

Appendix A

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
IDU	Injecting Drug User
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
PWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TB	Tuberculosis
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Glossary

Epidemic: Usually prevalent, persistent at relatively constant levels

Epidemiology: the study of the distribution and determinants of disease and injury human populations

Externality: an unpriced side effect on a third party of transaction between two parties

Gross domestic product: a crude measure of the national well-being: aggregate expenditure by the residents of a country or final goods and services for consumption, investment, and government services.

Gross national product: an alternative measure to gross domestic product for measuring well-being. Adds to the gross domestic product income obtained by nationals from labour or property outside the country and deducts the income of foreign nationals residing in the country.

High risk behavior: unprotected sexual intercourse (i.e., without a condom) with many partners, or sharing of unsterilized injecting equipment.

HIV positive: having antibodies to HIV

Incidence of HIV: the number of new cases of HIV in a given time period, often expressed as a percentage for a given number of susceptible population.

Nongovernmental Organizations: for non-profit firms and private nonprofit organizations

Opportunistic illness: an illness that affects people with weak immune systems

Pandemic: an epidemic occurring simultaneously in many countries

Prevalence of HIV: the number of people with HIV at a point in time, often expressed as a percentage of the total population.

Public Good: a good or service having the following two attributes: 1. consumption by one person does not diminish the amount available to others, and 2. excluding people from consuming the good is impossible or costly

Susceptible: vulnerable to becoming infected

Symptomatic: exhibiting sufficient symptoms to require medical treatment.

Table B(1)

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.741370062
R Square	0.549629569
Adjusted R Square	0.493333265
Standard Error	959.0273985
Observations	10

ANOVA					
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	8979501.692	8979501.7	9.763156	0.014129997
Residual	8	7357868.408	919733.55		
Total	9	16337370.1			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	-2966.22946	1933.147594	-1.535439	0.163225	-7426.078554	1489.61962	-7426.078554	1489.619625
X Variable 1	0.079967955	0.025592982	3.1246049	0.01413	0.020950395	0.13898551	0.020950395	0.138985515

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia & Ministry of Health

Table B(2)

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.546244
R Square	0.298383
Adjusted R Square	0.210681
Standard Error	1197.006
Observations	10

ANOVA		df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	4874790	4874790	3.402229	0.102335	
Residual	8	11462580	1432822			
Total	9	16337370				

	Coefficient	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Intercept	-1743.03	2597.682	-0.67099	0.521123	-7733.33	4247.257
X Variable 1	0.246443	0.133609	1.844513	0.102335	-0.06166	0.554546

Table B(3)

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.666694
R Square	0.44448
Adjusted R Square	0.37504
Standard Error	1065.113
Observations	10

ANOVA					
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	7261640	7261640	6.400931	0.035255
Residual	8	9075730	1134466		
Total	9	16337370			

	Coefficient	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	-1231.26	1704.963	-0.72216	0.490763	-5162.91	2700.387	-5162.91	2700.387
X Variable 1	0.202857	0.080181	2.530006	0.035255	0.01796	0.387754	0.01796	0.387754

QUESTIONNAIRE

KINDLY ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO THE BEST OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE.

A. BACKGROUND:

1. NAME :

2. OCCUPATION @before infection)

3. AGE:

4. INCOME (Before Infection) a) Less than RM 500

B) RM 501 – RM 1000

c) RM 1001 – RM 1500

d) RM 1501 – RM 2000

e) More than RM 2000

5. EDUCATION :

- a) No formal education
- b) did not complete primary education
- c) completed primary
- d) completed lower secondary
- e) completed secondary
- f) completed tertiary
- g) others please specify

6. FAMILY SIZE:

7. VILLAGE/HOMETOWN:

B. PERCEPTION AND KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS

1. Have you heard of HIV/AIDS before being infected Yes
No

2. What causes HIV/AIDS

- a) Germs/Virus
- b) Insects
- c) Fruits
- d) Food
- e) Supernatural Powers
- f) Enviroment
- g) Don't know

3. How does HIV/AIDS spread

- a) don't know
- b) mosquito
- c) blood
- d) skin contact

4. What are the ways to treat HIV/AIDS

- a) don't know
- b) cannot be treated
- c) traditional medication
- d) others

C. COPING STRATEGIES

5. How do you pay for medical treatment
- a) benefits from private health institutions
 - b) government benefits/health care
 - c) social security
 - d) own

6. Did you dissave Yes No

(Average estimated amount of disaving) RM.....

7. Was there a reduction in consumption expenditure Yes No

8. Sale of household assets to pay medical bills/others Yes No

9. Household borrowings Yes No

D. COSTS OF MEDICAL CARE/TREATMENT/OTHER INDIRECT COST

10. How much is the cost for treatment a month

11. How much is the transportation costs to seek treatment

12. Estimated loss of income per month due to HIV/AIDS

13. Estimated reduction in savings per month due to HIV/AIDS