

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), has brought about a global epidemic far more extensive than what was predicted even a decade ago. UNAIDS and WHO estimates show that the number of people living with HIV or AIDS globally at the end of the year 2001 stood at **40 million**. This is more than one and half times higher than the estimate made by WHO's Global Program on AIDS in 1991 on the basis of the data then available (UNAIDS, 2001). The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues its expansion across the globe with approximately **5 million newly infected cases in the year 2001**.

It is estimated that nearly 7.1 million people are living with HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific by 2001. The epidemic claimed the lives of 4,35,000 people in the region in 2001.

The Indian scenario is equally serious with nearly **3.97 million** HIV infected people at the end of 2001. HIV infections have been reported from almost all States and Union Territories. A shift in the epidemic has been observed from the high-risk group to bridge group and then to the general population. In the six States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur

TABLE 1.1 GLOBAL SUMMARY OF THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC, DECEMBER 2001

Number of people living with HIV/AIDS	Total	40 million
	Adults	37.2 million
	Women	17.6 million
	Children (< 15 years)	2.7 million
People newly infected with HIV in 2001	Total	5 million
	Adults	4.3 million
	Women	1.8 million
	Children (<15 years)	8,00,000
AIDS deaths in 2001	Total	3 million
	Adults	2.4 million
	Women	1.1 million
	Children (<15 years)	58,000

Source: UNAIDS, AIDS Epidemic Update: 2001

and Nagaland, the HIV prevalence in the general population is more than one percent. Out of all the reported AIDS cases in 2001, it is estimated that 75% of the infections are in male population and 83% of the transmission is through sexual route. Significant variations among and within the States have also been observed. These estimates are based on the annual sentinel surveillance data collected from selected sites all over the country (NACO, 2002).

1.2 INDIA'S RESPONSE TO THE AIDS CHALLENGE

In India the first few cases of HIV infection were reported in 1986. Government of India took serious note of the problem and initiated a series of important measures to tackle the epidemic without wasting any time. A high-powered National AIDS Committee was immediately constituted in 1986 and a National AIDS Control Program was launched in the year 1987. A medium term plan for control of HIV/AIDS, with the support of WHO, was developed in 1989. Project documents for the implementation of this plan were developed and implemented in 5 States and UTs that were most affected - Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Manipur and Delhi.

In 1991 a "Strategic Plan for Prevention and Control of AIDS in India" was prepared for the five-year period 1992-1997. The Strategic Plan received support from the World Bank, WHO and other international donor agencies. The main aim of the plan was to establish a comprehensive, multi-sectoral program for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. For combating the challenge of the HIV/AIDS epidemic effectively, the Government of India established National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) in 1992. NACO functions as an executive body in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to execute the strategic plan for the prevention and control of AIDS in the country.

1.2.1 NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL PROJECT-I

The First National AIDS Control Project (NACP-I), funded by IDA credit from the World Bank, was launched in 1992 under the aegis of NACO. It was the first project in India to develop a national public health program in HIV/AIDS prevention and control, and was implemented between 1992 and 1999, with an extended period of 2 years. The ultimate objective of the project was to slow the spread of HIV, to reduce future morbidity, mortality, and the impact of AIDS by initiating a major effort in the prevention of HIV transmission. The specific objectives were to:

- (i) Involve all States and UTs in developing HIV/AIDS preventive activities with a special focus on the major epicentres of the epidemic
- (ii) Attain a satisfactory level of public awareness on HIV transmission
- (iii) Develop health promotion interventions among high risk behaviour groups
- (iv) Screen all blood units collected for blood transfusions
- (v) Decrease the practice of professional blood donation

- (vi) Develop skills in clinical management, health education and counselling, and psycho-social support to HIV sero-positive persons, AIDS patients and their associates
- (vii) Strengthen the control of STD
- (viii) Monitor the development of HIV/AIDS epidemic in the country (NACO, 2001).

The NACP-I project substantially achieved its specific objectives and often exceeded the original targets. The nationwide capacity building in managerial and technical aspects of the program in all 32 States and UTs was a major focus during the implementation period. A multi-sectoral approach was adopted in planning, implementing and monitoring of all the key project activities. Maximum efforts were made for integrating relevant project activities with health care system. The vulnerable risk groups were targeted to some extent despite limited capacity of NGOs to deal with the HIV/AIDS in most of the target areas. A significant increase in the volume of condom distribution through social marketing (about 50% increase) was one of the significant achievements during the project period. Condom use in targeted risk groups increased from less than 10 percent to a range of 50-90 percent. The awareness about prevention of HIV infection improved significantly across all the States and UTs. Another significant achievement was almost universalisation of screening of donated blood. Beside these, the law banned professional blood donation. STD clinics were also strengthened with improved quality and effectiveness of STD management.

1.2.2 NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL PROJECT - II

The increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS epidemic necessitated the extension of NACP-I with larger objectives. As a result, the Phase II of the National AIDS Control Project (NACP-II) became effective from November 1999. The NACP-II project has two key objectives: to reduce the spread of HIV infection in India; and strengthen India's response to HIV/AIDS on a long-term basis (NACO, 2001). The specific objectives of the project are:

- (i) To shift focus from raising awareness to changing behaviour through interventions, particularly for groups at high risk of contracting and spreading HIV;
- (ii) To support decentralisation of service delivery to the States and Municipalities and a new facilitating role of NACO;
- (iii) To protect human rights by encouraging voluntary counselling and testing;
- (iv) To support structured and evidence based annual reviews and ongoing operational research; and
- (v) To encourage management reforms, such as better-managed State level AIDS Control Societies and improved drug and equipment procurement practices.

Building on the lessons learnt from the first National AIDS Control Project, five key components were highlighted in Phase II:

- Component 1:** Targeted interventions for communities at higher risk
- Component 2:** Prevention of HIV transmission among the general population
- Component 3:** Provision of low cost AIDS care
- Component 4:** Strengthening institutional capacities
- Component 5:** Inter-sectoral collaboration

The project is being implemented under the aegis of National AIDS Control Policy, which was formulated and approved by the National AIDS Committee. The policy aimed at establishing an enabling framework in order to mobilise the capacity of the private sector and civil society. It also emphasised the specific objective of ensuring the protection and promotion of human rights of people living with HIV/AIDS, including their rights to equal access to the health care system, education, employment, privacy and other fundamental rights.

1.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE NACP-II

Under the second phase of the National AIDS Control Project (NACP-II), an extremely important feature is concurrent monitoring and evaluation (M & E) of the program activities. Such a system will provide continuous critical information about the course of the AIDS epidemic in India and help guide National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) and State AIDS Control Societies (SACS) in making decisions and taking corrective measures effectively, when needed. The information generated by the M& E system will indicate how well the program is being implemented and whether the progress made is satisfactory and in tune with the project objectives, as envisaged.

For the effective monitoring and evaluation to assess the implementation of the Phase-II of the National AIDS Control Project at National and State level, conducting baseline, midterm and final evaluation through Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) has been given prime importance. The responsibility has been contracted to ORG Centre for Social Research (ORG CSR).

1.4 WHY BSS?

Until recently, the surveillance efforts of most countries have concentrated on infection alone mainly through tracking of AIDS cases and the spread of the HIV virus. But *concentrating on infection alone is like shutting the stable door after the horse has bolted*. Many experts have highlighted various limitations of present HIV surveillance system, which does not fulfill the required information need of HIV prevention program planners. For example, low prevalence in a sub-population group does not necessarily mean that the group is not involved in high-risk behavior. The virus may not have reached a “critical mass” – the

prevalence rate might shoot up suddenly once the critical mass is crossed. Therefore, risk behaviors, if any, need to be well documented through a scientific method for designing appropriate intervention programs, which will reduce the risk before the virus explodes through any specific sub-population. UNAIDS, WHO, FHI and others have developed a new framework for HIV surveillance, known as *Second Generation HIV Surveillance System* that is suitable to the epidemic state of a country. An extensive use of behavioral data in planning, management and evaluation of HIV/AIDS intervention programs has been emphasized by this new generation surveillance system. Behavioral Surveillance Survey provides repeated measures in behavioral indicators for observing trends in high-risk behavior among the specific sub-population groups based on cross-sectional surveys.

1.5 BSS: IT'S OBJECTIVES AND CHARACTERISTICS

The basic objectives of BSS are as follows:

- Identify sub-populations with high risk behaviors
- Identifying specific behaviors in need of change
- Providing indicators to evaluate program success and identify persistent problem areas
- Serving as an advocacy and policy tool
- Supplying data to be used for cross country and cross regional comparisons of behavioral risks

The basic premises of BSS are that it is:

- (i) Conducted for fixed behavioral parameters for comparative analysis over time
- (ii) Carried out in the same sub-populations in the same areas over time and
- (iii) Carried out in waves (e.g. baseline or 1st wave, 2nd wave etc).

One of the most important characteristics of BSS is its consistency over time. It employs a consistent sampling methodology, and data collection methods for tracking a consistent set of behavioral indicators over time. The entire approach is designed to allow for reliable tracking of trends over time.

Another key characteristic of BSS is that it pays higher attention to behaviors in sub-populations that contribute most to the potential spread of HIV (as they contribute disproportionately to the spread of the virus).

1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY

There is a need for a national survey to serve as baseline database, and thereafter, at a certain interval, undertaking mid-term and final evaluations to measure impact of the interventions under the program. The study requirement for undertaking the baseline survey is to cover three types of target population:

1. General Population Group
2. Bridge Group
3. High Risk Population Groups

The present report provides the detailed findings of the baseline survey conducted among the bridge group (Client of Female Sex Workers) and one high-risk population group (Female Sex Workers) seeking their present status on awareness, knowledge, attitude and behaviour with regard to STD/HIV/AIDS. The study has been conducted in 32 States and Union Territories of India. The detailed methodology/sampling design of this survey is discussed in Chapter II.

METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLING DESIGN

This chapter presents an overview of the process of setting up and conducting the baseline HIV/AIDS risk behavioral surveillance survey (BSS) among the bridge group and a high-risk group.

2.1 CONSULTATION PROCESS IN PLANNING THE SURVEY

While planning for BSS, it was felt to be very important that all the key groups and individuals agree on the goals of data collection as well as the practicalities. Keeping this basic premise in mind, NACO initiated a systematic consultation process among all the key partners right from the beginning. A technical working group (core group) was formed by NACO that included members from different key groups such as UNAIDS, FHI, DFID, World Bank, USAID, APAC, etc. The technical group members continued to contribute ideas and exchange experiences throughout the planning and implementation of the survey. The group met regularly during the preparatory phase of the survey to review progress and plan for the effective use of the emerging data.

2.2 EFFORTS IN REACHING CONSENSUS ON THE SURVEY PROCESS

NACO and ORG CSR organized a number of meetings and brainstorming sessions with all the stakeholders and members of the technical working group to build consensus on some basic issues of the survey process. Some of these key issues were:

- Which specific groups should be included in the survey?
- How will these groups be defined?
- What information needs to be collected from the selected respondent group?
- What will be the coverage of the study?
- How should the sample size be calculated? What sample design to be followed?
- What research techniques should be followed in collecting the information?
- What quality assurance mechanisms should be adopted?

There were focused deliberations on each of the above during the meetings of the technical group and efforts were made to come to an agreement on these basic methodological issues. Encouragingly, technical group members provided valuable inputs in finalizing the plan of the proposed survey among the bridge group and high-risk groups.

The following sections of this chapter describe all the key components of the methodology and sampling procedure of the study.

2.3 TARGET RESPONDENTS

NACO and ORG CSR carried out a number of consultations with members of the technical working group for choosing the specific target respondent groups for the survey. After considering all possible options, the following respondent target groups were decided based on the prevention efforts that are either underway presently or planned for in the future:

- **Clients of Female Sex Workers**
(Representative of bridge population)
 - **Female Sex Workers**
 - **Men who have Sex with Men**
 - **Intravenous Drug Users**
- } → (Representing high risk groups)

In selecting the type of FSW to be covered in each State sampling unit, a rapid appraisal of the predominant group of FSW practising sex in each State, in terms of the population size was undertaken. If in a particular State, the population of brothel based FSW was more, then only brothel based FSW were covered in that State. The same logic was followed for identifying States where non-brothel based FSW were the predominant group and in these States only non-brothel based FSW were covered.

Among female sex workers, it was decided that the survey would also cover a control group of FSWs at four locations across the country. Based on this decision, non-brothel based FSWs were covered in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata and brothel based FSWs were covered in Andhra Pradesh.

2.4 CORE INDICATORS

Once the decision on the target respondent groups was taken, ORG CSR research team finalised the list of core indicators in consultation with NACO, SACS and members of the technical working group. Nearly all the standard BSS core indicators, with their standardised definitions and time reference periods were selected for maintaining comparability of data across time and different populations. The following table presents the list of core indicators selected for FSW.

CORE INDICATORS for FSW

Indicator 1	Awareness of HIV/AIDS
Indicator 2	Knowledge of HIV prevention methods
Indicator 3	Correct Knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission
Indicator 4	Awareness of STD
Indicator 5	Knowledge of STD Symptoms
Indicator 6	Condom use at last sex with client
Indicator 7	Consistent condom use with clients in the last month
Indicator 8	Condom use at last sex with non-regular partner
Indicator 9	Consistent condom use with non-regular partners in the last month
Indicator 10	Sex workers injecting drugs in the last twelve months
Indicator 11	Sex workers seeking voluntary HIV tests
Indicator 12	HIV- Risk perception
Indicator 13	Exposure to interventions

2.5 COVERAGE OF THE SURVEY

The survey among Female Sex Workers and Clients were carried out across the following 21 States/State Groups:

1. Andhra Pradesh – non-brothel based
2. Assam – Non-brothel based
3. Bihar (including Jharkhand) - Brothel based
4. Delhi - Brothel based
5. Goa - Brothel based
6. Gujarat- Non brothel based
7. Haryana - Non-brothel based
8. Himachal Pradesh - non-brothel based
9. Jammu & Kashmir (Jammu region) - Non-brothel based
10. Karnataka - Non-brothel based
11. Kerala - Non-brothel based
12. Madhya Pradesh (including Chattisgarh) - Brothel based
13. Maharashtra - Brothel based
14. Manipur - Non-brothel based
15. Orissa - Brothel based
16. Other NE States (Arunachal Pradesh+ Nagaland+Meghalaya+ Mizoram+Tripura+ Sikkim) - Non-brothel based
17. Punjab + Chandigarh - Non brothel based
18. Rajasthan - Non-brothel based
19. Tamil Nadu + Pondicherry - Non brothel based
20. Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal) - Brothel based in Uttar Pradesh and Non-brothel in Uttaranchal
21. West Bengal - Brothel based

The survey was not conducted in Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands as the estimated numbers of high risk / bridge populations were negligible.

The Control group for the FSW category was covered in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and East Godavari district (Andhra Pradesh). For control groups, non-brothel based female sex workers were covered in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata whereas brothel based female sex workers were covered in Andhra Pradesh.

2.6 DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

ORGCSR research team developed separate semi-structured questionnaire schedules for the target groups to collect all the necessary information. The standard BSS research instruments were referred as the base document, which is the result of long experience and has been widely tested across the world. The draft questionnaire schedule for pre-testing in the field was finalised in consultation with NACO and members of the technical working group.

2.7 PRE-TESTING THE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The questionnaires were translated into vernacular for each State or State Group. Back translation of all vernacular editions was also undertaken to make sure that the questions were asked in a standardized manner, without any regional deviations. A small-scale rapid qualitative research was undertaken by ORG CSR core research team members, involving some target respondents, to develop a comprehensive understanding on the interpretation of the questions and correct terminologies for ensuring that the original meaning of the question was not lost. A project orientation workshop was organised in Delhi for all the core research team members of ORG CSR who were involved in this research project. The technical working group organized a training of trainers (TOT) workshop in Delhi for the core research team of ORG CSR and all research professionals as well as field executives who coordinated the project at the State level.

Pre-testing was undertaken in four States – Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. A total of about 400 interviews were conducted across these four States. The questionnaire schedule was finalised in consultation with NACO and technical working group members based on the feedback of the pre-test.

2.8 TRAINING OF FIELD TEAMS

State level training workshops for field investigators and supervisors were organised in each State or State Group. Around 9 investigators and 3 supervisors were recruited in each State or State Group for carrying out the survey. However, in the North Eastern States, six teams, each consisting of two investigators and one supervisor carried out the fieldwork in the six separate States simultaneously.

Most of the investigators and supervisors, recruited across all the States, had prior experience of working on similar research projects with ORG CSR in the recent past. But an extensive training program for all the investigators and supervisors was thought to be very important as their attitude and aptitude could greatly influence the outcome of the survey, especially when they were working among very hard to reach target groups and enquiring about sensitive behavioural aspects. A six days intensive training workshop was organised in each State or State Group for training investigators and supervisors thoroughly on the final questionnaires, interview techniques and appropriate recording of responses. One day's field visit during the training workshop provided useful insights to each investigator and supervisor about the approach and field methodology to be adopted for successfully carrying out the survey. Mock calls were also undertaken during the training. An STD specialist was also invited as a resource person in each State or State Group to sensitise investigators and supervisors on STD. In most of the States/State Groups the NGO advisor of SACS outlined on-going prevention activities. Representatives also attended the State level training workshops from SACS and key NGOs.

2.9 SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATION

Before calculating the required sample sizes, the following points were considered:

The procedures presented are intended for surveys where the primary objective is to measure changes in selected behavioral indicators over time. The sample size required to measure changes in indicators over time are larger than those required to measure a variable or indicator at a single point in time.

The sample size required per survey round for the measurement of change on a given indicator is a function of five factors:

- i) The initial or starting level of the key variable
- ii) The magnitude of change that needs to be detected reliably
- iii) The level of significance
- iv) The power of estimation
- v) The proportion of the population of interest that is eligible to be considered for the key variable

An expression for the required sample size for a given sub-population for each survey round is given by:

$$n = D \frac{[Z_{1-\alpha}\sqrt{2P(1-P)} + Z_{1-\beta}\sqrt{P_1(1-P_1)} + P_2(1-P_2)]^2}{(P_2-P_1)^2} \quad \dots (S)$$

where

- n = the required sample size
- D = design effect
- P₁ = the estimated proportion at the time of the first survey
- P₂ = the target proportion at some future date, so that (P₂ - P₁) is the

magnitude of change we want to be able to detect

$$P = (P_1 + P_2) / 2$$

$Z_{1-\alpha}$ = the Z – score corresponding to the desired level of significance

$Z_{1-\beta}$ = the Z – score corresponding to the desired level of power

The following table shows different target groups covered in the survey, key variables to be measured, estimated baseline value of the key variables and sample size.

Assumptions made in the formula (S)

Target Groups	Key Variable	Estimated baseline value of key variable	Domains	Estimated midterm value	Sample Size
Clients of Female Sex Workers	Consistent condom use with commercial partners in past 3 months	50%	Each State/ State group	65%	267
Female Sex Workers	Consistent condom use with Clients in past one month	50%	Each State/ State group	65%	267
Control Group for Female Sex Worker*	Consistent condom use with Clients in past one month	50%	Delhi Mumbai Kolkata Andhra Pradesh	65%	267

*: Non-brothel based FSW in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata and brothel based in AP

$$D = 2$$

$Z_{1-\alpha} = 1.645$ (Corresponding to 95% confidence level)

$Z_{1-\beta} = 0.84$ (Corresponding to 80% power of estimate)

Estimated proportion at the time of the baseline survey (P_1) = 50%

Target proportion which NACO is aiming to achieve at mid-term (P_2) = 65%

2.10 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The following sections detail out the specific sampling design adopted for different target groups.

2.10.1 BROTHEL BASED FEMALE SEX WORKERS (FSW-BB)

The following Four-Stage Cluster Sampling Design was adopted for selecting target respondents in each State/State Group:

STAGE I : *Selection of Cities/Towns/Rural Areas*

STAGE II : *Selection of Brothel Areas*

STAGE III : *Selection of Brothels (Clusters)*

STAGE IV : *Selection of Target Respondents*

STAGE I: *Selection of Cities/Towns/Villages*

In each State/State Group a rapid situational analysis was undertaken by the core research team of ORG CSR (at State level) to identify cities/towns/rural areas with high concentration of brothel based sex workers. An in-depth

secondary research was carried out based on information available from different sources e.g. States AIDS Control Society, key NGOs working among the target community, donor agencies, previous research studies etc. In some States detailed mapping information was already available (e.g. West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat etc). Efforts were made to utilise existing information to select Cities/Towns/Rural Areas for carrying out the survey among brothel based female sex workers.

Once cities/towns/rural areas were selected, the core field team including the State field coordinator undertook a rapid mapping exercise to identify all the brothel areas in the selected cities/towns/rural areas. The number of brothels as well as female sex workers in each brothel area were estimated by the core field team with the help of key informants e.g. brothel owners, madams, pimps, local community leaders, NGO peer educators etc.

STAGE II: *Selection of Brothel Areas*

Most of the selected cities/towns/rural areas had one brothel area. However, a number of brothel areas were found in some big metropolitan cities e.g. Mumbai, Kolkata etc. At least three to four brothel areas were randomly selected from each of those big metropolitan cities. For example, four brothel areas were selected both in Mumbai as well as Kolkata. The number of FSWs covered in each selected brothel area was proportional to the total numbers of FSWs estimated in the area.

STAGE III: *Selection of Brothels (Clusters)*

Each selected brothel area were segmented in to three to four equally sized parts. The required number of brothels to be selected in the entire brothel area was equally distributed across three/four segments.

All efforts were made to ensure a fair degree of randomness in selecting the required number of brothels in each segment. A starting point was chosen randomly at the center of the segment and then every i -th brothel was selected following the right hand rule. The value of i (sampling interval) was calculated dividing the total number of brothels in the segment (N) by the number of brothels to be selected (n) i.e. $i = N/n$.

STAGE IV: *Selection of Target Respondents*

In each selected brothel a quick listing exercise was carried out. Since names of the female sex workers could not be used for the listing exercise (to ensure confidentiality), the color or type of dress of the female sex workers were used to prepare the list. The serial numbers of the female sex workers were written on small paper pieces (folded) and the required number of respondents selected randomly from the list. An example of a quick listing exercise at a selected brothel...

1. Red sari and white blouse

2. Blue skirt
3. Red sari and yellow blouse
4. Green salwar and yellow kurta
5. Green salwar and blue kurta
6. Jeans and tee shirt
7. Black trouser and blue shirt
8. White skirt
9. White skirt and orange tee shirt

2.10.2 NON-BROTHEL BASED FEMALE SEX WORKERS (FSW-NBB)

The following Three-Stage Cluster Sampling Design was adopted for selecting target respondents in each State/State Group:

- STAGE I : *Selection of Cities/Towns/Rural Areas*
 STAGE II : *Selection of Non-Brothel Based Sites (Clusters)*
 STAGE III : *Selection of Target Respondents*

STAGE I: *Selection of Cities/Towns/Villages*

Like the brothel-based category, a rapid situational analysis was undertaken by the core research team of ORG CSR (at State level) to identify cities/towns/rural areas with high concentration of non-brothel based sex workers. An in-depth desk research was carried out based on information available from different secondary sources.

Once cities/towns/rural areas were identified, the core field team including the State field coordinator undertook a rapid mapping exercise to identify all the non-brothel sites in the selected cities/towns/rural areas. The number of non-brothel based female sex workers available at each non-brothel site across different points of time of a day were estimated by the core field team with the help of key informants e.g. local transport workers, shop keepers, pimps, local community leaders, NGO peer educators etc.

STAGE II: *Selection of Non-Brothel Sites (Clusters)*

The steps followed in the selection of non-brothel sites were as follows:

- Step 1 : The list of non-brothel sites, arranged geographically, was prepared.
- Step 2 : The sampling interval (SI) was calculated by dividing the total number of non-brothel sites (M) by the number of clusters to be selected (a) i.e. $SI = M/a$.
- Step 3 : A random number (RS) between 1 and SI was selected. The site on the numbered list corresponding to the number was the first sample cluster.
- Step 4 : Subsequent units were chosen by adding the sampling interval (SI)

to the number identified in step 3.

Step 5 : This procedure was followed until the list was exhausted.

STAGE III: *Selection of Target Respondents*

The field team reached the selected site at the beginning of the peak hour. If the number of female sex workers present at that point of time was more than the required number, a quick listing exercise was carried out using type/colour of clothes of the target respondents and the required number of respondents were randomly selected from the list. But, if the number of target respondents was less than or equal to the required sample size to be covered at the site, all of them were approached for the interview.

2.10.3 CLIENTS OF FEMALE SEX WORKERS

The following Three-Stage Cluster Sampling Design was adopted for selecting target respondents in each State/State Group:

STAGE I : *Selection of Cities/Towns/Rural Areas*

STAGE II : *Selection of Brothel Areas/Non-Brothel Sites*

STAGE III : *Selection of Target Respondents*

STAGE I: *Selection of Cities/Towns/Villages*

Cities selected for the FSW category were also selected for the Client category.

STAGE II: *Selection of Brothel Areas/Non-Brothel Sites*

All brothel areas or non-brothel sites selected in each selected city/town/rural area for the FSW category were selected for the client target group as well.

STAGE III: *Selection of Target Respondents*

Exit interviews were conducted with clients of female sex workers at each selected brothel area or non-brothel based site. To ensure a fair degree of randomness, the required sample size of target respondents were equally distributed across four equal size segments.

2.10.4 CONTROL GROUP OF FEMALE SEX WORKERS

As mentioned earlier, non-brothel based female sex workers were included as a control group in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata whereas brothel based female sex workers were included as a control group in Andhra Pradesh. This was based on the predominant type of FSW covered in each region.

The sampling design followed in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata was similar to the design discussed in section 2.10.2 and the sampling procedure followed in Andhra Pradesh was the same as the design highlighted in section 2.10.1.

TABLE 2.1 ACHIEVED SAMPLE SIZES

Sl. No.	State/State Group	FSW	Type of FSW (BB- Brothel based, NBB- Non-brothel based)	Clients	Control (FSW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	279	NBB	277	
2.	Assam	270	NBB	271	
3.	Bihar+	288	BB	289	
4.	Delhi	269	BB	269	
5.	Goa	270	BB	270	
6.	Gujarat	288	NBB	297	
7.	Haryana	270	NBB	271	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	271	NBB	267	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	114	NBB	215	
10.	Karnataka	267	NBB	269	
11.	Kerala	270	NBB	270	
12.	Madhya Pradesh+	276	NBB	280	
13.	Maharashtra	269	BB	270	
14.	Manipur	267	NBB	267	
15.	Orissa	272	BB	276	
16.	Other NE States	272	NBB	268	
17.	Punjab+	267	NBB	273	
18.	Rajasthan	271	NBB	267	
19.	Tamil Nadu+	269	NBB	267	
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	273	BB	267	
21.	West Bengal	282	BB	284	
1	Delhi		NBB		274
2	Mumbai		NBB		269
3	Kolkata		NBB		274
4	Andhra Pradesh		BB		270
	All India	5574		5684	1087

2.10.5 ACHIEVED SAMPLE SIZES

The following table presents achieved sample sizes of the target respondents across different States/ State Groups:

2.11 FIELDWORK

The fieldwork was initiated in early October 2001 and was completed by mid March 2002. The entire fieldwork was carried out in five phases. In each phase the survey was carried out in five to six States/ State Groups simultaneously. The fieldwork among Control Group was taken up in the last phase of survey, immediately after completing the fieldwork among FSWs and Clients. Each

State/State Group had three teams (each consisting of three field investigators and one supervisor, excepting in Other North Eastern States where one supervisor and 2 investigators covered one State due to the small number of respondents to be covered in each State and because of the difference in languages).

The core research team members and senior field professionals of ORG CSR made a number of field visits across different States/State Groups for ensuring quality of data collection and recording. Field supervisors made at least 20% spot checks to ensure completeness and accuracy of the filled up questionnaires. Field supervisors initiated detailed manual scrutiny of the filled up questionnaires as well as the coding exercise during the fieldwork itself. NACO representatives and members of the technical working group also made several field visits across different parts of the country and provided their valuable inputs.

2.12 DATA MANAGEMENT AND DATA ANALYSIS

Data was entered in the Integrated System for Survey Analysis (ISSA) package. This package was preferred due to its inbuilt capacity of making range and consistency checks. Data were analysed using SPSS (10.0) package. Estimates of all the key variables including the core indicators for different target groups have been calculated and presented in the following chapters.

2.13 QUALITY ASSURANCE MECHANISM

The core research team of ORG CSR made all efforts for maintaining high quality of output at every stage of the project. During the fieldwork, core team members and senior field professionals made regular field visits for quality control. Each field supervisor carried out a minimum of 20% spot checks for ensuring accuracy of the collected information. Moreover, members of the technical working group and NACO officials also visited the field and during training/data collection to provide their valuable inputs and feedback. All questionnaires were manually scrutinised and coded in the field itself for ensuring quality.

FEMALE SEX WORKERS (FSWs)

3.1 BACKGROUND

Female Sex Workers (FSW) are one of the key target groups for any intervention project that aims at prevention and control of HIV infections. The national baseline BSS survey among high risk and bridge groups thus had undertaken a detailed study of this population, in terms of their demographic profile, their awareness of STD and HIV/AIDS, self reported prevalence of STD, their treatment seeking behavior, their sexual behavior and condom usage, beside other salient observations pertaining to their risk behavior and prevention of HIV/AIDS. Each of these issues is discussed in detail in the ensuing sections. The discussion will present the national scenario as well as inter-state variations.

3.2 PROFILE OF THE FSWS

This section presents the socio - demographic profile of the FSWS. The discussion will be centred on the age, educational level, marital status, residential status, the additional source of income and the use of substances like alcohol, drugs (taken intravenously and otherwise), the details of which are presented in individual sub-sections.

3.2.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

The age distribution of the respondents is presented in Table 3.1. Overall, about 54 % of the respondents were aged 20-29 years. About 8 % of FSWS were aged less than 20 years. The overall median age of respondents was 27 years.

21% of FSWS in Orissa were below 20 years of age as against 0.4% in Tamil Nadu, 1.1% in Himachal Pradesh, 2.2 % in Uttar Pradesh and 3% in Delhi. Overall, only around 6% were aged over 40 years. The proportion of respondents over 40 years was the highest in Kerala (23%).

The non-brothel based FSW were older compared to their counterparts practicing sex in brothels, as is evidenced by the differences in the median ages between the two groups.

3.2.2 EDUCATIONAL PROFILE

At the national level, illiteracy seems to be the characteristic of the FSWS. Slightly more than three-fifths of the respondents interviewed were found to be

TABLE 3.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Age Group (in Years)						Standard Deviation	Median	Range	
		<20	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	Mean			Min	Max
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.0	28.7	32.3	23.7	1.4	25.7	6.0	25.0	11	45
2.	Assam	10.7	21.9	33.3	30.0	4.1	26.7	6.1	26.0	15	46
3.	Bihar+	14.2	26.7	27.1	27.1	4.9	26.2	6.5	25.0	14	46
4.	Delhi	3.0	23.8	43.5	24.9	4.8	27.2	5.0	26.0	17	42
5.	Goa	8.5	43.0	28.5	18.9	1.1	24.8	4.7	24.0	15	40
6.	Gujarat	5.2	18.8	26.4	41.0	8.7	29.2	6.8	29.0	16	48
7.	Haryana	7.4	17.4	26.7	44.1	4.4	28.7	6.2	29.0	15	45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.1	28.0	40.6	29.9	0.4	27.6	4.5	27.0	19	40
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.4	21.9	42.1	22.8	1.8	26.3	5.0	26.0	16	41
10.	Karnataka	7.1	19.5	37.8	32.6	3.0	27.6	5.3	28.0	18	49
11.	Kerala	1.1	10.0	19.6	46.3	23.0	33.9	7.1	34.0	18	49
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	14.1	27.9	28.3	25.0	4.7	25.8	6.2	25.0	15	48
13.	Maharashtra	4.8	26.4	39.8	24.5	4.5	26.5	5.4	25.0	18	42
14.	Manipur	10.9	20.2	30.0	32.6	6.4	27.8	6.5	27.0	15	45
15.	Orissa	21.3	25.4	23.5	24.6	5.1	25.7	7.2	25.0	13	45
16.	Other NE States+	11.8	30.9	31.6	24.6	1.1	26.0	5.5	25.0	16	42
17.	Punjab+	6.4	21.0	36.0	28.8	7.9	28.6	6.5	28.0	15	47
18.	Rajasthan	12.2	41.3	29.2	16.6	0.7	24.7	4.9	24.0	15	45
19.	Tamil Nadu+	0.4	4.5	24.9	58.4	11.9	32.9	5.3	33.0	19	47
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	2.2	12.5	28.2	45.1	12.1	30.3	6.3	30.0	17	45
21.	West Bengal	7.8	19.1	31.9	31.2	9.9	28.4	7.2	27.0	16	48
Brothel Based		9.5	25.6	31.3	27.7	5.9	26.9	6.3	26.0	13	48
Non Brothel Based		7.5	21.9	31.1	33.7	5.9	28.2	6.4	28.0	11	49
All India		8.3	23.3	31.1	31.3	5.9	27.7	6.4	27.0	11	49

Base: All Respondents

illiterate (61%). Around one-fifth of the respondents had studied up to 5th standard. Only about 17% of the FSWs reported to have studied up to the 10th standard.

There was a considerable difference between the proportions of brothel based FSWs and non-brothel based FSW who were illiterate (77% and 51% respectively), those who had studied up to 5th standard (14% and 25%) and those who had studied up to 10th standard (9% and 22%). As a whole, education levels were lower among brothel based FSWs. (Table 3.2).

A wide variation in terms of educational level of respondents across the States could be noticed. The proportion of illiterate respondents was significantly higher in Uttar Pradesh (90%), Bihar (84%), Maharashtra (83%), Madhya Pradesh (81%), Assam (79%) and West Bengal (78%). The educational profile in States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh is very different from those of other States, in that the target population has better literacy status with many FSW

educated at least up to the primary level, with best literacy levels being reported from Kerala. Only 0.6% had studied beyond the senior secondary level (Class XII).

The proportion of illiterate respondents was higher among brothel based FSWs of Maharashtra (83%) as compared with the non-brothel based control group (36%) in Mumbai. Similarly, the proportion of illiterate respondents was higher among brothel based FSWs of West Bengal (78%) as compared with the non-brothel based control group (59%). Thus even in the control groups, brothel based FSW had poorer literacy.

3.2.3 MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Age at first marriage

Overall, more than three-fifth of the FSWs were reported to be ever married. Of all the States, the proportion of ever-married FSWs was highest in Jammu & Kashmir (92%) (Table 3.3). The proportion of non-brothel based sex workers who had ever been married was higher (71%) compared to brothel based sex workers (48%). (Table 3.3)

Among brothel based FSWs nearly 42% were married before the age of 15 as compared to non-brothel based FSWs where the proportion was 15%.

Overall, the mean age at first marriage was about 18 years. In the States of Assam, Bihar, Goa, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal the reported age at first marriage was less than 15 years for a significant proportion of the FSWs. 74% of the respondents in West Bengal reported that they were first married below 15 years. The mean age at first marriage is higher for Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Manipur (20 years). The age at marriage appears to be higher where the literacy is higher. The lowest median age at first marriage was found to be 14 years in West Bengal followed by Maharashtra (16 years) (Table 3.3)

In the non-brothel based control groups of Delhi (81%), Mumbai (69%) and Kolkata (89%) the proportions of ever married were higher than in the corresponding brothel based groups, where the proportions of ever married were 47%, 39% and 69% respectively. However, the mean age at marriage was similar.

TYPE OF SEXUAL PARTNERSHIP

Table 3.4 indicates that at the all India level, three type of sexual partnership among FSWs were most common. These were:

- 'Not currently married, not living with sexual partner' as reported by 38% of the respondents followed by
- 'Currently married and presently living with spouse' (29%) and
- 'Currently married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner' (16%).

However, about 8% of the FSWs were 'currently married, living with other sexual partner' and 9% of FSWs were 'not currently married, living with sexual

TABLE 3.2 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENTS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Education Level				
		Illiterate ¹	Grade I-V	Grade VI -X	Grade XI -XII	Grade XII+
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.8	31.2	21.9	1.8	0.4
2.	Assam	78.9	16.3	4.4	0.4	0.0
3.	Bihar+	83.7	11.1	5.2	0.0	0.0
4.	Delhi	67.7	20.4	11.9	0.0	0.0
5.	Goa	63.3	17.0	18.5	0.4	0.7
6.	Gujarat	61.5	20.8	15.3	2.1	0.3
7.	Haryana	57.4	24.4	17.0	0.4	0.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	43.2	20.3	28.4	6.6	1.5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	59.6	20.2	20.2	0.0	0.0
10.	Karnataka	48.3	25.5	23.6	2.2	0.4
11.	Kerala	15.2	34.1	45.6	3.0	2.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	81.2	13.0	5.8	0.0	0.0
13.	Maharashtra	82.9	11.2	5.6	0.0	0.0
14.	Manipur	51.3	22.1	24.3	1.1	1.1
15.	Orissa	68.4	21.0	10.3	0.0	0.4
16.	Other NE States+	48.9	19.9	25.0	4.0	2.2
17.	Punjab+	65.9	18.4	14.2	1.5	0.0
18.	Rajasthan	64.9	20.3	14.0	0.4	0.4
19.	Tamil Nadu+	21.9	45.0	30.9	1.5	0.7
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	89.7	7.7	2.6	0.0	0.0
21.	West Bengal	78.0	12.1	9.6	0.0	0.4
Brothel Based		76.9	14.1	8.6	0.0	0.2
Non Brothel Based		50.5	24.7	22.0	2.0	0.8
All India		61.0	20.5	16.7	1.2	0.6

Base: All Respondents

¹ Includes those Respondents who are Literate but no Formal Education

partner'. A higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs were currently married and living with spouse than brothel based FSWs (37% and 16% respectively). However, the proportion of brothel based FSWs not currently married and not living with sexual partner was higher than non-brothel based FSWs (53% and 28% respectively).

The States where a high proportion of FSWs are not currently married and not living with any sexual partner were Maharashtra (83%), Delhi (69%), Uttar Pradesh (63%), other NE States (62%) and Rajasthan (55%). In direct contrast were States where the FSWs were married and living with their spouses, while also practicing the profession. As high as 82% of the FSWs in Jammu & Kashmir were currently married and living with spouse. In some of the States like Goa (46%), Tamil Nadu (32%), Kerala (27%) and Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi,

TABLE 3.3 MARITAL STATUS AND AGE AT MARRIAGE*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Ever married*		Age at marriage**					Mean age at marriage	Median age at marriage	Std Deviation
		%	N	Upto 15	15-18	19-21	22-25	25+			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59.1	165	11.5	48.5	28.5	11.5	0.0	18.1	18.0	2.7
2.	Assam	83.7	226	41.2	35.4	16.8	6.2	0.4	16.8	16.0	2.7
3.	Bihar+	53.1	153	39.2	29.4	23.5	7.2	0.7	16.6	16.0	3.6
4.	Delhi	46.5	125	26.4	48.8	20.8	2.4	1.6	17.0	17.0	2.4
5.	Goa	56.7	153	45.1	32.0	17.0	5.9	0.0	16.6	16.0	2.9
6.	Gujarat	78.5	226	20.4	41.2	27.0	10.6	0.9	17.9	18.0	2.8
7.	Haryana	84.1	227	29.5	45.8	19.8	4.0	0.9	17.1	17.0	2.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	77.9	211	0.9	36.0	53.1	10	0.0	19.3	19.0	1.8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	92.1	105	13.3	23.8	45.7	17.1	0.0	18.9	19.0	2.5
10.	Karnataka	73.0	195	13.8	33.8	29.2	19.5	3.6	19.0	19.0	3.3
11.	Kerala	75.6	204	8.8	33.3	30.4	19.1	8.3	19.7	19.0	3.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	37.0	102	21.6	41.2	23.5	11.8	2.0	17.9	17.0	3.0
13.	Maharashtra	38.7	104	44.2	35.6	12.5	6.7	1.0	16.2	16.0	3.4
14.	Manipur	53.2	142	9.2	25.4	39.4	20.4	5.6	19.6	20.0	3.2
15.	Orissa	52.2	142	40.1	35.9	17.6	3.5	2.8	16.8	16.0	3.3
16.	Other NE States+	45.2	123	2.4	41.5	39.0	15.4	1.6	19.2	19.0	2.6
17.	Punjab+	81.6	218	5.0	46.8	40.8	7.3	0.0	18.5	18.0	2.0
18.	Rajasthan	42.8	116	25.9	55.2	13.8	2.6	2.6	16.6	16.0	2.5
19.	Tamil Nadu+	84.4	227	2.2	27.8	43.6	25.6	0.9	20.1	20.0	2.7
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	30.8	84	13.1	35.7	35.7	14.3	1.2	18.8	19.0	2.9
21.	West Bengal	68.8	194	73.7	17.5	7.2	1	0.5	14.3	14.0	2.8
Brothel Based		48.1	1057	41.7	33.0	18.4	5.8	1.1	16.5	16.0	3.3
Non Brothel Based		70.7	2385	14.6	38.1	32.6	12.9	1.8	18.5	18.0	3.2
All India		61.8	3442	22.9	36.5	28.2	10.7	1.6	17.9	18.0	3.2

Base: * All Respondents for "Ever Married";

** Married Respondents for "Age at Marriage"

Haryana, (23%) a significant proportion of FSWs were married but not living with spouse or any other sexual partner.

The proportion of not currently married and not living with sexual partner among the non-brothel based control groups of Delhi (15%) and Mumbai (45%) was lower than the corresponding brothel based groups (69% and 83% respectively).

3.2.4 RESIDENTIAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 3.5 reveals that majority of the FSWs in all the States, except Kerala, were living in the same city/town where the interviews were conducted. In Kerala, about 46% of the respondents originated from outside the city.

TABLE 3.4 STATUS OF SEXUAL PARTNERSHIP OF THE RESPONDENTS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Sexual Partnership Status				
		Currently married, living with spouse	Currently married, living with other sexual partner	Married, not living with spouse or other sexual partner	Not currently married, living with/having sexual partner	Not currently married, not living with/having sexual partner
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.3	12.9	22.9	21.1	29.7
2.	Assam	50.7	4.1	23.0	6.7	15.6
3.	Bihar+	33.3	1.4	10.1	3.1	52.1
4.	Delhi	3.3	2.2	23.4	2.2	68.8
5.	Goa	3.0	5.2	45.9	8.9	37.0
6.	Gujarat	50.0	3.1	11.8	6.3	28.8
7.	Haryana	54.1	3.3	23.0	0.7	18.9
8.	HP	59.4	4.4	14.4	3.7	18.1
9.	J & K	82.5	0.9	9.6	0.0	7.0
10.	Karnataka	31.1	16.1	18.4	8.6	25.8
11.	Kerala	15.9	20.7	27.0	13.0	23.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	28.3	0.7	2.2	19.2	49.6
13.	Maharashtra	5.9	3.0	3.7	4.5	82.9
14.	Manipur	15.4	16.9	8.6	18.0	41.2
15.	Orissa	28.7	16.9	10.3	13.2	30.9
16.	Other NE States+	14.0	5.5	13.6	5.1	61.8
17.	Punjab+	62.9	3.0	16.1	2.2	15.7
18.	Rajasthan	28.0	4.4	4.8	7.7	55.0
19.	Tamil Nadu+	32.0	18.2	32.0	6.3	11.5
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	16.5	2.6	12.1	5.9	63.0
21.	West Bengal	6.7	17.0	9.9	25.2	41.1
Brothel Based		15.9	6.1	14.6	10.3	53.1
Non Brothel Based		37.2	9.1	17.7	8.0	28.1
All India		28.8	7.9	16.5	8.9	37.9

Base: All Respondents

Overall, about 32% of the respondents reported to be living in the city/ town, where the interview was conducted, since birth. The proportion of respondents living since birth in the city/ town, where the interview was conducted was highest in Madhya Pradesh (80%). The fact that less than 3% of the FSWs of West Bengal, Goa, Maharashtra and Delhi reportedly lived in the city where they regularly practiced sex, from birth, reflects a high degree of mobility and non-indigenous population composition engaged in commercial sex work. A higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs were living in the city/town since birth than brothel based FSWs (36% and 26% respectively).

Overall, one-fourth of the FSWs were engaged in this profession before migrating to the city/town where the interview was conducted. As high as about 55% of the respondents in Karnataka reportedly engaged in this profession before

migrating, followed by Orissa (47%), Andhra Pradesh (45%) and Manipur (37%).

Overall, one-third of the respondents reported travelling to other places for sex work. Non-brothel based FSWs were more likely than brothel based FSWs to travel to other places for sex work (42% and 20% respectively). The mobility of FSWs was found to be especially high in Orissa (87%), Andhra Pradesh (73%) and Karnataka (63%). Of all the States, the lowest mobility was in Madhya Pradesh (less than 1 %), Uttar Pradesh (7%) and West Bengal (11%).

The proportion of non-brothel based FSWs in the Delhi control group that traveled to other places for sex work was 59% as compared with 21% in the brothel-based group. However, the proportion of brothel based FSWs in the Andhra Pradesh control group who traveled to other places for sex work was 52% compared to 73% among the non-brothel based group. Thus there were significant differences between control and other populations reflecting differences between brothel and non-brothel based FSW in this regard, which cannot just be attributed to the residential status, but may be more related to the type of FSW.

3.2.5 ADDITIONAL SOURCE OF INCOME

Table 3.6 indicates that for the entire country 33% of non-brothel based sex workers had an additional source of income apart from sex work. However, the inter-state variations show that as high as 62% of the non-brothel based FSWs in Jammu and Kashmir had other sources of income. Other States where a significant proportion of respondents had additional sources of income were Assam (57%), Manipur (46%), Punjab (44%), Haryana and Karnataka (about 40%).

Other North Eastern States (19%) and Andhra Pradesh (17%) were the only two States where the proportion of non-brothel based sex workers who had an additional source of income was below 20%.

Across the country, among the respondents who reported additional sources of income, the proportion of those who had a petty business was the highest (6.2%) followed by those who reported working as maid servants (6.1%). Factory workers comprised 3.5%, those who worked in an office 3.0%, those who worked in a beauty/massage parlor were 0.7% and bar girls were 0.3%.

In each State, varied trends of alternative occupations of FSWs were observed. There was considerable heterogeneity in the type of remunerative occupation

3.2.6 USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

All FSWs interviewed across the States covered under the study were asked whether they had ever consumed alcohol. The pattern of current alcohol consumption was also elicited (last 4 weeks). They were also asked whether they had ever taken any drug or injected any non-prescribed/illegal drug in last 12 months.

TABLE 3.5 RESIDENTIAL STATUS AND MOBILITY PATTERN OF THE RESPONDENTS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl.	State/State Group	Live in the City/Town	Live in the City/Town since Birth	Engaged in this profession before coming here	Travel to other places for sex work
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.6	41.2	45.2	73.1
2.	Assam	83.7	0.0	20.4	23.3
3.	Bihar+	96.9	42.4	16.0	12.8
4.	Delhi	98.9	0.7	18.6	21.2
5.	Goa	95.6	1.9	20.7	19.6
6.	Gujarat	86.8	34.4	18.1	31.3
7.	Haryana	91.1	35.9	16.3	16.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	84.5	38.4	18.8	43.2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	93.0	52.6	18.4	43.9
10.	Karnataka	80.5	33.0	55.1	63.3
11.	Kerala	54.4	25.2	30.4	42.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	96.0	80.4	4.3	0.4
13.	Maharashtra	98.9	1.5	22.7	4.5
14.	Manipur	85.0	39.7	37.1	47.2
15.	Orissa	98.9	22.4	46.7	86.8
16.	Other NE States+	84.2	42.3	19.9	27.2
17.	Punjab+	88.4	30.3	21.3	52.1
18.	Rajasthan	91.5	56.8	21.0	41.7
19.	Tamil Nadu+	93.3	46.1	14.9	39.4
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	97.4	51.3	18.3	6.6
21.	West Bengal	100.0	2.1	25.5	10.6
Brothel Based		97.8	25.6	21.6	20.2
Non Brothel Based		85.2	35.9	26.2	41.8
All India		90.2	31.8	24.4	33.3

Base: All Respondents

USE OF ALCOHOL

Table 3.7 indicates that overall, nearly 44% of the FSWs interviewed reported that they had at some point of time consumed alcohol. Ever consumption of alcohol was higher among non-brothel based FSWs than brothel based FSWs (48% and 39% respectively). This was low in the States of Jammu & Kashmir (6%), Uttar Pradesh (9%) and Bihar (15%). High consumption of alcohol was reported from West Bengal (76%), Manipur (74%), Andhra Pradesh (73%), Tamil Nadu (68%) and Goa (65%).

Overall, about 22% of FSWs reported consuming alcohol everyday during last 4 weeks. The proportion of respondents reporting intake of alcohol at least once a week during last 4 weeks of the survey was found to be significantly high (38%). The proportion of brothel based FSWs consuming alcohol daily was lower

TABLE 3.6 ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INCOME OF RESPONDENTS (For Only Non Brothel Based Sex Workers)
(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Reported Additional Source of Income	Main Occupation**					
			Work as maid servant	Work as bar girl	Work in a beauty/massage parlor	Work in an office	Have a petty business	Work as a factory worker
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.5	4.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	6.5	3.6
2.	Assam	56.7	23.7	1.1	0.7	1.5	27	13.3
3.	Bihar+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4.	Delhi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5.	Goa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6.	Gujarat	32.3	11.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	3.1	7.3
7.	Haryana	41.0	7.8	0.0	1.1	13	4.8	1.1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28.4	7.7	0.0	3.7	11.4	4.1	0.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	62.3	14.9	0.0	2.6	8.8	14	21.9
10.	Karnataka	39.7	9.7	0.4	1.5	3.4	13.5	10.1
11.	Kerala	22.2	6.3	0.0	1.1	2.2	2.2	5.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13.	Maharashtra	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14.	Manipur	45.7	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	41.2	3
15.	Orissa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16.	Other NE States+	19.2	5.5	2.6	1.1	2.9	5.1	1.1
17.	Punjab+	44.0	13.1	0.0	2.2	20.2	6.7	0.7
18.	Rajasthan	32.1	6.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	3	11.8
19.	Tamil Nadu+	37.2	20.1	1.5	0.4	1.9	4.1	5.2
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21.	West Bengal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All India		33.3	6.1	0.3	0.7	3	6.2	3.5

Base: All Respondents

* Note: States having only brothel based sex workers

**Base: NBB Respondents who reported Additional Source of Income

than non-brothel based FSW. Overall, about 14% of respondents reported that they did not drink in the last 4 weeks prior to the survey.

About 15% of FSWs who had reported ever consuming alcohol in any form, reported to be drinking it always before having sex and about 46% of the FSWs had reported that they consumed alcohol sometimes before having sex. Overall, one-tenth of the respondents reported that they had never taken alcohol before having sex (Table 3.7). Nearly double the proportion of non-brothel based FSWs always consumed alcohol before sex compared with brothel based FSWs (18% and 9%) and a higher proportion of brothel based FSWs had never taken alcohol before having sex than non-brothel based FSWs (20% and 5% respectively).

TABLE 3.7 ALCOHOL INTAKE BY THE FSW*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	% Reporting Ever Drinking	Of those reporting ever drinking				
			% Drinking Daily*	% Drinking at least Once a Week*	% Drinking in frequently*	% Regularly Drinking before Sex*	% Occasionally Drinking before Sex*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73.1	38.2	45.6	16.1	25.5	74.0
2.	Assam	29.3	31.6	49.4	19.0	24.1	73.4
3.	Bihar+	14.9	7.0	39.5	53.5	4.7	67.5
4.	Delhi	45.4	8.2	30.3	61.5	1.6	68.8
5.	Goa	65.2	16.5	47.2	36.4	4.0	69.9
6.	Gujarat	27.4	21.5	39.2	38.0	12.7	68.3
7.	Haryana	36.3	14.3	25.5	60.2	8.2	90.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36.9	2.0	12.0	86.0	1.0	87.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.1	0.0	42.9	57.2	0.0	100.0
10.	Karnataka	61.4	39.6	29.9	29.9	20.7	75.6
11.	Kerala	57.8	23.7	15.4	60.9	19.9	75.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	29.7	20.7	48.8	30.5	18.3	64.7
13.	Maharashtra	26.4	15.5	32.4	52.1	7.0	66.2
14.	Manipur	73.8	37.1	45.2	17.3	36.0	63.4
15.	Orissa	43.4	35.6	44.1	19.5	25.4	66.1
16.	Other NE States+	62.9	24.0	51.5	24.6	21.6	74.3
17.	Punjab+	43.1	2.6	19.1	78.3	3.5	80.8
18.	Rajasthan	21.4	6.9	25.9	63.8	6.9	74.2
19.	Tamil Nadu+	67.7	26.4	35.2	38.4	11.5	84.6
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	8.8	25.0	16.7	58.4	12.5	54.2
21.	West Bengal	76.2	10.2	54.4	35.3	7.0	81.4
Brothel Based		38.7	16.5	43.8	39.6	9.3	70.7
Non Brothel Based		47.7	25.3	34.4	40.0	18.1	76.4
All India		44.2	22.2	37.7	39.9	15.1	74.4

Base: All Respondents; * Base: Those respondents reporting ever drinking

The proportion of non-brothel based FSW who ever consumed alcohol, in the Mumbai control group was 60% as compared with only 26% in the brothel based FSW group from Maharashtra. Similarly, the proportion of non-brothel based FSWs in the Delhi control group that always consumed alcohol before sex was 13% as compared with only 2% in the brothel based FSW group interviewed in Delhi.

USE OF DRUG/INJECTING DRUGS

At the national level, very few FSWs had ever tried any addictive drug (6%). This proportion was higher among non-brothel based FSWs compared to brothel

based FSWs (8% and 3% respectively). In some of the States drug use was relatively high. These States were Manipur (30%), other NE States (14%) and Punjab (14%). About one-fifth of the respondents in Manipur had tried Heroin and 9 % of them had taken Ganja. (Table 3.8).

Information about injecting drugs was collected only from those respondents who had ever used any type of intoxicating drugs and is also presented in Table 3.8. The Table also indicates that almost a third of FSWs who had ever tried any drug had taken some injectable drug in the 12 months prior to the survey. The proportion of non-brothel based FSWs was 38% as compared with 6% brothel based FSWs who had injected drugs in the past 12 months. As high as 64% of FSWs who had ever used drugs in Manipur had injected drugs in past 12 months prior to the survey followed by 63% in Other NE States and 42% in Karnataka. These percentages should be interpreted with caution, as bases are small.

The proportion of non-brothel based FSWs in the Delhi control group that ever tried any addictive drugs was 23% as compared with only 3% in the Delhi brothel based FSW group.

3.3 AWARENESS OF HIV/AIDS

This section focuses on the respondent's awareness about the modes of transmission and prevention from HIV/AIDS. It also discusses the misconceptions that exist among FSWs.

3.3.1 EVER HEARD OF HIV/AIDS

Proportion of FSWs who had ever heard of HIV/AIDS was high (94%)(Table 3.9).

3.3.2 AWARENESS OF PREVENTION THROUGH CONSISTENT CONDOM USE

Overall, about 83 % of respondents were aware of consistent and correct use of condoms as a mode of prevention from HIV/AIDS. Nearly 90% brothel based FSWs were aware of this mode of prevention as compared with 78% non-brothel based FSWs. States in which awareness was reported to be relatively higher were Tamil Nadu (99%), Maharashtra (98%), Goa (95%) and Delhi (94%). (Table 3.9)

3.3.3 AWARENESS OF PREVENTION THROUGH ONE FAITHFUL UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER

Table 3.9 indicates that overall, only about 76% of respondents were aware that a person could be protected from HIV/AIDS, if he/she had one faithful

TABLE 3.8 DRUG USE BY FSW*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Ever Tried Any Drug	Type of Drugs tried				Injected Drugs in Past 12 months of those who tried any dug
			Ganja	Bhang	Afim	Charas	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.1	3.6	0.7	0.0	1.4	35.3
2.	Assam	3.0	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0
3.	Bihar+	2.1	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Delhi	2.6	1.9	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.0
5.	Goa	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
6.	Gujarat	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0
7.	Haryana	7.4	3.0	3.3	0.4	1.5	15.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.4	0.4	2.6	1.1	0.7	16.7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.	Karnataka	4.5	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.7	41.7
11.	Kerala	5.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	25
13.	Maharashtra	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
14.	Manipur	30.3	8.6	0.7	1.9	0.0	64.2
15.	Orissa	10.3	0.4	7.0	2.6	0.0	7.1
16.	Other NE States+	14.0	9.6	0.7	1.1	2.6	63.2
17.	Punjab+	13.9	0.4	8.2	7.1	1.5	13.5
18.	Rajasthan	5.5	1.8	2.2	0.4	0.7	6.7
19.	Tamil Nadu+	5.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	2.9	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	12.5
21.	West Bengal	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brothel Based		2.9	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.3	6.3
Non Brothel Based		8.1	3.2	1.7	1.0	0.8	38.0
All India		6	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.6	32.0

Base:All Respondents for "Ever Tried Any Drug"

and uninfected sexual partner. Awareness was relatively lower in the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

The proportion of brothel based FSWs in the Andhra Pradesh control group that were aware that having a faithful and uninfected partner can protect from HIV was 86% as compared to 65% in the Andhra Pradesh non-brothel based FSW group. However, the proportion of non-brothel based FSWs in the Mumbai control group that were aware that having a faithful and uninfected partner can protect from HIV was 94% as compared to 79% in the Maharashtra brothel based group.

TABLE 3.9 AWARENESS OF HIV/AIDS AND METHODS OF PREVENTING HIV INFECTION*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Awareness About Different Methods of Prevention		Knowing both the methods of prevention i.e. consistent condom use and having one faithful uninfected partner
			Consistent and Correct Condom use	Having one uninfected faithful sex partner	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.1	85.3	86.0	74.6
2.	Assam	96.7	74.8	75.5	68.9
3.	Bihar+	87.8	79.2	83.4	67.4
4.	Delhi	98.9	94.4	68.8	66.2
5.	Goa	97.4	95.2	79.8	77.0
6.	Gujarat	84.0	83.0	83.5	69.4
7.	Haryana	79.3	60.4	69.2	46.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	97.0	70.1	75.3	65.7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	89.5	70.2	75.5	63.2
10.	Karnataka	88.0	74.9	60.9	46.8
11.	Kerala	98.9	87.0	68.2	63.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	92.8	84.8	74.6	63.0
13.	Maharashtra	98.9	97.8	78.9	77.0
14.	Manipur	97.4	82.4	79.2	67.0
15.	Orissa	92.3	83.8	78.9	66.5
16.	Other NE States+	87.9	78.3	79.9	63.6
17.	Punjab+	90.6	74.2	71.1	55.4
18.	Rajasthan	93.7	71.2	69.7	52.0
19.	Tamil Nadu+	99.3	98.9	79.4	77.7
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	95.6	92.3	72.8	66.3
21.	West Bengal	99.3	90.4	84.6	79.8
Brothel Based		95.3	89.6	77.8	70.4
Non Brothel Based		92.4	78.1	75.0	62.7
All India		93.5	82.7	76.1	65.7

Base: All Respondents

3.3.4 KNOWING BOTH THE METHOD OF PREVENTION

Table 3.9 indicates that overall, about 66% of respondents knew both the methods of prevention i.e. consistent condom use and having faithful and uninfected sexual partner. Nearly 70% brothel based FSWs were aware of both modes of prevention as compared with 63% non-brothel based FSWs. The awareness level of respondents about both methods of prevention was high in West Bengal (80%), Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Goa (77%) and Andhra Pradesh (75%). It was relatively lower in Haryana, Karnataka (47%), Rajasthan (52%) and Punjab (56%).

3.3.5 CORRECT AWARENESS ON COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS REGARDING HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION

Table 3.10 illustrates that overall, about 63 % of respondents were aware that a person could not get HIV by sharing a meal with an infected person. This awareness level was high in Manipur (88%), Goa (85%), Tamil Nadu (83%), Rajasthan (81%) and Maharashtra (79%). It was low in Madhya Pradesh (37%), Haryana (39%), Punjab (44%) and Himachal Pradesh (49%).

Overall, nearly two-thirds of the FSWs were aware that mosquito bites do not transmit HIV. Tamil Nadu (93%) had the highest proportion of respondents who were aware of this aspect. The awareness level was relatively lower in Himachal Pradesh (40%), Punjab (43%), West Bengal (51%) and Madhya Pradesh (52%).

Among brothel based FSWs the awareness that a healthy looking person could be suffering from HIV was higher than among non-brothel based FSWs (63% and 55% respectively). The awareness that a healthy looking person could be suffering from HIV was high in Orissa (83%), other NE States (72%), Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal (71%). The awareness level was low in Himachal Pradesh (26%), Jammu and Kashmir (32%) and Rajasthan (37%).

Complete correct awareness about HIV transmission was defined as the proportion of total respondents who correctly identified the following:

1. HIV is not transmitted through mosquito bites
2. HIV is not transmitted through sharing meal with any infected person
3. Healthy looking person may already be suffering from HIV

Table 3.10 further shows that overall, 29 % of the respondents had complete correct awareness on these aspects. This proportion was relatively high in Tamil Nadu (61%), Manipur (48%), Kerala (41%) and Goa (38%). It was low in Himachal Pradesh (8%), Haryana, Madhya Pradesh (12%), Punjab (18%) and Gujarat (19%).

The proportion of non-brothel based FSWs in the West Bengal control group that were aware that mosquito bites do not transmit HIV was 28% as compared with 41% in the brothel based group. The proportion of non-brothel based FSWs in the Delhi control group that were aware that a healthy looking person may be suffering from HIV was 28% as compared with 56% in the brothel based group, and only 14% in the non brothel FSW group were aware of all three issues as compared with 33% among the brothel based FSW of Delhi. These findings reinforce the hypothesis that non brothel based FSW, irrespective of the geographic location were more disadvantaged in relation to awareness on many aspects of transmission and prevention of HIV compared to the brothel based FSW, who may have more exposure to NGO interventional projects and are a more 'captive' group.

TABLE 3.10 CORRECT BELIEFS ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Proportion Aware that HIV is not transmitted through		Proportion Aware that a healthy looking person could be suffering from HIV	Proportion of Respondents correctly identifying all three issues
		Sharing a meal with infected person	From mosquito bites		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.4	64.2	64.2	31.2
2.	Assam	65.5	57.9	67.8	32.2
3.	Bihar+	53.4	71.9	63.2	25.7
4.	Delhi	73.3	72.6	55.6	33.1
5.	Goa	85.9	76.0	54.8	38.5
6.	Gujarat	57.9	69.0	51.7	19.4
7.	Haryana	39.3	50.9	31.8	12.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	49.0	39.9	26.2	7.7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	67.6	76.5	32.4	21.1
10.	Karnataka	54.5	77.0	50.6	21.7
11.	Kerala	60.7	70.4	71.2	41.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	37.1	52.3	51.2	12.0
13.	Maharashtra	78.9	68.0	64.3	37.2
14.	Manipur	87.7	71.9	67.7	47.6
15.	Orissa	54.2	61.8	83.3	32.0
16.	Other NE States+	54.8	70.3	72.4	31.6
17.	Punjab+	43.8	43.4	46.3	18.0
18.	Rajasthan	80.7	73.2	36.6	22.5
19.	Tamil Nadu+	83.5	93.3	71.2	60.6
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	62.5	75.1	64.0	28.6
21.	West Bengal	64.3	51.1	71.1	32.3
Brothel Based		63.9	66.0	63.4	29.8
Non Brothel Based		63.0	65.7	54.5	28.5
All India		63.4	65.8	58.1	29.0

Base: All Respondents

3.4 AWARENESS OF STD, SELF REPORTED STD PREVALENCE AND TREATMENT SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

This section gives information about the awareness level of respondents about STD, symptoms of STD in men and women and whether the respondent had suffered from any type of STD during the last 12 months preceding the survey and if yes, their treatment seeking behavior.

3.4.1 EVER HEARD OF STD

Overall, about 83 % of the respondents reported that they had ever heard of sexually transmitted diseases identified by awareness of symptoms like genital

discharge, genital ulcer/sore, pain during intercourse, lower abdominal pain or burning pain during urination.

The proportion of respondents aware of any STD was lowest in Karnataka (48%), followed by Jammu and Kashmir (58%) and other NE States. The awareness of STD was very high in West Bengal (100%), Tamil Nadu (99%), Himachal Pradesh (98%), Gujarat (96%), Kerala (95%) and Delhi (93%). (Table 3.11)

The proportion of brothel based FSWs in the Andhra Pradesh control group who were aware of STD was 72% as compared with 86% in the non-brothel based study group and the proportion of non-brothel based FSWs in the Mumbai control group who were aware of STD was 76% as compared with 93% in the brothel based FSW group.

3.4.2 AWARENESS OF STD SYMPTOMS

The respondents who were aware of STDs were asked whether they were aware of any other important symptoms of STDs among women and men separately. Table 3.11 reveals that in most of the States, most respondents (above 70%) could describe 'swellings in groin area' or 'warts' as symptoms of STDs. However in States like other NE States, Karnataka, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Manipur and Maharashtra, the awareness level of respondents about the other symptoms of STD among women was relatively lower.

The awareness about the male symptoms of STD was lower than the awareness of the female's STD symptoms. Overall, about 68 % of the respondents were aware of any one symptom of STD among men (Warts, genital swellings). The corresponding proportion was low in other NE States (32%), Karnataka (34%), Goa (46%), Madhya Pradesh (48%), Jammu and Kashmir (51%), Haryana (57%), Manipur (58%) and Maharashtra (59%). However, the awareness level of STD symptoms in men were relatively better in the remaining States as more than 60 % of the respondents reported the same. (Table 3.11)

The proportion of brothel based FSWs in the Andhra Pradesh control group who were aware of STD symptoms in women was 71% as compared with 86% in the non-brothel based study group and the corresponding proportions for awareness of symptoms among men was 60% and 78% respectively. The proportion of non-brothel based FSWs in the Mumbai control group who were aware of STD was 76% as compared to 89% in the brothel based study group and the corresponding proportions for awareness of symptoms among men was 70% and 81%. Thus the differences between the brothel and non-brothel based FSW varied across the country.

3.4.3 STD PREVALENCE

The survey also elicited information on self-reported prevalence of STDs among FSWs. All the respondents were asked whether they suffered from genital discharge, genital ulcer / sore, pain during intercourse, lower abdominal

TABLE 3.11 AWARENESS OF STD AND STD SYMPTOMS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Ever heard of STD	Aware of other symptoms in WOMEN like Swelling in Groin Area and Warts	Aware of other symptoms in MEN like Swelling in Groin Area, Warts, Can't Retract Foreskin
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.0	74.2	75.6
2.	Assam	88.1	75.6	68.9
3.	Bihar+	81.6	72.6	69.4
4.	Delhi	93.3	85.1	81.8
5.	Goa	63.3	49.6	46.3
6.	Gujarat	96.2	76.4	80.6
7.	Haryana	90.7	75.6	57.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	97.8	95.6	94.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	57.9	54.4	50.9
10.	Karnataka	48.3	41.9	34.1
11.	Kerala	94.8	75.2	86.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	63.4	57.6	48.2
13.	Maharashtra	93.3	63.6	59.9
14.	Manipur	73.0	64.4	58.4
15.	Orissa	86.8	57.7	65.4
16.	Other NE States+	64.3	38.2	32.4
17.	Punjab+	85.4	79.8	71.5
18.	Rajasthan	87.5	83.4	75.6
19.	Tamil Nadu+	99.3	84.0	87.7
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	72.9	71.1	68.9
21.	West Bengal	100.0	96.5	95.4
Brothel Based		81.9	69.3	67.0
Non Brothel Based		83.5	71.5	68.0
All India		82.8	70.6	67.6

Base: All Respondents

pain or burning pain during urination during the last 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 3.12 indicates that overall, 46 % of the respondents had suffered from any one symptom of STD during past 12 months prior to the survey. A higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs (56%) were suffering from symptoms of STD as compared to brothel based FSWs (30%). Table 3.12 further shows that overall, the proportion of FSWs suffering from more than one symptom of STD was 31%. A higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs (39%) were suffering from more than one symptom of STD as compared with brothel based FSWs (19%).

Overall, about 23% of the respondents had suffered from either genital discharge or genital ulcer during the last one year prior to the survey. A higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs (28%) were suffering from genital

TABLE 3.12 STD PREVALENCE*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Suffering from Any one symptom	Suffering from more than one symptom	Suffering from Gen. discharge/ulcer	Suffering from genital ulcer/sore
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63.1	45.5	28.7	20.8
2.	Assam	59.3	39.6	29.3	18.9
3.	Bihar+	15.3	9.7	7.6	5.9
4.	Delhi	58.7	44.6	18.6	10.8
5.	Goa	15.9	7.4	5.2	2.2
6.	Gujarat	59.7	46.5	34.0	16.3
7.	Haryana	68.5	41.5	40.4	22.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	61.6	36.9	22.1	15.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	45.6	39.5	21.1	17.5
10.	Karnataka	60.7	46.8	38.2	21.3
11.	Kerala	44.4	34.4	18.1	10.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	22.1	13.8	11.6	7.2
13.	Maharashtra	30.1	17.1	7.1	3.7
14.	Manipur	59.2	49.8	39.0	22.1
15.	Orissa	57.0	40.4	34.9	26.5
16.	Other NE States+	26.1	17.3	15.4	8.5
17.	Punjab+	63.7	41.6	27.7	17.6
18.	Rajasthan	59.8	38.4	19.9	11.1
19.	Tamil Nadu+	53.9	30.1	29.7	20.1
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	9.2	2.9	4.4	3.3
21.	West Bengal	31.2	17.0	20.6	13.5
Brothel Based		29.8	19.0	13.7	9.1
Non Brothel Based		56.3	39.1	28.3	17.0
All India		45.8	31.2	22.6	13.9

Base: All Respondents

discharge or genital ulcer/sore as compared with brothel based FSWs (14%). Relatively a small proportion of FSWs reported such problems in Uttar Pradesh (4%), Goa (5%), Maharashtra (7%), Bihar (8%), Madhya Pradesh (12%) and Other NE States (15%) as compared to remaining States where a comparatively high proportion of FSWs, ranging from 18% in Kerala to 40% in Haryana reported similar STD symptoms. (Table 3.12)

The proportion of non-brothel based FSWs in the Delhi control group who suffered from any STD symptom was 69% as compared to 59% in the brothel based group and the proportion suffering from more than one symptom was 60% for the control group and 45% for the brothel based FSW. The proportion of non-brothel based FSWs in the Mumbai control group that suffered from any STD symptom was 37% as compared to 30% among the brothel based FSW in Maharashtra.

TABLE 3.13 STD TREATMENT SEEKING BEHAVIOR - NO TREATMENT OR WENT TO INFORMAL HEALTH FACILITY DURING THE LAST EPISODE *(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	No treatment	Took home based remedy	Borrowed prescription from friend/relative	Took medicine I had at home	Purchased medicine from a Chemist shop
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.4	1.7	8	5.1	33.0
2.	Assam	28.8	23.8	3.1	9.4	35.6
3.	Bihar+	11.4	20.5	11.4	6.8	18.2
4.	Delhi	10.1	5.1	1.9	3.2	8.9
5.	Goa	9.3	20.9	4.7	0.0	2.3
6.	Gujarat	16.3	16.9	6.4	0.0	7.0
7.	Haryana	20.5	15.1	3.2	7.6	31.4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.0	25.1	3.0	13.2	22.8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.6	25.0	3.8	1.9	15.4
10.	Karnataka	11.7	6.2	3.7	4.3	11.1
11.	Kerala	0.8	8.3	5.8	4.2	31.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
13.	Maharashtra	2.5	3.7	0.0	1.2	2.5
14.	Manipur	19.0	12.7	5.7	5.1	19.0
15.	Orissa	15.5	10.3	1.9	2.6	14.8
16.	Other NE States+	15.5	11.3	8.5	2.8	11.3
17.	Punjab+	7.1	30.6	2.4	10.6	17.6
18.	Rajasthan	23.5	8.0	1.2	1.9	1.2
19.	Tamil Nadu+	1.4	19.3	15.9	9.0	50.3
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	28.0	12	0.0	4.0	12.0
21.	West Bengal	1.1	11.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Brothel Based		11.8	8.9	2.1	2.3	8.1
Non Brothel Based		14.1	15.5	5.3	6.2	22.6
All India		13.5	13.8	4.5	5.2	18.9

Base: Those who reported any symptoms of STD in last 12 months

Multiple responses possible

3.4.4 STD TREATMENT SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Table 3.13 provides information on those FSWs suffering from STDs who sought informal health treatment or did not take any prescribed treatment. Overall, 14% did not undergo any treatment, while another 14% took home-based remedies. A higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs (16%) took home based remedies as compared to brothel based FSWs (9%). About 5% borrowed prescriptions from friends or relatives based on self-diagnosis of symptoms and medicated themselves accordingly. Another 5% took medicines already available with them. About 19% bought across the counter medicines from a chemist shop. A higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs (23%) bought medicines from a chemist shop as compared to brothel based FSWs (8%).

Self-diagnosis based on symptoms and using borrowed prescriptions were mostly seen in Tamil Nadu (16%), Bihar (11%) and other North Eastern States (9%). Taking medicines available at home was found to be higher in Himachal Pradesh (13%), Punjab (11%) and Assam (9%). The proportion of FSWs purchasing medicines from a Chemist shop was higher for Tamil Nadu (50%), Assam (36%), Kerala (32%) and Haryana (31%).

The proportion of non-brothel based FSWs in the Delhi and Mumbai control group that took home based remedy was 24% and 20% respectively as compared with 5% in the -brothel based FSW groups in Delhi and 4% in the brothel based FSW group in Maharashtra.

Table 3.14 indicates that overall, 35 % of the respondents who suffered from any of the STD problems went to a private hospital/clinic for the treatment of the problem for the last episode. About 28 % of such FSWs visited a government hospital and 12 % went to the clinic run by NGOs. A higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs (6%) went to a traditional healer/quack as compared with brothel based FSWs (2%). However higher proportions of brothel based FSWs went to NGO peer educator/clinic (18%) compared to non- brothel based FSWs (10%). Similar proportions were recorded in seeking treatment from private hospitals (46% and 32%). However more non-brothel based FSWs (30%) went to government hospitals than brothel based FSWs (21%).

State wise analysis shows that FSWs suffering from any STD problems visited private doctors more often during their last episode in Delhi (75%), Bihar (54%), Goa (51%), Himachal Pradesh, Haryana (47%), Maharashtra (68%) and Punjab (44%). However, a significant proportion of FSWs went to government hospital for the treatment of STD in Kerala (50%), Tamil Nadu (48%), Orissa (47%), other NE States (45%), Rajasthan (39%) and Karnataka (36%). About 86 % of the FSWs in West Bengal visited NGO clinic followed by Kerala (43%) and Manipur (25%). As high as half (49%) of respondents in Tamil Nadu purchased medicine from a chemist shop when they last suffered from STD.

Table 3.15 shows that overall, about 43 % of the respondents visited a health practitioner within one week and 36 % of them visited the health practitioner in less than a month but more than a week after experiencing the problem on the last occasion.

Overall, the proportion of brothel based FSWs who visited health practitioners within one week was 65% as compared to 35% for non-brothel based FSWs. The corresponding proportions for those who visited the health practitioner in less than a month but more than a week was 21% and 42% respectively (Table 3.15).

The proportion of FSWs visiting a health practitioner within a week was high in Manipur (91%), Delhi, Madhya Pradesh (84%), Goa (82%) and West Bengal (72%). Table 3.15 further reveals that most of the FSWs across all the States had taken allopathic medicines when they last suffered from STD. Higher proportions of non-brothel based FSWs took ayurvedic / herbal medicines than brothel based FSWs (18% and 5% respectively).

TABLE 3.14 STD TREATMENT SEEKING BEHAVIOR – WENT TO HEALTH PRACTITIONER DURING THE LAST EPISODE

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Went to a traditional healer/ quack	Went to NGO peer educator/ NGO Clinic	Went to a private hospital/ clinic	Went to a Govt. Hospital/ clinic
		%	%	%	%
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	2.8	35.2	28.4
2.	Assam	15.0	7.5	20.6	20.0
3.	Bihar+	15.9	0.0	54.5	9.1
4.	Delhi	0.0	12.7	74.7	11.4
5.	Goa	0.0	4.7	51.2	18.6
6.	Gujarat	0.6	21.5	32.6	30.2
7.	Haryana	9.7	0.0	48.1	10.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.2	0.0	35.3	28.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	1.9	26.9	21.2
10.	Karnataka	4.3	8.0	26.5	35.8
11.	Kerala	9.2	43.3	24.2	50.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	0.0	0.0	52.5	16.4
13.	Maharashtra	0.0	7.4	67.9	18.5
14.	Manipur	8.9	25.9	12.7	10.1
15.	Orissa	1.9	8.4	15.5	47.1
16.	Other NE States+	7.0	5.6	21.1	45.1
17.	Punjab+	4.7	0.0	44.1	35.9
18.	Rajasthan	6.2	3.1	25.3	38.9
19.	Tamil Nadu+	12.4	9.0	44.1	48.3
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	0.0	0.0	36.0	24.0
21.	West Bengal	0.0	86.4	15.9	5.7
Brothel Based		1.5	17.9	45.5	21.2
Non Brothel Based		6.2	9.6	31.6	30.1
All India		5.0	11.7	35.1	27.8

Base: Those who reported any symptoms of STD in last 12 months

* Multiple responses possible

The proportion of brothel based FSW who sought medical attention within a week during the last episode of STD was 85% in Delhi, 91% in Maharashtra and 72% in West Bengal compared to 52%, 54% and 46% respectively among non-brothel based FSW control groups in the same States. Similarly, the proportion that visited a practitioner within a week during last episode of STD in the non-brothel based FSW group in Andhra Pradesh was 46% compared to 64% among the brothel based control group. Therefore brothel based FSW seemed to seek attention for their STD related complaints earlier compared to the non-brothel based FSW.

When respondents were asked to cite a source that they would prefer for STD treatment for any likely episodes in the future, 46 % of the FSW stated

TABLE 3.15 STD TREATMENT SEEKING BEHAVIOR - TIME TAKEN TO VISIT A HEALTH PRACTITIONER DURING THE LAST EPISODE AND TYPE OF MEDICINE TAKEN AT LAST EPISODE

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Time taken to visit health practitioner			Type of Medicine		
		<=1 week	>1 week but <=1 month	>1 month	Allopathic	Homeopathic	Ayurvedic/ Herbal
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.1	36.4	7.9	90.3	1.7	9.1
2.	Assam	26.3	36.8	25.4	60.0	2.5	26.9
3.	Bihar+	46.2	51.3	2.6	86.4	4.5	6.8
4.	Delhi	84.5	12.7	2.8	88.6	0.6	4.4
5.	Goa	82.1	5.1	2.6	65.1	9.3	11.6
6.	Gujarat	24.1	26.9	48.3	79.1	0.6	5.2
7.	Haryana	34.0	46.9	18.4	74.6	2.7	4.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34.5	50.7	7.0	77.2	0.0	30.5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.0	36.2	36.2	59.6	7.7	25.0
10.	Karnataka	33.6	51.0	12.6	75.9	2.5	9.3
11.	Kerala	50.4	37.0	12.6	96.7	6.7	13.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	83.7	11.6	4.7	70.5	0.0	0.0
13.	Maharashtra	91.1	3.8	3.8	86.4	9.9	1.2
14.	Manipur	29.7	33.6	33.6	63.3	13.9	10.8
15.	Orissa	19.8	35.9	35.9	79.4	1.3	3.9
16.	Other NE States+	40.0	46.7	8.3	74.6	1.4	7.0
17.	Punjab+	36.7	44.9	15.8	82.9	1.2	26.5
18.	Rajasthan	28.8	41.6	21.6	70.4	1.2	11.1
19.	Tamil Nadu+	38.5	53.8	7.0	93.1	7.6	22.1
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	44.4	38.9	5.6	68.0	0.0	8.0
21.	West Bengal	72.4	20.7	6.9	98.9	0.0	3.4
Brothel Based		64.9	20.8	11.2	94.5	2.9	4.7
Non Brothel Based		34.7	42.0	18.9	89.9	4.1	17.7
All India		42.5	36.4	16.9	78.9	3.3	12.4

Base: Those who reported any or all symptoms of STD in last 12 months

that they would prefer private hospital/clinic and about 37 % preferred government hospitals. More brothel based FSWs preferred NGO peer educators (12%) as compared to non-brothel based FSWs (6%)

A higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs preferred to visit a government hospital (43%) as compared to brothel based FSWs (28%). A majority of FSW, (ranging from 66 % to 81 %), preferred private hospital/clinic in Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi whereas, about 45 % to 57 % of respondents preferred government hospital/clinic in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan. Majority of the respondents in West Bengal preferred to be treated by NGO peers/clinic (80%) (Table 3.16)

TABLE 3.16 PREFERRED TREATMENT SOURCE FOR FUTURE EPISODES OF STD*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Would go to a private hospital/clinic	Would go to a Govt. Hospital/clinic	Would go to a NGO peer educator/ NGO clinic	Would purchase medicine from a Chemist shop	Take home based remedy
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.8	23.3	1.8	1.8	0.0
2.	Assam	8.1	69.6	2.2	11.5	5.9
3.	Bihar+	78.8	14.9	0.0	2.8	0.3
4.	Delhi	80.7	15.6	2.2	0.4	0.0
5.	Goa	67.8	23.3	4.8	0.0	3.7
6.	Gujarat	48.6	31.6	16.0	0.7	1.7
7.	Haryana	56.3	31.5	0.0	3.3	2.6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	53.1	39.5	0.0	1.1	1.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	25.4	55.3	0.0	1.8	5.3
10.	Karnataka	33.0	48.7	3.0	3.4	1.5
11.	Kerala	24.4	49.6	22.2	0.7	0.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	52.9	45.3	0.0	0.4	1.4
13.	Maharashtra	68.0	23.8	7.4	0.0	0.4
14.	Manipur	15.7	28.8	24.3	9.7	6.7
15.	Orissa	17.6	68.8	2.9	4.4	3.3
16.	Other NE States+	32.7	54.0	5.1	2.6	1.8
17.	Punjab+	50.6	45.3	0.0	0.7	0.7
18.	Rajasthan	29.2	57.2	2.6	0.7	3.7
19.	Tamil Nadu+	55.4	35.7	1.9	1.1	1.5
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	66.3	27.5	0.0	0.7	3.3
21.	West Bengal	13.1	7.1	79.8	0.0	0.0
Brothel Based		55.6	28.1	12.4	1.1	1.5
Non Brothel Based		39.3	43.2	6.4	3.1	2.4
All India		45.7	37.3	8.8	2.3	2.1

Base: All Respondents

3.5 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND CONDOM USAGE

This section presents information about age at first sex and the age at which the FSW first started sex work. Also presented are the degree of high-risk behavior in terms of multiple partners (paying and non-paying) and the use of condoms as protective measures. To avoid the problem of a recall bias, data was only captured for a week's time frame, i.e. the week preceding the date of the survey. Thus data is presented on number of paying clients as well as non-paying partners in past 7 days, number of paying clients on last working day, condom use with paying clients as well as non-paying partners, persons suggesting use of condom, type of condom brands used at last sex, source and reasons for not using condoms with paying clients as well as non-paying partners.

TABLE 3.17 AGE AT FIRST SEX*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Age at the time of first sex					Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Range	
		≤15	16-18	19-21	22-25	25+				Minimum	Maximum
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.3	63.4	10.8	2.5	0.0	16.8	2.1	17.0	11	24
2.	Assam	38.1	40.7	15.2	5.6	0.4	16.8	2.6	16.0	13	26
3.	Bihar+	43.1	36.1	15.6	4.9	0.3	16.6	2.6	16.0	12	26
4.	Delhi	21.6	48.3	26.4	3.3	0.4	17.4	2.4	18.0	12	25
5.	Goa	35.9	38.5	19.6	5.2	0.7	17.0	2.8	17.0	11	29
6.	Gujarat	21.9	43.1	28.8	6.3	0.0	17.6	2.5	18.0	12	25
7.	Haryana	40.4	47.8	10	1.9	0.0	16.1	2.0	16.0	12	22
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.3	55.4	35.4	3.0	0.0	18.1	1.9	18.0	9	24
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.7	32.5	43.0	7.9	0.0	18.1	2.4	19.0	14	23
10.	Karnataka	21.0	59.9	16.5	2.6	0.0	17.0	2.0	17.0	12	24
11.	Kerala	20.0	38.1	27.4	10.7	3.7	18.2	3.4	18.0	10	31
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	39.1	40.2	15.9	4.3	0.4	16.6	2.5	16.0	10	25
13.	Maharashtra	30.9	39.4	19.0	10.4	0.4	17.4	3.2	17.0	7	30
14.	Manipur	18.0	31.8	36.7	11.6	1.9	18.5	3.1	19.0	7	27
15.	Orissa	50.7	34.9	11.4	1.1	1.8	16.0	2.6	15.0	10	29
16.	Other NE States+	11.0	50.7	30.5	7.0	0.7	18.1	2.3	18.0	13	26
17.	Punjab+	13.5	56.6	25.1	4.9	0.0	17.6	2.1	17.0	13	25
18.	Rajasthan	34.3	58.3	6.6	0.4	0.4	16.2	1.7	16.0	12	22
19.	Tamil Nadu+	4.1	47.2	36.8	11.9	0.0	18.8	2.3	18.0	12	25
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	16.1	46.5	27.1	10.3	0.0	18.1	2.6	18.0	12	25
21.	West Bengal	59.9	23.4	11.3	3.5	1.8	15.9	3.0	15.0	11	30
Brothel Based		37.3	38.3	18.2	5.4	0.7	16.9	2.8	16.0	7	30
Non Brothel Based		20.9	48.9	24.0	5.7	0.6	17.5	2.5	17.0	7	31
All India		27.4	44.7	21.7	5.6	0.6	17.3	2.7	17.0	7	31

Base: All Respondents

3.5.1 AGE AT FIRST SEX

Table 3.17 indicates that the age at first sex was below 16 years for 27% of the FSWs. A higher proportion of brothel based FSWs (37%) experienced first sex below the age of 16 years as compared non-brothel based FSWs. Nearly half (49%) of the non-brothel based FSWs were between 16-18 years at the time of first sex. In Maharashtra and Manipur, the minimum age at first sex was reported as 7 years. These individuals seemed to be exploited as young children. Only 0.6% reported that they had first sex beyond 25 years of age.

Overall, the median age at first sex was 17 years. The age at first sex appeared to be higher in those States with higher literacy. The lowest median age at first sex was found to be 15 years in West Bengal and Orissa.

As far as the mean age at first sex is concerned, there was no significant

TABLE 3.18 AGE WHEN FIRST STARTED SEX WORK*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Age at first initiation into sex work					Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Range	
		≤15	16-18	19-21	22-25	25+				Minimum	Maximum
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.8	27.6	24.7	27.6	9.3	20.3	4.0	20.0	11	31
2.	Assam	4.4	24.1	25.6	27.8	18.1	21.8	4.9	21.0	13	41
3.	Bihar+	29.5	36.8	17.4	11.8	4.5	18.0	3.7	17.0	10	31
4.	Delhi	4.8	28.6	44.2	18.6	3.7	19.7	2.9	20.0	12	30
5.	Goa	7.8	25.6	29.3	27.8	9.6	20.7	4.1	20.0	12	39
6.	Gujarat	4.9	11.1	18.8	36.8	28.5	23.4	4.8	23.5	12	40
7.	Haryana	7.0	14.1	25.2	27.0	26.7	22.2	4.3	22.0	13	34
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.7	12.9	28.0	44.6	13.7	22.2	3.0	22.0	15	29
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.4	22.8	30.7	32.5	9.6	20.9	3.4	21.0	14	30
10.	Karnataka	3.4	21.0	33.7	28.8	13.1	21.3	3.6	21.0	10	31
11.	Kerala	1.9	7.8	20.4	24.8	45.2	25.1	5.6	25.0	10	42
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	28.3	38.4	23.6	8.0	1.8	17.8	5.2	17.0	13	30
13.	Maharashtra	10.0	30.5	34.6	20.8	4.1	19.7	3.6	20.0	12	35
14.	Manipur	4.9	16.5	30.3	21.3	27.0	22.6	5.1	21.0	14	39
15.	Orissa	27.9	34.6	22.4	7.4	7.7	18.1	4.2	17.0	12	33
16.	Other NE States+	1.8	20.2	32.7	31.6	13.6	21.6	3.7	21.0	13	34
17.	Punjab+	3.7	21.3	28.8	30.0	16.1	21.4	3.9	21.0	14	35
18.	Rajasthan	18.5	42.8	21.8	14.4	2.6	18.1	3.1	18.0	13	28
19.	Tamil Nadu+	0.4	1.5	7.4	42	48.7	25.5	3.3	25.0	14	37
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	6.6	34.8	33	21.2	4.4	19.7	3.3	20.0	15	30
21.	West Bengal	18.4	25.9	25.2	19.5	11.0	19.8	4.3	20.0	11	35
Brothel Based		16.8	31.9	28.6	16.8	5.9	19.2	3.8	19.0	10	39
Non Brothel Based		5.2	18.5	24.9	29.9	21.5	22.1	4.6	22.0	10	42
All India		9.8	23.8	26.4	24.7	15.3	20.9	4.5	20.0	10	42

Base: All Respondents

difference between the brothel based FSW and non-brothel based groups in Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

3.5.2 AGE AT FIRST INITIATION INTO SEX WORK

Overall, half the respondents started sex work between 16 years and 21 years (65%). 10 % of the FSWs started sex work before 16 years. Overall, the median age when sex was first sold was 20 years. The proportion of brothel based FSWs (17%) who first started sex work below 16 years was higher as compared to non-brothel based FSWs (5%) (Table 3.18).

The median age at first selling sex was as high as 25 years in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, while half the respondents in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa had started sex work by 17 years. (Table 3.18.)

The proportion of brothel based FSW in West Bengal who initiated sex work before 16 years of age was 18% compared to 4% among the non-brothel based control group.

3.5.3 NUMBER OF PAYING CLIENTS/NON-PAYING REGULAR PARTNERS/NON-PAYING NON-REGULAR PARTNERS IN LAST 7 DAYS

Table 3.19 reveals that across the country, about 39% of the respondents had less than 7 paying clients in last 7 days prior to survey. A higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs (47%) had less than 7 clients compared with brothel based FSWs (26%). Generally brothel based FSW reported more clients compared to non-brothel based FSW. About 1% of the respondents did not have any paying client during the reference period.

Overall, the mean number of paying clients was 11 clients in last 7 days prior to the survey. State figures in Table 3.20 clearly indicate that the mean number of clients was as high as 18 clients in Manipur followed by 17 clients in Delhi, Goa and 15 clients in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. The lowest mean number of clients in the last 7 days prior to survey were in Jammu and Kashmir followed by Assam, Tamil Nadu, other NE States, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

Overall, 56% of respondents did not have sex with non-paying regular partners in last 7 days prior to the survey. A higher proportion of brothel based FSWs (70%) did not have sex with any non-paying partners in the last 7 days as compared with non-brothel based FSWs (48%). Nearly, 40 % of all respondents had sex with one non-paying regular partner in the same reference period.

Overall, mean number of non-paying regular partners was 1 partner in last 7 days prior to the survey. Mean number of non-paying regular partners with whom respondents had sex was 1 partner in last 7 days. (Table 3.19)

Overall, 83% of respondents did not have sex with non-paying non-regular partners in last 7 days prior to the survey. A higher proportion of brothel based FSWs (96%) did not have sex with such partners compared to non-brothel based FSWs (75%) but a higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs (15%) had sex with 1 non-paying non-regular partner in the last 7 days as compared to brothel based FSWs (3%).

Nearly 10 % of the respondents had sex with one non-paying non-regular partner and about 6 % had 2-4 non-regular non-paying partners in the same reference period. Overall, mean number of non-paying non-regular partners was 2 partners in last 7 days prior to the survey. State wise analysis in Table 3.19 reveals that more than 80% of the respondents in all the States, except Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, did not have non-paying non-regular partners. A significant proportion of respondents in Tamil Nadu (33%), Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh (24%), Karnataka (18%) and Punjab (15%) had sex with one

TABLE 3.19 MEAN NUMBER OF PAYING CLIENTS AND NON PAYING PARTNERS IN THE LAST SEVEN DAYS

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Number of Paying Clients					Number of Non-paying Regular Partners			Number of Non-paying Non-Regular Partners			
		≤ 7	8-14	15-21	22+	Mean	1	2+	Mean	1	2-4	5+	Mean
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.8	39.4	26.9	12.9	13.2	29.7	16.5	1.6	24.4	14.7	4.7	2.2
2.	Assam	58.5	38.5	3.0	0.0	6.7	60.7	0.0	1.0	7.8	3.3	0.4	1.5
3.	Bihar+	25.0	37.5	24.7	12.8	13.4	31.6	3.5	1.1	3.8	3.8	0.3	1.8
4.	Delhi	1.5	34.9	41.6	21.9	17.2	5.9	0.0	1.0	3.3	0.7	0.0	1.2
5.	Goa	3.7	38.5	38.5	19.3	17.0	15.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
6.	Gujarat	27.4	26.7	28.1	17.4	15.4	55.2	3.5	1.6	4.5	2.4	0.7	2.0
7.	Haryana	58.5	26.3	4.4	1.9	7.5	56.7	0.7	1.1	5.6	11.9	0.7	2.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	60.1	36.2	3.7	0.0	7.1	67.2	0.0	1.0	23.6	6.6	0.0	1.3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	77.2	22.8	0.0	0.0	5.5	80.7	0.0	1.0	7.0	0.9	0.0	1.1
10.	Karnataka	13.9	53.9	25.5	6.7	12.8	43.1	15.7	1.3	23.6	18.7	0.0	1.5
11.	Kerala	53.0	33.3	11.5	1.9	8.5	42.6	3.7	1.1	18.1	11.1	0.4	1.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	55.4	27.5	6.9	1.8	7.4	48.6	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0
13.	Maharashtra	8.9	30.5	36.8	23.0	17.6	9.7	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	1.2
14.	Manipur	50.9	39.7	8.2	0.4	8.0	33.7	2.6	1.1	9.7	9.7	0.4	2.0
15.	Orissa	44.1	23.2	14.3	16.2	13.8	40.4	8.1	1.3	9.6	4.8	1.1	1.9
16.	Other NE States+	58.8	27.9	11.0	1.5	7.6	21.3	0.4	1.0	8.8	4.0	0.0	1.4
17.	Punjab+	41.2	42.3	14.2	2.2	9.4	66.7	1.5	1.0	15.4	16.5	0.4	1.9
18.	Rajasthan	53.1	36.5	8.5	0.0	8.0	35.8	1.1	1.1	11.4	3.0	0.4	1.3
19.	Tamil Nadu+	60.2	37.2	2.2	0.4	6.8	55.8	3.0	1.1	33.5	8.6	0.0	1.2
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	20.5	35.9	26.0	17.2	14.6	23.4	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0
21.	West Bengal	46.8	32.3	13.8	7.1	10.1	48.6	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0
Brothel Based		26.0	32.6	25.2	14.8	14.8	28.1	1.5	1.1	2.6	1.2	0.2	1.6
Non Brothel Based		47.3	36.0	12.0	12.0	3.7	48.5	3.9	1.2	15.2	8.9	0.7	1.7
All India		38.9	34.6	17.2	8.1	11.0	40.5	3.0	1.1	10.2	5.9	0.5	1.7

Base: All Respondents

non-paying non-regular partner. About 5% of the FSWs in Andhra Pradesh reportedly had more than 5 non-paying non-regular partners. Of all the States, mean number of non-paying non-regular partners was highest in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Manipur. (Table 3.19)

The mean number of paying clients in the last 7 days among brothel based FSW group in Delhi was 17 compared to 6 in the non-brothel based control group. Similarly, the mean number of paying clients among brothel based study group in Andhra Pradesh was 23 compared to 13 in the non-brothel based control group.

3.5.4 NUMBER OF PAYING CLIENTS ON LAST WORKING DAY

Table 3.20 reveals that overall, about 54% of the respondents had 2-3 clients on the last working day. The proportion of FSWs having 1 paying client was 27% during the same reference period. Nearly 14 % of FSWs had 4-5 clients on last working day while 3% had 6-7 clients. A higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs (31%) had 1 paying client on the last working day as compared to brothel based FSWs (22%). Overall, mean number of paying clients was 2.6 clients on last working day. Generally brothel based FSW had larger number of clients.

Mean number of paying clients on last working day was as high as 4.3 clients in Delhi followed by 3.3 clients in Goa, 3.1 clients in Gujarat, Maharashtra, 2.8 clients in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa. The lowest mean number of clients on last working day was reported from Jammu and Kashmir (1.7 clients) followed by other NE States and Himachal Pradesh (1.9 clients).

The mean number of paying clients on the last working day among brothel-based group in Delhi was 4.3 compared with 1.7 in the non-brothel based control group. Similarly, the mean number of paying clients on the last working day among brothel-based group in Andhra Pradesh was 4.5 compared with just 2.8 in the non-brothel based group. Thus, irrespective of location, brothel based FSW had more clients compared to non-brothel based workers.

3.5.5 CONDOM USE IN LAST SEX WITH PAYING CLIENTS AND NON-PAYING PARTNER

Overall, about 76% of the respondents used condom last time they had sex with the paying clients. This was consistently high among FSW across all the States. (Table 3.21)

Table 3.21 further indicates that overall, about 39% of the respondents used condom last time when they had sex with non-paying partners. Last time condom use with non-paying partners was low in most of the States. But, a significant proportion of respondents in Manipur (68%), Delhi (67%), Karnataka (59%), Andhra Pradesh (58%), Orissa (54%), Madhya Pradesh (49%), Kerala and Assam (48%) reported high rates of condom use with non-paying partners on the last occasion.

Analysis shows that though FSWs take adequate prevention with the paying client (usually an unknown person), the same is not true with the non-paying partners, who are generally not regarded, by the FSW, as a source of infection. Thus, use of condoms is much lower with the later group.

The proportion of respondents reporting last time condom use with paying clients in the brothel based FSW group was higher than in the non-brothel based groups in Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. This proportion was particularly high in the brothel based FSW group in Maharashtra (88%) and West Bengal (87%) compared with 74% in the non brothel -based control group in Mumbai and 69% in the non-brothel based West Bengal control

TABLE 3.20 NUMBER OF PAYING CLIENTS ON THE LAST WORKING DAY *(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Number of Paying Partners on the Last Working Day						
		0	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8+	Mean
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	19.0	58.8	16.8	3.6	1.8	2.8
2.	Assam	0.0	34.8	57.0	7.4	0.7	0.0	2.0
3.	Bihar+	3.1	21.9	53.1	16.7	3.8	1.4	2.7
4.	Delhi	0.0	2.2	39.0	36.8	16.4	5.6	4.3
5.	Goa	0.0	12.6	58.1	24.8	4.1	0.4	3.0
6.	Gujarat	4.2	18.8	49.3	19.4	3.1	5.2	3.1
7.	Haryana	0.0	43.3	48.9	5.9	0.4	1.5	2.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0	34.7	58.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	43.0	55.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.7
10.	Karnataka	0.7	24.7	54.3	16.9	1.5	1.9	2.8
11.	Kerala	0.0	39.6	50.7	8.1	0.4	1.1	2.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	0.0	33.5	57.1	7.5	1.2	0.8	2.1
13.	Maharashtra	7.1	13.8	54.6	17.8	3.3	3.3	3.1
14.	Manipur	0.0	22.2	56.4	18.4	3.0	0.0	2.6
15.	Orissa	0.0	25.1	51.3	15.4	5.6	2.6	2.8
16.	Other NE States+	0.0	48.9	40.7	9.6	0.7	0.0	1.9
17.	Punjab+	0.0	21.3	61.0	13.9	1.9	1.9	2.6
18.	Rajasthan	0.4	30.7	62.6	4.4	0.4	1.5	2.1
19.	Tamil Nadu+	0.0	26.4	63.9	8.2	0.7	0.7	2.5
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	0.0	27.1	57.5	11.0	1.8	2.6	2.6
21.	West Bengal	0.0	40.1	44.0	12.4	1.1	2.5	2.3
Brothel Based		1.3	22.1	51.8	17.8	4.7	2.4	2.8
Non Brothel Based		0.4	30.7	55.1	11.1	1.3	1.3	2.4
All India		0.8	27.3	53.8	13.7	2.6	1.7	2.6

Base: All Respondents

group. The proportion of condom usage with non-paying partners was 56% in the non-brothel based Mumbai control group compared to 39% in the brothel based Maharashtra FSW group, while it was 69% in the non-brothel based control group in West Bengal compared to 23% in the brothel based study group.

3.5.6 CONSISTENT CONDOM USE WITH PAYING CLIENTS AND NON-PAYING PARTNERS

Overall, half of the respondents had used condom every time with all the paying clients during the last 30 days preceding the survey. A higher proportion of brothel based FSWs reported consistent condom use (57%) as compared to non-brothel based FSWs (46%) (Table 3.21).

Only one fifth of the respondents reported consistent use of condom with non-

TABLE 3.21 CONDOM USAGE WITH PAYING CLIENTS AND NON PAYING PARTNERS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Last Time Condom Usage		Consistent Condom Usage in Last 30 days	
		With Paying Clients	With Non Paying Partners*	With Paying Clients	With Non Paying Partners in last 3 months*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78.9	58.2	53.1	29.1
2.	Assam	75.2	48.5	26.9	12.6
3.	Bihar+	65.3	20.0	23.9	5.3
4.	Delhi	72.5	66.7	63.6	45.8
5.	Goa	77.0	44.2	69.3	32.6
6.	Gujarat	77.1	34.5	58.1	26.8
7.	Haryana	69.6	16.6	27.6	7.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	87.8	35.7	41.0	16.3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.7	26.3	50.9	6.3
10.	Karnataka	73.4	58.6	55.7	33.7
11.	Kerala	87.8	48.0	73.7	38.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	70.9	49.2	65.0	28.5
13.	Maharashtra	87.7	39.3	72.5	7.1
14.	Manipur	71.8	67.9	53.3	44.9
15.	Orissa	73.0	53.6	65.2	38.5
16.	Other NE States+	64.1	40.2	23.7	20.5
17.	Punjab+	79.0	25.4	45.8	9.7
18.	Rajasthan	67.8	25.6	33.8	13.3
19.	Tamil Nadu+	83.3	25.0	54.1	9.2
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	68.9	41.5	61.9	13.8
21.	West Bengal	86.5	22.6	39.0	9.5
Brothel Based		75.2	39.0	57.2	21.3
Non Brothel Based		76.5	38.7	45.8	20.2
All India		76.0	38.8	50.3	20.5

Base: All Respondents

* Base: Those Respondents who reported any Non Paying Partner in the last 7 days

paying partners during the last 30 days. A small but significant proportion of respondents in Delhi (46%), Manipur (45%), Kerala, Orissa (38%), Karnataka (34%) and Goa (33%) had used condoms every time with all the non-paying partners during the last 30 days preceding the survey. (Table 3.21)

The proportion of respondents reporting consistent condom use with paying clients in the brothel based study group in Delhi (64%) in last one month was higher than compared to the non brothel -based control group (39%) while it was 73% in the Maharashtra brothel based study group compared to 55% in the non-brothel based control group. The proportion of condom usage with non-

paying partners was 46% in the brothel-based Delhi study group compared with 19% in the non-brothel based control group.

3.5.7 PERSON SUGGESTING CONDOM USE AT LAST SEX WITH PAYING CLIENTS/NON-PAYING PARTNERS

Overall, nearly 62 % of the respondents, who had used condom at last sexual intercourse with a paying client, reported that she herself suggested the use of condom. About 27 % of the respondents, reported that client had suggested use of condom and about 11 % of the respondents reported that it was a joint decision. Among brothel based FSWs a higher proportion reported that the decision was her own (79%) as compared to non-brothel based FSWs (51%). Relatively high proportion of FSWs, who had used condom last time, in Jammu and Kashmir (76%), Himachal Pradesh (65%), Punjab (54%), other NE States (51%) and Haryana (48%) reported that the suggestion to use a condom last time had been the client's. (Table 3.22)

Table 3.22 further indicates that nearly 43 % of the respondents, who had used condom at last sexual intercourse with a non-paying client, reported that she herself suggested use of condom last time. About 25 % of the respondents, who had used condom at last sex with non-paying partners, reported that the suggestion to use a condom had been their partner's. As with paying clients, among brothel based FSWs a higher proportion reported that the decision to use condom with her non-paying partner was her own (52%) as compared to non-brothel based FSWs (41%). However, a higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs (30%) reported that the decision to use a condom was the client's than brothel based FSWs (11%).

The proportion of respondents who reported that the suggestion for using condom with paying client last time was their own was 74% in the brothel based control group compared with 51% in the non-brothel based study group in Andhra Pradesh. The proportion of respondents who reported that the suggestion for using condom with paying clients was their own was 82% in the brothel based study group compared to 50% in the non-brothel based control group in Delhi.

3.5.8 TYPE OF CONDOM BRANDS USED AT LAST SEX WITH PAYING CLIENTS/NON-PAYING PARTNERS

Overall, about two-fifth of the respondents, who had used condom at last sexual intercourse with paying clients, reported using Nirodh brand. Deluxe Nirodh was another common brand, which was reported by 27 %, followed by Kamasutra (11 %), Masti (7 %) and Kohinoor (7 %). Majority of the respondents, who had used condom last time, in Madhya Pradesh (86%), Gujarat (84%), Maharashtra (83%), Assam (56%), Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan (44%) reported use of Nirodh with paying clients at last sexual intercourse, while 23% to 32% in Manipur, other NE States, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Karnataka reported using

TABLE 3.22 PERSON WHO SUGGESTED CONDOM USE AT LAST SEX WITH PAYING CLIENTS/ NON PAYING PARTNERS

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Paying Clients			Non Paying Partners		
		Self	Clients	Joint decision	Self	Partner	Joint decision
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.9	35.0	13.6	33.6	39.1	27.3
2.	Assam	52.2	35.5	12.3	31.7	39.0	29.3
3.	Bihar+	55.3	20.7	23.9	39.1	26.1	34.8
4.	Delhi	82.1	7.2	9.7	37.5	0.0	62.5
5.	Goa	82.7	8.2	9.1	47.4	15.8	36.8
6.	Gujarat	83.8	13.5	2.7	57.6	16.9	25.4
7.	Haryana	46.8	48.4	4.8	16.7	43.3	40.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16.8	65.5	17.6	14.8	48.1	34.6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.6	76.1	4.3	20.0	36.0	44.0
10.	Karnataka	52.6	35.2	12.2	55.6	11.1	33.3
11.	Kerala	73.4	22.8	3.8	47.7	20.9	31.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	84.4	8.3	7.2	37.5	0.0	62.5
13.	Maharashtra	80.9	5.1	14.0	63.6	18.2	18.2
14.	Manipur	56.0	27.2	16.8	52.7	18.9	28.4
15.	Orissa	73.8	17.9	8.2	67.6	20.3	12.2
16.	Other NE States+	35.3	50.9	13.9	27.3	39.4	30.3
17.	Punjab+	26.5	53.6	19.9	33.3	33.3	33.3
18.	Rajasthan	67.2	28.4	4.4	48.4	22.6	29.0
19.	Tamil Nadu+	66.5	25.9	7.6	67.3	26.5	6.1
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	84.6	7.4	8.0	70.4	11.1	18.5
21.	West Bengal	85.2	4.5	10.2	45.2	0.0	54.8
Brothel Based		78.9	9.6	11.3	52.1	10.9	37.0
Non Brothel Based		51.3	38.1	10.6	40.5	29.5	29.6
All India		62.0	27.0	10.8	43.3	25.0	31.4

Base: Respondents who used Condom at Last Sex

Kamsutra last time. with a paying client.

A large proportion of respondents, who had use condom last time, in Uttar Pradesh (80%), West Bengal (64%), Bihar (61%), Orissa (59%) and Delhi (55%) had used Deluxe Nirodh. A significant proportion in Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa, Rajasthan, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir reported using Masti during last encounter with paying client while a significant proportion reported using Kohinoor condoms on the last occasion in Assam, Tamil Nadu, other NE States, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala (Table 3.23)

Overall, about two-fifth of the respondents, who had used condom at last sexual intercourse with non-paying partners, reported use of Nirodh condoms. Deluxe Nirodh was another common brand (22%), followed by Kamasutra (12

**TABLE 3.23 TYPE OF CONDOM BRANDS USED AT LAST SEX WITH PAYING CLIENTS/
NON PAYING PARTNERS**

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Paying Clients			Non Paying Partners		
		Nirodh	Deluxe Nirodh	Kamasutra	Nirodh	Deluxe Nirodh	Kamasutra
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.6	15.5	27.3	40.0	18.2	23.6
2.	Assam	55.7	7.9	14.8	47.6	8.5	14.6
3.	Bihar+	11.7	61.2	3.7	17.4	52.2	13.0
4.	Delhi	31.3	54.9	5.1	25.0	43.8	12.5
5.	Goa	43.3	1.9	28.4	31.6	5.3	36.8
6.	Gujarat	84.2	2.3	2.3	72.9	0.0	5.1
7.	Haryana	33.5	19.1	6.9	36.7	6.7	10.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18.9	22.7	12.2	17.3	24.7	11.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	23.9	23.9	12.0	24.0	32.0	8.0
10.	Karnataka	31.1	16.3	32.1	51.5	17.2	21.2
11.	Kerala	30.0	15.6	15.2	37.2	14.0	14.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	85.6	5.0	1.1	79.7	3.1	4.7
13.	Maharashtra	83.5	9.3	3.8	72.7	18.2	0.0
14.	Manipur	29.8	22.5	23.0	33.8	18.9	18.9
15.	Orissa	22.6	59.5	1.5	36.5	44.6	1.4
16.	Other NE States+	30.6	23.1	23.1	33.3	15.2	27.3
17.	Punjab+	24.6	19.9	10.9	11.1	18.5	13.0
18.	Rajasthan	44.3	14.2	1.6	25.8	29.0	6.5
19.	Tamil Nadu+	40.2	26.8	17.0	40.8	30.6	6.1
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	6.9	79.8	0.5	11.1	63.0	0.0
21.	West Bengal	31.6	63.9	0.0	22.6	74.2	0.0
Brothel Based		40.3	41.6	5.6	41.5	36.6	6.0
Non Brothel Based		38.4	17.3	15.3	38.1	17.1	15.1
All India		39.2	26.7	11.5	39.0	21.9	12.9

Base: Respondents who used Condom at Last Sex

%), Masti (9%) and Kohinoor (10%). A large proportion of respondents, in West Bengal (74%), Uttar Pradesh (63%), Bihar (52%), Orissa (45%) and Delhi (44%) used Deluxe Nirodh with non-paying partners. (Table 3.23).

3.5.9 SOURCE OF CONDOM USED AT LAST SEX WITH PAYING CLIENTS/NON-PAYING PARTNERS

Overall, about 32% of the respondents who had used condom last time with paying clients reportedly obtained condom from their clients. Slightly more than one-fifth had obtained the condom from NGOs or their peer educators. The other sources for obtaining condoms were chemist shop/pharmacy (19%), government health worker/clinic (11%), pan shop (7%) and friend (2%). Nearly 43% non-brothel based FSWs obtained condoms from the person they had sex

**TABLE 3.24 SOURCE OF CONDOM USED AT LAST SEX WITH PAYING CLIENTS/
NON PAYING PARTNERS**

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Paying Clients			Non Paying Partners		
		Person had sex with	NGOs/Peer educator	Purchased at chemist shop/pharmacy	Person had sex with	Purchased at chemist shop/pharmacy	NGOs/Peer educator
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.4	11.4	28.2	50.0	24.5	13.6
2.	Assam	34.5	7.9	36.0	31.7	26.8	2.4
3.	Bihar+	31.9	1.1	14.4	21.7	8.7	0.0
4.	Delhi	14.4	52.3	4.1	18.8	18.8	25.0
5.	Goa	13.9	38.9	17.3	21.1	10.5	36.8
6.	Gujarat	16.7	450.0	9.0	27.1	10.2	35.6
7.	Haryana	52.1	2.7	26.6	30.0	46.7	0.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	82.8	0.0	9.7	77.8	6.2	0.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	77.2	1.1	8.7	32.0	32.0	12.0
10.	Karnataka	20.4	3.1	36.7	16.2	44.4	6.1
11.	Kerala	29.1	28.7	15.2	37.2	12.8	30.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	6.7	3.9	14.4	0.0	18.8	3.1
13.	Maharashtra	5.9	47.5	5.9	9.1	9.1	27.3
14.	Manipur	23.6	23.6	35.1	17.6	31.1	31.1
15.	Orissa	34.4	32.8	5.6	36.5	4.1	23
16.	Other NE States+	40.5	14.5	30.6	45.5	27.3	21.2
17.	Punjab+	71.1	0.5	18.0	55.6	24.1	0.0
18.	Rajasthan	49.7	4.9	12.6	64.5	9.7	6.5
19.	Tamil Nadu+	24.6	11.2	29.0	26.5	32.7	18.4
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	7.4	6.4	55.9	11.1	44.4	11.1
21.	West Bengal	4.1	78.7	2.0	3.2	6.5	77.4
Brothel Based		14.3	35.0	14.2	16.6	14.0	22.6
Non Brothel Based		42.9	12.6	22.9	38.9	24.7	14.0
All India		31.8	21.3	19.5	33.4	22.1	16.1

Base: Respondents who used Condom at Last Sex

with and nearly 30% obtained it from a chemist shop/pharmacy, as compared to brothel based FSWs where the proportions obtaining condoms from these two sources was lower at 14% each. A considerably higher proportion of brothel based FSWs (35%) obtained condoms from NGO clinic/peer educator as compared to non-brothel based FSWs (13%). A large proportion of FSWs, who had used condom last time with paying clients, reportedly obtained the condom from the client in Himachal Pradesh (83%), Jammu and Kashmir (77%), Punjab (71%), Haryana (52%), Andhra Pradesh (51%) and Rajasthan (50%). As high as 62 % of FSWs who had used condom last time with paying clients had obtained it from government hospital/clinic in Madhya Pradesh. The proportion

of FSWs who had obtained it from NGOs/peer educator was as high as 79% in West Bengal followed by Delhi (52%), Maharashtra (47%) and Gujarat (45%). (Table 3.24).

Overall, about 33% of the respondents who had used condom last time with non-paying partners reportedly obtained condoms from their partners. Slightly more than one-fifth had purchased it from chemist shop/pharmacy. A considerably higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs (39%) obtained condoms from the person they had sex with as compared to non-brothel based FSWs (17%) and nearly a fourth of the non-brothel based FSWs (25%) bought condoms from chemist shop/pharmacy as compared to 14% brothel based FSWs. A higher proportion of brothel based FSWs (23%) obtained condoms from NGO clinic/peer educator as compared to non-brothel based FSWs (14%). The other sources for obtaining condom were NGOs/Peer educator (16%), government health worker/clinic (9%), pan shop (8%), friend (3%) and other outlets (2%). The NGOs/peer educators were instrumental in providing condoms in West Bengal (77%) followed by Goa (37%), Gujarat (36%), Manipur (31%) and Kerala (30%). (Table 3.24)

3.5.10 REASONS FOR NOT USING CONDOMS AT LAST SEX WITH PAYING CLIENTS/NON-PAYING PARTNERS

The main reason (68%) for not using condoms with paying client was 'partner objection'. The other important reasons were 'not available (27%)' and 'did not think it was necessary' (20%). A very low proportion of non-users of condom reported other reasons such as 'did not think of it' (16%), 'do not like them' (14%), 'decreases pleasure' (14%), 'place inappropriate' (13%), 'used other contraceptives' (10%) and 'too expensive' (8%).

Among non-brothel based FSWs 40% reported non-availability as a reason for not using condoms as compared to just 9% among brothel based FSWs. Among brothel based FSWs, 87% reported partner objection as a reason for not using condoms as compared to 54% non-brothel based FSWs. (Table 3.25)

Table 3.25 shows that 'partner objected' and 'did not think it was necessary' were the main reasons for not using condom at last sex with non-paying partners also. The other commonly cited reasons were 'decreases pleasure (33%)', 'do not like them' (29%) and 'did not think of it' (27%). A low proportion of non-users of condom reported other reasons such as 'not available (22%)', 'used other contraceptives' (18%), 'place inappropriate' (6%), and 'too expensive' (4%). A higher proportion of non-brothel based FSWs (36%) reported 'decreases pleasure' as a reason for not using condoms with non-paying partners as compared to nearly a fourth (25%) of brothel based FSWs. (Table 3.25)

A significant proportion of non-users in Other NE States, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala and Rajasthan reported 'used other contraceptives' as a reason for not using condoms. 'Do not think it was necessary' was also a major

**TABLE 3.25 REASONS FOR NOT USING CONDOM AT LAST SEX WITH PAYING CLIENTS/
NON PAYING PARTNERS**

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Paying Clients			Non Paying Partners		
		Partner Objected	Not Available	Didn't think it was necessary	Partner Objected	Didn't think it was necessary	Decreases pleasure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.9	38.2	36.4	65.8	46.8	7.6
2.	Assam	52.3	29.2	23.1	55.3	40.0	28.2
3.	Bihar+	88.0	25.0	15.2	60.4	58.2	27.5
4.	Delhi	100.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	12.5	25.0
5.	Goa	98.4	0.0	1.6	25.0	87.5	29.2
6.	Gujarat	50.9	21.1	14.0	47.6	39.0	37.1
7.	Haryana	30.0	78.8	52.5	27.2	75.5	38.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36.4	63.6	9.1	33.6	36.3	16.4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.2	100.0	18.2	42.9	44.3	7.1
10.	Karnataka	75.0	13.2	100.0	91.4	100.0	100.0
11.	Kerala	87.9	21.2	39.4	79.3	54.3	50.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	73.0	21.6	24.3	30.3	56.1	16.7
13.	Maharashtra	100.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	47.1	17.6
14.	Manipur	25.8	21.2	25.8	70.6	48.5	18.2
15.	Orissa	56.9	3.4	29.3	56.2	31.1	29.5
16.	Other NE States+	66.3	38.2	16.9	66.7	64.4	44.4
17.	Punjab+	33.3	31.4	41.2	56.2	43.1	47.1
18.	Rajasthan	69.8	68.6	30.2	51.7	59.6	48.3
19.	Tamil Nadu+	88.6	11.4	9.1	54.1	58.2	48.6
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	92.9	4.7	2.4	21.1	60.5	5.3
21.	West Bengal	94.7	2.6	0.0	92.5	54.7	32.1
Brothel Based		87.4	8.9	10.1	55.2	53.5	24.8
Non Brothel Based		54.2	40.3	28.0	51.2	51.0	35.5
All India		68.2	27.5	20.3	52.2	51.7	32.8

Base: Respondents who had not used condom

reason for not using condoms last time with non-paying partners in most of the States. A significant proportion of non-users of condom in Kerala (50%), Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu (48 %), Punjab (47%), Other NE States (44%), Haryana (39%) and Gujarat (37%) reported 'decreases pleasure' as one of the reasons for not using condoms with non-paying partners. 'Did not think it was necessary' was an important reason in Tamil Nadu (53%), Haryana (52%), West Bengal (41%), Manipur (39%), other NE States (38%), Punjab (33%), Uttar Pradesh (32%) and Goa (29%). 57% of non-users in Rajasthan reported 'place was inappropriate' as a major reason with non-paying partners. (Table 3.25).

3.6 OTHER SALIENT OBSERVATIONS

Data pertaining to condom negotiation with paying clients, risk perception of FSWs, HIV testing and exposure to interventions is analyzed and presented in this section.

3.6.1. CONDOM NEGOTIATION WITH PAYING CLIENTS

Table 3.26 indicates that majority of the FSWs in all the States reported that they usually insist on their clients to use condoms. If client refused to use condom, about 38% reported that they refused to have sex with him. Another 18% reported that they charged extra amount. About 15% of the respondents tried to persuade the client to use the condom and about 12% did not do any thing. The proportion of brothel based FSWs insisting on the client using a condom was higher than non- brothel based FSWs. (92% and 73% respectively). On client refusal to use a condom, a higher proportion of brothel based FSWs (49%) refused to have sex and tried to persuade the client (22%) as compared to non-brothel based FSWs where the corresponding proportions were 30% and 11% respectively. A higher proportion of non-brothel based FSW (25%) charged extra as compared with brothel based FSW (8%) Table 3.26 clearly shows that majority of the FSW in all the States, except Maharashtra, Goa, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, did not refuse sex if a client did not use condoms. A significant proportion of FSWs in Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Assam reported that they charged extra amount.

The proportion of respondents reporting that they insist that their clients use condom was 92% in the brothel based control group in Andhra Pradesh compared to 71% in the non-brothel based study group. The proportion of respondents reporting that they insist that their clients use condom was 97% in the brothel based study group in Delhi compared to 75% in the non-brothel based control group. The proportion of respondents reporting that they refused to have sex with the client if he refused condom use was 66% in the brothel based control group in Andhra Pradesh compared to 39% in the non-brothel based study group. The proportion of respondents reporting that they refused to have sex with the client if he refused condom use was 78% in the brothel based study group in Mumbai compared to 58% in the non-brothel based control group. Thus brothel based FSW were able to negotiate condom use better.

3.6.2 PERCEPTION OF RISK OF GETTING INFECTED WITH HIV/AIDS

Overall, only 17% of the respondents reported that they perceived themselves to be at a very high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. About 26% of FSWs reported that they were at moderate risk and 30% of respondents reported that they had a low risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. Nearly 17% of the respondents reported that they did not think that they had any chance of contracting HIV/AIDS. A higher proportion of brothel based FSWs (21%) perceived that they were at

TABLE 3.26 CONDOM NEGOTIATION WITH PAYING CLIENTS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Usually Insist on Client Using Condom	Reporting client refusal in past 3 months	Action taken on client refusal*				
				Refused sex	Charged extra	Persuaded Successfully	Failed to persuade	Sold Sex
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.1	65.2	39.3	32.0	5.6	12.4	10.7
2.	Assam	75.4	79.1	18.4	25.5	10.4	28.8	17.0
3.	Bihar+	87.5	90.0	14.2	8.3	15.8	26.9	34.8
4.	Delhi	97.0	71.0	45.0	11.5	33.0	7.3	3.1
5.	Goa	99.3	66.2	73.6	3.9	19.1	2.2	1.1
6.	Gujarat	89.5	69.1	43.7	27.9	7.4	5.3	15.3
7.	Haryana	66.3	52.5	35.8	11.7	3.6	2.9	44.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	67.2	48.7	18.9	40.9	5.3	1.5	31.8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	51.3	24.8	42.9	7.1	3.6	3.6	39.3
10.	Karnataka	69.2	56.3	20.3	33.1	12.2	11.5	22.3
11.	Kerala	87.0	70.3	23.3	18	45.5	6.3	6.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	78.3	67.4	60.8	7.0	16.1	3.2	12.9
13.	Maharashtra	98.9	58.7	77.8	3.2	19.0	0.0	0.0
14.	Manipur	77.7	66.1	31.9	29.5	9.6	6.6	22.3
15.	Orissa	81.4	64.0	67.3	14.5	4.8	4.2	7.9
16.	Other NE States+	61.3	65.8	12.6	14.3	9.7	17.7	45.7
17.	Punjab+	62.2	65.3	23.1	33.1	3.6	5.3	34.9
18.	Rajasthan	68.0	80.8	37.7	27.9	1.4	5.1	27.4
19.	Tamil Nadu+	89.6	91.1	40.4	18.8	13.5	24.9	2.4
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	92.7	68.5	63.1	9.1	19.8	2.7	5.3
21.	West Bengal	99.6	88.7	18.0	3.6	38.8	36.0	3.6
Brothel Based		91.9	72.0	48.7	7.5	21.6	12.4	9.7
Non Brothel Based		73.0	66.1	29.6	25.4	10.9	11.5	22.2
All India		80.5	68.5	37.6	17.9	15.4	11.9	17.0

Base: All Respondents

* Base: Respondents where client refused condom usage in past 3 months

a very high risk of contracting HIV as compared to non-brothel based FSWs (14%). A significant proportion of FSWs in Madhya Pradesh (42%), Assam (34%), Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka (28%), Maharashtra, Orissa (26%) and Manipur (23%) reported that they perceived themselves to be at a very high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. (Table 3.27).

3.6.3 POSSIBILITY OF A CONFIDENTIAL HIV TESTING IN THE AREA

Overall, nearly two-third of the respondents reported that it was possible in their community for anyone to get a confidential test to find out if they were infected with HIV (64%). The proportion of respondents reporting the possibility of

TABLE 3.27 PERCEPTION REGARDING RISK OF CONTRACTING HIV/AIDS *(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl.	State/State Group	Very high	Moderate	Low	No chance
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.0	29.4	45.5	14.7
2.	Assam	33.7	21.5	34.4	5.2
3.	Bihar+	16.7	20.5	31.6	19.4
4.	Delhi	10.4	32.7	33.1	14.1
5.	Goa	8.1	23.3	38.1	28.1
6.	Gujarat	9.4	20.1	38.5	18.1
7.	Haryana	5.9	28.5	29.6	10.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.4	6.6	36.2	41.3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.5	8.8	28.9	29.8
10.	Karnataka	28.1	24.7	29.2	12.4
11.	Kerala	13.0	33.7	39.3	12.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	42.4	13.0	21.0	13.0
13.	Maharashtra	26.0	25.7	26.8	19.0
14.	Manipur	23.2	39.7	32.2	4.1
15.	Orissa	26.5	15.4	23.9	21.3
16.	Other NE States+	16.9	36.0	22.1	13.6
17.	Punjab+	4.9	25.1	33.7	19.9
18.	Rajasthan	4.4	34.7	21.8	18.5
19.	Tamil Nadu+	19.7	49.4	23.8	7.1
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	28.2	11.4	25.6	30.4
21.	West Bengal	11.7	42.2	27.0	18.4
Brothel Based		21.2	23.1	28.4	20.5
Non Brothel Based		14.0	28.4	32.1	15.3
All India		16.8	26.3	30.7	17.3

Base: All Respondents

confidential HIV test in their communities was more than 60% across all the States except Bihar (51%), Haryana (49%), Other NE States (41%) and Uttar Pradesh (23%). (Table 3.28)

3.6.4 HIV TESTING

Overall, 28 per cent FSWs reported that they ever had an HIV test. Nearly 41% brothel based FSWs compared to 20% non-brothel based FSWs had ever been tested. A large proportion of FSWs in Goa (83%), Maharashtra (58%) and Tamil Nadu (56%) had undergone an HIV test. Only 0.7% in West Bengal had ever been tested. Proportions getting tested were also low in Punjab, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir. Three out of four respondents who had ever been tested had done so voluntarily. Table 3.28 also shows that most of the respondents, who had been tested, collected the result of the test.

TABLE 3.28 HIV TESTING STATUS OF RESPONDENTS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Possibility of confidential HIV testing	Ever had HIV test	HIV test undertaken Voluntarily/required*		Ever found out result of test*
				Voluntary	Required	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.5	23.3	61.5	38.5	100.0
2.	Assam	70.7	7.4	65.0	35.0	60.0
3.	Bihar+	50.7	8.3	75.0	25.0	58.3
4.	Delhi	83.3	37.2	63.0	37.0	96.0
5.	Goa	86.3	82.6	85.2	14.8	90.1
6.	Gujarat	70.1	26.7	68.8	31.2	81.8
7.	Haryana	48.9	1.9	40.0	40.0	60.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63.8	3.3	77.8	22.2	77.8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	57.9	1.8	100.0	0.0	100.0
10.	Karnataka	69.3	24.0	62.5	37.5	93.8
11.	Kerala	59.6	34.8	59.6	40.4	94.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	64.5	43.8	81.8	17.4	96.7
13.	Maharashtra	78.8	58.4	92.4	7.6	97.5
14.	Manipur	64.8	36.0	87.5	12.5	86.5
15.	Orissa	89.3	47.8	62.3	37.7	73.1
16.	Other NE States+	41.5	13.6	89.2	8.1	91.9
17.	Punjab+	63.7	4.9	92.3	7.7	92.3
18.	Rajasthan	59.8	15.1	56.1	39.0	87.8
19.	Tamil Nadu+	82.9	55.8	79.3	20.7	98.0
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	60.1	48.7	85.7	14.3	91.7
21.	West Bengal	23.0	0.7	100.0	0.0	100.0
Brothel Based		66.6	40.5	80.0	19.9	89.9
Non Brothel Based		63.1	19.9	71.9	27.5	91.1
All India		64.5	28.0	76.5	23.2	90.4

Base: All Respondents

* Base: Those Respondents who have had a HIV test

3.6.5 INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION ON STI/HIV/AIDS

Table 3.29 indicates that in the country, about 47% of respondents reported that someone had approached them to educate them on the spread of STI/HIV/AIDS in the past one year preceding the survey. This proportion was higher in case of brothel based FSWs (62%) as compared to non-brothel based FSWs (37%). The proportion was relatively high in West Bengal (93%), Delhi (82%) and Goa (80%).

The proportion of respondents who reported that somebody approached them for education on STD/HIV/AIDS in the last 12 months was higher among the brothel based FSW groups compared to the non-brothel based groups in Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

TABLE 3.29 EXPOSURE TO STI/HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS IN THE PAST ONE YEAR*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Approached for education on STI/HIV/AIDS	Attend/participate in campaign/meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.1	8.2
2.	Assam	52.2	12.6
3.	Bihar+	11.5	4.2
4.	Delhi	82.5	29.7
5.	Goa	80.4	45.6
6.	Gujarat	60.4	28.8
7.	Haryana	8.1	2.6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14.8	8.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.6	2.6
10.	Karnataka	27.0	11.2
11.	Kerala	63.3	60.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	60.9	26.8
13.	Maharashtra	70.3	36.1
14.	Manipur	64.0	41.6
15.	Orissa	55.5	33.1
16.	Other NE States	20.2	9.6
17.	Punjab+	10.9	4.5
18.	Rajasthan	33.6	18.1
19.	Tamil Nadu+	57.6	52.4
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	43.2	15.8
21.	West Bengal	92.9	50.7
Brothel Based		61.8	30.1
Non Brothel Based		37.2	20.8
All India		46.9	24.5

Base: All Respondents

3.6.6 ATTENDED/PARTICIPATED IN ANY CAMPAIGN/MEETING ON STI/HIV/AIDS

Table 3.29 indicates that overall, nearly one-fourth of the respondents reportedly attended/participated in any campaign/meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS in the past one year prior to the survey. This proportion was higher in case of brothel based FSWs (30%) as compared to non-brothel based FSWs (21%). As high as 60% of FSWs in Kerala reported the same followed by Tamil Nadu (52%), West Bengal (51%), Goa (45%), Manipur (42%) and Maharashtra (36%).

The proportion of respondents who reported that they participated in campaign/meeting on STD/HIV/AIDS in the last 12 months was higher among the brothel-based groups compared to the non-brothel based groups in Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

CLIENTS OF FEMALE SEX WORKERS

4.1 BACKGROUND

Acknowledged as the critical bridge group in the HIV/AIDS transmission route, Clients of Female Sex Workers are one of the key target groups for any intervention project. The national baseline BSS survey among high risk and bridge groups thus had undertaken a detailed study of this population, their awareness of STD and HIV/AIDS, prevalence of STD among the clients, their treatment seeking behavior, sexual behavior and condom usage, beside other salient observations pertaining to their risk behavior, HIV/AIDS testing and exposure to interventions. Each of the above issues would be discussed in detail in the ensuing sections. The discussion will present the national scenario and the State-wise trends.

4.2 RESPONDENTS' PROFILE

The following sub-sections provide background information pertaining to the age, education levels, marital status, occupation, residential status and substance abuse among the target respondent group by each individual State/State Group.

4.2.1 AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

The survey was conducted among **Men who had bought sex for money in the past one month, irrespective of their age**. Age was recorded in completed years at the time of the survey.

Table 4.1 presents the age distribution of the respondents across States. Overall, half (46%) the respondents were aged 26-35 years. Those aged 20-25 years comprised about a third (34%) while those below 20 years were around 5%. The mean and median age of respondents across the country was 28 years (SD +/- 6.6) and 27 years (Range 15 - 49) respectively.

Clients visiting brothel based sex workers were younger compared to those visiting non-brothel based FSW.

There were considerable variations in age distribution of respondents across all the States/State groups (Table 3.1). Proportion of clients below 25 years was significantly higher in Goa (70%), Delhi (58%), Madhya Pradesh (52%) and Uttar Pradesh (51%), while the proportion of clients above 35 years was

TABLE 4.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Age Groups (in Years)					Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Range	
		<20	20-25	26-35	36-45	45+				Minimum	Maximum
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.6	38.6	48.4	9.4	0.0	27.6	5.6	27	18	45
2.	Assam	2.2	25.5	49.4	22.5	0.4	30.3	6.6	30	16	46
3.	Bihar+	9.7	32.5	42.9	13.1	1.7	28.2	7.2	28	16	49
4.	Delhi	11.9	46.5	34.2	7.1	0.4	25.7	5.9	25	18	48
5.	Goa	10.7	59.6	26.3	3.3	0.0	24.5	5.1	24	18	45
6.	Gujarat	5.1	31.6	51.2	11.1	1.0	28.4	6.3	28	18	49
7.	Haryana	8.1	39.5	44.6	7.7	0.0	26.6	5.7	26	18	45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	39.0	53.6	5.6	0.0	26.8	4.7	26	18	41
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.3	35.3	53.5	8.8	0.0	27.8	5.5	27	18	45
10.	Karnataka	2.2	20.1	63.6	13.4	0.7	29.7	5.5	29	19	47
11.	Kerala	1.5	23.7	43.0	25.6	6.3	31.9	8.2	29	18	49
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	6.5	49.5	39.0	4.7	0.4	25.6	5.2	25	18	47
13.	Maharashtra	8.1	44.4	36.7	10.4	0.4	26.7	6.2	25	18	47
14.	Manipur	10.3	21.7	45.6	19.8	2.7	29.5	8.0	28	15	49
15.	Orissa	2.9	32.6	39.9	23.6	1.1	30.0	7.2	30	17	48
16.	Other NE States+	1.9	29.1	58.6	10.1	0.4	28.6	5.7	28	18	48
17.	Punjab+	5.9	30.0	46.9	16.1	1.1	28.5	6.6	28	18	49
18.	Rajasthan	2.2	43.8	51.3	2.6	0.0	26.4	4.4	26	18	40
19.	Tamil Nadu+	0.7	16.1	60.3	21.0	1.9	31.2	6.2	30	19	49
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	10.9	40.4	38.6	9.7	0.4	26.9	6.7	25	18	48
21.	West Bengal	3.5	21.8	46.8	22.9	4.9	31.5	7.8	30	15	49
Client-Brothel Based		8.0	40.7	38.1	11.9	1.3	27.4	6.9	26.0	15	49
Client-Non Brothel Based		3.7	30.3	51.5	13.4	1.1	28.7	6.4	28.0	15	49
All India		5.4	34.3	46.3	12.8	1.1	28.2	6.6	27	15	49

Base: All respondents

significantly high in Kerala (32%), West Bengal (27%), Tamil Nadu (23%) and Assam (23%). The mean age of the clients was lowest in Goa (25.4) and highest in Kerala (31.9).

4.2.2 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 4.2 presents the current educational status of the respondents. Overall, nearly two-fifths of the respondents completed middle or secondary education i.e. Grade VI-X, while 18% respondents attended up to primary school (Grade I-VI), 21% respondents were illiterate and 22% had studied to beyond secondary school.

No substantial difference was observed in the educational level of clients visiting FSW in brothel areas compared to the non-brothel FSW.

TABLE 4.2 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENTS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Education Level				
		Illiterate*	Grade I-V	Grade VI-X	Grade XI-XII	Grade XII+
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.1	16.6	38.6	13.0	13.7
2.	Assam	22.5	18.1	39.9	9.2	10.3
3.	Bihar+	26.0	15.6	35.6	12.5	10.4
4.	Delhi	21.9	15.2	36.8	10.0	16.0
5.	Goa	8.1	11.9	44.8	14.1	21.1
6.	Gujarat	18.9	27.9	35.7	12.1	5.4
7.	Haryana	19.2	17.3	45.4	8.9	9.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14.6	13.1	50.9	10.9	10.5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.2	25.1	46.0	9.8	1.9
10.	Karnataka	27.1	17.1	35.3	14.5	5.9
11.	Kerala	6.7	12.2	50.0	15.6	15.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	14.6	22.5	41.4	10.4	11.1
13.	Maharashtra	14.8	13.3	42.2	15.9	13.7
14.	Manipur	21.3	7.5	31.8	18.4	21.0
15.	Orissa	27.2	23.6	34.4	8.7	6.2
16.	Other NE States+	29.9	14.9	40.7	7.1	7.5
17.	Punjab+	37.0	24.2	28.9	5.9	4.0
18.	Rajasthan	11.6	14.6	43.8	6.4	23.6
19.	Tamil Nadu+	15.7	16.5	50.2	7.9	9.7
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	42.7	14.2	23.6	9.0	10.5
21.	West Bengal	28.9	28.5	32.0	5.6	4.9
Client-Brothel Based		23.0	18.2	36.4	10.7	11.7
Client-Non Brothel Based		20.0	17.3	41.2	10.8	10.7
All India		21.2	17.6	39.3	10.7	11.1

Base: All respondents

* Includes those respondents who are literate but no formal education

The proportion of illiterates was 43 % in Uttar Pradesh as compared to only 7% in Kerala. Nearly a third in Goa and Kerala studied beyond secondary level. In Gujarat (5.4 %), Jammu & Kashmir (1.9%), Karnataka (5.9%), Orissa (6.2%), Punjab (4.0%) and West Bengal (4.9%) only a very small proportion were educated to beyond secondary school.

4.2.3 MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

For the country as a whole, the proportion of ever-married respondents was around 54% (Table 4.3). The proportion of ever-married respondents was highest in Punjab (71%) and lowest in Goa (26%). The proportion of ever-married respondents in most of the States was in the range of 50% to 60%.

TABLE 4.3 MARITAL STATUS AND AGE AT MARRIAGE*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Ever Married*		Age at Marriage					Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Range	
		N	%	<18 yrs.	19-21 yrs.	22-25 yrs.	26-30 yrs.	30+ yrs.				Min	Max
1.	Andhra Pradesh	147	53.1	7.5	40.1	49.7	2.7	0.0	21.6	2.4	22.0	9	27
2.	Assam	160	59.0	15.6	20.0	41.3	21.9	1.3	22.8	3.5	23.0	16	33
3.	Bihar+	154	53.3	27.3	33.1	26.0	11.0	2.6	21.2	4.1	20.0	12	33
4.	Delhi	128	47.6	24.2	38.3	28.9	6.3	2.3	20.9	3.6	20.0	12	33
5.	Goa	70	25.9	11.6	23.2	46.4	18.8	0.0	22.9	3.4	23.0	17	30
6.	Gujarat	183	61.6	19.8	24.2	52.7	3.3	0.0	21.4	3.0	22.0	10	28
7.	Haryana	153	56.5	31.4	39.2	27.5	2.0	0.0	20.0	2.9	20.0	8	29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	61.0	1.2	39.3	55.2	4.3	0.0	22.1	1.8	22.0	17	27
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	150	69.8	2.7	32.0	52.0	12.7	0.7	22.7	2.8	22.0	10	32
10.	Karnataka	175	65.1	5.7	22.9	45.7	25.1	0.6	23.4	3.1	24.0	14	36
11.	Kerala	138	51.1	0.7	4.3	25.4	61.6	8.0	26.7	3.6	26.0	15	38
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	145	51.8	38.6	29.7	27.6	3.4	0.7	20.0	3.2	20.0	12	32
13.	Maharashtra	99	36.7	9.1	34.3	43.4	12.1	1.0	22.3	3.0	22.0	15	33
14.	Manipur	147	55.1	6.8	19.7	38.1	29.9	5.4	24.2	4.6	24.0	11	45
15.	Orissa	155	56.2	3.9	14.8	49.7	31.0	0.6	24.1	3.3	25.0	9	31
16.	Other NE States+	123	45.9	4.1	23.8	54.1	17.2	0.8	23.2	2.9	23.0	16	31
17.	Punjab+	195	71.4	16.4	39.5	40.0	4.1	0.0	21.1	2.8	21.0	12	30
18.	Rajasthan	148	55.4	32.0	51.7	15.0	1.4	0.0	19.2	3.2	20.0	11	26
19.	Tamil Nadu+	149	55.8	0.7	4.7	61.7	30.9	2.0	24.9	2.3	25.0	18	32
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	127	47.6	37.0	31.5	25.2	6.3	0.0	20.0	3.3	20.0	8	28
21.	West Bengal	176	62.0	10.2	25.0	38.1	25	1.7	23.1	4.0	22.0	9	32
Client-Brothel Based		1054	47.8	20.6	28.5	34.9	14.7	1.2	21.8	3.8	22.0	8	33
Client-Non Brothel Based		2031	58.4	11.4	28.2	43.1	16.0	1.3	22.5	3.6	22.0	11	45
All India		3085	54.3	14.6	28.3	40.3	15.5	1.3	22.2	3.7	22.0	8	45

Base: All respondents for "Ever married"

Married respondent for "Age at marriage"

The proportion of ever-married clients (48%) of brothel based FSW was lower compared to clients of non-brothel based FSW (58%).

For the country as a whole, 68% among married respondents were married between 19 – 25 years. About 15% were married below 18 years.

The proportion of respondents married below 19 years was higher in Madhya Pradesh (39%), Uttar Pradesh (37%) and Haryana (31%) and low in Kerala (0.7%), Tamil Nadu (1%), Himachal Pradesh (1%), Jammu & Kashmir (3%) and other North East States (4%).

Table 4.4 reveals that nearly half of the respondents were currently married (52%) and most of them were living with their spouse at the time of survey. The proportion of respondents who were not currently married and not living with any sexual partner was around 46%.

TABLE 4.4 STATUS OF SEXUAL PARTNERSHIP OF THE RESPONDENTS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Currently Married and Living with spouse	Currently Married and Living with other Sexual Partner	Currently Married and not living with spouse or other Sexual Partner	Currently Married	Not currently Married and living with Sexual Partner	Not currently Married and not living with Sexual Partner
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.5	10.5	4.0	52	10.5	37.5
2.	Assam	29.5	0.4	28.4	58.3	1.5	40.2
3.	Bihar+	40.8	0.7	7.3	48.8	0.3	50.9
4.	Delhi	18.2	4.1	23.4	45.7	0.7	53.5
5.	Goa	22.2	0.0	3.7	25.9	3.3	70.7
6.	Gujarat	52.2	0.3	5.1	57.6	3.4	39.1
7.	Haryana	33.9	1.5	19.9	55.4	1.1	43.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	54.3	0.0	6.4	60.7	0.4	39
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	60.5	0.0	8.4	68.8	0.5	30.7
10.	Karnataka	54.6	5.6	2.2	62.5	2.2	35.3
11.	Kerala	44.4	1.5	4.1	50	1.5	48.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	47.1	0.4	1.4	48.9	1.8	49.3
13.	Maharashtra	28.5	0.4	2.2	30.7	0.7	68.5
14.	Manipur	44.2	2.6	0.4	47.2	4.9	47.9
15.	Orissa	36.2	9.1	10.9	56.2	4.0	39.9
16.	Other NE States+	33.2	3	4.1	40.3	1.9	57.8
17.	Punjab+	47.3	0.4	23.8	71.4	0.0	28.6
18.	Rajasthan	41.6	0.7	10.1	52.4	1.1	46.4
19.	Tamil Nadu+	47.9	1.9	5.2	55.1	3.7	41.2
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	39.7	1.5	6.7	46.8	1.1	52.1
21.	West Bengal	53.9	0.7	5.3	59.9	0.4	39.8
Client-Brothel Based		36	2	7.6	45.5	1.5	52.9
Client-Non Brothel Based		44.5	2.2	9.4	56.1	2.6	41.3
All India		41.2	2.1	8.7	52	2.2	45.8

Base: All respondents

The inter-state variation in specific marital status of the respondents indicates that the proportion of “currently married” respondents was significantly high in Punjab (71%), Jammu & Kashmir (69%), Karnataka (62%) and Himachal Pradesh (61%) compared to Goa (26%), Maharashtra (31%), Other North-East States (40%) and Delhi (46%). The proportion of “not currently married and not living with any sexual partner” was as high as 71% in Goa and as low as 29% in Punjab.

It was observed that a higher proportion of Clients of non-brothel based FSW were currently married (57%) compared to clients of brothel based FSW (46.3%).

4.2.4 MAIN OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 4.5 presents the five main occupational categories of the clients of sex workers across the country.

The highest proportion of respondents (21%) were local transport workers including auto / taxi drivers, handcart pullers and rickshaw pullers. Petty businessmen / small shop owners comprised 16% of the target respondents and non-agricultural / casual laborers comprised 12%. Respondents in service (both private and government) comprised 12% and truck drivers / cleaners were the fifth largest occupational group (10%).

No substantial difference was observed with regard to the main occupational categories between the clients of brothel and non-brothel based FSW. However, difference between the proportions of clients belonging to “local transport worker” category visiting FSW was noticeable.

Across States, over 30% of the respondents in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan were local transport workers. However the proportion of this occupational category among the respondents was low in West Bengal (9%), Goa (8%), Manipur (9%) and Madhya Pradesh (3%). Petty businessmen / small shop owners were more than 20% in Himachal Pradesh (29%) and Bihar (20%).

The proportion of non-agricultural labor was the highest in Other North Eastern States (26.7%). Other States with a high proportion were Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Service, (both private and government) was the main occupation for over 20% of the respondents in Delhi, Goa and Maharashtra.

The proportion of respondents who reported to be truck drivers / cleaners was significantly high in Jammu and Kashmir (26%), Assam (19%) and Haryana (17%).

4.2.5 RESIDENTIAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

About 81% of respondents reported that they lived in the particular city / town where the survey was carried out (Table 4.6).

Across the country, 38% of respondents reported they had been living in the city / town since birth. In most of the States, the proportion of respondents who had lived in the city since birth was in the range of 40% to 60%.

For the entire country, the proportion of respondents staying alone was around 15 percent. The State with the highest proportion of respondents staying alone was Delhi (43%). Nearly half the States had 10% to 20% respondents staying alone. The States with the lowest proportions of respondents staying alone were Manipur (6%) and Madhya Pradesh (5%). The figures in Table 4.6 represent the responses of all respondents who were not staying at a regular residence. These responses include those staying in a hostel / mess, labor camp, on a footpath / railway station / bus terminus / other public place, etc. For the

TABLE 4.5 MAIN OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Five commonest occupations				
		Local transport worker	Petty business	Non-agricultural Labor	Service	Truck driver
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.8	11.9	15.2	12.6	7.9
2.	Assam	14.8	14.4	14.0	15.9	19.2
3.	Bihar+	16.6	20.1	18.3	7.3	6.9
4.	Delhi	20.8	14.1	6.7	21.6	4.1
5.	Goa	8.5	11.1	8.9	27.4	4.8
6.	Gujarat	23.9	10.4	17.8	10.1	10.8
7.	Haryana	35.1	10.7	6.6	4.4	17.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	33.7	29.2	9.7	9.0	3.7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	30.7	11.2	7.4	10.7	26.5
10.	Karnataka	26.0	17.8	9.7	3.7	8.6
11.	Kerala	16.7	19.6	14.1	14.1	6.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	3.6	15.7	11.8	8.6	14.3
13.	Maharashtra	15.2	9.6	7.4	20.7	4.8
14.	Manipur	8.6	18.7	4.9	14.2	9.4
15.	Orissa	23.9	15.2	17.4	8.3	13.8
16.	Other NE States+	23.5	11.6	26.5	13.4	9.0
17.	Punjab+	42.5	19.8	8.4	9.2	7.3
18.	Rajasthan	35.6	10.1	4.5	5.6	12.7
19.	Tamil Nadu+	22.8	16.5	16.1	6.4	12.0
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	21.3	17.6	12.4	8.2	1.9
21.	West Bengal	9.5	25	17.6	12.7	5.6
Client-Brothel Based		14.9	16.1	12.7	14.2	7.1
Client-Non Brothel Based		25.5	15.6	12.0	9.9	11.4
All India		21.4	15.8	12.3	11.6	9.7

Base: All respondents

entire country, the proportion of respondents not staying at their regular residence was around 13%. The States with the highest proportion of such respondents were Assam (37%) and Orissa (36%).

For the entire country the proportion of respondents who had been away from home at least once a week in the past 12 months was about 8% and the proportion of respondents who had been away from home fortnightly in the past 12 months was around 6%. This does not include those who work away from home but return home every evening.

A larger proportion of clients of brothel based FSW belonged to the city/town where the brothels were located and where the respondents were interviewed compared to clients of non brothel based sex workers. In terms of risk factors, which could predispose to sex with FSW (staying alone, being away

TABLE 4.6 RESIDENTIAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Live in this city/ town	Live in the city since birth	Staying alone	Not Staying at regular residence	Away from home in last 12 months*	
						Weekly	Fortnightly
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.5	48.0	10.5	7.2	4.3	7.2
2.	Assam	87.8	22.1	19.9	36.9	5.2	4.4
3.	Bihar+	63.3	6.9	17.6	17.0	9.7	6.6
4.	Delhi	87.7	11.9	42.8	17.1	9.3	6.3
5.	Goa	53.7	24.1	10.7	7.8	15.9	9.3
6.	Gujarat	83.8	59.9	10.8	11.1	6.4	8.1
7.	Haryana	90.4	26.6	23.6	9.2	10.0	3.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	92.5	52.8	10.1	4.9	10.5	11.2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	79.5	41.4	10.2	8.4	17.7	7.4
10.	Karnataka	81.4	32.3	10.8	11.2	12.3	17.0
11.	Kerala	59.3	38.1	8.5	20.4	5.2	8.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	57.9	41.8	5.0	3.9	6.4	8.6
13.	Maharashtra	85.9	47.8	9.6	4.1	3.3	3.3
14.	Manipur	71.5	72.3	6.4	9.0	3.7	2.6
15.	Orissa	86.6	29.3	12.7	35.9	9.4	5.4
16.	Other NE States+	85.1	52.6	25.4	14.2	7.8	5.2
17.	Punjab+	89.0	45.1	15.8	12.5	5.5	1.5
18.	Rajasthan	85.0	55.1	25.8	7.9	14.6	3.4
19.	Tamil Nadu+	94.0	47.6	17.6	13.1	2.6	4.1
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	90.6	52.4	17.6	11.6	2.2	0.4
21.	West Bengal	80.3	0.0	8.1	7.4	8.1	7.7
Client-Brothel Based		75.6	26.5	15.4	13.1	8.1	6.0
Client-Non Brothel Based		83.8	45.8	15.1	12.8	8.0	6.5
All India		80.6	38.3	15.2	12.9	8.0	6.3

*Base: All Respondents*** Base: All those who stay a regular residence*

from regular residence etc.), the risk seemed to be similar to both groups of Clients.

4.2.6 SUBSTANCE USE (ALCOHOL/DRUG USE/ INJECTING DRUG USE)

At the national level 73% of the respondents reported ever-drinking alcohol (Table 4.7).

The proportion of respondents reporting drinking alcohol at any point of their life was particularly high in Himachal Pradesh (90%), Tamil Nadu (87%), Kerala (86%), Orissa (85%) and Punjab (85%).

The proportion of respondents drinking at least once a week was 45% and the proportion of respondents drinking daily was nearly about 23%. Respondents

TABLE 4.7 ALCOHOL INTAKE BY THE RESPONDENTS IN PAST 4 WEEKS (All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Ever had any alcoholic drinks	Drink every day*	Drink at least once in a week*	Drink Infrequently*	Regularly drink before sex*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79.1	20.5	53.4	26.0	9.6
2.	Assam	80.1	35.9	49.8	14.3	8.3
3.	Bihar+	60.9	22.7	42.0	35.2	17.6
4.	Delhi	65.1	13.7	34.3	52.0	12.0
5.	Goa	77.8	19.0	54.8	26.2	13.8
6.	Gujarat	58.6	17.2	46.0	36.8	9.8
7.	Haryana	77.5	25.2	43.3	31.4	4.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89.9	7.1	45.0	47.9	1.7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	51.6	19.8	47.7	32.4	5.4
10.	Karnataka	74.7	31.3	45.8	22.9	17.4
11.	Kerala	85.9	17.7	54.7	27.6	16.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	59.3	23.5	46.4	30.1	10.2
13.	Maharashtra	67.0	13.8	37.0	49.2	18.8
14.	Manipur	76.0	16.3	60.6	23.2	8.9
15.	Orissa	84.8	42.7	37.6	19.7	30.8
16.	Other NE States+	81.3	42.7	36.2	21.1	25.2
17.	Punjab+	85.0	14.2	32.8	53.0	7.3
18.	Rajasthan	65.5	21.1	39.4	39.4	14.9
19.	Tamil Nadu+	87.3	18.5	45.5	36.1	8.2
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	45.3	16.5	41.3	42.1	11.6
21.	West Bengal	81.0	31.7	44.3	23.9	21.7
Client-Brothel Based		67.7	24.2	42.4	33.4	18.0
Client-Non Brothel Based		76.6	22.1	46.1	31.8	10.6
All India		73.2	22.8	44.8	32.4	13.3

Base: All respondents

* All those who ever had alcoholic drinks.

who had alcoholic drinks infrequently were 32% of all respondents – these included those who had drinks containing alcohol less than once a week or did not drink during the last 4 weeks from the date of the survey.

Nearly 13% of the respondents reported that they regularly consumed drinks containing alcohol before having sex with a commercial partner.

It was observed that a higher proportion of clients of brothel based FSW (18%) regularly consumed alcohol before sex when compared to clients of non-brothel FSW (11%).

The highest proportions of such respondents were in Orissa (31%) and in Other North Eastern States (25%). It is interesting to note that in both these States, the proportion of respondents who had drinks containing alcohol daily was also the highest (43%) in the country. Similarly, the State with the lowest

TABLE 4.8 DRUG USE BY RESPONDENTS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Ever Tried any drug	Type of Drugs				Inject drug in past 12 months
			Ganja	Bhang	Afim	Charas	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.8	93.8	18.8	6.3	6.3	6.3
2.	Assam	17.0	84.8	28.3	4.3	4.3	2.2
3.	Bihar+	29.1	78.6	60.7	0.0	1.2	2.4
4.	Delhi	13.4	61.1	50.0	11.1	33.3	0.0
5.	Goa	4.8	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Gujarat	7.7	34.8	17.4	39.1	17.4	13
7.	Haryana	28.8	71.8	48.7	2.6	17.9	1.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	46.8	5.6	72.8	36.8	36.0	2.4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.8	26.3	84.2	26.3	0.0	5.3
10.	Karnataka	8.6	65.2	30.4	0.0	4.3	0.0
11.	Kerala	14.4	87.2	0.0	15.4	0.0	17.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	11.8	63.6	21.2	24.2	3.0	33.3
13.	Maharashtra	11.1	53.3	56.7	0.0	6.7	3.3
14.	Manipur	37.5	82.0	2.0	8.0	2.0	30.0
15.	Orissa	52.5	79.3	54.5	3.4	5.5	4.8
16.	Other NE States+	25.0	73.1	14.9	0.0	10.4	32.8
17.	Punjab+	40.3	21.8	74.5	43.6	22.7	6.4
18.	Rajasthan	28.1	52.0	69.3	21.3	24.0	9.3
19.	Tamil Nadu+	19.9	98.1	5.7	1.9	0.0	15.1
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	14.2	57.9	71.1	2.6	7.9	2.6
21.	West Bengal	28.2	91.3	27.5	3.8	3.8	0.0
Client-Brothel Based		20.8	75.2	48.8	4.6	6.5	4.8
Client-Non Brothel Based		22.2	54.9	41.5	18.6	15.4	11.8
All India		21.7	62.4	44.2	13.4	12.1	9.2

Base: All respondents for "Ever tried any drug"

All those who ever tried any drug for "Type of drugs tried" and "injected drug in past 12 months"

proportion of respondents who regularly consumed drinks containing alcohol before having sex with their commercial partners was Himachal Pradesh (2%) and it also had the lowest proportion of respondents who had drinks containing alcohol daily (7%).

The findings on substance use pertaining to drug use and injecting drug use are presented in Table 4.8.

At the national level, around 22%, reported that they ever tried any drug. This proportion was particularly high in Orissa where over half the respondents reported this practice. Other States with high proportions were Himachal Pradesh (47%) and Punjab (40%). Among those respondents who had ever tried any drug, the most commonly used drugs were Ganja (62%), Bhang (44%), Afim (13%) and Charas (12%).

Those respondents who ever tried any drug were also asked if they had ever injected any drug without a doctor's prescription in the last 12 months. Drugs injected for medical purposes or for treatment of an illness were not included. About one-tenth of the respondents reported that they injected some drug without a doctor's prescription in the last 12 months. The proportions were significantly high in Madhya Pradesh (33%), the Other North Eastern States (33%) and Manipur (30%).

4.3 AWARENESS OF HIV/AIDS

The following sections highlight the awareness level among the respondents regarding different issues pertaining to the prevention of HIV/AIDS and common misconceptions pertaining to transmission of HIV/AIDS.

4.3.1 EVER HEARD OF HIV/AIDS

The respondents were asked whether they had ever heard of HIV/AIDS. While asking this question, owing to the prevalent nomenclature popular among the masses, no distinction was made between 'HIV' and 'AIDS'. The interviewers provided no description about HIV/AIDS.

The proportion of respondents who had ever heard of HIV/AIDS was significantly high across the country (96%). Over 99 % of respondents in Tamil Nadu, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra reported having ever heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 4.9).

4.3.2 AWARENESS OF PREVENTION THROUGH CONSISTENT CONDOM USE

For the entire country, 85% of the respondents reported that consistent condom use could prevent HIV. Awareness levels were over 90% in Tamil Nadu (96%), Goa (94%) and Maharashtra (91%). (Table 4.9).

4.3.3 AWARENESS OF PREVENTION BY HAVING ONE FAITHFUL UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER

Table 4.9 reveals that nearly three-fourths (74%) of all respondents reported that transmission can be prevented by having one faithful and uninfected sex partner.

4.3.4 KNOWING BOTH THE METHODS OF PREVENTION

This section pertains to the knowledge of the two methods of prevention i.e. consistent condom use and faithful sex partnership. The levels of knowledge regarding the two methods of prevention have already been discussed earlier. (Section 4.2.2 and Section 4.2.3). In order to determine the proportion of

TABLE 4.9 AWARENESS OF METHODS OF PREVENTING HIV INFECTION (All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Ever Heard of HIV/AIDS	Awareness about different methods of prevention		Knowing two methods of prevention i.e. consistent condom use and faithful sex partner
			Consistent Condom use	Having one uninfected faithful partner	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.0	88.8	84.8	78.7
2.	Assam	93.0	89.7	76.4	73.4
3.	Bihar+	93.4	84.1	85.8	78.5
4.	Delhi	97.8	90.0	68.8	64.3
5.	Goa	99.3	93.7	79.6	75.6
6.	Gujarat	93.6	83.8	68.0	62.3
7.	Haryana	94.1	79.0	62.0	52.4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	99.6	85.0	89.1	84.6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	97.2	80.9	77.2	74.9
10.	Karnataka	91.4	78.8	57.6	48.3
11.	Kerala	99.3	79.3	71.5	61.1
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	95.7	86.8	50.7	47.9
13.	Maharashtra	99.6	91.1	83.3	78.5
14.	Manipur	97.8	77.9	73.4	65.5
15.	Orissa	94.2	89.5	86.6	83.7
16.	Other NE States+	88.8	82.1	84.3	78.0
17.	Punjab+	96.3	81.0	70.0	62.3
18.	Rajasthan	98.9	74.9	67.0	52.8
19.	Tamil Nadu+	100	95.9	83.1	79.4
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	92.9	88.0	65.2	62.2
21.	West Bengal	95.8	86.6	73.6	69.4
Client-Brothel Based		96.1	88.7	74.2	70.0
Client-Non Brothel Based		95.8	82.9	74.1	67.1
All India		95.9	85.1	74.2	68.2

Base: All respondents

respondents, who have a correct knowledge on methods of preventing HIV/AIDS, Table 4.9 provides the proportion of respondents correctly aware of both methods of prevention.

Significant proportion of respondents in 10 States (Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Other North East States and Tamil Nadu) were correctly aware of both methods of prevention. In Madhya Pradesh (48%), Karnataka (48%), Haryana (52%), and Rajasthan (53%) the proportion of respondents who were correctly aware of both methods of prevention was significantly lower than the other States.

4.3.5 AWARENESS OF HIV TRANSMISSION THROUGH NEEDLE SHARING / MOTHER TO CHILD/ BREAST FEEDING

Table 4.10 presents data on awareness of HIV transmission through needle sharing / mother to child/ breast-feeding.

Overall, 94% of the respondents reported that a person could get HIV/AIDS by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else who was infected

Nearly 86% of the respondents all over India were found to be aware of transmission of HIV from a pregnant woman to unborn child.

Nearly 71% of the respondents were aware of transmission of HIV from an infected woman to her newborn child. Better awareness levels were recorded in West Bengal (90%), Goa (88%), Andhra Pradesh (86%) and Other North East States (84%).

4.3.6 PROPORTION AWARE THAT A HEALTHY LOOKING PERSON MAY BE SUFFERING FROM HIV/AIDS AND THAT MOSQUITO BITES OR SHARING FOOD DO NOT TRANSMIT HIV/AIDS

Table 4.11 presents the proportion of respondents who correctly identified the two most common misconceptions associated with the transmission of HIV and were aware that a healthy looking person may be suffering from HIV.

The two most common misconceptions are:

1. HIV can be transmitted through sharing a meal with an infected person
2. HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites

For the entire country, the proportion of respondents who were aware that HIV couldn't be transmitted through sharing a meal with an infected person was 67%. Proportion harboring misconceptions was significantly high in Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan while the highest proportion of respondents who had correct awareness were in Manipur (92%).

For the entire country, the proportion of respondents who were aware that HIV couldn't be transmitted through mosquito bites (70%) was comparable to the proportion of those who were aware that HIV couldn't be transmitted through sharing a meal with an infected person (67%). The highest proportion of respondents with correct awareness were in Tamil Nadu (91%).

The proportion of respondents aware that a healthy looking person could be suffering from HIV was around 64% at the national level. This proportion was the highest in West Bengal where 92% of the respondents were aware that a healthy looking person could be suffering from HIV. The proportion was also high in Manipur (77%), Tamil Nadu (76%), other North East States (74%), Kerala (72%) and Orissa (71%). However, it was significantly lower in Goa (49%), Himachal Pradesh (37%) and Madhya Pradesh (39%).

TABLE 4.10 AWARENESS OF HIV TRANSMISSION THROUGH NEEDLE SHARING / MOTHER TO CHILD/ BREAST FEEDING

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Awareness of HIV Transmission Through		
		Needle Sharing	Mother to Child	Breast Feeding
1	Andhra Pradesh	98.1	91.4	86.1
2	Assam	98.8	89.7	62.3
3	Bihar+	97.4	87.4	76.7
4	Delhi	95.1	87.5	81.4
5	Goa	97.8	93.7	88.4
6	Gujarat	91.7	84.5	61.2
7	Haryana	87.5	63.9	52.2
8	Himachal Pradesh	86.5	69.9	54.1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	88.0	85.2	65.6
10	Karnataka	94.3	89.4	78.0
11	Kerala	92.5	90.3	79.1
12	Madhya Pradesh +	92.5	71.6	58.6
13	Maharashtra	95.5	90.7	72.9
14	Manipur	98.5	94.6	76.6
15	Orissa	97.3	80.4	50.8
16	Other NE States+	98.3	94.1	83.6
17	Punjab+	90.9	85.2	57.0
18	Rajasthan	96.2	87.9	51.1
19	Tamil Nadu+	92.1	89.5	80.9
20	Uttar Pradesh+	92.7	86.7	72.2
21	West Bengal	96.3	98.5	90.1
Client-Brothel Based		95.6	87.1	74.0
Client-Non Brothel Based		93.4	85.8	68.2
All India		94.2	86.3	70.5

The proportion of respondents who had correct awareness on the two misconceptions associated with the transmission of HIV and were aware that a healthy looking person could be infected with HIV was 39%. The lowest proportion was in Himachal Pradesh (15%) and Madhya Pradesh (18%). The proportion of respondents who were aware of all three aspects was significantly high in the three States of Maharashtra, Manipur and Tamil Nadu.

4.4 AWARENESS OF STD, STD PREVALENCE AND TREATMENT SEEKING BEHAVIOR

The section related to STD awareness, STD prevalence and treatment seeking behavior comprise an important part of the survey. The following sections

TABLE 4.11 CORRECT BELIEFS ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Aware that HIV is not transmitted through		Aware that a healthy looking person could be infected with HIV	Respondents correctly identifying all three issues
		Sharing a Meal	Mosquito Bites		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79.4	76.2	65.0	41.2
2.	Assam	57.2	63.8	67.1	29.9
3.	Bihar+	49.8	58.1	56.7	31.5
4.	Delhi	66.2	64.3	76.0	43.5
5.	Goa	76.7	73.3	49.3	28.9
6.	Gujarat	62.6	70.4	55.8	30.3
7.	Haryana	64.6	61.6	50.6	32.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	69.3	54.7	37.2	15.4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.9	81.9	62.2	44.7
10.	Karnataka	58.0	78.8	64.6	37.5
11.	Kerala	67.4	70.0	72.4	45.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	50.0	58.2	39.2	17.9
13.	Maharashtra	86.3	85.9	65.4	54.8
14.	Manipur	92.1	82.4	77.4	65.2
15.	Orissa	58.0	68.8	70.8	44.9
16.	Other NE States+	63.8	65.3	73.9	41.8
17.	Punjab+	54.9	57.5	57.8	33.0
18.	Rajasthan	87.6	79.4	56.8	43.8
19.	Tamil Nadu +	78.3	91.0	76.0	55.8
20.	Uttar Pradesh +	55.4	59.6	68.1	27.3
21.	West Bengal	60.2	65.1	91.5	46.1
Client-Brothel Based		62.6	66.6	64.6	36.8
Client-Non Brothel Based		70.2	71.6	62.7	39.6
All India		67.3	69.6	63.5	38.5

Base: All respondents

provide an insight into the above-mentioned issues for all the State/State Groups where the survey was carried out.

4.4.1 EVER HEARD OF STD

A prompted question on whether the respondent had “heard of problems like genital discharge or genital ulcer/sore or burning while passing urine which people get through sexual intercourse” was asked to all the respondents. Interviewers had to make sure that the respondents understood the symptoms and they also used local or popular terminologies to clarify the question.

About 76 % of Indian respondents had ever heard of STD. This proportion was significantly high in West Bengal (98%), Orissa (97%), Kerala (95%), Tamil Nadu (94%), Haryana (94%) and Himachal Pradesh (93%). States where the proportion was significantly lower were Karnataka (39%), Uttar Pradesh (47%) and Bihar (48%).

4.4.2 AWARENESS OF OTHER COMMON STD SYMPTOMS

Respondents were asked two prompted questions on awareness of other STD symptoms (apart from the three mentioned earlier) for both men and women.

For awareness of other common STD symptoms among men, the symptoms included Swellings in the groin area, Warts, and inability to retract foreskin.

Overall, two-third of the respondents (68%) were able to correctly identify at least one of the other STD symptoms among men. States where the proportion was significantly lower were Assam (48%), Uttar Pradesh (46%), Bihar (45%), Madhya Pradesh (44%), Other North East States (40%), and Karnataka (35%).

For awareness of other common STD symptoms among women, the symptoms included Lower Abdominal Pain, Swellings in the groin area, Pain during sexual intercourse, and Warts.

For the entire country, awareness of at least one of the other STD symptoms among women was 66%. The proportion was significantly high in Himachal Pradesh (93%), Jammu & Kashmir (81%), Kerala (91%), Maharashtra (80%), Rajasthan (81%), Tamil Nadu (84%) and West Bengal (87%).

4.4.3 STD PREVALENCE

Table 4.13 presents the findings on STD prevalence (self reported) among the respondents. During the survey the respondents were asked if they ever suffered from any of the following symptoms in the past 12 months:

1. Genital discharge
2. Ulcer / Sore in the Genital area
3. Burning Pain during Urination

Table 4.13 presents the proportion of respondents who suffered from any of these symptoms or more than one symptom.

Overall 9% respondents reported genital discharge during the past 12 months. Over 20% respondents in Delhi, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Karnataka had genital discharge during this recall period. Bihar (2%) and Maharashtra (2%) were the States with the lowest proportion of respondents reporting genital discharge. The proportion in most of the remaining States was in the range of 4% to 8%.

For the entire country, 14% reported ulcer / sore during the past 12 months. Delhi (23%), Haryana (22.9%) and Jammu and Kashmir (23%) had a high proportion of respondents reporting Ulcer / Sore but the highest proportion was reported in Tamil Nadu (26%). Uttar Pradesh (5%) and Kerala (4%) were the

TABLE 4.12 EVER HEARD OF STD AND AWARE OF STD SYMPTOMS AMONG MEN/ WOMEN*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Ever heard of STD	Aware of at least one of other STD symptoms in	
			Men	Women
1	Andhra Pradesh	79.1	77.6	62.8
2	Assam	68.3	48.3	57.6
3	Bihar+	47.8	44.6	43.3
4	Delhi	79.2	74.7	72.9
5	Goa	58.9	50.7	51.5
6	Gujarat	89.2	74.7	76.1
7	Haryana	93.7	87.8	78.6
8	Himachal Pradesh	93.3	86.9	92.9
9	Jammu & Kashmir	82.3	80.5	81.4
10	Karnataka	39.0	34.6	19.3
11	Kerala	95.2	90.0	90.7
12	Madhya Pradesh +	52.1	43.6	40.0
13	Maharashtra	87.0	84.1	80.4
14	Manipur	64.8	61.8	50.9
15	Orissa	97.1	75.4	62.0
16	Other NE States+	59.3	39.9	43.3
17	Punjab+	81.0	74.0	78.4
18	Rajasthan	83.5	81.3	80.5
19	Tamil Nadu+	93.6	86.9	84.3
20	Uttar Pradesh+	46.8	45.7	45.7
21	West Bengal	97.5	92.3	87.3
Client-Brothel Based		70.8	63.9	60.3
Client-Non Brothel Based		78.7	71.0	68.8
All India		75.6	68.2	65.5

Base: All respondents

States with the lowest proportion of respondents reporting Ulcer / Sore in the Genital area in the past 12 months. The proportion reporting Ulcer / Sore was in the range of 10%-20% in the remaining States.

Nearly 24% of the respondents reported burning pain during urination during the past 12 months across the country. The proportion of respondents who reported burning pain during urination was the highest in Rajasthan (45%) and Tamil Nadu (44%).

Nearly 30% respondents at the all India level reported at least one of the three symptoms in the past 12 months. The proportion of respondents reporting at least one symptom was particularly high in Haryana (50%), Himachal Pradesh (49%), Rajasthan (49%) and Tamil Nadu (48%), whereas, the proportion was

TABLE 4.13 SELF REPORTED STD PREVALENCE*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Reporting symptoms in last 12 months			Reporting at least one of three symptoms in last 12 months	Reporting more than one symptom in last 12 months	Reporting Genital discharge/ulcer/sore	Reporting all three symptoms in last 12 months
		Genital Discharge	Genital ulcer/Sore	Burning pain during urination				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.9	16.2	19.5	28.2	13.0	4.7	2.5
2.	Assam	4.4	19.2	21.4	24.4	18.1	2.6	2.6
3.	Bihar+	1.7	6.9	11.1	15.2	3.8	0.7	0.7
4.	Delhi	20.1	23.4	36.4	43.5	25.3	11.2	11.2
5.	Goa	3.0	4.8	7.8	12.6	2.2	1.1	0.7
6.	Gujarat	3.4	16.2	29.0	35.4	12.1	1.0	1.0
7.	Haryana	28.0	22.9	34.7	50.2	27.3	11.1	8.1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8.6	10.5	42.3	49.1	12.4	1.1	0.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.9	22.8	20.9	26.5	20.0	19.1	18.1
10.	Karnataka	20.4	18.2	39.4	45.0	26.0	7.4	7.1
11.	Kerala	4.1	3.7	10.0	13.0	4.1	1.5	0.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	9.3	13.2	22.9	31.8	11.4	3.6	2.1
13.	Maharashtra	1.5	7.4	13.3	18.9	3.0	0.4	0.4
14.	Manipur	12.0	9.0	16.1	22.1	10.5	5.2	4.5
15.	Orissa	5.8	12.0	24.6	26.8	13.8	2.2	1.8
16.	Other NE States+	6.3	5.2	8.2	11.6	5.2	3.0	3.0
17.	Punjab+	8.1	16.1	30.0	41.0	11.7	2.2	1.5
18.	Rajasthan	12.0	10.1	44.6	49.4	15.7	2.6	1.5
19.	Tamil Nadu+	7.9	26.2	43.8	47.9	25.5	4.9	4.5
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	4.1	4.5	6.0	10.9	3.0	1.1	0.7
21.	West Bengal	6.0	16.9	12.3	25.4	30.6	2.1	2.1
Client-Brothel Based		6.4	11.2	16.8	23.1	37.8	2.8	2.4
Client-Non Brothel Based		10.9	15.0	27.8	34.2	45.0	4.9	4.0
All India		9.1	13.5	23.5	29.9	42.9	4.0	3.4

Base: All respondents

considerably low in Uttar Pradesh (11%), Other North East States (12%), Goa (13%), Kerala (13%) and Bihar (15%).

Overall, only 4% of the respondents at the all India level reported either genital discharge/ genital ulcer/sore or both in the last 12 months. Inter-State variation indicates that the proportion of respondents reporting both the symptoms was as low as 0.4% in Maharashtra and as high as 19% in Jammu & Kashmir. Except, in Delhi (11%), Haryana (11%), Jammu & Kashmir (19%), Karnataka (7%), and Manipur (5%), the proportion of respondents reporting both the symptoms was even less than 5% in all the other States covered under study.

4.4.4 STD TREATMENT SEEKING BEHAVIOR

Those respondents who reported any symptom of STD in the last 12 months were asked where they had gone for treatment of their last STD episode. Table 4.14 presents the 5 commonest treatment choices reported.

About 18% of the respondents, who reported any symptoms of STD, did not take any treatment during the last episode. 9% reported taking some home based remedy, while 20% reported that they purchased some medicines from chemist shop across the counter. The proportion of respondents who visited any private hospital / clinic and government hospital / clinic last time were 38% and 28% respectively.

There were considerable inter-state variations in STD treatment seeking behavior. The proportion of respondents who did not take any treatment last time was significantly high in Madhya Pradesh (38%), Himachal Pradesh (31%) and Gujarat (29%) and low (3% to 7%) in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Nearly one-fifth of the respondents in Goa, Manipur, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh took home-based remedy compared to only 1% to 3% in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Similarly, the proportion of respondents who reported purchasing across the counter medicines from a chemist shop varied from 61% in Assam to 2% in Rajasthan. Table 4.15 presents the findings on the time taken to visit a health practitioner by those respondents who reported any symptom of STD in last 12 months.

Nearly 45% of respondents visited a health practitioner within 1 week of experiencing a symptom of STD and about 39% visited a health practitioner more than 1 week but less than 1 month since symptom was recognized. Nearly 15% respondents who reported any symptoms of STD in last 12 months visited a health practitioner after more than a month had elapsed. This proportion was significantly higher in Jammu and Kashmir (68%).

Overall, more than 90% respondents took allopathic treatment for the symptoms of STD. About 12% took Ayurvedic/ Herbal treatment.

The proportion of those who took Homoeopathic medicine was very low (4%).

Table 4.16 presents the preferred source of treatment for future episodes of STD related symptoms.

Nearly half the respondents reported that they would seek treatment from a Private hospital/clinic as compared to about 40% of respondents reporting Government hospital/clinic as their first preference if they suffered from any symptom of STD. In most States the respondents preferred a Private hospital/clinic to a Government hospital/clinic except in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Manipur, Orissa, the Other North Eastern States and Rajasthan.

Only 8% of respondents reported preference for other treatment modes including no treatment, taking home based remedies, borrowing prescription from a friend/relative, taking medicine available at home, purchasing medicine

TABLE 4.14 STD TREATMENT SEEKING BEHAVIOR*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Treatment Sought				
		Went to Pvt. Hospital/ clinic	Went to Govt. hospital/clinic	Purchased medicine from Chemist shop	No Treatment	Took Home based Remedy
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.7	29.5	28.2	6.4	1.3
2.	Assam	27.3	19.7	60.6	12.1	9.1
3.	Bihar+	47.7	25.0	34.1	11.4	15.9
4.	Delhi	54.7	17.1	6.8	21.4	4.3
5.	Goa	41.2	14.7	2.9	11.8	20.6
6.	Gujarat	33.3	20.0	14.3	28.6	14.3
7.	Haryana	42.6	11.0	25.7	25.0	8.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	32.8	23.7	16.0	30.5	9.9
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	26.3	29.8	29.8	7.0	5.3
10.	Karnataka	27.3	41.3	11.6	9.9	7.4
11.	Kerala	51.4	20.0	20.0	5.7	8.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	29.2	23.6	4.5	38.2	2.2
13.	Maharashtra	49.0	21.6	9.8	21.6	2.0
14.	Manipur	37.3	10.2	28.8	22.0	18.6
15.	Orissa	32.4	67.6	9.5	6.8	18.9
16.	Other NE States+	25.8	32.3	29.0	9.7	6.5
17.	Punjab+	34.8	30.4	25.9	19.6	8.9
18.	Rajasthan	29.5	32.6	2.3	28.0	2.3
19.	Tamil Nadu+	47.7	43.8	41.4	8.6	10.2
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	58.6	27.6	10.3	3.4	17.2
21.	West Bengal	34.0	18.0	10.0	0.0	8.0
Client-Brothel Based		44.1	28.2	10.4	16.7	9.6
Client-Non Brothel Based		35.9	27.4	23.7	18.6	8.5
All India		38.3	27.6	19.7	18	8.8

Base: Those who reported any or all symptoms of STD in last 12 months

from a chemist shop, consulting a traditional healer/quack or consulting a NGO peer educator/ NGO clinic

4.5 SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND CONDOM USAGE

This section deals with the sexual history of clients of female sex workers. This includes information on age at first sex, age and type of first sex partner, sex with male partner, last time and consistent condom use with male partner(s), sex with commercial, non-regular and regular female partners, median age at first sex with any female partner and mean number of female sex partners in the last three months. This also includes last time condom use and consistent condom use with different types of female partners, person who suggested

TABLE 4.15 STD TREATMENT SEEING BEHAVIOR – TIME TAKEN TO VISIT A HEALTH PRACTITIONER DURING THE LAST EPISODE AND TYPE OF MEDICINE TAKEN

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Time taken to visit Health Practitioner			Type of medicine taken		
		1 week or less	≤1 month but >1 week	More than One month	Allopathic	Homeopathic	Ayurvedic/ Herbal
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.2	43.8	21.9	97.3	2.7	12.3
2.	Assam	31.0	63.8	5.2	98.3	0.0	10.3
3.	Bihar+	64.1	30.8	5.1	94.9	7.7	5.1
4.	Delhi	72.0	20.4	6.5	91.4	6.5	24.7
5.	Goa	80.0	6.7	3.3	70.0	3.3	16.7
6.	Gujarat	42.7	24.0	29.3	88.0	4.0	9.3
7.	Haryana	48.0	46.1	5.9	93.1	7.8	6.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	48.4	44.0	4.4	93.4	2.2	17.6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.9	11.3	67.9	81.1	15.1	5.7
10.	Karnataka	43.1	45.9	11	87.2	0.0	13.8
11.	Kerala	45.5	48.5	6.1	81.8	0.0	21.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	47.3	21.8	30.9	94.5	0.0	3.6
13.	Maharashtra	80.0	20.0	0.0	85.0	15.0	2.5
14.	Manipur	39.6	50.0	6.3	77.1	10.4	20.8
15.	Orissa	23.2	55.1	20.3	98.6	0.0	2.9
16.	Other NE States+	35.7	39.3	14.3	92.9	0.0	7.1
17.	Punjab+	37.8	53.3	7.8	96.7	1.1	11.1
18.	Rajasthan	40.0	32.6	27.4	89.5	3.2	7.4
19.	Tamil Nadu+	35.0	51.3	13.7	95.7	2.6	22.2
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	57.1	28.6	14.3	92.9	3.6	17.9
21.	West Bengal	56.9	40.3	2.8	98.6	5.6	6.9
Client-Brothel Based		58.0	30.0	10.8	92.5	4.9	10.6
Client-Non Brothel Based		39.3	43.2	16.2	91.2	3.6	12.9
All India		45	39.2	14.5	91.6	4.0	12.2

Base: Those who reported any symptoms of STD in last 12 months

* Multiple responses allowed

condom use at last sex, type of condom brands used at last sex, source of condom used at last sex and reasons for not using condom at last sex with any female partner.

4.5.1 AGE AT FIRST SEX WITH ANY PARTNER

With a view to ascertain the age at first sex, all the respondents were asked about their age at first sexual intercourse (penetrative vaginal or anal sex) with any partner. Table 4.17 presents the age of respondents at first sex with any partner across the various States.

TABLE 4.16 STD TREATMENT SOURCE PLANNED TO BE UTILIZED FOR FUTURE EPISODES*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Pvt. Hospital/clinic	Go to Govt. Hospital/clinic	Others
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.2	14.8	4.0
2.	Assam	31.0	48.3	20.7
3.	Bihar+	59.2	33.6	7.2
4.	Delhi	57.2	40.1	2.7
5.	Goa	65.6	28.1	6.3
6.	Gujarat	66.7	24.6	8.7
7.	Haryana	61.6	32.8	5.6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	56.2	41.6	2.2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.3	56.3	8.4
10.	Karnataka	36.1	47.6	16.3
11.	Kerala	56.3	30.4	13.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	49.6	46.4	4.0
13.	Maharashtra	74.1	25.2	0.7
14.	Manipur	39.7	45.7	14.6
15.	Orissa	29.0	62.7	8.3
16.	Other NE States+	30.6	57.1	12.3
17.	Punjab+	49.1	47.6	3.3
18.	Rajasthan	32.2	62.2	5.6
19.	Tamil Nadu+	52.1	34.5	13.4
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	52.1	43.1	4.8
21.	West Bengal	46.1	32.7	21.2
Client-Brothel Based		54.0	39.0	7.0
Client-Non Brothel Based		48.7	41.4	9.9
All India		50.8	40.4	8.8

Base: All respondents

It was observed that a significant proportion (68%) of the respondents had their first sex at the age of 16-21 years. The mean age was 20 years (SD +/- 3.5).

No significant difference was observed in the mean age at first sex reported by clients of brothel or non-brothel based FSW

It is pertinent to observe that nearly one-fifth of the respondents interviewed in Haryana (20%) and Madhya Pradesh (19%) reportedly had their first sex at less than 16 years.

4.5.2 AGE AND TYPE OF FIRST SEX PARTNER

All the respondents were asked about the age and type of their first sexual partner. The findings are presented in Table 4.18.

TABLE 4.17 AGE AT FIRST SEX WITH ANY PARTNER*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Age Groups (in Years)					Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Range	
		<16 yrs	16-18 yrs	19-21 yrs	22-25 yrs	25+ yrs				Minimum	Maximum
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.2	29.6	52.7	15.2	0.4	19.5	2.1	20	14	26
2.	Assam	6.6	35.8	32.1	21.8	3.7	19.5	3.2	19	14	30
3.	Bihar+	13.1	38.1	26.0	16.3	6.6	19.2	3.5	18	14	31
4.	Delhi	13.8	50.2	26.8	7.8	1.5	18.2	2.6	18	11	28
5.	Goa	8.5	39.3	33.7	17.0	1.5	19.1	2.8	19	12	28
6.	Gujarat	7.1	28.6	40.1	23.2	1.0	19.5	2.7	20	12	26
7.	Haryana	19.6	50.9	24.7	4.4	0.4	17.5	2.3	17	12	26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.7	29.2	52.8	14.2	0.0	19.4	2.2	19	12	25
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.8	20.0	41.4	33.0	2.8	20.6	2.7	20	12	28
10.	Karnataka	0.0	27.1	39.8	29.4	3.7	20.5	2.7	20	16	29
11.	Kerala	4.1	22.2	26.3	30.7	16.7	21.3	3.8	21	12	30
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	19.3	40.4	25.7	13.2	1.4	18.2	3.0	18	11	28
13.	Maharashtra	4.1	29.3	35.9	26.3	4.4	20.0	2.9	20	11	28
14.	Manipur	8.6	18.0	35.6	22.1	15.7	21.2	4.2	20	14	37
15.	Orissa	0.4	25.7	34.4	29.7	9.8	21.1	3.4	20	14	38
16.	Other NE States+	3.4	24.6	36.9	28.4	6.7	20.6	3.2	20	11	30
17.	Punjab+	8.8	43.2	37.4	10.3	0.4	18.5	2.4	18	10	26
18.	Rajasthan	3.0	55.4	38.2	3.4	0.0	18.3	1.6	18	10	25
19.	Tamil Nadu+	0.4	13.5	48.3	33.0	4.9	21.1	2.5	21	15	32
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	15.4	43.1	26.2	13.1	2.2	18.4	3.1	18	8	35
21.	West Bengal	8.8	29.6	27.5	25.7	8.5	20.1	3.5	20	12	30
Client-Brothel Based		10.4	36.9	29.5	18.7	4.5	19.3	3.3	19	8	38
Client-Non Brothel Based		5.5	30.8	38.9	20.5	4.3	19.8	3.0	20	10	37
All India		7.4	33.2	35.3	19.8	4.4	19.6	3.5	19	8	38

Base: All respondents

The mean age of first sexual partner for all locations was 19 years, which ranged from 16 to 22 years across various States. The age of first sexual partner had been reported as 16-18 years by a considerable proportion (37%) of the respondents.

The proportion of respondents reporting age of first sex partner below 16 years was considerably high in Bihar (47%), Haryana (35%), Kerala (29%) and Orissa (25%).

Nearly two-thirds of the respondents (64.6%) interviewed across the country reported that their first sexual partner was a "female (unpaid)". The proportion of respondents reporting a female sex worker (female paid partner) as their first sex partner was 33.8%. Few respondents (1.5%) had reported male partner as their first sex partner.

TABLE 4.18 AGE AND TYPE OF FIRST SEX PARTNER*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Age of first sexual partner					Mean	Standard Deviation	Type of first sexual partner		
		<16 yrs	16-18 yrs	19-21 yrs	22-25 yrs	25+ yrs			Female-unpaid	Minimum	Maximum
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.2	44.4	22.7	17.3	8.3	19.6	4.0	71.8	26.7	1.4
2.	Assam	23.6	36.2	19.6	4.1	1.1	17.3	2.7	78.6	20.7	0.7
3.	Bihar+	47.1	32.2	14.5	4.5	1.7	16.1	3.6	79.6	20.4	0.0
4.	Delhi	20.8	42.4	23.4	9.7	3.3	18.4	5.8	68.4	29.4	1.9
5.	Goa	15.9	39.3	28.1	14.1	2.2	18.6	3.4	55.2	44.8	0.0
6.	Gujarat	12.1	28.6	33.3	15.5	10.4	20.1	4.6	70.0	29.6	0.3
7.	Haryana	34.7	41.7	12.9	7.7	3.0	17.0	3.8	76.0	22.9	1.1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9.0	39.0	25.5	18.4	8.2	19.5	3.6	60.7	34.1	5.2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.5	25.6	31.6	28.4	7.0	20.3	3.5	52.6	45.1	2.3
10.	Karnataka	6.7	35.3	20.8	13.8	17.8	20.3	6.8	40.9	59.1	0.0
11.	Kerala	28.5	14.8	12.2	18.9	19.3	19.0	8.2	59.3	35.9	4.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	35	36.1	14.6	9.6	2.1	17.1	3.7	60.4	37.1	2.5
13.	Maharashtra	6.7	35.2	30	23.3	4.8	19.9	3.7	47.0	52.2	0.7
14.	Manipur	9.0	34.5	29.6	20.6	6.0	19.7	3.7	55.8	43.8	0.0
15.	Orissa	25.4	38.0	18.8	10.5	4.3	17.5	4.8	76.1	22.5	1.4
16.	Other NE States+	12.7	35.4	35.1	11.2	3.4	18.7	3.9	77.6	22.4	0.0
17.	Punjab+	21.6	44.0	19.4	6.2	8.8	18.4	5.5	61.5	31.5	6.6
18.	Rajasthan	12.7	55.8	10.5	9.0	1.5	17.5	3.2	72.7	25.5	1.9
19.	Tamil Nadu+	0.4	30.0	23.2	22.8	23.6	21.8	4.9	70.4	29.6	0.0
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	19.9	40.4	18.0	13.5	8.2	18.9	4.5	64.4	34.1	1.5
21.	West Bengal	15.5	41.5	25	14.8	2.1	18.5	3.5	53.5	46.5	0.0
Client-Brothel Based		23.5	38.1	21.5	12.4	3.6	18.1	4.3	63.2	35.8	1.0
Client-Non Brothel Based		14.3	35.9	22.7	14.7	9.1	19.2	4.9	65.5	32.6	1.0
All India		17.9	36.8	22.3	13.8	7.0	18.8	4.7	64.6	33.8	1.5

Base: All respondents

No substantial difference was observed in the proportion of clients from brothel area and non-brothel area as far as type of their first sexual partner was concerned.

Table 4.18 reveals that more than three-fourths of the respondents interviewed reported their first sexual partner as “female (unpaid)” in the States of Bihar (80%), Assam (79%), other North Eastern States (78%), Orissa (76%) and Haryana (76%) whereas a significant proportion of the respondents in Karnataka (59%), Maharashtra (52%) West Bengal (47%), Jammu & Kashmir (45%) and Goa (45%) reported their first sexual partner as “female (paid)”.

TABLE 4.19 SEX WITH ANY MALE PARTNER AND CONDOM USAGE*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Ever had sex with any male partner*	Sex with any male partner in last 12 months**	Used condom last time***	Used condom consistently in last 12 months***
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.7	30.8	0.0	0.0
2.	Assam	4.1	9.1	0.0	0.0
3.	Bihar+	6.2	55.6	10.0	0.0
4.	Delhi	10.4	42.9	8.3	0.0
5.	Goa	2.2	50.0	100.0	100.0
6.	Gujarat	5.1	53.3	50.0	37.5
7.	Haryana	22.9	50.0	19.4	16.1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34.8	5.4	20.0	0.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.3	8.6	100.0	0.0
10.	Karnataka	3.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Kerala	22.2	30.0	44.4	33.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	13.2	24.3	22.2	33.3
13.	Maharashtra	5.6	46.7	42.9	28.6
14.	Manipur	7.1	15.8	0.0	0.0
15.	Orissa	8.3	47.8	0.0	0.0
16.	Other NE States+	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Punjab+	27.1	28.4	23.8	0.0
18.	Rajasthan	9.4	40.0	0.0	0.0
19.	Tamil Nadu+	13.9	32.4	33.3	33.3
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	9.0	16.7	25.0	25
21.	West Bengal	1.1	33.3	0.0	0.0
Client-Brothel Based		7.0	37.0	19.3	15.8
Client-Non Brothel Based		13.2	25.8	26.3	15.3
All India		10.8	28.6	24	15.4

* Base: All respondents

** Base: Those ever reporting sex with any male partner

*** Base: Those reporting sex with any male partner in last 12 months

4.5.3 SEX WITH ANY MALE PARTNER AND CONDOM USAGE

All respondents were asked about their sexual experience (manual/oral/anal) with any male partner. The related data shown in table 4.19 reflects that overall, about one-tenth (11%) of the respondents reported sexual involvement with male partners.

About 7% of clients from brothel area reported to have sex with any male partner as against 13% of clients from non-brothel area.

Table 4.19 reveals that a significant proportion of respondents reported sex with any male partner at any point of their life, in Himachal Pradesh (35%), Punjab (27%), Haryana (23%) and Kerala (22%).

All respondents who reported sex with any male partner were questioned about their sexual involvement with a male partner in the last 12 months preceding the survey. A considerable proportion of respondents in Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa, Maharashtra, Delhi, and Rajasthan had sex with any male partner during last 12 months before the survey.

As regards the usage of condom, across the various States, nearly one-fourth (24%) of the respondents reportedly used condom while having anal sex with any male partner last time. Regarding consistent condom use, overall only 15% of respondents, who had anal sex with any male partner in the last 12 months preceding survey, across the various States, reported using condoms every time they had sex with their male partners in the last 12 months.

About 19% of clients from brothel areas reported using condom last time as against 26% of clients from non-brothel areas. However, no considerable difference was observed in the proportion of consistent use of condoms reported by clients from brothel area and non-brothel area.

4.5.4 SEX WITH COMMERCIAL/NON-REGULAR/ REGULAR FEMALE PARTNER

A “commercial partner” was defined as a partner with whom the respondent had sex in exchange for money.

A “non-regular partner” was defined as a sexual partner with whom the respondent was not married or had never lived with and there was no exchange of money for sex. Overall, around 17% of the respondents reported sex with “non-regular partners” in the last 3 months.

The proportion of respondents reporting sex with any non-regular non-paying partner in the last 3 months was considerably high in Tamil Nadu (30%), Kerala (30%), Karnataka (27%), Andhra Pradesh (26%) and Punjab (25%) whereas low proportions were reported in Uttar Pradesh (4%), Gujarat (6%), Goa (9%) and Maharashtra (10%).

“Regular Partner” was defined as spouse or live-in partners. Nearly half the respondents (48%) had reported sex with any regular partner in the last 3 months. The proportion was comparatively high in Karnataka (68%) and Andhra Pradesh (65%) and low in Goa (22%) and Maharashtra (28%).

About 41% of clients from brothel areas reportedly had sex with regular female partners as against 52% of clients from non-brothel areas.

4.5.5 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST SEX WITH ANY COMMERCIAL/ NON-REGULAR/REGULAR FEMALE PARTNER

Respondents, who had sex in the last three months, were asked about age at the time of their first sexual intercourse with different categories of partners.

TABLE 4.20 SEX WITH NON-REGULAR /REGULAR FEMALE PARTNERS IN LAST 3 MONTHS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Had sex with any non-regular female partner in last 3 months	Had sex with any regular female partner in last 3 months
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.6	65.0
2.	Assam	15.1	47.6
3.	Bihar+	10.4	46.4
4.	Delhi	13.0	33.1
5.	Goa	8.5	21.5
6.	Gujarat	6.1	56.9
7.	Haryana	15.9	39.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	19.9	54.7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.2	57.2
10.	Karnataka	26.8	67.7
11.	Kerala	30.4	46.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	20.0	48.2
13.	Maharashtra	9.6	28.1
14.	Manipur	17.2	49.1
15.	Orissa	11.2	51.4
16.	Other NE States+	10.8	35.8
17.	Punjab+	25.3	49.8
18.	Rajasthan	21.0	50.2
19.	Tamil Nadu+	30.0	54.3
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	3.7	43.8
21.	West Bengal	10.6	56.3
Client-Brothel Based		10.9	41.3
Client-Non Brothel Based		19.7	51.9
All India		16.3	47.8

Base: All respondents

Table 4.21 reveals that the median age at first sex with any commercial or regular female partners was 22 years, while it was 20 years in case of non-regular partners.

No difference in median age was observed between clients from brothel area vis-à-vis clients from non-brothel areas.

Respondents from Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and other North Eastern States reported a higher age at first sex with any commercial female partner, whereas respondents from Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh reported relatively lower age at first sex with any commercial female partner. Median age at first sex with non-regular partners was highest in Maharashtra (22 years) and lowest in Haryana (17 years). Median age at first sex with regular partners was highest in Kerala (26 years).

TABLE 4.21 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST SEX WITH COMMERCIAL /NON-REGULAR /
REGULAR FEMALE PARTNERS

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Median age at first sex with any commercial female partner*	Median age at first sex with any non-regular female partner**	Median age at first sex with any regular female Partner***
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21 (14,37)	21 (16,35)	20 (15, 26)
2.	Assam	25 (16,41)	19 (14,30)	23 (16,33)
3.	Bihar+	24 (14,40)	19.5 (15,27)	20.5 (14,32)
4.	Delhi	20 (12,36)	18 (12,24)	21 (16,33)
5.	Goa	20 (13,41)	18 (14,26)	22 (16,30)
6.	Gujarat	23 (10,40)	21 (14,32)	22 (12,38)
7.	Haryana	20 (14,31)	17 (12,25)	20 (12,29)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21 (14,30)	19 (14,28)	22 (19,28)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	22 (16,32)	20.5 (12,28)	22 (12,32)
10.	Karnataka	21 (12,21)	19 (18,34)	24 (10,33)
11.	Kerala	23 (16,45)	20 (13,32)	26 (12,38)
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	20 (13,35)	18 (12,23)	20 (14,32)
13.	Maharashtra	21 (12,31)	21.5 (13,27)	22 (17, 32)
14.	Manipur	22 (14,49)	19 (14,36)	23 (15,37)
15.	Orissa	23 (17,41)	21 (12,35)	25 (16,32)
16.	Other NE States+	24 (15,36)	20 (15,27)	22 (16,31)
17.	Punjab+	21 (15,35)	19 (10,35)	21.5 (12,27)
18.	Rajasthan	20 (11,37)	18.5 (19,25)	20 (12,26)
19.	Tamil Nadu+	24 (15,38)	21 (17,31)	25 (11,35)
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	20 (12,44)	18 (12,25)	20 (14,62)
21.	West Bengal	23 (16,43)	20 (15,45)	22 (14,32)
Client-Brothel Based		21.0 (16,31)	19.0 (12,45)	22.0 (14,32)
Client-Non Brothel Based		22.0 (11,31)	20.0 (18,36)	22.0 (11,38)
All India		22 (11,31)	20 (12,45)	22 (11,32)

* Base: All respondents

** Base: Those who had sex with any non-regular female partner in last 3 months

*** Base: Those who had sex with any regular female partner in last 3 months

Ranges are given in parenthesis

4.5.6 MEAN NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL/NON-REGULAR/ REGULAR FEMALE PARTNERS IN LAST 3 MONTHS

The mean number of commercial, non-regular and regular female partners was reported as 3.9, 1.1 and 1.5 respectively (Table 4.22).

No major differences were observed between clients of FSW from brothel compared to non-brothel areas.

The mean number of commercial female partners in the last three months in Gujarat and other North Eastern States was as high as 6.2 and 5.2 respectively compared to a low of 1.6 in Manipur. No significant difference was observed in the number of regular and non-regular female partners across different States.

TABLE 4.22 MEAN NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL /NON-REGULAR /REGULAR FEMALE PARTNERS IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Number of Commercial Partners		Number of Regular Partners		Number of Non-Regular Partners	
		Mean*	Median*	Mean**	Median**	Mean***	Median***
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.1 (2.6)	2 (1,19)	1.4 (1.4)	1 (1,14)	1.3 (0.8)	1 (1,6)
2.	Assam	4.7 (3.3)	4 (1,25)	1 (0.1)	1 (1,2)	2.1 (1.3)	2 (1,5)
3.	Bihar+	2.7 (2.3)	2 (1,15)	1 (0.0)	1 (1,1)	1.3 (0.6)	1 (1,3)
4.	Delhi	3.9 (4.7)	2 (1,35)	1.1 (1.1)	1 (1,11)	2.3 (3.4)	2 (1,21)
5.	Goa	2.9 (2.4)	2 (1,15)	1 (0.0)	1 (1,1)	1.3 (0.6)	1 (1,3)
6.	Gujarat	6.2 (4.4)	6 (1,27)	1.1 (0.9)	1 (1,10)	1.3 (0.6)	1 (1,3)
7.	Haryana	4.1 (3.2)	3 (1,24)	1 (0.0)	1 (1,1)	1.3 (0.8)	1 (1,5)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4 (2.8)	4 (1,23)	1 (0.0)	1 (1,1)	1.1 (0.6)	1 (1,5)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.6 (1.9)	3 (1,10)	1 (0.0)	1 (1,1)	1 (0.2)	1 (1,2)
10.	Karnataka	4.4 (2.5)	4 (1,17)	1.2 (0.4)	1 (1,4)	1.5 (0.8)	1 (1,4)
11.	Kerala	3.6 (2.7)	3 (1,18)	1.1 (1.0)	1 (1,12)	2.4 (4.4)	1 (1,28)
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	3.8 (3.2)	3 (1,21)	1 (0.1)	1 (1,2)	1.2 (0.6)	1 (1,4)
13.	Maharashtra	3.2 (2.8)	2 (1,30)	1 (0.3)	1 (1,3)	1.6 (1.8)	1 (1,10)
14.	Manipur	1.6 (1.4)	1 (1,20)	1.1 (0.8)	1 (1,10)	1.2 (0.7)	1 (1,5)
15.	Orissa	3.3 (2.4)	3 (1,20)	1 (0.0)	1 (1,1)	1.2 (0.4)	1 (1,2)
16.	Other NE States+	5.2 (5.5)	3 (1,62)	1.2 (1.5)	1 (1,15)	1.3 (0.8)	1 (1,4)
17.	Punjab+	4.7 (3.4)	4 (1,18)	1.1 (0.3)	1 (1,4)	1.6 (0.8)	1 (1,4)
18.	Rajasthan	4.9 (5.5)	4 (1,80)	1.1 (0.8)	1 (1,10)	1.4 (1.4)	1 (1,11)
19.	Tamil Nadu+	4.6 (3.4)	4 (1,18)	1 (0.4)	1 (1,6)	1.6 (2.3)	1 (1,21)
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	3.1 (2.3)	2 (1,15)	1 (0.0)	1 (1,1)	1.1 (0.3)	1 (1,2)
21.	West Bengal	3.7 (2.7)	3 (1,20)	1 (0.1)	1 (1,2)	1.5 (1.7)	1 (1,10)
Client-Brothel Based		3.3 (3.0)	2.0 (1,35)	1.0 (0.3)	1.0 (1,11)	1.5 (1.6)	1.0 (1,21)
Client-Non Brothel Based		4.2 (3.7)	3.0 (1,80)	1.1 (0.8)	1.0 (1,15)	1.5 (1.9)	1.0 (1,28)
All India		3.9 (3.4)	3 (1,80)	1.1 (0.7)	1 (1,15)	1.5 (1.8)	1 (1,28)

* Base: All respondents

** Base: Those who had sex with any non-regular female partner in last 3 months

*** Base: Those who had sex with any regular female partner in last 3 months

4.5.7 LAST TIME CONDOM USE WITH COMMERCIAL/ NON-REGULAR/REGULAR FEMALE PARTNER

Table 4.23 indicates that overall about three-fourths (75%) of the respondents, reported using a condom last time they had sex with any commercial partner.

There were considerable inter-state variations. The proportion of respondents reporting last time condom use with any commercial female partner was significantly high in Jammu & Kashmir (87%), Himachal Pradesh (86%), Kerala (83%), Karnataka (82%) and Maharashtra (81%). High usage rates were also recorded in Tamil Nadu, Goa and Delhi.

TABLE 4.23 LAST TIME CONDOM USE WITH COMMERCIAL /NON-REGULAR / REGULAR FEMALE PARTNERS*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Last time condom use with commercial female partners*	Last time condom use with non-regular female partners**	Last time condom use with regular female partners***
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74.7	32.4	21.1
2.	Assam	74.9	51.2	36.4
3.	Bihar+	68.9	6.7	5.2
4.	Delhi	79.2	22.9	16.9
5.	Goa	79.3	39.1	25.9
6.	Gujarat	70.0	11.1	25.4
7.	Haryana	67.9	18.6	15.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	86.1	43.4	13.7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	86.5	54.2	31.7
10.	Karnataka	82.2	45.8	26.9
11.	Kerala	82.6	46.3	11.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	71.8	37.5	22.2
13.	Maharashtra	81.5	46.2	9.2
14.	Manipur	67.4	19.6	10.7
15.	Orissa	73.6	29.0	10.6
16.	Other NE States+	70.5	37.9	26.0
17.	Punjab+	68.9	27.5	10.3
18.	Rajasthan	67.8	26.8	12.7
19.	Tamil Nadu+	79.8	22.5	2.1
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	68.5	10.0	24.8
21.	West Bengal	66.5	26.7	13.8
Client-Brothel Based		73.6	29.0	15.4
Client-Non Brothel Based		75.1	34.1	18.8
All India		74.5	32.8	17.7

* Base: All respondents

** Base: Those who had sex with any non-regular female partner in last 3 months

*** Base: Those who had sex with any regular female partner in last 3 months

Overall about one-third (32.8%) of the respondents, who had sex with any non-regular partner in last 3 months, reported condom use the last time they had sex. A higher proportion of respondents reported last time condom use with any non-regular female partner in Jammu & Kashmir (55%), Assam (52%), Kerala (46%), Maharashtra (46%) and Karnataka (46%).

Only 17.7 per cent of the clients reported using condoms in their last sex with any regular partner in last 3 months before the survey. Last time condom use with any regular female partner was as low as 2.1 per cent in Tamil Nadu and as high as 36.4 per cent in Assam.

TABLE 4.24 CONSISTENT CONDOM USE WITH ALL COMMERCIAL /NON-REGULAR / REGULAR FEMALE PARTNERS IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS *(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Consistent Condom Use with Commercial Female Partners*	Consistent Condom Use with Non-Regular Female Partners**	Consistent Condom Use with Regular Female Partners***
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63.3	22.1	18.4
2.	Assam	34.6	23.1	6.2
3.	Bihar+	37.0	3.3	3.1
4.	Delhi	58.7	22.9	0.0
5.	Goa	67.4	34.8	8.6
6.	Gujarat	61.6	5.9	20.6
7.	Haryana	40.6	23.3	2.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	56.6	22.6	2.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	72.1	29.2	2.4
10.	Karnataka	68.7	26.9	9.7
11.	Kerala	75.8	37.8	4.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	57.0	25.0	3.0
13.	Maharashtra	77.4	30.8	2.6
14.	Manipur	53.8	15.6	6.3
15.	Orissa	72.3	26.7	3.0
16.	Other NE States+	40.6	17.2	5.4
17.	Punjab+	48.1	20.6	6.0
18.	Rajasthan	44.2	18.2	3.0
19.	Tamil Nadu+	64.3	10.0	6.2
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	63.7	10.0	8.5
21.	West Bengal	48.9	10.0	8.1
Client-Brothel Based		60.1	21.3	4.7
Client-Non Brothel Based		55.6	21.9	7.9
All India		57.3	21.8	6.8

* Base: All respondents

** Base: Those who had sex with any non-regular female partner in last 3 months

*** Base: Those who had sex with any regular female partner in last 3 months

4.5.8 CONSISTENT CONDOM USE WITH ALL COMMERCIAL/NON-REGULAR/REGULAR FEMALE PARTNERS IN LAST 3 MONTHS

Another important indicator in BSS is consistent condom use with different types of partners i.e. the proportion of respondents reporting consistent condom use with all commercial, non-regular and regular partners during the last three months. Therefore, all the respondents, who reported sex with different type of partners in the past three months, were asked about the frequency of use of condom in the last 12 months with different types of sex partners.

Table 4.24 reveals that overall more than half (57 percent) of the clients interviewed reported to using condoms every time they had sex with all their commercial partners during last 3 months before the survey.

Inter-state variations in consistent condom use, reveals that the proportion of respondents reporting consistent condom use with all their commercial female partners during last 3 months before the survey was significantly high in Maharashtra (77%), Kerala (75%), Jammu & Kashmir (72%), Orissa (72%), Karnataka (69%) and Goa (67%). Comparatively a low proportion of respondents reported consistent condom use in Assam (35%), Bihar (37%) and Other North East States (41%).

About one-fifth (22%) of the respondents, who had sex with non-regular female partners in the last three months, reported using condom every time they had sex with all their non-regular female partners during the last 3 months.

A very small proportion (7%) of the respondents reported consistent condom use with their regular partners during last 3 months before the survey. However, in Gujarat about one-fifth (21%) of the clients, who had sex with any regular female partner in last 3 months, reported consistent condom use with their regular female partners followed by Andhra Pradesh where it was 18%. In rest of the States, consistent condom use ranged between 3% to 9%.

4.5.9 PERSON SUGGESTING CONDOM USE AT LAST SEX WITH COMMERCIAL/NON-REGULAR/REGULAR FEMALE PARTNERS

Table 4.25 presents data on persons who suggested condom use at last sex with commercial, non-regular and regular female partners.

About 66% of the respondents reported that they themselves suggested the use of condom last time while having sex with any commercial female partner. About one-fourth (24%) of them reported that their commercial partner suggested use of a condom last time.

Nearly half of clients from brothel area reported that they themselves had suggested use of condom last time with commercial partner as against three-fourth of the clients from non-brothel area.

The inter-state variations indicate that the proportion of those who themselves suggested condom use with commercial partners was highest in Assam (89%) and lowest in Delhi (44%).

Overall, slightly more than half (54%) of the respondents reported that they themselves suggested the use of condom last time with their non-regular female partner.

More than half (52%) of the respondents reported that they themselves suggested condom use with regular partners. A careful interpretation of data is required, as the base was very small, across many States.

4.5.10 TYPE OF CONDOM BRANDS USED AT LAST SEX WITH COMMERCIAL/NON-REGULAR/REGULAR FEMALE PARTNERS

Table 4.26 presents the data on type of condom brands used at last sex with commercial/non-regular/regular sex partner. To confirm the type of condom brands used the interviewers showed the package covers of all popular brands to the respondents.

TABLE 4.25 PERSON SUGGESTING CONDOM USE AT LAST SEX WITH COMMERCIAL / NON-REGULAR/ REGULAR FEMALE PARTNERS

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	With commercial female partners*			With non-regular partners**			With regular partners***		
		Self	Partner	Joint decision	Self	Partner	Joint decision	Self	Partner	Joint decision
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.1	10.6	6.3	39.1	17.4	43.5	71.4	10.7	17.9
2.	Assam	88.7	2.0	9.4	28.6	9.5	61.9	40.4	2.1	57.4
3.	Bihar+	71.9	17.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.4	0.0	28.6
4.	Delhi	44.1	32.4	23.5	50.0	0.0	50.0	46.7	13.3	40.0
5.	Goa	53.7	30.8	15.4	55.6	11.1	22.2	46.7	0.0	53.3
6.	Gujarat	73.1	26.4	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	7.0	44.2
7.	Haryana	74.5	21.2	4.3	75.0	12.5	12.5	50.0	6.3	43.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	86.1	7.8	6.1	78.3	4.3	17.4	60.0	10.0	30.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	81.7	12.4	5.9	61.5	7.7	30.8	59.0	12.8	28.2
10.	Karnataka	63.3	26.2	10.4	33.3	15.2	51.5	53.1	12.2	34.7
11.	Kerala	63.7	23.3	13.0	57.9	13.2	28.9	26.7	13.3	53.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	53.2	32.8	13.9	61.9	23.8	14.3	53.3	3.3	43.3
13.	Maharashtra	46.8	32.7	20.5	25.0	16.7	58.3	71.4	0.0	28.6
14.	Manipur	77.8	13.9	8.3	44.4	22.2	33.3	50.0	21.4	28.6
15.	Orissa	60.1	37.4	2.5	77.8	22.2	0.0	86.7	6.7	6.7
16.	Other NE States+	82.5	10.1	7.4	81.8	9.1	9.1	44.0	4.0	52.0
17.	Punjab+	68.6	20.2	11.2	63.2	21.1	15.8	42.9	7.1	50.0
18.	Rajasthan	55.8	37.6	6.1	26.7	26.7	46.7	29.4	11.8	58.8
19.	Tamil Nadu+	59.2	32.9	8.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	51.4	34.4	14.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	58.6	0.0	41.4
21.	West Bengal	49.7	32.3	18.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	54.5	0.0	45.5
Client-Brothel Based		53.8	31.3	15.0	52.9	14.3	31.4	58.6	2.9	38.6
Client-Non Brothel Based		73.7	18.8	7.5	54.1	14.2	31.8	49.5	9.2	41.0
All India		66	23.6	10.4	53.8	14.2	31.7	52.2	7.3	40.3

* Base: Those who used condom last time with commercial female partner

** Base: Those who used condom last time with non-regular female partner

*** Base: Those who used condom last time with regular female partner

As a whole, about one-third (32%) of the respondents interviewed reported use of Nirodh brand of condom followed by another one-fourth (25%) who reported use of Deluxe Nirodh brand. The remaining respondents reported Kamsutra, Masti, Kohinoor brands etc. with their commercial partner. There was a noticeable variation in the use of Nirodh with commercial partner across the different States ranging from 10% in Uttar Pradesh to 70% in Madhya Pradesh. In case of Deluxe Nirodh the usage ranged from 5% in Gujarat to 74% in Uttar Pradesh.

With regard to use of different brands of condoms with non-regular partners, the proportion was almost equal in case of Nirodh, Deluxe Nirodh and Kamsutra brands of condom.

**TABLE 4.26 TYPE OF CONDOM BRANDS USED AT LAST SEX WITH COMMERCIAL / NON-REGULAR/
REGULAR FEMALE PARTNERS***(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl.	State/State Group	With Commercial Female partners*				With Non-regular Female partners**				With regular female partners***			
		Nirodh	Deluxe Nirodh	Kamsutra	Kohinor	Nirodh	Deluxe Nirodh	Kamsutra	Kohinor	Nirodh	Deluxe Nirodh	Kamsutra	Kohinor
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.4	19.8	34.3	12.1	17.4	34.8	17.4	17.4	31.6	23.7	28.9	5.3
2.	Assam	19.2	20.7	16.7	25.1	19.0	19.0	19.0	23.8	10.6	25.5	23.4	29.8
3.	Bihar+	17.6	49.2	5.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	28.6
4.	Delhi	27.2	50.2	2.8	8.5	0.0	12.5	50.0	25.0	6.7	46.7	6.7	26.7
5.	Goa	32.2	7.5	28.0	15.0	11.1	33.3	0.0	33.3	13.3	26.7	46.7	13.3
6.	Gujarat	59.1	5.3	6.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	65.1	2.3	11.6	4.7
7.	Haryana	30.4	27.2	8.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	50.0	12.5	6.3	6.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.0	25.2	23.0	25.2	13.0	26.1	21.7	17.4	10.0	20.0	25.0	30
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	29.6	27.4	22.0	7.5	15.4	23.1	23.1	15.4	23.1	38.5	17.9	7.7
10.	Karnataka	34.4	18.1	27.1	14.9	51.5	42.4	6.1	0.0	46.9	8.2	36.7	8.2
11.	Kerala	17.9	14.3	26.5	27.4	13.2	34.2	13.2	23.7	13.3	13.3	53.3	13.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	70.1	7.0	6.0	5.0	38.1	9.5	33.3	4.8	40.0	13.3	13.3	6.7
13.	Maharashtra	68.2	12.7	6.8	5.5	0.0	16.7	50.0	8.3	14.3	42.9	28.6	0.0
14.	Manipur	18.9	14.4	25.0	21.7	11.1	44.4	0.0	22.2	14.3	7.1	28.6	21.4
15.	Orissa	22.7	32.5	1.0	4.4	11.1	0.0	33.3	11.1	33.3	26.7	0.0	6.7
16.	Other NE States+	26.5	21.7	22.2	13.2	27.3	9.1	18.2	27.3	48.0	16.0	28.0	4.0
17.	Punjab+	20.7	23.4	10.6	12.2	15.8	0.0	26.3	26.3	7.1	21.4	7.1	28.6
18.	Rajasthan	37.0	19.3	7.7	12.7	6.7	13.3	13.3	26.7	11.8	11.8	5.9	41.2
19.	Tamil Nadu+	31.5	25.4	24.4	15.5	55.6	5.6	22.2	5.6	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	9.8	73.8	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	51.7	6.9	3.4
21.	West Bengal	44.4	40.7	5.8	3.2	25.0	0.0	25.0	37.5	27.3	45.5	9.1	9.1
	Client-Brothel Based	37.1	33.4	7.3	6.6	17.1	11.4	32.9	15.7	23.6	33.6	12.9	10.0
	Client-Non Brothel Based	28.0	20.1	19.9	16.1	22.7	24.0	17.6	17.2	31.8	17.4	23.5	14.4
	All India	31.5	25.2	15.1	12.5	21.5	21.1	21.1	16.8	29.4	22.1	20.4	13.1

* Base: Those who used condom last time with commercial female partner; ** Base: Those who used condom last time with non-regular female partner *** Base: Those who used condom last time with regular female partner

Overall, 29%, 22% and 20% of the respondents respectively as commonly used brands reported Nirodh, Deluxe Nirodh and Kamsutra with the regular female partners.

4.5.11 SOURCE OF CONDOM USED AT LAST SEX WITH COMMERCIAL/NON-REGULAR/REGULAR FEMALE PARTNERS

All respondents who used condom last time were asked to report source of condom used at last sex with commercial, non-regular and regular partners (Table 4.27).

A significant proportion (43%) of the respondents reported chemist shop as the source of condom used at last sex with commercial partner. About one-third (32.5%) of the respondents obtained condom used at last sex from the person they had sex with i.e. from commercial female partner. The rest (one-fourth) of the respondents reported other sources like health worker/clinic, friend, pan shop etc.

About 54% of the clients from brothel area reported 'partner' as a source of condom used with commercial partner as against only 19% of the clients from non-brothel area, while 27% of the clients from brothel area reported 'chemist shops' as source of condom used with commercial partner as against 52% of the clients from non-brothel area.

Nearly three-fifths of the respondents reported chemist shop as source of condom used at last sex with non-regular partner. The rest of the respondents reported other sources like Pan shop, health worker/clinic, friend, etc. The proportion of respondents reporting chemist shop as source of condom used with non-regular partner was found to be as high as 89% in Goa.

A significant proportion (61%) of the respondents reported chemist shop as the main source of condom used at last sex with regular partners as well. The rest of the respondents reported other sources like health worker/clinic, friend, Pan shop etc. Comparison between States indicates that the proportion of respondents reporting chemist shop as the main source of condom used with regular partner was found to be as high as 93% in Assam.

4.5.12 REASONS FOR NOT USING CONDOM AT LAST SEX WITH COMMERCIAL/NON-REGULAR/REGULAR PARTNERS

All the respondents who did not use condom last time with their commercial or non-regular or regular sex partners were asked to mention the main reasons for not using condom last time. The findings are presented in Table 4.28. Since it was a multiple response question, the percentages across three commonest answers, given in the table, add up to more than 100% for a number of States. The main reasons reported for not using condom with commercial partner were "it decreases pleasure" (51%), "don't like condoms" (38%), "didn't think it was necessary" (37%) and not available (33%).

TABLE 4.27 SOURCE OF CONDOM USED AT LAST SEX WITH COMMERCIAL / NON-REGULAR/ REGULAR FEMALE PARTNERS

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Source of condom – Commercial partners*			Source of condom – Non-regular partners**			Source of condom – Regular partners***		
		Chemist Shop	Partner	Pan Shop	Chemist Shop	Pan Shop	Friend	Chemist Shop	Health Worker	Pan Shop
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74.9	15.9	2.4	73.9	0.0	8.7	50.0	21.1	5.3
2.	Assam	61.1	17.7	14.8	61.9	14.3	14.3	93.6	2.1	0.0
3.	Bihar+	36.7	18.6	38.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	28.6
4.	Delhi	33.8	59.6	0.9	62.5	0.0	12.5	66.7	13.3	6.7
5.	Goa	37.4	53.3	6.1	88.9	0.0	11.1	80.0	0.0	13.3
6.	Gujarat	30.8	30.3	10.6	50.0	50.0	0.0	32.6	32.6	11.6
7.	Haryana	51.6	22.8	7.1	62.5	0.0	0.0	62.5	31.3	0.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	46.1	7.0	19.6	56.5	21.7	13.0	70.0	5.0	10
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	55.4	15.1	12.4	84.6	7.7	0.0	76.9	12.8	7.7
10.	Karnataka	51.6	16.7	10.9	72.7	6.1	6.1	61.2	12.2	10.2
11.	Kerala	42.6	24.7	18.4	50	31.6	2.6	60.0	0.0	20.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	16.9	64.7	9.5	33.3	19	14.3	40.0	30.0	10.0
13.	Maharashtra	23.6	70.9	4.5	83.3	8.3	8.3	57.1	14.3	14.3
14.	Manipur	48.9	23.3	1.7	33.3	0.0	22.2	57.1	7.1	0.0
15.	Orissa	18.2	51.2	21.2	66.7	22.2	0.0	40.0	26.7	20.0
16.	Other NE States+	57.1	12.7	4.8	45.5	9.1	0.0	56.0	32.0	0.0
17.	Punjab+	59.6	22.3	2.1	57.9	10.5	10.5	85.7	0.0	7.1
18.	Rajasthan	51.4	29.8	2.8	86.7	0.0	6.7	82.4	5.9	0.0
19.	Tamil Nadu+	46.9	13.1	26.3	44.4	33.3	5.6	0.0	33.3	33.3
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	25.7	56.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.0	13.8	6.9
21.	West Bengal	18.5	55.0	18.0	37.5	50.0	0.0	40.9	0.0	40.9
Client-Brothel Based		26.5	53.9	13.3	57.1	15.2	10.0	54.3	14.3	16.4
Client-Non Brothel Based		51.9	19.1	10.7	61.4	14.2	7.3	64.1	15.0	6.5
All India		42.2	32.5	11.7	60.4	14.5	7.9	61.3	14.8	9.4

* Base: Those who use condom last time with commercial female partner

** Base: Those who use condom last time with non-regular female partner

*** Base: Those who use condom last time with regular female partner

Table 4.28 indicates considerable variations in reported reasons for not using condom across different States. A major proportion of respondents in West Bengal (88%), Rajasthan (87%) and Orissa (79%) stated “decreases pleasure” as main reason for not using condom at last sex with commercial partner. Whereas, “Don’t like condom” and “didn’t think condom was necessary” were main reasons reported by the most of the respondents in Kerala, Assam and Madhya Pradesh.

As far as reasons for not using condom with non-regular partners in concerned, a significant proportion in Bihar (89%), Kerala (84%) and West

TABLE 4.28 REASONS FOR NOT USING CONDOMS AT LAST SEX WITH COMMERCIAL / NON-REGULAR / REGULAR FEMALE PARTNERS

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	With commercial female partners*			With non-regular female partners**			With regular female partners***		
		Decreases Pleasure	Don't like them	Think Unnecessary	Decreases Pleasure	Think Unnecessary	Don't like Condom	Think Unnecessary	Decreases Pleasure	Wanted Child
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.0	50.8	57.1	26.7	40.0	60.0	61.7	31.9	40.4
2.	Assam	63.5	74.6	74.6	77.8	72.2	50.0	89.0	75.6	20.7
3.	Bihar+	63.4	45.1	43.9	89.3	57.1	64.3	53.3	50.8	43.3
4.	Delhi	51.8	57.1	21.4	34.3	34.3	45.7	27.0	33.8	41.9
5.	Goa	48.2	3.6	3.6	57.1	71.4	14.3	74.4	23.3	51.2
6.	Gujarat	81.0	1.2	32.1	60.0	26.7	20.0	41.0	53.3	18.9
7.	Haryana	55.2	49.4	69.0	58.1	74.4	46.5	72.5	42.9	46.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18.9	21.6	16.2	0.0	13.2	0.0	31.7	16.7	38.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.3	10.3	17.2	0.0	12.5	4.2	26.2	6.0	58.3
10.	Karnataka	6.9	1.9	3.1	52.9	14.7	2.9	44.1	7.9	18.1
11.	Kerala	87.0	91.3	78.3	84.1	81.8	68.2	77.3	75.5	12.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	73.7	69.7	68.4	65.7	54.3	37.1	77.7	56.3	50.5
13.	Maharashtra	58.0	16.0	0.0	14.3	50.0	7.1	62.3	42.0	55.1
14.	Manipur	25.0	29.8	58.3	30.6	66.7	19.4	54.5	16.1	41.1
15.	Orissa	78.9	63.2	35.1	38.1	14.3	19.0	44.1	39.8	20.3
16.	Other NE States+	63.1	55.4	38.5	55.6	50.0	61.1	57.4	47.1	36.8
17.	Punjab+	58.8	55.0	50.0	47.1	39.7	38.2	35.3	38.7	41.2
18.	Rajasthan	87.2	31.4	53.5	61.8	47.3	23.6	65.0	76.9	37.6
19.	Tamil Nadu+	60.4	58.5	54.7	53.2	69.4	62.9	100.0	55.0	75.0
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	46.4	25.0	13.1	20.0	50.0	40.0	48.9	20.5	22.7
21.	West Bengal	88.4	4.0	84.0	86.4	50.0	50.0	68.8	71.7	21.0
Client-Brothel Based		64.9	46.8	31.1	44.7	46.4	38.5	57.0	46.1	35.6
Client-Non Brothel Based		44.0	33.1	39.8	54.4	48.0	36.3	49.7	41.0	37.3
All India		51.3	37.9	36.8	48.1	47.6	36.9	52.2	42.8	36.7

* Base: Those who did not use condom last time with commercial female partner ** Base: Those who did not use condom last time with non-regular female partner

*** Base: Those who did not use condom last time with regular female partner

Bengal (88%) mentioned decrease of sexual pleasure as the main reason, while most of the non-users of condom (with non-regular partner) did not think that condom use was necessary. The main reasons reported for not using condom with regular partner were “didn’t think necessary” (52%) ‘Decreases pleasure’ (43%), “wanted child” (37%), “don’t like condoms” (35%), and “used other contraceptive” (25%).

Data should be interpreted cautiously as the base is small across the different States.

4.6 OTHER SALIENT OBSERVATIONS

4.6.1 RISK PERCEPTION OF GETTING INFECTED WITH HIV/AIDS

Self reported data given in Table 4.29 points out that about one-third (35%) of the respondents perceived “no chance” of getting HIV infection. Almost equal proportion of the respondents (32%) reported “low chance” of getting HIV infection and one-fifth perceived their risk as “moderate”. Only 13% of the respondents reported a “very high” chance of getting HIV infection.

Inter-state variation in respondents’ perceived risk presented in Table 4.29, indicates that “Very high chances” of contracting HIV infection was perceived by a significant proportion of the respondents from Delhi (36%) followed by Karnataka (30%), Uttar Pradesh (29%) and Orissa (25%).

TABLE 4.29 PERCEPTION REGARDING RISK OF CONTRACTING HIV/AIDS *(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl.No.	State/State Group	Very high	Moderate	Low	No chance
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.1	8.3	35.7	54.9
2.	Assam	7.0	35.1	38.0	19.9
3.	Bihar+	8.0	11.1	43.6	37.4
4.	Delhi	36.4	21.6	18.6	23.4
5.	Goa	5.9	18.1	43.3	32.6
6.	Gujarat	9.4	15.2	41.4	34.0
7.	Haryana	6.3	24.0	35.4	34.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.2	1.9	30.0	65.9
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	14.9	22.3	48.8
10.	Karnataka	30.1	17.1	33.8	19.0
11.	Kerala	5.9	20.4	30.0	43.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	16.8	26.1	24.6	32.5
13.	Maharashtra	13.0	18.9	35.2	33.0
14.	Manipur	8.6	23.2	48.7	19.5
15.	Orissa	24.6	15.2	19.2	40.9
16.	Other NE States+	14.6	23.1	31.0	31.3
17.	Punjab+	5.5	15.0	33.3	46.2
18.	Rajasthan	3.4	27.0	24.7	44.9
19.	Tamil Nadu+	16.9	50.6	23.2	9.4
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	29.2	15.7	17.6	37.5
21.	West Bengal	13.0	29.9	29.2	27.8
Client-Brothel Based		18.2	19.6	29.0	33.2
Client-Non Brothel Based		9.5	21.2	33.1	36.1
All India		12.9	20.6	31.5	35

Base: All respondents

A significant proportion of respondents in Tamil Nadu (51%) and Assam (30%) felt that they had a moderate chance of contracting HIV/AIDS.

“Low chances” were perceived by a fairly high proportion of the respondents in Manipur (49%) followed by Bihar (44%) and Goa (43%).

“No chances” of getting HIV/AIDS infection were perceived by 66% of the respondents from Himachal Pradesh followed by Andhra Pradesh (55%), Jammu & Kashmir (49%) and Punjab (46%).

4.6.2 AVAILABILITY OF CONFIDENTIAL HIV TESTING IN THE AREA

Table 4.30 indicates that about two-third (69%) of the respondents surveyed reported that it was possible for them to get a confidential test to find out if they were infected with HIV.

TABLE 4.30 HIV TESTING

(All figures are in percentages)

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Possibility of Confidential HIV Testing	Ever underwent HIV testing	Voluntarily/required HIV Test*		Ever found out result of test*
				Voluntary	Required	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.8	6.9	73.7	26.3	100.0
2.	Assam	56.5	6.6	100.0	0.0	100.0
3.	Bihar+	59.5	2.1	66.7	33.3	100.0
4.	Delhi	76.2	10.8	75.9	24.1	93.1
5.	Goa	83.7	32.6	86.4	13.6	97.7
6.	Gujarat	67.3	7.7	56.5	43.5	87.0
7.	Haryana	67.2	2.2	100.0	0.0	83.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	80.9	1.1	100.0	0.0	100.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.9	4.7	80.0	20.0	20.0
10.	Karnataka	75.1	18.2	77.6	22.4	100.0
11.	Kerala	57.0	9.6	65.4	34.6	96.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	74.3	10.7	56.7	43.3	83.3
13.	Maharashtra	85.2	22.2	95.0	5.0	98.3
14.	Manipur	63.7	7.5	55.0	45.0	95.0
15.	Orissa	78.6	3.6	60.0	40.0	80.0
16.	Other NE States+	45.9	7.1	94.7	5.3	100.0
17.	Punjab+	75.8	5.9	75.0	25.0	93.8
18.	Rajasthan	73.0	4.5	75.0	25.0	91.7
19.	Tamil Nadu+	80.5	43.8	92.3	7.7	100.0
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	68.9	6.4	82.4	17.6	88.2
21.	West Bengal	42.6	4.6	92.3	7.7	92.3
Client-Brothel Based		70.9	11.5	82.2	17.8	94.1
Client-Non Brothel Based		67.6	9.7	81.4	18.6	95.3
All India		68.9	10.4	81.7	18.3	94.8

Base: All respondents

* Base: Those respondents who underwent HIV testing

TABLE 4.31 EXPOSURE TO STI/HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS IN THE PAST ONE YEAR*(All figures are in percentages)*

Sl. No.	State/State Group	Interpersonal Communication on STI/HIV/AIDS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.0
2.	Assam	4.4
3.	Bihar+	5.2
4.	Delhi	42.0
5.	Goa	28.5
6.	Gujarat	24.2
7.	Haryana	10.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	22.8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.2
10.	Karnataka	20.4
11.	Kerala	23.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh +	13.6
13.	Maharashtra	17.8
14.	Manipur	31.1
15.	Orissa	37.0
16.	Other NE States+	19.4
17.	Punjab+	12.5
18.	Rajasthan	10.1
19.	Tamil Nadu+	31.1
20.	Uttar Pradesh+	17.2
21.	West Bengal	19.4
Client-Brothel Based		22.4
Client-Non Brothel Based		19.6
All India		20.7

Base: All respondents

In all the States the possibility of getting confidential HIV test was reported by more than half of the respondents except for West Bengal (43%) and North East States (46%).

Overall, 10% of respondents reported having undergone an HIV test.

With the exception of Tamil Nadu (44%) and Goa (33%), in all the other States, less than one-fourth of the respondents had reported undergoing an HIV test.

A significant proportion (82%) of the respondents who reportedly underwent testing did it voluntarily.

Due to small base available, in some States, the proportion of those who reported voluntary testing was 100%.

Most of the respondents (95%), who had undergone test, reported that they collected the results of their test.

4.6.3 EXPOSURE TO STI / HIV / AIDS PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS IN THE PAST 1 YEAR

Table 4.31 presents the data on exposure to STI/HIV/AIDS Programmes.

Overall nearly a fifth (22%) of the respondents reported that someone had approached them to educate them on spread of STI/HIV/AIDS in the last one year.

While comparing proportion of clients from brothel area with that of clients from non-brothel area in terms of inter personal communication on STI/HIV/AIDS, no considerable difference was observed.

The exposure was as high as 42 per cent in Delhi and as low as 4.4 per cent in Assam. A significant proportion (more than one-fourth) of the respondents in the States like Orissa, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Goa were found to have been exposed to such programmes on STI/HIV/AIDS.