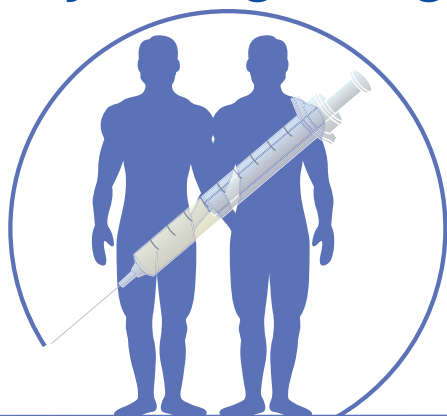




Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)



National Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) 2006

Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)



National AIDS Control Organisation
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

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Foreword



National AIDS Control Programme (NACP-III) aims to halt and reverse the spread of HIV epidemic in the country. To ensure the achievement of the set targets, the programme is based on thorough understanding of the current situation of HIV epidemic and the direction in which the efforts have to be channeled. Evidence-based planning of strategic interventions to control HIV/AIDS requires a strong surveillance, monitoring and research activities which provide crucial information on the patterns of spread of the epidemic. With the evolution of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) and its strategies, the need to focus on the more vulnerable population groups and communities with high risk behaviour has received greater attention.

The second generation surveillance for HIV emphasises the significance of understanding the behavioural patterns and trends that increase the emergence of the HIV epidemic. They give direction to the programmatic efforts by showing the impact of the interventions and areas that need focus of different initiatives. Behavioural Surveillance aids national as well as sub-national planners and administrators in planning, implementation as well as monitoring the interventions to tackle the HIV epidemic.

In conformity with the National AIDS Prevention and Control Policy, National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) commissioned the first Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) in 2001 as a part of NACP-II. This provided the baseline information on high risk behavioural patterns, knowledge, awareness and practices related to spread of HIV/AIDS in the country. Towards the end of NACP-II, after a gap of five years since the first wave of BSS, NACO commissioned the second wave of BSS in 2006 to measure the changes in behavioural indicators. National Behavioural Surveillance Survey 2006 was conducted among general population and four high risk groups - Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), Injecting Drug Users (IDUs), Female Sex Workers (FSWs) and clients of FSWs.

NACO has constituted a Technical Resource Group (TRG) comprising experts from different national and international organisations. The technical and methodological inputs provided by the TRG members, Dr. Arvind Pandey, NIMS-ICMR, Dr. D.C.S. Reddy, WHO-India, Dr. Gurusurthy Rangaiyan, UNAIDS-India, Dr. Virginia Loo, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Dr. Vidya Ganesh, UNICEF, Ms. Deepali Nath, Clinton Foundation, Dr. Avina Sarna, Population Council and Ms. Anupama Appukuttam, RCSHA are invaluable. The TRG members have contributed substantially in monitoring and reviewing the study at every stage.

An independent review of the BSS reports done by two international experts, Dr. Prabhat Jha, CGHR, Canada and Dr. Tim Brown, East-West Centre, USA is duly acknowledged.


NACO would like to acknowledge the support provided by UNAIDS India in the preparation of these reports. Our special thanks to Dr. Gurusurthy Rangaiyan, UNAIDS for his support in coordinating and finalising these reports.

I congratulate Dr. Jotna Sokhey, Additional Project Director, NACO, Dr. Ajay Khera, Joint Director (Basic Services and Surveillance) and the surveillance team at NACO for their efforts in bringing out this document.

The survey was contracted to ORG Centre for Social Research, a division of ACNielsen ORG MARG Pvt. Ltd. which has experience of conducting the survey in 2001. The efforts of ORG Centre for Social Research to ensure quality at all stages of the study are deeply appreciated.

A survey of this magnitude would not have been possible without the unstinted cooperation from the thousands of respondents who participated in the study. Each one of them is greatly thanked for their willingness, patience and time.

I am sure this document would prove to be a rich source of information for national as well as state-level administrators for taking programmatic decisions and for planning interventions.



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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	:	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ART	:	Anti Retroviral Therapy
BSS	:	Behavioural Surveillance Survey
FSWs	:	Female Sex Workers
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRGs	:	High Risk Groups
ICTC	:	Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre
IDUs	:	Injecting Drug Users
ISSA	:	Integrated System for Survey Analysis
MSM	:	Men who have Sex with Men
NACO	:	National AIDS Control Organisation
NACP	:	National AIDS Control Programme
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organisation
NIMS	:	National Institute of Medical Statistics, New Delhi
ORG CSR	:	ORG Centre for Social Research
PPTCT	:	Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission
RCSHA	:	Resource Centre for Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS
SACS	:	State AIDS Control Society
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
STDs	:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	:	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TRG	:	Technical Resource Group
UNAIDS	:	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Fund
UT	:	Union Territory
WHO	:	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Background

- The main aim of NACP-III is to halt and reverse the tide of the HIV epidemic in India by 2012. The programme aims to reduce new infections in all categories and prevent the spread of HIV from High Risk Groups (HRG) to the general populations. NACP-III envisages to achieve the following objectives: Developing safe behaviours and attitudes particularly among the youth and high-risk groups and with a particular focus on most affected regions. It also aims to ensure that people infected and affected with HIV get easy access to a comprehensive package of services that include prevention, care, support and treatment. Establishing a world-class blood transfusion system in the country for bringing down the incidence of blood-transmissible diseases by actively promoting voluntary blood donation is another main objective. Finally, NACP-III aims to develop a systematic approach in order to integrate HIV/AIDS with the National Rural Health Mission, National TB Control Programme and health promotion aims at adopting healthy lifestyles. As the first step, NACO is adopting this process of integration at the district level by placing the District AIDS Prevention and Control units under the District Health Society.
- In order to develop strategic programme initiatives, NACP-III has given great importance to evidence based planning and strengthening of Surveillance, Research and Monitoring. HIV surveillance is a crucial component providing information for programmatic decision making and planning. HIV Surveillance includes HIV Sentinel Surveillance, AIDS Case Surveillance, STI Surveillance and Behavioural Surveillance. While the initial three components assess the epidemic after it has emerged, behavioural surveillance provides an understanding of the high risk behaviours that predispose to the emergence of an epidemic. It also gives inputs on the knowledge, awareness and practices of different population groups that may make them vulnerable to HIV infection.
- NACO conducted the first National BSS in the year 2001 i.e. towards the beginning of NACP-II. After a gap of five years since the first BSS, NACO has commissioned the second wave of National BSS to measure the changes in behavioural indicators. The National BSS 2006 has been carried out among general population as well as high risk groups (FSWs, clients of FSWs, MSM and IDUs) following similar approach adopted in National BSS 2001.
- The aim of carrying out the National BSS 2006 was to assess current risk behaviour in specific population groups in India and to develop a database so as to measure behavioural changes from National BSS 2001 to National BSS 2006.
- The present report would provide the detailed findings of BSS 2006 conducted among two high-risk population groups of IDUs and MSM, about their awareness, knowledge, attitude and behaviour with regards to STD/HIV/AIDS.

Methodology and Sampling Design

- While planning for National BSS 2006, it was felt important that all the key stakeholders 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 of the planning stage of this survey. For the National BSS 2006, a Technical Resource Group (TRG) was constituted by NACO that included members from

different national and international organisations like UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO, NIMS, Clinton Foundation, RCSHA and Population Council. TRG meetings were held on a weekly basis at every stage of the study to review progress and plan for the effective use of emerging data. The TRG members contributed substantially in terms of providing ideas and shared their experiences throughout the study period.

- Among MSM, the survey was carried out in five locations in BSS 2001. These were Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai. In BSS 2006, it was decided that the survey would be carried out across 10 locations and the five locations added were Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh.
- Among IDUs, BSS 2001 was conducted in five locations across the country - Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Manipur and Mumbai. In BSS 2006, five more locations were covered - Bangalore, Haryana, Kerala, Sikkim and Punjab. The selection of sites was based on the estimated size of these groups in different cities/states and on achieving a regional representation.
- A total of 2638 MSM and 2677 IDUs were interviewed in National BSS 2006 across all the sampling units. A two-stage cluster sampling design was adopted for selecting respondents for both the target categories.
- The required information for the HRG survey was collected through the same questionnaires used for the National BSS 2001 with certain modifications to cover some additional issues. A detailed manual was prepared for field teams for their ready reference. The manual highlighted the survey objectives, methodology, techniques for interviewing and recording the answers and detailed description of each question.
- The fieldwork was simultaneously launched all over India. It was initiated in mid-July 2006 and was completed in September 2006.
- Standardisation and uniformity during the survey were ensured by conducting a training of key trainers in Delhi. An extensive four-day training for supervisors and investigators was organised in each city/state. Schedules were back translated and tight quality control was maintained during data collection. Teams were briefed every morning and debriefed every evening during data collection.
- Data entry was done in the ISSA package at four locations in the country while the final data analysis was done using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS 10.0) software in Delhi. Adequate checks were built in at data entry and data analysis stages to ensure data quality.

Key Findings for Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)

Respondents' Profile

- The operational definition of MSM was “men who had sex (manual/oral/anal) with other men in the last six months”.
- The median age of respondents ranged from 24-30 years, with the highest reported in Bangalore (30 years), Gujarat (29 years), followed by Chennai (28 years) and lowest in Kolkata (24 years).
- In all the cities covered, highest proportion of illiterate respondents was reported in Delhi (34.8%), followed by Chennai (14.8%) and lowest in Kolkata (6.3%). Among the states, proportion of illiterate respondents was reported to be highest in Uttar Pradesh (39.2%) and lowest in Goa (3.6%).
- The major occupations reported by MSM across cities/towns were service, unemployed/not working/retired, petty business and students. Few of the MSM reported to be self employed. There existed wide variations in the occupation pattern of the MSM across cities/towns as well as between the National BSS 2001 and BSS 2006.

- The proportion of ever married respondents varied between 10 percent (Kolkata) and 50 percent in Delhi. This proportion showed significant increase from BSS 2001 in Bangalore, while it remained almost the same in Delhi and Mumbai. Across states, the proportion of ever married respondents was reported to be highest in Gujarat (56%) and lowest in Goa (24%).
- Among the cities, proportion of respondents living with a sexual partner was reported to be highest in Bangalore (38.9%) and Mumbai (23.3%) and lowest in Kolkata (10%). The proportion showed a decrease in all the cities except Bangalore. Among the states covered, 69.6 percent respondents in Gujarat reported to be living with sexual partner and the proportion was reported to be lowest in Goa (20.1%).
- Among the five cities covered, all the respondents in Delhi reported living in the same city where their interview was conducted and the lowest was reported in Chennai (88.9%). In all states covered, Goa (98%) reported the highest proportion of respondents living in the same state where interview was conducted, followed by Uttar Pradesh (95.6%) and Kerala (83.3%).
- In the cities, a high proportion of respondents in Bangalore (82%) reported that they usually travel to other places, followed by Mumbai where 53.3 percent respondents reported travelling to other places and the lowest proportion of travel was reported in Kolkata (35.2%). Among the states, a very high proportion of respondents in Andhra Pradesh (93.3%) reported that they usually travelled to other places and the lowest percent was reported in Goa (33.1%).
- The proportion of respondents who reported ever consuming alcohol was highest in Delhi (74%) and lowest in Mumbai (36%). Across states, proportion of respondents who reported consuming alcohol was highest in Goa (65%), Kerala (64%) and lowest in Gujarat (24.5%).
- Intoxicating drug use was reported to be highest in Delhi (60%), followed by Bangalore (21%) and lowest in Chennai (2%). In all states covered, 32.4 percent respondents in Uttar Pradesh reported they ever tried any drug whereas the proportion was lowest in Andhra Pradesh (0.4%).

Awareness of HIV/AIDS

- Most of the respondents (80-90%) across all the selected cities reported that they had heard of HIV/AIDS. Since the National BSS 2001, this proportion has decreased in all the cities except Kolkata. Across states, this percentage varied between 48 percent in Uttar Pradesh and 99 percent in Goa.
- In cities, awareness of two methods of prevention i.e. consistent condom use and having single uninfected faithful sex partner was reported to be highest in Bangalore (92.6%), Chennai (88.9%) and lowest in Mumbai (53.0%). This proportion has increased significantly since the National BSS 2001, except in Mumbai and Delhi. Among states, this awareness is highest in Goa (89%) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (55%).
- The proportion of respondents reporting transmission of HIV/AIDS through needle sharing varied between 86 percent and 97 percent across cities. The awareness in this regard has decreased since the National BSS 2001 in Bangalore, Chennai and Delhi. Among the states, lowest level of awareness of needle sharing as a mode of transmission was observed in Gujarat (77.6%), Uttar Pradesh (78.5%) and highest was reported in Andhra Pradesh (95.6%).
- The proportion of respondents aware of HIV transmission from mother to child was reported to be highest in Mumbai (91.1%) and lowest in Bangalore (77%) among cities. Across the states, proportion of respondents aware of vertical transmission (mother to child) was significantly low in Uttar Pradesh (61.1%), followed by Gujarat (71.0%) and highest in Goa (94.7%).
- The awareness level about HIV transmission through breast feeding varied between 47 percent in Delhi and 82 percent in Mumbai. In all the states, a relatively low proportion

of respondents reported that “breast feeding” could be a mode of transmission of HIV. This was lowest in Uttar Pradesh (35%), Gujarat (60%) and highest in Andhra Pradesh (78%).

- Across all metros, the proportion of respondents aware of the fact that HIV is not transmitted through sharing a meal with an infected person was highest in Mumbai (92%) and lowest in Bangalore (41%). In all states covered, highest proportion of respondents aware that HIV is not transmitted through sharing a meal was reported in Goa (96%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (86%) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (57%).
- Among all cities the proportion of respondents aware that HIV is not transmitted through mosquito bite was reported to be highest in Mumbai (89%) and lowest in Delhi (61%). The corresponding percentage varied between 48 and 93 percent across states.
- The respondents aware that a healthy looking person might be suffering from HIV was highest in Kolkata (92%) and lowest in Delhi (61%). The proportion has significantly increased from National BSS 2001 in Bangalore, Chennai and Kolkata.
- The proportion of respondents who correctly identified all the three misconceptions is highest in Mumbai (75%) among cities and in Goa (80%) among states.

Awareness of STDs, STD Prevalence and Treatment Seeking Behaviour

- The awareness about STDs among the MSM ranged between 41 and 83 percent across cities and states. Out of all the five states, 83 percent of respondents in Uttar Pradesh reported to be aware of STDs and lowest was reported in Andhra Pradesh (55%).
- Forty-six percent of the MSM in Delhi reported suffering from burning pain during urination, followed by Bangalore (29%). This proportion was lowest in Kolkata (2%). Across states this proportion varied between 12 and 29 percent.
- The proportion of respondents who reported at least one of the three symptoms in last 12 months was highest in Delhi (57%), followed by Bangalore (37%) and lowest in Kolkata (10%). The proportion of respondents who reported at least one of the three symptoms in last 12 months was highest in Gujarat (38.5%) and lowest in Kerala (15.6%).
- Across all metros, proportion of respondents who reported visiting government hospital for treatment of STIs was highest in Chennai (34.7%) and lowest in Delhi (13.0%). When compared with BSS 2001 this proportion has increased significantly in Kolkata and Mumbai, while in Chennai and Delhi it remained almost the same. Out of all the five states covered, 48 percent respondents in Goa reported visiting government hospital during the last episode and lowest proportion was reported in Andhra Pradesh (13%).
- Highest proportion of respondents in Bangalore (90%) and lowest in Mumbai (47%) took allopathic treatment. Also, this proportion has increased significantly in Chennai and Kolkata from the National BSS 2001 while in Bangalore and Mumbai a significant decline was observed in this regard. Highest proportion of respondents in Goa (91%) took allopathic treatment and lowest proportion was reported in Gujarat (50%).
- When compared with the National BSS 2001, the proportion of respondents who would prefer seeking treatment from a private hospital/clinic has decreased significantly in all five cities. Across states the proportion of respondents who would visit a private hospital/clinic was reported to be highest in Andhra Pradesh (41%) and lowest in Goa (23%).

Sexual Behaviour and Condom Usage

- The proportion of respondents who had first sex with any female partner at less than 19 years of age was reported to be highest in Delhi (52%), Chennai (50.5%) and lowest in Bangalore (12.4%). Among the five states, this proportion was reported to be highest in Goa (54%) and lowest in Kerala (8%).

- The median age at first sex with any female partner ranged from 17 to 23 years across all 10 survey locations.
- Among the five cities covered, respondents reporting sexual intercourse with any female partner in the last six months was highest in Delhi (69.9%), Mumbai (25.9%) and lowest proportion was reported in Chennai (12.6%). Across states, highest proportion of respondents in Andhra Pradesh (54.8%) had sex with any female partner in last six months, whereas the lowest proportion was reported in Kerala (30.4%).
- Highest proportion of respondents in Delhi (70%) reportedly used condom while having sex with a female partner the last time whereas only 11 percent in Bangalore affirmed the same. Across states, highest proportion of respondents in Gujarat (51%) reported condom use, during last sex with female partner and lowest was reported in Uttar Pradesh (19%).
- In all cities covered, consistent use of condom with female partner in last six months was reported to be highest in Kolkata and Mumbai (33%) and lowest in Chennai (8.8%). This proportion showed a significant increase in Bangalore, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai while in Chennai it has decreased significantly when compared with BSS 2001.
- The median age at first sex with commercial partner ranged from 17 to 22 years in all 10 survey locations. The median age was reported to be highest in Bangalore (22 years), followed by Gujarat (21 years) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (17 years).
- Highest proportion of respondents reporting having had sex with commercial male partners in last month was highest in Delhi (68.5%), followed by Bangalore (64%) and lowest in Mumbai (9%). Also, this proportion showed a significant increase since National BSS 2001 in Bangalore, Chennai and Delhi, while in Mumbai the proportion remained almost the same. Across the states, in Uttar Pradesh (61%) highest proportion of respondents reported having sex with commercial male partner in last one month.
- Among all cities, proportion of respondents who reported sex with a non-commercial male partner in last one month was highest in Kolkata (85.6%) and lowest in Bangalore (48.9%). It was observed that in Goa (96%), highest proportion of respondents reported having sex with non-commercial male partner in last one month and lowest was reported in Kerala (40%).
- The median number of commercial male partners during last one month ranged from 2 to 30 in all the 10 survey locations covered. The highest median was reported in Bangalore (30), followed by Chennai (10), Andhra Pradesh (6), Kerala (4) and lowest in Delhi and Mumbai (2).
- In all the 10 survey locations, the median number of non-commercial male partners in last one month ranged from one (Delhi) to 15 (Bangalore).
- Among the MSM who had sex with a commercial partner in last one month, 41 percent (Delhi) to 64 percent (Kolkata) had used condom last time. In all states, highest proportion of respondents who used condom last time with commercial partner was reported in Goa (87%) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (13%).
- Highest proportion of respondents in Mumbai (88%) used condom last time with non-commercial partner and this proportion was lowest in Delhi (46%).
- The proportion of respondents who reported consistent condom use with commercial partner in last six months was highest in Mumbai (53%) and lowest in Delhi (19%). Also, the proportion has increased significantly in all the cities. Among the states, 65 percent in Goa reported condom use consistently in last six months. This proportion was lowest in Uttar Pradesh (7%).
- Among the respondents who had sex with a non-commercial partner, highest proportion in Mumbai (79%) reported consistent condom use whereas the proportion was lowest in Delhi (14%).

Other Salient Observations

- Across the metros, highest proportion of respondents in Bangalore (53%) reported very high chance of getting HIV/AIDS infection and lowest was reported to be in Delhi (19.6%). Out of all the states covered, in Goa (58.6%) highest proportion of respondents perceived very high chances of getting HIV/AIDS infection and lowest in Gujarat (0.0%).
- In all survey locations the proportion of respondents who reported that it was possible for them to get a confidential HIV test was highest in Goa (97.6%), followed by Kolkata and Mumbai (89.3%), Bangalore (77.4%) and lowest in Delhi (67.4%).
- The proportion of respondents who reported having undergone an HIV test was highest in Mumbai (69%) and lowest in Delhi (21%). Among states covered, highest proportion of respondents in Goa (69%) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (3%) reported that they had undergone an HIV test.
- Overall in the cities covered, in Bangalore (88%) highest proportion of respondents reported that they have received interpersonal communication on STI/HIV/AIDS in last one year, while in Delhi (32%) this proportion was reported to be lowest. Among the states, proportion of respondents who received interpersonal communication was highest in Goa (97%) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (17%).

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Respondents' Profile

- Operational definition of Injecting Drug Users was “men and women who have injected drugs in the last three months”.
- At the national level, a total of 2677 interviews were completed.
- Majority of the respondents across the survey locations were in the age group of 26 to 35 years and the median age of the respondents ranged between 25 and 38 years.
- The proportion of illiterate respondents was highest in Delhi (43%) and lowest in Bangalore (2%).
- Nearly one-third of the respondents in Chennai and Manipur and over half in Delhi, Kolkata and Bangalore were ever married. Except in Chennai, in all other locations this proportion has increased since the National BSS 2006.
- The proportion of respondents who were currently unmarried and not living with any sexual partner varied between 34 percent in Mumbai and 74 percent in Kerala. The proportion of such respondents has significantly declined across all locations except Chennai.
- Majority of the respondents in Chennai were local transport workers (38%) and unemployed (9%) while in Kolkata, casual labourers constituted one-third of the respondents. Almost half of the respondents in Mumbai and one-third in Sikkim were unemployed. In Punjab and Haryana, about one-fifth of the respondents were truck drivers.
- Across all survey locations, majority of the respondents reportedly stayed in the same city where the interview was conducted. Of the respondents who resided in the same city, 93 percent in Manipur and 92 percent in Kerala had lived in the same city since birth. This proportion was reported to be lowest in Delhi and Mumbai at about 43 percent.
- Most of the respondents (90%) in Punjab and Haryana reported that they ever had alcohol and the lowest proportions were reported in Delhi (60%) and Mumbai (65%). Overall, it was observed that alcohol usage among the respondents had declined since National BSS 2001 across all the locations except Manipur.

Drug Use

- The mean age of starting injecting drugs ranged from 22 years in Sikkim to 30 years in Kolkata. As compared to National BSS 2001, the mean age of starting injecting drugs has increased significantly in Kolkata, Manipur and Mumbai.
- More than half of the respondents in Kolkata and Kerala reported injecting drugs more than once a day indicating the severity of the problem in these areas. This proportion was observed to decline significantly across the locations except Kolkata where it increased.
- Buprenorphine was reported mostly in Kolkata (44%) and Chennai (58%) while heroin was widely used in Manipur (79%), Chennai (52%) and Mumbai (41%).

Needle and Syringe Sharing Behaviour

- Across survey locations, relatively higher proportion in Sikkim (71%), Chennai (62%), Manipur (26%) and lowest in Kolkata (12%) reported injecting drugs with a used needle or syringe in last one month.
- Across locations, 26 percent of respondents in Sikkim reported sharing a needle every time, followed by Kerala (11%). It is reported lowest in Haryana and Kolkata (1%).
- On being asked whether they could obtain new/unused needles/syringes when they needed them, more than 90 percent of the respondents in nine of the ten survey locations answered in the affirmative.
- Sixty three percent of the respondents in Bangalore and 46 percent in Delhi reported that they had used a pre-filled syringe in the last month. The proportion was lowest in Kolkata at five percent.
- Across all the survey locations maximum proportion of respondents reported that they have never received any treatment. This proportion was reported to be highest in Punjab (88%) and Haryana (80%) and lowest in Kolkata (33%) and Sikkim (47%).

Awareness of HIV/AIDS

- The proportion of respondents who had ever heard of HIV/AIDS was significantly high across all the survey locations with all the respondents aware in Manipur, Bangalore and Sikkim.
- The proportion of respondents aware of needle sharing as one of the major modes of HIV transmission was reported to be highest in Manipur (99%) and Kolkata (98%) and lowest in Punjab (76%) and Delhi (86%).
- Most of the respondents were aware of consistent condom use (67-98%) as well as having one uninfected faithful partner (60-94%) as methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS. This proportion has increased significantly in all locations, except Delhi where the proportion was almost the same as compared to BSS 2001.
- The proportion of respondents aware of both methods of prevention i.e. consistent condom use and uninfected faithful partner was reported highest in Chennai (88%) and lowest in Delhi (46%) and Sikkim (58%). When compared with BSS 2001, a significant increase was seen in all locations except Mumbai and Delhi where the proportion has declined significantly.
- The proportion of respondents aware of the fact that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing a meal varied between 70 and 98 percent across all survey locations. Highest proportion of respondents in Manipur (94%) were aware that a healthy looking person could be suffering from HIV and the lowest was reported in Bangalore (34%) and Punjab (59%).
- The proportion of respondents who correctly identified all three issues i.e. “a person cannot have HIV by sharing a meal with someone who is infected”; “a person cannot get HIV/AIDS

from mosquito bite” and “a healthy looking person could be suffering from HIV” was reported highest in Manipur (89%) and lowest in Delhi (30%). This proportion showed a significant increase in all locations except Chennai where this proportion has declined from BSS 2001.

Awareness of STDs, STD Prevalence and Treatment Seeking Behaviour

- The proportion of respondents aware of STDs varied between 42 (Kerala) and 90 percent (Haryana) across different survey locations.
- About 89 percent of respondents in Haryana were aware of STD symptoms among women and lowest awareness levels were reported in Kerala (40%) and Mumbai (58%).
- The proportion of respondents aware of other symptoms among men was reported to be highest in Haryana (85%) and Punjab (83%) and lowest in Kerala (40%) and Mumbai (56%).
- The proportion of respondents who reported genital discharge in last 12 months was highest in Delhi (29%) and Mumbai (25%) and lowest in Kolkata (2%) and Haryana (3%). Less than one-fourth of the respondents in all survey locations except Delhi (27%) reportedly had ulcer/sore in last 12 months. The proportion of respondents who reported burning pain during urination was highest in Delhi (63%) and Mumbai (44%) and lowest in Kolkata (2%) and Punjab (10%).
- The proportion of respondents who didn't undergo any treatment was reported highest in Bangalore (60%) and Kerala (49%) and lowest in Punjab (2%) and Kolkata (8%). About 70 percent of respondents in Manipur reported that they visited private hospital/clinic, followed by Punjab (58%) and lowest proportion was reported in Bangalore (7%) and Chennai (9%). Among all survey locations, the proportion of respondents who went to a government hospital at last episode was highest in Sikkim (45%) and Manipur (34%), followed by Kolkata (33%), Delhi (12%) and lowest in Bangalore (9%).
- In all survey locations, except Bangalore and Punjab, highest proportion of respondents reported that they would seek treatment from a government hospital for future episodes. In those two locations, preference was higher for private hospital/clinic. Across all survey locations, except Delhi the proportion of respondents who would seek treatment from government hospital has decreased significantly from BSS 2001.

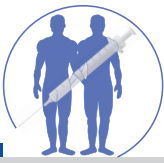
Sexual Behaviour and Condom Usage

- In all locations, except Bangalore, Manipur and Kerala more than three-fourths of the respondents ever had sexual intercourse, with highest proportion in Haryana (96%) and Mumbai (95%) and lowest in Kerala (66%) and Manipur (70%).
- The median age at first sex ranged from 18 to 24 years across various survey locations with highest in Manipur and lowest in Delhi, Kolkata and Haryana.
- The proportion of respondents who had sex with any commercial partner in last 12 months was reported to be highest in Punjab (56%), Delhi and Mumbai (49%) and lowest in Kerala (7%) and Chennai (10%).
- Overall not very high proportion of respondents had sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months, highest being reported in Sikkim (36%), followed by Delhi (31%) and lowest in Bangalore (7.4%).
- In all locations except Delhi and Mumbai, highest proportion of respondents had sex with regular partner in the last 12 months with highest proportion reported in Punjab (56%) and Haryana (58%) and lowest in Kerala (14%) and Chennai (18%).

- In Manipur all respondents who had sex with any commercial partner in last 12 months used condom the last time, followed by Haryana (95%) and lowest in Kerala (44%) and Chennai (46%). Except in Chennai, at the other four locations, condom use with commercial partner during last sex has increased since BSS 2001. The proportion of respondents who used condom last time with non-regular partner was reported highest in Mumbai (73%) and Manipur (72%) and lowest in Bangalore (11%). Of all the respondents who had sex with any regular partner, more than half in Sikkim (58%) and Mumbai (53%) reported using a condom last time. This proportion was reported to be lowest in Bangalore (7%) and Kerala (13%).
- The proportion of respondents who consistently used condom with commercial partner was reported highest in Haryana (79%) and Manipur (70%) and lowest in Kerala (13%). Of the respondents who had sex with non-regular partner, in Manipur (48%) and Mumbai (44%) highest proportion of respondents reported consistent use of condom. This proportion was reported lowest in Bangalore (6%) and Sikkim (19%). The proportion of respondents who consistently used condom with regular partner was highest in Chennai (18%) and Sikkim (17%) and nil in Kerala and Punjab.

Other Salient Observations

- Highest proportion of respondents in Kolkata (56%) and Sikkim (54%) reported very high chance of getting HIV/AIDS infection and it was lowest in Punjab (5%) and Bangalore (6%). The proportion of respondents who reported moderate chance of getting HIV/AIDS infection was reported to be highest in Chennai (51%), followed by Punjab (41%), Kerala (21%) and lowest in Mumbai (14%).
- Sixty three to ninety three percent of the respondents across survey locations perceived that it was possible for them to get a confidential HIV test done to find out if they were infected with HIV.
- Compared to 4 to 22 percent of the respondents in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Chennai and Bangalore, 35 (Mumbai) to 79 percent (Kolkata) of the respondents in rest of the locations had ever undergone an HIV test. In all locations, the proportion of respondents who reported voluntary testing was highest in Punjab (100%) and Sikkim (81%) and lowest in Haryana (50%) and Manipur (51%). The proportion of respondents who found the result of the test was highest in Manipur (99%) and Kerala (98%) and lowest in Delhi (74%) and Sikkim (78%).
- The proportion of respondents who reported that they received interpersonal communication on STI/HIV/AIDS in last one year was highest in Kolkata (83%) and Manipur (76%) and lowest in Punjab (10%) and Haryana (25%).
- The proportion of respondents who attended or participated in any campaign or meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS in last one year was reported to be highest in Manipur (61%) and Kolkata (53%) and lowest in Punjab (2%).



Introduction

1.1 Background

India has seen an increase in the number of its people living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which causes Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), from a few thousand in the early 1990s to around 2.47 million in 2006 out of which 39 percent are women and 3.8 percent are children. A total of 1,99,453 AIDS cases have been reported since 1986 till 31st December 2007. Many of the AIDS cases in India go unreported due to low level of awareness regarding HIV and AIDS.

The epidemic in India is a concentrated one. HIV prevalence among the high risk groups such as Female Sex Workers (FSWs), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) is six to eight times higher than among the general population. In 2006, injecting drug use and homosexual route of transmission among men emerged as very important modes of HIV transmission apart from the heterosexual mode through commercial sex.

HIV transmission through sex between men is a major cause for concern in many parts of India. HIV prevalence is high among MSM in states such as Maharashtra, Manipur, Karnataka and Delhi. Some studies show that nearly five percent of all sexually active males in India have sex with other men, with Chennai, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa reporting the highest number of cases. Recent research has shown that many MSM also have sex with women. Also, a study in Andhra Pradesh found that 42 percent of MSM in the sample were married; that 50 percent had sexual relations with a woman in the last three months and that just under half had not used a condom. Therefore, attention currently focuses on areas with high rates of recorded prevalence, and concern is about what might be happening in vast areas of the country for which there is little data available.

HIV infection among IDUs first appeared in the north eastern state of Manipur. HIV prevalence among IDUs in Manipur and other north eastern states has remained very high all these years. Injecting drug use is also a major problem in urban areas such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi and Chennai. In 2006, new pockets of epidemic among IDUs were identified in several other parts of the country such as Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab, Chandigarh and Orissa.

Behavioural Surveillance is one of the four components of surveillance for HIV infection. The second generation surveillance for HIV emphasises the significance of understanding the behavioural patterns and trends that increase the emergence of HIV epidemic. Behavioural Surveillance not only gives a warning signal for newly emerging pockets of infection but also provides rich inputs to plan preventive interventions and awareness campaigns. Behavioural Surveillance is identified as an essential part of HIV Surveillance in the country that will aid national as well as sub-national planners and administrators for taking appropriate and evidence-based programmatic decisions to tackle the HIV epidemic. National AIDS Prevention and Control Policy of Government of India also advocates periodic Behavioural Surveillance Surveys in the country.

1.2 Need for the Study

The expanding epidemic of HIV demands that evaluation of intervention programmes and their impact on the awareness and perception of people is very essential. The reason being that HIV prevention depends on changing risk behaviour. This includes increasing condom use and reducing number of sex partners among sexually active people, reducing needle sharing behaviour among IDUs and delaying the onset of first sexual intercourse among young people - to name a few.

Undertaking Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) helps in monitoring changes in behavioural aspects of specific population groups vulnerable to HIV infection. Thus, it is imperative to conduct BSS at certain periodicity to track behaviour change in a systematic way. The objective of conducting BSS may thus be summarised as follows:

- Identifying sub-populations with high risk behaviour
- Identifying specific behaviour in need of change
- Providing indicators to monitor programme success and identifying persistent problem areas
- Serving as an advocacy and policy tool
- Supplying data to be used for cross country and cross regional comparisons of behavioural risks.

The conceptual premise of BSS is based on classical HIV and STD serologic surveillance methods that comprise repeated cross-sectional sentinel surveys of key population groups. The purpose of this survey is to systematically monitor trends in behavioural indicators over a period of time that helps implementers to understand the outcome of interventions being carried out among the select population sub-groups.

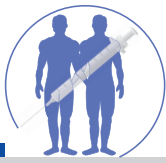
One of the most important characteristics of BSS is its consistency over time. It employs a consistent sampling methodology and data collection methods for tracking a consistent set of behavioural indicators over time. The entire approach is designed to allow for reliable tracking of trends over time. Thus, the aim of carrying out BSS 2006 was to assess and measure behavioural changes from BSS 2001 and also to know the current risk behaviour in specific populations in India.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The present study was commissioned by the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) for establishing parameters related to:

- Trends of behavioural (including care and support) indicators so as to inform programme development for the expansion of interventions leading to reduction in the transmission of HIV/AIDS and STDs in India.
- Assess the level of awareness, knowledge, attitude and behaviour with regard to STD/HIV/AIDS among different population groups.

The present report provides detailed findings of BSS 2006 among two high-risk population groups of IDUs and MSM, seeking their present status on awareness, knowledge, attitude and behaviour with regard to STD/HIV/AIDS. The detailed methodology/sampling design of the National BSS 2006 has been discussed in Chapter 2.



Methodology and Sampling Design

This chapter presents an overview of the methodology and sampling design of National Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) 2006 among Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs).

2.1 Consultative Process in Planning the Survey

While planning for BSS, it was felt to be very important that all the key stakeholders 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 of the planning stage of this survey. A Technical Resource Group (TRG) was constituted by NACO that included members from different national and international organisations such as UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO, NIMS, Clinton Foundation, RCSHA and Population Council. Meeting with the TRG were held on a weekly basis at every stage of the study to review progress and plan for the effective use of the emerging data. The TRG members continued to contribute ideas and exchange experiences throughout the survey.

2.2 Target Respondents

The target respondents were defined in a similar manner in BSS 2001 as follows:

- MSM - Men who had sex (manual/oral/anal) with other men in the last six months
- IDUs - Men and women who have injected addictive drugs in the last one month.

2.3 Core Indicators

All the key knowledge and behavioural indicators were to be estimated for each group covered under the survey. Some of the key indicators, with their standard definitions and time reference period, measured are given below:

- Awareness of HIV/AIDS
- Knowledge of HIV prevention methods
- No incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission
- Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)
- Knowledge of STD symptoms
- Age at first sex
- Sex with different type of sex partners
- Last time condom use with different type of sex partners
- Consistent condom use with different type of sex partners
- HIV risk perception
- Exposure to interventions.

Some additional indicators covered for IDUs were on drug use, injecting behaviour, needle/syringe sharing behaviour. For the MSM respondents, the additional indicators covered were sexual behaviour and condom usage with male partners.

2.4 Coverage of the Survey

Among MSM, the survey was carried out in five locations in BSS 2001 - Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai. In BSS 2006 it was decided that the survey would be carried out across ten locations and the five locations added were Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, and Uttar Pradesh.

Among IDUs, during 2001 the survey was conducted in five locations across the country, these were Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Manipur and Mumbai. In BSS 2006 five more locations were covered, that included Bangalore, Haryana, Kerala, Sikkim and Punjab. The selection of sites was based on the estimated size of these groups in different cities/states and on achieving a regional representation.

2.5 Development of Research Instruments and Manuals

Besides developing the entire BSS methodology and indicators, the standard BSS tools have also been developed over past decade. Consolidation of the questionnaires was undertaken after carrying out BSS in many developing countries. Since BSS is conducted over time to produce trends of behavioural indicators, it is vital that the tools set out to produce such trends remain the same every time. Minor changes in the questionnaires used in different phases and the order of questions can significantly influence responses and in turn might widen the gap between observed changes and real changes in behaviour.

With this in view, structured questionnaires used for BSS 2001 were adopted for BSS 2006 to collect the necessary information. The questionnaire was modified as per the responses to different questions in BSS 2001 questionnaires. Existing questions were modified and additional questions were added in discussion with TRG.

A detailed manual was prepared for field teams for their ready reference. The manual highlighted the survey objectives, methodology, techniques for interviewing and recording the answers.

Pre-testing of Tools

The questionnaire was finalised in consultation with TRG. Previous experiences showed that 'guilt' and 'cultural barrier' of discussing about 'sex and sexuality' remains high in this age group especially among females and in rural areas. In the context of Indian religion-cultural scenario, people are not very outspoken on sexual issues. Developing questionnaire that attempts to capture information on personal sexual practices should need to especially focus on the psyche of the respondents and probing techniques that is appropriate to this cultural context. Thus pre-testing of the questionnaire assumes significant importance.

In addition to the above, the questionnaire was pre-tested to check the following:

- Understandability of questions in terms of lucidity of translated language, level of ease with which respondent could identify with the terminology used in the questionnaire
- Logical flow in the questionnaire and sequence of questions
- Skipping orders in the questionnaires
- Exhaustiveness of the pre-coded responses and new responses.

In order to ascertain the suitability of questionnaires in actual field conditions, the questionnaire was pre-tested in the field across three states - Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa. The pre-test

results were shared with TRG and after taking their suggestions, the same were incorporated in the questionnaire.

Translation of Questionnaires

The finalised questionnaires were translated into the regional languages. The earlier version of translation done during BSS 2001 was also consulted. The questionnaires were back-translated into English to ensure that the meaning of the questions did not change while translating into regional languages. The bilingual questionnaires were printed in the required quantity.

2.6 Training of Field Teams

Orientation Meeting of Professionals and Field Executives

A three-day Training Workshop was organised in Delhi for all the study team members. It was held at Delhi from 26th to 28th April 2006. The entire study team, which would be involved in the study, research professionals as well as all state field coordinators, participated in the Training Workshop. Residential Training Workshop was organised so that all the participants could spend maximum time in understanding the questionnaires, methodology and survey protocols without any disturbances.

Observers from NACO, RCSHA and Population Council were also present to observe the proceedings and guide the teams. The objectives of the workshop were as follows:

- To develop the participants' understanding of the objectives of BSS and areas of enquiry covered by the assessment
- These must be understood well by the field team which is actually going to execute the study
- To explain to participants the correct method of completing the assessment
 - ◆ Method of sampling the respondent
 - ◆ Method of approaching and rapport building
 - ◆ Process of seeking consent
 - ◆ Method of asking questions/interviewing
- To develop the participants' understanding of issues related to sexuality, STIs and HIV/AIDS
- To sensitise participants about importance of informed consent, empathy and confidentiality
- To plan the field logistics and brainstorm on possible problems and what efforts to be made to solve these problems.

Major outcomes of the workshop were:

- An informed, sensitised, prepared and motivated field team
 - ◆ *Informed* about the objectives of the assessment and “correct ways of doing things” (protocols)
 - ◆ *Sensitised* about the nature of respondents, topics to be discussed and larger significance of the survey
 - ◆ *Prepared* to handle complex and unexpected problems in field
 - ◆ *Motivated* to complete the work despite challenges, initial refusals and failures
- Clear and uniform understanding among all participants about the various issues and protocols to be followed
- Finalised field plan.

Recruitment of Field Staff

While selecting fieldworkers, it was ensured that skilled investigators with prior experience of social research are recruited. Further, efforts were made to recruit fieldworkers who have

previously experience of BSS or mapping studies. ORG CSR has a panel of investigators who have previously received training on BSS and took part in the previous waves. The field executives and supervisors, who were involved in BSS 2001, were preferably involved in BSS 2006. In addition, key informants and members from the target groups and NGOs working with these target groups were also involved. However, for avoiding any subjective/objective bias in interviews, all of them were thoroughly trained during the training workshop, supervised very closely in the field and sent to a site (for fieldwork) where they were not known or not involved in any intervention project.

It may be mentioned here that irrespective of best efforts to deploy an experienced team, it has been observed that supervision and the depth of training received by the field team makes the actual difference in fieldwork quality. A good training and team spirit makes all the difference in field quality. Unlike other studies, the sexual health related studies require good communication skills and such interviewers should be sensitive and bold enough to deal with the unforeseen situations in the field, many of which might appear as ‘cultural shock’ to the common man. The previous experience of conducting BSS in different part of the country suggested that ‘training’ and continuous debriefing was the best strategy to mould such investigators, enabling them to work effectively. Keeping in mind the dropout rate, 20 percent extra investigators were recruited and trained.

Training of Field Staff

‘Training’ has a very special connotation and is a rigorous affair in BSS. This training for the investigators and supervisors was designed to impart and develop all round understanding of the relevant issues and necessary skills to objectively interact with the members of the select population groups. Thus, it not only lets the participant understand the inquiry areas of the survey but it also shapes up ‘attitude and skills’ of the fieldworkers to work among the target population.

The training programme was organised across all locations. Five days intensive training workshop for the study team was organised to train them thoroughly on scientific interview techniques and appropriate recording of responses. Training included interactive sessions at the classroom and field exposure visit in course of the training. Training was provided in regional languages. Resource persons from SACS and NGOs and STD specialists were invited to discuss issues on HIV/AIDS, STIs and ongoing prevention activities.

Most importantly, the issues of how to gain access to these hidden target groups and how to speak to them to elicit the required information were also discussed. The cooperation and active participation of the experts created the desired interactive ambiance in the training programme and it helped the participants to delve into the information areas and skills required to work in BSS.

A detailed training agenda was prepared and shared with all field executives. The main issues addressed in the training, were:

- Understanding the concepts of Sex and Sexuality, HIV/AIDS, STDs
- Understanding and familiarising with the lifestyles of the target population groups
- Self-introspection of one’s own ability and attitude to work with the ‘hard to reach populations’
- Inquiry areas of the questionnaires, questionnaire administration techniques

- Approach and probing techniques: How to approach, language, non-verbal expressions, documentation techniques, skills to handle agitated situation/respondents
- Selection of respondent Sampling techniques
- Other fieldwork protocols.

2.7 Sample Size Calculation

The sampling design was finalised with the TRG. While 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 behavioural indicators over time
- Sample size requirements are addressed here with respect to indicators measured as proportions.

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

- The initial or starting level of the key variable
- The magnitude of change that needs to be detected reliably
- The level of significance
- The power of estimation
- 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:

$$N = D^* \frac{[Z_{1-\alpha} \sqrt{2 P (1 - P)} + Z_{1-\beta} \sqrt{P_1 (1 - P_1) + P_2 (1 - P_2)}]^2}{(P_2 - P_1)^2}$$

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 to be detected

P = (P₁ + P₂)/2

Z_{1-α} = The Z - score corresponding to the desired level of significance

Z_{1-β} = The Z - score corresponding to the desired level of power

Using the above formula, the state-wise sample size per target group was calculated. The following table shows different target groups covered in the survey, key variables to be measured, estimated BSS 2001 value of the key variables and sample size.

Target groups	Key variable	Estimated 2001 value of key indicator (P ₁)	Domains	Estimated 2006 value (P ₂)	Sample size
Men who have Sex with Men	Consistent condom use with commercial partners in last three months	50%	Each location	65%	267
Injecting Drug Users	Consistent use of needles that no one else used in the last one month	50%	Each location	65%	267

While calculating the sample per target group the following assumptions were made in the above formula:

$$D = 2$$

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

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

2.8 Sampling Procedure

Two stage cluster sampling design was adopted for selecting target respondents in each location:

Stage I: Selection of Sites

Stage II: Selection of Target Respondents

Stage I: Selection of Sites (clusters)

The steps followed in the selection of sites for high risk target groups were as follows:

Step 1 : The list of sites was prepared and revalidated from the existing mapping information.

Step 2 : The sampling interval (SI) was calculated by dividing the total number of sites (M) by the number of sites to be selected (a) i.e. $SI = M/a$.

Step 3 : A random number (R) between 1 and SI was selected using random number table. The site on the numbered list corresponding to the random number was the first selected site.

Step 4 : Subsequent sites were selected by adding the sampling interval (SI) to the number identified in step 3.

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

Stage II: Selection of Target Respondents

The field teams reached the selected site at the beginning of the peak hour. If the number of high risk target respondents 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 was 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 interview.

The list of sites prepared at the time of mapping exercise in the state was updated before the selection of sites and the final list of selected sites was shared with TRG before the start of the survey.

2.8.1 Achieved Sample Sizes

The following table presents achieved sample sizes of the target respondents across different locations:

Sl. No.	Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	
	State	Sample
1.	Karnataka	270
2.	Tamil Nadu	270
3.	Delhi	270
4.	West Bengal	270
5.	Maharashtra	270
6.	Andhra Pradesh	270
7.	Gujarat	286
8.	Goa	169
9.	Uttar Pradesh	293
10.	Kerala	270
	Total	2638

Sl. No.	Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)	
	State	Sample
1.	Delhi	270
2.	Haryana	271
3.	Karnataka	270
4.	Kerala	267
5.	Maharashtra	266
6.	Manipur	270
7.	Punjab	270
8.	Sikkim	259
9.	Tamil Nadu	268
10.	West Bengal	266
	Total	2677

2.9 Fieldwork

The fieldwork was simultaneously launched all over India. It was initiated mid-July 2006 and was completed in September 2006. Each location had three to five teams each consisting of four field investigators and one supervisor.

The core research team members made a number of field visits across different locations for ensuring high quality of survey data. Field supervisors made at least 20 percent spot checks to ensure completeness and accuracy of the filled-up questionnaires. Detailed manual scrutiny of the filled-up questionnaires as well as the coding exercise was initiated by field supervisors during the fieldwork itself. NACO representatives and TRG members also made several field visits across different parts of the country and provided their valuable inputs.

2.10 Data Management and Data Analysis

Data Scrutiny

Before data entry, each and every questionnaire was scrutinised first in the respective state field offices and in the five data entry locations. About 20 coders and four coding supervisors were recruited across India. All coders and supervisors were briefed about study objectives. Professionals supervised the entire scrutiny operation for monitoring the quality output.

Data Management

In view of the large volume of data, the entire data entry was handled at five centres namely Delhi, Kolkata, Lucknow, Baroda and Hyderabad where facilities to handle large volumes of data are available. Data were entered in the Integrated System for Survey Analysis (ISSA) package. This package was preferred due to its in built capacity of making range and consistency checks. A senior system analyst with the support of a programmer monitored the data entry. About 10 percent of the questionnaires were double entered to ensure that error levels are below 0.5 percent. The results of the double data entry were shared with the TRG members.

Data Analysis

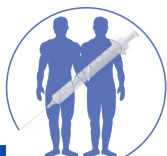
The core team members and the system analyst under the guidance of the team leader/core team prepared the analysis/tabulation plan. The tabulation plan was finalised in consultation with the TRG members. Estimates of all the key variables including the core indicators have

been calculated and presented in the following chapter. The required tables were generated using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS 10.0).

2.11 Quality Assurance Mechanisms

Although the mechanisms were mentioned in the earlier sections, they are summarised here as follows:

- Recruitment of professionals with prior experience of working in similar projects
- National level training programme for all the key research professionals and field staff
- State level training workshops for field interviewers and supervisors in all states
- Pretesting of tools and back translation of questionnaires from regional languages to English
- Regular field visits by senior professionals, TRG members and representatives from NACO
- Twenty percent spot checks for ensuring accuracy of the collected information during field visits
- Double data entry of 10 percent questionnaires
- Data analysis in consultation with TRG.



Men who have Sex with Men

3.1 Background

Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) are highly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS transmission and thus, are one of the key target groups for any intervention project. The National BSS in 2001 thus included this group to obtain information on prevalence of STDs, their treatment seeking behaviour, their sexual behaviour and condom usage, besides salient observations pertaining to their risk behaviour, knowledge and awareness related to transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS. The National Behavioural Surveillance Survey was conducted in 2006 to measure behavioural changes from BSS 2001.

3.2 Profile of the Respondents

This section presents some important variables (age, literacy status, occupation, status of sexual partnership, residential status, alcohol and drug use) which are important factors in assessing the perception and awareness level of the respondents.

3.2.1 Age of the Respondents

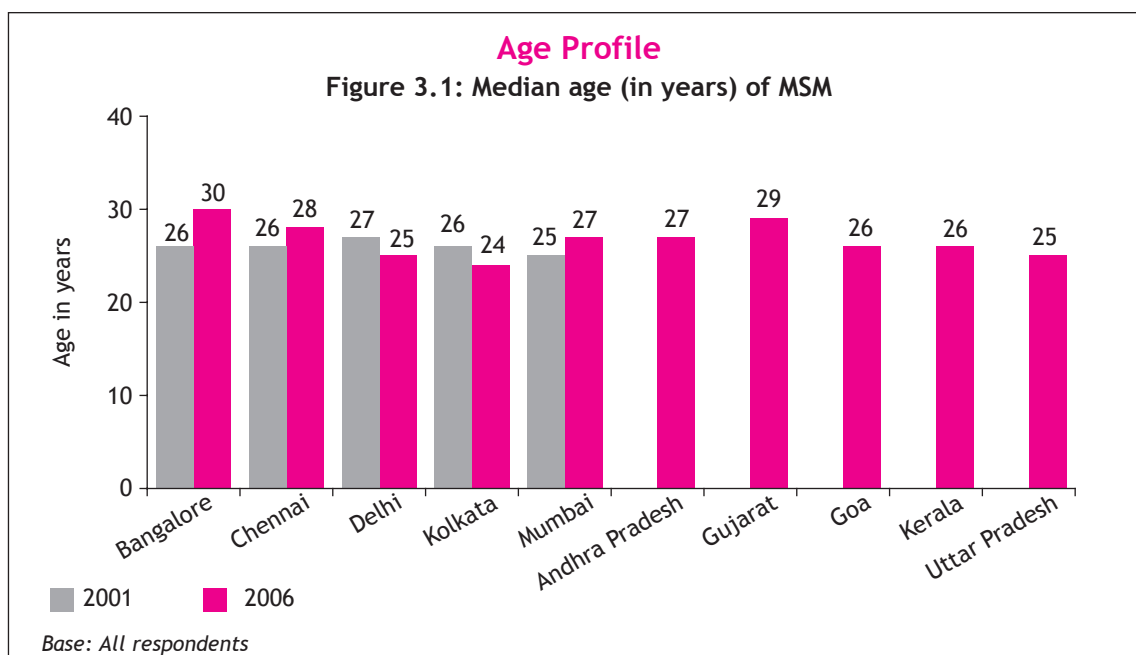
The age distribution of the respondents is presented in Table 3.1. Most of the respondents belonged to the age group of 26-35 years of age. Among the cities, the proportion of respondents between age group of 26 and 35 years was reported to be highest in Chennai (59.6%), followed by Bangalore (51.1%) and was lowest in Kolkata (32.6%). As compared to BSS 2001 the proportion of respondents within this age group has significantly increased in Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai. Further, in Kolkata the proportion showed significant decrease from BSS 2001. In all the states covered, the highest proportion of respondents within age group of 26-35 years was reported in Gujarat (54.9%) and lowest in Kerala (35.6%). In Kolkata, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh, greater proportion of respondents are in the age group of 19-25 years.

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of respondents by age (in years)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Age of respondents (in years)										Median age (in years)		Mean age (in years)	
		<19		19-25		26-35		36-45		> 45		2006	2001	2006	2001
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001				
1.	Bangalore	3.3	5.2	23.7	39.3	51.1	42.6	21.9	10.4	0.0	2.6	30	26	30.4	27.5
2.	Chennai	0.7	3.7	32.2	40.4	59.6	40.4	7.0	12.9	0.0	2.6	28	26	28.1	28.1
3.	Delhi	8.5	4.0	44.4	39.1	43.3	38.8	3.7	15.1	0.0	3.0	25	27	25.4	28.5
4.	Kolkata	15.2	7.0	47.8	40.4	32.6	37.8	4.1	10.0	0.4	4.8	24	26	24.5	27.8
5.	Mumbai	6.3	4.3	35.9	50.7	45.6	36.2	12.2	6.9	0.0	1.8	27	25	27.2	26.2
6.	Andhra Pradesh	1.1		40.0		44.1		12.6		2.2		27		28.4	
7.	Gujarat	2.8		22.4		54.9		16.8		2.1		29		30.0	
8.	Goa	1.2		37.9		51.5		6.5		3.0		26		27.8	
9.	Kerala	8.1		40.0		35.6		14.4		1.9		26		27.5	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	10.9		39.9		38.6		9.2		1.4		25		26.5	

Base: All respondents



The median age of respondents ranged from 24 years to 30 years, with the highest reported in Bangalore (30 years), Gujarat (29 years), followed by Chennai (28 years) and lowest in Kolkata (24 years). When compared with BSS 2001 the median age of respondents has significantly increased in three cities, Bangalore, Chennai and Mumbai, while it declined in Delhi and Kolkata.

3.2.2 Education Level of the Respondents

Table 3.2 presents the literacy status of respondents across the ten survey locations. Among the cities covered, highest proportion of illiterate respondents was reported from Delhi (34.8%) followed by Chennai (14.8%) and lowest in Kolkata (6.3%). When compared with BSS 2001, the proportion of illiterate respondents showed a significant increase in Delhi and Mumbai, while it was reported to be similar in Bangalore, Chennai and Kolkata. Among the states, proportion of illiterate respondents was reported to be highest in Uttar Pradesh (39.2%) and lowest in Goa (3.6%).

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of respondents by education level

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Education level			
		Illiterate*		Literate	
		2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	8.5	8.9	91.5	91.1
2.	Chennai	14.8	15.1	85.2	85.0
3.	Delhi	34.8	13.0	65.2	87.0
4.	Kolkata	6.3	5.9	93.7	94.0
5.	Mumbai	14.1	2.9	85.9	97.2
6.	Andhra Pradesh	15.9		84.1	
7.	Gujarat	7.7		92.3	
8.	Goa	3.6		96.4	
9.	Kerala	3.7		60.8	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	39.2		96.3	

Base: All respondents

*Includes those respondents who are literate without any formal education

Among the cities, the proportion of respondents educated beyond Higher Secondary level was reported to be highest in Bangalore (28.9%), followed by Kolkata (27.4%) and lowest in Delhi (1.5%). Also, the proportion showed significant increase from BSS 2001 in Bangalore and Kolkata. Further, in Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai the proportion declined significantly from BSS 2001. The proportion of respondents educated beyond Higher Secondary level was reported to be highest in Goa (14.8%), Uttar Pradesh (13.3%) and was reported to be lowest in Kerala (10.0%).

3.2.3 Occupation of the Respondents

As a part of the background information, the respondents were asked about their main occupation and data pertaining to the top five primary occupations of the respondents in all ten survey locations is reported in Table 3.3.

Overall, among the five cities, proportion of respondents engaged in service was reported to be highest in Mumbai (26.3%), followed by Chennai (20.7%) and was lowest in Bangalore (0.4%). On comparing with BSS 2001, it was observed that the proportion of respondents employed in service has significantly increased in Chennai and Kolkata, while in Bangalore, Delhi and Mumbai the proportion has decreased significantly. When compared among the states, it was observed that 50.9 percent of respondents in Goa were engaged in service, which was the highest among the five states covered, followed by Andhra Pradesh (23.0%) and lowest was reported in Uttar Pradesh (5.8%).

The proportion of respondents owning a shop or having a petty business was reported to be highest in Chennai (12.6%) among the cities, followed by Kolkata (11.5%) and lowest in Bangalore (2.2%). A significant decrease in this proportion was seen in Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai, while it remained almost the same in Kolkata. In all the states, highest proportion of respondents in Andhra Pradesh (15.2%) reported to be engaged in petty business or owning a small shop and lowest proportion was reported in Goa (3.6%).

Further, about one-fifth of the respondents in Bangalore and Mumbai were unemployed. About 24.4 percent of the respondents in Kolkata and 21.9 percent in Bangalore were students. This proportion in these two cities was observed to increase significantly from BSS 2001 proportion.

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of respondents by main occupation

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Main occupation											
		Service		Self employed professional/ Service		Petty business/ Small shop owner		Unemployed/ Not working/ Retired		Student		Others	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	0.4	16.7	1.9	7.8	2.2	15.2	18.9	17.0	21.9	8.5	0.0	34.8
2.	Chennai	20.7	16.9	4.8	1.1	12.6	16.5	7.0	9.6	3.7	4.0	27.8	51.7
3.	Delhi	5.2	25.8	0.0	6.0	8.5	14.4	10.7	12.0	2.6	4.3	10.4	37.1
4.	Kolkata	14.1	3.0	6.3	29.3	11.5	10.4	15.6	14.8	24.4	11.9	12.6	30.8
5.	Mumbai	26.3	40.9	5.2	21.4	2.6	8.0	20.4	9.8	11.1	8.7	0.0	11.2
6.	Andhra Pradesh	23.0		3.0		15.2		4.8		7.0		8.5	
7.	Gujarat	12.9		4.5		11.9		4.9		3.8		0.7	
8.	Goa	50.9		3.6		3.6		12.4		4.7		0.6	
9.	Kerala	17.0		4.4		4.4		14.1		11.1		7.0	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	5.8		0.7		10.9		4.8		10.2		12.6	

Base: All respondents

3.2.4 Marital Status of the Respondents

The marital status and the age at marriage of the respondents are presented in Table 3.4. All the respondents were asked whether they have been ever married to a female.

Among the cities, the proportion of ever married respondents was reported to be highest in Delhi (50.0%) and Bangalore (41.1%). The proportion was reported to be lowest in Kolkata (10.0%), Chennai (17.8%) and Mumbai (27%). Also, the proportion showed significant increase from BSS 2001 in Bangalore, while it remained almost the same in Delhi and Mumbai. Further, in Chennai and Kolkata the proportion declined significantly from BSS 2001.

The proportion of ever married respondents was reported to be highest in Gujarat (55.6%) and Andhra Pradesh (45.6%) among the states covered. The proportion was reported to be lowest in Goa (23.7%), Kerala (32.6%) and Uttar Pradesh (37.5%).

In all the five cities, the proportion of respondents who got married after the age of 25 years was considerably lower in BSS 2006 compared to BSS 2001. The median age at marriage varied between 20 (Delhi) to 25 years (Chennai) across cities. Among the states, the proportion of respondents who got married at an age less than 18 years was highest in Uttar Pradesh (29%) followed by Gujarat (4%). None of the respondents in Kerala and less than three percent in Andhra Pradesh and Goa got married before the age of 18 years. The median age at marriage was highest in Kerala (26 years) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (19 years) among the states.

The median age at marriage for all ever married respondents was highest in Chennai (25 years), followed by Mumbai (24 years), Bangalore (23 years), Kolkata (21 years) and was reported lowest in Delhi (20 years). The median age at marriage decreased in Delhi (22 to 20 years) and Kolkata (23 to 21 years) was compared with BSS 2001.

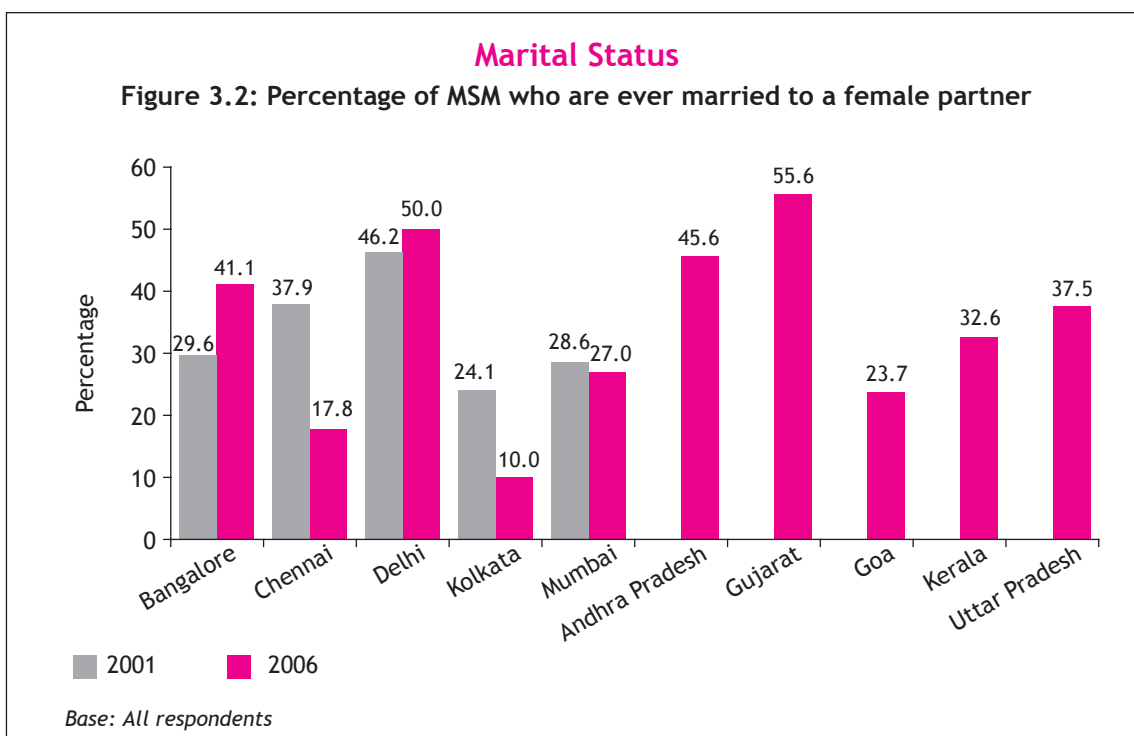
Among the states, the median age at marriage was reported to be lowest in Uttar Pradesh (19 years), while it was same in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat (22 years), followed by Goa (25 years) and was reported to be highest in Kerala (26 years).

Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of respondents by marital status and age at marriage

Sl. No.	City/State	Ever been married to a female partner*		Age at marriage (in years)**								Median age at marriage (in years)**		Mean age at marriage (in years)**	
				< 18		18-21		22-25		> 25					
				%		%		%		%					
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001		
1.	Bangalore	41.1	29.6	5.4	5.0	28.8	25.0	59.5	53.8	6.3	16.3	23	23	22.5	22.6
2.	Chennai	17.8	37.9	2.1	1.9	10.4	16.5	66.7	49.5	20.8	32.0	25	24	24.0	24.4
3.	Delhi	50.0	46.2	11.9	6.5	59.3	34.8	23.0	44.2	4.4	14.5	20	22	20.3	22.1
4.	Kolkata	10.0	24.1	7.4	13.8	44.4	23.1	22.2	35.4	25.9	27.7	21	23	22.0	22.8
5.	Mumbai	27.0	28.6	1.4	3.8	17.8	29.1	45.2	41.8	21.9	25.3	24	23	23.7	23.1
6.	Andhra Pradesh	45.6		1.6		42.3		53.7		2.4		22		21.8	
7.	Gujarat	55.6		4.4		42.8		45.9		6.3		22		21.4	
8.	Goa	23.7		2.5		15.0		45.0		37.5		25		24.7	
9.	Kerala	32.6				8.0		33.0		59.1		26		26.0	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	37.5		29.1		49.1		19.1		2.7		19		19.0	

*Base: All respondents for "Ever Married"

**Married respondents for "Age at Marriage"



3.2.5 Status of Sexual Partnership

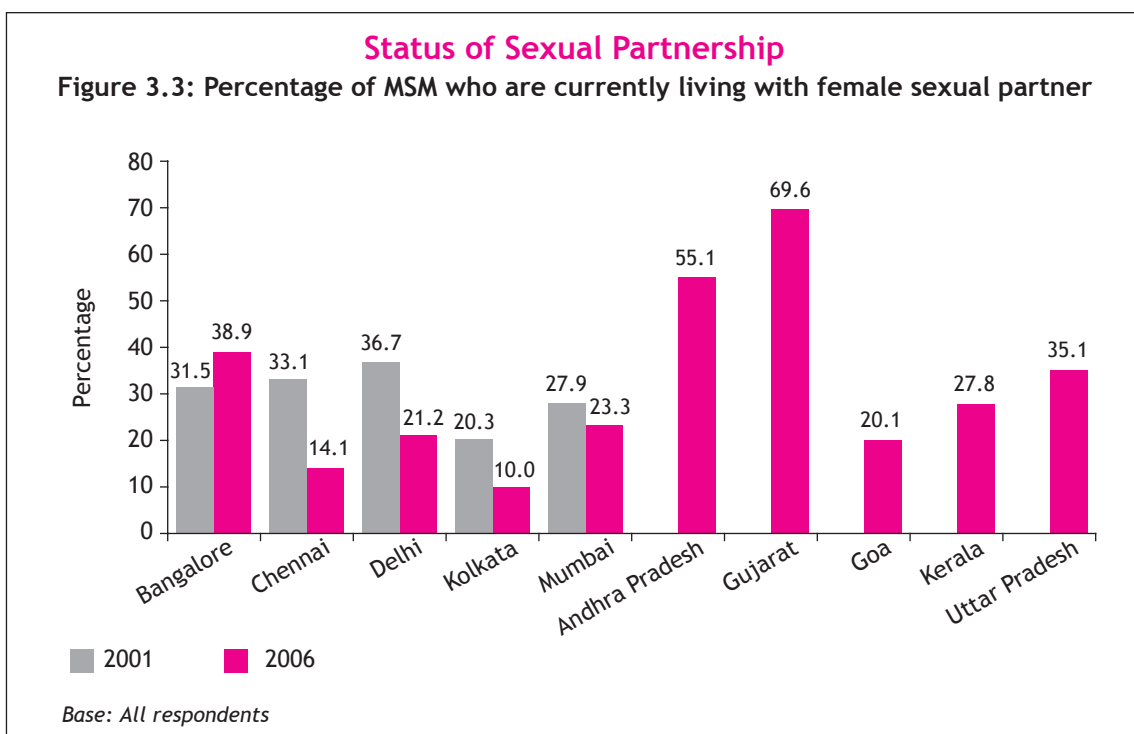
The respondents were asked whether they are currently married or living with or having a female sexual partner. The responses are tabulated in Table 3.5. The proportion of respondents who were currently married and living with spouse (female) was reported to be highest in Mumbai (22.6%), followed by Bangalore (22.2%) and lowest in Chennai (8.5%) when compared among the cities. On comparing with BSS 2001, an increase was observed in Mumbai, whereas, in Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi and Kolkata the proportion has decreased significantly from

Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of respondents by status of sexual partnership

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Status of sexual partnership									
		Currently married and living with spouse (female)		Currently married and living with other female sexual partner		Currently married and not living with spouse or other female sexual partner		Not currently married and living with female sexual partner		Not currently married and not living with female sexual partner	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	22.2	25.2	15.6	2.6	3.3	1.9	1.1	3.7	57.4	66.7
2.	Chennai	8.5	30.9	1.9	1.8	7.4	5.1	3.7	0.4	78.5	61.8
3.	Delhi	15.6	34.1	5.6	0.3	28.9	11.7	0.0	2.3	49.3	51.5
4.	Kolkata	9.6	18.9	0.0	0.7	0.4	4.4	0.4	0.7	89.6	75.2
5.	Mumbai	22.6	21.0	0.7	0.4	3.7	7.2	0.0	6.5	73.0	64.9
6.	Andhra Pradesh	43.3		1.1		1.1		10.7		39.6	
7.	Gujarat	52.1		0.7		4.5		16.8		21.7	
8.	Goa	19.5		0.6		3.6		0.0		0.0	
9.	Kerala	25.9		1.5		5.2		0.4		65.6	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	30.0		0.7		6.8		4.4		58.0	

Base: All respondents



BSS 2001. Among the states covered, 52.1 percent respondents in Gujarat reported to be currently married and living with spouse, followed by Andhra Pradesh (43.3%) and lowest percentage was reported in Goa (19.5%).

In all cities, proportion of currently married respondents was highest in Delhi (50.1%) and lowest in Kolkata (10%). When compared with BSS 2001, the proportion showed a significant increase in Bangalore and Delhi, while it remained the same in Mumbai. Further, a significant decrease was reported in Chennai and Kolkata. Overall in all states, proportion of currently married respondents was reported to be highest in Gujarat (57.3%), Andhra Pradesh (45.5%) and lowest in Goa (23.7%).

Among the cities, proportion of respondents living with a sexual partner was reported to be highest in Bangalore (38.9%) and Mumbai (23.3%) and lowest in Kolkata (10%). The proportion showed a decrease in all the cities except Bangalore. Among the states covered, 69.6 percent respondents in Gujarat reported to be living with sexual partner and the proportion was reported to be lowest in Goa (20.1%).

3.2.6 Residential Status of the Respondents

The respondents were asked whether they live in the same city where the interview was conducted, with whom do they stay and where do they stay. The proportion of respondents who reported staying in the same city where the interview was conducted, also proportion of those who are staying alone and not staying at a regular residence is presented in Table 3.6.

The table reveals that among the five cities covered, all respondents in Delhi reported living in the same city where their interview was conducted and the lowest was reported in Chennai (88.9%). Also, the proportion showed significant increase from BSS 2001 in Kolkata, while in Delhi it remained almost the same. Further, in Bangalore, Chennai and Mumbai the proportion declined significantly from BSS 2001. Among the states covered, Goa (97.6%) reported the highest proportion of respondents living in the same state where interview was conducted, followed by Uttar Pradesh (95.6%) and lowest in Kerala (83.3%).

Overall, among all cities covered, highest proportion of 36.7 percent respondents reported staying alone in Delhi, followed by Chennai where 25.2 percent respondents reported staying alone and lowest proportion was reported in Mumbai (8.9%). When compared with BSS 2001, the proportion of respondents staying alone has increased significantly in all the cities. Among the states, highest proportion of respondents staying alone was reported in Uttar Pradesh (15.0%), Gujarat (14.0%) and lowest in Kerala (5.2%).

The proportion of respondents not staying in their residence was highest in Delhi (42.6%) and lowest in Kolkata (4.4%), when compared among the cities. Whereas this proportion when compared with BSS 2001 showed a significant increase in four cities except Kolkata, where the proportion of respondents, not staying at a regular residence has decreased significantly from BSS 2001.

Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of respondents by residential status

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Residential status					
		Live in the city		Staying alone		Not staying at a regular residence	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	95.6	98.5	20.0	15.6	17.0	11.5
2.	Chennai	88.9	98.2	25.2	21.7	19.3	10.7
3.	Delhi	100.0	99.7	36.7	23.1	42.6	2.3
4.	Kolkata	99.6	77.4	14.1	5.9	4.4	6.3
5.	Mumbai	93.3	99.3	8.9	5.8	7.8	1.8
6.	Andhra Pradesh	92.2		10.7		1.5	
7.	Gujarat	90.6		14.0		8.4	
8.	Goa	97.6		11.2		3.0	
9.	Kerala	83.3		5.2		10.4	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	95.6		15.0		15.0	

Base: All respondents

3.2.7 Mobility Pattern of the Respondents

The respondents were asked whether and how frequently they travelled to other town or villages and the responses are tabulated in Table 3.7.

In the cities, a high proportion of respondents in Bangalore (81.5%) reported that they usually travel to other places, followed by Mumbai where 53.3 percent respondents reported travelling to other places and the lowest proportion of travel was reported in Kolkata (35.2%). Also, the proportion of respondents travelling to other places has decreased significantly in four cities, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai when compared with BSS 2001. Whereas, in Bangalore the proportion has increased significantly from 54.8 percent to 81.5 percent on comparing with BSS 2001. Among the states, a very high proportion of respondents in Andhra Pradesh (93.3%) reported that they usually travelled to other places and the lowest percent was reported in Goa (33.1%).

Among all cities covered, highest proportion of respondents in Mumbai (15.3%) and lowest in Bangalore (2.7%) said that they travelled weekly to other places. The proportion of respondents who travelled weekly showed a significant increase in Delhi and Mumbai when compared with

Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of respondents by mobility pattern

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Those who often travel*		Frequency of travel**				Purpose of travelling**			
				Weekly		Fortnightly		Meeting relatives/ friends		Pleasure trips	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	81.5	54.8	2.7	10.1	3.2	9.5	67.3	39.9	3.6	23.6
2.	Chennai	40.7	45.6	5.5	6.5	17.3	25.8	55.5	46.8	20.9	20.2
3.	Delhi	51.9	62.5	6.4	5.3	7.9	8.0	74.3	57.8	10.7	26.2
4.	Kolkata	35.2	45.9	7.4	8.1	3.2	4.0	26.3	44.7	45.3	38.7
5.	Mumbai	53.3	75.4	15.3	4.8	8.3	5.8	63.2	51.4	9.7	25.5
6.	Andhra Pradesh	93.3		19.4		13.5		53.2		3.6	
7.	Gujarat	47.9		38.0		10.9		24.8		15.3	
8.	Goa	33.1		37.5		21.4		51.8		16.1	
9.	Kerala	53.7		45.5		14.5		24.1		10.3	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	59.4		24.1		16.7		36.8		8.6	

*Base: All respondents

**Base: Those who often travel

BSS 2001. Further, in Bangalore, Chennai and Kolkata the proportion declined significantly from BSS 2001. When compared among the states, it was observed that in Kerala (45.5%) highest percentage of respondents reported travelling weekly and lowest was reported in Andhra Pradesh (19.4%).

The proportion of respondents who reported that they travel to meet relatives or friends was reported to be highest in Delhi (74.3%), followed by Bangalore (67.3%) and lowest in Kolkata (26.3%). When compared with BSS 2001, it was observed that proportion of respondents travelling to meet friends or relatives has increased in four cities, except Kolkata where the frequency of travel has also decreased significantly from BSS 2001. Among all states covered, proportion of respondents who reported travelling to meet friends or relatives was highest in Andhra Pradesh (53.2%), where maximum percent of respondents reported travelling to other places and lowest proportion was reported in Kerala (24.1%).

3.2.8 Substance Use (Alcohol/Drug/Injecting Drug)

The respondents were probed on different type of intoxicating substances they might be using, frequency of intake and consumption of such intoxicating substances prior to sexual intercourse. The responses are presented in Table 3.8 and 3.9.

Alcohol Intake

When compared among the five metros, proportion of respondents who reported ever consuming alcohol was highest in Delhi (74.4%) and lowest in Mumbai (36.3%). This proportion has increased in Bangalore, Delhi and Kolkata when compared with BSS 2001. Further, in Chennai and Mumbai the proportion of respondents who reported consuming alcohol has decreased significantly from BSS 2001. Among all states covered, proportion of respondents who reported consuming alcohol was highest in Goa (65.1%), Kerala (63.7%) and lowest in Gujarat (24.5%).

In Delhi (32.8%) highest percentage of respondents reported consuming alcohol daily and the lowest proportion was reported in Bangalore (8.7%) when compared among five cities. The proportion of respondents who consumed alcohol daily when compared with BSS 2001 has

increased significantly in Delhi and Mumbai, while in Kolkata it remained almost the same. In Bangalore and Chennai the proportion has decreased from BSS 2001. Among the states, in Goa, proportion of respondents reporting consuming alcohol daily was highest (30.0%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (20.8%) and lowest in Gujarat (7.1%).

Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of respondents by alcohol intake in last four weeks

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Ever had alcohol*		Frequency of alcohol intake in last four weeks**						Regularly drinking before sex**	
		2006	2001	Every day		At least once a week		Drinking in frequently		2006	2001
				2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001		
1.	Bangalore	68.1	67.4	8.7	24.7	70.1	41.8	21.2	33.5	7.6	19.8
2.	Chennai	72.6	82.0	14.3	16.6	54.6	46.6	31.1	36.8	12.2	26.0
3.	Delhi	74.4	70.2	32.8	19.0	34.8	30.5	32.4	50.5	16.9	10.0
4.	Kolkata	58.9	55.2	8.8	7.4	30.8	24.8	60.4	67.8	1.9	2.7
5.	Mumbai	36.3	59.4	22.4	8.5	35.7	26.8	41.9	64.7	21.4	11.0
6.	Andhra Pradesh	44.4		20.8		26.7		52.5		2.5	
7.	Gujarat	24.5		7.1		35.7		57.2		1.4	
8.	Goa	65.1		30.0		49.1		20.9		21.8	
9.	Kerala	63.7		15.1		27.9		57.0		8.7	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	62.8		13.6		34.8		51.6		12.0	

*Base: All respondents

**Base: Respondents who have ever had alcohol

The respondents were asked how frequently they consumed alcohol before having sex and the data for those who reported taking alcohol regularly is presented in the table. Among all cities, highest proportion of respondents in Mumbai (21.4%) reported they consumed alcohol regularly before sex and only 1.9 percent in Kolkata consumed alcohol regularly before sex. When compared within states, highest proportion of respondents in Goa (21.8%) and lowest in Gujarat (1.4%) regularly consumed alcohol before sex.

Drug Use

Intoxicating drug use among MSM was reported to be highest in Delhi (60.4%), followed by Bangalore (21.1%) and lowest in Chennai (2.2%) when compared among five cities covered. In Chennai and Kolkata, the proportion of respondents who ever tried any drug has decreased significantly from BSS 2001. In all states covered, 32.4 percent respondents in Uttar Pradesh reported they ever tried any drug whereas the proportion was lowest in Andhra Pradesh (0.4%).

When compared among the different type of drugs tried, it was observed that proportion of respondents who tried *Ganja* was maximum in all the ten survey locations. The highest proportion was reported in Kolkata (100.0%) and lowest in Bangalore (63.2%). Among the states, the highest proportion of respondents who tried *Ganja* was reported in Andhra Pradesh (100.0%) and lowest was reported in Gujarat (72.7%).

A high percentage of respondents in Delhi (30.1%) reported injecting intoxicating drugs and no respondent in Chennai and Kolkata reported injecting drugs in last 12 months. In the states covered, 9.1 percent respondents in Gujarat and Goa reported injecting drugs in last 12 months and lowest percentage was reported in Andhra Pradesh (0.0%). Injecting drug use among MSM has increased significantly from BSS 2001 in Delhi and Mumbai.

Table 3.9: Percentage distribution of respondents by drug usage pattern

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Ever tried any drug*		Type of drugs tried**								Injected drug in last 12 months**	
				Ganja		Barbiturate		Cannabis		Opium			
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	21.1	4.1	63.2	81.8	29.8	18.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	17.5	36.4
2.	Chennai	2.2	19.9	83.3	81.5	0.0	25.9	16.7	1.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	22.2
3.	Delhi	60.4	21.7	68.1	75.4	49.1	69.2	37.4	47.7	14.1	9.2	30.1	4.6
4.	Kolkata	7.0	10.0	100.0	74.1	0.0	25.9	0.0	14.8	5.3	3.7	0.0	3.7
5.	Mumbai	5.6	5.8	80.0	56.3	60.0	25.0	46.7	37.5	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0
6.	Andhra Pradesh	0.4		100.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
7.	Gujarat	7.7		72.7		59.1		0.0		45.5		9.1	
8.	Goa	6.5		81.8		0.0		18.2		9.1		9.1	
9.	Kerala	9.6		92.3		7.7		3.8		0.0		3.8	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	32.4		74.7		47.4		4.2		1.1		5.3	

*Base: All respondents for "Ever tried any drug"

**Base: All those who ever tried any drug for "Type of drugs tried" and "Injected drug in last 12 months"

3.3 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The following sections portray the awareness level among the respondents regarding different issues pertaining to prevention of HIV/AIDS and common myths associated with the spread of HIV/AIDS.

3.3.1 Ever Heard of HIV/AIDS

It needs to be mentioned here that in the BSS 2001 a single question was asked to ascertain the level of awareness on HIV/AIDS. These two terms in medical terminology have different connotations, though in common man's mind, they go together. Hence, in the BSS 2006 all the respondents were asked about each of these two terms to assess their awareness of the two terms individually. While asking this question proper care was taken not to mix HIV and AIDS. The interviewers provided no description about the disease or its symptoms and a spontaneous answer to this question was recorded. This section presents the percentage of respondents who had ever heard of either HIV or AIDS or both (Table 3.10) which is comparable to the baseline survey.

The table indicates that, among the cities, in Kolkata highest proportion (95.6%) of respondents reported they have heard about HIV/AIDS and lowest level was reported in Chennai and Delhi (79.6%). When compared with BSS 2001, the proportion showed an increase in Kolkata, whereas in rest of the cities, the proportion has declined from BSS 2001. Among the states, 98.8 percent of respondents reported that they had ever heard of HIV/AIDS in Goa and lowest was reported in Uttar Pradesh (47.8%).

3.3.2 Awareness of HIV Transmission through Needle Sharing/Mother to Child/Breast Feeding

To assess the awareness level regarding modes of transmission of HIV, the respondents were asked three questions on transmission of HIV. The questions were:

- Can a person get HIV/AIDS by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else who was infected?
- Can a pregnant woman infected with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her unborn child?
- Can a woman with HIV or AIDS transmit virus to her newborn child through breast feeding?

Table 3.10 presents the proportion of respondents who reported that HIV can be transmitted through needle sharing, from infected mother to her unborn child and through breast feeding.

Among all the cities covered, the proportion of respondents aware of transmission through needle sharing was highest in Kolkata and Mumbai (96.7%), followed by Delhi and Chennai (89.6%) and lowest in Bangalore (86.3%). Also, the proportion showed significant increase from BSS 2001 in Kolkata and Mumbai. Whereas in Bangalore, Chennai and Delhi the proportion of respondents aware of transmission through needle sharing has declined significantly from BSS 2001. Among the states, lowest level of awareness of needle sharing as a mode of transmission was observed in Gujarat (77.6%), Uttar Pradesh (78.5%) and highest was reported in Andhra Pradesh (95.6%).

The proportion of respondents aware of HIV transmission from mother to unborn child was reported to be highest in Mumbai (91.1%) and Kolkata (87.4%). When compared with BSS 2001, the proportion of respondents aware of transmission from mother to child has decreased in three cities Bangalore, Chennai and Delhi. Further, the proportions showed relative increase in Kolkata and Mumbai on comparing with BSS 2001. When compared among the states, proportion of respondents aware of vertical transmission (mother to child) was significantly low in Uttar Pradesh (61.1%), followed by Gujarat (71.0%) and highest in Goa (94.7%).

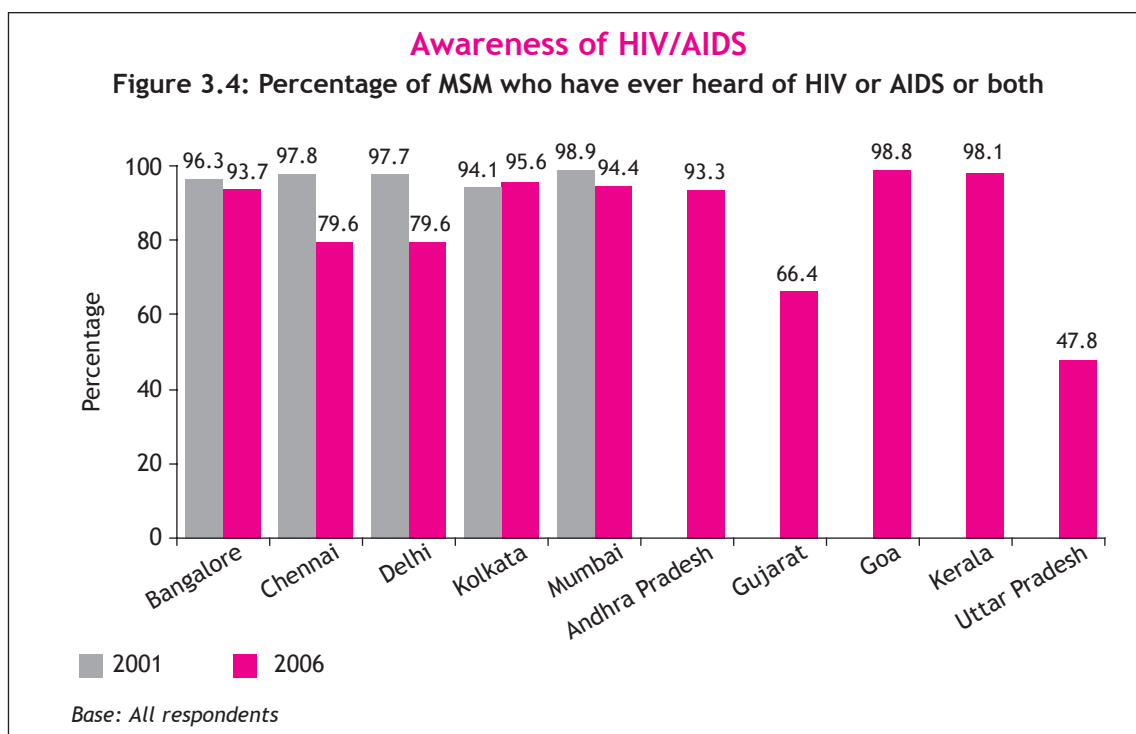
Table 3.10: Percentage of respondents who were aware of HIV/AIDS and various modes of HIV transmission

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS		Awareness of HIV transmission through					
				Needle sharing		Mother to unborn child		Breast feeding	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	93.7	96.3	86.3	92.2	76.7	93.0	75.2	90.0
2.	Chennai	79.6	97.8	89.6	91.9	82.6	91.5	67.0	71.7
3.	Delhi	79.6	97.7	89.6	94.6	80.0	91.6	47.0	74.6
4.	Kolkata	95.6	94.1	96.7	87.4	87.4	78.9	74.8	49.6
5.	Mumbai	94.4	98.9	96.7	94.9	91.1	88.0	81.9	73.2
6.	Andhra Pradesh	93.3		95.6		87.8		78.1	
7.	Gujarat	66.4		77.6		71.0		60.1	
8.	Goa	98.8		95.3		94.7		65.7	
9.	Kerala	98.1		94.8		87.4		68.1	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	47.8		78.5		61.1		34.5	

Base: All respondents

Among the cities covered, awareness of breast feeding as one of the modes of transmission was highest in Mumbai (81.9%) and Bangalore (75.2%). The proportion was reported to be lowest in Delhi (47.0%), Chennai (67.0%) and Kolkata (74.8%). In all the states, a relatively low proportion of respondents reported that “breast feeding” could be a mode of transmission of HIV. This was lowest in Uttar Pradesh (34.5%), Gujarat (60.1%) and highest in Andhra Pradesh (78.1%).



Overall, a relatively high proportion of respondents were aware that needle sharing can be a cause of HIV transmission. Also, awareness of all three modes of transmission was highest in Kolkata and Mumbai.

3.3.3 Awareness about Different Methods of Prevention

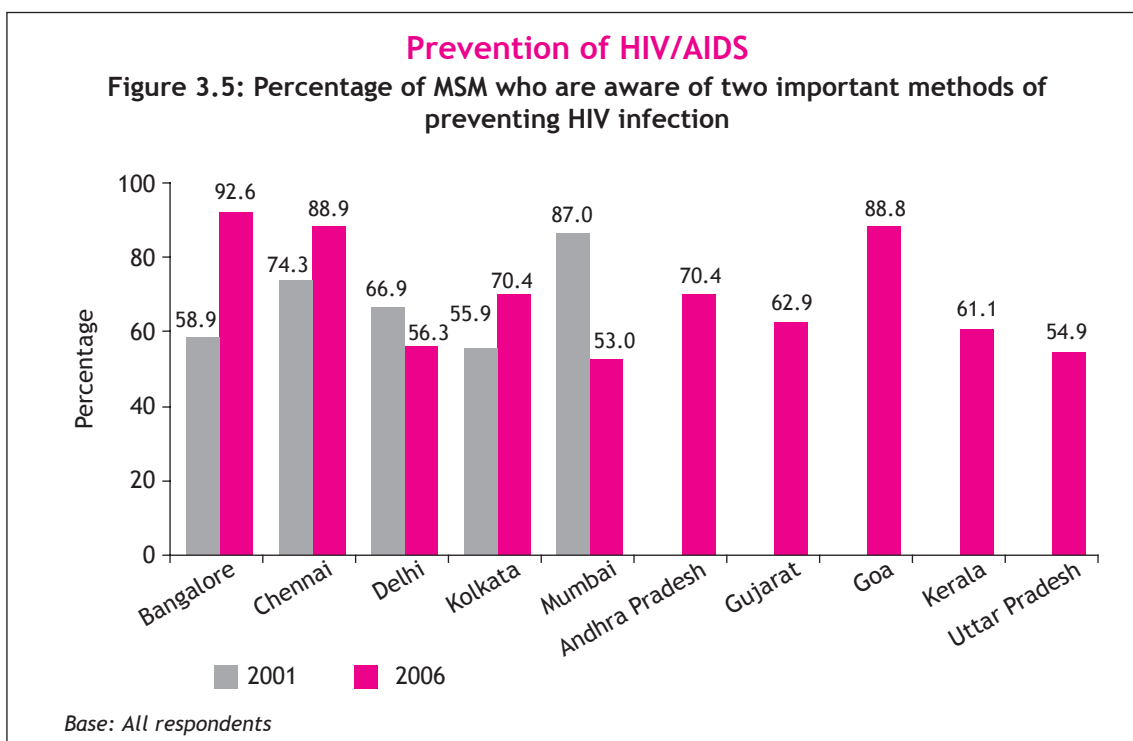
Among the five cities, a high proportion of respondents in Chennai (96.7%), followed by Bangalore (96.3%) and lowest in Delhi (84.4%) reported that using condoms consistently could protect people from HIV. This proportion has increased significantly in all four cities except Mumbai where the proportion is reported to be almost the same when compared with BSS 2001. In the states covered,

Table 3.11: Percentage of respondents who were aware of different methods of preventing HIV infection

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Awareness about different methods of prevention						Knowing first two methods of prevention i.e. consistent condom use and single sex partnership	
		Consistent condom use		Having one uninfected faithful sex partner		Sexual abstinence			
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	96.3	92.2	95.9	61.5	93.7	61.5	92.6	58.9
2.	Chennai	96.7	93.8	91.1	77.6	82.2	81.6	88.9	74.3
3.	Delhi	84.4	72.6	62.6	68.9	62.2	70.2	56.3	66.9
4.	Kolkata	90.7	65.6	76.7	61.5	61.5	68.5	70.4	55.9
5.	Mumbai	91.1	90.6	57.4	94.6	56.3	87.0	53.0	87.0
6.	Andhra Pradesh	82.2		84.4		80.0		70.4	
7.	Gujarat	89.9		68.2		65.7		62.9	
8.	Goa	98.8		89.3		88.8		88.8	
9.	Kerala	82.2		70.4		56.7		61.1	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	74.7		66.9		62.5		54.9	

Base: All respondents



98.8 percent respondents in Goa were aware that using condoms correctly could protect people from HIV and lowest level of awareness was reported in Uttar Pradesh (74.7%).

Among the cities, proportion of respondents aware of having one uninfected faithful sex partner as one of the prevention methods was highest in Bangalore (95.9%) and lowest in Mumbai (57.4%). Also, the proportion has increased significantly from BSS 2001 only in Bangalore, Chennai and Kolkata while in Delhi and Mumbai, it declined. Among the states, highest proportion was reported in Goa (89%) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (67%).

Among the cities, proportion of respondents reporting sexual abstinence as one of the prevention methods was highest in Bangalore (93.7%) and lowest in Mumbai (56.3%). The proportion has increased significantly from BSS 2001 only in Bangalore, while in Chennai it remained almost the same. Further, in Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai the proportion has decreased significantly when compared with BSS 2001. In states, highest proportion was reported in Goa (88.8%) and lowest in Kerala (56.7%).

In cities, awareness of first two methods of prevention i.e. consistent condom use and having single uninfected faithful sex partner was reported to be highest in Bangalore (92.6%), Chennai (88.9%) and lowest in Mumbai (53.0%). The proportion of respondents aware of the two methods of prevention showed a significant increase in Bangalore, Chennai and Kolkata, while, in Delhi and Mumbai it has decreased significantly from BSS 2001. Among the states, Goa (88.8%) has the highest level of awareness of both methods while Uttar Pradesh has the lowest (55%).

3.3.4 No Misconceptions about HIV Transmission

Those who were aware of HIV/AIDS were asked three questions on misconceptions related to the spread of HIV/AIDS to judge the level of their correct beliefs about HIV transmission. The questions were:

1. Can a person get HIV/AIDS by sharing a meal with someone who is infected?
2. Can a person get HIV/AIDS from mosquito bite?
3. Do you think that a healthy looking person may be suffering from HIV?

The data in Table 3.12 represents responses of respondents who were aware that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by sharing a meal and mosquito bite and those who were aware that a healthy looking person may be suffering from HIV.

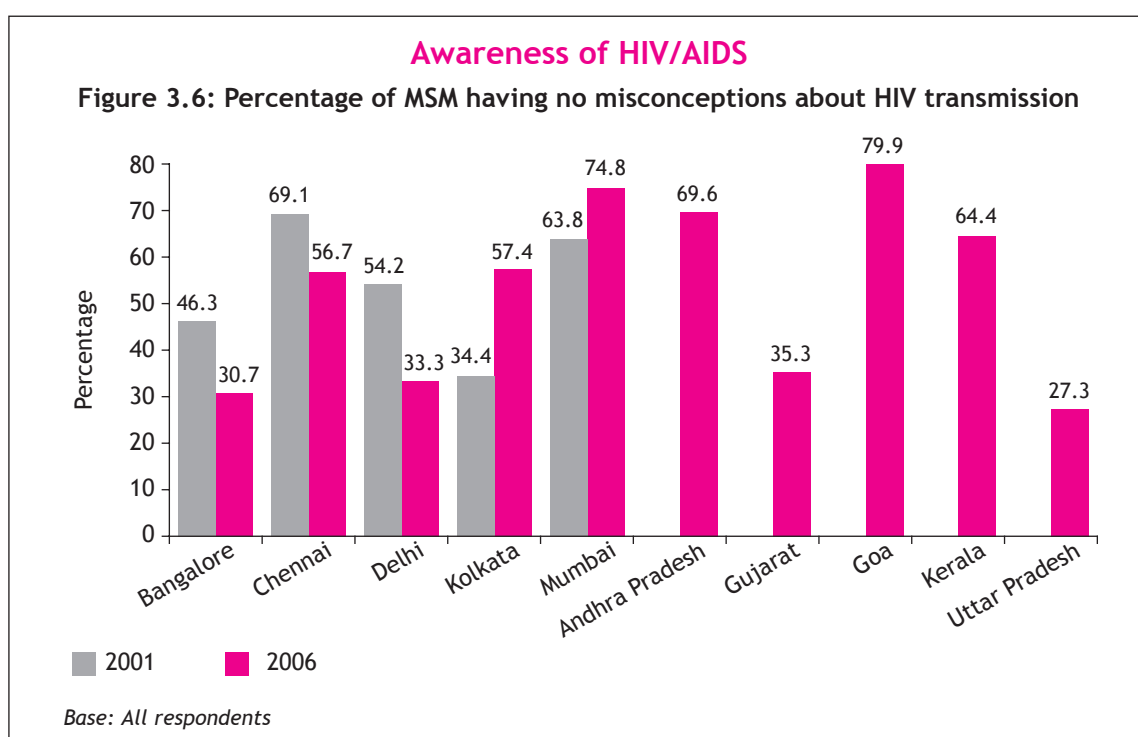
Across all metros, the highest proportion of respondents aware that HIV is not transmitted through sharing a meal with an infected person was reported in Mumbai (91.9%) and lowest awareness level was reported in Bangalore (41.1%). This proportion has increased significantly in Kolkata and Mumbai when compared with BSS 2001. Whereas in Bangalore, Chennai and Delhi the proportion has decreased significantly since BSS 2001. Among the states covered, highest proportion of respondents aware that HIV is not transmitted through sharing a meal was reported in Goa (96.4%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (85.6%) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (57.0%).

Table 3.12: Percentage of respondents having no misconceptions about HIV transmission

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Aware that HIV is not transmitted through				Aware that a healthy person may be suffering from HIV		Respondents correctly identifying all three issues	
		Sharing a meal		Mosquito bite		2006	2001	2006	2001
		2006	2001	2006	2001				
1.	Bangalore	41.1	88.5	73.7	88.5	83.7	55.2	30.7	46.3
2.	Chennai	74.8	90.8	82.2	89.7	76.7	75.7	56.7	69.1
3.	Delhi	74.4	84.3	61.1	81.3	61.1	70.2	33.3	54.2
4.	Kolkata	82.6	70.0	67.8	54.8	91.5	63.0	57.4	34.4
5.	Mumbai	91.9	86.6	88.9	75.4	81.9	88.8	74.8	63.8
6.	Andhra Pradesh	85.6		75.9		93.7		69.6	
7.	Gujarat	67.5		67.8		58.0		35.3	
8.	Goa	96.4		92.9		85.8		79.9	
9.	Kerala	84.8		74.4		93.3		64.4	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	57.0		47.8		53.9		27.3	

Base: All respondents



Among all cities, the proportion of respondents aware that HIV is not transmitted through mosquito bite was reported to be highest in Mumbai (88.9%) and lowest in Delhi (61.1%). Overall in all states, the proportion of respondents aware of mosquito bite not being a mode of HIV transmission was highest in Goa (92.9%) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (47.8%).

The respondents aware that a healthy looking person may be suffering from HIV were highest in Kolkata (91.5%) and lowest in Delhi (61.1%) among the cities covered. Also, the proportion has significantly increased from BSS 2001 in Bangalore, Chennai and Kolkata. While, proportion of respondents who were aware that a healthy looking person may be suffering from HIV has declined significantly in Delhi and Mumbai.

Among the cities, highest proportion of respondents in Mumbai (74.8%) correctly identified all the three issues and among the states the proportion was highest in Goa (79.9%). The proportion of respondents correctly identifying all three issues has increased in Mumbai and Kolkata from 2001.

3.3.5 Comprehensive Correct Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Prevention

Based on the information collected on awareness of different prevention methods, and misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS, a composite indicator that indicates comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention is constructed as 'Percentage of men who have sex with men who could correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (Consistent condom use and having one faithful uninfected sex partner), reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission (transmission of HIV/AIDS through mosquito bites and sharing of meals with HIV/AIDS patients), and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. The composite indicator constructed on the basis of above information is presented for both BSS 2001 and BSS 2006 in Table 3.13.

The proportion of respondents with comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention varied between 23 percent (Delhi) and 54 percent (Chennai) across cities and 16 to 75 percent across the five states covered for BSS among MSM. In Bangalore and Kolkata, this proportion has increased from BSS 2001 to BSS 2006.

Table 3.13: Proportion of respondents with comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	BSS 2006	BSS 2001
1.	Bangalore	27.4	25.6
2.	Chennai	54.4	55.8
3.	Delhi	22.6	34.1
4.	Kolkata	43.7	37.1
5.	Mumbai	42.6	58.1
6.	Andhra Pradesh	51.1	
7.	Gujarat	30.8	
8.	Goa	74.6	
9.	Kerala	41.9	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	16.0	

Base: All respondents

3.4 Awareness of STDs, Self-reported STD Prevalence and Treatment Seeking Behaviour

Awareness of STDs, their prevalence and the treatment seeking behaviour comprise an important part of the National 2006 Behavioural Surveillance Survey on HIV/AIDS.

3.4.1 Ever Heard of STDs

The respondents were asked whether they have ever heard of problems like genital discharge or genital ulcer/sore or burning while passing urine which people get through sexual intercourse. The responses of the respondents who reported yes are presented in Table 3.14.

Among the five cities covered, in Delhi (83.0%) highest proportion of respondents had heard of sexually transmitted diseases and the lowest awareness was reported in Mumbai where 40.7 percent respondents had heard of STDs. When compared with BSS 2001, in Chennai and Kolkata a significant increase was seen, while in rest of the cities, the proportion of respondents aware of STDs has decreased significantly from BSS 2001. Among the five states, 83.3 percent of respondents in Uttar Pradesh reported to be aware of STDs and the lowest was reported in Andhra Pradesh (55.2%).

3.4.2 Awareness of STD Symptoms

The data in Table 3.14 reveals that in Chennai (76.3%) highest proportion of respondents were aware of other STD symptoms in men and lowest proportion was reported in Mumbai (35.6%). When compared with BSS 2001 the proportion has increased significantly in Chennai and Kolkata. Also, in Bangalore, Delhi and Mumbai the proportion has declined significantly from BSS 2001. Among the states, proportion of respondents aware of other STD symptoms in men was highest in Goa (76.9%) and lowest in Andhra Pradesh (51.9%).

Among the five cities covered, proportion of respondents aware of other STD symptoms in women was highest in Bangalore (66.7%) and lowest in Mumbai (18.1%). Also, this proportion has increased significantly from BSS 2001 in Bangalore, Chennai and Kolkata. Further, the proportion

Table 3.14: Percentage of respondents who had ever heard of STDs and were aware of common STD symptoms among men and women

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Ever heard of STDs		Aware of other STD symptoms in			
				Men		Women	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	72.6	83.3	72.2	79.3	66.7	56.7
2.	Chennai	78.5	67.3	76.3	62.1	64.1	58.1
3.	Delhi	83.0	94.0	72.6	87.3	57.0	87.6
4.	Kolkata	71.9	64.8	65.9	61.9	50.7	49.6
5.	Mumbai	40.7	84.1	35.6	72.8	18.1	71.4
6.	Andhra Pradesh	55.2		51.9		23.7	
7.	Gujarat	76.9		68.9		46.9	
8.	Goa	80.5		76.9		52.7	
9.	Kerala	71.9		66.7		61.9	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	83.3		68.3		52.9	

Base: All respondents

of respondents aware of other STD symptoms in women showed a significant decrease in Delhi and Mumbai.

3.4.3 STD Prevalence

Table 3.15 presents findings on self-reported prevalence of genital discharge, genital ulcer/sore and burning pain during urination in the last 12 months among the respondents interviewed across the ten study locations.

Out of the three STD symptoms enquired, burning pain during urination is reported the highest in all survey locations except Kolkata.

Across the five cities, in Delhi (45.6%) highest proportion of respondents reported suffering from burning pain during urination, followed by Bangalore (28.9%) and lowest in Kolkata (2.2%). On comparison with BSS 2001, it was observed that this proportion has increased in Delhi and in rest of the locations, the proportion of respondents who reported burning pain during urination has decreased significantly. Among the states covered, proportion of respondents who were suffering from burning pain during urination was highest in Gujarat (29.4%) and lowest in Kerala (11.9%).

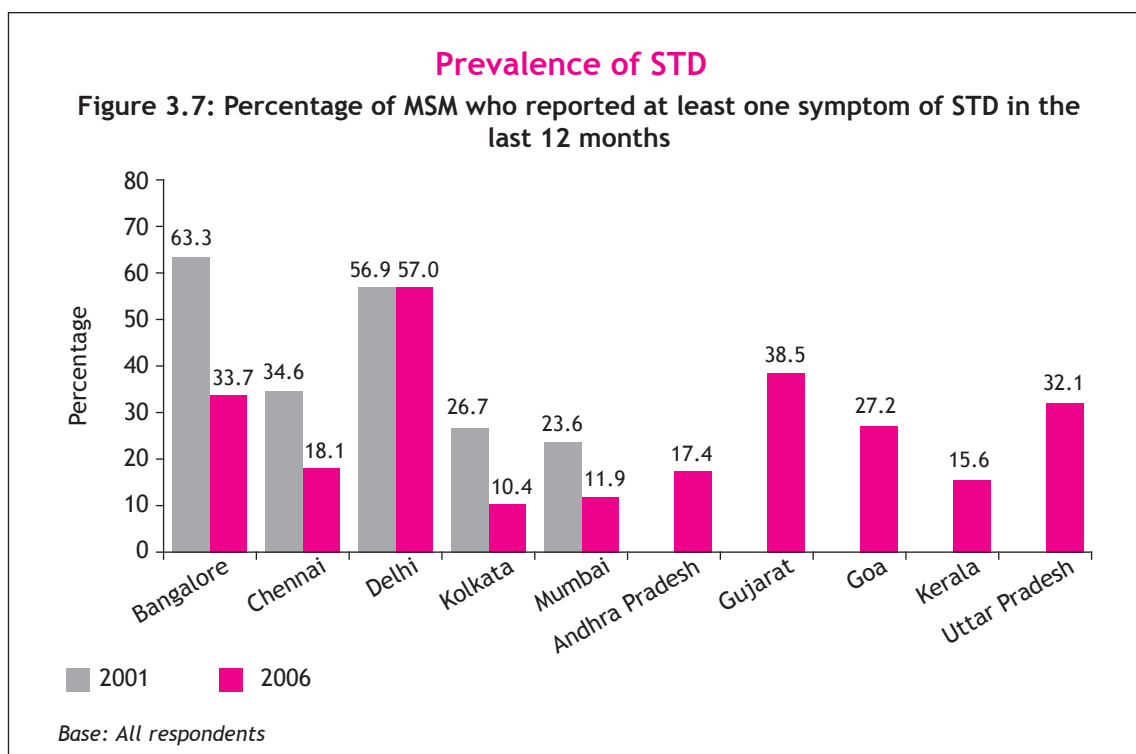
The proportion of respondents who reported at least one of the three symptoms in last 12 months was highest in Delhi (57.0%), followed by Bangalore (33.7%) and lowest in Kolkata (10.4%). Further, the proportion has decreased significantly from BSS 2001 in Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai, while in Delhi it was almost the same. In states covered, proportion of respondents who reported at least one of the three symptoms in last 12 months was highest in Gujarat (38.5%) and lowest in Kerala (15.6%).

Table 3.15: Percentage of respondents who reported to have suffered from STD symptoms in last 12 months

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Reported symptoms in last 12 months						Reporting at least one of the three symptoms in last 12 months		Reporting more than one symptom of the three symptoms in last 12 months	
		Genital discharge		Genital ulcer/sore		Burning pain during urination		2006	2001	2006	2001
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001				
1.	Bangalore	4.8	35.9	14.1	46.7	28.9	57.0	33.7	63.3	13.0	52.2
2.	Chennai	5.6	10.7	5.9	14.7	13.0	23.9	18.1	34.6	4.8	13.2
3.	Delhi	20.7	17.1	27.4	33.1	45.6	42.1	57.0	56.9	26.7	28.4
4.	Kolkata	1.9	10.0	8.1	13.3	2.2	9.3	10.4	26.7	1.5	5.6
5.	Mumbai	2.6	5.8	4.4	12.0	7.8	14.1	11.9	23.6	2.6	7.6
6.	Andhra Pradesh	1.5		8.1		14.4		17.4		6.3	
7.	Gujarat	4.9		20.3		29.4		38.5		15.7	
8.	Goa	16		13.6		21.3		27.2		16	
9.	Kerala	5.2		4.4		11.9		15.6		4.1	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	5.8		11.6		23.2		32.1		6.8	

Base: All respondents



3.4.4 Treatment Seeking Behaviour during the Last Episode of STD

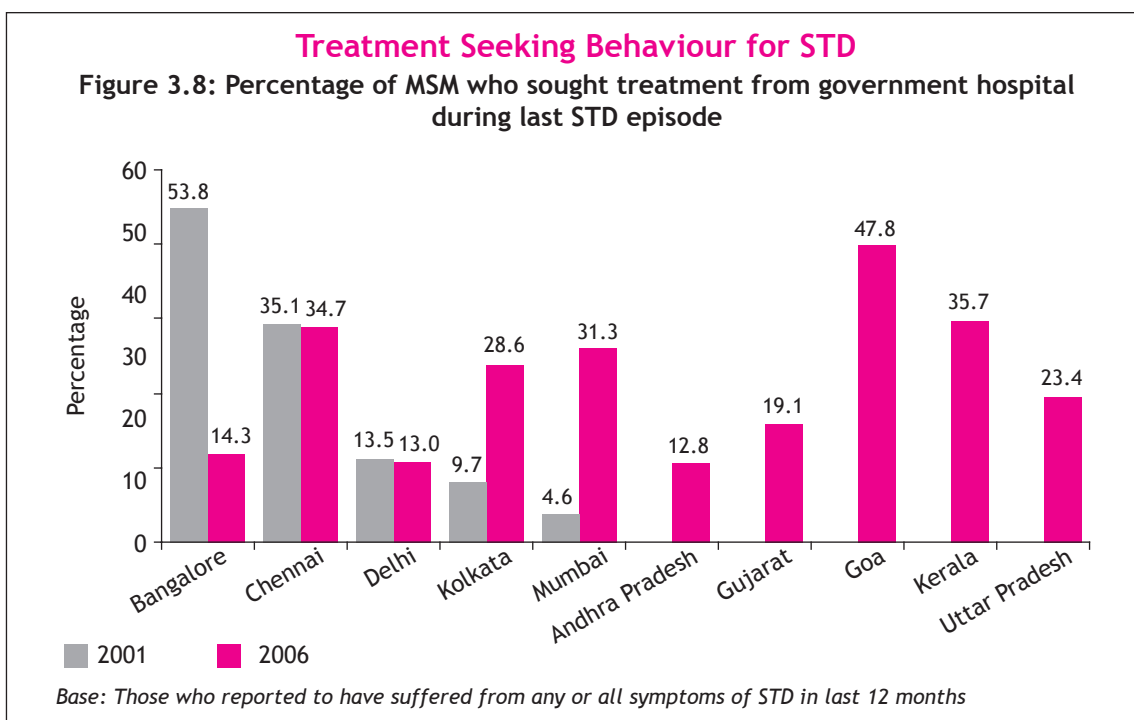
The respondents who reported any of the three symptoms (genital discharge, ulcer/sore, burning pain during urination) in the last 12 months preceding the survey were asked what they did last time when they had any of these symptoms. Table 3.16 presents data on STD treatment choices.

Table 3.16: Percentage of respondents who sought treatment from different sources during last episode of STD

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Private hospital		Government hospital		Medicine from chemist shop		NGO peer educators/clinic		Home based remedy		No treatment	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	8.8	45.0	14.3	53.8	0.0	11.1	71.4	31.0	3.3	4.1	0.0	1.2
2.	Chennai	30.6	19.1	34.7	35.1	6.1	4.3	6.1	6.4	18.4	12.8	10.2	16.0
3.	Delhi	29.2	51.8	13.0	13.5	21.4	26.5	7.1	1.2	29.2	18.2	8.4	12.9
4.	Kolkata	32.1	51.4	28.6	9.7	10.7	15.3	42.9	8.3	0.0	13.9	3.6	12.5
5.	Mumbai	9.4	47.7	31.3	4.6	12.5	7.7	28.1	21.5	6.3	3.1	18.8	15.4
6.	Andhra Pradesh	34.0		12.8		29.8		19.1		10.6		4.3	
7.	Gujarat	28.2		19.1		20.0		8.2		18.2		18.2	
8.	Goa	19.6		47.8		15.2		47.8		0.0		6.5	
9.	Kerala	21.4		35.7		2.4		0.0		19.0		19.0	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	27.7		23.4		29.8		0.0		8.5		25.5	

Base: Those who reported to have suffered from any or all symptoms of STDs in last 12 months



Across all metros, proportion of respondents who reported visiting government hospital was highest in Chennai (34.7%) and lowest in Delhi (13.0%). When compared with BSS 2001, this proportion has increased significantly in Kolkata and Mumbai, while in Chennai and Delhi it remained almost the same. Among the five states covered, 47.8 percent respondents in Goa reported visiting government hospital during the last episode and lowest proportion was reported in Andhra Pradesh (12.8%).

Among all cities covered, the highest proportion of respondents who visited NGO peer educators/clinic during the last episode was reported in Bangalore (71.4%), Kolkata (42.9%) and lowest in Chennai (6.1%). Also, this proportion has significantly increased in four cities except Chennai where the proportion was almost the same when compared with BSS 2001. Among the states, highest proportion of respondents who visited NGO peer educators/clinic was reported in Goa (47.8%) and lowest in Kerala and Uttar Pradesh (0.0%).

3.4.5 Time taken to Visit a Health Practitioner and Type of Medicine taken during Last Episode

Table 3.17 presents findings on time taken to visit a health practitioner by those respondents who reported any or all three symptoms of STDs in the last 12 months before the survey.

Among the five cities covered, proportion of respondents who took a week or less to visit a health practitioner was reported to be highest in Mumbai (67.6%) and lowest in Chennai (27.5%). This proportion has increased significantly in Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai when compared with BSS 2001. Whereas, in Bangalore and Delhi the proportion showed significant decrease from BSS 2001. Among the states, respondents in Andhra Pradesh (56.3%) were the highest who reported to visit a health practitioner within a week or less time and lowest was reported to be in Goa (28.3%).

Across all metros, highest proportion of respondents who took less than a month but more than a week to visit a health practitioner was reported in Bangalore (60.4%) and in Mumbai the proportion was lowest at 2.9 percent.

Table 3.17: Percentage distribution of respondents by time taken to visit a health practitioner and type of medicine taken during last episode of STD

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Time taken to visit a health practitioner *						Type of medicine *					
		One week or less		Less than one month but more than one week		One month or more		Allopathic		Homeopathic		Ayurvedic/ Herbal	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	30.8	55.0	60.4	37.4	2.2	7.6	90.1	95.9	4.4	0.6	0.0	4.7
2.	Chennai	27.5	26.6	49.0	54.3	13.7	19.1	78.4	67.0	23.5	4.3	3.9	12.8
3.	Delhi	35.7	38.2	33.1	42.4	15.6	5.3	79.9	78.8	11.0	2.4	24.0	20.6
4.	Kolkata	42.9	15.3	42.9	44.4	10.7	38.9	89.3	72.2	7.1	6.9	0.0	11.1
5.	Mumbai	67.6	61.5	2.9	29.2	11.8	7.7	47.1	78.5	35.3	1.5	5.9	3.1
6.	Andhra Pradesh	56.3		31.3		0.0		52.1		2.1		2.1	
7.	Gujarat	36.9		36.9		5.4		49.5		18.0		18.9	
8.	Goa	28.3		28.3		34.8		91.3		0.0		4.3	
9.	Kerala	31.0		40.5		7.1		73.8		11.9		11.9	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	33.0		37.2		4.3		67.0		3.2		6.4	

Base: Those who reported to have suffered from any or all symptoms of STDs in last 12 months

*Percentages do not add to hundred due to non-inclusions of other response categories

While comparing among the five cities, it was found that highest proportion of respondents in Bangalore (90.1%) and lowest in Mumbai (47.1%) took allopathic treatment. Also, this proportion has increased significantly in Chennai and Kolkata from BSS 2001. While, in Bangalore and Mumbai, a significant decline was observed in proportion of respondents who underwent allopathic treatment. Among the states covered, in Goa (91.3%) highest proportion of respondents took allopathic treatment and lowest proportion was reported in Gujarat (49.5%).

3.4.6 STD Treatment Planned to be Utilised for Future Episode

The respondents were asked for their preference regarding the treatment they will approach for future episodes. Among the five cities covered, in Delhi (41.5%) highest proportion of respondents reported that they would seek treatment from a private hospital/clinic. This proportion was reported to be lowest in Bangalore (26.7%), where 60.0 percent respondents reported preferring to go to NGO peer educator.

When compared with BSS 2001, the proportion of respondents who would prefer seeking treatment from a private hospital/clinic has decreased significantly in all five cities. Across the five states, proportion of respondents who would visit a private hospital/clinic was reported to be highest in Andhra Pradesh (41.1%) and lowest in Goa (23.1%).

Table 3.18: Percentage distribution of respondents by preferred treatment source to be utilised for future episodes of STD

(All figures are in percentage*)

Sl. No.	City/State	Go to a private hospital/clinic		Go to a govt. hospital/ clinic		Go to NGO peer educator		Take home based remedy		Go to health worker		Go to a traditional healer/quack	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	26.7	38.5	5.6	35.6	60	18.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.5
2.	Chennai	33.7	36.4	40.7	42.3	8.1	12.5	0.4	2.6	0.0	1.5	1.1	1.1
3.	Delhi	41.5	67.9	33.7	27.4	1.1	1.0	2.2	0.7	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.3
4.	Kolkata	34.1	61.9	0.0	24.1	40.0	7.8	0.0	1.1	21.5	0.7	0.0	1.5
5.	Mumbai	27.4	63.4	27.4	9.1	30.7	25.7	0.4	0.4	3.0	0.4	3.7	0.4
6.	Andhra Pradesh	41.1		23.3		2.2		0.4		11.1		9.3	
7.	Gujarat	30.4		25.5		13.3		6.3		6.6		0.0	
8.	Goa	23.1		21.3		49.1		0.0		1.8		0.0	
9.	Kerala	24.1		50.0		1.9		0.7		0.4		1.1	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	36.5		49.1		0.0		0.0		1.0		3.1	

Base: All respondents

*Percentages do not add to hundred due to non-inclusions of other response categories

3.5 Sexual Behaviour and Condom Usage

This section presents information on age at first sex with female and male partners, last time and consistent condom use with female and male partners, age of first male partner and type of first sexual experience, type of first male partner, age at first sex with commercial and non-commercial male partner and mean number of both type of partners. This section also presents persons suggesting last time condom use, brand and source of condom use and reasons if any, for not using condoms at last sex.

3.5.1 Age at First Sex with any Female Partner

Table 3.19 presents age of the respondents at first sex with any female partner (paid or unpaid) across all ten survey locations.

A significant variation was observed across the five selected cities with respect to age at first sex with any female partner. The proportion of respondents who had first sex with any female partner at less than 19 years of age was reported to be highest in Delhi (52.3%), Chennai (50.5%) and lowest in Bangalore (12.4%). Among the five states, this proportion was reported to be highest in Goa (53.8%) and lowest in Kerala (8.1%).

The median age at first sex with any female partner ranged from 23 to 17 years across all ten survey locations covered. The median age at first sex was reported to be highest in Bangalore (22 years) and lowest in Chennai and Delhi (18 years). The median age at first sex with any female partner increased in Chennai (16 to 18 years) and in Mumbai (19 to 20 years), while in Bangalore the median age remained the same when compared with BSS 2001. Among the states, highest median age was reported in Kerala (23 years), followed by Gujarat (20 years) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (17 years).

Table 3.19: Percentage distribution of respondents by age at first sex with any female partner

Sl. No.	City/State	% of respondents by age at first sex (in years)			Median age (in years)		Mean age (in years)	
		<19	19-25	>25	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	12.4	82.8	4.8	22	22	22.0	23.5
2.	Chennai	50.5	45.5	4.0	18	16	18.9	17.7
3.	Delhi	52.3	42.3	5.4	18	19	19.3	19.1
4.	Kolkata	48.9	43.6	7.4	19	20	19.4	20.3
5.	Mumbai	42.5	50.0	7.5	20	19	19.8	19.4
6.	Andhra Pradesh	33.8	63.6	2.6	19		19.6	
7.	Gujarat	18.5	80.4	1.1	20		20.4	
8.	Goa	53.8	32.3	14.0	18		19.7	
9.	Kerala	8.1	28.5	12.6	23		22.8	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	71.7	27.2	1.1	17		17.4	

Base: All respondents who had sex with female partner

3.5.2 Sex with any Female Partner in the Last Six Months

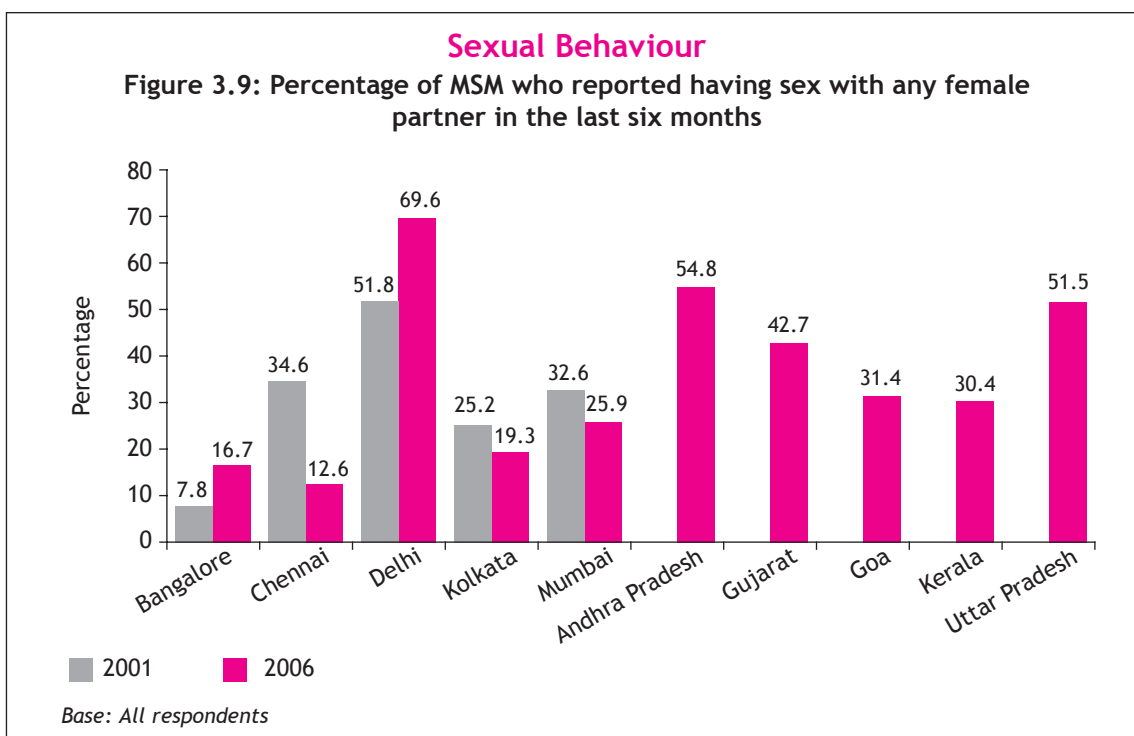
All the respondents were asked whether they had sex with any female partner in the last six months and with how many female partners have they had sex in last six months. The findings are presented in Table 3.20.

Table 3.20: Percentage of respondents who reported having sex with any female partner in the last six months

Sl. No.	City/State	Had sexual intercourse with female partner in last six months (%)		Mean no. of female partners in last six months		Standard deviation		Median no. of female partners in last six months	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	16.7	7.8	1.3	5.8	1.6	5.0	1	4
2.	Chennai	12.6	34.6	1.5	2.8	0.8	3.8	1	1
3.	Delhi	69.6	51.8	3.7	2.5	7.4	6.6	2	1
4.	Kolkata	19.3	25.2	1.7	1.2	2.3	0.5	1	1
5.	Mumbai	25.9	32.6	2.1	1.9	3.2	3.1	1	1
6.	Andhra Pradesh	54.8		2.1		3.2		1	
7.	Gujarat	42.7		2.5		3.4		1	
8.	Goa	31.4		1.7		1.5		1	
9.	Kerala	30.4		2.6		10.6		1	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	51.5		1.8		1.4		1	

Base: All respondents

Overall among the five cities covered, respondents reporting sexual intercourse with any female partner in the last six months was highest in Delhi (69.9%), Mumbai (25.9%) and lowest proportion was reported in Chennai (12.6%). Also, this proportion showed a significant increase in two cities, Bangalore and Delhi when compared with BSS 2001. While, in three cities - Chennai, Kolkata and



Mumbai - the percentage of respondents who had sex with any female partner has decreased significantly from BSS 2001. Out of all states, in Andhra Pradesh (54.8%), highest proportion of respondents reported having sex with any female partner in last six months, whereas, the lowest proportion was reported in Kerala (30.4%).

3.5.3 Last Time and Consistent Condom Use with Female Partner

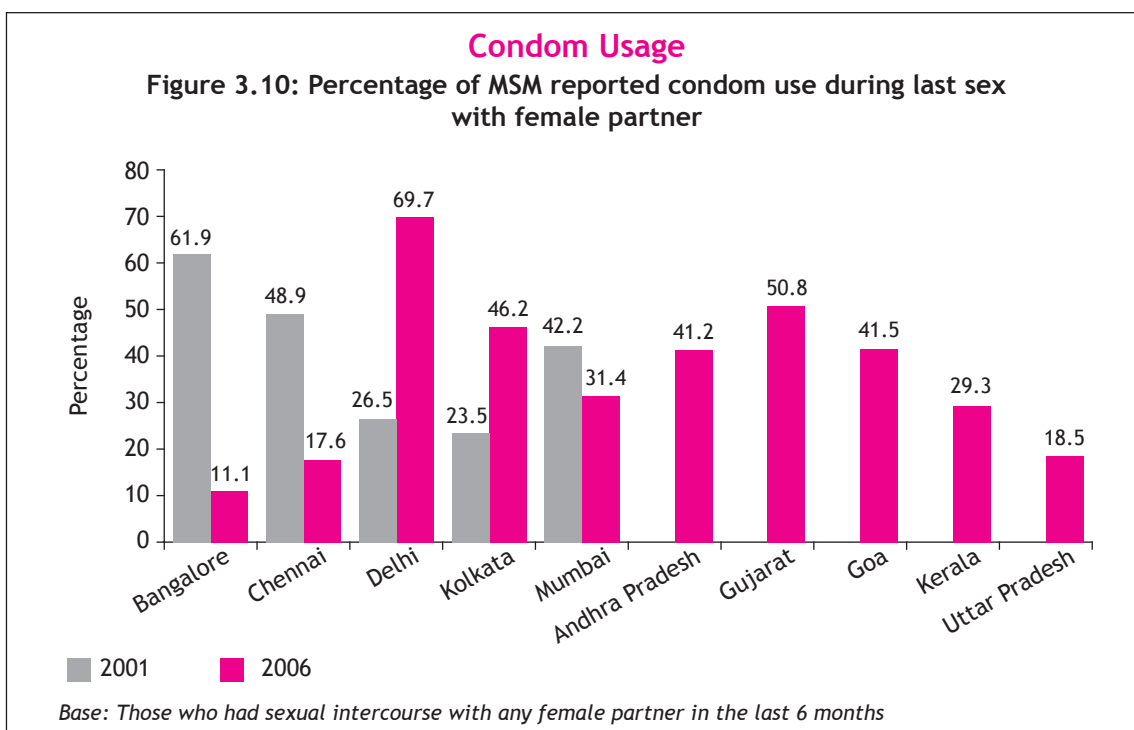
All the respondents who had sex with any female partner in the last six months before the survey were asked about whether they used condoms the last time they had sex and on consistent condom use. Here consistent condom use means using condom every time the respondent had sex with any female partner. The findings are presented in Table 3.21.

Table 3.21: Percentage of respondents who reported condom use during last sex and consistent condom use with female partner

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Used condom last time		Used condom consistently in last six months	
		2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	11.1	61.9	11.1	0.0
2.	Chennai	17.6	48.9	8.8	14.9
3.	Delhi	69.7	26.5	29.8	14.2
4.	Kolkata	46.2	23.5	32.7	10.3
5.	Mumbai	31.4	42.2	32.9	25.6
6.	Andhra Pradesh	41.2		10.1	
7.	Gujarat	50.8		18.9	
8.	Goa	41.5		22.6	
9.	Kerala	29.3		9.8	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	18.5		5.3	

Base: Those who had sexual intercourse with any female partner in the last six months



Across the metros, in Delhi (69.7%), highest proportion of respondents reportedly used condom while having sex with a female partner the last time. Whereas, in Kolkata 46.2 percent respondents reported condom usage the last time they had sex, followed by Mumbai (31.4%) and lowest proportion was reported in Bangalore (11.1%). On comparison with BSS 2001 it was observed that, in two cities Delhi and Kolkata the proportion has increased significantly. While, in three cities Bangalore, Chennai and Mumbai the proportion of respondents who used condom last time has decreased significantly from BSS 2001. Overall among the states, in Gujarat (50.8%) highest proportion of respondents reported condom use last time and lowest was reported in Uttar Pradesh (18.5%).

In all cities covered, consistent condom use in last six months was reported to be highest in Mumbai (32.9%) and lowest in Chennai (8.8%). This proportion showed a significant increase in Bangalore, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai when compared with BSS 2001 while in Chennai the proportion of consistent condom use has decreased significantly from BSS 2001.

3.5.4 Age at First Sex with any Male Partner

All respondents were asked about their age at first sexual experience (manual/oral/anal) with any male partner. The related data given in Table 3.22 shows age of the respondents at first sex with any male partner across the ten selected survey locations.

Among the cities, it was observed that in Chennai (55.2%) highest percentage of respondents reported they had sex between age group 15 and 18 years and lowest proportion was reported in Bangalore (23.3%). Among the states, the proportion was reported to be highest in Andhra Pradesh (67.4%), followed by Uttar Pradesh (49.1%) and lowest in Gujarat (36.0%). Involvement in sexual activity with male partner before the age of 15 years is highest in Kolkata (28%) among cities and Uttar Pradesh (29%) among states.

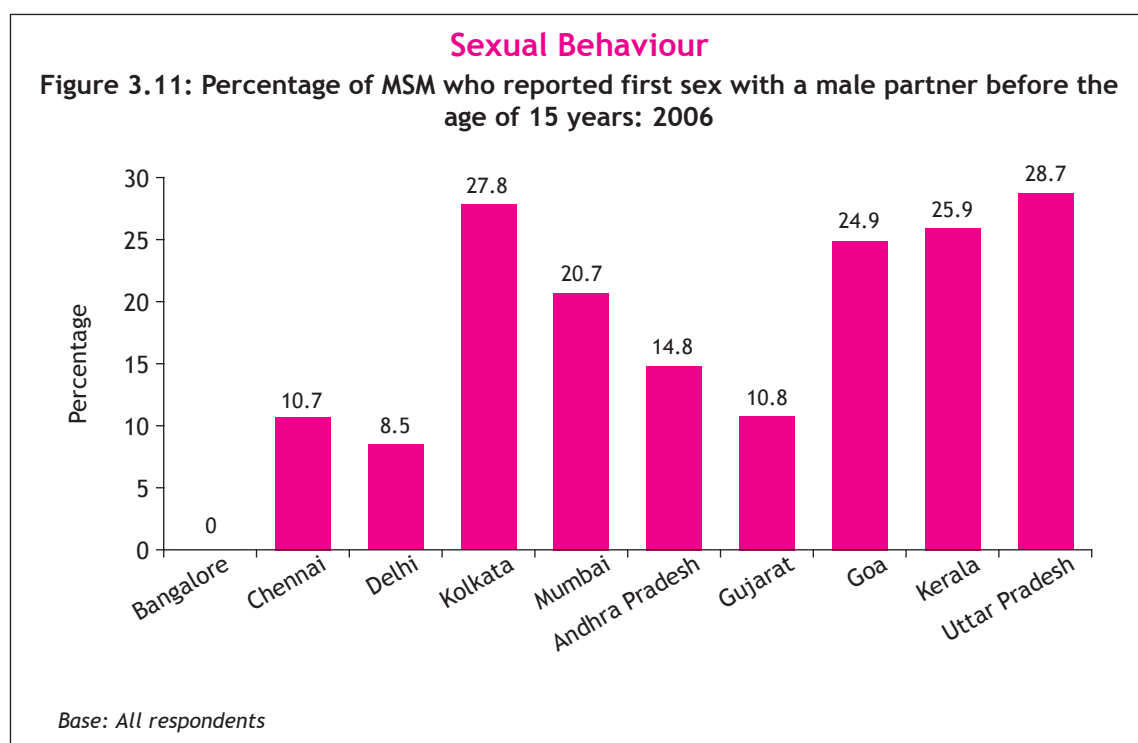
The median age at first sex with any male partner ranged from 16 to 21 years in all ten survey locations. The highest median age was reported in Bangalore (21 years), followed by Gujarat

(19 years) and lowest in four locations Kolkata, Kerala, Goa and Uttar Pradesh (16 years). The median age has increased in Chennai (15 to 17 years) and in Mumbai (16 to 18 years).

Table 3.22: Percentage distribution of respondents by age at first sex with any male partner

Sl. No.	City/State	% of respondents with age (in years) at first sex with male partner					Mean age (in years)		Median age (in years)	
		Less than 15	15-18	19-25	26-35	36-45	2006	2001	2006	2001
		2006	2006	2006	2006	2006				
1.	Bangalore	0.0	23.3	55.2	21.5	0.0	21.9	17.2	21	17
2.	Chennai	10.7	55.2	32.2	1.5	0.4	17.9	16.4	17	15
3.	Delhi	8.5	43.3	36.7	11.1	0.4	19.7	16.6	18	16
4.	Kolkata	27.8	48.5	21.1	1.9	0.0	16.5	16.1	16	15
5.	Mumbai	20.7	41.1	28.1	4.4	0.0	17.5	16.7	18	16
6.	Andhra Pradesh	14.8	67.4	16.7	0.7	0.0	16.8		17	
7.	Gujarat	10.8	36.0	42.3	9.8	0.0	19.3		19	
8.	Goa	24.9	46.2	23.1	1.8	1.2	16.8		16	
9.	Kerala	25.9	44.8	22.2	4.8	0.4	17.3		16	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	28.7	49.1	19.5	2.0	0.0	16.5		16	

Base: All respondents



3.5.5 Age of First Male Partner

All respondents were also asked about the age of first male partner. Table 3.23 presents age of first male partner across the ten survey locations.

Table 3.23: Percentage distribution of respondents by age of first male partner

Sl. No.	City/State	% of respondents reporting age of first male partner (in years)				Median age (in years)		Mean age (in years)	
		Less than 19	19-25	26-35	36-45				
		2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	10.0	51.1	36.7	2.2	25	17	25.5	22.5
2.	Chennai	23.7	44.4	28.5	3.3	21	15	23.4	21.4
3.	Delhi	48.1	33.3	17.0	1.1	19	16	20.3	19.7
4.	Kolkata	42.2	44.1	12.6	0.7	19	15	20.1	22.0
5.	Mumbai	34.1	39.3	17.0	1.5	20	16	21.0	21.2
6.	Andhra Pradesh	33.0	52.2	13.0	1.5	20		21.3	
7.	Gujarat	23.8	59.1	15.4	0.7	22		21.6	
8.	Goa	32.5	47.9	16.6	3.0	20		21.5	
9.	Kerala	28.5	37.0	26.3	4.1	21		22.9	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	59.4	28.3	10.6	1.4	18		18.8	

Base: All respondents

Among the cities covered, proportion of respondents who had sex with any male partner between age group 19 and 25 years was reported to be highest in Bangalore (51.1%), followed by Chennai (44.4%) and lowest was reported in Delhi (33.3%). In all states, the highest proportion of respondents who had sex with any male partner who was between 19 and 25 years was reported in Gujarat (59.1%) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (28.3%).

The mean age of first male partner ranged from 25.5 to 18.8 years across all survey locations. Also, the mean age has increased in three cities Bangalore, Chennai and Delhi, while in Kolkata and Mumbai it remained almost the same when compared with BSS 2001.

Table 3.24: Percentage distribution of respondents by type of first sexual experience and first male partner

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Type of first sexual experience						Type of first male partner											
		Manual		Oral		Anal		Co-worker		Friend		Relative		Neighbour		Commercial partner		Any other person	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	3.0	30.7	23.7	84.8	77.4	75.2	27	7.0	52.2	47.8	11.1	21.5	9.3	20.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	1.1
2.	Chennai	75.6	23.2	79.3	60.3	53.3	44.1	10.4	5.9	42.6	49.6	19.6	12.5	21.5	20.2	5.6	9.2	0.4	2.6
3.	Delhi	44.1	54.2	23.7	30.8	81.1	78.6	27.4	1.7	21.5	45.2	8.5	18.1	14.1	23.1	26.3	9.7	2.2	2.3
4.	Kolkata	53.0	66.7	76.7	39.3	69.3	28.1	4.1	5.9	60.7	42.2	10.0	16.7	17.0	27.8	2.6	3.7	5.6	3.7
5.	Mumbai	50.0	60.5	58.9	76.1	67.4	56.5	12.2	4.7	30.7	51.4	17.0	13.4	24.8	19.9	4.8	1.1	10.4	9.4
6.	Andhra Pradesh	51.5		73.3		91.1		4.1		52.6		12.2		24.4		3.0		3.7	
7.	Gujarat	9.1		52.1		92		23.1		46.9		7.7		11.5		5.9		4.9	
8.	Goa	36.7		71.0		48.5		5.3		43.8		11.8		28.4		0.0		10.7	
9.	Kerala	63.3		79.3		68.9		7.0		35.6		26.3		25.6		2.6		3.0	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	19.5		13.3		95.2		21.2		39.2		4.4		19.5		13.3		2.4	

Base: All respondents

3.5.6 Type of First Sexual Experience and First Male Partner

All respondents were asked about their first sexual experience (manual/oral/anal) with any male partner. Multiple responses were recorded. Table 3.24 reflects that, in all cities, the proportion of respondents who reported that their first sexual experience was oral was highest in Chennai (79.3%) and lowest in Bangalore and Delhi (23.7%). Also, this proportion showed a significant increase in Chennai and Kolkata when compared with BSS 2001. Further, in Bangalore, Delhi and Mumbai the proportion of respondents who reported that their first sexual experience was oral has declined significantly. In all states covered, proportion of respondents who reported oral sex as their first sexual experience was highest in Kerala (79.3%) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (13.3%). Among the cities, 81.1 percent of the respondents in Delhi reported that the first sexual experience was anal and among the states, the proportion was highest in Uttar Pradesh at 95.2 percent. In six out of ten locations, anal sex is the highest reported type of first sexual experience.

As regards the type of first male partner, when compared in all cities 60.7 percent respondents in Kolkata reported friend as their first type of sexual partner, with lowest proportion reported in Delhi (21.5%). When compared with BSS 2001, this proportion has increased significantly in Bangalore and Kolkata, while in rest three cities the proportion has declined from BSS 2001. Among the states, in Andhra Pradesh (52.6%) highest proportion of respondents reported friend as their first male partner, followed by Gujarat (46.9%) and lowest in Kerala (35.6%).

3.5.7 Median Age at First Sex with any Commercial/Non-commercial Male Partner

All the respondents who reported to have ever had a commercial and non-commercial male partner were asked about their age at first sexual intercourse with either. The median age at first sex with commercial partner ranged from 22 to 17 years in all ten survey locations. The median was reported to be highest in Bangalore (22 years), followed by Gujarat (21 years) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (17 years). A significant increase was observed in Bangalore (20 to 22 years), Chennai (19 to 20 years), Kolkata (16 to 19 years) and also in Mumbai (18 to 20 years).

Median age at first sex with non-commercial male partner has increased in all five cities when compared with BSS 2001. Whereas, it was reported to be the highest in Bangalore (21 years) and lowest in Kolkata, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh (16 years).

Table 3.25: Median age at first sex with any commercial/non-commercial male partner

Sl. No.	City/State	Median age at first sex with commercial male partner (in years)		Median age at first sex with non-commercial male partner (in years)	
		2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	22	20	21	18
2.	Chennai	20	19	17	16
3.	Delhi	19	20	19	15
4.	Kolkata	19	16	16	15
5.	Mumbai	20	18	18	16
6.	Andhra Pradesh	19		17	
7.	Gujarat	21		19	
8.	Goa	19		17	
9.	Kerala	20		16	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	17		16	

Base: All respondents

3.5.8 Proportion of Respondents Reporting Commercial and Non-commercial Male Partners in Last One Month

Among the cities covered, highest proportion of respondents reporting having had sex with commercial male partners in the last month was highest in Delhi (68.5%), followed by Bangalore (64.1%) and lowest in Mumbai (8.5%). Also, this proportion showed a significant increase in Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi, while in Mumbai the proportion remained almost the same. Across the states, in Uttar Pradesh (61.4%) highest proportion of respondents reported had sex with commercial male partner in last one month.

Table 3.26: Percentage of respondents who reported sex with commercial/non-commercial male partners in last one month

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Commercial		Non-commercial	
		2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	64.1	36.3	48.9	89.6
2.	Chennai	56.7	50.7	69.3	72.8
3.	Delhi	68.5	65.2	56.7	74.2
4.	Kolkata	50.7	17.8	85.6	84.8
5.	Mumbai	8.5	7.6	84.8	73.2
6.	Andhra Pradesh	37.0		90.4	
7.	Gujarat	52.8		85.0	
8.	Goa	11.8		96.4	
9.	Kerala	51.9		40.0	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	61.4		64.2	

Base: All respondents

Among the cities, proportion of respondents who reported sex with a non-commercial male partner in last one month was highest in Kolkata (85.6%) and lowest in Bangalore (48.9%). When compared with BSS 2001, in Kolkata and Mumbai there was an increase in the proportion of respondents who had sex with non-commercial male partner. Among the states, it was observed that in Goa (96.4%) highest proportion of respondents reported having had sex with non-commercial male partner in last one month and lowest was reported in Kerala (40.0%).

3.5.9 Mean Number of Commercial and Non-commercial Male Partners in Last One Month

All the respondents reporting of commercial and non-commercial male partners during the last one month were asked to report the number of male partners (commercial and non-commercial) with whom they had sex in the said period.

The mean number of commercial partners was reported to be highest in Bangalore (25.2), followed by Chennai (11.8) and lowest in Delhi (3.1) among the cities. There was a significant increase in the mean number of commercial male partners in Bangalore when compared with BSS 2001. While in rest four cities, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai the mean number has decreased significantly from BSS 2001. Among the states, mean number of commercial male partners ranged from 8.0 to 4.0, with highest proportion reported in Andhra Pradesh (8.0), Gujarat (4.6) and lowest in Goa (4.0).

The median number of commercial male partners ranged from 30 to 2 in all the ten survey locations covered. The highest median was reported in Bangalore (30), followed by Chennai (10), Andhra Pradesh (6), Kerala (4), Kolkata (3) and lowest was reported in Delhi and Mumbai (2).

Table 3.27: Mean number of commercial/non-commercial male partners in last one month

Sl. No.	City/State	No. of commercial male partners						No. of non-commercial male partners					
		Mean		Standard Deviation		Median		Mean		Standard deviation		Median	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	25.2	6.1	7.6	4.5	30	5	13.9	5.1	9.6	3.2	15	4
2.	Chennai	11.8	13.7	6.7	6.9	10	12	4.6	8.3	4.4	5.9	3	6
3.	Delhi	3.1	7.6	3.2	6.6	2	5	1.7	3.5	2.0	3.1	1	2
4.	Kolkata	5.8	8.9	6.1	7.6	3	6	3.0	5.8	3.5	5.7	2	4
5.	Mumbai	3.6	8.0	4.2	7.9	2	5	5.0	3.6	4.5	3.7	4	3
6.	Andhra Pradesh	8.0		6.0		6		5.3		4.9		3	
7.	Gujarat	4.6		4.6		3		5.3		5.8		4	
8.	Goa	4.0		2.8		3		5.7		5.0		4	
9.	Kerala	4.5		3.4		4		3.1		2.8		2	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	4.5		4.7		3		2.1		1.4		2	

Base: All respondents

Across the ten survey locations, the mean number of non-commercial male partners in last one month ranged from 13.9 to 1.7. The highest mean was reported in Bangalore (13.9), Goa (5.7), followed by Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat (5.3), Uttar Pradesh (2.1) and lowest in Delhi (1.7). Among the cities, when compared with BSS 2001 the mean number of non-commercial partners has significantly increased in Bangalore and Mumbai. Further, in Chennai, Delhi and Kolkata the mean number has decreased significantly.

Overall, among the five cities, median number of non-commercial male partners in last one month was reported to be highest in Bangalore (15), followed by Mumbai (4) and lowest in Delhi (1). While in states, median ranged from four to two, with highest proportion in Gujarat and Goa (4) and lowest in Kerala and Uttar Pradesh (2).

In Bangalore, mean number of both commercial and non-commercial male partners was reported to be highest and lowest in Delhi.

3.5.10 Mean Number of Commercial and Non-commercial Male Partners in Last Seven Days

The respondents were asked to report the number of male partners (commercial or non-commercial) with whom they had sex in the last seven days before the survey. The mean number, standard deviation and median for commercial and non-commercial male partners are presented in Table 3.28.

Across 10 survey locations, mean number of commercial male partners was reported highest in Bangalore (12.9), Chennai (4.8), followed by Andhra Pradesh (3.4), Kolkata (2.1) and lowest in Delhi (1.5). Among the cities, when compared with BSS 2001, a significant increase can be seen in Bangalore, whereas in rest four cities Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai mean number of commercial partners has decreased significantly.

Among the cities, mean number of non-commercial male partners in last one month was highest in Bangalore (4.6) and lowest in Delhi (1.1). Also, Bangalore and Mumbai showed an increase when compared with BSS 2001. Further, in Chennai, Delhi and Kolkata, decrease was seen from BSS 2001. In the states, the mean number of non-commercial male partners ranged from

2.8 to 1.3, with highest mean reported in Gujarat (2.8), followed by Goa (2.7), Andhra Pradesh (2.2), Kerala (2.0) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (1.3).

Table 3.28: Mean number of commercial/non-commercial male partners in last seven days

Sl. No.	City/State	No. of commercial male partners				No. of non-commercial male partners			
		Mean		Median		Mean		Median	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	12.9	3.0	12	2	4.6	2.3	5	2
2.	Chennai	4.8	5.2	3	4	2.0	2.9	1	2
3.	Delhi	1.5	3.1	1	2	1.1	1.8	1	1
4.	Kolkata	2.1	4.4	1	4	1.6	2.5	1	2
5.	Mumbai	1.9	2.8	2	2	2.3	1.8	2	1
6.	Andhra Pradesh	3.4		2		2.2		2	
7.	Gujarat	2.6		2		2.8		2	
8.	Goa	1.9		2		2.7		2	
9.	Kerala	2.2		2		2.0		2	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	2.2		1		1.3		1	

Base: All respondents

3.5.11 Condom Use during Last Sex with Commercial and Non-commercial Male Partner

Condom use during last sex with different type of partners is one of the most important indicators in BSS. Those respondents who had anal sex with any commercial and non-commercial male partner in last 30 days were asked whether they had used condom last time they had sex with their commercial and non-commercial male partner.

Table 3.29 indicates that among the cities, proportion of respondents who used condom last time with commercial partner was highest in Kolkata (63.8%), followed by Mumbai (62.5%) and lowest

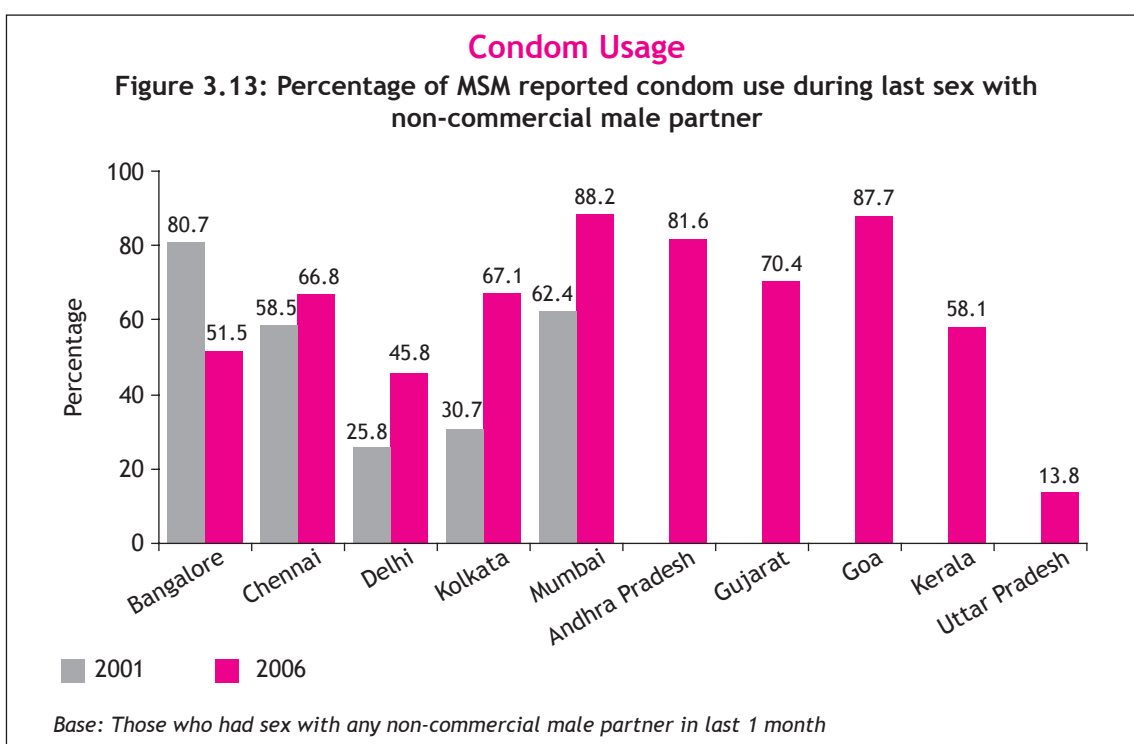
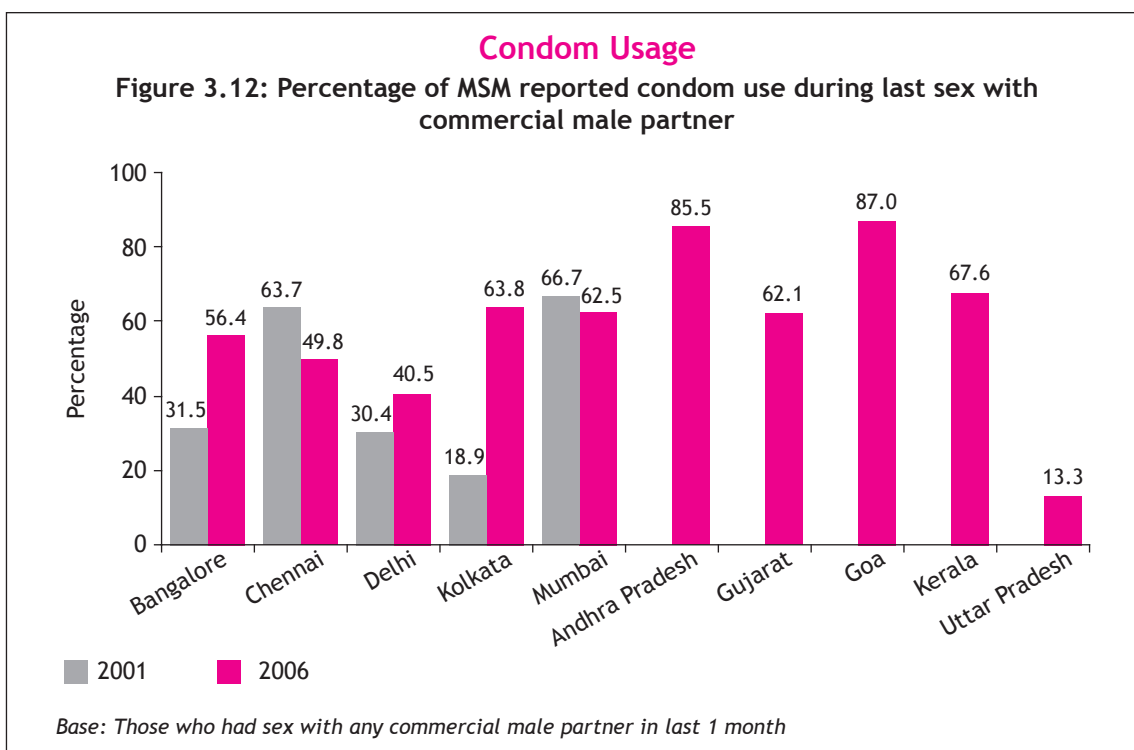
Table 3.29: Percentage of respondents who reported condom use during last sex with commercial/non-commercial male partner

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Condom use during last sex with commercial male partner*		Condom use during last sex with non-commercial male partner**	
		2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	56.4	31.5	51.5	80.7
2.	Chennai	49.8	63.7	66.8	58.5
3.	Delhi	40.5	30.4	45.8	25.8
4.	Kolkata	63.8	18.9	67.1	30.7
5.	Mumbai	62.5	66.7	88.2	62.4
6.	Andhra Pradesh	85.5		81.6	
7.	Gujarat	62.1		70.4	
8.	Goa	87.0		87.7	
9.	Kerala	67.6		58.1	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	13.3		13.8	

*Base: Those who had sex with any commercial male partner in last one month

**Base: Those who had sex with any non-commercial male partner in last one month



in Delhi (40.5%). Also, this proportion has increased significantly in Bangalore, Delhi and Kolkata when compared with BSS 2001. While, in Chennai and Mumbai the proportion of respondents who used condom last time with commercial partner has decreased. Among the states, highest proportion of respondents who used condom last time with commercial partner was reported in Goa (87.0%) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (13.3%).

Among the cities covered, in Mumbai (88.2%) highest proportion of respondents used condom last time with non-commercial partner and lowest in Delhi (45.8%). When compared with BSS 2001, proportion of respondents who used condom last time with non-commercial partner has increased significantly in Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, while in Bangalore this proportion showed a significant decrease.

3.5.12 Consistent Condom Use with Commercial and Non-commercial Male Partners in Last Six Months

All respondents, who reported sex with different type of partners in the last six-months, were asked about the frequency of using condom. (Table 3.30)

Among the cities, proportion of respondents who reported consistent condom use with commercial partner in last six months was highest in Mumbai (53.1%), Kolkata (47.5%) and lowest in Delhi (19.1%). Also, all cities showed a significant increase from BSS 2001. Overall among the states, in Goa (65.2%) highest proportion of respondents reported condom use consistently in last six months and lowest was reported in Uttar Pradesh (6.6%).

With non-commercial male partners, among the cities covered, highest proportion of consistent condom use was reported in Mumbai (79.0%) and lowest in Delhi (14.4%). When compared with BSS 2001, the proportion of respondents who consistently used condom with non-commercial male partners has increased significantly in Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, while in Bangalore the proportion was almost the same.

Table 3.30: Percentage of respondents who reported consistent condom use with commercial/non-commercial male partners in last six months

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Consistent condom use with commercial male partner *		Consistent condom use with non-commercial male partner **	
		2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	47.4	8.9	42.4	43.7
2.	Chennai	27.8	15.6	21.4	19.2
3.	Delhi	19.1	13.9	14.4	11.3
4.	Kolkata	47.5	7.5	53.7	20.6
5.	Mumbai	53.1	33.3	79.0	56.4
6.	Andhra Pradesh	10.9		9.4	
7.	Gujarat	27.3		36.2	
8.	Goa	65.2		71.8	
9.	Kerala	44.4		31.7	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	6.6		4.8	

*Base: Those who had sex with any commercial male partner in last one month

**Base: Those who had sex with any non-commercial male partner in last one month

3.5.13 Person Suggesting Condom Use at Last Sex with Commercial/Non-commercial Male Partners

The respondents were asked who suggested condom use at last sex with commercial and non-commercial male partners. The data is presented in Table 3.31.

Table 3.31: Percentage distribution of respondents by person who suggested condom use at last sex with commercial/non-commercial male partner

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	With commercial male partner*						With non-commercial male partner**					
		Self		Partner		Joint decision		Self		Partner		Joint decision	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	66.0	21.2	16.0	45.9	18.0	32.9	61.8	31.7	23.5	35.8	14.7	32.6
2.	Chennai	59.3	64.0	22.0	34.2	18.6	1.8	59.2	67.2	17.6	25.2	20.8	7.6
3.	Delhi	42.5	50.8	37.9	20.3	19.5	28.8	38.6	52.6	37.1	19.3	24.3	28.1
4.	Kolkata	62.2	50.0	7.8	30.0	30.0	20.0	36.8	38.6	11.0	15.7	52.3	45.7
5.	Mumbai	50.0	78.6	10.0	14.3	35.0	7.1	60.9	67.5	15.8	11.9	23.3	20.6
6.	Andhra Pradesh	64.9		4.3		30.9		64.8		3.5		31.7	
7.	Gujarat	56.0		23.0		19.0		52.0		25.7		21.6	
8.	Goa	45.0		0.0		55.0		60.1		7.7		32.2	
9.	Kerala	63.6		9.3		26.4		38.0		7.4		53.7	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	58.3		20.8		20.8		69.2		15.4		15.4	

*Base: Those who used condom at last sex with commercial partner

**Base: Those who used condom at last sex with non-commercial partner

Among the five cities, proportion of respondents who reported that they themselves decided to use condom last time while having sex with commercial male partner was reported to be highest in Bangalore (66.0%) and lowest in Delhi (42.5%). Also, this proportion showed a significant increase from BSS 2001 in Bangalore and Kolkata. While, in Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai a significant decrease was observed when compared with BSS 2001. In states, highest proportion of respondents who themselves decided to use condom last time while having sex with commercial male partner was reported in Andhra Pradesh (64.9%) and lowest in Goa (45.0%).

With non-commercial male partners, among the cities, highest proportion of respondents who themselves decided upon condom use was reported in Bangalore (61.8%) and lowest in Kolkata (36.8%). When compared with BSS 2001, in Bangalore, a significant increase was seen, while in rest of the cities a significant decrease was observed from BSS 2001. Among the states, in Uttar Pradesh (69.2%), highest proportion of respondents reported that they themselves decided to use condom last time while having sex with non-commercial male partner and lowest was reported in Kerala (38.0%).

3.6 Other Salient Observations

3.6.1 Risk Perception of Getting Infected with HIV/AIDS

A probed question was asked to all respondents to measure their perception of risk of getting HIV/AIDS infection against a four-point scale varying from “very high” to “no chance”. Table 3.32 presents the related data.

Across the metros, in Bangalore (53.3%), highest proportion of respondents reported very high chance of getting HIV/AIDS infection and lowest was reported to be in Delhi (19.6%). Also this

proportion has increased significantly in Bangalore, Delhi and Kolkata when compared across survey locations where BSS 2001 was conducted. While in Chennai and Mumbai proportion of respondents who reported very high chances of getting HIV/AIDS infection has decreased from BSS 2001. Among the states covered, in Goa (58.6%), highest proportion of respondents perceived very high chances of getting HIV/AIDS infection and lowest in Gujarat (0.0%).

Among all survey locations, in Bangalore, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh more than a quarter of respondents reported no chance of getting HIV infection.

Table 3.32: Percentage distribution of respondents by perception of risk of contracting HIV/AIDS

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Very high		Moderate		Low		No chance	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	53.3	20.7	10.7	21.5	7.1	27.1	28.9	30.7
2.	Chennai	26.7	44.1	45.6	29.8	27.0	17.6	0.7	8.5
3.	Delhi	19.6	14.0	13.7	40.1	47.8	26.5	18.9	19.4
4.	Kolkata	37.4	15.6	34.1	17.4	17.4	42.6	11.1	24.4
5.	Mumbai	33.7	40.2	30.7	32.2	26.0	21.1	9.6	6.5
6.	Andhra Pradesh	5.9		31.5		25.9		36.7	
7.	Gujarat	0.0		13.6		52.1		34.3	
8.	Goa	58.6		24.9		13.5		3.0	
9.	Kerala	32.6		23.7		26.7		17.0	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	21.8		13.3		39.6		25.3	

Base: All respondents

3.6.2 HIV Testing

Table 3.33 indicates that, across the survey locations, proportion of respondents who reported that it was possible for them to get a confidential HIV test was highest in Goa (97.6%), followed by Kolkata and Mumbai (89.3%), Bangalore (77.4%) and lowest in Delhi (67.4%). Across the locations where BSS 2001 was conducted, a significant increase was observed in Chennai and Kolkata, while in rest three cities, proportion of respondents who reported possibility of getting confidential testing has decreased from BSS 2001.

The proportion of respondents who reported having undergone an HIV test was highest in Mumbai (69.3%) and lowest in Delhi (21.1%) among the cities covered. While among states covered, in Goa (68.6%), highest proportion of respondents reported that they have undergone an HIV test and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (3.4%).

The respondents who had undergone HIV test were further asked whether they got it voluntarily or was it required. Among the cities covered, in Kolkata (93.2%), highest proportion of respondents reported they had undergone the test voluntarily and lowest percentage was reported in Bangalore (62.4%). When compared in locations where BSS 2001 was conducted, it was observed that except in Mumbai, in all other locations this proportion has increased. Overall in the states covered, in Gujarat (82.7%), highest proportion of respondents reported to have undergone testing voluntary and lowest was reported in Kerala (20.7%).

Among the cities, out of the respondents who have undergone test, in Kolkata (97.3%), highest proportion of respondents reported to have got the result of their test, while in Bangalore

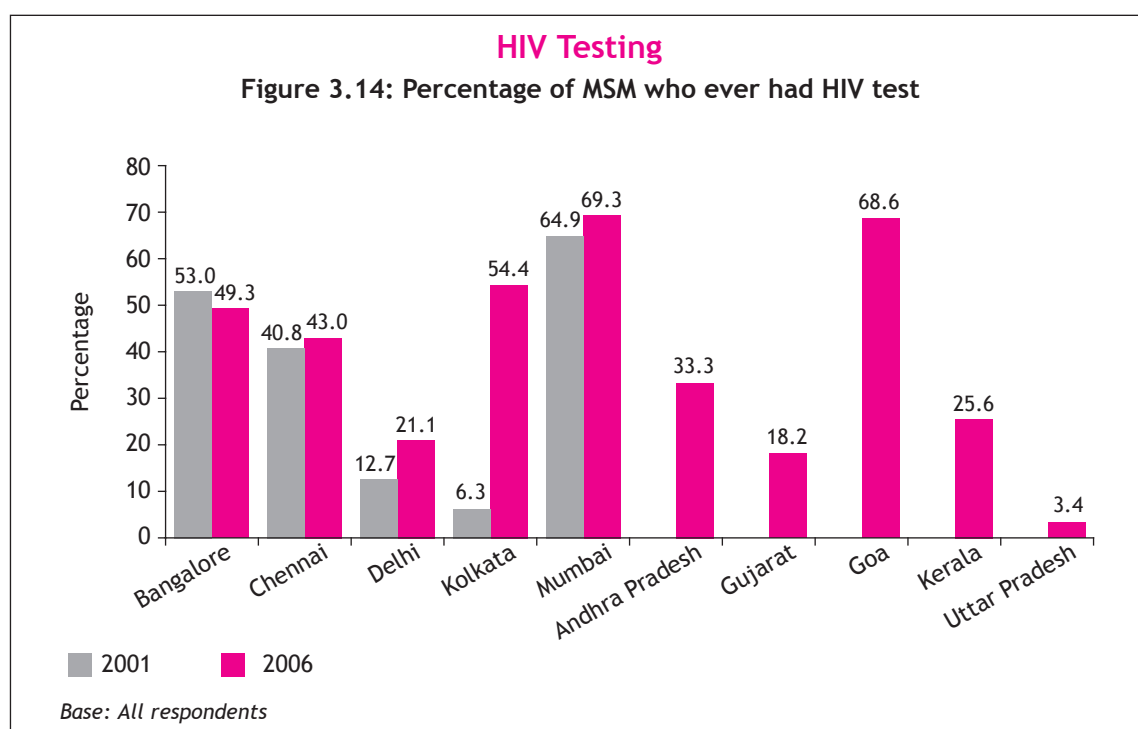
Table 3.33: Percentage of respondents who reported possibility of confidential HIV testing, ever had HIV test and found out result

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Possibility of confidential HIV testing		Ever had HIV test		Voluntary/Required HIV test*				Ever found out result of test*	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	Voluntary		Required		2006	2001
						2006	2001	2006	2001		
1.	Bangalore	77.4	81.5	49.3	53.0	62.4	39.9	37.6	60.1	84.2	75.5
2.	Chennai	83.0	65.4	43.0	40.8	76.7	72.1	23.3	27.9	86.2	94.6
3.	Delhi	67.4	83.6	21.1	12.7	73.7	71.1	26.3	28.9	86.0	92.1
4.	Kolkata	89.3	27.4	54.4	6.3	93.2	29.4	6.8	70.6	97.3	58.8
5.	Mumbai	89.3	91.7	69.3	64.9	77.5	86.6	21.9	13.4	94.7	87.7
6.	Andhra Pradesh	68.9		33.3		66.7		32.2		90.0	
7.	Gujarat	80.1		18.2		82.7		11.5		90.4	
8.	Goa	97.6		68.6		69.0		8.6		97.4	
9.	Kerala	67.8		25.6		20.7		4.4		23.7	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	77.1		3.4		60.0		40.0		80.0	

Base: All respondents

*Base: Those respondents who have had a HIV test



(84.2%) lowest proportion of respondents got to know the result. Across the states, proportion of respondents who reported to have got the result of their test was highest in Goa (97.4%) and lowest in Kerala (23.7%).

3.6.3 Exposure to STI/HIV/AIDS Programme Intervention in the Last One Year

Table 3.34 presents findings on exposure to interpersonal communication and participation in any campaign or meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS in the last one year. Overall among the cities covered, in Bangalore (87.8%) highest proportion of respondents reported that they have

received interpersonal communication on STI/HIV/AIDS in last one year, while in Delhi (32.2%), this proportion was reported to be lowest. Among the states, proportion of respondents who received interpersonal communication was highest in Goa (97.0%) and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (17.4%).

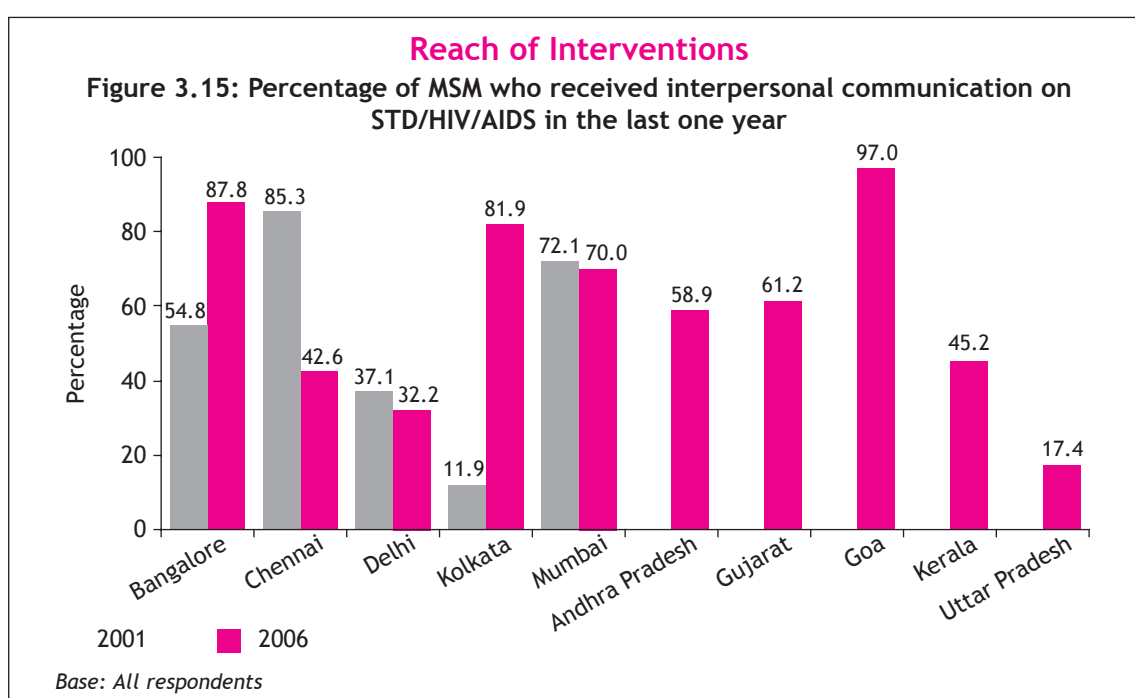
Table 3.34: Percentage of respondents who reported exposure to STI/HIV/AIDS programme interventions in the last one year

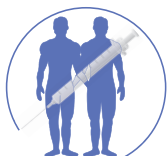
(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Received interpersonal communication on STI/HIV/AIDS in last one year		Attended/participated in any campaign/meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS in the last one year	
		2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Bangalore	87.8	54.8	51.1	17.8
2.	Chennai	42.6	85.3	30.0	29.0
3.	Delhi	32.2	37.1	15.9	27.4
4.	Kolkata	81.9	11.9	24.8	19.6
5.	Mumbai	70.0	72.1	38.5	37.3
6.	Andhra Pradesh	58.9		33.0	
7.	Gujarat	61.2		31.5	
8.	Goa	97.0		71.6	
9.	Kerala	45.2		37.0	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	17.4		8.2	

Base: All respondents

The proportion of respondents who attended or participated in any campaign or meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS in last one year was reported to be highest in Bangalore (51.1%) and lowest in Delhi (15.9%) when compared among the cities. Also, this proportion showed a significant increase from BSS 2001 in Bangalore, Kolkata and Mumbai, while in Chennai it remained almost the same. Among the states covered, it was observed that in Goa (71.6%), highest proportion of respondents attended any campaign or meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS in last one year. Further, this proportion was reported to be lowest in Uttar Pradesh (8.2%).





Injecting Drug Users

Identified as a critical group in HIV/AIDS transmission, Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) are one of the key target groups for HIV/AIDS intervention projects. BSS 2006 among high-risk and bridge groups thus has undertaken a detailed study of this population, in terms of their demographic profile, their awareness of STDs and HIV/AIDS, drug use, needle and syringe sharing behaviour, self-reported prevalence of STDs among the IDUs, their treatment seeking behaviour, their sexual behaviour and condom usage, besides other salient observations pertaining to their risk behaviour, knowledge and awareness related to transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS. Each of these issues is discussed in detail in the ensuing sections. The discussion will present the scenario across all ten-study locations. In five survey locations where BSS 2001 was also undertaken, an attempt has also been made to compare the 2006 findings with that of 2001.

4.1 Profile of the Respondents

This section presents the socio-economic profile of the IDUs. The discussion will be centred on the age, educational level, marital status, main occupation, residential status and the use of substances like alcohol and drugs (taken through injections and otherwise), the details of which are presented in individual sub-sections.

4.1.1 Age Distribution

The completed age in years was asked to all the respondents and the age distribution and median age are presented in Table 4.1.

Majority of the respondents across the survey locations were in the age group of 26 to 35 years. The proportion of respondents in this age group was highest in Chennai (69.9%) and Kerala (56.9%) while it was lowest in Kolkata (32.0%) and Sikkim (38.2%). About 9.3 percent of the respondents in Delhi were less than 19 years of age indicating that the problem is making its ways among the youth.

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of respondents by age

Sl. No.	City/State	% of respondents in the age group (in years)										Median age (in years)		Mean age (in years)	
		<19		19-25		26-35		36-45		>46		2006	2001	2006	2001
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001				
1.	Chennai	0.0	0.4	24.5	8.1	69.9	49.6	5.6	39.6	0.0	2.2	28	35	28.3	34.1
2.	Delhi	9.3	2.2	36.3	25.9	39.6	43.8	13.3	21.9	1.5	6.2	27	30	27.8	31.4
3.	Kolkata	0.8	0.0	8.3	9.1	32.0	57.8	40.2	26.5	18.8	6.5	38	32	37.7	34.0
4.	Manipur	1.1	4.2	38.1	39.5	39.3	51.1	20.0	4.5	1.5	0.6	28	26	29.2	26.6
5.	Mumbai	3.0	6.7	16.2	36.3	43.6	44.1	30.8	9.3	6.4	3.7	32	27	33.3	28.3
6.	Bangalore	1.9		41.9		45.6		10.7		0.0		27		27.4	
7.	Sikkim	3.1		55.2		38.2		3.5		0.0		25		25.0	
8.	Kerala	1.5		35.2		56.9		4.9		1.5		27		27.3	
9.	Haryana	0.0		28.0		51.7		17.3		3.0		29		30.4	
10.	Punjab	3.3		42.2		48.1		5.2		1.1		26		26.9	

Base: All respondents

The median age of the respondents ranged between 25 and 38 years across the survey locations. The median age was observed to be highest in Kolkata (38 years) and Mumbai (32 years) while it was lowest in Sikkim (25 years) and Punjab (26 years). The median age of the respondents showed a significant increase in Kolkata (32 to 38 years), Mumbai (27 to 32 years) and Manipur (26 to 28 years) from BSS 2001. The median age of respondents decreased significantly in Chennai (35 to 28 years) and Delhi (30 to 27 years) from BSS 2001.

4.1.2 Education Level of Respondents

All the respondents were further asked about their completed educational status. Table 4.2 presents the literacy status of respondents across the survey locations, which includes the respondents who are able to read and write but have not attended school. Overall, the proportion of illiterate respondents was highest in Delhi (43.3%), followed by Kolkata (42.1%) and lowest proportion was reported in Bangalore (2.2%). When compared with BSS 2001, the proportion of illiterate respondents showed significant increase in Chennai and Delhi. Further, in Kolkata, Manipur and Mumbai, the proportion of illiterate respondents declined significantly from BSS 2001.

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of respondents by education level

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Education level			
		Illiterate ¹		Literate	
		2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	24.5	15.2	72.4	84.9
2.	Delhi	43.3	38.7	56.6	60.6
3.	Kolkata	42.1	56.1	58	43.9
4.	Manipur	3.3	10.9	96.7	89.1
5.	Mumbai	39.5	42.2	58.3	57.9
6.	Bangalore	2.2		97.5	
7.	Sikkim	2.7		93.8	
8.	Kerala	3.4		94.4	
9.	Haryana	7.0		91.9	
10.	Punjab	12.2		87.1	

Base: All respondents

¹ Includes those respondents who are literate without any formal education

4.1.3 Marital Status of Respondents and Age at Marriage

The respondents were asked if they had ever been married and if ever married, what was their age at the time of marriage. Table 4.3 presents the proportion of respondents who have been ever married and the age distribution and median age at marriage.

More than two-thirds (68.6%) respondents in Haryana reported that they had ever married. The proportion was almost about 60 percent in Delhi, Punjab and Kolkata. However in Kerala, less than one-fourth (23.2%) of the respondents had been ever married and the proportion was 32.7 percent in Chennai. Across survey locations where BSS 2001 was conducted, except in Chennai, in all other locations this proportion was observed to increase from BSS 2001.

The mean age at marriage was reported to be highest in Manipur (27.6 years) and Chennai (24.1 years) while it was lowest in Delhi (20.0 years) and Haryana (20.8 years). In Manipur, the average

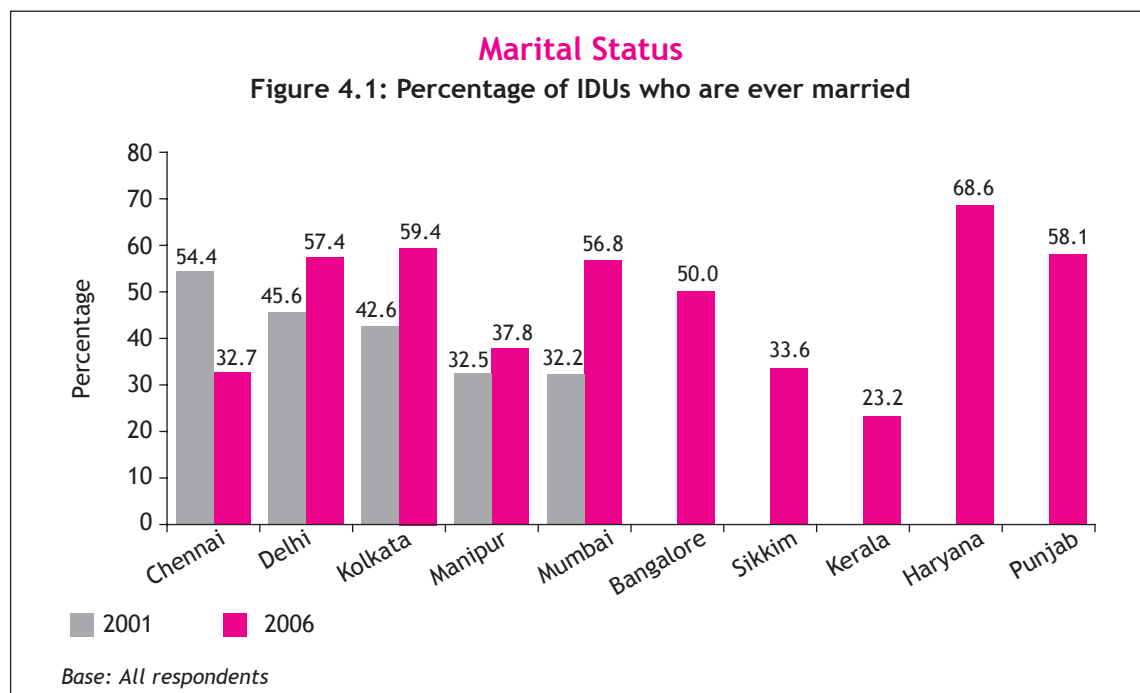
age at marriage significantly increased from BSS 2001 while in Delhi it showed a decline. In Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai, the mean age at marriage remained similar to BSS 2001.

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of respondents by marital status and age at marriage

Sl. No.	City/State	Ever married*		% of respondents with age at marriage (in years)**								Mean age at marriage (in years)**	
		%		<18		18-21		22-25		> 25			
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	32.7	54.4	0.0	2.0	11.4	31.3	65.9	42.2	22.7	24.5	24.1	23.5
2.	Delhi	57.4	45.6	15.5	15.2	62.6	40.8	12.9	26.4	9.0	17.6	20.0	21.6
3.	Kolkata	59.4	42.6	16.5	3.1	41.1	38.8	25.3	31.6	16.5	26.5	21.4	22.9
4.	Manipur	37.8	32.5	8.8	4.0	28.4	27.7	61.8	53.5	0.0	14.9	27.6	23.1
5.	Mumbai	56.8	32.2	7.9	17.2	43.7	47.1	43.0	21.8	2.6	13.8	21.2	20.7
6.	Bangalore	50.0		0.7		49.6		35.6		12.6		21.8	
7.	Sikkim	33.6		47.1		27.6		23.0		1.15		22.6	
8.	Kerala	23.2		3.2		32.3		40.3		21.0		22.6	
9.	Haryana	68.6		8.6		48.9		40.3		2.2		20.8	
10.	Punjab	58.1		3.8		39.5		51.6		5.1		21.7	

*Base: All respondents for "Ever Married"

**Base: Married respondents for "Age at Marriage"



4.1.4 Status of Sexual Partnership

In addition to marital status as presented above, the current status of sexual partnership was also asked to the respondent. The results are presented in Table 4.4.

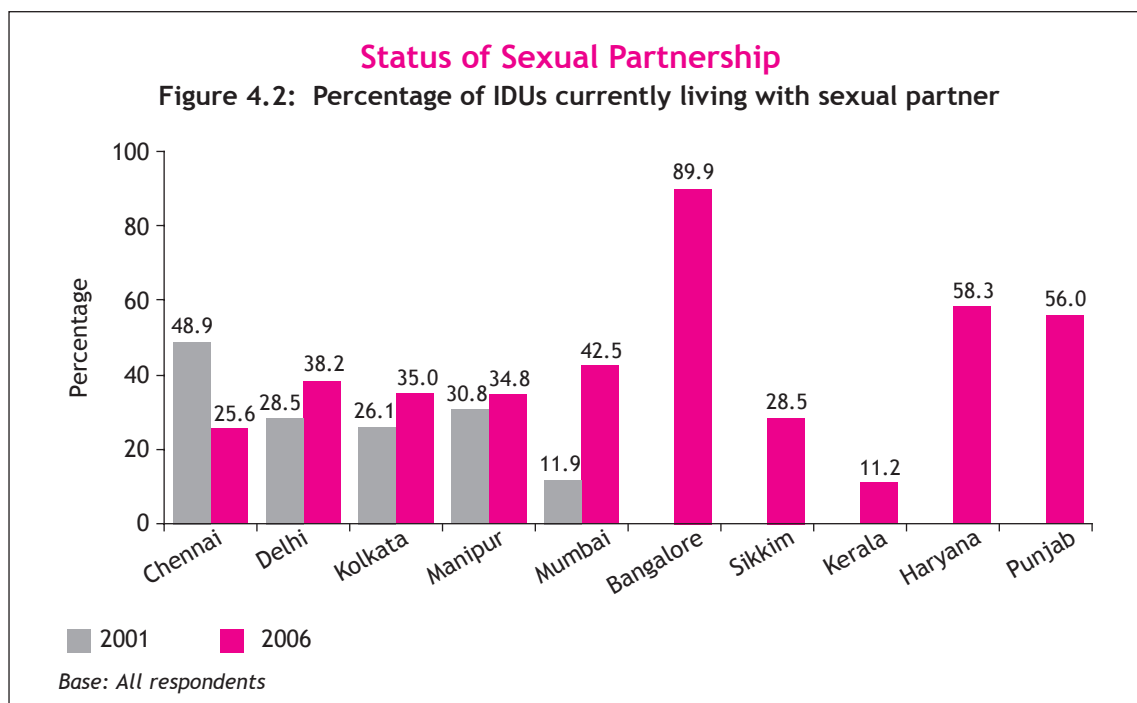
The proportion of respondents currently married and living with spouse was observed to be highest in Haryana (56.8%) and Punjab (55.2%). The proportion was lowest in Kerala (4.9%) and Chennai (18.2%). As compared to BSS 2001, the proportion of respondents currently married and living with spouse increased across the locations except Chennai where it declined significantly.

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of respondents by status of sexual partnership

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Sexual partnership status									
		Currently married, living with spouse		Currently married, living with other sexual partner		Currently married, not living with spouse or with other sexual partner		Not currently married and living with other sexual partner		Not currently married and not living with other sexual partner	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	18.2	44.8	4.1	1.9	11.9	8.1	3.3	2.2	60.2	43.0
2.	Delhi	35.2	26.6	1.1	0.4	21.1	18.2	1.9	1.5	40.7	53.3
3.	Kolkata	32.7	25.2	1.9	0.0	19.9	15.2	0.4	0.9	44.4	58.7
4.	Manipur	34.1	27.0	0.0	0.6	3.7	5.1	0.7	3.2	61.5	64.0
5.	Mumbai	20.3	9.3	10.5	0.4	22.6	14.8	11.7	2.2	33.5	73.3
6.	Bangalore	44.4		12.2		3.7		33.3		0.0	
7.	Sikkim	23.9		0.4		6.2		4.2		64.5	
8.	Kerala	4.9		4.1		14.6		2.2		74.2	
9.	Haryana	56.8		1.1		3.3		0.4		36.5	
10.	Punjab	55.2		0.4		3.3		0.4		40.7	

Base: All respondents



The proportion of respondents who were currently unmarried and not living with any sexual partner was observed to be lowest in Bangalore. Among all the survey locations, the proportion was reported to be highest in Kerala (74.2%) and Sikkim (64.5%). The proportion of respondents not currently married and not living with any sexual partner significantly decreased across all locations except Chennai. Overall, except in Punjab and Haryana, more than half of the respondents were not currently married.

4.1.5 Main Occupation of the Respondents

It is important to understand the occupational profile of the respondents and make an effort to link it to major occupational categories. This may help in designing work place interventions for the IDUs. Thus the main occupation of the respondents was also solicited and the major occupational categories are presented in Table 4.5.

In Chennai, majority of the respondents were local transport workers (37.5%) and unemployed (9%) while in Delhi, truck drivers/cleaners constituted one-fourth of the respondents. In Kolkata, almost one-third of the respondents were casual labourers and in Mumbai almost half of the respondents were unemployed. In Punjab and Haryana, about one-fifth of the respondents were truck drivers and in Sikkim 31.7 percent of the respondents were unemployed.

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of respondents by main occupation

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/ State	Main occupation										
		Non-agricultural/ Casual labourer		Unemployed/Not working/Retired		Petty business/ Small shop owner		Truck driver/ Cleaner	Local transport workers	Transport worker/ Driver	Skilled/Semi-skilled labourer in mfg./ processing industry	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	0.4	15.6	8.9	35.2	5.2	6.3	3.7	37.5	18.5	2.2	7.4
2.	Delhi	13.0	33.6	3.0	12.4	7.8	13.1	24.1	19.3	9.5	2.2	9.5
3.	Kolkata	32.3	46.5	17.7	13.9	7.9	10.9	1.1	15.4	6.5	9.0	13
4.	Manipur	2.2	11.6	31.5	22.2	11.5	23.5	0.7	8.1	4.5	1.5	1.9
5.	Mumbai	22.9	27.4	49.2	13.7	5.6	9.3	3.8	6.8	1.9	1.5	3.3
6.	Bangalore	1.9		22.6		11.5		6.7	4.1		1.1	
7.	Sikkim	3.9		31.7		1.2		1.5	13.9		1.9	
8.	Kerala	21.7		27.7		7.5		7.9	4.9		10.1	
9.	Haryana	11.8		15.5		3.3		20.3	8.5		5.2	
10.	Punjab	6.7		4.8		8.9		20.4	23.3		2.6	

Base: All respondents

4.1.6 Residential Status of the Respondents

An attempt was also made to understand the residential status of the respondents. All the respondents were asked whether they lived in the city where they were interviewed and also if they were staying alone. The detailed findings are depicted in Table 4.6.

Majority of the respondents across all survey locations stayed in the same city where the interview was conducted and the proportion ranged from 86.9 percent in Kerala to 99.6 percent in Manipur. Of the respondents who resided in the same city, 92.9 percent in Manipur and 92.2 percent in Kerala had lived in the same city since birth. This proportion was reported to be lowest in Delhi and Mumbai at about 43 percent. No significant difference was observed in both the above proportions from BSS 2001.

Further, in Delhi and Mumbai, more than one-third of the respondents reported that they were staying alone. The proportion was lowest in Manipur (3.3%), Haryana (4.8%) and Punjab (7.0%).

Table 4.6: Percentage distribution of respondents by residential status

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Live in the city/town *		Live in the city/town since birth **		Staying alone*		Not staying at regular residence*	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	97.0	98.5	80.8	89.1	13.8	21.5	86.2	18.9
2.	Delhi	98.1	97.8	43.8	43.7	39.3	45.3	60.7	47.4
3.	Kolkata	97.7	98.7	81.5	87.2	32.7	44.3	67.3	37.8
4.	Manipur	99.6	85.5	92.9	88.3	3.3	2.6	96.7	7.4
5.	Mumbai	96.2	98.9	43.4	37.1	37.2	64.8	62.8	73.7
6.	Bangalore	97.0		53.8		21.5		78.5	
7.	Sikkim	97.3		71.8		9.3		90.7	
8.	Kerala	86.9		92.2		13.9		86.1	
9.	Haryana	94.1		62.7		4.8		95.2	
10.	Punjab	98.9		87.3		7.0		93.0	

*Base: All respondents

**Base: Those who live in the city

4.1.7 Use of Alcohol by Respondents

Table 4.7 presents the proportion of respondents who reported ever having alcohol and also the frequency of alcohol intake.

About 90 percent of the respondents in Punjab and Haryana reported that they ever had alcohol and the lowest proportions were reported in Delhi (60.0%) and Mumbai (65.4%). As compared to BSS 2001, the proportion declined significantly across all the locations except Manipur.

Of the respondents who reported ever had alcohol, almost half of the respondents in Punjab and Mumbai reported that they consumed alcohol on a daily basis. Only 2.1 percent of respondents in Kerala and 11.0 percent in Manipur and Bangalore reported consuming alcohol on a daily basis. Overall, it was observed that alcohol usage among the respondents had declined as compared to BSS 2001.

4.2 Drug Usage Pattern

All the IDUs interviewed across the ten survey locations were asked their age when they first started taking any drug. They were also asked how long they had been injecting drugs, how old they were when they first took any injectable drug, frequency of injection (of drugs) in last one month before the survey and type of drugs taken during last one month. The following sub-sections present detailed findings on the drug use pattern of all the respondents across all the study locations.

4.2.1 Age at which Started Using Drugs

Table 4.8 presents the findings on age at which the respondents started using drugs. There was considerable variation in reported age of starting using drugs across the study locations.

Most of the respondents across the survey locations reported starting drugs in the age group of 21 to 25 years. The proportion was observed to be highest in Chennai (58.7%) and Kerala (43.4%) while it was lowest at about 25 percent in Kolkata and Mumbai. In Delhi, about 18.5 percent of the respondents reported that they started using drugs before the age of 15 years and 40.4 percent between the age of 16 and 20 years.

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of respondents by alcohol intake in last four weeks

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	% Reporting ever drinking		% Reporting drinking daily *		% Reporting drinking at least once a week *		% Reporting drinking infrequently *	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	71.4	84.1	17.2	11.9	43.2	16.3	39.6	71.8
2.	Delhi	60.0	91.6	35.8	5.6	29.6	26.3	34.6	68.1
3.	Kolkata	85.0	94.8	13.3	7.3	19.9	19.7	66.8	73.0
4.	Manipur	81.1	20.3	11.0	61.9	53.4	27.0	35.6	11.1
5.	Mumbai	65.4	85.6	47.1	8.7	31.0	6.1	21.8	85.2
6.	Bangalore	88.9		10.8		40.0		49.2	
7.	Sikkim	78.4		15.3		36.5		48.3	
8.	Kerala	70.4		2.1		5.3		92.6	
9.	Haryana	89.7		9.9		39.1		51.0	
10.	Punjab	93.7		47.4		36.0		16.6	

Base: All respondents

*Base: Respondents reporting ever drinking alcohol

Note: Drinking infrequently refers to those respondents who consumed alcohol less than once a week and those who did not consume alcohol in the last four weeks

Table 4.8: Percentage distribution of respondents by age at onset of drug use

Sl. No.	City/State	% of respondents with age at onset of drug use (in years)					Mean age (in years)	
		Up to 15	16-20	21-25	26-35	>36	2006	2001
		2006	2006	2006	2006	2006		
1.	Chennai	0.0	20.1	58.7	20.8	0.4	23.5	21.3
2.	Delhi	18.5	40.4	26.7	12.6	1.9	20.7	18.9
3.	Kolkata	12.8	33.8	24.4	21.1	7.5	22.9	20.9
4.	Manipur	2.6	31.9	33.0	28.1	4.4	24.0	19.5
5.	Mumbai	11.3	21.4	25.2	24.8	5.6	23.6	19.7
6.	Bangalore	0.0	20.7	35.9	41.1	1.9	25.0	
7.	Sikkim	8.9	51.4	33.2	6.2	0.0	19.9	
8.	Kerala	3.0	33.7	43.4	18.4	0.7	22.2	
9.	Haryana	1.5	18.5	38.4	36.5	4.8	25.5	
10.	Punjab	1.9	34.8	36.7	23.7	2.6	23.1	

Base: All respondents

The mean age of starting drugs was reported between 19.9 years in Sikkim and 25.5 years in Haryana. As compared to BSS 2001, the mean was observed to increase significantly across all five locations.

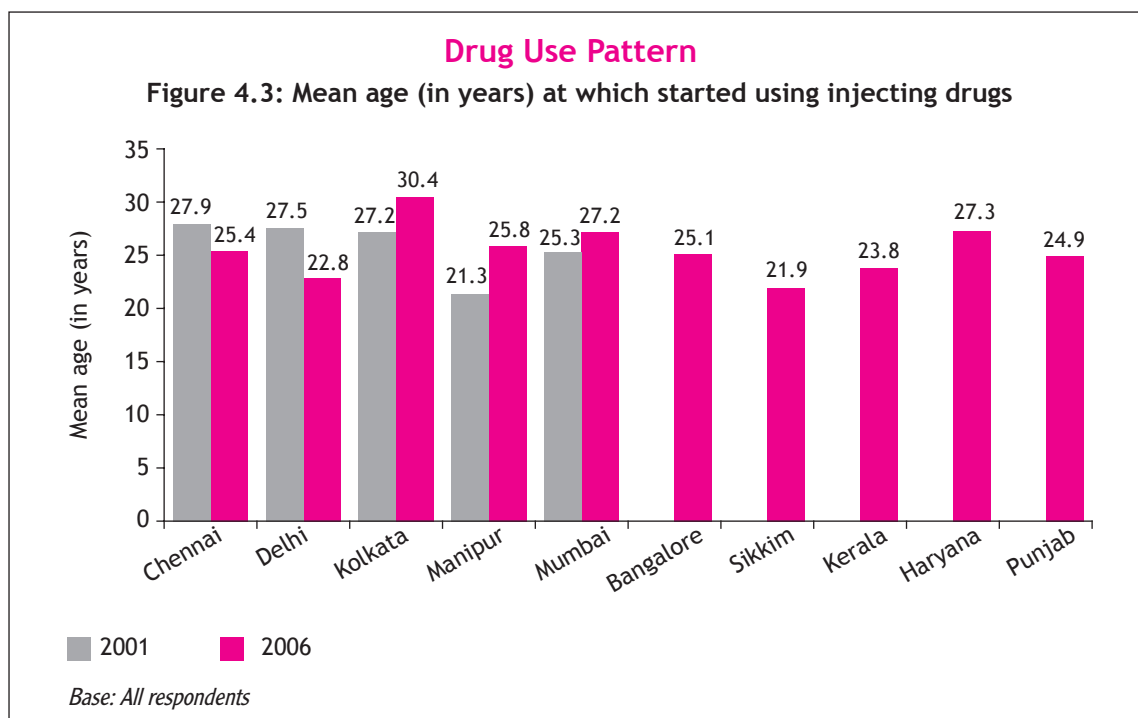
4.2.2 Age at which Started Injecting Drugs

The respondents were asked the age in complete years when they started injecting drugs and Table 4.9 depicts the results of the same. Most of the respondents across the survey locations reported that they started injecting drugs between the age of 21 and 25 years. Half of the respondents in Kerala and Chennai reported to have started injecting drugs between the age of 21 and 25. The proportion was lowest in Kolkata at 20.7 percent. Almost 40 percent of the respondents in Sikkim and Delhi reported started using injecting drugs before the age of 20.

Table 4.9: Percentage distribution of respondents by age at which started using injecting drugs

Sl. No.	City/State	% of respondents by age at which started using injecting drugs (in years)					Mean age (in years)	
		Up to 15	16-20	21-25	26-30	>31	2006	2001
		2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	0.0	5.6	49.8	35.7	8.2	25.4	27.9
2.	Delhi	11.1	28.9	29.6	19.3	11.1	22.8	27.5
3.	Kolkata	1.1	8.6	20.7	27.1	42.5	30.4	27.2
4.	Manipur	0.0	22.6	32.6	22.2	22.6	25.8	21.3
5.	Mumbai	3.8	16.9	27.4	19.2	32.3	27.2	25.3
6.	Bangalore	0.4	20.4	34.4	27.4	17.0	25.1	
7.	Sikkim	1.2	37.5	47.5	10.8	2.7	21.9	
8.	Kerala	1.9	20.2	49.1	24.0	4.1	23.8	
9.	Haryana	0.7	9.2	33.9	28.8	27.3	27.3	
10.	Punjab	0.0	21.5	37.8	28.5	12.2	24.9	

Base: All respondents



The mean age of starting injecting drugs was also calculated for each survey location and it ranged from 21.9 years in Sikkim to 30.4 years in Kolkata. As compared to BSS 2001, the mean age was observed to significantly increase in Manipur, Kolkata and Mumbai while it declined in Delhi and Chennai.

4.2.3 Duration of Injecting Drugs

The mean duration of injecting drugs at the time of survey, was worked out by asking the respondents the time since they had started injecting drugs. The same is presented in Table 4.10. The mean varied from 89.6 months in Kolkata to around 22 months in Punjab. The mean was observed to increase significantly in Delhi and Mumbai while it declined in Chennai, Kolkata and Manipur.

Table 4.10 also presents significant variations in reported duration of injecting drugs across the survey locations. The proportion of respondents reporting injecting drugs during last one year was highest in Bangalore (26.7%) and lowest in Chennai (1.1%). The proportion of respondents reporting injecting drugs since more than five years (60 months) was reported to be highest in Kolkata (48.1%) and almost one-third in Delhi and Mumbai. The proportion was lowest in Bangalore and Punjab (1.5%) indicating that the problem is relatively new in these areas.

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of respondents by duration of injecting drugs (in months)

Sl. No.	City/State	% of respondents by duration (in months)						Mean duration		SD	Median duration
		<12	12-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61+	2006	2001		
		2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2001		
1.	Chennai	1.1	42.4	25.3	13.0	13.0	5.2	36.2	46.3	22.8	36
2.	Delhi	4.4	28.1	11.9	11.5	12.2	31.9	51.8	45.6	32.4	48
3.	Kolkata	7.9	19.9	6.8	6.8	10.5	48.1	89.6	92.6	76.7	60
4.	Manipur	12.6	24.4	17.4	18.1	10.7	16.7	42.8	63.3	38.0	36
5.	Mumbai	6.4	27.1	15.0	6.4	10.9	33.5	65.7	34.8	63.7	48
6.	Bangalore	26.7	37.8	13.0	14.8	6.3	1.5	24.3		17.6	20
7.	Sikkim	13.1	29.3	24.7	9.7	12.7	10.0	36.4		25.8	36
8.	Kerala	15.0	31.8	24.0	11.6	10.9	6.4	32.8		27.1	25
9.	Haryana	12.9	43.2	17.0	8.1	7.4	11.4	35.8		34.9	24
10.	Punjab	13.3	63.7	13.7	5.2	2.6	1.5	22.0		14.6	18

Base: All respondents

4.2.4 Frequency of Injecting Drugs in the Last One Month

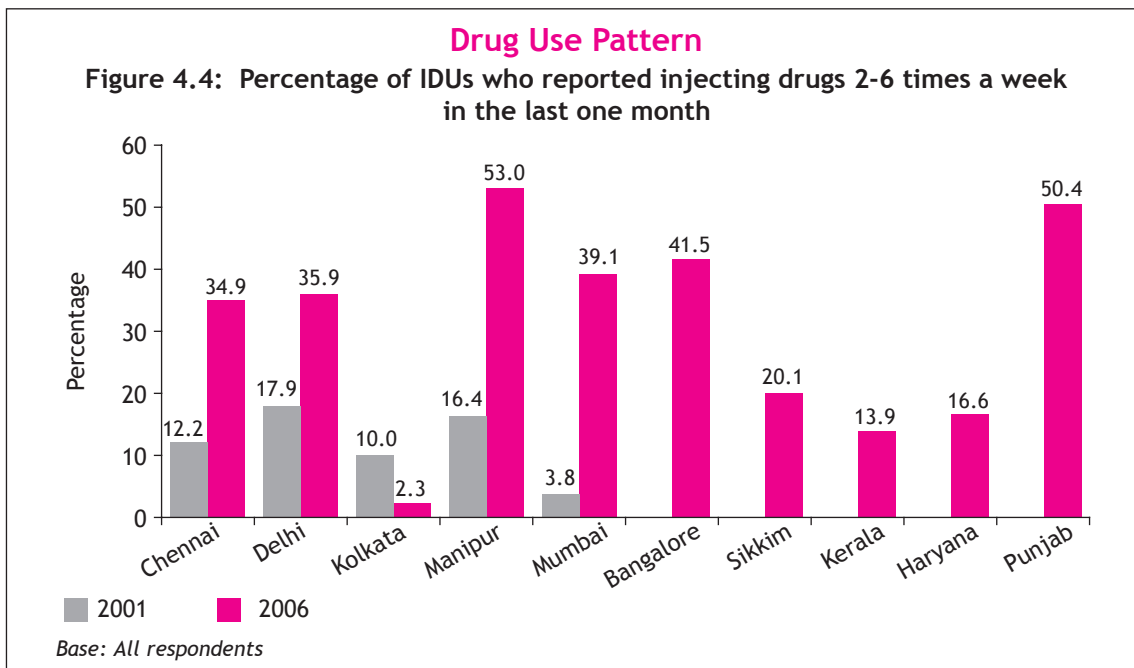
All the respondents were asked how often they injected drugs in the last one month. The results are presented in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Percentage distribution of respondents by frequency of injecting drugs in the last one month

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Frequency of injecting drug use in the last one month													
		Only once a month		2-3 times a month		About once a week		2-6 times a week		About once a day		2-3 times a day		4 or more times a day	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	0.0	1.9	3.0	4.8	10.4	1.1	34.9	12.2	30.9	18.9	20.1	40.4	0.7	20.4
2.	Delhi	3.3	1.8	11.1	10.6	10.7	0.4	35.9	17.9	9.3	12.0	22.6	44.9	7.0	12.4
3.	Kolkata	1.1	2.2	0.0	3.0	1.1	2.6	2.3	10.0	19.5	19.6	57.9	52.6	17.3	9.1
4.	Manipur	1.9	2.9	8.9	2.6	11.1	2.9	53.0	16.4	13.7	32.8	9.6	34.4	1.5	8.0
5.	Mumbai	0.4	0.7	11.7	3.3	6.8	0.4	39.1	3.8	30.1	4.8	11.3	56.3	0.0	30.7
6.	Bangalore	6.3		24.8		26.7		41.5		0.0		0.4		0.0	
7.	Sikkim	5.0		10.8		3.5		20.1		18.1		28.6		10.0	
8.	Kerala	0.7		2.2		4.1		13.9		17.2		53.9		7.9	
9.	Haryana	3.7		11.4		6.3		16.6		29.5		31.0		1.5	
10.	Punjab	1.1		7.8		5.2		50.4		33.0		2.6		0.0	

Base: All respondents



Most of the respondents reported injecting more than twice a week except Bangalore. The proportion of respondents injecting two to six times a week was highest in Punjab and Manipur (more than 50%) and lowest in Kolkata (2.3%). The proportion of respondents reporting that they inject daily was highest (about one-third) in Chennai, Mumbai and Punjab.

More than 60 percent of the respondents in Kolkata and Kerala reported injecting drugs more than once a day indicating the severity of the problem in these areas. This proportion was observed to decline significantly across the locations except Kolkata where it increased.

4.2.5 Type of Drugs Injected in the Last One Month

In addition to understanding the frequency of drug use, it is imperative to know the type of drugs used by the respondents. Thus, all the respondents were asked to recall all the type of drugs which they had injected in the last one month. Respondents could list more than one response in this multiple response question and the major drugs are presented in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Percentage distribution of respondents by type of drugs injected in the last one month

(All figures are in percentage*)

Sl. No.	City/State	Buprenorphine		Heroin		Crack		Dextropropoxyphene		Tranquillisers		Heroin and cocaine together	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	57.6	77.0	51.7	55.9	4.5	8.1	3.3	7.8	11.5	1.5	7.4	1.9
2.	Delhi	4.4	95.3	19.3	0.7	22.2	0.7	20.0	4.0	4.4	11.3	12.6	0.7
3.	Kolkata	43.6	97	0.4	2.6	0.8	3.5	3.8	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.9
4.	Manipur	0.7	8.4	78.5	96.5	0.0	0.0	48.5	12.2	0.0	2.3	0.7	1.0
5.	Mumbai	0.4	0.0	40.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.4
6.	Bangalore	12.2		32.6		15.2		12.2		12.2		20.4	
7.	Sikkim	4.2		0.4		0.4		87.3		1.2		0.0	
8.	Kerala	22.5		11.6		11.6		3.4		0.4		8.6	
9.	Haryana	9.2		2.2		0.0		6.3		0.4		0.7	
10.	Punjab	9.3		0.7		10.4		80.0		12.6		5.2	

Base: All respondents

*The percentage may not add to 100 due to non-inclusion of some response categories

Buprenorphine was reported mostly in Kolkata (43.6%) and Chennai (57.6%) while Heroin was widely used in Manipur (78.55%), Chennai (51.7%) and Mumbai (40.6%). Dextropropoxyphene was used more in Punjab (80.0%) and Manipur (48.5%) while crack was reported by 22.2 percent of the respondents in Delhi.

Overall, it was observed that the use of Buprenorphine and Heroin declined from BSS 2001, while use of Dextropropoxyphene increased significantly.

4.3 Needle and Syringe Sharing Behaviour

This section provides information on needle and syringe sharing behaviour which is the main cause of HIV transmission among the IDU population. The discussion would be centred on sharing behaviour, types and number of partners with whom shared and needle/syringe cleaning behaviour. It would also focus on frequency of using clean needles, awareness of availability of new/unused needles/syringes and other sharing behaviour like, giving/renting/selling used needles/syringes, using pre-filled syringes, squirting from one needle to another, sharing utensils for cleaning, sharing utensils for drawing drugs and finally the drug related treatment status of the respondents.

4.3.1 Last Time Injected Drugs with Previously Used Needles/Syringes

The respondents were asked to think about the last time they had injected drugs and inform whether the needle or syringe they had used had been previously used by someone else. Table 4.13 presents the proportion of respondents who used previously used needles or syringes during the last time they injected drugs.

Among all the survey locations, relatively high proportion of respondents reported injecting drugs with a used needle or syringe in last one month, highest in Sikkim (71%), Chennai (62.1%), Manipur (26.3%) and lowest in Kolkata (11.7%). When compared with BSS 2001, the proportion of respondents reporting injecting drugs with a previously used needle/syringe has significantly increased in Delhi and Mumbai, while it remained almost the same in Chennai. Further, in Kolkata and Manipur a significant decline in injecting with a previously used needle/syringe was observed.

4.3.2 Frequency of Sharing (previously used) Needles/Syringes in the Last One Month

Further, the frequency of using previously used needles or syringes during the last month was also asked. Ideally, to prevent HIV transmission one should never use previously used needles or syringes to prevent HIV transmission. Table 4.13 also presents the frequency of using previously used syringes or needles in the last month.

Among the sites, 25.9 percent of respondents in Sikkim reported sharing a needle every time, followed by Kerala (10.9%), Kolkata (1.1%) and lowest in Haryana (0.7%). On comparing with BSS 2001, an increase in the proportion of respondents sharing a needle every time was observed in Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai. Whereas, in Kolkata and Manipur a significant decline was seen in respondents sharing a needle every time when compared with BSS 2001.

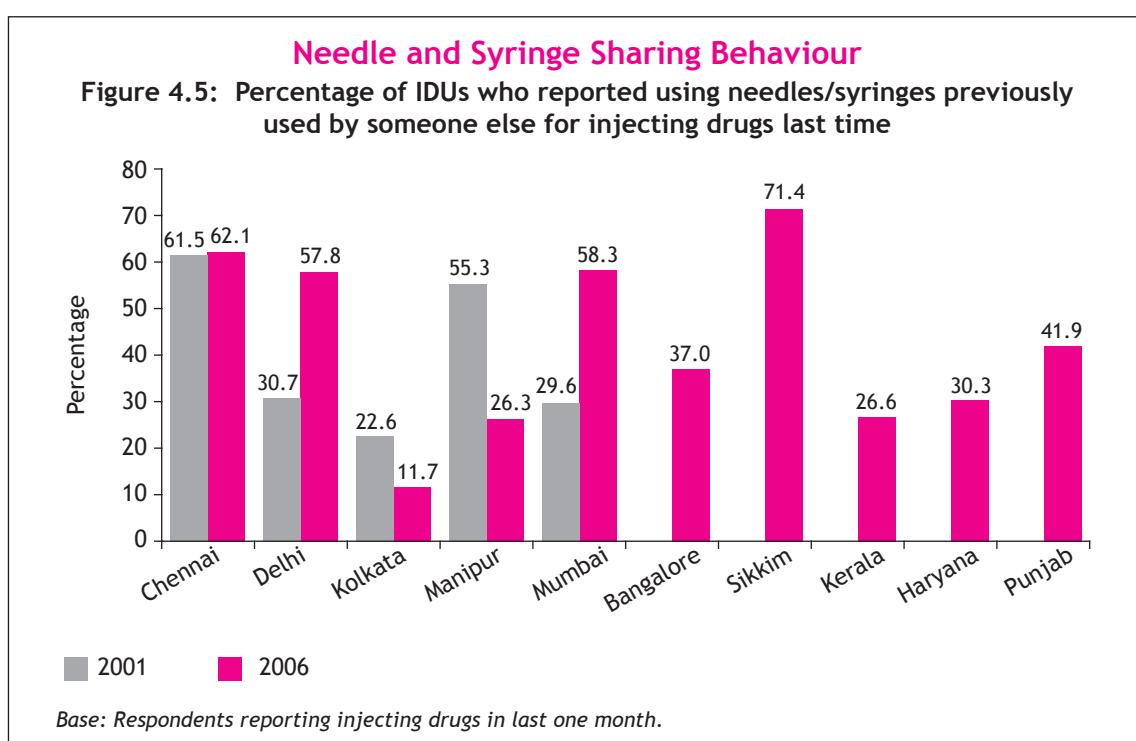
Overall among all sites covered, proportion of respondents reporting never shared needle in last one month, was highest in Kolkata (85.0%), Haryana (60.5%), Chennai (25.7%) and lowest in Sikkim (14.7%). Further, the proportion of respondents reporting never sharing needle has increased significantly in Kolkata and Manipur on comparison with BSS 2001. Whereas, in Mumbai the proportion was almost the same and a significant decline was observed in Chennai and Delhi.

Table 4.13: Percentage distribution of respondents who reported using needles/syringes previously used by someone else

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Last time injected drugs with used needle or syringe		Frequency of needle sharing during the last one month									
				Every time		Many times		Almost half the time		Occasionally		Never	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	62.1	61.5	2.2	1.3	30.9	21.9	16.4	10.0	24.9	24.8	25.7	30.4
2.	Delhi	57.8	30.7	7.8	1.8	20.4	11.3	9.6	4.0	33.0	34.7	29.3	48.2
3.	Kolkata	11.7	22.6	1.1	2.2	3.0	6.5	0.8	5.2	8.6	8.3	85.0	77.8
4.	Manipur	26.3	55.3	2.6	3.2	17.0	15.8	12.6	8.0	24.1	33.1	43.7	39.9
5.	Mumbai	58.3	29.6	7.9	0.7	19.9	13.7	19.2	14.1	22.6	40.7	30.1	30.7
6.	Bangalore	37.0		1.5		27.8		14.1		7.0		49.3	
7.	Sikkim	71.4		25.9		18.9		4.6		32.0		14.7	
8.	Kerala	26.6		10.9		9.0		7.5		14.6		58.1	
9.	Haryana	30.3		0.7		10.0		5.9		22.9		60.5	
10.	Punjab	41.9		2.2		9.3		11.5		22.6		54.4	

Base: All respondents



4.3.3 Frequency of Cleaning Shared Needles/Syringes in the Last One Month

The respondents who reported that they had used a previously used needle or syringe in the last month were asked about the frequency of cleaning the needles in such cases before use. Table 4.14 presents the findings for the above.

About two-thirds of the respondents in Kerala and Sikkim reported that they had cleaned the previously used needle or syringe every time. The proportion was lowest in Punjab (9.8%) and Delhi (18.8%). The proportion registered significant increase from BSS 2001 in Kolkata,

Manipur and Mumbai while it declined in Delhi and Chennai. It was noted that 22.8 percent of the respondents in Punjab and 14.5 percent in Mumbai reported that they never cleaned the previously used needles or syringes before use.

Table 4.14: Percentage distribution of respondents by frequency of cleaning shared needles in the last one month

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Frequency of cleaning shared needles in the last one month									
		Every time		Many times		Almost half the time		Occasionally		Never	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	42.5	67.0	34.5	18.6	11.0	6.9	12.0	5.3	0.0	2.1
2.	Delhi	18.8	44.4	22.0	11.3	18.8	1.4	33.0	37.3	5.8	4.9
3.	Kolkata	60.0	39.2	17.5	15.7	5.0	5.9	12.5	9.8	2.5	25.5
4.	Manipur	46.7	34.8	38.8	19.3	4.6	10.2	7.2	35.3	2.6	0.5
5.	Mumbai	28.5	26.2	18.3	35.8	24.7	23.0	13.4	14.4	14.5	0.5
6.	Bangalore	43.8		37.2		16.1		2.9		0.0	
7.	Sikkim	67.9		17.6		2.3		6.3		4.1	
8.	Kerala	62.5		23.2		6.3		6.3		1.8	
9.	Haryana	39.3		20.6		4.7		25.2		10.3	
10.	Punjab	9.8		4.1		8.1		55.3		22.8	

Base: Respondents reporting sharing behaviour in last one month

4.3.4 Practice of Cleaning Shared Needles/Syringes in the Last One month

After asking the respondents who reported that they had used a previously used needle or syringe in the last month about the frequency of cleaning the needles in such cases before use, the method of cleaning was also asked. The respondents could mention more than one method. The common cleaning practices mentioned by the respondents are presented in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15: Percentage distribution of respondents by cleaning behaviour/method of cleaning used syringes/needles

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Method of Cleaning - Syringes/Needles											
		Cold water		Hot water		Boiling		Bleach		Alcohol		Others	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	80.5	75.0	7.0	15.2	3.5	0.5	7.0	1.6	0.5	1.6	1.5	6.1
2.	Delhi	25.1	82.8	18.3	6.7	4.7	0.0	8.4	2.2	11.0	0.0	32.5	8.3
3.	Kolkata	85.0	75.0	2.5	8.3	0.0	11.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	12.5	0.0
4.	Manipur	27.0	81.2	42.1	8.1	25	1.6	2.6	3.8	0.7	4.3	2.6	1.0
5.	Mumbai	64.0	93.5	15.6	4.3	3.8	0.5	1.1	0.0	3.2	0.5	12.4	1.2
6.	Bangalore	53.3		35.8		6.6		2.2		2.2		0.0	
7.	Sikkim	73.3		10.4		9.0		0.0		2.7		4.5	
8.	Kerala	50.9		16.1		22.3		4.5		6.3		0.0	
9.	Haryana	59.8		10.3		0.0		4.7		6.5		18.7	
10.	Punjab	51.2		12.2		4.1		0.8		5.7		26.0	

Base: Respondents reporting sharing behaviour in last one month

Most of the respondents across the survey locations reported cleaning the previously used needles or syringes with cold or hot water. In Kolkata 85.0 percent of the respondents and 80.5 percent in Chennai reported using cold water while 42.1 percent in Manipur and 35.8 percent in Bangalore reported using hot water for cleaning the needles or syringes. About one-fourth of the respondents in Manipur and Kerala reported that they boiled the needles or syringes before use. However, this proportion was nil in Kolkata and Haryana. Respondents also reported using agents like bleach and alcohol for cleaning the previously used needles.

The proportion of respondents cleaning the previously used needles and syringes with hot water increased significantly from BSS 2001 in Delhi, Manipur and Mumbai.

4.3.5 Awareness of Availability of New/Unused Needles/Syringes

On being asked whether they could obtain new/unused needles/syringes when they needed them, more than 90 percent of the respondents in nine of ten survey locations, answered in the affirmative. The proportion was observed to be highest in Manipur (99.6%) and Haryana (99.3%) and lowest in Mumbai at 78.9%.

On being asked if they knew a person/place from where they could obtain new/unused needles/syringes when they needed them, nearly all respondents (except in Chennai where the proportion was 68.0%) responded positively.

The respondents aware of any person or place for obtaining new unused needles or syringes, were further asked to name the place or person they were referring to. This was a question in which multiple responses were possible. In Haryana, 98.9 percent respondents and 94.4 percent in Manipur reported the source to be the pharmacist/chemist while 85.2 percent in Kolkata reported it as NGO worker. About two-thirds of the respondents in Chennai and Sikkim reported that they can obtain new unused needles or syringes from their friends. It was noted that about 40 percent of the respondents in Delhi and Bangalore reported that their drug dealer provided unused needles and syringes. More than half of the respondents in Bangalore and one-third in Chennai reported that unused needles and syringes were available with other drug users.

Table 4.16: Percentage distribution of respondents by knowledge of availability of new/unused needles/syringes

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Obtainable		Know person/place where available		Person/Place where available									
						Pharmacist/Chemist		NGO worker		Friends		Drug Dealer		Other drug users	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	91.8	95.9	68.0	98.9	71.0	96.7	23.5	23.3	67.8	14.1	13.1	3.7	33.3	4.4
2.	Delhi	95.9	100.0	97.4	100.0	76.0	96.4	5.3	7.7	26.2	8.8	41.4	5.5	22.4	1.1
3.	Kolkata	97.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	23.2	85.7	85.2	71.3	4.6	1.3	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.9
4.	Manipur	99.6	95.2	100.0	97.4	94.4	92.3	70.4	49.8	21.5	18.3	8.5	8.4	17.0	9.6
5.	Mumbai	78.9	94.4	94.0	99.3	41.6	98.5	36.4	51.1	15.2	5.2	19.6	0.4	17.2	2.2
6.	Bangalore	94.8		94.8		71.9		1.2		46.1		37.1		51.2	
7.	Sikkim	93.8		94.6		63.3		21.2		64.9		23.3		26.9	
8.	Kerala	96.6		96.6		78.7		7.0		22.5		48.8		19.8	
9.	Haryana	99.3		100.0		98.9		1.1		14.8		4.4		4.4	
10.	Punjab	98.5		100.0		88.9		1.5		53.0		33.0		7.0	

Base: All respondents

4.3.6 Ever Injected Drugs from a Pre-filled Needle/Syringe in the Last One Month

Pre-filled syringe refers to a syringe that was filled without the respondent witnessing it (Table 4.17). In Bangalore, 62.6 percent of the respondents and 45.9 percent in Delhi reported that they had used a pre-filled syringe in the last month. The proportion was lowest in Kolkata at 4.9 percent and Haryana 17.7 percent. As compared to BSS 2001, the proportion declined significantly in Chennai, Kolkata and Manipur. It was noted that the proportion of respondents reporting using a pre-filled syringe in the last month increased significantly in Mumbai and Delhi.

Table 4.17: Percentage of respondents who reported ever used pre-filled syringe in the last one month

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Ever used pre-filled syringes			
		Used		Not used	
		2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	17.8	28.5	81.4	71.1
2.	Delhi	45.9	14.2	54.1	85.8
3.	Kolkata	4.9	9.1	94.4	90.9
4.	Manipur	18.9	28.9	81.1	70.4
5.	Mumbai	43.6	13.7	53.0	86.3
6.	Bangalore	62.6		37.4	
7.	Sikkim	34.0		64.1	
8.	Kerala	27.7		71.2	
9.	Haryana	17.7		82.3	
10.	Punjab	27.0		73.0	

Base: All respondents

4.3.7 Status of Treatment for Drug Use

All the respondents were also asked whether they received any treatment for drug use or not and the current status of their treatment (Table 4.18). Across all the survey locations, maximum proportion of respondents reported that they have never received any treatment. This proportion was reported to be highest in Punjab (88.1%) and Haryana (80.4%) and lowest in Kolkata (32.7%) and Sikkim (46.7%). When compared with BSS 2001, in two cities Chennai and Delhi a significant increase was observed. Further, in rest of the three locations where BSS 2001 was carried out, there was a decline in the proportion of respondents who never received any treatment.

However proportion of respondents who are currently under treatment was reported highest in Bangalore (30.4%) and Kolkata (28.6%) and lowest in Chennai (3.7%) and Haryana (5.5%). This proportion was almost the same in Chennai and Delhi, while in Kolkata and Mumbai respondents who were under treatment has increased significantly from BSS 2001.

4.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

Considering the risk practices related with injecting intake of drugs to strongly correlate with HIV/AIDS infection, the awareness level of the IDUs is critical to their inculcation of preventive behaviour. The following sections highlight the awareness level among the respondents regarding different issues pertaining to the prevention of HIV/AIDS and common myths pertaining to HIV/AIDS.

Table 4.18: Percentage distribution of respondents by treatment for drug use

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Current status of treatment					
		Currently under treatment		Was under treatment but not now		Have never received treatment	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	3.7	4.1	20.8	44.1	75.5	51.9
2.	Delhi	8.1	7.7	27.0	37.6	64.8	54.7
3.	Kolkata	28.6	13.5	38.7	35.7	32.7	50.9
4.	Manipur	7.0	12.9	45.9	37.9	47.0	49.2
5.	Mumbai	18.0	1.1	28.2	28.5	53.8	70.4
6.	Bangalore	30.4		6.7		63.0	
7.	Sikkim	12.0		41.3		46.7	
8.	Kerala	11.6		13.9		74.5	
9.	Haryana	5.5		14.0		80.4	
10.	Punjab	7.0		4.8		88.1	

Base: All respondents

4.4.1 Ever Heard of HIV/AIDS

The proportion of respondents who had ever heard of HIV/AIDS was significantly high across all the survey locations with all the respondents aware in Manipur, Bangalore and Sikkim (Table 4.19). This proportion was reported to be lowest in Delhi and Haryana (95.2%) and Kerala and Punjab (98.1%). As compared with BSS 2001, in Kolkata and Mumbai, the proportion of respondents who had heard of HIV/AIDS has increased, while in other locations it remained similar.

4.4.2 Awareness of HIV Transmission through Needle Sharing/Mother to Child/Breast Feeding

Those who were aware of HIV/AIDS were asked three questions on modes of transmission of HIV. The questions were:

- Can a person get HIV/AIDS by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else who was infected?
- Can a pregnant woman infected with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her unborn child?
- Can a woman with HIV or AIDS transmit virus to her newborn child through breast feeding?

Table 4.19 presents the proportion of respondents who reported that HIV can be transmitted through needle sharing, from infected mother to her unborn child and through breast feeding.

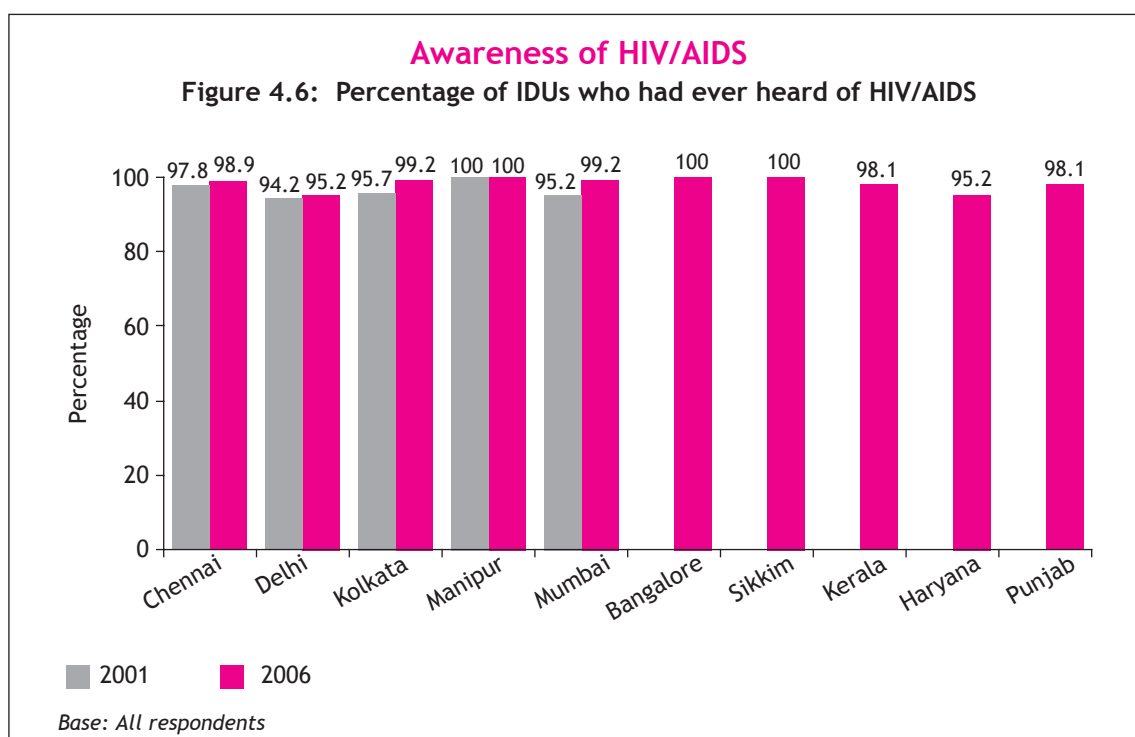
The proportion of respondents aware of needle sharing as one of the major mode of HIV transmission was reported to be highest in Manipur (98.9%) and Kolkata (97.7%). The proportion was lowest in Punjab (76.2%) and Delhi (86.4%). Across the survey locations where BSS 2001 was conducted, this proportion was observed to increase in Kolkata and Manipur. While in Delhi and Mumbai, the proportion of respondents aware of needle sharing as a mode of transmission was almost the same as BSS 2001.

Table 4.19: Percentage of respondents who had ever heard of HIV/AIDS and aware of different routes of transmission

(All figures are in percentage)

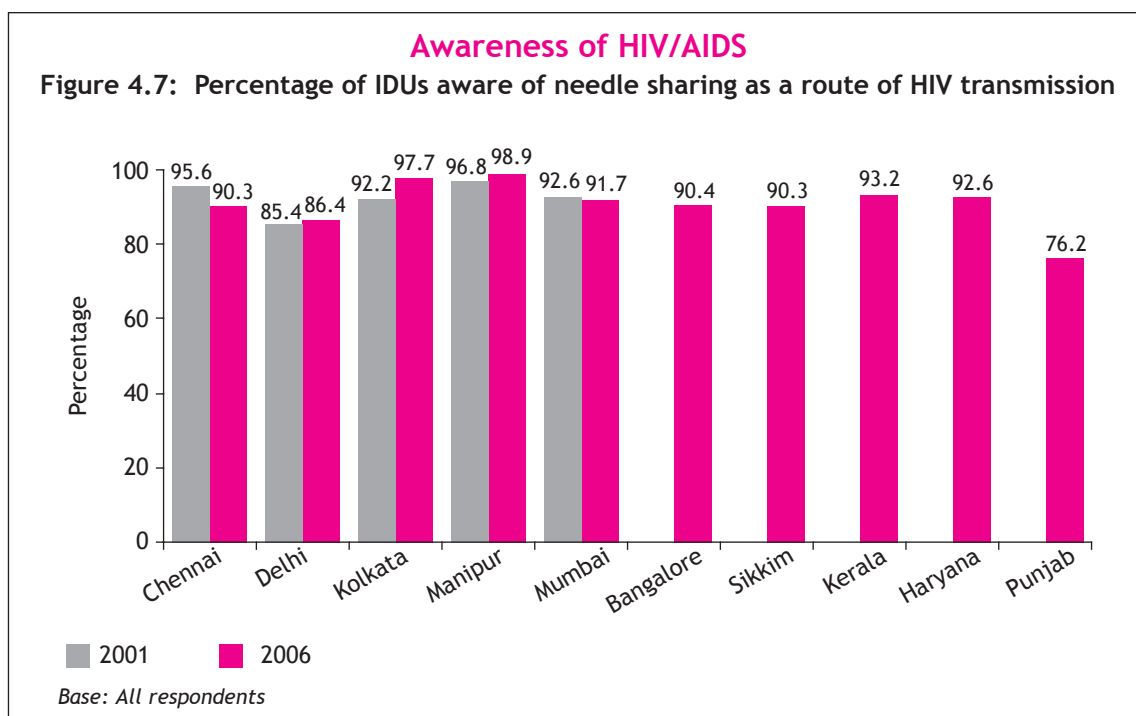
Sl. No.	City/State	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS		Awareness about different routes of transmission					
				Needle sharing		Vertical transmission		Breast feeding	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	98.9	97.8	90.3	95.6	89.1	95.9	80.1	90.0
2.	Delhi	95.2	94.2	86.4	85.4	78.6	66.4	44.0	63.5
3.	Kolkata	99.2	95.7	97.7	92.2	89.8	81.3	84.8	71.7
4.	Manipur	100.0	100.0	98.9	96.8	76.3	89.1	43.7	77.2
5.	Mumbai	99.2	95.2	91.7	92.6	73.1	78.9	68.6	66.3
6.	Bangalore	100.0		90.4		44.8		79.3	
7.	Sikkim	100.0		90.3		85.3		61.8	
8.	Kerala	98.1		93.2		74.3		57.7	
9.	Haryana	95.2		92.6		72.1		43.0	
10.	Punjab	98.1		76.2		61.1		42.6	

Base: All respondents



The proportion of respondents who were aware of vertical transmission of HIV was reported to be highest in Kolkata (89.8%) and Chennai (89.1%) and lowest in Bangalore (44.8%) and Punjab (61.1%). This proportion showed a significant increase in Delhi and Kolkata, while in other locations a decline was observed from BSS 2001.

Further, across all survey locations, high proportion of respondents were also aware of breast feeding as a mode of HIV transmission. In Kolkata (84.8%) and Chennai (80.1%), highest proportions of respondents were aware and lowest proportion was reported in Punjab (42.6%) and Haryana (43.0%).



4.4.3 Awareness of Methods of Preventing HIV Infection

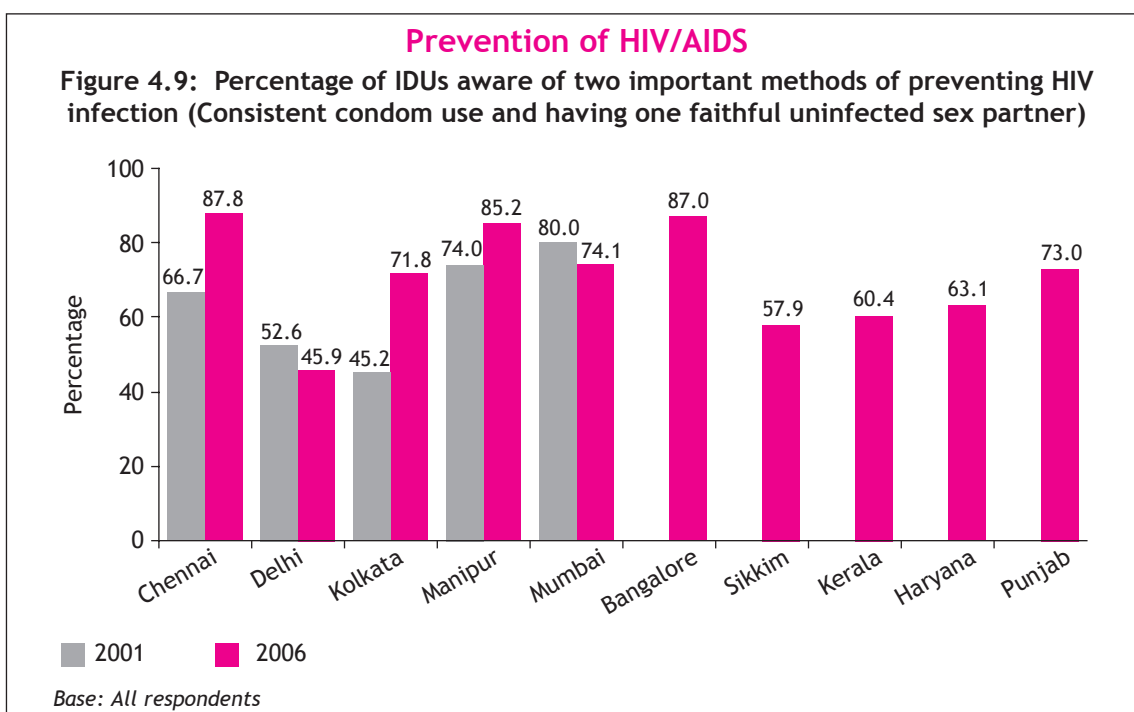
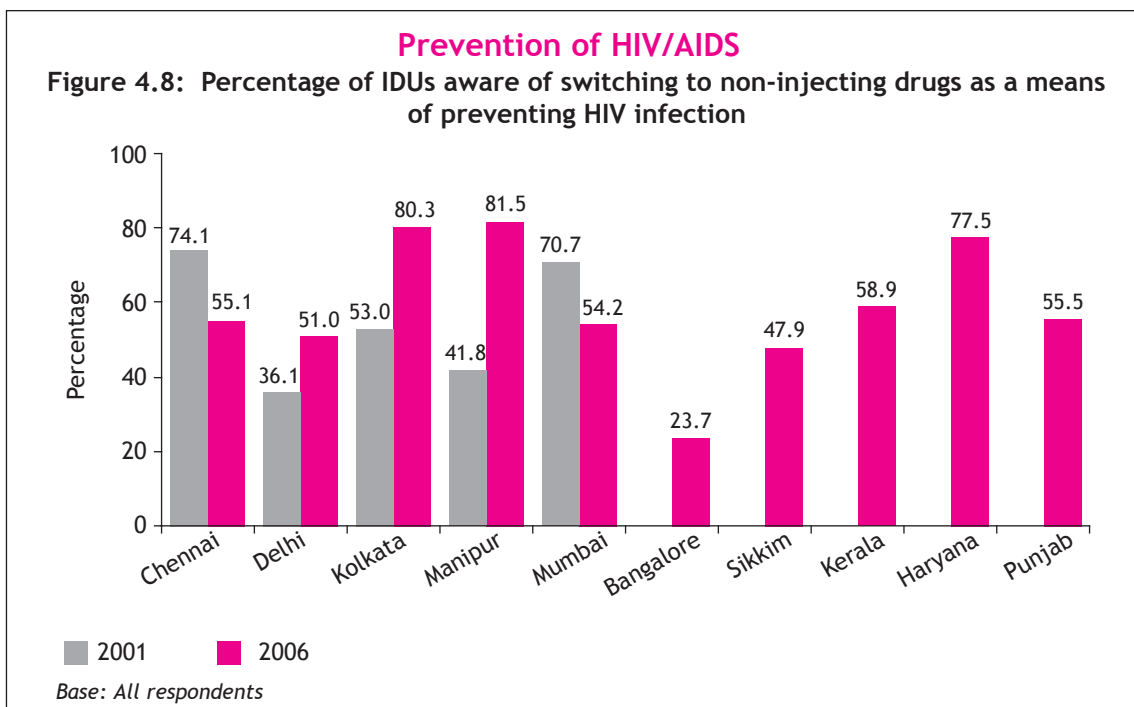
To assess the awareness level of respondents regarding different methods of preventing HIV infection, the respondents were asked four questions (Table 4.20). The proportion of respondents who were aware of consistent condom use as a method of prevention was highest in Manipur (98.1%) and Mumbai and Chennai (97.4%), followed by Bangalore (91.5%) and lowest in Kerala (67.4%) and Sikkim (74.5%). This proportion has increased significantly in all locations, except Delhi where the proportion was almost the same as compared to BSS 2001.

Table 4.20: Percentage of respondents who were aware of different methods of preventing HIV infection

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Awareness about different methods of prevention									
		Consistent condom use		Having one uninfected faithful partner		Sexual abstinence		Switching to non-injecting drugs		Knowing first two methods of prevention i.e. consistent condom use and uninfected faithful partnership	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	97.4	88.1	91.0	73.7	81.3	71.9	55.1	74.1	87.8	66.7
2.	Delhi	76.7	77.0	60.3	59.9	49.0	51.8	51.0	36.1	45.9	52.6
3.	Kolkata	91.4	69.6	76.9	59.6	70.5	53.0	80.3	53.0	71.8	45.2
4.	Manipur	98.1	90.0	85.9	78.1	75.9	67.2	81.5	41.8	85.2	74.0
5.	Mumbai	97.4	90.4	75.8	82.6	81.1	80.4	54.2	70.7	74.1	80.0
6.	Bangalore	91.5		94.1		59.6		23.7		87.0	
7.	Sikkim	74.5		69.1		55.6		47.9		57.9	
8.	Kerala	67.4		86.8		75.5		58.9		60.4	
9.	Haryana	78.6		70.2		63.2		77.5		63.1	
10.	Punjab	84.1		84.9		74.3		55.5		73.0	

Base: All respondents



A large proportion of respondents were aware that HIV can be prevented by having one uninfected faithful partner, with 94.1 percent of respondents aware in Bangalore and lowest proportion was reported in Delhi (60.3%) and Sikkim (69.1%). As compared to BSS 2001, in Chennai, Kolkata and Manipur an increase was observed in this proportion, while in Delhi it remained almost the same. Further, the proportion of respondents aware of both methods of prevention i.e. consistent condom use and uninfected faithful partner was reported highest in Chennai (87.8%) and Bangalore (87.0%) and lowest in Delhi (45.9%) and Sikkim (57.9%). When compared with BSS 2001, a significant increase was seen in all locations except Mumbai and Delhi where the proportion has declined significantly.

The proportion of respondents who are aware of switching to non-injecting drugs as a method of preventing HIV transmission is highest in Manipur (81.5%) and Kolkata (80.3%) while it is lowest in Bangalore (23.7%) and Sikkim (47.9%). When compared to BSS 2001, this proportion has increased in Delhi, Kolkata and Manipur while there is a decline in this proportion in Chennai and Mumbai.

4.4.4 No Misconceptions about HIV Transmission

Those who were aware of HIV/AIDS were asked three questions on misconceptions related to spread of HIV/AIDS to judge the level of their correct beliefs about HIV transmission. The questions were:

1. Can a person get HIV/AIDS by sharing a meal with someone who is infected?
2. Can a person get HIV/AIDS from mosquito bite?
3. Do you think that a healthy looking person could be suffering from HIV?

The data in Table 4.21 presents responses of respondents who were aware that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by sharing a meal and mosquito bite and those who were aware that a healthy looking person may be suffering from HIV.

Table 4.21: Percentage of respondents having no misconceptions about HIV transmission

(All figures are in percentage)

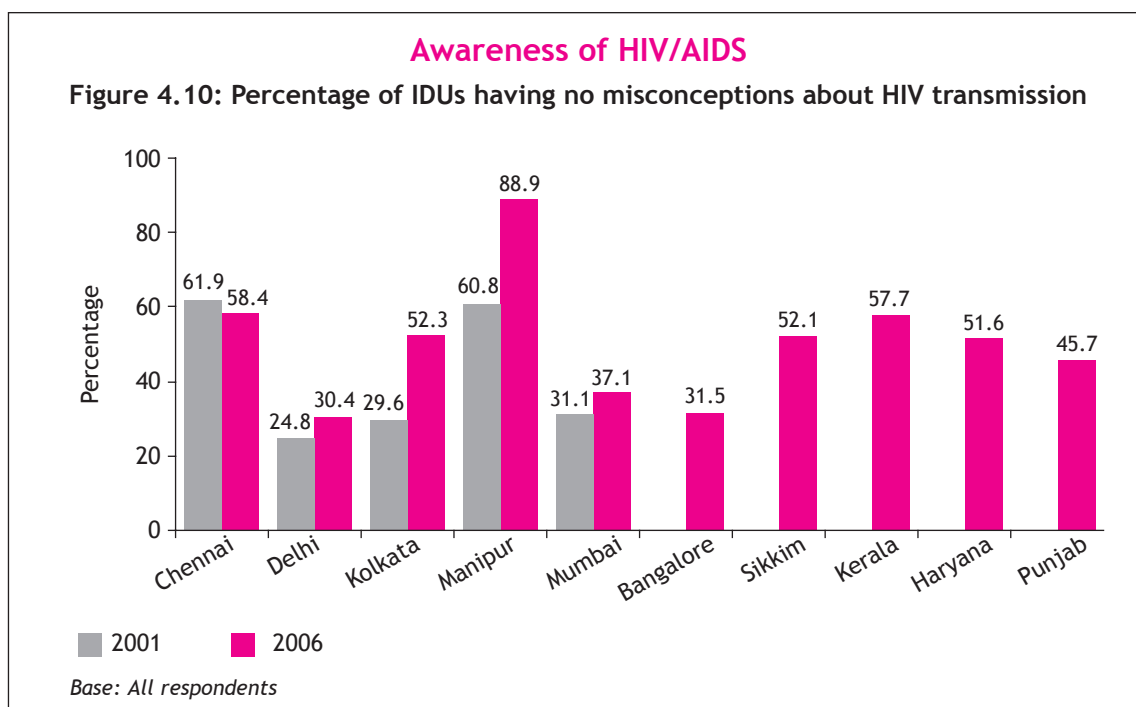
Sl. No.	City/ State	Proportion aware that HIV is not transmitted through				Proportion aware that a healthy looking person may be suffering from HIV		Proportion of respondents correctly identifying all three issues	
		Sharing a meal		Mosquito bites		2006	2001	2006	2001
		2006	2001	2006	2001				
1.	Chennai	77.2	81.5	88.0	91.1	82.4	75.6	58.4	61.9
2.	Delhi	69.6	54.7	64.6	50.7	61.1	53.6	30.4	24.8
3.	Kolkata	77.7	51.7	69.7	53.0	88.6	68.3	52.3	29.6
4.	Manipur	98.1	90.7	96.7	87.8	93.7	71.4	88.9	60.8
5.	Mumbai	71.2	60.0	54.2	48.9	76.9	83.3	37.1	31.1
6.	Bangalore	92.2		95.9		34.4		31.5	
7.	Sikkim	81.5		73.7		77.6		52.1	
8.	Kerala	75.8		74.7		88.3		57.7	
9.	Haryana	86.4		77.9		66.7		51.6	
10.	Punjab	81.9		86.0		58.9		45.7	

Base: All respondents

Across all survey locations, proportion of respondents aware that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing a meal was reported to be highest in Manipur (98.1%) and Bangalore (92.2%). This proportion was lowest in Delhi (69.6%) and Mumbai (71.2%). When compared with BSS 2001, proportion of respondents aware that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing a meal has significant increase in all locations except Chennai where a decline was observed.

About 94 percent of the respondents in Manipur were aware that a healthy looking person can be suffering from HIV and the lowest was reported in Bangalore (34.4%) and Punjab (58.9%). A significant increase was observed in all locations except Mumbai where this proportion has declined from BSS 2001.

The proportion of respondents who correctly identified all three issues was reported highest in Manipur (88.9%) and Chennai (58.4%) and lowest in Delhi (30.4%) and Bangalore (31.5%). This



proportion showed a significant increase in all locations except Chennai where this proportion has declined from BSS 2001.

4.4.4.1 Comprehensive Correct Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Prevention

Based on the information collected on awareness of different prevention methods, and misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS, a composite indicator that indicates comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV transmission and Prevention is constructed as 'Percentage of injecting drug users who could correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (Consistent condom use and having one faithful uninfected sex partner), reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission (transmission of HIV/AIDS through mosquito bites and sharing of meals with HIV/AIDS patients), and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. The composite indicator constructed on the basis of above information is presented for both BSS 2001 and BSS 2006 in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22: Percentage of respondents with comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	BSS 2006	BSS 2001
1.	Chennai	55.2	34.7
2.	Delhi	13.7	33.1
3.	Kolkata	38.0	21.6
4.	Manipur	77.4	40.0
5.	Mumbai	24.1	17.4
6.	Bangalore	29.6	
7.	Sikkim	32.4	
8.	Kerala	36.0	
9.	Haryana	29.2	
10.	Punjab	36.3	

Base: All respondents

As high as 77 percent of respondents in Manipur and 55 percent in Chennai have comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention, whereas only 24 percent of the respondents Mumbai and 14 percent in Delhi were aware in this regard. Excepting Delhi, the corresponding percentage increased from BSS 2001 to BSS 2006.

4.5 Awareness of STDs, Self-reported STD Prevalence and Treatment Seeking Behaviour

4.5.1 Awareness of STDs and STD Symptoms among Women and Men

The proportion of respondents aware of STDs was reported highest in Haryana (89.7%) and Punjab (83.0%), while in Kerala (41.6%) and Mumbai (59.0%), lowest proportion of respondents had heard of STDs. As compared to the survey locations where BSS 2001 was conducted, only in Delhi a significant increase was observed, while in Mumbai it remained almost the same. Further, in Chennai, Kolkata and Manipur, this proportion showed a decline from BSS 2001 (Table 4.23).

About 89 percent of respondents in Haryana were aware of STD symptoms among women and lowest awareness levels were reported in Kerala (40.7%) and Mumbai (57.5%). This proportion has increased significantly in Delhi, Manipur, and Mumbai, while in Chennai and Kolkata a decline was observed from BSS 2001 (Table 4.23).

The proportion of respondents aware of other symptoms among men was reported to be highest in Haryana (84.5%) and Punjab (83.0%) and lowest in Sikkim (39.6%) and Mumbai (56.4%). However, this proportion has increased in Delhi, Manipur and Mumbai, while in Chennai it remained almost the same and in Kolkata a decline was observed as compared to BSS 2001.

Table 4.23: Percentage of respondents who were aware of STDs and STD symptoms among women and men

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Ever heard of STDs		Aware of other STD symptoms among			
				Women		Men	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	66.5	73.7	66.3	69.3	65.2	64.8
2.	Delhi	77.0	74.5	74.4	49.6	70.7	68.2
3.	Kolkata	69.9	88.3	63.9	77.4	65.0	81.7
4.	Manipur	78.9	83.6	77.4	60.8	74.8	70.7
5.	Mumbai	59.0	58.5	57.5	42.6	56.4	51.1
6.	Bangalore	67.4		67.0		67.4	
7.	Sikkim	62.9		62.9		61.0	
8.	Kerala	41.6		40.7		39.6	
9.	Haryana	89.7		89.3		84.5	
10.	Punjab	83.0		83.0		83.0	

Base: All respondents

4.5.2 STD Prevalence in Last 12 Months

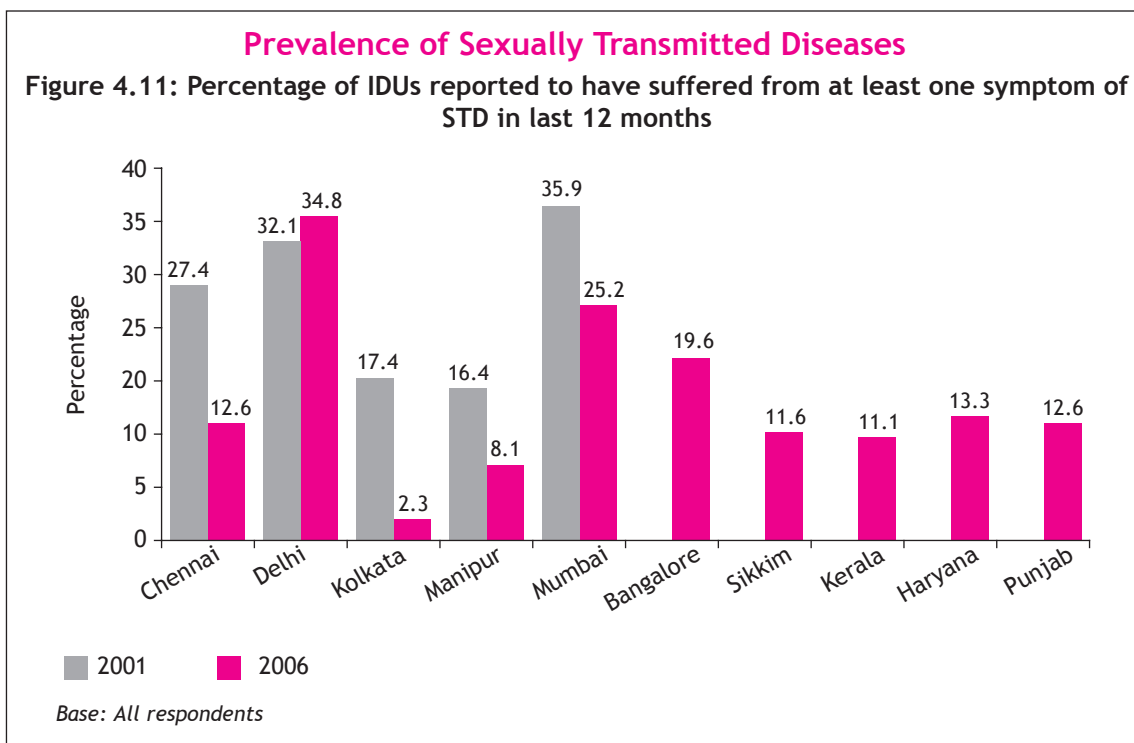
All the respondents were asked if they ever suffered from symptoms like genital discharge, ulcer or sore and burning pain during urination (Table 4.24). The proportion of respondents who reported genital discharge in last 12 months was highest in Delhi (28.5%) and Mumbai (24.4%) and lowest in Kolkata (1.9%) and Haryana (2.6%). In Delhi and Mumbai, significant increase was observed in this proportion when compared with BSS 2001. While in Chennai and Kolkata, there was a decline from BSS 2001 and in Manipur the proportion was reported to be the same.

Table 4.24: Percentage of respondents who reported STD prevalence in last 12 months

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Had a genital discharge in last 12 months		Had ulcer/sore in last 12 months		Had burning pain during urination in last 12 months		Had at least one symptom		Had ulcer/sore or genital discharge	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	4.8	12.2	4.5	10	15.2	22.2	12.6	27.4	5.6	15.6
2.	Delhi	28.5	16.4	27.0	17.9	63.0	26.3	34.8	32.1	28.1	22.3
3.	Kolkata	1.9	10.4	2.6	8.3	2.3	10.4	2.3	17.4	2.3	13.9
4.	Manipur	9.6	7.7	7.4	8.4	14.8	9.0	8.1	16.4	9.6	13.5
5.	Mumbai	24.4	8.9	24.4	13.0	44.4	30.7	25.2	35.9	24.8	17.0
6.	Bangalore	6.7		20.4		20.4		19.6		23.3	
7.	Sikkim	4.2		9.3		13.9		11.6		10.4	
8.	Kerala	4.5		3.7		12.0		11.1		8.1	
9.	Haryana	2.6		8.5		15.1		13.3		8.9	
10.	Punjab	3.0		11.5		10.4		12.6		11.5	

Base: All respondents



In all survey locations, about less than one-fourth respondents reported ulcer/sore in last 12 months, except Delhi (27.0%) where highest proportion of respondents reported had ulcer/sore. The lowest proportion was recorded in Kolkata (2.6%) and Kerala (3.7%). In Chennai and Kolkata, a decline was observed when compared with BSS 2001, while in Manipur it was almost the same. Further, in Delhi and Mumbai, an increase was reported from BSS 2001.

The proportion of respondents who reported burning pain during urination was highest in Delhi (63.0%) and Mumbai (44.4%) and lowest in Kolkata (2.3%) and Punjab (10.4%). In Delhi (34.8%), highest proportion of respondents reported had at least one symptom in last one month, followed by Mumbai (25.2%), Bangalore (19.6%) and lowest in Kolkata (2.3%). Across all locations where BSS 2001 was carried out, only in Delhi, a significant increase was observed while in rest four locations a decline was reported.

4.5.3 STD Treatment Seeking Behaviour

The respondents, who reported suffering from any of the STD symptom in last 12 months, were asked about the treatment they received when they had any of the STD problems. The respondents could mention more than one method. The major treatments mentioned by the respondents are presented in Table 4.25.

The proportion of respondents who didn't undergo any treatment was reported highest in Bangalore (60.0%) and Kerala (48.8%) and lowest in Punjab (1.9%) and Kolkata (8.3%). This proportion showed a significant decrease in all locations except Chennai where proportion of respondents who didn't undergo any treatment has increased from BSS 2001.

About 70 percent of respondents in Manipur reported that they visited private hospital/clinic, followed by Punjab (57.7%) and lowest proportion was reported in Bangalore (6.7%) and Chennai (8.9%). As compared to BSS 2001, there was a significant increase in this proportion in Chennai, Manipur and Mumbai, while in Delhi and Kolkata a decrease was observed.

Table 4.25: Percentage distribution of respondents by treatment source utilised during last episode of STD

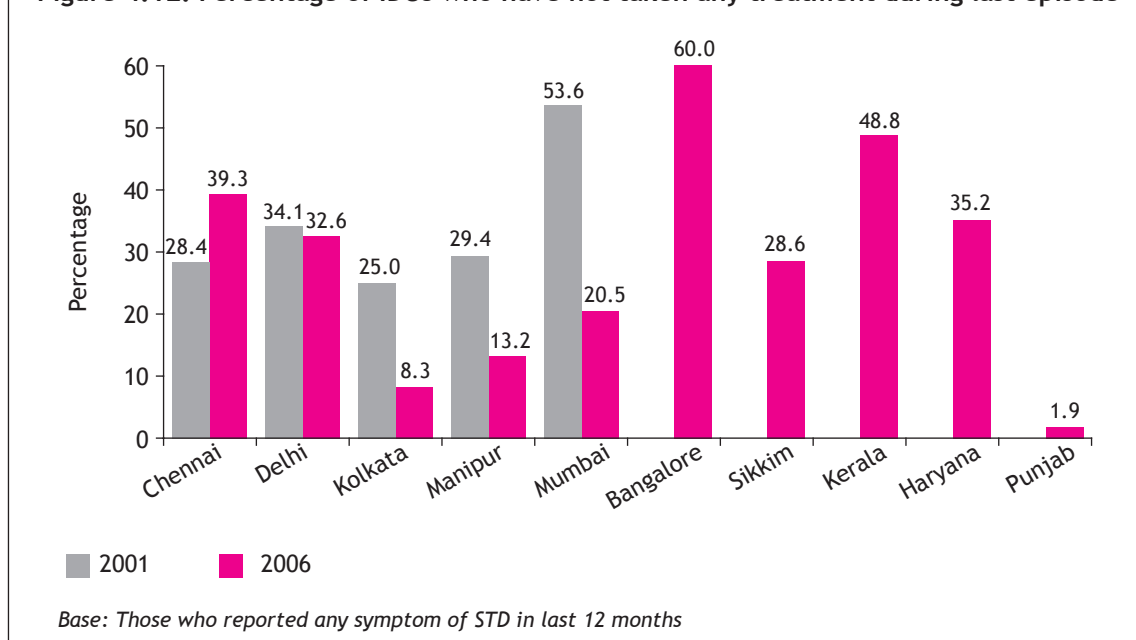
(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	No treatment		Purchased medicine from a chemist shop		Went to private hospital/clinic		Went to government hospital/clinic		Took home based remedy	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	39.3	28.4	16.1	35.1	8.9	4.1	25.0	6.8	7.1	6.8
2.	Delhi	32.6	34.1	21.8	18.2	11.9	27.3	11.9	30.7	30.1	9.1
3.	Kolkata	8.3	25.0	0.0	20.0	33.3	40.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	12.5
4.	Manipur	13.2	29.4	1.9	37.3	69.8	31.4	34.0	21.6	1.9	19.6
5.	Mumbai	20.5	53.6	4.0	8.2	25.2	4.1	27.2	15.5	9.9	17.5
6.	Bangalore	60.0		0.0		6.7		8.9		1.1	
7.	Sikkim	28.6		12.2		49.0		44.9		2.0	
8.	Kerala	48.8		4.7		9.3		18.6		16.3	
9.	Haryana	35.2		20.4		29.6		25.9		0.0	
10.	Punjab	1.9		30.8		57.7		15.4		51.9	

Base: Those who reported any symptom of STDs in last 12 months

Treatment Seeking Behaviour for STD

Figure 4.12: Percentage of IDUs who have not taken any treatment during last episode



Among the survey locations, the proportion of respondents who went to a government hospital at last episode was highest in Sikkim (44.9%) and Manipur (34.0%), followed by Kolkata (33.3%) and lowest in Bangalore (8.9%). Only in Delhi this proportion showed a significant decrease, while in other four locations there was an increase from BSS 2001.

4.5.4 Treatment Source Planned for Future Episodes

In all survey locations, except Bangalore and Punjab, highest proportion of respondents reported that they would seek treatment from a government hospital for future episodes.

Table 4.26: Percentage distribution of respondents by treatment source planned to be utilised for future episodes of STD

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Government hospital/Clinic		Private hospital/Clinic		NGO peer educator		Medicine from chemist shop		Home based remedy	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	48.3	62.6	13.8	21.9	3.7	2.2	4.8	1.5	1.1	2.2
2.	Delhi	57.8	52.9	17.8	26.3	0.4	8.4	2.2	3.3	7.0	2.2
3.	Kolkata	48.1	76.1	18.0	13.9	22.9	7.8	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0
4.	Manipur	36.3	43.7	35.2	36.3	20.0	11.6	1.1	4.8	0.4	0.6
5.	Mumbai	43.6	74.4	17.3	14.4	26.3	1.9	3.4	1.5	0.4	4.8
6.	Bangalore	2.6		15.6		13.7		1.9		0.7	
7.	Sikkim	52.5		26.3		3.1		4.2		0.0	
8.	Kerala	37.8		14.2		1.1		2.6		2.6	
9.	Haryana	57.6		39.1		0.4		1.1		0.4	
10.	Punjab	30.0		51.1		0.0		2.2		3.0	

Base: All respondents

This proportion was reported highest in Delhi (57.8%), followed by Haryana (57.6%), and lowest in Bangalore (2.6%). Across all survey locations except Delhi, the proportion of respondents who would seek treatment from government hospital has decreased significantly from BSS 2001.

About half the population in Punjab reported that they would seek treatment from a private hospital or clinic, followed by Haryana (39.1%) and lowest in Chennai (13.8%) and Kerala (14.2%). When compared with BSS 2001, this proportion has increased in Kolkata and Mumbai, while in Manipur it was reported to be almost the same. Further, in Chennai and Delhi a decline was observed from BSS 2001.

Overall in all survey locations, very less proportion of respondents preferred home based remedy, highest being in Delhi (7.0%) and Punjab (3.0%) and lowest in Kolkata and Sikkim where no respondent would prefer home based remedy. (Table 4.26)

4.6 Sexual Behaviour and Condom Usage

This section deals with the sexual behaviour of IDUs. This section includes information on age at first sex, sex with commercial, non-regular and regular female partners and the mean number of female sex partners in the last 12 months. This also includes last time condom use and consistent condom use with different type of female partners, persons who suggested 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.

4.6.1 Ever had Sex and Age at First Sex with Any Partner

All respondents were asked if they ever had sexual intercourse with any partner male or female (Table 4.27). In all locations, except Bangalore, Manipur and Kerala more than three-fourths of the respondents have had sexual intercourse, with highest proportion reported in Haryana (95.9%) and Mumbai (94.7%) and lowest in Kerala (65.5%) and Manipur (70.0%). This proportion showed a significant increase in Delhi and Mumbai, while in rest of the locations it has declined from BSS 2001.

Table 4.27: Percentage of respondents who ever had sexual intercourse and percentage distribution by age at first sex with any partner (male/female)

(All figures except the median age are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Ever had sexual intercourse		Age at first sex with any partner (in years)					Median age (in years)	
				Up to 15	16-18	19-21	22-25	>25	2006	2001
		2006	2001	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
1.	Chennai	77.3	86.7	0.0	15.9	46.6	36.1	1.4	20	20
2.	Delhi	93.0	91.6	15.1	45.0	27.9	9.6	2.0	18	18
3.	Kolkata	89.8	92.2	12.1	42.7	20.1	14.2	10.0	18	19
4.	Manipur	70.0	77.2	1.6	5.3	21.7	38.6	32.3	24	20
5.	Mumbai	94.7	87.0	7.9	29.8	31.0	28.2	1.6	20	17
6.	Bangalore	71.9		0.0	26.8	47.4	19.6	3.6	20	
7.	Sikkim	93.4		4.1	43.8	40.5	5.0	2.1	19	
8.	Kerala	65.5		4.6	28.0	35.4	27.4	4.6	20	
9.	Haryana	95.9		5.4	51.2	33.1	10.0	0.4	18	
10.	Punjab	92.6		0.4	26.8	41.6	29.6	1.6	20	

Base: All respondents

The respondents were also asked to recall the age at which they first had sex with any partner, male or female. The proportion of respondents who had sex at an age of less than 18 years in Delhi (60.1%) was highest among all cities and states, followed by Haryana (56.6%) and lowest in Manipur (6.9%) and Chennai (15.9%).

The median age at first sex ranged from 18 years to 24 years, with highest in Manipur, followed by Chennai, Mumbai, Bangalore, Kerala and Punjab where median age at first sex was 20 years and lowest was reported at 18 years in Delhi, Kolkata and Haryana. The median age has increased in Manipur (20 to 24 years) and Mumbai (17 to 20 years), while in Chennai it remained almost the same when compared with BSS 2001.

4.6.2 Sex with Commercial/Non-regular/Regular Female Partner

All respondents were asked if they had sex with any commercial/non-regular/regular partner in last 12 months (Table 4.28). A “commercial partner” was defined as a partner with whom the respondent had sex in exchange for money or drugs. The proportion of respondents who had sex with any commercial partner in last 12 months was reported to be highest in Punjab (55.6%) and Delhi (49.3%) and lowest in Kerala (7.0%) and Chennai (10.0%). Across all locations, this proportion showed a significant increase from BSS 2001 in Delhi, Manipur and Mumbai, while in Kolkata it remained the same and in Chennai it has declined from BSS 2001.

A “non-regular partner” was defined as a sexual partner to whom the respondent was not married or had never lived with and did not pay for sexual intercourse. Overall not very high proportion of respondents reported had sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months, highest being reported in Sikkim (35.9%), followed by Delhi (31.1%), Kolkata (8.3%) and lowest in Bangalore (7.4%). In three locations, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai this proportion has increased from BSS 2001, while in other two it has declined significantly.

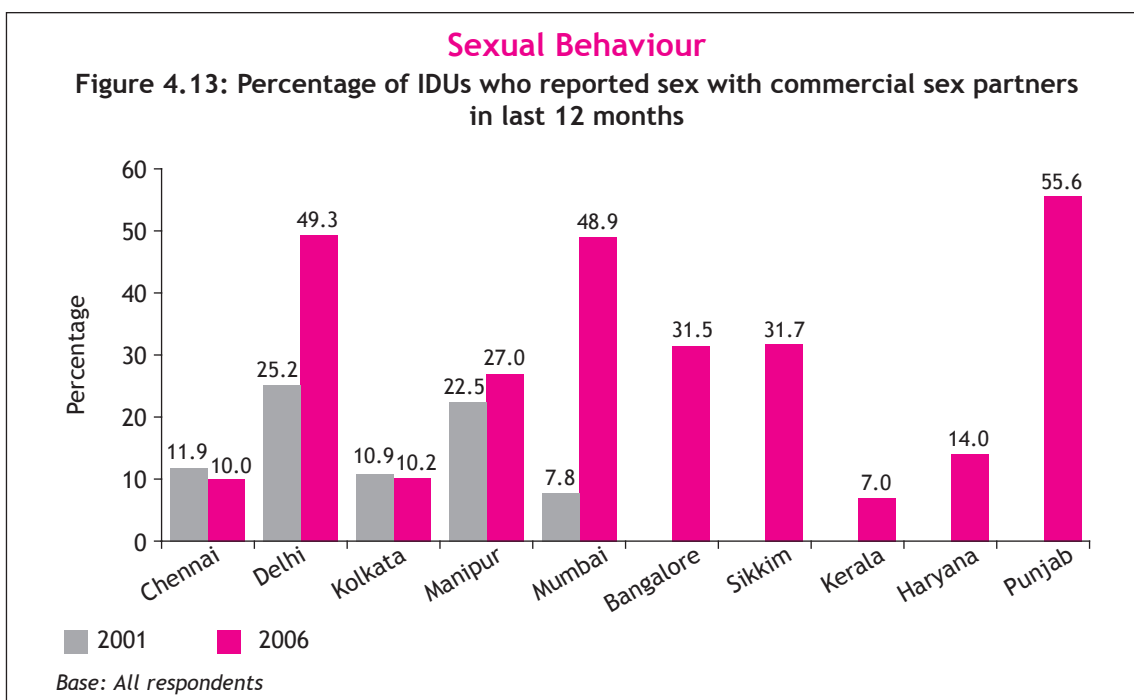
A “regular partner” was defined as spouse or live-in partner. In all locations, except Delhi and Mumbai, highest proportion of respondents reported had sex with regular partner, with highest proportion reported in Punjab (55.9%) and Haryana (57.9%) and lowest in Kerala (14.1%) and Chennai (18.1%). Only in Chennai, this proportion has declined, while in other four where BSS 2001 was conducted, a significant increase was observed from BSS 2001.

Table 4.28: Percentage of respondents who reported sex with commercial/non-regular/regular sex partners in last 12 months

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Had sex with any commercial partner in last 12 months		Had sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months		Had sex with any regular partner in last 12 months	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	10.0	11.9	8.9	9.6	18.1	46.3
2.	Delhi	49.3	25.2	31.1	17.5	39.6	30.7
3.	Kolkata	10.2	10.9	8.3	4.3	32.0	24.3
4.	Manipur	27.0	22.5	10.7	13.5	35.2	23.5
5.	Mumbai	48.9	7.8	19.9	3.3	38.0	8.9
6.	Bangalore	31.5		7.4		44.8	
7.	Sikkim	31.7		35.9		34.7	
8.	Kerala	7.0		9.3		14.1	
9.	Haryana	14.0		13.3		57.9	
10.	Punjab	55.6		17.8		55.9	

Base: All respondents



4.6.3 Mean Number of Commercial/Non-regular/Regular Female Partners in Last 12 Months

The respondents who had sex with any commercial/non-regular/regular partner in last 12 months were asked to remember the number of partners and the mean and median is presented in Table 4.29.

Table 4.29: Number of commercial/non-regular/regular partners in last 12 months

Sl. No.	City/State	No. of commercial partners*				No. of non-regular sexual partners**				No. of regular partners***			
		Mean		Median		Mean		Median		Mean		Median	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	2.0	4.1	1	2	1.7	2.3	2	2	1.2	1.0	1	1
2.	Delhi	2.3	7.0	2	4	1.3	2.8	1	2	1.3	1.0	1	1
3.	Kolkata	3.0	4.7	1	2	1.5	1.7	1	1	1.2	1.0	1	1
4.	Manipur	3.9	3.1	2	2	1.8	1.2	1	1	1.0	1.0	1	1
5.	Mumbai	4.4	2.3	3	2	1.7	1.7	2	2	1.3	1.0	1	1
6.	Bangalore	4.4		3		1.6		1		1.3		1	
7.	Sikkim	3.7		3		1.7		1		1.1		1	
8.	Kerala	4.5		1		1.6		1		1.1		1	
9.	Haryana	1.9		1		1.0		1		1.0		1	
10.	Punjab	4.0		4		1.9		2		1.0		1	

*Base: Those who had sex with any commercial partner in last 12 months

**Base: Those who had sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months

***Base: Those who had sex with any regular partner in last 12 months

The mean number of commercial partners was reported to be highest in Kerala (4.5) and Bangalore (4.4) and lowest in Haryana (1.9) and Chennai (2.0). The mean number has decreased

in Chennai, Delhi and Kolkata, while in Manipur and Mumbai, mean number has increased significantly from BSS 2001. The median number of commercial partners ranged from one to four, it was highest in Punjab (4) and lowest in Chennai, Kolkata, Kerala and Haryana.

Mean number of non-regular partners ranged from 1.9 to 1.0, highest was reported in Punjab (1.9), followed by Manipur (1.8), Bangalore (1.6), Delhi (1.3) and lowest in Haryana (1.0). While the median was reported two in Chennai, Mumbai and Punjab and in rest of the sites, it was one.

The mean number of regular partners was reported highest in Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore (1.3) and lowest in Manipur, Haryana and Punjab (1.0). The median across all locations was reported to be one in both BSS 2006 and BSS 2001.

4.6.4 Condom Use during Last Sex with Commercial/Non-regular/Regular Female Partners

In Manipur all respondents who had sex with any commercial partner in last 12 months used condom the last time, followed by Haryana (94.7%) and lowest in Kerala (43.8%) and Chennai (46.4%). In all locations except Chennai (where there was decline), a significant increase in this proportion was observed when compared with BSS 2001.

The proportion of respondents who used condom during last sex with non-regular partner was reported highest in Mumbai (73.3%) and Manipur (72.4%) and lowest in Bangalore (10.5%) and Kerala (34.8%). When compared with BSS 2001, except Kolkata where there was a decline, in rest of the locations, a significant increase was reported in this proportion.

Of all the respondents who had sex with regular partner, more than half of the respondents in Sikkim (57.8%) and Mumbai (53.0%) reported using a condom last time. This proportion was reported to be lowest in Bangalore (7.3%) and Kerala (13.2%).

Table 4.30: Percentage of respondents who reported condom use during last sex with commercial/non-regular/regular partner

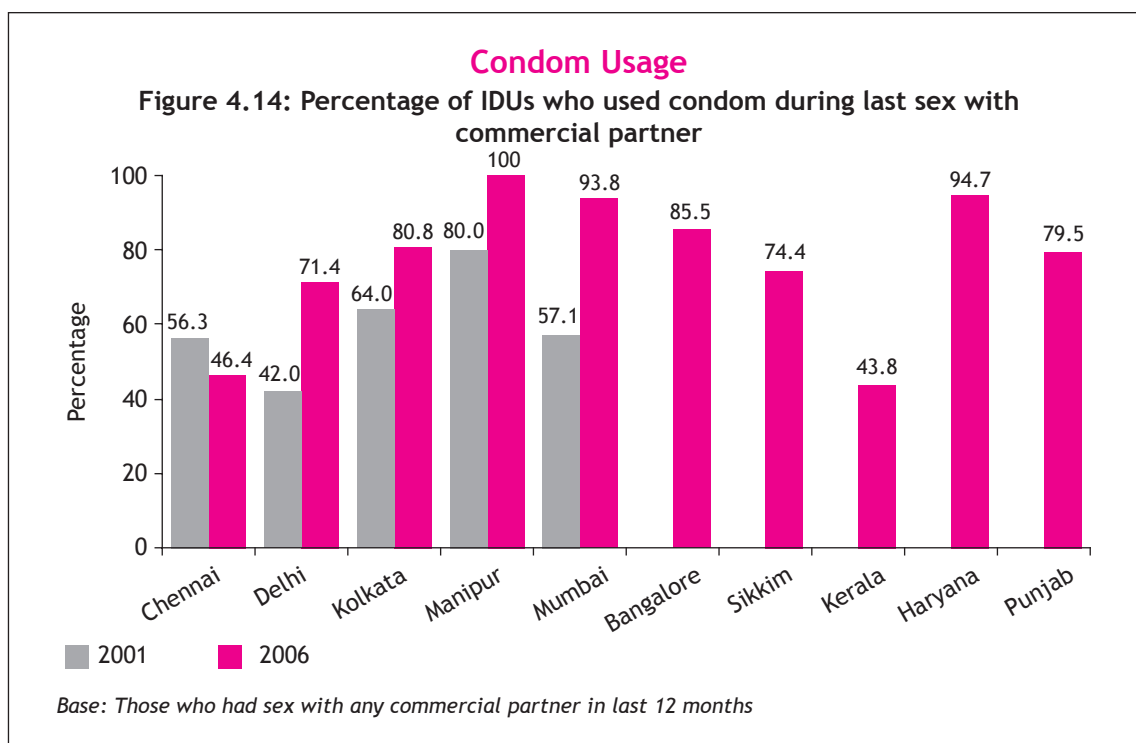
(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Last time condom use with commercial partner *		Last time condom use with non-regular partner **		Last time condom use with regular partner ***	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	46.4	56.3	54.2	26.9	24.5	28.0
2.	Delhi	71.4	42.0	65.5	14.6	46.3	23.8
3.	Kolkata	80.8	64.0	36.4	70.0	35.7	37.5
4.	Manipur	100.0	80.0	72.4	50.0	41.1	57.5
5.	Mumbai	93.8	57.1	73.3	44.4	53.0	20.8
6.	Bangalore	85.5		10.5		7.3	
7.	Sikkim	74.4		58.1		57.8	
8.	Kerala	43.8		34.8		13.2	
9.	Haryana	94.7		54.3		40.8	
10.	Punjab	79.5		50.0		17.2	

*Base: Those who had sex with any commercial partner in last 12 months

**Base: Those who had sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months

***Base: Those who had sex with any regular partner in last 12 months



4.6.5 Consistent Condom Use with Commercial/Non-regular/Regular Female Partners

The proportion of respondents who consistently used condom with commercial partner was reported highest in Haryana (78.9%) and Manipur (69.9%) and lowest in Kerala (12.5%) and Chennai (21.4%). As compared with BSS 2001, the proportion has significantly increased in all four locations except Chennai where a decline was observed.

Table 4.31: Percentage of respondents who reported consistent condom use with commercial/non-regular/regular partners in last 12 months

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Consistent condom use with commercial partner *		Consistent condom use with non-regular partner **		Consistent condom use with regular partner ***	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	21.4	37.5	26.1	11.5	18.4	8.0
2.	Delhi	27.3	17.4	31.7	8.3	8.3	4.8
3.	Kolkata	57.7	40.0	22.7	20.0	14.3	1.8
4.	Manipur	69.9	34.3	48.3	14.3	11.7	6.8
5.	Mumbai	58.5	52.4	44.1	11.1	13.0	8.3
6.	Bangalore	52.5		5.6		1.6	
7.	Sikkim	32.9		19.4		16.7	
8.	Kerala	12.5		21.7		0.0	
9.	Haryana	78.9		37.1		3.8	
10.	Punjab	61.6		34.0		0.0	

*Base: Those who had sex with any commercial partner in last 12 months

**Base: Those who had sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months

***Base: Those who had sex with any regular partner in last 12 months

Of the respondents who had sex with non-regular partner, in Manipur (48.3%) and Mumbai (44.1%) highest proportion of respondents reported consistent use of condom. This proportion was reported lowest in Bangalore (5.6%) and Sikkim (19.4%). In all survey locations, a significant increase was reported when compared with BSS 2001.

The proportion of respondents who consistently used condom with regular partner was highest in Chennai (18.4%) and Sikkim (16.7%) and nil in Kerala and Punjab. However, a significant increase was observed in all locations as compared to BSS 2001.

4.6.6 Person Suggested Condom Use with Commercial/Non-regular/Regular Female Partners

Among all locations, proportion of respondents who themselves suggested use of condom during last sex with any commercial partner was highest in Bangalore (91.5%) and Manipur (83.6%) and lowest in Mumbai (42.6%) and Kerala (42.9%). This proportion showed a significant increase in Delhi, Kolkata and Manipur, while in Chennai it remained almost the same. Further, in Mumbai the proportion of respondents who themselves suggested use of condom has declined since BSS 2001.

With non-regular partner, all respondents in Bangalore reported that they themselves suggested condom use and this proportion was lowest in Sikkim (33.3%) and Kerala (37.5%). Except Mumbai where an increase was observed from BSS 2001, in all other locations, there was a significant decrease.

The proportion of respondents who themselves suggested use of condom last time with regular partner was highest in Kerala (80.0%) and Delhi (68.0%) and lowest in Sikkim (25.0%) and Chennai (41.7%). When compared with BSS 2001, a significant decrease was observed in this proportion in all locations (Table 4.32).

4.6.7 Source of Condom Used at Last Sex with Commercial/Non-regular/Regular Female Partners

The respondents who had sex with non-regular partner and reported that they obtained condom from a chemist shop was highest in Manipur (90.5%) and Haryana (73.7%) and lowest in Kolkata and Kerala (12.5%). This proportion showed a significant increase in Chennai and Manipur and in the other three sites a decline was observed from BSS 2001.

Among the respondents who had sex with a regular partner and reported that they obtained condom from a chemist shop was highest in Haryana (87.5%) and Manipur (79.5%). (Table 4.33).

4.7 Other Salient Observations

4.7.1 Risk Perception of Getting Infected with HIV/AIDS

Respondents' perceptions of perceived risk of contracting HIV was also assessed on a four point scale varying from "very high" to "no chance" (Table 4.34).

The proportion of respondents who reported very high chance of getting HIV/AIDS infection was reported to be highest in Kolkata (55.6%) and Sikkim (54.4%) and lowest in Punjab (5.2%) and Bangalore (5.6%). When compared with BSS 2001, a significant increase was observed in Kolkata and Manipur, while in other three locations, a decline was seen.

Table 4.32: Percentage distribution of respondents by person who suggested condom use during last sex with commercial/non-regular/regular partners

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	With commercial partner *						With non-regular partner **						With regular partner ***					
		Myself		My partner		Joint decision		Myself		My partner		Joint decision		Myself		My partner		Joint decision	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	61.5	61.1	30.8	27.8	7.7	11.1	61.5	100.0	15.4	0.0	23.1	0.0	41.7	51.4	25.0	11.4	33.3	37.1
2.	Delhi	43.2	31.0	28.4	51.7	28.4	17.2	47.3	71.4	29.1	14.3	23.6	14.3	68.0	70.0	16.0	10.0	12.0	20.0
3.	Kolkata	57.1	50.0	28.6	43.8	14.3	6.3	50.0	85.7	25.0	0.0	25.0	14.3	60.0	90.5	13.3	0.0	23.3	9.5
4.	Manipur	83.6	76.8	2.7	17.9	13.7	3.6	38.1	57.1	19.0	28.6	42.9	14.3	46.2	73.8	15.4	9.5	38.5	16.7
5.	Mumbai	42.6	66.7	30.3	16.7	26.2	16.7	65.9	25.0	22.7	50.0	11.4	25.0	52.8	60.0	18.9	20.0	28.3	20.0
6.	Bangalore	91.5		8.5		0.0		100.0		0.0		0.0		55.6		33.3		11.1	
7.	Sikkim	44.3		24.6		8.2		33.3		31.5		11.1		25.0		34.6		21.2	
8.	Kerala	42.9		28.6		28.6		37.5		50.0		12.5		80.0		20.0		0.0	
9.	Haryana	47.2		13.9		38.9		57.9		5.3		31.6		57.8		1.6		40.6	
10.	Punjab	76.7		10.0		13.3		38.5		11.5		50.0		50.0		23.1		26.9	

*Base: Those who used condom last time with any commercial partner in last 12 months

**Base: Those who used condom last time with any non-regular partner in last 12 months

***Base: Those who used condom last time with any regular partner in last 12 months

Table 4.33: Percentage distribution of respondents by source of condom used at last sex with commercial/non-regular/regular partners
(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	With commercial partner						With non-regular partner						With regular partner								
		Person had sex with		Purchased at chemist shop		Friend		Purchased at chemist shop		Friend		Person had sex with		Purchased at chemist shop		Purchased at pan shop		Person had sex with		Health worker/clinic		
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	
1.	Chennai	61.5	38.9	23.1	27.8	7.7	5.6	14.3	23.1	14.3	7.7	14.3	38.5	0.0	66.7	42.9	8.3	42.9	25.0	2.9	0.0	11.4
2.	Delhi	51.6	69.0	26.3	17.2	2.1	6.9	71.4	45.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	58.0	85.0	4.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	24.0	5.0
3.	Kolkata	57.1	68.8	14.3	12.5	0.0	6.3	28.6	12.5	25.0	42.9	28.6	12.5	28.6	10.0	38.1	6.7	33.3	0.0	14.3	70.0	4.8
4.	Manipur	35.6	23.2	58.9	58.9	1.4	7.1	47.6	90.5	0.0	14.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	79.5	59.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	7.1	7.7	9.5
5.	Mumbai	26.2	66.7	27.0	16.7	5.7	0.0	25.0	20.5	18.2	0.0	15.9	25.0	20.8	60.0	60.0	7.5	0.0	5.7	20.0	62.3	0.0
6.	Bangalore	16.9		36.6		15.5		50.0	50.0	50.0		0.0		22.2		11.1	11.1		11.1		11.1	
7.	Sikkim	1.6		41.0		31.1		37.0	37.0	27.8		11.1		28.8		26.9	26.9		1.9		7.7	
8.	Kerala	28.6		28.6		14.3		12.5	12.5	12.5		25.0		20.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	
9.	Haryana	16.7		77.8		0.0		73.7	73.7	0.0		15.8		87.5		0.0	0.0		1.6		4.7	
10.	Punjab	29.2		60.8		4.2		73.1	73.1	3.8		11.5		73.1		0.0	0.0		0.0		19.2	

*Base: Those who used condom last time with any commercial partner in last 12 months

**Base: Those who used condom last time with any non-regular partner in last 12 months

***Base: Those who used condom last time with any regular partner in last 12 months

The proportion of respondents who reported moderate chance of getting HIV/AIDS infection was reported to be highest in Chennai (51.3%), followed by Punjab (40.7%), Kerala (20.6%) and lowest in Mumbai (13.9%). This proportion has increased significantly in all locations except Mumbai where a decline was observed from BSS 2001.

Table 4.34: Percentage distribution of respondents by perception regarding risk of contracting HIV/AIDS

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Very high		Moderate		Low		No chance	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	9.7	38.1	51.3	19.6	36.1	27	1.5	14.8
2.	Delhi	22.2	30.7	21.1	14.6	29.6	39.1	18.1	11.3
3.	Kolkata	55.6	4.3	25.2	17.8	7.5	26.5	9.4	47
4.	Manipur	50.0	24.1	29.3	26.0	14.4	33.1	4.8	15.8
5.	Mumbai	27.8	72.2	13.9	20.0	30.8	6.3	25.2	1.1
6.	Bangalore	5.6		23.7		27.4		43.0	
7.	Sikkim	54.4		25.5		11.2		5.4	
8.	Kerala	28.8		20.6		23.6		26.6	
9.	Haryana	22.1		24.0		32.8		12.5	
10.	Punjab	5.2		40.7		22.2		25.2	

Base: All respondents

4.7.2 Possibility of Confidential Testing in the Area

The proportion of respondents who reported that it was possible for them to get a confidential HIV test was highest in Kolkata (92.5%), Manipur and Haryana (91.1%) and lowest in Kerala (62.5%) and Punjab (65.2%). This proportion has significantly increased from BSS 2001 in all locations except Chennai where it remained almost the same.

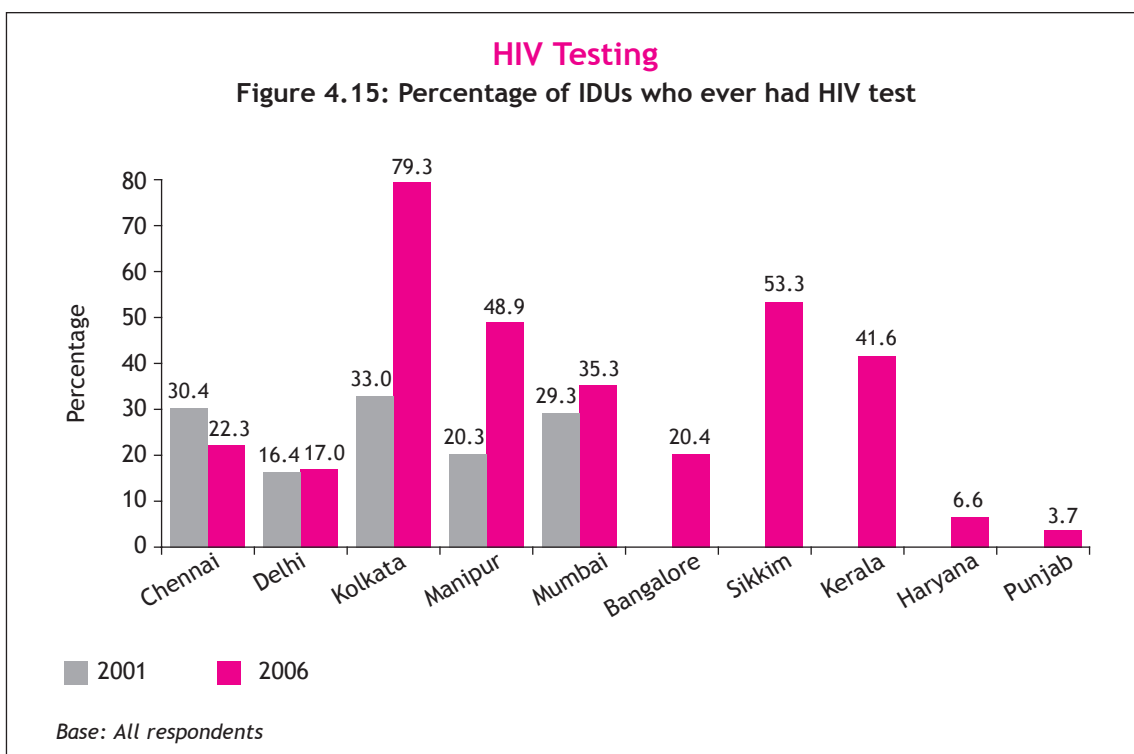
Table 4.35: Percentage of respondents who reported possibility of confidential HIV testing, ever had HIV test and found out result

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Possibility of confidential HIV testing		Ever had HIV test		Voluntary/Required HIV test *				Ever found out result of test *	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	Voluntary		Required		2006	2001
						2006	2001	2006	2001		
1.	Chennai	77.7	77.0	22.3	30.4	70.0	51.2	30.0	48.8	91.7	78.0
2.	Delhi	74.8	63.9	17.0	16.4	67.4	64.4	30.4	31.1	73.9	68.9
3.	Kolkata	92.5	34.8	79.3	33.0	66.8	63.2	33.2	36.8	87.7	86.8
4.	Manipur	91.1	56.9	48.9	20.3	50.8	76.2	49.2	23.8	99.2	88.9
5.	Mumbai	86.1	62.6	35.3	29.3	71.3	31.6	27.7	55.7	86.2	70.9
6.	Bangalore	68.5		20.4		52.7		47.3		89.1	
7.	Sikkim	70.3		53.3		81.2		17.4		78.3	
8.	Kerala	62.5		41.6		65.8		34.2		98.2	
9.	Haryana	91.1		6.6		50.0		50.0		94.4	
10.	Punjab	65.2		3.7		100.0		0.0		90.0	

Base: All respondents

*Base: Those respondents who have had a HIV test



The proportion of respondents who ever had HIV test was highest in Kolkata (79.3%) and lowest in Punjab (3.7%). This proportion has increased from 2001 in all locations except Chennai where there is a decline.

The respondents who had undergone an HIV test were further asked whether they got it voluntary or was it required to get the testing done. Among all locations proportion of respondents who reported voluntary testing was highest in Punjab (100.0%) and Sikkim (81.2%) and lowest in Haryana (50.0%) and Manipur (50.8%). When compared with BSS 2001, this proportion showed a significant increase in all locations except Manipur where it has declined.

The proportion of respondents who found the result of the test was highest in Manipur (99.2%) and Kerala (98.2%) and lowest in Delhi (73.9%) and Sikkim (78.3%). In all locations where BSS 2001 was conducted, a significant increase was observed in this proportion.

4.7.3 Exposure to STI/HIV/AIDS Programme Intervention in the Last One Year

Table 4.36 presents findings on exposure to interpersonal communication and participation in any campaign or meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS in the last one year. The proportion of respondents who reported that they have received interpersonal communication on STI/HIV/AIDS in last one year was highest in Kolkata (82.7%) and Manipur (75.9%) and lowest in Punjab (10.0%) and Haryana (25.1%). This proportion has increased in Kolkata, Manipur and Mumbai, while in Chennai and Delhi, the proportion showed a significant decrease from BSS 2001.

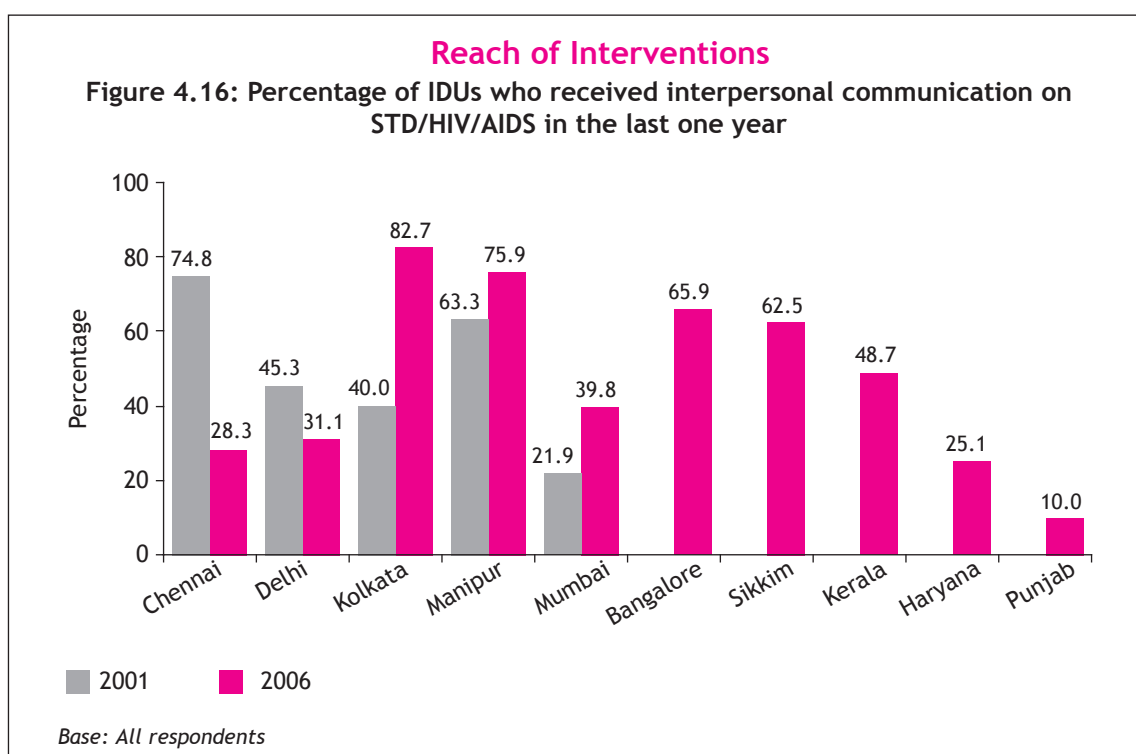
The proportion of respondents who attended or participated in any campaign or meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS in last one year was reported to be highest in Manipur (61.1%) and Kolkata (52.6%) and lowest in Punjab (1.5%). When compared with BSS 2001, in three sites Kolkata, Manipur and Mumbai, a significant increase was observed, while in other two, there was a decline.

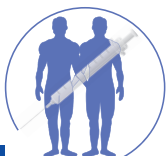
Table 4.36: Percentage of respondents who reported exposure to STI/HIV/AIDS programme interventions and received free medical treatment in the last one year

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	City/State	Interpersonal communication on STD/HIV/AIDS		Participated in campaign/meeting on STD/HIV/AIDS		Received free medical treatment on STD/HIV/AIDS	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Chennai	28.3	74.8	11.5	38.9	6.7	11.5
2.	Delhi	31.1	45.3	16.3	20.8	14.8	9.9
3.	Kolkata	82.7	40.0	52.6	19.6	35.7	25.2
4.	Manipur	75.9	63.3	61.1	37.9	34.8	15.8
5.	Mumbai	39.8	21.9	35.3	15.2	38.3	5.2
6.	Bangalore	65.9		11.5		13.3	
7.	Sikkim	62.5		51.4		27.0	
8.	Kerala	48.7		33.3		12.4	
9.	Haryana	25.1		8.5		4.4	
10.	Punjab	10.0		1.5		1.9	

Base: All respondents





National Behavioural Surveillance Survey 2006

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM)

Operational Definition of the Respondent

Men who had sex (manual/oral/anal) with other men in the last six months

INSTRUCTION 1: The identification section has to be filled up for all the respondents approached for an interview. That means even in case of refusal, incomplete interview or non-availability of respondents the identification page must be filled up.

INSTRUCTION 2: Before administering the questionnaire confirm if the respondent had sex (manual/oral/anal) with other men in the last six months.

001	SCHEDULE NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
002	STATE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
003	CITY	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
004	SITE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
005	RESULT CODE Completed1; Partially completed 2; Refused 3; Incapacitated4 Others (Specify) 7	<input type="text"/>
006	INTERVIEWER'S NAME	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
007	DATE OF INTERVIEW (DD/MM/YY)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
008	TIME OF INTERVIEW (Railway time)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
009	PLACE OF INTERVIEW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
010	INTERVIEW SETTING One to one Interview 1; Interview in presence of others 2	<input type="text"/>

To Be Filled By Supervisor

012	SUPERVISOR'S NAME	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
013	Accompanied 1. Yes 2. No	<input type="text"/>

Introduction: “My name is..... I’m working for a social research organisation. We’re interviewing people here in [name of city, region or site] in order to find out about the present health scenario in your (State/UT). We are trying to understand peoples’ common health problems, health seeking behaviour and their knowledge, attitude, opinion and practice regarding some specific diseases. Importantly, the results of this study would help us in designing appropriate strategies for the future. Have you been interviewed in the past few weeks for a study on sexual health? **IF THE RESPONDENT HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED DURING BSS 2001, DO NOT INTERVIEW THIS PERSON AGAIN.** Tell him you cannot interview him a second time, thank him, and end the interview. If he has not been interviewed before, continue:

Confidentiality and Consent: I am going to ask you some very personal questions that some people find difficult to answer. Your answers are completely confidential. Your name will not be written on this form, and will never be used in connection with any of the information you tell me. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer and you may end this interview at any time you want to. However, your honest answer to these questions will help us better understand what people think, say and do about certain kinds of behaviours. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to this survey. However, if you feel uncomfortable at any point of time, you could discontinue the proceedings. The interview will take about 30 minutes to ask the questions. Would you be willing to participate?

Yes - 1 —————> **Continue**

No - 2 —————> **End**

I certify that the nature and purpose, the potential benefits and possible risks associated with participating in this research have been explained to the volunteer.

Signature of interviewer

Date

Section 1: Background Characteristics

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q101	How old are you? (Use probe questions to estimate age)	Age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	
Q102	What has been your highest level of educational attainment?	Illiterate 01 Literate with no formal education 02 1-5th 03 6-8th 04 9-10 th 05 11-12 th 06 12 + 07 Others (Specify) _____ 77	

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q103	What is your main occupation?	Unemployed/not working/retired 01 Student 02 Non-agricultural/Casual labourer 03 Domestic servant 04 Agricultural labour 05 Skilled/Semi-skilled labourer in manufacturing/processing industry ... 06 Cultivator 07 Petty business/Small shop owner 08 Small artisan in HH and cottage industry 09 Truck drivers/Cleaners 10 Local transport worker (auto/taxi driver, handcraft pullers, rickshaw pullers) 11 Self employed professional 12 Service (pvt./govt.) 13 Large business/Medium to large shop owner 14 Others (Specify)_____ 77	
Q104	Do you live in this city?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Others (Specify)_____ 7	
Q105	How long have you been living in this city?	Number of completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> If less than one year...Record 00 Since BirthRecord 97 Others (Specify)_____ 77	
Q106	With whom do you stay?	Alone 1 With spouse/live-in partner 2 With parents 3 With other relatives 4 With employer 5 With co-worker/students 6 Others (Specify) _____ 7	
Q107	Where do you stay?	Residence 1 Hostel/Mess 2 Labour camp 3 Footpath/Railway stn/Bus terminus/Other public places 4 Others (Specify)_____ 7	
Q108	Do you often travel from this place to other town or villages? (DON'T INCLUDE THOSE WORKING AWAY FROM HOME BUT RETURNING HOME EVERY EVENING)	Yes 1 No 2 Others (Specify)_____ 7 (If "No response" is found out in Others, skip to Q111)	→Q111

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	
Q109	If yes, how frequently do you travel from this place to other places?	Weekly Fortnightly Monthly Once in three months Once in six months Once in a year Not been away from home Others (Specify) _____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 77	
Q110	For what purpose do you generally travel?	Business Service Study Meeting relatives/friends Pleasure trips Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 7	
Q111	Have you ever had drinks containing alcohol?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____ (If "Do not remember" or "No response" is found out in Others, skip to Q114)	1 2 7	→Q114
Q112	During the last four weeks how often have you had drinks containing alcohol? (READ RESPONSES AND CIRCLE ONE)	Every day At least once a week At least once a fortnight Did not drink in last four weeks Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 7	
Q113	How frequently do you take alcoholic drinks before having sex with your sex partners?	Everytime Sometimes Rarely Never Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 7	
Q114	Some people take different type of intoxicating drugs. Have you ever tried any?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____ (If "No response" is found out in Others, skip to Q116)	1 2 7	→Q116
Q115	Which ones have you tried? (DON'T READ OUT THE LIST. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)	Charas Ganja Bhang Afim Brown-sugar Heroin Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
Q116	Some people also inject drugs using a syringe. Did you ever inject any drug without a doctor's prescription in the last 12 months? (DO NOT COUNT Drugs injected for medical purposes or treatment of an illness)	Yes No Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7	

Section 2: Knowledge, Opinion and Attitude towards STI/HIV/AIDS

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q201	Have you heard of problems like genital discharge or genital ulcer/sore or burning while passing urine which people get through sexual intercourse? (IT'S A PROMPTED QUESTION. PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT THE RESPONDENT UNDERSTANDS THE SYMPTOMS WE ARE TALKING ABOUT. USE LOCAL/ POPULAR TERMINOLOGIES, IF ANY)	Yes No Others (Specify) _____ (If "Cannot remember" or "No response" is mentioned in Others, skip to Q204)	1 2 7 →Q204
Q202	Can you describe any other (beside the three symptoms mentioned in the earlier question) symptoms of STI in WOMEN ...? Any others? (PLEASE READ OUT ALL THE OPTIONS AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE)	Lower abdominal pain Swellings in groin area Pain during sexual intercourse Itching/Reddening Warts Skin rashes Others (Specify) _____	Y N DK NR 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9
Q203	Can you describe any other (beside the three symptoms mentioned in the earlier question) symptoms of STI in MEN ...? Any others? (PLEASE READ OUT ALL THE OPTIONS AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE)	Swellings in groin area Itching/Reddening Warts Skin rashes Can't retract foreskin Other (Specify) _____	Y N DK NR 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9
Q204A	Have you ever heard of HIV?	Yes No No response	1 2 9
Q204B	Have you ever heard of AIDS?	Yes No No response	1 2 9
SKIP TO Q213 IF CODED 2/9 in Q204A AND Q204B			
Q205	Can a person get HIV/AIDS from mosquito bites?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q206	Can people protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by having one uninfected faithful sex partner?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7
Q207	Can people protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by abstaining from sexual intercourse?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7
Q208	Can a person get HIV/AIDS by sharing a meal with someone who is infected?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7
Q209	Can a person get HIV/AIDS by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else who was infected?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7
Q210	Do you think that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7
Q211	Can a pregnant woman infected with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her unborn child?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7
Q212A	Can a woman with HIV or AIDS transmit virus to her newborn child through breast feeding?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7
Q212B	Have you ever heard of ICTC? (Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre – where one can get information on HIV/AIDS and get tested for HIV/AIDS)	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9
Q212C	Have you ever heard about PPTCT (Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS)?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9
Q212D	Have you ever heard about ART Centres? (Anti Retroviral Therapy – Medicine for HIV/AIDS)	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9
Q213	Have you had a genital discharge in the last 12 months ?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7
Q214	Have you had an ulcer/sore in your genital/anal area during the last 12 months ?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7
Q215	Have you had burning pain during urination in the last 12 months ?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7

FILTER: CHECK Q213 to Q215 Reported any symptom of STI [1] ↓	Not reported any symptom of STI	[2]→	→Q219
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Q216	What did you do the last time you had any of these problems? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE) (READ OUT ALL THE CODING OPTIONS)	Took home based remedy 01 Borrowed prescription from friend/relative 02 Took medicine I had at home 03 Purchased medicine from a chemist shop 04 Went to a traditional healer/quack 05 Went to NGO peer educator/ NGO clinic 06 Went to health worker 07 Went to a private hospital/clinic 08 Went to a govt. hospital/clinic 09 No treatment 10 Others (Specify) _____ 77	→Q219
Q217	What type of medicine did you take last time? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)	Allopathic 1 Homeopathic 2 Ayurvedic/Herbal 3 Others (Specify) _____ 7	
Q218	How much time did you take to visit a health practitioner last time after you experienced an STI symptom?	One week or less 1 Less than one month but more than one week 2 One month or more 3 Others (Specify) _____ 7	
Q219	In case you have any of the symptoms of STI whom would you prefer to approach? (Please readout STI symptoms to make respondent understand clearly about STI). (Read out all the coding options and circle one response) (This question will be asked to all the respondents)	Take home based remedy 01 Borrow prescription from friend/relative 02 Take medicine I had at home 03 Purchase medicine from a chemist shop 04 Go to a traditional healer/quack 05 Go to NGO/Peer educator/NGO clinic 06 Go to health worker 07 Go to a private hospital/clinic 08 Go to a govt. hospital/clinic 09 No treatment 10 Others (Specify) _____ 77	

Section 3: Sexual History, Number and Type of Partners

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q301	Have you ever been married to a female partner?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____ (If "No response" is mentioned in Others, skip to Q303)	1 2 7 → Q303
Q302	How old were you when you first got married to a female partner?	Age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____77	
Q303	Are you currently married or living with/having a female sexual partner?	Currently married, living with wife (female) Currently married, having or living with female sexual partner Currently married, not living with wife or having any other female sexual partner Not currently married, living with/having female sexual partner Not currently married, not living with/having female sexual partner Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 7
Q304	At what age did you first have sexual intercourse with a female partner (either paid or unpaid)? (Specify as NA if respondent does not have any female partner)	Age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____77	
Q305	Did you have sexual intercourse with any female partner in the last six months?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____ (If "No response" is mentioned in Others, skip to Q308)	1 2 7 → 309
Q306	With how many female partners have you had sex in the last six months?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____77	
Q307	The last time you had sex with any of your female partners, did you use a condom?	Yes No Others (specify) _____	1 2 7
Q308	How frequently did you use condom with any of your female partner in the last six months?	Everytime Most often Sometimes Never Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 7
Q309	At what age did you first have sexual experience (manual/oral/anal) with any male partner?	Age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____77	
Q310	What type of sexual experience (manual/oral/anal) you had? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)	Manual Oral Anal Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 7

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q311	Who was your first male partner?	Co-worker Friend Relative Neighbour Commercial partner Any other person (Specify)_____	1 2 3 4 5 7
Q312	What was the age of your first male partner?	Age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify)_____77	
Q313	Was your first sexual experience with the male partner a forced one? In Q313, clarification/decision is required for 'forced sex' (penetrated/got penetrated)	Yes No Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7
Q314	Think about the <i>male</i> sexual partners you've had in the last one month . How many were: - MALE COMMERCIAL PARTNERS Male partner with whom the respondent had sex in exchange for money - MALE NON-COMMERCIAL PARTNERS Male partner who is not commercial partner	MALE COMMERCIAL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Can't remember 88 No response.....99 MALE NON-COMMERCIAL (Non-paying) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Can't remember 88 No response.....99	
Q315	Think about the <i>male</i> sexual partners you've had in the last seven days ? How many were: - MALE COMMERCIAL PARTNERS Male partner with whom the respondent had sex in exchange for money - MALE NON-COMMERCIAL PARTNERS Male partner who is not commercial partner	MALE COMMERCIAL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Can't remember 88 No response..... 99 MALE NON-COMMERCIAL (Non-paying) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Can't remember 88 No response.....99	

Section 4: Commercial Male Partner(s)

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q401	At what age did you have sexual intercourse with any commercial male partner?	Age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify)_____77	
Q402	FILTER: CHECK Q314 and Q315 HAD SEX WITH COMMERCIAL MALE PARTNER DURING LAST ONE MONTH OR SEVEN DAYS ... [<u>1</u>] ↓	DID NOT HAVE SEX WITH COMMERCIAL MALE PARTNER DURING LAST ONE MONTH OR SEVEN DAYS[<u>2</u>]	→Q415

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q403	With how many commercial male partners did you have oral sex in the last 30 days?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	
Q404	With how many commercial male partners did you have oral sex in the last seven days?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	
Q405	Have you had anal sex with your commercial male partner(s) in the last 30 days?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____ (If "No response" is mentioned in Others, skip to Q501)	1 2 7 →Q501
Q406	With how many commercial male partners you had anal sex in last 30 days?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	
Q407	With how many commercial male partners you had anal sex in last seven days?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	
Q408	In the last seven days, how many times did your commercial male partner penetrate you?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	
Q409	In the last seven days, how many times did you penetrate your commercial male partner?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	
Q410	The last time you had anal sex with any of your commercial male partners, did you/your partner use condom?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____ (If "No response" is mentioned in Others, skip to Q414)	1 2 7 →Q414
Q411	Who suggested condom use that time?	Myself My partner Joint decision Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 7
Q412	Which brand of condom did you use last time? [SHOW PACKAGE COVERS OF POPULAR BRANDS]	Nirodh Kamasutra Delux Masti Kohinoor Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 7
Q413	From where did you get this condom?	Person had sex with Health worker/Clinic Friend Purchased at chemist shop Purchased at Pan shop Purchased at other type of outlet (grocery etc) NGO/NGO Peer educator Others (Specify) _____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 77 →Q415

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q414	Why was condom not used last time? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)	Too expensive 01 Partner objected 02 Don't like them 03 Didn't think it was necessary 04 Didn't think of it 05 Haven't heard of condom before 06 There was no time 07 Place was inappropriate 08 Not available 09 Others (Specify) _____ 77	
Q415	Do you generally use condom with your commercial male partners?	Yes 1 No 2 Others (Specify) _____ 7	
Q416	With what frequency in the last six months did you and your commercial male partners use condoms?	Everytime 1 Most often 2 Sometimes 3 Never 4 Others (Specify) _____ 7	→Q418
Q417	With what frequency in the last one month did you and your commercial male partners use condoms? Instruction: Do not ask this question to those respondents who did not have any commercial male partner in the last one month (refer q. 405)	Everytime 1 Most often 2 Sometimes 3 Never 4 Others (Specify) _____ 7	} →Q501
Q418	Have you ever heard or seen a condom? (SHOW PICTURE OR SAMPLE OF ONE)	Yes 1 No 2 Others (Specify) _____ 7	

Section 5: Non-commercial Male Partner(s)

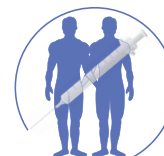
Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q501	At what age did you first have sexual intercourse with any non-commercial male partner?	Age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	
Q502	FILTER: CHECK Q314 and Q315 HAD SEX WITH NON-COMMERCIAL MALE PARTNER DURING LAST ONE MONTH OR SEVEN DAYS ...[1] ↓	DID NOT HAVE SEX WITH NON-COMMERCIAL MALE PARTNER DURING LAST ONE MONTH OR SEVEN DAYS[2]	→Q514
Q503	With how many non-commercial male partners did you have oral sex in the last 30 days?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	
Q504	With how many non-commercial male partners did you have oral sex in the last seven days?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q505	With how many non-commercial male partners you had anal sex in last 30 days?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	
Q506	With how many non-commercial male partners you had anal sex in last seven days?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	
Q507	In the last seven days, how many times did your non-commercial male partner penetrate you?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	
Q508	In the last seven days, how many times did you penetrate your non-commercial male partner?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	
Q509	The last time you had anal sex with any of your non-commercial male partners, did you/your partner use a condom?	Yes No Others (Specify) _____ (If "No response" is mentioned in Others, skip to Q514)	1 2 7 →Q513
Q510	Who suggested condom use that time?	Myself My partner Joint decision Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 7
Q511	Which brand of condom did you use last time? (SHOW PACKAGE COVERS OF POPULAR BRANDS)	Nirodh Kamasutra Delux Masti Kohinoor Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 7
Q512	From where did you get this condom?	Person had sex with Health worker/clinic Friend Purchased at chemist shop Purchased at pan shop Purchased at other type of outlet (grocery etc) NGO/NGO peer educator Other (specify) _____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 77 →Q514
Q513	Why was condom not used last time? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)	Too expensive Partner objected Don't like them Didn't think it was necessary Didn't think of it Haven't heard of condom before ... There was no time Place was inappropriate Not available Others (specify) _____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 77
Q514	Do you generally use condom with your non-commercial male partners?	Yes No Others (specify) _____	1 2 7
Q515	With what frequency in the last three months did you and your non-commercial male partners use condoms?	Always Most often Sometimes Never Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 7 →Q517

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q516	<p>With what frequency in the last one month were condoms used by you and your non-commercial male partner (Ask with respect to all non-commercial partners)</p> <p>Instruction: Do not ask this question to those respondents who did not have any non-commercial Male partner in the last one month</p>	Evertime Most often Sometimes Never Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 7 →Q601
Q517	<p>Have you ever heard or seen a condom?</p> <p>(SHOW PICTURE OR SAMPLE OF ONE)</p>	Yes No Others (specify) _____	1 2 7

Section 6: Risk Perception and Exposure to Intervention

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q601	Can people protect themselves from HIV by using a condom correctly every time they have sex?	Yes No Not aware of condom Others (Specify) _____	1 2 8 7
Q602	<p>In your opinion, what are the chances of a person like you contracting HIV/AIDS infection?</p> <p>(READ OUT ALL THE OPTIONS AND CIRCLE ONE)</p>	Very high Moderate Low No chance Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 7
Q603	<p>Is it possible for someone like you to get a confidential test to find out whether you are infected with HIV?</p> <p>By confidential, I mean that no one will know the result if you don't want them to know it.</p>	Yes No Others (specify) _____	1 2 7
Q604	I do not want to know the result, but have you ever had an HIV test?	Yes No Others (specify) _____	1 2 7 →Q607
Q605	Did you voluntarily undergo the HIV test, or were you required to have the test?	Voluntary Required Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7
Q606	Please do not tell me the result, but did you find out the result of your test?	Yes No Others (specify) _____	1 2 7
Q607	Did anyone in the last one year approach you to educate you on spread or prevention of STI/HIV/AIDS?	Yes No Others (specify) _____	1 2 7
Q608	Did you attend/participate in any campaign/meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS in the last one year?	Yes No Others (specify) _____	1 2 7
Q609	<p>If we ask you to recall only one message about HIV/AIDS, which one would you easily remember?</p> <p>(RECORD THE ANSWER IN VERBATIM)</p>	Message: _____ _____ _____	



National Behavioural Surveillance Survey 2006

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INJECTING DRUG USERS (IDUs)

Operational Definition of the Respondent

Men and women who have injected addictive drugs in the last three months

INSTRUCTION 1: Before administering the questionnaire confirm if the respondent has been taking drugs through injections during the last three months.

INSTRUCTION 2: The identification section has to be filled up for all respondents approached for an interview. This means that even in case of a refusal, incomplete interview or non-availability of respondents the identification page must be filled up.

001	SCHEDULE NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
002	STATE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
003	CITY	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
004	SITE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
005	RESULT CODE Completed1 Partially completed2 Refused3 Incapacitated4 Others (Specify)7	<input type="text"/>
006	INTERVIEWER'S NAME	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
007	DATE OF INTERVIEW (DD/MM/YY)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
008	PLACE OF INTERVIEW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
009	INTERVIEW SETTING One to one interview 1; Interview in presence of others 2	<input type="text"/>
010	TIME OF INTERVIEW (Railway time)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

To Be Filled By Supervisor

011	SUPERVISOR NAME	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
012	SPOT CHECKED 1. Yes 2. No	<input type="text"/>

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q104	What is your main occupation?	Unemployed/not working/retired... 01 Student..... 02 Non-agricultural /casual labourer... 03 Domestic servant..... 04 Agricultural labour..... 05 Skilled/Semi-skilled labourer in manufacturing/processing industry 06 Cultivator..... 07 Petty business/Small shop owner... 08 Small artisan in HH and cottage industry..... 09 Truck drivers/Cleaners..... 10 Local transport workers (auto/taxi drivers, hand cart pullers, rickshaw pullers etc)..... 11 Self employed professional service (pvt./govt.)..... 12 Large business/Medium to large shop owner..... 13 Others (Specify)_____ 77	
Q105	Do you live in this city/town/village?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Others (Specify)_____ 7	
Q106	How long have you been living in this place or visiting this location?	No. of completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> If less than one year record 00 Since Birth Record 97 Others (Specify)_____ 77	
Q107	With whom do you stay?	Alone..... 01 With spouse/live-in partner..... 02 With parents..... 03 With other relatives..... 04 With employer..... 05 With co-worker/students..... 06 With drug group..... 07 Others (Specify)_____ 77	
Q108	Where do you stay?	Residence..... 1 Hostel/Mess..... 2 Labour..... 3 Camp..... 4 Footpath/Railway stn/Bus terminus/Other public places..... 5 Others (specify)_____ 7	
Q109	Have you ever had any drinks containing alcohol?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Others (Specify)_____ 7 (If 'Cannot remember' or 'No response' is mentioned in Others skip to Q201)	→Q201

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q110	During the last four weeks how often have you had drinks containing alcohol? Would you say ... (READ OUT AND CIRCLE ONE)	Every day..... At least once a week..... Less than once a week..... Did not drink in the last four weeks.... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 4 7

Section 2: Drug Use

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q201	For how long have you been using <i>addictive</i> drugs?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months Record '00' for less than one month Others (Specify)_____77	
Q202	At what age did you start taking addictive drugs?	Age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify)_____77	
Q203	For how long have you been injecting drugs? (Convert into months)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months Record '00' for less than one month Others (Specify)_____77	
Q204	How old were you when you first injected addictive drugs? (Includes self injection or injection by another)	Age in completed years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify)_____77	
Q205	During the last month how often did you inject addictive drugs?	Only once a month..... 2 – 3 times a month..... About once a week..... 2 – 3 times a week..... 4 – 6 times a week..... About once a day..... 2 – 3 times a day..... 4 or more times a day..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 77
Q206	Which of the following type of drugs have you injected in the last one month? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)	Heroin (not in combination with cocaine). Cocaine (not in combination with heroin). Heroin and cocaine together..... Crack..... Buprenorphine (Tidigesic)..... Dextroprooxyphene (Proxy)..... Amphetamines (Such as.....) Tranquillisers (Such as.....) Barbiturates (Such as.....) Anything else (Such as) Others (Specify)_____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 77

Section 3: Needle and Syringe Sharing Behaviour

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to
Q301	Think about the last time you had injected drugs. Did you use a needle or syringe that had previously been used by someone else?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7	
Q302	Think about the times you have injected drugs during the last one month . How often was it with a needle or syringe that had previously been used by someone else?	Every time..... Many times..... Almost half the time..... Occasionally..... Never..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 4 5 7	→Q307
Q303	In the last one month , did you ever share needles and syringes with any of the following: READ OUT THE OPTIONS. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE	Your usual sexual partner..... A sexual partner who you do not know well..... A friend..... A dealer/peddler..... A professional injector..... A co-worker..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
Q304	With how many different injecting partners did you share needles or syringes in the last one month?	Number of partners <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify)_____77		
Q305	In the last one month, when you injected yourself with needles or syringes that had previously been used, how often did you clean them first?	Every time..... Many times..... Almost half the time..... Occasionally..... Never..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 4 5 7	
Q306	How did you usually clean them?	Cold water..... Hot water..... Boiling..... Bleach..... Alcohol..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 4 5 7	
Q307	When you injected in the last one month, how often was it with a needle that no one else had ever used other than yourself?	Every time..... Many times..... Almost half the time..... Occasionally..... Never..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 4 5 7	
Q308	In the last one month how often did you give/lend/rent/sell a needle or syringe to someone else after you had already used it?	Every time..... Many times..... Almost half the time..... Occasionally..... Never..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 4 5 7	
Q309	Can you obtain new, unused needles and syringes when you need them?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7	
Q310	Do you know any person or place from where you can obtain new, unused needles and syringes when you need them?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7	→Q312

Q311	Where can you obtain new, unused needles and syringes? DO NOT READ OUT LIST. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE PROBE WITH 'ANYWHERE ELSE?'	Pharmacist/Chemist..... Any other shop..... Health worker..... Hospital..... NGO worker..... Sex partners..... Friends..... Other drug users..... Drug dealer..... Buy on streets..... Others (Specify) _____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 77	
Q312	In the last one month, did you ever inject drugs using a pre-filled syringe (by that I mean a syringe that was filled without your witnessing it)?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7	
Q313	In the last one month, how often did you inject drugs using a syringe after someone else had squirted drugs into it from his/her used syringe (Front loading/back loading/splitting)	Every time..... Many times..... Almost half the time..... Occasionally..... Never..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 7	
Q314	In the last one month when you injected drugs, how often did you share a cooker, vial, container, filter or rinse water for the needles/syringes?	Every time..... Many times..... Almost half the time..... Occasionally..... Never..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 7	
Q315	In the last one month how often did you draw up your drug solution from a common container shared by others?	Every time..... Many times..... Almost half the time..... Occasionally..... Never..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 7	
Q316	Are you currently under treatment (or receiving help) or have you ever received treatment (or help) because of your drug use?	Currently under treatment..... Was undergoing treatment but not now... Have never received treatment.....	1 2 3	→Q318 →Q401
Q317	How many months ago did you last receive treatment or help for your drug use?	Number of months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Record '00' if less than one month Others (Specify) _____ 77		
Q318	What kind of treatment or help have you received? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. Probe by asking, "Are there any kind of treatment that you have received?" MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE	Counselling..... Self help groups..... Residential rehabilitation..... Treatment for abscess..... Health education..... Detoxification..... Helped/Forced to quit cold turkey..... Drug substitution..... Others (Specify) _____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 77	

Section 4: Knowledge, Opinion and Attitude towards STI/HIV/AIDS

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to																												
Q401	<p>Have you heard of problems like genital discharge or genital ulcer/sore or burning while passing urine which people get through sexual intercourse?</p> <p>(IT'S A PROMPTED QUESTION. PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT THE RESPONDENT UNDERSTANDS THE SYMPTOMS WE ARE TALKING ABOUT. USE LOCAL/POPULAR TERMINOLOGIES, IF ANY)</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Other (Specify)_____ 7</p> <p>(If "Cannot remember" or "No response" is mentioned in Others, skip to Q404)</p>	→Q404																												
Q402	<p>Can you describe any other (beside the three symptoms mentioned in the earlier question) symptoms of STI in WOMEN...? Any others?</p> <p>(PLEASE READ OUT ALL THE OPTIONS AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE)</p>	<p>Lower abdominal pain..... Swellings in groin area..... Pain during sexual intercourse..... Itching/Reddening..... Warts..... Skin rashes..... Others (Specify)_____</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>DK</th> <th>NR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Y	N	DK	NR	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
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Q403	<p>Can you describe any other (beside the three symptoms mentioned in the earlier question) symptoms of STI in MEN...? Any others?</p> <p>(PLEASE READ OUT ALL THE OPTIONS AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE)</p>	<p>Swellings in groin area..... Itching/Reddening..... Warts..... Skin rashes..... Can't retract foreskin..... Others (Specify)_____</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>DK</th> <th>NR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Y	N	DK	NR	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
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1	2	8	9																												
Q404A	Have you ever heard of HIV?	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 No response..... 9</p>																													
Q404B	Have you ever heard of AIDS?	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 No response..... 9</p>																													
SKIPTO Q414 IF CODED 2 OR 9 in Q404A AND Q404B																															
Q405	Can a person get HIV/AIDS from mosquito bites?	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Others (Specify)_____ 7</p>																													
Q406	Can people protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by having one uninfected faithful sex partner?	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Others (Specify)_____ 7</p>																													
Q407	Can people protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by abstaining from sexual intercourse?	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Others (Specify)_____ 7</p>																													

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q408	Can a person get HIV/AIDS by sharing a meal with someone who is infected?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7
Q409	Can a person get HIV/AIDS by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else who was infected?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7
Q410	Can people who inject drugs protect themselves from HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, by switching to non-injecting drugs?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7
Q411	Do you think that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7
Q412	Can a pregnant woman infected with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her unborn child?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7
Q413A	Can a woman with HIV or AIDS transmit virus to her newborn child through breast feeding?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7
Q413B	Have you ever heard of ICTC? (Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres – where one can get information on HIV/AIDS and get tested for HIV/AIDS)	Yes..... No..... Don't know..... No response.....	1 2 8 9
Q413C	Have you ever heard about PPTCT (Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS)?	Yes..... No..... Don't know..... No response.....	1 2 8 9
Q413D	Have you ever heard about ART Centres? (Anti Retroviral Therapy – Medicine for HIV/AIDS)	Yes..... No..... Don't know..... No response.....	1 2 8 9
Q414	Have you had a genital discharge in the last 12 months?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7
Q415	Have you had an ulcer/sore in your genital area during the last 12 months?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7
Q416	Have you had burning pain during urination in the last 12 months?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7

FILTER: CHECK Q414 to Q416	Not reported any symptom of STI	[_2_]→	→Q420
Reported any symptom of STI [_1_] ↓			

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q417	What did you do the last time you had any of these problems? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE) (IF "NO TREATMENT" IS MENTIONED, SKIP TO Q420)	Took home based remedy..... 01 Borrowed prescription from friend/relative..... 02 Took medicine I had at home..... 03 Purchased medicine from a chemist shop..... 04 Went to a traditional healer/quack.... 05 Went to NGO peer educator..... 06 Went to health worker..... 07 Went to a private hospital/clinic.... 08 Went to a govt. hospital/clinic..... 09 No treatment..... 10 Others (Specify) _____ 77	→Q419 →Q419 →Q419 →Q419 →Q420
Q418	How much time did you take to visit a health practitioner last time after you experienced an STI symptom?	One week or less 1 Less than one month but more than one week 2 One month or more 3 Other (Specify) _____ 7	
Q419	What type of medicine did you take last time? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)	Allopathic 1 Homeopathic 2 Ayurvedic/Herbal 3 Other (Specify) _____ 7	
Q420	In case you have any of the symptoms of STI whom would you prefer to approach?	Took home based remedy..... 01 Borrowed prescription from friend/relative..... 02 Took medicine I had at home..... 03 Purchased medicine from a chemist shop..... 04 Went to a traditional healer/quack.... 05 Went to NGO peer educator..... 06 Went to health worker..... 07 Went to a private hospital/clinic.... 08 Went to a govt. hospital/clinic..... 09 No treatment..... 10 Others (Specify) _____ 77	

Section 5: Marriage and Live-in Partners

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q501	Have you ever been married?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Others (Specify) _____ 7 (If "Cannot remember" or "No response" is mentioned in Others, skip to Q503)	→Q503
Q502	How old were you when you first married?	Age in years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify) _____ 77	

Q503	Are you currently married or living with a man/woman with whom you have a sexual relationship?	Currently married, living with spouse	1
		Currently married, living with other sexual partner	2
		Currently married, not living with spouse or any other sexual partner	3
		Not married, living with sexual partner	4
		Not married, not living with sexual partner	5
		Others (Specify)_____	7

Section 6: Sexual History - Number of Partners

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q601	Have you <i>ever</i> had sexual intercourse? [For the purposes of this survey, “sexual intercourse,” is defined as penetrative vaginal or anal sex.]	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7 →Q1001
Q602	At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?	Age in years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Others (Specify)_____77	
Q603	Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7 →Q1001
Q604	<i>For WOMEN:</i> Think about the male sexual partners you’ve had in the last 12 months. <i>For MEN:</i> Think about the female sexual partners you’ve had in the last 12 months. In total, how many different sexual partners have you had in the last 12 months? Among these partners that you have had in the last 12 months, how many were: - Your spouse(s) or live-in sexual partners (“regular” partners) - “ Commercial ” (partners with whom you bought or sold sex in exchange for money or drugs) - Sexual partners that you are not married to and have never lived with and did not have sex in exchange for money (“ <i>non-regular</i> ” partners) – DO NOT INCLUDE CURRENT SPOUSE(S) OR LIVE-IN SEXUAL PARTNERS	TOTAL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don’t know..... 88 No response 99 REGULAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don’t know..... 88 No response 99 COMMERCIAL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don’t know..... 88 No response 99 NON-REGULAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don’t know..... 88 No response 99	

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	
Q605	<p>(ASK FOR MEN ONLY):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We've just talked about your female sexual partners. Have you ever had any male sexual partners? Have you had sexual intercourse with any of your male partners in the last 12 months? (Sexual intercourse defined as penetrative anal sex) <p>With how many different male partners have you had anal intercourse in the last 12 months?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did you or your partner use a condom last time you had anal sex with a male partner? How frequently did you use a condom with your male partners in the last 12 months? 	<p>Yes No No response</p> <p>Yes No No response</p> <p>Male partners <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Don't know No response</p> <p>Yes No No response</p> <p>Every time Many times Sometimes Occasionally Never Others (Specify) _____</p>	<p>1 2 9</p> <p>1 2 9</p> <p>88 99</p> <p>1 2 9</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 7</p>	<p>→Q701</p> <p>→Q701</p>

Section 7: Sexual History - Regular Partner

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q701	<p>FILTER: CHECK Q604</p> <p>HAD SEX WITH REGULAR PARTNER DURING LAST 12 MONTHS. [1] ↓</p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE SEX WITH REGULAR PARTNER DURING LAST 12 MONTHS [2]→</p>	<p>→Q801</p>
Q702	<p>The last time you had sex with a regular partner did you and your partner use a condom?</p>	<p>Yes No Not Aware of Condom Others (Specify) _____</p> <p>(If "Cannot remember" or "No response" is mentioned in Others, skip to Q707)</p>	<p>1 2 3 7</p> <p>→Q706 →Q801</p>
Q703	<p>Who suggested using a condom that time?</p> <p>CIRCLE ONE</p>	<p>Myself My partner Joint decision Others (Specify) _____</p>	<p>1 2 3 7</p>
Q704	<p>Which brand of condoms did you use last time?</p> <p>(SHOW PACKAGE COVERS OF ALL BRANDS)</p>	<p>Nirodh Kamasutra Delux Masti Kohinoor Others (Specify) _____</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 7</p>

Q705	From where did you get this condom? AFTER ASKING THIS QUESTION GO TO Q707	Person had sex with..... Health worker/clinic..... Friend..... Purchased at chemist shop..... Purchased at pan shop..... Purchased at other type of outlet (e.g. grocery)..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
Q706	Why was condom not used last time? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)	Too expensive..... Client objected..... Don't like them..... Used other contraceptive..... Didn't think it was necessary..... Decreases pleasure..... Didn't think of it..... Place was inappropriate..... Not available..... Others (Specify) _____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 77	
Q707	Do you generally use a condom with your regular partner?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7	
Q708	With what frequency did you use a condom with your regular partner during the last 12 months?	Every time..... Many times..... Sometimes..... Occasionally..... Never..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 7	

Section 8: Sexual History - Commercial Partner

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q801	FILTER: CHECK Q604 HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A COMMERCIAL PARTNER IN LAST 12 MONTHS...[_1_] <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>	HAS <i>NOT</i> HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A COMMERCIAL PARTNER IN LAST 12 MONTHS.... [_2_]→	→Q901
Q802	Think about the commercial partners you have had in the last one month. In total, how many were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners to whom you sold sex in exchange for money or drugs Partners from whom you bought sex in exchange for money or drugs 	SOLD <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 88 No response 99 BOUGHT <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 88 No response 99	
Q803	The last time you had sex with a commercial partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	Yes..... No..... Not aware of condom Others (Specify) _____ (If "Cannot remember" or "No response" is mentioned in others, skip to Q808)	1 2 3 7 →Q807 →Q901

Q804	Who suggested condom use that time? (CIRCLE ONE)	Myself..... My partner..... Joint decision..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 7	
Q805	Which brand of condoms did you use last time? (SHOW PACKAGE COVERS OF ALL BRANDS)	Nirodh..... Kamasutra..... Delux..... Masti..... Kohinoor..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 7	
Q806	From where did you get this condom? AFTER ASKING THIS QUESTION GO TO Q808	Person had sex with..... Health worker/clinic..... Friend..... Purchased at chemist shop..... Purchased at pan shop..... Purchased at other type of outlet (e.g. grocery)..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
Q807	Why was condom not used last time? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)	Too expensive..... Client objected..... Don't like them..... Used other contraceptive..... Didn't think it was necessary..... Decreases pleasure..... Didn't think of it..... Place was inappropriate..... Not available..... Others (Specify)_____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 77	
Q808	Do you generally use a condom with your regular partner?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify)_____	1 2 7	
Q809	With what frequency did you use a condom with your commercial partner during the last 12 months?	Every time Many times Sometimes Occasionally Never Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 4 5 7	

Section 9: Sexual History - Non-regular and Non-paying Sexual Partner

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q901	FILTER: CHECK Q604 HAD NON-REGULAR NON-COMMERCIAL SEX PARTNER DURING LAST 12 MONTHS..... [1] ↓	DID NOT HAVE NON-REGULAR NON-COMMERCIAL SEX PARTNER DURING LAST 12 MONTHS [2]→	→Q1001
Q902	Think of the times you have had sex with a non-regular sex partner - the last time you had sex with a non-regular partner, did you and your partner use a condom?	Yes..... No..... Not aware of condom Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 7
		(If "Cannot remember" or "No response" is mentioned in Others, skip to Q907)	→Q906 →Q1001

Q903	Who suggested condom use that time? CIRCLE ONE	Myself..... My partner..... Joint decision..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 7	
Q904	Which brand of condoms did you use last time? (SHOW PACKAGE COVERS OF ALL BRANDS)	Nirodh..... Kamasutra..... Delux..... Masti..... Kohinoor..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 7	
Q905	From where did you get this condom? AFTER ASKING THIS QUESTION GO TO Q907	Person had sex with..... Health worker/clinic..... Friend..... Purchased at chemist shop..... Purchased at pan shop..... Purchased at other type of outlet (e.g. grocery)..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
Q906	Why was condom not used last time? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)	Too expensive..... Client objected..... Don't like them..... Used other contraceptive..... Didn't think it was necessary..... Decreases pleasure..... Didn't think of it..... Place was inappropriate..... Not available..... Others (Specify) _____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 77	
Q907	Do you generally use a condom with your non-regular partner?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7	
Q908	Think of the times you had sex with a non-regular partner With what frequency did you use a condom with all your non-regular partners during the last 12 months?	Every time..... Many times..... Sometimes..... Occasionally..... Never..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 7	

Section 10: Risk Perception and Exposure to Intervention

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to
Q1001	Can people protect themselves from HIV by using a condom correctly every time they have sex?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7	
Q1002	In your opinion, what are the chances of a person like you contracting HIV/AIDS infection? (READ OUT ALL THE OPTIONS AND CIRCLE ONE)	Very high..... Moderate..... Low..... No chance..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 7	

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Skip to
Q1003	Is it possible for someone like you to get a confidential test to find out whether you are infected with HIV? By confidential, I mean that no one will know the result if you don't want them to know it.	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7	
Q1004	I do not want to know the result, but have you ever had an HIV test?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7	→Q1007
Q1005	Did you voluntarily undergo the HIV test, or were you required to have the test?	Voluntary..... Required..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7	
Q1006	Please do not tell me the result, but did you find out the result of your test?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7	
Q1007	Did anyone in the last one year approach you to educate you on spread or prevention of STI/HIV/AIDS?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7	
Q1008	Did you attend/participate in any campaign/meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS in the last one year?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7	
Q1009	Did you receive any free medical treatment for STI/HIV/AIDS in the last one year?	Yes..... No..... Others (Specify) _____	1 2 7	
Q1010	If we ask you to recall only one message about HIV/AIDS, which one would you easily remember? (RECORD THE ANSWER IN VERBATIM)	Message: _____ _____ _____		

Thank the Respondent and Terminate the Interview

