasalukuyang may kinakasama?** *Are you currently living with a partner?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
A24	**May anak ka ba? Ilan?** *Do you have children? How many?*	NO CHILDREN 99 NUMBER OF CHILDREN: _____	
A25	**Natuli ka na ba?** *Have you been circumcised?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
A26	**Ilang taon ka noong ikaw ay nagpatuli?** *How old were you when you were circumcised?*	AT BIRTH 00 AGE CIRCUMCISED ☐☐	

PLEASE PROCEED TO SECTION B

SECTION B. SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Ang susunod kong mga tanong ay tungkol sa pakikipagtalik. Para sa pag-aaral na ito, ang pakikipagtalik ay kung may naganap na pagpasok ng ari ng lalaki sa bibig (ORAL SEX o BLOW JOB o CHUPA), puwet (ANAL SEX o HADA), o puwerta (VAGINAL SEX) ng iyong partner. Ang pagtatalik ay maaring maganap sa parehong lalaki o kaya ay sa lalaki at babae.

My next questions are about sexual behavior. For this study, we consider sexual contact as penetrative sex, i.e. through the mouth (ORAL SEX), anus (ANAL SEX) or sexual organ (VAGINAL SEX). Penetrative sex can be between two men or between a man and a woman.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
B1	**Ilang taon ka noong una kang makipagtalik/ makipagsex?** *How old were you when you first had penetrative sex?*	AGE AT FIRST PENETRATIVE SEX . . . [ ][ ] NEVER HAD PENETRATIVE SEX 99 →	INTERVIEW
B2	**Nakipagtalik/nakipag-sex ka na ba sa kapwa lalaki?** *Have you ever had penetrative sex with another man?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	TERMINATE INTERVIEW
B3	**Ilang taon ka noong UNA kang nakipagtalik sa lalaki?** *How old were you when you first had penetrative sex with another man?*	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
B4	**Ano ang relasyon mo sa una mong katalik na lalaki?** *What is your relationship with your first male sex partner?*	BOYFRIEND 01 SPOUSE/LIVE-IN . . . . . 02 FRIEND . . . . . 03 RELATIVE . . . . . 04 PAYING SEX PARTNER . . . 05 PAID PARTNER . . . . . 06 ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 07 NO RELATION . . . . . 08 OTHER, SPECIFY _____	
B5	**Ang una mo bang pakikipagtalik sa lalaki ay nangyari labag sa iyong kalooban?** *The first time you had sex with a man, were you forced?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
B6	**Mayroon bang kapalit na pera o bagay ang una mong pakikipagtalik sa lalaki?** *Was there a transaction of cash or kind for your first sex act with a male?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
B7	**Alin sa mga sumusunod ang naranasan mo na?** *Which of the following have you experienced:*		

		YES	NO
A Ipinasok sa iyong bibig ang ari ng iyong partner *A. ORAL RECEIVER*	A. ORAL RECEIVER	1	2
B Ipinasok mo ang iyong ari sa bibig ng iyong partner *B. ORAL INSERTER*	B. ORAL INSERTER	1	2
C Ipinasok sa iyong puwet ang ari ng iyong partner *C. ANAL RECEIVER (bottom)*	C. ANAL RECEIVER	1	2
D Ipinasok mo ang iyong ari sa puwet ng iyong partner *D. ANAL INSERTER (top)*	D. ANAL INSERTER	1	2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
B8	**Sa nakaraang 30 araw, ilan ang lalaki na iyong nakatalik?** *In the past 30 days, how many men did you have sex with?* IF NONE FOR THE PAST 30 DAYS, USE LONGER TIME PERIOD AND CHECK WHICH WAS USED: ☐ DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS ☐ DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS	NUMBER OF MALE SEX PARTNERS ..... ☐☐	**If none in 12 months, TERMINATE INTERVIEW**
B9	**Anong buwan at taon ka huling nakipag ORAL sex sa lalaki?** *In what month and year was the last time you had ORAL sex with another man?*	MONTH ..... ☐☐ YEAR ..... ☐☐☐☐	**If never, SKIP to B11**
B10	**Noong HULI kang nakipag ORAL sex, ikaw ba ay inserter o receiver?** *The LAST time you had ORAL sex, were you the inserter or receiver?*	INSERTER (TOP) 1 RECIEVER (BOTTOM) 2 BOTH 3	
B11	**Anong buwan at taon ka huling nakipag ANAL sex sa lalaki?** *In what month and year was the last time you had ANAL sex with another man?*	MONTH ..... ☐☐ YEAR ..... ☐☐☐☐	**If never, SKIP to B14**
B12	**Noong HULI kang nakipag ANAL sex, ikaw ba ay inserter o receiver?** *The LAST time you had ANAL sex, were you the inserter or receiver?*	INSERTER (TOP) 1 RECIEVER (BOTTOM) 2 BOTH 3	
B13	**Noong HULI kang nakipag ANAL sex, gumamit ba kayo ng condom?** *The LAST time you had ANAL sex, was a condom used?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
B14	**Ano ang trabaho ng HULI mong nakatalik na lalaki?** *What is the occupation of your LAST male sex partner?*	_____ DON'T KNOW 99	
B15	**Sa isang karaniwang lalaki na inyong nakakatalik, ilang beses ninyo ginawa ang mga sumusunod sa loob ng 30 araw o isang buwan?** *For a usual male sex partner, how many times did you do the following in a month?* A. ORAL SEX? B. ANAL SEX?	A. ORAL SEX ☐☐ B. ANAL SEX ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
B16	**Sa nakaraang 12 buwan, alin sa mga sumusunod na lugar ang nasubukan mo nang makahanap ng makakatalik na lalaki?** READ OUT CATEGORIES ON THE RIGHT ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS *Which of the following places have you tried in looking for male sex partners in the past 12 months?*	INTERNET CAFÉ A MALLS ..... B CINEMAS/MOVIE HOUSES C GAY BARS ..... D MASSAGE PARLORS E SPA ..... F VIDEOKE ..... G PARK ..... H HOTELS ..... I RESORTS ..... J SCHOOLS ..... K RESTAURANTS ..... L COFFEE HOUSES ..... M STREET ..... N OTHERS, SPECIFY: _____	
B17	**Ano ang tatlong (3) pinakamadalas mong puntahan na lugar?** **Sa nakaraang 30 araw, ilan ang mga lalaking nakatalik mo sa tatlong nabangit mong lugar?** *Which three (3) venues do you most frequent?* *How many sexual partners did you find in these venues?* **IF NONE FOR THE PAST 30 DAYS, USE LONGER TIME PERIODS AND CHECK WHICH WAS USED:** ☐ DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS ☐ DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS	Venue / Number of Male Sex Partners 1 _____ ☐☐ 2 _____ ☐☐ 3 _____ ☐☐	
B18	**Sa nakaraang 12 buwan, paano ka madalas nakakakuha ng makakatalik na lalaki?** *In the last 12 months, how do you usually get your* male sex partners? ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS	STAY IN CRUISING SITES 1 PIMP IN AN ESTABLISHMENT 2 PIMP ON THE STREET 3 PIMP WHO CALLS/TEXTS 4 REFERRALS FROM FRIENDS 5 REFERRALS FROM OTHERS 6 WHO? _____ ESCORT SERVICE 7 INTERNET 8 CELLPHONE NETWORK 9 OTHERS: _____	
B19	**Sa loob ng isang buwan, gaano ka dalas ka magpunta sa lugar na ito? (kung asan kayo)** *How often do you come to this venue? (where you are now)*	NUMBER OF TIMES PER MONTH ☐☐	
B20	**Sa siyudad na ito, ilang lalaki na nakikipagtalik sa kapwa lalaki ang kilala mo at kilala ka rin?** *How many males having sex with other males do you know and also know you?*	NUMBER OF MSM HE KNOWS ☐☐	
B21	**Sino ang mas gusto mong katalik, lalaki, babae o parehong lalaki at babae?** *What is your sexual PREFERENCE?*	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2 BOTH, MALE & FEMALE . 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
	homosexual o bisexual? *What is your current sexual IDENTITY?*	BISEXUAL . . . . . 2 OTHERS: _____	
	PROCEED TO SECTION C		

SECTION C. CONDOM USE

Pag-usapan naman natin ngayon ang tungkol sa condom.
Now, let us talk about condom.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
C1	**Alam mo ba kung ano ang condom?** *Do you know what a condom is?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	Skip to SECTION
C2	**May dala ka bang condom ngayon? Pwede ko bang makita?** NOTE: R SHOULD SHOW HER CONDOM *Do you have condom with you now? May I see it?*	SHOWN CONDOM 1 NO CONDOM/ NOT SHOWN 2	
C3	**Madali bang makakuha ng condom sa inyong lugar?** *Are condoms easy to get in your community?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
C4	**Saan KA kumukuha ng condom?** *Where DO YOU get a condom?* DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . A CITY HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B BARANGAY HEALTH STATION . C BOTIKA SA BARANGAY . . . . . E PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . F PHARMACY . . . . . G PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . H PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE . . I NGO . . . . . J SUPERMARKET . . . . . K SARI SARI STORE L CHURCH . . . . . M FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . N BARS/NIGHTSPOTS . . . . . O OTHERS: _____	
C5	**Sa nakaraang 12 buwan, nakipag-ORAL sex ka ba na HINDI gumagamit ng condom?** *In the past 12 months, did you have ORAL sex WITHOUT using a condom?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
C6	**Sa nakaraang 12 buwan, nakipag-ANAL sex ka ba na HINDI gumagamit ng condom?** *In the past 12 months, did you have ANAL sex WITHOUT using a condom?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
C7	**Sa nakaraang 12 buwan, nakipag-VAGINAL sex ka ba na HINDI gumagamit ng condom?**	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION D. SEX WITH WOMEN

Dumako naman tayo sa pakikipagtalik sa babae. Let us now move to sex with a woman.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
D1	**Ilang taon ka noong UNA kang nakipagtalik sa babae?** *How old were you during your FIRST sexual intercourse with a woman?*	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐ NEVER HAD SEX WITH A WOMAN 99 →	**Skip to SECTION E**
D2	**Naranasan mo na bang makipag ORAL sex? VAGINAL sex? ANAL sex sa isang babae?** ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS *Have you ever had oral, vaginal or anal sex with a woman?*	ORAL SEX A VAGINAL SEX B ANAL SEX C	
D3	**Sa anong buwan at taon ka HULING nakipagtalik sa isang babae?** *In what month and year did you LAST have sex with a woman?*	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
D4	**Ano ang relasyon mo sa kanya?** *What is your relationship with her?*	GIRLFRIEND 01 SPOUSE/LIVE-IN . . . . . 02 FRIEND . . . . . 03 RELATIVE . . . . . 04 PAYING SEX PARTNER . . . 05 PAID PARTNER . . . . . 06 ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 07 NO RELATION . . . . . 08 OTHER, SPECIFY ☐☐ _____	
D6	**Noong huli kang nakipagtalik sa isang babae gumamit ka ba ng condom?** *The last time you had sex with a woman, did you use a condom?*	YES . . . . . 1 → **D7** NO . . . . . 2 → **D8**	
D7	**Bakit ka gumamit ng condom sa oras na iyon?** *Why did you use a condom at that time?*	RESPONDENT HAS STI . . . A PARTNER HAS STI . . . . . B TO PREVENT PREGNANCY C TO PREVENT STI D OTHER, SPECIFY _____	**THEN GO TO D9**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
D8	**Bakit HINDI ka gumamit ng condom sa oras na iyon?** *Why did you not use a condom at that time?*	CONDOM NOT AVAILABLE A EXPENSIVE B PARTNER OBJECTED C DOESN'T KNOW HOW TO USE D DOESN'T LIKE CONDOM E NOT NECESSARY F FORGOT TO USE CONDOM G OTHERS, SPECIFY _____	THEN GO TO D9
D9	**Sino ang nag-suggest na gumamit ng condom sa oras na iyon?** *Who suggested condom use at that time?*	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 PARTNER . . . . . 2 OTHERS: _____	
D10	**Sa nakaraang 12 buwan, may babae bang binayaran mo para makipag-talik sa iyo?** *In the past 12 months, did you pay a woman in cash or in kind, to have sex with you?*	YES . . . . . 1 → D11 NO . . . . . 2 → D12	
D11	**Noong huli kang nakipagtalik sa isang babae na binayaran mo, gumamit ka ba ng condom?** *The last time you had sex with a woman you paid to have sex with you, did you use condom?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
D12	**Sa loob ng 12 buwan, may babae bang binayaran ka para makipag-sex ka sa kanya?** *In the past 12 months, has a woman paid you for sex?*	YES . . . . . 1 → D13 NO . . . . . 2 → SECTION E	
D13	**Noong huli kang nakipagtalik sa babae na nagbayad para makipag-sex ka sa kanya, gumamit ka ba ng condom?** *The last time you had sex with a woman who paid you for sex, did you use condom?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

PROCEED TO SECTION E

SECTION E. NON-PAYING SEX PARTNERS

Dumako naman tayo sa pakikipagtalik sa KAPWA LALAKI. Pag-usapan natin ang iyong mga katalik na hindi kinailangan ng kapalit na pera o ano mang bagay. Kasama na dito ang permanente o karaniwang/regular na partner o di kaya ay mga casual na partner gaya ng one-night stand.

Let us now move on to sex with non-paying men sex partners. Included here are regular or usual male sex partners and casual male sex partners.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
E1	**Sa nakaraan 30 araw, ilan sa kapwa lalaki na nakatalik mo na walang kapalit para sa sex ay regular o permanente mong sex partner o kaya ay boyfriend?** *In the past 30 days, how many regular non-paying sex partners or boyfriends did you have sex with?* IF NONE FOR THE PAST 30 DAYS, USE LONGER TIME PERIOD AND CHECK WHICH WAS USED: ☐ DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS ☐ DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS	NUMBER OF REGULAR NON-PAYING PARTNERS IN A MONTH ☐☐	
E2	**Sa nakaraan 30 araw, ilan sa kapwa lalaki na nakatalik mo na walang kapalit para sa sex ay HINDI mo regular o permanenteng sex partner? Sila ay one time lang o casual na sex partner lamang.** *In the past 30 days, how many non-regular or casual non-paying sex partners did you have sex with?* IF NONE FOR THE PAST 30 DAYS, USE LONGER TIME PERIOD AND CHECK WHICH WAS USED: ☐ DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS ☐ DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS	NUMBER OF CASUAL NON-PAYING PARTNERS IN A MONTH ☐☐	**If 00 in E1 & E2, → Go to Section F**
	ORAL SEX		
E3	**Sa isang karaniwang sex partner na lalaki na walang kapalit para sa sex, ilang beses ka nakipag ORAL sex sa nakaraang 30 araw?** *For a usual non-paying male sex partner, how many times did you have oral sex in the past 30 days?* IF NONE FOR THE PAST 30 DAYS, USE LONGER TIME PERIOD AND CHECK WHICH WAS USED: ☐ DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS ☐ DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS	NUMBER OF ORAL SEX IN A MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ RANGE: _____	**IF '00' Go to E5**
E4	**Noong huling beses kang nakipag-ORAL sex sa lalaki na walang kapalit para sa sex, gumamit ba kayo ng condom?** *The last time you had ORAL sex with an non-paying male sex partner, was a condom used?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
	ANAL SEX		
E5	**Sa isang karaniwang sex partner na lalaki na walang kapalit para sa sex, ilang beses ka nakipag ANAL sex sa nakaraang 30 araw?** *For a usual non-paying male sex partner, how many times did you have ANAL sex in the past 30 days?* IF NONE FOR THE PAST 30 DAYS, USE LONGER TIME PERIOD AND CHECK WHICH WAS USED: ☐ DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS ☐ DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS	NUMBER OF ANAL SEX IN A MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ RANGE: _____	**IF '00' Go to SECTION F**
E6	**Noong huling beses kang nakipag-ANAL sex sa lalaki na walang kapalit para sa sex, ikaw ba ay inserter (top) o receiver (bottom)?** *The last time you had ANAL sex with an non-paying male sex partner, were you an inserter or reciever?*	INSERTER (TOP) 1 RECIEVER (BOTTOM) 2 BOTH 3	
E7	**Noong huling beses kang nakipag-ANAL sex sa lalaki na walang kapalit para sa sex, gumamit ba kayo ng condom?** *The last time you had ANAL sex with a non-paying male sex partner, did you use a condom?*	YES . . . . . 1 → **E9** NO . . . . . 2 → **E8**	
E8	**Bakit HINDI ka gumamit ng condom sa oras na iyon?** *Why did you NOT use a condom at that time?*	CONDOM NOT AVAILABLE A EXPENSIVE B PARTNER OBJECTED C DOESN'T KNOW HOW TO USE D DOESN'T LIKE CONDOM E NOT NECESSARY F FORGOT TO USE CONDOM G OTHERS, SPECIFY _____	**SKIP TO E10**
E9	**Sino ang nag-suggest na gumamit ng condom sa oras na iyon?** *Who suggested condom use at that time?*	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 PARTNER . . . . . 2 OTHERS: _____	
E10	**Noong huling beses kang nakipag-ANAL sex sa lalaki na walang kapalit para sa sex, gumamit ba kayo ng pampadulas o "lubricant"?** *The last time you had ANAL sex with a non-paying male sex partner, was a lubricant used?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	PROCEED TO SECTION F		

SECTION F. PAID SEX PARTNERS (Respondent is the Buyer)

Pag-usapan naman natin ngayon ang mga sex partners mo na kinailangan binayaran ng pera o anumang bagay kapalit ng sex

Let us now move on to sex with male sex partners that you paid.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
F1	**Ilang taon ka noong UNA kang nagbayad para makipag sex sa kapwa lalaki? Maaring pera o bagay ang pambayad.** *How old were you when you FIRST paid for sex with another man? Payment could be money or things.*	AGE AT FIRST PAID SEX . . . . . ☐☐ NEVER PAID A MAN FOR SEX 99 →	**SKIP TO SECTION G**
F2	**Sa nakaraang 12 buwan, nagbayad ka ba sa kapwa lalaki para sa makipag sex sa iyo?** *In the past 12 months, did you pay a male partner for sex?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	**SKIP TO SECTION G**
F3	**Sa nakaraang 12 buwan, paano ka madalas nakakakuha ng lalaki na nagpapabayad kapalit ng pakikipag sex?** *In the past 12 months, how did you usually get your paid male sex partners?* ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS	STAY IN CRUISING SITES 1 PIMP IN AN ESTABLISHMENT 2 PIMP ON THE STREET 3 PIMP WHO CALLS/TEXTS 4 REFERRALS FROM FRIENDS 5 REFERRALS FROM OTHERS 6 WHO? _____ ESCORT SERVICE 7 INTERNET 8 CELLPHONE NETWORK 9 OTHERS: _____	
F4	**Sa nakaraang 30 araw, ilan ang iyong naging lalaking partners na kailangan bayaran kapalit ng sex?** *In the past 30 days, how many paid male sex partners did you have?* IF NONE FOR THE PAST 30 DAYS, USE LONGER TIME PERIODS AND CHECK WHICH WAS USED: ☐ DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS ☐ DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS	NUMBER OF PAID PARTNERS IN A MONTH . . . . . ☐☐	
	ORAL SEX		
F5	**Sa isang karaniwang lalaking sex partner na kailangan mong bayaran para sa sex, ilang beses kayo nag ORAL sex sa 30 araw o isang buwan?** *For a usual PAID male sex partner, how many times did you have ORAL sex in the past 30 days?* **IF NONE FOR THE PAST 30 DAYS, USE LONGER TIME PERIODS AND CHECK WHICH WAS USED:** ☐ DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS ☐ DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS	NUMBER OF ORAL SEX IN A MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ RANGE: _____	**IF '00' SKIP TO F7**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
F6	**Noong huling beses kang nakipag-ORAL sex sa lalaki na kailangan mong bayaran para sa sex, gumamit ba kayo ng condom?** *The last time you had ORAL sex with a paid sex partner, did you use a condom?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	ANAL SEX		
F7	**Sa isang karaniwang lalaking sex partner na kailangan mong bayaran para sa sex, ilang beses kayo nag ANAL sex sa 30 araw o isang buwan?** *For a usual PAID male sex partner, how many times did you have ANAL sex in the past 30 days?* **IF NONE FOR THE PAST 30 DAYS, USE LONGER TIME PERIODS AND CHECK WHICH WAS USED:** ☐ DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS ☐ DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS	NUMBER OF ANAL SEX IN A MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ RANGE: _____	**IF '00' SKIP TO SECTION G**
F8	**Noong huling beses kang nakipag-ANAL sex sa lalaki na kailangan mong bayaran para sa sex, ikaw ba ay inserter or receiver?** *The last time you had ANAL sex with a PAID male sex partner, were you an inserter or reciever?*	INSERTER (TOP) 1 RECIEVER (BOTTOM) 2 BOTH 3	
F9	**Noong huling beses kang nakipag-ANAL sex sa lalaki na kailangan mong bayaran para sa sex, gumamit ba kayo ng condom?** *The last time you had ANAL sex with an PAID male sex partner, did you use a condom?*	YES . . . . . 1 → **F11** NO . . . . . 2 → **F10**	
F10	**Bakit hindi ka gumamit ng condom sa oras na iyon?** *Why did you not use a condom at that time?*	CONDOM NOT AVAILABLE A EXPENSIVE B PARTNER OBJECTED C DOESN'T KNOW HOW TO USE D DOESN'T LIKE CONDOM E NOT NECESSARY F FORGOT TO USE CONDOM G OTHERS, SPECIFY _____	**SKIP TO F12**
F11	**Sino ang nag-suggest na gumamit ng condom sa oras na iyon?** *Who suggested condom use at that time?*	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 PARTNER . . . . . 2 OTHERS: _____	
F12	**Noong huli kang nakipag-ANAL sex sa lalaki na kailangan mong bayaran para sa sex, gumamit ba kayo ng pampadulas o lubricant?** *The last time you had anal sex with a paid male sex partner, was a lubricant used?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	PROCEED TO SECTION G		

SECTION G. PAYING SEX PARTNERS (Respondent is the Seller)

Pag-usapan naman natin ngayon ang mga sex partners mo na binayaran ka ng pera o anumang bagay para makipag sex ka sa kanila

Let us now move on to sex with male sex partners that paid you to have sex with them.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
G1	**Ilang taon ka noong UNA kang nakipagtalik sa lalaki na binayaran ka para makipagtalik ka sa kanya?** **Maaring pera o bagay ang pambayad.** *How old were you when you were FIRST paid for sex by another man? Payment could be money or things.*	AGE AT FIRST PAID SEX . . . . . [ ][ ] I HAVE NEVER BEEN PAID FOR SEX 99 →	**SKIP TO SECTION H**
G2	**Sa nakaraang 12 buwan, tumanggap ka ba ng bayad mula sa lalaki kapalit ng pakikipag-sex mo sa kanya?** *In the past 12 months, did you have sex in exchange for cash or kind from a paying male partner?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	**SKIP TO SECTION H**
G3	**Sa nakaraang 12 buwan, saan ka madalas nakakakuha ng mga lalaki na nagbabayad para makipag-sex sa iyo?** *In the past 12 months, where did you usually get your paying male sex partners?* ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS	INTERNET CAFÉ A MALLS B CINEMAS/MOVIE HOUSES C GAY BARS D MASSAGE PARLORS E SPA F VIDEOKE G PARK H HOTELS I RESORTS J SCHOOLS K RESTAURANTS L COFFEE HOUSES M STREET N OTHERS, SPECIFY: _____	
G4	**Sa nakaraang 12 buwan, paano ka madalas nakakakuha ng lalaki na nagbabayad kapalit ng pakikipag-sex sa iyo?** *In the past 12 months, how did you usually get your paying male sex partners?* ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS	STAY IN CRUISING SITES 1 PIMP IN AN ESTABLISHMENT 2 PIMP ON THE STREET 3 PIMP WHO CALLS/TEXTS 4 REFERRALS FROM FRIENDS 5 REFERRALS FROM OTHERS 6 WHO? _____ ESCORT SERVICE 7 INTERNET 8 CELLPHONE NETWORK 9 OTHERS: _____	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
G5	**Sa nakaraang 30 araw, ilan ang iyong naging lalaking partners na NAGBAYAD kapalit ng pakikipag sex sa iyo?** *In the past 30 days, how many paying male sex partners did you have?* IF NONE FOR THE PAST 30 DAYS, USE LONGER TIME PERIODS AND CHECK WHICH WAS USED: ☐ DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS ☐ DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS	NUMBER OF PAID PARTNERS IN A MONTH . . . . . ☐☐	
	ORAL SEX		
G6	**Sa isang karaniwang sex partner na nagbayad sa iyo para sa sex, ilang beses ka nakipag ORAL sex sa loob ng nakaraang 30 araw?** *For a usual paying sex partner, how many times did you have oral sex in the past 30 days?* **IF NONE FOR THE PAST 30 DAYS, USE LONGER TIME PERIODS AND CHECK WHICH WAS USED:** ☐ DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS ☐ DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS	NUMBER OF ORAL SEX IN A MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ → **IF '00' SKIP TO G8** RANGE: _____	
G7	**Noong huling beses kang nakipag-oral sex sa isang partner na nagbayad para makipag sex gumamit ba kayo ng condom?** *The last time you had oral sex with an paying sex partner, did you use a condom?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	ANAL SEX		
G8	**Sa isang karaniwang sex partner na nagbayad sa iyo para sa sex ilang beses ka nakipag ANAL sex sa loob ng nakaraang 30 araw?** *For a usual paying sex partner, how many times did you have anal sex in the past 30 days?* **IF NONE FOR THE PAST 30 DAYS, USE LONGER TIME PERIODS AND CHECK WHICH WAS USED:** ☐ DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS ☐ DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS	NUMBER OF ANAL SEX IN A MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ → **IF '00' SKIP TO SECTION H** RANGE: _____	
G9	**Noong huling beses kang nakipag-anal sex sa isang lalaki na nagbayad para makipag-sex sa sa iyo, ikaw ba ay inserter or receiver?** *The last time you had anal sex with an paying male sex partner, were you an inserter or reciever?*	INSERTER (TOP) 1 RECIEVER (BOTTOM) 2 BOTH 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
G10	**Noong huling beses kang nakipag-anal sex ka sa isang partner na nagbayad sa iyo para sa sex, gumamit ba kayo ng CONDOM?** *The last time you had anal sex with a paying sex partner, did you use a condom?*	YES . . . . . 1 → **G12** NO . . . . . 2 → **G11**	
G11	**Bakit hindi ka gumamit ng condom sa oras na iyon?** *Why did you not use a condom at that time?*	CONDOM NOT AVAILABLE . A EXPENSIVE . . . . . B PARTNER OBJECTED . . . . . C PARTNER DOESN'T KNOW CONDOM/HOW TO USE D R DOESN'T LIKE CONDOM . E R DOESN'T KNOW CONDOM F PARTNER DIDN'T THINK IT WAS NECESSARY G R DIDN'T THINK IT WAS NECESSARY . . . . . H DIDN'T THINK OF IT . . . . . I OTHERS, SPECIFY _____	
G12	**Sino ang nag-suggest na gumamit ng condom sa oras na iyon?** *Who suggested condom use at that time?*	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 PARTNER . . . . . 2 OTHERS: _____ SPECIFY	
G13	**Noong huli kang nakipag-anal sex sa iyong partner na nagbayad sa iyo para sa sex, kayo ba ay gumamit ng pampadulas o "lubricant"?** *The last time you had anal sex with a paying sex partner, was a lubricant used?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
G14	**Ang pinakahuli mo bang sex partner na nagbayad ay isang dayuhan o foreigner?** *Was your last paying partner a foreigner?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

PROCEED TO SECTION H

SECTION H. GROUP SEX

Ang mga susunod kong tanong ay tungkol sa tinatawag na group sex o "orgy" kung saan ang isang grupo na mahigit sa dalawang tao ay nagpapalitan ng katalik.

My next questions pertain to group sex (sex orgy) or sexual activity involving a group of more than two persons in which partners are exchanged.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
H1	**Nakasali ka na ba sa group sex o "orgy"?** *Have you ever participated in group sex or an orgy?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	SKIP TO SECTION I
H2	**Anong buwan at taon ka UNANG sumali sa group sex?** *In what month and year was the FIRST time you participated in group sex ?*	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
H3	**Anong buwan at taon ka HULING sumali sa isang group sex?** *In what month and year was the LAST time you participated in a group sex activity?*	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
H4	**Sa nakaraan 12 buwan, ilang beses ka na nakasali sa group sex?** *In the past 12 months, how many times have you participated in a group sex activity?*	NUMBER OF TIMES IN THE PAST 12 MOS ☐☐	
H5	**Anong klaseng lugar naganap ang huling group sex na sinalihan mo?** *What was the venue of the last group sex activity you participated in?*	RESIDENCE . . . . . 01 RESORT . . . . . 02 HOTEL . . . . . 03 GAY BAR . . . . . 04 MASSAGE PARLOR . . . . . 05 SPA 06 OTHERS: _____ SPECIFY	
H6	**Noong huli kang sumali sa isang group sex, ilanng LALAKI ang iyong nakatalik ?** *The last time you participated in a group sex activity, how many male sex partners did you have?*	NUMBER OF MALE SEX PARTNERS . . . ☐☐ RANGE: _____	
H7	**Noong huli kang sumali sa isang group sex, ilang BABAE ang iyong nakatalik ?** *The last time you participated in a group sex activity, how many female sex partners did you have?*	NUMBER OF FEMALE SEX PARTNERS . . . ☐☐ RANGE: _____	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
H8	**Gumamit ka ba ng condom sa LAHAT ng iyong pagtatalik?** *Was a CONDOM used during ALL sex acts?*	ALL SEX ACTS 1 SOME ONLY, NOT ALL 2 NEVER USED 3	
H9	**Gumamit ka ba ng lubricant sa LAHAT ng iyong pagtatalik?** *Was a LUBRICANT used during ALL sex acts?*	ALL SEX ACTS 1 SOME ONLY, NOT ALL 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
H10	**Noong huli kang sumali sa group sex, nakainom ka ba ng inuming nakakalasing?** *The last time you participated in a group sex activity, did you drink alcoholic drinks?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
H11	**Noong huli kang sumali sa isang group sex, gumamit ka ba ng droga?** *The last time you participated in a group sex activity, have you taken drugs or substances that can make you "high"?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ **SKIP TO SECTION I**
H12	**Sa mga droga na iyong nagamit noong huli kang sumali sa isang group sex, may naiturok ka ba na droga?** *Of the drugs that you have used the last time you participated in a group sex activity, have you injected any?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ **SKIP TO SECTION I**
H13	**Alin ang mga naiturok mo noong huli kang sumali sa isang group sex?** DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSE CATEGORIES *Which drugs have you injected?*	COCAINE . . . . . A HEROIN . . . . . B NUBAIN . . . . . C SHABU . . . . . D OTHERS: _____	

PROCEED TO SECTION I

SECTION I. ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
i1	**Sa nakaraang buwan o 12 buwan, nakipagtalik ka ba habang ikaw ay nakainom ng alak?** *Did you ever have sex while you were under the influence of alcoholic drinks in the past 12 months?*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 →	**Skip to i5**
i2	**Nang huli kang nakipagtalik, ikaw ba ay nakainom ng alak o lasing?** *The last time you had sex, were you under the influence of alcoholic drinks?*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 →	**Skip to i5**
i3	**Ano ang relasyon mo sa huling nakatalik/ naka-sex mo habang ikaw ay nakainom?** *What is your relationship with your sex partner the last time you had sex while you were under the influence of alcoholic drinks?*	BOYFRIEND ..... 1 HUSBAND/LIVE-IN ..... 2 FRIEND ..... 3 RELATIVE 4 PAYING SEX PARTNER 5 PAID SEX PARTNER 6 ACQUAINTA ..... 7 NO RELATION ..... 8 OTHERS: _____ ☐ SPECIFY	
i4	**Noong huli kang nakipagtalik nang nakainom, gumamit ba kayo ng condom?** *The last time you had sex while under the influence of alcholic drinks, was a condom used?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
i5	**Ang mga susunod na tanong ay tungkol sa droga at "substances" na nakaka-"high". Mula ngayon, ang salitang droga ay gagamitin ko para kumatawan sa lahat ng mga substances na nakaka-high.** **Sa nakaraang 12 buwan, nakagamit ka ba ng droga?** *My next questions are about drugs and substances that can make a person "high". From here on, I will use the term drugs to also represent all substances that can make a person "high". Did you take drugs in the past year or 12 months?*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 →	**i 15**
i6	**Anu-anong mga droga ang nagamit mo sa nakaraang 12 buwan?** **DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSE CATEGORIES** *What drugs did you use in the past 12 months?*	AMALNITRATE ..... A COCAINE ..... B ECSTASY ..... C HEROIN ..... D MARIJUANA ..... E NUBAIN, NALBUPHINE F RUGBY ..... G SHABU ..... H OTHERS, SPECIFY	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
i7	**Sa mga droga na iyong nagamit, nasubukan mo na bang magturok o mag-inject ng mga ito?** *Of the drugs that you have used, have you ever tried injecting any?*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 →	**i 12**
i8	**Alin ang mga naiturok mo na?** **DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSE CATEGORIES** *Which drug/substance have you injected?*	COCAINE ..... A HEROIN ..... B NUBAIN ..... C SHABU ..... D OTHERS: _____	
i9	**Anong taon ka UNANG nagturok ng droga?** *In what year did you first inject drugs?*	YEAR ..... [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
i10	**Anong buwan at taon ka HULING nagturok ng droga?** *In what month and year was the last time you injected drugs or "substances"?*	MONTH ..... [ ][ ] YEAR ..... [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
i11	**Nakagamit ka na ba ng karayom o hiringgilya na nagamit na ng iba?** *Have you ever used a needle or syringe that has been used before by another person?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
i12	**Nakipagtalik ka na ba habang naka-droga?** *Did you ever have sex while you were on drugs?*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 →	**i 15**
i13	**Ano ang relasyon mo sa huling nakatalik/ naka-sex mo habang ikaw ay naka-droga?** *What is your relationship with your sex partner the last time you had sex while you were on drugs?*	BOYFRIEND ..... 1 HUSBAND/LIVE-IN ..... 2 FRIEND ..... 3 RELATIVE 4 PAYING SEX PARTNER 5 PAID SEX PARTNER 6 ACQUAINTANCE ..... 7 NO RELATION 8 OTHERS: _____ [ ] SPECIFY	
i14	**Sa huli mong pakikipagtalik habang ikaw ay naka-droga, gumamit ba kayo ng condom?** *The last time you had sex while you were on drugs, was a condom used?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
	BLOOD DONATION		
i15	**Nakapagbigay o donate ka na ba ng dugo?** *Have you ever donated blood?*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 →	**Go to Section J**
i16	**Anong buwan at taon ka HULING nagdonate ng dugo?** *In what month and year was the LAST time you donated blood?*	MONTH ..... ☐☐ YEAR ..... ☐☐☐☐	
i17	**Saan ka HULING nag-donate ng dugo?** *Where did you go to the LAST time you donated blood?*	SOCIAL HYGIENE CLINIC/ RH OR WELLNESS CLINIC 1 SHC SATELLITE CLINIC/ MOBILE CLINIC 2 GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 3 RURAL HEALTH CLINIC 4 PRIVATE CLINIC 5 RED CROSS 6 MAIN HEALTH CENTER 7 BARANGAY HEALTH STATION 8 OTHERS: _____	
i18	**Bakit ka nag donate ng dugo?** *Why did you donate blood?*	FOR SICK RELATIVE/FRIEND 1 MASS BLOOD DONATION 2 TO TEST FOR HIV 3 TO TEST FOR OTHER DISEASE 4 OTHER: _____	
	PROCEED TO SECTION J		

SECTION J. STI/HIV KNOWLEDGE

Ngayon naman nais kong magtanong tungkol sa iyong kaalaman sa sexually transmitted infections (STI) at HIV.
Now I wish to ask you about what you know of sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
J1	**Nakarinig ka na ba ng mga sakit na naipapasa sa pamamagitan ng pakikipagtalik o ang tinatawag na STI?** *Have you ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse (STI)?*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 →	**J4**
J2	**Anu-ano ang mga alam mong sintomas ng STI sa mga BABAE?** **PROBE: May iba pa ba?** **DO NOT READ SYMPTOMS** **ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS** *What symptoms of STIs in women do you know?* *PROBE: Any others?*	DON'T KNOW ANY SYMPTOM 99 ABDOMINAL PAIN .... A GENITAL DISCHARGE . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION ..... D GENITAL ULCERS/SORES E SWELLING IN THE GROIN AREA ..... F ITCHING ..... G OTHER: _____	
J3	**Anu-ano ang mga alam mong sintomas ng STI sa mga LALAKI?** **PROBE: May iba pa ba?** **DO NOT READ SYMPTOMS** **ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS** *What symptoms of STIs in men do you know?* *PROBE: Any others?*	DON'T KNOW ANY SYMPTOM 99 GENITAL DISCHARGE ..... A BURNING PAIN ON URINATION ..... B GENITAL ULCERS/SORES C SWELLING IN THE GROIN AREA ..... D CAN'T RETRACT FORESKIN ..... E ULCERS/SORES ON THE ANUS ..... F ITCHING ..... G OTHER: _____	
J4	**Sa nakaraang 12 buwan, may napansin ka bang sugat, butlig-butlig o langib sa iyong ari o kaya naman ay nakaramdam ka ng kirot, pamamaga o bukol sa iyong ari? Anu-ano ang mga napansin mo sa sarili mo?** *In the past 12 months, did you notice sore/s, ulcer/s or scab/s in your urethral area or notice inflammation, pain or swelling/lumps in your urethral area? What are they?*	NONE ..... A SUGAT/ULCER B BUTLIG-BUTLIG/SORES C LANGIB/SCAB D KIROT/PAIN E PAMAMAGA/INFLAMATION F BUKOL/LUMP/SWELLING G OTHER: _____	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
J5	**Sa nakaraang 12 buwan, may napansin ka bang hindi pangkaraniwang tulo o nana na lumalabas sa iyong ari?** *In the past 12 months, did you have unusual urethral discharge?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ J6
	IF NONE IN J4 & J5, SKIP TO J13		
J6	**May kinonsulta ka ba tungkol sa mga sintomas na iyon?** *Did you consult anyone about those symptoms?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ J7 → J10
J7	**Saan ka pumunta para kumonsulta?** *Where did you go for medical consultation?*	SOCIAL HYGIENE CLINIC/ RH OR WELLNESS CLINIC 1 SHC SATELLITE CLINIC/ 2 MOBILE CLINIC ..... 3 GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . 4 CITY HEALTH CLINIC ..... 5 MAIN HEALTH CENTER ..... 6 BARANGAY HEALTH 7 STATION ..... 8 OTHER: _____	
J8	**Kanino ka kumonsulta?** *Who did you consult?*	DOCTOR ..... 1 NURSE ..... 2 MIDWIFE ..... 3 TRADITIONAL HEALER ..... 4 FRIENDS ..... 5 OTHERS: _____	
J9	**Na-kumpleto mo ba ang medikasyon na iniresta o ipinayo sa iyo?** *Did you complete the medication prescribed to you?*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 MEDS NOT PRESCRIBED 3	
J10	**Nabanggit mo ba ito sa iyong partner bago ka nakipagtalik?** *Did you tell your partner before you had sex?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
J11	**Nakipagtalik ka pa rin ba kahit may nararamdaman kang sintomas?** *Did you continue to have sex despite the symptoms?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ J12 → J13
J12	**Gumamit ba kayo ng condom?** *Was a condom used when you had sex?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
	HIV AND AIDS		
J13	**Alam mo ba ang HIV?** *Do you know what HIV is?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
J14	**Alam mo ba ang AIDS?** *Do you know what AIDS is?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
J15	**Maari bang may HIV ang isang taong mukha namang malusog?** *Can a healthy-looking person have HIV?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
J16	**Maiiwasan ba ang pagkakaroon ng HIV?** *Can HIV be prevented?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
J17	**Tataas ba ang tyansa na mahawaan ng HIV kung mayroon kang STI na hindi nagamot?** *Can having an untreated STI increase the risk of HIV transmission?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
J18	**Kung ang iyong sex partner ay nag-iisa lamang, wala syang ibang sex partner, at di pa nagkakaroon ng HIV, bababa ba ang tyansa na maipasa ang HIV?** *Can having sex with only one faithful, uninfected partner reduce the risk of HIV transmission?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
J19	**Pwede bang magka-HIV ang isang tao sa pamamagitan ng paggamit ng inidoro o ihian sa pampublikong banyo o CR?** *Can a person get HIV by using toilet bowls/urinals in public places?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
J20	**Ang paggamit ba ng condom ay makakapagpababa ng tyansa na maipasa ang HIV?** Can using condoms reduce the risk of *HIV transmission?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
J21	**Ang isang tao ba ay pwedeng magka-HIV sa pamamagitan ng kagat ng lamok?** *Can a person get HIV from mosquitoes bites?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
J22	**Ang paggamit ba ng karayom na ginamit na ng may HIV sa pagtuturok ng droga ay maaring makataas ang posibilidad na magkaroon ng HIV?** *Can the sharing of needles after an HIV infected person had used it increase the risk of HIV infection?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
J23	**Maari bang magkaroon ng HIV ang isang tao kapag nakiki-share sa pagkain ng taong may HIV?** *Can a person get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected with HIV?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
J24	**Sa palagay mo ba, may posibilidad ka na magkaroon ng HIV ?** *Do you feel that you yourself are at risk of HIV infection?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ **J25** → **J26**
J25	**Sa palagay mo, bakit ka may posibilidad na magkaroon ng HIV?** **DO NOT READ REASONS** ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS *Why do you feel that you are at risk of HIV infection?*	ALREADY HAVE HIV ..... A HAD SEX WITH AN HIV+ PARTNER ..... B MANY SEX PARTNERS ..... C DO NOT ALWAYS USE CONDOMS ..... D SHARING NEEDLES WHEN INJECTING DRUGS ..... E OTHERS: _____	**THEN GO TO J27**
J26	**Sa palagay mo, bakit WALANG posibilidad na magkaroon ng HIV?** **DO NOT READ REASONS** ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS *Why do you feel that you are not at risk of HIV infection?*	ONLY HAVE ONE PARTNER A ALWAYS USE CONDOMS B CONVINCED PARTNER IS CLEAN C NEVER DO ANAL SEX D NEVER SHARE NEEDLE E OTHERS: _____	
J27	**May kilala ka ba na may HIV?** *Do you know of a person who has HIV?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
J28	**Saan dito sa syudad ka maaring pumunta kung gusto mong magpa HIV test na walang makakaalam?** ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS *Where in the city can you go to have a confidential test to find out if they are infected with HIV?* *(Confidential means that nobody will know the test result unless you want them to know about it.)*	SOCIAL HYGIENE CLINIC/ RH & WELLNESS CLINIC 1 SHC SATELLITE CLINIC/ MOBILE CLINIC 2 GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 3 RURAL HEALTH CLINIC 4 PRIVATE CLINIC 5 RED CROSS 6 MAIN HEALTH CENTER 7 BLOOD DONATION CENTER 9 OTHERS: _____	
J29	**Nagpa-HIV test ka na ba? (Bago kuhanan ng dugo, kailangang pumirma sa consent form ang nagpapa-HIV test.)** *Have you ever been tested for HIV? (HIV testing requires signing of a consent form before blood extraction.)*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ **J30** → **Go to Section K**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
J30	**Anong buwan at taon ka huling nagpa- HIV test?** *In what month and year did you have your most recent test?*	MONTH ..... ☐☐ YEAR ..... ☐☐☐☐	
J31	**Saan ka nagpa-test?** *Where did you have the test?*	SOCIAL HYGIENE CLINIC/ RH & WELLNESS CLINIC 1 SHC SATELLITE CLINIC/ MOBILE CLINIC 2 GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 3 RURAL HEALTH CLINIC 4 PRIVATE CLINIC 5 RED CROSS 6 MAIN HEALTH CENTER 7 BLOOD DONATION CENTER 9 OTHERS:	
J32	**Ang huli mo bang HIV test ay boluntaryo, o ginawa mo lamang dahil ito ay kailangan?** *The last time you were tested, did you voluntarily undergo HIV testing or were you required to have the test?*	VOLUNTARY ..... 1 → **J34** REQUIRED ..... 2 → **J33**	
J33	**Sino ang nag require na magpa HIV test ka? Bakit daw?** *Who required you to get an HIV test?* *What was the reason for the test?*	WHO: _____ WHY:	
J34	**Kinuha mo ba ang resulta ng test mo?** *Did you get the results of your test?*	YES ..... 1 → **J36** NO ..... 2 → **J35**	
J35	**Bakit HINDI mo nakuha ang resulta ng test mo?** *Why did you not get the results of your test?*	STILL WAITING FOR RESULT 1 DOESNT WANT TO KNOW 2 AFRAID TO KNOW RESULT 3 FORGOT TO GET RESULT 4 CLINIC IS FAR ..... 5 OTHERS, SPECIFY _____	Go to Section F
J36	**Ano ang resulta?** *What was the result?*	POSITIVE/ REACTIVE 1 NEGATIVE/ NON-REACTIVE 2 CANNOT REMEMBER 3 REFUSES TO ANSWER 95	

PROCEED TO SECTION K

SECTION K. EXPOSURE TO HIV INTERVENTION

Ang susunod na mga tanong ay tungkol sa mga programa para sa STI o HIV
The next questions are on sexually transmitted infections (STI) or HIV intervention programs.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
K1	**Saan o kanino mo nakuha ang mga impormasyon mo tungkol sa STI o HIV?** ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS *Where or from whom did you obtain information about STI or HIV?*	TV ..... A RADIO ..... B NEWSPAPER/MAG/TABLOID C INTERNET ..... D PRINTED MATERIALS (Pamphlets, flyers, etc.) . E FRIENDS ..... F PARENTS/RELATIVES ..... G TEACHERS ..... H PEER EDUCATORS ..... I COUNSELORS ..... J SOCIAL HYGIENE CLINIC . K OTHER: _____	
K2	**Anong impormasyon ang iyong natatandaan?** PROBE AND ASK FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS *What information do you remember?*	PREVENTION ..... A ADDRESSING STIGMA ..... B CARE AND SUPPORT ..... C TREATMENT ..... D OTHER: _____	
	Ang mga susunod na katanungan ay tungkol sa nakaraang 12 buwan. *The next questions pertain to the past 12 months.*		
K3	**Nakapunta ka ba sa isang seminar o miting o talakayan tungkol sa mga paraan para makaiwas sa STI o HIV?** *Have you ever attended a seminar or meeting or a discussion that addressed the prevention of infection with STI or HIV?*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 →	**K5**
K4	**Sino ang nag-organisa nito?** *Who organized it?*	SOCIAL HYGIENE CLINIC . 1 HEALTH CENTER ..... 2 WORKPLACE ..... 3 NGO/CBO ..... 4 OTHERS:	
K5	**May lumapit ba sa iyo para ipaliwanag kung paano maiiwasan magka HIV sa nakikipagtalik?** *Has anyone ever approached you to talk about how to prevent sexual transmission of HIV?*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 →	**K7**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
K6	**Sino ang nagpaliwanag sa iyo?** *Who explained it to you?*	PEER OUTREACH WORKER 1 NGO REPRESENTATIVE . . . 2 SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . 3 FRIEND . . . . . 4 FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 5 PRIEST/CHURCH WORKER 6 OTHERS:	
K7	**Nakatanggap ka na ba ng libreng condom galing sa isang tao o organisasyon?** *Have you receive condom(s) from a person or organization who gives it for free?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ K9
K8	**Sino ang nagbigay sa iyo?** *Who gave it to you?*	PEER OUTREACH WORKER 1 NGO REPRESENTATIVE . . . 2 SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . 3 FRIEND . . . . . 4 FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 5 PRIEST/CHURCH WORKER 6 OTHERS:	
K9	**Nakatanggap ka na ba ng pampadulas/ "lubricant" galing sa isang tao o organisasyon na nagbibigay nito ng libre?** *Did you receive lubricant(s) from a person or organization who gives it for free?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ K11
K10	**Sino ang nagbigay sa iyo?** *Who gave it to you?*	PEER OUTREACH WORKER 1 NGO REPRESENTATIVE . . . 2 SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . 3 FRIEND . . . . . 4 FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 5 PRIEST/CHURCH WORKER 6 OTHERS:	
K11	**May lumapit ba sa iyo para magpaliwanag kung paano maiiwasan magka HIV pag-nagtuturok ng droga?** *Has anyone ever approached you to talk about how to prevent HIV transmission when injecting drugs?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ TERMINATE INTERVIEW END TIME
K12	**Sino ang nagpaliwanag sa iyo?** *Who explained it to you?* **ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS**	PEER OUTREACH WORKER 1 NGO REPRESENTATIVE . . . 2 SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . 3 FRIEND . . . . . 4 FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 5 PRIEST OR CHURCH WORKER 6 OTHER:	
	RECORD END TIME.	HOUR ☐☐ MINUTES ☐☐	

Further Study of the 2009 Philippine Integrated HIV Behavioral and Serologic Surveillance (IHBSS)

HIV Prevalence and Behavioral Risk Factors among Males Having Sex with Males(MSM)

This study was written and analyzed by:
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The rapidly accelerating rate of new HIV infection in the past years has been a cause of great concern. From 2000 until 2005, an average of one new case was registered every three days. In 2010, however, the average accelerated to four new cases a day. From 1984 until March 2010, the country had a cumulative case of 4,817. Of these, 393 were recorded in the first quarter of 2010 alone.

In light of the alarming increase in the number of new cases of HIV, there is a need to generate more information to better understand the extent of the phenomenon, as well as to identify the interplay of different factors that contribute to the growing epidemic.

One of the biggest and most immediate challenges in effectively responding to HIV in the Philippines is confronting the truly startling rates of infection among men having sex with men (MSM) and transgender persons. Starting 2007, there has been a shift from the predominant trend of transmission from heterosexual to male-to-male sex. From 56 percent of annual reported cases in 2007, proportion of sexual transmission through male-to-male sex has increased to 73 percent in 2009. By end of 2010, MSM accounted for 81 percent for reported sexual tramsnission of HIV.

This document is an in-depth analysis of the data on the MSM population generated by the 2009 Integrated HIV Behavioral and Serologic Surveillance System (IHBSS). IHBSS is a biennial study of the Department of Health to collect, analyze, and interpret data on HIV and AIDS in 20 selected sites across the country. Blood samples were taken from the respondents and the serologic result for each of them was then matched with the behavioral survey they have completed using an identification number assigned to them.

In-depth study research methodology

The Research Team, composed of demographers and statisticians, employed different stages of data validation to clean the data. The stages included correcting irregular and missing data entries or odd codes, and matching the behavioral and serologic data. This process proved critical as it allowed the researchers to correct any inconsistencies they have uncovered before analyzing the data.

The researchers limited the analysis to descriptive univariate with the addition of semi-bivariate tables. Only frequencies, rate, ratio, proportion, measures of central tendencies, and measure of dispersion were used. No inferential analysis was done because of certain data limitations.

The study focused on the following variables:

1. STI and HIV prevalence among MSM respondents,

2. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics,

3. Prevailing knowledge om HIV and AIDS and its modes of transmission and prevention,

5. Mitigating non-sexual behaviors particularly alcohol and drug use;

6. Exposure to STI and HIV interventions

Significant findings

Demographic and socio-economic characteristic

The survey had 4,372 MSM respondents unevenly distributed across 20 study sites.

The respondents were relatively young with a median age of 22; majority of the respondents were in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups.

In terms of marital status, 94 percent of the respondents were single and about five percent were married. About 17 percent of the respondents were living with a partner at the time of the interview.

The researchers also looked into the educational background of the respondents, as well as their work and income status. Majority of the them received at least secondary education (49.5%). 43.6 percent had vocational, college, or postgraduate studies. Only a minimal number of respondents had only elementary education. However, the level of their education did not necessarily translate to employment. Of those who had vocational and higher level of education, only 55.1 percent were working at the time of the interview. Overall, only 49 percent of the respondents surveyeyed were working. It is interesting to note that respondents who earned an income the month before the survey reported an average income (P7,733.44) slightly higher than the poverty threshold of P6,274.00.

HIV Prevalence

The serologic component of the IHBSS revealed that 45 out of the 4,327 respondents are HIV positive (about 1 %). Davao and Manila had 11 cases each, while the rest of the sites had five or less. It should be noted that in the 2007 IHBSS, only three MSM respondents tested positive.

Those who tested positive had a median age of 24. Ten were in the 15-19 age group, while 15 were in the 20-24 age group. All of the HIV-positive MSM were single, 60 percent had reached college, and 60 percent were working.

Sexual risk behaviors

Knowledge on STI

Majority (82%) of the MSM respondents had ever heard of sexually transmitted infections (STI). They also had a relatively high knowledge on the symptoms of STI on men, with only 9.9 percent of them saying that they did not know any symptoms.

The most common known symptoms were genital discharge and burning pain when urinating with 64 percent each. The least known symptom was “can’t retract foreskin” which may be due to the fact that majority of Filipino males are circumcised.

A high percentage of the respondents knew of HIV (77.9%) and AIDS (89.7%). Similarly, majority of the respondents agreed that a healthy looking person can be infected (80%) and that HIV can be prevented (87%). There is also a high level of knowledge on prevention and transmission, with 87 percent agreeing that untreated STI increases the risk of transmission and 85 percent saying that using condom may prevent the transmission of HIV.

Unfortunately, knowledge does not automatically translate to practice. A high percentage of respondents who reported anal sex (53.5%) in the past 12 months preceding the survey had unprotected anal sex (70%). Interestingly, only 31.4 percent of the respondents who reported to have had vaginal sex had unprotected vaginal sex.

A large proportion of MSM had sex in exchange for money or in kind. This was most evident among MSM in the younger age groups, those who only had elementary level of education, and those who were not working.

The data on the age of first sex reveal early sexual initiation among MSM respondents. Most of them had their sexual debut during their adolescent years, with some having had their first sex between the age of five and ten. Some of these first sexual encounters were either forced or in exchange for money or in kind.

A relatively low percentage of MSM (15.9%) engaged in group sex, although there is a significant variation across study sites. Cebu City had the highest number of respondents who engaged in group sex (34%), followed by Quezon City (32.5%) and Manila (20%). The mean number of male partners in last group sex was 3.77, while the mean number of female partners was 1.95. Aside from the risk of multiple sex partners, majority of the respondents were under the influence of alcohol during their last group sex. Nine percent also took drugs. Alarmingly, 54.5 percent of those who joined group sex never used condom. In terms of HIV status, more HIV positive MSM (25%) ever experienced group sex compared to non-HIV positive MSM (15.9%).

Non-sexual risk behaviors

The survey also looked into alcohol and drug use among MSM. While these two may not directly put a person at risk to HIV, alcohol and drug use could impair a person's judgement which may then expose them to certain risks.

Majority of the respondents (73%) were under the influence of alcohol during their sexual encounters in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Of those who were under the influence of alcohol, only 18.6 used condoms during their sexual encounter. Drug use is also quite evident, with 55 percent saying that they have had sexual encounters while under the influence of drugs.

Exposure to HIV interventions

The most accessible intervention is condom distribution, with 41 percent of respondents having received condom from a person or institution. The least accessible is lubricant distribution, with only one in nine respondents having received lubricants. Access to information is also quite low, with one in three approached by someone to discuss STI and HIV prevention, and one in four having attended a seminar or meeting on prevention.

Nevertheless, access to interventions does not necessarily translate to safer sex behavior. Of those who have received condom, only 46 percent used it in their anal sex

encounters.

Policy and program implications

Given the findings, the Research Team came up with the following recommendations:

- Prioritize prevention and treatment of STI and HIV among MSM. There is a need to scale up existing programs to prevent the further spread of STI and HIV infection among this population. A more favorable environment should be created to remove stigma and discrimination against HIV and same sex relations.

- There is a need to develop comprehensive programs specifically for adolescents. As the data have shown, those in the younger age groups, particularly those aged 15 to 19, exhibited a higher degree of risky behaviors. The programs should also address the larger issue of sexual health and human rights, considering that adolescents are more prone to violence, seduction, and sexual abuse.

- Address the socio-economic drivers of HIV infection. It is evident from the data presented that the socio-economic status of an MSM may force him to engage in paid sex, which magnifies his risk for HIV infection.

- Communication strategies, particularly the promotion of condom, should be reviewed to assess how knowledge can be translated into practice. While MSM had a generally high level of knowledge on STI and HIV, condom use among this population remains low. Communication strategies should also look into the interplay of non-sexual behaviors such as alcohol and drug consumption.

As of March 2010, the Philippine HIV and AIDS Registry recorded a total of 4,817 cumulative cases since HIV surveillance was started in 1984 (DOH, Philippine HIV and AIDS Registry, 2010). While the country's current Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) cases remain below the epidemic level, the number of new cases is increasing to a record high.

From January to March 2010, 393 additional cases were already reported, or about four (4) new cases everyday. The new cases were almost half of the total cases recorded in 2009 (835). The National Epidemiological Center (NEC) projected that there would be 1,500 new cases by the end of 2010. (Tayag, 2010).

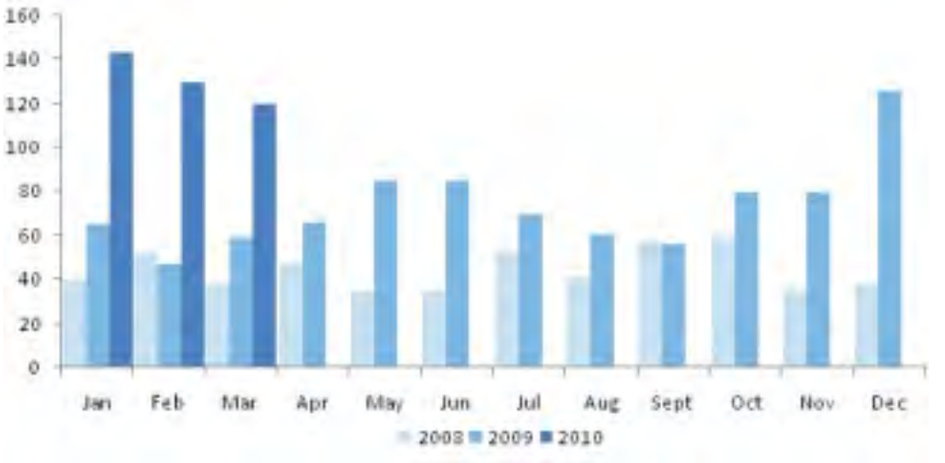
Table 1. Data from the Philippine HIV and AIDS Registry

			Asymptomatic cases			
Total reported cases						
	120	393	4,817	117	387	3,979
AIDS cases	3	6	838			
Males	104	349	3,581			
Females	16	44	1,225			
Youth (15-24 years old)		35	126	850		

The "low and slow" characterization of the HIV and AIDS situation in the Philippines in the past has put the issue at the low end of development agenda. Today, however, it is widely recognized that unless appropriate programs are in place, the situation is "going

to get worse before it gets better." (Tayag, 2010)

Figure 1. Number of new HIV cases per month (2008-2010)



Source: Philippine HIV and AIDS Registry, 2010

About 89 percent of the new cases of infections (349) in 2010 were males and 32 percent were youth aged 15-24 years old. Most of the infections were transmitted through sexual contacts.

The need to take action to prevent HIV infection from becoming an outbreak cannot be overemphasized as the Philippines is committed to totally halt the spread of HIV infection by 2015 in line with Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 6. However, it is only in recent years when the magnitude of the problem is becoming more apparent.

Without in-depth knowledge on the phenomenon and on the people involved, taking appropriate action becomes difficult. In this context, the effort of the government and non-government agencies to track down the movement of infection and understand the behavioral aspects necessary for policy and program design becomes very significant. It is likewise from this context that this paper derives its relevance. This paper aims to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the behavioral and non behavioral drivers of HIV infections that would serve as a basis for policy and program development.

The IHBSS. The first systematic attempt of the Department of Health (DOH) to track HIV and AIDS in the Philippines was the HIV and AIDS Registry established in 1984. This was followed by the HIV Serologic Surveillance (HSS) in 1993 and, subsequently, by the Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance (BSS) in 1997. These surveillance systems aimed to unearth information needed to address the prevailing HIV infection.

To make these systems more effective in producing information needed by program managers and policymakers, reviews and consultations were conducted. The review of

these systems by the DOH and all concerned agencies led to the 2005 Integrated HIV Behavioral and Serologic Surveillance System (IHBSS). The IHBSS is the ongoing systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of HIV and AIDS data and the dissemination of information as basis for planning, policy, and program development. To date, three IHBSS have already been conducted in 2005, 2007, and 2009. Despite its limitations, the IHBSS contains a wealth of serologic and behavioral information

necessary for the understanding of the HIV phenomenon.

The 2009 IHBSS covered distinct subsets of population whose behavior put them at risk for HIV transmission. This report focuses mainly on males who have sex with males (MSM), a subpopulation defined as *males in cruising areas and streets, parks, establishments, others who engaged in oral and/or anal sex with other males in the past year preceding the survey for economic reasons or pleasure*. (IHBSS, 2009)

The interest in studying sexual behaviors of MSM is rationalized by the increasing HIV infection among this particular population segment in the epidemic. Data from the Philippine HIV and AIDS Registry showed that from 2007, there has been a shift in the predominant trend of sexual transmission of HIV infection from heterosexual contact (29%) to MSM (71%)(PNAC, 2010). Moreover, for most-at-risk-population (MARP) for 2010, ten (10) males engaged in risky sexual behaviors for every one (1) female who did the same. Of the reported cases of HIV infection in 2010, 62 percent were MSM (cited in Tayag, 2010).

B. Objectives of the

study

This further study of the results of the 2009 IHBSS generally aims to analyze the HIV prevalence and behavioral risk factors among MSM as basis for plan and program development. Specifically, this study aims to:

- determine the prevalence and incidence of HIV among MSM across the 20 sentinel and study sites;
- describe the behavioral factors among MSM and the interplay of their demographic and socio-economic characteristics as well as some non-behavioral factors with these behavioral factors;
- determine the exposure of MSM to STI and HIV and AIDS intervention programs to further assess the progress of these interventions in reaching out to this segment of population; and
- identify major policy and program implications based on the key findings of this study.

This study is a descriptive analysis of the data gathered by the 2009 IHBSS conducted in twenty (20) study sites. All of the sites are urbanized areas where HIV prevalence is more pronounced.

C.1. Sampling methodology

The 2009 IHBSS applied the Time-Location Sampling or TLS (equal probability) method - an appropriate sampling technique for some hard-to-reach or hidden populations such as the MSM. It involves time and location dimensions where a complete list of all target population is not available but members of this segment of population can be associated with physical location/site at a specific time.

A significant step in the TLS method was the assigning of weights for each cluster of respondents/cases within a specific venue (i.e. gay bars, theaters, parks) for each city. In this step, the proportion of the actual sample against the population of a specific location (venue) for a specific time (hour or day) was generated as weight of each case. The weights were used to adjust for probability of inclusion and thus helped to make inference to the population from where the sample was drawn.

For the 2009 IHBSS, the basis of the weights was the event-tracking data sheet which included the event number, venue, total counts of MARPs in each event, and number of completed interview/respondents. The consultants prepared a worksheet where all data were keyed-in and weights were generated and applied to the Statistical Package for Social Sciences statistical software. It was, however, necessary to consult the site coordinators of the survey as there was inconsistency in the number of respondents between the event tracking data and survey data within the city.

There are three sources for this inconsistency. The first one is the non-random selection of events. The supposedly random selection of respondents from establishments such as gay bars, clubs, street parks, among others was not adhered to but instead included non-random events or those events outside of their calendar. These included beauty contests for “Miss Gay” and town fiesta. To resolve this, zero weights or “wild cards” were assigned to specific venues and therefore to the corresponding respondents or cases from these venues.

The data in Table 2 provide the number of zero weights for each site. Across the sites, there were two cities which had zero weights for all cases, namely, Angeles and Puerto Princesa.

The other two sources of inconsistency are the non-representativeness of universe venue list of all MSM and non-random intervention at the individual level. Other respondents were tapped because they conform to the stereotypes of MSM. The MSM in this study, therefore, excluded those that could not be easily identified as MSM, those in men’s institutions (e.g. prisons and seminaries), and those not frequenting the venues from which the respondents were gathered.

Table 2. Number of zero weights within each and across sentinel sites

Angeles City 300 300 Baguio City 308 1 Butuan City 300 48 Cebu City 300 0 Davao City 300 0 General Santos

City 304 11 Puerto Galera 165 0 Puerto Princesa 300 300 Santiago City 171 39 Tuguegarao City 76 12

Zamboanga City 299 33 Surigao 114 3 **Metro Manila**

Caloocan City 150 38 Makati City 140 0 Mandaluyong City 154 0 City of Manila 300 36 Marikina City 117 1 Pasig City 100 0 Pasay City 200 145 Quezon City 274 25

As mentioned earlier, the IHBSS is the integration of the serologic and behavioral surveillance systems. The serologic surveillance was undertaken by taking, testing, and analyzing blood samples from the respondents. Data on the serologic surveillance were then matched with the behavioral survey, using the identification number assigned to each respondent.

For the behavioral component of the study, a standard questionnaire was designed to collect information on behavioral risk factors and co-factors associated with the spread of HIV. Most of the questions were similar for all groups except for the sexual behavior questions and more in-depth questions for injecting drug use (IDU) and injection risk for IDU. Face-to-face interviews with the respondents were employed for data gathering.

Part of the deliverables of the Research Team in undertaking this study was to clean the data before analyzing it. This process proved to be a critical aspect of the data management since a 100-percent validation uncovered significant inconsistencies between the questionnaire and the encoded data. The data cleaning process entailed several stages of data validation which included the correction of irregular and missing data entries or odd codes based on the completed questionnaires.

The 2009 IHBSS covered a total of 4,372 MSM respondents. The sample respondents were distributed by geographic location as follows:

Table 3. Distribution of MSM respondents by geographic location

Angeles City 300 6.9

Baguio City 308 7.0

Butuan City 300 6.9

Cebu City 300 6.9

Davao City 300 6.9

General Santos City 304 7.0

Puerto Galera 165 3.8

Puerto Princesa 300 6.9

Santiago City 171 3.9

Tuguegarao City 76 1.7

Zamboanga City 299 6.8

see next page

Surigao 114 2.6 Caloocan City 150 3.4 Makati City 140 3.2

Mandaluyong City 154 3.5 City of Manila 300 6.9 Marikina

City 117 2.7 Pasig City 100 2.3 Pasay City 200 4.6 Quezon

City 274 6.3

In matching the behavioral and serologic data, there were excess blood samples relative to accomplished questionnaires. Specifically in Marikina City, a significant number of questionnaires were not spared from flood brought about by typhoon Ondoy last September 2009. All blood samples in the site were, however, intact because these were transported to the DOH STI/AIDS Central Cooperative Laboratory (SACCL) for testing and encoding after sample blood collection. In other cities, some questionnaires

were terminated because the respondents did not have sex with men.

C.3. Statistical methods of analysis

This study is a descriptive analysis of the HIV prevalence and behavioral factors among MSM based on the 2009 IHBSS data set using the SPSS format. It is limited to descriptive univariate analysis with an addition of semi-bivariate tables which include more than one variable in a table but without testing for statistical significance. For this analysis, only frequencies, rate, ratio, proportion, measures of central tendencies (mean, median, mode), and measure of dispersion (standard deviation and range) were used. The nature of the data would not warrant any inferential analysis because of the above mentioned data limitations.

The dataset was aggregated without altering the weights previously assigned to each case. These weights were meaningless when used in aggregated data because these were specific to the site that had a corresponding events tracking and was cluster specific. It is also important to note that no additional weight was assigned per site to account for weights of site across total sites, thus, univariate tables were generated per site for the weighted and unweighted sites. Multivariate regression modeling for the whole dataset was not advisable because site-specific data were highly skewed to particular characteristics. For example, majority of respondents from Quezon City were male sex workers and bisexual, 85 percent of respondents from Cebu were homosexuals, a great majority of the respondents from Surigao were students, almost all respondents from Pasig were bisexuals, some sites had large number of *parlorista* respondents and almost 90 percent to 100 percent were single and young, 15-24 years old. Basic data requirement to proceed for multivariate regression analysis, such as normal distribution of important variables, could not be guaranteed with the present MSM dataset, thus higher inferential statistical test will be differed.

D. Analytical framework

The analytical framework used for conceptualizing and analyzing the 2009 IHBSS, as shown below, was adopted in guiding the analysis undertaken in this study. The framework describes the various direct and indirect factors that affect HIV incidence, prevalence, and seropositivity.

Figure 2. Analytical framework in analyzing the factors related to HIV incidence,

HIV and AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes

Risk Behaviors (Sexual & Non Sexual)

STI and HIV Incidence, Prevalence,

Seropositivity among MSM

Demographic and Co Factors

As can be seen from the framework, prevailing knowledge and attitudes on HIV and AIDS directly affect HIV infection. On one hand, knowledge on the mode of transmission and prevention influences sexual and non-sexual behaviors of individuals. Sexual and non-sexual behaviors, on the other hand, put individuals at risk of HIV and STI infections. As included in the IHBSS, sexual risks behaviors among MSM include: a) engagement in oral and anal sex with men; b) engagement in sexual activities with women; c) engagement in sex with multiple partners; and d) non-use of condom during these sexual engagements. Factors that mitigate the possibility of STI and HIV infection may include use of alcohol and drugs before or during the sexual activity.

Demographic and socio-economic factors are likewise significant factors in HIV infections. Age, sex, marital status, level of income, and education directly influence individual's sexual decisions. All these factors can shed light on areas that need to be addressed to halt HIV infection.

E. Coverage of the

Using the MSM data set of the 2009 IHBSS, this study focuses on the description of the following variables:

a. STI and HIV prevalence among MSM respondents;

b. Demographic and some socio-economic characteristics of MSM respondents;

c. Prevailing knowledge on HIV and AIDS and its mode of transmission and prevention among MSM respondents;

d. Risky sexual behaviors and non-sexual behaviors of MSM respondents;

e. Mitigating non-sexual behaviors among MSM respondents particularly alcohol and drug use; and

f. Exposure to some STI and HIV interventions.

SECTION 2: DEMOGRAPHIC

A.1. MSM as a behavioral category

MSM are men and boys who engage in sexual activity with members of the same sex, regardless of how they sexually identify themselves. This concept describes a behavior rather than a specific group of people. The term was conceptualized in the 1990s by epidemiologists in order to study the spread of disease among men who have sex with men, regardless of identity (UNAIDS).

MSM as a behavior concept was constructed to provide better categories that would offer better analytical concepts for the study of disease risk than identity-based categories such as "gay," “homosexual,” "bisexual," or "straight or heterosexual.” A man who self identifies as gay or bisexual may not necessarily be sexually active with men, while someone who identifies as straight might be sexually active with men. MSM, therefore, includes self-identified gay, bisexual, or heterosexual men, many of whom may not consider themselves gay or bisexual. HIV responses for transgender populations are also often considered alongside MSM initiatives (UNAIDS).

Many of the MSM in the country are not easily identifiable because of the prevailing social stigma on the sexual behavior they exhibit. A significant proportion of them is “invisible” and “hidden” and not open about their sexual activities. This makes it difficult for program managers and planners to fully capture the condition of the infection among this group.

In the 2009 IHBSS, MSM included men in cruising areas (streets, parks, establishments, others) who engaged in oral and/or anal sex with other males in the past year preceding the survey for economic reasons or for pleasure. These included callboys, *parloristas*, *“pa-men”* gays or *bakla*, homosexuals, bisexuals, straight macho dancers, and *“pusong babae.”*

A.2. The need to focus on MSM’s sexual behavior

The number of HIV cases among MSM is on the rise. Moreover, there are MSM who engage in sexual activities with women which may have implications in HIV prevention programs since these female partners often remain largely unaware of their partners' other sexual activities.

Owing to stigma and discrimination, MSM rarely access sexual health services, making them all the more vulnerable to HIV infections. Given these considerations, the need to focus on the sexual and non-sexual behaviors of MSM is vital in the design of appropriate interventions to halt HIV infections.

As shown in the analytical framework, the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of MSM are assumed to be determinants of sexual behaviors. The IHBSS collected information on a number of basic characteristics of the MSM respondents including: age, educational level, occupation, current relationship status, and marital status. This section provides a demographic and socio-economic profile of the MSM respondents.

B.1 Demographic Characteristics

Age Composition

MSM respondents were relatively young with a median age of 22 years. About two out of three respondents were young adults - approximately one-third (30.2%) were teenagers (15-19 years) and another one-third (34.8%) were in the 20-24 age-group.

Table 4. Age composition

15-17 4 180

18-19 26 1,142

20-24 34.8 1,520

25-29 17.7 774

30-34 7.8 340

35-39 4.4 190

40-44 2.8 122

45 and over 2.3 99

Mean Age: 24.17 years

Median Age: 22 years

**Note: Data on minors aged 15 to 17 were further disaggregated from the 15 to 19 age group since this particular age group is considered as children by the Unicef.*

About four percent of MSM were children, 15-17 years old. This expands the issue of HIV infection among MSM to the issues surrounding the welfare of children. In the succeeding analysis, the sexual behaviors of this particular MSM population will be specifically analyzed to draw out the factors that put minors and children into health and development risks and threats.

Among study sites, General Santos City and Surigao had the youngest MSM respondents with a median age of 19 years. These two sites had the highest percentage of MSM 15-19 years old - 56 percent for Surigao and 55 percent for General Santos City. Respondents from Puerto Galera posted the oldest median age of 27, followed by respondents from Marikina (26). One out of five (22.6%) MSM respondents from Puerto Galera were 35 years old and older.

Overall, a substantial proportion of the MSM respondents (65%) were adolescents and young adults 15-24 year old. The risk associated with these age groups is associated with the biological, social, and physiological changes that occur during their transition to adulthood. Given these realities, there is a need for policymakers and program planners to consider the sexual and reproductive health needs of these age groups.

Table 5. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by age-group and by study site

	15- 19	20- 24	25- 29	30- 34	35- 39	40- 44	45 &over	
Angeles*	29.3	33.3	17.7	9.0	5.7	2.0	3.0	22.0 300
Baguio	14.8	36.4	14.4	5.9	11.8	8.2	8.5	24.0 305
Butuan	44.4	39.3	9.9	3.2	2.0	1.2	--	20.0 252
Cebu	45.5	37.9	11.0	2.3	1.7	0.7	1.0	20.0 301
Davao	31.0	32.3	18.4	10.9	4.1	1.4	2.0	22.0 294
General Santos	55.1	30.6	7.8	5.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	19.0 294
Puerto Galera	9.8	33.1	17.8	16.6	11.0	5.5	6.1	27.0 163
Puerto Princesa*	49.7	33.7	11.0	2.7	1.3	1.0	0.7	20.0 300
Santiago	27.7	25.2	23.4	5.4	8.1	6.3	3.6	24.0 111
Tuguegarao	35.5	16.1	22.6	6.5	9.7			

6.5 3.2 23.0 31

Zamboanga 31.3 30.9 17.7 8.3 5.3 4.2 2.3 22.0 265 *see next page*

Surigao 55.9 32.4 3.6 4.5 1.8 1.8 -- 19.0 111 Caloocan 32.5 28.1 11.4 8.8 5.3 7.0 7.0 22.0 114

Makati 16.4 44.0 25.4 5.2 1.5 3.7 3.7 23.8 134 Mandaluyong 21.9 28.4 26.5 9.0 8.4 2.6 3.2 24.0

155 Manila 14.4 36.4 33.0 11.0 2.7 1.9 0.8 24.0 264 Marikina 15.5 31.8 20.9 14.7 14.0 2.3 0.8

26.0 129 Pasig 35.3 22.5 18.6 13.7 4.9 2.0 2.9 21.7 102 Pasay 12.8 48.9 12.8 17.0 4.3 4.3 -- 23.1

47 Quezon City 16.6 45.2 22.1 13.4 0.9 -- 1.8 23.0 217

* unweighted

Marital status

The MSM covered by the survey were mostly single. Nine out of ten (94%) MSM respondents were single and only about five percent were married. All MSM respondents from Surigao City were single while Quezon City had the highest percentage of married respondents (17%). One in ten MSM respondents from Puerto Galera (11.2%) and Baguio (10.8%) were married.

Table 6. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by marital status

Single 94.0 3,077

Married 5.1 167

Separated/Widowed 0.9 30

Table 7. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by marital status and by study site

Angeles* 91.2 6.8 2.0 296 Baguio 88.6 10.8 0.7 297 Butuan 96.0 2.4 1.6 252

Cebu 97.0 2.3 0.7 299 Davao 99.0 0.3 0.7 294 General Santos 99.0 0.7 0.3 293

Puerto Galera 87.6 11.2 1.2 161 Puerto Princesa* 98.0 1.7 0.3 300 Santiago

93.7 6.3 -- 111 Tuguegarao 96.8 3.2 -- 31

Zamboanga 95.1 4.5 0.4 266 Surigao 100.0 -- -- 111 Caloocan 96.5 2.6 0.9 115

Makati 89.6 7.5 3.0 134 Mandaluyong 93.4 6.6 -- 151 Manila 93.9 3.0 3.0 264

Marikina 91.5 7.0 1.6 129 Pasig 98.0 2.0 -- 100 Pasay 97.9 2.1 -- 48

Quezon City 82.1 17.0 0.9 218 * unweighted

The marital status of MSM respondents provides a different picture from most of the global situation. Asian studies on the differences on sexual behaviors between married and unmarried men revealed different patterns of HIV infections. On one hand, findings from the study of Ruan et al. (2008) showed that unmarried men who had sex with other men in Jinan, China were more than six time likely to be HIV-infected than married men with both male and female partners. On the other hand, Feng et al. (2009) found that married men who had sex with men in Chongqing, China were more than twice as likely to be infected than their non-married counterparts. More than the differences in the findings, these studies establish the relevance of marital status on the sexual behaviors

of MSM.

A generalization that most of the MSM in the country are single, however, might be difficult to assume given the limitations in the recruitment of the respondents. Nonetheless, the data indicate significant realities that should be considered in programming.

Current relationship status

Maintaining a current relationship has an impact on the sexual behaviors of MSM. It also indicates the level of exposure of the MSM and his partner to risky behaviors and to HIV infection. From among the respondents, 17 percent were living with a partner at the time of the interview. Almost one in ten (8.2%) MSM in the 15-19 age group was currently living with a partner. Moreover, while the proportion is minimal, there were also minors (15-17) who were living with a partner.

Table 8. Background characteristics of MSM who are currently living with a partner

Total 16.8 83.2 4,304

15-19 6.2% of whom are currently living with a partner
*593 are in the 15- 17 age category; 8.2 91.8 1,311

20-24 17.7 82.3 1,505 25-29 23.9 76.1 760 30-34 23.9 76.1 330 35-39

22.0 78.0 180 40-44 20.0 80.0 120

45 and above 24.0 76.0 96 *see next page*

Single 14.8 85.2 4,041 Married 48.0 52.0 221

Separated/ Widowed 32.8 67.2 58

B.2. Socio-economic characteristics

Educational level

The level of education of MSM is significant not only for their socio-economic standing but also on their capacity to protect themselves from the threat of HIV by having appropriate knowledge and information. Researches have shown that the knowledge and practice of individuals on development concerns are highly dependent on their level of education. In a study among women served by family planning clinics in Tanzania, it was found out that women with highly educated partners were five times more likely to be infected with HIV than those women whose partners had no schooling (World Bank, 1997).

In the Philippines, MSM respondents were generally educated. Most of them attained at least secondary level of education - about half (49.5%) have finished high school while the other half (43.6%) have attained vocational, college, and higher level of education. About seven percent have only attained elementary level of education.

Table 9. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by highest educational attainment

Elementary and lower level	6.9	299
Secondary	49.5	2,151
Vocational, college and higher	43.6	1,892

All MSM respondents from Makati City and Pasig City have attained at least secondary level of education, while about 83 percent of respondents from Manila have attained vocational and higher level of education. Cebu City and Zamboanga City had the highest percentage of respondents who have attained only elementary level of education at about 14 percent for each site.

Table 10. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by highest educational attainment and by study site

* unweighted

Angeles* 8.1 68.5 23.4 295 Baguio 1.3 34.1 64.6 305 Butuan 7.9 46.4 45.6 252

Cebu 13.7 55.7 30.7 300 Davao 6.3 57.7 36.0 286 General Santos 6.8 50.5 42.7

293 Puerto Galera 4.3 67.3 28.4 162 Puerto Princesa* 9.3 46.3 44.3 300

Santiago 4.5 51.4 44.1 111 Tuguegarao 9.4 31.3 59.4 32

Zamboanga 14.3 48.5 37.2 266 Surigao 4.5 46.8 48.6 111 Caloocan 5.4 44.6 50.0 112 Makati -- 42.9 57.1 133 Mandaluyong 5.8 61.0 33.1 154 Manila 3.0 14.1 82.9 263 Marikina 3.1 53.5 43.3 127 Pasig -- 61.3 38.7 93 Pasay 2.1 39.6 58.3 48 Quezon City 1.8 54.8 43.3 217

Work status and income of an individual are critical factors in HIV prevention. While the association of income status with HIV infection is complex, evidences point to income and associated patterns of multi-partner; quasi-commercial sex being as important as the issue on poverty per se in terms of vulnerability to HIV infection (Reproductive Health Matters, 2007). For example, the study of Sunil Nair Health Informatics Dalhousie University in 2000 showed that women whose main partners had higher education and income were more likely to be infected with HIV than others. A policy paper of World Bank likewise indicated that HIV and AIDS usually strike adults in their economic prime (World Bank, 1997).

The IHBSS data show that many of the MSM were not currently working during the time of the interview. About 51 percent were not working and with only 49 percent working. Moreover, there was also a minimal percentage (4.7%) of who had ever worked abroad.

Table 11. Percent distribution of MSM by work status and percent of MSM who ever worked abroad

Working 49.3 2,061

Not working 50.7 2,116

Ever worked abroad 4.7 155

Interestingly, while most of the respondents were educated, their education did not match their current work status. This is indicated by only about half (55.1%) of respondents with vocational and higher level of education who were employed during the time of the interview. Moreover, only 44.1 percent of those who completed secondary level of education were working.

Table 12. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by highest educational attainment by work status

	50.7	49.3	286
Elementary and lower level			
		Secondary 44.1	55.9 2,038
	55.1	44.9	1,836
Vocational, college and higher			

Overall, MSM respondents had an average income of PhP7,733.44 in the last month,

an amount slightly higher than the 2006 monthly poverty threshold of P6,274.00[1].

Regional disparities on work status and their monthly income provide some revealing information. In Puerto Galera, all respondents were unemployed but had declared higher income than in areas with high proportion of currently working MSM (e.g. Zamboanga City and Surigao City). Three out of four (75%) respondents in Quezon City were not working, but MSM in the area had one of the highest income (PhP12,361.03) earned in the last month across study sites.

MSM in Metro Manila had earned relatively higher income in the last month than those in other sites with respondents from Pasay City (PhP14,208.23) and Manila (PhP13,996.79) posting the highest income for the last month. MSM in Puerto Princesa had the lowest income (PhP4,298.27); almost half of the average income earned by all respondents (PhP7,733.44).

Nonetheless, extreme caution should be applied in analyzing the data on income since the number of valid cases (2,072) is only less than half of the total number of respondents (4,372). There were also some inconsistencies in the responses on income.

[1] NSCB, Poverty Statistics.

Table 13. Percent distribution of MSM not currently working and mean income

All sentinel sites 48.0 3,130 7,733.44 2,072** Angeles* 44.3 6,782.52 Baguio

35.4 305 8,212.88 271 Butuan 43.2 243 5,496.55 124 Cebu 66.3 300 4,719.76

164 Davao 40.8 289 7,056.96 193 General Santos 54.3 293 5,358.31 123

Puerto Galera 100.0 45 4,445.78 150 Puerto Princesa* 40.8 4,298.27 Santiago

25.2 111 6,470.82 84 Tuguegarao 38.7 31 7,877.56 23 Zamboanga 41.8 263

4,269.49 111 Surigao 49.1 110 4,450.73 65 Caloocan 61.5 109 7,184.24 49 *see*

next page

Makati 49.6 133 10,612.28 76 Mandaluyong 29.5 149 6,778.30 117 Manila

40.6 261 13,996.79 168 Marikina 39.1 128 7,314.82 82 Pasig 46.9 98

8,722.76 46 Pasay 43.5 46 14,208.23 32 Quezon City 75.5 216 12,361.03

195

* unweighted

** does not include Angeles and Puerto Princesa (areas with zero weights)

B.3. Summary

The data on the background characteristics of the MSM respondents provide significant considerations for policy and program development. Most of the MSM respondents who participated in the survey were relatively young (15-24 years old) and unmarried. A significant proportion of them were teenagers (15-19 years old) and also children or minors (15-17 years old).

Generally, the respondents were educated with at least secondary level of education. While they were educated, only half of the respondents were currently working. Interestingly, MSM respondents who have earned income (for the past month) had an average income slightly higher than the poverty threshold. Because of some limitations in the way sample respondents were gathered, it is, however, very difficult to assume that MSM in the country, in general, have the same demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

A. Data from HIV and AIDS Registry

In the March data of the HIV and AIDS Registry, sexual risk behavior has become the most significant factor in HIV infection. Of the 4,817 HIV cases recorded from January 1984 to March 2010, 89 percent (4,305 cases) were infected through sexual contact, one percent (50 cases) through mother-to-child transmission and two percent (76 cases) through needle sharing among injecting drug users. Other reported mode of transmission was needle prick injury, while eight percent (364) of the cases could not be accounted for lack of information.

Table 14. Reported mode of HIV transmission

Sexual Contact	Homosexual contact	(27%)
	Bisexual contact	4,305
Heterosexual contact	311	2, 281 (53%) 1,330
	67 (22%) 159 (51%) 85	(31%) 694 (16%)

Blood/Blood Products 0 19 Injecting Drug Use 68 76 Needle Prick

Injury 0 3 Mother-to-Child 1 50 No Data Available 13 364

Source: Philippine HIV and AIDS Registry

Current HIV data highlight the growing concern on MSM. Cumulative data show that 53 percent (2,281) were infected through heterosexual contact, 31 percent (1,330) through homosexual contact, and 16 percent (694) through bisexual contact. Starting in 2007, however, the predominant mode of transmission has shifted from heterosexual contact (30%) to MSM (70%). In 2010 alone, more than half (51%) of those infected through sexual contact were among MSM (see Figure 3). It is also worth noting that all 85 cases of infected bisexuals are males.

B. Data from IHBSS

In order to track the prevalence of HIV infections among most-at-risk-populations (MARPs), the IHBSS has employed serologic testing to determine the level of HIV infections. Blood samples were extracted from the respondents and were subjected to serologic testing with utmost confidentiality.

Among MSM respondents, there were a total of 45 respondents, or about one percent of the total respondents (4,327), who tested positive for HIV. While the figure may seem small at first glance, it is worth noting that in the 2007 IHBSS, only three tested positive. Moreover, from the perspective of program managers and development players, one case of infection should already be considered a tragedy to which appropriate response should be accorded.

Davao and Manila had the highest number of HIV infections with 11 cases each while the rest of the sites had five or less number of HIV-positives.

Angeles 1

Butuan 1

Cebu 3

Davao 11

General Santos 2

Puerto Princesa 1

Caloocan 1

Makati 1

Mandaluyong 5

Manila 11

Marikina 1

Pasay 3

Quezon City 4

MSM who tested positive were relatively young with a median age of 24 years. Ten (10) cases of HIV infections were among those in the 15-19 age group, including two minors aged 15-17. In the 20-24 age group, fifteen (15) cases were recorded.

All MSM respondents who tested positive were single. Sixty percent of those infected have attained college level of education and fourteen percent had secondary level of education. Six out of ten were currently working. Of those currently working, 16 respondents were employed in service industries while two respondents work in call centers.

Table 16. Background characteristics of HIV-positive respondents

Median age 24 years

Minimum 15 years

Maximum 37 years

15-19 10 (*2 of whom were between 15 and 17)

20-24 15

25-29 14

30-34 5

35-39 1

Single 45 (100%)

Elementary 1 (2.2%)

High school 14 (31%)

Vocational 1 (2.2%)

College 27 (60%)

Post-baccalaureate 2 (4.4%)

see next page

Work Status

Working 27 (61.4%)

Not-working 18 (38.6%)

Type of work during the past 12 months

Working in a parlor/beauty industry 6

Call center agent 2

Service crew (food industry) 6

Supervisor 1

Businessmen 3

Other service industries 10

C. Summary

The increasing concern for the sexual risk behaviors of MSM is intensified by the growing HIV infection among this population. In recent years, the mode of transmission of HIV infection has shifted from heterosexual intercourse to sex between males. As such, it is imperative to discover new information that could provide understanding on the phenomenon.

The seemingly small number of MSM respondents who tested positive should not be a reason for complacency considering that the number significantly went up from three (3) in the 2007 IHBSS to 45 in the 2009 IHBSS.

The prevalence of HIV infection among the young is also alarming. More than half (25) were minors and young adults (15 to 24 years old).

Most of the HIV-infected respondents were educated, most of them with college degree. Even in the absence of statistical evidence, this apparently shows that education does not necessarily protect MSMs from HIV infection. This implies that communication strategies need more than education activities to change behaviors.

All MSM who are HIV-positive are single. This does not imply, however, that married MSM are less likely to be infected with HIV.

SECTION 4: SEXUAL RISK

MSM is primarily a behavioral category; it is a concept that focuses on sexual activity and behavior among men regardless of their sexual identity. As such, in-depth information on the sexual behaviors that put MSM at risk of HIV infection forms the

core of needed data in conceptualizing programs and interventions for this population.

This section delves into the identification and analysis of the various behavioral factors that put MSM at risk of HIV infection. These factors include knowledge and attitudes on HIV, AIDS, and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs); sexual behaviors (various types of sexual activities); use of condom and protection; and sexual preference and identity.

A. Prevailing knowledge of MSM on HIV and AIDS and its prevention

Acquiring accurate knowledge and information on HIV is an important factor in the prevention and treatment of the disease. In the 2009 IHBSS, information on the knowledge of STI and HIV was gathered by asking the respondents on whether they have ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse such as HIV and AIDS and on what they know about the symptoms, mode of transmission, and prevention measures.

A.1. Knowledge on STI

STI is transmitted between humans through vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex. Previously, these infections were commonly known as sexually transmitted diseases or venereal diseases. In recent years, the term STI has been preferred as it has a broader range of meaning; a person may be infected, and may potentially infect others. Some STIs can also be transmitted via the use of unclean needles or syringes or through mother to child transmission.

Some of the observable symptoms of STI on men include: abdominal pain, genital discharge, burning pain on urination, genital ulcers, swelling in the groin area, and itching, among others.

In Table 17, a high percentage (82%) of MSM respondents had ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse. In general, only ten percent of the respondents indicated no awareness and knowledge on STI symptoms on men. Across sites, however, MSM from Zamboanga had the highest percentage (46%) of those who did not know any symptom of STI.

The most common known symptoms on men were genital discharge and burning pain in urination with 64 percent each. Disparity on the knowledge on the symptoms on men is also observable. For instance, many MSM in most study sites knew of genital discharge as a symptom of STI but only 22 percent from Marikina City knew of the symptom. For another, almost half (48%) of the MSM respondents in Pasay City

knew “itching” as a symptom while the rest of the study sites had low knowledge on this symptom (ranging from 0.3% to 33%). The least known symptom in all sentinel sites is “can’t retract foreskin.” This may be due to the fact that most Filipino men are

circumcised, therefore, this symptom is not commonly known.

HIV is a retrovirus that infects cells of the human immune system (mainly CD4 positive T cells and macrophages - key components of the cellular immune system), and destroys or impairs their function. Infection with this virus results in the progressive deterioration of the immune system, leading to immune deficiency.

AIDS stands for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and describes the collection of symptoms and infections associated with the deficiency of the immune system that stems from infection with HIV.

HIV is transmitted through:

• Unprotected penetrative (vaginal or anal) and oral sex with an infected person •

Blood transfusion with contaminated blood

• By using contaminated syringes, needles, or other sharp instruments

• From an infected mother to her child during pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding

HIV is not transmitted by day-to-day contact in social settings, schools, or in the workplace. A person cannot be infected by shaking someone's hand, by hugging someone, by using the same toilet or drinking from the same glass as an HIV-positive person, playing sports with, or by being exposed to coughing or sneezing by anyone living with HIV.

Most people infected with HIV do not know that they have become infected, because they do not feel ill immediately after infection. The only way to determine whether HIV is present in a person's body is by testing for HIV antibodies.

Knowledge about HIV and AIDS were asked in the IHBSS to determine the information gaps among the most-at-risk-populations (MARPs). As the data in Table 18 show, a high percentage of MSM respondents said that they knew of HIV (77.9%) and AIDS (89.7%). The highest percentage of the respondents who did not know HIV and AIDS can be found in Angeles City.

2. The concepts on HIV and AIDS were adopted from UNAIDS Fact Sheets on HIV and AIDS

Table 18. Percent distribution of MSM respondents who know HIV and AIDS and agree that a healthy-looking person can get HIV and that HIV can be prevented

All sites 77.9 89.7 79.9 87.2 Angeles* 60.0 68.0 55.4 64.2 Baguio 87.9 88.3 50.7 94.2 Butuan 65.6 78.3 91.9 95.8 Cebu 78.5 92.7 73.6 65.9 Davao 85.6 92.3 83.6 82.9 General Santos 60.8 96.2 67.4 97.3 Puerto Galera 96.0 97.6 91.6 96.0 Puerto Princesa* 70.0 89.3 80.7 82.3 Santiago 80.6 94.3 82.7 92.6 Tuguegarao 79.7 96.7 90.3 94.7 Zamboanga 74.0 88.9 75.8 81.5 Surigao 78.0 87.3 70.7 81.8 Caloocan 79.9 92.9 87.9 88.6 Makati 89.4 95.7 85.8 97.0 Mandaluyong 65.0 86.5 83.1 85.7 Manila 94.6 95.0 91.3 97.4 Marikina 85.1 98.5 90.9 95.5 Pasig 79.1 88.8 92.4 83.0 Pasay 96.8 96.9 98.4 98.4

Quezon City 89.0 97.1 96.5 91.9

About 80 percent of the respondents agreed that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV while 87 percent agreed that HIV can be prevented. A large disparity on this variable can be seen across sentinel sites. Only about half of the respondents in Baguio and Angeles positively indicated that regardless of looks a person can be infected with HIV. Respondents from Angeles, on the other hand, had the lowest

percentage of those who agreed that HIV can be prevented.

Table 19 shows the level of knowledge of the respondents on the prevention and transmission of HIV. Generally, the respondents exhibited high level of knowledge of the mode of transmission and prevention of HIV infection. About 87 percent affirmatively responded that untreated STI increases the risk of HIV transmission and 85 percent agreed that using condom reduces the risk of transmission.

In terms of mode of transmission, serious gap on awareness and knowledge is manifested by the low percentages of respondents agreeing that HIV cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites (68%), sharing of food with infected person (64%), and using toilet bowls or urinals in public places (70%). This means that about one in three respondents still had misconceptions on these specific mode of transmissions.

The misconception that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with an infected person was most evident in Davao with 62 percent of the respondents in the site expressing this belief. About 47 percent of MSM respondents from Tuguegarao City agreed that a person cannot be infected with HIV through using toilet bowls in public places while close to half (48%) in the same site agreed that the disease can be transmitted through mosquito bites.

Most of the respondents from the different sites, except in Cebu City (41%), believed that sex with only one faithful and uninfected partner reduces risk of HIV transmission. Most (90%) of the MSM respondents were also aware that sharing of needles after an HIV-infected person had used it increases the risk of HIV infection.

Another useful information for programming is on how MSM respondents perceive and assess their personal risk to HIV infection. This can provide some explanations on their sexual behaviors, use of protective measures, and also their health-seeking behaviors. The data in Tables 20 and 21 provide clues on how MSM themselves assess their current conditions and the risk brought about by their sexual behaviors.

In general, there is a low level of recognition and acceptance of respondents' risk and vulnerability to HIV infection. Only about six out of ten respondents have expressed that they feel at risk of HIV infection. They mostly associated the risk with having multiple sex partners and not always using condom during their sexual activities.

The recognition by MSM of their risk to HIV infection also varies across sentinel sites. Most of the MSM respondents from Pasay City and Marikina City believed that they are not at risk to HIV infection as indicated by only 22 percent of the respondents from Pasay and 35 percent from Marikina saying so.

To have a summary for the knowledge on HIV, a single variable was created to pertain to "perfect knowledge." In this study, an MSM is said to have a perfect knowledge if he correctly answered the following questions:

1. Can having sex with only one faithful, uninfected partner reduce the risk of HIV transmission?

2. Can using condoms reduce the risk of HIV transmission?

3. Can a healthy-looking person have HIV?

4. Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites?

5. Can a person get HIV by sharing a meal or food with someone who is infected?

If respondents answered "yes" to the first three (3) questions and "no" to the succeeding two (2) questions they are considered to have a "perfect" knowledge on HIV. Respondents who have four or less affirmative responses on the given questions or statements have "imperfect" knowledge on HIV.

Table 22. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by perfect and imperfect knowledge on HIV

All sites 34.9 65.1 3,296 Angeles* 37.3 62.7 300 Baguio 31.3 68.8 304 Butuan

57.9 42.1 252 Cebu 8.0 92.0 300 Davao 12.9 87.1 294 General Santos 43.4 56.6

295 Puerto Galera 25.9 74.1 166 Puerto Princesa* 24.3 75.7 300 Santiago 44.6

55.4 112 *see next page*

Tuguegarao 18.8 81.3 32 Zamboanga 35.2 64.8 267 Surigao 31.5

68.5 111 Caloocan 40.9 59.1 115 Makati 44.0 56.0 134 Mandaluyong

40.5 59.5 154 Manila 52.7 47.3 263 Marikina 32.6 67.4 129 Pasig 31.1

Pasay 62.5 37.5 48 Quezon City 63.6 35.4 217

Table 23 shows that there is no significant difference across sub-groups of background characteristics. Respondents aged 15 - 19 and those with only elementary level of education (73.6%) had a high percentage of imperfect knowledge. Specifically, MSM aged 15 to 17 showed the highest percentage of with imperfect knowledge (75.7%)

There appears to be no significant difference between singles and married couples in terms of knowledge on HIV.

Table 23. MSM respondents with perfect and imperfect knowledge on HIV by background characteristics

596 of the respondents in this age group were mi nors aged 15 to 17; 75.7 percent of whom had imperfect knowledge

72.0 28.0 1,322

*15-19

20-24 64.1 35.9 1,520 *see next page*

25-29 61.5 38.5 774 30-34 60.0 40.0 340 35-39 65.8 34.2 190 40-44 63.9

36.1 122 45 and above 57.6 42.4 99

Elementary 73.6 26.4 299 Secondary 69.8 30.2 2,151

Vocational, college and higher

59.6 40.4 1,892

Single 66.1 33.9 4,057 Married 61.5 38.5 234 Separated/widowed 53.4 46.6

58

The data on the source of information imply where the respondents can be reached by communication interventions. Table 24 shows the sources of information on HIV and AIDS among the MSM respondents. Television was the primary source of information, with almost half of the respondents (47.6%) citing the medium. This is most notable in Baguio (72.4%), General Santos (76.7%), Marikina (76.0%), and Pasay (68.8%). In Zamboanga City, however, television was the least popular source of information on HIV (9.4%).

Second to television, radio was also a popular source of information on HIV and AIDS. More than half (52%) of MSM respondents from Marikina City accessed their information from the radio.

A substantial percentage (30.3%) of MSM respondents also identified their friends as source of information on HIV and AIDS, especially in Angeles City (72.3%). However, the issue on accuracy of information given by their friends cannot be ascertained by the survey.

MSM respondents seldom got information from their parents and relatives. Some got their information from newspapers, printed materials, peer educators, and social hygiene clinic. A relatively high proportion (58.3%) from Pasay City have accessed their information from printed materials. The source of these printed materials, however, was not identified.

Both respondents with perfect and imperfect knowledge had access to different sources of information. However, more respondents with perfect knowledge utilized these sources, compared to those with imperfect knowledge. The most noticeable difference between these groups can be noted in accessing information from internet,

printed materials, and peer educators

Next to television, friends were the second significant sources of information on HIV for both those with perfect and imperfect knowledge. The survey, however, cannot ascertain the quality of information from these sources.

Table 25. Percent distribution of MSM respondents with perfect and imperfect knowledge on HIV by sources of information

Television 46.7 2,864 46.8 1,502 Radio 22.8 2,863 27.7 1,500

Newspaper/Mag azine/ Tabloid 11.2 2,864 14.1 1,501

Internet 9.6 2,864 14.7 1,501

Printed materials 9.3 2,864 17.4 1,504

Friends 34.5 2,864 33.0 1,502 Parents/ relatives 3.4 2,864 3.1 1,500 Teachers 11.2 2,863 12.9 1,502 Peer educators 14.2 2,864 22.4 1,502 Counselors 2.9 2,863 3.9 1,509

Social hygiene clinic 10.2 2,863 12.7 1,501

Sexual identity is how an individual self-identifies in terms of one's attraction to the same sex or members of the other sex based on one's own experiences, thoughts, and reactions; it is independent of the gender or sex of the sexual partner(s). Sexual orientation and sexual preference are two terms that are interchangeably used to refer to the sex of someone to whom one is sexually attracted. The forms of sexual orientation include:

• Heterosexual – someone who is mainly attracted to someone of the opposite sex; •

Homosexual – someone who is attracted to someone of the same sex; and

• Bisexual – someone attracted to both sexes. (Glossary of Terms in Gender and Sexuality, 2nd Edition).

Information on sexual identity and orientation helps in understanding prevailing sexual behaviors. MSM as a concept focuses on the sexual behavior, sexual preference, and identity. Data on sexual orientation and identity were gathered by self-determination by the respondents on whether they are "homosexual" or "bisexual." Respondents were also directly asked to identify their sexual preference.

Most (60%) of the MSM respondents were sexually attracted to males. One in four (24.7%) were attracted to females and one sixth (15.3%) were attracted to both. More (66.4%) MSM respondents identified themselves as homosexual than bisexual (33.6%). The same sexual preference and identity were expressed by MSM respondents in almost all study sites except for Surigao (61.9%), Manila (53.8%), Puerto Princesa (59.1%), and Butuan (52.7%), where more MSM have self-identified as bisexual.

The data on sexual preference and identity affirm that the term MSM does not correspond to a single social identity. This means that MSM are not easily identifiable by sexual preference nor by sexual identity because the data show that MSM are also attracted to females. In fact, there are MSM who are married to women.

Sexual identity influences one's sexual preference. As can be seen in Table 27, MSM who identified themselves as homosexuals expressed preference for males as sexual partners (90.5%) with only a few preferring females (7.3%) or both sex (2.2%). Only about 28 percent of MSM who identified themselves as bisexuals exclusively prefer male as sex partners; 29 percent prefer females exclusively; and, 43 percent prefer both sexes. These data show that the sexual identity that one ascribes to influences

one’s preference for sexual partners.

Table 27. Percent distribution of MSM respondents by sexual partner preference and sexual identity

Homosexual 90.5 7.3 2.2 1,840 Bisexual 27.7 28.6 43.4 928

Sexual identity by background characteristics

In terms of background characteristics, a pattern can be drawn out from the available data. Seemingly, data in Table 28 show that as MSM mature by age, they become more open and definitive in identifying themselves as homosexuals. As expected, since young adults are still in the process of establishing their self as well as their sexual identity, they might not be able to identify themselves in a straight-forward manner. Stigma on homosexuality may also be highly operative in the stage of adolescence. This is also manifested by data among minors showing that half of them categorically identified themselves as homosexuals and the other half as bisexuals.

The difference across level of education appears insignificant in terms of identifying MSM sexual identity. However, the difference can be seen among groups within civil status. Rationally, more single MSM have identified themselves as homosexuals than among married persons.

Table 28. MSM respondents who identified themselves as homosexual and bisexual by background characteristics

*15-19 58.1 41.9 1,033 20-24 60.3 39.7 1,306 25-29 62.8 37.2 685 30-

34 68.6 31.4 315 35-39 68.9 31.1 183 40-44 79.8 20.2 114 45 and

above 75.0 25.0 96

Elementary 56.7 43.3 231 Secondary 63.4 36.6 1,814

Vocational, college and higher 61.6 38.4 1,671

Single 64.2 35.8 3,482 Married 31.2 68.8 186

Separated/ widowed 38.0 62.0 50

*440 were in the 15-17 age group. Of these, 57.3% self-identified as homosexuals and 42.7 self-identified as bisexuals.

C. Sexual activities of

C.1. Types of sexual activities with another men

The transmission of HIV among MSM can involve anal or oral sex, blood transfusion, contaminated hypodermic needles, or other exposure to body fluids possibly infected with HIV.

Oral sex refers to sexual activities involving the stimulation of the genitalia with the use of mouth, tongue, teeth, or throat. In IHBSS, oral sex is categorized into receiving and inserting. Oral receivers in this study were those respondents who put their partners' penises in their mouths, while oral inserters refer to respondents who inserted their penises into the mouths of their partners.

Anal sex, which has been popularly associated with male homosexuality and MSM, most often refers to the sex act involving insertion of the penis into the anus. Among those who have anal sex, the inserting partner is referred to as the top or active partner. The receiver is referred to as the bottom or passive partner. Preference for either is referred to as versatile.

Anal sex can sometimes include other sexual acts involving the anus, including but not limited to anilingus and fingering. It is a form of sexual behavior considered to be comparatively high risk, due to the vulnerability of the tissues and the septic nature of the anus. As the rectal mucosa provides little natural lubrication, a lubricant is often required or preferred when penetrating the anus. Although the likelihood of transmitting infection varies a great deal by activity, in general, all sexual activities between two (or more) people is considered a two-way route for the transmission of STIs; "giving" or "receiving" are both risky, although anal receiving carries a higher risk.

Overall, oral sex is more common than anal sex among MSM respondents. There is a higher percentage of respondents who ever experienced oral sex (70.9% as receiver and 69.8% as inserter) than those who ever experienced anal sex (53.8% as receiver and 47.2% as inserter). The data imply that MSM usually assume the role of the receiver in both of their oral and anal experience.

MSM across sentinel sites had common sexual experience – as receiver in anal and oral sex – with little variation across sentinel sites. MSM respondents in Surigao preferred the inserter role for both oral and anal sex than that of the receiver. In Angeles, the preference for receiving partner in anal sex was more pronounced than in any other sites. Lastly, high incidence of anal receiving (bottom) can be found in Butuan City (80%), Surigao (89%), Zamboanga (86%), Pasig (83%), and Puerto Galera (91%).

Table 30 demonstrates the sexual behaviors of respondents with HIV. More HIV-positive MSM experienced oral and anal sex as inserters, compared to non-HIV positive MSM. However, HIV-positive MSM posted a lower percentage on anal sex as

receiver.

The data for this specific MSM group are contrary to the general behavior shown in Table 29 where majority of respondents were passive (receiver) partners. While data cannot indicate which specific sexual activity has caused the infection among respondents with HIV, it is evident that HIV-positive MSM had a higher percentage of oral and anal sex experience compared to the site average.

Table 30. Percent of MSM HIV-positive respondents who experienced oral and anal sex

Experienced oral receiving	82.9	34
Experienced oral inserting	75.0	33
Experienced anal receiving	52.6	20
Experienced anal inserting	62.5	25

As literature says, anal sex provides greater risk of HIV infection. Analyzing the background characteristics of respondents who ever had anal sex (see Table 31), most of them, either as the receiver and inserter, were relatively young adults specifically belonging to 15-19 years of age; not currently living with a partner; had at least attained secondary level of education; and did not have perfect knowledge on HIV. The difference between the characteristics of those who experienced receiving and inserting anal sex is not significant. Those who had experienced the inserter role during such anal sex were younger. Most of the receivers were working at the time of the interview, while most of the inserters were not working. A little higher proportion of inserter in anal sex were married, with only elementary level of education, and currently living with a partner.

Table 31. Background characteristics of MSM respondents who ever experienced anal sex

15-19 24.5 32.9 *15-17 (minors) 10.6 14.9 20-24 32.9 34.6

25-29 19.5 18.2 30-34 9.9 7.2

35-39 6.2 3.2

40-44 4.0 2.1

45 and above 2.9 1.7

Yes 13.9 18.9 No 86.1 81.1

Elementary 5.9 9.1

Secondary 48.0 47.1

Vocational, college and higher 46.2 43.9

Single 97.5 91.9

Married 1.8 6.7

Separated/widowed 0.7 1.5

see next page

Working 55.6 44.6 Not working 44.4 55.4

Perfect knowledge 37.0 31.7

Imperfect knowledge 63.0 68.3

C.2. Multiple sex partners

Having multiple partners is one of the factors that increase the risk of HIV infection. Having more than one sexual partner is common among MSM as data on Table 32 indicate that respondents did not stick with one regular male sex partners. Across the study sites, the respondents had an average of one male sex partner per week (3.89 sex partners) in the last thirty days or month preceding the interview. MSM in Cebu, Davao, Zamboanga, Mandaluyong, Manila, Pasig and Quezon City had a mean number of male sex partners in the last month higher than the average number for all sites. MSM in Davao City had an average of almost two male sex partners (6.84) per

week in the past month.

In terms of proportion, there are about six in ten (60.5%) MSM respondents who had more than one male sex partner within the past month. The percentages of MSM with multiple male sex partners were relatively high in Marikina (79.7%), Zamboanga (78.7%), Angeles (73.6%), Davao (72.8%), and Manila (71.3%). The proportion that had paid sex partners is very high; this may be due to sampling only obvious gays at

cruising areas.

MSM respondents also had sex with male sex partners of various types – such as regular, casual, paid, and paying sex partners. About 69 percent had multiple paid partners, 64 percent with multiple paying sex partners, and 58 percent with multiple non paying (regular or casual) male sex partners. All these sexual encounters happened during the last thirty days prior to the interview. It can be noted that there is a higher proportion of MSM who had multiple paid sexual encounters (65.1%) compared to when they were being paid for sex (60.3). Interestingly, the figure is much lower when there is no money involved (39%). The figures, however, should be considered with caution in as much as valid responses are extremely lower than the total number of respondents (4,372).

Zamboanga City, which had the highest percentage of MSM with multiple sex partners, had higher percentages of respondents with paid (84.4%) and paying (88.0%) sex partners than non-paying (56.8%) male sex partners. It is also interesting to note that while MSM in Davao City had the highest average number (6.84) of male sex partners in the month preceding the survey, about 73 percent had multiple sex partners; 67 percent had multiple paid sex partners; 62 percent had multiple paying partners; and, 40 percent with multiple non-paying partners.

The risk of having HIV infection with multiple sex partners is likewise demonstrated in the data in Table 33. Among HIV-positive MSM, 78 percent or 25 cases had multiple male sex partners in the past month before the interview. Two (2) HIV-positive MSM had more than one paid partners; nine (9) with multiple paying sex partners; and eleven (11) with multiple non-paying partners.

Table 33. Percent of MSM HIV-positive respondents who had multiple sex partners

With multiple sex partners 78.1 32

With multiple paid partners 50.0 4

With multiple paying partners 69.2 13

With multiple non-paying partners 50.0 22

The percentage of MSM respondents with multiple partners does not vary much by background characteristics. A higher percentage of respondents from the 35 - 39 age group had multiple sex partner in the month preceding the survey, while those from the 45 and above group had the lowest. Similarly, a higher percentage of respondents who were not living with a partner, only had elementary education, and single had multiple sex partners..

In terms of number of sex partners in the last month, the same groups had much higher number of partners in the last month than the other groups.

MSM belonging to 15-17 age group exhibited an active sexual activity. Within the past month prior to the survey, the minors had about three (3) male partners on the average. In addition, 60 percent of them had admitted having more than one sexual partner in the past month.

Table 34. Mean number of sex partners and percent with multiple partners in the last month by background characteristics

*15-19 4.32 970 60.2 966 20-24 3.81 1.114 61.3 1,111 25-29 4.01 563 62.3

562 30-34 3.79 271 58.9 270 35-39 3.15 159 64.2 159 40-44 2.49 93 53.8 93

45 and above 2.29 82 46.3 82

Yes 3.39 548 52.8 547 No 3.99 2,657 62.0 2,648 *see next page*

Single	3.97	3,048	61.3	3,038	Married	2.83	159	45.9	159
Separated/ widowed						2.54	30	53.3	30

*591 were minors (15-17). Of these, 59.9 percent had multiple sex partner, with 3.28 mean no of sex partners

C.3. First sex with men

MSM respondents had their first sexual encounter with the same sex at the very young age of 16 years on the average (see Table 35). Majority of the respondents had their first sexual encounter when they were 20 years old or younger. There were MSM who had their first sex with male partner as early as the age of 5 to 10 years (5.8%) and 11-

15 years (40.8%).

Table 35. Age of MSM respondents during first penetrative sex with another men

11-15 40.8 1,782

16-20 48.7 2,128

21-25 4.0 173

26&above 0.8 34

Table 36 indicates that many of the first sexual encounters of MSM were forced (27.9%). More disturbingly, about 36 percent of those who experienced first sex with men at the age of 5-10 years; 30 percent for those at the age of 11-15 years; and 26 percent for those at 21-25 years were forced.

A substantial proportion (33.1%) of MSM was also paid with cash or kind during their first sexual encounter with men. About 16, 33, and 36 percents of those who had their first sex with men at the age of 5-10, 11-15, 16-20 years, respectively, had their first sex with a man for payment during their first sexual encounter.