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among Transgenders in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha. Second Round.

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HIV/AIDS TRaC Study among Transgenders in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha. 2nd Round.

PSI Research & Metrics
Year 2014

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SUMMARY

BACKGROUND & RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

In Thailand, transgender women are biological males who act, feel, think and look like females. Thai society is generally more accepting of transgenders than in the norm in other countries, and the majority of transgenders openly live their lives as 'women'. Some transgender women however face discrimination and stigma within their families or working life, with a significant population of this population of transgender women being involved in commercial sex work[1]. The situation of stigma and discrimination in the lives of transgender women in Pattaya is strongly linked to their vulnerability to HIV. For instance, violence and threats of violence may limit the ability to negotiate safe sexual behaviors, and then may also increase the chance of non-protective sex.[2]Transgenders are not allowed to enter some hotels in Pattaya. Most of them live separately from their families, although, in most cases, their close family members will be aware that they are living as a transgender. In the past, carrying condoms while looking for client along the street made them afraid of getting arrested, although this is no longer a major concern for most transgender women in the study area.

Previous studies conducted by PSI have indicated multiple sex partners and inconsistent condom use during sex among transgender women. There is a high prevalence of HIV risk behavior and it is suspected that HIV rates are higher among transgender women than among the more general MSM population in Thailand. HIV prevalence among transgender women (TG) in Chonburi is 8.85 percent.[3]

In 2011, TG TRaC baseline study was conducted with 386 TGs in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha. This study focused on four key behaviors; condom use, lubricant use, VCT and STI screening. TG reported high percentage of condom use at last sex. Consistent condom used with all type of partner was lower than condom use at last sex. Condom use behaviour varies by partner type. With commercial partner and regular commercial partner, TG reported more consistent condom use than with casual and regular partner. Two-thirds of TG (66.6%) reported ever having been tested for HIV, while 50.3% of them received the test in the past 6 months. Factors that associated with condom use are availability of condoms, attitudes, intention to use condom and self-efficacy.

The purpose of the Tracking Results Continuously (TRaC) survey among Transgenders (TG) is to provide evidence for monitoring and implementation of PSI/Thailand's HIV prevention program. Information from this study will be used to develop behavior change communication interventions for HIV prevention including branding, key messages, and/or campaigns for condom use, lubricant use, HCT and STI testing

This study is the second round of the TRaC Survey. This survey aims to answer two fundamental questions related to monitoring and evaluation.

1. Monitoring. What are the levels and trends are evident in other key behavior, risk, OAM constructs, and exposure to PSI/Thailand activities?

[1] Thailand (2009): HIV/AIDS TRaC among Transgenders, Third Round
[2]The operational research on developing healthcare and social service system for TG and MSW in Pattaya affected by manifestations of stigma and discrimination, including gender-based violence, Policy Research and Development Institute Foundation.
[3] IBBS, Chonburi Provincial Public Health Office, 2010

2. Evaluation. Is exposure to PSI/Thailand activities leading to changes in OAM, risk, and behavior?

DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION

PSI/Thailand is implementing a program “Sisters”, the Targeted Behavior Change Communication (BCC) Program for HIV/AIDS Prevention among Transgender Population in Pattaya, Chonburi Province, Thailand. Programmatic focus is placed on behaviors and high transmission sites, or “hot spots” that are identified as the principal drivers of HIV in Thailand.

The purpose of the program is to promote safer sex among TG through peer education and drop in center activities in Pattaya (Sisters), and using a high coverage social marketing (SM) strategy to increase access to and availability of condom and water-based lubricant. Peer education activities will expand to Sattahip and Sriracha District in Chonburi Province. Activities in the drop in center include designing and implementing culturally appropriate behavior change programs through interpersonal communication, ensuring access to high-quality voluntary counseling and testing services, developing the capacity of most at risk populations to lead prevention activities, creating safe spaces for most at risk populations, enhancing access to essential care and treatment services for HIV/AIDS, monitoring and evaluation of all activities and documenting lesson learned. Outreach activities through peer educators that conducted at TG hot zones and their living places such as pubs, bars, apartments, the beach, and parks. Interpersonal communication for TG includes HIV/AIDS knowledge and safe sex.

METHODOLOGY

This study was a second round cross-sectional survey among TG in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha. This study was conducted in June 2014. The study population for this TRaC were TGs in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha, aged 18-35. In order to be included in the study, TGs must have: 1) self-identified as transgender and said that they feel sexually attracted to males; 2) had more than one sexual partner (either same or different type of partner) and had penetrative sex with these partners within the past three months; 3) been living in specific area for more than one month. Time-location sampling (TLS) was used to recruit this hard-to-reach group. A structured questionnaire designed in tablet was used to collect data. A total of 300, 50 and 50 interviews were completed for Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha respectively. In total, 400 TGs were recruited in this study. Analyses by using UNIANOVA were used to examine trends of behaviors changes over time. Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) was used to match treated individuals with those in a control group, based on specific covariates. The effect of treatment on outcome is the difference between treated and non-treated group.

MAIN FINDINGS

This study focused on four key behaviors; condom use, lubricant use, VCT and STI screening. The monitoring table highlights that:

:: TG reported high percentage of condom use at last sex with commercial, regular commercial and casual partner (97%, 92% and 92%), while condom use at last sex with regular partner was only 69%. Consistent condom used with all type of partner was lower than condom use at last sex. Condom use behaviour varies by

partner type. With commercial, regular commercial and casual partner, TG reported more consistent condom use than with regular partner. Consistent condom use with regular partner in the past 3 months was only 45%. Main reason for not using condom was reported about unsafe sex while drunk.

- Water-based lubricant used with regular commercial and casual partner were improved significantly over time (90% vs 99%, p<.05 and 76% vs 92%, p<.01). Condoms used along with water-based lubricant at last sex with all four types of partners were improved significantly. However, around one-third of TG (32%) still reported using oil-based lubricant because it increase sexual pleasure and easy to find.
- More than half of TGs (54%) reported drunk in the past month did not use condom when having sex with partner.
- More than two-thirds of TG (71%) reported ever having been tested for HIV, while 63% of them received the test in the past 12 months. Main motivation of TG who reported getting the test are worried about getting sick and died (23%). For those who never been tested for HIV, the reasons are unaware of their risk (59%) and fear of their test result (50%).
- The proportion of TGs who have heard of 'Sisters' drop in center significantly decreased across the survey rounds of the study (80% in 2011 and 68% in 2014, p<.001). Moreover, the proportion of TGs who reported having been to Sisters and had been contacted by Sisters in the past 3 months, also decreased significantly.

The results of CEM evaluation analysis reveal TG who receive any service from Sisters in the past 12 months is associated with:

- HIV tested in the past 12 months (OR=5.268, p<.001).
- STI tested in the past 12 months (OR=2.264, p<.001).

PROGRAMMATIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Promote consistent condom use with all types of partners, especially with regular partners. From research findings, condom use with commercial, regular commercial and casual partners was already high but for regular partner, there was still potential to influence change in behavior.
- Most TGs had more than one type of partners in the past month. The program was very successful in promoting condom use with commercial and regular commercial partner. These suggest program messages to focus on promoting consistent condom use with all types of partners with every sexual contact, not only with commercial partners.
- Condom use key messages should be focused on safe sex and be prepared for using condom especially before drinking alcohol.
- 71% of TG reported ever been tested for HIV. The program was effective in promoting HIV testing. TG that had contact with Sisters have over 5 times the likelihood of having been tested for HIV in the past 12 months. TG who had ever tested reported afraid of getting sick and died while those who never been tested reported unaware of their risk and fear of the test result. The program needs to promote the benefit of VCT and strengthen the perception that people who live with HIV can coexist with others, stay healthy and protect others if they know the result. Communication messages about importance of knowing HIV status in

order to protect yourself and reducing embarrassing and stigma of getting VCT should be also promoted.

:: Sisters effective in promoting HIV and STI test. However, coverage the intervention should be concerned especially in the area of Pattaya where Sister drop-in center is located. Awareness of Sisters should be improved with TG in Sattahip and Sriracha by having more outreach work.

MONITORING TABLE
Trends in behaviors, OAM behavior factors and exposure among TGs in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha, 2011 and 2014
Risk: Transgenders, 18-35 years old in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha
Behavior: Condom used at last sex, consistent condom used, water-based lubricant used at last sex, HIV test and STI test

INDICATORS	Dec 2011 N=386	Jun 2014 N=400	Sig.
BEHAVIOR/USE			
Condom use	%	%	
- Condom used with commercial partner at last sex[1]	95.2	96.5	NS
- Condom used with regular commercial partner at last sex[2]	93.4	92.4	NS
- Condom used with casual partner at last sex[3]	88.0	92.2	NS
- Condom used with regular partner at last sex[4]	61.1	68.9	NS
- Consistent condom used with commercial partner in the past month[1]	N/A	78.0	-
- Consistent condom used with regular commercial partner in the past month [2]	N/A	67.1	-
- Consistent condom used with casual partner in the past month[3]	N/A	72.9	-
- Consistent condom used with regular partner in the past month[4]	N/A	45.3	-
Water-based lubricant use	%	%	
- Water-based lubricant used with commercial partner at last sex[1]	91.4	93.6	NS
- Water-based lubricant used with regular commercial partner at last sex[2]	90.3	98.8	*
- Water-based lubricant used with casual partner at last sex[3]	76.4	92.4	**
- Water-based lubricant used with regular partner at last sex[4]	73.8	84.9	NS
- Consistent water-based lubricant used with commercial partner in the past month[1]	N/A	69.7	-
- Consistent water-based lubricant used with regular commercial partner in the past month[2]	N/A	67.1	-
- Consistent water-based lubricant used with casual partner in the past month[3]	N/A	54.1	-
- Consistent water-based lubricant used with regular partner in the past month[4]	N/A	40.2	-
Condom use along with water-based lubricant	%	%	
- Condom used along with water-based lubricant with commercial partner at last sex[1]	89.1	96.1	**
- Condom used along with water-based lubricant with regular commercial partner at last sex[2]	87.9	97.2	*
- Condom used along with water-based lubricant with casual partner at last sex[3]	72.5	96.4	***
- Condom used along with water-based lubricant with regular partner at last sex[4]	50.9	77.7	***
- Consistent condom used along with water-based lubricant with commercial partner in the past month[1]	N/A	60.2	-
- Consistent condom used along with water-based lubricant with regular commercial partner in the past month[2]	N/A	58.2	-
- Consistent condom used along with water-based lubricant with casual partner in the past month[3]	N/A	45.9	-
- Consistent condom used along with water-based lubricant with regular partner in the past month[4]	N/A	30.8	-
Oil-based lubricant used	%	%	
- Oil-based lubricant used in the past month	N/A	32.2	-
Unsafe sex while drunk or high on drug	%	%	
- Had sex without condom while drunk in the past month[5]	N/A	53.8	-
- Had sex without condom while high on drug in the past month[6]	N/A	79.3	-
VCT and HIV test	%	%	
- Ever been tested for HIV	67.8	71.0	NS
- Received HIV test in the past 12 months	N/A	63.0	-
- Self-reported of HIV positive[7]	N/A	3.1	-
- Received VCT in the past 12 months	N/A	2.0	-
STI test	%	%	
- Received STI test in the past 12 months	N/A	22.2	-

INDICATORS	Dec 2011 N=386	Jun 2014 N=400	Sig.
OPPORTUNITY			
Availability	Mean	Mean	
- Sometime, condom is not available at the place where I have sex	2.64	N/A	-
- I keep a condom with me when I go out to meet my partner	5.39	N/A	-
ABILITY			
Self-Efficacy	Mean	Mean	
- I am afraid of losing my clients if I insist on using a condom	2.66	N/A	-
MOTIVATION			
Attitude	Mean	Mean	
- If I get more money, it is OK to not use a condom	2.05	N/A	-
- I am less likely to use condoms with a regular commercial partner	1.89	N/A	-
- Condom use with regular partner represents love and trust (SCALE)[4]	4.46	N/A	-
Intention	Mean	Mean	
- I intend to not having sex without condom	4.56	N/A	-
- I intend to get HIV testing and counseling in the next 6 months	4.91	N/A	-
Outcome Expectation	Mean	Mean	
- Using condom reduces sexual pleasure	3.32	N/A	-
Threat	Mean	Mean	
- I am fear of the test result so I don't want to get HIV test	2.98	N/A	-
EXPOSURE	%	%	
- Awareness of Sisters	79.8	68.2	***
- Visited Sisters drop-in center in the past 12 months	32.1	17.5	***
- Has been contacted by Sisters outreach in past 12 months	61.4	33.5	***

Note:

		2011	2014
1	Among those having commercial partner	n = 309	n=264
2	Among those having regular commercial partner	n = 166	n=79
3	Among those having casual partner	n = 105	n=133
4	Among those having regular partner	n = 102	n=117
5	Among those having sex while drunk	N/A	n= 240
6	Among those having sex while high on drug	N/A	n= 29
7	Among those ever received HIV test	N/A	n= 288

OAM determinant values ranged from 1-6 "1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Mildly Disagree, 4= Mildly Agree, 5=Agree, 6=Strongly Agree"
* < .05 p-value, ** < .01 p-value, *** < .001 p-value, and NS=non-significant
Percentages and means are adjusted for age, education, occupation, nationality and income.

Attitude (Scaled Items)

Condom use with regular partner represents love and trust

1) I love my boyfriend so I have to protect him by using condom every time
2) Using condom is appropriate for people who love each other
3) Using condom is appropriate for people who trust each other
4) My regular partner still think that I trust him if I suggested using a condom
5) My regular partner still think that I love him if I propose using condom

CEM EVALUATION TABLE

Risk: Transgenders, 18-35 years old in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha
Behavior: HIV test in the past 12 months
Exposure: Received any Sisters services in the past 12 months
Matching variables: Residence area, length of residence, occupation, income

Indicator	HIV test in the past 12 months (63%)			
	Odds Ratio	Sig.	CI 95%	
			Lower	Upper
Exposure variable				
Received any Sister service	5.268	***	3.053	9.088
Control variable				
Age *(26 or higher, less than 26)*	1.317	NS	0.817	2.124
Education *(High school or higher, less than high school)*	1.041	NS	0.636	1.705
Nationality *(Thai or non-Thai)*	1.205	NS	0.416	3.490
Have vaginal surgery *(Yes or no)*	4.131	*	1.287	13.266
Sexual role *(Receive partner every time or not)*	1.232	NS	0.748	2.030

Note:
* < .05 p-value
** < .01 p-value
*** < .001 p-value
BS Borderline Significant
NS Not Significant

Matching Summary:

Multivariate L1 distance:	3.044e-16
Number of matched cases:	380 cases
Received any Sisters services	
Yes	151 cases
No	229 cases

CEM EVALUATION TABLE

Risk: Transgenders, 18-35 years old in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha
Behavior: STI test in the past 12 months
Exposure: Received any Sisters services in the past 12 months
Matching variables: Residence area, length of residence, occupation, income

Indicator	STI test in the past 12 months (22.2%)			
	Odds Ratio	Sig.	CI 95%	
			Lower	Upper
Exposure variable				
Received any Sister service	2.264	***	1.371	3.740
Control variable				
Age *(26 or higher, less than 26)*	1.515	NS	0.904	2.538
Education *(High school or higher, less than high school)*	1.593	BS	0.935	2.712
Nationality *(Thai or non-Thai)*	0.912	NS	0.281	2.965
Have vaginal surgery *(Yes or no)*	4.464	***	2.109	9.449
Sexual role *(Receive partner every time or not)*	1.028	NS	0.593	1.783

Note:
* < .05 p-value
** < .01 p-value
*** < .001 p-value
BS Borderline Significant
NS Not Significant

Matching Summary:

Multivariate L1 distance:	3.044e-16
Number of matched cases:	380 cases
Received any Sisters services	
Yes	151 cases
No	229 cases

ANNEX

ANNEX A: Methodology

This study was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This study was a second round cross-sectional survey among TG in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha. Cross-sectional study is a descriptive study in which disease and exposure status is measured simultaneously in this population. Cross-sectional studies can be thought of as providing a snapshot of the frequency and characteristics of a disease in a population at a particular point in time.[4]

This study was conducted in June 2014. Respondents were recruited by trained interviewers at time and location specify. The interview took around 1 hour.

1. SUBJECTS AND SAMPLING

The study population for this TRaC was TG in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha, aged 18-35. In order to be included in the study, TG must have: 1) self-identified as transgender and said that they feel sexually attracted to males; 2) had more than one sexual partners and had penetrative sex with these partners within the past three months; 3) been living in specific area for more than one months.

Respondents were recruited at time and place specify in sampling frame. Fieldworkers recruited all TG who appear in each place.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria were as follow;

Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
– Age 18-35 – Define themselves as transgender – Attracted to male – had more than one sexual partner and had penetrative sex with these partners within the past three months – Live in specific area for more than 1 month	– Being a Sisters staff or peer educator – Respondent is drunk or unable to control him/herself – Participate in any research projects in the past 6 months –

Screening questions were used to assess eligibility for the study. Respondents who pass screening criteria were given self-administered questionnaire.

Time-location samplings (TLS) were used to recruit this hard-to-reach group. Every population member who appeared at the site during the fixed time interval were included in the sample. Mapped information on venues/locations for the TLS sampling frame was provided by staff at the 'Sisters' project drop-in center and verified by the PSI Thailand research. The locations listed below were all mapped locations to recruit TG to the study as follow;

[4]THE LANCET • Vol 359 • January 12, 2002 • www.thelancet.com

Location		Day	Time	No. of TGs Recruited
Pattaya				
1	Pattaya Walking street	Mon-Thr	10 pm – 12 am	121
2	Pattaya Soi 6	Mon-Thr	8 pm – 10 pm	41
3	Soi Bua Kao	Mon-Thr	8 pm – 10 pm	50
4	Soi 7/8	Mon-Thr	10 pm – 12 am	28
5	Soi 13/1	Mon-Thr	10 pm – 12 am	30
6	Alcazar Cabaret Show Place	Mon-Thr	10 pm – 12 am	15
7	Colosseum Cabaret Show Place	Mon-Thr	10 pm – 12 am	15
Sriracha				
1	Soi SrirachaNakorn 6	Fri-Sun	8 pm - 10 pm	18
2	Satang Pub 1	Fri-Sun	10 pm – 12 am	6
3	Satang Pub 2	Fri-Sun	10 pm – 12 am	4
4	Ko Loi Park	Fri-Sun	10 pm – 12 am	4
5	Sriracha House Apartment	Fri-Sun	5 pm – 8 pm	7
6	Tamnanchon Pub	Fri-Sun	10 pm – 12 am	11
Sattahip				
1	Vega Pub	Fri-Sun	11 pm – 1 am	31
2	Soi Sukhumvit 43	Fri-Sun	9 pm – 11 pm	13
3	Khun Thep Wedding Studio	Fri-Sun	3 pm – 7 pm	6

A total of 300, 50 and 50 interviews were completed for Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha respectively. In total, 400 TG were recruited in this study.

2. DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

A structured questionnaire was used to collect data for identifying factors of behavior, monitoring logframe indicators and assessing program impact. This questionnaire included modules in the following areas: population characteristics, behavior, and exposure to Sisters interventions.

Questions about sexual behaviors were asked with four types of partners as follow;

- **"Commercial partner(s)"** means partner whom you give or are given money or other valuable thing in exchange with sex
- **"Regular Commercial partner(s)"** means partner whom you give or are given money or other valuable thing in exchange with sex more than one time, you start to have emotional commitment and have chance to improve your relationship with him
- **"Casual partner(s)"** means partner whom you have sex with but no emotional commitment, or feeling for, and not give or given money or other valuable thing in exchange with sex
- **"Regular partner(s)"** means partner whom you have sex with and have emotional commitment to, or feeling for

The questionnaires were translated into Thai and pre-tested by conducting 10 interviews with TG in Bangkok. These TG were excluded from participation in the actual study. The pre-test was used to check for understandability of questions and procedures for conducting interviews. It was also be used to revise the questionnaire based on the following points: ease or difficulty of statement, comprehension, confidence in response, level of discomfort and social desirability.

3. DATA COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

Data Collection

IPSOS (Thailand) Ltd. was hired to do the data collection. Fieldwork teams have experiences in quantitative data collection and do not have any link to Sisters staff or peer educators. PSI/Thailand Research Team was responsible for providing training to all of them. They attended one day training including background of PSI/Thailand, HIV/AIDS situation in Thailand, the purpose of the survey, the design of the questionnaire and sampling strategy, skills for recruiting and interviewing, research ethics and human subjects, potential problems and troubleshooting and data entry.

All TGs at the location during the sampling time period were approached by interview teams and peer educators assisted in transgender screening process. All those that were approached and which met the screening criteria then be read the informed consent script by interviewers. Participants were interviewed in a private place that maintains their confidentiality.

Data entry

Data entry process was done by IPSOS (Thailand) Ltd. Dataset was cleaned and checked by PSI Researcher. Data quality steps included checking the questionnaire for internal consistency (in accordance with a scrutiny note), filter errors, appropriate coding for non-response or missing values, values that fall out of range, and other logical checks. The variable for each question included in further survey rounds remained consistent. The data was laid out in a rectangular format with one record signifying one respondent. A copy of cleaned data was made available in SPSS format.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

The monitoring table track trends in behavior and related OAM indicators. It presented portray significant changes in indicators between 2011 and 2014 and produced based on ANOVA. Separate ANOVA models run for each variable of interest adjusting for socio-demographic characteristics (age, education, marital status, residence) and time.

Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) was used to match treated individuals with those in a control group, based on specific covariates. The effect of treatment on outcome is the difference between treated and non-treated group.

5. HUMAN SUBJECTS PROTECTION

This study was approved by PSI Research Ethics Board (PSI REB) as in ANNEX B.

ANNEX B: Ethical Considerations

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MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 22, 2014

TO: Duangta Pawa

FROM: PSI Research Ethics Board

RE: 18.2014

TITLE: 2nd Round HIV/AIDS TRaC Study among Transgenders in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha

The PSI Research Ethics Board (PSI REB) has reviewed and approved the above referenced study via its expedited review process on April 14, 2014 for a period of 12 months. This approval will expire on April 13, 2015.

The IRB determined that study meets the criteria for expedited review under category, 45, CFR 46.110 Category 7 *(Research on individual or group characteristics or behavior (including, but not limited to, research on perception, cognition, motivation, identity, language, communication, cultural beliefs or practices, and social behavior) or research employing survey, interview, oral history, focus group, program evaluation, human factors evaluation, or quality assurance methodologies).*

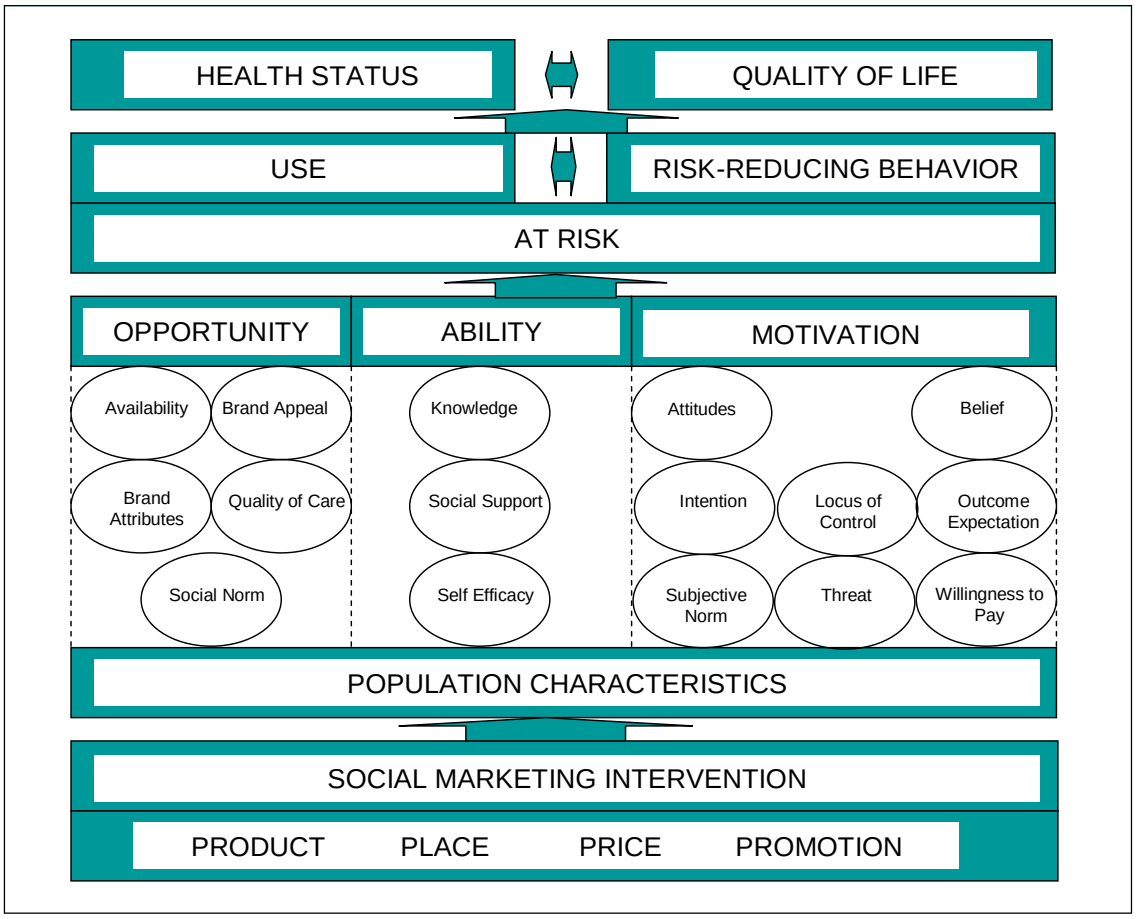
The PI is required to inform the REB immediately of unanticipated problems or new information which could change the risk/benefit ratio. Modifications to study design, data collection tools, study forms, or PI staffing must be approved by the PSI REB prior to implementation. For more information concerning modification request or reporting unanticipated problems, please refer to the PSI/REB website (http://www.psi.org/resources/research-ethics-board) or contact Kelly O'Keefe (kokeefe@psi.org).

Sincerely,

K. O'Keef

Kelly O'Keefe
Senior Technical Advisor
Research Ethics Board

ANNEX C: Performance Framework for Social Marketing



CEM EVALUATION TABLE

Risk: Transgenders, 18-35 years old in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha
Behavior: Consistent condom use with commercial partner
Exposure: Received any Sisters services in the past 12 months
Matching variables: Residence area, length of residence, occupation, income

Indicator	Consistent condom use with commercial partner (78%)			
	Odds Ratio	Sig.	CI 95%	
			Lower	Upper
Exposure variable				
Received any Sister service	0.775	NS	0.415	1.446
Control variable				
Age *(26 or higher, less than 26)*	1.522	NS	0.814	2.846
Education *(High school or higher, less than high school)*	0.553	NS	0.286	1.072
Nationality *(Thai or non-Thai)*	0.622	NS	0.119	3.249
Have vaginal surgery *(Yes or no)*	0.285	**	0.116	0.699
Sexual role *(Receive partner every time or not)*	1.554	NS	0.797	3.031

Note:
* < .05 p-value
** < .01 p-value
*** < .001 p-value
BS Borderline Significant
NS Not Significant

Matching Summary:

Multivariate L1 distance:	2.919e-16
Number of matched cases:	260 cases
Received any Sisters services	
Yes	129 cases
No	131 cases

CEM EVALUATION TABLE

Risk: Transgenders, 18-35 years old in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha
Behavior: Consistent condom use with casual partner
Exposure: Received any Sisters services in the past 12 months
Matching variables: Residence area, length of residence, occupation, income

Indicator	Consistent condom use with casual partner (73%)			
	Odds Ratio	Sig.	CI 95%	
			Lower	Upper
Exposure variable				
Received any Sister service	1.439	NS	0.394	5.252
Control variable				
Age *(26 or higher, less than 26)*	9.252	***	2.693	31.787
Education *(High school or higher, less than high school)*	0.642	NS	0.233	1.770
Nationality *(Thai or non-Thai)*	1.039	NS	0.055	19.597
Have vaginal surgery *(Yes or no)*	0.271	NS	0.054	1.363
Sexual role *(Receive partner every time or not)*	0.659	NS	0.160	2.716

Note:
* < .05 p-value
** < .01 p-value
*** < .001 p-value
BS Borderline Significant
NS Not Significant

Matching Summary:

Multivariate L1 distance:	1.561e-16
Number of matched cases:	119 cases
Received any Sisters services	
Yes	32 cases
No	87 cases

CEM EVALUATION TABLE

Risk: Transgenders, 18-35 years old in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha
Behavior: Consistent condom use along with water-based lubricant with commercial partner
Exposure: Received any Sisters services in the past 12 months
Matching variables: Residence area, length of residence, occupation, income

Indicator	Consistent condom use and WBL with commercial partner (60%)			
	Odds Ratio	Sig.	CI 95%	
			Lower	Upper
Exposure variable				
Received any Sister service	0.882	NS	0.527	1.476
Control variable				
Age *(26 or higher, less than 26)*	0.985	NS	0.585	1.659
Education *(High school or higher, less than high school)*	0.892	NS	0.524	1.517
Nationality *(Thai or non-Thai)*	0.724	NS	0.206	2.548
Have vaginal surgery *(Yes or no)*	0.562	NS	0.249	1.271
Sexual role *(Receive partner every time or not)*	0.788	NS	0.453	1.370

Note:
* < .05 p-value
** < .01 p-value
*** < .001 p-value
BS Borderline Significant
NS Not Significant

Matching Summary:

Multivariate L1 distance:	2.919e-16
Number of matched cases:	260 cases
Received any Sisters services	
Yes	129 cases
No	131 cases

CEM EVALUATION TABLE

Risk: Transgenders, 18-35 years old in Pattaya, Sattahip and Sriracha
Behavior: Consistent condom use along with water-based lubricant with casual partner
Exposure: Received any Sisters services in the past 12 months
Matching variables: Residence area, length of residence, occupation, income

Indicator	Consistent condom use and WBL with casual partner (60%)			
	Odds Ratio	Sig.	CI 95%	
			Lower	Upper
Exposure variable				
Received any Sister service	2.804	BS	0.979	8.029
Control variable				
Age *(26 or higher, less than 26)*	5.781	***	2.402	13.914
Education *(High school or higher, less than high school)*	0.694	NS	0.274	1.758
Nationality *(Thai or non-Thai)*	1.549	NS	0.127	18.879
Have vaginal surgery *(Yes or no)*	0.788	NS	0.183	3.389
Sexual role *(Receive partner every time or not)*	0.838	NS	0.259	2.706

Note:
* < .05 p-value
** < .01 p-value
*** < .001 p-value
BS Borderline Significant
NS Not Significant

Matching Summary:

Multivariate L1 distance:	1.561e-16
Number of matched cases:	119 cases
Received any Sisters services	
Yes	32 cases
No	87 cases

ANNEX E: Population Characteristics

Population Characteristics	Pattaya N=300		Sattahip N=50		Sriracha N=50		Total N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age								
18 – 20 years old	24	8%	11	22%	5	10%	40	10%
21 – 25 years old	108	36%	21	42%	22	44%	151	38%
26 – 30 years old	115	38%	9	18%	11	22%	135	34%
31 – 35 years old	53	18%	9	18%	12	24%	74	19%
Mean	26.33		25.04		26.26		26.16	
Education								
Primary school and lower	25	8%	10	20%	2	4%	37	9%
Secondary school	92	31%	12	24%	11	22%	115	29%
High school	114	38%	20	40%	25	50%	159	40%
Diploma	46	15%	7	14%	6	12%	59	15%
University or higher	23	8%	1	2%	6	12%	30	8%
Personal monthly income								
No income	1	%	5	%	2	%	8	%
1 - 10,000	73	%	13	%	16	%	102	%
10,001 - 20,000	137	%	28	%	22	%	187	%
more than 20,000	89	%	4	%	10	%	103	%
Occupation								
Employee in night entertainment venues (i.e. bar, pub, disco)	147	49%	20	40%	10	20%	177	44%
Freelance	93	31%	3	6%	4	8%	100	25%
Entertainer/Show girl	43	14%	0	0%	0	0%	43	11%
Employee in Turkish Baht	7	2%	1	2%	0	0%	8	2%
Employee in beauty salon	14	5%	4	8%	4	8%	22	6%
Employee (not in night entertainment venues)	6	2%	11	22%	12	24%	29	7%
Self-employed	0	0%	1	2%	7	14%	8	2%
Employee in factory	5	2%	7	14%	11	22%	23	6%
Student	2	1%	3	6%	4	8%	9	2%
Unemployed	1	0%	3	6%	1	2%	5	1%
Nationality								
Thai	288	96%	50	100%	44	88%	382	96%
Lao	10	3%	0	0%	2	4%	12	3%
Other	2	1%	0	0%	4	8%	6	1%

Population Characteristics	Pattaya N=300		Sattahip N=50		Sriracha N=50		Total N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Period of living								
1 year or less	100	33%	10	20%	15	30%	125	31%
More than 1 year	300	67%	40	80%	35	70%	275	69%
Moving Around in the Past Two Years								
Inside Thailand								
Bangkok	23	25%	2	25%	5	46%	30	27%
Phuket	14	15%	1	13%	1	9%	16	14%
Khon Kaen	4	4%	0	0%	1	9%	5	5%
Rayong	4	4%	1	13%	0	0%	5	5%
Outside Thailand								
Singapore	8	67%	0	0%	0	0%	8	67%
Laos	2	17%	0	0%	0	0%	2	17%
Malaysia	2	17%	0	0%	0	0%	2	17%
Live in the area in the past 2 years	199	66%	42	84%	38	76%	279	70%
Had vaginal surgery								
Yes	30	10%	2	4%	2	4%	34	9%
No	270	90%	48	96%	48	96%	366	92%
Sexual role								
Receive partner every times	198	66%	41	82%	46	92%	285	71%
Penetrate partner every times	1	0.3%	1	2%	2	4%	4	1%
Both receive and penetrate partner	101	34%	8	16%	2	4%	111	28%
Nationality of commercial partner [1]								
United Kingdom	46	19%	1	8%	0	0%	47	18%
United States	29	12%	1	8%	0	0%	30	11%
Germany	23	10%	0	0%	0	0%	23	9%
Russian Federation	21	9%	0	0%	0	0%	21	8%
Thailand	8	3%	7	54%	4	44%	19	7%
Nationality of regular commercial partner [2]								
United Kingdom	17	25%	0	0%	0	0%	17	22%
France	9	13%	0	0%	0	0%	9	11%
Thailand	4	6%	2	33%	3	60%	9	11%
Place having sex with commercial partner [1]								
Hotel	178	74%	8	62%	6	67%	192	73%
My residence	35	14%	5	38%	2	22%	42	16%
Client's private residence	27	11%	0	0%	0	0%	27	10%

Population Characteristics	Pattaya N=300		Sattahip N=50		Sriracha N=50		Total N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Workplace (Bar)	23	10%	0	0%	0	0%	23	9%

Note:

	Pattaya	Sattahip	Sriracha	Total
1 Among those having commercial partner	242	13	9	264
2 Among those having regular commercial partner	68	6	5	79

ANNEX F: Sexual Behavior Information

Partners in the past month	Pattaya N=300		Sattahip N=50		Sriracha N=50		Total N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Had partner in the past month								
Commercial partner	242	81%	13	26%	9	18%	264	66%
Regular commercial partner	68	23%	6	12%	5	10%	79	20%
Casual partner	80	27%	21	42%	32	64%	133	33%
Regular partner	67	22%	27	54%	23	46%	117	29%
Number of partners in the past month								
Commercial partner[1]								
1 to 10	160	66%	10	77%	9	100%	179	68%
11 to 20	57	24%	2	15%	0	0%	59	22%
21 to 30	13	5%	0	0%	0	0%	13	5%
More than 30	12	5%	1	8%	0	0%	13	5%
Regular commercial partner [2]								
1 to 2	36	53%	1	17%	1	20%	38	48%
3 to 4	10	15%	1	17%	2	40%	13	16%
More than 4	22	32%	4	67%	2	40%	28	35%
Casual partner[3]								
1 to 4	34	43%	10	48%	20	63%	64	48%
5 to 8	12	15%	5	24%	9	28%	26	20%
More than 8	34	43%	6	29%	3	9%	43	32%
Regular partner [4]								
1 person	48	72%	8	30%	13	57%	69	59%
2 person	16	24%	15	56%	9	39%	40	34%
More than 2	3	4%	4	15%	1	4%	8	7%

Note:

	Pattaya	Sattahip	Sriracha	Total
1 Among those having commercial partner	242	13	9	264
2 Among those having regular commercial partner	68	6	5	79
3 Among those having casual partner	80	21	32	133
4 Among those having regular partner	67	27	23	117

Condom use when having sex	Pattaya N= 300		Sattahip N= 50		Sriracha N= 50		Total N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Condom use when having sex with partner in the past month								
Commercial partner[1]								
Every time	191	79%	10	77%	6	67%	207	78%
Most of the time	45	19%	2	15%	3	33%	50	19%
Sometime	6	3%	0	0%	0	0%	60	2%
Never	0	0%	1	8%	0	0%	1	0.4%
Regular commercial partner[2]								
Every time	46	68%	6	100%	3	60%	55	70%
Most of the time	17	25%	0	0%	1	20%	18	23%
Sometime	4	6%	0	0%	1	20%	5	6%
Never	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Casual partner[3]								
Every time	57	71%	12	57%	28	88%	97	73%
Most of the time	20	25%	8	38%	2	6%	30	23%
Sometime	2	3%	1	5%	2	6%	5	4%
Never	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Regular partner[4]								
Every time	33	49%	13	48%	7	30%	53	45%
Most of the time	13	19%	6	22%	3	13%	22	19%
Sometime	10	15%	1	4%	4	17%	15	13%
Never	11	16%	7	26%	9	39%	27	23%
Condom use at last sex								
Commercial partner[1]								
Yes	236	98%	12	92%	9	100%	257	97%
No	6	8%	1	8%	0	0%	8	3%
Regular commercial partner[2]								
Yes	62	91%	6	100%	4	80%	72	91%
No	2	9%	0	0%	1	20%	7	9%
Casual partner[3]								
Yes	76	95%	20	95%	30	94%	126	95%
No	4	5%	1	5%	2	6%	7	5%
Regular partner[4]								
Yes	51	76%	19	70%	11	48%	81	69%
No	16	24%	8	30%	12	52%	36	31%

Note:

	Pattaya	Sattahip	Sriracha	Total
1 Among those having commercial partner	242	13	9	264
2 Among those having regular commercial partner	68	6	5	79
3 Among those having casual partner	80	21	32	133
4 Among those having regular partner	67	27	23	117

Main reasons of not using condom in the past month	Pattaya N= 300		Sattahip N= 50		Sriracha N= 50		Total N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Commercial partner[1]								
I was drunk	10	20%	1	33%	1	33%	12	21%
I have no condom with me	10	20%	2	67%	0	0%	12	21%
I was high on drug	8	16%	0	0%	0	0%	8	14%
My partner offer more money for not using condom	6	12%	0	0%	0	0%	6	11%
Regular commercial partner[2]								
I was drunk	4	18%	0	0%	1	50%	5	21%
I have no condom with me	3	14%	0	0%	0	0%	3	13%
Using condom reduce trust between us	2	9%	0	0%	1	50%	3	13%
Casual partner[3]								
I was drunk	11	48%	7	78%	2	50%	20	56%
My partner is handsome	4	17%	2	22%	0	0%	6	17%
I have no condom with me	3	13%	0	0%	1	25%	4	11%
Regular partner[4]								
I judge him to be low HIV risk	12	35%	4	29%	7	44%	23	36%
Using condom reduce trust between us	7	21%	2	14%	4	25%	13	20%
I was drunk	5	15%	3	21%	0	0%	8	13%

Note: Those who reported using condom inconsistence in the past month

	Pattaya	Sattahip	Sriracha	Total
1 Among those having commercial partner	51	3	3	57
2 Among those having regular commercial partner	22	0	2	24
3 Among those having casual partner	23	9	4	36
4 Among those having regular partner	34	14	16	64

Condom negotiation at last sex	Pattaya N= 300		Sattahip N= 50		Sriracha N= 50		Total N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Suggestion to use condom at last sex								
Commercial partner[1]								
Me	144	60%	10	77%	6	67%	160	61%
My partner	19	8%	1	8%	0	0%	20	8%
Both of us	73	30%	1	8%	3	33%	77	29%
Not use condom at last sex	6	2%	1	8%	0	0%	7	3%
Regular commercial partner[2]								
Me	40	59%	5	83%	3	60%	48	lio
My partner	9	13%	1	17%	0	0%	10	13%
Both of us	13	19%	0	0%	1	20%	14	18%
Not use condom at last sex	6	9%	0	0%	1	20%	7	9%
Casual partner[3]								
Me	38	48%	12	57%	19	59%	69	52%
My partner	7	9%	0	0%	1	3%	8	6%
Both of us	31	39%	8	38%	10	31%	49	37%
Not use condom at last sex	4	5%	1	5%	2	6%	7	5%
Regular partner[4]								
Me	18	27%	13	48%	7	30%	38	32%
My partner	7	10%	1	4%	1	4%	9	8%
Both of us	26	39%	5	19%	3	13%	34	29%
Not use condom at last sex	16	24%	8	30%	12	52%	36	31%

Note:	Pattaya	Sattahip	Sriracha	Total
1 Among those having commercial partner	242	13	9	264
2 Among those having regular commercial partner	68	6	5	79
3 Among those having casual partner	80	21	32	133
4 Among those having regular partner	67	27	23	117

Water-based lubricant use	Pattaya		Sattahip		Sriracha		Total	
	N=300		N=50		N=50		N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Water-based lubricant use when having sex with partner in the past month								
Commercial partner [1]								
Every time	169	70%	10	77%	5	56%	184	70%
Most of the time	39	16%	1	8%	1	11%	41	16%
Sometime	29	12%	1	8%	2	22%	32	12%
Never	5	2%	1	0%	1	11%	7	3%
Regular commercial partner [2]								
Every time	47	70%	5	83%	1	20%	53	67%
Most of the time	14	21%	0	0%	2	40%	16	20%
Sometime	5	7%	0	0%	1	20%	6	8%
Never	2	3%	1	17%	1	20%	4	5%
Casual partner [3]								
Every time	40	50%	15	72%	17	53%	72	54%
Most of the time	20	25%	3	14%	5	16%	28	21%
Sometime	17	21%	2	10%	3	9%	22	17%
Never	3	4%	1	5%	7	22%	11	8%
Regular partner [4]								
Every time	27	40%	11	41%	9	39%	47	40%
Most of the time	16	24%	10	37%	2	9%	28	24%
Sometime	16	24%	1	4%	3	13%	20	17%
Never	8	12%	5	19%	19	39%	22	19%
Water-based lubricant use at last sex								
Commercial partner [1]								
Yes	221	93%	12	100%	7	87%	240	93%
No	16	7%	0	0%	1	13%	17	7%
Regular commercial partner [2]								
Yes	63	95%	5	100%	4	100%	72	96%
No	3	5%	0	0%	0	0%	3	4%
Casual partner [3]								
Yes	74	96%	19	95%	22	88%	115	94%
No	3	4%	1	5%	3	12%	7	6%
Regular partner [4]								
Yes	53	90%	18	82%	12	86%	83	87%
No	6	10%	4	18%	2	14%	12	13%

Note:	Pattaya	Sattahip	Sriracha	Total
1 Among those having commercial partner	242	13	9	264
2 Among those having regular commercial partner	68	6	5	79
3 Among those having casual partner	80	21	32	133
4 Among those having regular partner	67	27	23	117

Sex, Alcohol and Drug	Pattaya N=300		Sattahip N=50		Sriracha N=50		Total N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Drunk on alcohol in the past month								
Yes	187	62%	29	58%	24	48%	240	60%
No	113	38%	21	42%	26	52%	160	40%
Having sex without condom while drunk on alcohol in the past month								
Yes	99	53%	19	66%	11	46%	129	54%
No	88	47%	10	34%	13	54%	111	46%
High on drug in the past month								
Yes	27	9%	1	2%	1	2%	29	7%
No	273	91%	49	98%	49	98%	371	93%
Having sex without condom while high on drug in the past month								
Yes	21	78%	1	100%	1	100%	23	79%
No	6	22%	0	0%	0	0%	6	21%
Drugs use in the past month								
Crystal Meth (Ice)	15	56%	1	100%	1	100%	17	59%
Marijuana	6	22%	0	90%	0	0%	6	21%
Amphetamines	4	15%	0	100%	1	100%	5	17%

Note:	Pattaya	Sattahip	Sriracha	Total
1 Among those who high on drug in the past month	27	1	1	29

Oil-Based Lubricant Used	Pattaya N=300		Sattahip N=50		Sriracha N=50		Total N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Oil-based lubricant use when having sex with partner in the past month								
Every time	42	14%	2	4%	3	6%	47	12%
Most of the time	16	5%	0	0%	2	4%	18	4%
Sometime	56	19%	4	8%	4	8%	64	16%
Never	186	62%	44	88%	41	82%	271	68%
Main reason for using oil-based lubricant in the past month								
To increase sexual pleasure	29	25%	3	50%	2	22%	34	26%
It is easy to find	25	22%	2	33%	4	44%	31	24%
My partner request it	21	18%	0	0%	0	0%	21	16%
Know that water-based lubricant can DECREASE condom breakage								
Yes	203	68%	33	66%	32	64%	268	67%
No / Not sure	97	32%	17	34%	18	36%	132	33%
Know that oil-based lubricant can INCREASE condom breakage								
Yes	94	31%	16	32%	22	44%	132	33%
No / Not sure	206	69%	34	68%	28	56%	268	67%
Preference of package of water-based lubricant								
Tube	153	51%	33	66%	14	28%	200	50%
Disposable sachet	123	41%	24	48%	22	44%	169	42%
Resealable big bottle	44	15%	8	16%	13	26%	65	16%
Resealable small bottle	34	11%	3	6%	6	12%	43	11%
Disposable bottle	26	9%	4	8%	10	20%	40	10%
Resealable sachet	20	7%	3	6%	7	14%	30	8%

ANNEX G: HIV Test

VCT and HIV test	Pattaya N=300		Sattahip N=50		Sriracha N=50		Total N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
VCT received in the past 12 months[1]								
Pre testing counseling	42	18%	4	21%	3	9%	49	17%
HIV testing voluntary	159	67%	14	74%	28	82%	201	70%
Post testing counseling	36	15%	3	16%	2	6%	41	14%
Has never been tested	50	21%	3	16%	4	12%	57	20%
HIV Test								
Ever tested								
Yes	236	79%	19	38%	34	68%	289	72%
No	64	21%	31	62%	16	32%	111	28%
Number of times having HIV test[1]								
More than 10 times	18	8%	1	5%	4	12%	23	8%
6 – 10 times	31	13%	6	32%	9	26%	46	16%
3 – 5 times	80	34%	5	26%	7	21%	92	32%
2 times	52	22%	4	21%	7	21%	63	22%
Once	55	23%	3	16%	7	21%	65	22%
Number of times having HIV test in the past 12 months[1]								
More than 10 times	6	3%	0	0%	0	0%	6	2%
6 – 10 times	5	2%	2	11%	0	0%	7	2%
3 – 5 times	44	19%	5	26%	4	12%	53	18%
2 times	39	17%	2	11%	7	21%	48	48
Once	111	47%	8	42%	19	56%	138	26%
Never	31	13%	2	11%	4	12%	37	13%
Last HIV test[1]								
Within last 30 days (1 month)	32	14%	5	26%	5	15%	42	15%
Within last 90 days (3 months)	69	29%	6	31%	9	27%	84	29%
Within last 180 days (6 months)	30	13%	5	26%	5	15%	40	14%
Within a year	74	31%	2	11%	11	32%	87	30%
More than 1 year ago	31	13%	1	5%	4	12%	36	13%
Main motivation to get HIV test[1]								
I worried about getting sick and died	130	55%	12	63%	5	15%	147	51%
I was enforced to get tested by the workplace	49	21%	1	5%	16	47%	66	23%
I do not want to use condom with my partner	11	5%	0	0%	0	0%	11	4%
Sisters outreach team encourage me to get tested	8	3%	1	5%	1	3%	10	4%
Nice incentive	2	1%	0	0%	2	6%	4	1%

VCT and HIV test	Pattaya N=300		Sattahip N=50		Sriracha N=50		Total N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
I worried about losing beauty	3	1%	0	0%	1	3%	4	1%
Knowing the test result[1]								
Yes	232	98%	18	95%	34	100%	284	98%
No	4	2%	1	5%	0	0%	5	2%
Self-report of HIV status[1]								
Positive	8	4%	1	5%	0	0%	9	3%
Negative	208	88%	17	90%	34	100%	259	90%
Don't answer	20	8%	1	5%	0	0%	21	7%
Places for getting HIV test[1]								
Private Clinic in Pattaya	94	40%	1	5%	2	6%	97	34%
Banglamung Hospital	45	19%	2	11%	1	3%	48	17%
SISTERS	39	17%	5	26%	5	15%	49	17%
Pattayarak Hospital	32	14%	3	16%	4	12%	39	14%
Other	15	6%	2	11%	10	29%	27	9%
Preferences for getting HIV test place[1]								
Private clinic	133	56%	13	68%	11	32%	157	54%
A mobile van	79	34%	3	16%	20	59%	102	35%
Public hospital	15	6%	3	16%	1	3%	19	7%
Workplace	5	2%	0	0%	1	3%	6	2%
Main reason for NOT having HIV test[2]								
Think that he/she is not at risk	31	48%	19	61%	15	94%	65	59%
Afraid of test result	15	23%	4	13%	0	0%	19	17%
Do not know where to go	4	6%	5	16%	0	0%	9	8%
Do not want to spend money	6	9%	1	3%	0	0%	7	6%

Note:

	Pattaya	Sattahip	Sriracha	Total
1 Among those who have ever received HIV test	236	19	34	289
2 Among those who never received HIV test	64	31	16	111

ANNEX H: STI Test

STI Screening	Pattaya N=300		Sattahip N=50		Sriracha N=50		Total N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Had STI test in the past 12 months								
Yes	77	26%	4	8%	8	16%	89	22%
No	223	74%	46	92%	42	84%	311	78%
Places for getting STI test [1]								
BangLamung Hospital	17	22%	0	0%	0	0%	17	19%
SISTERS	15	20%	1	25%	1	13%	17	19%
Pattayarak Hospital	17	22%	0	0%	0	0%	17	19%
Other	28	36%	3	75%	7	88%	38	43%
Preferences for getting STI test place								
BangLamung Hospital	140	47%	11	22%	8	16%	159	40%
SISTERS	83	28%	12	24%	7	14%	102	26%
Pattayarak Hospital	75	25%	15	30%	4	8%	94	24%
Other	87	29%	27	54%	37	74%	151	38%

Note:

1 Among those who had STI symptom in the past 12 months	Pattaya	Sattahip	Sriracha	Total
	77	4	8	89

ANNEX I: Stigma, Discrimination and Violence

Stigma, Discrimination and Violence	Pattaya N=300		Sattahip N=50		Sriracha N=50		Total N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever made a decision to avoid or delay going to a healthcare facility based on the fear that the healthcare provider would have negative attitude towards transgender								
Yes, in the last 12 months	16	5%	1	2%	0	0%	17	4%
Yes, but not in the last 12 months	12	4%	1	2%	2	4%	15	4%
No, never	230	77%	46	92%	42	84%	318	80%
Never sought health services	42	14%	2	4%	6	12%	50	13%
Ever been denied health services because you are transgender								
Yes, in the last 12 months	6	2%	0	0%	0	0%	6	2%
Yes, but not in the last 12 months	6	2%	0	0%	0	0%	6	2%
No, never	241	80%	46	92%	41	82%	328	82%
Never sought health services	47	16%	4	8%	9	18%	60	15%
Ever felt that you were not treated well in a health center because you are transgender								
Yes, in the last 12 months	8	3%	0	0%	0	0%	8	2%
Yes, but not in the last 12 months	14	5%	0	0%	0	0%	14	4%
No, never	229	76%	48	96%	42	84%	319	80%
Never sought health services	49	16%	2	4%	8	16%	59	15%
Ever felt that family members have made discriminatory remarks (blaming, scolding) or gossiped about you because you are transgender								
Yes, in the last 12 months	5	2%	0	0%	0	0%	5	1%
Yes, but not in the last 12 months	36	12%	3	6%	8	16%	47	12%
No, never	259	86%	47	94%	42	84%	348	87%
Ever been threatened with arbitrary charges by the police								
Yes, in the last 12 months	64	21%	2	4%	3	6%	69	17%
Yes, but not in the last 12 months	30	10%	6	12%	3	6%	39	10%
No, never	206	69%	42	84%	44	88%	292	73%
Ever threatened to expose you are transgender								
Yes, in the last 12 months	22	7%	2	4%	0	0%	24	6%
Yes, but not in the last 12 months	9	3%	2	4%	4	8%	15	4%
No, never	1113	38%	19	38%	22	44%	154	39%
Don't hide myself as transgender	156	52%	27	54%	24	48%	207	52%
Ever been banned from entering any property (e.g. hotel, restaurant, and karaoke bar) because you are transgender								
Yes, in the last 12 months	105	35%	4	8%	3	6%	112	28%
Yes, but not in the last 12 months	17	6%	2	4%	1	2%	20	5%
No, never	178	59%	44	88%	46	92%	268	67%
Ever been refused a taxi ride because you are transgender								
Yes, in the last 12 months	7	2%	0	0%	0	0%	7	2%

Yes, but not in the last 12 months	16	5%	1	2%	0	0%	17	4%
No, never	277	92%	49	98%	50	100%	376	94%
Someone ever physically hurt you (pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, kicked, choked, or otherwise physically hurt you) because you are transgender								
Yes, in the last 12 months	35	11%	0	0%	1	2%	36	9%
Yes, but not in the last 12 months	21	7%	7	14%	1	2%	29	7%
No, never	244	81%	43	86%	48	96%	335	84%
Someone ever forced you to have sex when you did not want to, because you are transgender								
Yes, in the last 12 months	40	13%	5	10%	1	2%	46	12%
Yes, but not in the last 12 months	16	5%	10	20%	1	2%	27	7%
No, never	244	81%	35	70%	48	96%	327	82%
Ever been denied housing or forced to move, because you are transgender								
Yes, in the last 12 months	12	4%	2	4%	2	4%	16	4%
Yes, but not in the last 12 months	13	4%	3	6%	1	2%	17	4%
No, never	275	92%	45	90%	47	94%	367	92%
Ever been denied employment or lost employment, because you are transgender								
Yes, in the last 12 months	11	4%	1	2%	2	4%	14	4%
Yes, but not in the last 12 months	14	5%	3	6%	2	4%	19	5%
No, never	275	92%	46	92%	46	92%	367	92%

ANNEX J: Sisters

Exposure to Sisters Intervention	Pattaya N=300		Sattahip N=50		Sriracha N=50		Total N=400	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Awareness of Sisters								
Yes	233	78%	24	48%	15	30%	272	68%
No	67	22%	26	52%	35	70%	128	32%
Services receive from Sisters in the past 12 months								
Drop-in center	59	20%	2	4%	3	6%	64	16%
Home visit	25	8%	1	2%	1	2%	27	7%
Outreach	95	32%	6	12%	3	6%	104	26%
Reasons you like about Sisters drop-in center[1]								
TG friendly	54	92%	2	100%	2	67%	58	91%
Free services	32	54%	1	50%	1	33%	34	53%
Like activities they have	20	34%	1	50%	0	0%	21	33%
Reasons you dislike about Sisters								
Lack of confidentiality	3	5%	0	0%	0	0%	3	5%
Inconvenience location	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%
Place that often meet Sisters staffs or peer educators								
Work place	94	79%	3	50%	3	100%	100	78%
Home	11	9%	0	0%	0	0%	11	9%
Park	14	12%	1	17%	1	25%	16	12%

Note:

	Pattaya	Sattahip	Sriracha	Total
1 Among those who visited Sisters drop-in center in the past 12 months	59	2	3	64
2 Among those who meet Sisters outreach team in the past 12 months	119	6	4	129