



## General Population





# **National Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) 2006**

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## **General Population**



**National AIDS Control Organisation**

**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
Government of India**

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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
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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 the 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. Gurumurthy 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. Gurumurthy Rangaiyan, UNAIDS for his support in coordinating and finalising these reports.

I congratulate Dr. Jotna Sokhey, Additional Project Director, NACO, Dr. Ajay Khara, 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
CEB	:	Census Enumeration Block
FSWs	:	Female Sex Workers
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRGs	:	High Risk Groups
ICTC	:	Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre
IDUs	:	Injecting Drug Users
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
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
PLHA	:	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PPTCT	:	Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission
PPS	:	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	:	Primary Sampling Unit
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 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 Behavioural Surveillance Survey (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 National BSS 2006 to measure the changes in behavioural indicators. BSS 2006 has been carried out among general population as well as High Risk Groups (FSWs, MSM, IDUs and clients of FSWs) following similar approach adopted in 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 measure behavioural changes from BSS 2001 to BSS 2006.
- The present report details the observations of the National BSS 2006 among the general population, which was conducted in all states and union territories of the country.

## Methodology and Sampling Design

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

- BSS 2006 covered all the states and union territories in the country. All the states and union territories were categorised into 25 sampling units for the purpose of BSS 2006. The smaller states were combined with adjacent large states. Goa and Daman & Diu were clubbed into one group, as were Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Kerala and Lakshadweep, Punjab and Chandigarh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and five North Eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. All other states in the country were taken as independent sampling units.
- BSS 2006 among general population (15-49 years) was carried out following the same methodology adopted for BSS 2001. As per the sampling design adopted for BSS 2006, a total sample of 97,240 respondents (males and females in the age group of 15-49 years) has been covered for the GP survey. There were an equal number of respondents from urban and rural areas in each sampling unit. This sample has been covered from 2434 rural and urban PSUs scattered over 25 states/groups of states. In both rural and urban PSUs the total sample was equally divided between males and females in the age group of 15-49 years. In each selected PSU, a sample of 40 respondents (20 males and 20 females) was covered for the GP survey.
- The required information for the GP survey was collected through the same questionnaires used for 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 for the GP survey was carried out simultaneously all over India. It was initiated in mid-May 2006 and completed in June 2006. Standardisation and uniformity during the survey were ensured by a series of training workshops for the field personnel, back translation of schedules and tight quality control during data collection. All teams were briefed every morning and debriefed every evening during the phase of data collection.
- After field and office editing, the data was entered through a tailor made software module in Integrated System for Survey Analysis (ISSA version 7.0). The database was arranged by merging/splitting to make it suitable for further analysis and table generation. Appropriate weighting was done as disproportionate allocation of sample took place at different stages of sampling. After due cleaning of data, the analysis was carried out using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS 10.0). Adequate checks were built in at data entry and data analysis stage to ensure data quality

## Key Findings for General Population

- **Profile of the Respondents**
  - ◆ A total of 97,240 respondents were contacted in the entire country during BSS 2006. Of these, 48,084 (49.4%) were residing in urban areas while 49,156 (51.6%) were from rural areas. Among the interviewed respondents, 48,617 (50%) were females while 48,623 (50%) were male respondents. The proportion of males and females in both the urban and rural samples were similar to the overall proportion. At the national level, the 25-39 years age



group contributed a relatively larger share of the sample respondents (43%). More than one-third (37%) of the sample respondents belonged to the younger age group of 15-24 years. The lowest representation in the achieved sample was thus the oldest age group, i.e. 40-49 years (19%). The median age of respondents was 28 years in BSS 2006 against 29 years in BSS 2001. Across all the states/groups of states, median age ranged between 27 and 29 years. More or less similar age wise mix was observed in the rural and urban areas of different states/groups of states. Majority of the sample both in BSS 2006 (71%) as well as BSS 2001 (75%) consisted of currently married respondents. The proportion of the currently married respondents was higher among the rural respondents (rural 73%, urban 67%) and among the females (78%) than the males (64%). Average literacy levels of the sampled respondents were high (BSS 2006 -76%, BSS 2001 -69%). Overall males and urban residents had higher literacy rates compared to females and rural residents.

- ◆ At national level the radio listenership has increased significantly from 39 percent in BSS 2001 to 49 percent in BSS 2006. In both urban and rural areas, the listenership was substantially higher among male respondents. Overall, three-fourths of the respondents in BSS 2006 against 57 percent in BSS 2001 had watched television at least once a week in last one month. Higher proportion of respondents in urban (88%) than the rural areas (59%) had exposure to television. Within both urban and rural areas, significantly higher proportion of males had an exposure to television as compared to their female counterparts. At the all India level, 45 percent of the respondents (35% in BSS 2001) reported reading newspaper/magazine at least once a week in last one month. As expected, the proportion was higher among males (60%) and urban (57%) respondents. At the national level, about 81 percent of the respondents reported being exposed to any of the three media in the last month.
- ◆ At national level, 21 percent of respondents received Interpersonal Communication (IPC) on STD/HIV/AIDS in the last 12 months, compared to 14 percent in BSS 2001. No major difference is observed with respect to place of residence and gender. The proportion is observed to be highest in Karnataka (42%), Sikkim (36%) and Andhra Pradesh (34%) while it is lowest in Madhya Pradesh (6%). Distribution of respondents who received IPC on condom usage for protection against STD/HIV/AIDS is similar to IPC on STD/HIV/AIDS mentioned above. This proportion has increased from 10 percent in BSS 2001 to 19 percent in BSS 2006. Four-fifths of respondents in BSS 2006, against three-fourths of respondents in BSS 2001, reported mass media as the source of information on STD/HIV/AIDS. Seventy-eight percent of respondents at the national level were exposed to any message on HIV/AIDS from one or other mass media during the last one month preceding the survey. The level of exposure to messages on HIV/AIDS is significantly higher in urban areas (urban 89%, rural 73%) and among males (males 84%, females 72%).

#### ● Awareness of HIV/AIDS

- ◆ The percentage of respondents aware of HIV/AIDS has significantly increased over the years (BSS 2001 -67%, BSS 2006 -80%). The proportion of respondents aware of HIV/AIDS was significantly higher in urban (92%) areas and among male (87%) respondents. Consistent gender differential existed in both rural and urban areas. Except for Bihar (47%), in all other states more than 60 percent of the respondents had heard of HIV/AIDS. The awareness level was more than 90 percent in some of the northern states - Delhi, all north eastern states, southern states (Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, Kerala and Lakshadweep) and western states (Maharashtra, Goa and Daman & Diu) where the literacy level as well as the media exposure of the respondents was

also quite high. There was a small but significant decline in the level of awareness about HIV/AIDS across all sub samples (rural-urban and male-female) in the states of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.

- ◆ The male as well as female respondents in both rural and urban areas were more familiar with the terminology “AIDS” (80%) than “HIV” (64%).
- ◆ Nearly three-fourths of the respondents in BSS 2006 were aware that sexual contact could lead to HIV/AIDS. This proportion has increased significantly since BSS 2001 (62%). Nine out of ten respondents in urban areas as against seven out of ten in the rural areas were aware of this aspect. Across both rural and urban areas, the awareness of HIV transmission through sexual contact was significantly higher in males (89% in urban and 78% in rural) as compared to females (82% in urban and 60% in rural).
- ◆ Four out of every five respondents reported that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted by infected blood during transmission, which was a significant increase from BSS 2001 proportion (three out of five). The awareness in the rural (71%) areas was significantly lower than the urban (88%) areas. The awareness was poorest in Bihar (44%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (59%).
- ◆ Three-fourths (two-thirds in BSS 2001) of respondents were aware that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through needle sharing. As in case of other issues, in this case also the awareness was observed to be significantly higher in urban areas (87%) and among male respondents (82%). The proportion of respondents reporting that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through infected needles varied between 43 percent in Bihar and 95 percent in Kerala and Lakshadweep.
- ◆ Compared to the other routes of transmission, mother-to-child transmission was less known to the respondents across all states and union territories in the country. Across the states, the proportion was highest i.e. 89 percent in Goa and Daman & Diu, and Kerala and Lakshadweep, followed by Other North Eastern States (88%) and was lowest in Bihar (40%).
- ◆ Only half (55% in BSS 2006 and 49% in BSS 2001) of the respondents in the country were aware that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through breast feeding. Tamil Nadu (78%) followed by north eastern states (74%) and Kerala and Lakshadweep (73%) reported highest awareness on the issue. The lowest awareness was reported in Bihar (35%) followed by Chhattisgarh (40%), Sikkim (41%), Rajasthan (45%) and Madhya Pradesh (46%).
- ◆ Nearly two-thirds of the respondents in BSS 2006 were aware that consistent condom use could prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS. There was a significant increase of 15 percent in this regard from BSS 2001. The awareness on this issue was significantly higher in urban (79%) and among male respondents (76%). Lowest awareness in this regard was recorded in Bihar (38%), Sikkim (45%), Orissa (52%), Karnataka (53%) and Madhya Pradesh (56%).
- ◆ Nearly two-thirds of the respondents in BSS 2006 against half in BSS 2001 were aware that having one faithful and uninfected sex partner could prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS. Again, this awareness was significantly higher among males and urban respondents. Over four-fifths of respondents in Kerala and Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh, whereas, less than half in the states of Bihar, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands were having such knowledge.
- ◆ The proportion of respondents aware of two important methods of prevention of transmission i.e. consistent condom use and sexual relationships with faithful and uninfected partners has significantly increased from 39 percent in BSS 2001 to 57 percent in BSS 2006. There existed significant gender (male 67%, female 16%) and rural-urban (urban 65%, rural 49%) differences in this regard. The awareness level was very low in Sikkim (37%), West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (37%), Bihar (40%), Karnataka (41%), Orissa (45%) and Madhya Pradesh (53%).

- ◆ The proportion of the respondents having no misconception of HIV/AIDS transmission has increased significantly since BSS 2001 (BSS 2006 - 40%, BSS 2001-16%). The proportion of such respondents was quite low in Jammu & Kashmir (25%), Gujarat (28%), West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (30%), Bihar (17%) and Madhya Pradesh (35%).
- **Awareness, Prevalence and Treatment Seeking Behaviour related to STDs**
  - ◆ Compared to the awareness of HIV/AIDS the awareness regarding STDs was significantly lower among various respondent categories. Awareness was consistently low across the country irrespective of whether respondents were males or females or resided in urban or rural areas. However, the awareness about STDs has significantly increased from 31 percent in BSS 2001 to 38 percent in BSS 2006.
  - ◆ Awareness of linkage between STDs and HIV/AIDS remains low although the awareness about this issue has increased significantly from 18 percent in BSS 2001 to 24 percent in BSS 2006. Gujarat and DNH (37%), Himachal Pradesh (37%), Andhra Pradesh (36%), Delhi (34%) reported considerable high awareness. The states reporting low awareness were Kerala and Lakshadweep (10%), Orissa (16%), Madhya Pradesh (12%) and Jammu & Kashmir (7%).
  - ◆ Awareness of the common symptoms of STDs among both men and women was uniformly low in the country. Female respondents were more aware of the STD symptoms among women as compared to male respondents. Similarly, high awareness in case of male STD symptoms was found among male respondents. The comparison of the results with BSS 2001 shows that awareness of STD symptoms among men as well as women has decreased in many states.
  - ◆ A small proportion (4% in BSS 2001, 3% in BSS 2006 ) of respondents stated that they suffered from genital discharge in the preceding 12 months. In the entire country there was a wide variation across states with a high of eight percent in Haryana to around one percent in Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Manipur.
  - ◆ Self reported prevalence of genital ulcer/sore in the country was also low. The states reporting very low prevalence were Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Sikkim (1%), while Orissa (6%), Haryana, Delhi and Jharkhand (3%) reported high.
  - ◆ It was found that there was a wide variation in self-reported STD prevalence (genital discharge or ulcer/sore or both) across states/groups of states, ranging between two percent each in Sikkim, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and 11 percent in Orissa followed by Haryana (9%). Overall, five percent respondents reported STDs in the country.
  - ◆ Over half of the respondents (59% in BSS 2001, 56% in BSS 2006) who suffered from a genital discharge/sore/ulcer in the preceding 12 months sought treatment from any healthcare provider. Higher proportion of respondents in urban (61%) than the rural (55%) areas sought treatment of STD symptoms from any healthcare provider. Fifty-five percent females and 58 percent males had sought treatment from any healthcare provider during the last episode of STD. Less than two-fifths of the respondents in Kerala and Lakshadweep and Jammu & Kashmir went to any healthcare provider for treatment of the STD symptoms.
  - ◆ The proportion of respondents seeking treatment for STDs from government hospitals/clinics has increased from 23 percent in BSS 2001 to 26 percent in BSS 2006. Proportion of respondents seeking treatment from a government facility was higher in Maharashtra (48%), Karnataka (44%) and Himachal Pradesh (39%) whereas, Kerala and Lakshadweep (4%) reported least preference for STD treatment from a government facility.

- ◆ A definite preference for government facility for STD treatment was observed across all the states. Preference for government facility was higher in the rural areas (65%) than the urban areas (56%). Relatively low proportion of female respondents preferred going to a government facility as compared to their counterparts.
- **Awareness, Availability and Accessibility of Condoms**
  - ◆ The awareness about condoms has increased from 77 percent in BSS 2001 to 82 percent in BSS 2006. Awareness of condoms was significantly higher in the urban (90%) as compared to the rural areas (78%). Within both urban and rural areas, higher proportions of males were aware of condoms than females. In a majority of the states the awareness level ranged between 85 and 95 percent.
  - ◆ Nearly three-fifths of the respondents were aware about the use of condoms for HIV/AIDS prevention. The states reporting lower awareness in this regard were Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka (38% to 46%)
  - ◆ About 90 percent of the respondents in both BSS 2006 and BSS 2001 reported easy availability of condoms in their area. The proportion of respondents reporting easy availability ranged between 79 percent and 98 percent across the states.
  - ◆ The proportion of respondents reportedly taking less than 30 minutes to obtain a condom has increased significantly from 46 percent in BSS 2001 to 81 percent in BSS 2006. Respondents from Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh in north, Assam, Sikkim and Orissa in the east, Karnataka in south reported poorer access as compared to the remaining states.
- **Sexual Behaviour and Condom Usage**
  - ◆ The median age at first sex was 19 years in both BSS 2006 and BSS 2001. The median age at first sex was 19 and 20 years in rural and urban areas respectively. It was lower for female respondents (18 years) compared to their male counterparts (20 years). Across states/groups of states, the median age at first sex varied from 17 years (Bihar) to 22 years (Goa and Daman & Diu).
  - ◆ Similar proportion (6%) of respondents both in BSS 2006 and BSS 2001 reported sex with non-regular partners during 12 months preceding the survey. Significant variation was observed across different states with a lowest proportion (2%) in Bihar and Karnataka, and the highest (15%) in Andhra Pradesh. The other two states reporting higher proportion were Punjab and Chandigarh (10%) and Tamil Nadu (11%).
  - ◆ At the national level three percent of the sexually active males reported sex with a commercial partner in the last one year preceding the survey. The corresponding percentage was five percent and three percent in urban and rural areas respectively. As high as 19 percent of the sexually active males in Andhra Pradesh followed by nine percent in Tamil Nadu, six percent in Delhi and five percent in Kerala and Lakshadweep had sex with a commercial partner in last 12 months.
  - ◆ Among the respondents who had sex with any non-regular sex partner in last 12 months nearly three-fifths (58%) in BSS 2006 against two-fifths (40%) in BSS 2001 reported condom use during the last sex with any non-regular partner. The proportion reporting condom use during last sex with a non-regular partner was higher (77-82%) in Assam, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Punjab and Chandigarh, Other North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh and lowest in Orissa (38%). The state-wise figures in this respect should be interpreted with caution due to small bases.
  - ◆ Among the respondents who had sex with a commercial partner during last 12 months, over four-fifths (urban 91% and rural 87%) reported condom usage during last sex with a commercial partner. More than 90 percent of the respondents in eleven

states reported use of condom with commercial partners in the last 12 months, 60 - 90 percent reported the same in sixteen other states and only one state had less than 60 percent respondents reporting use of condom with commercial partners in the last 12 months.

- ◆ The consistent condom use among the respondents who had sex with any non-regular sex partner in last 12 months has increased significantly from 27 percent in BSS 2001 to 42 percent in BSS 2006. The increase in the consistent condom use was reported in almost all the states, except Goa and Daman & Diu, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh. There were four states where consistent condom use in the last twelve months was reported by 60-90 percent of the respondents, nineteen states where it was reported by 30-60 percent respondents and five states where less than 30 percent respondents reported it.
  - ◆ Two-thirds of male respondents were aware of men having sex with men. The awareness was substantially higher in the urban areas (75%) than rural areas (62%). The awareness in this regard was highest in Kerala and Lakshadweep, Delhi (89%) and lowest in Karnataka (34%).
  - ◆ Among the male respondents, three percent were indulged in sex with males in the last one year. In the states with high awareness on the issue (Kerala and Lakshadweep and Punjab and Chandigarh) the involvement was also reported to be the highest.
  - ◆ Among the male respondents who had indulged in sexual activities with any male partner, only one-fifth used condoms during the last occasion of sex with a male partner.
- **Other Key Issues**
- ◆ Fifty-six percent of the respondents in BSS 2006 felt that PLHA should be allowed to stay in village/community. Higher stigma levels in rural areas (rural 52%, urban 68%) and among female respondents (males 64%, females 48%) was observed in this regard. Acceptability of PLHA in the community was reported highest (74%) in Andhra Pradesh and Delhi and lowest in Bihar (30%).
  - ◆ Around two-thirds of the respondents felt the need for a separate care centre for PLHA. The proportion was higher in urban areas (69%) and among male respondents (69%). Across the states, the proportion was reported highest in Goa and Daman & Diu and Maharashtra (83-84%). It was lowest in Delhi and Bihar (37-40%).
  - ◆ Overall, 44 percent (urban 56% rural 39%) of the respondents perceived that PLHA could be treated along with general patients. The proportion was observed to be highest in Delhi (69%) and lowest in Bihar (24%).
  - ◆ A significant increase from BSS 2001 (10%) to BSS 2006 (28%) was observed in the proportion of respondents who were aware of a testing facility for HIV/AIDS in the area. The highest level of awareness of any HIV testing facility was reported in high prevalence states of Maharashtra (60%) and Andhra Pradesh (52%). The lowest awareness levels were observed in Orissa, Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Jammu & Kashmir (10-15%).
  - ◆ Three-fifths of the respondents perceived that if a testing facility is opened in their area, it would be possible for people to get tested confidentially. This proportion was significantly higher than that of BSS 2001 (42%).
  - ◆ Only one-fifth of the respondents were aware of ICTC and the proportion was significantly higher in urban areas and males. The lowest awareness in this regard was observed in Bihar (6%), Jammu & Kashmir (8%), Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Chandigarh and Uttarakhand (9%).
  - ◆ The awareness about PPTCT is also low (overall 13%, urban 20%, rural 10%). Gujarat (47%) had the highest level of awareness followed by Maharashtra and Manipur

(31% and 29%). The lowest awareness with respect to PPTCT was observed in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Bihar (3-4%).

- ◆ Around 22 percent of the respondents reported having come across a voluntary blood donation campaign. The exposure to these campaigns was observed to be slightly higher in urban areas (30%) as compared to rural areas (19%).
- ◆ One out of every 10 respondents across the country reported that HIV/AIDS can be cured. Across the states, the proportion was observed to be highest in Orissa (23%) and lowest in Manipur and Punjab and Chandigarh (4-5%).





# Introduction

## 1.1 Background

India has 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.

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 warning signals for newly emerging pockets of infection but also provides rich inputs to plan the preventive interventions and awareness campaigns. Behavioural Surveillance is identified as an essential part of the HIV surveillance in the country that will aid the national as well as sub-national planners and administrators for taking appropriate and evidence-based programmatic decisions to tackle the HIV epidemic.

## 1.2 Need for the Study

Undertaking Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) is an important effort to monitor changes in behavioural aspects of general population as well as specific population groups vulnerable to HIV infection. This is expected to derive necessary implications from the resultant differences between the 'recommended behaviour' and 'reported behaviour' for strategising appropriate programmatic solutions. In the above context NACO conducted the first BSS in the year 2001. After a gap of five years since the first BSS, NACO has commissioned BSS 2006 to measure the changes in behavioural indicators. BSS 2006 was carried out among general population as well as High Risk Groups - Female Sex Workers (FSWs), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), clients of FSWs and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) following similar approach adopted in BSS 2001. The aim of carrying out the second wave Behavioural Surveillance Survey was to assess current risk behaviour in specific population in India and to measure behavioural changes from BSS 2001 to BSS 2006.

## 1.3 Behavioural Surveillance Survey

The expansion of HIV programmes and assessment of impact of programme interventions is intrinsically complex and multifaceted because of the needs associated with HIV infection and the dynamics of an expanding epidemic. This expanding epidemic demands that limited resources should be used as effectively as possible to curb the further spread of HIV/AIDS and reduce the impact of infection. This is often done with several different tools to analyse the progress of the programme interventions leading to better decision-making in resource allocation and the improvement of programme strategies. Undertaking Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) is one of these important efforts to monitor changes in behavioural aspects of various population groups.

Behavioural Surveillance Surveys (BSS) are a monitoring and evaluation methodology designed to track trends in HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and risk behaviour in selected segments of a country. BSS enables programme managers to plan and implement interventions that respond to trends in risk behaviour and to evaluate the interventions' intermediate outcomes.

The conceptual premise of Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) is based on the classical HIV and STDs 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.

## 1.4 Objectives of the Study

The basic objective of the proposed National BSS 2006 is to measure changes in the key knowledge and behavioural indicators of general population and key high-risk and bridge groups since BSS 2001 which was carried out in 2006. This will also to an extent, assess the success of the NACP-II project and identify persistent problem areas. This basic objective can broadly be divided in to the following specific objectives:

- To estimate key knowledge and behavioural indicators of general population and important high-risk and bridge groups on HIV/AIDS and related areas;
- To measure changes in the key knowledge and behavioural indicators of all the above mentioned groups, based on BSS 2001 estimates of the indicators;
- To highlight the possible impact of the project and identify persistent problem areas; and
- To provide data to be used for cross-country and cross regional comparisons of behavioural risks.

The present report provides the findings of survey among the general population in the age group of 15-49 years. The findings relating to survey among the high risk groups viz: FSWs, clients of FSWs, MSM and IDUs have been presented in two separate reports, of which one deals with FSWs and clients of FSWs and the other with MSM and IDUs.





# Methodology and Sampling Design

This chapter deals with the process followed in finalising the study tools, sample size calculation, sampling design and fieldwork and quality control mechanism adopted during Behavioural Surveillance Survey 2006 among general population.

## 2.1 Consultative Process in Planning the Survey

While planning for BSS, it was important that all key stakeholders agree on the goals of data collection. 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 key organisations such as UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO, NIMS, Clinton Foundation, RCSHA, and Population Council. TRG meetings were held on weekly basis at every stage of the study to review progress and plan for the effective use of the emerging data. The TRG members contributed substantially in terms of providing ideas and shared their experiences throughout the study period.

## 2.2 Target Population for the Study

The survey has two major components viz., General Population survey and High Risk Group survey. This report presents the findings for the General Population Survey which constituted of men and women in the age group of 15-49 years.

## 2.3 Key Indicators

The key knowledge and behavioural indicators for the general population covered under the survey 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
- Awareness of condom
- Access to condoms
- Age at first sex
- Sex with different types of sex partners
- Last time condom use with different type of sex partners
- Consistent condom use with different types of sex partners
- HIV risk perceptions
- Exposure to media
- Exposure to interventions

## 2.4 Coverage of the Survey

BSS 2006 is a national survey covering rural and urban areas from all the states and union territories of India. As in BSS 2001 the smaller states were combined with adjacent large states. The list of states/groups of states covered is as follows:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Jharkhand
5. Delhi
6. Goa + Daman & Diu
7. Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli
8. Haryana
9. Himachal Pradesh
10. Jammu & Kashmir
11. Karnataka
12. Kerala+ Lakshadweep
13. Madhya Pradesh
14. Chhattisgarh
15. Manipur
16. Maharashtra
17. Orissa
18. Other North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh + Nagaland + Meghalaya + Mizoram + Tripura)
19. Punjab + Chandigarh
20. Rajasthan
21. Sikkim
22. Tamil Nadu + Puducherry
23. Uttar Pradesh
24. Uttarakhand
25. West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands

In BSS 2001 the estimates were given for 22 states/groups of states while in BSS 2006 estimates for 25 states/groups of states have been provided as in the latter survey three new states viz., Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand have been included. For the comparison purposes combined estimates for the erstwhile states viz. Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Bihar and Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are presented in the Tables, in addition to the individual state-wise estimates as per BSS 2006.

## 2.5 Development of Research Instruments and Manual

Since BSS is conducted over time to study the trends in the behavioural indicators, it is vital that the research/data collection tools should remain the same every time. Keeping this in view, the structured questionnaire used for BSS 2001 among the General Population was adopted for BSS 2006 to collect the necessary information. The questionnaire was modified as per the responses to different questions in BSS 2001 questionnaires. As per the suggestions of the Technical Resource Group (TRG) the following additional issues were covered in BSS 2006:

- Awareness about HIV and AIDS separately
- Awareness about PPTCT and ICTC
- Whether last partner was commercial or casual
- Sexual history - Men who have Sex with Men

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.

## Pre-testing of Tools

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 questionnaire was pre-tested to check the following:

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

The pre-test results were shared with TRG and based on their suggestions, the same were incorporated in the questionnaire.

## Translation of Questionnaires

The finalised questionnaires were translated into various regional languages. The translated BSS 2001 questionnaires were also consulted. The questionnaires were back-translated into English to ensure that the meaning of the questions has not changed while translating into regional languages. The bilingual questionnaires were used for the survey.

## 2.6 Sample Size Calculation

The sampling design used in BSS 2001 was adopted for BSS 2006 as well. The sampling design was discussed and 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.

The minimum 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 testing
- 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

P<sub>1</sub> = the estimated proportion at the time of BSS 2001

$P_2$  = the target proportion in BSS 2006, so that  $(P_2 - P_1)$  is the magnitude of change to be detected

$P = (P_1 + P_2)/2$

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

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

Using the above formula, the sample size per state for urban and rural areas was calculated. The key indicator used to calculate the sample was 'consistent condom use with non-regular partners in the last 12 months'.

While calculating the sample, the following assumptions have been made:

$D = 2$

$Z_{1-\alpha} = 1.645$  (Corresponding to 95 percent confidence level in one tailed test)

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

The indicators considered for calculating the sample size for each state/groups of states were:

- Consistent condom use with non-regular partners in the last 12 months
- Percent of the target group who had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months

Using the above formula, first the minimum required sample was calculated separately for urban and rural areas by considering indicator 'consistent condom use with non-regular partner in the last 12 months'. To cover this minimum number from the general population the required sample was divided with proportion who reported having sex with non-regular partners. The total urban and rural sample was equally divided among male and female respondents. It was decided to cover only one respondent from a selected household. So total number of households selected in each urban and rural PSU was equal to the required sample.

The respective proportions were taken from BSS 2001 report. In some states where the percentage reporting sex with non-regular partner in the last 12 months was less than five percent, minimum reporting of five percent in both urban and rural areas was considered.

The sample was calculated with the assumption that there would be 20 percentage points increase in the indicator value over BSS 2001.

Table 2.1 presents the achieved sample sizes of the target respondents across different states/groups of states.

In some states/groups of states, the total sample of respondents varied in BSS 2001 and BSS 2006. In BSS 2001 due to absence of any state-level estimates for two indicators i.e. percentage who had sex with non-regular partners and percent reporting condom use with non-regular partners the corresponding values were assumed to be 50 percent and five percent respectively. However, in BSS 2006 the sample for each state/group of state was calculated by taking estimates of the above two indicators from the National BSS 2001 among general population.

Table 2.1: Achieved sample sizes

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined			BSS 2001
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	460	459	919	599	599	1,198	1,059	1,058	2,117	3839
2.	Assam	1,060	1,060	2,120	1,240	1,239	2,479	2,300	2,299	4,599	3840
3.	Bihar	823	814	1,637	652	652	1,304	1,475	1,466	2,941	3840
4.	Chhattisgarh	560	560	1,120	677	681	1,358	1,237	1,241	2,478	
5.	Delhi	1,259	1,259	2,518	1,061	1,057	2,118	2,320	2,316	4,636	3778
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	818	821	1,639	401	401	802	1,219	1,222	2,441	3840
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	846	857	1,703	710	716	1,426	1,556	1,573	3,129	3856
8.	Haryana	1,239	1,239	2,478	1,160	1,161	2,321	2,399	2,400	4,799	3824
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,180	1,180	2,360	1,140	1,140	2,280	2,320	2,320	4,640	3834
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	900	900	1,800	1,240	1,240	2,480	2,140	2,140	4,280	3849
11.	Jharkhand	820	820	1,640	660	660	1,320	1,480	1,480	2,960	
12.	Karnataka	906	891	1,797	1,196	1,203	2,399	2,102	2,094	4,196	3831
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	1,144	1,136	2,280	1,223	1,218	2,441	2,367	2,354	4,721	3788
14.	Madhya Pradesh	560	561	1,121	680	680	1,360	1,240	1,241	2,481	3844
15.	Maharashtra	1,220	1,216	2,436	999	1,001	2,000	2,219	2,217	4,436	3836
16.	Manipur	740	740	1,480	1,240	1,240	2,480	1,980	1,980	3,960	3848
17.	Orissa	740	740	1,480	1,273	1,276	2,549	2,013	2,016	4,029	3829
18.	Other North Eastern States	860	860	1,720	800	800	1,600	1,660	1,660	3,320	3840
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	1,360	1,360	2,720	1,060	1,060	2,120	2,420	2,420	4,840	3840
20.	Rajasthan	1,142	1,139	2,281	1,141	1,139	2,280	2,283	2,278	4,561	3822
21.	Sikkim	916	924	1,840	861	859	1,720	1,777	1,783	3,560	3840
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	1,143	1,137	2,280	1,157	1,163	2,320	2,300	2,300	4,600	3833
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1,220	1,220	2,440	1,120	1,120	2,240	2,340	2,340	4,680	3696
24.	Uttarakhand	1,140	1,140	2,280	1,020	1,020	2,040	2,160	2,160	4,320	3696
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	996	999	1,995	1,261	1,260	2,521	2,257	2,259	4,516	3840
	<b>All India</b>	<b>24,052</b>	<b>24,032</b>	<b>48,084</b>	<b>24,571</b>	<b>24,585</b>	<b>49,156</b>	<b>48,623</b>	<b>48,617</b>	<b>97,240</b>	<b>84,182</b>

## 2.7 Sampling Procedure

The sampling procedure used for the rural and urban areas is given below.

### Sampling in Rural Areas

The following three stage stratified cluster sampling approach was adopted for selecting target respondents in the rural areas of a state/groups of states:

- STAGE I : Selection of Districts
- STAGE II : Selection of Villages
- STAGE III : Selection of Target Respondents

#### STAGE I: Selection of Districts

Four to six districts in each state/groups of states were selected randomly. Prior to sampling, all the districts in each state/groups of states were grouped into broad geographical regions. The number of districts to be selected from each region (out of the total required number of districts to be selected from each state/groups of states) was proportional to the total rural population of the zone. The required number of districts from each region was selected using PPS method. The list of selected districts for BSS 2006 is given in Annexure - II.

#### STAGE II: Selection of Villages

In each selected state, the number of villages to be sampled depended upon the rural sample of the state. Like BSS 2001, the number of respondents to be covered from each village was fixed at 40. Considering this the number of villages to be covered was calculated. These villages were equally allocated to the number of districts selected in a state/groups of states. Using the 2001 Census data, the villages in a district were arranged in the descending order of population size and the required number of villages was selected using PPS systematic random sampling method.

#### STAGE III: Selection of Target Respondents

In each selected village, the total number of respondents (male and female aged 15-49 years) to be covered (taking only one respondent per household) was fixed at 40 per village. The total number of households in a village was estimated at the time of survey. As the not available and refusal cases were not to be replaced, an extra sample of six households were selected. An interval was calculated by dividing the total number of households in a village with 46. After choosing a random starting point, every  $n^{\text{th}}$  household was selected and from each household one eligible respondent was randomly selected using a KISH grid.

Care was taken to ensure to cover all the households/communities/hamlets in the village.

### Sampling in Urban Areas

The following three stage stratified cluster sampling approach was used for selecting target respondents in the urban area of a state/groups of states.

- Stage I : Selection of Cities/Towns
- Stage II : Selection of Enumeration Blocks (CEBs)
- Stage III : Selection of Target Respondents

#### Stage I: Selection of Cities/Towns

All the urban units in each state/group of states were stratified into the following three strata:  
Stratum I : Big size cities/towns (more than five lakh population)

- Stratum II : Middle size cities/towns (one to five lakh population)  
 Stratum III : Small cities/towns (less than one lakh population)

The number of CEBs to be selected from each stratum (out of the total number of CEBs to be selected from each state/group of states) was proportional to the urban population it represents. Further, at least five CEBs from each city/town of Stratum I, three CEBs from each city/town of Stratum II and two CEBs from each city/town of Stratum III would be selected. Based on this criterion, the number of cities/towns to be selected from each Stratum was worked out and selected using the PPS systematic random sampling method.

### Stage II: Selection of CEBs

Considering the coverage of a sample of 40 interviews per CEB, the number of CEBs in each city/town were calculated. In each selected city/town, the assigned quota of wards (equivalent to the required number of CEBs) was randomly selected using the PPS method. The ward wise population/household data (2001 Census) was procured from the Office of The Registrar General of India. Thereafter, from each ward one CEB was selected randomly.

### Stage III: Selection of Target Respondents

In each selected CEB (PSU) first the boundaries were identified and then an estimate of the total number of households was made. In each selected CEB, the total number of respondents to be covered (taking only one respondent per household) was fixed at 40. An extra sample of six households was added to take care of the not available and refusal case. An interval was calculated by dividing the total number of households in the CEB with 46. After choosing a random starting point, every  $n^{\text{th}}$  household was selected and one eligible respondent was randomly selected using a KISH grid.

## 2.8 Training of Research and 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 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> April 2006. The entire study team, as well as all state field coordinators, participated in the training workshop. Residential training workshop was organised for all the participants. This training helped participants in optimal utilisation of time in understanding the questionnaires, methodology and survey protocols without any disturbances.

Representatives 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
- 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 the efforts to be made to solve these problems



### Recruitment of Field Staff

While selecting the field staff, it was ensured that skilled male and female candidates with prior experience of social research are recruited. Further, efforts were also made to recruit fieldworkers who have previous experience of BSS or mapping studies. ORG CSR has a panel of interviewers 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.

Keeping in mind the dropout rate, 20 percent extra candidates were recruited and trained. A total of 116 teams, each team having one supervisor, three male interviewers and three female interviewers, were involved for the study.

### Training of Field Staff

The training programme for the field staff was organised in all the states/groups of states. Four days intensive training workshop for the study team was organised to train them thoroughly on the interview techniques and appropriate recording of responses. Training included interactive sessions at the classroom and field exposure visit. Training was provided in regional languages. Guest speaker/resource persons from SACS and NGOs were invited to discuss issues on HIV/AIDS, STIs and ongoing prevention activities. 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 the field executives. The main issues addressed in the training were:

- Understanding the concepts of sex and sexuality, HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- 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 & probing techniques: How to approach, language, non-verbal expressions, documentation techniques and skills to handle agitated situation/respondents
- Selection of respondent: Sampling techniques
- Other fieldwork protocols.

## 2.9 Fieldwork and Field Monitoring

The fieldwork was simultaneously launched in all over India. It was initiated during mid-May 2006 and was completed in June 2006. Each state/state group had four to six teams each consisting of six field interviewers (three male & three female) and one supervisor.

The core research team members made a number of field visits across different states/state groups to ensure 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 in questionnaires as well as the coding exercise was initiated by field supervisors during the fieldwork itself. Some TRG members also visited field to observe the fieldwork.



## 2.10 Data Management and Analysis

### Data Scrutiny

Before data entry, each and every questionnaire was scrutinised first in the respective state field offices and then in the five data entry locations. About 80 coders and five coding supervisors were recruited across India. All coders and supervisors were briefed about the 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 chapters. In accordance to our sample size calculation, valid estimates are provided separately for combined urban, rural, male, female and total. However, in each table, estimates have also been provided for male and female responses within the urban and rural combined estimates, to facilitate the observation of any significant differences between the two. The confidence interval was calculated for national level estimates.

### Estimation Process for State/Group of States at National Level

Because of the stratification of urban and rural samples, the sample covered in each state was disproportionate to the actual rural/urban and male/female population. Thus the male/female and rural/urban ratios were not in line with that of actual population or census ratios requiring to apply necessary weighting factors. Accordingly, weighting factors were applied to each observation taking in to account the male female and rural urban ratios in each state/group of states based on projected population from the 2001 Census and the proportion of rural and urban observations.

#### Estimation for state level

The weight applied to each observation in a rural and urban area is defined as:

$$Rural = \frac{R_i}{R_i + U_i} \times \frac{r_i + u_i}{r_i}$$

$$Urban = \frac{U_i}{R_i + U_i} \times \frac{r_i + u_i}{u_i}$$

Where,

$R_i$  and  $U_i$  are the projected populations for rural and urban areas for each study unit/state ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, 25$ ) and  $r_i$  and  $u_i$  are the actual sample covered from rural and urban areas for the specific state  $i$ .

The rural and urban weights worked out on the basis of above formula are given in the Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Sample weights

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Weights			
		Rural Male	Rural Female	Urban Male	Urban Female
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.26214	1.237175	0.687837	0.661232
2.	Assam	1.625113	1.531955	0.348267	0.298684
3.	Bihar	2.039263	1.948801	0.223706	0.192471
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.419887	1.405184	0.52167	0.477984
5.	Delhi	0.16148	0.125027	1.926246	1.51499
6.	Goa+ Daman+Diu	1.700429	1.450625	0.754333	0.682561
7.	Gujarat+DNH	1.363836	1.272192	0.789807	0.678659
8.	Haryana	1.530873	1.318153	0.651879	0.552974
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.786882	1.825302	0.249613	0.192852
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.302773	1.185261	0.742815	0.584782
11.	Jharkhand	0.350141	0.300911	1.561953	1.523786
12.	Karnataka	1.13486	1.092181	0.872304	0.824361
13.	Kerala+Lakshadweep	1.494855	1.622491	0.481574	0.519051
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.351843	1.230361	0.688312	0.60543
15.	Maharashtra	1.230306	1.15735	0.913354	0.768195
16.	Manipur	1.172829	1.152752	0.71523	0.739201
17.	Orissa	1.321595	1.312823	0.482469	0.424892
18.	Other North Eastern States	0.147146	0.156896	0.544313	0.598838
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	1.477943	1.347673	0.734423	0.622083
20.	Rajasthan	1.529463	1.426449	0.555653	0.488674
21.	Sikkim	1.943199	1.660027	0.279669	0.221608
22.	Tamil Nadu	1.071605	1.085555	0.921747	0.918289
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1.671526	1.533126	0.47811	0.41598
24.	Uttarakhand	1.461731	1.553753	0.595794	0.495615
25.	West Bengal + Andaman	1.291768	1.20154	0.731953	0.64476

Besides, during the analysis, it was observed that the sample age distribution was not in agreement with that of 2001 census population. Hence the estimates were standardised for age too. The exercise was repeated on baseline data also to make the estimates comparable. Further while pooling the data at the national level, state/group of state population proportions were considered to remove the bias in allocation of sample at state level. This exercise was

carried out for all the tables presented in the report except for the tables on background characteristics. The figures presented in background characteristics tables should be used cautiously as while pooling the data at the national level, the disproportionate allocation of population proportions for the respective states/group of states were not taken into consideration. The state/group of states population proportion used while pooling the data at the national level is given in Table 2.3

Table 2.3: Proportion of state/group of states population to total population

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.070342	0.075379	0.072728	0.07321	0.076101	0.074615	0.072399	0.075904	0.07409
2.	Assam	0.012202	0.011818	0.01202	0.031289	0.031246	0.031268	0.025889	0.025941	0.025914
3.	Bihar	0.030878	0.029749	0.030343	0.101139	0.098983	0.100091	0.081261	0.080077	0.08069
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.014392	0.014893	0.014629	0.02177	0.023111	0.022422	0.019683	0.020867	0.020254
5.	Delhi	0.04706	0.042936	0.045106	0.001368	0.001171	0.001272	0.014295	0.012576	0.013465
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	0.002495	0.002599	0.002544	0.001059	0.001036	0.001048	0.001465	0.001463	0.001464
7.	Gujarat + DNH	0.06707	0.065526	0.066338	0.043002	0.042953	0.042978	0.049811	0.049117	0.049476
8.	Haryana	0.021992	0.020686	0.021373	0.021103	0.019331	0.020242	0.021355	0.019701	0.020556
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.002204	0.001945	0.002082	0.007222	0.007554	0.007384	0.005803	0.006023	0.005909
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.009188	0.00836	0.008796	0.010424	0.010112	0.010272	0.010074	0.009634	0.009862
11.	Jharkhand	0.021291	0.020568	0.020948	0.027986	0.028464	0.028219	0.026092	0.026308	0.026196
12.	Karnataka	0.061439	0.064261	0.062776	0.04625	0.047771	0.046989	0.050547	0.052274	0.051381
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	0.026776	0.031443	0.028987	0.030053	0.033638	0.031796	0.029126	0.033039	0.031015
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.055877	0.055726	0.055806	0.060354	0.059159	0.059773	0.059087	0.058222	0.058669
15.	Maharashtra	0.145741	0.141327	0.14365	0.074577	0.075699	0.075122	0.09471	0.09362	0.094184
16.	Manipur	0.001904	0.002134	0.002013	0.00212	0.002167	0.002143	0.002059	0.002158	0.002107
17.	Orissa	0.019339	0.01922	0.019283	0.041271	0.043056	0.042138	0.035066	0.036547	0.035781
18.	Other North Eastern States	0.006953	0.007117	0.00703	0.010109	0.010046	0.010078	0.009216	0.009246	0.009231
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	0.03267	0.030631	0.031704	0.022467	0.021101	0.021803	0.025353	0.023703	0.024557
20.	Rajasthan	0.046451	0.045889	0.046185	0.05877	0.057819	0.058308	0.055284	0.054561	0.054935
21.	Sikkim	0.000217	0.0002	0.000209	0.00067	0.000624	0.000648	0.000542	0.000508	0.000526
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.09427	0.102828	0.098325	0.046371	0.048636	0.047472	0.059922	0.063434	0.061617
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.122268	0.118995	0.120717	0.181229	0.173186	0.17732	0.164548	0.158389	0.161575
24.	Uttarakhand	0.007847	0.00736	0.007616	0.00824	0.008772	0.008499	0.008129	0.008386	0.008253
25.	West Bengal + A & N Islands	0.079134	0.078408	0.07879	0.077947	0.078262	0.078101	0.078283	0.078302	0.078292

## 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.



# Profile of Respondents

## 3.1 Background Characteristics of Respondents

BSS 2006 among general population covered a total sample of 97,240 respondents aged 15-49 years. The sample was equally divided between the rural and urban areas. Further, within rural and urban areas the sample was evenly distributed among males and females.

The socio-demographic profile of the respondents covered during the survey has been presented in this chapter. To enable comparison, BSS 2001 coverage of all socio-demographic characteristics is being presented along with the respective BSS 2006 figures.

The chapter also contains sections pertaining to exposure to media and exposure of respondents to interpersonal communication and IEC on STDs/HIV/AIDS and condom usage.

### 3.1.1 Median Age of Respondents

All the respondents were asked to mention their current age (at the time of the survey) in completed years. The age reported by the respondents was also confirmed through probing the respondents. Table 3.1 presents the median age of the respondents by residence and gender.

At the national level the median age of the respondents was 28 years in BSS 2006 compared to 29 years in BSS 2001. This indicates the consistency in the achieved sample during the two surveys. The consistency was almost the same across gender and residence of the respondents as well.

In BSS 2001, while the median age of male respondents in rural areas was lower than their female counterparts, it was not the same in urban areas. However, this was not true during BSS 2006 where the median age remained the same across rural and urban areas and gender.

Across all the states/group of states, median age ranged between 27 and 29 years. More or less similar trend was observed in the rural and urban areas of different states/group of states.

In 15 out of the 25 states/group of states there was no rural-urban difference in median age of the respondents, whereas in the rest of the 10 states/group of states there was one year difference in the median age of the respondents.

When analysed by gender, the recorded difference in the median age of respondents was observed in 10 states/group of states. While the difference was one year in most of these states, only in Orissa the difference was higher (two years).

The age distribution of the achieved sample was further analysed by distributing the reported age into three ranges, viz. 15-24 years, 25-39 years and 40-49 years. The details are presented in Table 3.2.

At the national level, the 25-39 years age group contributed a relatively larger share of the sample respondents (43%). More than one-third (37%) of the sample respondents belonged to the

Table 3.1: Median age of respondents (in years) by residence and gender

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28	27	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
2.	Assam	29	28	28	28	27	28	29	28	28
3.	Bihar	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
4.	Chhattisgarh	28	28	28	30	28	29	29	28	28
5.	Delhi	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	29	29	29	29	28	28	29	29	29
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29	28	29	28	28	28	28	28	28
8.	Haryana	28	28	28	27	28	27	28	28	28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28	30	29	28	29	28	28	29	29
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	28	28	28	27	27	27	28	28	28
11.	Jharkhand	28	28	28	29	28	28	28	28	28
12.	Karnataka	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	30	30	30	28	28	28	29	29	29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
15.	Maharashtra	28	28	28	29	29	29	28	28	28
16.	Manipur	28	28	28	27	27	27	28	27	27
17.	Orissa	30	28	28	30	28	29	30	28	29
18.	Other North Eastern States	27	26	27	27	26	27	27	26	27
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	28	29	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
20.	Rajasthan	28	28	28	27	28	28	27	28	28
21.	Sikkim	28	27	27	28	26	27	28	27	27
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	29	28	29	29	28	28	29	28	29
23.	Uttar Pradesh	27	28	28	28	28	28	27	28	28
24.	Uttarakhand	28	28	28	27	28	28	28	28	28
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30	30	30	29	28	28	29	28	29
<b>All India (2006)</b>		28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
<b>All India (2001)</b>		29	29	29	29	30	28	29	30	29

Base: All respondents

younger age group of 15-24 years. The lowest representation in the achieved sample was thus the oldest age group, i.e. 40-49 years (19%).

Table 3.2 also shows the comparison of age distribution by residence between BSS 2006 and BSS 2001 and Census (2001). BSS 2006 and the census age distribution are almost identical for all the three broad age groups. However, compared to BSS 2001 the coverage of the respondents in BSS 2006 was relatively higher for age group of 15-24 years and lower for the age group of 25-39 years.

Across states, the coverage of respondents in the age group of 25-39 years ranged from 41 percent in Uttarakhand to 46 percent in Goa and Daman & Diu. The proportion of the respondents covered from the age group of 15 to 24 years varied from 35 percent in

West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to 41 percent in Sikkim. The contribution from the age group of 40-49 years ranged from 17 percent in Sikkim to 21 percent in Tamil Nadu.

### 3.1.2 Marital Status

As mentioned in the methodology section, the sample selection during BSS 2001 as well as BSS 2006 was done irrespective of the marital status of the male and female respondents. The proportion of currently married respondents in the sample has been presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of respondents by age (in years) and residence

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		15-24	25-39	40-49	15-24	25-39	40-49	15-24	25-39	40-49
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.4	43.7	19.0	34.9	44.6	20.5	35.7	44.3	20.0
2.	Assam	33.6	46.9	19.5	36.5	45.3	18.2	36.1	45.5	18.4
3.	Bihar	38.7	41.4	19.8	35.5	44.2	20.3	35.9	43.9	20.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	36.6	44.2	19.2	34.7	45.1	20.1	35.2	44.9	19.9
5.	Delhi	36.3	45.3	18.4	36.9	46.7	16.4	36.3	45.4	18.2
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	33.4	46.4	20.2	36.4	45.1	18.5	35.0	45.7	19.3
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36.6	43.6	19.8	36.8	43.2	20.0	36.7	43.4	19.9
8.	Haryana	37.3	43.1	19.6	39.6	42.8	17.6	38.9	42.9	18.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	35.8	44.2	20.1	38.0	42.3	19.7	37.7	42.5	19.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	36.2	44.0	19.9	40.2	40.9	18.9	39.1	41.8	19.1
11.	Jharkhand	38.7	40.9	20.4	34.9	44.7	20.4	35.8	43.8	20.4
12.	Karnataka	36.9	43.7	19.4	35.8	43.3	20.9	36.2	43.4	20.4
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	32.7	44.6	22.7	39.9	40.6	19.5	38.3	41.5	20.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38.0	43.2	18.8	36.8	44.7	18.6	37.1	44.2	18.6
15.	Maharashtra	36.0	44.9	19.2	36.2	43.6	20.2	36.1	44.2	19.7
16.	Manipur	37.5	43.3	19.2	39.8	42.2	18.0	39.2	42.5	18.3
17.	Orissa	36.1	44.4	19.5	35.1	44.8	20.1	35.2	44.7	20.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	38.2	44.0	17.8	39.5	42.5	18.0	39.2	42.9	18.0
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	37.2	42.2	20.6	38.1	42.1	19.8	37.8	42.1	20.1
20.	Rajasthan	38.8	42.4	18.8	38.1	43.1	18.8	38.3	42.9	18.8
21.	Sikkim	39.0	43.8	17.2	40.9	41.9	17.2	40.6	42.2	17.2
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	34.1	45.0	20.9	34.9	43.5	21.6	34.5	44.2	21.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	40.2	40.5	19.2	37.8	43.0	19.2	38.4	42.4	19.2
24.	Uttarakhand	38.5	41.8	19.7	40.6	40.2	19.3	40.0	40.6	19.4
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	33.0	44.9	22.0	35.2	45.6	19.3	34.5	45.4	20.1
<b>All India (2006)</b>		36.4	43.9	19.7	37.6	43.1	19.3	37.2	43.4	19.4
<b>Census 2001 – All India</b>		36.6	43.6	19.8	36.4	43.8	19.8	36.4	43.8	19.8
<b>All India (2001)</b>		31.7	49.5	18.7	31.6	49.9	18.6	31.6	49.8	18.6

Base: All respondents

At the national level, a majority of the sample both in BSS 2006 (71%) as well as in BSS 2001 (75%) consisted of currently married respondents. The proportion of the currently married respondents was higher among the rural respondents (rural 73%, urban 67%) possibly because of lower age at marriage in the rural areas. These findings are similar to those observed in BSS 2001. Analysis by gender shows that the proportion of currently married respondents was

Table 3.3: Percentage of currently married respondents by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.1	77.9	68.8	66.5	77.6	72.0	64.6	77.7	71.1
2.	Assam	49.6	67.1	57.7	52.1	67.4	59.5	51.7	67.4	59.2
3.	Bihar	61.6	79.2	69.7	74.2	88.4	81.1	72.7	87.4	79.8
4.	Chhattisgarh	59.8	72.7	66.0	75.4	78.4	76.9	71.8	77.2	74.4
5.	Delhi	61.4	74.8	67.3	63.9	82.9	72.2	61.6	75.4	67.7
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	52.5	67.5	59.6	54.4	69.7	61.5	53.5	68.6	60.6
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.0	75.5	68.3	68.5	80.8	74.5	65.8	78.7	72.0
8.	Haryana	60.7	74.2	66.9	64.0	80.1	71.5	63.0	78.3	70.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.2	77.7	67.8	61.2	77.5	69.4	61.0	77.5	69.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	48.4	61.5	54.2	51.4	62.7	56.8	50.5	62.4	56.1
11.	Jharkhand	55.4	70.2	62.3	62.6	75.1	68.8	60.7	74.0	67.1
12.	Karnataka	53.0	67.6	60.1	61.1	75.3	68.1	58.1	72.5	65.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	59.7	74.3	67.3	54.3	72.0	63.5	55.5	72.5	64.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61.8	77.3	69.1	69.8	85.5	77.2	67.4	83.1	74.9
15.	Maharashtra	62.1	74.0	67.5	63.5	72.9	68.1	62.9	73.4	67.8
16.	Manipur	46.5	55.4	51.1	50.9	61.4	56.1	49.7	59.8	54.7
17.	Orissa	59.4	71.1	64.9	65.4	77.1	71.2	64.4	76.1	70.2
18.	Other North Eastern States	51.1	58.7	54.7	51.9	54.0	52.9	51.7	55.1	53.4
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	60.1	72.1	65.6	61.3	72.0	66.4	60.8	72.0	66.1
20.	Rajasthan	67.7	78.4	72.7	74.0	82.1	77.9	72.3	81.2	76.6
21.	Sikkim	48.7	57.1	52.4	53.2	60.1	56.4	52.6	59.7	55.9
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	61.8	75.3	68.5	57.0	72.2	64.6	59.2	73.6	66.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	59.0	73.3	65.6	71.4	84.2	77.5	68.4	81.7	74.8
24.	Uttarakhand	57.1	75.8	65.6	57.8	73.3	65.8	57.6	74.0	65.7
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	56.6	74.7	65.1	62.3	81.5	71.5	60.5	79.5	69.6
<b>All India (2006)</b>		59.9	74.1	66.6	66.3	79.2	72.6	64.4	77.7	70.8
<b>95% CI</b>		55.7-64.1	70.1-78.1	63.6-69.6	63.4-69.2	76.5-81.9	70.6-74.6	62.2-66.6	75.7-79.7	69.3-72.3
<b>All India (2001)</b>		61.6	77.6	69.7	70.3	83.1	76.8	68.1	81.7	75.0

Base: All respondents



relatively higher among the females (78%) than the males (64%). This also could be a result of variable age at marriage, which is higher for males.

There were variations in proportion of married respondents across states/group of states. The state of Bihar (80%) had the highest proportion of currently married respondents. There were eleven states/group of states where the proportion currently married ranged between 70 and 80 percent. The lowest proportion of currently married respondents (53%) was observed in Other North Eastern States. More or less similar trends were observed in the data for urban and rural areas as well as males and females across states/group of states.

In all the states/group of states except Other North Eastern States, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and Lakshadweep, the proportion of currently married respondents was higher in rural than in urban areas. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the rural-urban difference in this regard was more than 10 percent. The same holds true when the data is analysed by gender. In 21 out of 25 states/group of states, the difference was more than 10 percent points in case of females. In 19 states/group of states, the proportion of married respondents among the female sample exceeded 70 percent. This was only in three states/groups of states in case of males.

### 3.1.3 Literacy Status

The following table presents the proportion of literate respondents among the surveyed population (aged 15-49 years) for each state/group of states (Table 3.4).

At all India level, nearly 76 percent of the respondents in BSS 2006 against 69 percent in BSS 2001 were reported as literates. In line with the general expectations the proportion of literate respondents was substantially higher in the urban than the rural areas. Further, the proportion of literates was significantly higher for males (86%) than females (65%).

There were large inter-state variations in the proportion of literates within the sample. Looking at the consolidated picture for each state, one finds that 21 out of 25 states/group of states had registered a literacy rate of more than 70 percent. The largest proportion of literate respondents was found in Kerala and Lakshadweep (99%) followed by Goa (96%), Other North Eastern States (95%) and Maharashtra and Delhi (92%). Conversely, the states having the least proportion of literate respondents were Bihar (57%), Uttar Pradesh (62%), Rajasthan (68%) and Madhya Pradesh (69%).

In most of the states/group of states the proportion of the literate respondents was considerably higher in the urban than the rural areas. Apart from the states of Bihar (73%) and Uttar Pradesh (77%), the urban sample from all the states/group of states had registered literacy levels of 80 percent or more. Males were more literate than their female counterparts in all the states/group of states.

## 3.2 Exposure to Mass Media and IEC related to HIV/AIDS

NACO has promoted extensive mass media and interpersonal communication interventions among the general population on various aspects of STDs/HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. The intention is to generate correct and complete awareness regarding these issues among the general population to enable behaviour change.

Table 3.4: Percentage of literate respondents by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.8	75.7	82.4	79.5	65.5	72.6	82.3	68.4	75.4
2.	Assam	98.3	97.3	97.8	91.0	85.8	88.5	92.2	87.4	89.9
3.	Bihar	84.2	59.9	73.1	68.9	39.6	54.6	70.7	41.8	56.7
4.	Chhattisgarh	92.9	79.8	86.7	81.1	59.2	70.1	83.8	63.7	73.9
5.	Delhi	97.0	85.9	92.1	91.4	74.3	84.0	96.6	85.1	91.6
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	98.5	95.0	96.8	97.7	91.3	94.8	98.1	93.1	95.8
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	90.4	76.1	83.7	82.9	58.9	71.3	86.0	65.6	76.3
8.	Haryana	92.8	75.0	84.6	88.3	56.9	73.8	89.7	62.5	77.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	97.0	88.7	93.4	94.0	73.4	83.6	94.4	74.9	84.7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	91.6	74.3	84.0	79.8	54.5	67.7	83.3	59.7	72.3
11.	Jharkhand	95.9	78.5	87.8	86.0	64.2	75.2	88.5	67.6	78.4
12.	Karnataka	91.9	83.5	87.9	81.1	68.4	74.8	85.1	73.8	79.6
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.1	98.8	99.0	99.2	98.9	99.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	94.7	77.1	86.4	75.6	47.2	62.1	81.3	55.9	69.2
15.	Maharashtra	97.5	93.6	95.7	94.1	81.4	87.9	95.7	86.9	91.5
16.	Manipur	98.8	91.5	95.1	89.1	86.2	87.7	91.7	87.7	89.7
17.	Orissa	94.9	78.2	87.0	82.2	54.2	68.3	84.4	58.0	71.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	99.5	95.9	97.8	96.0	91.5	93.8	96.8	92.5	94.7
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	95.2	88.9	92.3	90.2	78.7	84.7	92.2	82.5	87.6
20.	Rajasthan	91.8	69.0	81.2	83.7	41.9	63.5	85.9	48.8	68.2
21.	Sikkim	96.7	96.9	96.8	86.3	86.4	86.3	87.7	87.7	87.7
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	95.7	86.1	90.9	92.5	79.4	85.9	94.0	82.4	88.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	88.0	63.2	76.5	78.8	35.2	57.9	81.0	41.6	62.2
24.	Uttarakhand	91.6	74.2	83.7	88.6	62.2	75.0	89.6	65.4	77.5
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	95.1	92.1	93.7	81.4	71.7	76.7	85.6	77.8	81.9
<b>All India (2006)</b>		93.3	81.1	87.6	82.5	58.9	71.0	85.8	65.4	75.9
<b>95% CI</b>		91.4-95.2	78.0-84.2	85.8-89.4	80.6-84.4	56.2-61.6	69.3-72.7	84.5-87.1	63.5-67.3	74.7-77.1
<b>All India (2001)</b>		90.3	76.9	83.9	80.3	50.0	64.2	81.9	57.0	69.3

Base: All respondents

This section deals with the media habits of the sample respondents. The section details out the exposure of respondents to interpersonal communication and IEC on STDs/HIV/AIDS and condom usage for prevention against these diseases.

### 3.2.1 Exposure to Radio

All respondents in the survey were asked whether they had listened to radio any time during the last one month and how often they listened to radio. Ownership of a radio was not considered a

necessary condition as respondents could have had access to radio at home or elsewhere during the time period mentioned in the query.

Further, from the programme effectiveness point of view, it was assumed that the respondents who listened to radio at least once a week (or more frequently) had a higher probability of being exposed to some mass communication message on STDs/HIV/AIDS than those who had listened less frequently.

The data on radio listenership has been presented in Table 3.5. At the national level radio listenership has increased significantly from 39 percent in BSS 2001 to 49 percent in BSS 2006. The proportion of respondents listening to radio was almost the same among rural as well as urban respondents (50%) respondents. It was observed that in both urban and rural areas, the listenership was substantially higher among male respondents.

Across states/group of states, radio listenership was higher in Manipur (84%), Maharashtra (72%), Assam (66%) and Tamil Nadu (61%). States reporting low listenership (below 35%) were Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, other North Eastern States and Punjab and Chandigarh.

In majority (18 out of 25) of the states/group of states radio listenership was higher in rural areas. In two states (Madhya Pradesh and Manipur), substantially higher proportion of the respondents in urban than rural areas reported radio listenership.

In all the states/group of states higher proportion of males reportedly listened to the radio in the last one month compared to females. It may be noted that in six states/group of states (Assam, Manipur, Maharashtra, Kerala and Lakshadweep, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu) the radio listenership

Table 3.5: Percentage of respondents who listened to radio at least once a week in the last month by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	States/Group of states	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.3	22.0	36.5	49.4	16.2	33.0	49.7	17.9	34.0	38.7
2.	Assam	59.5	36.6	48.9	82.3	55.9	69.5	78.8	53.2	66.4	47.9
3.	Bihar	58.0	28.5	44.5	59.9	24.5	42.6	59.7	24.9	42.8	
4.	Chhattisgarh	35.1	15.9	25.9	37.0	25.0	31.0	36.5	23.0	29.9	
5.	Delhi	63.4	26.3	47.0	69.7	31.1	52.9	63.8	26.6	47.4	43.5
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	49.2	34.8	42.3	54.3	33.6	44.8	51.9	34.2	43.6	30.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51.6	25.2	39.3	56.6	17.6	37.7	54.6	20.5	38.4	15.9
8.	Haryana	48.4	25.0	37.7	70.7	33.1	53.3	63.7	30.6	48.4	38.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	59.1	39.3	50.5	67.3	42.8	54.9	66.3	42.5	54.4	46.4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	72.4	44.2	59.9	68.4	40.5	55.1	69.6	41.5	56.5	35.9
11.	Jharkhand	73.2	37.3	56.6	77.5	44.0	61.0	76.4	42.4	59.9	
12.	Karnataka	51.0	32.1	41.9	61.7	41.4	51.7	57.8	38.1	48.1	40.8

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	57.2	55.9	56.5	63.0	57.2	60.0	61.7	56.9	59.2	68.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	68.5	40.0	55.2	53.4	18.7	36.9	57.9	24.8	42.2	
15.	Maharashtra	73.0	59.2	66.7	84.1	67.1	75.9	78.8	63.6	71.6	39.9
16.	Manipur	92.3	91.8	92.1	81.6	80.8	81.2	84.4	83.8	84.1	78.2
17.	Orissa	22.7	11.7	17.5	42.2	29.7	36.0	38.8	26.8	32.9	34.7
18.	Other North Eastern States	36.1	24.8	30.7	43.8	24.8	34.6	42.0	24.8	33.7	55.4
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	41.5	24.3	33.6	42.7	22.2	32.9	42.2	23.0	33.2	23.7
20.	Rajasthan	57.3	18.8	39.3	60.0	26.2	43.7	59.3	24.3	42.6	35.0
21.	Sikkim	33.0	35.2	34.0	56.6	53.6	55.2	53.5	51.3	52.5	43.3
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	66.4	61.4	63.9	61.8	56.0	58.9	63.9	58.5	61.2	42.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	53.4	50.1	51.9	70.6	43.8	57.8	66.5	45.2	56.4	
24.	Uttarakhand	37.1	12.0	25.7	61.1	24.6	42.3	53.6	21.3	37.5	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	66.7	39.7	54.0	61.4	40.4	51.3	63.0	40.2	52.1	40.3
	Bihar+Jharkhand	65.5	32.9	50.5	68.8	34.2	51.9	68.3	34.0	51.7	29.9
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	51.9	28.0	40.7	45.2	22.0	34.0	47.1	23.6	35.9	23.2
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	45.6	31.8	39.2	66.0	34.4	50.8	61.1	33.8	48.1	25.9
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	58.9	39.9	50.0	62.5	37.0	50.1	59.9	37.9	49.4	
	<b>95% CI</b>	54.9-62.9	35.9-43.9	47.1-52.9	59.7-65.3	34.1-39.9	48.0-52.2	57.8-62.0	35.8-40.0	4.8-51.0	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	45.8	32.1	38.9	49.0	28.9	38.8	48.3	29.9	39.0	

Base: All respondents

among the females was more than 50 percent. In Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Other North Eastern States, Punjab and Chandigarh it was on a lower side (33-34%).

### 3.2.2 Exposure to Television

Similar information as that sought about radio listenership was collected on television viewership. The respondents were asked whether they had watched television any time during the last one month. Table 3.6 presents the proportion of respondents who watched television (owned or otherwise) at least once a week during the last one month.

The TV viewership was observed to have increased significantly from 57 percent in BSS 2001 to 74 percent in BSS 2006. It was substantially higher in urban areas (88%) compared to the rural areas (59%). In both rural and urban areas, the viewership among females was lower than the males.

Barring Bihar, TV viewership was over 55 percent in all states. Goa and Daman & Diu (95%) followed by Delhi (93%), Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and Lakshadweep (91%) and Punjab and Maharashtra (90%), reported highest viewership. The viewership was on the lower side in Bihar (25%) Madhya Pradesh (55%) and Orissa (56%).

Table 3.6: Percentage of respondents who watched television at least once a week in the last month by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.0	93.2	95.1	93.5	85.3	89.5	94.5	87.5	91.0	82.9
2.	Assam	88.7	91.7	90.1	64.7	61.3	63.1	68.4	65.7	67.1	45.7
3.	Bihar	72.1	56.3	64.8	26.3	12.7	19.6	31.8	17.5	24.9	
4.	Chhattisgarh	84.7	83.2	84.0	56.2	46.3	51.2	62.8	54.3	58.6	
5.	Delhi	94.8	92.0	93.6	91.4	85.6	88.9	94.6	91.6	93.3	87.8
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	95.6	95.9	95.8	96.6	91.8	94.4	96.1	93.8	95.1	89.6
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	92.4	81.7	87.4	72.8	44.3	59.0	80.0	58.9	70.3	51.5
8.	Haryana	91.5	84.3	88.2	80.5	64.9	73.3	84.0	70.9	77.9	75.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	95.0	90.4	93.0	86.2	76.2	81.1	87.3	77.6	82.5	81.6
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	90.3	73.7	83.0	59.9	45.6	53.1	68.8	53.0	61.4	75.5
11.	Jharkhand	87.5	79.9	84.0	63.7	39.3	51.7	69.9	48.9	59.7	
12.	Karnataka	89.6	83.2	86.5	80.6	70.1	75.4	83.9	74.8	79.5	72.5
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	94.7	93.3	94.0	91.9	88.8	90.3	92.5	89.8	91.1	82.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	88.9	76.5	83.1	55.1	28.8	42.5	65.0	42.5	54.5	
15.	Maharashtra	94.2	95.9	95.0	90.4	82.0	86.3	92.2	88.2	90.3	73.8
16.	Manipur	92.1	93.0	92.6	57.7	64.3	61.0	66.9	72.2	69.6	55.7
17.	Orissa	92.1	81.0	86.9	50.8	48.5	49.6	58.1	53.6	55.6	53.8
18.	Other North Eastern States	96.4	88.5	92.7	78.8	76.6	77.7	83.0	79.4	81.2	60.3
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	94.7	91.8	93.4	88.7	86.5	87.6	91.0	88.5	89.8	88.8
20.	Rajasthan	86.3	75.2	81.1	60.7	35.3	48.5	67.6	45.5	57.0	52.1
21.	Sikkim	86.3	94.4	89.9	64.6	63.7	64.2	67.5	67.6	67.5	62.8
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	87.2	89.3	88.2	82.8	84.5	83.6	84.8	86.7	85.7	81.8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	85.5	78.4	82.2	60.6	34.2	48.0	66.5	44.3	55.9	
24.	Uttarakhand	93.0	82.3	88.1	75.7	55.4	65.3	81.1	62.5	71.9	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	91.3	87.9	89.7	57.3	50.8	54.2	67.8	61.9	65.0	52.1
Bihar+Jharkhand		79.6	68.1	74.3	45.4	26.3	36.1	50.8	32.3	41.8	30.5
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		86.8	79.9	83.5	55.6	37.9	47.1	64.3	49.3	57.1	54.8
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		89.2	80.4	85.1	67.7	44.1	56.3	72.9	52.4	63.1	43.1
All India (2006)		90.3	58.5	88.0	65.9	51.9	59.1	78.5	68.3	73.6	
95% CI		87.9-92.7	55.4-61.6	86.0-90.0	63.5-68.3	49.2-54.6	57.3-60.9	76.8-80.2	66.3-70.3	72.3-74.9	
All India (2001)		84.7	78.8	81.8	54.6	40.4	48.1	62.4	51.7	57.0	

Base: All respondents

In almost all states/group of states TV viewership was higher in urban areas. The urban-rural differences in viewership were high across most of the states except Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Chandigarh, Kerala and Lakshadweep, Jharkhand and Goa and Daman & Diu. In rural areas, the viewership was reported to be lower (less than 50%) in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

In almost all the states, a higher proportion of males had watched TV (at least once a week) than their female counterparts in the last one month. A relatively high viewership among rural females (above 80%) could be observed in case of Delhi and Punjab and Chandigarh in north, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala in south and Maharashtra, Goa and Daman & Diu in the west.

### 3.2.3 Exposure to Newspaper/Magazine

Respondents were asked whether they had read a newspaper or magazine in the last one month. Table 3.7 provides proportion of respondents who reported reading any publication, at least once a week during the last one month. It may be noted here that, unlike radio listenership and

Table 3.7: Percentage of respondents who read newspaper/magazine at least once a week in the last month by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.0	28.7	55.4	63.0	18.9	41.7	68.3	21.4	45.1	43.2
2.	Assam	73.7	55.8	65.5	45.4	27.2	36.6	49.8	31.3	40.9	27.7
3.	Bihar	55.4	17.4	37.9	32.3	5.6	19.3	35.1	6.9	21.4	
4.	Chhattisgarh	63.9	25.8	45.7	37.5	12.4	25.0	43.7	15.3	29.7	
5.	Delhi	77.0	45.9	63.3	64.5	22.3	46.1	76.1	44.4	62.2	52.7
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	76.1	63.6	70.1	75.1	54.6	65.7	71.6	59.0	67.8	60.8
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72.6	43.1	58.9	59.7	20.4	40.7	65.0	29.3	47.9	31.8
8.	Haryana	68.2	31.6	51.4	54.0	16.0	36.4	58.5	20.8	41.1	42.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.5	51.5	69.0	66.8	29.2	47.8	68.8	31.4	50.2	47.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	65.6	30.8	50.2	33.5	13.8	24.1	42.9	18.3	31.4	40.5
11.	Jharkhand	68.1	42.1	56.1	32.8	10.7	21.9	42.0	18.2	30.4	
12.	Karnataka	63.1	42.3	53.1	49.4	29.4	39.6	54.5	34.0	44.5	38.9
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	87.5	77.3	82.2	77.7	68.6	73.0	79.9	70.5	75.1	76.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	71.6	32.1	53.1	40.1	6.5	24.1	49.4	13.9	32.6	
15.	Maharashtra	83.5	62.5	73.9	75.2	45.3	60.7	79.2	53.0	66.8	51.5
16.	Manipur	85.6	70.2	77.8	40.8	48.8	44.8	52.8	54.0	53.7	52.7
17.	Orissa	54.3	26.1	41.1	28.5	7.7	18.1	33.0	10.6	21.9	25.2
18.	Other North Eastern States	81.8	63.9	73.2	47.0	48.3	47.7	55.3	52.0	53.7	50.7
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	68.8	44.1	57.5	61.9	30.1	46.7	64.6	35.3	50.8	50.0
20.	Rajasthan	76.7	35.2	57.3	54.7	10.2	33.3	60.6	16.6	39.6	37.9

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
21.	Sikkim	52.3	56.0	53.9	28.9	22.8	26.1	32.0	27.0	29.7	33.5
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	62.8	32.2	47.5	55.8	20.6	38.1	59.0	25.9	42.4	49.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	67.9	27.7	49.2	49.2	7.1	29.0	53.6	11.8	33.7	
24.	Uttarakhand	70.3	25.1	49.7	38.4	7.9	22.7	48.4	12.4	30.5	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	64.2	39.0	52.4	22.5	8.6	15.8	35.4	17.7	43.6	26.0
	Bihar+Jharkhand	61.6	29.9	47.0	32.7	8.3	20.7	37.2	11.4	24.7	17.9
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	67.8	29.1	49.6	38.8	9.7	24.7	46.9	14.9	31.6	26.6
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	69.1	26.6	49.4	43.9	7.5	26.5	50.0	11.9	31.9	21.0
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	71.5	40.3	56.8	48.7	18.0	33.8	59.9	28.1	44.7	
	<b>95% CI</b>	67.7-75.3	36.1-44.5	53.8-59.8	45.9-51.5	15.6-20.4	31.8-35.8	57.8-62.0	26.2-30.0	43.2-46.2	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	71.1	40.0	55.5	40.8	13.7	27.1	48.9	20.7	35.0	

Base: All respondents

TV viewership, readership of newspaper or magazine would be a function of the literacy status of the respondents.

About 45 percent of the respondents reported reading a newspaper or magazine at least once a week in the last month as compared to 35 percent in BSS 2001. The proportion was remarkably higher in urban areas (57%) compared to rural areas (34%). Also a substantial difference was observed with respect to gender of respondent. In both rural and urban areas, the proportion reading a newspaper or magazine was observed to be higher in males as compared to females.

Seven states reported more than 50 percent respondents reading a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Orissa (22%), Bihar (21%), Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh (30-34%) reported the lowest proportion of respondents having read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week in the last month while Kerala and Lakshadweep (75%), Goa (68%) and Maharashtra (67%) reported the highest. This was observed to be in line with the literacy rates in these states.

Readership was higher in the urban areas of almost all the states. The highest readership in urban areas was observed in Kerala (82%) followed by Manipur (78%), Maharashtra (74%), Other North Eastern States (73%) and Goa and Daman & Diu (70%). The urban-rural variations were quite high across many states. It was as high as 30 percent in states like Assam, Manipur and West Bengal.

Male-female variation was also quite high across majority of the states. Variations above 30 percent were observed across 15 states/group of states. Some of the lower readership estimates (less than 20%) for females were recorded in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Orissa.



### 3.2.4 Exposure to any of the Three Communication Media

At this juncture, it would be worthwhile to compare the exposure level of sample respondents across the three communication media (as a prelude to determining comparative potential of each as an effective IEC medium). To facilitate this understanding, Table 3.8 looks at the proportion of sample respondents who had not listened to radio, watched television or read a newspaper/ magazine at all in the last one month. At the national level, about 81 percent of the respondents reported being exposed to any of the three media on the last month. The corresponding figure in BSS 2001 was 92 percent. In 11 states/group of states, more than 90 percent of the respondents were exposed to any of the three media in the last one month. The proportion was reported highest in Kerala and Lakshadweep (99%), closely followed by Goa (98%) and Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (95%) while it was lowest in Bihar (54%) and Madhya Pradesh (64%).

Table 3.8: Percentage of respondents who had exposure to any mass media during last one month

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Exposed to any mass media	Not exposed to any mass media
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.7	5.3
2.	Assam	92.0	8.0
3.	Bihar	53.5	46.5
4.	Chhattisgarh	69.0	31.0
5.	Delhi	96.9	3.1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	97.8	2.2
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	80.1	19.9
8.	Haryana	86.7	13.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	90.3	9.7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	78.9	21.1
11.	Jharkhand	79.7	20.3
12.	Karnataka	87.2	12.8
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	99.2	0.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.7	36.3
15.	Maharashtra	93.9	6.1
16.	Manipur	92.3	7.7
17.	Orissa	74.3	25.7
18.	Other North Eastern States	93.6	6.4
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	92.9	7.1
20.	Rajasthan	70.9	29.1
21.	Sikkim	87.9	12.1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	95.4	4.6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	77.8	22.2
24.	Uttarakhand	86.0	14.0
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	80.5	19.5
<b>All India (2006)</b>		81.3	18.7
<b>95% CI</b>		80.2 - 82.4	17.7 - 19.7
<b>All India (2001)</b>		91.5	8.5

Base: All respondents



### 3.2.5 Interpersonal Communication on STDs/HIV/AIDS

All respondents were asked whether they had been contacted by anyone over the last one year to educate them on HIV/AIDS/STDs.

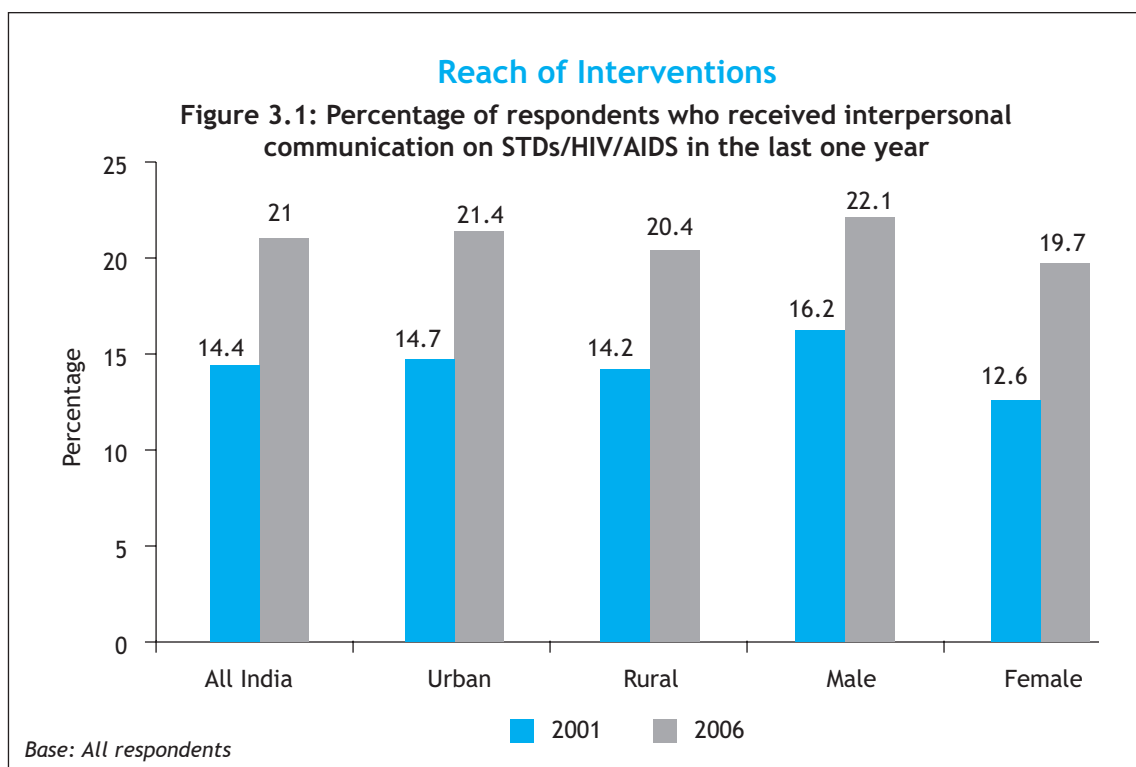
At the national level, it was observed that about one-fifth of the sample respondents had actually received some form of inter personal communication on HIV/AIDS/STDs during the last one year (Table 3.9). This proportion was significantly higher than BSS 2001 proportion of 14 percent. However, this essentially indicates that word-of-mouth is not the major means of communication for spreading awareness on HIV/AIDS/STDs.

Table 3.9: Percentage of respondents who received interpersonal communication on STDs/HIV/AIDS in the last one year by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.6	16.6	22.2	44.9	41.2	43.1	37.4	30.3	33.9	19.2
2.	Assam	15.0	9.7	12.5	12.0	10.6	11.3	13.4	10.2	11.9	12.9
3.	Bihar	14.4	10.3	12.5	14.6	8.9	11.8	14.5	9.7	12.2	
4.	Chhattisgarh	7.2	4.5	5.9	9.4	5.7	7.6	8.4	5.2	6.8	
5.	Delhi	24.7	27.3	25.8	16.7	8.4	13.1	21.0	18.7	20.0	6.5
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	22.3	15.0	18.8	27.9	24.7	26.4	24.2	18.1	21.3	10.7
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.7	29.5	29.6	17.7	17.1	17.4	24.3	23.8	24.1	25.0
8.	Haryana	15.2	22.4	18.5	22.6	26.0	24.2	18.8	24.2	21.3	11.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14.9	10.9	13.2	15.3	18.6	17.0	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.9
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.2	10.2	10.8	11.4	6.9	9.3	11.3	8.2	9.9	11.1
11.	Jharkhand	20.3	17.5	19.0	20.2	14.6	17.4	20.3	16.2	18.3	
12.	Karnataka	42.1	32.6	37.5	46.4	45.4	45.9	44.6	40.0	42.3	5.3
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	15.0	12.4	13.6	11.6	12.6	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.4	6.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8.7	8.3	8.5	6.2	2.6	4.5	7.3	5.2	6.3	
15.	Maharashtra	16.8	14.4	15.7	26.6	28.1	27.3	21.0	20.8	20.9	10.8
16.	Manipur	23.3	16.6	19.9	38.7	20.3	29.6	33.1	18.9	26.0	27.5
17.	Orissa	8.4	12.2	10.2	27.4	19.8	23.6	20.1	17.1	18.7	23.9
18.	Other North Eastern States	39.9	30.0	35.2	21.1	20.9	21.0	30.9	25.6	28.3	18.5
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	23.7	19.2	21.6	21.0	11.0	16.2	22.6	15.5	19.3	16.4
20.	Rajasthan	27.8	21.3	24.8	20.4	16.9	18.7	24.2	19.1	21.7	10.9
21.	Sikkim	41.6	54.5	47.3	22.7	25.9	24.2	32.6	40.4	36.1	25.3
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	10.6	14.5	12.5	12.0	12.3	12.2	11.3	13.4	12.3	10.9
23.	Uttar Pradesh	27.3	25.2	26.3	15.2	18.5	16.8	21.6	22.0	21.8	
24.	Uttarakhand	11.9	9.2	10.7	11.3	16.6	14.0	11.6	12.9	12.3	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	37.7	33.4	35.7	30.4	25.1	27.8	33.7	28.7	31.3	10.0
	Bihar + Jharkhand	17.3	14.0	15.7	17.2	11.9	14.6	17.2	12.2	14.8	11.6
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	8.0	6.4	7.3	7.8	4.1	6.1	7.9	4.8	6.4	10.1
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	19.9	17.5	18.8	13.3	17.5	15.3	14.9	17.5	16.1	12.4
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	22.7	20.0	21.4	21.2	19.5	20.4	22.1	19.7	21.0	
	<b>95% CI</b>	19.4-26.0	16.7-23.3	19.1-23.7	18.9-23.5	17.2-21.8	18.8-22.0	20.3-23.9	18.0-21.4	19.8-22.2	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	16.4	12.9	14.7	16.1	12.3	14.2	16.2	12.6	14.4	

Base: All respondents



Further, no major difference was observed in the proportion with respect to place of residence or gender. The proportion was observed to be highest in Karnataka (42%), Sikkim (36%) and Andhra Pradesh (34%). The lowest proportion of respondents in Madhya Pradesh (6%) reported having received any interpersonal communication on STDs/HIV/AIDS in the last year.

### 3.2.6 Interpersonal Communication on Condom Usage for Protection against STDs/HIV/AIDS

All respondents were also asked whether they had been contacted by anyone over the last one year to educate them on condom usage for protection against STDs/HIV/AIDS.

Results were observed to be similar to interpersonal communication on STDs/HIV/AIDS. However, respondents reporting access to inter-personal communication on condom usage was 19 percent, which was slightly lower than the observed proportion for STDs/HIV/AIDS reported earlier. However, it increased significantly from 10 percent in BSS 2001.

However, no major difference was observed in the proportion with respect to place of residence. In both urban and rural areas, higher proportion of males reported having received interpersonal communication on condom usage for prevention against STDs/HIV/AIDS as compared to females. In Madhya Pradesh, the lowest proportion of respondents (7%) reported having received any interpersonal communication for condom usage in the last year. The proportion was observed to be highest in Karnataka (34%), followed by West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (30%).

Table 3.10: Percentage of respondents who received interpersonal communication on condom usage to prevent STDs/HIV/AIDS by residence and gender

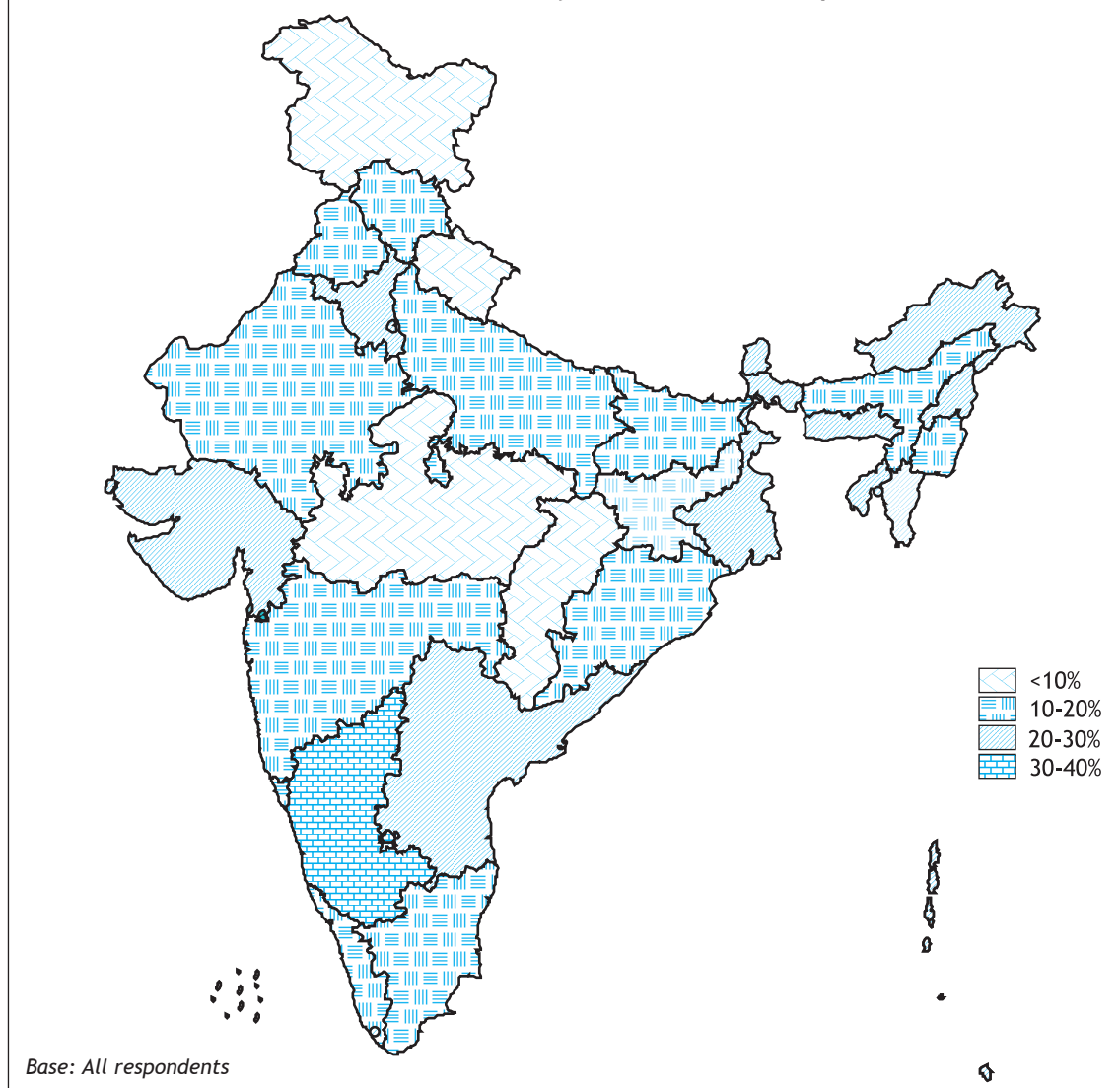
(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.6	14.5	19.6	36.6	25.3	31.2	33.1	22.2	27.7	12.5
2.	Assam	13.4	9.2	11.5	14.1	8.7	11.5	14.0	8.7	11.5	10.3
3.	Bihar	14.6	8.5	11.8	14.8	7.2	11.1	14.8	7.3	11.2	
4.	Chhattisgarh	8.1	6.6	7.4	8.2	5.1	6.6	8.2	5.4	6.8	
5.	Delhi	29.9	22.3	26.5	18.4	8.9	14.3	29.1	21.4	25.7	4.9
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	17.2	12.5	15.0	27.1	20.5	24.0	22.4	16.6	19.7	6.9
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27.3	27.5	27.4	21.0	14.8	18.0	23.6	19.7	21.7	16.3
8.	Haryana	14.5	20.0	17.0	22.3	28.4	25.1	19.9	25.8	22.6	9.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15.1	9.6	12.7	15.5	16.5	16.0	15.4	15.8	15.6	15.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.4	7.0	9.3	11.2	8.0	9.7	9.8
11.	Jharkhand	19.7	15.4	17.7	22.6	14.2	18.5	21.9	14.5	18.3	
12.	Karnataka	37.3	19.9	28.9	41.7	33.1	37.5	40.1	28.4	34.4	5.1
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	14.5	10.5	12.4	11.5	11.3	11.4	12.1	11.1	11.6	3.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9.6	7.5	8.6	7.9	3.8	6.0	8.4	4.9	6.7	
15.	Maharashtra	16.1	12.7	14.5	25.0	26.7	25.8	20.7	20.5	20.6	10.9
16.	Manipur	19.4	13.1	16.2	32.3	14.1	23.3	28.8	13.8	21.3	22.2
17.	Orissa	8.0	10.6	9.2	23.1	18.0	20.6	20.4	16.8	18.7	14.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	37.2	24.8	31.3	20.3	19.0	19.7	24.3	20.4	22.4	14.9
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	29.6	10.8	21.0	24.3	8.6	16.8	26.3	9.4	18.4	16.6
20.	Rajasthan	27.7	18.8	23.5	23.4	13.2	18.5	24.6	14.6	19.8	10.2
21.	Sikkim	39.4	50.9	44.5	22.2	21.3	21.8	24.5	25.0	24.8	21.1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	8.7	12.3	10.5	11.4	8.7	10.1	10.1	10.4	10.3	8.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	25.5	22.1	23.9	19.6	15.1	17.4	21.0	16.7	18.9	
24.	Uttarakhand	10.0	7.2	8.7	9.3	10.8	10.1	9.5	9.9	9.7	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	42.6	34.2	38.7	31.2	20.0	25.8	34.7	24.2	29.7	4.0
Bihar + Jharkhand		17.2	11.9	14.8	18.5	10.9	14.8	18.3	11.0	14.8	6.7
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		8.9	7.0	8.0	8.1	4.4	6.3	8.3	5.1	6.8	10.4
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		18.0	14.9	16.6	14.7	12.9	13.8	15.5	13.3	14.5	8.1
<b>All India (2006)</b>		22.3	17.2	19.9	21.5	15.7	18.7	21.7	16.2	19.0	
<b>95% CI</b>		19.0-25.6	14.1-20.3	17.6-22.2	19.1-23.9	13.6-17.8	17.1-20.3	19.9-23.5	14.6-17.8	17.8-20.2	
<b>All India (2001)</b>		14.9	9.2	12.0	11.1	6.6	9.4	13.0	7.4	10.2	

Base: All respondents

### Reach of Interventions

Figure 3.2: Percentage of respondents who received interpersonal communication on STDs/HIV/AIDS in the last one year - Interstate Comparison: 2006



### 3.2.7 Role of Media in Disseminating Information on HIV/AIDS/STIs

To ascertain the role of media in disseminating information on HIV/AIDS/STIs all the respondents were asked a question which read as “Besides individuals, what are the other sources from where you have come to know about HIV/AIDS/STIs?” The various sources mentioned by the respondents were condensed into three categories viz: Mass Media (television and radio), Mid Media (cinema hall, hoardings/placards/posters/billboards/wall writings, electronic board, public announcements and street play/drama/skits/puppet show) and Written Materials (pamphlets/handbills/booklets and newspapers/magazines). Table 3.11 presents the percentage distribution of respondents who received any information from Mass Media, Mid Media and Written Materials. At national level four-fifths of the respondents in BSS 2006, against three-fourths in BSS 2001 reported receipt of information on HIV/AIDS/STIs from mass media. Almost similar proportion of respondents in BSS 2006 and BSS 2001 came to know about HIV/AIDS/STIs from mid media (2006 - 73%, 2001 - 33%) and written materials (2006 - 42%, 2001 - 39%).

Table 3.11: Percentage of respondents reporting media as a source of information on HIV/AIDS/STIs

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Mass Media		Mid Media		Written Media	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.3	90.0	60.1	56.2	49.9	43.3
2.	Assam	91.9	67.3	42.1	26.5	44.1	26.6
3.	Bihar	42.9		7.6		18.1	
4.	Chhattisgarh	61.3		12.5		24.0	
5.	Delhi	93.3	88.1	51.5	43.2	57.6	48.8
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	95.5	90.8	47.6	37.6	67.8	58.5
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	71.7	43.1	42.0	29.9	44.1	24.4
8.	Haryana	83.8	77.8	25.0	36.3	38.3	39.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87.5	88.9	37.7	47.8	51.4	52.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	75.6	77.8	12.7	27.0	25.0	39.3
11.	Jharkhand	67.9		29.1		30.4	
12.	Karnataka	80.8	77.7	41.0	38.5	37.9	37.7
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	97.4	96.0	26.1	25.1	78.3	74.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.2		19.7		31.6	
15.	Maharashtra	93.5	76.9	55.7	40.8	68.2	54.0
16.	Manipur	86.9	92.1	40.7	49.5	45.8	46.0
17.	Orissa	70.9	61.5	42.4	18.1	27.0	27.3
18.	Other North Eastern States	87.3	71.8	47.0	30.4	52.2	44.0
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	88.1	91.6	28.2	43.4	48.4	51.9
20.	Rajasthan	64.9	59.6	25.8	36.5	39.4	38.0
21.	Sikkim	79.0	70.8	15.4	31.3	25.9	35.0
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	87.7	81.6	41.0	38.8	36.8	36.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	74.6		23.5		30.3	
24.	Uttarakhand	82.8		18.0		36.4	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	74.8	58.9	13.6	14.1	18.1	19.8
Bihar + Jharkhand		55.2	42.5	18.4	7.9	23.2	16.2
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		62.8	56.2	16.2	18.3	28.3	22.5
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		78.3	48.6	20.7	18.4	33.1	20.6
<b>All India</b>		80.8	73.1	31.9	32.5	41.7	38.9
<b>95% CI</b>		79.6 – 82.0		30.7 – 33.5		40.2 – 43.2	

Base: All respondents

Note: Due to multiple responses total percentage may exceed 100.

### 3.2.8 Role of Media in Disseminating Information on Condoms

As Table 3.12 shows, significantly higher proportion of the respondents in BSS 2006 (75%) than BSS 2001 (64%) reported receipt of information on condoms from mass media (television and radio). However, no significant difference was observed between the two surveys with respect to the proportion of the respondents who reportedly received information on condoms from mid media and written materials (Table 3.12).

### 3.2.9 Exposure to Messages on HIV/AIDS

All the respondents were asked to mention whether they read/listened/saw any advertisement/announcement on HIV/AIDS from newspaper/magazine, radio and television in last one month

Table 3.12: Percentage of respondents reporting media as a source of information about condoms

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Mass media		Mid media		Print media	
		2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.6	73.7	53.1	47.6	46.8	34.5
2.	Assam	86.4	56.5	26.2	20.0	36.0	23.9
3.	Bihar	40.0		6.4		16.0	
4.	Chhattisgarh	54.1		11.7		23.2	
5.	Delhi	91.8	84.9	48.7	40.5	53.4	45.7
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	90.8	82.7	44.0	29.2	63.5	48.8
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.4	37.0	37.1	25.0	40.1	21.7
8.	Haryana	81.9	74.5	23.5	31.3	36.2	35.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	85.6	87.8	35.9	43.6	49.5	51.3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	65.2	69.4	9.3	21.1	22.4	35.9
11.	Jharkhand	64.2		27.7		29.0	
12.	Karnataka	53.3	60.7	33.2	30.0	27.9	33.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	94.8	88.3	24.0	18.2	73.0	66.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	59.0		18.1		28.6	
15.	Maharashtra	86.6	64.3	52.5	32.9	65.5	45.9
16.	Manipur	81.2	79.0	32.8	39.9	42.9	41.4
17.	Orissa	63.5	44.6	31.6	12.6	24.0	21.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	83.1	58.3	40.8	27.0	50.3	38.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	85.7	88.8	22.4	38.5	44.1	49.3
20.	Rajasthan	62.3	56.2	23.8	32.1	37.3	35.7
21.	Sikkim	75.4	65.1	13.7	27.3	22.8	32.7
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	71.7	65.2	35.5	30.9	29.8	31.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	72.6		20.3		27.9	
24.	Uttarakhand	78.0		15.1		32.4	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	68.6	41.0	11.3	9.5	15.2	14.3
	Bihar + Jharkhand	51.8	35.3	17.1	7.0	21.6	14.0
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	57.2	50.8	15.0	13.8	26.4	19.6
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	74.9	45.2	17.7	16.1	30.0	19.1
	<b>All India</b>	74.6	64.0	27.7	27.0	38.0	34.5
	<b>95% CI</b>	73.3 – 75.9		26.3 – 29.1		36.5 – 39.5	

Base: All respondents

Note: Due to multiple response total percentage may exceed 100.

Table 3.13: Percentage of respondents who saw/heard/read any advertisement/ announcements on HIV/AIDS at least once in the last one month by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.3	95.3	97.4	94.5	82.3	88.5	95.9	86.1	91.1	90.1
2.	Assam	96.8	97.1	96.9	91.6	82.8	87.3	92.4	84.9	88.8	57.5
3.	Bihar	74.3	52.3	64.2	50.5	18.1	34.7	53.4	21.9	38.1	
4.	Chhattisgarh	82.1	78.8	80.5	59.7	44.3	52.0	64.9	51.8	58.4	
5.	Delhi	95.0	89.2	92.5	89.4	82.1	86.2	94.6	88.8	92.1	83.9
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	95.9	95.9	95.9	96.9	91.2	94.2	96.4	93.5	95.0	85.4
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	93.4	73.1	83.9	79.3	46.7	63.5	85.1	57.0	71.7	41.8
8.	Haryana	90.8	80.4	86.0	88.4	67.5	78.7	89.1	71.5	81.0	74.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.3	90.1	92.5	90.8	77.4	84.0	91.2	78.6	85.0	86.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	93.6	75.6	85.7	78.7	52.2	66.1	83.0	58.4	71.5	74.7
11.	Jharkhand	87.1	72.7	80.4	75.1	42.1	58.9	78.2	49.4	64.2	
12.	Karnataka	87.9	78.2	83.3	82.9	72.3	77.7	84.7	74.4	79.7	65.4
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	94.0	94.9	94.5	96.5	93.3	94.8	96.0	93.6	94.8	92.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	90.4	75.7	83.5	59.6	33.0	46.9	68.7	45.3	57.6	
15.	Maharashtra	94.5	96.2	95.3	92.6	84.9	88.9	93.5	89.9	91.8	76.1
16.	Manipur	96.9	96.9	96.9	84.0	81.7	82.8	87.4	85.9	86.7	69.9
17.	Orissa	95.4	85.0	90.6	59.2	58.4	58.8	65.6	62.6	64.1	54.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	95.6	88.4	92.2	92.4	84.1	88.4	93.2	85.1	89.3	69.3
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	91.5	88.5	90.1	86.5	80.9	83.8	88.4	83.7	86.2	90.9
20.	Rajasthan	88.9	74.1	82.0	71.2	36.9	54.7	76.0	46.4	61.8	56.4
21.	Sikkim	80.8	90.5	85.1	71.8	74.8	73.2	73.0	76.7	74.7	66.5
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	94.2	92.2	93.2	85.1	84.0	84.6	89.3	87.7	88.5	77.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	90.0	73.0	82.1	76.3	51.1	64.2	79.5	56.1	68.4	
24.	Uttarakhand	95.1	76.1	86.5	87.3	59.6	73.0	89.8	63.9	76.9	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	91.0	89.0	90.1	68.6	56.1	62.6	75.6	65.9	70.9	47.6
	Bihar + Jharkhand	80.5	62.5	72.2	62.9	30.6	47.1	65.6	35.1	50.8	33.0
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	86.3	77.3	82.0	59.6	38.9	49.6	67.1	49.3	58.6	51.6
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	92.5	74.6	84.2	81.4	54.7	68.6	84.1	59.3	72.3	44.2
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	92.6	85.7	89.4	80.3	65.7	73.2	84.2	71.7	78.2	
	<b>95% CI</b>	90.3–94.9	82.6–88.8	87.5–91.3	78.1–82.5	63.0–68.4	71.4–75.0	82.7–85.7	69.8–73.6	77.0–79.4	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	86.5	78.9	83.0	68.1	52.9	60.7	74.0	60.9	67.7	

Base: All respondents

preceding the survey. Table 3.13 present the analysis of responses to the above query. At the national level nearly four-fifths of the respondents were exposed to any messages on HIV/AIDS from one or the other mass media in last one month preceding the survey. There existed significant differences in this regard between BSS 2006 (78%) and BSS 2001 (68%). The level of exposure to messages on HIV/AIDS was significantly higher among urban respondents (urban 89%, rural 73%) and male respondents (male 84%, female 72%). Across states/group of states the corresponding percentage was significantly higher in Goa and Daman & Diu (95%), Kerala and Lakshadweep (95%), Delhi (92%), Maharashtra (92%) and Andhra Pradesh (91%). However, less than three-fifths of the respondents in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar were exposed to any advertisement/announcement on HIV/AIDS during the reference period of last one month.





# Knowledge and Awareness about HIV/AIDS, HIV Transmission and Prevention

## 4.1 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

This section attempts to gauge people's knowledge and awareness about HIV/AIDS. Besides assessing their level of awareness on HIV/AIDS, a set of questions relating to transmission routes and measures for prevention were asked to all respondents. The disproportionate allocation by residence and gender and age differentials were taken care of by assigning appropriate sample weights to BSS 2006 as well as BSS 2001 data, the detailed procedure of which has been described in Chapter II of this report. The results presented in this chapter are based on the weighted data.

### 4.1.1 Ever Heard of 'HIV or AIDS or Both'

It needs to be mentioned here that in 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 endline survey 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 4.1) which is comparable to BSS 2001. We would discuss the level of awareness on AIDS, HIV, and both subsequently.

The percentage of respondents who had heard of either 'HIV or AIDS or both' has significantly increased over the years (2001 - 67%, 2006 - 80%). The proportion of respondents having heard of 'HIV or AIDS or both' was 75 percent in rural areas as compared to 92 percent in urban areas. A higher proportion of male respondents (87%) had heard of 'HIV or AIDS or both' as compared to female respondents (73%). Consistent gender differential existed in both rural and urban areas.

A state-wise comparison revealed that except for Bihar (47%), in all other states more than 60 percent of the respondents had heard of HIV or AIDS or both. The awareness level was more than 90 percent in some of the southern states (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Lakshadweep and Tamil Nadu and Puducherry), western states (Maharashtra, Goa and Daman & Diu), Delhi in north and all north eastern states where the literacy level as well as the media exposure of the respondents was also quite high.

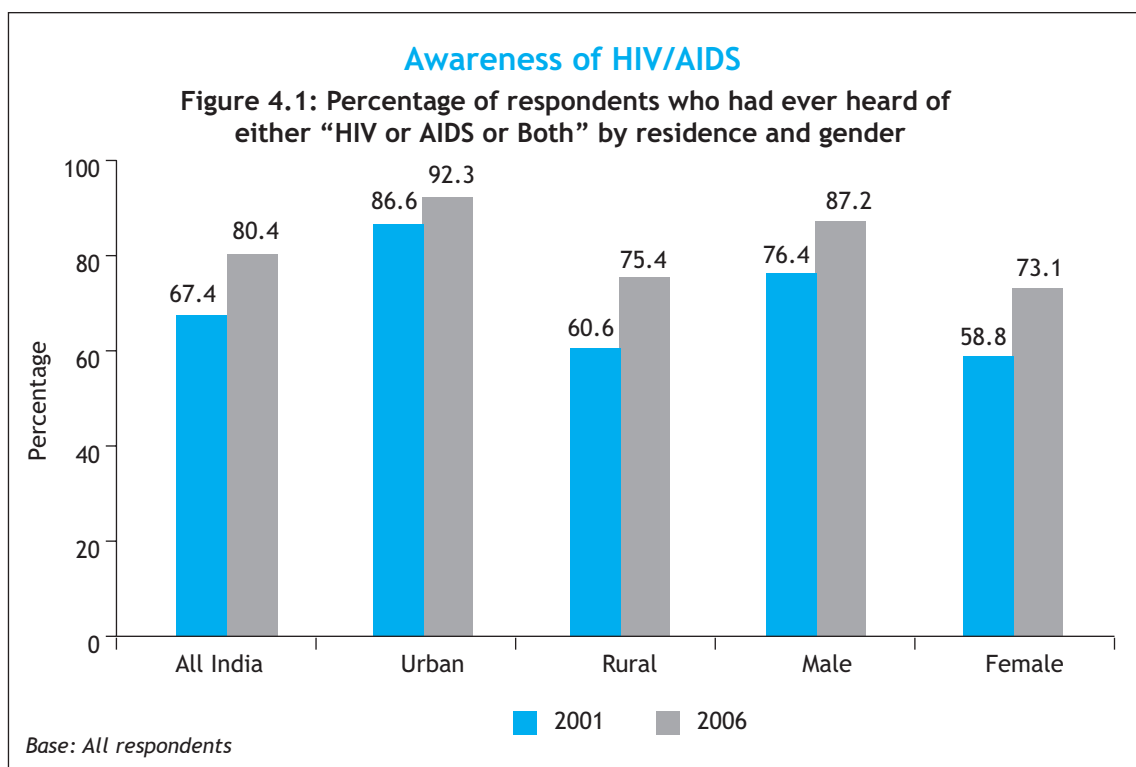
There was a small but significant decline in the level of awareness across all sub samples (rural-urban and male-female) in the states of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 4.1: Percentage of respondents who had ever heard of either 'HIV or AIDS or Both' by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.8	99.6	99.7	96.4	94.9	95.7	97.4	96.3	96.8	96.3
2.	Assam	99.0	98.8	98.9	96.4	91.4	94.0	96.8	92.5	94.7	69.3
3.	Bihar	82.7	59.0	71.8	59.4	26.3	43.2	62.3	29.9	46.5	
4.	Chhattisgarh	84.1	85.1	84.6	64.8	49.6	57.2	69.3	57.4	63.4	
5.	Delhi	97.3	90.2	94.2	92.2	85.5	89.3	97.0	89.9	93.8	88.5
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	96.6	97.6	97.1	98.2	96.3	97.3	97.4	96.9	97.2	94.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.6	78.6	87.7	84.8	63.3	74.4	89.2	69.3	79.7	58.5
8.	Haryana	94.6	84.3	89.9	93.5	77.0	85.9	93.8	79.3	87.1	79.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	96.1	94.9	95.6	92.4	82.9	87.6	92.9	84.1	88.5	90.9
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	95.5	78.5	88.0	86.1	60.9	74.1	88.9	65.5	78.0	83.1
11.	Jharkhand	87.5	76.2	82.2	76.9	49.4	63.4	79.7	55.8	68.1	
12.	Karnataka	91.2	86.4	88.9	89.7	85.8	87.8	90.3	86.0	88.2	84.5
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	99.7	99.1	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.5	99.7	98.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	94.5	83.6	89.4	65.9	39.2	53.2	74.4	52.0	63.8	
15.	Maharashtra	98.6	98.2	98.5	96.5	92.4	94.5	97.5	95.0	96.3	83.6
16.	Manipur	99.9	100.0	99.9	90.8	87.5	89.2	93.3	91.0	92.1	94.6
17.	Orissa	98.5	91.9	95.4	81.0	75.3	78.2	84.1	78.0	81.1	68.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	97.4	95.5	96.5	95.5	89.1	92.4	96.0	90.5	93.4	76.7
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	96.0	88.8	92.7	90.8	82.0	86.6	92.8	84.5	88.9	92.7
20.	Rajasthan	91.6	77.0	84.8	77.7	42.7	60.8	81.4	51.4	67.1	65.2
21.	Sikkim	96.7	98.5	97.5	86.0	86.1	86.0	87.4	87.6	87.5	73.1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	98.3	96.9	97.6	96.1	91.2	93.6	97.2	93.8	95.5	90.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	94.2	78.2	86.8	85.6	59.1	72.9	87.7	63.5	76.2	
24.	Uttarakhand	96.8	87.6	92.6	90.3	71.4	80.6	92.3	75.7	84.0	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.3	95.1	96.2	80.7	66.8	74.0	85.8	75.3	80.8	59.8
	Bihar + Jharkhand	85.0	67.6	77.0	68.2	38.5	53.7	70.9	42.6	57.2	41.9
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	89.3	84.4	87.0	65.3	44.9	55.5	72.0	55.5	64.1	58.5
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	95.5	82.8	89.6	87.8	64.4	76.6	89.6	68.7	79.6	52.9
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	95.6	88.6	92.3	83.6	66.8	75.4	87.2	73.1	80.4	
	<b>95% CI</b>	94.0-97.2	86.2-91.0	98.8-93.8	81.8-85.4	64.4-69.2	73.9-76.9	85.9-88.5	71.4-74.8	79.3-81.5	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	91.2	82.1	86.6	71.0	50.5	60.6	76.4	58.8	67.4	

Base: All respondents



#### 4.1.2 Ever Heard of ‘HIV’

About two-thirds of the respondents reported to have heard of ‘HIV’. This percentage was relatively higher in urban (79%) than in the rural areas. The data shows that male respondents are more likely to have heard of ‘HIV’ (71%) than their female (57%) counterparts (Table 4.2).

In Bihar and Orissa, more than 60 percent of the respondents had never heard of ‘HIV’. More than 80 percent of the respondents from seven states/groups of states - Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa and Daman & Diu, Kerala and Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur and Other North Eastern States - reported to have heard of ‘HIV’.

#### 4.1.3 Ever Heard of ‘AIDS’

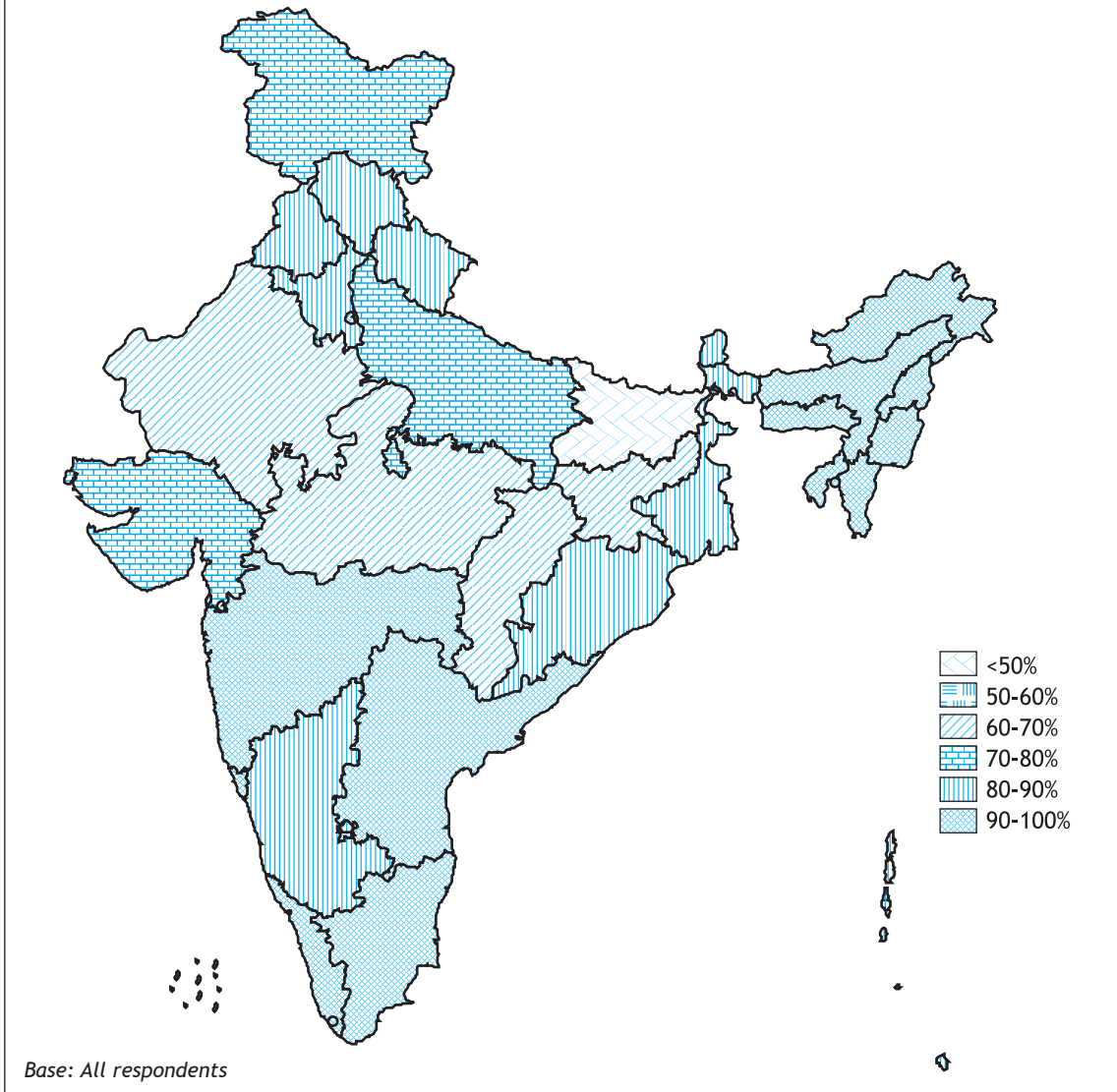
Table 4.3 provides the estimated levels of awareness about AIDS by state, place of residence and sex of the respondents. At the national level, 80 percent of the respondents covered in BSS 2006 had heard of ‘AIDS’. In this regard, there was a significant difference between the urban and rural areas (92% and 75%, respectively) and among male and female respondents (87% and 73%, respectively).

Looking into state-wise figures, it was found that except for three states (Bihar 46%; Chhattisgarh 63%; and Madhya Pradesh 63%), a considerably high proportion of respondents (nearly 70%) had ever heard of ‘AIDS’. In southern states (Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, Kerala and Lakshadweep), north-eastern states (Assam, Manipur and Other North Eastern states), few western states (Maharashtra, Goa and Daman & Diu) and one northern state (Delhi) this proportion was more than 90 percent.

The urban-rural differentials were observed to be prominent in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

### Awareness of HIV/AIDS

Figure 4.2: Percentage of respondents who had ever heard of either 'HIV or AIDS or Both' - Interstate Comparison: 2006



#### 4.1.4 Ever Heard of both 'HIV and AIDS'

Table 4.4 shows the percentage of respondents who had ever heard of both 'HIV and AIDS'. Nearly two-thirds of the respondents at the national level had ever heard of both 'HIV and AIDS'.

About 57 percent of rural and 78 percent of the urban respondents had heard of both HIV and AIDS. Relatively higher proportion of male respondents (71%) had heard of both 'HIV and AIDS' as compared to female respondents (55%). The pattern was alike in both urban and rural areas.

Looking into the state-wise results, Goa, Daman & Diu and Kerala and Lakshadweep reported a very high awareness about both HIV and AIDS. In these states, more than 90 percent of the respondents had reported to have heard of both HIV and AIDS. Contrary to these, the states reporting very low awareness about both HIV/AIDS were Bihar and Orissa, where nearly 60 percent of the respondents had never heard of both 'HIV and AIDS'.

Table 4.2: Percentage of respondents who had ever heard of 'HIV' by residence and gender (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.6	90.3	93.5	85.2	76.0	80.4	88.6	80.1	84.4
2.	Assam	95.1	89.6	92.6	77.0	70.2	73.7	79.8	73.0	76.5
3.	Bihar	66.5	48.1	58.0	44.5	18.4	31.8	47.2	21.7	34.8
4.	Chhattisgarh	77.1	74.6	75.9	55.9	43.2	49.6	60.9	50.1	55.5
5.	Delhi	88.8	70.3	80.7	88.6	83.1	86.2	88.8	71.1	81.0
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	95.6	96.6	96.1	97.6	94.0	95.9	96.7	95.3	96.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	92.8	67.8	81.2	78.8	53.9	66.7	84.5	59.3	72.5
8.	Haryana	82.7	62.7	73.5	67.2	44.1	56.5	72.0	49.9	61.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	91.7	84.2	88.5	86.5	65.2	75.7	87.1	67.1	77.1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	87.0	73.6	81.1	68.1	51.4	60.2	73.6	57.3	66.0
11.	Jharkhand	81.7	69.4	76.0	59.5	36.4	48.1	65.3	44.3	55.1
12.	Karnataka	73.8	72.1	73.0	58.5	52.2	55.4	64.2	59.3	61.8
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	98.0	96.5	97.2	97.3	94.6	95.9	97.5	95.1	96.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	91.8	67.6	80.5	61.4	33.0	47.9	70.4	43.0	57.4
15.	Maharashtra	88.4	90.3	89.3	82.3	71.8	77.2	85.2	80.0	82.8
16.	Manipur	99.8	99.1	99.4	85.6	81.4	83.5	89.4	86.3	87.8
17.	Orissa	77.5	45.5	62.5	35.6	26.1	30.9	43.0	29.2	36.2
18.	Other North Eastern States	92.4	88.9	90.7	87.5	69.2	78.6	88.6	73.8	81.5
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	59.1	56.3	57.8	70.5	68.8	69.7	66.1	64.1	65.2
20.	Rajasthan	79.7	58.7	69.9	58.7	31.0	45.3	64.3	38.0	51.7
21.	Sikkim	87.5	87.9	87.7	55.1	53.9	54.6	59.4	58.2	58.9
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	78.0	73.5	75.8	70.9	64.9	67.8	74.2	68.8	71.5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	72.0	56.0	64.6	65.8	38.8	52.9	67.3	42.7	55.6
24.	Uttarakhand	88.0	72.5	80.9	78.9	48.7	63.4	81.8	54.9	68.4
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	87.0	85.0	86.1	56.1	45.4	50.9	65.6	57.2	61.6
<b>All India</b>		83.2	73.4	78.6	65.2	48.4	57.3	71.0	56.7	63.6
<b>95% CI</b>		80.5-85.9	69.9-76.9	76.4-80.8	62.7-67.7	45.6-51.2	55.4-59.2	69.2-72.8	54.6-58.8	62.2-65.0

Base: All respondents

Table 4.3: Percentage of respondents who had ever heard of 'AIDS' by residence and gender (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.4	99.4	99.4	95.9	94.4	95.1	96.9	95.8	96.4
2.	Assam	98.7	97.9	98.3	95.7	90.5	93.2	96.2	91.6	94.0
3.	Bihar	81.9	58.8	71.3	58.1	26.3	42.6	61.0	29.8	45.9
4.	Chhattisgarh	84.0	83.1	83.5	64.5	49.5	57.0	69.0	56.8	63.0
5.	Delhi	97.1	89.9	93.9	92.2	84.7	89.0	96.7	89.6	93.6
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	96.5	96.7	96.6	98.2	96.3	97.3	97.4	96.5	97.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.5	78.2	87.4	84.7	63.3	74.4	89.1	69.1	79.6
8.	Haryana	94.6	84.3	89.9	93.4	76.6	85.6	93.8	79.0	86.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	96.0	94.8	95.5	92.1	82.8	87.4	92.6	84.0	88.3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	95.0	78.5	87.7	86.0	60.9	74.0	88.7	65.5	77.9
11.	Jharkhand	87.1	75.9	81.9	76.2	49.4	63.0	79.0	55.7	67.7
12.	Karnataka	90.8	86.3	88.6	89.5	84.7	87.2	90.0	85.3	87.7
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	99.0	98.6	98.8	99.6	99.2	99.4	99.5	99.1	99.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	94.0	82.4	88.6	65.8	38.7	52.9	74.1	51.3	63.3
15.	Maharashtra	97.3	97.9	97.6	95.4	91.1	93.3	96.3	94.2	95.3
16.	Manipur	99.9	99.9	99.9	90.5	87.3	88.9	93.0	90.8	91.9
17.	Orissa	98.3	91.9	95.3	80.8	75.2	78.0	83.9	77.8	80.9
18.	Other North Eastern States	97.1	94.8	96.0	95.4	88.8	92.2	95.8	90.2	93.1
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	95.8	88.7	92.6	90.8	81.6	86.4	92.8	84.2	88.7
20.	Rajasthan	91.6	76.8	84.7	77.6	42.7	60.7	81.3	51.4	67.0
21.	Sikkim	96.5	96.2	96.4	83.8	83.9	83.9	85.5	85.4	85.5
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	98.0	96.0	97.0	95.9	90.5	93.2	96.9	93.0	95.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	93.9	78.1	86.6	85.4	58.9	72.7	87.4	63.3	75.9
24.	Uttarakhand	96.8	87.4	92.5	90.2	71.3	80.5	92.3	75.6	84.0
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.0	94.8	95.9	80.4	66.8	73.9	85.5	75.2	80.6
<b>All India</b>		95.2	88.2	91.9	83.1	66.4	75.0	86.8	72.8	80.0
<b>95% CI</b>		93.5-96.9	85.6-90.8	90.4-93.4	81.2-85.0	64.0-68.8	73.5-76.5	85.5-88.1	71.1-74.5	78.9-81.8

Base: All respondents

Table 4.4: Percentage of respondents who had ever heard of both 'HIV and AIDS' by residence and gender (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.1	90.1	93.2	84.7	75.4	80.5	88.1	79.7	83.9
2.	Assam	94.8	88.7	92.0	76.3	69.4	72.9	79.1	72.1	75.8
3.	Bihar	65.7	48.0	57.5	43.2	18.4	31.1	45.9	21.7	34.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	77.0	72.5	74.9	55.6	43.1	49.4	60.6	49.5	55.1
5.	Delhi	88.6	70.1	80.4	88.6	82.3	85.8	88.6	70.9	80.8
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	95.5	95.7	95.6	97.6	94.0	95.9	96.6	94.8	95.8
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	92.7	67.3	80.9	78.7	53.9	66.7	84.4	59.1	72.3
8.	Haryana	82.7	62.7	73.5	67.1	43.7	56.3	72.0	49.6	61.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	91.7	84.1	88.4	86.2	65.1	75.5	86.9	67.0	77.0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	86.6	73.6	80.9	68.0	51.4	60.1	73.4	57.3	65.9
11.	Jharkhand	81.3	69.2	75.7	58.7	36.4	47.8	64.6	44.2	54.7
12.	Karnataka	73.4	72.0	72.7	58.3	51.1	54.8	63.9	58.6	61.3
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	97.3	96.0	96.6	97.2	94.2	95.6	97.2	94.6	95.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	91.3	66.4	79.6	61.3	32.5	47.6	70.2	42.3	57.0
15.	Maharashtra	87.1	90.0	88.4	81.2	70.5	76.0	84.0	79.2	81.7
16.	Manipur	99.8	99.0	99.4	85.3	81.2	83.3	89.2	86.1	87.6
17.	Orissa	77.3	45.5	62.4	35.4	26.0	30.7	42.8	29.1	36.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	92.1	88.2	90.3	87.4	69.0	78.5	88.5	73.4	81.2
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	59.0	56.2	57.7	70.5	68.4	69.5	66.0	63.8	65.0
20.	Rajasthan	79.7	58.4	69.7	58.5	31.0	45.2	64.2	38.0	51.6
21.	Sikkim	87.3	85.6	86.6	53.0	51.8	52.4	57.5	56.0	56.8
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	77.7	72.5	75.1	70.6	64.2	67.4	73.9	68.0	71.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	71.7	55.9	64.3	65.6	38.6	52.7	67.0	42.5	55.4
24.	Uttarakhand	88.0	72.3	80.8	78.8	48.6	63.3	81.7	54.8	68.3
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.7	84.7	85.8	55.7	45.4	50.7	65.3	57.1	61.4
<b>All India (2006)</b>		82.8	73.0	78.1	65.3	48.0	56.9	70.6	55.3	63.2
<b>95% CI</b>		80.0-85.6	69.4-76.6	75.8-80.4	62.8-67.8	45.2-50.8	55.0-58.8	69.8-72.4	53.2-57.4	61.8-64.6

Base: All respondents

#### 4.1.5 Awareness of HIV Transmission through Sexual Contact

HIV is transmitted mostly through semen and vaginal fluids during unprotected sex without the use of condoms. Globally, most cases of sexual transmission involve men and women, although, in some countries, homosexual activity is emerging as an important mode. In India, it is estimated that about 86 percent of the HIV transmission is through sexual contact.

All the respondents who were aware of HIV/AIDS or both were asked if people can get infected through sexual contact. The proportion of respondents who agreed that sexual contact can lead to HIV/AIDS is presented in Table 4.5.

At the national level, 74 percent of all the respondents across the country reported that sexual contact could lead to HIV/AIDS. This proportion was observed to have increased significantly from BSS 2001 (62%).

The pattern with regard to urban-rural and gender differentials in the levels of awareness about transmission through sexual contact is similar as that discussed in the preceding sections. The proportion was significantly higher in the urban areas (86%) as compared to rural areas (69%). Across both rural and urban areas, the awareness of HIV transmission through sexual contact was significantly higher in males (89% in urban & 78% in rural) as compared to females (82% in urban & 60% in rural).

As regards the state-wise analysis, except for Bihar, more than 50 percent of respondents from all the states reported that the disease can be transmitted through sexual contact. The proportion was reported to be highest in Kerala and Lakshadweep (97%). Compared to BSS 2001 there has been some decline in the level of awareness about HIV transmission among the respondents in states like Sikkim, Punjab and Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, and Goa and Daman & Diu. Further investigation is required to understand the results in these states.

Table 4.5: Percentage of respondents reporting “HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through sexual contact” by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.2	92.2	82.0	84.9	83.2	84.1	81.2	85.8	83.5	85.1
2.	Assam	96.3	95.1	95.7	89.7	82.4	86.1	90.7	84.2	87.6	64.7
3.	Bihar	77.8	54.1	66.9	54.1	21.6	38.2	57.0	25.1	41.5	
4.	Chhattisgarh	81.1	69.8	75.7	61.0	42.5	51.8	65.7	48.5	57.2	
5.	Delhi	93.5	84.9	89.7	88.9	82.0	85.9	93.2	84.7	89.5	85.5
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	94.6	89.8	92.3	93.5	84.5	89.3	94.0	87.1	90.8	91.8
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	87.5	74.9	81.6	81.9	60.0	71.2	84.2	65.8	75.4	54.7
8.	Haryana	93.4	80.6	87.5	91.9	72.7	83.0	92.4	75.1	84.4	78.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.1	90.5	92.5	90.5	77.5	83.9	90.9	78.8	84.9	88.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	94.6	77.0	86.8	83.8	58.9	71.9	86.9	63.7	76.1	79.5
11.	Jharkhand	81.8	68.2	75.5	72.4	41.5	57.2	74.8	47.8	61.8	
12.	Karnataka	83.8	76.7	80.4	83.7	70.8	77.4	83.8	72.9	78.5	78.4
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	97.2	95.4	96.2	97.8	95.6	96.6	97.7	95.5	96.6	97.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	88.6	80.5	84.8	62.5	36.4	50.1	70.2	49.2	60.2	
15.	Maharashtra	94.4	91.3	93.0	86.8	83.1	85.0	90.4	86.7	88.7	80.7
16.	Manipur	96.9	99.2	98.1	83.7	83.5	83.6	87.2	87.8	87.5	88.7
17.	Orissa	96.7	85.2	91.3	75.8	68.4	72.1	79.5	71.0	75.3	62.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	96.0	82.3	89.5	90.1	77.0	83.7	91.5	78.2	85.1	70.9
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	94.8	86.7	91.1	85.5	78.2	82.0	89.1	81.4	85.5	89.0
20.	Rajasthan	86.9	72.0	79.9	71.9	40.8	56.9	75.9	48.8	62.9	59.0
21.	Sikkim	84.5	80.4	82.7	54.7	52.5	53.7	58.6	56.0	57.4	70.6
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	90.3	84.1	87.2	88.2	79.2	83.7	89.2	81.4	85.3	75.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	90.2	75.2	83.2	81.7	55.8	69.3	83.7	60.3	72.6	
24.	Uttarakhand	92.4	83.2	88.2	85.9	63.4	74.3	88.0	68.6	78.3	

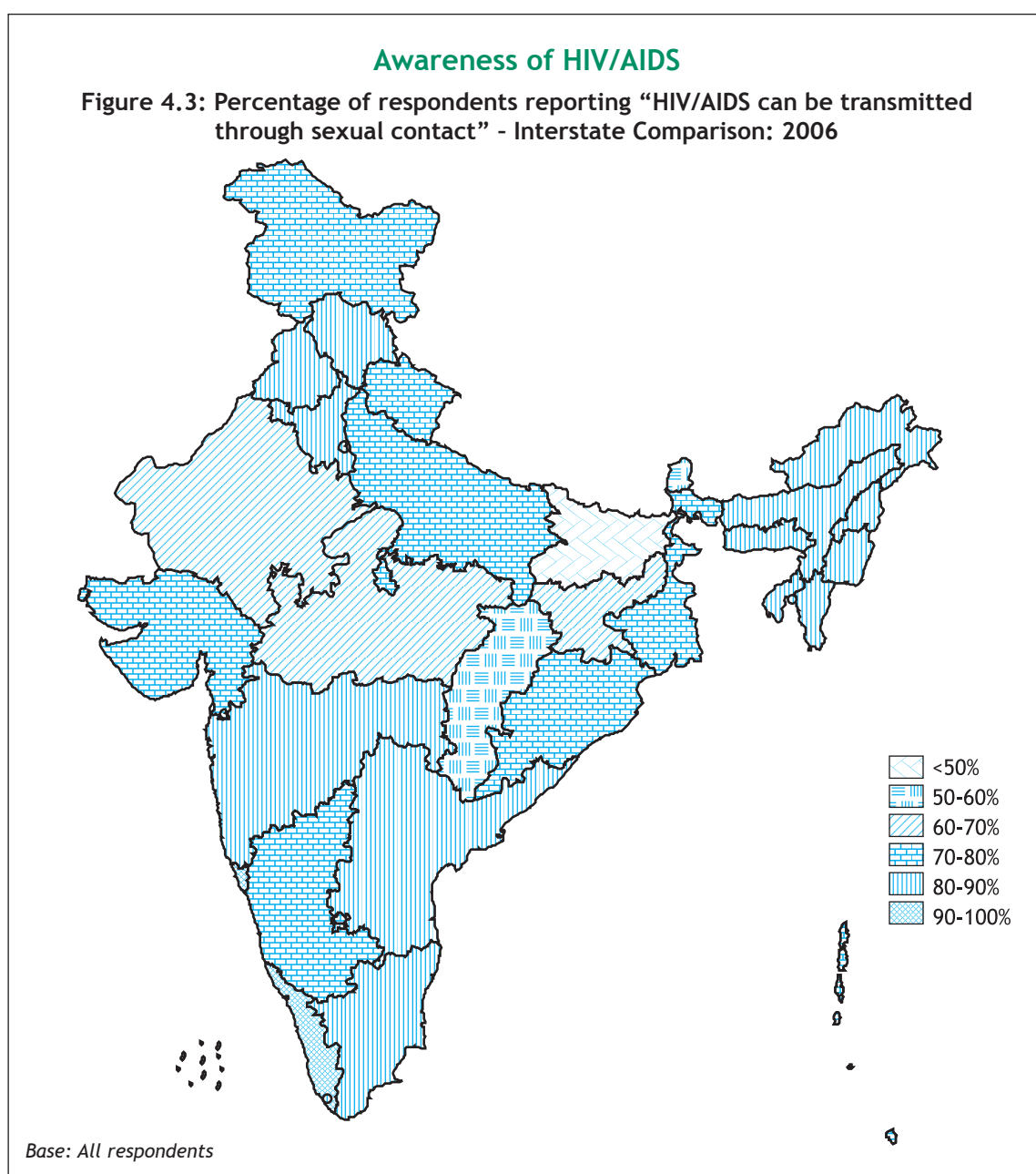
(Contd.)



(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	92.9	87.5	90.3	74.2	60.6	67.6	80.0	68.6	74.6	52.1
	Bihar + Jharkhand	79.7	61.2	71.2	63.3	32.0	47.9	65.9	36.1	51.4	39.1
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	84.8	75.2	80.3	61.7	39.7	51.1	68.2	49.3	59.1	53.6
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	91.3	79.1	85.6	83.6	58.8	71.7	85.5	63.5	75.0	47.0
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	89.2	82.2	85.9	77.9	60.3	69.3	81.3	66.7	74.3	
	<b>95% CI</b>	86.8-91.6	78.9-85.5	83.9-87.9	75.7-80.1	57.6-63.0	67.5-71.1	79.7-82.9	64.7-68.7	73.0-75.6	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	85.9	75.3	80.2	65.0	45.2	55.0	70.4	53.1	61.6	

Base: All respondents



#### 4.1.6 Awareness of HIV Transmission through Blood Transfusion

Blood is an essential component of human body. In many cases transfusion of blood becomes necessary to save the life of an individual. Therefore, blood should be pure and free from contamination. In case of transfusion of infected blood, it is almost sure that such blood would carry transmissible diseases like hepatitis, syphilis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS. HIV is a significant addition to the long list of already existing diseases that can be transmitted through blood transfusion.

The respondents who were aware of HIV, AIDS or both were also asked if one could get infected with HIV/AIDS through transfusion of infected blood. Table 4.6 presents the proportion of respondents who agreed that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through transfusion of infected blood.

Table 4.6: Percentage of respondents reporting “HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through blood transfusion” by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.5	98.0	98.2	92.8	91.9	92.4	94.5	93.7	94.1	90.7
2.	Assam	97.4	96.3	96.9	90.0	83.5	86.8	91.1	85.3	88.3	64.6
3.	Bihar	80.2	57.5	69.7	55.7	24.2	40.3	58.7	27.9	43.7	
4.	Chhattisgarh	81.9	81.4	81.7	60.8	44.3	52.5	65.7	52.4	59.1	
5.	Delhi	95.5	86.7	91.6	89.7	84.3	87.3	95.2	86.5	91.4	86.6
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	95.3	95.4	95.3	96.5	95.0	95.8	95.9	95.2	95.6	92.9
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	93.9	75.8	85.5	78.0	59.0	68.8	84.5	65.5	75.5	52.9
8.	Haryana	93.5	80.7	87.6	92.2	73.7	83.6	92.6	75.9	84.9	77.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.9	92.2	93.7	89.9	76.5	83.1	90.5	78.1	84.3	88.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	95.0	76.6	86.9	82.7	58.8	71.3	86.3	63.5	75.7	81.3
11.	Jharkhand	85.2	73.3	79.7	72.8	45.8	59.5	76.0	52.3	64.5	
12.	Karnataka	84.2	78.2	81.3	84.3	79.7	82.0	84.2	79.2	81.8	81.5
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	97.5	96.6	97.0	98.8	97.1	97.9	98.5	97.0	97.7	96.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	89.7	78.4	84.4	61.4	35.1	48.9	69.8	47.6	59.2	
15.	Maharashtra	92.8	90.9	92.0	91.5	81.1	86.5	92.1	85.5	89.0	81.0
16.	Manipur	99.0	99.6	99.3	88.3	84.5	86.4	91.1	88.7	89.9	89.1
17.	Orissa	94.9	81.1	88.4	70.9	69.1	70.0	75.1	71.0	73.1	65.3
18.	Other North Eastern States	92.6	91.3	92.0	84.9	83.9	84.4	86.7	85.6	86.2	69.9
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	95.5	87.2	91.7	88.3	79.9	84.3	91.1	82.6	87.1	90.5
20.	Rajasthan	88.7	72.1	80.9	71.3	40.4	56.4	76.0	48.5	62.8	61.0
21.	Sikkim	81.5	86.4	83.7	65.8	69.0	67.3	67.9	71.2	69.4	70.2
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	93.3	88.7	91.0	92.2	82.7	87.4	92.7	85.4	89.1	84.7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	92.7	75.3	84.6	81.9	54.0	68.6	84.5	58.9	72.3	

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
24.	Uttarakhand	95.4	82.8	89.7	88.4	65.9	76.8	90.6	70.4	80.5	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	93.2	91.3	92.4	74.8	61.6	68.5	80.5	70.5	75.7	51.9
	Bihar + Jharkhand	82.6	65.5	74.7	64.5	35.6	50.4	67.3	39.9	54.0	39.9
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	85.8	79.9	83.0	61.1	40.3	51.0	68.0	51.0	59.8	55.6
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	94.0	78.9	87.0	84.9	59.1	72.5	87.1	63.7	75.9	50.3
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	92.3	83.9	88.3	78.9	61.8	70.6	83.0	68.3	75.9	
	<b>95% CI</b>	90.1-94.5	80.9-86.9	86.4-90.2	76.8-81.0	59.2-64.4	68.9-72.3	81.5-84.5	66.4-70.2	74.7-77.1	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	88.3	77.4	82.8	67.4	46.7	56.8	72.9	51.9	63.7	

Base: All respondents

At all India level, three out of every four (76%) respondents reported that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted by infected blood during transmission, which was a significant increase from BSS 2001 (64%).

The awareness in the rural areas was significantly lower than the urban areas. The proportion in rural areas was 71 percent as compared to 88 percent in the urban areas. Further, among male respondents the awareness was 83 percent as compared to 68 percent in the female respondents. The same pattern was observed across both rural and urban areas.

Among the states/groups of states, the proportion was highest in Kerala and Lakshadweep (98%), Goa and Daman & Diu (96%) and Andhra Pradesh (94%). However, it was observed to be the lowest in Bihar (44%), Chhattisgarh (59%) and Madhya Pradesh (59%). The level of awareness about transmission of HIV/AIDS through blood transfusion has increased in all the states excepting Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Punjab and Chandigarh where some decline is noticed in this respect.

#### 4.1.7 Awareness of HIV Transmission through Needle Sharing

Transmission of HIV through needle sharing refers to its spread through both injecting drug use practice and through use of injection syringe/needles that might have been used by any HIV infected person. The responses to a question which read as 'can a person get HIV/AIDS by getting injections with a needle that has been already used by someone else who is infected?' were recorded.

At the national level, three-fourths reported that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through needle sharing. The proportion was significantly higher than BSS 2001 figure of 62 percent (Table 4.7).

As in case of other issues, in this case also the awareness was observed to be significantly higher in urban areas (87%) as compared to rural areas (69%). Further, across both rural and urban areas, substantially higher proportion of males (91% in urban and 78% in rural) were aware of this mode of transmission as compared to females (82% in urban and 60% in rural). The proportion of respondents reporting that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through infected needles was observed to be highest in Kerala and Lakshadweep (95%), Goa and Daman & Diu (94%) and Andhra Pradesh (93%). The proportion was lowest in Bihar (43%), Chhattisgarh (57%) and Madhya Pradesh (58%).

Table 4.7: Percentage of respondents reporting “HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through needle sharing” by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.5	97.8	98.1	92.0	90.7	91.4	93.9	92.8	93.3	88.2
2.	Assam	95.4	95.2	95.3	87.9	80.7	84.4	89.1	82.8	86.0	64.9
3.	Bihar	78.7	56.1	68.3	54.2	24.0	39.4	57.2	27.5	42.8	
4.	Chhattisgarh	81.1	77.0	79.1	59.2	42.5	50.9	64.3	50.1	57.3	
5.	Delhi	94.6	87.2	91.3	89.6	83.0	86.7	94.3	87.0	91.0	85.0
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	94.6	94.6	94.6	93.5	93.0	93.2	94.0	93.8	93.9	92.3
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	93.7	74.7	84.8	77.6	57.9	68.0	84.2	64.4	74.8	52.0
8.	Haryana	93.1	78.8	86.5	91.5	71.4	82.2	92.0	73.7	83.6	75.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.1	89.8	92.2	89.5	74.7	82.0	90.1	76.2	83.2	87.1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	94.1	77.4	86.7	82.1	58.2	70.7	85.6	63.2	75.2	80.4
11.	Jharkhand	82.5	70.5	76.9	71.0	42.2	56.8	74.0	48.9	61.9	
12.	Karnataka	81.3	69.9	75.8	83.5	78.0	80.8	82.7	75.1	79.0	79.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	95.7	92.9	94.3	96.0	95.0	95.5	95.9	94.5	95.2	94.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	88.2	76.3	82.6	59.7	33.7	47.3	68.1	46.0	57.6	
15.	Maharashtra	93.3	91.4	92.5	86.0	80.5	83.3	89.5	85.4	87.5	79.4
16.	Manipur	97.3	97.8	97.6	86.0	82.9	84.5	89.0	87.0	88.0	88.6
17.	Orissa	95.0	84.5	90.1	71.1	68.5	69.8	75.3	71.0	73.2	64.9
18.	Other North Eastern States	95.0	89.3	92.3	91.5	83.2	87.5	92.3	84.6	88.6	70.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	94.5	85.5	90.4	86.2	79.4	82.9	89.4	81.7	85.8	89.4
20.	Rajasthan	88.3	71.2	80.3	70.1	39.1	55.2	74.9	47.3	61.7	59.1
21.	Sikkim	80.5	83.0	81.6	69.3	66.3	67.9	70.8	68.4	69.7	69.9
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	90.6	87.8	89.2	91.1	81.2	86.1	90.9	84.2	87.5	79.1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	91.4	73.6	83.1	81.1	51.4	66.9	83.5	56.5	70.7	
24.	Uttarakhand	93.9	81.7	88.4	87.9	65.3	76.2	89.8	69.6	79.7	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	93.8	88.5	91.3	76.0	60.6	68.6	81.5	68.9	75.5	50.7
	Bihar + Jharkhand	80.5	63.4	72.6	62.8	33.7	48.5	65.6	37.9	52.1	39.1
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	84.6	76.7	80.9	59.5	38.6	49.4	66.5	48.9	58.1	54.0
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	92.6	77.6	85.6	84.2	57.4	71.4	86.3	62.0	74.7	48.9
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	91.4	82.4	87.1	77.7	60.3	69.2	81.9	66.7	74.6	
	<b>95% CI</b>	89.1-93.7	79.2-85.6	85.1-89.1	75.5-79.9	57.7-62.9	67.5-70.9	80.3-83.5	64.8-68.6	73.4-75.8	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	85.2	75.7	80.3	65.6	45.8	55.5	70.8	53.6	62.1	

Base: All respondents

#### 4.1.8 Awareness of Vertical Transmission of HIV

An HIV-infected mother can infect the child in her womb through her blood. The baby is more at risk if the mother has been recently infected or is in a later stage of AIDS. Transmission can also occur at the time of birth when the baby is exposed to the mother's blood and to some extent transmission can occur through breast milk. Studies suggest that transmission from an infected mother to her baby occurs in about 30 percent of the cases.

‘Vertical transmission’ here refers to transmission of HIV from an infected pregnant woman to her unborn child (during antenatal or natal period). A closed-ended question was asked to all the respondents in this regard. The question read as ‘Can a pregnant woman infected with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her unborn child?’ Table 4.8 presents the data across all the States.

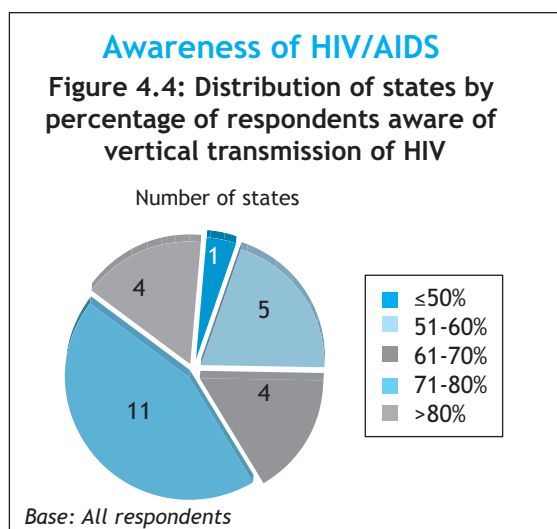
Table 4.8: Percentage of respondents reporting “HIV/AIDS can be vertically transmitted” by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.6	94.5	84.8	67.4	83.3	75.3	69.8	86.5	78.1	84.4
2.	Assam	90.6	90.7	90.6	77.8	74.2	76.0	79.7	76.5	78.2	60.1
3.	Bihar	71.3	53.6	63.2	49.8	23.3	36.9	52.5	26.6	39.9	
4.	Chhattisgarh	74.8	73.2	74.0	54.5	39.3	46.9	59.2	46.7	53.0	
5.	Delhi	80.5	69.1	75.5	85.3	77.4	81.8	80.8	69.6	75.9	77.0
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	88.6	88.2	88.4	87.6	89.6	88.5	88.1	88.9	88.5	90.4
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	91.4	70.2	81.5	73.4	56.7	65.3	80.7	62.0	71.8	48.3
8.	Haryana	84.5	74.2	79.8	85.2	67.2	76.9	85.0	69.4	77.8	74.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	90.4	86.7	88.8	85.4	69.4	77.3	86.0	71.1	78.6	84.1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	89.9	75.4	83.5	78.5	57.5	68.5	81.8	62.2	72.7	77.9
11.	Jharkhand	74.1	70.0	72.2	59.2	43.9	51.7	63.1	50.1	56.8	
12.	Karnataka	75.2	75.8	75.5	73.4	76.9	75.2	74.1	76.5	75.3	87.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	85.7	89.0	87.4	89.4	90.4	90.0	88.6	90.1	89.4	51.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	77.0	75.2	76.2	52.0	32.4	42.6	59.3	44.8	52.4	
15.	Maharashtra	80.0	75.4	77.9	75.1	73.6	74.4	77.4	74.4	76.0	75.7
16.	Manipur	74.1	78.7	76.5	73.0	67.9	70.5	73.3	70.9	72.1	80.7
17.	Orissa	86.5	76.2	81.7	63.3	63.4	63.4	67.4	65.5	66.4	53.6
18.	Other North Eastern States	91.0	92.0	91.5	91.9	82.2	87.2	91.7	84.5	88.2	68.8
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	80.2	67.5	74.4	64.5	61.1	62.9	70.6	63.5	67.3	85.8
20.	Rajasthan	66.7	66.6	66.6	55.5	36.0	46.1	58.5	43.8	51.5	55.5
21.	Sikkim	69.2	79.4	73.7	51.6	54.3	52.8	53.9	57.5	55.5	62.2
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	86.9	85.4	86.2	86.4	79.5	82.9	86.7	82.2	84.4	82.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	82.3	68.8	76.0	68.3	48.0	58.6	71.6	52.7	62.6	
24.	Uttarakhand	83.6	72.8	78.7	78.5	59.0	68.4	80.1	62.6	71.4	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	80.5	77.7	79.2	60.9	57.4	59.2	66.9	63.4	65.3	43.8
Bihar + Jharkhand		72.7	61.9	67.7	54.6	34.1	44.5	57.4	38.0	48.0	35.4
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		75.8	74.3	75.1	53.2	36.3	45.1	59.6	46.5	53.3	51.3
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		83.0	70.7	77.3	73.1	52.7	63.3	75.5	56.8	66.6	43.0
<b>All India (2006)</b>		80.6	76.0	78.5	66.8	56.6	61.8	71.0	62.2	66.8	
<b>95% CI</b>		77.4-83.8	72.4-79.6	76.1-80.9	64.2-69.4	53.8-59.4	59.9-63.7	69.1-72.9	60.1-64.3	65.4-68.2	
<b>All India (2001)</b>		77.9	73.6	75.7	59.3	44.9	52.0	64.3	52.5	58.3	

Base: All respondents

Compared to the other routes of transmission, this question received a relatively less response of “yes” across all the states. At the national level, about 67 percent of the respondents reported that HIV/AIDS could be vertically transmitted. This was significantly higher than the proportion reported in BSS 2001 (58%). The awareness about vertical transmission of HIV was significantly higher in urban areas (79%) as compared to rural areas (62%). Also, the awareness in this regard was observed to be significantly higher in males (71%) as compared to females (62%).



Across the states, the proportion was highest, 89 percent in Goa and Daman & Diu, Kerala and Lakshadweep, followed by Other North Eastern States (88%) and was lowest in Bihar (40%).

#### 4.1.9 Awareness of HIV Transmission through Breast Feeding

The HIV virus has been found in breast milk in low concentrations and studies have shown that children of HIV-infected mothers can get HIV infection through breast milk. Breast milk, however, has many substances in it that protect an infant's health and the benefits of breast feeding for both mother and child are well recognised. The slight risk of an infant becoming infected with HIV through breast feeding is therefore thought to be outweighed by the benefits of breast feeding.

A closed-ended question that read as, ‘Can a woman with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her newborn child through breast feeding?’ was asked to all the respondents. The responses are presented in Table 4.9. A considerable proportion of the respondents did not know about the possibility of transmission of HIV through breast feeding. It may be pointed out here that ‘breast feeding’ has been the central theme in the IEC campaign carried out under the RCH programmes.

This question also received a relatively less affirmative response across all the states. About 55 percent of the respondents reported that the child could be infected with HIV through breast milk of HIV positive mother. This proportion was significantly higher than BSS 2001 (49%).

The awareness was lower in rural areas at 52 percent as compared to urban areas (63%) as regard the gender differentials. At the national level, the awareness was slightly higher among male respondents (57%) than in female respondents (54%). It is worth mentioning that across rural-urban areas and among male and female respondents, the awareness regarding this aspect was the highest among female respondents in urban areas (66%).

Across the states, Tamil Nadu (78%) followed by North Eastern States (74%) and Kerala and Lakshadweep (73%) reported highest awareness on the issue. The lowest awareness was reported in Bihar (35%) followed by Chhattisgarh (40%), Sikkim (41%), Rajasthan (45%) and Madhya Pradesh (46%).

Table 4.9: Percentage of respondents reporting “HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through breast feeding” by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.9	83.7	61.9	56.2	74.9	65.5	51.7	77.5	64.4	68.0
2.	Assam	66.1	76.5	70.9	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.9	63.4	62.6	54.4
3.	Bihar	56.5	47.3	52.2	43.6	21.2	32.7	45.2	24.1	34.9	
4.	Chhattisgarh	43.8	53.8	48.6	42.8	31.0	36.9	43.1	36.0	39.6	
5.	Delhi	59.5	68.4	63.4	68.2	68.1	68.2	60.1	68.4	63.8	44.8
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	54.3	72.4	62.9	77.2	73.1	75.3	66.3	72.8	69.3	74.8
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74.0	65.9	70.2	61.7	52.8	57.4	66.7	57.9	62.5	41.9
8.	Haryana	57.7	63.9	60.5	59.5	56.9	58.3	58.9	59.0	59.0	49.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	66.9	67.9	67.4	67.4	54.9	61.1	67.3	56.2	61.8	63.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	64.0	61.5	62.9	64.9	50.3	57.9	64.6	53.3	59.3	65.2
11.	Jharkhand	63.6	64.4	64.0	52.2	39.3	45.8	55.2	45.3	50.4	
12.	Karnataka	47.4	64.0	55.4	58.6	55.7	57.2	54.5	58.7	56.5	66.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	65.3	71.6	68.5	68.9	78.1	73.7	68.1	76.6	72.5	73.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62.9	67.0	64.8	45.4	29.6	37.9	50.6	40.4	45.8	
15.	Maharashtra	51.1	61.4	55.8	53.9	55.7	54.8	52.5	58.3	55.2	59.9
16.	Manipur	62.8	80.6	71.9	41.1	56.2	48.6	46.9	63.0	54.9	72.1
17.	Orissa	73.3	73.9	73.6	47.7	59.1	53.4	52.2	61.5	56.7	48.2
18.	Other North Eastern States	72.2	83.9	77.8	74.5	71.0	72.8	73.9	74.0	74.0	62.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	61.0	69.8	65.0	55.0	62.7	58.7	57.4	65.3	61.1	57.7
20.	Rajasthan	51.7	56.4	53.9	49.0	35.2	42.4	49.7	40.6	45.4	46.6
21.	Sikkim	46.0	66.8	55.3	37.5	41.3	39.2	38.6	44.5	41.3	39.0
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	82.3	81.1	81.7	77.9	71.3	74.6	80.0	75.7	77.8	72.9
23.	Uttar Pradesh	63.9	56.6	60.5	56.6	40.8	49.0	58.3	44.4	51.7	
24.	Uttarakhand	60.5	59.0	59.8	64.7	57.4	60.9	63.4	57.8	60.6	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	65.4	63.8	64.7	51.3	45.0	48.3	55.7	50.6	53.3	37.9
Bihar + Jharkhand		60.1	56.0	58.2	47.9	30.7	39.5	49.9	34.3	42.3	31.1
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		53.4	60.5	56.7	44.2	30.7	37.7	46.7	38.7	42.9	42.3
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		62.3	57.8	60.2	60.5	48.1	54.6	60.9	50.3	55.9	35.8
All India (2006)		60.6	66.4	63.3	54.8	48.4	51.7	56.6	53.7	55.2	
95% CI		56.5-64.7	62.2-70.6	60.4-66.2	51.9-57.7	45.4-51.4	49.6-53.8	54.4-58.8	51.5-55.9	53.6-56.8	
All India (2001)		59.6	59.1	58.6	50.0	39.4	44.6	52.6	44.6	48.5	

Base: All respondents



#### 4.1.10 Awareness of HIV/AIDS and Transmission Modes by Background Characteristics

Table 4.10 presents the proportion of respondents who are aware of HIV/AIDS and its modes of transmission by background characteristics. Awareness of HIV/AIDS and its transmission is higher among the young aged 15-24 years than other age groups. The level of awareness declined significantly with the increase in age of the respondent. This may be due to higher education and media exposure levels among the younger population. As observed in the earlier sections the

Table 4.10: Percentage of respondents aware of HIV/AIDS and various modes of its transmission by selected background characteristics (BSS 2006)

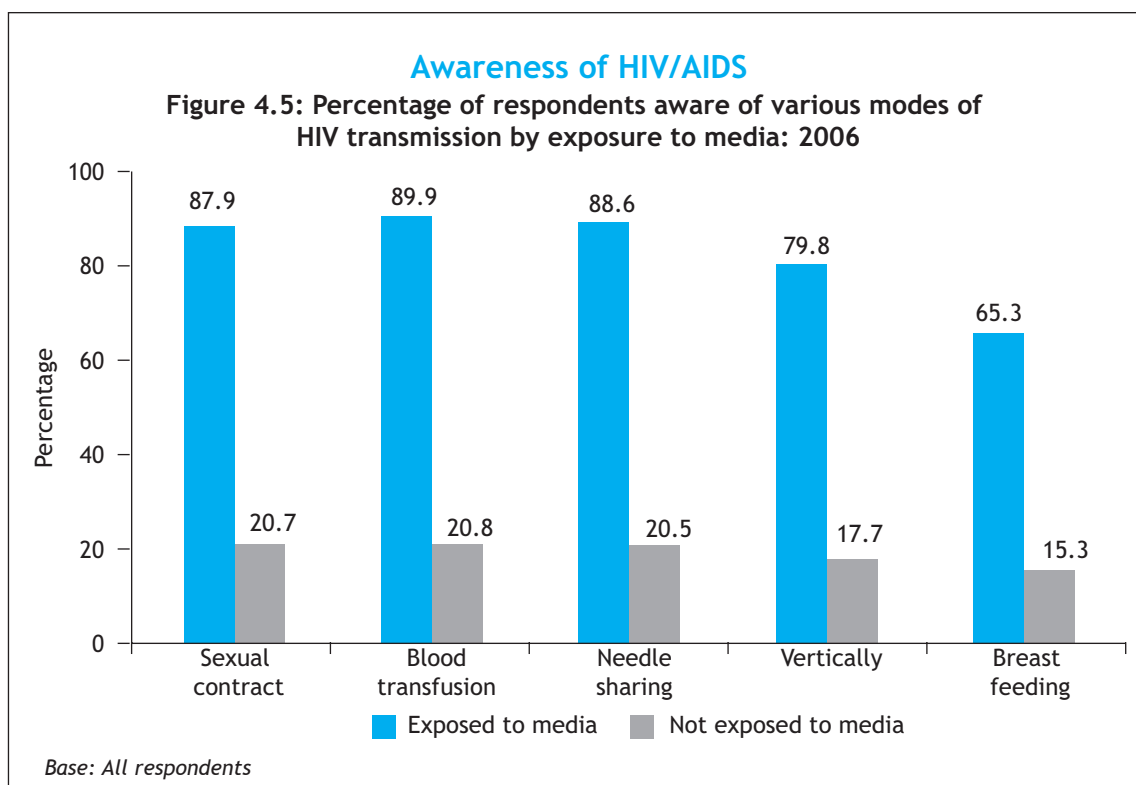
(All figures are in percentage)

Background characteristics	Percentage of respondents who had ever heard of			Percentage of respondents reported HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through				
	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS or both	Sexual contact	Blood transfusion	Needle sharing	Vertical transmission	Breast feeding
<b>Age</b>								
15-24 yrs	74.5	88.1	88.5	82.1	84.3	83.0	74.4	60.7
25-39 yrs	67.5	84.3	84.7	78.2	79.8	78.5	71.1	58.5
40-49 yrs	57.5	76.5	76.9	70.6	71.9	71.0	63.3	51.9
<b>Marital status</b>								
Currently married	63.0	81.0	81.4	74.9	76.3	75.1	67.8	56.4
Unmarried	80.5	91.9	92.3	86.3	88.5	87.4	78.0	62.1
Formerly married (Divorced/ Separated/Widow)	48.3	71.3	71.4	62.9	65.0	64.3	57.7	49.7
<b>Education</b>								
Illiterate	23.8	45.3	45.8	39.3	39.3	38.8	33.5	28.4
Literate+ Primary	48.2	77.2	77.7	69.1	70.2	68.7	59.5	49.6
Middle	68.9	91.3	91.6	83.9	86.2	84.8	75.0	62.2
Secondary + higher secondary	87.8	97.8	98.2	92.6	94.8	93.7	85.3	69.4
Graduate and above	98.0	99.6	99.8	95.6	98.4	96.9	90.6	72.4
<b>Occupation</b>								
Labour (Skilled/Unskilled)	60.3	81.4	81.8	74.9	75.8	75.1	65.9	53.0
Service (Govt/Pvt)	91.8	97.9	98.1	93.6	95.8	94.4	87.1	69.3
Cultivator	53.7	77.0	77.4	71.0	71.7	70.6	60.8	49.2
Self employed	85.7	95.0	96.2	90.4	92.5	91.3	82.3	68.1
Transport worker/Driver	80.5	95.4	95.9	90.0	89.8	89.6	77.5	61.3
Housewife	57.6	75.9	76.2	69.6	71.4	69.8	64.5	56.3
Others	84.8	93.9	94.3	87.9	90.9	89.7	80.4	63.8
<b>Exposure to media*</b>								
Exposed	77.5	94.1	94.5	87.9	89.9	88.6	79.8	65.3
Not exposed	13.0	26.1	26.3	20.7	20.8	20.5	17.7	15.3

Base: All respondents

\* Exposed to Television/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines





awareness of HIV/AIDS as well as its modes of transmission is higher among male respondents. A higher proportion of unmarried respondents had heard of HIV/AIDS and its modes of transmission.

A significant rural-urban differential indicates the need of more IEC programmes to increase the awareness level in rural areas.

As expected the level of awareness increased with the increase in education. The level of awareness was higher among respondents who belonged to service category as compared to respondents belonging to other occupation. In line with the general expectations, the level of awareness about HIV/AIDS as well as various modes of its transmission was significantly higher among the respondents who were exposed to any media viz: television, radio and newspapers/ magazines compared to those who were not exposed to any media (Table 4.10).

## 4.2 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Prevention

### 4.2.1 Awareness of Prevention through Consistent Condom Use

As part of the National AIDS Control Programme, the government of India has been using mass media, especially electronic media to create awareness among general public about HIV/AIDS. In order to document and assess the awareness level of the sample respondents on HIV/AIDS, questions on modes of HIV transmission were followed by a few queries on methods of HIV prevention. Consistent condom use is the widely accepted prevention method, prescribed to avert HIV transmission through the sexual route through which about 86 percent of the transmission takes place. To capture knowledge on this particular aspect, the respondents were asked a question 'Can people protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by using a condom correctly every time they have sex?' The analysis of responses to the above query is presented in Table 4.11.

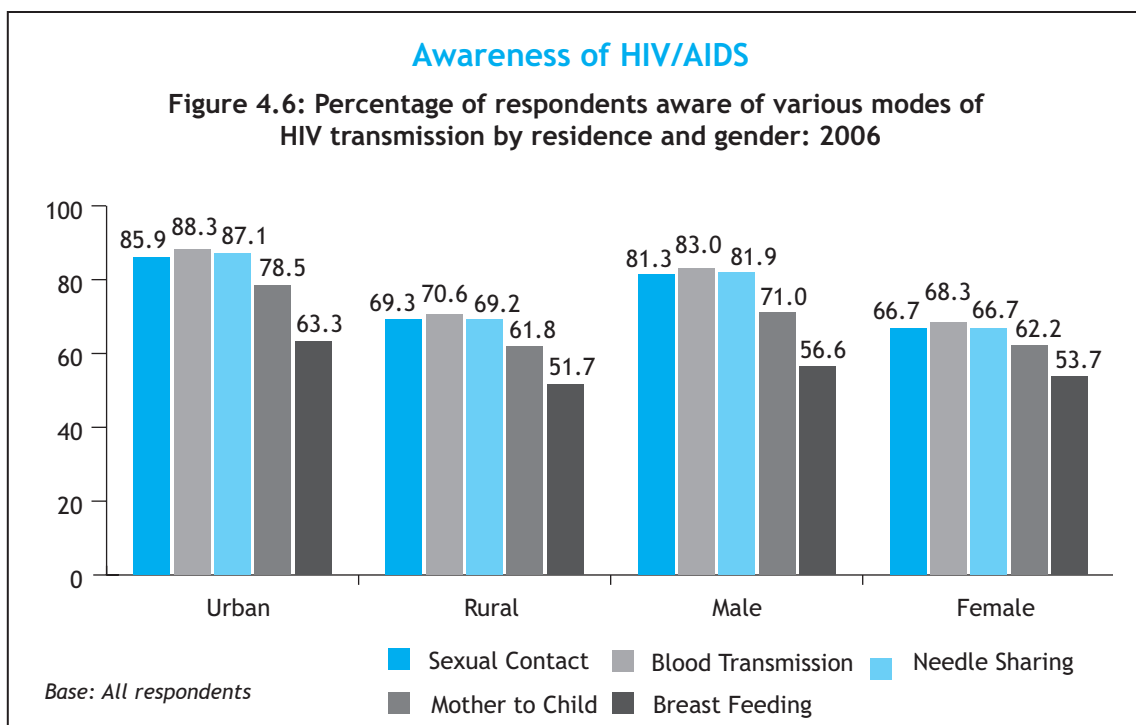
About 65 percent of the respondents covered in BSS 2006 were aware that consistent condom use could prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS. There was a significant increase of

Table 4.11: Percentage of respondents stating that “HIV/AIDS can be prevented through consistent condom use” by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.1	79.9	87.2	72.3	51.5	62.0	78.7	59.7	69.4	61.6
2.	Assam	88.6	71.9	80.9	76.1	50.8	63.8	78.0	53.8	66.3	50.7
3.	Bihar	75.0	48.5	62.8	49.3	19.0	34.5	52.4	22.2	37.8	
4.	Chhattisgarh	72.1	59.6	66.1	50.6	33.7	42.2	55.6	39.4	47.6	
5.	Delhi	94.6	76.3	86.5	87.7	72.4	81.0	94.1	76.1	86.2	78.5
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	89.1	82.5	85.9	91.4	82.4	87.3	90.3	82.5	86.6	80.1
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	94.2	66.2	81.2	81.9	43.5	63.3	86.9	52.3	70.4	48.2
8.	Haryana	92.4	73.6	83.8	91.2	63.6	78.4	91.5	66.7	80.1	69.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	90.1	84.7	87.7	85.7	71.5	78.5	86.3	72.8	79.6	81.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	89.5	61.8	77.3	73.1	40.6	57.7	77.9	46.2	63.1	67.6
11.	Jharkhand	79.2	63.0	71.7	69.5	41.5	55.7	72.0	46.6	59.7	
12.	Karnataka	71.5	37.4	55.1	69.5	34.8	52.4	70.2	35.7	53.4	57.7
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	93.9	91.7	92.7	95.8	90.8	93.2	95.4	91.0	93.1	77.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86.1	69.1	78.1	61.1	31.1	46.8	68.5	42.1	55.9	
15.	Maharashtra	91.9	88.3	90.2	88.3	72.2	80.5	90.0	79.4	85.0	63.1
16.	Manipur	93.7	91.9	92.8	78.5	67.4	73.0	82.6	74.2	78.4	75.2
17.	Orissa	88.3	58.5	74.4	52.9	43.2	48.0	59.1	45.6	52.4	37.7
18.	Other North Eastern States	82.9	69.7	76.6	79.5	66.7	73.4	80.4	67.4	74.1	54.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	90.3	69.2	80.6	82.2	71.9	77.3	85.3	70.9	78.6	82.7
20.	Rajasthan	86.2	68.3	77.8	69.2	39.0	54.7	73.7	46.5	60.7	54.6
21.	Sikkim	69.0	67.6	68.4	43.2	38.3	41.0	46.6	42.0	44.5	63.6
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	82.8	60.0	71.4	76.1	57.9	66.9	79.2	58.8	69.0	60.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	90.4	65.6	78.9	81.3	46.6	64.7	83.5	50.9	68.0	
24.	Uttarakhand	91.4	75.3	84.1	86.3	52.3	68.8	87.9	58.4	73.2	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	75.4	67.6	71.7	59.6	38.4	49.4	64.5	47.1	56.2	32.3
Bihar + Jharkhand		77.1	55.8	67.3	59.4	30.7	45.4	62.2	34.3	48.6	30.8
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		79.1	64.4	72.2	56.0	32.9	44.9	62.5	41.4	52.4	51.8
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		90.9	70.2	81.3	83.6	48.7	66.9	85.4	53.6	70.3	45.6
<b>All India (2006)</b>		86.9	69.1	78.5	71.9	46.4	59.5	76.4	53.0	65.1	
<b>95% CI</b>		84.0-89.8	65.1-73.1	76.0-81.0	69.5-74.3	43.5-49.3	57.5-61.5	74.6-78.2	50.8-55.8	63.7-66.5	
<b>All India (2001)</b>		79.4	57.0	68.3	57.1	31.0	43.9	63.0	37.7	50.2	

Base: All respondents



15 percent in this knowledge from BSS 2001 to BSS 2006. Further, the awareness on this issue was significantly higher among the respondents in urban (79%) than those in rural areas (60%). Gender-wise analysis shows that against 76 percent of the male respondents, 53 percent of the females knew that consistent condom use could prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS. However, across all sub samples, there was significant increase in the level of awareness about this preventive method between BSS 2001 and BSS 2006.

Across states, more than three-fourths of the respondents in Delhi, Punjab and Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Goa and Daman & Diu, Kerala and Lakshadweep, Maharashtra and Manipur reported having this knowledge. The states where the awareness was low were Bihar (38%), Sikkim (45%), Chhattisgarh (48%), Karnataka (53%) and Madhya Pradesh (56%).

The urban-rural differential in the awareness about consistent condom use was high in many states more prominently in Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Orissa, Other North Eastern States, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. There was a persistent gender differential in both rural and urban areas of all the states/groups of states.

In contrast to the general expectations, there has been a significant decline in the level of awareness about prevention of HIV/AIDS through consistent condom use among the respondents in the state of Sikkim. In the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Punjab and Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh also the level of awareness on the above issue has declined marginally from BSS 2001.

#### 4.2.2 Awareness of Prevention by having One Faithful Uninfected Sex Partner

Table 4.12 presents the level of awareness about prevention of HIV/AIDS by having one faithful uninfected sex partner.

At the national level the awareness level has significantly increased from 50 percent in BSS 2001 to 63 percent in BSS 2006. About 74 percent of the urban respondents reported that having one faithful uninfected sex partner can prevent HIV/AIDS compared to 58 percent in rural areas. The rural-urban difference was found to be highly significant. There was also significant difference in this respect among the male (70%) and female (55%) respondents.

Table 4.12: Percentage of respondents stating that “HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having one faithful uninfected sex partner” by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.3	88.1	87.7	69.7	68.1	68.9	74.9	73.9	74.4	67.7
2.	Assam	79.0	65.6	72.8	73.5	58.3	66.1	74.3	59.4	67.1	21.3
3.	Bihar	63.3	52.0	58.1	40.6	18.6	29.8	43.3	22.3	33.1	
4.	Chhattisgarh	62.3	50.1	56.4	38.6	35.0	36.8	44.1	38.3	41.2	
5.	Delhi	86.0	58.8	74.0	79.0	52.7	67.6	85.5	58.4	73.6	80.0
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	76.3	77.4	76.8	72.2	80.4	76.0	74.2	78.9	76.4	74.4
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.3	69.5	79.5	77.6	57.4	67.8	81.9	62.1	72.5	52.4
8.	Haryana	88.1	69.9	79.7	85.5	63.3	75.2	86.3	65.3	76.6	70.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	88.5	87.8	88.2	83.0	77.4	80.2	83.7	78.4	81.1	76.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	84.9	69.5	78.1	73.2	53.3	63.7	76.6	57.6	67.7	75.5
11.	Jharkhand	63.5	42.9	54.0	55.5	24.7	40.3	57.6	29.0	43.7	
12.	Karnataka	60.7	54.1	57.5	69.7	49.2	59.6	66.4	51.0	58.9	66.5
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	88.7	86.6	87.6	92.8	87.7	90.2	91.9	87.4	89.6	76.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	78.0	76.5	77.3	57.3	33.3	45.8	63.4	45.8	55.0	
15.	Maharashtra	86.2	63.6	75.9	73.1	57.8	65.7	79.3	60.4	70.4	60.4
16.	Manipur	76.8	94.3	85.7	68.3	67.6	67.9	70.6	75.0	72.8	71.2
17.	Orissa	76.8	62.4	70.1	49.6	49.7	49.6	54.3	51.7	53.0	38.7
18.	Other North Eastern States	67.8	59.4	63.8	66.1	57.9	62.2	66.5	58.3	62.6	42.1
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	86.5	64.0	76.2	80.2	64.7	72.8	82.7	64.4	74.1	79.0
20.	Rajasthan	74.3	60.2	67.7	62.1	31.1	47.2	65.4	38.6	52.6	50.4
21.	Sikkim	53.2	53.2	53.2	36.0	35.0	35.6	38.3	37.3	37.8	50.6
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	85.1	80.7	82.9	86.4	77.6	82.0	85.8	79.0	82.4	72.5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	88.2	70.5	79.9	76.0	53.9	65.5	78.9	57.7	68.8	
24.	Uttarakhand	87.0	79.5	83.6	83.6	60.4	71.7	84.7	65.4	75.1	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	55.7	46.2	51.2	46.1	36.7	41.6	49.1	39.6	44.5	32.0
	Bihar + Jharkhand	63.4	47.5	56.1	48.0	21.8	35.2	50.5	25.5	38.3	31.5
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	70.1	63.4	67.0	48.0	34.4	41.4	54.2	42.2	48.5	43.8
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	87.7	74.8	81.7	79.5	56.6	68.5	81.5	60.8	71.6	41.0
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	79.7	67.0	73.7	65.9	49.5	57.9	70.1	54.6	62.6	
	<b>95% CI</b>	76.3-83.1	63.0-71.0	71.0-76.4	63.2-68.6	48.6-52.4	55.9-59.9	68.2-72.0	52.4-56.8	61.1-64.1	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	69.2	63.0	66.1	51.6	36.4	43.9	56.3	43.4	49.7	

Base: All respondents

Over 80 percent of the respondents in Kerala and Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh knew that one could prevent HIV/AIDS by having one faithful uninfected sex partner. On the contrary less than 50 percent of the respondents in the states of Bihar, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands were having such knowledge.

### 4.2.3 Awareness of Prevention through Sexual Abstinence

The survey has also made an attempt to assess the awareness level of prevention of HIV/AIDS through sexual abstinence. Table 4.13 presents the level of awareness in this particular aspect at the state and national level with rural/urban and male/female differences.

At the all India level the awareness on prevention of HIV/AIDS through sexual abstinence has remained the same at 61-62 percent in BSS 2001 and BSS 2006. High level of awareness was found in urban areas (70%) in comparison to rural areas (57%). Similarly, significant differences were observed between male and female respondents in both urban and rural areas.

Table 4.13: Percentage of respondents stating that “HIV/AIDS can be prevented through sexual abstinence” by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.0	84.3	80.6	77.6	60.7	69.2	77.4	67.6	72.6	63.2
2.	Assam	81.0	75.7	78.6	78.7	54.7	67.0	79.0	57.7	68.7	45.8
3.	Bihar	53.6	48.6	51.3	38.4	17.9	28.4	40.2	21.3	31.0	
4.	Chhattisgarh	56.4	52.4	54.5	40.7	33.9	37.3	44.3	38.0	41.2	
5.	Delhi	68.3	52.4	61.3	71.0	69.3	70.3	68.5	53.5	61.9	76.0
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	83.3	79.6	81.5	84.1	82.9	83.6	83.7	81.3	82.6	72.8
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	82.9	66.7	75.4	77.0	57.1	67.4	79.4	60.8	70.6	51.0
8.	Haryana	83.4	74.3	79.2	83.3	63.4	74.1	83.3	66.7	75.7	69.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	80.0	83.7	81.6	80.5	75.0	77.7	80.4	75.8	78.1	68.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	87.6	74.0	81.6	78.4	55.2	67.3	81.1	60.1	71.3	71.0
11.	Jharkhand	48.2	56.7	52.1	40.6	33.8	37.3	42.6	39.2	41.0	
12.	Karnataka	66.5	59.9	63.3	66.9	57.8	62.4	66.7	58.5	62.7	68.8
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	94.2	91.7	92.9	95.3	89.2	92.2	95.1	89.8	92.3	69.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51.9	73.2	61.9	46.5	33.9	40.5	48.1	45.2	46.7	
15.	Maharashtra	92.0	76.0	84.7	80.1	72.0	76.2	85.8	73.7	80.1	59.3
16.	Manipur	63.2	84.0	73.7	62.5	67.8	65.1	62.6	72.3	67.5	76.7
17.	Orissa	72.1	57.4	65.2	53.1	52.4	52.8	56.4	53.2	54.8	40.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	70.7	46.9	59.3	71.8	45.5	59.1	71.5	45.8	59.1	51.2
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	62.2	57.4	60.0	67.8	70.1	68.9	65.6	65.4	65.5	76.8
20.	Rajasthan	64.1	58.7	61.6	55.3	30.2	43.2	57.6	37.4	48.0	46.9
21.	Sikkim	49.8	55.7	52.4	50.3	49.4	49.9	50.2	50.2	50.2	59.8
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puduchery	79.5	75.8	77.6	77.4	73.7	75.5	78.3	74.6	76.5	63.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	77.1	60.1	69.2	73.1	49.9	62.0	74.0	52.2	63.7	
24.	Uttarakhand	75.9	71.5	73.9	75.0	54.4	64.4	75.3	58.9	67.1	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	52.5	54.1	53.3	45.7	42.9	44.3	47.8	46.2	47.0	32.4
	Bihar + Jharkhand	51.0	52.7	51.7	39.3	26.3	32.9	41.1	30.0	35.7	32.0
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	54.1	62.9	58.2	43.6	34.2	39.1	46.6	41.9	44.3	45.1
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	76.5	65.6	71.4	73.9	51.4	63.1	74.6	54.7	65.1	40.9
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	73.3	67.1	70.4	64.3	50.2	57.1	67.0	55.0	61.3	
	<b>95% CI</b>	69.6-77.0	63.0-71.2	67.6-73.2	61.6-67.0	47.3-53.1	55.1-59.1	65.0-69.0	52.8-57.2	59.8-62.8	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	85.2	75.7	80.3	65.6	45.8	55.5	70.8	53.6	62.1	

Base: All respondents

More than 80 percent of the respondents in Kerala and Lakshadweep, Goa and Daman & Diu and Maharashtra knew that HIV/AIDS could be prevented through sexual abstinence. The states reporting low awareness (less than 50%) regarding this were Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Compared to BSS 2001 there was significant decline in the proportion of respondents who reported sexual abstinence as a method of prevention of HIV/AIDS in the states of Delhi, Punjab/ Chandigarh, Sikkim, Manipur and Karnataka (Table 4.13).

#### 4.2.4 Knowledge of Two Important Methods of Prevention

The two HIV prevention methods referred to are consistent condom use and having one uninfected and faithful sexual partner. The level of awareness pertaining to these two prevention methods has already been discussed separately in the previous sub sections. The following table presents the proportion of respondents who had knowledge of both the methods of prevention (Table 4.14).

Table 4.14: Percentage of respondents knowing that “Having an uninfected faithful sex partner and consistent condom use can prevent HIV/AIDS” by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84.7	72.0	78.5	57.5	42.1	50.1	69.4	55.3	62.5	50.6
2.	Assam	74.3	53.7	64.8	64.1	40.3	52.6	68.9	46.3	58.2	18.0
3.	Bihar	57.9	43.9	51.5	34.7	15.6	25.3	47.9	30.9	39.9	
4.	Chhattisgarh	56.6	42.4	49.8	33.8	25.8	29.8	44.4	33.1	38.9	
5.	Delhi	83.9	52.5	70.1	75.4	45.4	62.4	80.0	49.2	66.6	71.2
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	73.9	66.5	70.4	69.4	70.3	69.8	72.4	67.7	70.2	66.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	86.8	60.5	74.6	75.1	41.0	58.5	81.6	51.4	67.3	43.3
8.	Haryana	86.3	62.8	75.5	84.3	53.9	70.2	85.3	58.4	72.9	61.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	85.6	80.7	83.5	79.6	69.6	74.5	82.8	74.8	79.1	69.9
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.1	56.4	69.6	62.7	37.1	50.5	70.3	44.8	58.6	61.7
11.	Jharkhand	58.7	37.6	48.9	51.4	20.6	36.3	55.6	29.7	43.3	
12.	Karnataka	51.8	27.9	40.3	59.3	25.1	42.5	56.0	26.3	41.5	46.7
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	84.5	81.0	82.7	90.0	82.2	86.0	88.8	81.9	85.2	61.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	73.9	64.0	69.3	52.6	27.1	40.4	62.3	43.6	53.5	
15.	Maharashtra	81.1	57.6	70.4	69.2	48.9	59.3	75.9	53.5	65.4	45.7
16.	Manipur	74.4	87.4	81.0	61.7	54.7	58.3	66.4	67.1	66.8	62.2
17.	Orissa	72.8	44.2	59.4	40.7	31.5	36.1	52.9	36.0	44.6	23.9
18.	Other North Eastern States	61.9	48.4	55.5	59.5	50.5	55.2	60.8	49.4	55.4	34.7

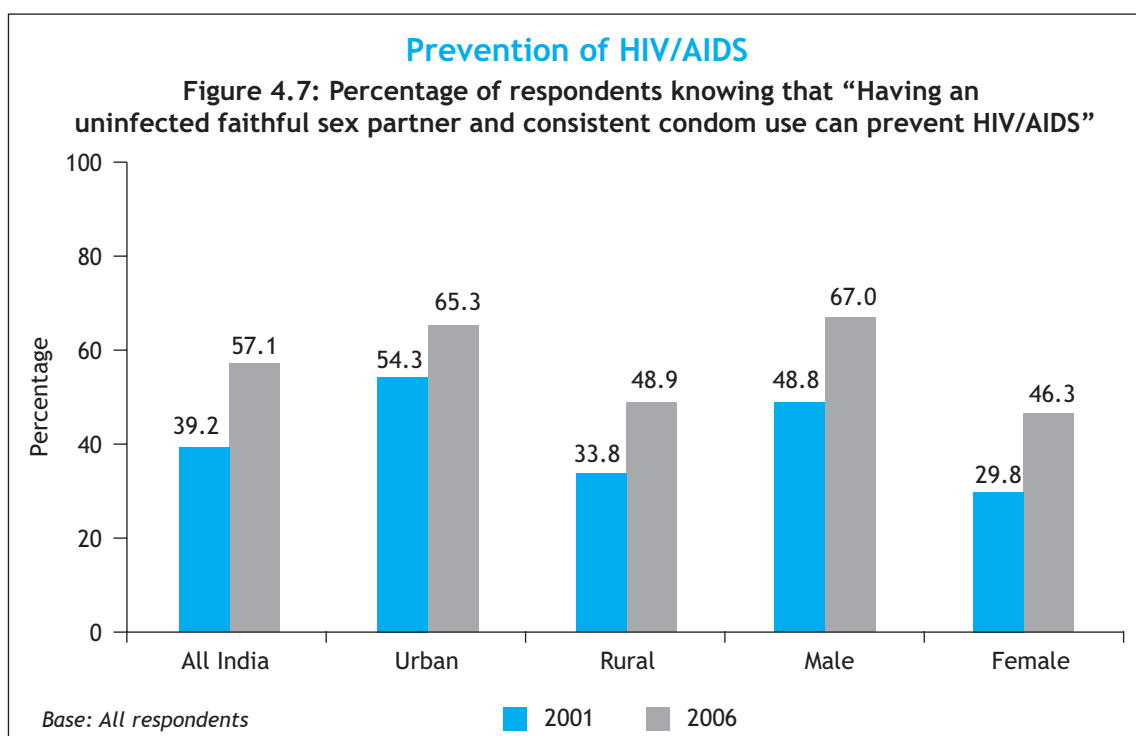
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(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	83.5	52.7	69.4	75.2	58.8	67.4	79.9	55.4	68.5	71.8
20.	Rajasthan	71.6	55.1	63.9	57.6	27.5	43.1	64.7	41.1	53.5	43.2
21.	Sikkim	46.9	44.7	45.9	27.6	26.5	27.1	37.7	35.7	36.8	47.7
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	72.5	53.3	63.0	72.0	54.0	62.9	72.3	53.6	62.9	51.9
23.	Uttar Pradesh	84.8	60.3	73.4	72.2	43.7	58.6	78.9	52.2	66.3	
24.	Uttarakhand	83.1	70.7	77.5	80.2	46.2	62.7	81.8	58.4	70.5	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	47.7	37.6	42.9	37.0	26.7	32.1	41.8	31.4	36.9	21.4
	Bihar + Jharkhand	58.4	40.8	50.3	43.0	18.3	30.9	45.4	21.5	33.8	25.0
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	65.3	53.3	59.7	43.3	26.7	35.3	49.5	33.9	42.0	38.3
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	84.0	65.2	75.3	75.9	44.5	60.8	77.9	49.2	64.2	35.5
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	74.6	54.8	65.3	59.6	37.7	48.9	67.0	46.3	57.1	
	<b>95% CI</b>	71.0-78.2	50.5-59.1	62.5-68.1	56.8-62.4	34.8-40.6	46.8-51.0	65.0-69.0	45.3-49.7	55.6-58.6	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	62.2	46.5	54.3	43.9	23.9	33.8	48.8	29.8	39.2	

Base: All respondents

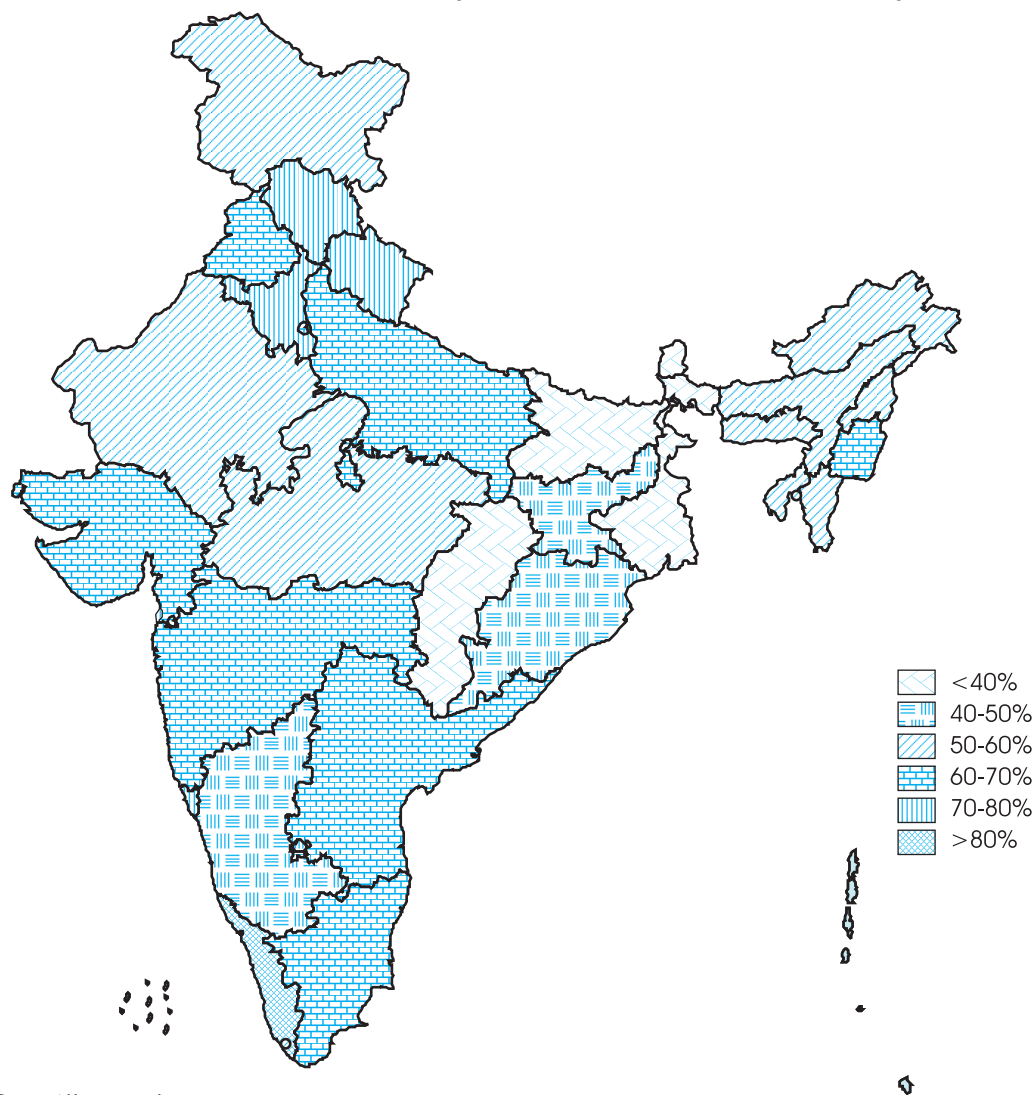
The awareness of both the methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS has significantly increased since BSS 2001 (2001-39%, 2006-57%). In line with the general expectations, the corresponding percentage was significantly higher among male respondents compared to female respondents





## Prevention of HIV/AIDS

Figure 4.8: Percentage of respondents knowing that “Having an uninfected faithful sex partner and consistent condom use can prevent HIV/AIDS” - Interstate Comparison: 2006



Base: All respondents

and there existed significant gender (male 67%, female 46%) and rural-urban (urban 65%, rural 49%) differences in this regard.

The awareness of both the methods of prevention exceeded 70 percent in five states - Kerala and Lakshadweep (85%), Himachal Pradesh (79%), Haryana (73%), Uttarakhand (71%) and Goa and Daman & Diu (70%). The awareness level was very low in Sikkim (37%), West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (37%), Chhattisgarh (39%), Bihar (40%), Karnataka (41%), Jharkhand (43%), Orissa (45%) and Madhya Pradesh (54%).

### 4.2.5 Prevention of HIV/AIDS by Background Characteristics

Table 4.15 presents the level of awareness about different methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS by background characteristics. The awareness level about ‘Consistent condom use’, ‘Faithful Uninfected sex partner’, ‘Sexual abstinence’ did not vary much by marital status of the respondents. Interestingly, a higher proportion of the never married respondents (76%) compared to the currently married (66%) and formerly married (49%) respondents were aware that consistent



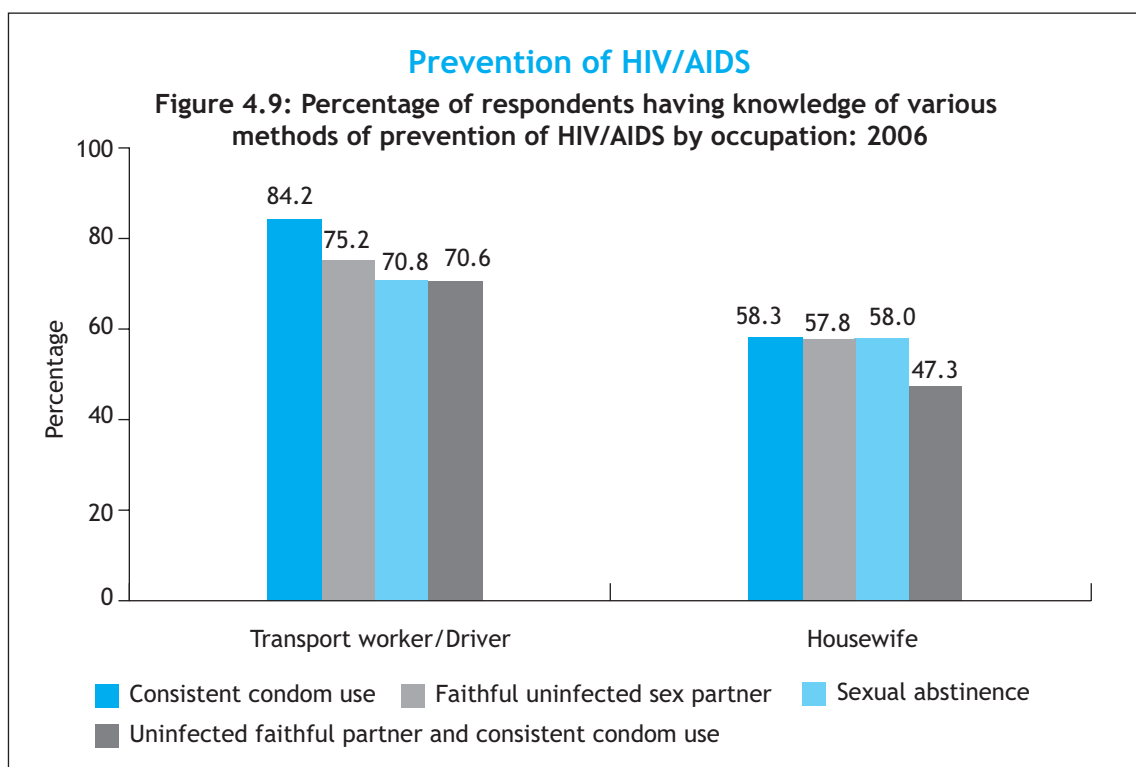
Table 4.15: Percentage of respondents having knowledge of various methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS by selected background characteristics (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Background characteristics	Percentage of respondents reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented through			
	Consistent condom use	Faithful uninfected sex partner	Sexual abstinence	Uninfected faithful sex partner and consistent condom use
<b>Age</b>				
15-24 yrs	72.1	68.6	67.3	60.0
25-39 yrs	69.7	65.9	64.4	58.0
40-49 yrs	60.4	59.3	58.6	50.4
<b>Marital status</b>				
Currently married	65.9	63.2	61.9	55.0
Unmarried	76.2	71.6	70.4	63.3
Formerly married (Divorced/Separated/Widow)	49.2	52.2	50.3	40.1
<b>Education</b>				
Illiterate	28.2	32.2	32.6	22.1
Literate + Primary	54.8	56.4	56.7	44.5
Middle	72.7	69.5	69.2	59.8
Secondary + Higher secondary	84.8	78.1	76.9	71.2
Graduate and above	92.7	83.6	75.4	80.1
<b>Occupation</b>				
Labour (Skilled/Unskilled)	65.1	63.1	62.2	54.6
Service (Govt/Pvt)	90.6	81.0	76.2	77.2
Cultivator	61.8	60.1	58.2	52.2
Self employed	85.1	78.3	74.1	72.7
Transport worker/Driver	84.2	75.2	70.8	70.6
Housewife	58.3	57.8	58.0	47.3
Others	77.8	72.8	71.4	64.7
<b>Exposure to media*</b>				
Exposed	78.1	74.0	72.4	65.3
Not exposed	14.0	16.3	16.8	10.1

Base: All respondents

\* Exposed to Television/Radio/Newspaper/Magazines



condom use would prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS (Table 4.15). It was observed that the knowledge level of respondents regarding various modes of prevention of HIV/AIDS was relatively better among the respondents belonging to younger age group as compared to other age groups.

In general the awareness level on each method of prevention of HIV/AIDS was higher among the respondents who were in service, transport workers and self employed. The reported awareness level has increased with the increase in education. There is a significant variation between the awareness among respondents who are graduate and above and those having no education. The trend is consistent with respect to above three indicators.

As observed in case of awareness level of respondents on HIV/AIDS and its routes of transmission, the awareness about various methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS was also significantly higher among the respondents who were exposed to one or the other media.

### 4.3 Misconceptions about HIV Transmission

#### 4.3.1 Misconception of HIV Transmission through Mosquito Bite

In order to assess the beliefs regarding HIV/AIDS; the respondents were asked whether mosquito bite and sharing of meals with the HIV/AIDS patients could transmit the disease. Table 4.16 shows the percentage of respondents who carried the misconception that “HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through mosquito bite”.

Overall, the data gives an impression that misconceptions about transmission of HIV through mosquito bite still exists amongst a sizable proportion (29%) of the respondents in the age group of 15 to 49 years. Even in urban areas 27 percent of the respondents (rural 29%) believed that the HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through mosquito bite. Across gender, 32 percent of the male respondents compared to 25 percent of the female respondents were having such misconception.

Table 4.16: Percentage of respondents reporting 'HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through mosquito bite' by residence and gender (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.3	41.2	29.0	41.8	42.1	42.0	34.6	41.9	38.2
2.	Assam	35.7	44.8	39.9	52.8	40.7	46.9	50.1	41.3	45.9
3.	Bihar	34.2	20.8	28.0	33.0	8.7	21.1	33.1	10.0	21.9
4.	Chhattisgarh	23.0	14.9	19.1	29.7	18.3	24.0	28.2	17.6	22.9
5.	Delhi	14.1	17.0	15.4	30.4	20.0	25.9	15.2	17.2	16.1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	17.5	24.0	20.6	22.2	23.2	22.7	19.9	23.6	21.7
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	58.9	32.8	46.7	44.9	28.6	37.0	50.6	30.2	40.9
8.	Haryana	28.6	20.9	25.1	36.1	26.8	31.8	33.8	25.0	29.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.6	16.7	25.7	29.4	13.4	21.3	29.8	13.7	21.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	51.4	38.4	45.6	52.7	34.6	44.1	52.3	35.6	44.5
11.	Jharkhand	17.0	22.2	19.4	19.3	13.2	16.3	18.7	15.4	17.1
12.	Karnataka	23.0	25.2	24.0	33.7	29.6	31.7	29.8	28.0	28.9
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	24.5	28.3	26.4	25.4	29.5	27.5	25.2	29.2	27.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27.3	20.2	24.0	17.5	11.2	14.5	20.4	13.8	17.3
15.	Maharashtra	14.3	15.5	14.9	23.4	23.9	23.7	19.1	20.2	19.6
16.	Manipur	14.0	12.0	13.0	18.6	27.3	22.9	17.4	23.1	20.2
17.	Orissa	23.6	29.4	26.3	35.1	27.1	31.1	33.1	27.5	30.3
18.	Other North Eastern States	19.4	24.0	21.6	22.2	23.8	23.0	21.5	23.9	22.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	20.0	16.2	18.3	17.1	21.1	19.0	18.2	19.3	18.7
20.	Rajasthan	20.9	14.2	17.8	21.7	10.4	16.3	21.5	11.4	16.7
21.	Sikkim	24.0	22.0	23.1	26.0	33.2	29.3	25.8	31.8	28.5
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	34.8	39.2	37.0	34.9	37.3	36.1	34.8	38.2	36.5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	31.9	24.4	28.4	41.0	23.8	32.8	38.8	23.9	31.8
24.	Uttarakhand	26.1	15.4	21.3	30.9	15.8	23.2	29.4	15.7	22.6
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	39.1	38.2	38.7	45.7	30.4	38.3	43.6	32.7	38.4
<b>All India (2006)</b>		27.6	26.4	27.1	34.2	24.3	29.4	32.2	25.0	28.7
<b>95% CI</b>		23.9-31.3	22.6-30.2	24.4-29.8	31.5-36.9	21.7-26.9	27.5-31.3	30.2-34.2	23.1-26.9	27.3-30.1

Base: All respondents

About 41-46 percent of the respondents in the states of Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir reported that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through mosquito bite.

#### 4.3.2 No Incorrect Beliefs regarding HIV Transmission

The information relating to incorrect beliefs of the respondents on HIV Transmission has been presented in Table 4.17. This indicator is defined as the proportion of total respondents who, in response to prompted question, correctly rejected the following two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission and who also knew that a healthy person can transmit HIV.

The two common misconceptions are:

- HIV transmission through mosquito bites
- HIV transmission through sharing meal with any infected person.

As Table 4.17 shows, there has been a significant reduction in the level of misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission since BSS 2001. About 40 percent of the respondents had no incorrect belief on HIV/AIDS transmission at the national level compared to 16 percent in BSS 2001. The reduction in the misconception level directly shows the programme impact to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS. Relatively higher proportion of the respondents in urban (54%) than the rural (35%) areas were having no incorrect beliefs regarding the HIV/AIDS transmission. However, such differences were found to be statistically significant across gender. The analysis revealed that males (44%) are less likely to have the incorrect beliefs about HIV/AIDS transmission compared to the females (36%).

Over 60 percent respondents in four States (Delhi, Maharashtra, Goa and Daman & Diu, Kerala and Lakshadweep and Punjab and Chandigarh) had rejected the myths and accepted that a healthy person can transmit HIV. The percentage of respondents who had such appropriate knowledge was quite low in Bihar (17%), Jammu & Kashmir (25%), Gujarat (28%), West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (30%), Uttar Pradesh (31%), Sikkim (33%), Orissa and Madhya Pradesh (35%).

Table 4.17: Percentage of respondents having no incorrect belief regarding transmission of HIV/AIDS by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

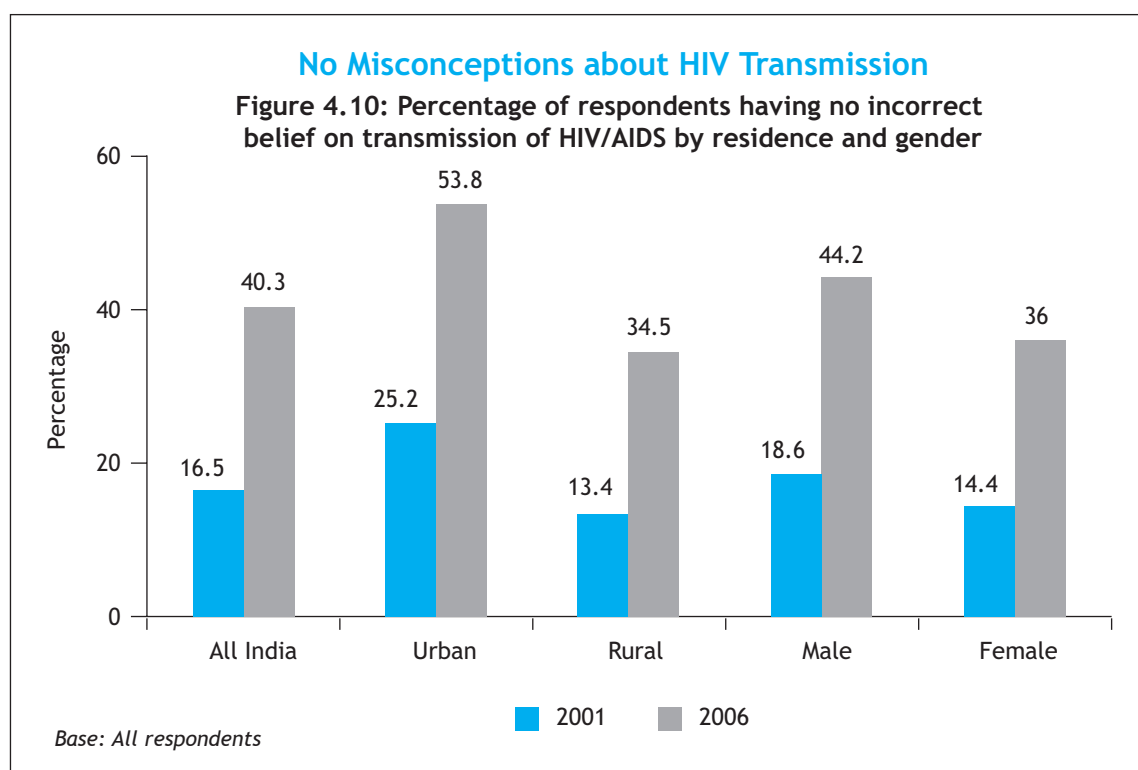
Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76.2	49.1	62.9	46.0	36.1	41.1	54.9	39.9	47.5	46.5
2.	Assam	49.7	45.8	47.9	30.0	35.5	32.6	33.0	36.9	34.9	11.4
3.	Bihar	35.4	30.6	33.2	18.9	11.2	15.1	20.9	13.3	17.2	
4.	Chhattisgarh	51.8	54.9	53.3	27.8	24.0	25.9	33.4	30.8	32.1	
5.	Delhi	75.3	65.4	71.0	50.3	58.8	54.0	73.7	65.0	69.9	35.8
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	69.6	68.0	68.9	65.3	67.4	66.3	67.4	67.7	67.5	35.3
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.7	32.3	31.4	29.0	21.1	25.2	29.7	25.5	27.7	18.9
8.	Haryana	57.1	53.7	55.5	49.2	39.5	44.7	51.7	43.9	48.1	28.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55.8	66.7	60.5	55.5	57.3	56.4	55.5	58.2	56.9	44.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	33.7	32.4	33.1	25.6	17.2	21.6	27.9	21.2	24.8	28.7
11.	Jharkhand	54.7	41.8	48.7	42.0	25.9	34.1	45.3	29.7	37.7	
12.	Karnataka	54.9	50.4	52.7	47.1	43.8	45.5	50.0	46.2	48.1	17.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	66.4	57.4	61.7	61.5	58.6	60.0	62.6	58.3	60.4	50.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	54.7	46.8	51.0	38.3	16.8	28.1	43.2	25.4	34.8	
15.	Maharashtra	74.3	73.5	73.9	65.2	56.7	61.1	69.5	64.2	67.0	36.2
16.	Manipur	72.4	76.4	74.4	57.9	49.7	53.8	61.7	57.0	59.4	50.5
17.	Orissa	64.1	47.0	56.1	33.0	29.1	31.1	38.5	32.0	35.2	13.7

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
18.	Other North Eastern States	69.8	61.4	65.8	65.3	48.5	57.2	66.4	51.5	59.2	35.3
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	70.6	61.2	66.3	65.2	48.9	57.4	67.3	53.5	60.8	47.8
20.	Rajasthan	65.0	52.7	59.3	45.0	26.6	36.1	50.3	33.3	42.2	25.2
21.	Sikkim	48.7	48.3	48.5	32.3	28.5	30.6	34.5	31.0	32.9	19.3
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	45.8	40.2	43.0	45.6	38.5	42.0	45.7	39.3	42.5	29.1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	52.4	41.4	47.3	31.0	21.6	26.5	36.1	26.1	31.4	
24.	Uttarakhand	60.0	56.7	58.5	52.8	42.8	47.7	55.1	46.5	50.8	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	41.9	41.3	41.7	25.4	25.4	25.4	30.5	30.1	30.3	18.0
	Bihar + Jharkhand	45.0	36.2	40.9	31.0	18.8	25.0	33.2	21.3	27.4	10.1
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	53.3	50.9	52.2	33.1	20.8	27.2	38.8	28.9	34.0	18.6
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	56.2	48.9	52.8	41.3	31.3	36.5	44.9	35.3	40.3	12.6
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	57.2	50.0	53.8	38.6	30.3	34.5	44.2	36.0	40.3	
	<b>95% CI</b>	53.1-61.3	45.6-54.4	50.8-56.8	35.7-41.5	27.4-33.2	32.4-36.6	42.1-46.3	33.8-38.2	38.8-41.8	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	27.2	23.2	25.2	15.6	11.4	13.4	18.6	14.4	16.5	

Base: All respondents



### 4.3.3 Misconception of HIV/AIDS Transmission by Background Characteristics

Table 4.18 shows the level of reported misconception by selected background characteristics of the respondents. As discussed in the earlier section, the proportion having no incorrect knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission was higher among males and urban respondents. The level of misconception declined sharply with the increase in education level of the respondents. Table analysis presented in Table 4.18 shows that incorrect belief was lowest among the respondents who were in some service compared to other occupational categories. The proportion having no incorrect knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission was higher among respondents who were exposed to any media compared to those who were not exposed to any media. The level of awareness in this respect did not vary much among the respondents belonging to different age groups.

Table 4.18: Percentage of respondents having various misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission by selected background characteristics (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Background characteristics	HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through mosquito bite	Having no in correct knowledge on transmission of HIV/AIDS
<b>Age</b>		
15-24 yrs	26.8	50.6
25-39 yrs	28.1	44.6
40-49 yrs	27.0	38.1
<b>Marital status</b>		
Currently married	27.5	42.0
Unmarried	27.4	54.2
Formerly married (Divorced/Separated/Widow)	26.0	31.2
<b>Education</b>		
Illiterate	20.9	14.1
Literate + Primary	31.8	29.8
Middle	33.3	44.2
Secondary + Higher secondary	28.5	59.2
Graduate and above	19.7	73.0
<b>Occupation</b>		
Labour (Skilled/Unskilled)	31.3	37.4
Service (Govt/Pvt)	24.1	65.3
Cultivator	33.7	32.0
Self employed	32.8	51.6
Transport worker/Driver	27.1	53.7
Housewife	23.9	40.5
Others	26.0	57.9
<b>Exposure to media*</b>		
Exposed	30.1	52.1
Not exposed	11.5	7.4

Base: All respondents

\* Exposed to Television/Radio/Newspapers/Magazines

#### 4.3.4 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 Population aged 15-49 years 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 4.19

The proportion of respondents with comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV Transmission and prevention has increased significantly from 18 percent in BSS 2001 to 29 percent in BSS 2006. In both the surveys the corresponding percentage was relatively higher among males and in urban areas.

Nearly half of the respondents in Kerala + Lakshadweep, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra and one-third to two-fifth of the respondents in Uttaranchal, Other North Eastern States, Haryana, Manipur, Punjab + Chandigarh, and Goa + Daman & Diu have comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention. Less than 15 percent of the respondents in Bihar, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal + A&N Islands reported awareness in this regard.

Table 4.19: Proportion of respondents with comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention by residence and gender

Sl. No	States/Group of States	BSS 2006									BSS 2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.6	33.5	45.8	19.1	11.0	15.1	30.5	17.5	24.1	17.8
2.	Assam	37.1	24.0	31.1	23.7	17.6	20.8	25.8	18.5	22.3	18.6
3.	Bihar	21.8	20.1	21.0	11.5	6.7	9.2	12.7	8.2	10.5	
4.	Chhattisgarh	32.1	23.4	27.9	11.6	10.4	11.0	16.3	13.3	14.8	
5.	Delhi	59.9	31.5	47.4	39.7	22.2	32.1	58.6	30.9	46.4	26.9
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	52.3	41.8	47.3	38.0	38.6	38.3	44.8	40.2	42.7	31.8
7.	Gujarat + DNH	23.4	24.1	23.7	22.9	13.4	18.3	23.1	17.6	20.4	15.1
8.	Haryana	45.9	35.0	40.9	41.2	24.5	33.5	42.7	27.7	35.8	8.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	45.6	51.1	48.0	43.5	44.2	43.9	43.8	44.9	44.3	3.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	27.4	20.6	24.4	20.2	8.1	14.4	22.3	11.4	17.2	8.1
11.	Jharkhand	36.8	15.2	26.8	28.0	6.0	17.2	30.3	8.2	19.6	
12.	Karnataka	24.1	17.2	20.8	27.1	14.7	21.0	26.0	15.6	20.9	37.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	54.8	46.2	50.4	54.2	49.6	51.8	54.3	48.8	51.5	6.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41.3	34.9	38.3	29.3	11.3	20.7	32.8	18.1	25.9	
15.	Maharashtra	61.9	39.6	51.7	44.9	31.2	38.3	53.0	35.0	44.5	21.2

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No	States/Group of States	BSS 2006									BSS 2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
16	Manipur	50.2	62.0	56.2	35.7	23.9	29.9	39.6	34.5	37.0	8.8
17.	Orissa	47.5	21.5	35.3	10.9	14.0	12.5	17.3	15.2	16.3	22.9
18.	Other North Eastern States	42.7	30.4	36.9	39.8	25.2	32.8	40.5	26.4	33.7	11.0
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	52.9	32.6	43.6	44.6	31.8	38.5	47.9	32.1	40.5	9.5
20.	Rajasthan	46.8	34.5	41.0	30.7	15.3	23.3	35.0	20.2	27.9	20.1
21.	Sikkim	21.8	20.4	21.2	15.8	13.7	14.8	16.6	14.5	15.6	11.5
22.	Tamil Nadu	31.7	21.7	26.7	33.2	20.2	26.6	32.5	20.9	26.7	20.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	42.8	27.5	35.6	21.8	14.5	18.3	26.8	17.5	22.3	
24.	Uttaranchal	43.7	32.4	38.6	39.3	21.1	29.9	40.7	24.0	32.4	
25.	West Bengal + A & N Islands	21.3	13.9	17.9	9.3	9.3	9.3	13.1	10.7	11.9	30.7
	Bihar+Jharkhand	32.0	16.8	25.0	19.1	6.4	12.8	21.6	8.2	15.1	35.1
	MP+Chhattisgarh	37.3	29.8	33.8	20.2	10.8	15.6	24.7	15.6	20.3	16.3
	UP+Uttaranchal	43.3	30.1	37.2	29.6	17.7	23.7	33.3	20.7	27.2	5.2
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	44.0	30.7	37.8	29.5	20.9	25.3	34.1	23.8	29.2	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	23.4	21.1	22.2	14.6	11.3	12.9	19.0	16.2	17.6	

Base: All Respondents





# Awareness and Prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Treatment Seeking Behaviour

This chapter highlights awareness of respondents (males and females aged 15 to 49 years) regarding Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), their symptoms and linkages with HIV/AIDS. The chapter also presents analysis of self-reported STDs and treatment seeking behaviour. The results presented in this chapter are based on the weighted data the details of which are described in Chapter 2 of this report.

## 5.1 Awareness of STDs

### 5.1.1 Ever Heard of STDs

In order to assess awareness on STDs, spontaneous answers were sought to a question that read as 'Have you ever heard of any diseases other than HIV/AIDS that can be transmitted through sexual contact?' While administering this question, appropriate local terminologies of 'STDs' (like *andruni bimariyan* in Hindi) were used. The respondents were not given any further description on STDs. The data generated is presented in Table 5.1.

At the national level, the awareness of STDs was 38 percent, which was significantly higher than BSS 2001 value of 31 percent. As observed in BSS 2001, BSS 2006 also shows that the proportion of the respondents who had ever heard of STDs was significantly higher in the urban than the rural areas (Table 5.1). However, in both the surveys, there was not much variation in this regard among the male and female respondents. Across states there were wide variations in the proportion of respondents who were aware of STDs. While Maharashtra (55%), Uttar Pradesh (53%), Other North Eastern States (50%) and Gujarat, Daman & Diu (65%) reported the highest awareness, it was lowest in Tamil Nadu (23%), Madhya Pradesh (15%), Bihar and Chhattisgarh (18%), and Jammu & Kashmir (9%).

The huge differences between BSS 2006 and BSS 2001 in the level of awareness about STDs among the respondents in some of the states needs further investigations. There has been a phenomenal increase in the level of awareness about STDs in the states of Orissa, Other North Eastern states, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Goa and Daman & Diu and Maharashtra, whereas, there has been a drastic decline in this regard in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Chandigarh and Tamil Nadu.

Table 5.1: Percentage of respondents who have ever heard of STDs by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.9	30.4	51.5	45.3	27.4	36.4	53.1	28.3	40.9	57.5
2.	Assam	54.9	57.4	56.1	44.8	50.4	47.5	46.3	51.4	48.8	36.0
3.	Bihar	30.4	30.1	30.3	23.2	8.6	16.0	24.1	10.9	17.7	
4.	Chhattisgarh	20.4	11.4	16.1	27.5	9.9	18.7	25.9	10.2	18.1	

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
5.	Delhi	46.5	46.7	46.6	26.9	48.7	36.4	45.2	46.8	45.9	33.4
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	31.5	56.9	43.6	41.1	56.6	48.2	36.5	56.8	46.0	6.5
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69.9	76.6	73.1	55.2	62.5	58.7	61.2	68.0	64.5	60.8
8.	Haryana	34.6	51.1	42.2	29.7	39.6	34.3	31.2	43.2	36.7	40.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	47.1	47.2	47.2	41.5	41.5	41.5	42.2	42.1	42.2	28.6
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.8	11.9	13.5	8.1	5.8	7.0	10.1	7.4	8.8	33.3
11.	Jharkhand	46.5	41.7	44.3	27.8	24.8	26.3	32.6	28.8	30.8	
12.	Karnataka	33.1	20.9	27.3	34.4	30.5	32.5	33.9	27.0	30.6	31.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	55.9	46.7	51.2	50.5	49.0	49.7	51.7	48.5	50.0	50.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25.7	36.3	30.7	5.4	12.6	8.9	11.4	19.5	15.2	
15.	Maharashtra	66.0	56.9	61.9	48.4	48.7	48.5	56.8	52.3	54.7	14.9
16.	Manipur	58.5	55.1	56.8	25.8	31.0	28.4	34.6	37.7	36.1	31.3
17.	Orissa	31.5	47.1	38.8	27.7	54.7	41.2	28.4	53.5	40.8	26.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	53.7	44.5	49.3	56.1	42.6	49.6	55.5	43.1	49.5	31.8
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	37.8	33.6	35.9	40.9	30.3	35.8	39.7	31.5	35.8	51.3
20.	Rajasthan	46.3	32.8	40.0	37.5	21.7	29.9	39.9	24.5	32.5	14.1
21.	Sikkim	58.3	48.9	54.2	17.9	20.3	19.0	23.3	23.9	23.6	14.1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	26.0	22.0	24.0	29.1	15.4	22.2	27.6	18.4	23.0	37.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	46.3	60.3	52.8	45.5	60.2	52.6	45.7	60.3	52.6	
24.	Uttarakhand	20.1	34.6	26.7	28.1	29.4	28.8	25.6	30.8	28.2	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.8	37.5	31.8	21.2	22.8	21.9	22.9	27.2	25.0	33.2
	Bihar + Jharkhand	38.4	36.0	37.3	25.4	16.8	21.2	27.4	19.5	23.6	28.6
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	23.0	23.9	23.4	16.4	11.4	14.0	18.2	14.8	16.6	19.8
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	33.6	47.9	40.2	37.2	45.4	41.1	36.3	46.0	40.9	19.3
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	45.4	42.7	44.1	35.1	34.7	34.9	38.2	37.1	37.7	
	<b>95% CI</b>	41.4-49.4	38.5-46.9	41.2-47.0	32.4-37.8	31.9-37.5	32.9-36.9	36.2-40.2	35.0-39.2	36.2-39.2	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	36.3	35.2	35.9	29.6	28.5	29.1	31.3	30.2	30.8	

Base: All respondents

### 5.1.2 Awareness of Linkage between STDs and HIV/AIDS

World over the epidemiological data shows that since major modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS and STIs are same, those suffering from STIs are at higher risk of contracting the HIV/AIDS virus. In order to gauge the awareness of respondents about the linkage between STDs and HIV/AIDS, respondents were asked whether a person suffering from STDs had a higher chance of HIV/AIDS exposure. No further illustrations on this issue were given to the respondents and spontaneous responses were recorded. The proportion of respondents who affirmed that a relationship existed between HIV/AIDS and STDs is presented in Table 5.2.

At all India level, knowledge about the linkage between STDs and HIV/AIDS had increased from 18 percent in BSS 2001 to 24 percent in BSS 2006. As expected, it was higher in the urban

Table 5.2: Percentage of respondents aware of the linkage between STDs and HIV/AIDS by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63.9	27.9	46.3	38.1	25.9	32.1	45.7	26.5	36.2	40.5
2.	Assam	24.8	21.7	23.4	20.0	18.7	19.4	20.7	19.2	20.0	21.8
3.	Bihar	24.5	25.0	24.7	19.6	6.9	13.4	20.2	8.9	14.7	
4.	Chhattisgarh	14.9	8.5	11.9	23.9	7.9	15.9	21.8	8.0	15.0	
5.	Delhi	33.6	36.5	34.9	19.6	37.7	27.5	32.7	36.6	34.4	24.0
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	20.9	18.8	19.9	29.5	37.0	33.0	25.4	28.1	26.7	5.1
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.2	49.5	44.5	29.7	35.8	32.7	34.0	41.2	37.4	23.4
8.	Haryana	29.9	30.8	30.3	26.1	19.1	22.9	27.3	22.7	25.2	28.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	44.8	39.7	42.6	39.1	33.7	36.4	39.9	34.3	37.1	21.9
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.6	9.8	11.3	6.8	3.4	5.2	8.5	5.1	6.9	20.8
11.	Jharkhand	34.3	31.2	32.8	20.8	18.8	19.8	24.3	21.8	23.1	
12.	Karnataka	24.9	13.7	19.5	25.9	24.0	25.0	25.5	20.3	23.0	24.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	11.9	9.5	10.7	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.6	9.9	10.2	40.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21.8	27.9	24.7	3.7	8.6	6.0	9.0	14.2	11.5	
15.	Maharashtra	29.0	23.6	26.5	20.6	14.9	17.8	24.6	18.8	21.8	12.8
16.	Manipur	38.6	45.2	42.0	21.5	18.3	20.0	26.1	25.8	25.9	22.1
17.	Orissa	27.1	13.9	20.9	15.5	15.3	15.4	17.6	15.0	16.3	15.6
18.	Other North Eastern States	41.2	23.3	32.7	42.1	21.3	32.0	41.9	21.7	32.2	26.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	27.5	23.9	25.9	31.9	22.5	27.4	30.2	23.1	26.9	35.9
20.	Rajasthan	40.2	24.8	33.0	32.0	13.2	22.9	34.2	16.2	25.6	9.3
21.	Sikkim	42.3	31.5	37.5	14.5	16.1	15.2	18.2	18.0	18.1	9.7
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	23.2	17.4	20.3	25.9	13.1	19.4	24.6	15.1	19.8	26.6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	35.7	38.8	37.1	35.7	25.1	30.6	35.7	28.2	32.1	
24.	Uttarakhand	17.8	19.1	18.4	21.9	13.3	17.5	20.6	14.8	17.7	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	21.0	28.2	24.4	13.1	11.8	12.5	15.5	16.7	16.1	13.7
Bihar + Jharkhand		29.3	28.1	28.8	20.0	13.0	16.6	21.5	15.2	18.4	11.7
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		18.4	18.2	18.3	13.7	8.3	11.1	15.0	11.0	13.1	11.5
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		27.0	29.2	28.0	29.1	19.5	24.5	28.6	21.8	25.3	10.8
<b>All India (2006)</b>		31.0	26.8	29.0	24.6	17.6	21.2	26.6	20.3	23.5	
<b>95% CI</b>		27.3-34.7	23.0-30.6	26.3-31.7	22.1-27.1	15.2-20.0	19.5-22.9	24.7-28.5	18.5-22.1	22.2-24.8	
<b>All India (2001)</b>		26.8	21.5	24.2	19.5	16.1	14.9	21.4	15.3	18.4	

Base: All respondents

areas at 29 percent as compared to 21 percent in the rural areas. While Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat (37%), Andhra Pradesh (36%), Delhi (34%) reported considerable high awareness, the states reporting low awareness were Kerala and Lakshadweep (10%), Bihar and Chhattisgarh (15%), Orissa (16%), Madhya Pradesh (12%) and Jammu & Kashmir (7%).

Male respondents had higher awareness than their female counterparts across most states. Only in few states, viz. Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Gujarat, the female respondents had relatively higher levels of awareness than their male counterparts.

### 5.1.3 Awareness of STD Symptoms

Both male and female respondents were asked whether they were aware of one or more STD symptoms in men and women. The interviewer did not read out the symptoms and recorded all spontaneous responses. Symptoms reported by the sample respondents were tabulated and are presented in Tables 5.3 and 5.4.

Table 5.3 shows the proportion of respondents (both male and female) who had correctly identified at least one STD symptom in women. Awareness of any of the following five symptoms in women was considered as valid response:

- Lower abdominal pain
- Foul smelling discharge
- Burning pain during urination
- Genital ulcer/sore
- Pain during intercourse

The proportion of respondents (both male and female) who had correctly identified at least one STD symptom in men is shown in Table 5.4. Awareness of any of the following three symptoms in men was considered as a correct response:

- Foul smelling discharge
- Burning pain during urination
- Genital ulcer/sore

It was found that, female respondents were more aware of the STD symptoms among women as compared to male respondents. Similarly, high awareness in case of male STD symptoms was found among male respondents. The comparison of the results with BSS 2001 shows that awareness of STD symptoms among men as well as women has decreased in many states (Table 5.3 and Table 5.4).

Table 5.3: Percentage of respondents aware of common STD symptoms among women by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.3	30.1	50.1	41.4	26.9	34.3	49.6	27.9	38.9	40.0
2.	Assam	30.4	42.9	36.2	22.5	37.4	29.7	23.7	38.2	30.7	21.5
3.	Bihar	23.3	23.5	23.4	13.3	7.0	10.2	14.5	8.8	11.7	
4.	Chhattisgarh	17.2	8.5	13.0	23.6	6.7	15.2	22.1	7.1	14.7	

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
5.	Delhi	32.8	44.6	38.0	15.6	44.4	28.2	31.7	44.6	37.3	24.2
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	11.4	40.1	25.1	21.3	28.9	24.8	16.6	34.4	24.9	4.3
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	59.0	70.7	64.5	45.7	54.3	49.9	51.1	60.7	55.7	47.6
8.	Haryana	24.1	44.7	33.6	19.6	35.0	26.7	21.0	38.0	28.9	28.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	35.1	40.6	37.5	26.8	36.2	31.5	27.8	36.6	32.2	20.4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.2	10.1	11.3	5.5	4.7	5.1	7.4	6.1	6.8	22.1
11.	Jharkhand	38.3	28.7	33.9	23.4	20.3	21.8	27.3	22.3	24.8	
12.	Karnataka	12.9	16.3	14.5	19.2	28.5	23.8	16.9	24.1	20.4	8.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	21.6	28.7	25.3	19.1	30.1	24.8	19.6	29.8	24.9	29.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19.1	34.2	26.2	3.1	10.8	6.8	7.8	17.5	12.4	
15.	Maharashtra	34.0	49.9	41.2	32.5	39.2	35.8	33.2	44.0	38.3	12.7
16.	Manipur	25.3	50.8	38.3	10.4	26.9	18.6	14.4	33.5	23.9	9.1
17.	Orissa	22.1	39.6	30.3	19.6	43.3	31.4	20.0	42.7	31.2	18.7
18.	Other North Eastern States	25.6	37.6	31.3	26.9	33.3	30.0	26.6	34.3	30.3	21.7
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	24.3	32.3	28.0	21.4	29.6	25.3	22.5	30.6	26.3	35.8
20.	Rajasthan	34.2	28.1	31.3	28.9	19.7	24.5	30.3	21.8	26.3	9.1
21.	Sikkim	21.1	30.5	25.3	4.9	8.7	6.6	7.0	11.5	9.1	10.0
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	16.0	14.8	15.4	20.2	10.7	15.4	18.3	12.6	15.4	14.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	24.5	55.0	38.7	30.1	50.5	39.9	28.8	51.5	39.6	
24.	Uttarakhand	13.6	30.9	21.4	20.3	24.2	22.3	18.2	25.9	22.1	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.2	31.0	22.6	13.7	19.1	16.3	14.1	22.7	18.2	25.1
	Bihar+Jharkhand	30.6	26.1	28.5	18.2	13.7	16.0	20.1	15.5	17.9	16.9
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	18.1	21.4	19.7	13.3	8.8	11.1	14.6	12.2	13.5	11.4
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	19.1	43.4	30.4	25.4	38.0	31.5	23.9	39.2	31.2	13.6
<b>All India (2006)</b>		29.5	37.0	33.0	23.9	29.0	26.4	25.6	31.4	28.4	
<b>95% CI</b>		25.9-33.1	32.9-41.1	30.3-35.7	21.6-26.2	26.4-31.6	24.6-28.2	23.8-27.4	29.4-33.4	27.1-29.7	
<b>All India (2001)</b>		36.1	34.6	35.5	29.4	27.7	28.7	31.1	29.5	30.4	

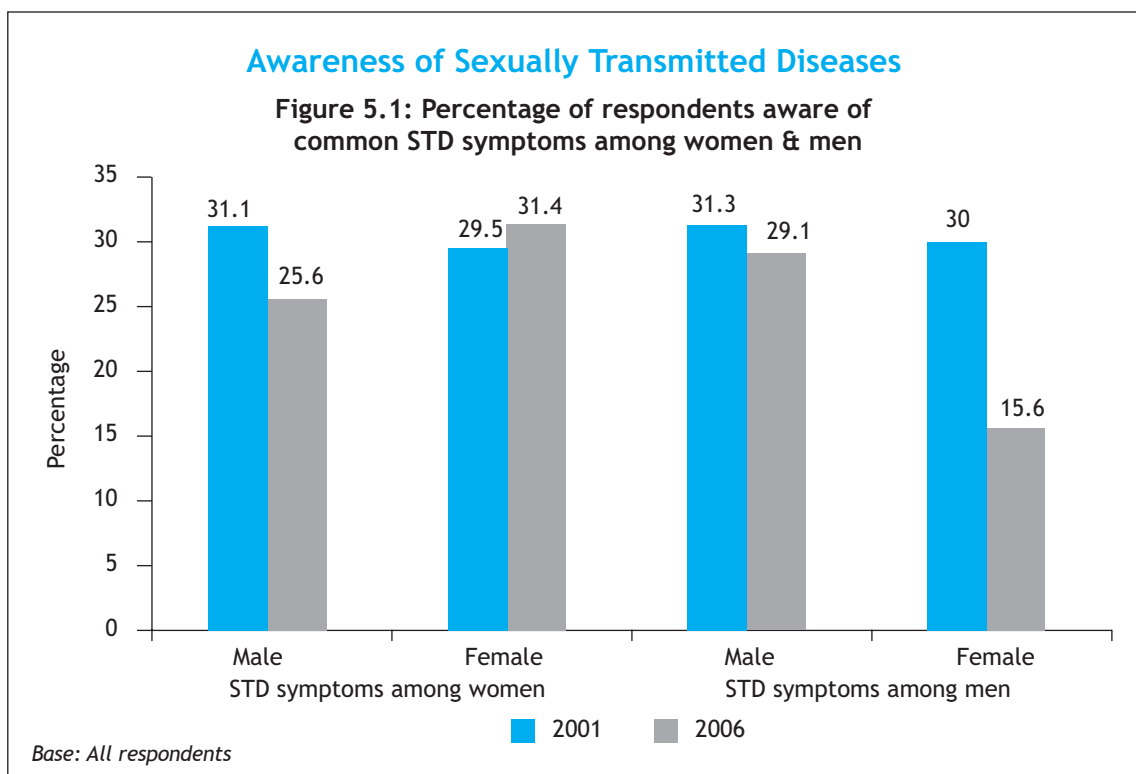
Base: All respondents

Table 5.4: Percentage of respondents aware of common STD symptoms among men by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.9	20.9	38.8	39.8	20.4	30.2	44.5	20.6	32.7	39.4
2.	Assam	43.5	10.9	28.5	34.8	7.1	21.4	36.2	7.6	22.4	15.8
3.	Bihar	22.9	13.1	18.4	13.6	2.4	8.1	14.7	3.6	9.3	
4.	Chhattisgarh	14.9	5.3	10.3	19.7	4.6	12.2	18.6	4.7	11.7	
5.	Delhi	37.7	29.9	34.3	21.5	18.1	20.0	36.6	29.2	33.3	15.1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	19.9	14.5	17.3	26.6	14.7	21.1	23.4	14.6	19.3	4.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63.7	45.5	55.2	48.9	35.1	42.2	54.9	39.2	47.4	31.8
8.	Haryana	20.2	19.7	19.9	26.1	13.2	20.1	24.2	15.2	20.1	15.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31.1	17.3	25.1	28.6	15.7	22.1	28.9	15.9	22.4	12.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.0	4.2	8.5	5.7	1.5	3.7	7.5	2.2	5.1	12.2
11.	Jharkhand	39.8	11.7	26.8	24.9	8.1	16.6	28.8	9.0	19.2	
12.	Karnataka	26.0	9.6	18.1	27.8	12.8	20.4	27.1	11.7	19.6	12.7
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	24.7	12.1	18.2	27.6	13.2	20.2	27.0	13.0	19.7	20.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20.5	24.9	22.6	3.6	5.0	4.3	8.6	10.7	9.6	
15.	Maharashtra	47.0	23.4	36.3	39.9	25.4	32.8	43.3	24.5	34.4	10.3
16.	Manipur	37.2	14.4	25.6	17.0	8.0	12.5	22.4	9.7	16.1	13.5
17.	Orissa	29.6	16.3	23.4	25.0	25.3	25.1	25.8	23.9	24.9	19.5
18.	Other North Eastern States	40.8	13.0	27.6	41.5	16.7	29.5	41.4	15.8	29.1	18.5
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	28.3	17.7	23.4	32.0	20.3	26.4	30.5	19.3	25.3	27.1
20.	Rajasthan	36.7	17.6	27.7	30.1	12.1	21.4	31.8	13.5	23.1	5.9
21.	Sikkim	32.5	8.1	21.7	7.8	3.1	5.6	11.1	3.7	7.7	9.7
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	16.9	7.2	12.1	20.4	7.1	13.7	18.8	7.2	13.0	14.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	40.7	16.8	29.6	31.9	19.1	25.8	34.0	18.5	26.7	
24.	Uttarakhand	15.8	9.5	12.9	21.4	7.7	14.3	19.6	8.2	13.9	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.6	16.7	16.7	14.3	6.8	10.7	15.0	9.8	12.5	25.1
Bihar + Jharkhand		31.1	12.4	22.5	19.1	5.3	12.3	21.0	6.3	13.9	12.1
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		17.7	15.1	16.5	11.6	4.9	8.3	13.3	7.6	10.6	8.1
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		28.6	13.3	21.5	26.8	13.6	20.5	27.3	13.5	20.7	8.2
All India (2006)		34.8	18.8	27.3	26.6	14.3	20.6	29.1	15.6	22.6	
95% CI		31.0-38.6	15.7-21.9	24.8-29.8	24.1-29.1	12.3-16.3	19.0-22.2	27.2-31.0	14.1-17.1	21.4-23.8	
All India (2001)		36.2	35.1	35.8	29.6	28.2	29.0	31.3	30.0	30.7	

Base: All respondents



#### 5.1.4 Awareness of STDs and their Symptoms by Background Characteristics

In this section an attempt has been made to analyse awareness of STDs and their symptoms among the respondents by their background characteristics. The analysis has been presented in Table 5.5. The table shows that high proportion of men and women in middle age group (25-39 years) was aware of STDs and their symptoms. The awareness was higher among urban respondents than their rural counterparts. It was also revealed that the awareness of STDs and their symptoms has increased with the increase in the education level of respondents. Similarly, a higher level of awareness was found among respondents engaged in Government or private services or self employed. The level of awareness about STDs and their symptoms was significantly higher among the respondents who were exposed to any media compared to those who were not exposed to any media.

Table 5.5: Percentage of respondents aware of STDs and their symptoms by selected background characteristics (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Background characteristics	Percentage of respondents			
	Ever heard of STDs	Aware of the linkage between STDs and HIV/AIDS	Aware of common STD symptoms among women	Aware of common STD symptoms among men
<b>Age</b>				
15-24 yrs	33.5	22.4	22.9	18.6
25-39 yrs	39.3	24.8	28.8	22.8
40-49 yrs	34.5	20.3	25.8	20.4
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	38.2	26.6	25.6	29.1
Female	37.1	20.3	31.4	15.6

(Contd.)

Background characteristics	Percentage of respondents			
	Ever heard of STDs	Aware of the linkage between STDs and HIV/AIDS	Aware of common STD symptoms among women	Aware of common STD symptoms among men
<b>Marital status</b>				
Currently married	37.3	23.1	28.0	21.3
Unmarried	33.9	23.2	21.6	20.0
Formerly married (Divorced/ Separated/Widow)	35.6	18.5	28.2	15.8
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	44.1	29.0	33.0	27.3
Rural	34.9	21.2	26.4	20.6
<b>Education</b>				
Illiterate	20.6	8.8	16.0	8.8
Literate + Primary	25.4	14.2	18.8	14.0
Middle	31.9	19.9	22.9	17.5
Secondary + Higher secondary	42.0	27.9	29.2	24.5
Graduate and above	63.3	46.4	46.4	42.2
<b>Occupation</b>				
Labour (Skilled/unskilled)	31.0	19.8	20.4	20.1
Service (Govt/Pvt)	54.6	40.1	38.6	39.6
Cultivator	27.0	17.9	18.3	19.8
Self employed	43.3	30.0	30.0	29.4
Transport worker/Driver	39.6	28.2	24.2	29.0
Housewife	36.8	20.1	30.7	14.8
Others	35.8	24.1	23.2	20.1
<b>Exposure to media *</b>				
Exposed	40.4	26.0	28.8	23.5
Not exposed	13.4	4.3	9.9	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>22.6</b>

Base: All respondents

\* Exposed to Television/Radio/Newspapers/Magazines

## 5.2 STD Prevalence

In order to gauge the prevalence of STDs among the respondents, both male and female respondents were asked whether they had experienced the symptoms of abnormal genital discharge or ulcer/sore in genital area in the last 12 months. The questions asked were:

- Have you had a thick yellowish/greenish discharge with foul smell from your penis/vagina in the last 12 months?
- Have you had an ulcer or sore in your genital area in the last 12 months?

The analysis of the self-reported data on STD prevalence is presented in Table 5.6, Table 5.7 and Table 5.8.



Table 5.6: Percentage of respondents reporting incidence of genital discharge in last 12 months by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.9	1.9	1.4	2.0	4.4	3.2	1.7	3.7	2.7	4.8
2.	Assam	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.8	1.4
3.	Bihar	0.5	2.6	1.4	0.5	2.0	1.2	0.5	2.0	1.3	
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	4.3	3.1	1.9	3.8	2.8	
5.	Delhi	0.5	6.5	3.1	1.2	5.9	3.3	0.5	6.4	3.1	6.6
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	1.8	9.6	5.5	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.9	6.0	3.8	0.2
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.8	5.0	2.7	0.9	6.8	3.8	0.9	6.1	3.4	4.7
8.	Haryana	0.8	10.2	5.1	2.5	16.5	9.0	2.0	14.5	7.8	8.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.2	3.2	1.5		5.8	2.9	0.0	5.5	2.7	1.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.0	6.5	4.0	3.2	7.3	5.2	2.9	7.1	4.9	4.3
11.	Jharkhand	1.0	4.1	2.4	0.5	4.9	2.6	0.6	4.7	2.6	
12.	Karnataka	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.5	3.6
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	6.7	6.2	6.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.1	4.8	2.9	2.5	6.0	4.2	2.1	5.7	3.8	
15.	Maharashtra	3.2	4.8	3.9	2.0	7.3	4.5	2.6	6.2	4.3	2.9
16.	Manipur	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.6
17.	Orissa	0.4	11.8	5.7	3.9	10.7	7.3	3.3	10.9	7.0	1.6
18.	Other North Eastern States	4.2	6.2	5.1	1.9	3.6	2.7	2.4	4.2	3.3	1.0
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	1.0	5.9	3.2	1.4	3.3	2.3	1.2	4.2	2.6	3.4
20.	Rajasthan	0.4	5.0	2.5	1.5	6.2	3.8	1.2	5.9	3.4	4.7
21.	Sikkim	1.4	2.1	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.5
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.1	1.8	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1.0	3.7	2.2	1.5	10.9	6.0	1.4	9.3	5.1	
24.	Uttarakhand	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.5	4.2	3.3	2.1	3.7	2.9	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.0
Bihar+Jharkhand		0.7	3.3	1.9	0.5	3.4	1.9	0.5	3.4	1.9	3.1
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		1.3	3.5	2.3	2.3	5.1	3.6	2.0	4.7	3.3	5.7
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		1.1	3.0	2.0	2.0	7.7	4.7	1.8	6.6	4.1	6.7
<b>All India (2006)</b>		1.4	3.9	2.6	1.7	5.9	3.7	1.6	5.3	3.4	
<b>95% CI</b>		0.5-2.3	2.1-5.7	1.6-3.6	1.0-2.4	4.6-7.2	3.0-4.4	1.1-2.1	4.3-6.3	2.8-4.0	
<b>All India (2001)</b>		1.2	5.0	3.2	1.9	7.3	4.6	1.8	6.6	4.3	

Base: All respondents

The prevalence rate of genital discharge in last 12 months varied considerably from one state to another. Across states, relatively higher prevalence rates were reported from Haryana (8%) followed by Orissa (7%). Incidentally, Haryana had reported highest prevalence at the time of BSS 2001 as well. Very low prevalence (around 1%) was reported from Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Bihar, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar islands and Manipur (Table 5.6).

The variance between male and female respondents reporting genital discharge within the reference period was quite prominent across all the states with greater percentage of females reporting genital discharge. In majority of the states, a higher proportion of respondents experiencing this symptom were observed in rural areas than the urban areas. The data also shows that the prevalence of genital discharge was relatively more among the rural women than women residing in the urban area. The higher prevalence in rural women could be due to reporting of any vaginal discharge as a discharge due to STDs.

Compared to the prevalence of genital discharge, the prevalence of genital sore/ulcer was found to be considerably low. The prevalence was high in Orissa (6%) followed by Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra (4%). The states reporting very low prevalence were Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Sikkim. In many of the states, the symptom of genital ulcer was prevalent more among the females than males (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Percentage of respondents reporting incidence of genital ulcer/sore in last 12 months by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.2	2.2	2.2	5.8	4.9	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.7
2.	Assam	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
3.	Bihar	0.5	3.4	1.9	1.1	3.3	2.2	1.1	3.3	2.2	
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
5.	Delhi	2.5	3.7	3.0	2.8	3.9	3.3	2.5	3.7	3.0	3.8
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.3
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.0	4.2	2.5	0.9	3.5	2.1	0.9	3.8	2.3	3.4
8.	Haryana	1.5	3.2	2.3	1.5	5.4	3.3	1.5	4.7	3.0	2.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	2.3	1.3	0.3	2.2	1.2	1.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.7	0.9	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.6
11.	Jharkhand	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.9	
12.	Karnataka	0.2	2.5	1.3	0.1	2.2	1.1	0.2	2.3	1.2	2.5
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	4.3	1.7	3.0	4.2	2.1	3.1	4.2	2.0	3.1	2.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.6	
15.	Maharashtra	5.4	3.6	4.6	1.9	4.7	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.9	1.9
16.	Manipur	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	1.3
17.	Orissa	0.8	9.0	4.6	4.0	8.2	6.1	3.5	8.3	5.9	1.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.7
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	4.2	2.3	3.3	3.9	0.8	2.4	4.0	1.4	2.8	1.7
20.	Rajasthan	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.8	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.2
21.	Sikkim	3.7	2.3	3.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.6

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	2.5	2.1	2.3	1.2	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.8	2.5	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.5	1.8	2.8	2.3	
24.	Uttarakhand	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.1	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.6	0.7
	Bihar + Jharkhand	1.4	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.0
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	3.5
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.7	
	<b>95% CI</b>	1.3-3.5	1.5-4.3	1.7-3.5	1.5-3.3	2.2-4.2	2.1-3.5	2.8-4.0	2.4-3.8	2.2-3.2	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	

Base: All respondents

Table 5.8 presents self-reported STD prevalence among the sample respondents. Here, self-reported STD prevalence implies proportion of respondents who reported genital discharge or ulcer/sore or both within the reference period of last 12 months.

It was found that there was a wide variation in self-reported STD prevalence across states/group of states, ranging between two percent each in Sikkim, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and 11 percent in Orissa followed by Haryana (9%). Besides Orissa and Haryana, a relatively high prevalence was also reported from Uttar Pradesh (7%), Kerala (6%), Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra (6%). Across most of the states, the proportion was higher in the rural areas and among female respondents.

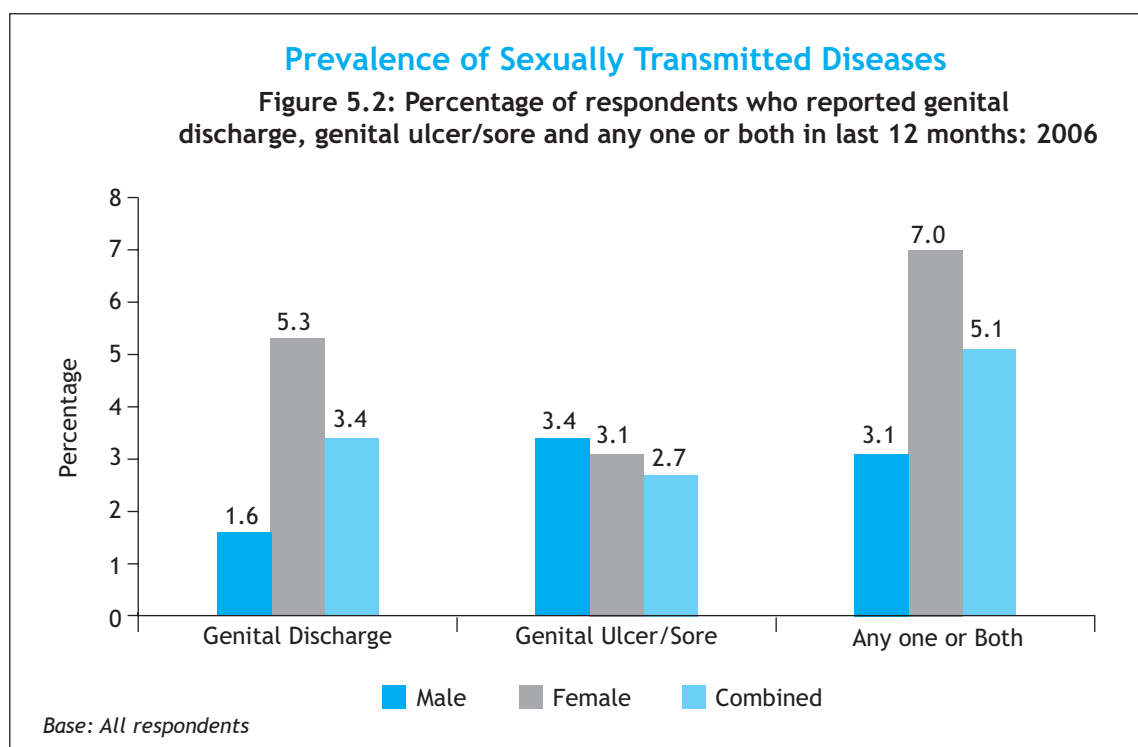


Table 5.8: Percentage of respondents who reported genital discharge or genital ulcer/sore or both in last 12 months by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.4	3.6	3.0	6.1	8.0	7.1	5.0	6.7	5.9	7.2
2.	Assam	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.8	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.1
3.	Bihar	1.0	4.2	2.5	1.5	3.5	2.5	1.5	3.6	2.5	
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.7	3.4	2.5	2.0	4.8	3.4	1.9	4.5	3.2	
5.	Delhi	2.8	8.7	5.4	3.6	6.5	4.8	2.8	8.6	5.4	9.8
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	2.7	10.1	6.2	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	6.3	4.5	0.4
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.3	8.4	4.6	1.8	9.5	5.5	1.6	9.1	5.2	6.9
8.	Haryana	1.8	11.2	6.1	3.6	19.1	10.8	3.0	16.6	9.3	10.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.6	3.4	1.9	0.3	5.9	3.1	0.3	5.6	3.0	2.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.1	6.6	4.7	4.3	7.5	5.8	3.9	7.2	5.5	5.4
11.	Jharkhand	2.8	5.3	4.0	3.8	6.7	5.2	3.5	6.4	4.9	0.0
12.	Karnataka	1.0	3.1	2.0	1.4	2.5	2.0	1.3	2.8	2.0	4.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	7.5	6.4	6.9	6.7	5.8	6.3	6.9	6.0	6.4	2.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.6	6.2	4.8	4.3	7.6	5.9	4.1	7.2	5.6	
15.	Maharashtra	6.6	6.8	6.7	2.5	9.0	5.7	4.4	8.1	6.1	4.2
16.	Manipur	2.2	2.6	2.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.0
17.	Orissa	1.1	16.6	8.4	5.9	16.3	11.1	5.1	16.3	10.6	2.5
18.	Other North Eastern States	5.3	7.3	6.3	3.4	4.3	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.4	1.2
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	4.7	7.6	6.1	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9
20.	Rajasthan	1.7	5.8	3.6	3.5	7.0	5.2	3.0	6.7	4.8	5.5
21.	Sikkim	4.6	3.6	4.2	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	0.9
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	2.7	2.3	2.5	1.2	3.2	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.4	1.6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1.4	5.5	3.3	3.3	12.4	7.6	2.8	10.8	6.6	
24.	Uttarakhand	2.0	2.9	2.4	3.5	4.7	4.1	3.0	4.2	3.6	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.5
Bihar + Jharkhand		1.9	4.8	3.2	2.8	5.1	3.9	2.6	5.1	3.8	3.9
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		2.7	4.8	3.7	3.2	6.1	4.6	3.0	5.8	4.3	7.7
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		1.7	4.2	2.9	3.4	8.7	5.9	3.0	7.7	5.2	7.3
<b>All India (2006)</b>		3.1	5.7	4.3	3.4	7.6	5.4	3.1	7.0	5.1	
<b>95% CI</b>		1.8-4.4	3.7-7.7	3.1-5.5	2.3-4.5	6.1-9.1	4.5-6.3	2.3-3.9	5.9-8.1	4.4-5.8	
<b>All India (2001)</b>		2.6	6.1	4.4	3.4	8.1	5.9	3.1	7.6	5.4	

Base: All respondents

The results must be interpreted with great caution, as they are based on self-reporting by respondents. There are enough possibilities of “under reporting”, “misreporting” and “over reporting” as well. Most STDs among women are asymptomatic and the data here represents only the symptomatic STDs.

### 5.3 STD Treatment Seeking Behaviour

The treatment seeking behaviour with regard to last episode of STDs was captured in the form of type of treatment sought by those who had reported to have experienced either or both the STD symptoms (genital discharge and genital sore/ulcer) during last 12 months. Further, the preferred source of treatment for any STD problem in the future was ascertained from all the respondents.

Table 5.9 shows that among the respondents who reportedly suffered from any STD symptom during last 12 months, 56 percent sought treatment from one or the other healthcare providers like traditional healer, trained village worker, private hospital/clinic and government hospitals in the last episode of STDs. There was no significant variation in this regard between BSS 2001 and BSS 2006. As expected higher proportion of respondents in urban (61%) than the rural (55%) areas sought treatment of STD symptoms from any healthcare provider.

Table 5.9: Percentage of respondents who sought treatment from any healthcare provider during last episode of STDs by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.1	45.2	60.1	81.0	44.4	60.4	81.1	44.5	60.3	84.0
2.	Assam	57.3	82.9	68.4	52.2	56.3	54.3	52.8	58.7	55.9	69.6
3.	Bihar	45.2	53.0	51.3	16.4	58.0	45.0	18.8	57.4	45.8	
4.	Chhattisgarh	32.2	48.5	42.7	45.0	46.9	46.4	42.3	47.2	45.7	
5.	Delhi	71.5	46.2	53.5	63.2	73.4	69.1	70.8	47.5	54.4	66.7
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	71.0	29.9	39.2	64.0	93.3	76.9	67.1	43.7	51.6	74.4
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	85.1	63.4	66.6	40.9	48.0	46.9	55.6	53.6	53.9	57.7
8.	Haryana	36.6	64.3	59.9	61.0	60.4	60.5	56.5	61.2	60.4	36.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86.9	61.4	66.4	100.0	63.5	65.2	96.9	63.4	65.3	61.1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	39.4	35.7	37.1	50.7	33.7	40.2	48.1	34.2	39.5	57.0
11.	Jharkhand	80.1	74.8	76.8	60.0	73.5	68.5	64.2	73.7	70.2	
12.	Karnataka	66.0	100.0	91.4	100.0	87.0	91.7	90.2	92.3	91.6	46.1
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	35.0	16.9	26.4	30.9	38.5	34.6	31.9	33.4	32.6	59.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40.1	78.5	63.1	40.4	56.6	50.4	40.3	62.1	53.6	
15.	Maharashtra	80.1	95.2	87.1	80.2	90.1	87.9	80.1	92.0	87.5	80.8
16.	Manipur	81.0	75.6	78.0	33.2	35.5	34.3	41.9	44.6	43.2	60.6
17.	Orissa	35.2	65.7	63.5	42.6	46.6	45.5	42.3	49.7	47.9	75.8
18.	Other North Eastern States	33.1	58.3	47.1	37.4	74.4	57.3	36.0	68.9	53.9	84.4
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	75.3	61.5	67.3	78.4	70.2	74.8	77.2	65.4	71.2	76.1
20.	Rajasthan	63.2	40.5	46.0	72.6	49.9	57.9	71.2	47.8	55.5	45.8
21.	Sikkim	89.0	61.7	78.5	70.4	34.2	51.4	76.3	40.0	58.5	68.4

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	83.3	93.7	88.1	87.5	63.6	70.0	84.7	75.0	78.9	75.6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	46.1	65.2	60.8	47.3	42.4	43.5	47.2	45.0	45.5	
24.	Uttarakhand	68.4	55.5	61.4	66.0	48.0	55.4	66.5	49.3	56.5	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	71.9	52.8	62.5	84.4	45.1	66.5	80.0	48.1	65.1	58.5
	Bihar + Jharkhand	70.7	65.0	66.8	47.0	67.5	60.1	49.6	67.2	60.9	56.7
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	37.9	68.0	56.4	42.6	52.6	49.0	41.4	56.1	50.8	45.0
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	58.7	62.1	61.0	56.6	43.6	47.5	56.9	46.0	49.2	42.3
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	65.1	58.2	60.7	55.6	54.1	54.6	58.4	55.3	56.4	
	<b>95% CI</b>	61.4	54.2	57.8	53.0	51.2	52.6	56.4	53.1	54.9	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		68.8	62.2	63.6	58.2	57.0	56.6	60.4	57.5	57.9	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	72.2	61.6	65.2	62.7	52.6	56.0	65.7	55.3	58.8	

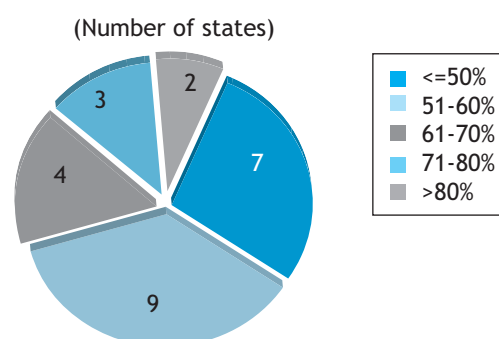
Base: Those who reported either or both symptoms of STDs in last 12 months

Across states the proportion of respondents who sought treatment from any healthcare provider was significantly higher in the states of Karnataka (92%), Maharashtra (88%), Tamil Nadu (79%), Punjab and Chandigarh (71%) and Jharkhand (70%). Less than two-fifths of the respondents in Kerala and Lakshadweep and Jammu & Kashmir went to any healthcare provider for the treatment of STD symptoms.

Table 5.10 presents the proportion of the respondents who reportedly suffered from any of the specific STD symptoms in the last 12 months and visited government health facility during the last episode. Since the number of such respondents was relatively less and varied considerably from state to state, the data must be interpreted with caution.

### Treatment Seeking Behaviour for STDs

**Figure 5.3: Distribution of states by percentage of respondents who sought treatment from any healthcare provider during last episode of STD**



Base: Those who reported either or both symptoms of STDs in last 12 months

At the national level, the proportion of respondents seeking treatment for STDs from government hospitals/clinics has increased from 23 percent at the time of BSS 2001 to 26 percent during BSS 2006. Such an increase was reported among females and in rural areas.

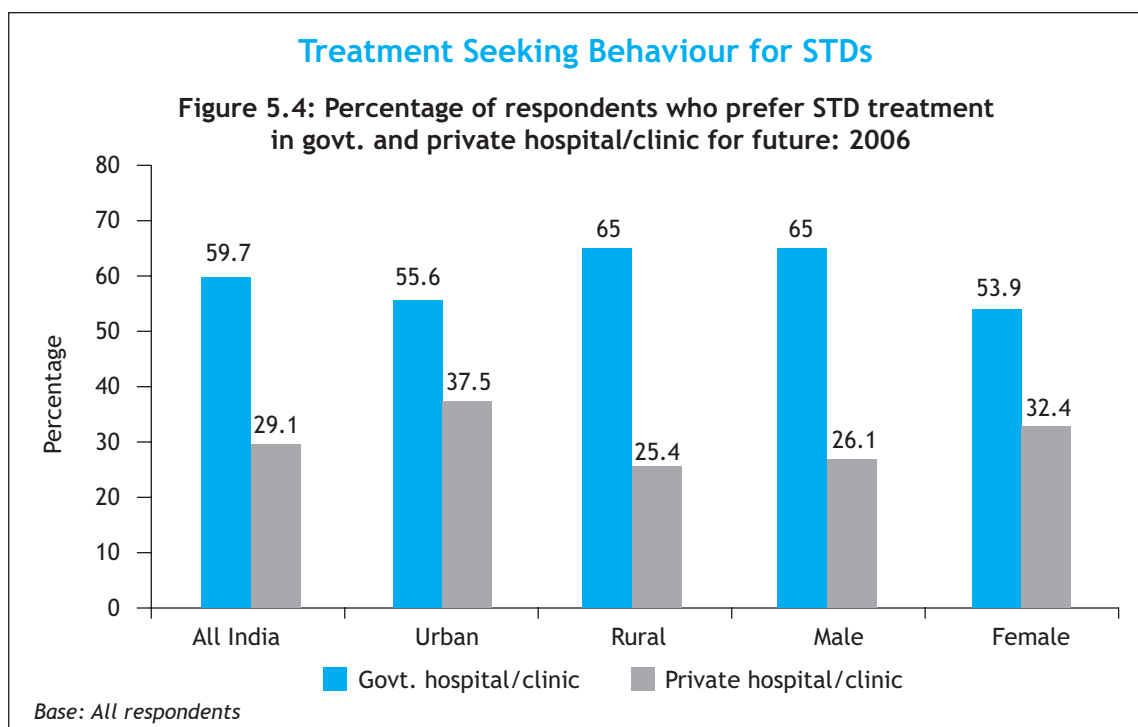
Proportion of respondents (who suffered from at least one STD symptom in the last 12 months) seeking treatment from a government facility was higher in Maharashtra (48%), Karnataka (44%) and Himachal Pradesh (39%) whereas Kerala and Lakshadweep (4%) reported least utilisation of a government facility for STD treatment (Table 5.10).

Table 5.10: Percentage of respondents seeking STD treatment in a govt. hospital/ clinic during the last episode by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

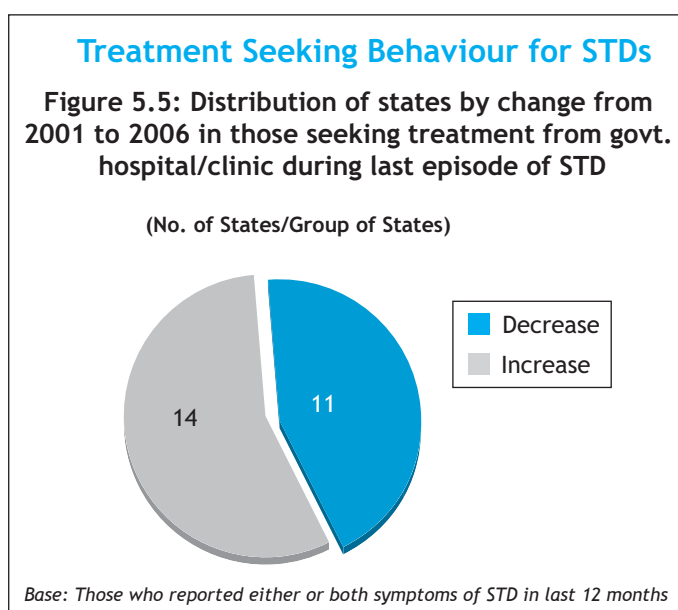
Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.1	45.2	37.3	36.7	25.4	30.3	35.2	28.5	31.4	32.5
2.	Assam	25.0	47.4	34.7	18.7	34.6	27.0	19.5	35.7	27.9	40.4
3.	Bihar	0.0	11.5	9.0	0.0	29.9	20.6	0.0	27.5	19.2	
4.	Chhattisgarh	8.6	23.9	18.5	36.7	35.2	35.7	30.8	33.3	32.6	
5.	Delhi	11.3	17.3	15.6	34.3	40.4	37.8	13.3	18.4	16.9	13.8
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	12.2	14.2	13.8	29.3	33.3	31.1	21.6	18.4	19.5	16.7
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.9	30.6	29.2	11.0	15.4	14.7	14.3	20.9	19.8	21.9
8.	Haryana	13.8	25.5	23.7	25.1	24.3	24.4	23.0	24.6	24.3	12.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40.1	37.8	38.2	0.0	40.6	38.7	9.6	40.5	38.7	31.7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.7	8.7	13.5	26.7	20.0	22.6	25.5	17.3	20.4	18.7
11.	Jharkhand	11.4	29.5	22.6	16.1	30.3	25.1	15.1	30.1	24.6	
12.	Karnataka	21.3	48.3	41.5	38.8	48.3	44.8	33.8	48.3	43.6	20.9
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	4.8	2.4	3.7	3.6	5.4	4.5	3.9	4.7	4.3	27.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20.6	28.4	25.3	20.2	18.9	19.4	20.3	21.2	20.9	
15.	Maharashtra	49.2	41.8	45.7	56.2	49.4	50.9	51.2	46.5	48.3	35.6
16.	Manipur	66.8	16.5	38.8	17.0	12.0	14.6	26.1	13.0	19.5	32.5
17.	Orissa	20.5	32.1	31.3	28.1	17.5	20.4	27.8	19.9	21.8	39.9
18.	Other North Eastern States	30.9	23.4	26.7	11.2	28.9	20.7	17.6	27.0	22.7	58.9
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	23.1	20.1	21.4	34.1	28.7	31.7	29.6	24.0	26.8	33.7
20.	Rajasthan	46.7	8.1	17.5	38.9	27.6	31.6	40.1	23.2	28.8	19.9
21.	Sikkim	59.2	34.5	49.6	33.4	4.3	18.1	41.6	10.6	26.4	36.1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	11.3	34.0	21.8	22.3	28.0	26.4	15.1	30.3	24.1	30.9
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	23.6	18.2	10.1	21.7	19.1	8.9	21.9	19.0	
24.	Uttarakhand	16.9	31.3	24.7	27.2	22.6	24.5	25.0	24.2	24.5	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.9	13.9	20.5	23.7	10.5	17.7	24.8	11.8	18.7	20.6
Bihar + Jharkhand		8.3	21.7	17.5	10.8	29.9	23.0	10.5	28.8	22.3	9.3
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		17.1	26.8	23.0	25.7	24.5	24.9	23.6	25.0	24.5	16.5
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		9.7	26.2	21.0	18.6	21.7	20.8	17.4	22.3	20.8	12.8
All India (2006)		21.8	28.8	26.7	22.5	26.1	25.5	22.4	26.6	25.7	
95% CI		18.7-24.9	25.0-32.6	24.1-29.3	20.1-24.9	23.4-28.8	23.6-27.4	20.7-24.1	24.7-28.5	24.3-27.1	
All India (2001)		27.3	26.5	27.5	25.9	18.9	21.3	26.2	20.6	22.7	

Base: Those who reported either or both symptoms of STD in last 12 months



All the respondents were also asked where they would prefer to seek treatment from government hospital/clinic in case they get any STD symptoms in the future. The analysis presented in Table 5.11 indicates a definite preference for government facility for STD treatment across all the states. It has slightly increased to 60 percent during BSS 2006 from 55 percent at the time of BSS 2001. Preference for government facility was higher in the rural areas (65%) than the urban areas (56%). It was observed that relatively low proportion of female respondents preferred going to a government facility as compared to their male counterparts.

Table 5.12 presents the percentage distribution of respondents who reported preference for private hospital/clinic for treatment of future episodes of STD symptoms. The proportion of the respondents preferring STD treatment from private hospital/clinic has declined from 33 percent in BSS 2001 to 29 percent in BSS 2006. This decline was found to be statistically significant.



Significantly higher proportion of the respondents in urban (38%) than those in rural (25%) areas preferred the private hospital/clinic for treatment of future episodes of STDs. The difference between the male (26%) and female (32%) respondents in this regard was not statistically significant.

Compared to other states, the proportion of respondents preferring private hospital/clinic for treatment of future episodes of STDs has increased in the states of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Lakshadweep, Manipur and



Table 5.11: Percentage of respondents who prefer STD treatment in a govt. hospital/clinic for future episode by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.1	42.3	46.8	50.6	61.9	56.1	50.8	53.2	52.0	31.7
2.	Assam	56.9	61.7	59.1	74.7	71.6	73.2	66.3	67.2	66.7	78.8
3.	Bihar	48.9	24.8	37.8	69.2	31.0	50.5	57.6	27.6	43.4	
4.	Chhattisgarh	54.5	67.2	60.6	81.8	74.4	78.1	69.2	71.2	70.2	
5.	Delhi	64.3	45.2	55.9	81.9	65.8	74.9	72.4	54.6	64.6	51.6
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	43.5	49.9	46.5	48.6	51.2	49.8	45.2	50.3	47.6	45.5
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67.7	47.5	58.3	65.4	59.1	62.4	66.7	52.9	60.2	50.6
8.	Haryana	60.7	33.7	48.3	73.2	47.4	61.2	66.7	40.3	54.6	49.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87.3	70.9	80.1	93.8	82.7	88.2	90.3	77.1	84.1	90.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	79.7	54.7	68.7	90.0	71.1	81.0	85.5	64.5	75.8	56.2
11.	Jharkhand	43.7	49.7	46.5	59.5	56.5	58.0	50.5	52.8	51.6	
12.	Karnataka	52.9	37.4	45.4	68.6	42.0	55.5	61.8	40.0	51.2	51.7
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	49.3	51.0	50.2	50.9	52.6	51.8	50.5	52.3	51.4	69.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60.7	55.1	58.1	72.1	60.8	66.7	66.9	58.3	62.8	
15.	Maharashtra	62.7	70.2	66.1	75.6	68.5	72.2	68.3	69.4	68.8	55.9
16.	Manipur	68.0	66.8	67.4	75.6	55.9	65.8	72.8	60.0	66.4	61.2
17.	Orissa	84.2	69.6	77.3	86.6	74.3	80.5	85.7	72.6	79.3	84.6
18.	Other North Eastern States	66.8	52.5	60.0	64.5	69.5	66.9	65.7	60.7	63.3	73.4
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	57.3	51.1	54.5	62.5	68.5	65.3	59.5	58.9	59.2	47.1
20.	Rajasthan	79.5	54.4	67.8	86.7	67.6	77.5	83.1	61.1	72.6	79.1
21.	Sikkim	63.8	59.3	61.8	74.9	67.1	71.3	69.1	63.1	66.4	82.0
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	59.2	64.8	62.0	65.4	72.3	68.9	62.3	68.6	65.5	48.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	54.5	28.2	42.3	74.7	48.8	62.3	64.1	38.2	51.9	
24.	Uttarakhand	77.5	60.9	69.9	89.2	72.1	80.4	82.7	66.5	74.9	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	56.7	55.8	56.2	71.9	69.1	70.6	65.1	63.3	64.2	67.3
Bihar + Jharkhand		46.2	37.4	42.2	64.3	43.8	54.3	61.5	42.9	52.4	32.8
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		57.7	61.1	59.3	76.8	67.8	72.5	71.4	66.0	68.8	62.7
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		65.5	43.9	55.5	81.7	60.0	71.2	77.8	56.3	67.5	53.5
<b>All India (2006)</b>		59.7	50.9	55.6	71.3	58.4	65.0	65.0	53.9	59.7	
<b>95% CI</b>		55.7-63.7	46.5-55.3	52.6-58.6	68.7-73.9	55.4-61.4	63.0-67.0	63.0-67.0	51.7-56.1	58.2-61.2	
<b>All India (2001)</b>		52.5	43.4	47.9	63.6	52.1	57.7	60.8	50.0	55.3	

Base: All respondents

Other North Eastern States, Punjab and Chandigarh, Rajasthan and West Bengal, whereas a significant decline in this regard was observed in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir and Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Table 5.12: Percentage of respondents who prefer STD treatment in a private hospital/clinic for future episode by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.6	56.8	52.1	44.7	29.1	37.0	45.5	37.1	41.4	65.0
2.	Assam	41.5	32.5	37.3	20.1	18.6	19.4	23.4	20.6	22.1	15.2
3.	Bihar	42.0	65.1	52.6	25.7	60.9	42.9	27.7	61.3	44.0	
4.	Chhattisgarh	43.6	32.3	38.2	12.8	17.4	15.1	20.0	20.6	20.3	
5.	Delhi	35.5	51.2	42.4	16.8	33.0	23.9	34.3	50.1	41.2	45.0
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	52.0	43.4	47.9	47.9	43.9	46.1	49.9	43.6	46.9	54.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27.5	45.3	35.8	2	35.3	30.2	26.3	39.2	32.5	43.7
8.	Haryana	28.3	55.4	40.7	23.8	48.2	35.1	25.2	50.4	36.9	46.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11.5	27.7	18.6	5.0	14.5	9.8	5.8	15.8	10.8	8.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.7	42.5	29.8	8.5	23.5	15.7	11.8	28.5	19.6	32.0
11.	Jharkhand	52.9	46.0	49.7	33.1	31.3	32.2	38.2	34.8	36.6	
12.	Karnataka	31.7	29.6	30.7	23.4	27.4	25.3	26.5	28.1	27.3	46.3
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	44.4	41.9	43.1	43.7	40.3	42.0	43.9	40.7	42.2	29.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	37.9	43.6	40.6	25.5	33.0	29.1	29.1	36.1	32.4	
15.	Maharashtra	34.6	24.4	30.0	21.7	25.5	23.5	27.8	25.0	26.5	43.4
16.	Manipur	23.5	27.4	25.5	16.7	29.7	23.2	18.5	29.0	23.8	22.7
17.	Orissa	13.9	25.0	19.1	4.4	16.9	10.6	6.1	18.2	12.1	13.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	31.9	44.2	37.8	33.0	27.3	30.2	32.7	31.3	32.0	22.0
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	42.2	45.9	43.9	35.9	26.2	31.3	38.4	33.5	36.1	34.0
20.	Rajasthan	19.4	40.7	29.4	10.7	22.3	16.3	13.0	27.0	19.7	14.4
21.	Sikkim	24.0	28.0	25.8	19.6	24.0	21.6	20.2	24.5	22.2	14.0
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	39.6	31.3	35.5	34.0	24.2	29.0	36.6	27.4	32.0	45.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	41.2	65.8	52.7	21.2	38.8	29.6	26.0	45.0	35.0	
24.	Uttarakhand	22.0	37.2	28.9	9.9	22.3	16.3	13.7	26.2	19.9	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	39.7	40.1	39.9	24.1	24.5	24.3	29.0	29.2	29.1	19.3
	Bihar + Jharkhand	47.6	55.4	51.2	29.6	45.8	37.5	32.4	47.2	39.6	45.0
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	40.7	38.0	39.4	19.3	25.2	22.1	25.3	28.6	26.9	33.6
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	32.0	52.1	41.3	15.8	30.8	23.0	19.7	35.7	27.3	36.8
<b>All India (2006)</b>		34.2	41.2	37.5	22.3	28.7	25.4	26.1	32.4	29.1	
<b>95% CI</b>		30.3	36.9	34.6	19.8	25.9	23.5	24.2	30.3	27.7	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		38.1	45.5	40.4	24.8	31.5	27.3	28.0	34.5	30.5	
<b>All India (2001)</b>		40.0	50.5	44.9	24.2	31.4	27.7	29.3	37.2	33.1	

Base: All respondents



# Sexual Behaviour and Condom Usage

This chapter presents the key behavioural indicators covered in the survey with respect to sexual behaviour and condom usage. The first section covers indicators related to heterosexual behaviour. The second section covers the homosexual behaviour related indicators with respect to men.

Because of the sensitivity of the issues related with the above indicators, all the questions were asked to the respondents towards the end of the interview. By that time, the interviewers had already built a fairly good rapport with the respondents. Before asking any of these questions, the interviewers assured the respondents, about maintaining the confidentiality of the information that would be collected in this section. The following confidentiality clause and consent statement was read out to all the respondents:

*“I would like to ask you some very personal questions related to your sexual behaviour and condom usage. It is up to you whether you want to answer these questions or not. Your answers will be kept completely confidential.”*

## 6.1 Hetero-sexual Behaviour and Condom Usage

The information relating to age at first sex, sex with any non-regular sex partner in last 12 months, condom use during last sexual intercourse with non-regular sex partner and consistent condom use with the non-regular sex partners during last 12 months has been presented in this section.

### 6.1.1 Median Age at First Sex

All the respondents who had ever engaged in sexual intercourse were asked about their age at first sexual intercourse. Table 6.1 presents the median age at first sex for male as well as female respondents, separately for rural and urban area across different states.

Table 6.1: Median age (in years) at first sex by residence and gender

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	17	19	20	16	18	20	17	18	18
2.	Assam	25	20	22	24	19	21	24	19	21	20
3.	Bihar	19	16	18	18	16	17	18	16	17	
4.	Chhattisgarh	21	18	19	20	17	18	20	17	18	
5.	Delhi	20	20	20	20	18	19	20	19	20	20
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	25	22	23	24	21	22	24	21	22	22
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22	18	20	21	17	19	21	18	19	18

(Contd...)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
8.	Haryana	20	18	19	20	17	18	20	18	18	19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20	19	20	20	18	19	20	18	19	20
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	22	20	20	20	19	20	20	19	20	20
11.	Jharkhand	22	18	20	21	17	19	22	17	19	
12.	Karnataka	25	20	22	24	19	21	24	19	21	19
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	25	20	21	23	19	20	24	19	20	21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20	18	18	18	17	18	19	17	18	
15.	Maharashtra	20	18	19	20	18	19	20	18	19	20
16.	Manipur	25	22	23	22	20	20	22	20	20	21
17.	Orissa	24	18	21	20	17	18	21	17	18	19
18.	Other North Eastern States	22	20	20	21	19	20	22	19	20	20
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	20	20	20	20	19	19	20	19	20	20
20.	Rajasthan	20	18	18	19	16	18	19	17	18	18
21.	Sikkim	20	19	19	21	19	20	20	19	20	20
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	21	19	20	20	19	19	20	19	20	20
23.	Uttar Pradesh	20	18	19	18	17	18	18	17	18	
24.	Uttarakhand	22	19	20	21	18	19	21	18	19	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22	18	20	22	17	18	22	17	19	19
	Bihar + Jharkhand	20	17	18	20	16	18	20	16	18	17
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	20	18	19	19	17	18	20	17	18	17
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	20	18	19	19	17	18	20	18	18	18
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	21	18	20	20	17	19	20	18	19	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	22	18	20	20	17	18	21	17	19	

Base: All respondents

At all India level, the median age at first sex was 19 years in both BSS 2001 and BSS 2006. In BSS 2006, the age at first sex ranged from 12 to 49 years in case of males and 12 to 40 years in case of females. The median age at first sex was 19 and 20 years in rural and urban areas respectively. It was lower for female respondents (18 years) compared to their male counterparts (20 years). Across states/group of states, the median age at first sex varied from 17 years (Bihar) to 22 years (Goa and Daman & Diu) .

### 6.1.2 Sex with Non-regular Partner in Last 12 Months

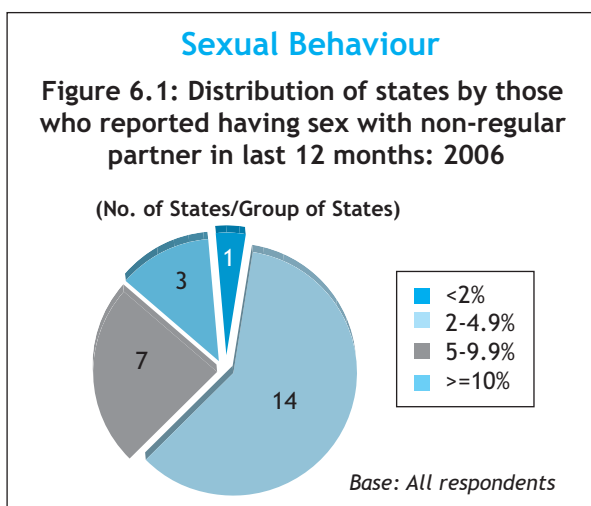
Respondents were asked whether they had sexual intercourse with any non-regular partner in the last 12 months before the survey. A non-regular sex partner was defined as any sex partner other than spouse in case of currently married respondents. In case of unmarried and ever married but not currently married (deserted, separated, divorced, widow) respondents it was defined as any partner with whom the respondent does not have sexual intercourse on a regular basis. It means that even any commercial sex partner (sex partner with whom one can have sex in exchange of money) was included in the category of non-regular sex partner for this particular study. Table 6.2 presents the proportion of respondents reporting sex with any non-regular partner during 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 6.2: Percentage of respondents who reported having sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.9	9.7	8.8	26.4	8.9	17.7	21.0	9.1	15.1	19.4
2.	Assam	5.1	2.1	3.7	5.3	1.1	3.3	5.3	1.2	3.3	4.4
3.	Bihar	2.8	0.1	1.6	3.9	0.0	2.0	3.7	0.0	1.9	
4.	Chhattisgarh	5.6	1.5	3.6	4.5	0.4	2.5	4.8	0.6	2.7	
5.	Delhi	14.9	3.6	9.9	7.7	0.6	4.6	14.5	3.4	9.6	3.5
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	12.5	0.7	6.8	9.5	0.6	5.4	10.9	0.6	6.1	5.7
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.9	2.9	6.1	6.4	1.8	4.2	7.4	2.2	4.9	8.6
8.	Haryana	6.0	0.5	3.5	6.1	1.2	3.8	6.0	1.0	3.7	4.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.5	0.1	4.3	5.5	0.5	3.0	5.8	0.5	3.2	2.4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.8	0.6	3.5	6.1	0.5	3.4	6.0	0.5	3.4	5.5
11.	Jharkhand	4.4	1.8	3.2	3.0	1.6	2.3	3.4	1.7	2.5	
12.	Karnataka	3.6	1.8	2.7	2.8	0.2	1.5	3.1	0.8	2.0	3.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	8.6	5.1	6.8	7.9	4.2	6.0	8.0	4.4	6.2	4.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14.8	0.9	8.3	6.3	0.1	3.4	8.8	0.4	4.8	
15.	Maharashtra	12.4	7.0	9.9	9.7	3.7	6.8	11.0	5.2	8.2	9.4
16.	Manipur	2.6	0.3	1.4	5.2	2.8	4.0	4.5	2.1	3.3	1.9
17.	Orissa	2.5	0.9	1.7	7.6	5.0	6.3	6.7	4.3	5.5	2.1
18.	Other North Eastern States	8.2	9.8	8.9	10.3	8.6	9.4	9.8	8.8	9.3	6.9
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	18.9	7.6	13.7	12.8	2.1	7.7	15.2	4.2	10.0	5.2
20.	Rajasthan	7.5	2.1	5.0	8.1	1.3	4.8	8.0	1.5	4.9	2.2
21.	Sikkim	10.7	2.1	6.8	4.6	0.5	2.7	5.4	0.7	3.3	6.3
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	15.2	5.8	10.5	15.5	6.8	11.1	15.4	6.4	10.9	2.5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	5.8	0.3	3.2	10.3	0.4	5.5	9.2	0.4	5.0	
24.	Uttarakhand	5.0	0.0	2.7	4.3	0.0	2.1	4.5	0.0	2.3	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.4	0.7	4.3	2.8	0.2	1.5	4.3	0.3	2.4	1.9
	Bihar + Jharkhand	3.7	1.0	2.4	3.4	0.8	2.2	3.5	0.8	2.2	7.1
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	10.3	1.2	6.0	5.5	0.3	3.0	6.8	0.5	3.8	8.7
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	5.5	0.1	3.0	7.3	0.2	3.9	6.9	0.2	3.7	3.6
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	9.3	3.6	6.6	8.7	2.2	5.5	8.9	2.6	5.8	
	<b>95% CI</b>	7.1-11.5	2.4-4.8	5.3-7.9	7.2-10.2	1.5-2.9	4.6-6.4	7.7-10.0	2.0-3.2	5.1-6.5	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	9.4	2.6	5.8	9.6	1.9	5.5	9.7	2.2	5.7	

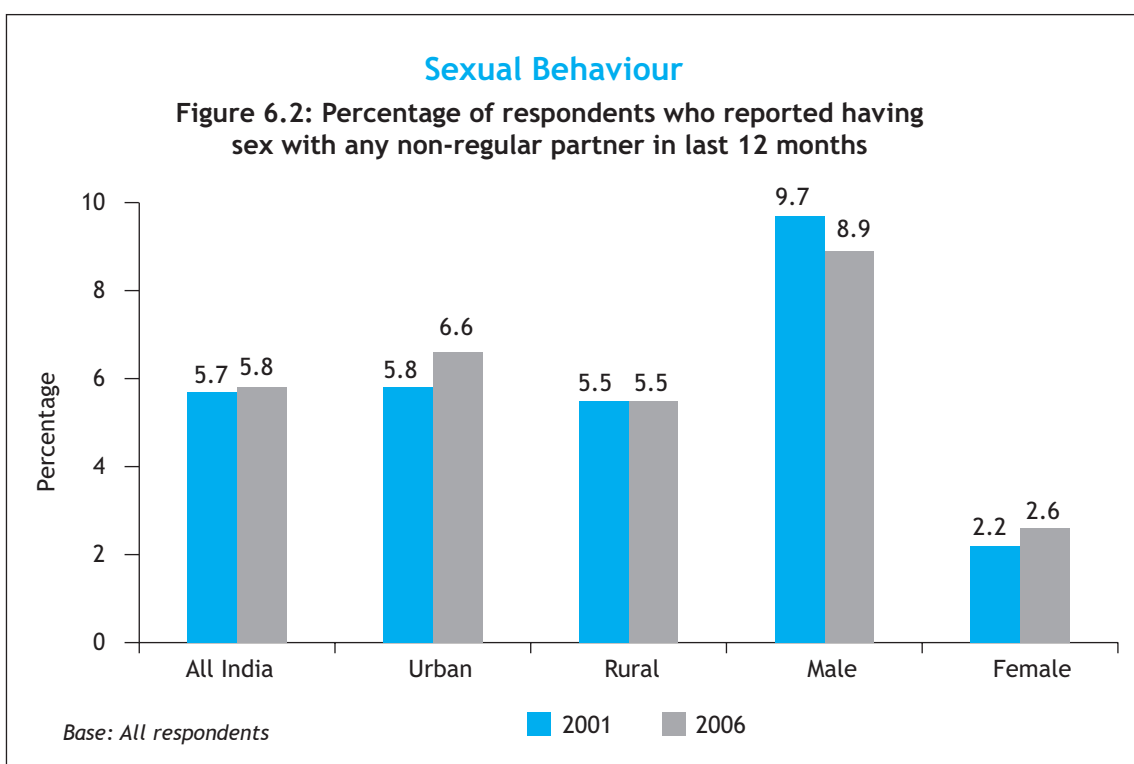
Base: All respondents



At the national level, six percent of the respondents covered in BSS 2006 reported sex with non-regular partners during 12 months preceding the survey. The proportion of respondents reporting sex with non-regular partners has remained same since BSS 2001. As regard the state-wise analysis, the proportion of respondents reporting sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months has declined since BSS 2001 in 13 states/group of states. Significant variation was observed across different states with a lowest proportion (2%) in Bihar and Karnataka, and the highest (15%) in Andhra Pradesh (Table

6.2). The other two states reporting higher proportion were Punjab and Chandigarh (10%) and Tamil Nadu (11%).

Both the surveys show wide variation in the proportion of male and female respondents reporting sex with non-regular partners. Against nine percent of the male respondents, three percent of the female respondents in BSS 2006 reported sex with non-regular partner during 12 months preceding the survey. The corresponding percentage in BSS 2001 was 10 percent and two percent respectively. The differences in the proportion of male and female respondents reporting sex with non-regular sex partner may be due to the fact that females are more likely to under report the sex with non-regular sex partners and males are likely to be engaged in non-regular sex with FSWs. However, percentage of females reporting sex with non-regular partners has increased from BSS 2001 to BSS 2006, greater increase being noted among urban females.



Across states/group of states highest proportion of males in the states of Andhra Pradesh (21%) followed by Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, Punjab and Chandigarh and Delhi (15% each) reported sex with non-regular partner. The proportion of female respondents reporting sex with non-regular partners was highest (9%) in the state of Andhra Pradesh and Other North Eastern States followed by Tamil Nadu (6%) and Maharashtra (5%).

Marginally higher proportion of the respondents interviewed in urban areas reported sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months as compared to their rural counterparts in most of the states. However, the urban-rural difference in value of the indicator varied considerably in most of the states. As high as nine percent of the female respondents in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh and Other North Eastern states reported sex with non-regular partners.

### 6.1.3 Sex with Commercial Sex Partners by Sexually Active Males in Last 12 Months

Table 6.3 provides information relating to sex with commercial partners by the sexually active males which included the following categories of respondents:

- All currently married men who ever had pursued any sexual relation with a non-regular partner in the last 12 months
- All unmarried men who ever had any sexual intercourse
- All separated/deserted/divorced/widower males who had pursued any sexual relation with a non-regular partner after their marriage in the last 12 months.

Thus, 'sexually active males' would here mean "all male respondents who reported sex with non-regular partner in last 12 months". As Table 6.3 shows, at the national level three percent of the sexually active male respondents had sex with a commercial partner in the last one year preceding the survey. The corresponding percentage was five and three percent in urban and rural areas respectively. As high as 19 percent of the sexually active males in Andhra Pradesh followed by nine percent in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, six percent in Delhi and five percent in Kerala and Lakshadweep had sex with a commercial partner in last 12 months.

Table 6.3: Percentage of sexually active males reporting sex with commercial partners in last 12 months by residence (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006		
		Urban	Rural	Combined
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.7	22.7	18.6
2.	Assam	2.7	2.8	2.8
3.	Bihar	0.9	1.5	1.5
4.	Chhattisgarh	2.9	0.7	1.1
5.	Delhi	5.8	6.8	5.9
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	4.9	0.0	2.3
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.7	2.1	3.1
8.	Haryana	3.1	2.0	2.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.2	0.7	0.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.5	1.3	1.1
11.	Jharkhand	4.3	1.9	2.5
12.	Karnataka	4.2	2.3	3.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	6.4	4.2	4.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.5	2.2	3.2

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006		
		Urban	Rural	Combined
15.	Maharashtra	3.6	1.0	2.2
16.	Manipur	1.6	3.2	2.8
17.	Orissa	1.7	1.9	1.9
18.	Other North Eastern States	4.0	3.5	3.7
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	6.8	3.1	4.6
20.	Rajasthan	1.5	1.7	1.6
21.	Sikkim	5.0	3.4	3.6
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	9.2	8.9	9.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1.5	1.8	1.8
24.	Uttarakhand	1.8	1.2	1.4
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.4	1.8	3.5
	Bihar + Jharkhand	2.7	1.8	1.9
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	4.3	1.5	2.2
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	1.7	1.6	1.6
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	4.6	2.8	3.4
	<b>95% CI</b>	3.1 – 6.1	1.8 – 3.8	2.6 – 4.2

Base: Sexually active male respondents

#### 6.1.4 Number of Commercial Sex Partners in Last 12 Months

All the sexually active males were asked to mention the number of commercial partners with whom they had sex during last one year. The results presented in Table 6.4 shows that nearly half of the sexually active males had visited two or more commercial partners. The proportion of respondents reporting two or more commercial partners was quite high in the states of Himachal Pradesh (81%), Manipur (73%), Tamil Nadu (72%), Other North Eastern States (72%) and Kerala and Lakshadweep (65%).

Table 6.4: Mean number of commercial partners in last 12 months (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	No. of commercial partners		
		1	2 – 3	>3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56.2	32.8	11.0
2.	Assam	63.8	12.4	23.8
3.	Bihar	48.0	48.3	3.7
4.	Chhattisgarh	46.7	21.6	31.7
5.	Delhi	58.6	21.3	20.1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	73.7	15.1	11.2
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.5	24.8	24.7
8.	Haryana	58.2	17.8	24.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.8	35.0	46.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	47.6	30.6	21.8
11.	Jharkhand	53.3	25.7	21.0
12.	Karnataka	44.9	28.0	27.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	35.3	27.9	36.8

(Contd.)



(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	No. of commercial partners		
		1	2 – 3	>3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44.6	13.7	41.7
15.	Maharashtra	49.0	13.6	37.4
16.	Manipur	26.9	35.0	38.1
17.	Orissa	74.3	16.5	9.2
18.	Other North Eastern States	28.0	35.1	36.9
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	64.3	19.2	16.5
20.	Rajasthan	48.1	32.5	19.4
21.	Sikkim	75.7	18.1	6.2
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	27.7	35.6	36.7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	54.3	24.1	21.6
24.	Uttarakhand	56.5	22.0	21.5
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	53.3	25.5	21.2
	Bihar + Jharkhand	51.4	33.8	14.8
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	45.2	15.9	38.9
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	55.0	23.4	21.6
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	49.2	26.6	23.7
	<b>95% CI</b>	55.9 – 63.9	56.3 – 63.5	56.5 – 63.3

Base: Sexually active male respondents

### 6.1.5 Condom Use during Last Sex with Non-regular Sex Partner

All those respondents who reported having sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months before the survey were asked whether they used condom during their last sexual intercourse with any non-regular partner.

At the national level, the proportion of respondents (among those who had sex with any non-regular sex partner in last 12 months before the survey) reporting condom use during the last sexual intercourse with any non-regular sex partner has significantly increased (58%) since BSS 2001 (40%). Similar increasing trend was reported in all the states/group of states (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Percentage of respondents reporting condom use during last sex with any non-regular sex partner in last 12 months by residence

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006						2001
		Urban		Rural		Combined		
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.1	48	71.8	191	74.6	239	47.7
2.	Assam	86.8	22	77.9	100	79.4	122	26.0
3.	Bihar	44.8	2	30.1	16	31.5	18	
4.	Chhattisgarh	51.2	10	33.5	16	38.8	26	
5.	Delhi	81.9	353	62.8	9	81.3	361	47.4
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	78.6	63	85.4	59	81.7	122	82.7
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72.2	55	58.9	46	65.5	101	58.4
8.	Haryana	65.1	34	43.9	55	50.1	89	37.0

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006						2001
		Urban		Rural		Combined		
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87.8	20	74.7	92	76.7	112	57.4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	59.1	25	65.7	69	63.8	94	45.8
11.	Jharkhand	79.4	19	65.7	34	69.9	53	
12.	Karnataka	76.4	32	69.4	28	73.0	60	35.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	78.1	61	66.9	158	69.7	219	64.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	68.6	41	52.4	31	60.6	72	
15.	Maharashtra	56.7	115	72.4	118	63.7	233	78.8
16.	Manipur	96.5	15	71.8	83	74.7	98	28.4
17.	Orissa	27.0	3	38.6	82	37.9	85	16.6
18.	Other North Eastern States	83.0	58	75.8	182	77.5	240	61.9
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	82.6	209	76.6	177	79.7	386	62.9
20.	Rajasthan	70.7	42	51.3	84	56.5	126	33.4
21.	Sikkim	75.8	24	61.0	51	65.0	75	69.9
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	49.7	110	51.9	144	50.9	254	45.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	72.6	26	40.1	80	45.0	106	
24.	Uttarakhand	59.8	20	51.0	32	54.1	53	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	72.5	42	61.1	30	67.3	72	35.4
Bihar + Jharkhand		69.0	15	50.2	54	53.3	69	28.9
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		63.4	52	44.4	48	52.6	100	28.0
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		67.0	43	43.0	116	47.6	159	28.2
All India (2006)		68.1	1451	54.3	1966	58.3	3416	
95% CI		65.5-70.7		52.3-56.3		56.8-59.8		
All India (2001)		54.7		34.0		40.1		

Base: Respondents who reported having sex with any non-regular partner in the last 12 months

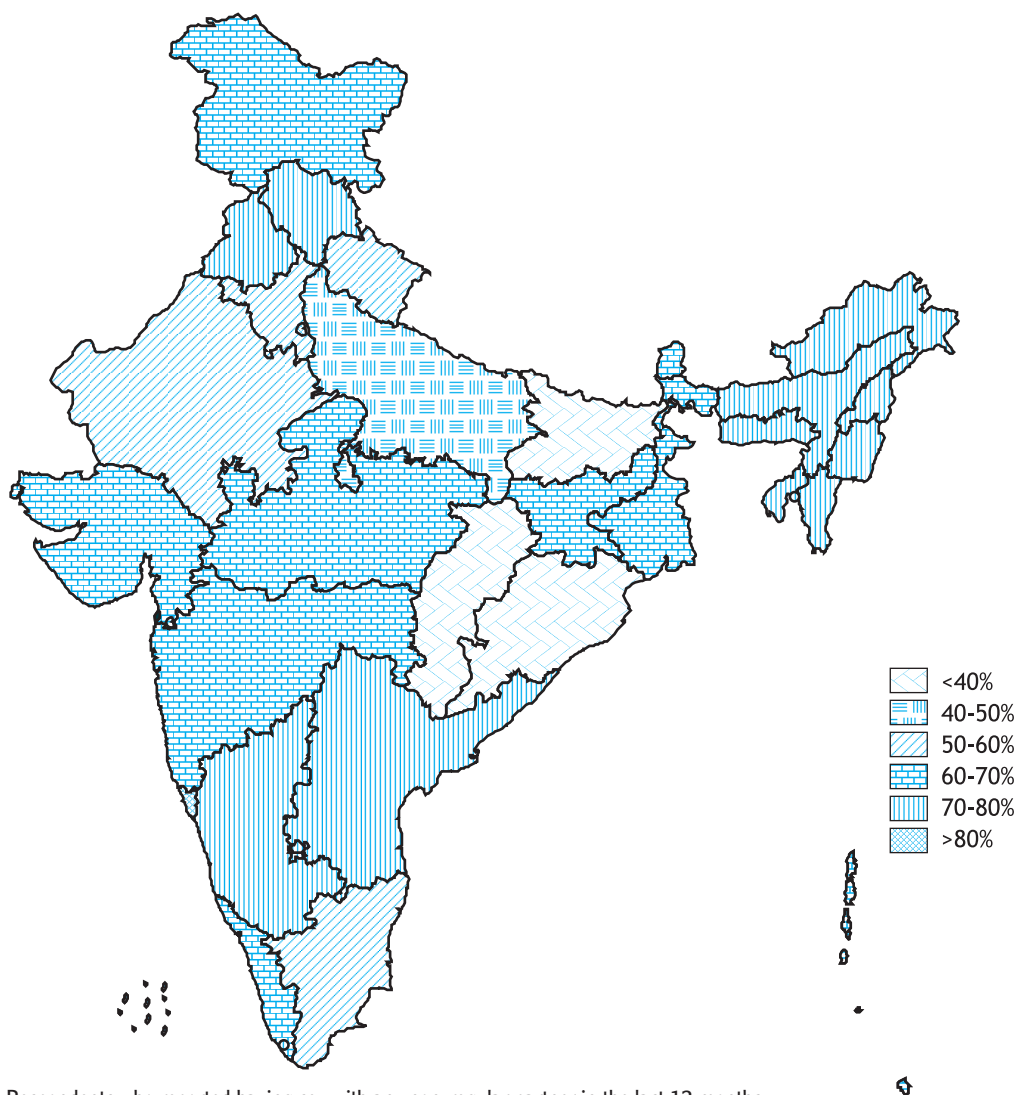
The proportion reporting condom use during last sex with a non-regular partner was higher (77-82%) in Assam, Delhi, Goa and Daman & Diu, Punjab and Chandigarh, Other North Eastern States and Himachal Pradesh and lowest in Orissa (38%). Across all the states except Goa and Daman & Diu, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Orissa, the proportion was found to be higher in urban than the rural areas. The state-wise figures presented in Table 6.4 should be used with caution due to small sample size in each state.

### 6.1.6 Condom Use during Last Sex with Commercial Sex Partner

As discussed earlier (section 6.1.3) overall, three percent of the sexually active male respondents had reported sex with a commercial partner in the last one year preceding the survey. All these respondents were asked about condom use at last sex with a commercial partner. The results presented in Table 6.6 shows that, overall 81 percent of the respondents reported condom usage during last sex with a commercial partner. The corresponding percentage was 91 percent in urban areas and 87 percent in rural areas. Across states, the proportion of respondents reporting condom use during last sex with commercial partners was lower (48-65 percent) in Goa and Daman & Diu, Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh. The state-wise figures presented in Table 6.6 should be used with caution due to small sample size in each state.

## Condom Usage

**Figure 6.3: Percentage of respondents reporting condom use during last sex with any non-regular sex partner in last 12 months - Interstate Comparison: 2006**



Base: Respondents who reported having sex with any non-regular partner in the last 12 months

**Table 6.6: Percentage of sexually active males reporting condom use during last sex with commercial partners by residence (BSS 2006)**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006		
		Urban	Rural	Combined
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.1	79.7	82.2
2.	Assam	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.	Bihar	100.0	66.7	70.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	100.0	80.0	90.0
5.	Delhi	97.4	100.0	97.5
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	66.7	100.0	65.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.9	56.3	62.1
8.	Haryana	85.7	100.0	90.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100.0	81.8	84.6

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006		
		Urban	Rural	Combined
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	61.5	60.0
11.	Jharkhand	87.5	83.3	85.0
12.	Karnataka	100.0	88.9	100.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	95.5	100.0	100.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	84.6	86.7	89.3
15.	Maharashtra	100.0	100.0	100.0
16.	Manipur	100.0	96.6	97.0
17.	Orissa	50.0	85.7	82.6
18.	Other North Eastern States	100.0	80.0	86.1
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	95.9	96.6	94.9
20.	Rajasthan	83.3	66.7	73.3
21.	Sikkim	87.5	89.7	89.2
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	91.5	100.0	96.7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	75.0	44.4	48.4
24.	Uttarakhand	100.0	90.0	88.2
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.0	80.0	90.9
Bihar + Jharkhand		88.9	76.2	77.4
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		88.9	85.0	89.5
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		90.0	56.8	63.8
<b>All India (2006)</b>		90.7	86.8	80.9
<b>95% CI</b>		58.4 – 61.4	57.4 – 62.4	57.3 – 62.5

Base: Sexually active males who reported having sex with any commercial partner in the last 12 months

### 6.1.7 Consistent Condom Use with Non-Regular Sex Partners

All those respondents who reported sex and also condom use during last sex with any non-regular partner were also asked how frequently they used condom with all their non-regular sex partners during last 12 months before the survey. The proportion of respondents who reported using condom consistently (every time) with all their non-regular sex partners has been presented in Table 6.7.

The table reveals that the proportion of respondents reporting consistent condom with their non-regular sex partners has increased (42%) significantly at national level in comparison with BSS 2001 value (27%). The increase in the consistent condom use was reported in almost all the states, except Goa and Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.

Table 6.7: Percentage of respondents who reported consistent condom use with non-regular sex partners in last 12 months by residence

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006						2001
		Urban		Rural		Combined		
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.1	33	57.8	154	58.4	187	25.0
2.	Assam	65.7	17	57.6	74	59.0	90	16.6
3.	Bihar	36.4	2	0.0	0	3.4	2	
4.	Chhattisgarh	46.4	9	17.8	8	26.4	18	
5.	Delhi	69.1	298	55.3	8	68.7	305	31.6

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006						2001
		Urban		Rural		Combined		
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	71.2	57	66.1	45	68.8	103	78.4
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	53.2	41	37.9	30	45.4	70	42.4
8.	Haryana	46.2	24	31.8	40	36.0	64	21.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55.5	12	52.0	64	52.5	77	54.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	38.5	16	46.6	49	44.3	65	34.1
11.	Jharkhand	57.9	14	57.8	30	57.8	43	
12.	Karnataka	57.8	24	51.2	21	54.5	45	16.3
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	67.4	52	58.0	137	60.3	190	48.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53.2	32	43.4	26	48.4	58	
15.	Maharashtra	44.2	90	65.1	106	53.5	196	61.6
16.	Manipur	82.5	13	56.2	65	59.3	78	14.5
17.	Orissa	23.0	3	19.5	41	19.7	44	10.9
18.	Other North Eastern States	37.8	26	43.3	104	42.0	130	34.0
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	73.2	185	65.1	151	69.3	336	44.4
20.	Rajasthan	50.0	30	37.3	61	40.7	91	26.3
21.	Sikkim	64.5	20	48.9	41	53.1	62	27.5
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	21.0	47	35.0	97	28.7	143	31.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	59.4	21	23.4	46	28.8	67	
24.	Uttarakhand	48.0	16	38.8	25	41.9	41	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	64.5	38	41.6	20	54.1	58	25.6
Bihar + Jharkhand		51.8	11	32.5	35	35.7	46	17.8
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		51.2	42	32.5	35	40.6	77	14.9
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		54.4	35	27.5	74	32.6	109	17.3
All India (2006)		51.6	1121	37.8	1442	41.8	2563	
95% CI		48.6-54.6		35.8-39.8		40.3-43.3		
All India (2001)		36.9		22.3		26.5		

Base: Respondents who reported having sex with non-regular partner in the last 12 months and condom use during last sex

The states having highest proportion of respondents reporting consistent use of condom with any non-regular partner during last 12 months were Goa, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Punjab and Chandigarh (69%), Kerala and Lakshadweep (60%). The lowest proportion was reported in Orissa (20%).

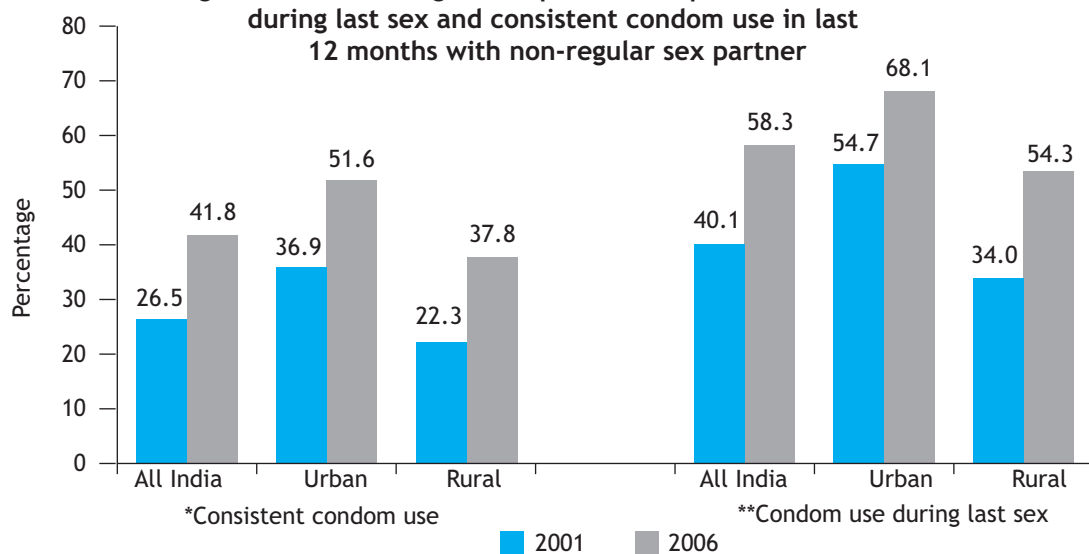
The analysis by residence indicated higher consistent condom use in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

### 6.1.8 Consistent Condom Use with Spouse/Regular Partners

The consistent condom use with spouse/regular partner was ascertained from all the currently married respondents who reported ever use of condoms with the spouse/regular partners. At the national level, consistent condom use with spouse/regular partner was reported by only 16 percent of the respondents who were currently married and reported ever use of condoms with the spouse/regular partners. The corresponding percentage was 14 percent in BSS 2001. There existed significant rural-urban as well as male-female differences in this respect (Table 6.8)

### Condom Usage

**Figure 6.4: Percentage of respondents reported condom use during last sex and consistent condom use in last 12 months with non-regular sex partner**



\*Base: Respondents who reported having sex with non-regular partner in the last 12 months and condom use during last sex

\*\*Base: Respondents who reported having sex with any non-regular partner in the last 12 months

### Condom Usage

**Figure 6.5: Percentage of respondents who reported consistent condom use with non-regular sex partners in last 12 months - Interstate Comparison: 2006**

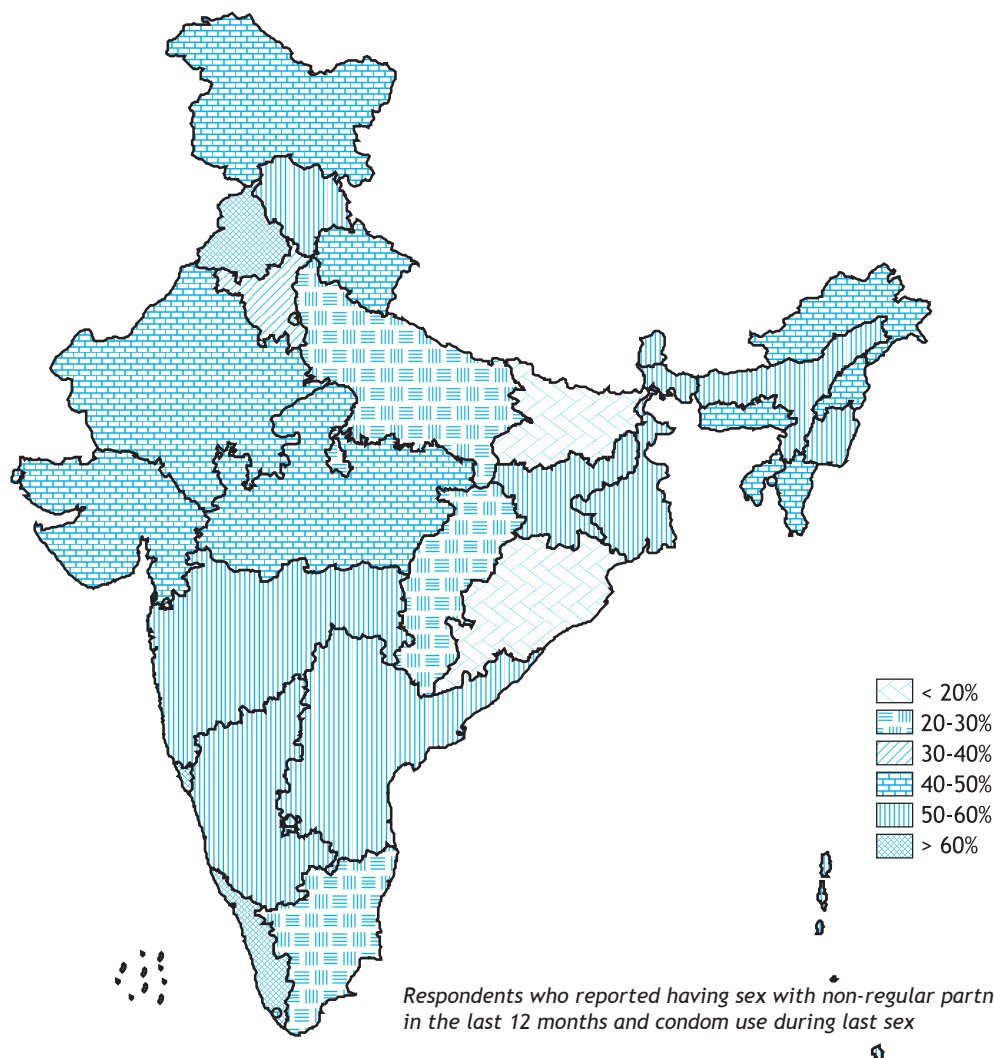


Table 6.8: Percentage of respondents reporting consistent condom use in last 12 months with spouse/regular partners by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.4	7.1	14.7	8.3	4.1	6.8	11.8	5.3	9.1	20.0
2.	Assam	2.6	19.7	10.5	5.6	12.5	9.1	4.9	13.7	9.3	10.3
3.	Bihar	20.7	14.8	18.0	6.6	12.1	9.1	9.4	12.7	10.8	
4.	Chhattisgarh	16.0	20.9	18.9	9.0	19.9	14.8	10.7	20.2	15.9	
5.	Delhi	8.1	27.3	17.0	15.2	27.6	20.6	8.5	27.4	17.2	14.6
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	17.5	6.8	12.8	23.8	14.7	20.3	20.8	10.6	16.6	19.6
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.9	21.9	20.2	13.3	14.7	13.8	16.2	18.8	17.2	24.7
8.	Haryana	17.9	32.5	23.6	13.9	29.7	19.9	15.4	30.7	21.2	10.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.5	41.6	30.9	17.6	48.5	30.2	18.7	47.6	30.3	18.1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.7	25.4	22.2	15.2	21.3	18.1	17.0	22.8	19.6	13.3
11.	Jharkhand	27.8	14.5	22.8	17.5	12.6	15.5	20.5	13.1	17.6	
12.	Karnataka	17.5	14.2	16.2	5.9	13.5	7.9	10.3	13.8	11.4	12.8
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	8.9	9.7	9.3	10.6	14.3	12.4	10.1	13.0	11.5	9.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19.6	13.1	15.9	13.3	9.8	11.6	15.9	11.4	13.6	
15.	Maharashtra	31.4	19.8	25.8	28.0	28.7	28.3	29.7	23.5	27.0	30.7
16.	Manipur	9.8	11.6	10.7	11.5	8.6	10.1	10.9	9.7	10.3	5.4
17.	Orissa	5.1	27.6	14.2	8.9	16.1	12.6	7.8	18.4	13.0	10.1
18.	Other North Eastern States	5.1	8.9	6.7	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	8.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	6.4	18.0	11.7	7.3	15.1	11.1	6.9	16.3	11.3	16.8
20.	Rajasthan	10.8	25.5	16.8	8.0	18.9	12.7	9.0	21.0	14.1	12.1
21.	Sikkim	32.1	16.2	24.1	31.1	11.3	21.8	31.3	12.1	22.1	9.4
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	10.6	11.6	11.1	16.5	3.7	10.9	13.5	8.2	11.0	17.7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	17.6	35.8	25.0	13.0	23.2	17.7	14.3	26.1	19.5	
24.	Uttarakhand	19.3	29.1	24.4	13.5	23.1	17.6	15.5	25.7	20.2	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.2	22.9	19.5	12.0	9.9	11.0	13.8	15.6	14.7	7.2
	Bihar + Jharkhand	25.7	14.8	21.3	15.1	12.6	14.0	17.2	13.0	15.5	18.8
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	18.5	15.8	17.0	11.6	14.4	13.0	14.0	15.0	14.5	9.6
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	18.4	32.0	24.7	13.3	23.3	17.6	14.7	25.9	19.6	11.0
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	14.6	21.6	17.8	13.1	18.2	15.4	13.6	19.5	16.3	

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
95% CI		8.3	14.6	13.1	9.0	13.2	12.2	10.4	15.7	13.8	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		20.9	28.6	22.5	17.2	23.2	18.6	16.8	23.3	18.8	
All India (2001)		16.5	17.2	16.8	11.5	13.5	12.3	13.7	15.1	14.3	

Base: All currently married respondents who reported ever use of condoms with the spouse/regular partners

### 6.1.9 Sexual Behaviour and Condom Use by Background Characteristics

In this section an attempt has been made to analyse sexual behaviour of the respondents by background characteristics (Table 6.9). It was observed that the proportion of people who had sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months was higher in younger age category as compared to older respondents. Most of the respondents, who had sex with non-regular partner in last 12 months were either unmarried or formerly married. The analysis also revealed that sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months has increased with the increase in the education level. The same was true for those who engaged in government or private services or self-employed to a certain extent, but highest proportion of such respondents were reported from the population engaged in transportation related jobs, mainly truck drivers, cleaners and helpers. Almost a similar trend was observed against the above background characteristics for 'last time condom use' and 'consistent condom use in every encounter'.

The proportion of respondents reporting sex with non-regular partner as well as use of condom during last sex with non-regular partner and consistent condom use with non-regular partner was significantly higher among the respondents who were exposed to media (Table 6.9).

Table 6.9: Sexual behaviour and condom usage by selected background characteristics (BSS 2006)

Background Characteristics	Percentage of respondents reported		
	Had sex with any non-regular partner in the last 12 months	Used condom during last sexual intercourse with any non regular sex partner	Consistent condom use with their non-regular sex partners in last 12 months
<b>Age</b>			
15-24 yrs	7.3	65.5	49.1
25-39 yrs	4.9	68.1	50.7
40-49 yrs	2.7	58.3	46.5
<b>Marital status</b>			
Currently married	3.1	62.9	47.3
Unmarried	9.7	69.0	52.0
Formerly married (Divorced/ Separated/Widow)	11.9	51.5	36.0
<b>Education</b>			
Illiterate	2.1	34.1	23.3
Literate + Primary	4.0	50.1	34.0
Middle	5.1	60.8	43.3

(Contd.)



(Contd.)

Background Characteristics	Percentage of respondents reported		
	Had sex with any non-regular partner in the last 12 months	Used condom during last sexual intercourse with any non regular sex partner	Consistent condom use with their non-regular sex partners in last 12 months
Secondary + Higher secondary	6.4	69.9	53.2
Graduate and above	9.2	81.7	64.8
<b>Occupation</b>			
Labour (skilled/unskilled)	6.2	56.2	40.8
Service (Govt./Pvt.)	8.1	77.0	61.9
Cultivator	5.0	46.2	33.1
Self employed	7.2	70.0	51.5
Transport worker/Driver	17.5	81.5	63.1
Housewife	1.5	56.7	45.2
Others	7.4	74.2	54.5
<b>Exposure to media</b>			
Exposed	5.9	67.8	51.0
Not exposed	1.8	24.4	16.1

## 6.2 Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)

Relatively little is known about the role of sex between men in India's HIV epidemic, but the few studies that have examined this subject have found that a significant proportion of men in India do have sex with other men. With a significant proportion having both commercial and non-commercial concurrent homosexual and heterosexual relationships, this group also forms an important bridging group between the high risk community and the general population at large.

Thus, in this survey, a section on MSM was added. These questions were addressed to male respondents only. This section presents the key indicators related to male to male sexual behaviour, viz. awareness and involvement. Before asking any questions in this section, the interviewers assured the respondents, about the confidentiality of the information to be collected in this section.

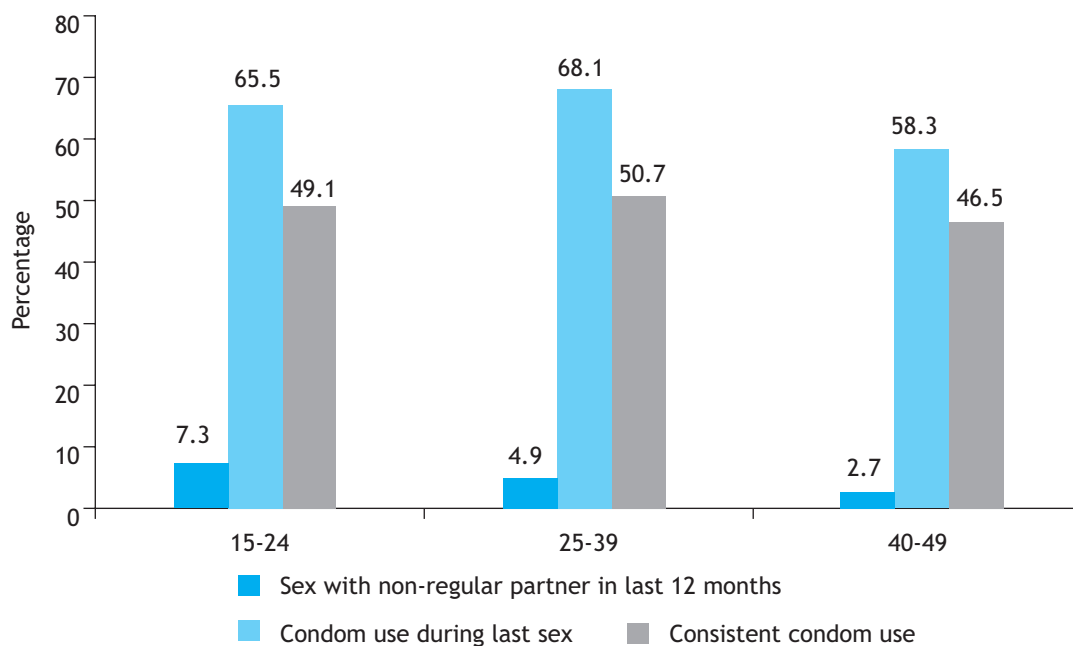
### 6.2.1 Awareness about Men who have Sex with Men

All the male respondents were asked if they had ever heard about MSM. The results have been presented in Table 6.10. At the national level, 66 percent of male respondents reported that they are aware of such kind of sexual behaviour. The awareness was substantially higher in the urban areas (75%) as compared to the rural areas (63%).

The awareness was reported to be highest in Kerala and Lakshadweep, Delhi (89%), followed by Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh (84-86%). The proportion was lowest in Karnataka (34%) and Orissa (41%).

### Sexual Behaviour and Condom Usage

Figure 6.6: Sexual behaviour and condom usage by age group 2006



### Sexual Behaviour

Figure 6.7: Sex with non-regular partners in last 12 months by occupation

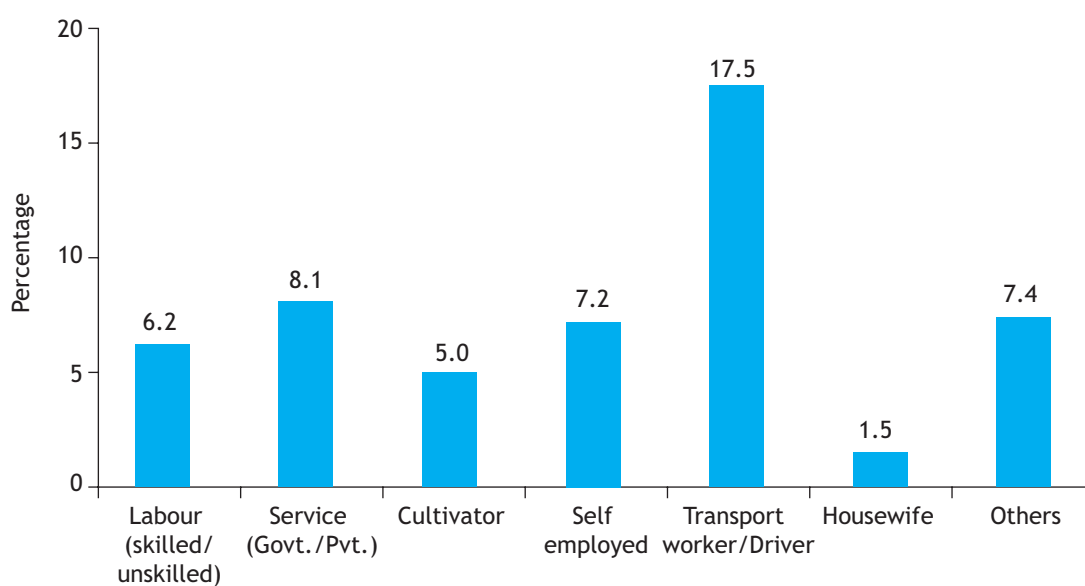


Table 6.10: Percentage of male respondents who had ever heard of men who have sex with men by residence (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban	Rural	Combined
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85.1	73.0	76.6
2.	Assam	68.6	61.8	62.8
3.	Bihar	70.1	68.7	68.9
4.	Chhattisgarh	48.5	39.6	41.7
5.	Delhi	89.8	77.6	89.0
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	60.9	62.4	61.7
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72.2	53.2	60.9
8.	Haryana	86.1	82.7	83.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87.4	79.3	80.4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	76.6	64.3	67.9
11.	Jharkhand	59.3	56.2	57.0
12.	Karnataka	33.1	34.0	33.6
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	85.8	90.0	89.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	72.3	61.5	64.7
15.	Maharashtra	78.3	62.5	70.0
16.	Manipur	70.4	35.9	45.1
17.	Orissa	48.1	39.3	40.8
18.	Other North Eastern States	72.5	69.3	70.0
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	91.7	82.2	85.9
20.	Rajasthan	71.1	55.7	59.8
21.	Sikkim	65.7	57.1	58.3
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	75.8	61.4	68.1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	88.4	74.6	77.9
24.	Uttarakhand	72.5	72.9	72.8
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	77.7	42.5	53.4
<b>All India (2006)</b>		75.2	62.5	66.4
<b>95% CI</b>		72.4-78.0	59.5-65.5	63.6-69.2

Base: All male respondents

### 6.2.2 Involvement in Sexual Activities with Another Male

The male respondents, who reported that they were aware of male to male sexual behaviour, were asked if they had ever involved in such activity. Of all male respondents who are aware of MSM, three percent reported that they had themselves indulged in such activity.

It was noted that while there was remarkable difference in the awareness of this issue among rural and urban respondents, the proportion of respondents ever involved in male to male sexual behaviour was almost same across the place of residence. In the states with high awareness on the issue (Kerala and Lakshadweep, Punjab and Chandigarh) the involvement was also reported to be the highest. The proportion was observed to be lowest (below 1%) in the Other North Eastern States and Sikkim, Orissa, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh (Table 6.11).

Table 6.11: Percentage of male respondents who had ever indulged in sexual activities with a male partner by residence (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban	Rural	Combined
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	3.4	2.3
2.	Assam	0.3	1.1	1.0
3.	Bihar	1.2	3.6	3.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.3	3.0	2.3
5.	Delhi	3.3	1.5	3.2
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	2.3	0.0	1.1
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.0	1.7	1.8
8.	Haryana	1.9	3.9	3.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	0.6	0.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.1	2.2	2.2
11.	Jharkhand	0.4	1.3	1.1
12.	Karnataka	0.3	1.2	0.9
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	8.7	6.2	6.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.9	3.8	3.8
15.	Maharashtra	2.4	3.7	3.0
16.	Manipur	0.0	2.5	1.5
17.	Orissa	2.5	0.3	0.7
18.	Other North Eastern States	0.1	0.2	0.2
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	7.9	3.4	5.2
20.	Rajasthan	0.6	2.6	2.0
21.	Sikkim	0.5	0.0	0.1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	5.4	3.5	4.5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1.1	6.1	4.7
24.	Uttarakhand	0.7	2.0	1.6
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.9	0.8	1.3
<b>All India (2006)</b>		2.4	3.3	3.0
<b>95% CI</b>		1.7-3.1	2.4-4.2	2.2-3.8

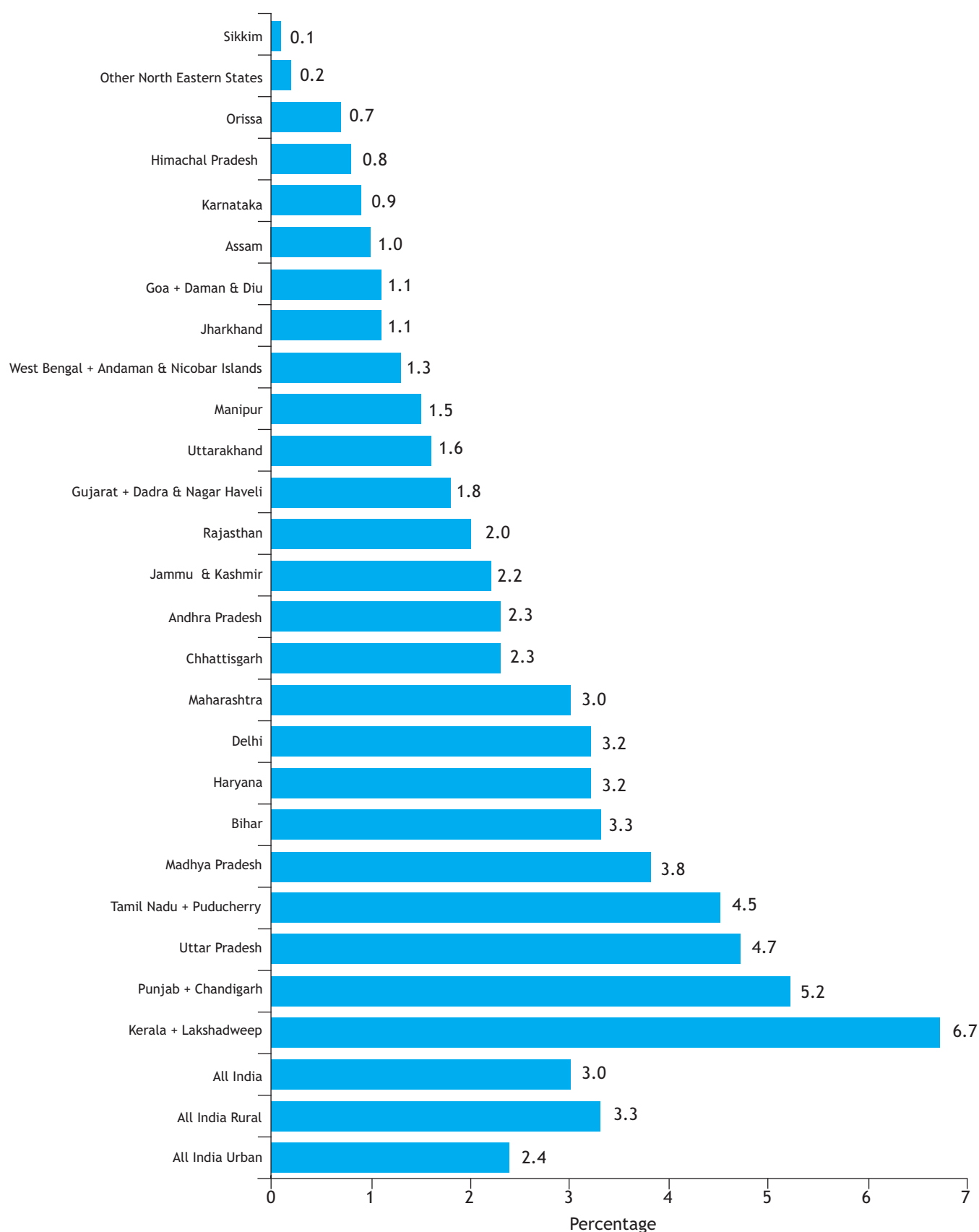
Base: All male respondents who had ever heard of MSM

### 6.2.3 Median Number of Male Sexual Partners

Table 6.12 presents the median number of male sexual partners of all the male respondents who reportedly ever indulged in sexual activities with any male partner. In 16 out of the 25 states/group of states the median number of male partners was one. The median number of male partners was two in the rest of the nine states (Table 6.12).

## Sexual Behaviour

**Figure 6.8: Percentage of male respondents who had ever indulged in sexual activities with a male partner - Interstate Comparison: 2006**



Base: All male respondents who had ever heard of MSM

Table 6.12: Median no. of male sex partners by residence (BSS 2006)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban	Rural	Combined
1.	Andhra Pradesh	–	2	2
2.	Assam	5	2	2
3.	Bihar	1	2	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	2	2
5.	Delhi	1	2	1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	1	–	1
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	2	2
8.	Haryana	1	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	1	2	1
12.	Karnataka	3	2	2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	2	1	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	2
15.	Maharashtra	1	1	1
16.	Manipur	–	1	1
17.	Orissa	1	1	1
18.	Other North Eastern States	1	3	2
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	1	1	1
20.	Rajasthan	1	1	1
21.	Sikkim	1	–	1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	2	3	2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
24.	Uttarakhand	1	1	1
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	2	1
<b>All India (2006)</b>		1	1	1
<b>95% CI</b>		0 – 2	0 – 2	0 – 2

Base: All male respondents who reported ever indulged in sexual activities with a male partner

#### 6.2.4 Condom Use at Last Sex with Male Partner

Among the male respondents who had indulged in sexual activities with any male partners only one-fifth used condom during the last occasion of sex with a male partner. The state-wise figures presented in Table 6.13 should be used with caution due to small bases.

Table 6.13: Percentage of respondents who reported condom usage at last sex with a male partner (BSS 2006)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	% of respondents	Total N
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.0	19
2.	Assam	48.8	15
3.	Bihar	1.5	32
4.	Chhattisgarh	22.3	12
5.	Delhi	22.4	49
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	30.1	7
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	15
8.	Haryana	12.6	40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	66.3	12
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.7	25
11.	Jharkhand	27.8	8
12.	Karnataka	31.2	6
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	23.1	117
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11.9	32
15.	Maharashtra	9.6	44
16.	Manipur	42.6	13
17.	Orissa	30.7	5
18.	Other North Eastern States	0.0	2
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	23.5	68
20.	Rajasthan	12.5	28
21.	Sikkim	48.4	1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	34.8	54
23.	Uttar Pradesh	13.0	72
24.	Uttarakhand	40.3	14
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.0	12
<b>All India (2006)</b>		21.3	701

Base: All male respondents who reported ever indulged in sexual activities with a male partner



## Condom Awareness, Availability and Accessibility

Earlier, condom had been promoted largely as a family planning device. With the advent of HIV/AIDS, condom promotion is faced with new challenges. Condoms are now being promoted for their triple benefits as a family planning device and as protection against HIV/AIDS and STDs. Under NACP, efforts are being made for generating more demand for condoms among people from all sections of society as well as for strengthening the supply. In view of the above, both BSS 2001 and BSS 2006 generated information on awareness of condom, its availability and accessibility to the nearest source.

### 7.1 Awareness about Condom

All the respondents were shown a picture of condom and were asked whether they have ever heard of or seen the same. The responses have been tabulated in Table 7.1.

The data reveals that there has been a significant increase in the level of condom awareness to 82 percent from that of BSS 2001 level of 77 percent. The increase in the level of awareness about condom was marginally higher in the rural areas, whereas, it was not the case in urban areas.

In a majority of the states, the awareness level ranged between 85 and 95 percent. The states having very high awareness were Kerala and Lakshadweep (98%) followed by Delhi (95%). Awareness of condom was found lowest in Bihar (56%) and Karnataka (62%). Overall, the awareness level among male respondents was higher than the female respondents.

Table 7.1: Percentage of respondents aware of condom by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.2	86.1	91.7	91.3	64.3	78.0	93.1	70.6	82.0	84.6
2.	Assam	98.9	92.0	95.7	94.6	88.2	91.5	95.2	88.8	92.1	72.4
3.	Bihar	86.8	68.1	78.2	64.6	40.8	53.0	67.3	43.8	55.9	
4.	Chhattisgarh	85.5	74.8	80.4	70.4	46.7	58.6	73.9	52.9	63.5	
5.	Delhi	98.1	92.6	95.7	93.3	84.4	89.4	97.8	92.0	95.2	91.6
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	95.2	92.6	94.0	96.1	93.4	94.9	95.7	93.0	94.4	90.3
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98.1	83.3	91.2	87.7	70.2	79.2	91.9	75.3	84.0	79.1
8.	Haryana	96.8	93.2	95.2	96.2	88.0	92.4	96.4	89.6	93.2	88.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	98.0	97.3	97.7	93.6	92.7	93.1	94.1	93.2	93.6	95.7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	93.3	68.5	82.4	80.0	46.8	64.2	83.9	52.5	69.3	86.3

(Contd.)



(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
11.	Jharkhand	90.6	79.0	85.2	80.6	59.6	70.3	83.2	64.3	74.0	
12.	Karnataka	82.2	46.1	64.8	77.2	44.2	61.0	79.0	44.9	62.3	70.4
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	98.4	96.9	97.6	98.8	97.2	98.0	98.7	97.1	97.9	95.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95.3	83.7	89.8	71.7	46.7	59.8	78.7	57.4	68.6	
15.	Maharashtra	95.3	91.8	93.7	90.5	79.5	85.2	92.8	85.0	89.1	77.8
16.	Manipur	99.2	94.3	96.7	86.7	82.4	84.6	90.0	85.7	87.9	84.1
17.	Orissa	97.8	83.1	90.9	76.2	69.8	73.0	80.0	71.9	76.0	65.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	97.1	90.7	94.0	97.6	88.4	93.1	97.4	88.9	93.3	67.2
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	97.0	89.9	93.8	92.4	86.1	89.4	94.2	87.5	91.1	96.7
20.	Rajasthan	94.0	86.2	90.3	85.4	73.3	79.6	87.7	76.6	82.4	78.7
21.	Sikkim	96.2	93.6	95.0	85.3	84.6	85.0	86.7	85.7	86.3	75.5
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	94.4	72.7	83.6	87.7	66.8	77.2	90.8	69.5	80.1	73.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	97.7	93.6	95.8	95.3	90.2	92.9	95.9	91.0	93.6	
24.	Uttarakhand	98.3	95.9	97.2	95.1	84.9	89.9	96.1	87.8	92.0	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.8	92.5	94.8	87.2	80.4	83.9	90.2	84.0	87.2	77.5
	Bihar + Jharkhand	88.6	73.7	81.8	72.6	50.4	61.8	75.1	53.7	64.8	68.2
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	90.4	79.3	85.2	71.1	47.3	59.6	76.5	55.9	66.6	75.5
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	98.0	94.7	96.5	95.2	87.3	91.4	95.9	89.0	92.6	81.2
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	95.0	84.1	89.9	85.5	70.9	78.4	88.4	74.7	81.8	
	<b>95% CI</b>	93.3-96.7	81.2-8.0	88.2-91.6	83.6-8.4	68.4-73.4	76.8-80.0	87.1-89.7	72.9-76.5	80.7-82.9	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	93.5	83.0	88.4	81.4	65.8	73.6	84.6	70.2	77.4	

Base: All respondents

## 7.2 Awareness about Use of Condom to Prevent HIV/AIDS

In order to assess the proportion of population aware of the usage of condom to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission, spontaneous answers were sought for the first time in BSS 2006 to a question that read as 'For what purposes can a condom be used?' The analysis of their responses in BSS 2006 is presented in Table 7.2.

Around fifty-seven percent of the respondents perceived that use of condom during sexual intercourse helps in preventing HIV/AIDS. The states with highest proportion of such responses were Kerala and Lakshadweep (87%), followed by Delhi, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh (77-81%). The states where the proportion of such responses was low were Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka (38% to 46%).

Table 7.2: Percentage of respondents reporting use of condom for prevention of HIV/AIDS by residence and gender (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006								
		Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95.6	83.3	89.6	85.7	58.5	72.2	88.6	65.7	77.3
2.	Assam	79.2	61.4	71.0	65.5	33.8	50.1	67.6	37.7	53.2
3.	Bihar	74.7	39.5	58.5	49.2	21.6	35.7	52.3	23.6	38.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	76.2	53.4	65.3	52.5	24.1	38.4	58.1	30.5	44.5
5.	Delhi	92.0	69.4	82.1	80.6	50.9	67.7	91.2	68.2	81.1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	78.7	65.7	72.5	65.4	62.1	63.9	71.7	63.9	68.1
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.0	54.7	72.5	67.7	35.2	51.9	76.0	42.8	60.2
8.	Haryana	90.4	67.5	79.9	90.0	58.0	75.2	90.1	60.9	76.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	90.9	80.4	86.4	86.6	68.2	77.3	87.1	69.4	78.3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	88.7	57.0	74.7	70.8	33.8	53.2	76.0	39.9	59.2
11.	Jharkhand	62.7	49.9	56.8	53.8	31.3	42.7	56.1	35.7	46.2
12.	Karnataka	60.9	31.8	46.8	61.6	29.6	45.9	61.4	30.4	46.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	91.5	86.7	89.0	91.1	82.5	86.6	91.2	83.4	87.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	73.0	49.6	62.0	50.8	19.4	35.9	57.4	28.1	43.5
15.	Maharashtra	72.7	72.9	72.8	69.7	63.3	66.6	71.1	67.6	69.4
16.	Manipur	95.1	88.0	91.5	77.8	70.9	74.4	82.4	75.6	79.0
17.	Orissa	89.2	68.1	79.3	64.9	43.3	54.1	69.1	47.2	58.3
18.	Other North Eastern States	86.8	65.7	76.7	77.9	64.2	71.3	80.0	64.5	72.5
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	88.9	74.1	82.1	81.3	61.8	72.0	84.2	66.3	75.8
20.	Rajasthan	81.9	52.4	68.1	64.7	24.1	45.1	69.3	31.3	51.1
21.	Sikkim	65.0	54.1	60.2	46.9	40.5	44.0	49.3	42.2	46.1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	83.4	49.0	66.3	72.8	46.8	59.7	77.7	47.8	62.7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	84.9	58.8	72.8	65.6	29.9	48.5	70.2	36.5	54.1
24.	Uttarakhand	91.2	73.9	83.3	83.6	47.5	65.0	86.0	54.4	70.3
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	59.8	44.5	52.6	46.3	22.2	34.7	50.5	28.9	40.2
<b>All India (2006)</b>		79.6	59.3	70.1	65.0	37.8	51.8	69.5	44.1	57.2
<b>95% CI</b>		76.5-82.7	55.1-63.5	67.5-72.7	62.3-67.7	34.9-40.7	49.7-53.9	67.6-71.4	41.9-46.3	55.7-58.7

Base: All respondents

## 7.3 Availability of Condoms

The respondents were asked whether condoms were easily available or not in their area. The data indicates that a high proportion (90%) of the respondents reported easy availability of condoms in their area. The table further shows that the proportion of respondents reporting easy availability of condoms has more or less remained at the same level as in BSS 2001. The proportion of respondents reporting easy availability ranged between 79 percent and 98 percent

across the states. While Karnataka reported the lowest availability (79%), highest was reported in Delhi and Punjab and Chandigarh (98%).

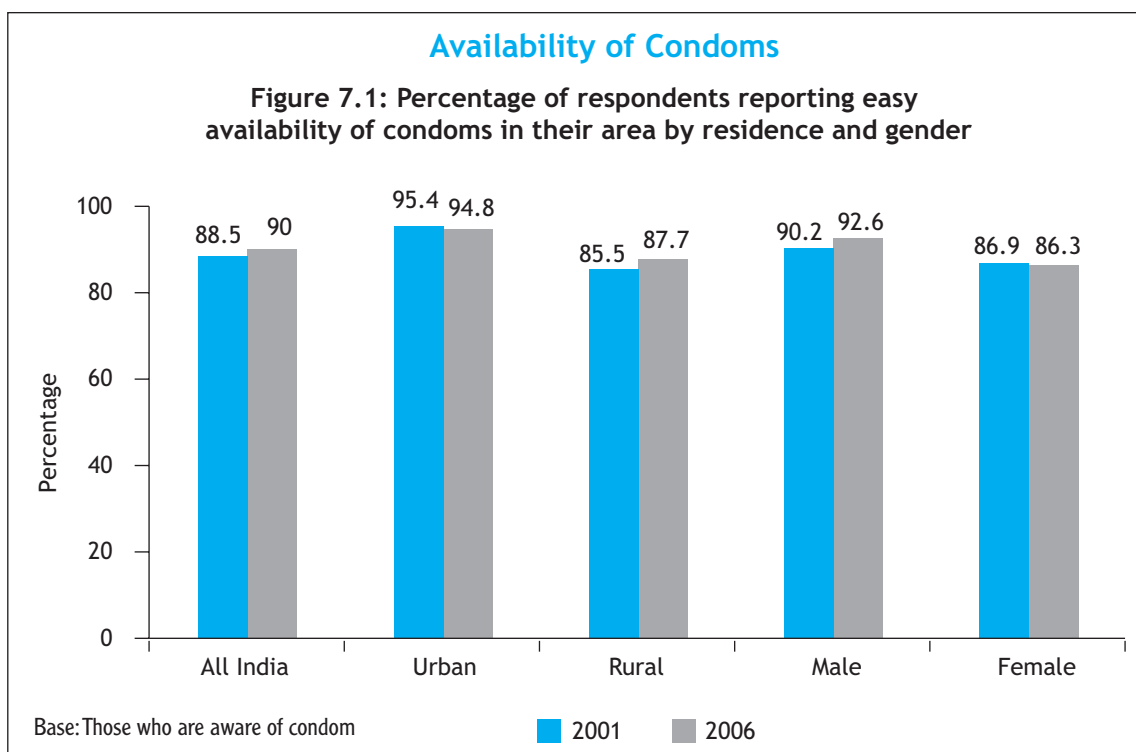
With the exception of Punjab, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Delhi, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir, the proportion of respondents reporting easy availability has increased by more than 15 percent since BSS 2001 in all the states/group of states. As expected, easy availability was reported by higher proportion of respondents in urban areas (95%) as compared to the rural areas (88%).

Table 7.3: Percentage of respondents reporting easy availability of condoms in their area by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.1	98.0	98.6	90.7	93.6	91.8	93.3	95.2	94.1	78.8
2.	Assam	98.0	91.7	95.2	86.4	77.0	82.0	88.3	79.2	84.1	65.6
3.	Bihar	96.1	95.8	96.0	96.1	86.7	92.5	96.1	88.3	93.1	
4.	Chhattisgarh	98.5	91.7	95.5	92.0	78.3	86.5	93.7	82.5	89.1	
5.	Delhi	99.1	96.5	98.0	97.4	91.4	94.9	99.0	96.2	97.8	87.3
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	93.0	92.6	92.8	89.3	84.5	87.1	91.0	88.4	89.8	80.3
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98.9	93.1	96.5	92.5	87.3	90.3	95.3	89.8	93.0	70.1
8.	Haryana	98.4	98.1	98.2	91.7	91.4	91.5	93.8	93.5	93.7	81.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	98.9	97.0	98.1	98.5	92.9	95.7	98.5	93.3	95.9	88.1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	97.1	96.4	96.9	89.0	95.9	91.4	91.7	96.1	93.2	79.7
11.	Jharkhand	98.1	89.6	94.5	96.3	77.1	88.2	96.8	80.7	90.0	
12.	Karnataka	93.4	74.9	87.1	86.6	51.1	74.0	89.2	59.8	79.0	61.8
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	95.8	85.5	90.6	95.5	86.2	90.7	95.6	86.1	90.7	83.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	94.6	94.8	94.7	92.6	88.1	91.0	93.3	91.0	92.4	
15.	Maharashtra	98.0	94.7	96.5	93.3	85.5	89.8	95.6	90.0	93.1	60.8
16.	Manipur	92.0	89.8	90.9	86.6	85.0	85.8	88.2	86.4	87.3	68.8
17.	Orissa	98.2	76.2	88.9	83.1	75.8	79.7	86.4	75.9	81.5	60.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	97.4	91.7	94.8	91.5	90.8	91.2	92.9	91.0	92.0	62.5
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	99.5	97.0	98.4	98.1	96.5	97.4	98.7	96.7	97.8	91.8
20.	Rajasthan	98.8	97.6	98.2	91.7	92.2	91.9	93.7	93.7	93.7	71.3
21.	Sikkim	86.5	88.6	87.4	82.6	80.1	81.5	83.2	81.3	82.3	67.0
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	91.4	86.9	89.5	86.4	89.1	87.6	88.8	88.0	88.5	63.7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	98.6	90.6	95.1	88.7	78.2	83.9	91.1	81.1	86.6	
24.	Uttarakhand	98.0	94.1	96.3	95.1	77.5	86.6	96.1	82.3	89.6	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.7	92.3	94.7	83.2	88.4	85.6	87.7	89.7	88.6	72.5
	Bihar + Jharkhand	97.1	92.4	95.2	96.1	80.7	89.9	96.3	83.0	90.9	60.4
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	96.4	93.4	95.1	92.3	83.0	88.8	93.7	87.0	91.0	64.0
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	98.3	92.3	95.6	91.7	78.2	85.6	93.3	81.6	88.0	68.5
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	97.0	91.6	94.8	90.5	83.7	87.7	92.6	86.3	90.0	
	<b>95% CI</b>	95.6-98.4	89.3-93.9	93.5-96.1	88.9-92.1	81.6-85.8	86.4-89.0	91.5-93.7	84.9-87.8	89.1-90.9	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	97.3	93.2	95.4	87.4	83.8	85.5	90.2	86.9	88.5	

Base: Those who are aware of condom



## 7.4 Access to the Nearest Source of Condoms

The respondents who were aware of condom were asked about the time they would take to procure a condom from the nearest source. Table 7.4 presents the proportion of respondents reporting a time span of less than 30 minutes for procurement of condoms.

Overall, it was observed that the proportion of respondents reportedly taking less than 30 minutes to obtain a condom has increased significantly in BSS 2006 (81%) from BSS 2001 (46%). Respondents from Himachal Pradesh in North, Assam, Sikkim and Orissa in the East, Karnataka in South reported poorer access as compared to the remaining states.

**Table 7.4: Percentage of respondents reporting that condom can be procured within 30 minutes from their residence by residence and gender**

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95.5	96.1	95.8	82.5	84.8	83.5	86.5	88.8	87.5	78.5
2.	Assam	98.3	91.6	95.3	75.2	55.8	66.1	78.9	61.1	70.7	76.6
3.	Bihar	97.0	95.0	96.2	81.1	77.1	79.6	83.6	80.2	82.3	
4.	Chhattisgarh	98.0	84.7	92.1	72.0	73.2	72.5	79.0	76.8	78.1	
5.	Delhi	98.5	86.3	93.3	97.9	80.5	90.7	98.5	86.0	93.2	78.8
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	88.4	91.5	89.8	78.7	79.4	79.0	83.3	85.3	84.2	86.6
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.8	88.2	92.6	87.7	72.4	81.2	91.2	79.2	86.1	81.8

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined T
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
8.	Haryana	98.7	88.5	94.1	90.2	83.5	87.3	92.9	85.1	89.5	71.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	97.8	91.4	95.0	69.7	70.6	70.1	73.4	72.7	73.1	74.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	96.3	90.6	94.2	77.0	79.8	78.0	83.3	83.6	83.4	77.2
11.	Jharkhand	97.0	87.4	92.9	91.9	67.6	81.8	93.4	73.3	85.0	
12.	Karnataka	85.9	64.6	78.6	77.6	45.5	66.3	80.8	52.5	70.9	69.1
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	93.9	76.8	85.1	86.7	69.4	77.8	88.3	71.1	79.5	91.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	96.4	84.4	91.2	82.3	62.6	75.2	87.4	71.9	81.3	-
15.	Maharashtra	95.6	85.6	91.2	71.0	77.4	73.9	83.1	81.4	82.3	78.8
16.	Manipur	93.1	87.0	90.1	63.3	67.5	65.3	72.1	73.4	72.7	73.9
17.	Orissa	97.4	85.9	92.5	69.1	58.0	63.9	75.2	63.1	69.6	69.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	92.3	87.1	89.9	84.3	81.1	82.9	86.2	82.5	84.5	84.5
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	98.2	80.5	90.4	87.7	85.7	86.8	91.9	83.7	88.2	83.8
20.	Rajasthan	98.4	90.9	95.1	80.9	74.9	78.2	85.9	79.5	83.1	75.6
21.	Sikkim	73.5	57.2	66.4	55.4	46.5	51.3	58.1	48.0	53.5	66.2
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	89.0	81.8	85.9	66.4	60.8	64.0	77.2	70.8	74.4	83.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	99.0	88.1	94.2	80.9	63.7	73.0	85.3	69.3	78.0	
24.	Uttarakhand	95.0	87.2	91.6	59.5	50.1	55.0	70.9	60.8	66.1	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	98.7	95.4	97.2	88.0	86.0	87.1	91.6	89.1	90.5	90.8
Bihar + Jharkhand		97.0	90.9	94.5	87.1	71.0	80.7	89.0	74.9	83.3	77.0
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh		97.2	84.5	91.7	77.2	68.7	74.0	83.8	74.8	80.2	72.8
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand		97.1	87.7	92.9	70.6	57.6	64.7	77.1	64.9	71.6	60.4
<b>All India (2006)</b>		95.6	86.2	91.6	80.1	70.7	76.1	85.2	75.8	81.2	
<b>95% CI</b>		93.9-97.3	83.2-89.2	89.9-93.3	77.9-82.3	68.0-73.4	74.3-77.9	83.6-86.8	73.9-77.7	80.0-82.4	
<b>All India (2001)</b>		85.1	65.6	75.3	42.5	29.6	35.9	53.5	38.8	46.1	

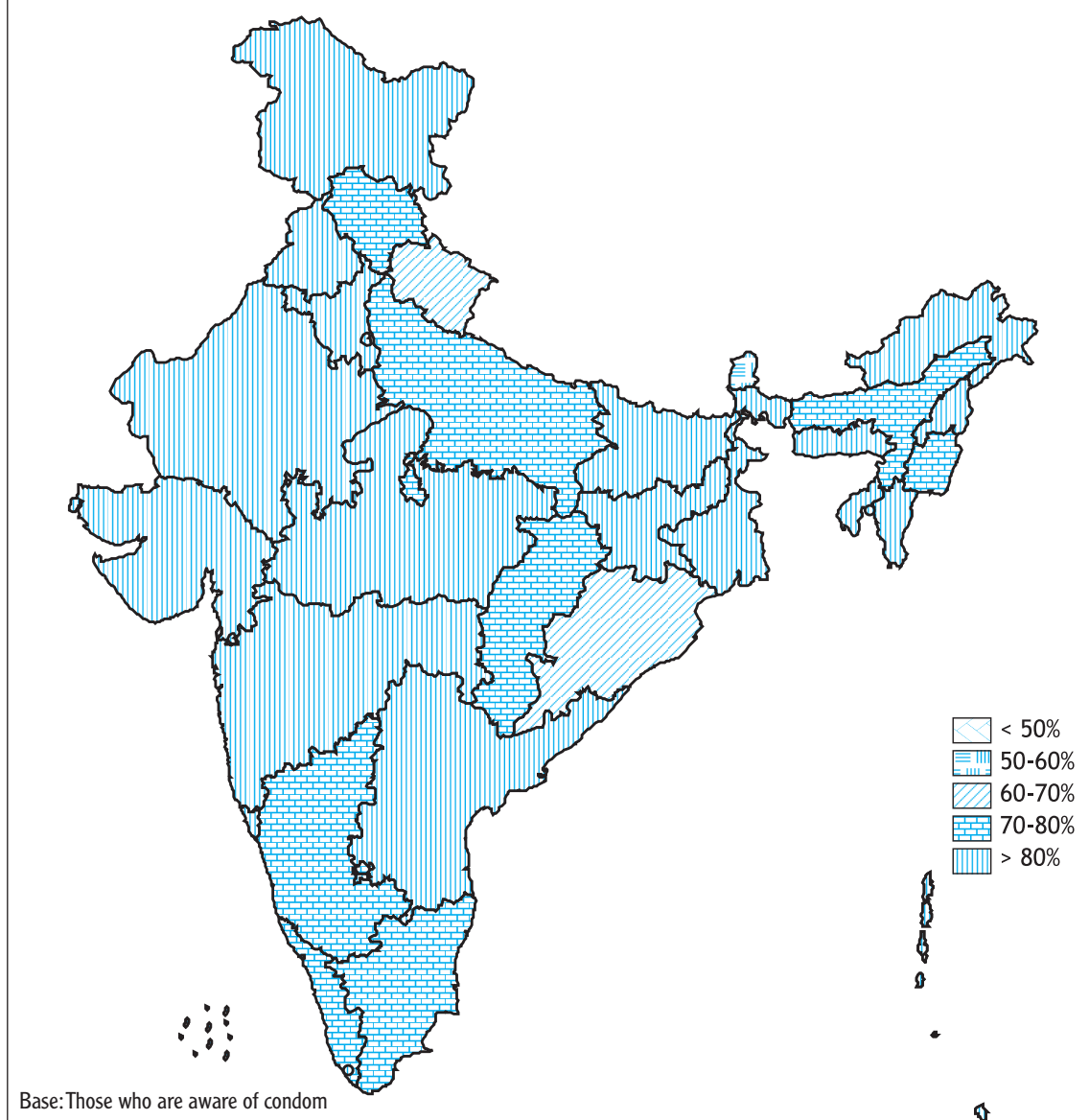
Base: Those who are aware of condom

Every state/group of states shows significant increase from BSS 2001 in the proportion reporting that condom could be procured within 30 minutes excluding the states of Assam, Goa and Daman & Diu, Kerala and Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and Sikkim where a decline is observed.

Further analysis by rural urban breakup indicates that the increase in proportion reporting condom could be procured within 30 minutes was higher in rural areas than that in urban areas. However, increase in proportion of females reporting condom procurement within 30 minutes was higher as compared to their male counterparts.

## Condom Usage

Figure 7.2: Percentage of respondents reporting that condom can be procured within 30 minutes from their residence - Interstate Comparison: 2006



## 7.5 Condom Awareness, Availability and Accessibility by Background Characteristics

Table 7.5 presents the analysis of awareness and availability of condoms by selected background characteristics of the respondents. The table shows that the proportion of respondents who were aware of condoms was higher in young and middle age groups. The table further shows that there was no association between age of the respondent and accessibility of condom.

The table also reveals that awareness of condom, its availability and easy accessibility were higher among male and in urban areas. The table further shows that all the three indicators increase with the increase in the education level of the respondents. The proportion of respondents having awareness of condoms and its availability and easy accessibility was more among those having occupations like Government/ private services, self employed, transport workers such as

truck drivers, cleaners and helpers. The two latter variables, namely education and occupation are in line with the place of residence and gender. Hence there is need to control these variables before seeing the independent effect of the variables on the level of awareness and accessibility of condoms.

Table 7.5: Percentage of respondents aware of condom and reporting its easy accessibility by selected background characteristics (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Background characteristics	Percentage of respondents Ever heard of or seen condom*	Percentage of respondents reported	
		Easy availability of condoms in their area**	Take less than 30 minutes to obtain a condom from their place of residence**
Age			
15-24 yrs	85.2	89.9	79.0
25-39 yrs	86.8	90.9	80.2
40-49 yrs	78.4	90.4	79.2
Sex			
Male	88.4	92.6	85.2
Female	74.7	86.3	75.8
Marital status			
Currently married	83.7	90.5	79.4
Unmarried	87.1	90.6	80.3
Formerly married (Divorced/ Separated/Widow)	72.7	85.4	72.2
Residence			
Urban	89.9	94.8	91.6
Rural	78.4	87.7	76.1
Education			
Illiterate	57.0	83.2	69.8
Literate + primary	78.3	86.8	73.7
Middle	88.1	89.8	78.5
Secondary + higher secondary	94.6	92.4	81.9
Graduate and above	98.8	95.6	89.0
Occupation			
Labour (skilled/unskilled)	81.4	90.8	80.0
Service (Govt/Private)	97.6	95.8	89.5
Cultivator	80.2	85.8	71.3
Self employed	93.5	94.3	87.4
Transport worker/Driver	95.4	94.2	84.2
Housewife	80.0	88.7	76.4
Others	88.7	90.5	79.7
Exposure to media#			
Exposed	91.4	91.2	80.6
Not Exposed	44.7	80.9	65.0
Total	81.8	90.0	81.2

\* All respondents

\*\* Base: Those who are aware of condoms

<sup>#</sup> Exposure to Television/Radio/Newspapers/Magazines



## Other Key Issues

This chapter deals with certain additional queries that were addressed during the course of BSS 2006. These queries, by and large, dealt with the respondents' knowledge of or exposure to AIDS patients, attitude towards People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA), awareness and opinion on confidential HIV testing facilities, awareness and participation in HIV/AIDS related campaigns and the practice of voluntary blood donation.

### 8.1 Stigma against People Living with HIV/AIDS

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS and those considered to be at high risk remains deep-rooted. A lot of this is as a result of inadequate knowledge. Stigma and denial undermine efforts being made to increase the reach of interventions, care support and treatment services to PLHA and those among high risk groups such as Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), Female Sex Workers (FSWs) and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs). Harassment and ostracism of these groups by the community and family reduces them in to disadvantaged group.

The following section presents the perception of respondents with respect to 'PLHA' viz. whether they should be allowed to stay in the community; requirement of separate care centres and treatment of PLHA along with general patients.

#### 8.1.1 Allowing PLHA to Stay in the Village/Area

All the respondents covered in BSS 2006 were asked, "If a person is known to be infected with HIV/AIDS, would the community allow them to continue to stay in the village/area?" The analysis is presented in Table 8.1.

At the national level, 56 percent of the respondents during BSS 2006 felt that PLHA should be allowed to stay in village/area. The analysis by place of residence and gender indicated presence of higher stigma levels in rural areas (rural: 52%, urban: 68%) and among female respondents (male: 64%, female: 48%).

Acceptability of PLHA in the community was reported highest in Andhra Pradesh and Delhi (74-75%), closely followed by Goa, Manipur and Kerala where it was reported to be 71 percent. The proportion was reported lowest in Bihar (30%) and Sikkim (36%).

Table 8.1: Percentage of respondents reporting that HIV/AIDS patients should be allowed to stay in the village/area by residence and gender (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.2	76.3	79.8	77.7	67.8	72.8	79.4	70.3	74.9
2.	Assam	85.9	66.9	77.1	74.1	63.1	68.8	75.9	63.6	70.0
3.	Bihar	54.0	46.9	50.8	35.8	18.0	27.1	38.1	21.2	29.9
4.	Chhattisgarh	79.3	60.4	70.2	54.4	31.7	43.1	60.2	38.0	49.2
5.	Delhi	78.9	66.9	73.6	78.5	72.9	76.1	78.9	67.3	73.8
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	69.7	64.6	67.3	70.7	78.6	74.3	70.2	71.7	70.9

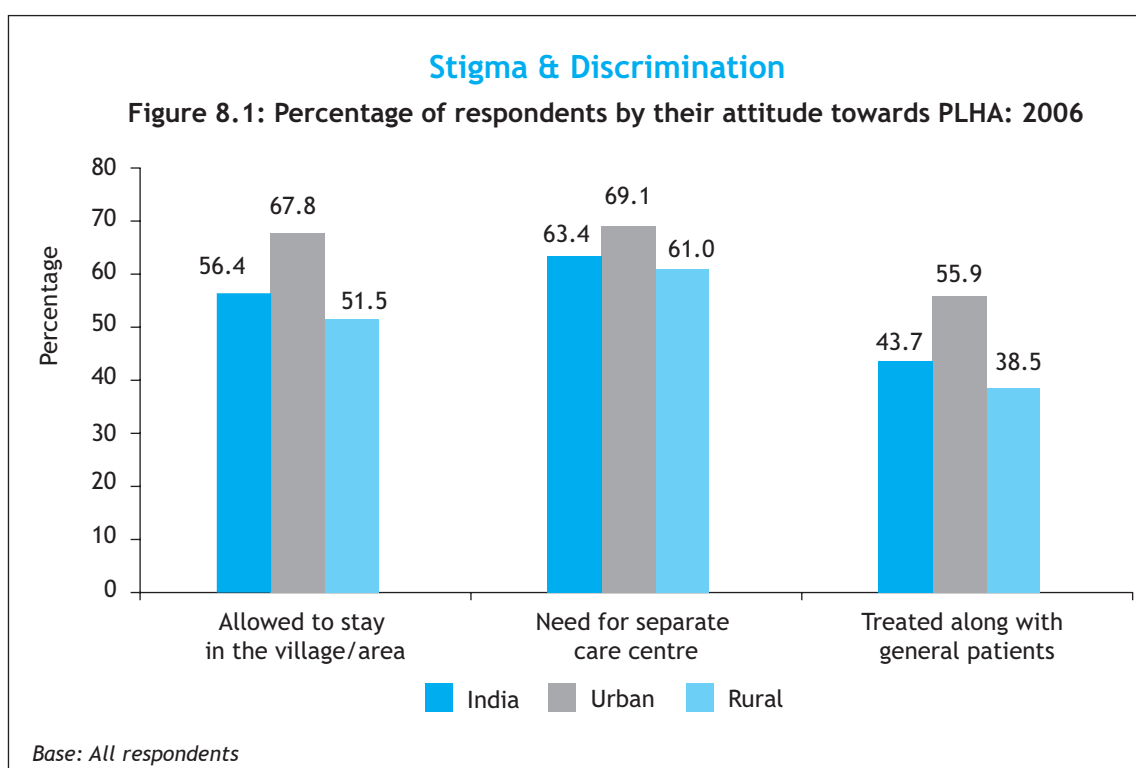
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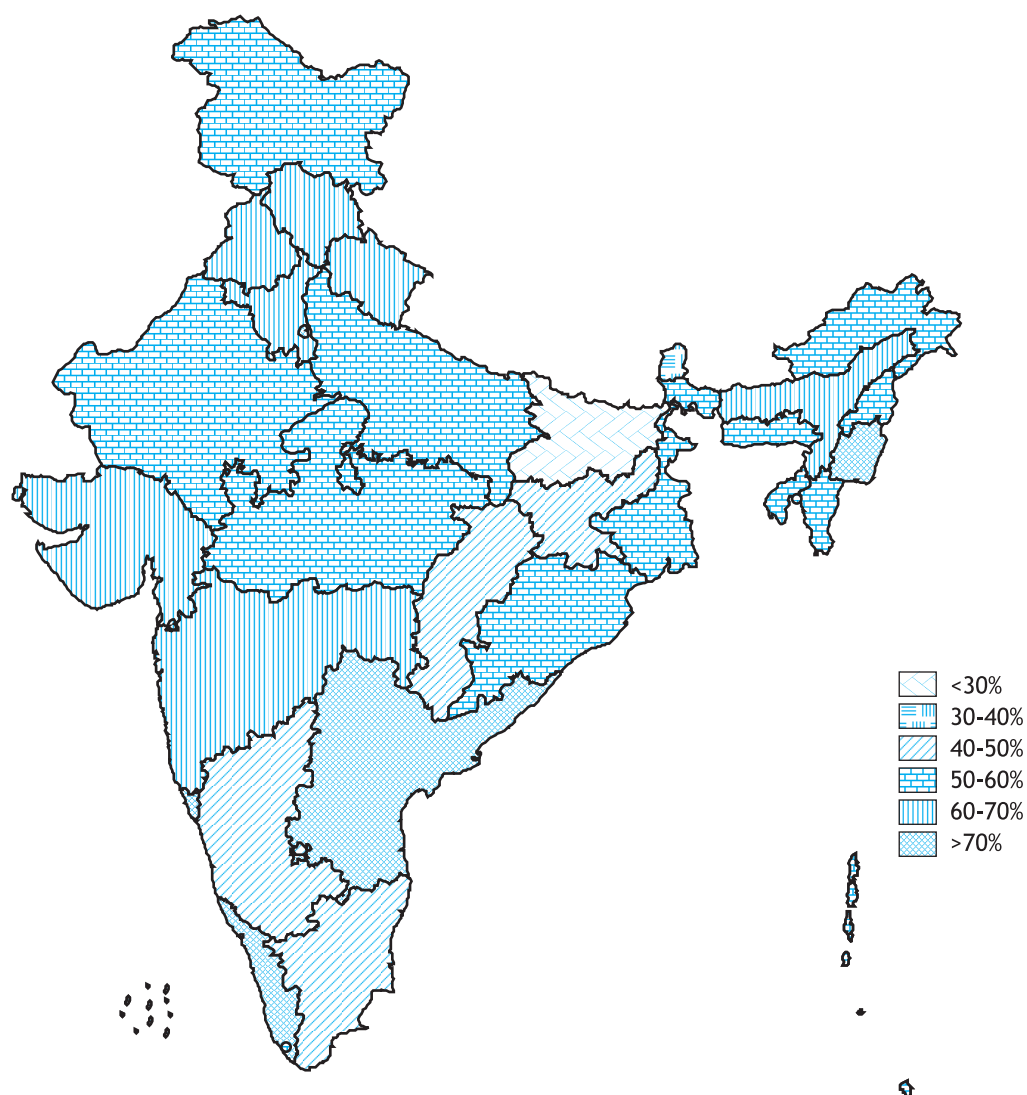
Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	82.6	60.8	72.5	65.9	43.3	54.9	72.7	50.1	61.9
8.	Haryana	80.5	65.0	73.4	76.8	57.5	67.9	78.0	59.8	69.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	83.7	64.3	75.2	79.7	56.3	67.8	80.2	57.0	68.7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	68.8	59.0	64.5	48.5	41.5	45.2	54.5	46.1	50.6
11.	Jharkhand	65.0	54.0	59.9	49.8	31.9	41.0	53.8	37.2	45.7
12.	Karnataka	60.0	41.0	50.8	54.7	30.5	42.8	56.7	34.2	45.7
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	83.1	75.2	79.0	76.8	61.2	68.7	78.2	64.3	71.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79.1	71.5	75.5	56.4	26.9	42.4	63.1	39.8	52.0
15.	Maharashtra	76.9	74.3	75.7	64.1	48.2	56.4	70.2	59.9	65.3
16.	Manipur	77.3	93.4	85.5	61.9	69.0	65.4	66.0	75.7	70.9
17.	Orissa	85.2	63.3	74.9	58.0	50.7	54.4	62.8	52.7	57.8
18.	Other North Eastern States	66.7	56.9	62.0	56.5	49.7	53.2	58.9	51.4	55.3
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	77.3	53.7	66.5	73.0	48.4	61.3	74.7	50.4	63.3
20.	Rajasthan	75.9	62.3	69.6	63.1	31.4	47.8	66.5	39.3	53.5
21.	Sikkim	47.2	53.9	50.2	35.5	33.1	34.4	37.1	35.7	36.4
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	46.4	51.6	49.0	49.5	46.0	47.7	48.0	48.5	48.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	81.2	55.3	69.2	65.5	42.1	54.3	69.3	45.1	57.8
24.	Uttarakhand	71.2	56.7	64.6	70.1	48.1	58.8	70.5	50.4	60.5
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	69.3	56.5	63.3	50.2	40.7	45.6	56.1	45.4	51.0
<b>All India (2006)</b>		73.3	61.5	67.8	60.1	42.4	51.5	64.2	48.0	56.4
<b>CI</b>		69.7	57.2	65.0	57.3	39.4	49.4	62.1	45.8	54.9
		-76.9	-65.8	-70.6	-62.9	-45.4	-53.6	-66.3	-50.2	-57.9

Base: All respondents



## Stigma & Discrimination

**Figure 8.2: Percentage of respondents reporting that HIV/AIDS patients should be allowed to stay in the village/area - Interstate Comparison: 2006**



Base: All respondents

### 8.1.2 Separate Care Centre for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA)

All the respondents were asked whether they felt the need for separate care centres for PLHA. The results are presented in Table 8.2. It should be noted here that higher proportion may denote lower level of stigma with respect to PLHA.

Around 63 percent of the respondents felt the need for a separate care centre for HIV/AIDS patients. The proportion was higher in urban areas (69%) and among male respondents (69%).

Across the states, the proportion was reported highest in Goa and Daman & Diu and Maharashtra (83-84%). It was lowest in Delhi and Bihar (37-40%).

Table 8.2: Percentage of respondents reporting the need for separate care centre for PLHA by residence and gender (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45.4	78.6	61.7	57.6	78.8	68.1	54.0	78.7	66.2
2.	Assam	61.6	77.6	69.0	55.3	68.3	61.6	56.2	69.6	62.7
3.	Bihar	61.5	41.9	52.5	51.9	24.1	38.3	53.0	26.1	40.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	80.7	69.2	75.2	60.5	43.5	52.0	65.2	49.1	57.2
5.	Delhi	36.4	35.1	35.8	60.9	50.7	56.4	38.1	36.1	37.2
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	83.8	83.8	83.8	81.7	86.1	83.7	82.7	84.9	83.7
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.2	63.8	70.4	70.7	53.1	62.2	73.0	57.3	65.5
8.	Haryana	70.2	67.7	69.1	78.3	65.6	72.5	75.8	66.3	71.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	78.7	81.2	79.8	79.7	72.8	76.2	79.5	73.6	76.6
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	83.4	72.3	78.5	78.6	56.2	67.9	80.0	60.4	70.9
11.	Jharkhand	71.0	52.2	62.3	67.7	37.7	53.0	68.6	41.2	55.3
12.	Karnataka	59.9	57.5	58.8	70.4	61.7	66.2	66.6	60.2	63.5
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	65.2	71.9	68.6	64.9	61.9	63.4	65.0	64.2	64.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	78.7	66.0	72.8	57.2	33.6	46.0	63.6	43.0	53.8
15.	Maharashtra	85.1	75.5	80.7	87.2	82.8	85.1	86.2	79.5	83.1
16.	Manipur	71.6	86.8	79.3	66.3	70.3	68.3	67.7	74.9	71.3
17.	Orissa	70.6	64.1	67.6	56.2	49.4	52.8	58.7	51.8	55.3
18.	Other North Eastern States	65.0	61.9	63.6	66.3	61.8	64.1	66.0	61.8	64.0
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	61.7	51.9	57.2	73.2	60.4	67.1	68.7	57.2	63.3
20.	Rajasthan	78.9	63.0	71.5	70.4	35.4	53.5	72.7	42.4	58.2
21.	Sikkim	56.2	74.7	64.4	35.0	43.1	38.7	37.9	47.0	42.1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	75.0	69.7	72.4	70.0	66.8	68.4	72.3	68.2	70.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	79.4	68.6	74.3	76.0	53.5	65.2	76.8	56.9	67.3
24.	Uttarakhand	84.9	68.7	77.6	82.2	56.1	68.8	83.1	59.4	71.3
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	75.8	73.3	74.6	65.1	48.4	57.1	68.4	55.9	62.4
<b>All India (2006)</b>		71.3	66.5	69.1	67.7	53.9	61.0	68.8	57.6	63.4
<b>95% CI</b>		67.5 -75.1	62.4 -70.6	66.3 -71.9	64.9 -70.5	50.9 -56.9	58.9 -63.1	66.8 -70.8	55.4 -59.8	61.9 -64.9

Base: All respondents

### 8.1.3 Treatment along with General Patients

A hypothetical question was asked to ascertain whether the respondents would support that PLHA could be treated along with general patients. Table 8.3 presented below gives the proportion of respondents who perceived that PLHA should be treated along with general patients. It should be noted here that higher proportion may denote lower level of stigma with respect to PLHA.

At the all India level, less than half (44%) of the respondents perceived that PLHA could be treated along with general patients. The proportion was observed to be higher in urban areas (56%) and among male respondents (49%).

Among the states, the proportion was observed to be highest in Delhi (69%) followed by Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh (64%) and lowest in Bihar (24%) followed by West Bengal (26%).

Table 8.3: Percentage of respondents reporting that HIV/AIDS patients can be treated along with general patients by residence and gender (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66.2	32.1	49.5	59.8	34.1	47.1	61.7	33.5	47.8
2.	Assam	54.8	43.6	49.6	47.3	35.3	41.5	48.4	36.5	42.7
3.	Bihar	53.0	34.5	44.5	27.8	15.6	21.8	30.8	17.6	24.4
4.	Chhattisgarh	63.6	57.5	60.7	40.2	26.5	33.4	45.7	33.3	39.6
5.	Delhi	71.8	65.3	68.9	69.4	68.3	68.9	71.6	65.5	68.9
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	40.6	56.6	48.2	48.5	59.5	53.5	44.7	58.1	51.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	65.5	48.1	57.4	54.9	30.8	43.2	59.3	37.6	48.9
8.	Haryana	68.4	55.9	62.7	56.5	38.5	48.2	60.3	43.9	52.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	78.9	63.0	72.0	74.0	51.7	62.7	74.6	52.8	63.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	57.9	48.1	53.5	32.7	34.4	33.5	40.1	38.0	39.1
11.	Jharkhand	62.6	60.8	61.8	57.3	39.6	48.6	58.7	44.7	51.9
12.	Karnataka	46.9	44.8	45.9	36.6	34.4	35.5	40.4	38.1	39.3
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	55.6	49.7	52.5	47.9	41.3	44.5	49.7	43.2	46.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	59.7	52.7	56.4	40.4	20.9	31.1	46.1	30.0	38.5
15.	Maharashtra	76.3	80.2	78.0	57.7	45.2	51.6	66.6	60.8	63.8
16.	Manipur	57.1	54.3	55.7	57.4	60.4	58.9	57.4	58.7	58.0
17.	Orissa	64.7	54.2	59.8	39.6	50.4	45.0	44.0	51.0	47.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	55.8	49.3	52.7	46.8	29.1	38.2	48.9	33.8	41.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	57.2	54.0	55.7	58.2	52.2	55.4	57.8	52.9	55.5
20.	Rajasthan	57.1	47.3	52.5	39.3	21.9	30.9	44.1	28.4	36.6
21.	Sikkim	43.0	38.4	40.9	32.1	24.6	28.6	33.6	26.3	30.2
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	50.6	56.0	53.3	53.2	49.0	51.1	52.0	52.2	52.1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	57.0	42.0	50.0	46.1	29.4	38.1	48.7	32.3	40.9
24.	Uttarakhand	56.5	56.5	56.5	59.8	41.3	50.3	58.8	45.3	52.1
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	34.0	39.3	36.5	20.6	21.7	21.1	24.7	26.9	25.8
<b>All India (2006)</b>		59.3	52.2	55.9	44.4	32.3	38.5	48.9	38.1	43.7
<b>95% CI</b>		55.3	47.8	52.9	41.5	29.4	36.4	46.7	35.9	42.1
		-63.4	-56.6	-58.9	-47.3	-35.2	-40.6	-51.1	-40.3	-45.3

Base: All respondents

## 8.2 Testing and Counseling Facilities

Integrated Counseling & Testing (ICT) is increasingly being recognised as a crucial component of effective strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention, diagnosis and care. If implemented properly, ICT has the potential of providing multiple benefits. For individuals, ICT provides an opportunity to enhance one's ability to reduce risk and increase one's access to HIV prevention, diagnosis, care, treatment and support services. For communities, ICT is a means to create awareness, mobilise local responses and reduce denial, stigma and discrimination. Importantly, new developments in the dynamics and response to the epidemic have made ICT an essential component, providing a link between prevention and care.

The following section presents the key awareness indicators with respect to ICT, parent to child transmission of HIV/AIDS and exposure of the respondents to voluntary blood donation.

### 8.2.1 Awareness of any HIV/AIDS Testing Facility in the Area

All the respondents were asked whether they are aware of any HIV/AIDS testing facility in the area where they reside. The analysis is presented in Table 8.4. It must be borne in mind that the responses might not be a direct reflection of the physical availability of such facilities in the areas they reside. Other factors like basic educational status of the respondent and his/her exposure to information and communication could also be contributory factors.

A significant increase from BSS 2001 to BSS 2006 was observed in the proportion of respondents who were aware of a testing facility for HIV/AIDS in the area. While the proportion was 10 percent in BSS 2001, it increased to 28 percent in BSS 2006. The increase in the awareness was significant in both rural as well as urban areas. The increase in awareness across gender was also significant from BSS 2001. Also, higher proportion of males (34%) were aware of HIV testing facility as compared to females (21%).

Table 8.4: Percentage of respondents aware of any HIV/AIDS testing facility in their area by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.4	58.7	67.2	48.2	43.4	45.8	56.2	47.8	52.1	13.0
2.	Assam	47.3	20.5	34.9	7.1	3.1	5.2	13.3	5.6	9.6	0.0
3.	Bihar	24.0	10.6	17.8	13.1	5.5	9.4	14.4	6.0	10.4	
4.	Chhattisgarh	31.3	12.4	22.3	21.2	6.9	14.1	23.5	8.1	15.9	
5.	Delhi	52.5	39.1	46.6	34.4	21.8	28.9	51.3	38.0	45.5	18.3
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	44.7	20.0	32.9	43.3	19.9	32.5	44.0	19.9	32.7	7.5
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42.0	28.1	35.5	19.2	9.0	14.2	28.5	16.4	22.7	9.3
8.	Haryana	42.3	18.8	31.5	46.6	17.5	33.1	45.2	17.9	32.6	14.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51.2	39.1	46.0	44.3	27.5	35.8	45.2	28.6	36.9	18.0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.9	16.5	25.7	14.2	6.8	10.7	19.7	9.3	14.9	15.1
11.	Jharkhand	35.9	15.3	26.3	19.7	8.2	14.0	23.9	9.9	17.1	
12.	Karnataka	47.9	38.4	43.3	42.6	30.1	36.5	44.6	33.1	39.0	12.3
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	39.9	33.2	36.4	42.6	39.6	41.1	42.0	38.2	40.0	18.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33.7	16.4	25.6	12.5	8.7	10.7	18.8	10.9	15.0	
15.	Maharashtra	74.4	53.7	65.0	58.4	51.2	54.9	66.0	52.3	59.5	12.1
16.	Manipur	65.9	54.7	60.3	23.2	16.2	19.8	34.6	26.9	30.8	7.8
17.	Orissa	31.7	10.8	21.9	11.0	8.3	9.6	14.6	8.7	11.7	2.6
18.	Other North Eastern States	54.5	45.4	50.2	31.6	26.6	29.2	37.1	31.0	34.1	
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	45.3	30.8	38.7	29.2	15.7	22.7	35.4	21.3	28.8	34.9
20.	Rajasthan	50.4	22.9	37.5	28.3	11.6	20.2	34.2	14.5	24.8	11.7
21.	Sikkim	48.9	59.5	53.6	26.5	30.9	28.5	29.5	34.5	31.8	0.1

(Contd.)

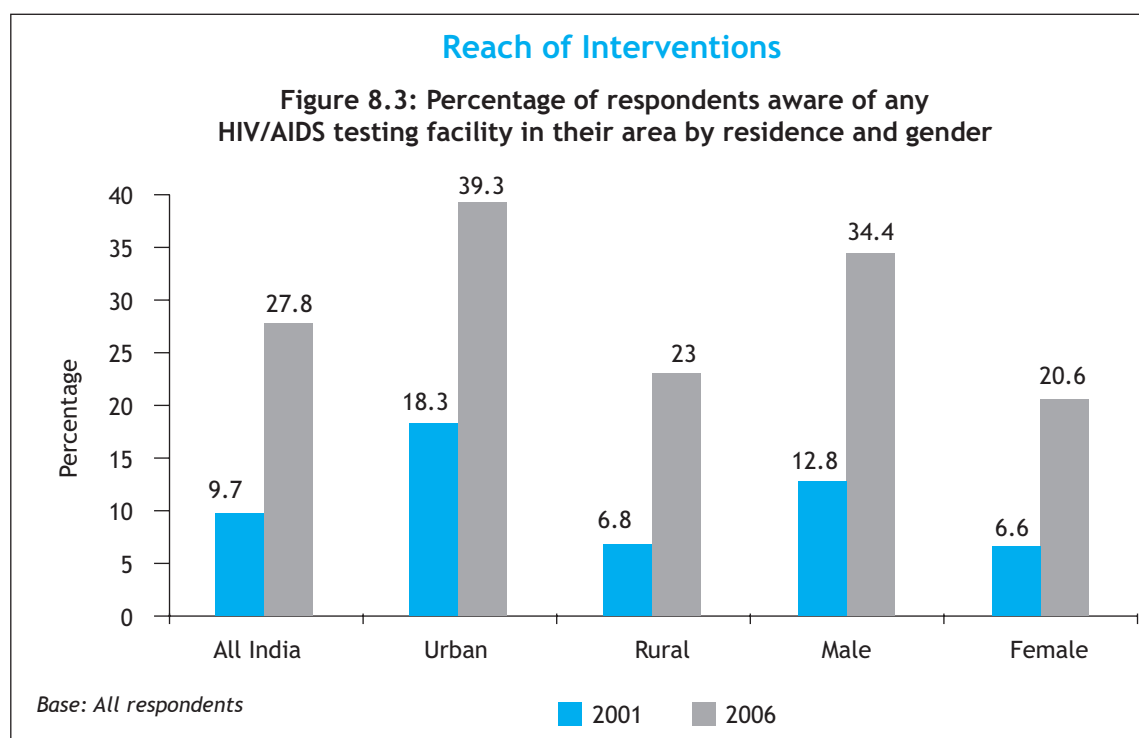
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Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	29.5	32.5	31.0	24.4	27.0	25.7	26.7	29.5	28.1	21.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	47.7	12.4	31.2	39.2	5.5	23.1	41.2	7.1	25.0	
24.	Uttarakhand	38.2	19.7	29.8	23.1	6.4	14.5	27.8	9.9	18.9	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	27.4	11.3	19.8	10.0	6.6	8.3	15.4	8.0	11.8	0.8
	Bihar + Jharkhand	29.9	13.0	22.1	16.5	6.8	11.8	18.6	7.7	13.3	0.2
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	32.5	14.4	24.0	16.9	7.7	12.4	21.2	9.5	15.6	13.1
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	43.1	15.9	30.4	31.4	6.0	19.2	34.2	8.2	21.9	10.3
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	47.3	30.2	39.3	28.9	16.8	23.0	34.4	20.6	27.8	
	<b>95% CI</b>	43.2 -51.4	26.4 -34.0	36.4 -42.2	26.3 -31.5	14.6 -19.0	21.3 -24.7	32.4 -36.4	18.9 -22.3	26.4 -29.2	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	23.6	13.0	18.3	9.1	4.4	6.8	12.8	6.6	9.7	

Base: All respondents

The highest level of awareness of any HIV testing facility was reported in high prevalence states of Maharashtra (60%) and Andhra Pradesh (52%). The lowest awareness levels were observed in Orissa, Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Jammu & Kashmir (10-15%).

The awareness about a testing facility for HIV/AIDS in the area has increased since BSS 2001 in all the states except Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab and Chandigarh. The increase was more prominent in the states/group of states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Other North Eastern States and Sikkim where the awareness level has increased by 32 to 47 percentage points.



### 8.2.2 Possibility of Confidential HIV Testing in the Area

Respondents were asked to comment on the possibility for someone to actually undergo a confidential HIV test, if such a facility (laboratory facility) is started in their area. The responses have been tabulated in Table 8.5.

About 58 percent of the respondents perceived that if such a facility was opened in their area, it would be possible for people to get tested confidentially. This proportion was significantly higher than that of BSS 2001 (42%).

Table 8.5: Percentage of respondents who viewed that confidential HIV testing was possible if facility is started in their area by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76.9	86.2	81.4	58.2	64.8	61.5	63.7	71.0	67.3	15.1
2.	Assam	76.1	65.6	71.3	63.1	58.8	61.0	65.1	59.8	62.5	29.2
3.	Bihar	73.7	49.8	62.7	53.1	21.5	37.6	55.6	24.6	40.5	
4.	Chhattisgarh	76.7	60.6	69.0	51.8	31.1	41.5	57.6	37.6	47.7	
5.	Delhi	89.1	81.6	85.8	84.0	73.1	79.3	88.8	81.1	85.4	80.3
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	66.8	66.8	66.8	55.2	64.2	59.3	60.7	65.5	62.9	70.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	71.1	44.9	58.9	58.1	37.2	48.0	63.4	40.2	52.3	50.3
8.	Haryana	90.3	68.2	80.2	84.2	50.8	68.7	86.1	56.2	72.3	71.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	93.8	75.5	85.8	88.3	59.5	73.8	89.0	61.1	75.1	79.4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	87.3	69.0	79.2	75.5	54.2	65.4	79.0	58.1	69.2	65.3
11.	Jharkhand	75.1	48.7	62.9	60.7	29.3	45.2	64.5	33.9	49.7	
12.	Karnataka	30.5	27.2	28.9	26.8	20.5	23.7	28.2	22.9	25.6	71.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	53.1	44.4	48.6	54.5	55.9	55.2	54.2	53.3	53.7	52.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	82.9	61.5	72.9	55.4	27.1	41.9	63.5	37.0	51.0	
15.	Maharashtra	85.6	79.9	83.0	82.1	68.0	75.3	83.8	73.3	78.8	38.2
16.	Manipur	73.0	61.6	67.2	49.7	41.1	45.4	55.9	46.8	51.4	59.9
17.	Orissa	88.9	82.2	85.8	57.4	51.8	54.6	62.9	56.6	59.8	51.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	79.3	71.7	75.7	70.0	68.2	69.1	72.2	69.0	70.7	42.5
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	75.5	80.0	77.6	68.9	70.5	69.7	71.5	74.0	72.7	28.3
20.	Rajasthan	84.2	47.3	66.9	67.1	23.5	46.1	71.6	29.6	51.5	78.2
21.	Sikkim	46.3	60.2	52.5	38.0	45.9	41.6	39.1	47.7	43.0	51.1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	68.5	59.0	63.8	58.1	48.9	53.5	62.9	53.5	58.2	27.8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	86.3	59.0	73.6	79.4	46.2	63.5	81.0	49.1	65.9	
24.	Uttarakhand	89.8	74.2	82.7	84.3	58.0	70.8	86.1	62.2	74.2	

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	60.8	50.3	55.9	47.5	32.2	40.1	51.6	37.6	44.9	66.2
	Bihar + Jharkhand	74.4	49.2	62.8	57.0	25.6	41.7	59.8	29.0	44.8	20.3
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	79.8	61.1	71.0	53.7	29.3	41.9	61.0	37.9	49.9	38.2
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	88.0	66.4	78.0	81.7	51.3	67.1	83.2	54.8	69.7	46.9
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	75.2	61.7	68.8	62.7	43.0	53.1	66.5	48.4	57.8	
	<b>95% CI</b>	71.8 -78.6	57.5 -65.9	66.1 -71.2	60.0 -65.4	40.0 -45.9	51.0 -55.2	64.5 -68.5	46.2 -50.6	56.3 -59.3	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	61.9	50.7	56.3	47.3	27.3	37.1	51.3	33.4	42.2	

Base: All respondents

The proportion differed across place of residence and gender. It was observed that the proportion was significantly higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Also, substantially higher proportion of male respondents believed that confidential HIV testing in their area was possible as compared to female respondents. The proportion was observed to be highest in Delhi (85%) and Maharashtra (79%) and less than 50 percent in Karnataka, Jharkhand, Bihar, Sikkim, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Chhattisgarh.

### 8.2.3 Awareness about ICTC

In India, HIV testing is becoming simpler to perform with the advent of newer rapid and simple kits. NACO has expanded the testing facilities to all the corners of the country in a phased manner. Every district in the country is equipped with HIV testing facilities. Improving information, education and communication (IEC) to advocate the benefits of ICT and raising community awareness greatly contribute to the success of this strategy. Integrating ICT into other health and social services may improve access and effectiveness in some settings.

Thus in this survey, all the respondents were asked whether they were aware of ICTC. In case they were not familiar with the abbreviation, it was explained as “Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres – where one can get information on HIV/AIDS and get tested for HIV/AIDS”. Table 8.6 presents the proportion of respondents who had ever heard of ICTC.

Table 8.6: Percentage of respondents who had ever heard of ICTC by residence and gender (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.7	51.6	52.7	23.8	20.8	22.4	32.7	29.8	31.2
2.	Assam	26.7	20.7	23.9	9.3	7.6	8.4	12.0	9.5	10.8
3.	Bihar	6.4	6.3	6.4	8.9	1.7	5.4	8.6	2.2	5.5
4.	Chhattisgarh	19.2	6.4	13.1	19.9	2.2	11.1	19.7	3.1	11.5

(Contd.)



(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
5.	Delhi	23.3	16.3	20.2	15.5	12.7	14.3	22.8	16.1	19.8
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	21.2	16.1	18.8	22.0	28.1	24.8	21.6	22.2	21.9
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51.6	44.1	48.1	30.8	19.3	25.2	39.3	29.0	34.4
8.	Haryana	18.1	10.6	14.6	16.2	6.5	11.7	16.8	7.7	12.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27.0	15.8	22.1	15.4	8.9	12.1	16.9	9.6	13.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.4	9.5	14.5	8.5	3.2	6.0	11.4	4.8	8.3
11.	Jharkhand	29.6	25.5	27.7	15.3	11.9	13.6	19.0	15.1	17.1
12.	Karnataka	32.8	31.9	32.4	27.0	20.8	23.9	29.1	24.8	27.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	33.2	28.6	30.8	17.8	21.2	19.5	21.2	22.8	22.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17.0	11.8	14.6	6.1	6.4	6.2	9.3	8.0	8.7
15.	Maharashtra	45.5	44.7	45.1	39.8	43.5	41.6	42.5	44.0	43.2
16.	Manipur	55.0	43.0	48.9	15.4	12.9	14.2	26.0	21.3	23.6
17.	Orissa	23.3	12.9	18.4	6.7	8.6	7.7	9.6	9.3	9.5
18.	Other North Eastern States	33.1	32.4	32.8	23.6	18.6	21.2	25.9	21.8	23.9
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	9.9	6.6	8.4	10.8	7.7	9.3	10.5	7.3	9.0
20.	Rajasthan	19.8	9.0	14.7	14.1	4.3	9.4	15.6	5.5	10.8
21.	Sikkim	30.5	26.0	28.5	8.4	10.1	9.2	11.3	12.1	11.7
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	39.1	25.0	32.1	28.6	17.3	22.9	33.5	20.8	27.1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	15.6	7.0	11.6	13.8	4.8	9.5	14.3	5.3	10.0
24.	Uttarakhand	14.3	5.0	10.1	14.5	2.4	8.3	14.5	3.1	8.8
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	42.3	39.9	41.2	14.1	9.9	12.0	22.8	18.8	20.9
<b>All India (2006)</b>		32.0	26.6	29.5	17.5	12.4	15.0	21.9	16.5	19.3
<b>95% CI</b>		28.4	23.2	27.0	15.3	10.3	13.5	20.2	15.0	18.1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		35.6	30.0	32.0	19.7	14.3	16.5	23.6	18.0	20.5

Base: All respondents

About 19 percent of the respondents were aware of ICTC and the proportion was significantly higher among respondents from urban areas and males. The analysis indicates the need of more efforts to increase the awareness.

Among the states, Maharashtra reported the highest awareness (43%), followed by Gujarat (34%) and Andhra Pradesh (31%). The lowest awareness was observed in Bihar (6%), Jammu & Kashmir (8%), Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Chandigarh and Uttarakhand (9%).

#### 8.2.4 Awareness about Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission (PPTCT)

Though the overall prevalence of HIV infection in general population is not alarming in India, there are indications of rising trends of HIV infection among pregnant women in the high prevalence states. This is posing a threat to child survival, necessitating steps towards control and Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission (PPTCT). This is further compounded by high social values attached to child bearing, leading to early and repeated pregnancies. NACO has launched PPTCT programme and a need was felt to understand the awareness levels among general population regarding the same.

Table 8.7: Percentage of respondents who had ever heard of PPTCT by residence and gender (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.0	40.6	43.4	23.0	14.0	18.5	29.8	21.7	25.8
2.	Assam	18.7	21.2	19.9	11.9	12.8	12.3	13.0	14.0	13.5
3.	Bihar	3.4	5.3	4.2	7.0	1.3	4.2	6.6	1.8	4.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	10.3	5.2	7.9	14.6	1.8	8.2	13.6	2.6	8.1
5.	Delhi	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.8	10.0	10.2	9.9	10.1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	12.5	13.6	13.0	24.5	25.5	25.0	18.8	19.7	19.2
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56.8	51.1	54.1	48.1	34.2	41.3	51.6	40.8	46.5
8.	Haryana	7.8	4.7	6.4	5.2	3.8	4.5	6.0	4.1	5.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19.0	9.6	14.9	10.3	3.6	6.9	11.4	4.2	7.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.3	8.4	10.0	6.2	3.0	4.7	7.7	4.4	6.2
11.	Jharkhand	17.2	14.3	15.9	8.6	4.6	6.7	10.9	6.9	9.0
12.	Karnataka	21.6	22.1	21.9	16.3	15.0	15.6	18.3	17.5	17.9
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	15.4	17.8	16.6	9.3	15.0	12.2	10.6	15.6	13.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15.7	10.9	13.4	3.9	5.1	4.5	7.4	6.7	7.1
15.	Maharashtra	26.6	42.1	33.7	28.4	28.1	28.2	27.5	34.4	30.7
16.	Manipur	54.4	47.5	50.9	19.9	20.9	20.4	29.1	28.3	28.7
17.	Orissa	11.4	10.4	10.9	2.5	2.1	2.3	4.0	3.4	3.7
18.	Other North Eastern States	20.2	23.6	21.8	17.2	13.3	15.3	17.9	15.7	16.8
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	4.4	3.9	4.1	5.0	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.5
20.	Rajasthan	11.1	7.3	9.4	7.7	3.9	5.9	8.6	4.8	6.8
21.	Sikkim	22.3	22.2	22.3	3.5	5.6	4.4	6.0	7.7	6.8
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	23.3	20.4	21.8	12.3	10.8	11.5	17.4	15.2	16.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.4	1.9	2.7	3.4	2.4	2.9
24.	Uttarakhand	5.4	1.7	3.7	7.5	0.7	4.0	6.9	1.0	3.9
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9.0	9.5	9.2	2.5	1.0	1.8	4.5	3.5	4.1
<b>All India (2006)</b>		19.7	20.6	20.1	11.4	8.6	10.1	13.9	12.1	13.0
<b>95% CI</b>		16.7 -22.7	17.6 -23.6	18.0 -22.2	9.6 -13.2	6.9 -10.3	8.8 -11.4	12.5 -15.3	10.8 -13.4	12.0 -14.0

Base: All respondents

All the respondents were asked whether they were aware of PPTCT. The results are presented in Table 8.7.

Only 13 percent of the respondents were aware of PPTCT in BSS 2006. The awareness levels were noted to be significantly higher in urban areas (20%) as compared to rural areas (10%). There was no significant difference in the awareness levels across gender.

Gujarat (47%) had the highest level of awareness followed by Maharashtra (31%) and Manipur (29%). The lowest awareness with respect to PPTCT was observed in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Bihar (3-4%).

### 8.2.5 Exposure to Voluntary Blood Donation Campaigns

All the respondents of this survey were asked to recall whether they had ever come across any voluntary blood donation campaign. The responses tabulated in Table 8.8 indicate that there seems to be large inter-state variations in occurrence of voluntary blood donation. Around 22 percent of the respondents reported having come across a voluntary blood donation campaign. However, a decrease was observed in the proportion from BSS 2001. The exposure to these campaigns was observed to be slightly higher in urban areas (30%) as compared to rural areas (19%), which may be due to higher number of such campaigns being conducted in the urban areas.

Table 8.8: Percentage of respondents who had exposure to promotional campaign for voluntary blood donation by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90.2	28.9	60.2	64.8	9.7	37.5	72.3	15.2	44.1	63.1
2.	Assam	86.0	79.4	83.0	69.1	74.7	71.8	71.7	75.4	73.5	0.6
3.	Bihar	2.1	1.7	1.9	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.8	
4.	Chhattisgarh	12.5	1.2	7.1	8.6	0.7	4.7	9.5	0.8	5.2	
5.	Delhi	9.3	4.9	7.4	5.0	1.9	3.6	9.0	4.7	7.1	22.5
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	22.7	10.0	16.7	45.8	32.0	39.4	34.8	21.2	28.4	20.8
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	82.3	82.4	82.3	80.4	65.1	73.0	81.2	71.8	76.7	86.7
8.	Haryana	3.4	1.8	2.7	4.4	0.8	2.8	4.1	1.1	2.7	16.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.4	2.4	5.2	2.9	0.8	1.8	3.5	0.9	2.2	4.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.3	7.5	9.6	5.3	2.5	4.0	7.0	3.9	5.6	6.9
11.	Jharkhand	6.8	2.1	4.6	4.5	0.8	2.7	5.1	1.1	3.2	
12.	Karnataka	59.3	37.7	48.9	63.1	42.8	53.2	61.7	41.0	51.6	65.7
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	28.8	6.0	17.0	17.5	3.9	10.5	20.1	4.4	11.9	10.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.7	4.1	4.9	2.1	7.4	4.6	3.1	6.4	4.7	
15.	Maharashtra	14.1	10.3	12.4	11.1	4.2	7.7	12.5	6.9	9.9	29.4
16.	Manipur	23.5	13.0	18.2	22.2	11.9	17.1	22.6	12.2	17.4	5.4
17.	Orissa	7.7	2.3	5.2	3.0	0.5	1.8	3.8	0.8	2.3	1.5
18.	Other North Eastern States	64.6	63.8	64.2	44.2	48.0	46.1	49.1	51.7	50.3	15.3
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	7.4	2.9	5.4	4.7	1.8	3.3	5.8	2.2	4.1	7.4
20.	Rajasthan	12.1	5.7	9.1	4.8	5.8	5.3	6.8	5.8	6.3	2.9
21.	Sikkim	18.4	10.6	14.9	15.1	9.8	12.7	15.5	9.9	13.0	3.2

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	64.9	45.1	55.0	60.0	36.0	47.9	62.3	40.2	51.2	43.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2.4	0.3	1.4	3.4	0.6	2.1	3.1	0.6	1.9	
24.	Uttarakhand	7.0	0.5	4.0	3.8	0.5	2.1	4.8	0.5	2.7	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	84.1	60.8	73.2	50.8	21.5	36.7	61.1	33.2	47.8	59.8
	Bihar + Jharkhand	4.5	1.9	3.3	2.6	0.9	1.8	2.9	1.0	2.0	2.8
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	9.0	2.7	6.0	5.3	4.0	4.7	6.4	3.6	5.0	5.4
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	4.6	0.4	2.6	3.6	0.5	2.1	3.8	0.5	2.3	1.6
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	35.4	23.4	29.8	23.8	13.5	18.9	27.2	16.4	22.0	
	<b>95% CI</b>	32.7 -38.1	21.0 -25.8	27.9 -31.7	22.0 -25.6	12.0 -15.0	17.7 -20.1	25.8 -28.6	15.2 -17.6	21.0 -23.0	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	41.2	31.7	34.6	21.3	17.1	19.2	27.3	21.8	24.6	

Base: All respondents

Further, significantly lower proportion of females reported exposure to voluntary blood donation campaigns (16% in females and 27% in males). Across the states, the proportion was highest in Gujarat (77%) and Assam (74%). In nine states/group of states, less than five percent of the respondents reported exposure to voluntary blood donation campaigns.

### 8.3 Awareness about HIV/AIDS Incidence

As it is estimated, there are about 2.5 million persons with HIV infections in India. The infection, which entered in India in 1986, has now started producing more and more cases of full-blown AIDS and more are expected to come in the near future. If some kind of normalcy is maintained or the quality of the life is improved even for a short period, it is rewarding. The purpose of investing on care is manifold, suffering is reduced and improvement is seen in the quality of life.

This section presents the findings on awareness about someone infected with HIV/AIDS, someone who had died of HIV/AIDS and availability of medicine for HIV/AIDS.

#### 8.3.1 Awareness about Someone Infected with HIV/AIDS

All the respondents were asked whether they knew of anyone who was infected with HIV/AIDS and the findings are presented in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9: Percentage of respondents aware of someone who is infected with HIV/AIDS by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.1	58.5	63.4	49.8	66.4	58.0	55.2	64.1	59.6	36.4
2.	Assam	4.2	2.0	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.0	0.0
3.	Bihar	3.5	3.2	3.4	6.6	2.6	4.6	6.2	2.7	4.5	
4.	Chhattisgarh	7.0	1.7	4.5	9.7	1.5	5.6	9.0	1.5	5.3	
5.	Delhi	6.3	7.0	6.6	4.0	4.1	4.0	6.1	6.8	6.4	2.1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	21.6	25.1	23.3	22.3	13.4	18.2	22.0	19.1	20.6	7.5
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.1	9.7	12.6	10.8	10.7	10.8	12.5	10.3	11.5	9.8
8.	Haryana	3.5	4.1	3.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	3.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.9	5.1	3.9	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.6	3.7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.9	7.3	8.7	7.7	7.4	7.6	8.4	7.3	7.9	9.1
11.	Jharkhand	2.9	5.5	4.1	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.2	2.3	1.7	
12.	Karnataka	23.8	21.8	22.8	22.6	31.6	27.0	23.0	28.1	25.5	15.1
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	13.3	10.2	11.7	12.7	14.1	13.4	12.8	13.2	13.0	13.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7.4	3.6	5.6	2.1	1.1	1.6	3.7	1.8	2.8	
15.	Maharashtra	44.5	41.4	43.1	29.9	21.3	25.7	36.8	30.3	33.7	15.6
16.	Manipur	70.7	82.0	76.4	57.5	46.6	52.1	61.0	56.4	58.7	37.0
17.	Orissa	15.9	12.4	14.3	17.5	12.3	14.9	17.2	12.3	14.8	2.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	16.2	19.6	17.9	12.2	11.5	11.9	13.2	13.4	13.3	0.1
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	6.1	7.7	6.8	10.8	3.6	7.4	9.0	5.1	7.2	5.9
20.	Rajasthan	9.1	3.2	6.4	7.3	3.1	5.3	7.8	3.1	5.6	3.3
21.	Sikkim	6.1	10.0	7.8	15.8	17.4	16.5	14.5	16.5	15.4	0.1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	21.4	31.0	26.2	26.0	29.0	27.5	23.9	29.9	26.9	17.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	12.8	4.5	8.9	15.0	6.2	10.8	14.5	5.8	10.3	
24.	Uttarakhand	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.3	3.9	4.7	3.4	6.4	4.9	4.0	5.7	4.8	1.9
	Bihar + Jharkhand	3.1	4.4	3.7	3.5	1.9	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.9	0.7
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	7.2	2.7	5.1	5.9	1.2	3.6	6.3	1.6	4.0	3.1
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	7.6	3.2	5.6	9.0	4.3	6.7	8.6	4.1	6.5	2.7
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	20.6	18.6	19.6	15.1	13.9	14.5	16.7	15.2	16.0	
	<b>95% CI</b>	18.1-23.1	16.1-21.1	17.8-21.4	13.4-16.8	12.2-15.6	13.3-15.7	15.3-18.1	13.9-16.5	15.0-17.0	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	13.2	10.1	11.7	7.8	6.7	7.3	9.2	7.6	8.4	

Base: All respondents

Table 8.10: Percentage of respondents knowing someone who died of HIV/AIDS by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	2006									2001
		Urban			Rural			Combined			Combined
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.9	62.0	64.0	46.7	69.5	58.0	52.4	67.3	59.7	30.8
2.	Assam	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.0
3.	Bihar	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.0	3.3	4.7	5.9	3.6	4.8	
4.	Chhattisgarh	8.5	2.3	5.5	7.5	0.9	4.2	7.7	1.2	4.5	
5.	Delhi	6.5	4.3	5.5	3.7	4.2	3.9	6.3	4.3	5.4	1.9
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	30.6	32.3	31.4	24.5	22.0	23.4	27.4	27.0	27.2	10.4
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12.3	9.3	10.9	9.3	10.1	9.7	10.5	9.8	10.2	8.8
8.	Haryana	3.0	3.7	3.3	11.6	9.2	10.5	8.9	7.5	8.3	5.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.7	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.5	4.9
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.6	5.5	7.8	8.5	6.7	7.7	8.8	6.4	7.7	10.7
11.	Jharkhand	1.5	3.0	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	
12.	Karnataka	21.2	20.8	21.0	18.4	29.9	24.1	19.5	26.6	23.0	17.3
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	11.6	9.3	10.4	10.1	13.2	11.7	10.5	12.3	11.4	13.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7.3	2.9	5.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.5	2.2	2.9	
15.	Maharashtra	37.3	36.1	36.7	29.1	17.8	23.6	33.0	26.0	29.7	22.4
16.	Manipur	67.9	80.2	74.2	58.0	49.3	53.7	60.7	57.8	59.3	37.5
17.	Orissa	8.9	11.5	10.1	14.1	10.5	12.3	13.2	10.6	11.9	1.8
18.	Other North Eastern States	18.6	14.0	16.4	14.4	11.6	13.0	15.4	12.1	13.8	0.0
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	4.5	3.3	3.9	8.8	2.9	6.0	7.1	3.1	5.2	5.2
20.	Rajasthan	8.4	4.7	6.7	6.6	4.1	5.4	7.1	4.3	5.7	2.8
21.	Sikkim	4.9	8.8	6.6	16.0	14.5	15.3	14.5	13.8	14.2	0.0
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	24.1	35.0	29.5	27.9	30.9	29.4	26.1	32.8	29.4	18.6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	7.0	5.0	6.1	12.0	8.7	10.4	10.8	7.8	9.4	
24.	Uttarakhand	2.3	1.6	2.0	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.6	
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.3	5.3	4.3	3.6	4.7	4.1	1.6
	Bihar + Jharkhand	3.6	4.5	4.0	3.6	2.3	3.0	3.6	2.6	3.1	0.4
	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	7.9	2.6	5.4	4.7	1.4	3.1	5.6	1.7	3.7	2.1
	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	4.8	3.3	4.1	7.7	5.7	6.8	7.0	5.2	6.1	2.2
	<b>All India (2006)</b>	18.3	18.2	18.2	13.8	14.3	14.0	15.1	15.3	15.2	
	<b>95% CI</b>	15.8	15.7	16.5	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.7	14.0	14.3	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		20.8	20.7	19.9	15.5	16.0	15.2	16.5	16.6	16.1	
	<b>All India (2001)</b>	14.4	9.7	12.1	8.1	6.4	7.2	9.7	7.3	8.5	

Base: All respondents

At the all India level, 16 percent of the respondents reported that they knew someone infected with HIV/AIDS. This proportion is two times more than BSS 2001 proportion thus indicating that HIV is spreading fast all over the country. The proportion of respondents reporting the incidence of HIV was more or less same across gender and in rural as well as urban areas.

In Andhra Pradesh (60%) and Manipur (59%), the highest proportion of respondents reported being aware of someone infected with HIV/AIDS. In the high prevalence states, the increase was more than 10 percent. It may be noted that among the so far low prevalent states, the increase was much higher in Goa and Daman & Diu, Orissa, Other North Eastern States and Sikkim.

The proportion was lowest in Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Himachal Pradesh (3-5%).

### 8.3.2 Knowing Someone who Died of HIV/AIDS

The respondents were further asked whether they knew someone who had died of HIV/AIDS. The responses have been presented in Table 8.10. The results were similar to awareness about someone infected with HIV/AIDS as discussed in the previous section.

Overall, 15 percent of the respondents reported that they knew about someone who had died of HIV/AIDS. There had been an increase in this proportion from BSS 2001 (9%). The proportion was more or less the same across gender. The proportion was reported to be highest in Andhra Pradesh and Manipur (60% & 59%) followed by Maharashtra (30%), Tamil Nadu (29%), Goa and Daman & Diu (27%) and Karnataka (23%) and lower in the states of Assam, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

### 8.3.3 Awareness of Medicine for HIV/AIDS

About two decades have passed since the HIV/AIDS has entered the medical horizon. As yet, no permanent curative treatment has been found. However, four years after the virus was discovered, first drug for treatment of HIV infection was discovered by the scientists. The scientists discovered agents which act somewhere in the life cycle of the virus in the body that stops the replication of the virus. So, the anti retroviral drugs, which acts on the various stages of the life cycle of the virus in the human body stop the replication of the virus but does not get the virus out of the human cell where they are firmly integrated.

Table 8.11: Percentage of respondents reporting HIV/AIDS can be cured by medicine by residence and gender (BSS 2006)

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.5	25.8	17.0	7.0	23.0	14.9	7.4	23.8	15.5
2.	Assam	12.1	9.7	11.0	8.6	7.1	7.8	9.1	7.4	8.3
3.	Bihar	12.0	10.7	11.4	12.1	5.9	9.1	12.1	6.4	9.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	4.7	2.9	3.8	9.2	7.3	8.3	8.2	6.3	7.3
5.	Delhi	7.7	10.1	8.8	7.9	23.2	14.6	7.8	11.0	9.2
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	12.0	13.7	12.8	14.1	24.2	18.8	13.1	19.1	15.9
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.4	5.6	8.1	6.4	9.8	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Urban			Rural			Combined		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
8.	Haryana	5.2	10.2	7.5	5.1	12.6	8.6	5.2	11.9	8.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.7	10.4	6.6	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.6
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.1	17.3	14.9	14.9	11.4	13.2	14.3	13.0	13.7
11.	Jharkhand	4.1	12.1	7.8	2.1	3.8	2.9	2.6	5.7	4.1
12.	Karnataka	13.4	10.3	11.9	15.1	9.7	12.4	14.5	9.9	12.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	13.2	11.8	12.5	12.4	15.4	14.0	12.6	14.6	13.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.5	12.3	11.3	5.5	10.3	7.8	6.9	10.9	8.8
15.	Maharashtra	9.4	6.6	8.1	9.1	5.5	7.4	9.2	6.0	7.7
16.	Manipur	2.5	1.2	1.8	6.4	5.2	5.8	5.4	4.1	4.7
17.	Orissa	24.7	24.1	24.4	26.4	19.8	23.1	26.1	20.5	23.3
18.	Other North Eastern States	6.3	12.3	9.2	6.1	7.1	6.6	6.1	8.3	7.2
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	6.3	4.7	5.6	4.9	4.1	4.5	5.4	4.3	4.9
20.	Rajasthan	7.7	12.5	9.9	6.3	5.6	6.0	6.7	7.4	7.0
21.	Sikkim	5.4	11.4	8.0	8.4	7.2	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	11.4	22.8	17.1	8.4	18.4	13.5	9.8	20.4	15.1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	7.0	12.8	9.7	10.7	11.7	11.2	9.8	11.9	10.8
24.	Uttarakhand	7.3	12.1	9.4	7.3	8.2	7.8	7.3	9.2	8.2
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.7	16.9	13.6	10.8	8.2	9.5	10.8	10.8	10.8
<b>All India (2006)</b>		9.7	13.1	11.3	9.8	10.7	10.3	9.7	11.4	10.6
<b>95% CI</b>		7.3 -12.1	10.3 -15.9	9.5 -13.1	8.2 -11.4	8.8 -12.6	9.0 -11.6	8.4 -11.0	10.0 - 12.8	9.7 -11.5

Base: All respondents

The respondents in the survey were asked whether they were aware of any drug which can cure HIV/AIDS. The results are presented in Table 8.11.

About one-tenth of the respondents (11%) across the country reported that HIV/AIDS can be cured. No major difference was observed across place of residence; however, slightly higher proportion of females reported that cure of the disease is possible. Across the states, the proportion was observed to be highest in Orissa (23%). It was noted that in high prevalence states like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh about 15-16 percent of respondents reported that cure is possible for HIV/AIDS. The proportion was reported to be lowest in Manipur, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and Chandigarh (4-5%).





# BSS 2006: Questionnaire for General Population

001	STATE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
002	DISTRICT	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
003	TYPE OF SETTLEMENT 1. Urban 2. Rural	<input type="text"/>
004	CITY/TOWN	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
005	VILLAGE / WARD NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
006	PSU NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
007	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
008	INTERVIEWER'S NAME _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
009	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"/>
010	TIME OF INTERVIEW (Railway Time)	
	1 <sup>st</sup> Attempt	2 <sup>nd</sup> Attempt
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Final Attempt	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
011	RESULT Code Completed ..... 1 Partially completed ..... 2 Refused ..... 3 Locked / Respondent not available for the interview ..... 4 Incapacitated ..... 5 Others (Specify) ..... 7	<input type="text"/>

## To be filled up after selection

012	CATEGORY OF THE RESPONDENT Male 1 Female 2	<input type="text"/>
013	LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENT	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

## To be filled by supervisor

014	SUPERVISOR'S Name	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
015	SPOT CHECKED 1. Yes 2. No	<input type="text"/>

Introduction - My name is.....I am working for ORG CSR. We are interviewing

people here (name of city/region/site) in order to find out about ... (describe the purpose of the study).

## HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

KINDLY PROVIDE BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE SHARING THE SAME KITCHEN AND STAYING IN THIS HOUSE. *(Include those who are temporarily away. Exclude guests and servants and those members who usually have not been staying in this house for a period of six months or more)*

ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS IN A HOUSE ARE ALL MARRIED OR UNMARRIED MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS AGED BETWEEN 15 AND 49 YEARS.

## INSTRUCTION

Please note, the purpose of filling up this format is to select an eligible respondent in the selected households. List out details of all members exhaustively. Do not ask name of any of the members. Record the relationship of the members with respect to the head of the HH. Select one of these eligible respondents randomly for interview. Ask the head of the household that you would like to meet \_\_\_\_\_ (refer to the relationship) for an interview.

Line No.	Relationship with Head of the HH*				Sex		Age ** (in completed years)				Marital Status***	Starting from 1,2... put serial number against each eligible candidate in the descending order of age & select one respondent using KISH table & circle the serial no.****
					M	F						
01		9	9		1	2						
02					1	2						
03					1	2						
04					1	2						
05					1	2						
06					1	2						
07					1	2						
08					1	2						
09					1	2						
10					1	2						
11					1	2						
12					1	2						
13					1	2						
14					1	2						
15					1	2						

\*\*\*\* This column is to be used only for random selection of one eligible respondent. The corresponding line number of the selected individual (taken from the first column) and sex of the respondent (from third column) are to be recorded in the previous page entry number 013 and 014.

### \*\*\*MARITAL STATUS

Unmarried	1
Married	2
Married but no 'gauna'	3
Separated/Deserted/Divorced	4
Widow/Widower	5

### AGE \*\*

If age < 1 year	00
If age > 99 years	99

Father
Mother
Spouse
Son
Daughter
Brother
Sister
Daughter-in-law
Son-in-law
Sister-in-law
Brother-in-law

### \*RELATIONSHIP WITH HHH

01	Cousin (brother)	12
02	Cousin (sister)	13
03	Nephew	14
04	Niece	15
05	Grand son	16
06	Grand daughter	17
07	Uncle	18
08	Aunt	19
09	Head of household	99
10	Other _____	77
11		

KISH TABLE

No. of Eligible Respondents	LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
3	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
4	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1
5	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2
6	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3
7	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5

**INSTRUCTION**

The selected eligible respondent in a given household cannot be substituted in case he/she is not available at the time of visit. The investigator must revisit the house (if possible) or trace the concerned from wherever he/she may be (if within the locality/village area) to meet the eligible respondents before deciding to drop any selected eligible respondent. The decision of dropping a selected eligible respondent must be taken in consultation with the concerned Supervisor after evaluating all efforts at making the contact.

**CONFIDENTIALITY AND CONSENT**

*We are undertaking this study to take an account of the health scenario in this state. The output of the study will benefit the functionaries involved in the implementation of the Health Promotion Programme. 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 kind 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 survey will take about half an hour to ask the questions. Would you be willing to participate?*

**Given Consent:**      Yes - 1 —————→ Continue

                                 No - 2 —————→ End

*(Signature of interviewer certifying that informed consent has been given verbally by the respondent)*

## Section 1: General Information

Q. No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories		Skip to
101	Sex of the Respondent	Male	1	
		Female	2	
102	What is your age?	Age in completed years	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
103	What has been your highest level of educational attainment?	Illiterate	1	→105
		Literate with non formal education	2	→105
		1 - 5 <sup>th</sup>	3	
		6 - 8 <sup>th</sup>	4	
		9 - 10 <sup>th</sup>	5	
		11 - 12 <sup>th</sup>	6	
		Technical education (Diploma)	7	
		Graduate and above	8	
104	Are you currently studying?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
105	What is your main occupation?  (Incase of more than one occupation, ask for the occupation in which the respondents spends maximum time)	House wife	01	
		Unemployed/Not working/Retired	02	
		Student	03	
		Non-agricultural labourer	04	
		Domestic servant	05	
		Agricultural labourer	06	
		Cultivator	07	
		Petty business/Small shop owner	08	
		Small artisan in HH and cottage industry	09	
		Transport worker/Driver	10	
		Self employed professional	11	
		Service (Pvt./Govt.)	12	
		Large business/Medium to large shop owner	13	
		Others (Specify) _____	77	
		No response	99	

## Section 2: Knowledge, Opinions and Attitudes on HIV/AIDS

Q. No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories		Skip to
201A	Have you ever heard of HIV?	Yes No No response	1 2 9	
201B	Have you ever heard of AIDS?	Yes No No response	1 2 9	
<b>SKIP TO Q401 IF CODED 2 OR 9 in both Q201A AND Q201B</b>				
202	Can HIV/AIDS be prevented?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9	
203	Do you know anyone who is infected with HIV/AIDS?	Yes No No response	1 2 9	
204	Do you know anyone who has died of HIV/AIDS?	Yes No No response	1 2 9	
205	Can a person get HIV/AIDS by sharing a meal with someone who is infected?	Yes No No response	1 2 9	
206	Can a person get HIV/AIDS from a mosquito bite if the mosquito has drawn blood from an HIV/AIDS infected person?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9	
207	Can a person get HIV/AIDS by getting injections with a needle that has been already used by someone else who is infected?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9	
208	Can people get HIV/AIDS from an infected blood transfusion?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9	
209	Can a pregnant woman infected with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her unborn child?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9	
210	Can a woman with HIV or AIDS transmit the virus to her newborn child through breast feeding?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9	
211	Do you think that a healthy-looking person can also transmit HIV/AIDS?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9	
212	Can people get HIV/AIDS through sexual contact?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9	

Q. No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories		Skip to
213	Can people protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by abstaining from sexual intercourse?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9	
214	Can people protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by having one <b>uninfected faithful</b> sex partner?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9	
215	Do we have any medicine that can cure a HIV/AIDS patient?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9	
216	Are you aware of any facility in your area where you can get tested for HIV/AIDS?	Yes No No response	1 2 9	
217	If such a facility is opened in your area, do you think it will be possible for someone to go and get this test done confidentially? <b>(By confidential, I mean that no one will know the result if you don't want them to know it)</b>	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9	
218	Have you ever heard of ICTC? <b>(Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre – where one can get information on HIV/AIDS and get tested for HIV/AIDS)</b>	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9	
219	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	

### Section 3: Attitude towards AIDS Patients

Q. No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q301	Do you think that your community will allow HIV/AIDS patients to stay in the village/ locality?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9
Q302	In case any member of your family suffers from HIV/AIDS would he/she be accepted in the family or be isolated (prohibit contact with other HH members)?	Accepted Segregated Don't know No response	1 2 8 9
Q303	What measure can be taken to treat an AIDS patient?  (PROMPT OPTIONS)	Treated along with general patients Kept in isolation and treated separately Kept in isolation without any treatment Don't know No response	1 2 3 8 9
Q304	Would you share food with an HIV/AIDS patient?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9
Q305	Do you feel the need for separate caring centres for HIV/AIDS patients?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9

### Section 4: Condom

Q. No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q401	Have you ever <i>heard of or seen</i> a condom? (I mean a rubber object that a man puts on his penis before sex)  (SHOW PICTURE OR A SAMPLE OF ONE. CARRY PACKETS OF TOP BRANDS)	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9 →Q501
Q402	For what purposes could a condom be used?  (Multiple responses possible)	Sexual pleasure Avoiding pregnancy/FP method STI prevention HIV/AIDS control Others (Specify) _____ Don't know No response	1 2 3 4 7 8 9
Q403	Which places or persons do you know from where you can obtain a condom?  (Read Out All the Options)	a. Shop (General) b. Pharmacy/Medical shop c. Clinic/Hospital d. Family planning centre/Clinic e. Bar/Guest house f. Hotel g. Peer educator/NGO h. Anganwadi worker/VHW i. Sexual partner j. Petrol pump k. Condom bank/Vending machine l. Friend m. Others (Specify) _____	Yes No 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 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9 1 2 8 9
INSTRUCTION: If all codes in Q403 are 8 or 9, then skip to Q406			

Q. No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q404	For those who need to procure a condom, do you think they are easily available?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9
Q405	How long would it take you (or us) to the source to obtain a condom close to your house?  (Irrespective of the mode of transport. Imagine that mode in which you have access to and are likely to use)	Minutes <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>  (Convert hours into minutes) Don't know No response	888 999
Q406	Can people protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by using a condom correctly every time they have sex?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9

## Section 5: STIs

Q. No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q501	Have you ever heard of any diseases other than HIV/AIDS that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	Yes No No response	1 2 9
Q502	Do you agree that a person suffering from STI has a high chance of HIV/AIDS exposure?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9
Q503	Can you tell me what symptoms a <b>WOMAN</b> might have when she is infected with STI?  Any others?  <b>DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS</b>  <b>MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.</b>	Lower Abdominal pain Genital discharge Foul smelling discharge Burning pain during urination Genital ulcer/sore Swellings in groin area/Pain during sexual intercourse Itching/Reddening Warts Skin rashes Others (Specify) _____ Don't know No response	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 77 88 99
Q504	Can you tell me what symptoms a <b>MAN</b> might have when he is infected with STI?  Any others?  <b>DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS</b>  <b>MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.</b>	Lower abdominal pain Genital discharge Foul smelling discharge Burning/Pain during urination Genital ulcer/sore Swellings in groin area/Pain during sexual intercourse Itching/Reddening Warts Skin rashes Others (Specify) _____ Don't know No response	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 77 88 99



Q. No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q505	Have you had a thick yellowish/greenish discharge with foul smell from your penis/vagina in the last 12 months?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9
Q506	Have you had an ulcer or sore in your genital area in the last 12 months?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9

**INSTRUCTION:** If the answer in either Q505 or Q506 (or in both) is code '1', ask the following questions. Otherwise go to Q515

Q. No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q507	What did you do the last time you had any of these problems?  <b>(Multiple answers are possible)</b>	Took home based preparation Went to a traditional healer/quack Went to a trained village health worker Went to a private clinic/hospital Went to a govt. clinic/hospital Took medicine I had at home Purchased medicine from a medical store No treatment Borrowed prescription from friend/relative Others (Specify)_____ Don't know No response	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 77 88 99
<b>IF CODE IN Q 507 IS '04' OR '05' OR BOTH, ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. ELSE GO TO Q 515</b>			
Q508	Were you physically examined by the doctor/paramedical staff?	Yes No Don't remember	1 2 3
Q509	Whether you were given any counseling?	Yes No Don't remember	1 2 3
Q510	Were you given counseling on the usage of condoms?	Yes No Don't remember	1 2 3
Q511	Did the doctor ask you to bring along your sexual partner(s) to the clinic/hospital for treatment/advice?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9 →Q514
Q512	Did your partner(s) turn up to the clinic/hospital for treatment/advice?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9 →Q514
Q513	Did he/she receive treatment/advice/counseling from the clinic/hospital?	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9
Q514	Were you satisfied with the quality of services you received?	Fully satisfied Somewhat satisfied Not satisfied No response	1 2 3 4

Q. No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q515	In case you have any of the symptoms of STI, whom would you prefer to approach?  (Circle one only)	Government hospital/Dispensary/PHC/Govt. doctors Private dispensary/Nursing home/Private qualified doctor Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath Faith healers/Quacks NGO clinics/Trust hospitals Home remedy Others (specify) _____ Don't know No response	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

## Section 6: Exposure to Mass Media and IEC Intervention

Q. No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q601	Did anyone in the last one year approach you to educate you on spread of STI/HIV/AIDS?  <b>CHECK: Answer can be code 03 only if it is 'NO' in Q201A, Q201B and Q501</b>	Yes No Never heard of STI/HIV/AIDS No response	1 2 3 9 → Q603 → Q609 → Q603
Q602	Who are these individuals?  (Multiple responses possible)	Government Doctor Private Doctor Village health worker/Nurse from govt. hospital/clinic Doctor/Nurse in mobile clinic Visiting health worker from NGOs Workers from NGOs/Anganwadi workers Friends/Peers/Spouse/Other family members Others (Specify) _____ Don't remember No response	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 77 97 99
Q603	(Besides individuals) which are the (other) sources from where you have come to know about HIV/AIDS/STI?  (Multiple responses possible)	Radio TV Cinema Hall Newspaper/Magazine Hoarding/Placard/Poster/Billboards/ Wall writing/Metal tablets Electronic Board Hand bills/Pamphlets/Booklets Public announcements Drama/Skits/Street play/Puppet show Others (Specify) _____ None of these Don't remember No response	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 77 11 97 99
Q604	Did anyone in the last one year approach you to educate you on use of condoms to prevent STI/HIV/AIDS?  CHECK: Answer can be code 03 only if is 'NO' in Q401	Yes No Never heard of condoms No response	1 2 3 9 → Q606 → Q607 → Q606

Q. No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q605	Who are these individuals?  (Multiple responses possible)	Government doctor Private doctor Village health worker/Nurse from govt. hospital/clinic Doctor/Nurse in mobile clinic Visiting health worker from NGOs Workers from NGOs/Anganwadi workers Friends/Peers/Spouse/Other family members Others (Specify) _____ Don't remember No response	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 77 97 99
Q606	(Besides individuals) Which are the other sources from where you have come to know about use of condom to prevent HIV/AIDS/STI?  (Multiple responses possible)	Radio TV Cinema Hall Newspaper/Magazine Hoarding/Placard/Poster/Billboards/ Wall writing/Metal tablets Electronic board Hand bills/Pamphlets/Booklets Public Announcements Drama/Skits/Street play/Puppet show Others (Specify) _____ None of these Don't remember No response	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 77 11 97 99
Q607	Did you ever attend/participate in any campaign/meeting on STIs/HIV/AIDS?	Yes No No response	1 2 9
Q608	Did you receive free medical check-up for STIs/HIV/AIDS?	Yes No No response	1 2 9
Q609	Have you ever come across campaigns on voluntary blood donation?	Yes No No response	1 2 9
Q610	Have you in the last one year donated blood voluntarily?	Yes No No response	1 2 9
Q611	During the last one month how often have you listened to the radio? Would you say ... <b>READ OUT</b>  <b>CIRCLE ONE</b>	Every day At least once a week Less than once a week Did not listen to radio in last four weeks No response	1 2 3 4 9
Q612	During the last one month how often have you watched television? Would you say ... <b>READ OUT</b>  <b>CIRCLE ONE</b>	Every day At least once a week Less than once a week Did not listen to radio in last four weeks No response	1 2 3 4 9
Q613	During the last one month how often have you read newspaper or magazine? Would you say ... <b>READ OUT</b>  <b>CIRCLE ONE</b>	Every day At least once a week Less than once a week Did not watch TV in last four weeks No response	1 2 3 4 9

Q. No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories						Skip to		
Q614	Did you read/listen/see any advertisement/announcements on the following at least once in the last one month?	Newspaper or magazine			Radio			Television		
		Y	N	NA	Y	N	NA	Y	N	NA
	Family planning	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	General immunisation (not pulse polio)	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	STIs	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	HIV/AIDS	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

NA is 'not applicable'. Use this code when respondent is illiterate (Check: only if '1' in Q103), or did not have access to a radio (Check: only if '4' in Q611) or TV in the last one month (Check: only if '4' in Q612 and Q613) or if never heard of STIs/HIV/AIDS. (Check: only if '2' or '9' in Q201 and '2' or '9' in Q501).

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	
Q615	When do you usually listen to radio and watch television? (circle top two slots)	<b>Radio</b>	<b>TV</b>
	Early Morning (6 AM – 8 AM)	01	10
	Mid-morning (8 AM – 12 Noon)	02	11
	Afternoon (12 noon – 4 PM)	03	12
	Evening (4 PM – 7 PM)	04	13
	Late evening (7 PM – 9 PM)	05	14
	Night (9 – 11 PM)	06	15
	Late night (11 PM onwards)	07	16
	Never listen to a radio	08	
	Do not watch a television		17

## Section 7: Condom Usage and Sexual Behaviour

**CONFIDENTIALITY CLAUSE AND CONSENT:** I would like to ask you some very personal questions. It is up to you whether you want to answer these questions or not. Your answers will be kept completely confidential. These questions are on condom usage and sexual practices.

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories		Skip to
Q701	Can you tell me your marital status?	Currently married	1	→Segment A
		Unmarried	2	→Segment B
		Separated/Deserted	3	→Segment C
		Divorced	4	→Segment C
		Widow/Widower	5	→Segment C

## Segment A: Currently married respondents only

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q702	Are you currently living with your husband/wife or is he/she staying elsewhere?	Living with him/her Staying elsewhere No response	1 2 9 →Q704 →Q704
Q703	Does your husband/wife have to be frequently away from home because of the work he/she does?	Yes No No response	1 2 9
Q704	At what age did you first have sexual intercourse? <b>(With either a regular or non-regular partner)</b>	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't remember No response	88 99
Q705	Have you or your spouse <b>ever used</b> a condom?	Yes No No response	1 2 9 →Q708 →Q708
Q706	For what purpose have you used a condom while having sexual intercourse with your spouse?  <b>(Multiple response possible)</b>	To avoid pregnancy To protect myself from STIs/HIV/AIDS To protect my partner from STIs/HIV/AIDS To protect my child/unborn child from STIs/ HIV/AIDS For pleasure Others (Specify) _____ Don't know No response	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9
Q707	How consistently have you used a condom with your spouse over the last 12 months? (Would you say...)  <b>(Prompted)</b>	Always Sometimes Never Did not have intercourse in last 12 months Don't remember	1 2 3 4 6
Q708	Have you pursued any other sexual relationship (with a non-regular partner) in the last 12 months while you are married?	Yes No No response	1 2 9
IF CODED 2 OR 9 IN Q708, ✦ GO TO Q801 FOR MALE RESPONDENTS ✦ END FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS			

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q709	With how many partners have you had sexual intercourse in the last one year?  Don't remember 88 No response 99	Number of partners  Commercial <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>  Non-commercial <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q710A	TO BE ASKED TO ONLY THOSE WHO HAD RESPONDED 'YES' TO Q 708  Did you use a condom the last time you had sexual intercourse with a person other than your regular partner/spouse?	Yes No Don't remember No response	1 2 8 9
Q710B	Who was this partner?	Commercial Non-commercial	1 2
Q711	How consistently did you use a condom with persons other than your regular partner/spouse in the last one year? (Would you say...)?  (Prompted)	Every time Sometimes Never Don't remember No response	1 2 3 8 9
Q712	For what purpose have you used a condom while having sexual intercourse with your non-regular partner?  (Multiple response possible)	To avoid pregnancy To protect myself from STIs/HIV/AIDS To protect my partner from STIs/HIV/AIDS To protect my child/unborn child from STIs/HIV/AIDS For pleasure Others (Specify) _____ Don't know No response	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9

- ✦ GO TO Q801 FOR MALE RESPONDENTS
- ✦ END FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS

## Segment B: Currently unmarried respondents only

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q713	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	Yes No No response	1 2 9
IF CODED 2 OR 9 IN Q713, ✦ GOTO Q801 FOR MALE RESPONDENTS ✦ END FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS			
Q714	At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't remember No response	8 9
Q715	Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	Yes No No response	1 2 9
IF CODED 2 OR 9 IN Q715, ✦ GOTO Q801 FOR MALE RESPONDENTS ✦ END FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS			
Q716	With how many partners have you had sexual intercourse in the last one year?	Number of partners Commercial <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Non-commercial <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't remember 88 No response 99	
Q717A	Did you use a condom the last time (within the last one year) you had sexual intercourse with your sexual partner?	Yes No Don't remember No response	1 2 8 9
Q717B	Who was this partner?	Commercial Non-commercial	1 2
Q718	How consistently did you use a condom with sex partners in the last one year? (Would you say...)?  (Prompted)	Every time Sometimes Never Don't remember No response	1 2 3 8 9
Q719	For what purpose have you used a condom?  (Multiple response possible)	To avoid pregnancy To protect myself from STIs/HIV To protect my partner from STIs/HIV For pleasure Others (Specify) _____ Don't know No response	1 2 3 4 7 8 9

- ✦ GO TO Q801 FOR MALE RESPONDENTS  
 ✦ END FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS

Segment C: **Separated/Deserted/Divorced/Widowed/Widower respondents only**

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories		Skip to
Q720	For how long have you and your husband/wife not been together?	Months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Q721	At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't remember No response	 88 99	
Q722	While you were together with your spouse, have you or your sexual partner <b>ever used</b> a condom?	Yes No No response	1 2 9	→Q725 →Q725
Q723	For what purpose have you used a condom?  <b>(Multiple response possible)</b>	To avoid pregnancy To protect myself from STIs/HIV To protect my partner from STIs/HIV To protect my child/unborn child from STIs/HIV For pleasure Others (specify) _____ Don't know No response	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9	
Q724	How consistently had you used a condom with your spouse while you were together? (Would you say...)  <b>(Prompted)</b>	Every time Sometimes Never Don't remember No response	1 2 3 8 9	
Q725	Have you pursued any other sexual relationship (with a non-regular partner) while you were married or after you have separated/deserted/divorced/widowed from your spouse in the last 12 months?  <b>Multiple response possible</b>	Yes, while we were married Yes, after I got separated/deserted/divorced/widowed from my spouse No No response	1 2 3 9	
IF CODED 3 OR 9 IN Q725, ✦ GO TO Q801 FOR MALE RESPONDENTS ✦ END FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS				
Q726	With how many partners have you had sexual intercourse in the last one year?  Don't remember 88 No response 99	Number of partners Commercial <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Non-commercial <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Q727A	TO BE ASKED TO ONLY THOSE WHO HAD RESPONDED 'YES' TO Q725 Did you use a condom the last time you had sexual intercourse with your non-regular partner?	Yes No Don't remember No response	1 2 8 9	
Q727B	Who was this partner?	Commercial Non-commercial	1 2	



No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories		Skip to
Q728	How consistently did you use a condom with non-regular partners in the last one year? (Would you say...)?  <b>(Prompted)</b>	Every time Sometimes Never Don't remember No response	1 2 3 8 9	
Q729	For what purpose have you used a condom?  <b>(Multiple response possible)</b>	To avoid pregnancy To protect myself from STIs/HIV To protect my partner from STIs/HIV To protect my child/unborn child from STIs/HIV For pleasure Others (Specify) _____ Don't Know No response	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9	

- ✦ GO TO Q801 FOR MALE RESPONDENTS
- ✦ END FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS

## Section 8: Sexual History: Sex with Male

(TO BE ASKED TO MALE RESPONDENTS ONLY)

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
Q801	Have you heard about men having sex with other men?	Yes No No response	1 2 9 →End
Q802	Have you ever indulged in sexual activities with a male partner?	Yes No Don't remember No response	1 2 8 9 →End
Q803	When was the last time you had sexual activities with a male partner?	Number of days or months before Days before <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months before <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know No response	88 99
Q804	How many male sexual partners have you ever had?	Number of partners Commercial <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Non-commercial <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q 805	How would you describe the relationship with the male with whom you had this last sexual activity?	Within relationship Within friend circle Co-worker Stranger Eunuch Don't know No response	1 2 3 4 5 8 9
Q 806	Did you pay or receive some money or gift in exchange for having sex with the male partner?	Yes No Don't remember No response	1 2 8 9
Q 807	The last time you had sex with another male, did you and/or your partner use a condom?	Yes No Don't remember No response	1 2 8 9 →Q810
Q 808	Who suggested condom use that time?  (circle one)	Myself My partner Joint decision Don't know No response	1 2 3 8 9
Q809	For what purpose have you used a condom?  (Multiple response possible)	To protect myself from STIs/HIV To protect my partner from STIs/HIV For pleasure Others (Specify) _____ Don't know No response	1 2 3 7 8 9

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories		Skip to
Q 810	With what frequency did you and all of your male partner(s) use a condom during the last 12 months? (Would you say...)?  <b>(Prompted)</b>	Every time	1	
		Almost every time	2	
		Sometimes	3	
		Never	4	
		Don't know	8	
		No response	9	



# List of Selected Districts & Towns for BSS 2006 among General Population

States/Group of states	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	East Godavari	Hyderabad (M Corp.+OG)
	Nizamabad	Kukatpally (M)
	Anantapur	Secunderabad Cantonment Board (CB)
	Warangal	Mahabubnagar (M+OG) Yemmiganur (M) Ramachandrapuram (CT) Pedana (NP)
<b>Assam</b>	Dhubri	Guwahati (M Corp+OG)
	Kamrup	Silchar (MB+OG)
	Dibrugarh	Dibrugarh (MB+OG)
	Lakhimpur	Nalbari (MB) Tinsukia (MB+OG) Jorhat (MB+OG) North Lakhimpur (MB) Diphu (TC) Barpeta Road (MB) Bilasipara (TC) Lumding (MB) Nalbari (MB) Rangapara (TC) Howli (TC) Dergaon (TC) Badarpur RlyTown (CT) TitaborTown (CT) Anand Nagar (CT)
<b>Bihar</b>	Araria	Patna (M Corp+OG)
	Gaya	Bhagalpur (M Corp.)
	Samastipur	Darbhangha (M Corp.)
	Aurangabad	Katihar (M+OG) Dinapur Nizamat (M) Bettiah (M) Bagaha (M) Lakhisarai (M) Mokameh (M) Khagaria (M) Bikramganj (NA) Rajgir (NA) Dinapur Cantonment (CB) Chanpatia (NA) Thakurganj (NA)

States/Group of states	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	Dhamtari	Raipur (M Corp.)
	Janjgir - Champa	Bhilai Nagar (M Corp.)
	Surguja	Bilaspur (M Corp+OG)
	Rajnandgaon	Korba (M Corp.) Bhilai Charoda (M) Pithora (NP) Gobra Nawapara (M) Ahiwara (NP) Dharamjaigarh (NP) Gharghoda (NP)
<b>Delhi</b>	North Delhi	DMC (U)
	North East Delhi	Karawal Nagar (CT)
	East Delhi	Hastal (CT)
	West Delhi	Mustafabad (CT)
	South West Delhi	N.D.M.C.
	South Delhi	Pooth Kalan (CT) Ziauddin Pur (CT) Delhi Cantt.
<b>Goa and Daman &amp; Diu</b>	North Goa	Mormugao (M CI)
	South Goa	Margao (M CI)
	Daman	Panaji (M CI+OG) Mapusa (M CI) Ponda (M CI) Calangute (CT) Penha-de-Franca (CT) Quepem (M CI) Chimbel (CT) Sanquelim (M CI) Siolim (CT) Candolim (CT) Chinchinim (CT) Pale (CT) Aquem (CT) Daman

States/Group of states	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
<b>Gujarat and Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>	Surendranagar	Ahmedabad (M Corp.+OG)
	Sabar Kantha	Surat (M Corp+OG)
	Dahod	Vadodara (M Corp+OG)
	Navsari	Bhavnagar (M Corp.)
	Dadra & Nagar	Junagadh (M+OG) Porbandar (M) Palanpur (M+OG) Amreli (M+OG) Wadhwan (M+OG) Unjha (M) Chhaya (M) Karamsad (M) Prantij (M) Mundra (CT)
<b>Haryana</b>	Hisar	Faridabad (M Corp.)
	Gurgaon	Rohtak (M CI+OG)
	Bhiwani	Hisar (M CI+OG)
	Kaithal	Sonapat (M CI+OG) Karnal (M CI+OG) Yamunanagar (M CI ) Sirsa (M CI ) Ambala (M CI ) Bahadurgarh (M CI+OG) Ambala Cantt. (CB) Rewari (M CI ) Tohana (MC) Hodal (MC) Cheeka (MC) Sohna (MC) Babiyal (CT) Haileymandi (MC) Punahana (MC) Farakhpur (CT)
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	Kullu	Shimla (M Corp.)
	Chamba	Solan (M CI)
	Una	Mandi (M CI)
	Shimla	Nahan (M CI) Sundarnagar (M CI) Baddi (NP) Chamba (M CI) Dharmasala (M CI) Paonta Sahib (M CI) Kullu (M CI) Una (M CI)

States/Group of states	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		Bilaspur (M CI) Nalagarh (M CI) Nurpur (M CI) Santokhgarh (NP) Tira Sujanpur (NP) Sabathu (CB) Mant Khas (CT) Nadaun (NP) Daulatpur (NP) Talai (NP)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	Jammu	Srinagar (MC+OG)
	Poonch	Jammu (MC+OG)
	Anantnag	Anantnag (TC+OG)
	Budgam	Udampur (TC+OG) Baramulla (TC+OG) Kathua (TC+OG) Bari Brahmana Bijbehara (NAC) Kupwara (NAC) Tral (NAC) Arnia (NAC) Achabal (NAC)
<b>Jharkhand</b>	Ranchi	Ranchi (M Corp.)
	Deoghar	Jamshedpur (NA+OG)
	West Singhbhum, Chaibasa	Bokaro Steel City (CT)
	Chatra	Hazaribag (M) Giridih (M) Bhuli (CT) Phusro (NA) Ramgarh Cantonment (CB) Chaibasa (M) Jugsalai (M) Chirkunda (NA) Musabani (CT) Gomoh (CT) Maithon (CT) Chakulia (NA) Meru (CT)

States/Group of states	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
<b>Karnataka</b>	Raichur	Bangalore (M Corp.+OG)
	Mysore	Mysore (M Corp+OG)
	Belgaum	Hubli-Dharwad (M Corp.)
	Kolar	Belgaum (M Corp+OG) Mangalore (M Corp+OG) Shimoga (CMC) Byatarayanapura (CMC+OG) Gadag-Betigeri (CMC) Harihar (CMC+OG) Yadgir (TMC) Challakere (TMC) Manvi (TMC) Indi (TMC) Nelamangala (TP) Kudchi (TP) Pudu (CT)
<b>Kerala &amp; Lakshadweep</b>	Kasaragod	Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp+OG)
	Palakkad	Kozhikode (M Corp+OG)
	Kottayam	Kochi (M Corp.+OG)
	Alappuzha	Thrissur (M Corp.)
	Lakshadweep	Palakkad (M+OG) Cherthala (M+OG) Thalassery (M) Manjeri (M) Payyannur (M) Beypore (CT) Cheruvannur (CT) Changanassery (M) Thodupuzha (M) Perumbaikad (CT) Peringathur (CT) Aroor (CT) Ramanattukara (CT) Kadirur (CT) Cheruthazham (CT) Kanjikkuzhi (CT) Koratty (CT) Vallachira (CT)
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	Morena	Indore (M Corp+OG)
	Hoshangabad	Bhopal (M Corp+OG)
	Jhabua	Satna (M Corp+OG)
	Tikamgarh	Guna (M)
	Balaghat	Itarsi (M+OG) Mandla (M+OG) Malajkhanda (M) Nainpur (M) Pichhore (NP) Jobat (NP)



States/Group of states	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
<b>Maharashtra</b>	Amravati	Nagpur (M Corp.)
	Nashik	Aurangabad (M Corp.)
	Kolhapur	Amravati (M Corp.)
	Thane	Nanded-Waghala (M Corp.)
	Yavatmal	Jalgaon (M CI) Dhule (M CI) Parbhani (M CI) Yavatmal (M CI) Hinganghat (M CI) Bhandara (M CI) Pusad (M CI) Basmath (M CI) Chikhli (M CI) Arvi (M CI) Katol (M CI) Purna (M CI) Savner (M CI) Tirora (M CI) Telhara (M CI) Sonegaon (Nipani) (CT)
<b>Manipur</b>	Churachandpur	Imphal (M CI+OG)
	Tamenglong	Thoubal (M CI) Kakching (M CI) Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) Moirang (M CI) Nambol (M CI) Lilong (Imphal West) (NP) Lamjaotongba (CT) Yairipok (NP) Jiribam (M CI) Samurou (NP)
<b>Orissa</b>	Nabarangapur	Bhubaneswar (M Corp.+OG)
	Kendujhar	Cuttack (M Corp.+OG)
	Sambalpur	Raurkela (M+OG)
	Ganjam	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS+OG) Baleshwar (M+OG) Brajarajnagar (M) Bargarh (M) Choudwar (M+OG) Joda (M) Jajapur (M) Jaleswar (NAC) Banapur (NAC) Kodala (NAC) Makundapur (CT)

States/Group of states	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
<b>Other North Eastern States</b>		
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	Lower Subansiri	Itanagar (CT)
	East Kameng	
<b>Nagaland</b>	Mokokchung	Dimapur (TC)
	Kohima	Kohima (TC) Tuensang (TC)
<b>Meghalaya</b>	Ri Bhoi	Shillong (M)
	East Khasi Hills	Tura (M) Nongthymmai (CT) Madanring (CT)
<b>Mizoram</b>	Mamit	Aizawl (NT)
	Aizawl	Lunglei (NT) Saitual (NT)
<b>Tripura</b>	South Tripura	Agartala MCI Kunjaban (part) CT Pratapgarh CT Teliamura NP
<b>Punjab &amp; Chandigarh</b>	Jalandhar	Ludhiana (M Corp.)
	Ferozepur	Amritsar (M Corp+OG)
	Ludhiana	Patiala (M Corp+OG)
	Chandigarh	Bathinda (M CI) Batala (M CI+OG) S.A.S.Nagar (Mohali ) (M CI) Barnala (M CI) Kapurthala (M CI) Faridkot (M CI+OG) Malout (M CI) Gobindgarh (M CI+OG) Sirhind Fatehgarh Sahib (M CI) Rampura Phul (M CI+OG) Nawanshahr (M CI+OG) Kurali (M CI) Raman (M CI) Sahnewal (NP) Guru Har Sahai (M CI) Bhulath (NP) Chandigarh (M Corp.)

States/Group of states	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
<b>Rajasthan</b>	Chittorgarh	Jaipur (M Corp.)
	Jodhpur	Jodhpur (M Corp.)
	Udaipur	Kota (M Corp.)
	Bharatpur	Bikaner (M CI) Udaipur (M CI) Alwar (M CI) Pali (MCI) Sawai Madhopur (M) Gangapur City (M) Banswara (M) Baran (M) Jaisalmer (M) Nokha (M) Merta City (M) Kekri (M) Sri Madhopur (M) Sanchoe (M) Keshoraipatan (M) Bali (M) Vidyavihar (M)
<b>Sikkim</b>	East Sikkim	Gangtok (NTA)
	West Sikkim	Upper Tadong (CT)
	North Sikkim	Rangpo (NTA)
	South Sikkim	Jorethang (NTA) Nayabazar (NTA)
<b>Tamil Nadu and Puducherry</b>	Salem	Chennai (M Corp.)
	Viluppuram	Coimbatore (M.Corp.)
	Madurai	Salem (M Corp.)
	Pudukkottai	Tirunelveli (M.Corp.)
	Puducherry	Thoothukudi (M) Kancheepuram (M) Viluppuram (M) Karaikal (M) Chengalpattu (M) Namakkal (M) Gudalur (TP) Melur (M) Maduranthakam (M) Pallapatti (CT) Manachanallur (TP) Kadayal (TP) Papanasam (TP) Muruganpalayam (CT) Mamallapuram (TP) Ganguvarpatti (TP) Avadattur (CT) Peranamallur (TP)

States/Group of states	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Ailum (NP)
	Bareilly	Bijnor (MB)
	Kheri	Pilkhuwa (MB)
	Allahabad	Garhmukteshwar (MB)
	Kushinagar	Babugarh (NP)
	Jhansi	Jewar (NP) Agra (M Corp.) Firozabad (MB+OG) Ganj Dundwara (MB) Mainpuri (MB+OG) Rly. Settlement Roza (NP) Sitapur (MB) Lucknow (M Corp.) Allahabad (M Corp+OG) Handia (NP) Gorakhpur (M Corp.) Maunath Bhanjan (MB) Lohta (CT) Ahraura (MB) Obra (NP)
Uttarakhand	Garhwal	Dehradun (M.Corp)
	Udham Singh Nagar	Haridwar (MB+OG)
	Chamoli	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam (MB+OG)
	Almora	Roorkee (MB) Kashipur (MB) Rudrapur (MB) Rishikesh (MB+OG) Dehradun (CB) Pithoragarh (MB) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Ranipur (ITS) Jaspur (MB) Almora (MB) Kotdwara (MB) Nagla (CT) Chamoli Gopeshwar (MB) Laksar (NP) Dhandera (CT) Dhaluwala (CT) Doiwala (NP) Dharchula (NP) Dwarahat (NP)

States/Group of states	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
<b>West Bengal and Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>	Jalpaiguri	Kolkata (M Corp.)
	South Dinajpur	Haora (M Corp)
	Medinipur	Bhatpara (M+OG)
	Hooghly	Rajpur Sonarpur (M)
	Andaman	Siliguri (M Corp.) Naihati (M) Raiganj (M) Krishnanagar (M) Khardaha (M+OG) (M) New Barrackpur (M) Old Maldah (M) Baruipur (M) Kolaghat (CT) Panchpara (CT) Chak Bansheria (CT)



