



Youth



National Institute of Medical Statistics
(Indian Council of Medical Research)
New Delhi

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

National Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) 2006

Youth (15-24 Years)



National Institute of Medical Statistics
(Indian Council of Medical Research)
New Delhi



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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 set targets, the programme is based on thorough understanding of the current situation of HIV epidemic and the direction in which the efforts have to be channeled. Evidence-based planning of strategic interventions to control HIV/AIDS requires a strong surveillance, monitoring and research activities which provide crucial information on the patterns of spread of the epidemic. With the evolution of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) and its strategies, the need to focus on the 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.

Young men and women constitute the most important group who are vulnerable to HIV scourge. Most of the new infections also occur among the young and around one-third of reported full-blown AIDS cases are among the young. NACP-III gives great priority to awareness building among the adolescent youth. The behavioural patterns among the young act as a marker for the growth of the HIV epidemic. Understanding the knowledge, behaviour and practices related to HIV/AIDS among the young is vital to plan for preventive interventions focused upon them. In BSS 2001, the behavioural patterns among the Youth were derived from the survey for the general population. To have an in-depth understanding of a wide range of behavioural patterns among the youth, a separate Youth Survey was undertaken as part of BSS in 2006.

The initiative and support from UNICEF India to undertake a special Youth Survey, besides General Population Survey is greatly acknowledged.

Dr. Arvind Pandey, Dr. R.K. Gupta and Dr. S.K. Benara at National Institute of Medical Statistics, New Delhi deserve special thanks for the leadership and coordination among different stakeholders by acting as the nodal agency for the planning and conduction of Youth Survey.

NACO has constituted a Technical Resource Group (TRG) comprising of experts from different national and international organisations. The technical and methodological inputs provided by TRG members are invaluable. The comments and suggestions from the other national experts in preparation of this report are also appreciated.

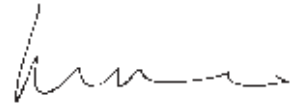
NACO would like to acknowledge the support provided by UNAIDS India in the preparation and printing of this report.

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

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

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 to plan more effective interventions focusing on the youth.



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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	:	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ART	:	Anti Retroviral Therapy
BSS	:	Behavioural Surveillance Survey
FSWs	:	Female Sex Workers
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRGs	:	High Risk Groups
ICTC	:	Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre
IDUs	:	Injecting Drug Users
ISSA	:	Integrated System for Survey Analysis
MSM	:	Men who have Sex with Men
NACO	:	National AIDS Control Organisation
NACP	:	National AIDS Control Programme
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organisation
NIMS	:	National Institute of Medical Statistics, New Delhi
ORG CSR	:	ORG Centre for Social Research
PPTCT	:	Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission
RCSHA	:	Resource Centre for Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS
SACS	:	State AIDS Control Society
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
STDs	:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STIs	:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
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

1. Background

1. A clear understanding of the situation of young people and their needs is required to design and successfully implement interventions to stem the tide of infections among young people. Without this information, the scale of the response required and the focus and relative urgency of the interventions remain unknown. Since most new infections are in young people, modest changes in behaviour in this age group may have a significant impact on the epidemic. A positive feature of arming young people with knowledge and skills makes them more likely to adopt safe sexual behaviour compared to the older people with already entrenched habits.
2. In order to design evidence-based interventions among the young people, it is essential to understand the levels of knowledge about HIV/AIDS, attitude and sexual behaviour of young people. Behavioural Surveillance Surveys (BSS) are internationally standardised tools used for understanding the knowledge, attitude and behaviour of populations. Undertaking BSS among Youth is an important effort by NACO and UNICEF to monitor changes in behavioural aspects of young people who are vulnerable to HIV infection.
3. The aim of the study is to provide a baseline for the interventions among the young people supported by NACO and UNICEF. The study will be repeated periodically for trend analysis, which will indicate the impact of the interventions as well generate invaluable information about behaviour and life style of young people in the country.

2. Methodology and Sampling Design

1. To effectively monitor the trends in cognitive information on HIV/AIDS and to assess changes in sexual behaviour and risk practices, NACO conducted BSS among general population (15-49 years) in 2001 i.e. towards the beginning of NACP-II. UNICEF and NACO undertook a detailed disaggregated analysis of National BSS 2001 data for the 15-24 population segments of the general population. However, the sample of 15-24 population culled out from BSS 2001 data was not adequate to provide representative estimates for male and female population (15-24 years) in rural and urban areas of different states. In view of this, UNICEF was planning to undertake a more comprehensive National BSS survey by covering representative sample of young people. Keeping in view the coverage of the National BSS among the young population and the time and resources required for the same, UNICEF and NACO decided to carry out the Youth survey along with BSS 2006 which was to be conducted by NACO in the year 2006.
2. The BSS among young people was carried out following the same methodology adopted for survey among general population (GP) in BSS 2006. As per the sampling design adopted for BSS 2006, a total sample of 97,240 respondents (male and female in the age group of 15-49 years) have been covered for the GP survey. This sample has been covered from 2434 rural and urban PSUs scattered over 25 states/group of states. In each selected PSU, a sample of 40 respondents (20 males and 20 females) was covered for the GP survey, which also included respondents in the age group of 15-24 years. Besides the above sample, an additional sample of 20 respondents (10 male and 10 female) aged 15-24 years was covered in each PSU for the BSS among young people. The total sample covered for the BSS among

young people was 78,916 of which 30,791 were from the GP survey and 48,125 was the additional sample covered for the Youth survey.

3. While planning for Youth BSS, 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, UNICEF and NACO initiated a systematic consultation process among all the key partners right from the beginning of the planning stage of this survey. For BSS 2006, a Technical Resource Group (TRG) was constituted by NACO that included members from different national and international organisations as UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO, NIMS, Clinton Foundation, RCSHA and Population Council. TRG meetings were held on a weekly basis at every stage of the study to review progress and plan for the effective use of the emerging data for BSS 2006 as well as the Youth BSS. The TRG members contributed substantially in terms of providing ideas and shared their experiences throughout the study period.
4. All the states and union territories in the country were categorised in 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 the other states in country were taken as independent sampling units.
5. The required information for the Youth survey was collected through similar questionnaires used for BSS 2006. 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.
6. The fieldwork for the GP survey as well as Youth survey was carried out simultaneously in all over India. It was initiated in mid May 2006 and was completed in June 2006.
7. 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). One day Workshop was organised at NIMS to finalise the analysis and tabulation plan for the Youth BSS. The Workshop was attended by the TRG members and experts in health sector particularly in HIV/AIDS and the core team members of the survey team. Before merging the two sets of data (Extracted sample from NACO BSS and additional sample through Youth BSS) appropriate weighting was done as disproportionate allocation of sample took place at state and other levels. After due cleaning of data, the analysis was carried out using SPSS 10.0 package. Adequate checks were built in at data entry and data analysis stage to ensure data quality

3. Salient Findings

3.1 Profile of Respondents

1. Of the total sample of 78,916 respondents covered for the BSS among young people, 40,029 (50.7%) were residing in rural areas and 38,887 (49.3%) were from urban areas.
2. Among the interviewed respondents, 40,027 (50.7%) were males while 38,889 (49.3%) were females.
3. At the national level, the median age of the youths was 20 years. The median age was similar (20 years) across residence as well as gender of the respondents.
4. Most of the respondents (87%) were literates. The proportion of literates was higher in urban areas and among male. Compared to other states lower proportion of literate respondents was reported in Bihar (71%), Uttar Pradesh (75%) and Madhya Pradesh (83%).

5. Overall, less than one-third of the youths were currently married. The proportion of the currently married youth was higher in rural areas (33%) and among females (44%). The lowest proportion of currently married youths was observed in Jammu & Kashmir, followed by Goa and Daman & Diu and Manipur.

3.2 Awareness of HIV/AIDS and its Modes of Transmission and Prevention

1. Most of the youths (86%) in BSS 2006 were aware of either HIV or AIDS or both and there has not been any change in this respect since the BSS 2001. The awareness about HIV/AIDS was significantly higher in urban areas and within both urban and rural areas, higher proportion of males than females were aware of HIV/AIDS. The proportion aware of HIV/AIDS was relatively lower in states like Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.
2. The youth were more familiar with the terminology "AIDS" (86%) than "HIV" (72%).
3. Most of the youth aware of HIV/AIDS also knew that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through unprotected sexual contacts (92%), transfusion of infected blood (95%) and sharing of used/infected needles (94%). However, lower proportion of the respondents knew that an HIV-infected mother could infect the child in her womb (83%) and HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through breast feeding (67%).
4. Almost all the respondents (97%) who were aware of HIV/AIDS also knew about at least two modes of its transmission.
5. Even among the youth aware about HIV/AIDS, only two-thirds reported that the disease can be prevented by consistent condom use and by having one faithful uninfected sex partner. Higher proportion of males (73%) and urban (71%) respondents had awareness of both the methods of prevention. Nearly two-fifths of the rural females in Karnataka, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam and Sikkim and nearly half in Jharkhand, Orissa, Other North Eastern States and Maharashtra were aware of both the methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS.
6. More than two-fifths of the youths could correctly identify three common misconceptions on transmission of HIV/AIDS. This proportion was significantly higher in urban areas (52%). Less than one-fourth of the rural female respondents in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands could correctly identify three common misconceptions on transmission of HIV/AIDS.
7. The proportion of respondents with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention has increased significantly from 22 percent in BSS 2001 to 28 percent in BSS 2006. In both the surveys, the corresponding percentage was significantly higher among males and in urban areas. This proportion was relatively higher for 20-24 age group (30%) compared to the 15-19 years age group (27%).

3.3 Awareness of STD and their Treatment Seeking Behaviour

1. Compared to the awareness of HIV/AIDS, the awareness regarding STDs was significantly lower among the youth. However, the awareness about STDs has significantly increased from 29 percent in BSS 2001 to 36 percent in BSS 2006. Higher proportion of male respondents from urban areas had ever heard of STDs, unlike rural areas where similar proportion of male and female respondents had heard of STDs. The awareness was reported to be lowest in Jammu & Kashmir (9%), followed by Madhya Pradesh (12%). It is higher in 20-24 years age group than 15-19 years.
2. Nearly two-thirds of the youths aware of STDs, knew that there is a linkage between STDs and HIV/AIDS. The proportion was considerably higher among males (73%) and in urban areas (72%). Hardly 25 percent of the females in Kerala and Lakshadweep and less than

45 percent of those in Orissa, Assam and other North Eastern states were aware of linkages between STDs and HIV/AIDS.

3. Overall, five percent of the respondents in BSS 2006 (4% in BSS 2001) reported any STD symptom (self-reported prevalence) in last 12 months. Higher proportion of females (6%) reported any STD symptom as compared to males (4%). Further, STD prevalence was observed to be marginally higher in rural areas (5 %) than urban areas (4 %). Across the age groups, higher proportion of respondents and 20-24 years (6%) reported STD symptom in the last 12 months compared to those in age group 15-19 years.
4. At the national level, 48 percent of the youth reporting STD prevalence in the last one year, visited any health institution during last episode of any STD symptom. The proportion was higher among male respondents at 55 percent as compared to females (43%). Significant variation was observed across different states/group of states in this respect with a highest proportion being reported in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry (85%) and lowest in Chhattisgarh (19%). This proportion was also higher among 20-24 age group (52%) than 15-19 years (41%).
5. The most commonly mentioned sources of treatment during last episode of STDs was reported to be Private clinic/ hospital (32%), followed by Govt. clinic/hospital (23%) and home based treatment (22%). Over one-fifth of the respondents who suffered from STD during last 12 months had not sought any treatment.

3.4 Awareness of Condoms

1. More than four-fifths of the respondents in both BSS 2001 and BSS 2006 were aware of condoms. Awareness of condoms was slightly higher in the urban areas (90%) as compared to the rural areas (82%). Within both urban and rural areas, higher proportions of males were aware of condoms than females. The awareness about condoms was lowest in Bihar (62%), followed by Karnataka (66%) and Chhattisgarh (74%).
2. Among the respondents aware of condoms nearly 15% did not know about the use of condoms for HIV/AIDS prevention. This was even lower among the respondents in rural areas and female respondents. Except for Sikkim (62%), West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (67%), Assam (71%), Bihar (72%) and Orissa (78%) more than four-fifths of the respondents from all states/group of states reported that condoms can be used to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission.
3. About 92 percent of the respondents reported easy availability of condoms in their area. This proportion was lower in the states of Assam (81%) followed by Orissa and Karnataka (85%).
4. Among respondents aware of condoms, 85 percent reported that condom can be procured within 30 minutes. Following the trend with respect to awareness of condoms and easy availability, the proportion was observed to be higher in urban areas (91%) as compared to rural areas (81%). Further, across both urban and rural areas a higher proportion of males reported condom procurement within 30 minutes as compared to females.

3.5 Sexual Behaviour and Condom Usage

1. At all India level, the median age at first sex was reported to be 18 years in rural and urban areas as well as for male and female respondents. Across states/group of states, the median age at first sex was reported to be lowest in Bihar at 16 years and highest in the states of Goa and Daman & Diu at 20 years.
2. Eight percent of the youths in BSS 2006 against seven percent in BSS 2001 reported sex with non-regular partners during preceding 12 months. The proportion reporting sex with non-

regular partners was significantly higher among males at 13 percent as compared to females (3%). Significant variation was observed across different states/group of states with lowest proportion (3%) in Uttarakhand, Bihar, Karnataka and the highest in Punjab and Chandigarh and Delhi (15%). The other two states reporting higher proportion of casual sex were Andhra Pradesh (13%) and Maharashtra (12%).

3. Among the youth who had sex with a non-regular partner in the last 12 months, 62 percent reported condom usage during last sex with non-regular partner. There has been a significant increase in this respect since BSS 2001 (52%). Significantly higher proportion of respondents from urban areas (75%) as compared to rural areas (55%) reported last time condom use with non-regular sex partners.
4. Compared to 34 percent of the youth in BSS 2001, 47 percent in BSS 2006 reported consistent condom usage with non-regular sexual partner in last 12 months. Higher proportion of youth in urban (59%) than rural areas (42%) reported use of condom every time with non-regular partner. Across urban areas, higher proportion of males (60%) reported consistent condom usage with non-regular partner as compared to females (54%), while in the rural areas the trend was reverse (males 41%, females 48%).
5. Overall, 69 percent of the male youth were aware of Men who have Sex with Men (MSM). The proportion was significantly higher among males from urban areas (76%) as compared to rural areas (65%). The proportion was reported to be highest in Punjab and Chandigarh (89%), Delhi (87%) and, Kerala and Lakshadweep (84%). The lowest proportion was reported in Chhattisgarh (42%) followed by Karnataka (44 %) and Manipur (47%).
6. Among the males aware of MSM behaviour, three percent indulged in such behaviour. This proportion was highest in Kerala and Lakshadweep (8%) followed by Punjab and Chandigarh (6%) and Delhi and Haryana (4%).

3.6 Awareness about Testing Facilities and Stigma against PLHA

1. Among respondents aware of HIV/AIDS, only around one-third (males 39%, females 30%) reported to be aware of any HIV/AIDS testing facility in their area. The awareness was observed to be higher among respondents from urban areas (43%) than those from rural areas (31%). The awareness of HIV/AIDS testing facility was quite low among the rural females in Assam (3%), West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (7%), Orissa, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh (10-15%).
2. Only 26 percent (males 27%, females 26%) of the respondents aware of HIV/AIDS knew about ICTC. A significantly higher proportion of urban respondents (35%) as compared to rural (22%) had heard of ICTC. Significant variation was observed across different states/group of states with a highest proportion being reported in Gujarat & Dadra & Nagar Haveli (48%), Maharashtra (47%) and Andhra Pradesh (43%). The proportion was observed to be lowest in Madhya Pradesh (10%) and Punjab & Chandigarh (9%).
3. Only 18 percent of respondents were aware of PPTCT. The awareness levels were noted to be significantly higher in urban areas (24%) as compared to rural areas (15%). Gender-wise, relatively higher proportion of females (19%) than males (17%) was aware of PPTCT.
4. At the all India level, 19 percent of the respondents aware of HIV/AIDS knew about someone infected with HIV/AIDS. Significant variation was observed across different states/group of states with lowest proportion in Jharkhand and Uttarakhand (2%), Assam and Himachal Pradesh (3%).
5. Among respondents aware of HIV/AIDS, 68 percent (urban 69%, rural 66%) reported that PLHA should be allowed to stay in the community/village. The proportion was significantly higher

for males (72%) than females (64%). In Kerala and Lakshadweep, the proportion was reported to be lowest at 19 percent followed by Orissa (38%) and Assam (48%).

6. More than three-fifths of the respondents aware of HIV/AIDS reported that they are willing to share food with PLHA. This proportion was significantly higher for urban (69%) and male (64%) respondents. The proportion of respondents reporting willingness to share food with a PLHA was higher (over 70%) in the states of Chhattisgarh, Punjab and Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.

3.7 Exposure to IEC and Mass Media

1. Only 22 percent (males 23%, females 20%) received interpersonal communication on STD/HIV/AIDS in last one year. Among state/group of states, proportion of respondents who received interpersonal communication was comparatively lower in Chhattisgarh (6%), followed by Madhya Pradesh (7%). Further, only 12 to 15 percent of the respondents in Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, and Kerala and Lakshadweep had access to interpersonal communication on HIV/AIDS during the last one year.
2. Overall, three-fourths of the respondents had watched television at least once a week in last one month. Higher proportion of respondents in urban (92%) than the rural areas (68%) had access to television. Within both urban and rural areas, significantly higher proportion of males had exposure to television as compared to their female counterparts. Except for Bihar (35%) and Uttar Pradesh (61%), more than two-thirds of the respondents in all the states had watched television at least once a week in last one month.
3. More than half (males 64%, females 41%) of the respondents had listened to radio at least once a week in last one month. Among the state/group of states, radio listenership was reported to be highest in Manipur (84%), followed by Maharashtra (74%) and Assam (70%). The proportion was lowest in Other NE States (31%), Orissa and Chhattisgarh (34%) and Andhra Pradesh (35%).
4. At the all India level, half of the respondents reported reading newspaper/magazine at least once a week in last one month. As expected, the proportion was higher among male (63%) and urban (64%) respondents. Highest proportion of respondents from Kerala and Lakshadweep (86%), followed by Maharashtra (78%) and, Goa and Daman & Diu (75%) reported that they had read newspaper/magazine at least once a week in last one month.



Background & Methodology

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Background

India has seen an increase in the number of its people living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which causes Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), from a few thousand in the early 1990s to around 2.47 million in 2006 out of which, 39% are women & 3.8% 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 signal for newly emerging pockets of infection but also provide rich inputs to plan the preventive interventions and awareness campaigns. It 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.

1.1.2 HIV/AIDS among Young People

Available estimates from Census 2001 show that there are 190 million young people between 15-24 years in India. The life between the ages of 15-24 is a period of experimentation and risk, and many factors increase young people's vulnerability to HIV during these years of rapid physical and psychosocial development. These factors include lack of knowledge about HIV/AIDS, lack of education and life skills, poor access to health services, early sexual debut, early marriage, sexual coercion and violence, trafficking and growing up without parents or other forms of protection from exploitation and abuse. Many young people are particularly at risk of becoming infected with HIV because of the situations in which they live, learn and earn and as a result of behaviours they adopt, or are forced to adopt, as a result of social, cultural and economic factors. Thus, the young people have an important role to play in fuelling the HIV/AIDS epidemic in India and therefore they need focused intervention that can result in changing risk behaviours.

A nationwide Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) carried out among the general population in the year 2001 shows that casual sex (non-regular sex) was prevalent among the young people (aged 15-24 years) in the country. The highest prevalence was among urban males (11.8%) and least among rural females (2%) while the overall prevalence was seven percent. It is also known that over 35 percent of AIDS cases reported are below 25 years of age and majority of new infections occur among youth aged 15 to 24 years. The current HIV/AIDS programmes are reaching only 15 percent of young people and less than one quarter of young people have accurate information on how to protect themselves from HIV which, coupled with profound gender inequalities, make change in sexual attitudes and practices very difficult.

1.2 Need for the Study

A clear understanding of the situation of young people and their needs is required to design and successfully implement interventions to stem the tide of infections among young people. Without this information, the scale of the response required and the focus and relative urgency

of the interventions remain unknown. Since most new infections are in young people, modest changes in behaviour in this age group may have a significant impact on the epidemic. A positive feature of arming young people with knowledge and skills makes them more likely to adopt safe sexual behaviour compared to the older people with already entrenched habits.

In order to design evidence-based interventions among the young people, it is essential to understand the levels of knowledge about HIV/AIDS, attitude and sexual behaviour of young people. BSS are internationally standardised tools used for understanding the knowledge, attitude and behaviour of populations. Undertaking BSS is an important effort to monitor changes in behavioural aspects of young people who are vulnerable to HIV infection. This is expected to help national and sub-national programme managers to derive necessary implications from the resultant changes between the 'recommended behaviour' and 'reported behaviour' for strategising appropriate programmatic solutions.

1.3 Behavioural Surveillance Surveys

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.

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

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

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The aim of the study is to provide a baseline for the interventions among the young people supported by NACO and UNICEF. The study will be repeated periodically for trend analysis, which will indicate the impact of interventions as well generate invaluable information about behaviour and lifestyle of young people in the country. The specific objectives of the study are:

- Measure changes in the key knowledge and behavioural indicators of youth, based on BSS 2001 estimates of the indicators identifying the persistent problem areas.
- Explore programmatic implications which will help in expansion of interventions leading to reduction in the transmission of HIV/AIDS among the young people.

- Generate quantitative measure of knowledge and behavioural indicators for analysis within wave and trend analysis over multiple waves.

1.5 Methodology

To effectively monitor the trends in knowledge and awareness on HIV/AIDS and to assess changes in sexual behaviour and risk practices, NACO conducted BSS in 2001 i.e. towards the beginning of NACP-II. BSS 2001 was conducted among general population in the age group of 15-49 years, bridge population (clients of Female Sex Workers) and high-risk groups (FSWs, MSM and IDUs). To understand the HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour of the young people, UNICEF and NACO undertook a detailed disaggregated analysis of the National BSS 2001 data for the 15-24 population segments of the general population and high risk groups. The disaggregated analysis of BSS 2001 data brought out interesting observations regarding the HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour of young people. However, the sample of 15-24 population culled out from BSS 2001 data was not adequate to provide representative estimates for male and female population (15-24 years) in rural and urban areas of different states. In view of this, UNICEF planned to undertake a more comprehensive National BSS survey by covering representative sample of young people across the country. Keeping in view the coverage of the National BSS among the young population and the time and resources required for the same, UNICEF and NACO decided to carry out the Youth survey along with BSS 2006 which was conducted by NACO in the year 2006. The methodology followed for National BSS 2006 and the Youth BSS 2006 has been described in this section. The section also deals with the process followed for fieldwork, quality control and the estimation procedure for the Youth BSS 2006.

1.5.1 Consultative Process in Planning the Survey

While planning for Youth BSS, 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, UNICEF and NACO initiated a systematic consultation process among all the key partners right from the beginning of the planning stage of this survey. For the study, a Technical Resource Group (TRG) was constituted 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 a weekly basis at every stage of the study to review progress and plan for the effective use of the emerging data for BSS 2006 as well as Youth BSS. The TRG members contributed substantially in terms of providing ideas and shared their experiences throughout the study period. The list of TRG members and other experts involved in Youth BSS is provided at Annex-VI.

1.5.2 Target Respondents

The target respondents for the study comprised the young population in the age group of 15-24 years.

1.5.3 Key Indicators

The key knowledge and behavioural indicators covered in 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 and treatment seeking behaviour
- Age at first sex
- Sex with different type of sex partners
- Last time condom use with different type of sex partners

- Consistent condom use with different type of sex partners
- HIV risk perceptions
- Exposure to media
- Exposure to interventions.

1.5.4 Coverage of the Survey

This was a National survey covering rural and urban areas in all the states and union territories of India. The smaller states were combined with adjacent large states. The list of state/group of states covered is as follows:

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

1.5.5 Research Instruments

The required information for the Youth survey was collected through the same questionnaires used for BSS 2006.

In order to ascertain the suitability of questionnaires in actual field conditions, the questionnaire was pre-tested in the field in three states - Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa. The pre-test results were shared with TRG and based on their comments and suggestions the questionnaire was suitably modified. The questionnaire used for the survey has been presented in Annex - I.

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

1.6 Sample Design

As discussed earlier, the BSS among young people was carried out following the same methodology adopted for survey among general population (GP) in BSS 2006. The sampling design followed for the GP survey in BSS 2006 has been given in Annex II. As per the sampling design adopted for BSS 2006, a total sample of 97240 respondents (males and females in the age group of 15-49 years) have been covered for the GP survey. This sample has been covered from 2434 rural and urban PSUs scattered over 25 states/group of states. In each selected PSU, a sample of 40 respondents (20 males and 20 females) was covered for the GP survey, which also included respondents in the age group of 15-24 years. Besides the above sample, an additional sample of 20 respondents (10 males and 10 females) aged 15-24 years was covered in each PSU for the BSS among young people. The total sample covered for the BSS among young people was 78,916 of which 30,791 was from the GP survey and 48,125 was the additional sample covered for the Youth survey. The actual coverage of respondents from the age group of 15-24 years in the GP survey and the Youth survey in each of the states and group of states is presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Sample covered for BSS among young people (15-24 years)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Sample covered in GP survey	Additional sample taken for Youth survey	Total sample
1.	Andhra Pradesh	809	1,034	1,843
2.	Assam	1560	2,290	3,850
3.	Bihar	876	1,458	2,334
4.	Chhattisgarh	816	1,230	2,046
5.	Delhi	1,553	2,312	3,865
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	626	1,203	1,829
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	774	1,564	2,338
8.	Haryana	1,684	2,384	4,068
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,205	2,314	3,519
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,432	2,119	3,551
11.	Jharkhand	1,102	1,475	2,577
12.	Karnataka	1,278	2,045	3,323
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	1,058	2,300	3,358
14.	Madhya Pradesh	818	1,233	2,051
15.	Maharashtra	1,641	2,195	3,836
16.	Manipur	1,082	1,969	3,051
17.	Orissa	1,217	2,010	3,227
18.	Other North Eastern States	1,238	1,637	2,875
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	1,656	2,413	4,069
20.	Rajasthan	1,570	2,266	3,836
21.	Sikkim	1,289	1,716	3,005
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	1,159	2,247	3,406
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1,626	2,332	3,958
24.	Uttarakhand	1,398	2,156	3,554
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,324	2,223	3,547
All India		30,791	48,125	78,916

In each PSU, two sets of sample households were selected independently - one for BSS 2006 and the other for BSS among young people. As the unavailable and refusal cases were not to be replaced, an extra sample of six households was selected for each category of respondents. Thus in each PSU 46 and 26 respondents were selected for the GP and Youth surveys respectively.

Prior to selection of respondents for the two surveys the total number of households in a PSU was estimated at the time of survey. An interval was calculated by dividing the total number of households in a village by 46 for the GP survey and by 26 for the Youth survey. Two separate random starts were chosen for selecting the households having the respondents for GP survey and Youth survey. After choosing the random starting point every nth household was contacted for interviewing the required number of eligible respondents for GP and Youth surveys. In a selected household one respondent was randomly selected using a KISH grid.

The total sample fixed in each of the states/group of states and the actual sample covered for the Youth survey is presented in Table 1.2. With the exception of few states, the achievement of sample size was 95 percent or above in all the states/group of states. The achievement percentage varied between 86 and 94 percent in the states of Kerala and Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur. Non-availability of the selected respondents during the visit of field investigators appeared as the major reason for relatively lower response rates in these states/group of states.

Table 1.2: Response rates

Sl. No.	State/Group of states	Target sample	Achieved sample	Percent achieved
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1750	1,843	105
2.	Assam	3857	3,850	100
3.	Bihar	2431	2,334	96
4.	Chhattisgarh	2036	2,046	100
5.	Delhi	3826	3,865	101
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	1795	1,829	102
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2638	2,338	89
8.	Haryana	4142	4,068	98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3897	3,519	90
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3710	3,551	96
11.	Jharkhand	2431	2,577	106
12.	Karnataka	3455	3,323	96
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	3892	3,358	86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2036	2,051	101
15.	Maharashtra	3175	3,836	121
16.	Manipur	3261	3,051	94
17.	Orissa	3367	3,227	96
18.	Other North Eastern States	2701	2,875	106
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	3985	4,069	102
20.	Rajasthan	3771	3,836	102
21.	Sikkim	2938	3,005	102
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	3861	3,406	88
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3864	3,958	102
24.	Uttarakhand	3684	3,554	96
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3727	3,547	95
All India		80322	78,916	98

The details of sample size achieved in different states/group of states by age, gender and residence has been presented in Annex III. The list of districts and towns covered for the Youth survey has been given in Annex IV.

1.7 Training of Research and Field Teams

1.7.1 Orientation Meeting of Professionals & Field Executives

A three-day training workshop was organised in Delhi for all the study team members. All the research professionals and state field coordinators involved in the study, participated in it. Representatives from NACO, RCSHA and Population Council were also present to observe the proceedings and guide the teams. The aim of the training workshop was to:

- Develop participants' understanding of the objectives of BSS and areas of enquiry covered by the assessment
- Explain the participants the correct method of sampling the respondents, approaching the respondents and rapport building, the process of seeking consent and the method of asking the questions/interviewing
- Develop the participants' understanding of issues related to sexuality, STIs and HIV/AIDS
- Sensitise participants about importance of informed consent, empathy and confidentiality
- Plan the field logistics and brainstorm on possible problems and the efforts to be made to solve these problems.

1.7.2 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 having prior experience of BSS or mapping studies. Keeping in mind the dropout rate, 20 percent extra candidates were recruited and trained. In addition to the field teams recruited for the GP survey in BSS 2006, an additional 116 field teams were recruited for carrying out the Youth BSS. Each field team recruited for the Youth survey had one supervisor, three male interviewers and three female interviewers.

1.7.3 Training of Field Staff

The training programme for the field staff recruited for the GP and Youth survey was organised in all the states/group of states. Four days intensive training workshop for the field staff 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 speakers/resource persons from SACS, 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 & Sexuality, HIV/AIDS, 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 and probing techniques: How to approach, language, non-verbal expressions, documentation techniques, skills to handle agitated situation/respondents

- Sampling techniques and procedure for selection of respondents
- Other fieldwork protocols.

1.8 Fieldwork & Field Monitoring

The fieldwork for the GP survey as well as Youth survey was carried out simultaneously in all over India. It was initiated in mid May 2006 and was completed in June 2006. Each state/state group had four to six teams each consisting of six field interviewers (3 males & 3 females) and one supervisor.

The core research team members made a number of field visits across different states/state groups for ensuring quality of survey data. Field supervisors made 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 field work.

1.9 Process of Informed Consent

In order to protect the right of the respondents, prior to approaching them for the detailed interview, their oral consent to participate in the interviews was obtained after providing them full and correct information regarding the purpose of the study, nature of information required, benefits of the study, confidentiality to be maintained and freedom to be exercised by the respondents during the interviews.

A consent form (which was a part of the questionnaire) covering the following aspects was used as an instrument to communicate necessary information to the respondents and obtain their consents:

- Aims and objectives of the BSS and purpose of the study
- Type and nature of information required
- Benefits of the study (the study may not directly benefit the individual respondents but it will benefit the community as a whole)
- Freedom to participate in the interview (participation is voluntary and the respondent may cancel the interview at any time or refuse to answer any specific question)
- Confidentiality of the information provided.

In order to facilitate proper understanding of the respondents the consent form was prepared in local/regional languages using simple and clear statements. Further, the interviewer responded to questions if any asked by the respondents and provided necessary clarifications.

The interviewer had to sign the questionnaire after getting consent from the respondent. The interviews were carried out with only those respondents who gave consent for the interview. The following paragraph was read out prior to obtaining the consent of the respondents:

“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 kinds of behaviours. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to this survey. However, if you feel uncomfortable at any point of time, you could discontinue the proceedings. The survey will take about half an hour to ask the questions. Would you be willing to participate?”

1.10 Data Management and Analysis

1.10.1 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 5 coding supervisors were recruited across India. All coders and supervisors were given training for carrying out the scrutiny and coding exercise. Research professionals also supervised the entire scrutiny operation for monitoring the quality output.

1.10.2 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.

1.10.3 Data Analysis

The core team members and the system analyst under the guidance of the team leader/core team prepared the analysis/tabulation plan. One day workshop was organised at NIMS to finalise the analysis and tabulation plan for the Youth BSS. The workshop was attended by the TRG members and experts in health sector particularly in HIV/AIDS and the core team members of the survey team.

1.11 Estimation

As mentioned above, the data for youth survey is derived from two sample – subset of GP survey and special youth survey. Therefore, before merging the two sets of data appropriate weighting was done as disproportionate allocation of sample took place at state and other levels. Accordingly, the following projection factors were developed and used while pooling the two data sets.

Projection Factors for Rural Sample for General Survey

In each state, three stages of sampling were conducted in district, village and HHs as the first, second and third stages of sampling and in each HH one eligible respondent was selected for the survey. Hence, as per the design the projection factors were developed at three stages as reflected in the following estimated equation:

- Total number of rural HHs in the state/number of rural HHs in all the sampled districts
- Total number of rural HHs in the selected district/total number of HHs in the selected PSUs of the selected district
- Estimated number of persons aged 15-49 in the selected PSU/number of respondents aged 15-49 covered in the survey.

These projection factors were multiplied at PSU level and the product was used as the weight for the entire sample of HHs in the corresponding PSU.

Projection Factors for Urban Sample for General Survey

In each state, three stages of sampling were conducted in town, wards/CEBs and HHs as the first, second and third stages of sampling and in each HH one eligible respondent was selected for the survey. Hence as per the design the projection factors were developed at three stages as reflected in the following estimated equation:

- Total number of urban HHs in the state/number of urban HHs in all the sampled towns
- Total number of urban HHs in the selected town/total number of HHs in the selected PSUs of the selected town
- Estimated number of persons aged 15-49 in the selected PSU/number of respondents aged 15-49 covered in the survey.

These projection factors were multiplied at each PSU level and the product was used as the weight for the entire sample of HHs in the corresponding PSU.

Projection Factors for Rural Sample for Youth Survey

In each state, three stages of sampling were conducted in district, village and HHs as the first, second and third stages of sampling and in each HH one eligible respondent was selected for the survey. Hence as per the design the projection factors were developed at three stages as reflected below:

- Total number of rural HHs in the state/number of rural HHs in all the sampled districts
- Total number of rural HHs in the selected district/total number of HHs in the selected PSUs of the selected district
- Estimated number of person aged 15-24 in the selected PSU/number of respondents aged 15-24 covered in the survey.

These projection factors were multiplied at each PSU level and the product was used as the weight for the entire sample of HHs in the corresponding PSU.

Projection Factors for Urban Sample for Youth Survey

In each state, three stages of sampling were done in town, wards/CEBs and HHs as the first, second and third stages of sampling and in each HH one eligible respondent was selected for the survey. Hence as per the design the projection factors were developed at three stages as reflected in the following estimating equation:

- Total number of urban HHs in the state/number of urban HHs in all the sampled towns
- Total number of urban HHs in the selected town/total number of HHs in the selected PSUs of the selected town
- Estimated number of person aged 15-24 in the selected PSU/number of respondents aged 15-24 covered in the survey.

These projection factors were multiplied at each PSU level and the product was used as the weight for the entire sample of HHs in the corresponding PSU.

Subsequently to take care of bias in allocation of sample among males and females and possible age distortions in the general survey, standardisation has been done for these sub populations, taking the corresponding Census 2001 figures.

On applying these projection factors on the data pertaining to youth, samples from both surveys were merged for further analysis. The projected base/N used for different issues covered in the study has been presented in Annex V.

1.12 Validation

The data pertaining to youth has been collected during general population survey among respondents aged 15-49 years and additional sample of 15-24 years from the same PSUs. The two data sets were independently projected following the procedure mentioned above. Thereafter, the average values of both the datasets were taken for each indicator to arrive at the combined estimates.

The average estimated 15-24 population from BSS 2006 and projected census proportions has been given in the Table 1.3. As the table shows, the estimated 15-24 population from BSS 2006 and projected census population till the survey date is fairly similar at the national level as well as for each of the states/group of states.

Table 1.3: Comparison of 15-24 population estimated from BSS 2006 and census population projected to survey date

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years					
		Urban		Rural		Total	
		Projected	Census	Projected	Census	Projected	Census
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4701775	4834804	10274671	10765077	14976446	15599882
2.	Assam	756298	783228	4739640	4593966	5495939	5377194
3.	Bihar	2009125	1943798	14030534	13419243	16039659	15363041
4.	Chhattisgarh	1007114	999763	2938157	3031551	3945270	4031314
5.	Delhi	3330989	3357754	211325	208951	3542314	3566704
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	171789	169868	162414	170651	334203	340518
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4997700	4691709	6712608	6587231	11710308	11278940
8.	Haryana	1430394	1572538	3165976	3266194	4596370	4838732
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129350	149547	1162673	1167192	1292023	1316739
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	511489	597324	1480780	1729946	1992268	2327270
11.	Jharkhand	1471897	1434920	3580044	3854633	5051942	5289552
12.	Karnataka	3777131	4367825	6690427	6890324	10467558	11258150
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	1509712	1583206	4614626	4680949	6124338	6264155
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3862207	3736566	8516370	8370390	12378577	12106956
15.	Maharashtra	9763788	9924027	11379523	10740853	21143311	20664879
16.	Manipur	120800	128304	461472	373583	582273	501887
17.	Orissa	1316572	1318585	5711125	5965230	7027696	7283815
18.	Other North Eastern States	530417	538467	1291561	1682153	1821977	2220619
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	2287638	2272677	3466364	3627571	5754002	5900249
20.	Rajasthan	3163939	3141531	7827805	8585755	10991744	11727286
21.	Sikkim	19776	19317	120456	119449	140231	138767
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puduchery	6754807	6749839	6901819	6647878	13656626	13397717
23.	Uttar Pradesh	7303184	8318766	27448230	24736793	34751414	33055559
24.	Uttarakhand	455315	542481	1277797	1347745	1733112	1890226
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4865741	4727501	12776603	11369781	17642343	16097282

An attempt has been made in Table 1.4 to compare the findings on profile of the young population as per the weighted and unweighted analysis. As the table shows the median age of the young population was more or less similar in almost all the states. However, there existed notable differences in the proportion of literates (weighted 87%, unweighted 90%) and proportion of currently married respondents (weighted 30%, unweighted 26%). In four (Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Jharkhand) out of 25 states/group of states, the variation in proportion of literates was in the range of \pm four percent. The proportion of literates varied between the ranges of \pm 5-7 percent in the states/group of states of Delhi, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other NE states.

Table 1.4: Comparison of profile of 15-24 year population based on weighted and unweighted data

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years					
		Median age		Percent literates		Percent currently married	
		Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.0	20.0	92.5	89.9	30.1	32.6
2.	Assam	20.0	20.0	92.3	96.2	19.3	17.8
3.	Bihar	20.0	19.0	70.8	73.4	46.3	40.4
4.	Chhattisgarh	20.0	20.0	87.4	90.2	31.5	32.0
5.	Delhi	19.0	20.0	95.9	93.7	22.9	29.6
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	20.0	20.0	98.4	98.5	14.4	14.2
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.0	20.0	89.2	87.5	32.5	33.4
8.	Haryana	19.0	19.0	89.0	89.9	33.2	30.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20.0	20.0	95.0	95.1	27.2	24.0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.0	20.0	86.9	86.4	12.4	13.8
11.	Jharkhand	19.0	19.0	92.4	89.3	21.1	25.9
12.	Karnataka	20.0	20.0	91.2	87.2	23.1	25.1
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	20.0	20.0	99.5	99.6	18.7	18.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20.0	20.0	82.5	80.7	34.0	35.2
15.	Maharashtra	19.0	19.0	97.3	96.4	23.7	25.2
16.	Manipur	20.0	20.0	94.3	93.6	15.4	16.7
17.	Orissa	20.0	20.0	83.8	83.9	30.4	28.5
18.	Other North Eastern States	20.0	20.0	97.3	97.8	23.6	17.8
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	20.0	20.0	94.9	94.8	20.8	22.1
20.	Rajasthan	20.0	20.0	85.0	82.2	40.6	42.2
21.	Sikkim	20.0	20.0	90.5	92.9	19.8	21.3
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	20.0	20.0	95.7	94.7	24.7	25.8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	19.0	19.0	75.3	78.0	34.9	29.7
24.	Uttarakhand	19.0	19.0	89.7	92.0	22.0	21.4
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20.0	20.0	89.6	90.6	32.6	29.8
All India		20.0	20.0	87.1	90.4	30.4	25.9

1.13 Quality Control Mechanisms

Although the mechanisms were mentioned in the earlier sections, they are summarized 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
- Pre-testing of tools and back translation of questionnaires from regional languages to English
- Regular field visits by senior professionals, TRG members and representatives from NACO
- 20 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.

1.14 Comparison of Findings of BSS 2001 and BSS 2006

Given the nature of the epidemic and its impact on young people, it is felt important to compare the findings of BSS 2001 with that of BSS 2006 with respect to certain key indicators relating to knowledge, attitude and behaviour of the young people in the age group of 15-24 years. In this report, an attempt has been made to compare the results of BSS 2001 (disaggregated sample from BSS 2001) and BSS 2006 (disaggregated sample from BSS 2006 and additional sample for Youth survey) for the young population. Before comparing the findings of the two surveys it is felt necessary to compare the profile of the respondents covered in BSS 2001 and BSS 2006.

As shown in Table 1.5 at the national level the median age, percent of literates and percent of married respondents was almost identical in the two surveys. Further, in majority of the states/ group of states there existed marginal variations in the age profile, literacy status and marital status of the respondents (Table 1.5).

Although the profile of the respondents covered in the two surveys was almost identical, the following issues need to be considered while comparing the results of BSS 2006 and BSS 2001:

- While the baseline results are the disaggregated analysis of BSS 2001 data for 15-24 population, the results of this National Youth BSS 2006 are based on the data obtained through two sources i.e data culled out from sample of 15-24 population during BSS 2006 as well as the data of additional sample of 15-24 population covered along with BSS 2006.
- Due to the above, there is a wide variation in the total sample covered in both the surveys. The sample covered in 2006 was 78,916 while in 2001 it was 26,716.
- BSS 2001 results for Youth are based on unweighted data while appropriate weights have been applied to the National Youth BSS 2006 data.
- In 2001, the states of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were part of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar respectively and thus were not covered separately. However, in National Youth BSS 2006, separate estimates for these states have been provided. The above should also be kept in mind while comparing the results across 2001 and 2006 for Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

Table 1.5: Profile of respondents covered in BSS 2001 and BSS 2006

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Median age		Percent literates		Percent currently married	
		2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	20	88.1	92.5	39.9	30.1
2.	Assam	20	20	87.5	92.3	22.3	19.3
3.	Bihar	20	20	77.3	70.8	39.6	46.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	*	20	*	87.4	*	31.5
5.	Delhi	20	19	87.1	95.9	41.3	22.9
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	20	20	97.1	98.4	13.5	14.4
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	20	77.6	89.2	44.7	32.5
8.	Haryana	20	19	89.6	89.0	34.8	33.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20	20	94.0	95.0	25.8	27.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20	20	94.7	86.9	16.0	12.4
11.	Jharkhand	*	19	*	92.4	*	21.1
12.	Karnataka	20	20	83.2	91.2	33.9	23.1
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	20	20	99.9	99.5	22.3	18.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20	20	79.7	82.5	42.7	34.0
15.	Maharashtra	19	19	93.4	97.3	25.7	23.7
16.	Manipur	20	20	91.5	94.3	18.8	15.4
17.	Orissa	20	20	85.3	83.8	28.3	30.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	19	20	90.4	97.3	20.4	23.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	20	20	92.5	94.9	31.3	20.8
20.	Rajasthan	20	20	79.0	85.0	40.6	40.6
21.	Sikkim	20	20	90.6	90.5	23.0	19.8
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	20	20	93.8	95.7	31.6	24.7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	20	19	73.6	75.3	37.8	34.9
24.	Uttarakhand	*	19	*	89.7	*	22.0
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20	20	82.6	89.6	41.0	32.6
All India		20	20	87.7	87.1	30.6	30.4

* As these states were carved out after 2001, separate state level BSS estimates are not available for these states.

1.15 Presentation of the Report

The findings of the present report have been presented in eight chapters. This introductory and methodology chapter is followed by Chapter II which deals with profile of respondents covered in the National Youth BSS. Chapter III presents awareness about HIV/AIDS and its modes of transmission. The awareness about STDs and its treatment seeking behaviour has been presented in Chapter IV. The awareness about condoms and sexual behaviour has been presented in Chapter V and Chapter VI respectively. Chapter VII deals with awareness about HIV/AIDS testing facilities and stigma against PLHA. The exposure to mass media and IEC has been discussed in Chapter VIII.



Profile of the Respondents

As discussed in the previous chapter, the required information for Youth BSS 2006 has been collected through individual interviews with young males and females in the age group of 15-24 years. The present chapter presents selected socio-demographic characteristics of the projected young population in the age group of 15-24 years. The salient findings are as follows:

2.1 Median Age of Respondents

All the respondents were asked to mention their current age (at the time of survey) in completed years. Table 2.1 presents the median age of the young population by residence and gender.

Table 2.1: Median age (in years) of respondents (15-24 years) by residence and gender

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

Base: All respondents

At the national level, the median age of the youths was 20 years. The median age was similar (20 years) in urban and rural areas. The median age was almost similar across gender and residence. The median age for females (20 years) was marginally higher as compared to their male counterparts (19 years) in rural areas.

As regards the state-wise analysis, the median age ranged between 19 and 21 years. More or less similar trend was observed in the rural and urban areas of different states/group of states.

In 18 out of the 25 states/group of states, there was no rural-urban difference in median age of the youths (15-24 years), whereas in rest of the 7 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 was observed in six states/group of states and the difference was one year in all the states.

2.2 Literacy Status

The following tables present the proportion of literate youth (15-24 years) for each state/group of states by age, residence and gender (Table 2.2a & b).

At all India level, nearly 87 percent of the youth were reported as literates. In line with the general expectations, the proportion of literate respondents was substantially higher in the urban areas (94%) than the rural areas (84%). Further, the proportion of literates was significantly higher for males (92%) than females (81%).

Among states/group of states, the highest proportion of literate respondents was observed in Kerala and Lakshadweep (99.5%) followed by Goa and Daman & Diu (98%), Maharashtra and Other NE States (97%). Lower proportion of literate respondents was reported in Bihar (71%), Uttar Pradesh (75%) and Madhya Pradesh (83%).

Table 2.2a: Proportion of literate respondents (15-24 years) by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95.7	89.0	92.5	95.0	89.7	92.4	95.2	89.5	92.5
2.	Assam	99.7	98.7	99.3	91.5	90.8	91.2	92.7	91.8	92.3
3.	Bihar	91.8	78.8	86.2	79.3	56.9	68.6	81.0	59.4	70.8
4.	Chhattisgarh	98.2	91.4	94.9	85.0	84.8	84.9	88.4	86.5	87.4
5.	Delhi	98.1	93.2	96.1	96.5	86.4	92.5	98.0	92.8	95.9
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	99.0	97.1	98.1	99.3	97.6	98.6	99.2	97.3	98.4
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97.1	93.0	95.3	93.7	75.8	84.6	95.2	82.5	89.2
8.	Haryana	95.5	82.5	89.9	95.3	79.7	88.7	95.4	80.6	89.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	97.3	91.5	94.6	97.9	92.2	95.0	97.9	92.2	95.0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	97.5	90.9	94.5	91.7	75.0	84.2	93.1	79.1	86.9

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
11.	Jharkhand	98.0	90.7	94.8	95.3	86.6	91.4	96.1	87.8	92.4
12.	Karnataka	98.5	96.3	97.6	89.6	85.5	87.6	93.0	89.1	91.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.2	99.6	99.4	99.3	99.6	99.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	98.0	88.3	93.6	85.5	67.6	77.4	89.4	74.0	82.5
15.	Maharashtra	98.6	97.3	98.0	97.3	95.9	96.7	97.9	96.5	97.3
16.	Manipur	98.8	96.6	97.7	94.8	92.0	93.5	95.6	93.0	94.3
17.	Orissa	95.5	90.4	93.2	91.4	71.7	81.6	92.2	75.0	83.8
18.	Other North Eastern States	99.8	97.8	98.9	99.5	93.8	96.7	99.6	95.0	97.3
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	97.3	95.9	96.7	94.9	92.3	93.7	95.9	93.6	94.9
20.	Rajasthan	95.4	82.1	89.4	92.9	72.0	83.2	93.6	74.9	85.0
21.	Sikkim	97.2	99.3	98.1	90.2	87.8	89.2	91.2	89.5	90.5
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	97.5	97.8	97.6	95.7	91.7	93.7	96.6	94.7	95.7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	88.3	77.4	83.6	86.6	57.5	73.1	86.9	61.4	75.3
24.	Uttarakhand	95.3	87.0	91.8	95.2	83.1	89.0	95.2	84.0	89.7
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.9	97.7	97.8	92.0	80.1	86.5	93.6	85.1	89.6
All India		96.3	91.5	94.2	90.6	76.7	84.0	92.4	81.1	87.1

Base: All respondents

Across the age groups, it was observed that the proportion of literate respondents was higher among the respondents in 15-19 years age group (90%) as compared to 20-24 years age group (84%). For both the age groups, the literacy status was observed to be better among males as compared to their female counterparts. However, in the urban areas, the proportion of literates was significantly higher as compared to rural areas across both age groups.

2.3 Marital Status

As mentioned in the methodology section, the sample selection during the survey was done irrespective of the marital status of the male and female respondents. The proportion of currently married youth has been presented in Table 2.3a & b.

Overall, less than one-third (30%) of the youths were currently married. The proportion of the currently married was higher in rural areas (33%) as compared to urban areas (24%) possibly because of lower age at marriage in the rural areas. Analysis by gender shows that the proportion of currently married was significantly higher among the females (44%) than the males (18%). This also could be a result of variable age at marriage, which is higher for males. A similar trend was observed in the proportion of currently married respondents across urban and rural areas when compared across gender.

Table 2.2b: Proportion of literate respondents by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years											
		Urban				Rural				Total				Urban				Rural				Total			
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95.8	96.0	95.9	98.0	95.4	96.7	97.2	95.6	96.5	96.5	95.6	96.5	95.6	84.2	89.6	92.6	84.9	88.8	93.5	84.7	89.1			
2.	Assam	99.7	99.5	99.6	93.6	92.3	93.0	94.5	93.0	93.8	93.8	93.0	93.8	93.0	98.3	99.0	89.5	89.4	89.5	91.1	90.8	90.9			
3.	Bihar	94.2	86.2	90.8	85.2	64.4	75.0	86.6	67.1	77.2	77.2	88.9	80.6	80.6	69.5	80.6	74.0	49.4	62.6	75.7	51.5	64.6			
4.	Chhattisgarh	98.9	95.9	97.6	89.5	88.6	89.0	92.1	90.2	91.2	91.2	97.4	87.6	92.3	81.1	80.5	80.8	84.9	80.8	84.9	82.5	83.7			
5.	Delhi	98.8	94.3	97.2	96.7	91.3	94.7	98.7	94.2	97.1	97.1	97.2	92.3	95.0	96.3	83.2	90.9	97.2	97.8	98.8	91.8	94.7			
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.6	100.0	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	98.5	95.0	96.9	99.1	96.3	99.1	96.3	97.8	98.8	95.7	97.4			
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.8	93.7	95.5	93.8	77.3	86.3	95.1	84.2	90.2	90.2	97.3	92.3	95.2	93.6	74.7	93.6	74.7	83.2	95.4	81.1	88.3			
8.	Haryana	97.6	93.9	96.0	95.9	80.6	89.6	96.4	84.5	91.4	91.4	93.6	72.6	84.3	94.6	78.8	87.7	94.3	87.7	94.3	76.7	86.5			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	98.3	93.6	96.2	98.6	95.9	97.3	98.5	95.7	97.2	97.2	96.5	90.0	93.4	97.5	90.0	93.5	97.4	93.5	97.4	90.0	93.5			
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	97.9	96.4	97.2	94.5	77.4	87.4	95.2	82.4	89.7	89.7	97.1	86.0	92.2	88.4	72.9	88.4	72.9	81.0	90.9	76.3	84.1			
11.	Jharkhand	97.3	92.0	95.2	95.5	90.2	93.2	96.1	90.7	93.8	93.8	98.7	89.5	94.4	95.0	82.8	95.0	82.8	89.5	96.1	84.8	90.9			
12.	Karnataka	99.4	95.7	97.8	87.4	89.2	88.4	91.9	91.1	91.5	91.5	97.9	96.8	97.5	91.2	81.8	91.2	81.8	86.9	93.9	87.2	90.9			
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	100.0	99.9	99.9	98.8	100.0	99.4	99.1	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.2	99.4	99.3	99.6	99.3	99.6	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.3	99.4			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	98.5	93.5	96.2	87.6	76.9	82.9	90.8	81.8	86.8	86.8	97.5	84.1	91.4	83.5	58.8	83.5	58.8	72.2	88.1	67.1	78.5			
15.	Maharashtra	98.7	98.0	98.4	98.9	98.0	98.5	98.8	98.0	98.4	98.4	98.5	96.6	97.7	95.5	93.7	95.5	93.7	94.7	97.0	95.0	96.1			
16.	Manipur	98.9	97.3	98.2	97.3	93.8	95.6	97.6	94.4	96.1	96.1	98.7	96.2	97.4	92.7	90.6	92.7	90.6	91.7	93.9	92.0	92.9			
17.	Orissa	97.9	91.4	94.8	95.0	78.7	86.4	95.5	80.7	87.9	87.9	93.8	89.5	91.9	88.4	64.7	88.4	64.7	77.3	89.5	69.4	80.2			
18.	Other North Eastern States	99.6	98.5	99.1	99.4	98.7	99.1	99.5	98.6	99.1	99.1	99.9	97.2	98.7	99.5	90.0	99.5	90.0	94.5	99.6	91.9	95.8			
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	96.7	96.9	96.8	97.2	92.2	94.9	97.0	93.9	95.6	95.6	97.9	95.0	96.6	92.4	92.3	92.4	92.3	92.4	94.7	93.4	94.1			
20.	Rajasthan	94.4	89.4	92.3	92.6	81.7	87.5	93.1	83.5	88.8	88.8	96.2	77.2	87.1	93.2	61.6	87.1	61.6	78.7	94.2	66.7	81.4			
21.	Sikkim	96.9	99.5	98.0	92.6	89.3	91.2	93.2	90.7	92.1	92.1	97.5	99.2	98.3	88.1	86.3	88.1	86.3	87.3	89.3	88.4	88.9			
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	99.5	98.4	98.9	93.5	91.8	92.6	96.0	94.6	95.3	95.3	96.5	97.4	96.9	97.8	91.6	97.8	91.6	94.9	97.1	94.8	96.0			
23.	Uttar Pradesh	88.7	84.4	86.8	90.5	68.9	80.5	90.1	71.9	81.7	81.7	87.9	69.5	80.3	81.7	43.4	81.7	43.4	64.0	83.2	48.7	67.7			
24.	Uttarakhand	96.6	95.1	96.0	96.3	88.6	92.5	96.4	90.0	93.4	93.4	93.8	79.7	87.4	94.0	77.5	94.0	77.5	85.3	93.9	78.0	85.9			
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	99.2	96.1	97.5	92.6	87.0	90.3	94.1	89.8	92.2	92.2	97.2	99.2	98.0	91.3	75.0	91.3	75.0	83.2	93.2	81.3	87.5			
All India		96.7	94.1	95.6	92.6	82.2	87.7	93.9	85.6	90.0	90.0	96.0	89.3	93.0	88.5	71.2	88.5	71.2	80.3	91.0	76.9	84.4			

Base: All respondents

Table 2.3a: Proportion of currently married respondents (15-24 years) by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.0	49.3	28.7	15.4	46.6	30.7	13.7	47.4	30.1
2.	Assam	2.0	33.2	16.1	7.6	32.2	19.8	6.8	32.3	19.3
3.	Bihar	14.6	42.4	26.5	35.6	64.1	49.1	32.7	61.6	46.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	10.2	38.6	24.2	27.5	40.6	34.0	23.1	40.1	31.5
5.	Delhi	11.9	37.5	22.3	18.0	56.4	33.2	12.2	38.6	22.9
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	4.2	26.8	14.5	7.6	23.1	14.3	5.9	25.1	14.4
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.2	36.7	22.2	28.0	52.3	40.2	20.2	46.2	32.5
8.	Haryana	18.7	46.5	30.8	21.3	51.6	34.3	20.5	50.0	33.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.0	37.5	22.8	13.5	41.5	27.7	13.1	41.1	27.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.1	18.7	10.7	5.7	22.1	13.0	5.3	21.2	12.4
11.	Jharkhand	6.1	35.2	18.7	10.0	37.2	22.1	8.8	36.6	21.1
12.	Karnataka	7.0	30.9	17.1	15.0	38.7	26.5	11.9	36.1	23.1
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	5.7	28.9	17.9	5.3	31.2	19.0	5.4	30.6	18.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17.8	47.3	31.2	24.6	48.3	35.3	22.5	48.0	34.0
15.	Maharashtra	14.4	29.8	21.0	19.0	33.9	25.9	16.8	32.1	23.7
16.	Manipur	5.3	20.7	13.2	11.2	20.9	16.0	10.0	20.9	15.4
17.	Orissa	11.5	30.3	20.1	13.5	52.3	32.8	13.1	48.5	30.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	7.6	25.0	15.8	9.5	44.7	26.8	8.9	39.1	23.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	9.9	31.9	19.5	13.5	31.0	21.6	12.0	31.3	20.8
20.	Rajasthan	23.5	53.7	37.0	32.6	53.1	42.1	29.9	53.3	40.6
21.	Sikkim	12.2	17.4	14.5	16.2	26.6	20.6	15.7	25.3	19.8
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	13.8	38.8	26.1	9.5	37.3	23.3	11.6	38.0	24.7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	12.1	34.3	21.6	27.3	51.5	38.5	24.0	48.1	34.9
24.	Uttarakhand	10.1	36.5	21.2	9.2	34.8	22.3	9.5	35.2	22.0
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12.0	44.1	27.1	13.7	59.2	34.6	13.3	55.0	32.6
All India		12.5	37.9	23.9	20.8	47.2	33.4	18.2	44.4	30.4

Base: All respondents

There were variations in proportion of married youth across states/group of states. The state of Bihar (46%) had the highest proportion of currently married youth. There were 13 states/group of states, where less than one-fourth of the youth were currently married. The lowest proportion of currently married youth was observed in Jammu & Kashmir (12%), followed by Goa and Daman & Diu (14%) and Manipur (15%).

Across the age groups, higher proportion of youth from 20-24 years (50%) reported to be currently married as compared to those in the age group of 15-19 years (10%). As expected, in both the age groups, the proportion of currently married respondents was significantly higher among the females than their male counterparts. Among the youth aged 20-24 years, the proportion of currently married youth was higher in rural areas (55%) as compared to urban areas (41%). The trend was similar among the respondents in the age group of 15-19 years (urban - 5%, rural - 12%).

Table 2.3b: Proportion of currently married respondents by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years											
		Urban				Rural				Total				Urban				Rural				Total			
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.3	13.0	6.8	1.8	17.1	9.4	1.9	16.0	8.5	18.2	74.1	47.6	26.6	71.6	48.5	24.2	72.4	48.3						
2.	Assam	0.1	3.8	1.5	1.4	9.0	5.2	1.2	8.5	4.7	3.8	48.9	26.6	13.4	53.9	33.5	12.0	53.2	32.5						
3.	Bihar	4.1	11.9	7.5	8.6	39.1	23.5	7.9	35.7	21.3	27.7	80.2	50.2	59.5	89.0	73.1	55.8	88.1	70.6						
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.0	10.2	4.7	5.5	15.0	10.5	4.0	13.9	9.0	21.8	62.7	43.4	46.5	69.3	57.0	40.8	67.5	53.5						
5.	Delhi	0.6	7.2	2.9	2.8	14.8	7.2	0.7	7.6	3.1	26.3	62.4	43.0	30.0	84.0	52.4	26.6	63.8	43.7						
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	1.5	2.5	1.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.8	1.3	6.3	47.2	24.7	13.2	35.2	23.4	9.8	41.0	24.1						
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.6	13.1	6.0	11.5	17.8	14.3	6.8	15.9	10.8	20.3	57.8	36.3	45.7	76.8	62.8	33.3	69.9	51.5						
8.	Haryana	0.9	10.0	4.7	3.2	20.4	10.4	2.6	17.4	8.8	35.4	78.1	54.3	42.6	85.2	61.3	40.2	82.8	59.0						
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5	9.8	4.7	1.0	7.1	3.9	1.0	7.3	4.0	17.7	57.6	36.8	22.7	62.2	43.6	22.2	61.8	42.9						
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	4.2	2.1	0.5	3.3	1.7	7.1	34.8	19.3	11.6	38.1	24.3	10.3	37.3	22.9						
11.	Jharkhand	0.5	11.0	4.7	0.9	13.1	6.3	0.8	12.6	5.8	12.9	57.0	33.6	19.8	62.7	39.1	17.8	61.0	37.5						
12.	Karnataka	1.8	5.2	3.2	2.6	13.1	8.0	2.3	10.8	6.4	10.8	49.2	27.1	24.7	64.1	42.7	19.2	58.7	36.7						
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	0.3	5.5	3.1	0.0	5.9	3.2	0.1	5.8	3.2	9.6	48.8	29.5	9.4	51.5	31.4	9.4	50.8	30.9						
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.8	13.2	6.9	6.2	17.2	11.1	4.9	16.0	9.9	31.3	74.7	51.2	42.7	77.4	58.6	39.0	76.5	56.2						
15.	Maharashtra	1.7	6.6	3.8	7.1	6.1	6.6	4.6	6.3	5.4	27.0	54.2	38.5	32.2	65.1	47.6	29.6	60.2	43.3						
16.	Manipur	0.6	4.9	2.5	0.1	6.0	2.9	0.2	5.8	2.9	9.4	29.7	20.6	20.8	32.8	26.8	18.5	32.0	25.4						
17.	Orissa	0.3	8.2	4.1	1.6	25.8	14.3	1.3	23.0	12.5	19.9	48.7	32.8	23.3	79.1	49.5	22.6	73.3	46.2						
18.	Other North Eastern States	0.2	8.0	3.9	3.8	20.4	11.5	2.8	16.8	9.3	13.8	40.0	25.9	15.2	64.2	40.6	14.8	57.6	36.3						
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	0.5	5.1	2.4	0.2	5.9	2.8	0.3	5.6	2.6	19.7	53.7	35.6	28.2	55.3	41.4	24.7	54.6	39.0						
20.	Rajasthan	1.0	15.0	6.7	8.2	19.9	13.7	6.2	18.7	11.9	43.6	80.1	61.0	57.8	89.0	72.1	53.4	86.1	68.6						
21.	Sikkim	1.9	4.6	3.0	4.5	11.2	7.4	4.1	10.3	6.8	22.9	27.2	24.9	26.9	42.0	33.1	26.3	39.6	32.0						
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	0.5	6.7	3.8	0.9	9.3	5.3	0.7	8.2	4.7	20.8	60.8	39.6	17.3	68.3	41.3	19.2	64.2	40.4						
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1.2	7.0	3.7	6.9	22.9	14.3	5.7	19.8	12.2	22.8	65.5	40.3	52.6	87.0	68.5	45.4	82.6	62.1						
24.	Uttarakhand	0.8	6.0	2.9	0.6	6.6	3.6	0.7	6.5	3.4	20.9	63.9	40.4	18.9	62.9	42.1	19.5	63.2	41.7						
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.5	15.1	9.6	1.0	27.5	12.1	1.6	23.7	11.5	17.2	71.0	40.2	26.7	82.9	54.6	23.7	79.8	50.4						
	All India	1.4	9.2	4.9	4.8	18.9	11.5	3.8	16.2	9.5	22.4	62.6	40.5	36.9	75.1	55.1	32.0	71.2	50.4						

Base: All respondents



Awareness of HIV/AIDS and its Modes of Transmission and Prevention

This chapter attempts to gauge awareness of HIV/AIDS among the young population (15-24 years). Besides assessing their level of awareness on HIV/AIDS, a set of questions relating to transmission routes and methods for prevention were asked. The disproportionate allocation by residence, gender and age differentials were taken care by assigning appropriate sample weights to the data, the detailed procedure for which has been described in Chapter II of this report. The results presented in all subsequent chapters are based on the weighted data.

3.1 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

3.1.1 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 BSS 2006, all the respondents were asked about each of these two terms to assess their awareness of the two terms individually. While asking this question, proper care was taken not to mix HIV and AIDS. The interviewers provided no description about the disease or its symptoms and a spontaneous answer to this question was recorded. We would discuss the level of awareness on AIDS, HIV, and both subsequently. This section presents the percentage of respondents who had ever heard of either HIV or AIDS or both (Table 3.1a & 3.1b) which is comparable to BSS 2001.

Table 3.1a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who had heard of HIV or AIDS or both by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.2	98.0	98.6	99.4	98.6	99.0
2.	Assam	99.7	99.8	99.7	95.3	93.2	94.3	96.0	94.1	95.0
3.	Bihar	89.8	67.4	80.2	71.4	33.2	53.2	73.9	37.1	56.6
4.	Chhattisgarh	94.0	88.7	91.4	74.6	69.1	71.9	79.6	74.1	76.9
5.	Delhi	97.7	92.4	95.6	96.1	88.8	93.2	97.6	92.2	95.4
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	98.7	97.5	98.1	98.5	94.5	96.8	98.6	96.1	97.5
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97.6	90.5	94.6	85.3	72.3	78.7	91.0	79.3	85.5
8.	Haryana	92.3	84.5	89.0	95.4	84.1	90.5	94.4	84.2	90.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	98.6	94.9	96.9	95.3	92.3	93.8	95.7	92.5	94.1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	96.9	86.7	92.3	92.1	73.2	83.7	93.3	76.7	85.9
11.	Jharkhand	90.1	81.9	86.5	88.1	68.7	79.4	88.7	72.5	81.5
12.	Karnataka	97.5	88.2	93.6	89.8	84.2	87.1	92.8	85.5	89.5
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	99.9	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	96.3	93.0	94.8	77.3	58.2	68.7	83.3	69.1	76.8

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
15.	Maharashtra	98.7	98.4	98.6	98.3	96.4	97.4	98.5	97.3	98.0
16.	Manipur	99.8	100.0	99.9	95.3	93.1	94.3	96.2	94.6	95.4
17.	Orissa	99.6	96.6	98.2	94.2	84.4	89.3	95.3	86.5	91.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	98.5	97.5	98.0	98.1	95.4	96.8	98.2	96.0	97.2
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	97.4	95.4	96.5	93.9	88.9	91.6	95.4	91.4	93.6
20.	Rajasthan	96.2	84.9	91.1	88.3	66.2	78.0	90.6	71.4	81.8
21.	Sikkim	98.1	98.6	98.3	89.1	86.4	88.0	90.3	88.2	89.4
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	98.9	98.6	98.8	96.8	93.1	95.0	97.9	95.8	96.8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	93.2	82.7	88.7	89.0	68.5	79.5	89.9	71.3	81.5
24.	Uttarakhand	96.3	91.6	94.3	94.1	84.9	89.4	94.7	86.4	90.7
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.4	98.5	97.9	82.9	67.9	76.0	86.8	76.5	82.0
All India (BSS 2006)		96.9	92.6	95.0	88.6	74.9	82.1	91.3	80.2	86.1
All India (BSS 2001)		94.7	88.8	91.8	84.7	71.6	78.0	89.8	80.0	84.9

Base: All respondents

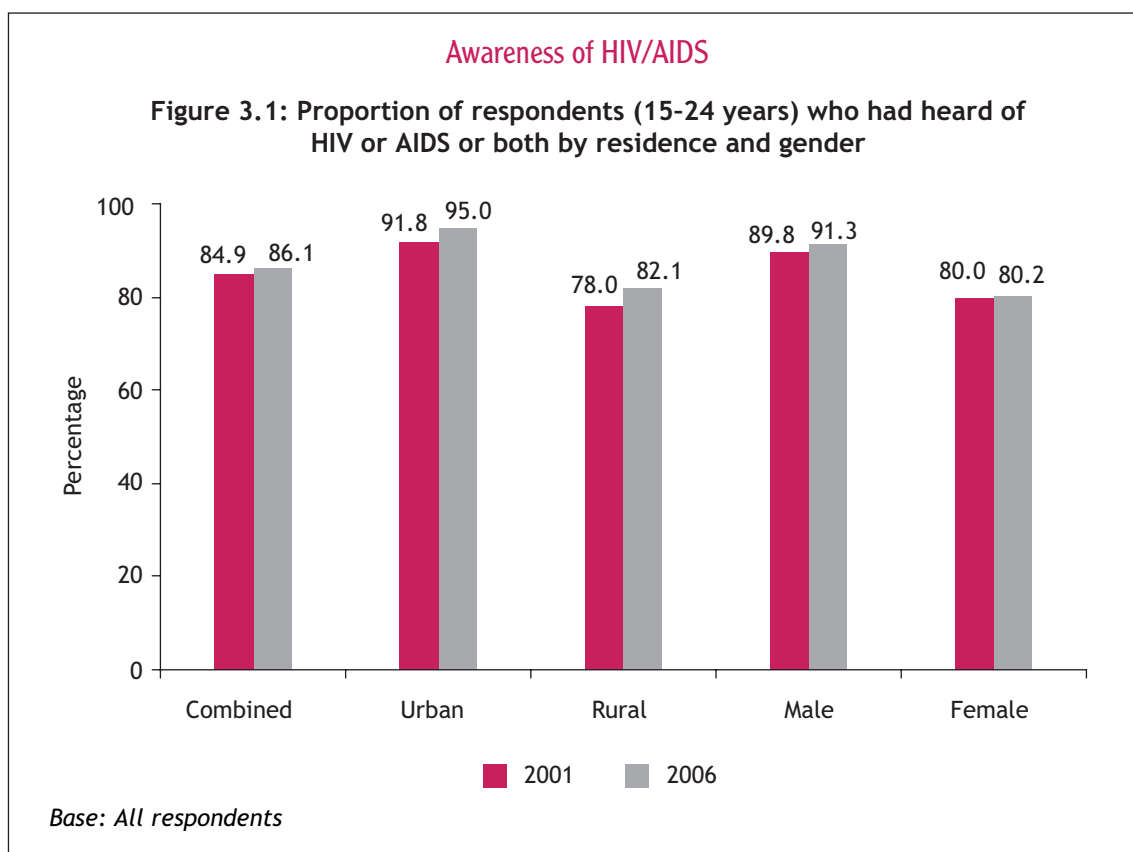


Table 3.1b: Proportion of respondents who had heard of HIV or AIDS or both by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years											
		Urban				Rural				Total				Urban				Rural				Total			
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.9	99.7	99.8	98.7	99.5	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.5	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	96.7	98.2	99.7	99.7	99.7	97.8	98.7	99.7	97.8	98.7
2.	Assam	99.6	99.9	99.7	96.0	93.9	95.0	95.6	94.5	94.5	95.6	99.7	99.8	99.8	94.6	92.5	93.6	95.4	95.4	95.4	93.7	94.5	95.4	93.7	94.5
3.	Bihar	87.8	68.2	79.4	72.2	33.7	53.3	74.6	38.0	38.0	56.9	92.3	66.5	81.3	70.7	32.7	53.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	36.2	56.3	73.2	36.2	56.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	95.3	88.5	92.3	77.5	70.9	74.0	82.5	75.0	78.7	78.7	92.5	88.8	90.6	72.2	67.0	69.8	76.9	76.9	76.9	73.2	75.1	76.9	73.2	75.1
5.	Delhi	96.8	91.6	95.0	94.4	86.5	91.5	96.7	91.3	94.8	94.8	98.9	93.1	96.2	97.5	90.3	94.5	98.8	98.8	92.9	92.9	96.1	98.8	92.9	96.1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	98.5	98.1	98.3	98.4	91.5	95.8	98.5	95.4	97.2	97.2	98.8	96.9	98.0	98.5	96.1	97.4	98.7	98.7	96.5	96.5	97.7	98.7	96.5	97.7
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.1	89.1	93.1	84.3	72.2	78.9	89.4	79.3	84.9	84.9	99.0	91.7	95.9	86.4	72.3	78.6	92.5	92.5	79.4	79.4	86.0	92.5	79.4	86.0
8.	Haryana	93.3	90.2	92.0	95.1	82.4	89.8	94.6	84.7	84.7	90.5	91.5	79.6	86.2	95.7	85.8	91.4	94.3	94.3	83.7	83.7	89.6	94.3	83.7	89.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.3	94.4	97.1	94.9	94.8	94.9	95.4	94.8	94.8	95.1	98.0	95.3	96.7	95.6	90.8	93.1	95.9	95.9	91.2	91.2	93.4	95.9	91.2	93.4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	97.5	87.4	92.7	94.0	72.7	85.2	94.8	76.5	76.5	87.0	96.5	86.2	91.9	89.9	73.7	82.1	91.8	91.8	76.9	76.9	84.9	91.8	76.9	84.9
11.	Jharkhand	87.0	79.2	83.9	87.8	67.0	78.6	87.6	70.3	70.3	80.1	93.8	84.4	89.4	88.3	70.5	80.3	89.9	89.9	74.7	74.7	82.9	89.9	74.7	82.9
12.	Karnataka	97.4	83.4	91.5	88.8	86.8	87.8	92.0	85.8	85.8	89.0	97.7	91.6	95.1	90.7	81.7	86.6	93.4	93.4	85.3	85.3	89.8	93.4	85.3	89.8
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	100.0	99.4	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	93.7	92.7	93.3	77.6	57.0	68.4	82.3	67.5	67.5	75.7	98.5	93.2	96.1	77.1	59.4	69.0	84.1	84.1	70.5	70.5	77.9	84.1	70.5	77.9
15.	Maharashtra	99.4	98.6	99.1	98.7	95.3	97.1	99.0	96.7	96.7	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.1	97.8	97.7	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
16.	Manipur	99.5	100.0	99.7	95.5	92.0	93.8	96.3	93.5	93.5	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.2	94.0	94.6	96.2	96.2	95.4	95.4	95.8	96.2	95.4	95.8
17.	Orissa	99.5	96.0	97.8	93.2	83.3	88.0	94.4	85.3	85.3	89.7	99.7	97.1	98.5	94.9	85.5	90.5	95.9	95.9	87.7	87.7	92.1	95.9	87.7	92.1
18.	Other North Eastern States	98.4	95.8	97.1	97.5	91.0	94.5	97.8	92.4	92.4	95.3	98.7	99.0	98.8	98.7	98.9	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.9	98.9	98.8	98.7	98.9	98.8
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	96.4	94.1	95.4	95.7	86.1	91.4	96.0	89.0	89.0	92.9	98.5	96.5	97.6	92.0	91.7	91.8	94.7	94.7	93.6	93.6	94.2	94.7	93.6	94.2
20.	Rajasthan	95.9	88.6	92.9	86.8	71.2	79.5	89.4	75.3	75.3	83.0	96.5	82.3	89.7	89.9	60.7	76.5	91.9	91.9	67.8	67.8	80.7	91.9	67.8	80.7
21.	Sikkim	98.1	99.7	98.7	86.0	85.5	85.8	87.8	87.3	87.3	87.6	98.1	97.8	98.0	91.9	87.4	90.0	92.7	92.7	89.1	89.1	91.2	92.7	89.1	91.2
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	99.9	97.6	98.7	94.8	90.9	92.8	96.9	93.8	93.8	95.3	98.4	99.3	98.8	98.6	95.5	97.1	98.5	98.5	97.6	97.6	98.1	98.5	97.6	98.1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	91.8	81.0	87.0	87.0	67.5	78.0	88.0	70.0	70.0	79.8	94.5	84.7	90.5	91.5	69.8	81.5	92.2	92.2	72.9	72.9	83.5	92.2	72.9	83.5
24.	Uttarakhand	95.9	91.5	94.2	92.8	84.7	88.8	93.8	86.1	86.1	90.2	96.8	91.8	94.5	95.5	85.2	90.1	95.9	95.9	86.7	86.7	91.2	95.9	86.7	91.2
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94.0	98.4	96.3	81.5	67.6	75.7	84.3	77.0	77.0	81.0	99.4	98.6	99.1	84.3	68.1	76.2	89.1	89.1	76.1	76.1	82.9	89.1	76.1	82.9
All India		96.1	91.8	94.2	88.0	74.6	81.7	90.5	79.5	79.5	85.4	97.6	93.3	95.7	89.2	75.2	82.5	92.0	92.0	80.9	80.9	86.8	92.0	80.9	86.8

Base: All respondents

Overall, about 86 percent of the youth in BSS 2006 were aware of either HIV or AIDS or both. The level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among youth has remained almost the same since BSS 2001 (85%).

The proportion of youth aware of HIV/AIDS was significantly higher among males at 91 percent as compared to females (80%). Further, the awareness in rural areas (82%) was significantly lower than the urban areas (95%). Within both urban and rural areas, higher proportion of males was aware of HIV/AIDS than females.

Among states/group of states, the highest level of awareness with respect to HIV/AIDS was observed in Kerala and Lakshadweep where almost all respondents were aware of the term. It was followed by Andhra Pradesh (99%), Goa and Daman & Diu and Maharashtra (98%). The proportion was observed to be lowest in Bihar (57%), Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh (77%) where the proportion of literates (Table 2.2a) was also lower. On the contrary, in Orissa although 84 percent of the youths were literates, 91 percent of the respondents were reportedly aware of HIV/AIDS or both. Only 37 percent of female respondents in Bihar and 69 to 74 percent of those in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh had reportedly ever heard of HIV/AIDS.

Almost similar proportion of respondents (around 85%) in 15-19 as well as 20-24 age groups were aware about HIV/AIDS. For both the age groups the proportion of respondents aware of HIV/AIDS was significantly higher in urban areas and among male respondents. Lower proportion of rural female respondents from both the age groups in the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands reported awareness of HIV/AIDS.

3.1.2 Ever Heard of HIV

Overall, 72 percent of the youth reported to have heard of 'HIV'. This percentage was significantly higher in urban (85%) than in the rural (66%) areas. The data shows that male respondents are more likely to have heard of 'HIV' (78%) than their female (65%) counterparts (Table 3.2a).

Table 3.2a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who had heard of HIV by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.9	96.1	97.0	88.3	87.3	87.8	91.4	90.0	90.7
2.	Assam	96.4	93.9	95.3	79.8	78.7	79.3	82.2	80.7	81.5
3.	Bihar	78.6	54.3	68.1	57.4	26.3	42.6	60.3	29.5	45.8
4.	Chhattisgarh	85.0	80.9	83.0	59.4	60.7	60.0	65.9	65.8	65.9
5.	Delhi	90.3	73.0	83.3	94.9	82.5	90.0	90.6	73.6	83.7
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	97.3	96.5	97.0	97.9	92.8	95.7	97.6	94.8	96.3
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.6	87.3	92.0	79.9	59.4	69.6	87.2	70.2	79.2
8.	Haryana	82.7	70.3	77.3	72.4	56.4	65.6	75.6	60.7	69.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.1	88.0	91.3	92.3	79.6	85.9	92.5	80.4	86.4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	92.3	83.7	88.4	81.5	64.5	73.9	84.2	69.5	77.6
11.	Jharkhand	86.5	76.7	82.3	72.9	53.1	64.0	76.9	59.8	69.4
12.	Karnataka	90.9	81.2	86.8	69.6	64.5	67.2	77.9	70.1	74.3
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	99.2	96.4	97.7	99.0	96.5	97.7	99.1	96.5	97.7

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
14.	Madhya Pradesh	91.2	76.0	84.3	75.2	49.5	63.6	80.2	57.8	70.0
15.	Maharashtra	87.8	84.3	86.3	90.9	75.3	83.6	89.4	79.3	84.8
16.	Manipur	99.5	99.5	99.5	92.8	88.3	90.6	94.2	90.7	92.5
17.	Orissa	84.5	54.0	70.5	54.2	37.5	45.9	60.2	40.4	50.5
18.	Other North Eastern States	95.4	91.1	93.4	84.1	77.5	80.9	87.5	81.4	84.5
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	62.2	67.5	64.5	63.4	67.0	65.0	62.9	67.2	64.8
20.	Rajasthan	90.9	73.3	83.0	77.8	52.1	65.9	81.6	58.1	70.8
21.	Sikkim	90.0	93.4	91.5	70.6	62.8	67.3	73.2	67.3	70.7
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	86.9	90.0	88.4	68.9	68.4	68.7	77.8	79.1	78.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	76.4	67.5	72.6	74.8	51.5	64.0	75.1	54.7	65.8
24.	Uttarakhand	88.8	80.0	85.1	85.8	65.3	75.3	86.7	68.7	77.9
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	90.6	91.8	91.2	55.2	45.6	50.8	64.8	58.6	61.9
All India		87.6	81.1	84.7	73.3	58.3	66.2	77.9	65.1	71.9

Base: All respondents

In Bihar and Orissa more than 50 percent of the respondents had never heard of 'HIV'. In nine states/group of states (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa and Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur and Other North Eastern States) more than 80 percent of the respondents reported to have heard of 'HIV'.

It is a matter of concern that only 26 percent of rural females (15 to 24 years) in Bihar, 38 percent in Orissa and 45-60 percent in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Jharkhand had ever heard of HIV.

Comparison of the results for the two age groups (15-19 and 20-24 years) shows that there was not much variation in the proportion of youth who had ever heard of HIV. However, for both the age groups, higher proportion of males than females had reportedly heard of HIV. Within the particular age groups, significant rural-urban as well as male-female differences existed in the proportion of youth reporting awareness of HIV (Table 3.2b).

3.1.3 Ever Heard of AIDS

Table 3.3b provides the estimated levels of awareness about AIDS by state, place of residence and sex of the respondents. At the national level, 86 percent of the respondents had, reportedly, heard of 'AIDS'. There was significant difference between awareness in the urban and rural areas (95% and 82%, respectively) and among male and female respondents (91% and 80%, respectively). It may be pointed out here that the youths appear to be more familiar with the terminology "AIDS" than "HIV" as only 72 percent of the youths were aware of the latter terminology.

Looking into state-wise figures, it was found that except for three states (Bihar 56%; Madhya Pradesh 76% and Chhattisgarh 77%), over four-fifths of the respondents in all the states/group of states had ever heard of 'AIDS'. In southern states (Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, and Kerala and Lakshadweep), north-eastern states (Assam, Manipur and other North Eastern states) and a few western (Maharashtra, Goa and Daman & Diu) states, this proportion was more than 95 percent.

Table 3.2b: Proportion of respondents who had heard of HIV by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years													
		Urban				Rural				Total				Urban				Rural				Total					
		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.7	96.1	98.2	92.9	92.2	92.6	94.4	95.9	96.1	96.0	96.0	84.5	83.1	83.8	87.8	87.4	87.6									
2.	Assam	94.8	92.7	94.0	80.0	79.0	79.5	81.3	97.9	94.6	96.2	96.2	79.6	78.4	79.0	82.4	80.9	81.7									
3.	Bihar	77.2	55.8	68.0	63.5	28.2	46.2	49.3	80.2	52.3	68.3	68.3	52.0	24.5	39.3	55.2	27.3	42.5									
4.	Chhattisgarh	84.8	79.5	82.4	63.2	62.7	62.9	67.9	85.3	82.0	83.6	83.6	56.1	58.5	57.2	62.8	65.1	63.9									
5.	Delhi	87.3	72.1	81.9	92.9	81.3	88.6	82.2	94.2	73.8	84.8	84.8	96.5	83.3	91.1	94.4	74.4	85.2									
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	96.9	97.3	97.1	97.4	88.7	94.1	95.7	97.6	95.9	96.9	96.9	98.3	95.0	96.7	98.0	95.4	96.8									
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	94.6	86.8	91.2	81.1	60.6	71.8	80.1	96.4	87.7	92.7	92.7	78.7	58.7	67.6	87.4	69.2	78.3									
8.	Haryana	82.5	75.4	79.5	74.4	56.7	67.0	70.6	82.8	65.8	75.3	75.3	70.1	56.1	63.9	74.3	59.4	67.7									
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.7	86.5	91.0	90.8	82.3	86.7	87.2	93.7	89.2	91.5	91.5	93.5	78.1	85.3	93.5	79.0	85.9									
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	93.7	83.5	88.9	81.4	63.7	74.1	84.1	91.2	83.9	88.0	88.0	81.6	65.3	73.8	84.4	70.1	77.7									
11.	Jharkhand	82.0	74.2	78.9	73.4	55.1	65.3	69.2	91.9	79.1	85.9	85.9	72.3	51.0	62.7	77.9	59.4	69.5									
12.	Karnataka	90.3	77.1	84.7	70.1	71.2	70.7	75.4	91.4	84.1	88.3	88.3	69.2	57.9	64.1	78.0	67.5	73.3									
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	99.5	94.8	96.9	99.6	97.2	98.3	98.0	99.0	97.8	98.4	98.4	98.6	96.0	97.2	98.7	96.4	97.5									
14.	Madhya Pradesh	89.4	68.0	79.9	76.8	49.6	64.7	69.2	92.6	82.4	87.9	87.9	73.7	49.3	62.5	79.9	60.2	70.8									
15.	Maharashtra	87.7	82.8	85.6	91.1	75.2	83.6	84.5	87.9	86.0	87.1	87.1	90.6	75.5	83.6	89.3	80.2	85.2									
16.	Manipur	99.5	99.6	99.5	92.7	87.2	90.1	91.9	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.5	92.9	89.2	91.1	94.3	91.6	92.9									
17.	Orissa	85.9	57.4	72.4	49.7	39.9	44.6	49.5	83.5	51.2	69.0	69.0	57.7	35.1	47.1	63.0	38.2	51.5									
18.	Other North Eastern States	95.9	89.3	92.7	78.7	68.7	74.1	79.4	94.9	92.8	93.9	93.9	89.6	84.6	87.0	91.3	86.9	89.1									
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	51.1	62.7	55.8	65.6	57.4	61.9	59.6	73.7	71.4	72.6	72.6	60.9	76.3	68.3	66.3	74.3	70.1									
20.	Rajasthan	90.0	77.6	84.9	76.4	53.7	65.8	70.7	91.7	70.4	81.5	81.5	79.2	50.3	65.9	83.0	56.9	70.9									
21.	Sikkim	90.1	94.8	92.0	71.1	65.0	68.5	71.7	89.8	92.3	91.0	91.0	70.0	60.6	66.1	72.6	65.7	69.7									
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	81.3	91.4	86.7	65.7	69.4	67.6	75.7	89.8	89.1	89.4	89.4	71.8	67.2	69.7	81.7	79.2	80.5									
23.	Uttar Pradesh	73.8	68.0	71.2	72.9	53.7	64.0	65.4	79.0	67.0	74.1	74.1	77.0	48.9	64.0	77.5	52.6	66.3									
24.	Uttarakhand	88.0	81.1	85.3	84.8	63.8	74.3	77.2	89.6	79.0	84.8	84.8	87.0	66.9	76.4	87.7	69.7	78.6									
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.9	91.0	89.1	56.7	44.8	51.7	61.3	92.9	92.6	92.8	92.8	53.7	46.3	50.0	66.2	58.4	62.5									
	All India	85.6	79.9	83.1	74.0	59.3	67.0	71.8	89.4	82.2	86.1	86.1	72.7	57.3	65.4	78.3	65.1	72.1									

Base: All respondents

Table 3.3a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who had heard of AIDS by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.8	99.6	99.7	98.9	97.7	98.3	99.2	98.3	98.8
2.	Assam	99.2	99.2	99.2	95.0	92.9	94.0	95.6	93.7	94.7
3.	Bihar	89.3	67.4	79.9	70.4	33.2	52.7	73.0	37.1	56.1
4.	Chhattisgarh	93.9	88.0	91.0	74.3	69.1	71.7	79.3	73.9	76.6
5.	Delhi	97.3	92.3	95.3	96.1	87.8	92.8	97.2	92.0	95.1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	98.5	96.7	97.7	98.2	94.5	96.6	98.3	95.7	97.2
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.9	90.5	94.1	85.3	72.3	78.7	90.6	79.3	85.3
8.	Haryana	92.3	84.5	88.9	95.4	83.5	90.3	94.4	83.8	89.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	98.6	94.9	96.9	94.7	92.2	93.4	95.1	92.5	93.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	96.5	86.5	92.0	92.1	73.0	83.6	93.2	76.5	85.7
11.	Jharkhand	89.3	81.5	85.9	88.0	67.5	78.9	88.4	71.5	80.9
12.	Karnataka	97.4	88.0	93.4	89.8	84.0	87.0	92.7	85.3	89.3
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	98.8	98.5	98.6	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.4	99.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95.4	91.3	93.5	76.7	58.0	68.2	82.5	68.4	76.1
15.	Maharashtra	97.8	98.1	97.9	98.0	92.6	95.5	97.9	95.0	96.6
16.	Manipur	99.8	99.8	99.8	94.9	93.1	94.0	95.9	94.5	95.2
17.	Orissa	99.6	96.6	98.2	94.2	84.4	89.3	95.3	86.5	91.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	98.3	97.1	97.7	98.1	95.3	96.7	98.2	95.8	97.0
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	97.2	95.3	96.4	93.9	88.4	91.3	95.3	91.0	93.3
20.	Rajasthan	96.2	84.8	91.1	87.9	66.2	77.8	90.3	71.4	81.6
21.	Sikkim	98.1	97.6	97.9	86.9	84.6	85.9	88.5	86.5	87.6
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puduchery	98.3	98.1	98.2	96.7	92.5	94.6	97.5	95.3	96.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	92.5	82.7	88.3	88.9	68.4	79.5	89.7	71.3	81.3
24.	Uttarakhand	96.3	91.4	94.3	94.1	84.6	89.2	94.7	86.2	90.6
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.2	98.5	97.8	82.5	67.8	75.7	86.5	76.4	81.8
All India		96.4	92.3	94.6	88.3	74.5	81.7	90.9	79.8	85.7

Base: All respondents

No significant differences existed in the proportion of respondents who had heard of AIDS in the age groups of 15-19 and 20-24 years (Table 3.3b). However, there existed wide gender variations in both the age groups in relation to awareness about HIV/AIDS in the rural areas. In the age group of 15-19 years, only one-third of the rural female respondents in the state of Bihar and 57 to 70 percent of those in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands had heard of AIDS. In almost all the states/group of states, more males than females stated that they had heard of AIDS.

3.2 Knowledge of Different Modes of HIV/AIDS Transmission

HIV can be transmitted through blood, sexual fluids, or breast milk of an HIV-infected person. People can get HIV if one of these fluids enters the body and into the bloodstream. The disease can be passed during unprotected sex with HIV-infected person. An HIV-infected mother can transmit HIV to her infant during pregnancy, delivery or while breastfeeding. People can also become infected with HIV when using injection drugs through sharing needles and other equipment.

Table 3.3b: Proportion of respondents who had heard of AIDS by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years					
		Urban			Rural			Total			Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.9	99.7	99.8	98.2	99.3	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.1	99.7	99.6	99.5	96.5	98.0	99.6	99.6	97.5	98.5
2.	Assam	99.3	99.8	99.5	95.6	93.7	94.7	96.1	94.3	95.3	99.2	98.8	94.5	92.1	93.3	99.0	94.5	95.2	94.2
3.	Bihar	86.8	68.2	78.8	71.1	33.7	52.7	73.5	38.0	56.4	92.3	66.5	69.8	32.6	52.7	81.3	72.5	36.1	55.8
4.	Chhattisgarh	95.3	87.3	91.7	77.5	70.9	74.0	82.5	74.6	78.5	92.4	88.7	71.5	67.0	69.5	90.4	76.3	73.1	74.8
5.	Delhi	96.3	91.6	94.6	94.4	86.1	91.3	96.2	91.3	94.5	98.5	92.8	97.5	88.9	93.9	95.9	98.5	92.6	95.8
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	98.5	97.6	98.1	97.9	91.5	95.4	98.2	95.1	96.9	98.4	95.9	98.5	96.1	97.4	97.3	98.5	96.0	97.3
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	94.5	89.1	92.2	84.2	72.2	78.8	88.7	79.3	84.5	98.9	91.7	86.4	72.3	78.6	95.8	92.5	79.4	86.0
8.	Haryana	93.3	90.2	92.0	95.1	81.6	89.5	94.6	84.1	90.2	91.4	79.6	95.7	85.5	91.2	86.2	94.2	83.5	89.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.3	94.4	97.1	94.1	94.7	94.4	94.7	94.6	94.6	98.0	95.3	95.2	90.8	92.8	96.7	95.5	91.2	93.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	97.3	87.0	92.5	93.9	72.7	85.2	94.7	76.4	86.9	95.9	86.0	89.9	73.3	81.9	91.5	91.6	76.6	84.6
11.	Jharkhand	87.0	78.4	83.6	87.8	64.8	77.6	87.5	68.4	79.3	92.1	84.2	88.3	70.5	80.3	88.4	89.4	74.6	82.7
12.	Karnataka	97.4	83.4	91.5	88.7	86.7	87.7	92.0	85.7	89.0	97.3	91.4	90.6	81.2	86.3	94.8	93.2	84.9	89.5
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	99.4	98.1	98.7	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.2	99.5	98.4	98.9	99.6	99.8	99.7	98.6	99.3	99.6	99.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	93.0	91.3	92.2	76.9	56.7	67.9	81.6	66.9	75.1	97.4	91.3	76.5	59.2	68.6	94.6	83.4	69.7	77.1
15.	Maharashtra	98.7	98.2	98.5	98.3	91.6	95.1	98.5	94.4	96.6	97.0	98.0	97.6	93.7	95.8	97.4	97.3	95.7	96.6
16.	Manipur	99.5	99.4	99.4	94.8	92.0	93.5	95.8	93.4	94.6	100.0	100.0	95.0	94.0	94.5	100.0	96.0	95.4	95.7
17.	Orissa	99.5	96.0	97.8	93.2	83.3	88.0	94.4	85.3	89.7	99.7	97.1	94.9	85.5	90.5	98.5	95.9	87.7	92.1
18.	Other North Eastern States	98.4	95.6	97.0	97.5	90.8	94.4	97.8	92.2	95.2	98.2	98.4	98.7	98.9	98.8	98.3	98.6	98.8	98.7
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	96.3	94.1	95.4	95.7	86.1	91.4	95.9	89.0	92.9	98.2	96.4	92.0	90.5	91.3	97.3	94.6	92.9	93.8
20.	Rajasthan	95.8	88.4	92.8	86.7	71.2	79.5	89.3	75.2	82.9	96.5	82.3	89.1	60.7	76.1	89.7	91.4	67.8	80.4
21.	Sikkim	98.1	99.1	98.5	82.8	83.8	83.3	85.0	85.8	85.4	98.1	96.5	90.7	85.3	88.4	97.4	91.6	87.1	89.7
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	99.9	97.6	98.6	94.8	90.5	92.6	96.9	93.5	95.2	97.5	98.4	98.4	94.7	96.7	97.9	97.9	96.7	97.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	90.5	81.0	86.3	86.9	67.5	77.9	87.6	70.0	79.6	94.5	84.7	91.4	69.6	81.4	90.4	92.2	72.7	83.4
24.	Uttarakhand	95.9	91.3	94.1	92.8	84.5	88.7	93.8	86.0	90.1	96.8	91.5	95.5	84.8	89.8	94.4	95.9	86.4	91.0
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	93.7	98.3	96.1	80.7	67.5	75.1	83.5	76.9	80.5	99.4	98.6	84.3	68.1	76.2	99.0	89.1	76.0	82.9
All India		95.6	91.5	93.8	87.6	74.2	81.3	90.1	79.1	85.0	97.1	92.9	89.0	74.7	82.2	95.2	91.7	80.4	86.4

Base: All respondents

Only when people are aware of the transmission routes of HIV/AIDS, they can take measures to avoid the infection. Thus to be able to design communication strategies for preventing HIV transmission, it is imperative to understand the level of awareness with respect to the various transmission routes.

Table 3.4 presents the level of awareness with respect to various modes of transmission of HIV among the respondents who had heard of HIV/AIDS. At the national level most of the youth (92-95%) aware of HIV/AIDS also knew that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through unprotected sexual contacts, transfusion of infected blood and a needle that has been already used by someone else who is infected. However, compared to above three modes of transmission, lower proportion of the respondents knew that an HIV-infected mother could infect the child in her womb (83%) and HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through breast feeding (67%).

No gender differentials were observed with respect to awareness on transmission of HIV/AIDS through unprotected sexual contacts, transfusion of infected blood and needle that has been already used by someone else who is infected. However, relatively higher proportion of female respondents compared to their male counterparts was aware that an HIV-infected mother could infect the child in her womb and HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through breast feeding.

Across states, more than three fourths of respondents from all the states reported that the disease can be transmitted through sexual contact. The lowest proportion of respondents in the states of Andhra Pradesh (76%) and Sikkim (78%) were aware of transmission of HIV/AIDS through sexual contact.

As regards, awareness of transmission through blood transfusion highest proportion of the respondents in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu and Jammu & Kashmir (99%) and lowest proportion in Sikkim (85%) followed by Assam (92%) and Karnataka (93%) were aware of transmission of HIV/AIDS through this route.

The proportion of respondents reporting transmission of HIV/AIDS through needle sharing was highest in Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (98%) followed by Goa & Daman Diu (97%) and Delhi, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Punjab and Other North Eastern States (96%). The high level of awareness in the North eastern states may be due to prevalence of injecting drug use behavior in this area. The proportion was observed to be lowest in Sikkim (84%) and Karnataka (88%).

With respect to the transmission of HIV/AIDS from an infected mother to her unborn child, the highest level of awareness was observed in Jammu & Kashmir and Other North Eastern states (94%) closely followed by Goa & Daman Diu (92%). The proportion was observed to be lowest in Sikkim (71%), Punjab & Chandigarh (73%), Manipur (76%).

As compared to the other routes of transmission, lower proportion of the respondents in all the states/group of states were aware that a child could be infected with HIV through breast milk of HIV positive mother. Compared to over two-third of the respondents in Andhra Pradesh (66%), Chhattisgarh and Kerala & Lakshadweep (67%), Gujarat & Dadra & Nagar Haveli (79%), Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh (71%), Jammu & Kashmir (78%), Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry (75%), Uttar Pradesh (69%), Madhya Pradesh (68%), and Uttarakhand (72%), lower proportion of respondents in Maharashtra (54%) and Sikkim (48%) were aware of this issue.

3.2.1 Awareness of Atleast Two Correct Modes of HIV/AIDS Transmission

It is assumed that knowledge about AIDS and how to prevent it would lead to behaviour change. This indicator measures the extent to which the messages related to HIV transmission have reached the youth population surveyed. The indicator is derived from correct answers given for transmission modes described in the previous section. Someone only identifying one of the transmission modes is not counted and all those who identify at least two transmission modes are included in the analysis.

Table 3.4: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) aware of various modes of HIV/AIDS transmission by gender

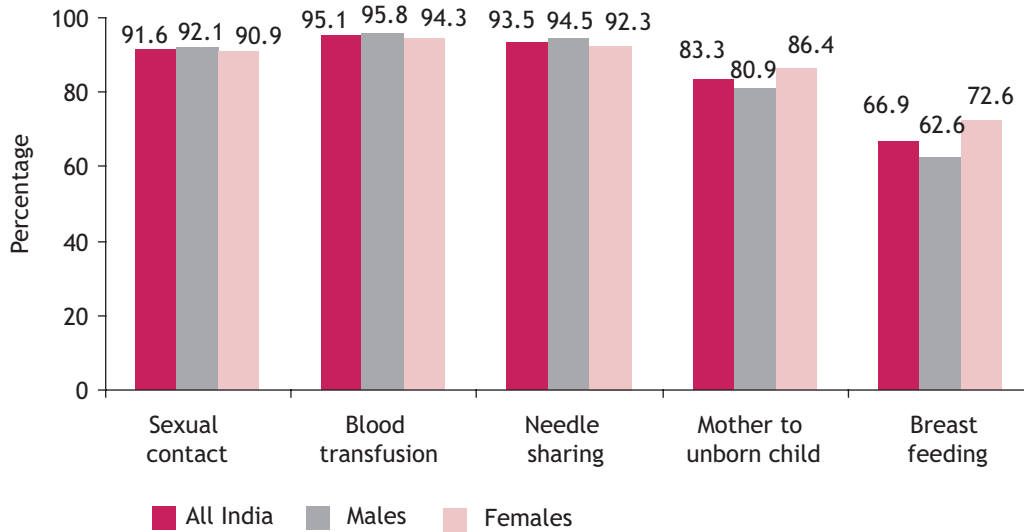
(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through :																	
		Sexual contact			Blood transfusion			Needle sharing			Mother to unborn child			Breast feeding					
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.8	87.3	76.2	98.9	98.5	98.7	97.9	97.5	97.7	66.5	91.5	78.6	48.5	84.7	66.1			
2.	Assam	92.4	88.4	90.5	94.0	90.1	92.2	92.6	87.4	90.0	79.3	79.5	79.4	61.9	63.2	62.5			
3.	Bihar	91.8	81.5	88.6	93.0	96.5	94.1	93.3	93.2	93.3	82.9	93.1	86.0	69.6	74.5	71.1			
4.	Chhattisgarh	94.3	80.2	87.6	95.1	93.5	94.3	93.7	90.3	92.1	83.1	82.8	83.0	68.1	66.7	67.4			
5.	Delhi	96.3	94.2	95.5	98.0	95.7	97.0	96.9	94.5	96.0	80.4	79.1	79.9	60.2	70.5	64.2			
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	97.0	84.8	91.7	99.7	98.6	99.2	97.4	96.5	97.0	93.6	90.5	92.3	64.1	66.0	64.9			
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.8	94.2	95.1	95.6	96.4	95.9	92.3	96.4	94.1	90.6	92.3	91.4	75.4	83.4	78.9			
8.	Haryana	98.6	94.0	96.8	98.3	95.4	97.1	97.2	93.2	95.6	88.8	89.2	88.9	58.9	76.4	65.9			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	98.8	93.4	96.2	98.5	95.4	96.9	96.6	92.2	94.4	91.8	86.7	89.3	71.3	70.9	71.1			
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	98.9	98.0	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.6	97.7	97.6	97.7	93.3	94.2	93.7	76.6	80.8	78.3			
11.	Jharkhand	95.4	86.9	92.0	98.9	95.4	97.5	95.5	93.9	94.9	89.7	91.1	90.3	73.3	78.4	75.3			
12.	Karnataka	93.3	86.7	90.4	93.7	91.5	92.7	90.1	84.6	87.6	84.7	88.4	86.4	63.8	63.3	63.6			
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	95.7	94.2	94.9	98.7	97.8	98.2	95.3	94.7	95.0	87.2	88.2	87.7	64.8	69.3	67.2			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	94.2	94.6	94.4	96.0	95.2	95.6	94.0	90.4	92.5	79.8	86.4	82.5	65.5	70.9	67.7			
15.	Maharashtra	92.8	90.1	91.6	96.0	90.4	93.5	93.1	93.0	93.0	80.3	82.4	81.2	50.4	57.3	53.5			
16.	Manipur	94.8	97.0	95.9	98.8	98.1	98.4	95.7	94.1	94.9	78.6	73.6	76.2	50.3	69.9	60.0			
17.	Orissa	95.1	95.4	95.2	92.2	95.3	93.6	92.5	93.9	93.1	80.4	87.5	83.7	59.8	82.7	70.5			
18.	Other North Eastern States	91.0	85.5	88.4	94.9	97.1	95.9	96.0	95.0	95.5	93.9	93.8	93.9	72.9	83.6	78.0			
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	91.7	91.7	91.7	98.3	95.6	97.1	96.9	95.0	96.0	74.2	71.1	72.8	59.1	66.7	62.5			
20.	Rajasthan	93.5	94.2	93.8	94.1	95.0	94.5	93.7	93.5	93.6	77.8	88.1	81.9	64.0	82.6	71.4			
21.	Sikkim	79.6	74.9	77.6	83.4	86.1	84.5	85.2	82.1	83.9	68.8	74.4	71.2	42.2	56.7	48.3			
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	90.5	90.3	90.4	93.8	94.9	94.3	91.4	92.6	92.0	80.0	90.6	85.2	68.0	82.6	75.2			
23.	Uttar Pradesh	96.3	94.5	95.5	95.9	93.6	95.0	96.2	89.6	93.6	83.1	84.0	83.5	67.6	70.9	68.9			
24.	Uttarakhand	95.7	94.3	95.0	98.0	95.6	96.9	96.3	94.8	95.6	86.3	84.4	85.4	69.1	74.4	71.5			
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94.8	88.8	92.2	95.4	91.2	93.6	96.2	89.4	93.3	75.1	83.8	78.8	55.8	66.8	60.5			
	All India	92.1	90.9	91.6	95.8	94.3	95.1	94.5	92.3	93.5	80.9	86.4	83.3	62.6	72.6	66.9			

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV/AIDS

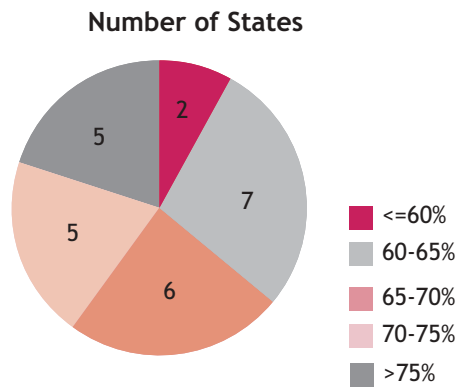
Figure 3.2a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) aware of various modes of HIV/AIDS transmission: 2006



Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV/AIDS

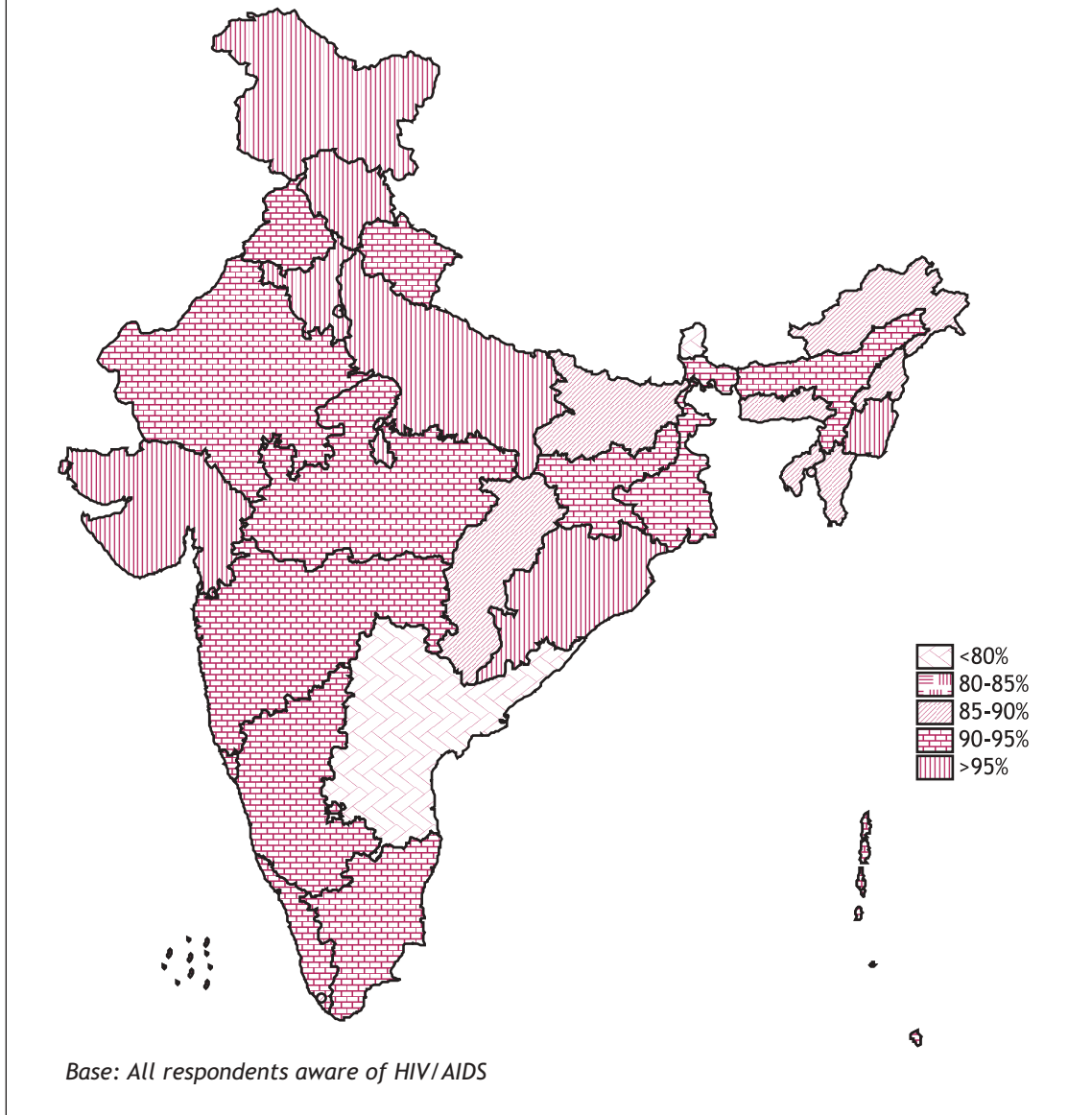
Figure 3.2b: Distribution of states by proportion of respondents (15-24 years) aware of HIV transmission through breastfeeding: 2006



Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV/AIDS

Figure 3.3: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) aware of HIV transmission by sexual contact: Interstate comparison. 2006



At the national level, among the respondents (15-24 years) who were aware of HIV/AIDS or both, 98 percent could identify two correct modes of HIV transmission. There were not much urban-rural, male-female and statewise differences in this respect (Table 3.5a). Similar findings were also observed for the two age groups of 15-19 and 20-24 years (Table 3.5b). The above findings indicate that almost all the respondents who were aware of HIV/AIDS also knew about at least two modes of its transmission.

Table 3.5a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) aware of atleast two correct modes of HIV transmission by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.8	99.3	99.1	99.5	98.9	99.2	99.3	99.0	99.2
2.	Assam	99.7	99.4	99.6	93.5	88.6	91.1	94.5	90.1	92.4
3.	Bihar	97.1	98.3	97.6	96.3	99.4	97.2	96.4	99.2	97.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	99.1	98.2	98.7	95.9	94.6	95.3	96.9	95.7	96.3
5.	Delhi	98.9	98.8	98.9	99.5	99.1	99.4	98.9	98.9	98.9
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	99.6	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	99.6	97.4	98.7	99.3	97.3	98.4	99.4	97.3	98.5
8.	Haryana	98.8	96.6	97.9	99.5	97.1	98.6	99.3	96.9	98.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.6	98.5	99.1	99.3	96.8	98.1	99.3	97.0	98.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.4	99.7	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.6
11.	Jharkhand	98.8	99.4	99.1	99.5	96.7	98.4	99.3	97.6	98.6
12.	Karnataka	97.6	94.8	96.5	95.7	95.1	95.4	96.5	95.0	95.8
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	99.2	97.8	98.5	99.8	99.3	99.5	99.6	98.9	99.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	98.2	97.8	98.0	98.2	97.3	97.9	98.2	97.5	97.9
15.	Maharashtra	99.0	98.2	98.7	99.3	94.3	97.0	99.2	96.1	97.8
16.	Manipur	98.8	100.0	99.4	98.6	98.8	98.7	98.7	99.1	98.9
17.	Orissa	99.4	98.1	98.8	94.4	96.4	95.3	95.4	96.7	96.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	99.6	99.6	99.6	98.0	97.8	97.9	98.5	98.3	98.4
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	98.1	98.7	99.2	98.5	98.9
20.	Rajasthan	98.1	97.3	97.8	98.5	98.2	98.4	98.4	97.9	98.2
21.	Sikkim	88.5	93.2	90.6	89.6	90.4	90.0	89.5	90.9	90.1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	94.9	97.6	96.3	98.0	95.9	97.0	96.5	96.8	96.6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	99.8	97.5	98.8	97.9	95.8	97.1	98.4	96.2	97.5
24.	Uttarakhand	98.5	97.7	98.2	99.7	97.5	98.6	99.4	97.5	98.5
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	99.1	98.3	98.7	97.7	95.4	96.7	98.1	96.4	97.4
	All India (BSS 2006)	98.5	98.0	98.3	97.9	96.4	97.3	98.1	96.9	97.6
	All India (BSS 2001)	98.7	97.4	98.1	97.3	95.9	96.7	98.1	96.7	97.4

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

3.3 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Prevention

Successful HIV prevention depends on changing risk behaviours. This includes increasing condom use and reducing the numbers of sex partners among sexually active people, reducing needle-sharing behaviour among injecting drug users, and delaying the onset of first intercourse among young people - to name only a few. As HIV continues to spread, more efforts are being made to promote the changes in behaviours. The programme managers need information to guide the design of appropriate prevention programmes and to monitor whether these efforts are successful.

As part of the AIDS prevention programme, the Government of India has been using mass media, especially electronic media to create awareness among general public about HIV/AIDS. In order

Table 3.5b: Proportion of respondents aware of atleast two correct modes of HIV transmission by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years												
		Urban				Rural				Total				Urban				Rural				Total				
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.0	98.1	98.6	99.2	98.6	98.9	98.9	98.2	98.9	98.9	98.6	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.4	99.4	99.4
2.	Assam	99.6	99.2	99.5	93.3	86.6	90.0	94.3	87.8	91.2	99.8	99.8	91.2	99.7	99.6	93.7	90.6	92.2	92.2	93.7	90.6	90.6	92.2	94.7	92.1	93.4
3.	Bihar	97.0	99.4	97.9	98.3	100.0	98.9	98.1	99.9	98.7	98.7	97.2	98.7	97.1	97.2	94.5	98.8	95.7	95.7	94.5	98.8	95.7	94.9	94.9	98.4	95.9
4.	Chhattisgarh	100.0	97.3	98.8	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.9	98.1	98.5	98.5	98.1	98.5	98.9	98.5	93.6	90.2	92.1	92.1	93.6	90.2	92.1	94.8	94.8	93.2	94.1
5.	Delhi	98.2	98.3	98.3	99.6	99.2	99.4	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	99.6	98.3	99.3	99.5	99.5	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.5
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.8
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	99.5	99.8	99.4	97.6	98.7	99.7	98.5	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.2	95.5	97.8	99.1	97.1	98.1	98.1	99.1	97.1	97.1	99.2	99.2	96.4	97.9
8.	Haryana	99.0	96.5	98.0	99.5	97.4	98.7	99.4	97.1	98.5	98.5	98.7	98.5	96.7	97.9	99.5	96.8	98.4	98.4	99.5	96.8	96.8	99.2	99.2	96.7	98.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100.0	99.2	99.6	99.5	97.6	98.6	99.6	97.8	98.7	98.7	99.2	98.7	97.9	98.6	99.1	96.4	97.7	97.7	99.1	96.4	96.4	99.1	99.1	96.5	97.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.8	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.6	100.0	99.7	99.3	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.7	99.5
11.	Jharkhand	98.6	98.9	98.7	99.5	95.9	98.2	99.3	96.8	98.4	98.4	99.0	98.4	99.8	99.4	99.5	97.6	98.7	98.7	99.5	97.6	97.6	99.3	99.3	98.3	98.9
12.	Karnataka	97.1	97.0	97.1	96.7	95.1	95.9	96.8	95.7	96.3	96.3	98.0	96.3	93.4	96.1	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	99.9	95.0	95.0	96.2	96.2	94.4	95.5
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	98.6	96.8	97.6	99.5	98.8	99.2	99.3	98.3	98.8	98.8	99.6	98.8	98.7	99.1	99.9	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.4	99.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	98.9	95.5	97.4	96.9	98.8	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.6	97.5	99.7	98.6	99.6	95.9	98.1	98.1	99.6	95.9	95.9	98.8	98.8	97.5	98.3
15.	Maharashtra	98.8	97.4	98.2	99.3	93.7	96.7	99.1	95.3	97.4	97.4	99.2	97.4	99.1	99.2	99.2	95.0	97.3	97.3	99.2	95.0	95.0	99.2	99.2	96.8	98.2
16.	Manipur	98.0	100.0	98.9	99.0	99.4	99.2	98.8	99.5	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.2	100.0	99.7	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	99.9	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.6
17.	Orissa	100.0	99.2	99.6	92.4	96.3	94.3	94.0	96.8	95.4	95.4	99.0	98.2	97.1	98.2	95.9	96.5	96.2	96.2	99.9	96.5	96.5	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.6
18.	Other North Eastern States	99.2	99.3	99.2	96.2	99.2	97.6	97.1	99.3	98.1	98.1	100.0	98.1	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	98.2	98.2	99.9	99.9	96.7	99.9	99.9	97.6	98.7
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	98.7	98.8	98.8	99.4	97.9	98.8	99.1	98.2	98.8	98.8	99.6	98.8	99.6	99.6	99.0	98.2	98.2	98.6	99.0	98.2	98.2	99.3	99.3	98.8	99.0
20.	Rajasthan	98.8	96.9	98.1	98.0	97.8	97.9	98.2	97.5	97.9	97.9	97.5	97.9	97.7	97.5	99.1	98.7	99.0	98.6	99.1	98.7	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.3	98.5
21.	Sikkim	87.1	93.1	89.5	89.2	89.9	89.5	88.8	90.4	89.5	89.5	89.9	89.5	93.2	91.5	90.1	90.9	90.4	90.4	90.1	90.9	90.4	90.0	90.0	91.3	90.6
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	94.3	96.9	95.7	96.6	94.9	95.7	95.6	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.2	95.7	98.1	96.6	99.2	96.9	98.2	98.2	99.2	96.9	96.9	97.0	97.0	97.6	97.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	99.7	97.7	98.9	97.8	94.4	96.4	98.2	95.2	97.0	97.0	99.8	97.2	98.8	98.8	98.2	97.5	97.9	97.9	98.2	97.5	97.5	98.6	98.6	97.4	98.1
24.	Uttarakhand	98.2	98.2	98.2	99.7	99.1	99.4	99.2	98.9	99.1	99.1	98.9	97.3	98.2	98.2	99.7	95.9	97.8	97.8	99.7	95.9	95.9	99.5	99.5	96.2	97.9
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	98.2	97.2	97.6	96.0	95.7	95.9	96.6	96.3	96.4	96.4	99.6	96.4	99.4	99.5	99.4	95.1	97.5	97.5	99.4	95.1	95.1	99.4	99.4	96.5	98.2
	All India	98.6	97.8	98.2	97.7	96.0	97.0	98.0	96.6	97.4	98.5	98.1	98.3	98.1	98.3	98.1	96.8	97.5	97.5	98.1	96.8	96.8	98.3	98.3	97.3	97.8

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

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. The questions on methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS were asked to only those respondents who had reportedly heard of either HIV or AIDS or both the terminologies.

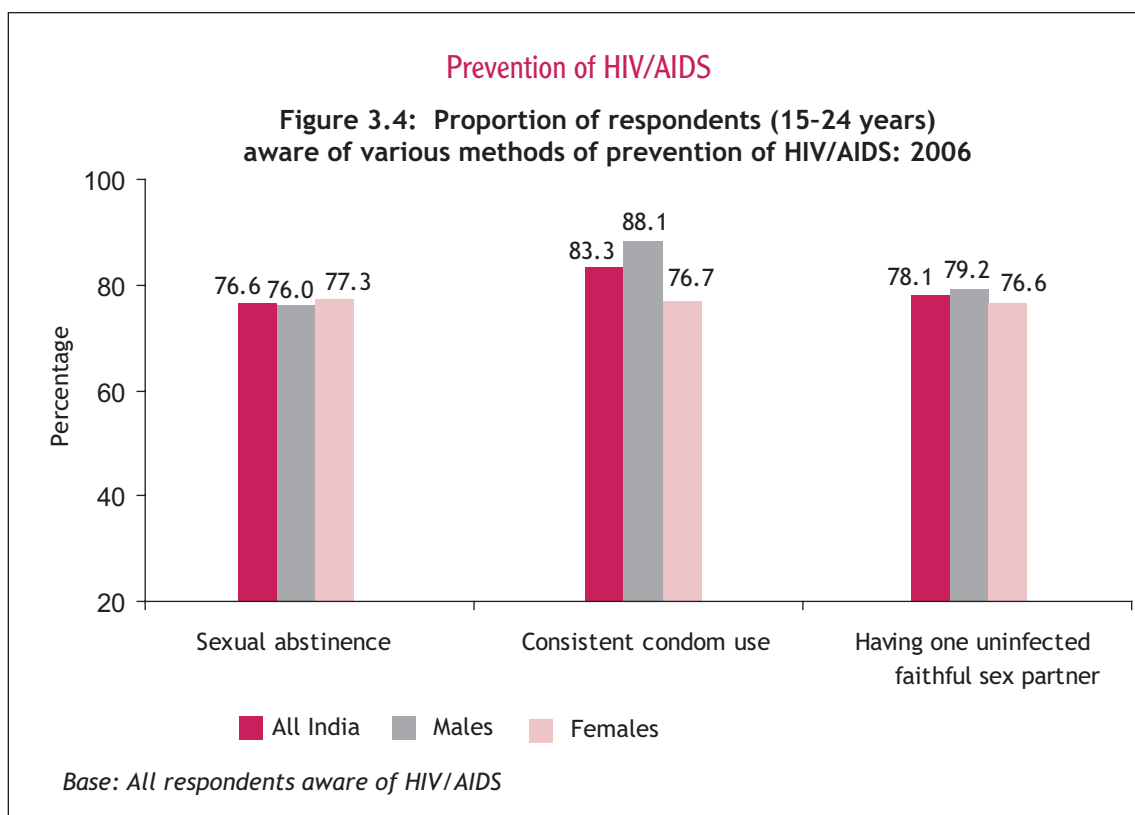
The Table 3.6 presents the awareness of HIV prevention measures among the young population with respect to sexual abstinence, consistent condom use and faithful sexual partner. The study shows that, even among the respondents who had ever heard of HIV/AIDS, nearly one-fifth were not aware of the above three measures of prevention of HIV/AIDS. No gender differentials were observed except regarding consistent condom use, where awareness was greater among males than females. (Males - 88%, Females - 77%).

Table 3.6: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) aware of various methods of HIV/AIDS prevention

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented through :								
		Sexual abstinence			Consistent condom use			Having one uninfected faithful sex partner		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82.8	78.0	80.5	88.0	89.9	88.8	77.7	84.4	80.9
2.	Assam	79.3	56.6	68.3	80.6	60.0	70.9	77.8	60.6	69.5
3.	Bihar	60.1	69.5	63.0	81.1	53.3	71.5	67.3	74.3	69.5
4.	Chhattisgarh	60.3	71.1	65.4	76.8	83.6	79.7	64.4	72.9	68.5
5.	Delhi	67.0	59.2	63.9	96.2	86.2	92.3	85.5	65.6	77.7
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	84.3	80.9	82.8	93.2	83.4	89.0	75.7	74.2	75.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89.0	87.3	88.2	95.8	82.2	89.9	90.9	90.6	90.8
8.	Haryana	84.7	81.5	83.4	94.8	76.4	87.3	83.8	81.9	83.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87.6	81.1	84.3	94.0	89.8	91.9	92.9	90.3	91.6
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	92.8	91.3	92.2	95.1	92.2	94.1	87.8	87.1	87.5
11.	Jharkhand	54.9	66.6	59.5	86.3	72.7	81.0	67.6	69.6	68.4
12.	Karnataka	74.6	72.2	73.6	90.8	89.5	90.4	74.0	66.0	70.5
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	93.3	87.9	90.4	97.3	93.0	95.1	87.7	82.9	85.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61.0	83.3	70.1	86.4	70.7	80.3	77.5	83.7	80.0
15.	Maharashtra	84.3	80.9	82.7	98.3	92.4	95.8	80.1	69.1	75.2
16.	Manipur	70.1	81.8	75.9	93.9	86.1	90.2	76.3	83.3	79.8
17.	Orissa	67.2	78.5	72.4	80.2	75.4	78.1	57.0	76.6	66.1
18.	Other North Eastern States	77.3	58.6	68.3	85.8	74.1	80.1	71.3	64.2	67.9
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	63.6	64.2	63.9	91.1	80.9	86.7	86.0	70.2	79.0
20.	Rajasthan	69.3	75.1	71.6	88.1	74.3	82.1	77.4	77.9	77.6
21.	Sikkim	51.3	60.7	55.3	62.3	61.5	61.9	47.4	49.8	48.5
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puduchery	86.0	83.4	84.7	80.1	84.7	82.2	84.9	89.0	87.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	83.0	85.6	84.0	89.4	70.1	81.5	89.9	84.5	87.7
24.	Uttarakhand	78.6	80.6	79.6	93.7	77.6	86.1	92.4	85.8	89.3
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	61.5	61.8	61.7	77.0	54.8	67.1	64.7	51.7	59.1
All India		76.0	77.3	76.6	88.1	76.7	83.3	79.2	76.6	78.1

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS



The state-wise analysis shows that among the respondents aware of HIV/AIDS, 55 to 74 percent of the respondents in Sikkim, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Orissa, Other North Eastern States, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Bihar and Karnataka were aware of sexual abstinence as a mode of prevention of HIV/AIDS. The proportion was reported to be highest in Jammu & Kashmir (92%) followed by Kerala and Lakshadweep (90%), Gujarat and Dadra Nagar Haveli (88%) and Tamil Nadu and Puducherry (85%).

Over 90 percent of the respondents in Manipur, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Lakshadweep and Maharashtra were aware that consistent condom use could prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS. The corresponding percentage was remarkably lower (62-72%) in the states of Sikkim, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam and Bihar.

The awareness of prevention of HIV/AIDS by having one uninfected faithful sex partner was lowest in Sikkim (49%) followed by West Bengal and AN Islands (59%). The proportion was highest in Himachal Pradesh (92%), followed by Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (91%).

3.3.1 Awareness of Two Important Methods of Prevention

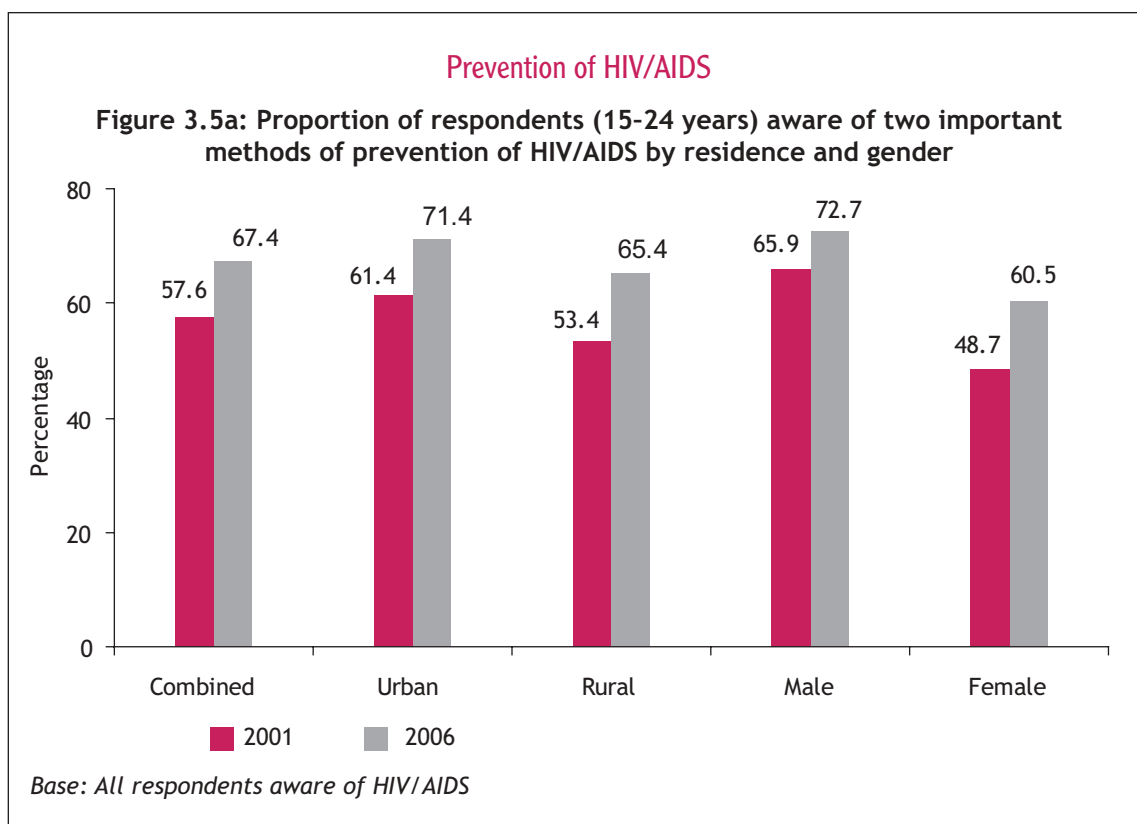
Correct belief about measures of prevention of HIV/AIDS has a great significance for policy makers and planners to control the spread of HIV/AIDS. The two important methods of HIV referred to are consistent condom use and having one uninfected and faithful sexual partner. The level of knowledge pertaining to these two prevention methods has already been discussed separately in the previous sub sections. Table 3.7a & b present the proportion of respondents who had knowledge of both the methods of prevention.

Table 3.7a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) aware of two important methods of prevention by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90.4	78.9	84.9	56.8	53.2	55.1	67.6	61.3	64.5
2.	Assam	73.1	55.1	64.9	66.8	41.2	54.2	67.8	43.0	55.8
3.	Bihar	69.0	61.9	66.4	56.8	54.9	56.3	58.8	56.4	58.1
4.	Chhattisgarh	72.9	54.5	64.1	54.2	57.2	55.6	59.8	56.3	58.2
5.	Delhi	82.4	59.2	73.3	81.2	59.1	72.9	82.3	59.2	73.2
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	76.4	61.2	69.5	65.7	57.6	62.3	71.1	59.5	66.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	86.4	83.5	85.2	90.7	74.5	83.2	88.6	78.5	84.2
8.	Haryana	83.8	73.1	79.4	81.9	69.1	76.9	82.5	70.4	77.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	88.3	73.5	81.6	90.3	87.1	88.7	90.1	85.8	88.0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	87.4	72.6	81.1	78.0	57.6	70.1	80.5	62.0	73.1
11.	Jharkhand	70.5	60.3	66.3	58.9	51.0	55.8	62.4	54.0	59.1
12.	Karnataka	76.2	42.8	62.9	58.1	37.9	48.7	65.5	39.6	54.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	77.4	72.4	74.8	86.5	76.4	81.1	84.2	75.4	79.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	68.8	70.7	69.6	75.1	56.6	68.0	72.8	62.5	68.6
15.	Maharashtra	84.5	64.8	76.1	68.8	52.0	61.0	76.3	57.7	68.0
16.	Manipur	70.9	87.2	79.2	69.6	62.6	66.2	69.8	68.1	69.0
17.	Orissa	72.6	64.2	68.8	44.0	51.0	47.3	50.0	53.6	51.6
18.	Other North Eastern States	63.1	49.0	56.5	66.9	51.2	59.3	65.8	50.5	58.5
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	83.9	60.8	73.9	81.3	61.3	72.2	82.4	61.1	72.9
20.	Rajasthan	79.3	72.3	76.4	71.3	71.5	71.4	73.8	71.8	73.0
21.	Sikkim	43.1	42.6	42.9	38.5	42.4	40.1	39.2	42.4	40.5
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	59.0	59.8	59.4	78.3	70.7	74.6	68.6	65.1	66.9
23.	Uttar Pradesh	90.5	71.6	83.0	85.1	69.5	78.9	86.3	70.0	79.8
24.	Uttarakhand	85.8	81.2	83.9	90.0	67.4	79.0	88.7	70.7	80.3
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46.7	33.6	40.5	54.7	40.2	48.8	52.3	37.8	46.0
	All India (BSS 2006)	77.2	63.9	71.4	70.4	58.8	65.4	72.7	60.5	67.4
	All India (BSS 2001)	69.5	52.6	61.4	61.8	44.3	53.4	65.9	48.7	57.6

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS



At the all India level, two-thirds of the respondents having awareness of HIV/AIDS reported that the disease can be prevented by consistent condom use and by having one faithful uninfected sex partner. This proportion has significantly increased since BSS 2001 (58%).

Higher proportion of males (73%) reported of both the methods of prevention as compared to their female counterparts (61%). Also, the knowledge level was observed to be higher in urban areas (71%) as compared to rural areas (65%).

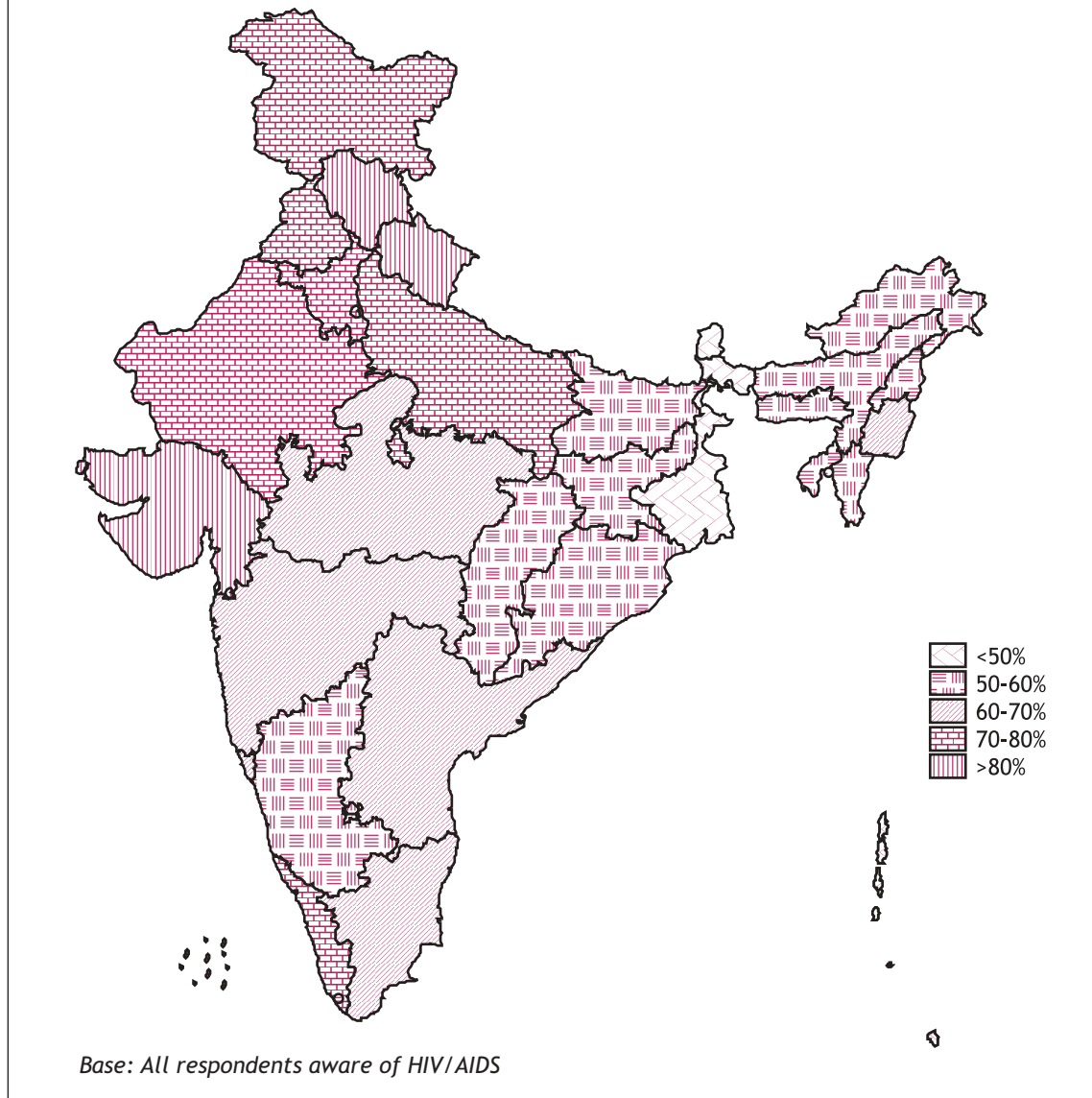
As regards the state-wise analysis, the knowledge of both the methods of prevention was highest in the state of Himachal Pradesh (88%), followed by Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (84%) and Uttarakhand (80%). The proportion was lowest in Sikkim (41%), West Bengal and AN Islands (46%) and Orissa (52%). Nearly three-fifths of the rural females in Karnataka, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam and Sikkim and half of the respondents in Jharkhand, Orissa, Other North Eastern States and Maharashtra were not aware of both the methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS.

The proportion of respondents aware of both the methods of prevention were relatively higher among respondents in the age group of 20-24 years (70%) compared to 15-19 years (64%). For both the age groups, the proportion of respondents reporting two important methods of preventing HIV/AIDS was relatively higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Overall, it was observed that the knowledge about both the methods of preventing HIV/AIDS was higher among male respondents as compared to females across residence and age groups (Table 3.7b).

In the states of Karnataka, Assam, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, less than two-fifths of the rural female respondents aged 15-19 years were aware of the two important methods of preventing HIV/AIDS although they were aware of HIV/AIDS. Similarly in the age

Prevention of HIV/AIDS

Figure 3.5b: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) aware of two important methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS: Interstate comparison, 2006



group of 20-24 years less than half of the rural female respondents in the states of Sikkim, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Karnataka, Assam and Orissa reported awareness of both the methods of prevention.

3.4 Misconceptions on Transmission of HIV/AIDS

The information relating to correct beliefs of the respondents on the three common misconceptions on HIV/AIDS transmission has been presented in Table 3.8a & b. This indicator is defined as the proportion of respondents who, in response to prompted question, correctly identified the following three most common misconceptions about HIV transmission:

- HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites
- HIV can be transmitted by sharing meal with any infected person
- A healthy looking person cannot transmit HIV.

Table 3.7b: Proportion of respondents aware of two important methods of prevention by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years											
		Urban				Rural				Total				Urban				Rural				Total			
		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92.6	67.6	82.2	60.3	53.8	57.1	71.7	57.7	65.1	88.0	86.6	87.3	53.9	52.7	53.3	64.0	64.1	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.1	64.1	64.0
2.	Assam	70.2	41.5	59.4	65.1	36.0	50.8	65.8	36.6	51.9	75.7	62.3	68.9	68.5	46.1	57.5	69.6	48.7	48.7	59.3	59.3	59.3	48.7	48.7	59.3
3.	Bihar	62.7	57.1	60.6	55.7	54.7	55.4	57.0	55.2	56.4	76.5	68.0	73.5	57.8	55.2	57.1	60.6	57.6	57.6	59.7	59.7	59.7	57.6	57.6	59.7
4.	Chhattisgarh	71.1	45.9	60.1	43.0	50.1	46.6	52.2	48.9	50.6	75.0	61.8	68.2	64.5	65.5	64.9	67.4	64.3	64.3	65.9	65.9	65.9	64.3	64.3	65.9
5.	Delhi	82.2	47.5	70.4	77.4	47.5	66.9	82.0	47.5	70.2	82.6	68.6	76.4	84.1	66.5	77.1	82.7	68.5	68.5	76.4	76.4	76.4	68.5	68.5	76.4
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	74.1	54.7	65.1	63.6	56.0	60.9	68.9	55.2	63.2	78.3	66.6	73.1	67.4	58.5	63.3	72.8	62.5	62.5	68.1	68.1	68.1	62.5	62.5	68.1
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.5	81.1	85.4	90.3	67.8	81.1	89.5	74.1	83.1	84.7	85.6	85.0	91.1	79.3	85.1	87.7	81.9	81.9	85.1	85.1	85.1	81.9	81.9	85.1
8.	Haryana	83.6	64.4	75.6	82.9	63.7	75.5	83.1	63.9	75.6	83.9	81.7	83.1	80.9	74.7	78.3	81.9	77.0	77.0	79.9	79.9	79.9	77.0	77.0	79.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87.2	67.5	78.6	87.2	85.3	86.3	87.2	83.5	85.4	89.3	77.8	83.9	92.5	88.2	90.3	92.2	87.3	87.3	89.7	89.7	89.7	87.3	87.3	89.7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	84.9	66.5	76.8	80.0	48.5	68.9	81.1	53.9	70.9	89.4	78.2	84.8	75.7	65.6	71.3	79.9	69.2	69.2	75.4	75.4	75.4	69.2	69.2	75.4
11.	Jharkhand	65.6	59.2	63.2	60.9	42.2	53.9	62.4	47.4	56.7	75.9	61.3	69.4	56.6	59.8	57.9	62.4	60.3	60.3	61.5	61.5	61.5	60.3	60.3	61.5
12.	Karnataka	71.0	35.6	57.4	49.4	32.9	41.0	58.0	33.6	46.7	79.9	47.5	66.6	64.8	43.3	55.6	71.0	45.0	45.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	45.0	45.0	60.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	73.6	64.3	68.5	80.2	66.4	72.8	78.6	65.9	71.7	80.2	79.4	79.8	91.3	84.4	87.7	88.5	83.2	83.2	85.8	85.8	85.8	83.2	83.2	85.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	65.3	59.4	62.7	70.7	43.4	60.6	68.9	49.8	61.3	71.5	79.7	75.2	79.5	68.4	75.1	76.4	73.3	73.3	75.1	75.1	75.1	73.3	73.3	75.1
15.	Maharashtra	82.4	60.0	72.7	70.0	46.5	59.2	75.8	52.5	65.3	86.7	69.8	79.5	67.4	58.1	63.1	76.9	63.4	63.4	70.9	70.9	70.9	63.4	63.4	70.9
16.	Manipur	67.4	84.6	75.1	70.7	58.5	65.0	70.0	63.6	67.0	73.9	88.6	82.0	68.5	65.7	67.1	69.7	71.4	71.4	70.6	70.6	70.6	71.4	71.4	70.6
17.	Orissa	74.0	64.4	69.5	43.7	52.2	47.9	49.8	54.4	52.1	71.5	64.0	68.2	44.3	49.8	46.7	50.1	52.8	52.8	51.3	51.3	51.3	52.8	52.8	51.3
18.	Other North Eastern States	59.6	39.6	50.2	57.8	49.4	54.1	58.3	46.4	52.9	66.0	57.1	61.9	76.1	52.4	63.8	72.9	53.7	53.7	63.2	63.2	63.2	53.7	53.7	63.2
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	79.7	48.6	67.2	76.7	55.2	67.6	77.9	52.7	67.4	88.2	70.4	80.0	86.6	67.0	77.1	87.3	68.4	68.4	78.3	78.3	78.3	68.4	68.4	78.3
20.	Rajasthan	78.1	68.9	74.5	64.4	69.0	66.3	68.5	69.0	68.7	80.3	74.9	77.9	78.3	74.7	77.0	79.0	74.8	74.8	77.3	77.3	77.3	74.8	74.8	77.3
21.	Sikkim	38.3	46.0	41.4	38.5	43.7	40.7	38.4	44.0	40.8	48.1	40.0	44.2	38.5	41.1	39.6	39.8	40.9	40.9	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.9	40.9	40.3
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	50.8	50.3	50.6	69.5	69.4	69.4	61.5	60.8	61.2	63.4	66.2	64.7	86.0	72.1	79.6	73.6	68.8	68.8	71.3	71.3	71.3	68.8	68.8	71.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	89.7	64.8	79.4	83.2	64.1	75.5	84.5	64.3	76.4	91.2	79.0	86.5	87.3	75.9	82.8	88.3	76.6	76.6	83.7	83.7	83.7	76.6	76.6	83.7
24.	Uttarakhand	85.0	79.8	83.1	88.2	66.2	77.8	87.2	69.3	79.2	86.7	82.4	84.8	91.8	68.7	80.3	90.3	72.1	72.1	81.5	81.5	81.5	72.1	72.1	81.5
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	42.1	30.5	35.8	48.4	37.7	44.4	46.8	34.9	41.7	49.3	36.4	43.8	60.9	42.1	52.6	56.8	40.2	40.2	49.6	49.6	49.6	40.2	40.2	49.6
All India		76.2	57.2	68.0	68.3	54.6	62.4	70.9	55.5	64.2	78.0	69.6	74.3	72.4	62.8	68.3	74.4	65.3	65.3	70.4	70.4	70.4	65.3	65.3	70.4

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

The respondents who correctly rejected the first two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission and who also knew that a healthy person can transmit HIV were included. The information on the above three issues was obtained from the respondents who were aware of HIV/AIDS.

More than two-fifths (43%) of the respondents correctly identified three common misconceptions on transmission of HIV/AIDS. Significantly higher proportions of respondents from urban areas (52%) as compared to rural areas (39%) reported the same. In urban areas, this proportion was higher among males as compared to females and a similar trend was observed in the rural areas.

Table 3.8a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who correctly identified three common misconceptions on transmission of HIV/AIDS by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76.3	35.3	56.8	34.2	21.5	28.0	47.7	25.8	37.1
2.	Assam	55.6	46.7	51.5	30.3	34.2	32.2	34.2	35.9	35.0
3.	Bihar	45.4	53.6	48.4	29.5	45.1	34.1	32.1	46.9	36.7
4.	Chhattisgarh	56.8	48.8	53.0	38.8	25.3	32.4	44.2	32.5	38.6
5.	Delhi	67.7	53.8	62.2	58.3	57.3	57.9	67.1	54.0	62.0
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	71.8	61.3	67.1	48.3	45.6	47.2	60.2	54.0	57.5
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	34.8	42.8	38.1	36.6	37.0	36.8	35.7	39.6	37.4
8.	Haryana	53.6	58.4	55.6	46.5	45.9	46.3	48.7	49.8	49.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	57.6	64.5	60.8	60.9	61.9	61.4	60.5	62.1	61.3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	39.1	36.3	37.9	27.2	18.8	23.9	30.3	24.0	27.8
11.	Jharkhand	60.7	51.4	56.9	45.1	38.3	42.5	49.8	42.5	47.0
12.	Karnataka	28.5	38.6	32.5	33.7	41.7	37.4	31.6	40.6	35.6
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	54.8	54.3	54.5	55.0	50.1	52.4	54.9	51.1	52.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	49.8	60.6	54.6	61.1	45.0	54.9	57.0	51.6	54.8
15.	Maharashtra	72.4	70.4	71.6	61.7	58.3	60.1	66.8	63.7	65.4
16.	Manipur	64.9	69.5	67.3	62.4	48.9	55.8	62.9	53.5	58.3
17.	Orissa	52.6	47.0	50.1	35.7	28.4	32.3	39.2	32.1	35.9
18.	Other North Eastern States	63.8	59.0	61.6	44.3	28.7	36.7	50.1	37.4	44.0
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	67.7	53.0	61.3	59.7	40.7	51.1	63.0	45.6	55.3
20.	Rajasthan	62.2	62.0	62.2	53.9	48.5	51.7	56.5	53.0	55.1
21.	Sikkim	37.4	52.4	44.1	31.9	30.7	31.4	32.7	34.3	33.4
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	34.8	37.5	36.1	36.2	35.4	35.8	35.5	36.5	36.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	49.2	46.5	48.1	29.0	30.4	29.5	33.6	34.0	33.8
24.	Uttarakhand	54.1	59.6	56.3	58.1	49.5	53.9	56.9	51.9	54.6
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40.3	35.2	37.9	28.5	21.3	25.5	32.1	26.3	29.6
All India		53.4	49.6	51.7	39.9	37.1	38.7	44.5	41.4	43.1

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

Table 3.8b: Proportion of respondents who correctly identified three common misconceptions on transmission of HIV/AIDS by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years											
		Urban						Rural						Urban						Rural					
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76.7	43.9	63.0	36.6	20.8	28.8	39.7	27.3	50.7	76.0	29.4	51.4	32.3	22.1	27.4	45.1	24.6	35.0						
2.	Assam	54.0	48.2	51.8	25.3	31.6	28.3	31.3	33.2	29.6	57.0	45.9	51.4	35.1	36.7	35.9	38.6	38.2	38.4						
3.	Bihar	46.7	57.3	50.6	28.9	53.2	36.4	39.2	54.1	32.1	43.9	49.0	45.7	30.0	36.8	32.0	32.1	39.1	34.2						
4.	Chhattisgarh	58.4	52.7	55.9	41.2	26.6	33.8	40.4	33.6	46.8	54.9	45.4	50.0	36.6	23.8	31.0	41.7	31.2	36.8						
5.	Delhi	64.7	50.2	59.8	57.8	60.1	58.6	59.7	50.7	64.4	71.4	56.6	64.8	58.7	55.4	57.4	70.4	56.5	64.3						
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	69.2	60.1	65.0	54.8	45.3	51.4	58.9	54.3	62.1	73.9	62.3	68.7	43.4	45.8	44.5	58.6	53.8	56.5						
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.0	43.8	41.0	36.2	41.2	38.3	39.5	42.4	37.5	31.2	42.0	35.6	36.9	34.1	35.5	34.0	37.4	35.5						
8.	Haryana	46.9	54.4	50.0	44.2	41.5	43.2	45.2	45.5	45.0	60.0	62.3	60.9	49.2	50.4	49.7	52.7	54.2	53.3						
9.	Himachal Pradesh	54.6	65.8	59.5	57.9	62.9	60.3	60.2	63.2	57.6	60.2	63.6	61.8	63.1	61.3	62.1	62.8	61.5	62.1						
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	36.8	37.6	37.2	27.1	18.7	24.2	27.4	24.3	29.3	40.9	35.1	38.5	27.3	18.9	23.7	31.4	23.6	28.1						
11.	Jharkhand	57.9	50.7	55.2	47.0	39.2	44.0	47.4	42.7	50.3	63.8	52.1	58.6	43.2	37.4	40.9	49.3	42.4	46.5						
12.	Karnataka	29.4	41.3	34.0	38.1	48.4	43.4	40.1	46.4	34.7	27.9	36.8	31.5	30.4	34.6	32.2	29.3	35.5	31.9						
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	52.1	48.8	50.3	55.2	50.6	52.7	52.1	50.1	54.5	56.8	58.9	57.8	54.8	49.7	52.1	55.3	51.9	53.5						
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50.0	57.8	53.5	61.1	39.7	53.1	53.3	47.0	57.3	49.7	62.9	55.5	61.1	49.8	56.6	56.7	55.4	56.2						
15.	Maharashtra	71.7	70.1	71.0	64.2	58.6	61.6	65.9	63.7	67.7	73.2	70.7	72.1	58.8	57.9	58.4	65.9	63.7	64.9						
16.	Manipur	60.0	71.3	65.1	67.4	50.5	59.4	60.6	54.5	65.9	69.1	68.5	68.8	58.1	47.6	52.9	60.4	52.8	56.5						
17.	Orissa	57.2	51.9	54.8	28.3	34.1	31.1	35.7	37.3	34.1	49.1	43.0	46.4	41.6	22.8	33.3	43.2	27.1	36.0						
18.	Other North Eastern States	60.3	58.6	59.5	31.9	28.4	30.4	38.9	37.6	39.9	66.6	59.4	63.3	56.7	28.8	42.2	59.9	37.2	48.5						
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	64.2	50.1	58.5	61.8	33.3	49.7	53.2	39.7	62.8	71.2	55.3	63.9	57.3	47.4	52.5	63.3	50.7	57.3						
20.	Rajasthan	61.6	62.4	61.9	50.1	47.8	49.1	52.8	51.8	53.5	62.8	61.8	62.3	57.7	49.3	54.6	59.3	54.3	57.4						
21.	Sikkim	34.1	50.9	40.9	31.9	22.7	27.9	29.9	26.8	32.3	41.0	53.5	46.9	31.8	38.6	34.5	33.0	41.3	36.4						
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	26.0	29.2	27.7	30.2	37.2	33.8	31.1	33.6	28.4	39.5	43.1	41.2	41.4	33.5	37.7	40.3	38.9	39.6						
23.	Uttar Pradesh	46.8	47.2	47.0	30.6	32.8	31.5	34.8	36.0	34.0	51.5	45.6	49.2	27.1	27.4	27.2	33.1	31.8	32.6						
24.	Uttarakhand	58.4	65.5	61.1	59.3	50.2	55.0	56.7	53.7	59.0	49.2	54.3	51.4	56.8	48.9	52.8	54.6	50.2	52.5						
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	28.9	33.5	31.4	28.7	20.0	25.4	27.3	25.2	28.7	46.8	36.8	42.5	28.3	22.3	25.6	34.9	27.2	31.5						
All India		53.0	49.7	51.6	39.9	38.3	39.2	43.2	42.0	44.2	53.7	49.5	51.8	39.9	35.9	38.2	44.8	40.8	43.1						

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

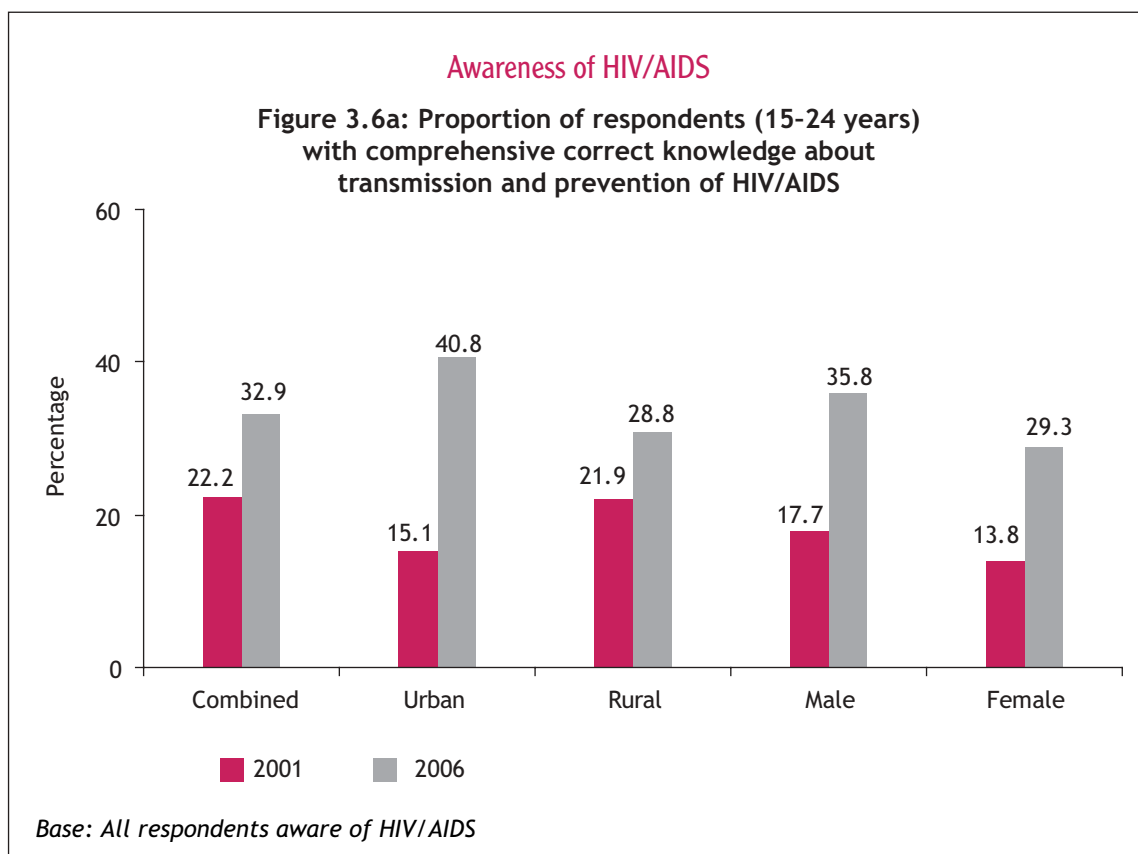
Among states/group of states, the highest level of respondents identifying three misconceptions correctly was observed in Maharashtra (65%), Delhi (62%) and Himachal Pradesh (61%). The proportion was observed to be lowest in Jammu & Kashmir (28%) followed by West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (30%), Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh (33%) and Assam (35%). Less than one-third of the rural female respondents in Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Other North Eastern States, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim could correctly identify three common misconceptions on transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Across the age groups, equal proportion of respondents (43%) aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years reported the issue. Across both age groups, higher proportion of respondents from the urban areas as compared to rural areas correctly identified three common misconceptions on transmission of HIV/AIDS. It was observed that this proportion was higher among male respondents as compared to females across residence and age groups.

Less than one-fourth of the rural female respondents aged 15-19 years in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Sikkim could correctly identify three common misconceptions on transmission of HIV/AIDS. In the age group of 20-24 years, less than one fourth of rural female respondents in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal and AN Islands, Orissa and Chhattisgarh identified the three misconceptions correctly.

3.5 Comprehensive Correct Knowledge about Transmission and Prevention of HIV/AIDS

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 15-24 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 3.9a and 3.9b.

Table 3.9a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) with comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention by residence and gender

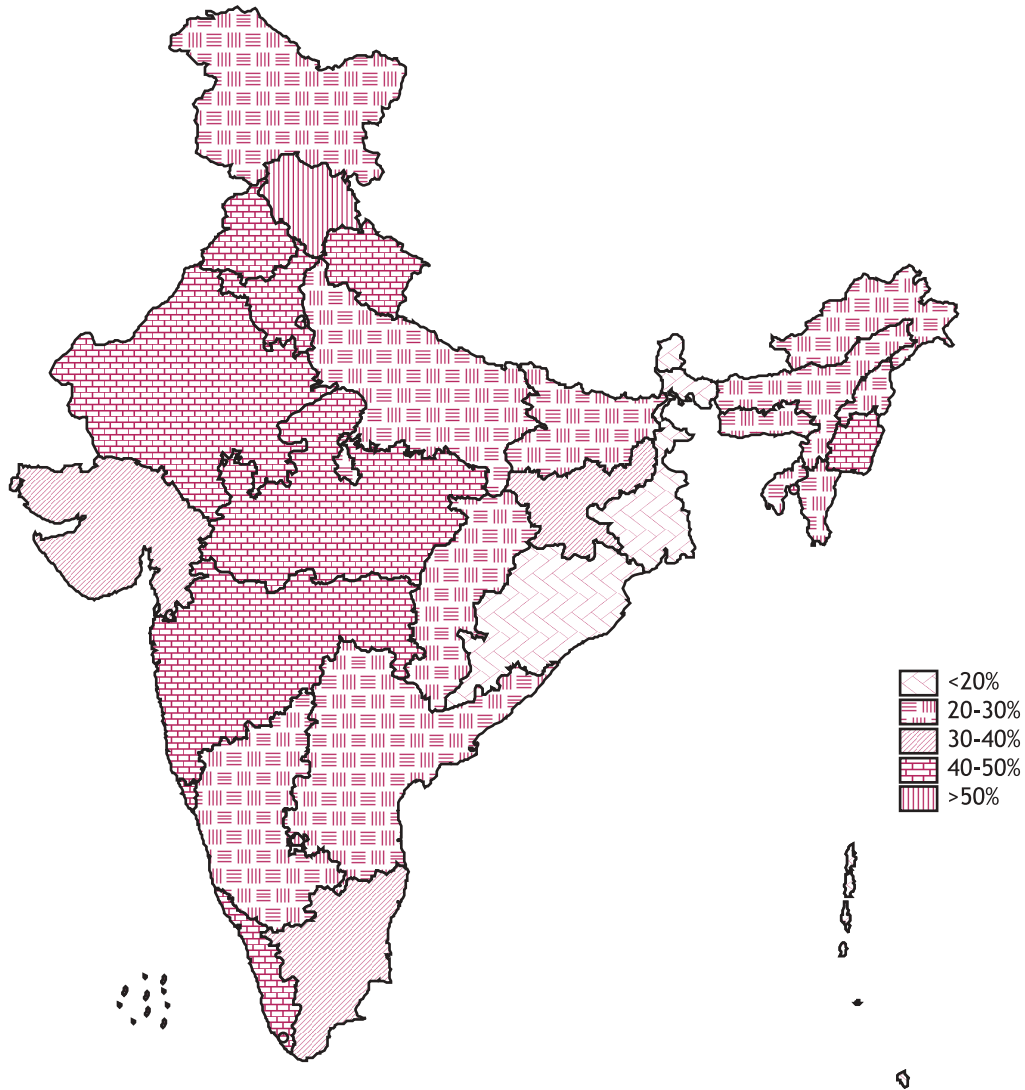
(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.2	32.0	52.5	22.2	11.9	17.2	38.0	18.2	28.4
2.	Assam	42.4	30.0	36.8	24.2	18.9	21.6	27.0	20.4	23.8
3.	Bihar	32.3	33.2	32.6	20.8	30.7	23.8	22.7	31.2	25.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	43.0	25.8	34.8	25.5	18.9	22.4	30.8	21.0	26.2
5.	Delhi	57.4	36.4	49.1	47.4	34.7	42.6	56.8	36.3	48.7
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	58.2	41.1	50.5	34.8	33.9	34.5	46.6	37.8	42.7
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31.2	37.6	33.8	35.5	29.4	32.7	33.3	33.0	33.2
8.	Haryana	46.3	48.3	47.1	40.7	36.9	39.2	42.4	40.5	41.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51.1	50.4	50.8	56.8	55.1	56.0	56.2	54.7	55.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	34.2	29.1	32.0	23.8	13.2	19.7	26.5	17.9	23.1
11.	Jharkhand	45.2	31.8	39.7	33.0	19.8	27.9	36.7	23.7	31.5
12.	Karnataka	22.5	22.8	22.6	24.8	20.1	22.6	23.9	21.0	22.6
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	47.3	45.8	46.5	50.3	42.0	45.9	49.5	43.0	46.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39.8	46.9	43.0	52.4	31.8	44.5	47.9	38.2	43.9
15.	Maharashtra	64.4	47.6	57.2	45.8	37.3	41.9	54.7	41.9	49.0
16.	Manipur	49.1	61.7	55.5	47.2	31.2	39.4	47.6	38.0	42.9
17.	Orissa	40.9	32.7	37.2	12.1	16.6	14.2	18.1	19.8	18.9
18.	Other North Eastern States	39.8	34.1	37.2	34.1	16.4	25.5	35.8	21.5	29.0
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	58.5	34.6	48.1	51.7	28.9	41.3	54.5	31.2	44.1
20.	Rajasthan	52.1	46.8	49.9	43.7	33.4	39.7	46.3	37.9	43.0
21.	Sikkim	18.8	21.7	20.1	21.7	16.8	19.7	21.3	17.6	19.7
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puduchery	27.4	29.2	28.3	33.6	30.3	32.0	30.5	29.7	30.1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	45.0	37.1	41.8	25.2	25.0	25.1	29.7	27.7	28.9
24.	Uttarakhand	48.9	53.4	50.7	53.8	38.6	46.4	52.3	42.1	47.6
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	21.4	15.2	18.5	15.9	12.9	14.7	17.6	13.8	15.9
All India (BSS 2006)		44.7	35.7	40.8	31.1	25.8	28.8	35.8	29.3	32.9
All India (BSS 2001)		22.2	19.7	15.1	11.6	27.6	21.9	17.7	13.8	22.2

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV/AIDS

Figure 3.6b: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) with comprehensive correct knowledge about transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS: Interstate comparison, 2006



Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

The proportion of respondents (15-24 years) with comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention has increased significantly from 22 percent in BSS 2001 to 33 percent in BSS 2006. In both the surveys the corresponding percentage was significantly higher among males and in urban areas.

Nearly half of the respondents (15-24 years) in Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi, Uttarakhand and Kerala + Lakshadweep and over two-fifths in Haryana, Goa and Daman & Diu, Manipur, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and Chandigarh have comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention. The states of West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (16%), Orissa (19%) and Sikkim (20%) reported lowest awareness in this regard.

Across the two age groups the proportion of respondents with comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention was relatively higher for 20-24 age group (34%) compared to

Table 3.9b: Proportion of respondents with comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years																							
		Urban						Rural						Total						Urban						Rural						Total					
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.0	39.8	58.6	28.0	10.8	19.5	43.4	19.0	31.9	47.4	70.4	26.7	47.4	17.5	12.9	15.3	33.1	33.1	17.6	25.4																
2.	Assam	40.4	25.8	34.9	19.3	15.4	17.4	22.5	16.4	19.6	38.2	44.2	32.3	38.2	28.8	22.2	25.6	31.2	31.2	23.9	27.6																
3.	Bihar	28.5	33.8	30.5	18.3	36.6	24.0	20.2	36.0	25.3	35.2	36.7	32.4	35.2	23.1	24.6	23.5	25.1	25.1	26.1	25.4																
4.	Chhattisgarh	45.2	25.5	36.6	24.5	18.6	21.5	31.3	20.4	26.1	33.0	40.5	26.1	33.0	26.3	19.4	23.3	30.3	30.3	21.7	26.3																
5.	Delhi	55.9	27.1	46.0	44.6	29.8	39.4	55.3	27.3	45.7	52.4	59.2	43.8	52.4	49.5	37.8	44.9	58.5	58.5	43.5	51.8																
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	53.6	38.6	46.6	41.2	29.6	36.9	47.5	35.1	42.3	53.6	61.9	43.2	53.6	30.0	36.2	32.8	45.9	45.9	39.6	43.1																
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	35.8	38.2	36.8	35.8	28.4	32.7	35.8	33.0	34.6	31.3	27.3	37.1	31.3	35.2	30.1	32.6	31.1	31.1	33.0	32.0																
8.	Haryana	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.1	32.8	37.3	40.2	35.1	38.2	53.7	51.9	56.3	53.7	41.3	41.1	41.2	44.8	44.8	45.9	45.3																
9.	Himachal Pradesh	48.8	46.6	47.8	52.1	54.4	53.2	51.7	53.6	52.6	53.1	53.0	53.1	53.1	60.3	55.6	57.9	59.6	59.6	55.4	57.4																
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.1	26.5	29.6	24.8	10.4	19.7	26.4	15.2	22.2	34.1	35.8	31.5	34.1	22.6	15.6	19.6	26.6	26.6	20.3	23.9																
11.	Jharkhand	41.7	30.1	37.3	35.9	19.2	29.6	37.7	22.5	31.9	42.1	49.2	33.2	42.1	29.8	20.4	26.1	35.6	35.6	24.7	31.1																
12.	Karnataka	24.2	17.8	21.8	24.1	21.2	22.6	24.2	20.2	22.3	23.2	21.2	26.1	23.2	25.3	18.9	22.6	23.6	23.6	21.7	22.8																
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	42.4	39.8	41.0	48.3	40.0	43.8	46.9	39.9	43.1	50.9	50.8	51.0	50.9	51.8	43.7	47.5	51.5	51.5	45.4	48.4																
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38.8	37.0	38.0	50.7	23.2	40.5	46.7	28.8	39.6	46.9	40.6	54.9	46.9	54.2	39.5	48.4	49.0	49.0	46.2	47.8																
15.	Maharashtra	61.4	44.8	54.2	44.5	36.9	41.0	52.4	40.4	47.0	60.2	67.4	50.5	60.2	47.3	37.9	42.9	57.2	57.2	43.6	51.1																
16.	Manipur	44.6	61.0	52.0	54.3	30.8	43.2	52.3	36.6	45.0	57.9	52.9	62.0	57.9	41.1	31.5	36.3	43.6	43.6	39.1	41.3																
17.	Orissa	46.7	35.7	41.6	7.4	18.6	12.9	15.3	21.7	18.4	33.8	36.6	30.2	33.8	15.8	14.8	15.3	20.2	20.2	18.0	19.2																
18.	Other North Eastern States	34.5	30.0	32.4	24.3	17.0	21.0	27.1	20.9	24.3	41.2	44.2	37.7	41.2	44.0	16.0	29.5	44.1	44.1	21.9	32.9																
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	54.0	25.2	42.4	51.5	23.0	39.4	52.5	23.8	40.6	53.4	63.0	42.1	53.4	51.8	34.3	43.3	56.7	56.7	37.5	47.6																
20.	Rajasthan	52.0	46.8	50.0	38.4	30.6	35.1	42.5	35.0	39.4	49.9	52.2	46.9	49.9	49.0	37.1	44.7	50.1	50.1	41.0	46.5																
21.	Sikkim	16.9	24.9	20.1	20.2	9.9	15.7	19.7	12.1	16.4	20.1	20.9	19.2	20.1	23.0	23.6	23.3	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.8																
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	17.2	21.2	19.3	27.6	32.3	30.0	23.1	27.3	25.3	33.7	32.8	34.6	33.7	38.9	28.1	33.9	35.5	35.5	31.7	33.8																
23.	Uttar Pradesh	42.2	34.7	39.1	25.1	24.3	24.8	28.7	26.6	27.9	44.5	47.6	39.6	44.5	25.4	25.7	25.5	30.9	30.9	29.0	30.2																
24.	Uttarakhand	52.1	57.3	54.1	55.0	39.1	47.4	54.1	43.3	49.3	47.2	45.1	49.8	47.2	52.6	38.1	45.3	50.4	50.4	41.0	45.8																
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.8	14.7	15.7	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.4	13.0	13.2	20.5	24.1	15.7	20.5	19.4	13.8	16.9	21.1	21.1	14.4	18.2																
	All India	44.2	33.2	39.4	30.0	25.1	27.9	34.6	27.7	31.6	42.0	45.2	37.9	42.0	32.3	26.6	29.8	36.8	36.8	30.7	34.1																

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

the 15-19 years age group (32%). Further, for both the age groups the awareness was significantly higher among male and urban respondents (Table 3.9b).

3.6 Implications of Findings on Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The study shows that a significant proportion of young males and females in both rural and urban areas were aware of HIV/AIDS. There has been a marginal increase in this regard since BSS 2001. Further, there existed wide inter-state variation in the level of awareness about HIV/AIDS. More efforts are required to augment the level of awareness among young females especially in the rural areas of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

The youth appeared to be more familiar with the terminology "AIDS" than "HIV" as 86 and 72 percent of the youth had heard of AIDS and HIV respectively. This aspect needs to be kept in mind while planning communication interventions among youths.

Almost all the respondents aware of HIV/AIDS were also aware of two correct ways of HIV transmission. However, the same level of awareness was not observed in relation to HIV/AIDS prevention measures. Even among the youth who had heard of HIV/AIDS, nearly one-third were not aware of both the methods (consistent condom use and having one uninfected and faithful sexual partner) of HIV prevention. There is a need to augment the awareness levels among young population especially rural females on the various prevention measures of HIV/AIDS.



Awareness and Prevalence of STDs and their Treatment Seeking Behaviour

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) are infections people contract through sex with someone who's infected. Some STDs are caused by bacteria and can be cured with antibiotics, and others are caused by viruses. Viral STDs can never be cured - the symptoms, such as sores or warts, can be treated, but the virus remains in the person's body and can cause those symptoms to flare up again at any time.

There are many reasons for the inter-relations between STDs and HIV. Perhaps HIV, with its effect on impairing immunity, alters the frequency, natural history and susceptibility to other STDs. The presence of an STD, in HIV negative partners, increases their susceptibility to HIV during sexual intercourse with an HIV positive partner, while an HIV positive partner is more infective when he/she has an STD.

There is an epidemiologic synergy between both these infections. And prevalence of HIV in a community, and new cases of STDs, may interact so that it ends up with a higher incidence of HIV and a higher prevalence of STDs. Some of the most common STDs are:

- Chlamydia
- Trichomoniasis
- Syphilis
- Gonorrhoea
- Genital Herpes
- Genital Warts
- Hepatitis B

Strong STD prevention, testing and treatment can play a vital role in comprehensive programmes to prevent sexual transmission of HIV. Furthermore, STD trends can offer important insights into where the HIV epidemic may grow, making STD surveillance data helpful in forecasting where HIV rates are likely to increase. Better linkages are being fostered between HIV and STD prevention efforts nationwide in order to control both the epidemics.

This chapter highlights awareness of respondents (males and females aged 15 to 24 years) regarding STDs, their symptoms and linkages with HIV/AIDS. The chapter also presents analysis of self-reported STD prevalence among both male and female respondents and treatment seeking behaviour in case of any STD.

4.1 Ever Heard of STDs

In order to assess awareness on STDs, spontaneous answers were sought to a close-ended 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 'STD' (like andruni bimariyan in Hindi) were used. The respondents were not given any further descriptions on STDs. The analysis of data generated is presented in Tables 4.1a & b.

Table 4.1a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who had ever heard of STDs by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.1	36.3	50.8	56.6	33.1	45.1	59.0	34.1	46.9
2.	Assam	47.1	59.9	52.9	39.1	39.9	39.5	40.3	42.4	41.3
3.	Bihar	21.9	39.4	29.4	20.0	8.6	14.6	20.3	12.1	16.4
4.	Chhattisgarh	10.5	21.2	15.8	18.8	11.5	15.2	16.7	14.0	15.3
5.	Delhi	39.0	43.3	40.8	30.5	46.4	36.8	38.5	43.5	40.5
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	39.6	54.4	46.4	31.3	49.5	39.2	35.5	52.1	42.9
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	79.9	85.5	82.3	62.0	62.8	62.4	70.3	71.6	70.9
8.	Haryana	25.0	46.9	34.5	27.4	34.3	30.4	26.7	38.3	31.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	53.0	44.6	49.1	38.5	42.6	40.6	40.1	42.8	41.4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.5	8.2	11.6	9.6	7.3	8.6	10.8	7.5	9.4
11.	Jharkhand	39.4	51.9	44.8	31.2	34.6	32.7	33.6	39.5	36.2
12.	Karnataka	58.6	24.3	44.1	23.3	21.5	22.4	36.9	22.4	30.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	44.3	40.8	42.4	41.1	40.2	40.6	41.9	40.3	41.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18.0	25.1	21.2	6.8	10.5	8.5	10.3	15.0	12.4
15.	Maharashtra	53.8	42.3	48.9	52.9	44.9	49.2	53.3	43.8	49.0
16.	Manipur	47.4	48.3	47.9	32.8	29.9	31.4	35.7	33.8	34.8
17.	Orissa	27.3	43.0	34.5	28.2	56.2	42.1	28.0	53.9	40.7
18.	Other North Eastern States	47.4	42.3	45.0	35.3	31.0	33.2	39.0	34.2	36.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	32.5	41.8	36.6	35.9	27.4	31.9	34.5	32.9	33.8
20.	Rajasthan	44.7	29.6	37.9	41.5	23.2	33.0	42.4	25.0	34.4
21.	Sikkim	54.6	52.3	53.6	26.8	26.5	26.6	30.6	30.2	30.4
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	30.7	21.9	26.3	25.5	17.3	21.4	28.0	19.6	23.8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	25.7	44.9	34.0	38.2	60.2	48.4	35.5	57.2	45.3
24.	Uttarakhand	11.0	43.5	24.7	26.0	36.8	31.5	21.6	38.3	29.8
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20.8	22.7	21.7	14.8	16.8	15.7	16.4	18.5	17.4
All India (BSS 2006)		41.0	38.7	40.0	33.3	34.3	33.8	35.7	35.6	35.7
All India (BSS 2001)		30.5	30.2	30.4	25.8	27.9	26.9	28.2	29.1	28.7

Base: All respondents

At the all India level, 36 percent of the respondents in BSS 2006 (against 29% in BSS 2001) had ever heard of STDs. The proportion was significantly higher among urban respondents (40%) as compared to rural areas (34%). A similar proportion of male and female respondents reported that they were aware of STDs. Further, higher proportion of male respondents from urban areas had ever heard of STDs, unlike rural areas where similar proportion of male and female respondents had heard of STDs.

Table 4.1b: Proportion of respondents who had ever heard of STDs by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	20 – 24 years																	
		15 – 19 years						20 – 24 years											
		Urban			Rural			Total			Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.9	28.5	42.1	52.6	31.4	42.1	52.4	30.5	42.1	77.1	41.6	58.4	59.9	34.6	47.6	65.0	36.9	50.9
2.	Assam	35.3	35.8	35.5	35.0	32.3	33.7	35.0	32.6	33.9	57.8	72.7	65.3	43.0	47.0	45.0	45.2	51.0	48.1
3.	Bihar	19.0	37.3	26.9	19.9	5.2	12.7	19.8	9.3	14.7	25.4	42.0	32.5	20.1	11.9	16.3	20.7	15.0	18.1
4.	Chhattisgarh	7.7	14.4	10.7	19.3	12.1	15.5	16.0	12.6	14.3	13.8	27.0	20.8	18.3	10.8	14.9	17.3	15.4	16.4
5.	Delhi	29.2	30.1	29.5	23.9	34.0	27.7	28.9	30.3	29.4	51.6	54.2	52.8	35.7	54.6	43.5	50.4	54.2	52.2
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	32.9	50.1	40.9	25.8	31.6	28.0	29.4	42.6	35.0	45.0	58.0	50.9	35.5	59.2	46.5	40.2	58.6	48.6
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	81.8	81.6	81.7	65.5	61.3	63.6	72.6	69.8	71.3	78.2	88.9	82.8	58.3	64.0	61.4	68.0	73.1	70.5
8.	Haryana	18.0	37.6	26.3	24.8	28.9	26.5	22.8	31.5	26.5	31.5	54.9	41.9	30.6	40.1	34.7	30.9	45.1	37.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46.5	36.9	42.2	29.4	37.3	33.1	31.3	37.2	34.1	58.4	50.2	54.5	45.3	45.8	45.6	46.6	46.2	46.4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.5	5.3	6.5	7.2	5.0	6.3	7.3	5.1	6.4	20.0	10.9	16.0	12.3	9.3	10.9	14.6	9.7	12.3
11.	Jharkhand	29.4	42.0	34.4	27.5	24.2	26.0	28.1	29.0	28.5	51.5	60.8	55.8	35.2	45.5	39.9	39.9	50.1	44.5
12.	Karnataka	52.2	19.0	38.2	18.7	18.2	18.5	31.3	18.5	25.1	63.2	28.0	48.3	26.8	24.7	25.8	41.2	25.9	34.4
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	34.5	35.1	34.8	32.1	31.6	31.8	32.7	32.5	32.6	51.4	45.5	48.4	48.1	47.1	47.6	48.9	46.7	47.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.9	15.9	13.1	6.0	7.6	6.7	7.5	10.0	8.6	23.9	32.4	27.8	7.6	13.2	10.1	12.9	19.5	15.9
15.	Maharashtra	44.9	34.8	40.5	51.4	49.9	50.7	48.4	43.4	46.1	62.6	50.2	57.4	54.6	39.3	47.5	58.6	44.2	52.2
16.	Manipur	39.5	39.5	39.5	25.3	19.2	22.3	28.1	22.9	25.6	54.2	53.2	53.7	39.3	38.4	38.8	42.3	41.9	42.1
17.	Orissa	18.6	36.7	27.2	22.6	48.8	36.4	21.8	46.9	34.7	33.8	48.2	40.2	32.8	63.7	47.3	33.0	60.8	45.9
18.	Other North Eastern States	34.6	32.0	33.4	21.6	27.6	24.4	25.2	28.9	26.9	58.0	51.5	55.0	49.3	33.7	41.2	52.1	38.6	45.3
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	20.3	24.6	22.1	32.5	17.5	25.7	27.6	20.0	24.3	45.2	55.9	50.2	39.7	37.1	38.4	42.0	44.6	43.3
20.	Rajasthan	35.7	28.3	32.7	35.7	19.7	28.2	35.7	21.7	29.4	52.7	30.4	42.1	47.4	26.9	38.0	49.1	28.1	39.3
21.	Sikkim	50.2	52.9	51.3	24.1	28.9	26.2	27.9	32.0	29.7	59.1	51.8	55.6	29.2	24.0	27.1	33.1	28.5	31.2
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	20.7	23.4	22.1	20.8	20.1	20.5	20.7	21.5	21.2	35.9	20.8	28.8	29.7	14.1	22.4	33.1	17.8	25.9
23.	Uttar Pradesh	24.3	34.3	28.7	38.8	54.7	46.1	35.8	50.8	42.7	27.2	57.0	39.4	37.6	67.0	51.2	35.1	65.0	48.5
24.	Uttarakhand	8.4	37.4	19.7	22.3	31.5	26.9	18.1	32.8	25.0	14.2	48.9	29.9	30.3	42.1	36.5	25.6	43.7	34.8
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.0	22.5	20.4	12.9	15.3	13.9	14.0	17.5	15.6	22.6	22.8	22.7	16.8	18.0	17.4	18.6	19.2	18.9
	All India	34.6	32.8	33.8	31.4	31.6	31.5	32.4	31.9	32.2	46.6	43.8	45.3	35.1	37.1	36.1	39.0	39.2	39.1

Base: All respondents

Among states/group of states, proportion of respondents who had ever heard of STDs was highest in Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (71%), followed by Maharashtra (49%) and Andhra Pradesh (47%). The awareness was reported to be lowest in Jammu & Kashmir (9%), followed by Madhya Pradesh where 12 percent of the respondents had ever heard of STDs. In the states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and, Goa and Daman & Diu significantly higher proportion of females than males were aware of STDs.

Compared to the respondents in the age group of 15-19 years (32%), higher proportion of respondents in the age group of 20-24 years (39%) had ever heard of STDs. Among the respondents aged 15-19 years, the proportion of respondents aware of STDs was similar in urban (34%) and rural areas (32%). However, among the respondents in the age group of 20-24 years, the proportion of respondents aware of STDs was higher in urban areas (45%) as compared to rural areas (36%).

4.2 Awareness of Linkage between STD and HIV/AIDS

Individuals who are infected with STDs are at least two to five times more likely than uninfected individuals to acquire HIV if they are exposed to the virus through sexual contact. In addition, if an HIV-infected individual is also infected with another STD, that person is more likely to transmit HIV through sexual contact than other HIV-infected persons. There is substantial biological evidence demonstrating that the presence of other STDs increases the likelihood of both transmitting and acquiring HIV.

In order to gauge the awareness of respondents about the linkages between STDs and HIV/AIDS, all the respondents reportedly aware of STDs 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 4.2a & b.

Table 4.2a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) aware of the linkage between STD and HIV/AIDS by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85.4	86.2	85.7	88.7	90.9	89.5	87.6	89.4	88.2
2.	Assam	45.1	35.6	40.2	52.3	38.3	45.3	51.1	37.8	44.4
3.	Bihar	88.5	87.4	87.9	89.5	69.4	83.8	89.3	76.1	84.7
4.	Chhattisgarh	81.8	90.7	87.7	78.1	86.3	81.1	78.7	88.0	82.8
5.	Delhi	73.0	75.5	74.1	68.6	73.4	71.0	72.8	75.4	73.9
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	79.1	43.1	59.8	66.5	79.0	73.3	73.6	59.2	65.8
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61.7	80.1	69.9	64.2	69.5	66.9	62.9	74.4	68.4
8.	Haryana	77.1	61.5	67.9	80.4	69.4	75.1	79.4	66.4	72.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.4	88.3	91.8	96.0	86.8	91.1	95.8	86.9	91.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	82.1	87.1	83.7	89.1	41.7	71.2	86.8	54.6	75.2
11.	Jharkhand	82.4	87.2	84.8	75.9	86.7	81.0	78.2	86.9	82.4
12.	Karnataka	96.0	86.2	93.7	78.0	88.1	82.7	89.1	87.4	88.5
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	19.5	16.4	17.9	27.2	28.4	27.8	25.2	25.4	25.3

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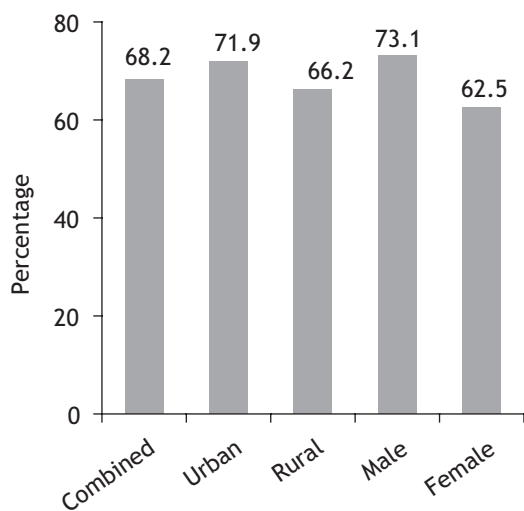
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Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
14.	Madhya Pradesh	82.4	72.3	77.0	58.6	79.8	70.5	71.6	75.9	73.9
15.	Maharashtra	53.3	51.7	52.7	58.2	51.4	55.3	55.8	51.6	54.1
16.	Manipur	66.7	79.1	73.1	84.0	64.1	74.7	79.4	68.7	74.2
17.	Orissa	42.7	55.8	50.2	47.0	22.3	30.6	46.2	27.0	33.7
18.	Other North Eastern States	80.0	59.0	70.8	56.2	37.1	47.5	64.9	44.8	55.8
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	83.8	74.7	79.2	89.8	70.4	82.0	87.5	72.5	80.8
20.	Rajasthan	88.0	69.8	81.6	85.0	65.3	78.6	85.9	66.8	79.5
21.	Sikkim	79.0	74.9	77.2	73.8	85.6	78.8	75.1	82.9	78.4
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	85.4	87.0	86.1	85.5	85.9	85.7	85.5	86.6	85.9
23.	Uttar Pradesh	83.4	70.0	75.8	79.1	53.6	64.4	79.8	56.1	66.2
24.	Uttarakhand	82.9	68.2	72.0	80.5	65.0	71.2	80.8	65.8	71.4
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.5	75.3	81.0	68.2	50.3	59.3	74.5	58.9	66.8
All India (BSS 2006)		72.9	70.8	71.9	73.3	58.6	66.2	73.1	62.5	68.2

Base: Those who are aware of STDs

Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Figure 4.1: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) aware of the linkage between STD and HIV/AIDS by residence and gender: 2006



Base: All respondents aware of STDs

Nearly two-thirds (68%) of the respondents aware of STDs, knew that there is a linkage between STDs and HIV/AIDS. The proportion was considerably higher among males (73%) as compared to females (63%). Also, the awareness was observed to be slightly higher in urban areas (72%) as compared to rural areas (66%).

As regards the state-wise analysis, the highest level of awareness with respect to linkage between STDs and HIV/AIDS was observed in Himachal Pradesh (91%) followed by Karnataka (89%) Andhra Pradesh (88%), and Tamil Nadu & Puducherry (86%). The proportion was observed to be lowest in Kerala & Lakshadweep (25%), Orissa (34%) and Assam (44%).

The awareness of linkages between STDs and HIV/AIDS did not vary much across the respondents aged 20-24 years and 15-19 years. Across both age groups, the awareness was higher among males as compared to females and urban areas compared to rural areas.

Table 4.2b: Proportion of respondents aware of the linkage between STD and HIV/AIDS by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years					
		Urban			Rural			Total			Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.4	97.6	95.3	84.8	98.1	89.7	88.1	97.9	91.5	79.0	80.9	79.7	91.6	85.4	89.4	87.2	83.7	85.9
2.	Assam	39.4	30.8	36.1	49.6	36.1	43.2	48.1	35.6	42.3	48.2	36.9	41.8	54.4	39.7	46.8	53.2	39.1	45.8
3.	Bihar	89.7	84.4	86.5	90.1	77.8	87.6	90.0	81.1	87.3	87.5	90.8	89.3	88.9	65.7	81.1	88.7	72.9	82.7
4.	Chhattisgarh	77.2	93.5	87.1	84.4	80.4	82.8	83.4	83.8	83.6	84.7	89.4	87.9	72.3	93.6	79.5	74.6	91.5	82.2
5.	Delhi	73.1	74.2	73.5	69.8	81.7	75.2	73.0	74.6	73.6	72.9	76.1	74.4	68.0	69.9	69.0	72.6	75.7	74.1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	74.2	39.3	54.3	63.2	73.2	67.5	69.4	49.5	59.1	81.9	45.8	63.4	68.4	80.6	75.6	75.9	64.0	69.3
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.9	81.2	70.8	65.6	77.8	70.9	64.3	79.4	70.9	60.7	79.2	69.1	62.5	63.8	63.2	61.5	70.6	66.2
8.	Haryana	81.5	67.4	73.0	82.1	71.5	77.3	81.9	70.1	76.0	74.8	58.1	65.1	78.8	67.8	73.2	77.4	63.8	70.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.4	87.5	91.7	98.1	91.7	94.7	97.5	91.2	94.3	94.4	88.7	91.9	95.0	84.4	89.4	95.0	84.8	89.7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	88.3	90.9	89.3	78.7	40.5	66.1	80.8	54.0	71.7	80.2	85.5	81.8	96.4	42.3	74.2	89.9	54.9	76.9
11.	Jharkhand	74.5	86.6	80.4	77.0	87.7	81.4	76.2	87.3	81.0	87.9	87.6	87.7	75.1	86.1	80.7	79.8	86.6	83.3
12.	Karnataka	97.4	94.7	96.9	78.7	92.0	85.4	90.4	92.8	91.3	95.2	82.0	92.0	77.6	85.3	80.9	88.3	84.0	86.8
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	16.8	13.1	14.8	22.9	18.8	20.7	21.3	17.3	19.2	20.8	18.6	19.7	29.4	33.6	31.6	27.1	30.1	28.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	91.1	57.3	72.9	57.7	81.9	69.9	72.1	70.4	71.2	79.1	78.2	78.6	59.2	78.7	70.8	71.3	78.4	75.3
15.	Maharashtra	53.3	55.1	54.0	66.1	46.9	57.2	60.6	49.8	55.9	53.2	49.3	51.8	49.8	57.9	52.9	51.6	53.5	52.3
16.	Manipur	66.4	75.4	70.4	80.9	64.8	74.3	76.8	68.1	73.2	67.0	80.6	74.4	85.6	63.9	74.8	80.8	68.9	74.7
17.	Orissa	53.8	52.7	53.1	53.9	24.2	33.0	53.9	27.8	35.7	38.1	57.8	48.6	43.1	20.8	29.0	42.1	26.3	32.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	77.5	60.9	69.9	48.8	28.7	38.3	59.8	39.1	49.5	81.2	58.0	71.2	59.6	42.7	52.4	67.3	48.3	59.2
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	83.3	72.6	78.5	89.9	68.6	83.4	88.0	70.4	81.7	84.0	75.4	79.5	89.7	71.2	81.1	87.1	73.4	80.3
20.	Rajasthan	91.3	69.9	83.7	85.2	65.9	78.9	86.9	67.1	80.2	86.0	69.7	80.4	84.8	64.8	78.3	85.2	66.5	79.0
21.	Sikkim	76.6	75.4	76.1	67.3	88.3	77.4	69.7	85.6	77.1	81.2	74.5	78.2	78.7	82.4	80.0	79.3	80.0	79.6
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	79.6	90.4	85.7	87.6	91.3	89.5	84.2	90.9	87.8	87.2	84.4	86.3	84.2	77.5	82.2	86.0	81.9	84.7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	80.5	69.0	74.4	74.1	54.6	63.4	75.0	56.4	64.9	85.9	70.7	76.9	85.4	52.6	65.6	85.5	55.9	67.7
24.	Uttarakhand	72.2	70.7	71.1	74.9	65.6	69.5	74.5	66.9	69.8	90.3	66.4	72.6	85.1	64.6	72.6	85.9	65.1	72.6
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	88.5	87.3	87.8	89.6	35.0	64.4	89.3	55.5	72.3	85.5	64.3	76.4	51.3	59.9	55.7	64.5	61.3	63.0
All India		73.2	72.7	73.0	74.0	58.8	66.8	73.7	62.9	68.7	72.6	69.5	71.3	72.6	58.4	65.6	72.6	62.3	67.8

Base: Aware of STDs

4.3 Self-reported 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 data on self-reported STD prevalence is presented in Table 4.3a & b. 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 reported.

Table 4.3a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who reported any STD symptom (self-reported prevalence) in last 12 months by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

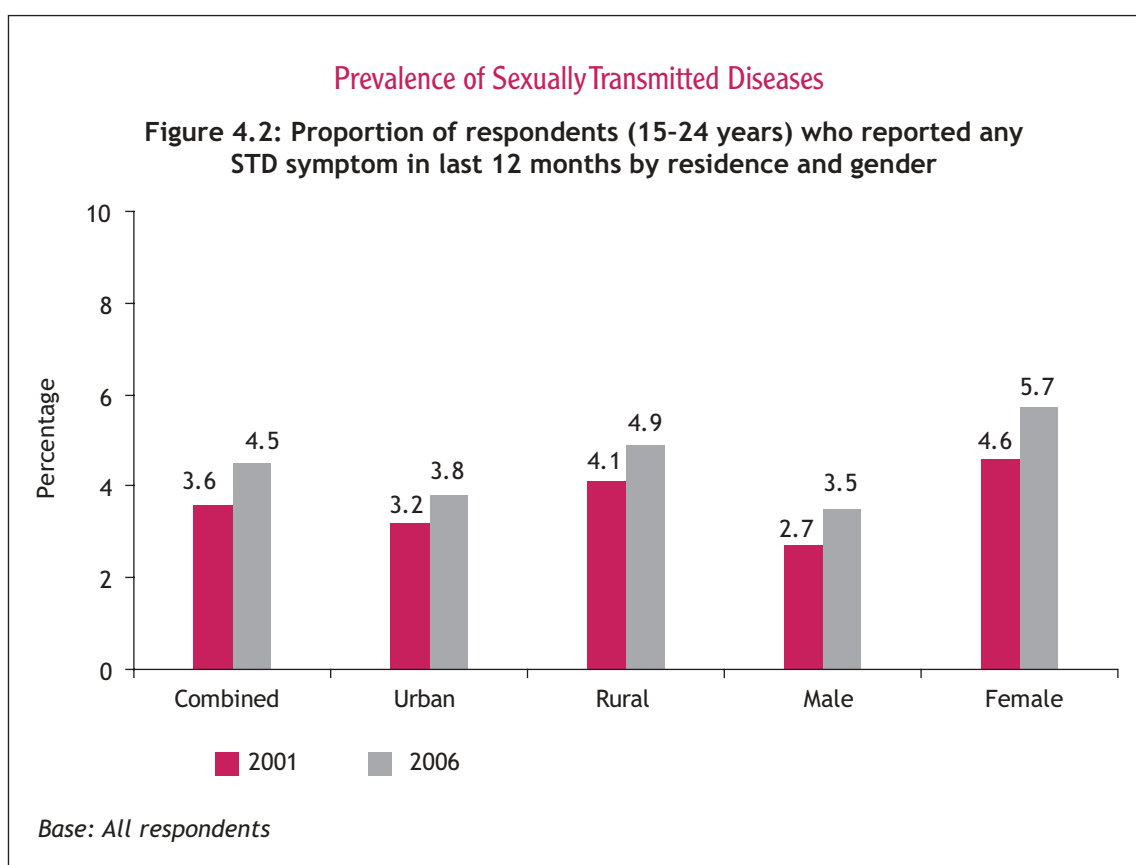
Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.5	2.7	2.1	15.2	5.2	10.3	10.8	4.5	7.7
2.	Assam	3.3	1.7	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.4
3.	Bihar	1.7	5.2	3.2	0.7	3.1	1.8	0.8	3.3	2.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.6	3.3	2.4	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.3	2.8
5.	Delhi	2.4	7.0	4.3	4.1	12.1	7.3	2.5	7.3	4.5
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	3.1	9.4	6.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	6.5	4.6
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.4	8.5	4.4	3.0	8.3	5.7	2.2	8.4	5.1
8.	Haryana	2.6	8.6	5.2	3.6	20.3	10.7	3.3	16.6	9.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.0	4.5	2.3	0.0	4.2	2.1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.2	5.8	4.4	4.9	7.0	5.8	4.4	6.7	5.4
11.	Jharkhand	4.1	7.1	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.3	5.0
12.	Karnataka	0.3	1.6	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.9
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	8.4	4.9	6.6	10.5	7.7	9.0	10.0	7.0	8.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.5	8.6	6.3	4.1	11.1	7.3	4.2	10.3	7.0
15.	Maharashtra	4.2	3.3	3.8	2.0	5.5	3.7	3.1	4.5	3.7
16.	Manipur	0.7	2.4	1.6	6.5	7.4	6.9	5.3	6.3	5.8
17.	Orissa	6.7	14.6	10.3	6.2	15.1	10.6	6.3	15.0	10.5
18.	Other North Eastern States	6.6	6.4	6.5	3.2	5.3	4.3	4.2	5.6	4.9
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	5.7	10.8	8.0	5.6	7.1	6.3	5.7	8.5	7.0
20.	Rajasthan	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9
21.	Sikkim	3.9	3.6	3.8	2.2	1.0	1.7	2.4	1.4	2.0

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	2.8	1.4	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1.4	3.6	2.3	2.6	8.1	5.2	2.3	7.2	4.6
24.	Uttarakhand	0.9	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.4
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.6	2.9	4.9	2.7	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.8
All India–(BSS 2006)		3.1	4.6	3.8	3.7	6.1	4.9	3.5	5.7	4.5
All India–(BSS 2001)		2.2	4.2	3.2	3.3	4.9	4.1	2.7	4.6	3.6

Base: All respondents



Overall, five percent of the respondents in Youth BSS 2006 (4% in BSS 2001) reported any STD symptom (self-reported prevalence) in last 12 months. It was observed that higher proportion of females (6%) reported any STD symptom as compared to males (4%). Further, STD prevalence was observed to be marginally higher in rural areas (5%) than urban areas (4%).

Among the states/group of states, STD prevalence was highest in Orissa (11%), followed by Haryana (9%), Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and Lakshadweep (8%). The prevalence was reported to be lowest in the states of Karnataka, Uttarakhand (1%), followed by Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu & Puducherry where only two percent of the respondents reported any STD symptom in last 12 months.

Across the age groups, higher proportion of respondents aged 20-24 years (6%) reported any STD symptom in last 12 months as compared to respondents in the age group of 15-19 years (3%). Across both age groups, higher proportion of respondents from the rural areas reported any STD symptom (self-reported prevalence) as compared to urban areas. However, across both age groups and place of residence, higher proportion of females as compared to males reported any STD symptom (self-reported prevalence) in last 12 months.

4.4 STD Treatment Seeking Behaviour

Health seeking behaviour for STD patient is an important factor in control of STDs including HIV. 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.

4.4.1 Sought Treatment from an Institutional Provider during Last STD Episode

All the respondents who reported any STD symptom in last 12 months were further asked to report the STD treatment sought by them during last episode of STDs. Table 4.4a & b present the proportion of respondents who reportedly suffered from any of the specific STD symptoms and visited any health facility (either government facility or private facility or both) during last episode in the last 12 months. Since the number of such respondents was relatively less and varied considerably from state to state, the data must be interpreted with caution.

At the national level, 48 percent of the respondents reported that they visited any health institution during last episode of any STD symptom. The proportion was higher among male respondents at 55 percent as compared to females (43%). A similar trend was observed among respondents from rural areas i.e. higher proportion of males as compared to females reported seeking treatment from any health facility during last episode. Whereas, in urban areas the trend was observed to be reverse as compared to rural areas.

Significant variation was observed across different states/group of states with a highest proportion being reported in Tamil Nadu & Puducherry (85%) closely followed by Maharashtra (83%). The proportion was observed to be lowest in Chhattisgarh (19%), Kerala & Lakshadweep (23%) and Orissa (26%).

Among the respondents aged 15-19 years, the proportion of respondents who sought treatment from any health facility was higher in urban areas (46%) as compared to rural areas (40%). Similar trend was also observed for the age group of 20-24 years (rural - 47%, urban - 65%). Overall, it was observed that proportion of respondents who reported visiting a health facility during last episode of STD was slightly higher among respondents aged 20-24 years (52%) as compared to respondents aged 15-19 years (41%).

4.4.2 Source of Treatment during Last Episode of STD

Table 4.5 presents the proportion of respondents who reportedly suffered from any of the specific STD symptoms during the last 12 months by sources availed for treatment during last episode. The most commonly mentioned sources of treatment during last episode of STDs was reported to be Private clinic/hospital (32%), followed by govt. clinic/hospital (23%) and home based treatment (22%). Over one-fifth of the respondents who suffered from STDs during last 12 months had not sought any treatment and around one-tenths borrowed prescriptions from friends/relatives for treatment of STDs. Since the number of such respondents was relatively less and varied considerably from state to state, the data must be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.4 a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who sought treatment from an institutional health facility during last episode of STD by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.2	16.9	34.1	82.4	22.4	67.4	81.5	21.4	64.6
2.	Assam	49.3	55.1	51.0	47.7	38.4	43.9	48.0	40.3	45.0
3.	Bihar	33.3	57.9	50.5	89.3	40.6	50.1	73.7	43.7	50.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	48.1	51.7	50.5	18.1	4.1	10.2	23.5	16.2	19.1
5.	Delhi	48.9	54.3	52.5	44.8	50.8	48.8	48.5	53.9	52.1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	46.5	37.4	39.9	40.0	100.0	67.1	43.3	52.0	48.8
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	49.7	50.4	50.3	24.3	45.4	39.9	31.4	47.4	43.7
8.	Haryana	36.5	51.3	47.1	76.1	49.8	54.8	66.3	50.0	53.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100.0	37.2	52.4	0.0	39.5	39.5	100.0	39.5	40.1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	42.8	28.3	34.0	41.0	40.0	40.4	41.3	37.3	39.1
11.	Jharkhand	78.3	71.6	74.5	23.6	34.3	28.2	37.8	48.3	42.8
12.	Karnataka	6.8	92.3	75.6	82.1	69.1	72.1	59.5	77.1	73.3
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	19.6	13.4	17.2	26.1	21.7	24.1	24.7	20.3	22.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.6	54.7	58.1	44.8	31.5	35.6	51.0	37.5	41.9
15.	Maharashtra	64.1	92.6	74.7	88.5	91.4	90.6	72.4	91.8	83.1
16.	Manipur	85.9	71.8	74.8	49.1	35.1	41.8	50.1	38.1	43.6
17.	Orissa	48.3	62.8	57.7	23.5	16.9	18.8	28.7	24.8	26.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	23.3	58.2	39.5	29.0	43.7	38.0	26.3	48.4	38.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	65.3	80.1	74.1	65.3	82.2	74.2	65.3	81.2	74.1
20.	Rajasthan	59.5	42.8	51.8	63.2	70.9	66.7	62.0	61.8	61.9
21.	Sikkim	72.0	72.6	72.3	57.7	42.0	53.7	60.8	53.4	58.6
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	92.9	92.5	92.8	74.9	64.3	70.6	87.0	81.1	84.9
23.	Uttar Pradesh	41.1	69.1	59.5	36.3	30.0	31.7	36.9	33.8	34.7
24.	Uttarakhand	43.6	85.6	58.8	81.7	22.2	60.0	75.7	32.0	59.8
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.7	51.3	51.6	40.6	3.8	19.5	45.9	13.8	30.7
All India		57.0	60.4	58.9	54.8	36.8	44.1	55.4	42.5	47.9

Base: All respondents who reported any STD symptom in last 12 months

Table 4.5: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) by source of treatment during the last episode of STD

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Source of treatment in the last episode of STD								
		Home based treatment	Traditional healer/ quack	Trained village health worker	Private clinic/ hospital	Govt. clinic/ hospital	Medicine at home	Bought medicine from a medical store	No treatment	Borrowed prescription from friend/ relative
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.3	0.6	1.6	44.3	34.7	2.4	13.0	2.2	8.8
2.	Assam	31.9	11.3	4.4	22.8	22.5	1.1	11.6	3.8	0.7
3.	Bihar	13.1	0.3	1.3	24.7	31.1	2.1	13.2	11.0	8.1
4.	Chhattisgarh	37.1	5.5	1.1	11.4	9.3	2.1	0.0	34.4	0.0
5.	Delhi	17.7	0.2	1.6	39.3	15.5	6.2	24.6	9.5	2.1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	35.5	4.6	0.0	42.9	6.6	6.9	10.8	10.8	3.1
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.1	0.0	4.2	27.6	17.4	3.1	4.7	40.1	0.0
8.	Haryana	16.9	9.9	0.5	35.3	21.9	0.9	5.5	25.4	0.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.7	16.4	0.0	19.2	20.9	2.9	3.6	30.4	0.0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.4	0.6	1.6	24.6	20.8	14.4	21.2	23.1	0.8
11.	Jharkhand	27.5	0.0	1.8	30.5	13.9	3.9	23.8	5.0	4.2
12.	Karnataka	3.5	11.1	14.9	54.5	27.3	6.1	11.4	0.0	0.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	9.7	5.1	0.1	16.2	6.9	6.7	13.1	46.2	2.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23.1	4.3	2.4	25.8	18.4	0.0	0.1	32.3	0.0
15.	Maharashtra	30.0	2.3	24.6	68.1	62.7	3.0	14.0	0.0	5.6
16.	Manipur	34.9	16.4	16.5	25.5	23.6	15.9	13.8	21.0	2.7
17.	Orissa	14.1	8.1	1.1	10.5	16.1	9.2	10.8	31.5	0.6
18.	Other North Eastern States	5.6	0.3	0.0	19.9	21.8	5.0	14.5	38.0	0.5
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	8.1	5.4	0.4	52.6	23.5	2.2	8.5	8.7	0.6
20.	Rajasthan	31.4	2.9	1.8	37.5	26.7	1.3	14.2	7.3	4.7
21.	Sikkim	5.3	2.1	1.3	22.0	41.7	2.1	16.6	13.3	3.1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	1.1	0.0	2.8	60.0	30.4	0.0	6.9	0.4	1.6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	16.2	3.0	8.4	21.9	16.6	0.8	15.0	31.7	0.3
24.	Uttarakhand	5.3	8.2	0.0	40.6	24.4	0.0	4.3	16.4	0.0
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23.4	8.0	3.2	22.0	8.8	1.6	4.4	29.2	0.0
All India		22.3	3.8	4.8	31.7	23.1	2.9	10.7	21.6	2.4

Base: All respondents who reported any STD symptom in last 12 months

4.4.3 Preferred Source of Treatment for Future Episode of STD

All the respondents were also asked where they would prefer to seek treatment in case they get any STD symptom in the future. The analysis presented in Table 4.6 indicates a definite preference for Government facility (60%) for STD treatment. Preference for private dispensary/nursing home/private doctors was reported by 36 percent of the respondents at the national level. Compared to around 70 to 90 percent of the respondents in Orissa (68%), Rajasthan (72%), Maharashtra (73%), Chhattisgarh (75%) and Himachal Pradesh (90%), less than half of the respondents in Goa and Daman & Diu (37%), Delhi (44%), Punjab and Chandigarh (46%),

Table 4.6: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) by preferred source of treatment for future episode of STD

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	Source of treatment for future episode of STD						
		Govt. hospital/ dispensary/ PHC/Govt. doctors	Pvt. dispensary/ nursing home/ private doctors	Vaidya/ Hakim/ Homeopath	Faith healers/ quacks	NGO clinics/ trust hospitals	Home remedy	Others
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.1	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.2
2.	Assam	67.3	27.7	1.1	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.9
3.	Bihar	50.2	48.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
4.	Chhattisgarh	75.2	23.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2
5.	Delhi	43.5	55.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	36.5	59.9	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.7
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57.0	40.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.8
8.	Haryana	49.4	46.0	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.8	0.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	67.2	29.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
11.	Jharkhand	48.1	46.8	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.4	0.2
12.	Karnataka	63.2	32.7	0.1		0.8	0.0	3.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	49.1	44.9	3.6	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	54.2	42.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2
15.	Maharashtra	72.8	25.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2
16.	Manipur	60.1	25.8	1.3	0.0	9.6	2.2	1.0
17.	Orissa	68.3	21.4	6.5	0.2	0.1	1.6	1.9
18.	Other North Eastern States	56.6	42.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	45.7	51.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.0
20.	Rajasthan	71.8	27.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
21.	Sikkim	66.5	30.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.7
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	53.5	45.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	59.5	36.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	2.4
24.	Uttarakhand	67.5	30.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	56.3	38.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	2.7
All India		60.3	36.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.3

Base: Aware of STDs

Jharkhand (48%), Kerala and Lakshadweep (49%) and Haryana (49%) preferred Government facilities for treatment of future episodes of STDs. The preference for treatment from private health facilities was expressed by highest proportion of respondents in Goa and Daman & Diu (60%), Delhi (55%) and Punjab and Chandigarh (51%) and lowest proportion of respondents in Himachal Pradesh (10%), Orissa (21%) and Chhattisgarh (23%).

4.5 Implications of Findings on Awareness of STDs and their Treatment Seeking Behaviour

The awareness about STDs has significantly increased from 29 percent in BSS 2001 to 36 percent in BSS 2006. However, compared to the awareness of HIV/AIDS, the awareness regarding STDs was significantly lower among the young population. This indicates the need for promoting awareness about STDs among the general population especially the youths.

Among the respondents aware of STDs, nearly one-third were not aware of linkage between STDs and HIV/AIDS. More attention needs to be given under HIV/AIDS awareness generation programme to promote awareness among young population regarding this aspect.

Overall, five percent of the youths in BSS 2006 reported any STD symptom in last 12 months. Higher proportion of females than males reported any STD symptom although significantly higher proportion of males compared to females reported indulgence in non-regular sex in the last 12 months. The results must be interpreted with great caution, as they are based on self-reporting by respondents. Further, it is more likely that many females may tend to report reproductive tract infections (RTI) as an STD because of the presence of a discharge in both the conditions and the inability of the women to differentiate genital discharge from vaginal discharge. Again, there are enough possibilities of "under reporting" of STDs as most STDs are asymptomatic and the data here represents only the symptomatic STDs.

Over half of the respondents reporting prevalence of STDs during the last one year had not availed medical treatment from any health facility. Looking at the adverse implications of STDs on HIV/AIDS, more attention needs to be given for promoting awareness on various options available for proper treatment of STDs.



Awareness of Condoms

Among the probable source of HIV transmission in our country, heterosexual promiscuity constitutes the major route. The most successful and practical way to prevent the transmission is the use of condoms according to experience from all over the world and in India. Condoms are not only affordable but also user friendly and an effective possible way to keep the disease away. While the use of condom is easy, making a programme to cover the whole country needs careful planning on certain issues. Considering the above issues, National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) has prepared a comprehensive Condom Promotion Programme by outlining clear strategies in the National AIDS Prevention and Control policy.

At the intervention level, condom programming is central to HIV/AIDS prevention. In the earlier days, condom had been promoted largely as a family planning device. With the advent of HIV/AIDS, condoms are being promoted for their triple benefit as a family planning device as well as a protection mechanism against STD/HIV/AIDS. Side by side, efforts are also to be made for generating more demand for condoms among people from all sections of society and at the same time, strengthening the supply. In view of the above, this chapter deals with information on awareness of condom, its availability and accessibility to the nearest source.

5.1 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 5.1a & b.

Table 5.1a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who were aware of condoms by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.5	85.2	92.7	95.0	69.6	82.5	96.5	74.4	85.7
2.	Assam	97.5	90.0	94.1	94.3	87.1	90.7	94.8	87.5	91.2
3.	Bihar	88.6	62.1	77.3	74.4	42.9	59.4	76.3	45.1	61.6
4.	Chhattisgarh	94.8	76.0	85.6	81.8	57.7	70.0	85.2	62.4	74.0
5.	Delhi	97.2	91.0	94.7	96.6	86.7	92.7	97.1	90.8	94.5
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	97.1	92.0	94.8	92.7	82.4	88.3	94.9	87.5	91.6
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98.7	85.9	93.2	86.7	75.4	81.0	92.2	79.5	86.2
8.	Haryana	96.2	90.3	93.6	96.9	88.1	93.1	96.7	88.8	93.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.6	93.9	97.0	97.4	94.8	96.1	97.6	94.7	96.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	96.6	72.5	85.6	86.6	52.7	71.5	89.1	57.8	75.1

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
11.	Jharkhand	93.3	84.2	89.3	88.7	67.9	79.4	90.1	72.6	82.3
12.	Karnataka	90.9	50.2	73.6	76.5	46.3	61.9	82.1	47.6	66.1
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	97.6	93.5	95.5	97.7	93.5	95.5	97.7	93.5	95.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	96.6	81.9	89.9	83.9	59.0	72.6	87.9	66.2	78.0
15.	Maharashtra	94.1	85.5	90.4	95.6	84.5	90.4	94.9	84.9	90.4
16.	Manipur	96.0	94.1	95.0	91.0	83.8	87.5	92.0	86.0	89.0
17.	Orissa	99.5	88.5	94.5	92.5	72.3	82.5	93.9	75.1	84.7
18.	Other North Eastern States	97.0	90.9	94.2	90.2	94.0	92.1	92.2	93.1	92.7
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	96.6	90.1	93.7	96.4	87.3	92.1	96.5	88.4	92.8
20.	Rajasthan	96.1	87.1	92.1	93.0	82.8	88.3	93.9	84.0	89.3
21.	Sikkim	94.8	91.6	93.4	87.5	83.9	86.0	88.5	85.0	87.0
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	93.6	76.9	85.3	92.0	79.6	85.8	92.8	78.3	85.6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	97.1	84.2	91.5	94.8	78.2	87.1	95.3	79.4	88.1
24.	Uttarakhand	97.6	95.6	96.8	95.7	87.5	91.5	96.3	89.4	92.9
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	95.9	88.6	92.5	83.5	78.4	81.1	86.9	81.3	84.3
All India (BSS 2006)		95.7	82.6	89.8	89.4	72.8	81.5	91.4	75.7	84.1
All India (BSS 2001)		94.1	82.4	88.4	86.1	68.3	77.0	90.2	75.2	82.7

Base: All respondents

At the all India level, more than four-fifths (84%) of the respondents in BSS 2006 were aware of condoms. The corresponding proportion was 83 percent in BSS 2001.

The proportion of respondents aware of condoms was significantly higher among males at 91 percent as compared to females (76%). Awareness of condoms was slightly higher in the urban areas (90%) as compared to the rural areas (82%). Within both urban and rural areas, higher proportions of males were aware of condoms than females.

Among states/group of states, the highest level of awareness about condoms was observed in Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Lakshadweep (96%) followed by Delhi (95%). The proportion was observed to be lowest in Bihar (62%), followed by Karnataka (66%) and Chhattisgarh (74%).

Among the respondents aged 15-19 years, the proportion of respondents aware of condoms was higher in urban areas (85%) as compared to rural areas (77%). The trend was similar among the respondents in the age group of 20-24 years (urban 94%, rural 86%). Across both the age groups, significantly higher proportion of males were aware of condoms as compared to females. Overall, it was observed that the awareness of condoms was significantly higher among respondents aged 20-24 (88%) years as compared to respondents aged 15-19 years (80%).

Table 5.1b: Proportion of respondents who were aware of condoms by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years																							
		Urban						Rural						Total						Urban						Rural						Total					
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.4	76.4	89.8	94.6	67.1	81.0	96.3	69.8	83.8	83.8	99.6	91.1	95.2	83.8	95.4	71.7	83.8	96.6	78.1	87.4																
2.	Assam	94.8	78.2	88.6	91.4	80.8	86.1	91.9	80.5	86.4	86.4	100.0	96.4	98.2	95.1	97.1	93.0	95.1	97.6	93.5	95.6																
3.	Bihar	86.8	57.1	74.1	74.3	33.2	54.1	76.3	36.2	56.9	56.9	90.9	68.3	81.3	64.3	74.4	52.5	64.3	76.3	54.1	66.2																
4.	Chhattisgarh	95.7	64.2	81.4	82.4	52.5	66.7	86.2	55.2	70.4	70.4	93.7	86.1	89.7	73.2	81.4	63.5	73.2	84.2	69.9	77.4																
5.	Delhi	95.2	85.4	91.7	95.1	77.8	88.7	95.2	85.0	91.6	91.6	99.6	95.6	97.8	95.7	97.9	92.6	95.7	99.5	95.4	97.6																
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	97.5	89.0	93.5	90.9	69.8	82.9	94.2	81.2	88.7	88.7	96.8	94.5	95.8	91.8	94.1	89.2	91.8	95.5	91.8	93.8																
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98.1	80.8	90.6	83.8	61.7	73.9	90.0	69.7	81.0	81.0	99.2	90.5	95.5	87.2	89.8	85.0	87.2	94.4	87.0	90.7																
8.	Haryana	95.7	84.5	91.0	95.7	82.7	90.3	95.7	83.2	90.5	90.5	96.6	95.3	96.0	96.3	98.3	93.9	96.3	97.7	94.4	96.2																
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.8	91.6	96.2	95.2	95.7	95.4	95.7	95.3	95.5	95.5	99.5	95.6	97.6	96.5	99.0	94.2	96.5	99.1	94.3	96.6																
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	95.8	66.3	82.0	88.2	47.2	71.3	89.9	52.2	73.8	73.8	97.1	78.0	88.7	71.7	84.6	57.6	71.7	88.3	62.9	76.4																
11.	Jharkhand	90.3	78.0	85.4	85.9	58.9	73.9	87.3	64.0	77.3	77.3	96.8	89.8	93.5	85.4	91.8	77.5	85.4	93.2	81.2	87.7																
12.	Karnataka	86.7	41.8	67.8	70.3	44.1	56.8	76.4	43.4	60.5	60.5	93.9	56.1	77.9	66.4	81.5	48.5	66.4	86.4	51.3	70.8																
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	95.6	90.9	93.0	94.7	87.3	90.7	94.9	88.2	91.3	91.3	99.0	95.8	97.4	99.2	100.0	98.5	99.2	99.7	97.8	98.8																
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92.9	71.6	83.4	83.7	48.5	68.0	86.4	55.3	72.5	72.5	99.7	90.2	95.3	88.7	84.2	68.8	77.1	89.3	75.8	83.1																
15.	Maharashtra	91.5	79.6	86.3	95.5	79.6	88.0	93.6	79.6	87.3	87.3	96.7	91.6	94.5	93.0	95.7	89.9	93.0	96.2	90.7	93.7																
16.	Manipur	94.5	89.9	92.4	87.5	82.0	84.8	88.9	83.4	86.3	86.3	97.3	96.4	96.8	89.7	94.1	85.3	89.7	94.7	87.9	91.2																
17.	Orissa	99.7	86.8	93.6	90.2	68.3	78.7	92.0	71.3	81.3	81.3	99.4	89.9	95.1	86.0	94.5	76.3	86.0	95.5	78.9	87.8																
18.	Other North Eastern States	94.4	85.9	90.3	81.1	88.7	84.6	84.8	87.9	86.2	86.2	99.2	95.4	97.4	98.8	99.5	98.3	98.8	99.4	97.5	98.4																
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	94.1	82.0	89.2	96.5	81.3	89.7	95.5	81.6	89.5	89.5	99.1	96.7	98.0	94.7	96.3	93.1	94.7	97.5	94.6	96.1																
20.	Rajasthan	94.0	83.0	89.5	91.2	78.3	85.2	92.0	79.4	86.3	86.3	98.0	89.9	94.1	91.5	94.8	87.7	91.5	95.8	88.4	92.3																
21.	Sikkim	93.6	90.5	92.3	84.7	81.4	83.3	86.0	82.6	84.5	84.5	96.1	92.4	94.3	88.6	90.1	86.4	88.6	90.9	87.4	89.4																
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	86.6	66.7	75.9	88.3	77.3	82.5	87.6	72.7	79.7	79.7	97.2	83.9	91.0	89.2	95.4	82.2	89.2	96.4	83.1	90.1																
23.	Uttar Pradesh	95.7	75.7	86.8	92.4	68.4	81.3	93.1	69.8	82.4	82.4	98.4	93.8	96.5	90.3	97.8	90.3	94.4	98.0	91.0	94.8																
24.	Uttarakhand	95.9	92.7	94.6	94.2	82.3	88.2	94.7	84.5	89.9	89.9	99.5	98.3	99.0	92.8	97.5	92.8	95.0	98.1	94.1	96.0																
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	92.5	78.9	85.3	77.9	69.6	74.4	81.1	72.4	77.2	77.2	98.0	97.7	97.8	84.9	89.2	84.9	87.1	92.0	88.3	90.2																
All India		93.4	75.4	85.4	87.5	65.8	77.3	89.3	68.5	79.7	79.7	97.7	88.8	93.7	85.8	91.3	79.7	85.8	93.5	82.6	88.4																

Base: All respondents

5.2 Awareness about Use of Condom for HIV/AIDS Prevention

The objective of condom promotion intervention is to sensitise people for using condoms not only for the sake of family planning but also as the best preventive step against HIV and STDs.

In order to assess how far the youths are aware of the usage of condom to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission, spontaneous answers were sought from all the respondents aware of condoms to a question that read as 'For what purposes can a condom be used?' The analysis of the responses is presented in Table 5.2a & b. These tables present the proportion of respondents who stated that condoms can be used for prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Table 5.2a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who were aware of condom use for HIV/AIDS prevention by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.1	97.5	97.3	83.5	85.8	84.5	88.0	90.0	88.8
2.	Assam	85.9	76.1	81.7	79.7	57.6	69.2	80.7	60.0	71.0
3.	Bihar	89.6	78.9	85.9	80.1	48.6	69.3	81.6	53.4	71.9
4.	Chhattisgarh	90.3	83.0	87.2	76.6	86.3	80.5	80.5	85.3	82.5
5.	Delhi	96.3	86.4	92.5	94.9	85.9	91.6	96.2	86.4	92.4
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	93.4	79.3	87.1	93.3	88.6	91.4	93.4	83.4	89.1
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97.2	93.4	95.7	94.8	75.9	85.9	96.0	83.2	90.4
8.	Haryana	94.5	76.0	86.8	95.4	78.0	88.4	95.1	77.4	87.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	93.8	84.3	89.5	94.1	90.4	92.2	94.1	89.8	92.0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	96.3	93.9	95.4	94.9	92.7	94.2	95.3	93.0	94.5
11.	Jharkhand	89.6	77.2	84.5	86.1	72.9	81.1	87.2	74.3	82.2
12.	Karnataka	96.1	94.0	95.5	86.8	87.7	87.2	90.8	89.9	90.5
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	95.5	90.7	93.0	97.9	93.8	95.8	97.3	93.0	95.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92.7	83.6	89.0	85.9	64.4	78.0	88.2	71.8	81.9
15.	Maharashtra	97.6	97.0	97.4	99.0	88.7	94.5	98.3	92.4	95.8
16.	Manipur	94.9	97.2	96.0	93.9	83.0	88.8	94.1	86.3	90.4
17.	Orissa	92.9	79.9	87.3	77.0	74.5	75.9	80.3	75.6	78.3
18.	Other North Eastern States	87.2	77.5	82.8	85.3	72.9	79.1	85.9	74.2	80.2
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	94.1	80.1	88.2	90.1	81.4	86.2	91.7	80.9	87.0
20.	Rajasthan	91.8	84.6	88.7	87.2	72.5	80.8	88.5	76.0	83.2
21.	Sikkim	72.2	71.2	71.8	60.8	59.8	60.4	62.5	61.6	62.1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	75.6	82.0	78.4	84.8	87.4	86.0	80.2	84.8	82.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	93.0	78.1	87.2	89.4	68.7	80.8	90.2	70.6	82.2
24.	Uttarakhand	92.4	83.4	88.6	94.9	76.5	85.9	94.1	78.2	86.6
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	78.7	68.7	74.2	76.4	48.9	64.2	77.1	55.0	67.2
	All India	91.8	85.4	89.2	87.0	73.2	81.1	88.6	77.2	83.8

Base: All respondents aware of condoms

Overall, about 84 percent of the respondents were aware of condom use for HIV/AIDS prevention. 89 percent of the males were aware of this issue, which was significantly higher as compared to proportion of females (77%). A significantly higher proportion of respondents from urban areas (89%) reported to be aware of this issue as compared to respondents from rural area (81%). Also, the awareness was observed to be higher among males across both rural and urban areas.

As regards the state wise analysis, except for Sikkim (62%), West Bengal and AN Islands (67%), Assam (71%), Bihar (72%) and Orissa (78%) more than four-fifths of the respondents from all states/group of states reported that condoms can be used to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission. The proportion was reported to be significantly higher (more than 90%) in Maharashtra (96%) Kerala and Lakshadweep (95%) Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur and Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

It was observed that, the awareness level regarding condom use for HIV/AIDS prevention was more or less similar for the respondents aged 20-24 years (83%) and 15-19 years (84%). For both the age groups, the awareness among males was higher as compared to females in rural as well as urban areas.

5.3 Easy Availability of Condoms

Another aim of the condom promotion interventions is to make available low cost and good quality condoms to the people all over the country at the time when they need it and easily available at a place near their residence. Thus it is important to understand what proportion of population perceives condoms to be easily available, as easy availability is expected to lead to increase in usage.

All the respondents aware of condoms were asked whether condoms were easily available or not in their area. About 92 percent of the respondents reported easy availability of condoms in their area. Further, higher proportion of male respondents (94%) as compared to females (88%) reported easy availability of condoms. Also, the proportion was observed to be higher in urban areas (95%) as compared to rural areas (90%).

Table 5.3a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) reporting easy availability of condoms by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.4	96.8	97.7	94.9	96.9	95.7	96.0	96.8	96.4
2.	Assam	98.6	85.0	92.7	84.9	72.2	78.9	87.0	73.8	80.9
3.	Bihar	93.1	94.5	93.6	96.9	84.9	92.8	96.3	86.4	92.9
4.	Chhattisgarh	98.9	93.5	96.6	90.0	85.3	88.1	92.5	87.8	90.6
5.	Delhi	98.9	93.9	96.9	97.2	93.0	95.6	98.8	93.8	96.8
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	91.2	91.6	91.4	85.0	73.9	80.6	88.2	83.8	86.3
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98.5	96.3	97.7	95.2	90.3	92.9	96.8	92.8	95.1
8.	Haryana	99.5	97.9	98.9	97.7	92.0	95.4	98.2	93.9	96.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.0	95.4	97.4	98.7	96.3	97.5	98.7	96.2	97.5

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	96.9	97.1	97.0	91.5	94.7	92.5	93.0	95.5	93.8
11.	Jharkhand	98.1	88.1	94.0	96.6	75.0	88.4	97.1	79.3	90.2
12.	Karnataka	96.8	89.8	94.8	85.4	66.1	78.5	90.3	74.4	85.1
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	90.9	78.3	84.4	93.3	83.5	88.3	92.7	82.2	87.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	96.0	88.2	92.8	92.6	88.2	91.0	93.8	88.2	91.6
15.	Maharashtra	97.2	95.0	96.3	94.0	89.1	91.8	95.5	91.7	93.9
16.	Manipur	92.3	89.1	90.7	86.0	82.6	84.4	87.3	84.1	85.8
17.	Orissa	97.4	86.0	92.6	90.5	71.7	82.6	92.0	74.7	84.7
18.	Other North Eastern States	96.2	96.2	96.2	90.8	85.5	88.1	92.5	88.4	90.5
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	98.6	95.1	97.1	98.8	91.8	95.7	98.7	93.1	96.3
20.	Rajasthan	98.0	96.0	97.2	95.4	93.0	94.4	96.2	93.9	95.2
21.	Sikkim	83.5	88.7	85.8	90.0	79.8	85.8	89.0	81.2	85.8
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puduchery	88.8	83.4	86.3	92.3	94.5	93.3	90.6	89.1	89.9
23.	Uttar Pradesh	98.8	92.3	96.3	94.0	84.1	89.9	95.0	85.8	91.3
24.	Uttarakhand	99.1	92.1	96.2	97.6	81.7	89.9	98.1	84.2	91.6
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	93.4	91.8	92.7	88.6	87.7	88.2	90.1	89.0	89.6
All India		96.5	91.9	94.6	93.2	86.3	90.3	94.3	88.1	91.7

Base: All respondents aware of condoms

Among states/group of states, the proportion of respondents reporting easy availability of condoms was more than 95 percent in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Chandigarh, Rajasthan and, Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The proportion was reported to be lowest in the states of Assam (81%) followed by Orissa and Karnataka (85%).

The proportion of respondents reporting easy availability of condoms was more or less similar in the age group of 15-19 years and 20-24 years. In both the age groups, easy availability of condoms was reported by higher proportion of respondents from urban areas as compared to rural areas. Further, across both age groups higher proportion of males reported easy availability of condoms as compared to females.

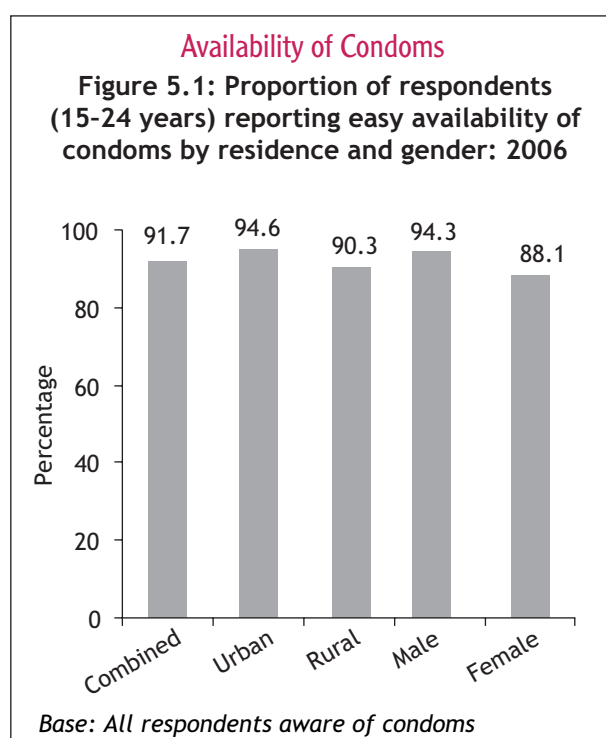


Table 5.3b: Proportion of respondents reporting easy availability of condoms by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years																															
		Urban				Rural				Total				Urban				Rural				Total																							
		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T																					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.2	94.8	97.0	95.5	98.1	96.6	96.7	96.5	97.1	96.7	96.7	98.6	97.9	98.2	94.3	95.9	95.0	95.6	96.6	96.1	98.0	97.1	96.7	96.5	97.1	96.7	98.6	97.9	98.2	94.3	95.9	95.0	95.6	96.6	96.1									
2.	Assam	98.0	77.1	91.0	87.0	67.4	78.0	79.7	88.7	68.3	79.7	79.7	99.2	88.4	93.8	83.0	75.9	79.6	85.5	77.9	81.8	90.8	91.9	91.2	97.8	95.8	97.2	96.0	91.0	94.1	96.0	93.2	88.8	91.3	98.0	99.1	96.9	98.1	97.9	93.8	81.3	82.6	88.7	87.8	88.3
3.	Bihar	98.3	89.7	95.2	88.8	85.6	87.5	89.8	91.8	86.7	89.8	89.8	99.7	95.8	97.8	90.9	85.1	88.6	93.2	88.8	91.3	98.7	89.7	95.7	99.1	96.9	98.1	97.9	93.8	96.3	99.0	96.7	98.0	99.2	97.2	97.9	93.8	81.3	82.6	88.7	87.8	88.3			
4.	Chhattisgarh	98.7	89.7	95.7	96.2	91.6	94.7	95.7	98.6	89.8	95.7	95.7	99.1	96.9	98.1	97.9	93.8	96.3	99.0	96.7	98.0	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	93.8	96.3	99.0	96.7	98.0	99.2	97.2	97.9	93.8	81.3	82.6	88.7	87.8	88.3			
5.	Delhi	98.2	88.1	88.2	86.8	56.6	77.2	83.5	87.5	77.1	83.5	83.5	93.5	94.3	93.8	83.7	81.3	82.6	88.7	87.8	88.3	99.3	93.5	97.0	97.0	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	99.3	97.2	98.5	98.1	90.0	95.0	96.0	98.4	92.2	96.0	96.0	99.8	98.4	99.2	97.2	93.9	95.8	98.0	95.5	96.9	99.3	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0					
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	99.3	97.2	98.5	98.1	90.0	95.0	96.0	98.4	92.2	96.0	96.0	99.8	98.4	99.2	97.2	93.9	95.8	98.0	95.5	96.9	99.3	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0					
8.	Haryana	99.3	97.2	98.5	98.1	90.0	95.0	96.0	98.4	92.2	96.0	96.0	99.8	98.4	99.2	97.2	93.9	95.8	98.0	95.5	96.9	99.3	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0					
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.0	94.2	97.0	98.4	95.0	96.8	98.4	95.0	95.6	92.3	92.3	97.7	97.5	97.6	94.0	94.4	94.1	95.2	95.4	95.3	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	95.9	96.4	96.1	89.5	95.2	91.0	90.9	90.4	95.6	92.3	92.3	97.7	97.5	97.6	94.0	94.4	94.1	95.2	95.4	95.3	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
11.	Jharkhand	98.2	88.5	94.7	94.2	67.1	84.7	87.9	95.5	74.1	87.9	87.9	98.0	87.9	93.4	99.1	81.3	91.9	98.8	96.9	92.4	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
12.	Karnataka	95.8	85.2	93.1	86.4	69.1	79.5	84.6	90.4	73.6	84.6	84.6	97.5	92.2	95.9	84.8	63.3	77.7	90.3	74.9	85.4	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	88.5	72.9	80.2	88.7	78.1	83.3	82.5	88.6	76.7	82.5	82.5	92.5	82.5	87.6	96.7	87.3	91.8	95.6	86.2	90.8	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92.0	82.9	88.5	90.4	86.0	89.0	88.9	90.9	84.8	88.9	88.9	99.1	91.5	95.8	94.7	89.7	92.7	96.3	90.4	93.9	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
15.	Maharashtra	96.3	94.7	95.7	94.7	89.7	92.6	94.0	95.4	91.9	94.0	94.0	98.1	95.2	96.9	93.2	88.4	91.1	95.7	91.5	93.9	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
16.	Manipur	91.7	90.9	91.4	90.3	77.4	84.3	85.8	90.6	80.0	85.8	85.8	92.7	88.1	90.2	82.6	86.5	84.5	84.7	86.9	85.8	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
17.	Orissa	97.7	90.0	94.4	89.0	68.1	79.7	82.7	90.8	72.5	82.7	82.7	97.2	82.8	91.2	91.7	74.9	84.8	92.9	76.6	86.2	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
18.	Other North Eastern States	94.4	96.2	95.2	88.1	82.4	85.3	88.3	90.0	86.3	88.3	88.3	97.7	96.2	97.0	93.1	87.7	90.3	94.5	90.0	92.3	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	97.6	91.3	95.2	98.6	88.3	94.4	94.7	98.2	89.3	94.7	94.7	99.5	97.8	98.7	99.0	94.9	97.0	99.2	96.1	97.7	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
20.	Rajasthan	97.8	97.4	97.7	97.1	93.9	95.8	96.3	97.3	94.8	96.3	96.3	98.2	95.2	96.8	93.7	92.1	93.0	95.1	93.1	94.2	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
21.	Sikkim	79.1	89.6	83.2	89.2	75.6	83.4	83.4	87.6	77.6	83.4	83.4	88.0	88.0	88.0	90.6	83.7	87.8	90.2	84.5	87.9	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	88.3	83.1	85.8	91.1	93.6	92.3	89.4	90.0	89.4	89.7	89.7	89.0	83.5	86.6	93.4	95.4	94.3	91.0	88.8	90.0	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
23.	Uttar Pradesh	98.5	89.5	95.2	94.7	83.6	90.5	94.8	95.5	84.8	91.4	91.4	99.0	94.8	97.4	93.0	84.6	89.3	94.5	86.7	91.2	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
24.	Uttarakhand	99.3	90.4	95.9	97.1	78.0	88.3	90.4	97.8	80.9	90.4	90.4	98.8	93.5	96.5	98.2	84.9	91.4	98.4	87.0	92.8	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	93.1	93.8	93.4	87.6	81.6	85.2	87.7	89.0	85.8	87.7	87.7	93.7	90.3	92.2	89.5	91.3	90.3	90.9	91.0	91.0	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0				
	All India	96.1	90.6	94.0	93.3	84.4	89.8	91.1	94.2	86.3	91.1	96.8	92.9	95.2	93.1	87.8	90.8	94.4	89.5	92.3	98.2	92.4	95.2	97.9	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0	99.3	93.5	97.0	98.6	92.4	96.7	93.1	95.0					

Base: All respondents aware of condoms

5.4 Accessibility of Condoms within 30 Minutes

The respondents who were aware of condom were asked about the time that would be required to procure a condom from the nearest source. Tables 5.4a & b present the proportion of respondents reporting a time span of less than 30 minutes.

Among respondents aware of condoms, 85 percent reported that condom can be procured within 30 minutes. The proportion was significantly higher among males (89%) as compared to females (78%). Following the trend with respect to awareness of condoms and easy availability, the proportion was observed to be higher in urban areas (91%) as compared to rural areas (81%). Further, across both urban and rural areas, a higher proportion of males reported condom procurement within 30 minutes as compared to females.

Among the states/group of states, accessibility of condoms within 30 minutes was reported by highest proportion of respondents from Haryana (94%) followed by Delhi (93%) and, Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Rajasthan (91%). The proportion was reported to be lowest in the states of Sikkim (59%) followed by Assam (70%), Tamil Nadu & Puducherry (71%) and Uttarakhand (72%).

Table 5.4a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) reporting condom can be procured within 30 minutes, by residence and gender

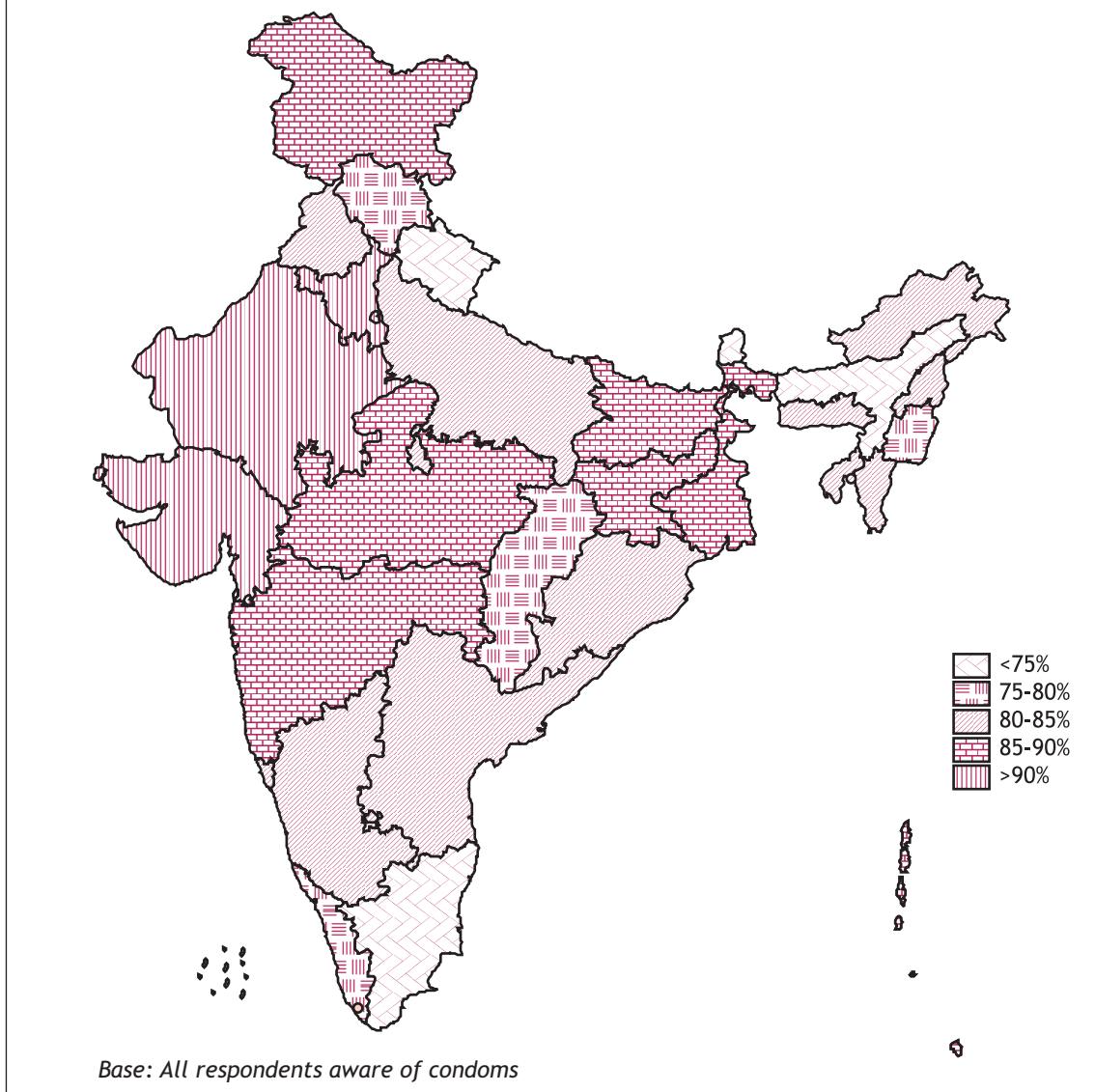
(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84.1	88.2	85.9	83.4	82.0	82.8	83.6	84.2	83.9
2.	Assam	98.1	83.8	91.9	78.2	52.1	65.8	81.2	56.2	69.5
3.	Bihar	96.2	95.2	95.8	90.5	77.1	85.9	91.4	80.0	87.4
4.	Chhattisgarh	95.1	81.6	89.2	75.8	76.2	76.0	81.3	77.9	79.9
5.	Delhi	98.5	85.0	93.2	98.2	73.4	89.0	98.5	84.3	93.0
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	89.3	89.0	89.2	73.1	69.9	71.8	81.4	80.5	81.1
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.2	94.6	95.5	94.9	76.8	86.4	95.5	84.3	90.6
8.	Haryana	98.9	91.2	95.7	97.0	86.5	92.8	97.6	88.0	93.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	97.1	90.7	94.2	78.5	77.0	77.8	80.6	78.3	79.4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	97.6	92.3	95.6	86.9	73.5	82.5	89.9	79.6	86.3
11.	Jharkhand	98.0	87.4	93.6	94.7	66.4	83.9	95.7	73.3	87.0
12.	Karnataka	95.8	85.1	92.7	78.5	63.3	73.0	85.9	70.9	80.9
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	91.4	71.1	81.0	84.6	69.5	76.8	86.3	69.9	77.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95.9	80.7	89.6	90.7	71.9	83.8	92.5	75.3	85.9
15.	Maharashtra	94.2	88.3	91.8	88.4	81.9	85.6	91.1	84.8	88.5
16.	Manipur	91.5	85.4	88.4	74.7	70.4	72.7	78.2	73.9	76.1
17.	Orissa	96.8	86.5	92.4	86.5	65.1	77.2	88.7	69.5	80.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	89.9	87.1	88.6	91.3	75.3	83.3	90.9	78.6	84.9
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	96.4	82.8	90.7	81.9	76.6	79.6	87.9	79.1	84.0
20.	Rajasthan	98.2	91.9	95.5	93.4	84.3	89.4	94.9	86.5	91.2
21.	Sikkim	68.9	54.5	62.7	63.8	49.1	57.7	64.6	50.0	58.5
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	82.7	85.1	83.7	63.7	53.7	59.1	73.2	68.9	71.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	98.0	85.7	93.2	88.5	73.2	82.1	90.6	75.8	84.5
24.	Uttarakhand	97.9	83.0	91.7	68.9	59.8	64.4	77.6	65.4	71.9
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.5	92.9	95.4	85.7	84.5	85.2	89.2	87.1	88.3
All India		94.3	87.2	91.4	86.3	74.1	81.1	89.0	78.4	84.5

Base: All respondents aware of condoms

Access to Condoms

Figure 5.2: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) reporting condom can be procured within 30 minutes: Interstate comparison, 2006



The perception on the accessibility of condoms within 30 minutes was marginally higher among the respondents in the age group of 20-24 years (86%) as compared to respondents aged 15-19 years (83%). Across both age groups, the proportion was higher among males as compared to females. Also it was observed to be higher among the respondents from urban areas as compared to rural areas, across gender.

5.5 Implications of Findings on Awareness of Condoms

The awareness about condoms as well as its availability was quite high in most of the states/group of states. Such high awareness about condoms may be attributed to condom promotion programmes undertaken under the NACP, RCH/NRHM programme as well as wide publicity through media. However, among the respondents aware of condoms nearly one-third did not know about use of condoms for HIV/AIDS prevention. This was even lower among the respondents in rural areas and female respondents. The condom promotion programmes need to make more efforts to sensitise the youths that usage of condom is one of the best preventive steps against HIV and STDs.

Table 5.4b: Proportion of respondents reporting condom can be procured within 30 minutes by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years											
		Urban				Rural				Total				Urban			Rural			Total					
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.2	87.3	86.6	85.6	81.3	83.8	83.8	85.8	83.1	84.8	84.8	81.8	88.7	85.3	81.6	82.5	82.0	81.7	84.9	83.1	83.1	81.7	84.9	83.1
2.	Assam	97.2	75.9	90.1	80.0	45.7	64.1	64.1	82.6	48.4	67.3	67.3	98.9	87.2	93.1	76.5	57.3	67.2	80.0	62.1	71.3	71.3	80.0	62.1	71.3
3.	Bihar	96.1	94.2	95.5	91.4	67.7	84.3	84.3	92.2	72.9	86.3	86.3	96.3	96.2	96.3	89.6	83.1	87.1	90.5	84.8	88.4	88.4	90.5	84.8	88.4
4.	Chhattisgarh	94.7	79.8	89.4	73.7	80.6	76.6	76.6	80.3	80.4	80.3	80.3	95.4	82.7	89.0	77.7	72.2	75.5	82.2	75.8	79.5	79.5	82.2	75.8	79.5
5.	Delhi	98.2	79.0	91.8	97.3	69.7	88.3	88.3	98.1	78.6	91.7	91.7	99.0	89.4	94.6	98.9	75.4	89.5	99.0	88.5	94.3	94.3	99.0	88.5	94.3
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	85.9	88.0	86.8	67.2	55.7	63.6	63.6	77.0	76.7	76.9	76.9	92.0	89.9	91.1	77.5	75.9	76.8	84.8	82.9	84.0	84.0	84.8	82.9	84.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.3	82.9	90.6	90.6	95.6	89.3	93.2	93.2	96.4	93.5	95.2	94.5	73.6	83.3	95.5	81.1	88.6	88.6	95.5	81.1	88.6
8.	Haryana	98.5	90.6	95.4	96.3	82.5	91.0	91.0	96.9	84.9	92.3	92.3	99.3	91.7	96.0	97.9	90.3	94.7	98.4	90.8	95.1	95.1	98.4	90.8	95.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	96.9	87.9	93.0	76.4	77.5	76.9	76.9	78.9	78.5	78.7	78.7	97.3	92.7	95.1	80.0	76.7	78.3	81.8	78.1	79.9	79.9	81.8	78.1	79.9
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	96.7	92.6	95.1	88.8	70.9	83.9	83.9	90.7	78.1	86.9	86.9	98.3	92.1	95.9	84.6	75.4	81.0	89.0	80.8	85.8	85.8	89.0	80.8	85.8
11.	Jharkhand	98.5	90.1	95.5	93.0	61.8	82.0	82.0	94.8	71.1	86.3	86.3	97.3	85.2	91.9	96.4	70.0	85.6	96.6	75.1	87.5	87.5	96.6	75.1	87.5
12.	Karnataka	93.7	82.2	90.7	76.6	64.2	71.6	71.6	83.9	69.2	78.8	78.8	97.1	86.6	93.9	79.8	62.6	74.1	87.2	72.2	82.4	82.4	87.2	72.2	82.4
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	90.4	68.8	78.9	82.8	65.5	73.9	73.9	84.7	66.4	75.2	75.2	92.1	73.0	82.6	85.8	72.4	78.8	87.4	72.5	79.7	79.7	87.4	72.5	79.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95.1	74.0	87.0	91.8	71.8	85.5	85.5	92.9	72.7	86.0	86.0	96.5	85.0	91.5	89.7	71.9	82.4	92.2	77.0	85.8	85.8	92.2	77.0	85.8
15.	Maharashtra	92.8	89.4	91.4	87.9	81.5	85.2	85.2	90.1	84.9	88.0	88.0	95.5	87.4	92.2	88.9	82.3	86.0	92.2	84.6	88.9	88.9	92.2	84.6	88.9
16.	Manipur	91.1	82.1	87.2	73.3	71.0	72.2	72.2	77.1	73.2	75.3	75.3	91.9	87.1	89.3	75.8	69.9	73.0	79.2	74.4	76.8	76.8	79.2	74.4	76.8
17.	Orissa	96.8	85.9	92.0	84.7	60.6	73.7	73.7	87.2	65.6	77.4	77.4	96.8	87.0	92.6	88.0	69.1	80.1	89.8	73.0	82.8	82.8	89.8	73.0	82.8
18.	Other North Eastern States	88.0	86.7	87.4	92.1	76.4	84.5	84.5	90.8	79.3	85.4	85.4	91.4	87.4	89.6	90.7	74.5	82.4	90.9	78.0	84.5	84.5	90.9	78.0	84.5
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	94.0	73.1	86.2	73.8	70.7	72.6	72.6	81.8	71.6	77.8	77.8	98.7	89.6	94.5	91.0	81.7	86.6	94.3	84.9	89.9	89.9	94.3	84.9	89.9
20.	Rajasthan	97.3	91.4	95.1	93.4	80.7	87.9	87.9	94.5	83.3	89.8	89.8	99.0	92.2	95.9	93.5	87.7	91.0	95.2	89.2	92.5	92.5	95.2	89.2	92.5
21.	Sikkim	67.4	57.6	63.6	68.1	42.0	56.9	56.9	68.0	44.2	57.9	57.9	70.4	52.2	61.9	60.2	55.8	58.4	61.6	55.2	59.0	59.0	61.6	55.2	59.0
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	81.1	80.3	80.7	56.5	48.6	52.6	52.6	66.7	61.1	64.0	64.0	83.4	87.7	85.3	69.8	59.0	65.1	77.3	74.9	76.3	76.3	77.3	74.9	76.3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	97.2	82.3	91.4	87.3	71.9	81.3	81.3	89.4	74.1	83.4	83.4	98.8	88.7	94.8	89.8	74.4	83.0	92.0	77.4	85.7	85.7	92.0	77.4	85.7
24.	Uttarakhand	98.2	80.8	91.5	67.9	54.9	61.9	61.9	77.1	61.1	70.0	70.0	97.5	84.8	91.8	69.9	64.1	66.9	78.1	69.2	73.7	73.7	78.1	69.2	73.7
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.5	96.6	96.6	81.5	78.4	80.3	80.3	85.2	84.5	84.9	84.9	98.0	90.2	94.7	89.5	88.3	88.9	92.4	88.8	90.7	90.7	92.4	88.8	90.7
	All India	93.9	85.8	90.7	85.5	71.3	79.8	79.8	88.2	75.8	83.2	83.2	94.6	88.3	91.9	87.1	76.4	82.4	89.7	80.4	85.7	85.7	89.7	80.4	85.7

Base: All respondents aware of condoms



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 condom usage behaviour and the third section deals with 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 Sexual Behaviour

A major programme goal is to delay the age at which young people first have sex. Clearly, young people are protected from infection by abstinence. However, there is evidence to suggest that a later age at first sex also reduces susceptibility to infection per act of sex, at least for women. An upward shift in the indicator suggests that programmes promoting abstinence among young people are working.

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 of respondents (15-24 years) at first sex by residence and gender

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	17.0	18.0
2.	Assam	20.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	18.0
3.	Bihar	17.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	18.0	16.0	16.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
5.	Delhi	18.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	19.0
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	19.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	20.0	20.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	18.0
8.	Haryana	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	18.0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
11.	Jharkhand	19.0	18.0	18.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	20.0	18.0	18.0
12.	Karnataka	21.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	18.0	19.0	21.0	19.0	19.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	20.0	19.0	20.0	20.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	19.0	19.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
15.	Maharashtra	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
16.	Manipur	21.0	19.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	19.0
17.	Orissa	20.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	19.0	18.0	18.0	20.0	17.0	18.0	20.0	17.0	18.0
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	18.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	19.0
20.	Rajasthan	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
21.	Sikkim	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	18.0
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
24.	Uttarakhand	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.0	18.0	18.0	20.0	17.0	17.0	19.0	17.0	18.0
All India		18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0

Base: All sexually active respondents

At all India level, the median age at first sex was reported to be 18 years. The median age at first sex was also 18 years in case of males and ranged from 17-18 years in case of females. At the national level median age at first sex was 18 years in both rural and urban areas.

Across states/group of states, the median age at first sex was reported to be lowest in Bihar at 16 years and highest in the states of Goa and Daman & Diu at 20 years. Delhi, Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep, Manipur, Punjab and Chandigarh and, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry followed this where the median age at first sex was reported as 19 years.

6.1.2 First Sexual Intercourse before 15 Years of Age

All the respondents were asked to mention the age at their first sexual intercourse and based on the analysis of this information, the proportion of respondents who had first sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years was ascertained. Table 6.2a presents the proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who had the first sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years. At the national level, three percent of the respondents aged 15-24 years had first sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years. The corresponding proportion was significantly higher among the female respondents (4%) compared to their male counterparts (2%). Further, significantly higher proportion of respondents in rural (4%) than the urban areas (1%) reported first sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years.

Across states, compared to five to seven percent of respondents in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, less than one percent of the respondents in Manipur, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, Goa and Daman & Diu, Karnataka and, Kerala and Lakshadweep had first sex before the age of 15 years.

Table 6.2a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) having first sexual intercourse before age of 15 years by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.9	3.7	2.2	2.1	11.2	6.6	1.7	8.9	5.2
2.	Assam	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.6	1.4	0.2	2.3	1.2
3.	Bihar	0.8	6.4	3.2	2.9	12.0	7.2	2.6	11.3	6.7
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.8	0.9	1.4	2.0	3.5	2.7	1.9	2.8	2.4
5.	Delhi	1.7	0.7	1.3	2.5	5.4	3.7	1.8	1.0	1.4
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	4.9	3.0	1.0	3.3	2.1
8.	Haryana	1.5	4.8	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.9	3.3	2.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.4	0.8	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1
11.	Jharkhand	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.3	4.6	2.2	0.4	3.8	1.9
12.	Karnataka	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.4
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.4	3.7	2.4	6.4	3.6	5.1	4.9	3.6	4.3
15.	Maharashtra	0.9	2.1	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
16.	Manipur	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
17.	Orissa	0.5	1.5	0.9	2.7	7.0	4.8	2.3	6.0	4.1
18.	Other North Eastern States	0.6	2.1	1.3	0.2	8.1	4.1	0.3	6.4	3.3
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3
20.	Rajasthan	1.8	2.3	2.0	3.6	6.7	5.0	3.0	5.5	4.2
21.	Sikkim	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puduchery	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2.0	1.9	2.0	7.1	5.5	6.3	5.9	4.8	5.4
24.	Uttarakhand	0.5	1.5	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	4.5	2.7	1.0	3.7	2.3
	All India	1.0	1.8	1.4	2.9	5.0	3.9	2.3	4.1	3.1

Base: All respondents

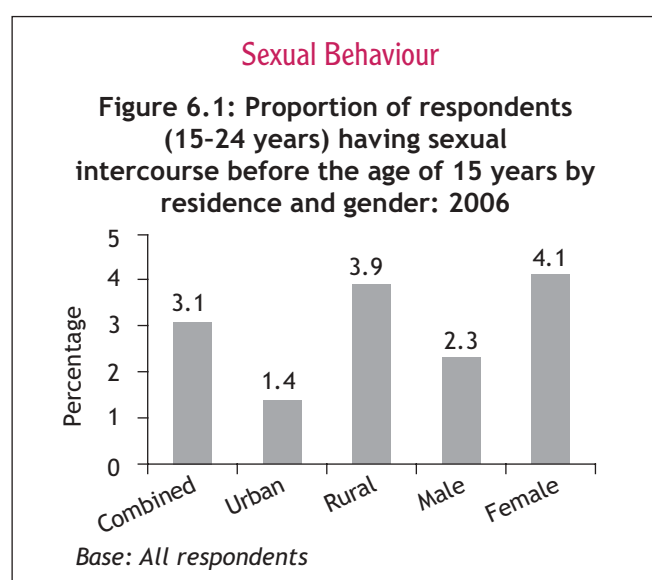


Table 6.2b: Proportion of respondents having first sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years											
		Urban				Rural				Total				Urban				Rural				Total			
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.3	6.5	3.4	3.4	0.2	5.3	2.6	2.6	1.8	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.7	15.1	9.2	3.1	11.8	7.4			
2.	Assam	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.8	2.0	0.2	3.3	1.7			
3.	Bihar	0.3	1.8	1.0	4.5	9.6	7.0	3.8	8.6	6.1	6.1	1.4	12.0	5.9	5.9	1.4	14.4	7.4	1.4	14.1	7.2				
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.9	0.7	1.3	2.9	1.2	2.0	2.6	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	6.0	3.4	1.3	4.6	2.9				
5.	Delhi	1.5	0.3	1.1	3.9	2.2	3.3	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	7.5	3.9	1.9	1.5	1.7				
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3			
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	7.8	4.9	0.7	5.0	2.8				
8.	Haryana	2.3	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	0.8	7.8	3.9	3.9	0.9	2.2	1.5	0.9	4.1	2.3				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.6	1.9	1.9	0.3	1.9	1.1	0.4	1.9	1.2				
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.7	0.0	1.4	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.8	1.5	2.3	2.3	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.9	2.9	2.4	1.5	2.6	2.0				
11.	Jharkhand	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	7.8	3.8	0.5	6.2	3.1				
12.	Karnataka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.5				
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.4	1.4	1.9	5.4	1.3	3.6	4.5	1.3	3.1	3.1	0.6	5.6	2.9	2.9	7.4	5.7	6.6	5.2	5.7	5.4				
15.	Maharashtra	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.3	1.7				
16.	Manipur	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3				
17.	Orissa	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.8	6.1	4.5	2.3	5.1	3.8	3.8	0.6	2.6	1.5	1.5	2.7	7.9	5.1	2.3	6.9	4.4				
18.	Other North Eastern States	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	3.4	1.6	0.4	2.7	1.5	1.5	0.2	2.9	1.5	1.5	0.3	11.8	6.3	0.3	9.4	4.9				
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.1	3.4	2.7	1.7	2.2	1.9				
20.	Rajasthan	2.4	1.8	2.2	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.0	1.2	2.7	1.9	1.9	3.6	10.8	6.9	2.8	8.1	5.3				
21.	Sikkim	2.4	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	2.9	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.3				
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.4				
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3.2	0.5	2.0	8.5	3.1	6.0	7.4	2.6	5.2	5.2	0.9	3.4	1.9	1.9	5.3	8.4	6.7	4.2	7.4	5.6				
24.	Uttarakhand	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.7		0.9	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.4				
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.0	0.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	6.0	3.2	0.4	4.8	2.5				
	All India	1.3	1.0	1.2	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	2.5	7.0	4.6	1.9	5.6	3.6				

Base: All respondents

Table 6.2b shows that against four percent of respondents in the age group of 20-24 years, three percent of those in 15-19 years reported first sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years. For both the age groups, the corresponding percentage was significantly higher in rural areas and among female respondents.

6.1.3 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. Tables 6.3a and 6.3b present the proportion of respondents reporting sex with any non-regular partner during 12 months preceding the survey.

At the national level, eight percent of the youths (15-24 years) reported sex with non-regular partners during preceding 12 months. The proportion of youths reporting sex with non-regular partners has increased by one percentage point since BSS 2001.

The proportion reporting sex with non-regular partners was significantly higher among males at 13 percent as compared to females (3%). However, there was no significant difference in the proportion of respondents reporting involvement in non-regular sex in the last 12 months across rural and urban areas. Within both rural and urban areas, higher proportion of males reported non-regular sexual intercourse in the proceeding 12 months as compared to females.

Significant variation was observed across different states/group of states with lowest proportion (3%) in Uttarakhand, Bihar, Karnataka and the highest in Punjab and Chandigarh and Delhi (15%). The other two states reporting higher proportion were Andhra Pradesh (13%) and Maharashtra (12%).

As high as 20 to 27 percent of the urban males (15-24 years) in the states/group of states of Punjab and Chandigarh (27%), Delhi (22%), Madhya Pradesh (21%) and Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (20%) reported involvement in non-regular sex in the last 12 months. Similarly,

Table 6.3a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who reported sex with non-regular partner in last 12 months by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

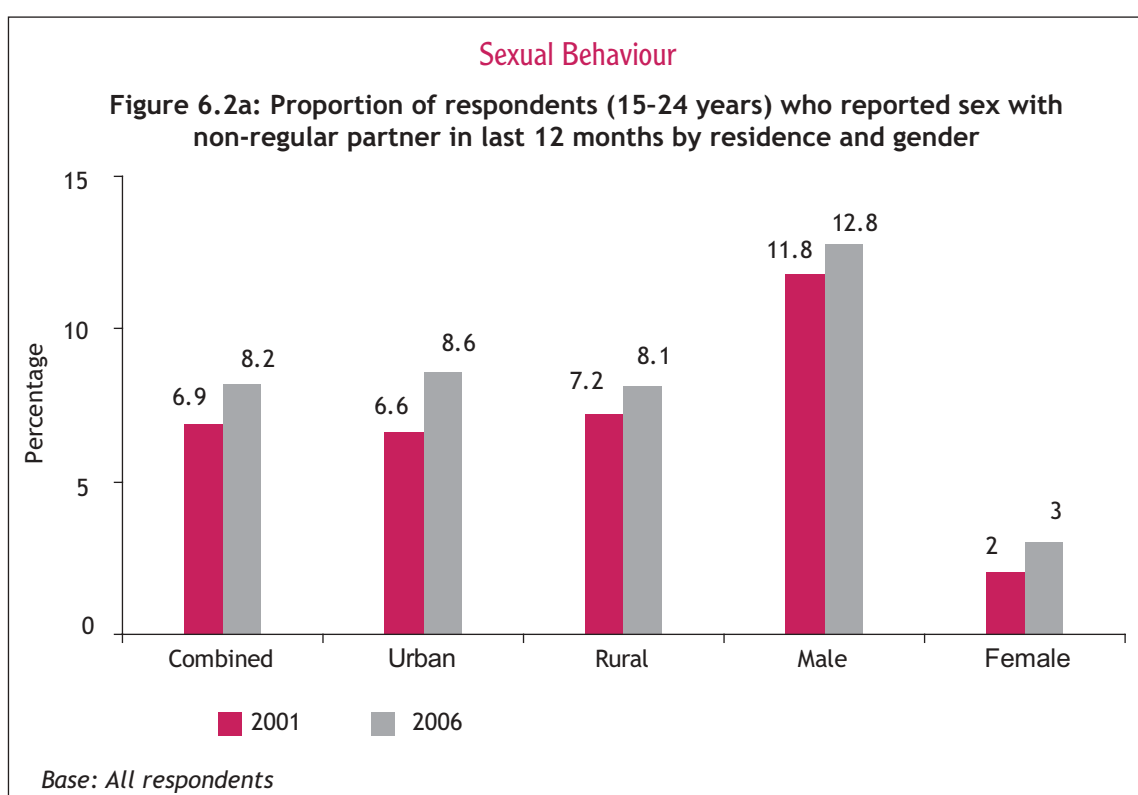
Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.6	2.0	2.8	30.5	3.7	17.4	21.9	3.2	12.8
2.	Assam	6.3	1.3	4.1	8.0	0.9	4.5	7.8	0.9	4.4
3.	Bihar	3.9	0.0	2.3	5.4	0.7	3.2	5.2	0.6	3.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	6.5	0.1	3.4	7.1	1.8	4.5	6.9	1.4	4.2
5.	Delhi	21.8	4.7	14.8	14.0	1.4	9.0	21.3	4.5	14.5
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	14.9	2.8	9.4	5.5	0.0	3.1	10.2	1.5	6.3

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

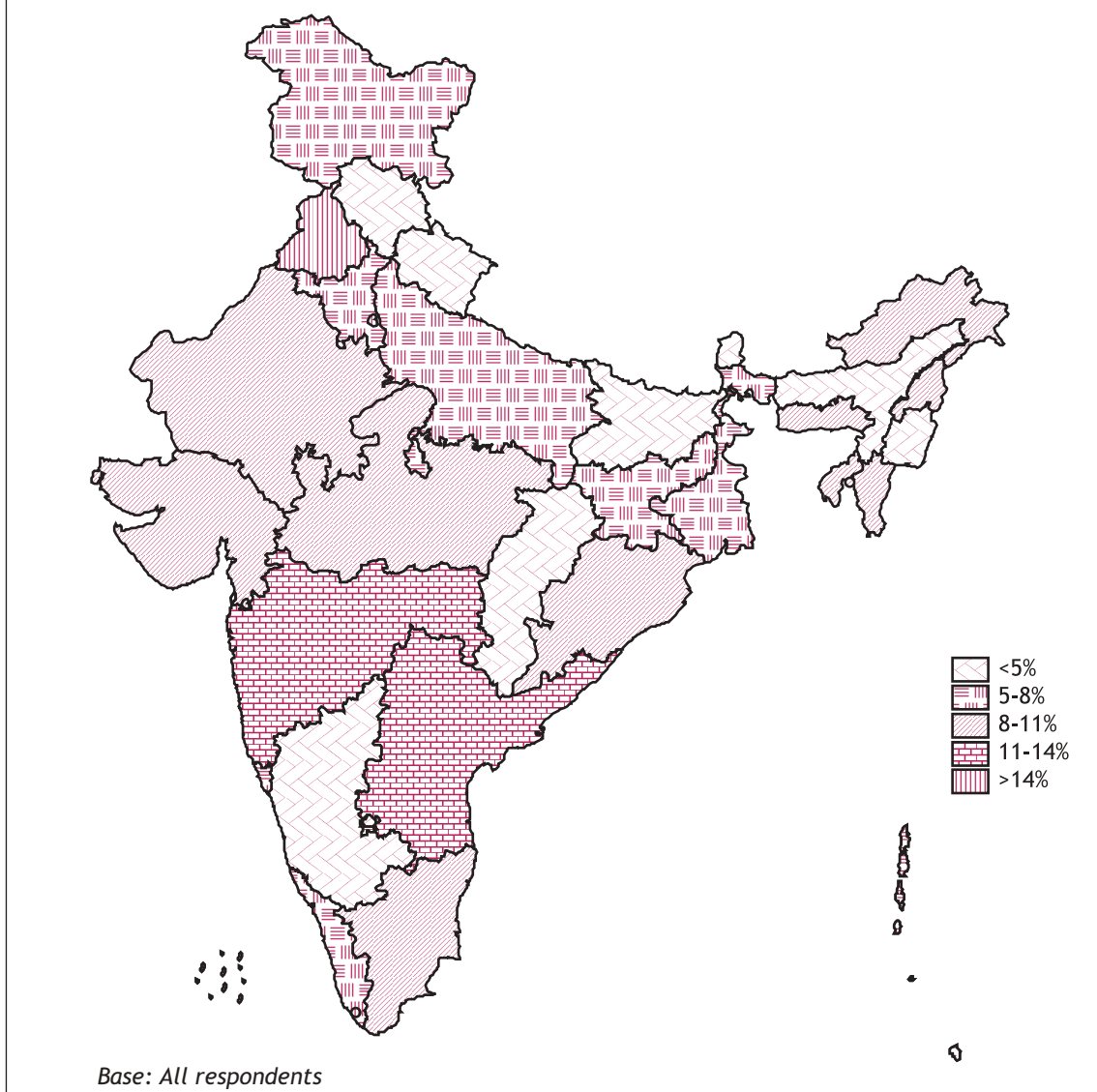
Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.4	4.5	13.6	9.8	3.9	6.8	14.7	4.1	9.7
8.	Haryana	9.5	0.4	5.6	10.7	1.3	6.7	10.3	1.0	6.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.3	0.4	5.7	8.9	0.0	4.4	9.0	0.0	4.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.9	0.5	6.2	12.0	1.0	7.1	11.7	0.9	6.9
11.	Jharkhand	11.0	4.5	8.2	10.3	2.2	6.7	10.5	2.9	7.1
12.	Karnataka	6.0	4.7	5.5	2.5	0.7	1.7	3.9	2.1	3.0
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	8.5	2.5	5.4	7.3	4.0	5.6	7.6	3.7	5.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21.1	0.8	11.9	14.8	3.4	9.7	16.8	2.5	10.3
15.	Maharashtra	11.4	7.3	9.6	17.9	10.9	14.6	14.8	9.3	12.3
16.	Manipur	2.1	0.0	1.1	7.7	3.8	5.8	6.6	3.0	4.8
17.	Orissa	11.8	1.7	7.2	13.5	5.5	9.5	13.1	4.9	9.1
18.	Other North Eastern States	10.8	12.1	11.4	9.7	6.0	7.9	10.0	7.7	8.9
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	27.2	11.8	20.4	16.7	5.7	11.5	21.0	8.0	15.1
20.	Rajasthan	16.9	2.2	10.3	12.8	1.3	7.4	14.0	1.5	8.3
21.	Sikkim	14.7	2.9	9.5	5.0	0.9	3.2	6.3	1.2	4.1
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	11.9	4.9	8.4	19.4	6.9	13.2	15.7	5.9	10.8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	10.9	0.3	6.3	14.9	0.2	8.1	14.0	0.2	7.7
24.	Uttarakhand	5.9	0.0	3.4	5.7	0.0	2.8	5.7	0.0	2.9
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13.1	1.2	7.5	7.0	0.5	4.0	8.6	0.7	5.0
All India (BSS 2006)		12.8	3.5	8.6	12.8	2.8	8.1	12.8	3.0	8.2
All India (BSS 2001)		11.0	2.1	6.6	12.6	1.9	7.2	11.8	2.0	6.9

Base: All respondents



Sexual Behaviour

Figure 6.2b: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who reported sex with non-regular partner in last 12 months: Interstate Comparison, 2006



31 percent of rural males (15-24 years) in the states of Andhra Pradesh and 15-19 percent of those in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry (19%), Maharashtra (18%), Punjab and Chandigarh (17%), Uttar Pradesh (15%) and Madhya Pradesh (15%) reported sex with non-regular partner within the last 12 months. Among urban females, 12 percent each in Other North Eastern States and, Punjab and Chandigarh and 5-7 percent of those in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, Delhi, Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jharkhand and Karnataka reported sex with non-regular partners. Eleven percent of the rural females in Maharashtra and 6-7 percent in Other North Eastern States, Punjab and Chandigarh and Orissa reported non-regular sexual intercourse in the proceeding 12 months.

Equal proportion of respondents (6%) in the age group of 20 to 24 years as well as 15-19 years reported non-regular sexual intercourse in the last 12 months. The percentage involved in non-regular sex varied between 12 percent (Delhi, Goa and Daman & Diu and Jammu & Kashmir) to 16 percent (Madhya Pradesh) for the urban males in the age group of 15-19 years. Among rural

males in this age group, 21 percent in Andhra Pradesh and 12 to 15 percent in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan were engaged in non-regular sex during the reference period of last 12 months. Five to nine percent of the urban females aged 15-19 years in Other North Eastern States, Punjab and Chandigarh and Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and 11 to 16 percent of those in the age group of 20-24 years in Punjab and Chandigarh, Other North Eastern States and Maharashtra reported sex with a non-regular partner.

6.2 Condom Usage

If everyone used condoms every time they had sex with a non-marital or non-cohabiting partner, a heterosexually transmitted HIV epidemic would be almost impossible to sustain. While AIDS programmes may try to reduce casual partnerships, they must also, if they are to succeed in curbing the epidemic, promote condom use in the casual partnerships that remain. Thus it is important to track changes in condom use in these partnerships.

6.2.1 Condom Use during Last Sex with Non-regular Sex Partner

A rise in proportion of respondents reporting using condom in their last non-regular intercourse is an extremely powerful indication that condom promotion campaigns are having the desired effect. Asking about the most recent sex act with a non-regular partner minimises recall bias and gives a good cross-sectional picture of levels of condom use.

All the respondents who reported sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months were further asked about condom usage with non-regular partner during last sex. The responses are presented in Table 6.4a & b. The results, more particularly the state specific results, should be viewed with caution due to small sample sizes.

Among the respondents who had sex with a non-regular partner in the last 12 months, 62 percent reported condom usage during last sex with non-regular partner. There has been a significant increase in this respect since BSS 2001 (52%).

The proportion reporting condom use during last sex with a non-regular partner was observed to be similar among the males and females. However, significantly higher proportion of respondents from urban areas (75%) as compared to rural areas (55%) reported last time condom use with non-regular sex partners.

Across the age groups, similar proportion of respondents from both the age groups (20-24 years - 63% and 15-24 years - 60%) reported condom usage with non-regular partner during last sex. Across both age groups, significantly higher proportion of respondents from the urban areas reported condom usage with non-regular partner as compared to rural areas. This proportion was reported to be higher among females from the age group of 20-24 years as compared to males in rural areas, while in urban areas the proportion was similar across gender. Among respondents aged 15-19 years, in both urban and rural areas, higher proportion of males reported condom usage with non-regular partner as compared to females.

6.2.2 Consistent Condom Use with Non-regular Sex Partner

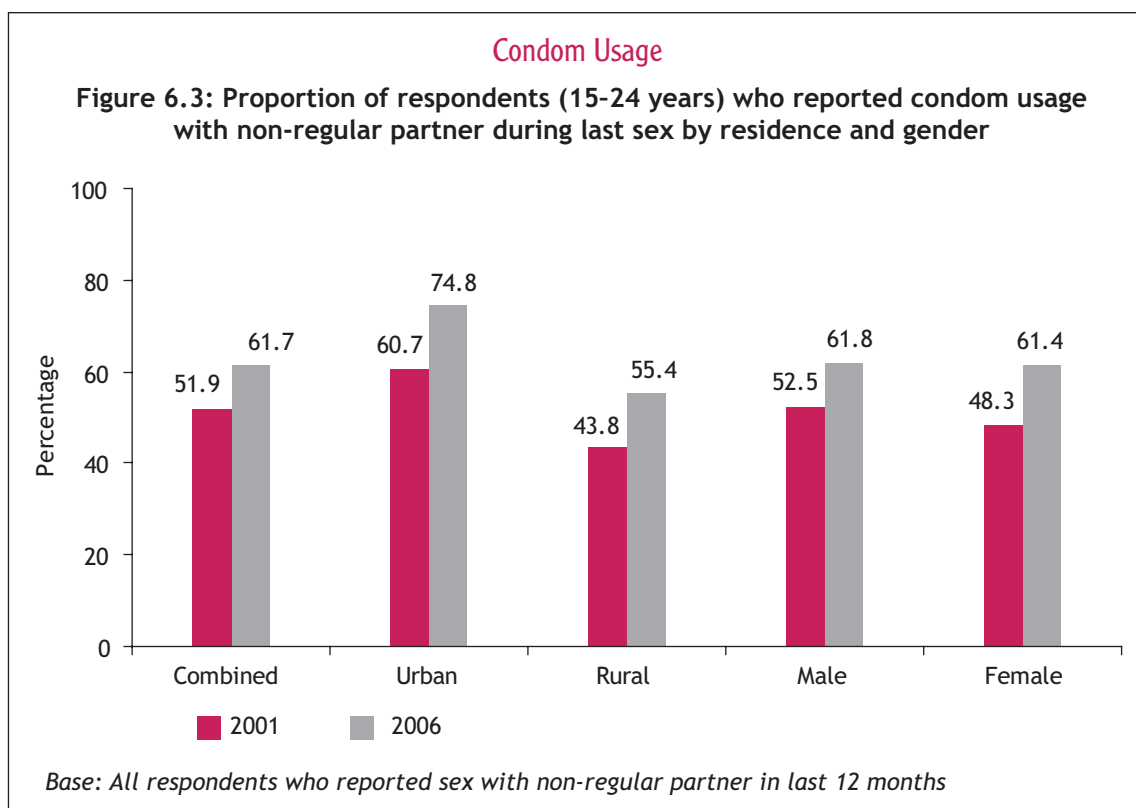
One of the principal goals of HIV prevention efforts is to increase consistent condom use with all non-regular partners. The indicator, "Proportion of respondents using condoms during last non-regular sexual intercourse", presented in Table 6.4 a & b, cannot provide measures of consistency. Thus there is also a need to measure consistent condom use in non-regular sex.

Table 6.4a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who reported condom usage with non-regular partner during last sex by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years											
		Urban				Rural				Total			
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.3 (43)	100.0 (8)	84.9 (51)	62.5 (124)	58.3 (30)	62.1 (154)	63.3 (167)	66.2 (38)	63.6 (205)			
2.	Assam	89.9 (66)	100.0 (22)	91.4 (88)	85.4 (77)	100.0 (12)	86.8 (89)	85.9 (143)	100.0 (34)	87.3 (177)			
3.	Bihar	33.8 (26)	–	33.8 (26)	20.3 (28)	0.0 (2)	18.1 (30)	21.7 (54)	0.0 (2)	19.6 (56)			
4.	Chhattisgarh	82.3 (35)	43.1 (4)	81.7 (39)	47.1 (40)	59.3 (4)	49.5 (44)	55.5 (75)	58.9 (8)	56.1 (83)			
5.	Delhi	80.8 (237)	81.5 (46)	80.9 (283)	67.2 (135)	64.1 (11)	67.0 (146)	80.3 (372)	81.2 (57)	80.4 (429)			
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	80.7 (85)	62.7 (13)	78.3 (98)	88.7 (29)	–	88.7 (29)	82.8 (114)	62.7 (13)	80.8 (127)			
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83.9 (94)	53.0 (41)	79.5 (135)	64.6 (74)	62.6 (19)	64.0 (93)	77.0 (168)	58.5 (60)	73.3 (228)			
8.	Haryana	53.9 (128)	15.4 (7)	52.6 (135)	46.5 (112)	13.4 (10)	43.7 (122)	48.6 (240)	13.7 (17)	46.2 (257)			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	83.9 (102)	43.0 (3)	82.7 (105)	71.1 (73)	–	71.1 (73)	72.7 (175)	43.0 (3)	72.6 (178)			
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	61.3 (85)	100.0 (3)	62.8 (88)	63.4 (113)	72.1 (9)	63.9 (122)	62.9 (198)	76.6 (12)	63.7 (210)			
11.	Jharkhand	79.5 (60)	82.1 (19)	80.1 (79)	90.2 (44)	5.6 (7)	77.6 (51)	86.8 (104)	39.9 (26)	78.5 (130)			
12.	Karnataka	88.6 (36)	99.2 (8)	92.5 (44)	70.6 (29)	21.7 (6)	59.9 (35)	81.4 (65)	80.5 (14)	81.1 (79)			
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	78.0 (69)	68.0 (26)	75.5 (95)	67.2 (45)	68 (31)	67.5 (76)	70.2 (114)	68 (57)	69.4 (171)			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	77.3 (99)	80.3 (4)	77.4 (103)	56.1 (56)	13.2 (14)	49.3 (70)	64.4 (155)	19.4 (18)	59.4 (173)			
15.	Maharashtra	84.1 (145)	64.2 (84)	77.6 (229)	82.9 (135)	68.8 (81)	78.0 (216)	83.3 (280)	67.2 (165)	77.8 (445)			
16.	Manipur	87.4 (13)	100 (1)	87.7 (14)	80.5 (85)	66.9 (36)	76.1 (121)	80.9 (98)	67.0 (37)	76.6 (135)			
17.	Orissa	54.1 (81)	45.7 (8)	53.2 (89)	40.4 (144)	29.8 (78)	37.3 (222)	42.8 (225)	30.8 (86)	39.7 (311)			
18.	Other North Eastern States	74 (85)	88.9 (75)	81.4 (160)	72.0 (102)	96.9 (66)	81.3 (168)	72.6 (187)	93.3 (141)	81.3 (328)			
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	82.1 (305)	83.9 (109)	82.5 (414)	72.4 (173)	94.7 (25)	77.6 (198)	77.6 (478)	88.6 (134)	80.2 (612)			
20.	Rajasthan	72.6 (140)	61.4 (32)	71.5 (172)	40.9 (113)	82.7 (19)	44.1 (132)	52.1 (253)	74 (51)	54.0 (304)			
21.	Sikkim	73.3 (112)	88.7 (25)	75.4 (137)	59.7 (38)	86.4 (9)	62.7 (47)	64 (150)	87.2 (34)	66.8 (184)			
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	54.6 (113)	67.0 (37)	58.1 (150)	37.3 (108)	43.9 (45)	39.0 (153)	43.8 (221)	53.4 (82)	46.4 (303)			
23.	Uttar Pradesh	70.9 (99)	68.4 (5)	70.9 (104)	44.5 (135)	18.5 (2)	44.2 (137)	49.0 (234)	29.9 (7)	48.8 (241)			
24.	Uttarakhand	48.7 (57)	–	48.7 (57)	62.4 (41)	–	62.4 (41)	58.2 (98)	–	58.2 (98)			
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	67.5 (83)	100.0 (6)	70.0 (89)	50.7 (68)	71.7 (5)	52.0 (73)	57.6 (151)	85.3 (11)	59.5 (162)			
	All India (BSS 2006)	75.2 (2398)	73.1 (586)	74.8 (2984)	55.5 (2121)	55.1 (521)	55.4 (2642)	61.8 (4519)	61.4 (1107)	61.7 (5626)			
	All India (BSS 2001)	61.3 (463)	57.0 (77)	60.7 (540)	44.5 (368)	39.4 (52)	43.8 (420)	52.5 (831)	48.3 (129)	51.9 (960)			

Base: All respondents who reported sex with non-regular partner in last 12 months (figures given in parenthesis)



Depending on the respondent's level of sexual activity, this proportion is likely to be subject to recall bias. And because the question is asked in general terms, respondents may be more likely to give an answer they believe is socially desirable than they would be if the question asked about a specific act of sex, such as the most recent sex act.

All those respondents who reported sex with any non-regular partner in last 12 months before the survey were also asked how frequently they used condom with all their non-regular sexual 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 6.5a & b. The results, especially the state-wise results should be viewed with caution due to small sample sizes.

Overall, 47 percent of the respondents reported consistent condom usage with non-regular sexual partner in last 12 months. Compared to BSS 2001 (34%), there has been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents reporting consistent condom use.

Higher proportion of respondents from urban areas (59%) reported use of condom every time with non-regular partner as compared to respondents from rural areas (42%). Across urban areas, higher proportion of males (60%) reported consistent condom usage with non-regular partner as compared to females (54%), while in the rural areas the trend was reverse (males 41%, Females 48%).

Among the states/group of states, 76 percent of the respondents in Jharkhand reported consistent condom use with non-regular partner during the last 12 months. It was followed by Maharashtra (69%) and Delhi (68%). In Bihar, the proportion was observed to be the lowest at one percent, followed by Orissa (28%) and Haryana (31%).

Table 6.4b: Proportion of respondents who reported condom usage with non-regular partner during last sex by age, residence and gender
(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years												
		Urban				Rural				Total				Urban				Rural				Total				
		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.4	100.0	96.6	80.2	29.9	74.0	81.0	31.8	75.1	69.0	100.0	81.6	100.0	75.5	56.5	54.5	55.2	82.0	58.4						
2.	Assam	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.7	100.0	93.0	93.0	100.0	93.4	88.9	100.0	90.5	100.0	84.3	100.0	82.3	83.3	100.0	85.3						
3.	Bihar	49.1	–	49.1	31.3	–	22.7	34.1	–	25.9	15.9	–	15.9	–	15.0	–	15.0	15.1	–	15.1						
4.	Chhattisgarh	82.9	59.6	82.2	34.6	62.4	42.8	43.0	62.4	48.1	82.0	–	81.4	–	61.3	–	63.1	69.0	–	67.5						
5.	Delhi	68.7	77.0	69.5	56.5	77.5	57.8	68.2	77.0	69.0	86.4	82.7	85.9	71.8	57.0	71.8	72.8	85.9	82.3	85.4						
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	79.6	35.1	75.5	77.9	–	77.9	79.1	35.1	76.1	81.4	71.2	79.7	95.7	–	95.7	95.7	85.0	71.2	83.3						
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83.7	41.1	73.2	46.8	60.3	53.1	66.7	54.4	62.2	83.9	64.1	81.9	74.7	71.9	75.0	75.0	81.1	66.7	79.6						
8.	Haryana	36.2	22.8	35.7	41.0	19.1	39.0	39.9	19.4	38.3	65.6	10.3	63.7	63.7	4.9	53.0	53.0	57.3	5.9	54.2						
9.	Himachal Pradesh	84.1	–	84.1	39.1	–	39.1	44.6	–	44.6	83.8	43.0	82.1	84.9	–	84.9	84.9	84.7	43.0	84.5						
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	62.9	100.0	65.7	61.9	37.6	60.8	62.1	56.1	61.8	59.9	100.0	59.9	68.1	100.0	68.1	65.4	63.9	100.0	66.0						
11.	Jharkhand	62.0	96.4	69.6	76.9	30.8	74.1	71.0	79.4	72.1	86.3	77.3	84.1	78.4	3.7	93.3	93.3	91.3	32.8	80.2						
12.	Karnataka	67.1	100.0	82.2	65.9	–	65.9	66.3	100.0	73.3	92.4	99.0	94.7	56.1	21.7	75.3	75.3	87.6	76.6	83.8						
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	50.5	64.8	58.3	78.8	24.1	38.8	65.7	35.3	45.4	84.1	74.3	83.0	74.2	92.5	66.2	66.2	70.8	90.7	76.0						
14.	Madhya Pradesh	77.9	–	77.4	59.8	2.4	48.0	65.2	2.4	55.5	77.0	86.6	77.3	50.9	39.1	52.3	52.3	63.7	50.6	62.8						
15.	Maharashtra	85.6	80.5	84.1	93.1	85.9	91.2	90.8	84.1	88.9	83.4	58.2	74.9	70.5	62.1	76.0	76.0	79.0	60.8	72.2						
16.	Manipur	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3	75.9	90.6	97.3	76.2	90.8	86.3	–	86.3	70.8	63.8	74.2	74.2	75.2	63.8	71.7						
17.	Orissa	33.9	59.8	41.6	22.2	17.5	20.2	23.7	20.9	22.5	60.0	–	57.8	48.7	47.8	48.9	48.9	51.1	46.0	50.2						
18.	Other North Eastern States	50.2	92.7	73.4	71.5	100.0	83.6	64.7	96.8	79.8	83.2	87.0	85.0	80.3	95.2	72.2	72.2	75.7	91.5	82.0						
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	66.2	69.3	67.0	64.0	99.0	76.7	65.2	87.6	72.1	87.2	88.6	87.6	78.0	90.4	75.5	75.5	81.8	89.2	83.4						
20.	Rajasthan	72.3	58.3	70.6	47.7	80.1	51.1	54.9	73.0	56.9	72.7	64.0	72.0	37.5	87.6	34.7	34.7	50.0	75.3	51.6						
21.	Sikkim	72.7	100.0	78.0	32.6	100.0	40.9	45.2	100.0	53.2	73.6	76.6	73.9	74.4	78.0	74.0	74.0	73.9	77.6	74.3						
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	14.5	90.7	35.9	43.3	61.6	54.8	33.6	64.6	50.9	56.2	66.0	59.1	37.3	38.5	37.0	44.3	44.3	51.3	46.0						
23.	Uttar Pradesh	79.8	83.2	79.8	39.7	–	39.7	45.5	83.2	45.7	63.6	41.7	63.3	49.5	18.5	50.4	50.4	53.1	20.7	52.2						
24.	Uttarakhand	36.8	–	36.8	50.4	–	50.4	47.3	–	47.3	54.3	–	54.3	73.0	–	73.0	73.0	66.3	–	66.3						
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	74.0	100.0	76.6	51.9	100.0	54.0	59.7	100.0	62.4	62.8	100.0	64.9	49.7	53.3	49.4	49.4	55.6	71.5	56.7						
	All India	73.9	73.1	73.8	55.9	50.0	54.9	60.6	55.9	59.8	75.7	73.1	75.2	58.7	55.2	55.2	62.5	62.5	64.6	62.8						

Base: All respondents who reported sex with non-regular partner in last 12 months

Table 6.5a: Proportion of respondents (15 - 24 years) reporting consistent condom use with non-regular sexual partner in last 12 months by residence and gender

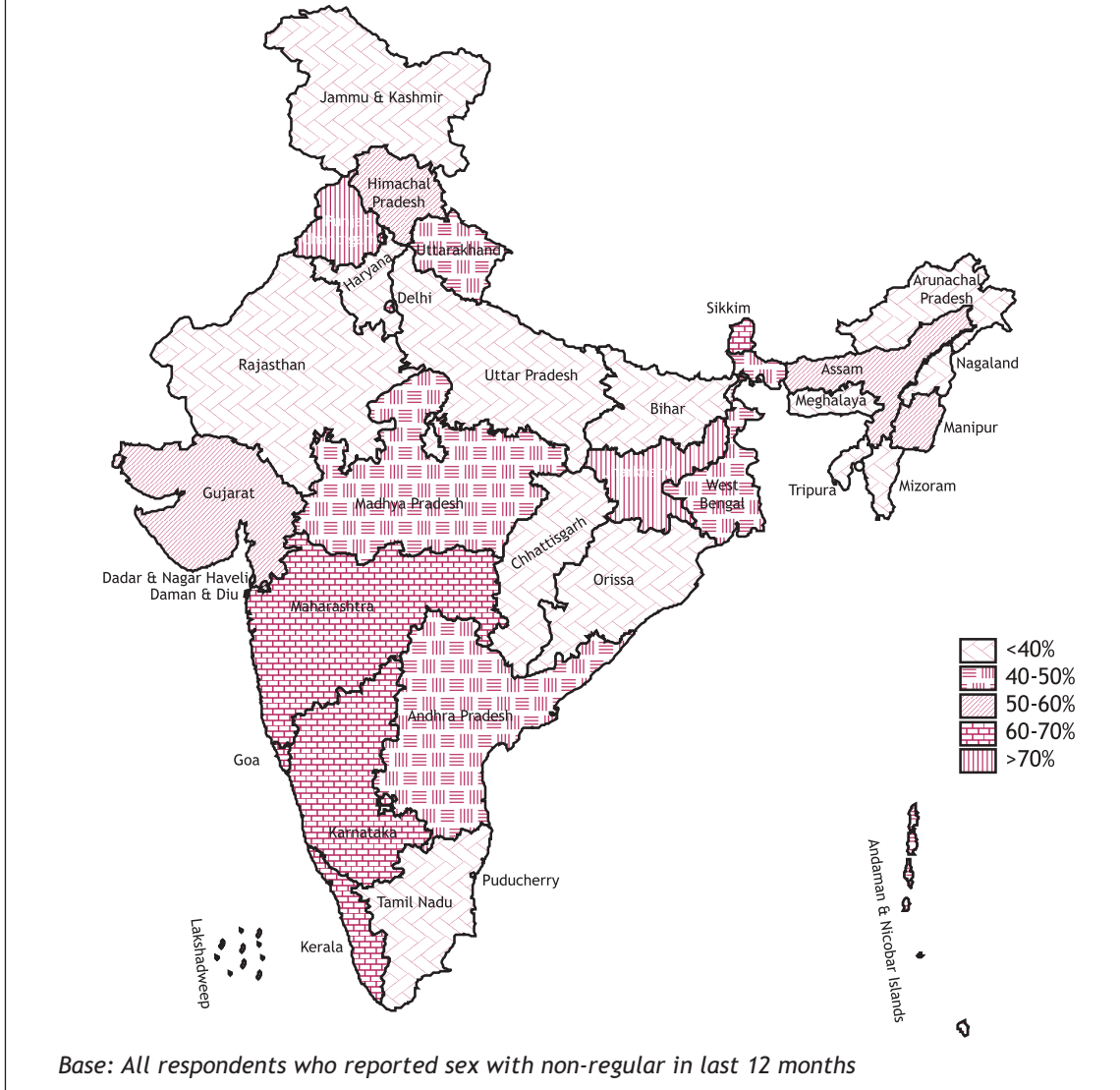
(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years														
		Urban						Rural						Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.2 (43)	83.8 (8)	74.7 (51)	45.3 (124)	58.5 (30)	46.7 (154)	46.6 (167)	63.3 (38)	48.6 (205)						
2.	Assam	56.4 (66)	44.6 (22)	54.7 (88)	55.9 (77)	29.4 (12)	53.3 (89)	55.9 (143)	32.2 (34)	53.5 (177)						
3.	Bihar	14.0 (26)	–	14.0 (26)	0.0 (28)	0.0 (2)	0.0 (30)	1.4 (54)	0.0 (2)	1.3 (56)						
4.	Chhattisgarh	65.0 (35)	25.7 (4)	64.3 (39)	28.1 (40)	54.5 (4)	33.4 (44)	37.0 (75)	53.8 (8)	39.7 (83)						
5.	Delhi	67.1 (237)	77.1 (46)	68.4 (283)	55.1 (135)	58.3 (11)	55.3 (146)	66.6 (372)	76.7 (57)	67.9 (429)						
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	68.5 (85)	38.2 (13)	64.4 (98)	75.9 (29)	–	75.9 (29)	70.5 (114)	38.2 (13)	67.1 (127)						
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	65.7 (94)	35.5 (41)	61.4 (135)	35.1 (74)	60.2 (19)	42.3 (93)	54.7 (168)	49.8 (60)	53.7 (228)						
8.	Haryana	32.4 (128)	15.4 (7)	31.8 (135)	31.5 (112)	13.4 (10)	30.0 (122)	31.7 (240)	13.7 (17)	30.5 (257)						
9.	Himachal Pradesh	53.3 (102)	43.0 (3)	53.0 (105)	58.0 (73)	–	58.0 (73)	57.4 (175)	43.0 (3)	57.4 (178)						
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	37.0 (85)	53.5 (3)	37.7 (88)	37.2 (113)	62.8 (9)	38.8 (122)	37.2 (198)	61.3 (12)	38.5 (210)						
11.	Jharkhand	53.2 (60)	68.1 (19)	56.7 (79)	86.2 (44)	86.2 (7)	86.2 (51)	75.9 (104)	78.1 (26)	76.3 (130)						
12.	Karnataka	79.9 (36)	51.6 (8)	69.6 (44)	48.2 (29)	20.6 (6)	42.2 (35)	67.3 (65)	44.1 (14)	60.0 (79)						
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	64.7 (69)	76.1 (26)	67.5 (95)	65.6 (45)	61.7 (31)	64.1 (76)	65.4 (114)	64.1 (57)	64.9 (171)						
14.	Madhya Pradesh	70.6 (99)	1.2 (4)	68.6 (103)	41.5 (56)	11.6 (14)	36.8 (70)	52.9 (155)	10.6 (18)	48.2 (173)						
15.	Maharashtra	72.6 (145)	53.8 (84)	66.4 (229)	75.0 (135)	61.6 (81)	70.3 (216)	74.1 (280)	58.9 (165)	68.9 (445)						
16.	Manipur	80.9 (13)	100.0 (1)	81.3 (14)	65.3 (85)	43.7 (36)	58.3 (121)	66.3 (98)	43.9 (37)	59.4 (135)						
17.	Orissa	41.3 (81)	21.5 (8)	39.1 (89)	27.9 (144)	19.8 (78)	25.6 (222)	30.3 (225)	19.9 (86)	27.6 (311)						
18.	Other North Eastern States	45.1 (85)	27.0 (75)	36.0 (160)	48.5 (102)	13.0 (66)	35.2 (168)	47.4 (187)	19.2 (141)	35.5 (328)						
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	71.9 (305)	75.9 (109)	72.9 (414)	60.6 (173)	93.4 (25)	68.2 (198)	66.6 (478)	83.6 (134)	70.7 (612)						
20.	Rajasthan	58.0 (140)	38.1 (32)	56.1 (172)	16.8 (113)	71.4 (19)	21.1 (132)	31.4 (253)	57.8 (51)	33.6 (304)						
21.	Sikkim	67.5 (112)	84.9 (25)	69.9 (137)	55.8 (38)	68.3 (9)	57.2 (47)	59.5 (150)	74.4 (34)	61.3 (184)						
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	35.8 (113)	40.5 (37)	37.2 (150)	29.8 (108)	26.0 (45)	28.8 (153)	32.1 (221)	32 (82)	32.1 (303)						
23.	Uttar Pradesh	48.3 (99)	14.8 (5)	47.7 (104)	29.7 (135)	18.5 (2)	29.5 (137)	32.9 (234)	17.7 (7)	32.6 (241)						
24.	Uttarakhand	43.0 (57)	–	43.0 (57)	50.6 (41)	–	50.6 (41)	48.3 (98)	–	48.3 (98)						
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.4 (83)	90.4 (6)	54.4 (89)	37.8 (68)	71.7 (5)	39.8 (73)	43.4 (151)	80.7 (11)	45.8 (162)						
	All India (BSS 2006)	60.2 (2398)	54.1 (586)	59.0 (2984)	40.5 (2121)	47.9 (521)	41.8 (2642)	46.8 (4519)	50.1 (1107)	47.4 (5626)						
	All India (BSS 2001)	39.3 (297)	36.3 (49)	38.9 (346)	30.2 (250)	24.2 (32)	29.4 (282)	34.6 (547)	30.3 (81)	34.0 (628)						

Base: All respondents who reported sex with non-regular partner in last 12 months (Figures given in parenthesis)

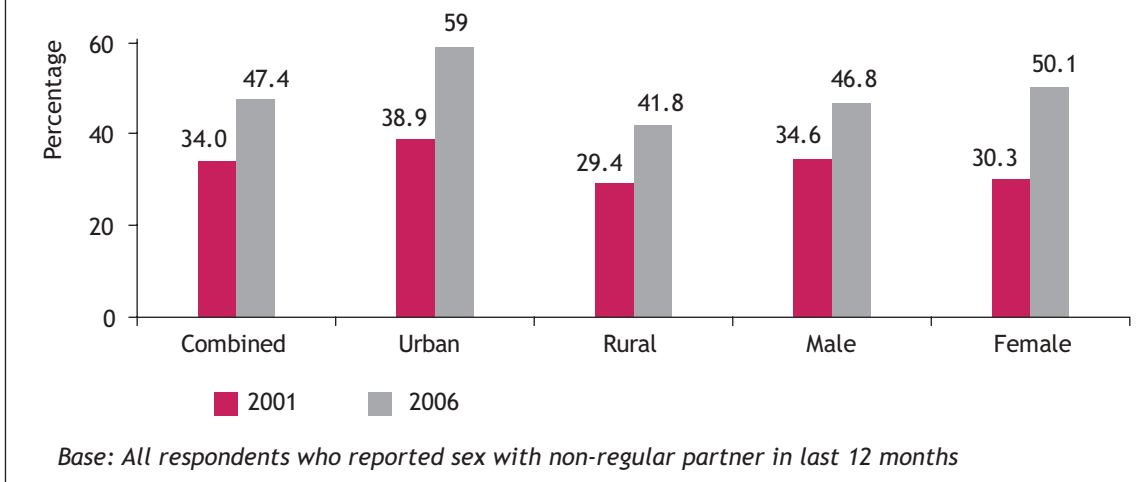
Condom Usage

Figure 6.4a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) reporting consistent condom use with non-regular sexual partner in last 12 months : Interstate Comparison, 2006



Condom Usage

Figure 6.4b: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) reporting consistent condom use with non-regular sexual partner in last 12 months: Interstate comparison, 2006



Among the age groups, higher proportion of respondents aged 20-24 years (50%) reported consistent condom use with non-regular partner as compared to respondents in the age group of 15-19 years (43%). However, in the rural areas, higher proportion of female respondents across both the age groups reported consistent condom use as compared to male respondents. There existed wide inter state variations in this-regard for both the age groups.

6.3 Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)

Relatively little is known about the role of sex between men and men in India's HIV epidemic. 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 population at large. Thus, this section presents the key indicators related to MSM 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.

6.3.1 Awareness about Men who have Sex with Men

All the male respondents were asked if they had ever heard about Men who have Sex with Men (MSM). The results have been presented in Table 6.6. At the national level, 69 percent of the respondents reported that they were aware of MSM. The proportion was significantly higher among males from urban areas at 76 percent as compared to rural areas (65%). Further, across both the age groups, i.e. 15-19 years and 20-24 years, higher proportion of respondents from urban areas had heard of MSM as compared to rural areas.

Among the states/group of states, the proportion was reported to be highest in Punjab and Chandigarh (89%), Delhi (87%) and Kerala and Lakshadweep (84%). The lowest proportion was reported in Chhattisgarh (42%) followed by Karnataka (44%) and Manipur (47%).

Table 6.6: Proportion of male respondents (15-24 years) who had ever heard of men who have sex with men by age and residence

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years			20 – 24 years			15 – 24 years		
		U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.7	70.0	76.9	96.5	77.8	83.3	93.0	74.3	80.3
2.	Assam	44.3	55.9	54.2	74.0	72.3	72.5	59.9	64.3	63.7
3.	Bihar	52.0	68.3	65.7	59.6	68.8	67.8	55.4	68.6	66.8
4.	Chhattisgarh	33.8	43.6	40.8	47.8	40.8	42.4	40.3	42.1	41.7
5.	Delhi	82.7	70.9	82.2	93.7	82.9	92.9	87.5	77.6	86.9
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	73.0	31.2	52.4	75.3	44.5	59.9	74.3	38.7	56.6
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70.1	55.7	61.9	82.5	59.3	70.6	76.8	57.4	66.4
8.	Haryana	75.1	77.2	76.6	86.9	86.0	86.3	81.2	81.2	81.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.9	73.3	74.4	92.0	88.1	88.5	87.9	81.8	82.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	74.2	63.6	65.9	86.1	76.8	79.5	80.8	69.7	72.5
11.	Jharkhand	50.3	55.6	54.0	70.8	66.4	67.7	59.6	60.8	60.5
12.	Karnataka	52.2	26.9	36.4	72.1	34.2	49.2	63.8	31.0	43.7

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years			20 – 24 years			15 – 24 years		
		U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	69.1	77.1	75.1	85.9	93.3	91.4	78.8	86.3	84.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	66.7	62.2	63.5	71.6	72.1	71.9	69.4	67.2	67.9
15.	Maharashtra	73.5	71.9	72.6	71.6	65.1	68.3	72.5	68.7	70.5
16.	Manipur	47.9	40.6	42.1	65.8	47.7	51.4	57.6	44.4	47.1
17.	Orissa	46.2	43.0	43.6	70.5	53.9	57.3	60.1	49.0	51.2
18.	Other North Eastern States	66.0	30.7	40.5	76.3	65.1	68.7	71.6	47.7	54.9
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	80.7	87.7	84.9	95.6	92.2	93.6	88.0	89.8	89.1
20.	Rajasthan	60.3	59.2	59.5	78.3	67.6	70.9	69.8	63.3	65.2
21.	Sikkim	61.7	53.5	54.7	70.9	56.9	58.7	66.2	55.3	56.8
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	65.7	57.7	61.0	80.0	78.0	79.1	75.1	68.4	71.7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	81.1	69.8	72.1	90.1	71.4	75.9	85.7	70.5	73.9
24.	Uttarakhand	65.0	55.8	58.6	78.5	79.7	79.4	71.2	67.1	68.3
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	76.5	52.1	57.5	86.9	55.6	65.5	82.9	53.8	61.7
All India		70.6	62.4	64.9	80.6	67.7	72.0	75.9	65.0	68.5

Base: All male respondents

6.3.2 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 behaviour. Of all male respondents, three percent reported that they had themselves indulged in such behaviour. (Table 6.7)

No major variations in the proportion were observed across age group and place of residence. Among the states/group of states, the proportion was reported to be highest in Kerala and Lakshadweep (8%) followed by Punjab and Chandigarh (6%) and Delhi and Haryana (4%). The proportion was less than one percent in other NE states, Sikkim, Karnataka, Assam and Jharkhand, Goa and Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

6.4 Implications of Findings on Sexual Behaviour and Condom Usage

The disaggregated analysis of BSS 2001 data showed that casual sex (non-regular sex) was prevalent among the young people (aged 15-24 years) in the country. The prevalence was 12 percent among males and two percent among females while the overall prevalence was seven percent. BSS 2006 data shows slightly higher prevalence of casual sex among the youth at eight percent. The prevalence rate has gone up by one percentage point for the young males as well as females.

It is of quite concern to note that as high as 31 percent of the rural male respondents in the high prevalence state of Andhra Pradesh and 20 to 27 percent of the urban males in Punjab and Chandigarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli reported involvement in non-regular sex in the last 12 months. Further, 12 percent of urban females in Other North Eastern States and, Punjab and Chandigarh and 11 percent of rural females

Table 6.7: Proportion of male respondents who had ever indulged in sexual activities with a male partner by age and residence

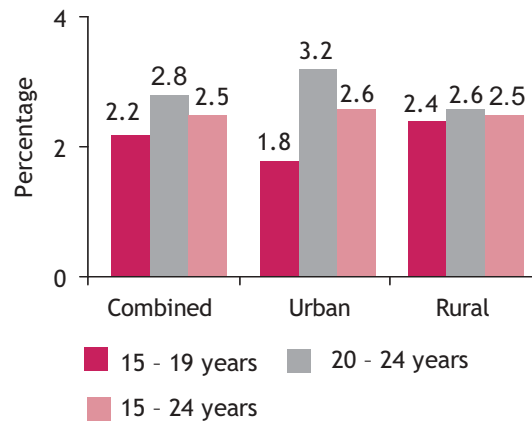
(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years			20 – 24 years			15 – 24 years		
		U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0 (180)	2.4 (130)	1.6 (310)	0.0 (167)	2.7 (190)	1.9 (357)	0.0 (347)	2.6 (320)	1.7 (667)
2.	Assam	0.0 (205)	0.2 (252)	0.1 (457)	0.0 (376)	0.9 (351)	0.7 (727)	0.0 (581)	0.5 (603)	0.4 (1184)
3.	Bihar	0.5 (231)	4.1 (152)	3.5 (383)	1.4 (244)	0.9 (190)	1.0 (434)	0.9 (475)	2.4 (342)	2.2 (817)
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.0 (91)	0.3 (92)	0.2 (183)	1.1 (125)	2.1 (126)	1.8 (251)	0.5 (216)	1.3 (218)	1.1 (434)
5.	Delhi	3.8 (507)	1.9 (305)	3.7 (812)	5.3 (446)	0.9 (402)	4.9 (848)	4.4 (953)	1.4 (707)	4.3 (1660)
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	2.3 (183)	0.0 (82)	1.2 (265)	1.3 (248)	0.0 (97)	0.7 (345)	1.8 (431)	0.0 (179)	0.9 (610)
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.6 (193)	0.2 (156)	0.8 (349)	4.3 (256)	1.4 (161)	2.9 (417)	3.1 (449)	0.8 (317)	1.8 (766)
8.	Haryana	2.0 (417)	4.7 (423)	3.9 (840)	2.4 (479)	6.4 (450)	5.0 (929)	2.2 (896)	5.5 (873)	4.4 (1769)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.7 (353)	0.0 (289)	0.3 (642)	1.9 (475)	1.3 (442)	1.3 (917)	2.3 (828)	0.7 (731)	0.9 (1559)
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.1 (280)	1.8 (349)	2.1 (629)	2.8 (357)	2.7 (370)	2.7 (727)	2.9 (637)	2.2 (719)	2.4 (1356)
11.	Jharkhand	1.1 (207)	0.6 (134)	0.7 (341)	0.1 (220)	0.1 (153)	0.1 (373)	0.7 (427)	0.4 (287)	0.4 (714)
12.	Karnataka	0.0 (91)	0.0 (122)	0.0 (213)	0.3 (169)	1.0 (170)	0.7 (339)	0.2 (260)	0.6 (292)	0.4 (552)
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	7.0 (268)	7.6 (235)	7.4 (503)	8.8 (403)	8.3 (361)	8.4 (764)	8.0 (671)	8.0 (596)	8.0 (1267)
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.3 (153)	3.2 (151)	3.3 (304)	5.1 (193)	2.9 (187)	3.6 (380)	4.3 (346)	3.0 (338)	3.4 (684)
15.	Maharashtra	1.7 (364)	3.6 (307)	2.7 (671)	2.3 (383)	5.8 (298)	4.1 (681)	2.0 (747)	4.6 (605)	3.4 (1352)
16.	Manipur	0.0 (136)	0.2 (162)	0.2 (298)	0.0 (181)	3.7 (204)	2.9 (385)	0.0 (317)	2.1 (366)	1.6 (683)
17.	Orissa	0.9 (114)	0.0 (178)	0.2 (292)	2.8 (234)	2.1 (249)	2.2 (483)	1.9 (348)	1.2 (427)	1.3 (775)
18.	Other North Eastern States	0.3 (225)	0.0 (185)	0.1 (410)	0.0 (325)	0.1 (312)	0.0 (637)	0.1 (550)	0.0 (497)	0.1 (1047)
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	8.2 (483)	2.9 (410)	5.0 (893)	14.3 (559)	3.1 (426)	7.8 (985)	11.2 (1042)	3.0 (836)	6.3 (1878)
20.	Rajasthan	0.6 (318)	2.6 (239)	2.0 (557)	1.8 (405)	1.2 (272)	1.4 (677)	1.2 (723)	1.9 (511)	1.7 (1234)
21.	Sikkim	0.2 (237)	0.0 (155)	0.0 (392)	0.3 (269)	0.0 (236)	0.0 (505)	0.3 (506)	0.0 (391)	0.0 (897)
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	0.6 (263)	0.2 (226)	0.4 (489)	4.4 (392)	3.2 (336)	3.9 (728)	3.1 (655)	1.8 (562)	2.5 (1217)
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2.1 (436)	3.5 (363)	3.2 (799)	2.8 (485)	3.7 (290)	3.5 (775)	2.4 (921)	3.6 (653)	3.3 (1574)
24.	Uttarakhand	0.4 (332)	0.8 (254)	0.7 (586)	1.8 (360)	0.6 (311)	1 (671)	1.0 (692)	0.7 (565)	0.8 (1257)
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.0 (237)	0.4 (241)	0.8 (478)	3.3 (391)	0.4 (283)	1.3 (674)	2.8 (628)	0.4 (524)	1.0 (1152)
All India		1.8 (6504)	2.4 (5592)	2.2 (12096)	3.2 (8142)	2.6 (6867)	2.8 (15009)	2.6 (14646)	2.5 (12459)	2.5 (27105)

Base: All male respondents who had ever heard of MSM (figures given in parenthesis)

Sexual Behaviour

Figure 6.5: Proportion of male respondents who had ever indulged in sexual activities with a male partner by age, residence and gender: 2006



Base: All male respondents who had ever heard of MSM

in Maharashtra reported sex with non-regular partners. These factors should be taken into consideration while designing state specific HIV/AIDS interventions.

Among the youths who had non-regular sex during last one year, 62 percent had used a condom during last sex with non-regular partner. This proportion has significantly increased significantly from BSS 2001 figure of 52 percent. Similarly, the proportion of respondents reporting consistent condom use has also increased significantly from 34 percent in BSS 2001 to 47 percent in BSS 2006. The above findings indicate that HIV/AIDS interventions have made significant impact in promoting condom usage as well as consistent condom use during sex with non-regular partners.



Awareness about Testing Facilities and Stigma against People Living with HIV/AIDS

Fears about family rejection, loss of job, and public shunning impede the effectiveness of HIV and AIDS prevention and care efforts. Stigma and discrimination discourage those who are infected with and affected by HIV and AIDS from seeking needed services because seeking services may reveal their HIV status to their families, workplace colleagues, or community. Ideas about the lifestyles of people living with HIV and AIDS contribute to a sense that HIV and AIDS are problems that affect “others,” which may undermine individuals’ estimation of their own risk and reduce their motivation to take preventive measures.

This chapter presents the key awareness indicators covered in the survey with respect to awareness about testing facility in the area and stigma against people living with HIV/AIDS. These queries, by and large, dealt with the respondents’ awareness on confidential HIV testing facilities, knowledge of or exposure to AIDS patients and attitude towards People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA).

7.1 Testing and Counselling Facilities

Integrated Counselling & 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 awareness of the respondents with respect to HIV/AIDS testing facilities, ICTC and parent to child transmission of HIV/AIDS.

7.1.1 Awareness about any HIV/AIDS Testing Facility in their Area

All the respondents aware of HIV/AIDS were asked whether they are aware of any HIV/AIDS testing facility in the area where they reside. It must be borne in mind that the responses might not be a direct reflection of the physical availability of such facilities. Other factors like basic literacy of the respondents, exposure to information and communication could also be contributory factors. Among all respondents aware of HIV/AIDS, only around one-third (35%) reported to be aware of any HIV/AIDS testing facility in their area (Table 7.1a).

A significantly higher proportion of males (39%) as compared to females (30%) were aware of any testing facility in the area. Also, the awareness was observed to be higher among respondents from urban areas (43%) than those from rural areas (31%).

Table 7.1a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) 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	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.4	44.5	56.5	61.0	51.6	56.4	63.0	49.4	56.4
2.	Assam	59.3	26.7	44.6	5.2	2.8	4.0	13.5	6.0	9.9
3.	Bihar	29.7	16.1	24.8	20.9	16.6	19.6	22.3	16.5	20.5
4.	Chhattisgarh	25.4	17.9	21.8	25.5	13.5	19.8	25.5	14.9	20.4
5.	Delhi	51.4	39.8	46.8	35.2	22.7	30.5	50.4	38.9	45.9
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	39.4	34.9	37.4	29.1	21.0	25.7	34.3	28.5	31.7
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.6	49.0	49.9	19.7	18.5	19.2	35.0	32.0	33.7
8.	Haryana	41.4	21.1	33.0	47.3	25.9	38.8	45.5	24.4	37.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	53.0	35.6	45.0	48.4	32.6	40.5	48.9	32.8	41.0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	37.8	27.5	33.4	15.9	10.5	13.8	21.7	15.5	19.2
11.	Jharkhand	39.8	31.7	36.5	25.3	26.7	25.8	29.6	28.4	29.1
12.	Karnataka	65.6	41.3	55.9	42.0	40.3	41.2	51.6	40.6	46.7
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	42.8	36.3	39.4	33.8	37.0	35.5	36.0	36.8	36.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30.9	11.6	22.3	15.9	19.4	17.3	21.3	16.1	19.2
15.	Maharashtra	69.7	63.3	67.0	67.6	55.7	62.1	68.6	59.1	64.4
16.	Manipur	61.2	63.9	62.6	31.2	28.2	29.8	37.5	36.3	36.9
17.	Orissa	26.4	13.8	20.7	16.3	10.1	13.4	18.4	10.8	14.9
18.	Other North Eastern States	53.6	50.3	52.0	14.2	19.7	16.9	26.1	28.5	27.2
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	36.1	34.7	35.5	25.5	12.4	19.6	29.9	21.3	26.1
20.	Rajasthan	45.2	37.1	41.8	36.4	32.3	34.8	39.1	33.9	37.0
21.	Sikkim	56.2	69.7	62.2	30.4	36.6	33.0	34.3	42.0	37.5
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	33.9	41.3	37.6	30.4	38.5	34.3	32.1	40.0	36.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	48.6	16.9	36.0	40.2	13.6	29.6	42.1	14.4	31.1
24.	Uttarakhand	34.4	15.9	26.8	35.6	10.1	23.1	35.2	11.5	24.2
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	37.3	15.6	27.0	9.7	6.5	8.4	18.1	9.8	14.5
All India		48.9	36.2	43.4	33.7	26.5	30.6	38.9	29.8	35.0

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

Among the states/group of states, the awareness with respect to HIV/AIDS testing facility in the area was lowest in the states of Assam (9%) followed by Orissa and, West Bengal and AN Islands (15%). The proportion was highest in Maharashtra (65%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (56%), Karnataka (47%) and Delhi (46%).

The awareness of HIV/AIDS testing facility was quite low among the rural females in Assam (3%), West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (7%), Orissa, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh (10-15%). Even among the urban females aware of HIV/AIDS, less than 20 percent in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh knew about any HIV/AIDS testing facilities in their area.

The level of awareness of any HIV/AIDS testing facility in their area was observed to be higher among the respondents of higher age group, i.e 20-24 years (37%) as compared to respondents in the age group of 15-19 years (33%). Across both age groups, the corresponding proportion was higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Also, in both urban and rural areas, lower proportion of females was aware of this issue as compared with males. (Table 7.1b)

In the age group of 15-19 years, hardly two percent of the rural female respondents in Assam and only 7-15 percent of those in Punjab and Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and AN Islands, Goa and Daman & Diu, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa and Chhattisgarh were aware of any HIV/AIDS testing facility in their area. Similarly, in the age group of 20-24 years, hardly four percent of rural females in Assam and West Bengal and AN Islands and around 8 to 10 percent in Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand were aware of this aspect. (Table 7.1b)

7.1.2 Possibility of Confidential Testing Facility in the Area

All the 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 7.2a.

Table 7.2a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) reporting that confidential testing of HIV/AIDS is possible if testing facility is opened in their area by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

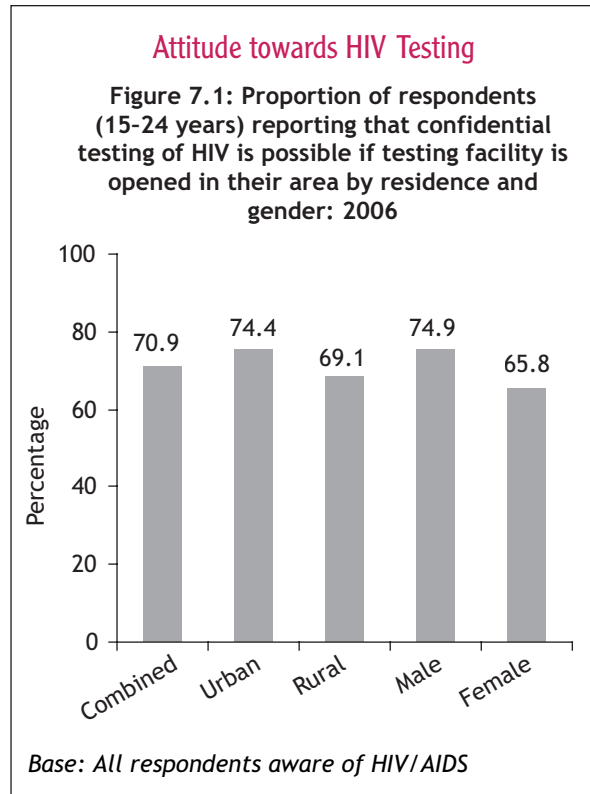
Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.6	60.2	69.3	59.2	56.4	57.8	65.1	57.6	61.5
2.	Assam	71.7	62.2	67.4	54.4	58.1	56.2	57.1	58.7	57.9
3.	Bihar	80.0	87.1	82.6	91.4	86.3	89.9	89.6	86.4	88.6
4.	Chhattisgarh	76.3	69.1	72.9	79.7	68.6	74.5	78.7	68.8	74.0
5.	Delhi	91.1	82.0	87.5	92.6	83.1	89.0	91.2	82.0	87.6
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	67.7	77.1	71.9	48.1	61.7	53.8	57.9	70.0	63.2
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	66.6	70.1	68.1	62.0	49.4	56.1	64.3	58.6	61.8
8.	Haryana	94.2	86.3	90.9	91.1	73.1	84.0	92.1	77.2	86.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	96.7	84.5	91.2	92.8	85.8	89.3	93.2	85.7	89.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	88.2	88.4	88.3	89.0	91.6	90.0	88.8	90.6	89.5
11.	Jharkhand	83.6	73.0	79.3	70.0	61.4	66.7	74.1	65.1	70.6
12.	Karnataka	52.9	39.6	47.6	32.0	32.9	32.4	40.5	35.2	38.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	51.7	43.5	47.4	51.4	52.9	52.2	51.5	50.6	51.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	73.0	72.7	72.8	77.4	65.1	72.7	75.8	68.3	72.8
15.	Maharashtra	89.6	88.3	89.0	85.3	72.6	79.5	87.4	79.6	83.9
16.	Manipur	70.6	61.6	66.0	57.4	45.1	51.4	60.2	48.8	54.6
17.	Orissa	93.2	90.4	91.9	80.6	70.4	75.8	83.2	74.4	79.1
18.	Other North Eastern States	76.9	78.6	77.7	61.9	79.6	70.5	66.4	79.3	72.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	73.2	81.8	77.0	73.5	71.0	72.4	73.4	75.3	74.3
20.	Rajasthan	88.1	68.9	80.1	87.7	51.8	73.6	87.9	57.5	75.7
21.	Sikkim	45.7	65.4	54.5	41.3	53.2	46.2	41.9	55.2	47.5
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	57.9	71.6	64.7	58.0	57.9	58.0	58.0	64.9	61.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	93.3	67.1	82.8	87.4	78.5	83.9	88.8	75.9	83.6
24.	Uttarakhand	89.3	84.4	87.3	84.9	80.6	82.9	86.2	81.6	84.1
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	61.8	58.8	60.4	58.7	37.0	49.8	59.6	44.9	53.3
All India		77.1	71.1	74.4	73.8	63.0	69.1	74.9	65.8	70.9

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

About 71 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 in urban (74%) than rural areas (69%). Further, significantly higher proportion of the males (75%) than the females (66%) carried such perceptions.

Across states/group of states, the proportion was observed to be highest (around 90%) in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and Delhi and lowest i.e. less than 50 percent in Sikkim and Karnataka.

Table 7.2b shows that almost equal proportion (71%) of respondents in both the age groups perceived that if a laboratory facility was opened in their area for testing HIV/AIDS, it would be possible for people to get tested confidentially.



7.1.3 Awareness about ICTC

In this survey, all the respondents aware of HIV/AIDS were asked whether they were aware of ICTC. In case they were not familiar with the abbreviation, the explanation was provided as "ICTCs are Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres - where one can get information on HIV/AIDS and get tested for HIV/AIDS". Tables 7.3a & B present the data across all the states.

About only 26 percent (males 27%, females 26%) of the respondents aware of HIV/AIDS knew about ICTC. A significantly higher proportion of urban respondents (35%) as compared to rural respondents (22%) had heard of ICTC. It was interesting to note that the awareness on this issue was similar for both males and females in the urban areas. Significant variation was observed across different states/group of states with a highest proportion being reported in Gujarat and Dadra Nagar Haveli (48%), Maharashtra (47%), Andhra Pradesh (43%). The proportion was observed to be lowest in Bihar (12%), Madhya Pradesh (10%) and, Punjab and Chandigarh (9%).

Compared to 29 percent of the respondents aged 20-24 years, 23 percent of those aged 15-19 years were aware of ICTC. In both the age groups, a significant difference was observed in the proportion of respondents in rural and urban areas who had ever heard of ICTC. However, no major variation in the level of awareness was observed among male and female respondents aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years.

7.1.4 Awareness about 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 some of the states. This is posing a threat to child survival, necessitating steps towards control and prevention of parent-to-child transmission (PPTCT). NACO has launched this programme and a need was felt to understand the awareness levels among general population regarding the same.

Table 7.3a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who had ever heard of ICTC by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.9	52.5	53.8	41.7	32.8	37.4	45.9	39.0	42.6
2.	Assam	23.1	20.0	21.7	10.4	10.5	10.5	12.4	11.8	12.1
3.	Bihar	4.1	7.7	5.4	15.8	6.0	12.9	13.9	6.4	11.6
4.	Chhattisgarh	15.7	11.1	13.5	24.9	11.7	18.6	22.1	11.5	17.1
5.	Delhi	24.5	16.6	21.4	17.6	15.8	16.9	24.1	16.6	21.2
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	31.3	22.5	27.3	15.7	37.6	24.9	23.5	29.5	26.2
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.0	73.6	66.7	30.8	30.6	30.7	46.2	49.7	47.7
8.	Haryana	18.3	14.2	16.6	17.4	8.9	14.0	17.7	10.6	14.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.3	17.5	25.6	24.4	13.2	18.8	25.3	13.7	19.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.4	15.5	18.9	8.7	5.2	7.3	12.1	8.2	10.5
11.	Jharkhand	28.6	44.7	35.2	25.7	22.1	24.3	26.6	29.4	27.7
12.	Karnataka	47.4	34.3	42.2	24.7	28.0	26.2	33.9	30.1	32.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	28.4	25.8	27.1	19.1	27.0	23.3	21.4	26.7	24.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12.7	11.7	12.3	8.3	10.7	9.3	9.9	11.2	10.4
15.	Maharashtra	42.1	45.8	43.7	52.6	45.8	49.5	47.6	45.8	46.8
16.	Manipur	46.9	46.9	46.9	19.2	18.2	18.7	25.0	24.7	24.9
17.	Orissa	17.9	12.0	15.2	11.2	11.1	11.2	12.6	11.2	12.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	27.9	38.6	32.9	9.4	12.0	10.6	15.0	19.6	17.2
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	9.5	12.6	10.8	8.5	7.4	8.0	9.0	9.4	9.2
20.	Rajasthan	21.9	13.6	18.4	24.5	11.9	19.5	23.7	12.4	19.2
21.	Sikkim	33.9	29.1	31.8	10.0	14.1	11.7	13.6	16.5	14.8
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	58.3	47.1	52.8	29.8	22.8	26.4	44.1	35.2	39.7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	20.3	12.7	17.3	14.9	13.5	14.4	16.2	13.3	15.0
24.	Uttarakhand	9.9	7.8	9.1	17.2	5.1	11.3	15.0	5.7	10.7
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	41.4	43.4	42.3	15.2	20.5	17.4	23.2	28.8	25.6
All India		35.4	34.4	35.0	22.5	20.8	21.8	26.9	25.5	26.3

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

Table 7.3b: Proportion of respondents who had ever heard of ICTC by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years																							
		Urban						Rural						Total						Urban						Rural						Total					
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49.2	47.4	48.4	30.3	31.2	30.8	37.0	35.8	36.4	36.4	61.0	56.1	58.4	51.0	34.2	42.9	42.9	53.9	41.5	47.8																
2.	Assam	13.8	15.1	14.3	8.4	5.4	6.9	9.2	6.4	7.9	7.9	31.5	22.7	27.0	12.4	15.3	13.8	15.4	15.4	16.5	15.9																
3.	Bihar	5.5	8.6	6.6	12.8	5.0	10.4	11.5	5.8	9.7	9.7	2.4	6.6	3.9	18.5	7.1	15.2	16.1	7.0	13.4	13.4																
4.	Chhattisgarh	10.8	14.1	12.3	19.2	9.5	14.3	16.5	10.8	13.7	13.7	21.3	8.6	14.7	30.1	14.2	23.1	27.7	12.3	20.5	20.5																
5.	Delhi	17.8	11.3	15.6	13.4	16.2	14.4	17.6	11.5	15.5	15.5	32.9	20.9	27.6	20.8	15.5	18.7	32.0	20.6	26.9	26.9																
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	25.3	20.3	23.0	15.3	17.9	16.3	20.4	19.4	20.0	20.0	35.9	24.4	30.8	16.0	47.7	30.6	26.0	36.4	30.7	30.7																
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	58.5	73.7	64.8	26.6	30.3	28.1	41.5	50.7	45.3	45.3	64.8	73.5	68.4	35.2	30.9	33.0	50.7	48.8	49.8	49.8																
8.	Haryana	15.6	13.6	14.8	16.7	7.6	13.3	16.4	9.5	13.7	13.7	20.9	14.8	18.4	18.2	10.2	14.9	19.0	11.7	16.0	16.0																
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27.5	15.9	22.4	17.5	11.4	14.6	18.7	11.9	15.5	15.5	36.4	18.7	28.1	29.5	14.4	21.7	30.2	14.8	22.3	22.3																
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.0	9.5	13.7	7.7	5.4	6.9	9.8	6.6	8.6	8.6	24.9	21.0	23.3	9.9	4.9	7.8	14.5	9.6	12.4	12.4																
11.	Jharkhand	15.8	39.2	24.6	24.7	21.5	23.5	22.0	26.9	23.8	23.8	42.9	49.3	45.7	26.9	22.7	25.2	31.6	31.8	31.7	31.7																
12.	Karnataka	39.2	34.0	37.2	25.3	28.0	26.7	30.9	29.7	30.3	30.3	53.3	34.5	45.6	24.2	27.9	25.8	36.2	30.5	33.8	33.8																
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	27.9	23.2	25.3	18.6	27.1	23.2	20.8	26.1	23.7	23.7	28.8	28.1	28.4	19.5	26.9	23.4	21.8	27.2	24.6	24.6																
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.3	13.2	11.6	7.6	16.0	10.7	8.5	14.9	11.0	11.0	14.7	10.5	12.8	9.1	6.1	7.9	11.2	8.0	9.9	9.9																
15.	Maharashtra	34.1	42.0	37.5	53.2	48.3	50.9	44.3	45.5	44.8	44.8	50.2	49.8	50.0	52.0	43.1	47.9	51.1	46.1	48.9	48.9																
16.	Manipur	34.9	41.6	37.9	9.6	10.4	10.0	14.8	16.4	15.6	15.6	57.1	49.9	53.1	27.6	24.3	26.0	33.8	30.7	32.2	32.2																
17.	Orissa	14.7	6.7	11.0	7.6	10.8	9.2	9.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	20.2	16.3	18.5	14.1	11.3	12.9	15.4	12.4	14.1	14.1																
18.	Other North Eastern States	21.5	34.8	27.7	3.9	8.0	5.7	8.8	16.1	12.1	12.1	33.2	41.9	37.3	15.0	14.9	14.9	20.8	22.3	21.5	21.5																
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	5.9	3.2	4.8	5.7	2.7	4.4	5.8	2.9	4.6	4.6	13.2	20.0	16.4	11.8	11.6	11.7	12.4	15.1	13.7	13.7																
20.	Rajasthan	17.4	12.3	15.4	19.5	8.7	15.0	18.9	9.7	15.1	15.1	25.8	14.6	20.9	29.5	15.9	24.5	28.3	15.4	23.3	23.3																
21.	Sikkim	32.0	27.8	30.3	9.2	16.0	12.2	12.9	17.8	15.0	15.0	35.9	30.1	33.1	10.7	12.2	11.3	14.1	15.4	14.6	14.6																
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	49.5	45.3	47.3	22.8	24.9	23.9	34.3	34.0	34.2	34.2	63.0	48.4	56.1	35.9	20.6	28.8	50.8	36.1	43.9	43.9																
23.	Uttar Pradesh	14.8	12.2	13.7	15.7	13.6	14.8	15.5	13.3	14.6	14.6	25.6	13.3	20.9	14.1	13.5	13.8	16.9	13.4	15.6	15.6																
24.	Uttarakhand	7.8	7.7	7.8	13.7	4.2	9.2	11.9	5.0	8.8	8.8	12.3	7.9	10.4	21.0	6.0	13.5	18.4	6.4	12.6	12.6																
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30.4	42.7	37.1	15.3	20.3	17.2	19.0	29.0	23.3	23.3	47.8	44.0	46.2	15.1	20.6	17.5	26.7	28.5	27.5	27.5																
	All India	28.5	31.9	29.9	20.3	20.3	20.3	22.9	24.1	23.4	23.4	41.5	36.6	39.3	24.7	21.2	23.2	30.7	26.8	29.0	29.0																

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

Thus in this survey, all the respondents aware of HIV/AIDS were asked whether they were aware of PPTCT. In case they were not familiar with the abbreviation, the explanation was provided as “PPTCT is Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS”. Only 18 percent of respondents were aware of PPTCT. The awareness levels were noted to be relatively higher in urban areas (24%) as compared to rural areas (15%). Gender-wise, relatively higher proportion of females (19%) than males (17%) were aware of PPTCT.

As regards the state-wise analysis, the awareness regarding PPTCT was highest in the state of Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (53%), followed by Maharashtra (39%) and Andhra Pradesh (32%). The proportion was lowest in Punjab and Chandigarh (4%), West Bengal and AN Islands (4%), and Orissa (5%).

Table 7.4a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who had ever heard of PPTCT by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.4	41.1	44.4	34.9	18.3	26.8	38.9	25.4	32.4
2.	Assam	16.6	18.8	17.6	13.0	11.4	12.2	13.5	12.4	13.0
3.	Bihar	2.4	5.9	3.7	10.7	3.2	8.5	9.4	3.7	7.6
4.	Chhattisgarh	9.5	7.1	8.3	21.8	9.7	16.1	18.1	8.9	13.7
5.	Delhi	10.0	8.0	9.2	8.7	10.7	9.5	10.0	8.2	9.3
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	11.4	18.4	14.5	13.8	27.6	19.6	12.6	22.6	17.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54.0	75.4	62.8	39.0	50.7	44.4	46.4	61.6	53.1
8.	Haryana	5.5	10.0	7.4	5.1	4.3	4.8	5.2	6.1	5.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.6	10.5	14.9	10.7	5.4	8.0	11.6	5.9	8.7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.2	10.8	12.7	6.1	6.1	6.1	8.2	7.5	7.9
11.	Jharkhand	16.2	31.3	22.4	11.3	17.5	13.7	12.8	21.9	16.4
12.	Karnataka	41.8	22.7	34.2	8.6	27.6	17.5	22.1	25.9	23.8
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	13.0	17.6	15.4	11.5	16.3	14.1	11.9	16.6	14.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7.1	9.0	8.0	4.6	5.5	4.9	5.5	7.0	6.1
15.	Maharashtra	27.0	40.3	32.7	47.9	40.0	44.2	37.9	40.1	38.9
16.	Manipur	49.3	47.6	48.4	17.1	25.9	21.4	23.9	30.8	27.3
17.	Orissa	5.6	7.4	6.4	6.5	3.7	5.2	6.3	4.4	5.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	17.3	25.6	21.2	6.9	11.2	9.0	10.0	15.3	12.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	4.6	5.6	5.0	4.3	1.0	2.8	4.4	2.8	3.7
20.	Rajasthan	10.2	10.7	10.4	13.1	9.2	11.6	12.2	9.7	11.2
21.	Sikkim	27.1	30.3	28.5	3.2	13.4	7.4	6.7	16.1	10.7
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	29.9	43.9	36.9	10.6	7.2	8.9	20.3	25.9	23.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	6.7	11.9	8.8	4.7	7.6	5.8	5.1	8.6	6.5
24.	Uttarakhand	3.6	3.1	3.4	11.8	3.0	7.5	9.4	3.1	6.4
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.0	10.0	7.9	2.9	1.9	2.5	3.9	4.8	4.3
All India		21.5	27.1	24.0	14.6	14.6	14.6	17.0	18.9	17.8

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

Table 7.4b: Proportion of respondents who had ever heard of PPTCT by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years											
		Urban						Rural						Urban						Rural					
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.5	39.9	43.7	34.9	17.7	26.3	39.0	23.9	31.9	48.4	41.9	45.0	34.8	18.9	27.2	38.8	26.6	32.8						
2.	Assam	12.5	16.4	14.0	12.8	10.2	11.5	12.8	10.8	11.9	20.3	20.0	20.2	13.1	12.6	12.9	14.2	13.8	14.0						
3.	Bihar	3.7	8.3	5.4	8.1	2.2	6.3	7.3	3.6	6.1	0.9	2.9	1.6	13.1	4.1	10.5	11.3	3.9	9.1						
4.	Chhattisgarh	8.3	6.4	7.5	17.9	9.8	13.9	14.8	8.9	12.0	10.8	7.7	9.2	25.4	9.4	18.4	21.4	8.8	15.5						
5.	Delhi	7.2	5.6	6.6	7.3	8.9	7.8	7.2	5.8	6.7	13.6	10.0	12.0	9.9	11.8	10.6	13.3	10.1	11.9						
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	11.6	20.4	15.7	12.2	15.6	13.4	11.9	18.5	14.7	11.2	16.7	13.6	15.0	33.7	23.6	13.1	25.4	18.7						
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	49.0	76.4	60.4	40.5	52.3	45.4	44.5	63.6	52.4	58.1	74.5	64.8	37.4	49.5	43.6	48.2	60.1	53.7						
8.	Haryana	4.1	11.0	6.9	5.2	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.8	5.2	6.9	9.1	7.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.7	6.4	6.0						
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16.5	9.9	13.6	8.8	6.4	7.7	9.7	6.8	8.3	20.3	10.9	15.9	12.1	4.7	8.3	13.0	5.3	9.0						
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.4	8.0	9.9	6.2	5.2	5.9	7.4	6.1	6.9	16.3	13.3	15.1	5.9	6.8	6.3	9.1	8.7	8.9						
11.	Jharkhand	10.8	27.2	17.0	12.6	10.3	11.7	12.1	15.4	13.3	22.3	34.8	27.8	9.9	24.8	15.8	13.5	28.2	19.6						
12.	Karnataka	35.3	18.4	28.8	7.2	21.6	14.6	18.4	20.7	19.5	46.5	25.5	37.9	9.6	33.8	20.0	24.8	30.6	27.2						
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	11.5	15.0	13.4	8.9	15.2	12.3	9.5	15.1	12.5	14.1	19.8	17.0	13.5	17.2	15.5	13.7	17.9	15.8						
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.3	10.2	6.9	4.5	6.1	5.1	4.4	7.8	5.8	9.3	8.1	8.8	4.6	4.9	4.8	6.4	6.3	6.4						
15.	Maharashtra	21.3	37.8	28.5	44.8	42.8	43.9	33.9	40.6	36.9	32.8	42.9	37.1	51.3	37.0	44.6	42.1	39.7	41.0						
16.	Manipur	43.1	41.8	42.5	11.0	19.0	14.8	17.6	23.5	20.4	54.6	50.8	52.5	22.4	31.2	26.8	29.2	36.1	32.7						
17.	Orissa	2.9	10.9	6.6	3.2	4.8	4.0	3.2	5.9	4.5	7.6	4.5	6.2	9.1	2.7	6.2	8.8	3.0	6.2						
18.	Other North Eastern States	11.3	22.2	16.5	3.1	7.0	4.9	5.4	11.6	8.2	22.3	28.4	25.1	10.7	14.3	12.6	14.4	18.2	16.3						
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	1.9	1.5	1.7	3.4	1.3	2.5	2.8	1.3	2.2	7.2	9.0	8.0	5.3	0.7	3.1	6.2	4.1	5.2						
20.	Rajasthan	8.2	9.9	8.9	9.4	4.9	7.5	9.0	6.3	7.9	11.9	11.3	11.6	16.9	14.7	16.1	15.3	13.3	14.5						
21.	Sikkim	26.5	28.9	27.5	3.0	17.8	9.4	6.8	19.4	12.2	27.6	31.5	29.5	3.3	9.0	5.6	6.7	13.0	9.3						
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	24.1	44.1	34.7	5.1	5.9	5.5	13.3	23.0	18.3	33.1	43.8	38.1	15.3	8.6	12.2	25.1	28.3	26.6						
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4.3	12.2	7.6	4.3	6.1	5.0	4.3	7.5	5.6	9.0	11.6	10.0	5.2	9.3	6.8	6.1	9.9	7.6						
24.	Uttarakhand	2.4	3.6	2.8	9.7	2.7	6.4	7.4	2.9	5.4	5.1	2.7	4.1	14.2	3.3	8.8	11.5	3.2	7.5						
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.2	10.6	6.7	2.2	0.9	1.7	2.2	4.7	3.3	8.3	9.5	8.8	3.6	2.7	3.2	5.3	5.0	5.1						
All India		17.7	26.0	21.3	13.2	13.5	13.3	14.7	17.6	15.9	24.8	28.0	26.2	16.0	15.7	15.9	19.1	20.2	19.6						

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

The awareness of PPTCT was also observed to be higher for the respondents in the age group of 20-24 years (20%) as compared to those in 15-19 years (16%) age group. In urban areas, the awareness among females was higher as compared to males, whereas in rural areas higher proportion of males reported to be aware of PPTCT.

7.2 Stigma against People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA)

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) 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), Commercial Sex Workers and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs). Harassment and ostracism of these groups by the community and family reduces them in to disadvantaged group. In order to dispel unnecessary fears, AIDS awareness programmes must involve knowing how the disease is transmitted as well as how it is not. The following section presents the perception of respondents with respect to PLHA viz. aware of any PLHA, whether PLHA be isolated and willingness to share food with PLHA.

7.2.1 Awareness about Someone Infected with HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS 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 the quality of 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. Tables 7.5a & b present the findings on awareness about someone infected with HIV/AIDS among the respondents aware of HIV/AIDS.

Table 7.5a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) aware of someone who is infected with HIV/AIDS by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.8	36.7	48.3	59.2	73.6	66.2	59.1	62.1	60.5
2.	Assam	5.4	1.6	3.7	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1
3.	Bihar	3.1	2.5	2.9	8.0	5.9	7.4	7.2	5.2	6.6
4.	Chhattisgarh	4.2	5.2	4.7	6.4	2.1	4.4	5.8	3.1	4.5
5.	Delhi	4.5	8.6	6.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.5	8.4	6.0
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	19.0	22.7	20.7	18.1	16.1	17.2	18.6	19.6	19.0
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.1	15.5	19.4	18.3	16.5	17.5	20.2	16.1	18.4
8.	Haryana	5.1	5.5	5.3	7.8	6.3	7.2	7.0	6.1	6.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.6	5.4	5.0	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.9	11.9	9.6	8.3	10.1	9.0	8.2	10.6	9.2
11.	Jharkhand	4.0	7.3	5.4	0.8	2.8	1.6	1.8	4.3	2.7
12.	Karnataka	18.0	18.8	18.3	30.7	26.2	28.6	25.6	23.7	24.7
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	10.8	9.1	9.9	11.8	11.4	11.6	11.6	10.8	11.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7.2	4.1	5.8	5.2	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.7
15.	Maharashtra	43.7	37.0	40.8	31.2	25.1	28.4	37.2	30.4	34.2

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
16.	Manipur	62.5	81.7	72.3	77.1	54.1	65.9	74.1	60.3	67.3
17.	Orissa	16.0	12.3	14.3	32.5	20.7	27.0	29.1	19.0	24.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	17.8	22.8	20.1	5.3	5.6	5.4	9.0	10.5	9.7
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	6.6	9.7	8.0	10.2	5.6	8.1	8.7	7.2	8.0
20.	Rajasthan	7.8	3.7	6.1	10.5	6.0	8.8	9.7	5.3	7.9
21.	Sikkim	8.1	8.8	8.4	14.3	17.1	15.5	13.4	15.8	14.4
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	30.2	26.5	28.4	24.9	28.4	26.6	27.6	27.4	27.5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	13.0	3.7	9.3	16.0	5.5	11.8	15.4	5.1	11.3
24.	Uttarakhand	1.2	2.0	1.5	3.2	1.4	2.3	2.6	1.6	2.1
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.9	2.4	3.1	2.7	9.9	5.7	3.1	7.2	4.8
All India		20.8	17.0	19.1	18.2	18.2	18.2	19.1	17.8	18.5

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

At the all India level, 19 percent of the respondents aware of HIV/AIDS knew about someone infected with HIV/AIDS. A similar proportion of males (19%) and females (18%) knew someone infected with HIV/AIDS. However, no major variations in the proportions were observed across place of residence. Further, within both urban and rural areas, similar proportion of male and female respondents were aware of someone infected with HIV/AIDS.

Significant variation was observed across different states/group of states with highest proportion being reported in Manipur (67%), Andhra Pradesh (61%) and Maharashtra (34%). The proportion was observed to be lowest in Uttarakhand (2%), Jharkhand, Assam and Himachal Pradesh (3%).

No significant variation in the level of awareness was observed across the age groups (15-19 years and 20-24 years). Among both the age groups the awareness was higher among males as compared to females. Further, the proportion was observed to be similar in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

7.2.2 Allowing PLHA to Stay in the Village/Community

The stigma associated with HIV/AIDS can act as a major barrier to care and support for PLHA. The general attitudes of fear and blame towards PLHA stem from the association of the disease with sexually deviant behaviour (as defined by dominant cultural norms), as well as its terminal and infectious nature. This stigma leads to both the isolation of the PLHA by the community and the reluctance of the PLHA to seek help and treatment. Thus the respondents aware of HIV/AIDS were asked whether PLHA should be allowed to stay in the community/village or not. The results are presented in Table 7.6a and 7.6b.

Among all respondents aware of HIV/AIDS, 68 percent reported that PLHA should be allowed to stay in the community/village. The proportion was significantly higher for males (72%) than females (64%). The level of awareness on this issue was marginally higher among respondents in urban (69%) than rural areas (66%). A similar trend was observed across gender within both urban and rural areas.

Table 7.5b: Proportion of respondents aware of someone who is infected with HIV/AIDS by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years											
		Urban				Rural				Total				Urban				Rural				Total			
		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.1	32.6	44.6	44.9	73.9	59.3	59.3	47.8	62.2	54.6	54.6	64.8	39.6	51.5	71.0	73.3	72.1	69.2	62.0	65.6				
2.	Assam	3.9	0.8	2.7	1.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.4	6.8	2.0	4.4	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.8				
3.	Bihar	2.5	2.6	2.5	6.0	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.4	4.4	5.1	5.1	3.8	2.5	3.3	9.9	6.9	9.0	9.0	6.1	8.1				
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.9	3.4	2.6	3.5	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.8	6.9	6.7	6.8	9.2	1.9	6.0	8.6	3.6	6.2				
5.	Delhi	3.5	6.5	4.6	3.3	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.5	6.3	4.5	4.5	5.7	10.3	7.8	4.0	4.8	4.3	5.6	10.0	7.6				
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	17.7	22.1	19.7	18.3	11.1	15.7	15.7	18.0	17.8	17.9	17.9	20.1	23.2	21.5	18.0	18.6	18.3	19.0	20.8	19.8				
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.2	10.2	14.9	17.4	16.2	16.9	16.9	17.8	13.4	16.0	16.0	25.3	20.1	23.2	19.2	16.8	18.0	22.4	18.2	20.5				
8.	Haryana	5.3	5.9	5.5	7.7	6.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.0	6.6	6.6	4.9	5.1	5.0	8.0	6.6	7.5	7.0	6.1	6.7				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.5	3.8	4.2	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	4.7	6.6	5.6	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.4	3.0				
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.4	13.4	8.4	8.4	9.8	8.9	8.9	7.5	10.8	8.8	8.8	10.7	10.6	10.6	8.1	10.4	9.1	8.9	10.5	9.5				
11.	Jharkhand	2.6	6.6	4.1	0.3	4.0	1.7	1.7	1.0	4.8	2.4	2.4	5.6	7.8	6.6	1.3	1.7	1.4	2.6	3.8	3.1				
12.	Karnataka	10.0	16.5	12.5	28.2	24.9	26.5	26.5	20.9	22.5	21.7	21.7	23.8	20.3	22.4	32.7	27.5	30.5	29.0	24.7	27.2				
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	10.9	12.9	12.0	9.6	8.6	9.1	9.1	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.8	5.9	8.4	13.5	13.6	13.6	12.9	11.7	12.3				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.9	4.8	4.9	3.8	10.0	6.1	6.1	4.1	7.9	5.6	5.6	9.0	3.6	6.6	6.6	3.1	5.2	7.5	3.3	5.8				
15.	Maharashtra	42.1	36.5	39.7	29.8	21.2	25.8	25.8	35.5	27.9	32.1	32.1	45.3	37.6	42.0	32.8	29.4	31.2	39.0	33.1	36.3				
16.	Manipur	56.6	79.5	66.9	74.3	47.3	61.6	61.6	70.6	53.5	62.6	62.6	67.4	83.0	76.0	79.6	59.3	69.5	77.0	65.2	71.0				
17.	Orissa	11.8	12.8	12.2	34.8	24.7	29.8	29.8	30.1	22.5	26.4	26.4	19.1	11.9	16.0	30.7	16.7	24.5	28.2	15.7	22.7				
18.	Other North Eastern States	13.6	18.7	16.0	3.3	5.6	4.3	4.3	6.2	9.6	7.7	7.7	21.2	26.3	23.6	7.2	5.6	6.4	11.7	11.2	11.5				
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	3.8	8.3	5.6	9.9	6.9	8.6	8.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	9.5	10.8	10.1	10.5	4.3	7.5	10.1	7.0	8.6				
20.	Rajasthan	7.6	1.8	5.3	6.7	7.7	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.1	6.6	6.6	8.0	5.1	6.8	14.4	3.9	10.6	12.3	4.4	9.2				
21.	Sikkim	6.4	8.3	7.2	19.0	20.4	19.6	19.6	16.9	18.7	17.7	17.7	9.8	9.1	9.5	10.3	13.9	11.8	10.3	13.1	11.4				
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	12.0	28.4	20.7	18.1	24.5	21.3	21.3	15.5	26.2	21.1	21.1	40.0	25.2	33.0	30.8	32.5	31.6	35.9	28.4	32.4				
23.	Uttar Pradesh	11.6	3.8	8.4	17.8	6.1	13.1	13.1	16.5	5.6	12.1	12.1	14.4	3.7	10.3	14.0	4.7	10.3	14.1	4.5	10.3				
24.	Uttarakhand	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.3	4.6	1.3	2.9	3.5	1.4	2.5				
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	7.6	4.5	4.5	2.7	5.4	3.9	3.9	4.4	2.8	3.7	2.7	11.6	6.6	3.3	8.6	5.6				
	All India	17.5	15.9	16.8	16.0	17.4	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.9	16.7	16.7	23.7	17.8	21.1	20.3	19.0	19.7	21.5	18.6	20.2				

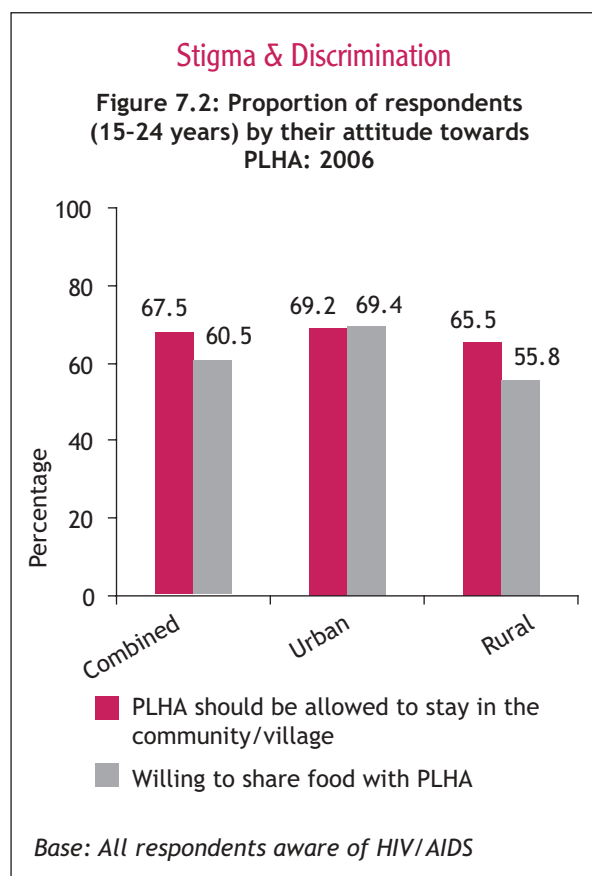
Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

Table 7.6a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) perceiving that PLHA should be allowed to stay in the community/village by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.3	88.0	87.6	88.7	92.0	90.0	88.0	90.1	88.8
2.	Assam	55.8	42.3	48.6	57.0	39.7	48.1	56.4	40.9	48.3
3.	Bihar	86.6	82.1	84.3	86.8	76.7	83.9	86.7	81.1	84.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	84.0	91.4	88.5	74.8	92.3	82.7	77.6	91.9	85.0
5.	Delhi	73.6	75.1	74.3	66.8	72.8	70.3	70.9	74.0	72.6
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	81.1	47.3	61.9	68.1	70.8	69.5	76.9	54.2	64.2
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	64.5	73.5	69.2	58.9	74.1	66.8	62.4	73.8	68.3
8.	Haryana	75.1	69.2	71.9	78.7	59.6	69.4	77.0	64.8	70.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.3	88.9	92.0	96.7	87.2	91.8	95.4	88.0	91.9
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	83.8	82.5	83.3	87.5	62.9	77.3	85.5	72.8	80.5
11.	Jharkhand	76.4	85.4	81.1	75.2	82.7	79.4	76.0	84.5	80.5
12.	Karnataka	79.0	75.9	77.8	68.6	87.6	79.5	74.2	83.6	78.8
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	19.8	17.0	18.5	19.3	19.9	19.6	19.6	18.6	19.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85.9	82.7	83.9	65.5	77.1	72.7	81.3	81.4	81.3
15.	Maharashtra	55.0	54.0	54.5	66.4	49.2	57.7	59.6	51.9	55.9
16.	Manipur	59.8	78.6	69.3	84.2	71.4	77.9	72.1	75.1	73.6
17.	Orissa	35.1	58.6	47.6	49.4	27.1	33.9	43.3	35.6	38.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	78.5	57.7	69.0	79.3	57.6	69.7	78.9	57.6	69.3
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	80.6	76.5	78.3	75.4	82.4	78.4	77.9	78.8	78.4
20.	Rajasthan	80.5	75.5	78.7	78.6	60.3	72.4	79.7	69.6	76.1
21.	Sikkim	75.4	69.5	72.6	83.8	82.9	83.3	77.4	73.4	75.4
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	85.5	79.3	83.0	87.3	83.8	85.9	86.4	81.5	84.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	80.2	55.6	67.4	81.7	42.9	59.3	80.9	49.2	63.5
24.	Uttarakhand	87.5	68.6	72.7	76.5	61.6	67.3	80.4	65.5	70.0
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	80.0	78.8	79.3	77.4	50.3	62.6	78.7	65.5	71.2
All India		71.7	66.8	69.2	71.6	59.8	65.5	71.6	63.5	67.5

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS



Among states/group of states, highest proportion of respondents in Himachal Pradesh (92%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (89%) and Chhattisgarh (85%) reported that PLHA should be allowed to stay in the community/village. In Kerala and Lakshadweep, the proportion was reported to be lowest at 19 percent followed by Orissa (38%) and Assam (48%).

Following the trend of awareness of someone infected with HIV/AIDS, the proportion of respondents in favour of allowing the PLHA to stay in the village/community was observed to be more or less similar across both the age groups. Further, within both the age groups, the awareness was found to be similar across gender and place of residence.

7.2.3 Willingness to Share Food with PLHA

HIV does not transmit by sharing of food, drinks, plates, glasses and other items. As people are not aware of this, they discriminate against the PLHA and are not willing to share food with them. Thus a question was asked to all respondents in the survey, if they were willing to share food with a person who is infected with HIV. Tables 7.7a & b present the proportion of respondents (aware of HIV/AIDS) who were willing to share food with PLHA.

At the national level, more than three-fifths (61%) of the respondents aware of HIV/AIDS reported that they are willing to share food with PLHA. A significantly higher proportion of male respondents (64%) reported the same as compared to females (55%).

The proportion was higher among respondents from urban areas (69%) as compared to rural areas (56%) which is in line with awareness and knowledge levels on HIV/AIDS as discussed earlier. Both in rural and urban areas, higher proportion of male respondents as compared to females reported that they are willing to share food with PLHA.

Table 7.7a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) reporting that they are willing to share food with PLHA by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.1	64.6	76.4	81.9	35.8	59.5	83.6	44.8	64.8
2.	Assam	13.4	22.5	17.5	9.0	17.0	12.9	9.7	17.8	13.6
3.	Bihar	77.8	76.0	77.1	57.2	66.5	59.9	60.6	68.5	63.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	83.8	80.0	82.0	75.1	69.3	72.3	77.7	72.5	75.3
5.	Delhi	72.7	75.5	73.8	82.7	77.4	80.7	73.3	75.6	74.2
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	67.4	74.8	70.8	52.3	62.1	56.4	59.9	68.9	63.9
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	79.0	84.9	81.4	82.3	63.1	73.4	80.7	72.8	77.2
8.	Haryana	69.7	67.0	68.6	71.9	59.6	67.0	71.2	61.9	67.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	91.5	72.8	83.0	86.8	70.7	78.8	87.3	70.9	79.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	73.4	74.4	73.8	53.0	55.9	54.1	58.4	61.3	59.6
11.	Jharkhand	69.8	79.1	73.6	75.4	60.0	69.4	73.7	66.2	70.7
12.	Karnataka	85.0	53.4	72.4	61.6	56.2	59.1	71.1	55.2	64.1
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	63.2	55.3	59.1	64.4	59.0	61.5	64.1	58.1	60.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	72.9	78.7	75.5	72.4	59.0	67.3	72.6	67.3	70.4
15.	Maharashtra	83.0	83.8	83.4	69.4	59.3	64.7	75.9	70.3	73.4
16.	Manipur	78.0	83.9	81.0	73.3	69.9	71.6	74.3	73.1	73.7
17.	Orissa	91.6	77.1	85.1	48.0	38.9	43.8	57.1	46.4	52.1
18.	Other North Eastern States	57.1	47.3	52.6	46.6	18.8	33.1	49.7	26.9	38.8
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	72.3	68.9	70.9	79.9	66.5	73.8	76.7	67.4	72.6
20.	Rajasthan	74.8	76.5	75.5	67.6	56.9	63.4	69.9	63.5	67.3
21.	Sikkim	50.8	70.1	59.4	46.1	42.4	44.5	46.8	46.9	46.8
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	55.4	53.9	54.7	44.2	30.0	37.3	49.8	42.1	46.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	60.4	68.5	63.6	63.3	52.1	58.8	62.6	55.9	59.9
24.	Uttarakhand	84.2	81.4	83.1	77.1	70.2	73.8	79.2	72.9	76.3
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	34.5	40.1	37.2	28.6	20.7	25.4	30.4	27.7	29.3
All India		70.6	67.8	69.4	61.2	48.8	55.8	64.4	55.4	60.5

Base: All respondents aware of HIV/AIDS

As regards the state-wise analysis, the proportion of respondents reporting willingness to share food with PLHA was higher (over 70%) in the states of Chhattisgarh, Punjab and Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. Lowest proportion of respondents in Assam (14%), followed by West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (29%), and Other North Eastern States (39%) expressed their willingness to share food with PLHA.

The respondents in the age group of 15-19 years and 20-24 years did not differ in their views in this regard. In both the age groups, the proportion of respondents reporting willingness to share food with PLHA was higher in urban areas and among male respondents (Table 7.7b).

7.3 Implications of Findings on Awareness about Testing Facilities and Stigma against PLHA

The awareness about ICTC as well as PPTCT was quite low among the young population. Only 26 percent were aware of ICTC and 18 percent knew about PPTCT. These findings call for more focused IEC interventions for promoting awareness among young people regarding the ICTCs and PPTCT.

At the national level nearly two-fifths of the youth felt that the PLHA should not be allowed to stay in their village/community. Further, similar proportion of the respondents expressed their unwillingness to share food with PLHA. As stigma and discrimination against PLHA impede the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS prevention and care efforts, the AIDS awareness programmes should continue to pay focused attentions to dispel the stigma and unnecessary fears from the minds of the young people.



Exposure to IEC and Mass Media

Communication continues to be one of the most important strategies in the fight against HIV/AIDS. In the absence of a vaccine or a cure, prevention is the most effective strategy for the control of HIV/AIDS. In India, majority of the population is still uninfected. It, therefore, becomes imperative to continue intensive communication efforts that will not only raise awareness levels but also bring out behaviour change.

NACO is giving highest priority to an effective and sustained communication strategy to bring about changes in behaviour to prevent further infection. In order to design the communication strategies, it is important to understand the media habits of the population so that appropriate techniques and channels can be used to spread the awareness about HIV/AIDS.

This chapter deals with the media habits of the youth respondents. Also, it presents whether they have been exposed to interpersonal communication on STD/HIV/AIDS and exposure to mass media - radio, television, newspapers and magazines.

8.1 Interpersonal Communication on STD/HIV/AIDS

NACO, SACS and NGOs have promoted extensive mass media and interpersonal communication interventions among the youth on various aspects of STD/HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. The intention is to generate correct and complete awareness regarding these issues among the youth to enable behaviour change. All respondents were asked as whether they had been contacted by anyone over the last one year to educate them on STD/HIV/AIDS/. The responses are presented in Table 8.1a & b.

Table 8.1a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who received interpersonal communication on STD/HIV/AIDS in the last one year by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.1	10.7	13.5	55.0	37.9	46.6	42.5	29.6	36.2
2.	Assam	24.0	15.0	19.9	11.5	7.8	9.7	13.4	8.7	11.1
3.	Bihar	18.5	7.3	13.7	14.5	9.2	12.0	15.0	8.9	12.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	6.8	9.1	8.0	6.6	4.2	5.4	6.6	5.5	6.1
5.	Delhi	33.2	35.8	34.3	21.8	12.8	18.2	32.5	34.4	33.3
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	28.2	22.6	25.7	25.4	29.4	27.1	26.8	25.8	26.4
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.7	43.2	41.2	16.7	29.0	22.9	27.3	34.5	30.7
8.	Haryana	15.7	23.4	19.0	29.1	21.3	25.8	25.0	22.0	23.7

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15.7	20.8	18.0	18.6	28.7	23.7	18.3	28.0	23.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.0	7.7	11.1	16.9	10.2	13.9	16.2	9.5	13.2
11.	Jharkhand	20.2	17.3	19.0	18.0	16.2	17.2	18.6	16.5	17.7
12.	Karnataka	58.4	30.8	46.7	45.2	49.0	47.0	50.3	43.0	46.9
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	14.9	11.9	13.3	15.3	16.6	16.0	15.2	15.5	15.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12.3	9.5	11.1	7.9	2.5	5.5	9.3	4.7	7.2
15.	Maharashtra	13.0	15.3	14.0	22.1	23.4	22.7	17.7	19.8	18.7
16.	Manipur	24.0	14.9	19.4	45.1	25.6	35.5	40.9	23.4	32.2
17.	Orissa	13.7	8.7	11.4	29.6	15.2	22.5	26.4	14.1	20.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	37.5	33.3	35.5	34.1	20.6	27.5	35.1	24.2	29.8
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	31.6	35.2	33.2	22.0	14.8	18.6	25.9	22.6	24.4
20.	Rajasthan	29.9	16.2	23.7	25.9	22.4	24.3	27.0	20.6	24.1
21.	Sikkim	46.4	65.3	54.7	28.7	27.1	28.0	31.1	32.7	31.8
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	13.9	15.2	14.5	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.4	14.1	13.7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	20.7	17.3	19.2	17.0	15.9	16.5	17.8	16.1	17.1
24.	Uttarakhand	27.8	12.0	21.1	25.6	18.9	22.2	26.3	17.3	21.9
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	37.7	31.1	34.6	32.1	24.0	28.4	33.6	26.0	30.1
All India		24.1	20.3	22.4	22.9	19.5	21.3	23.3	19.7	21.6

Base: All respondents

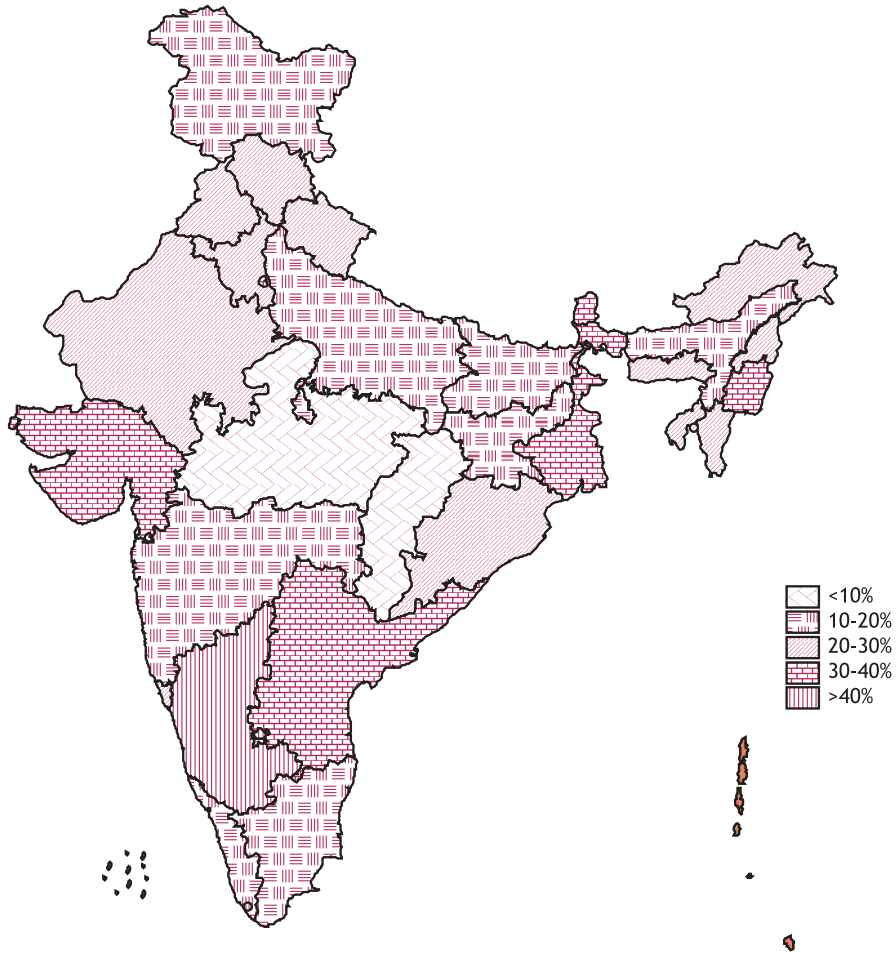
Among all respondents, only 22 percent reported that they received interpersonal communication on STD/HIV/AIDS in last one year. Higher proportion of males (23%) reported the same as compared to females (20%). The proportion of respondents who received interpersonal communication was marginally higher in urban areas (22%) as compared to rural areas (21%).

Among states/group of states, proportion of respondents who received interpersonal communication in the reference period of last one year preceding the survey was highest in Karnataka (47%) followed by Delhi (33%) and Manipur (32%). It was reported to be the lowest in Chhattisgarh (6%), followed by Madhya Pradesh (7%). Further, only 11 to 15 percent of the respondents in Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, Kerala and Lakshadweep had access to interpersonal communication on HIV/AIDS during the last one year.

Across both age groups, similar proportion of respondents (21%) reported receiving interpersonal communication. However, for both the age groups, the proportion was reported to be higher among respondents from urban areas and male respondents.

Reach of Interventions

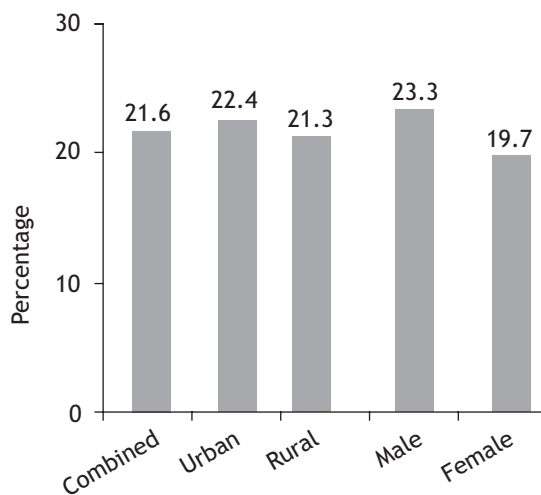
Figure 8.1a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who received interpersonal communication on STD/HIV/AIDS in the last one year: Interstate comparison, 2006



Base: All respondents

Reach of Interventions

Figure 8.1b: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who received interpersonal communication on STD/HIV/AIDS in the last one year by residence and gender: 2006



Base: All respondents

Table 8. 1b: Proportion of respondents who received interpersonal communication on STD/HIV/AIDS in the last one year by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.3	10.3	10.3	55.1	46.3	50.8	39.5	36.1	37.9	22.2	11.0	16.3	54.9	30.8	43.2	45.3	24.3	34.8	20.7	5.0	14.8	8.6	7.0	7.8	10.4	6.8	8.7	27.0	20.3	23.7	14.3	8.6	11.5	16.2	10.4	13.3	16.6	8.7	13.2	23.8	7.7	15.9	22.7	7.8	15.5	20.9	5.5	14.3	6.3	10.6	8.3	8.0	10.1	8.9	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.6	4.4	5.9	7.6	4.9	6.2	6.1	11.2	8.8	5.7	4.0	5.0	5.8	6.1	5.9	34.5	33.6	34.2	24.6	16.4	21.6	34.0	32.7	33.6	31.6	37.5	34.3	19.5	10.5	15.8	30.6	35.8	33.0	32.0	24.5	28.5	31.2	24.4	28.6	31.6	25.2	21.1	23.3	20.9	32.1	26.1	23.1	26.8	24.8	42.1	44.9	43.3	14.5	32.8	22.7	26.5	37.9	31.5	37.6	41.7	39.3	39.3	19.1	26.3	23.1	28.1	31.9	30.0	17.1	20.7	18.7	32.2	23.7	28.7	27.9	22.8	25.8	14.4	25.7	19.4	25.4	18.8	22.5	21.7	21.1	21.5	15.5	20.8	17.8	18.2	17.9	35.2	26.1	15.8	20.7	18.2	18.9	23.9	21.5	18.6	23.6	21.2	11.2	6.8	9.1	17.9	9.6	14.5	16.5	8.9	13.2	16.2	8.4	12.8	15.7	10.7	13.3	15.8	10.1	13.1	16.4	16.1	16.3	13.3	11.9	12.7	14.2	13.0	13.7	24.8	18.5	21.9	23.1	20.7	22.0	23.6	20.0	21.9	57.5	34.9	48.0	47.0	50.9	49.0	51.0	46.3	48.7	59.1	27.9	45.8	43.7	47.2	45.3	49.8	40.1	45.5	16.3	15.1	15.7	17.9	18.0	18.0	17.6	17.3	17.4	13.9	9.1	11.5	13.3	15.5	14.5	13.5	14.0	13.7	9.1	11.1	10.0	7.9	1.1	4.8	8.2	4.0	6.4	15.0	8.3	12.0	7.9	3.9	6.1	10.3	5.3	8.0	16.4	15.1	15.8	28.4	30.6	29.4	22.8	23.9	23.3	9.6	15.4	12.0	15.1	15.3	15.2	12.4	15.3	13.7	22.5	5.4	14.8	43.3	20.2	32.2	39.1	17.5	28.9	25.2	20.3	22.5	46.7	30.0	38.3	42.4	27.7	34.8	14.3	8.2	11.4	26.9	14.9	20.6	24.5	13.8	19.0	13.2	9.1	11.4	31.7	15.5	24.1	28.0	14.3	21.6	35.0	27.1	31.2	30.9	20.0	25.9	32.0	22.1	27.4	39.6	38.8	39.2	37.4	21.1	29.0	38.1	25.9	32.0	32.0	33.7	32.7	32.7	24.8	13.8	19.9	27.7	21.0	24.8	31.2	36.4	33.6	18.8	15.8	17.3	24.0	24.0	27.7	16.3	23.0	23.9	22.6	23.3	25.0	21.1	23.2	31.8	16.1	24.3	27.8	22.2	25.3	29.1	20.2	25.0	45.5	68.2	54.7	29.9	21.4	26.2	32.2	27.4	30.1	47.3	63.0	54.8	27.6	32.8	29.7	30.1	37.7	33.3	6.7	17.1	12.2	12.6	11.6	12.1	10.2	14.0	12.2	17.7	13.9	15.9	13.2	14.6	13.9	15.7	14.2	15.0	18.4	19.4	18.8	17.2	16.2	16.7	17.4	16.8	17.1	22.9	14.8	19.6	16.8	15.4	16.2	18.3	15.3	16.9	29.9	16.5	24.7	30.4	19.6	25.0	30.2	18.9	24.9	25.4	7.9	17.5	20.3	18.2	19.2	21.8	15.8	18.7	30.1	30.6	30.4	28.6	19.7	24.8	28.9	23.0	26.3	42.4	31.6	37.8	35.7	27.3	31.5	37.8	28.4	33.4	22.5	20.8	21.8	23.5	20.0	21.8	23.2	20.2	21.8	25.4	19.9	22.9	22.3	18.9	20.7	23.4	19.2	21.4
All India		22.5	20.8	21.8	23.5	20.0	21.8	23.2	20.2	21.8	25.4	19.9	22.9	22.3	18.9	20.7	23.4	19.2	21.4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

Base: All respondents

8.2 Participated in any Campaign/Meeting on STD/HIV/AIDS

All the respondents who were aware of HIV/AIDS were asked to mention whether they have ever participated in any meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS. The responses presented in Table 8.2a shows that at the national level around one-tenth of the respondents reported ever participation in such meetings. Not much rural-urban and male-female differentials were observed in this respect.

The participation in any meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS was highest proportion of respondents in Karnataka (31%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (25%) and Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (20%). However, less

Table 8.2a: Proportion of respondents (15 - 24 years) attending/participating in any campaign/ meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.6	11.5	8.4	43.9	20.1	32.2	31.7	17.5	24.8
2.	Assam	8.6	2.9	6.0	4.7	4.5	4.6	5.3	4.3	4.8
3.	Bihar	4.5	0.3	2.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.7
4.	Chhattisgarh	4.0	2.0	3.0	3.1	5.1	4.1	3.3	4.3	3.8
5.	Delhi	9.7	9.1	9.4	7.3	4.1	6.0	9.5	8.8	9.2
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	13.9	17.3	15.4	14.9	26.9	20.1	14.4	21.8	17.7
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.8	24.4	25.8	12.1	19.0	15.6	18.9	21.1	19.9
8.	Haryana	5.7	2.2	4.2	6.5	1.0	4.2	6.3	1.4	4.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.3	15.7	14.4	14.0	20.2	17.2	13.9	19.8	16.9
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.0	11.4	15.0	15.8	5.6	11.3	16.4	7.1	12.3
11.	Jharkhand	5.8	10.3	7.8	8.4	13.2	10.6	7.7	12.4	9.8
12.	Karnataka	31.3	13.1	23.6	39.7	31.0	35.5	36.5	25.1	31.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	18.0	12.8	15.2	18.7	18.6	18.6	18.5	17.1	17.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.0	6.0	3.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	2.8	1.9
15.	Maharashtra	6.4	6.6	6.5	5.1	6.3	5.6	5.7	6.4	6.0
16.	Manipur	22.9	17.4	20.1	21.6	11.7	16.7	21.9	12.9	17.4
17.	Orissa	7.8	9.8	8.7	10.7	8.7	9.7	10.1	8.9	9.5
18.	Other North Eastern States	14.3	13.5	13.9	8.3	7.2	7.7	10.1	9.0	9.5
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	6.4	10.2	8.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	3.8	5.2	4.4
20.	Rajasthan	7.1	2.8	5.1	6.5	2.8	4.8	6.6	2.8	4.9
21.	Sikkim	16.3	30.8	22.7	6.2	10.8	8.2	7.6	13.7	10.2
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.2	6.1	6.7	7.4	6.9	7.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9.3	0.6	5.6	2.8	1.2	2.0	4.2	1.1	2.8
24.	Uttarakhand	7.9	5.1	6.7	10.0	7.0	8.5	9.4	6.6	8.0
25.	West Bengal +Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.7	2.0	5.5	4.8	4.6	4.7	5.9	3.9	4.9
All India		10.3	7.8	9.2	9.5	7.5	8.6	9.8	7.6	8.8

Base: All Respondents

Table 8.2b: Proportion of respondents attending/participating in any campaign/meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS by age, residence and gender
(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years												
		Urban				Rural				Total				Urban				Rural				Total				
		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.2	15.7	10.2	43.4	27.3	35.4	30.4	24.1	27.4	4.9	8.6	6.9	44.3	14.0	29.6	32.7	12.2	22.5							
2.	Assam	3.9	0.1	2.5	3.9	3.1	3.5	3.9	2.8	3.4	12.9	4.4	8.6	5.4	5.9	5.7	6.6	5.6	6.1							
3.	Bihar	4.0	0.5	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.8	5.1	0.1	3.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6							
4.	Chhattisgarh	3.1	1.4	2.3	1.3	5.9	3.7	1.8	4.9	3.4	4.9	2.5	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.7	3.7	4.2							
5.	Delhi	9.3	8.3	9.0	6.2	6.0	6.2	9.2	8.2	8.9	10.1	9.6	9.9	8.1	2.8	5.9	10.0	9.2	9.6							
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.9	20.5	18.3	16.9	18.4	17.6	11.5	17.5	14.2	13.5	30.3	21.3	12.5	24.1	17.8							
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	34.7	28.3	31.9	11.9	21.5	16.2	21.8	24.4	22.9	20.0	20.8	20.4	12.4	17.3	15.1	16.1	18.6	17.3							
8.	Haryana	4.7	2.9	3.9	5.2	1.2	3.5	5.1	1.7	3.7	6.7	1.6	4.4	8.0	0.8	4.9	7.6	1.1	4.7							
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14.8	16.2	15.4	15.6	23.3	19.2	15.5	22.6	18.8	12.0	15.3	13.6	12.9	18.4	15.8	12.8	18.1	15.6							
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.1	12.1	12.1	14.9	7.4	11.8	14.3	8.6	11.9	22.7	10.8	17.5	16.9	4.1	10.8	18.6	5.8	12.6							
11.	Jharkhand	3.6	11.1	6.6	7.4	9.0	8.1	6.2	9.6	7.7	8.5	9.6	9.0	9.6	17.7	13.3	9.3	15.3	12.0							
12.	Karnataka	26.3	14.1	21.2	41.5	31.0	36.1	35.8	26.1	31.1	34.9	12.4	25.4	38.3	31.0	35.0	36.9	24.2	31.3							
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	17.1	15.7	16.3	19.3	19.6	19.4	18.7	18.6	18.7	18.6	10.3	14.4	18.2	17.8	18.0	18.3	16.0	17.1							
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.6	4.7	2.4	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.9	2.8	1.7	1.3	7.1	4.0	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.8	2.0							
15.	Maharashtra	6.2	5.9	6.1	1.9	6.6	4.1	3.9	6.3	5.0	6.5	7.4	6.9	8.6	5.9	7.4	7.6	6.6	7.2							
16.	Manipur	17.3	13.8	15.7	14.1	7.8	11.1	14.8	8.9	12.0	27.6	19.4	23.1	28.1	14.8	21.4	28.0	15.9	21.8							
17.	Orissa	5.9	8.7	7.2	8.0	11.1	9.6	7.6	10.7	9.2	9.3	10.7	9.9	12.8	6.3	9.8	12.1	7.1	9.8							
18.	Other North Eastern States	8.8	10.3	9.5	9.3	7.6	8.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	18.8	16.3	17.7	7.2	7.0	7.1	10.9	9.5	10.2							
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	4.6	12.5	7.8	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.7	5.1	3.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	2.5	3.3	2.9	4.9	5.3	5.1							
20.	Rajasthan	8.3	1.9	5.7	5.0	1.7	3.5	5.9	1.7	4.0	5.9	3.4	4.7	8.0	4.0	6.2	7.3	3.8	5.7							
21.	Sikkim	16.5	33.6	23.4	8.3	10.0	9.0	9.5	13.0	11.0	16.0	28.6	22.1	4.3	11.6	7.3	5.8	14.4	9.4							
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	5.7	7.0	6.4	7.7	7.3	7.4	6.8	7.2	7.0	8.6	8.2	8.4	6.7	4.9	5.9	7.8	6.7	7.3							
23.	Uttar Pradesh	8.2	1.0	5.0	2.0	1.0	1.6	3.3	1.0	2.2	10.5	0.2	6.3	3.6	1.4	2.6	5.3	1.1	3.4							
24.	Uttarakhand	9.6	8.0	9.0	11.3	5.3	8.3	10.8	5.9	8.5	5.9	2.5	4.4	8.6	8.7	8.7	7.8	7.2	7.5							
25.	West Bengal +Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.2	1.2	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6	5.3	3.3	4.4	9.6	2.7	6.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.4	4.3	5.4							
	All India	9.7	8.1	9.0	8.3	7.7	8.1	8.8	7.8	8.3	10.8	7.7	9.4	10.7	7.3	9.1	10.7	7.4	9.2							

Base: All Respondents

than five percent of respondents in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Punjab and Chandigarh had ever participated in any meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS.

Similar proportion of respondents in the age group of 15-19 years (8%) and 20-24 years (9%) had reportedly participated in STI/HIV/AIDS related meeting (Table 8.2b).

8.3 Exposure to Television

NACO is utilising the massive outreach of Doordarshan and private satellite channels for telecast of messages on HIV/AIDS prevention and control during prime time. These include messages on STDs, blood safety and voluntary blood donation. In order to spread messages on HIV/AIDS through television, it is imperative to understand the proportion of population which watches television.

All respondents in the survey were asked whether they had watched television any time during the last one month. Ownership of a television was not considered a necessary condition as respondents could have had access to television 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 watched television at least once a week (or more frequently) had a higher probability of being exposed to some mass communication message on STD/HIV/AIDS than those who had watched less frequently (Table 8.3a & b).

At the national level, 75 percent of the respondents had watched television at least once a week in last one month. The proportion was significantly higher among males at 81 percent as compared to females (69%). Further, higher proportion of respondents in urban (92%) than the rural areas (68%) had access to television. Within both urban and rural areas, significantly higher proportion of males had an exposure to television as compared to their female counterparts.

As regards the state-wise analysis, except for Bihar (35%) and Uttar Pradesh (61%), in all other states, more than two-thirds of the respondents had watched television at least once a week in last One month. The proportion was reported to be highest in Andhra Pradesh (97%), followed by Goa and Daman & Diu (96%), Delhi, Punjab and Chandigarh (95%).

It was observed that in both urban and rural areas, the awareness was similar among the respondents aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years. When compared across residence among both the age groups, it was observed that a significantly higher proportion of respondents from urban areas reported exposure to television. However, a higher proportion of male respondents across both urban and rural areas and among both the age groups had watched television at least once a week.

8.4 Exposure to Radio

With respect to radio, a special programme, in the drama mode, has been devised by NACO for rural and migrant youth. The programme which is titled "Jiyo Aur Jeene Do" is being broadcast on 30 commercial broadcasting stations of AIR since June, 1998. The ten minutes programme is broadcast in 12 languages on Tuesday evening at 8.00 P.M. Further, NACO is using the popular FM channel to combine entertainment and education in reaching out to the urban youth. The one hour programme which is titled "NACO Film Hit Parade" is broadcast for one hour every week on the AIR-FM channel in Delhi. In order to increase the communication initiatives through radio, it is important to understand as to how many people does this medium reach.

Table 8.3a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who watched television at least once a week in last one month by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.9	98.0	98.5	97.9	93.7	95.9	98.2	95.0	96.7
2.	Assam	91.8	90.3	91.2	69.5	64.6	67.0	72.8	67.8	70.4
3.	Bihar	84.7	67.6	77.4	38.9	18.5	29.2	45.1	24.1	35.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	93.4	89.9	91.7	65.6	59.6	62.7	72.7	67.3	70.1
5.	Delhi	96.8	93.0	95.3	96.1	88.2	93.0	96.7	92.8	95.1
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	97.9	95.1	96.6	97.6	94.2	96.1	97.7	94.7	96.4
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.0	87.9	92.0	72.9	56.1	64.4	83.1	68.5	76.2
8.	Haryana	88.3	81.2	85.2	85.3	77.0	81.7	86.2	78.3	82.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.9	89.5	92.4	91.2	86.8	89.0	91.6	87.1	89.3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	93.8	86.3	90.4	76.7	58.9	68.8	81.0	66.0	74.3
11.	Jharkhand	92.0	85.4	89.1	76.5	63.1	70.5	81.1	69.4	75.9
12.	Karnataka	97.5	93.8	95.9	80.8	71.0	76.1	87.3	78.5	83.2
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	97.0	96.0	96.5	91.9	91.6	91.7	93.1	92.7	92.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95.2	89.1	92.4	72.3	44.0	59.5	79.4	58.1	69.8
15.	Maharashtra	94.0	97.6	95.5	94.4	89.8	92.2	94.2	93.2	93.7
16.	Manipur	95.0	97.7	96.4	67.8	71.1	69.4	73.3	76.8	75.0
17.	Orissa	97.2	89.1	93.5	70.9	55.5	63.3	76.1	61.4	69.0
18.	Other North Eastern States	96.6	91.5	94.2	86.4	75.3	80.9	89.4	79.9	84.8
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	97.0	96.1	96.6	95.3	93.3	94.3	96.0	94.4	95.3
20.	Rajasthan	94.8	74.7	85.8	80.6	59.3	70.7	84.8	63.6	75.1
21.	Sikkim	87.3	95.4	90.8	71.3	74.7	72.7	73.5	77.7	75.3
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	90.8	90.1	90.4	93.4	89.6	91.5	92.1	89.8	91.0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	86.8	81.5	84.5	67.0	40.7	54.8	71.4	48.8	61.1
24.	Uttarakhand	90.7	87.3	89.3	83.2	64.8	73.8	85.4	69.9	77.8
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.2	92.2	94.8	65.4	49.3	58.0	74.0	61.3	68.1
	All India	93.7	89.8	91.9	74.5	59.9	67.6	80.6	68.9	75.1

Base: All respondents

Thus, similar information as that sought about television viewership was collected on radio listenership. The respondents were asked whether they had listened to radio at least once a week during the last one month. Again, 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. Tables 8.4a & b present the proportion of respondents who listened to radio (owned or otherwise) at least once a week during the last one month.

More than half (53%) of the respondents reported that they had listened to radio at least once a week in last one month. A significantly higher proportion of male respondents (64%) reported radio listenership as compared to female respondents (41%). The listenership was similar across urban and rural areas (53%).

Table 8.3b: Proportion of respondents who watched television at least once a week in last one month by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years														
		Urban				Rural				Total				Urban				Rural				Total						
		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.9	99.1	99.5	98.8	96.9	97.9	99.2	97.5	98.4	97.8	97.2	97.5	97.5	97.2	97.5	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.2	97.5	97.2	97.5	97.2	97.4	93.0	95.2
2.	Assam	91.0	90.9	91.0	73.1	66.3	69.7	75.7	68.7	72.3	92.6	90.0	91.3	68.7	72.3	92.6	90.0	91.3	66.1	62.9	64.5	64.5	66.1	62.9	64.5	70.1	67.1	68.6
3.	Bihar	83.8	68.3	77.2	47.9	18.6	33.5	53.5	24.9	39.7	85.8	66.6	77.6	24.9	39.7	85.8	66.6	77.6	31.0	18.4	25.2	25.2	31.0	18.4	25.2	37.4	23.4	31.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	95.2	90.2	92.9	69.1	62.6	65.7	76.5	68.9	72.7	91.4	89.6	90.5	68.9	72.7	91.4	89.6	90.5	62.6	56.3	59.7	59.7	62.6	56.3	59.7	69.2	65.7	67.5
5.	Delhi	97.1	93.4	95.8	97.2	88.4	93.9	97.1	93.1	95.7	96.4	92.8	94.7	93.1	95.7	96.4	92.8	94.7	95.3	88.0	92.3	92.3	95.3	88.0	92.3	96.3	92.5	94.5
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	98.7	95.9	97.4	97.1	95.9	96.6	97.9	95.9	97.0	97.3	94.5	96.0	95.9	97.0	97.3	94.5	96.0	98.0	93.2	95.8	95.8	98.0	93.2	95.8	97.6	93.8	95.9
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97.5	90.4	94.4	76.1	54.4	66.3	85.4	69.5	78.3	92.9	85.8	89.8	69.5	78.3	92.9	85.8	89.8	69.4	57.4	62.8	62.8	69.4	57.4	62.8	80.9	67.7	74.3
8.	Haryana	90.4	89.1	89.8	86.9	76.2	82.4	87.9	79.9	84.6	86.4	74.4	81.1	79.9	84.6	86.4	74.4	81.1	83.4	77.8	80.9	80.9	83.4	77.8	80.9	84.4	76.6	81.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	96.4	90.8	93.9	91.3	90.1	90.7	91.9	90.2	91.1	93.7	88.5	91.2	90.2	91.1	93.7	88.5	91.2	91.2	84.9	87.8	87.8	91.2	84.9	87.8	91.5	85.2	88.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	93.9	88.6	91.4	80.4	58.0	71.1	83.3	66.0	75.9	93.7	84.3	89.6	66.0	75.9	93.7	84.3	89.6	72.4	59.6	66.3	66.3	72.4	59.6	66.3	78.6	66.0	72.8
11.	Jharkhand	92.0	84.2	88.9	79.9	64.9	73.3	83.6	70.1	77.8	92.0	86.5	89.4	70.1	77.8	92.0	86.5	89.4	72.7	61.1	67.5	67.5	72.7	61.1	67.5	78.2	68.8	73.9
12.	Karnataka	97.4	92.7	95.4	81.0	72.2	76.5	87.1	78.2	82.8	97.6	94.6	96.3	78.2	82.8	97.6	94.6	96.3	80.7	69.8	75.7	75.7	80.7	69.8	75.7	87.4	78.8	83.6
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	97.2	96.0	96.5	92.4	90.6	91.4	93.6	92.0	92.7	96.9	96.1	96.5	92.0	92.7	96.9	96.1	96.5	91.5	92.5	92.0	92.0	91.5	92.5	92.0	92.8	93.3	93.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95.6	87.1	91.8	74.9	45.0	61.6	81.0	57.4	70.5	94.7	90.7	92.9	57.4	70.5	94.7	90.7	92.9	69.7	43.1	57.5	57.5	69.7	43.1	57.5	77.9	58.7	69.1
15.	Maharashtra	95.1	97.2	96.0	95.3	88.3	92.1	95.2	92.2	93.8	92.8	98.0	95.0	92.2	93.8	92.8	98.0	95.0	93.3	91.4	92.4	92.4	93.3	91.4	92.4	93.0	94.4	93.6
16.	Manipur	96.9	97.0	96.9	69.5	77.5	73.3	75.0	81.0	77.8	93.3	98.2	96.0	81.0	77.8	93.3	98.2	96.0	66.4	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.4	66.0	66.2	71.9	73.6	72.8
17.	Orissa	97.7	88.3	93.3	69.2	57.0	62.8	74.6	62.1	68.1	96.8	89.7	93.6	62.1	68.1	96.8	89.7	93.6	72.4	54.1	63.8	63.8	72.4	54.1	63.8	77.3	60.8	69.7
18.	Other North Eastern States	95.7	89.8	92.9	88.6	67.2	78.8	90.6	73.8	82.8	97.3	93.1	95.4	73.8	82.8	97.3	93.1	95.4	84.1	81.8	82.9	82.9	84.1	81.8	82.9	88.3	84.9	86.6
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	97.6	95.2	96.7	95.9	91.2	93.8	96.6	92.6	94.9	96.4	96.9	96.6	92.6	94.9	96.4	96.9	96.6	94.5	95.4	95.0	95.0	94.5	95.4	95.0	95.3	96.0	95.6
20.	Rajasthan	95.0	75.7	87.1	79.4	62.3	71.4	83.7	65.4	75.4	94.5	74.1	84.8	65.4	75.4	94.5	74.1	84.8	81.9	56.0	70.0	70.0	81.9	56.0	70.0	85.8	61.9	74.7
21.	Sikkim	87.1	96.5	90.9	73.6	76.3	74.8	75.6	78.9	77.0	87.4	94.5	90.8	78.9	77.0	87.4	94.5	90.8	69.1	73.1	70.8	70.8	69.1	73.1	70.8	71.5	76.6	73.6
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	94.2	85.7	89.7	95.0	89.6	92.2	94.7	88.0	91.1	89.0	93.0	90.9	88.0	91.1	89.0	93.0	90.9	91.9	89.5	90.8	90.8	91.9	89.5	90.8	90.3	91.4	90.9
23.	Uttar Pradesh	86.0	82.3	84.4	63.8	42.3	53.9	68.3	50.0	59.9	87.5	80.5	84.7	50.0	59.9	87.5	80.5	84.7	71.0	38.6	56.1	56.1	71.0	38.6	56.1	75.0	47.2	62.5
24.	Uttarakhand	92.2	89.4	91.1	81.6	63.7	72.7	84.8	69.3	77.5	89.0	85.5	87.4	69.3	77.5	89.0	85.5	87.4	85.0	65.9	74.9	74.9	85.0	65.9	74.9	86.2	70.5	78.2
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	95.5	92.3	93.8	66.7	51.0	60.1	73.0	63.6	68.8	98.2	92.0	95.6	63.6	68.8	98.2	92.0	95.6	64.1	48.0	56.1	56.1	64.1	48.0	56.1	75.0	59.5	67.6
All India		94.3	89.5	92.2	75.4	60.4	68.3	81.2	68.7	75.4	93.2	90.0	91.8	68.7	75.4	93.2	90.0	91.8	73.5	59.5	66.8	66.8	73.5	59.5	66.8	80.1	69.0	74.9

Base: All respondents

Table 8.4a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who listened to radio at least once a week in last one month by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.5	29.5	42.0	49.8	13.9	32.2	50.9	18.7	35.3
2.	Assam	56.5	34.2	46.5	82.8	64.2	73.6	78.9	60.4	69.8
3.	Bihar	53.0	30.2	43.2	68.1	34.8	52.2	66.0	34.3	51.1
4.	Chhattisgarh	30.6	19.0	24.9	37.4	36.5	36.9	35.7	32.0	33.9
5.	Delhi	64.0	29.1	49.8	78.1	38.9	62.6	64.8	29.7	50.6
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	56.7	35.4	47.0	44.5	38.9	42.1	50.6	37.0	44.6
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67.6	47.5	58.9	57.2	19.6	38.2	62.0	30.4	47.1
8.	Haryana	50.9	30.2	42.0	72.8	37.3	57.6	66.0	35.0	52.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.9	38.0	50.2	56.7	36.4	46.4	57.2	36.6	46.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	67.7	45.1	57.4	69.1	47.4	59.5	68.8	46.8	58.9
11.	Jharkhand	72.7	39.1	58.2	70.1	39.5	56.5	70.9	39.4	57.0
12.	Karnataka	35.0	43.3	38.5	55.8	42.1	49.2	47.8	42.5	45.3
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	60.0	57.9	58.9	64.3	59.2	61.6	63.2	58.9	60.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	74.6	46.9	62.0	67.1	19.9	45.8	69.4	28.4	50.8
15.	Maharashtra	71.3	64.4	68.3	85.0	71.2	78.6	78.5	68.2	73.8
16.	Manipur	89.5	90.6	90.1	83.1	81.3	82.2	84.4	83.3	83.8
17.	Orissa	25.1	9.5	18.0	51.5	24.6	38.2	46.3	22.0	34.4
18.	Other North Eastern States	34.3	24.1	29.5	35.7	26.9	31.4	35.3	26.1	30.8
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	40.7	37.4	39.3	52.0	26.6	40.1	47.4	30.8	39.8
20.	Rajasthan	61.9	22.4	44.2	64.4	26.6	46.9	63.7	25.4	46.1
21.	Sikkim	24.2	33.9	28.5	46.7	54.1	49.8	43.6	51.1	46.8
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	74.4	61.2	67.9	63.2	57.9	60.6	68.8	59.5	64.2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	49.9	37.9	44.8	72.5	44.1	59.4	67.5	42.9	56.3
24.	Uttarakhand	35.3	10.7	25.0	56.3	29.3	42.5	50.1	25.1	37.9
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	74.6	45.1	60.7	62.5	41.2	52.7	65.8	42.3	54.9
All India		60.5	43.6	53.0	65.5	39.4	53.1	63.9	40.7	53.1

Base: All respondents

Among the states/group of states, radio listenership was reported to be highest in Manipur (84%), followed by Maharashtra (74%) and Assam (70%). The proportion was lowest in Other NE States (31%), Orissa and Chhattisgarh (34%) and Andhra Pradesh (35%).

Almost equal proportion of respondents in both the age groups (53%) reported radio listenership. The proportion of respondents who listened to radio was higher among urban respondents in the age group of 20-24 years as compared to respondents aged 15-19 years. Across both age groups and place of residence, the listenership was higher among males as compared to females.

Table 8.4b: Proportion of respondents who listened to radio at least once a week in last one month by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years												20 – 24 years											
		Urban				Rural				Total				Urban				Rural				Total			
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45.7	19.2	34.6	52.2	12.1	32.3	49.9	14.1	33.1	48.4	61.7	36.5	48.4	47.8	15.4	32.0	51.9	22.3	37.1					
2.	Assam	56.7	34.0	48.2	82.5	65.1	73.9	78.7	62.2	70.8	45.2	56.3	34.3	45.2	83.2	63.2	73.3	79.1	58.8	69.0					
3.	Bihar	51.0	30.1	42.1	70.4	35.4	53.2	67.4	34.7	51.6	44.7	55.4	30.3	44.7	66.1	34.2	51.3	64.8	33.8	50.6					
4.	Chhattisgarh	32.3	21.1	27.2	42.0	34.8	38.2	39.3	31.7	35.4	22.7	28.8	17.2	22.7	33.4	38.3	35.7	32.3	32.4	32.4					
5.	Delhi	61.1	27.6	49.2	77.3	41.1	63.9	61.9	28.3	49.9	50.5	67.7	30.4	50.5	78.7	37.5	61.7	68.5	30.8	51.2					
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	58.3	31.5	45.8	45.3	24.4	37.3	51.9	28.6	42.0	47.9	55.4	38.7	47.9	43.8	46.7	45.2	49.6	42.8	46.5					
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70.7	53.5	63.2	52.5	20.0	37.8	60.4	34.0	48.7	55.2	64.9	42.1	55.2	62.3	19.4	38.6	63.6	27.7	45.7					
8.	Haryana	46.1	28.5	38.7	72.4	36.9	57.6	64.9	34.4	52.1	45.0	55.4	31.7	45.0	73.3	37.7	57.7	67.3	35.7	53.4					
9.	Himachal Pradesh	59.7	39.9	50.8	51.0	35.9	43.8	52.0	36.3	44.6	49.8	62.0	36.6	49.8	60.9	36.7	48.1	61.1	36.7	48.3					
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	63.9	48.0	56.4	68.8	51.3	61.6	67.7	50.5	60.4	58.2	70.7	42.4	58.2	69.5	43.9	57.3	69.9	43.5	57.5					
11.	Jharkhand	67.5	38.6	56.0	71.2	42.1	58.3	70.1	41.2	57.6	60.5	79.0	39.5	60.5	69.0	36.8	54.5	71.8	37.6	56.2					
12.	Karnataka	36.3	43.9	39.5	51.8	40.0	45.8	46.0	41.2	43.7	37.8	34.1	42.8	37.8	58.9	44.1	52.2	49.1	43.6	46.7					
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	55.9	61.1	58.7	61.1	59.4	60.2	59.8	59.8	59.8	59.1	63.0	55.3	59.1	66.7	59.1	62.7	65.8	58.1	61.8					
14.	Madhya Pradesh	67.3	47.4	58.4	67.4	21.3	46.9	67.4	29.0	50.3	65.0	80.7	46.4	65.0	66.7	18.7	44.7	71.3	27.8	51.3					
15.	Maharashtra	70.5	64.2	67.8	84.7	72.3	78.9	78.1	68.8	73.9	68.9	72.1	64.6	68.9	85.3	70.0	78.1	78.8	67.5	73.8					
16.	Manipur	87.8	88.7	88.2	84.0	80.9	82.5	84.7	82.3	83.6	91.4	90.9	91.7	91.4	82.4	81.5	81.9	84.1	83.9	84.0					
17.	Orissa	18.9	8.0	13.8	56.5	25.2	40.1	49.3	22.4	35.4	21.3	29.8	10.8	21.3	47.4	24.0	36.4	43.8	21.5	33.4					
18.	Other North Eastern States	37.0	25.5	31.5	28.5	29.6	29.0	30.9	28.4	29.7	27.8	32.2	22.8	27.8	43.1	24.7	33.6	39.6	24.2	31.9					
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	35.8	36.1	35.9	49.3	24.9	38.3	43.9	29.0	37.4	42.5	45.9	38.6	42.5	55.1	28.2	42.0	51.2	32.4	42.2					
20.	Rajasthan	61.6	23.9	46.1	67.2	29.7	49.6	65.6	28.3	48.7	42.7	62.1	21.4	42.7	61.6	23.3	44.0	61.7	22.7	43.6					
21.	Sikkim	25.6	27.7	26.4	39.8	55.5	46.7	37.8	52.0	43.9	30.3	22.6	38.7	30.3	52.9	52.6	52.8	48.9	50.4	49.5					
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	66.1	59.1	62.4	60.3	56.6	58.4	62.7	57.6	60.1	71.2	78.8	62.7	71.2	65.8	59.4	62.8	73.0	61.2	67.4					
23.	Uttar Pradesh	52.4	33.7	44.1	73.8	40.5	58.4	69.4	39.2	55.6	45.5	47.5	42.6	45.5	70.8	48.5	60.5	65.2	47.3	57.2					
24.	Uttarakhand	35.3	10.5	25.6	55.5	29.6	42.6	49.4	25.5	38.2	24.3	35.4	10.9	24.3	57.2	29.0	42.3	50.8	24.8	37.5					
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	69.7	44.3	56.2	62.3	40.0	52.9	63.9	41.3	53.8	64.0	77.6	45.8	64.0	62.8	42.2	52.6	67.5	43.1	55.9					
	All India	57.8	42.9	51.2	52.2	39.3	53.5	63.6	40.3	52.8	62.9	44.3	54.5	64.8	39.5	52.8	64.2	64.2	41.0	53.3					

Base: All respondents

8.5 Exposure to Newspaper/Magazine

The Press Information Bureau of the Government of India has organised a number of programmes to sensitise the regional press on the issue of HIV/AIDS. Further, NGOs also keep publishing advertisements on the issue. To understand the effectiveness of print media and plan future communications, there is a need to understand the exposure to this communication channel among the youth.

Respondents were asked whether they had read a newspaper or magazine in the last one month. Tables 8.5a & b provide 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 TV viewership, readership of newspaper or magazine would be a function of the literacy status of the respondents.

At the all India level, 49 percent of the respondents reported reading newspaper/magazine at least once a week in last one month. As expected, the proportion was higher among male respondents at 63 percent as compared to females (33%). Also, higher proportion of respondents from urban areas (65%) as compared to rural areas (42%) reported reading newspaper/magazine.

Highest proportion of respondents from Kerala and Lakshadweep (86%), followed by Maharashtra (78%) and Goa and Daman & Diu (75%) reported that they had read newspaper/magazine at least once a week in last one month. The proportion was lowest in Bihar (29%), West Bengal and andaman & Nicobar Islands (30%) and Orissa (32%).

Table 8.5a: Proportion of respondents (15-24 years) who read newspaper/magazine at least once a week in last one month by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80.6	27.5	55.3	85.5	27.8	57.2	83.9	27.7	56.6
2.	Assam	83.2	62.9	74.0	50.0	38.1	44.1	55.0	41.2	48.2
3.	Bihar	66.5	28.1	50.1	40.4	9.3	25.6	43.9	11.4	28.6
4.	Chhattisgarh	61.4	35.6	48.7	41.3	26.3	33.9	46.5	28.7	37.7
5.	Delhi	76.8	51.5	66.5	72.0	33.0	56.5	76.5	50.4	65.9
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	82.1	68.6	75.9	79.1	67.0	73.8	80.6	67.8	74.9
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83.9	68.1	77.1	68.8	32.3	50.4	75.8	46.2	61.8
8.	Haryana	67.8	31.9	52.3	62.5	21.5	45.0	64.2	24.8	47.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	81.2	57.1	70.0	69.3	42.2	55.5	70.6	43.6	57.0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	70.2	40.1	56.6	48.3	22.8	37.0	53.9	27.3	42.0
11.	Jharkhand	76.8	51.9	66.1	53.2	24.1	40.2	60.2	32.0	47.7
12.	Karnataka	84.4	62.3	75.1	57.0	39.4	48.5	67.6	47.0	58.1
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	91.2	80.5	85.6	88.9	82.9	85.8	89.5	82.3	85.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	78.1	55.0	67.6	59.5	13.4	38.6	65.3	26.4	47.7
15.	Maharashtra	85.6	75.3	81.2	85.7	61.7	74.5	85.6	67.7	77.6
16.	Manipur	85.9	81.6	83.7	56.3	58.2	57.2	62.3	63.2	62.7
17.	Orissa	66.6	31.4	50.5	43.8	11.8	28.0	48.4	15.3	32.2

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

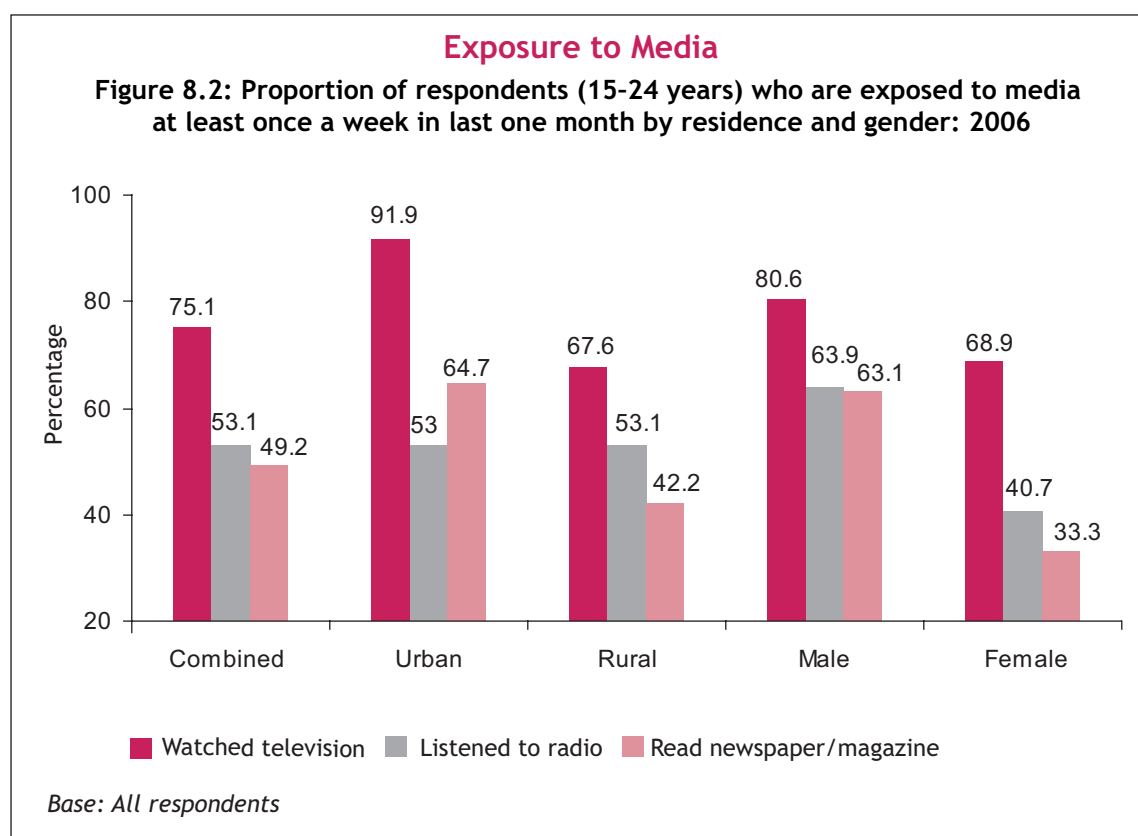
Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Urban			Rural			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
18.	Other North Eastern States	81.2	67.8	74.9	43.6	41.7	42.7	54.9	49.1	52.1
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	70.7	57.6	65.0	59.7	43.5	52.1	64.2	48.9	57.2
20.	Rajasthan	84.9	44.9	67.0	74.5	28.1	53.0	77.6	32.8	57.0
21.	Sikkim	53.6	61.4	57.1	36.1	34.1	35.3	38.5	38.1	38.3
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	67.3	48.1	57.8	57.5	27.3	42.5	62.4	37.6	50.1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	61.7	27.1	46.9	48.9	11.4	31.6	51.7	14.5	34.8
24.	Uttarakhand	62.0	31.5	49.2	44.7	14.5	29.2	49.9	18.4	34.5
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	75.2	41.5	59.3	27.8	9.4	19.3	40.7	18.4	30.4
All India		76.2	50.4	64.7	56.9	26.0	42.2	63.1	33.3	49.2

Base: All respondents

Following the trend with respect to television viewership and radio listenership, respondents who had read newspaper/magazine at least once a week was higher among urban areas as compared to rural areas in both age groups. Further, higher proportion of male respondents reported this in both urban and rural areas among both 15-19 years and 20-24 years.

8.6 Implications of Findings on IEC and Exposure to Mass Media

Concerted efforts are being made for promoting extensive interpersonal communication interventions (IPC) on various aspects of STD/HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. However,



the present study shows that only one-third of the youth had received IPC in last one year. This proportion was even lower (22%) in the rural areas. Further, in 10 out of 25 states/group of states, less than 20 percent of the respondents received IPC on HIV/AIDS. Looking at the effectiveness of IPC in generating correct and complete awareness regarding HIV/AIDS related issues, it is imperative that strategies are devised to strengthen the IPC about HIV/AIDS among the young people.

While selecting communication channels for promoting HIV/AIDS related awareness among the youth, it may be taken into consideration that at national level, three-fourths of the youths had access to television and nearly half were exposed to radio and newspapers/magazines.



National BSS 2006: Questionnaire for the Youth (15-24 years)

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"/>						
010	TIME OF INTERVIEW (Railway Time)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>1st Attempt</th> <th>2nd Attempt</th> <th>Final Attempt</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1 st Attempt	2 nd Attempt	Final 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"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1 st Attempt	2 nd Attempt	Final 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"/>	<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) 6	<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 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			*RELATIONSHIP WITH HHH		
Unmarried	1	Father	01	Cousin (brother)	12
Married	2	Mother	02	Cousin (sister)	13
Married but no 'gauna'	3	Spouse	03	Nephew	14
Separated/Deserted/Divorced	4	Son	04	Niece	15
Widow/Widower	5	Daughter	05	Grand son	16
		Brother	06	Grand daughter	17
		Sister	07	Uncle	18
AGE **		Daughter-in-law	08	Aunt	19
If age < 1 year	00	Son-in-law	09	Head of household	99
If age > 99 years	99	Sister-in-law	10	Other _____	77
		Brother-in-law	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 Female	1 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 Literate with non formal education 1 - 5 th 6 - 8 th 9 - 10 th 11 - 12 th Technical education (Diploma) Graduate and above	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 →105 →105
104	Are you currently studying?	Yes No	1 2
105	What is your main occupation? (In case of more than one occupation, ask for the occupation in which the respondents spend maximum time)	House wife Unemployed/Not working/Retired Student Non-agricultural labourer Domestic servant Agricultural labourer Cultivator Petty business/small shop owner Small artisan in HH and cottage industry Transport worker/driver Self employed professional Service (pvt./govt.) Large business/medium to large shop owner Others (Specify) _____ No response	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 77 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
SKIP TO Q401 IF CODED 2 OR 9 in both Q201A AND Q201B			
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 uninfected faithful 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? (By confidential, I mean that no one will know the result if you don't want them to know it)	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9
218	Have you ever heard of ICTC? (Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre – where one can get information on HIV/AIDS and get tested for HIV/AIDS)	Yes No Don't know No response	1 2 8 9
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: Attitudes 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)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>a. Shop (General)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Pharmacy/Medical shop</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Clinic/Hospital</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Family planning centre/Clinic</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Bar/Guest house</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Hotel</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. Peer educator/NGO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. Anganwadi worker/VHW</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i. Sexual partner</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j. Petrol pump</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>k. Condom bank/Vending machine</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>l. Friend</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>m. Others (Specify) _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </table>	a. Shop (General)	1	2	8	9	b. Pharmacy/Medical shop	1	2	8	9	c. Clinic/Hospital	1	2	8	9	d. Family planning centre/Clinic	1	2	8	9	e. Bar/Guest house	1	2	8	9	f. Hotel	1	2	8	9	g. Peer educator/NGO	1	2	8	9	h. Anganwadi worker/VHW	1	2	8	9	i. Sexual partner	1	2	8	9	j. Petrol pump	1	2	8	9	k. Condom bank/Vending machine	1	2	8	9	l. Friend	1	2	8	9	m. Others (Specify) _____	1	2	8	9	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> <td>DK</td> <td>NR</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No	DK	NR				
a. Shop (General)	1	2	8	9																																																																								
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m. Others (Specify) _____	1	2	8	9																																																																								
Yes	No	DK	NR																																																																									
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 WOMAN might have when she is infected with STI? Any others? DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.	Lower abdominal pain Genital discharge Foul smelling discharge Burning pain during urination Genital ulcers/sores 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 MAN might have when he is infected with STI? Any others? DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.	Lower abdominal pain Genital discharge Foul smelling discharge Burning/Pain during urination Genital ulcers/Sores 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? (Multiple answers are possible)	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
IF CODE IN Q 507 IS '04' OR '05' OR BOTH, ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. ELSE GO TO Q 515			
Q508	Were you physically examined by the doctor/paramedical staff?	Yes No Don't remember	1 2 3
Q509	Whether you were given any counselling?	Yes No Don't remember	1 2 3
Q510	Were you given counselling 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
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
Q513	Did he/she receive treatment/advice/counselling 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? CHECK: Answer can be code 03 only if it is 'NO' in Q201A, Q201B and Q501	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 STI/HIV/AIDS? (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/Skit/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 it 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)_____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 77 97
		Don't remember No response	99
Q606	(Besides individuals) Which are the other sources from where you have come to know about use of condom to prevent STI/HIV/AIDS? (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)_____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 77
		None of these Don't remember No response	11 97 99
Q607	Did you ever attend/participate in any campaign/meeting on STI/HIV/AIDS?	Yes No No response	1 2 9
Q608	Did you receive free medical check-up for STI /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 ... READ OUT CIRCLE ONE	Every day At least once a week Less than once a week Did not listen to radio in last 4 weeks No response	1 2 3 4 9
Q612	During the last one month how often have you watched television? Would you say ... READ OUT CIRCLE ONE	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 ... READ OUT CIRCLE ONE	Every day At least once a week Less than once a week Did not watch TV in last 4 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 STI/HIV/AIDS. (Check: only if '2' or '9' in Q201 and '2' or '9' in Q501).

Q. No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	
Q615	When do you usually listen to radio and watch television? (circle top two slots)	Radio	TV
	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 PM– 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.

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

SEGMENT A: Currently married respondents only

Q. 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 →Q704 9 →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? (With either a regular or non-regular partner)	Years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't remember No response	88 99
Q705	Have you or your spouse ever used a condom?	Yes No No response	1 2 →Q708 9 →Q708
Q706	For what purpose have you used a condom while having sexual intercourse with your spouse? (Multiple response possible)	To avoid pregnancy To protect myself from STI/HIV/AIDS To protect my partner from STI/HIV/AIDS To protect my child/unborn child from STI / 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...) (Prompted)	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, ✦ GOTO Q801 FOR MALE RESPONDENTS ✦ END FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS			

Q. 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="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Non-commercial <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
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 STI/HIV/AIDS To protect my partner from STI/HIV/AIDS To protect my child/unborn child from STI / 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

Q. 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? 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"/>	
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 STI/HIV To protect my partner from STI/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

Q. 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 88 No response 99	
Q722	While you were together with your spouse, have you or your sexual partner ever used a condom?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 9	→Q725 →Q725
Q723	For what purpose have you used a condom? (Multiple response possible)	To avoid pregnancy 1 To protect myself from STI/HIV 2 To protect my partner from STI/HIV 3 To protect my child/unborn child from STI / HIV 4 For pleasure 5 Others (Specify) _____ 7 Don't Know 8 No response 9	
Q724	How consistently had you used a condom with your spouse while you were together? (Would you say...) (Prompted)	Every time 1 Sometimes 2 Never 3 Don't remember 8 No response 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? Multiple response possible	Yes, while we were married 1 Yes, after I got separated/deserted/divorced/widowed from my spouse 2 No 3 No response 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

Q. 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...)? (Prompted)	Every time Sometimes Never Don't remember No response	1 2 3 8 9
Q729	For what purpose have you used a condom? (Multiple response possible)	To avoid pregnancy To protect myself from STI/HIV To protect my partner from STI/HIV To protect my child/unborn child from STI / 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)

Q. No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q801	Have you heard about men who have 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 STI/HIV To protect my partner from STI/HIV For pleasure Other (Specify) _____ Don't know No response	1 2 3 7 8 9
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...)? (Prompted)	Every time Almost every time Sometimes Never Don't know No response	1 2 3 4 8 9



Sampling Design for National BSS 2006 Among General Population

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:

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

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

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

Where,

n = the required sample size

D = design effect

P_1 = 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:

$$D = 2$$

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

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

The indicators considered for calculating the sample size for each state/group 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 separately in urban and rural areas was calculated 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.

These respective proportions were taken from BSS 2001 report. In some states where the percentage reported having sex in the last 12 months was less than five percent as per BSS 2001, 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 A1 presents the achieved sample sizes of the target respondents across different states/state groups.

Sampling Procedure

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/group of states:

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

The power of the test: Rejecting the null hypothesis namely there has been no change in the level of the indicator over time, when it was not true.

STAGE I: Selection of Districts

About four to six districts in each state/group of states were selected randomly. Prior to sampling all the districts of each state/group 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/group 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.

In some states/group of states, the total sample covered varies in BSS 2001 and BSS 2006. In BSS 2001 due to the absence of any state estimates for two indicators considered to calculate sample, consistent condom use with non-regular partners (50%) and percent target group who had sex with non-regular partners (5%) were considered. In BSS 2006 the state/group of state sample was calculated by taking estimates of these indicators from National BSS 2001 among general population.

Table A1: Achieved sample sizes - GP Survey

(All figures are in percentage)

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 + Puduchery	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
All India		24,052	24,032	48,084	24,571	24,585	49,156	48,623	48,617	97,240	84,182

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/group 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 (males and females 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 was 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^{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/group 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/town (>5 lakh population)
Stratum II	: Middle size cities/towns (1 to 5 lakh population)
Stratum III	: Small cities/towns (<1 lakh population)

The number of CEBs to be selected from each group (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 was 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^{th} household was selected and one eligible respondent will be randomly selected using a KISH grid.



Achieved Sample Size in BSS Youth Survey 2006

Table A2: Sample coverage of young people (15-24 years) by residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years								
		Male			Female			Total		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	392	502	894	405	544	949	797	1,046	1,843
2.	Assam	921	997	1,918	857	1,075	1,932	1,778	2,072	3,850
3.	Bihar	690	490	1,180	661	493	1,154	1,351	983	2,334
4.	Chhattisgarh	450	547	997	451	598	1,049	901	1,145	2,046
5.	Delhi	1,083	918	2,001	1,000	864	1,864	2,083	1,782	3,865
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	652	312	964	600	265	865	1,252	577	1,829
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	653	546	1,199	630	509	1,139	1,283	1,055	2,338
8.	Haryana	1,072	1,076	2,148	954	966	1,920	2,026	2,042	4,068
9.	Himachal Pradesh	958	886	1,844	844	831	1,675	1,802	1,717	3,519
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	782	1,088	1,870	703	978	1,681	1,485	2,066	3,551
11.	Jharkhand	737	570	1,307	704	566	1,270	1,441	1,136	2,577
12.	Karnataka	662	926	1,588	736	999	1,735	1,398	1,925	3,323
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	816	846	1,664	831	863	1,694	1,647	1,711	3,358
14.	Madhya Pradesh	474	585	1,059	461	531	992	935	1,116	2,051
15.	Maharashtra	1,023	867	1,890	1,067	879	1,946	2,090	1,746	3,836
16.	Manipur	539	995	1,534	531	986	1,517	1,070	1,981	3,051
17.	Orissa	587	981	1,568	580	1,079	1,659	1,167	2,060	3,227
18.	Other North Eastern States	769	723	1,492	714	669	1,383	1,483	1,392	2,875
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	1,191	972	2,163	1,069	837	1,906	2,260	1,809	4,069
20.	Rajasthan	1,011	953	1,964	937	935	1,872	1,948	1,888	3,836
21.	Sikkim	759	688	1,447	796	762	1,558	1,555	1,450	3,005
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	824	861	1,685	843	878	1,721	1,667	1,739	3,406
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1,073	930	2,003	1,000	955	1,955	2,073	1,885	3,958
24.	Uttarakhand	987	863	1,850	892	812	1,704	1,879	1,675	3,554
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	799	999	1,798	717	1,032	1,749	1,516	2,031	3,547
All India		19,904	20,123	40,027	18,983	19,906	38,889	38,887	40,029	78,916

Table A3: Sample coverage of young people by age, residence and gender

(All figures are in percentage)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years						20 – 24 years					
		Male			Female			Male			Female		
		U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	207	225	432	184	254	438	185	277	462	221	290	511
2.	Assam	415	467	882	351	522	873	506	530	1,036	506	553	1,059
3.	Bihar	362	234	596	350	239	589	328	256	584	311	254	565
4.	Chhattisgarh	220	241	461	227	318	545	230	306	536	224	280	504
5.	Delhi	607	430	1,037	452	359	811	476	488	964	548	505	1,053
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	285	141	426	270	108	378	367	171	538	330	157	487
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	311	271	582	306	198	504	342	275	617	324	311	635
8.	Haryana	540	558	1,098	456	518	974	532	518	1,050	498	448	946
9.	Himachal Pradesh	438	379	817	372	336	708	520	507	1,027	472	495	967
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	366	558	924	328	460	788	416	530	946	375	518	893
11.	Jharkhand	413	278	691	354	307	661	324	292	616	350	259	609
12.	Karnataka	285	409	694	337	489	826	377	517	894	399	510	909
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	357	303	660	380	324	704	459	388	847	451	376	827
14.	Madhya Pradesh	222	290	512	216	255	471	252	295	547	245	276	521
15.	Maharashtra	499	451	950	530	500	1,030	524	416	940	537	379	916
16.	Manipur	256	479	735	200	417	617	283	516	799	331	569	900
17.	Orissa	257	455	712	295	577	872	330	526	856	285	502	787
18.	Other North Eastern States	348	313	661	322	313	635	421	410	831	392	356	748
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	600	491	1,091	494	425	919	591	481	1,072	575	412	987
20.	Rajasthan	475	491	966	412	481	893	536	462	998	525	454	979
21.	Sikkim	381	295	676	344	355	699	378	393	771	452	407	859
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	347	399	746	353	434	787	477	462	939	490	444	934
23.	Uttar Pradesh	539	524	1,063	551	556	1,107	534	406	940	449	399	848
24.	Uttarakhand	526	463	989	430	436	866	461	400	861	462	376	838
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	340	506	846	338	453	791	459	493	952	379	579	958
All India		9,596	9,651	19,247	8,852	9,634	18,486	10,308	10,315	20,623	10,131	10,109	20,240



List of Selected Districts & Towns

State/Group of States	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Hyderabad (M Corp+OG)
	Nizamabad	Kukatpally (M)
	Anantapur	Secunderabad Cantonment Board (CB)
	Warangal	Mahbubnagar (M+OG) Yemmiganur (M) Ramachandrapuram (CT) Pedana (NP)
Assam	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)
Bihar	Araria	Patna (M Corp+OG)
	Gaya	Bhagalpur (M Corp)
	Samastipur	Darbhanga (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)

State/Group of States	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
Chhattisgarh	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)
Delhi	North	DMC (U)
	North East	Karawal Nagar (CT)
	East	Hastsal (CT)
	West	Mustafabad (CT)
	South West	NDMC
	South	Pooth Kalan (CT) Ziauddin Pur (CT) Delhi Cantt.
Goa and Daman & Diu	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

State/Group of States	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	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)
Haryana	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)
Himachal Pradesh	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)

State/Group of States	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
Himachal Pradesh		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)
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	Srinagar (MC+OG)
	Poonch	Jammu (MC+OG)
	Anantnag	Anantnag (TC+OG)
	Budgam	Udampur (TC+OG) Baramula (TC+OG) Kathua (TC+OG) Bari Brahmana Bijbehara (NAC) Kupwara (NAC) Tral (NAC) Arnia (NAC) Achabal (NAC)
Jharkhand	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)

State/Group of States	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
Karnataka	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)
Kerala & Lakshadweep	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)
Madhya Pradesh	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) Malajkhand (M) Nainpur (M) Pichhore (NP) Jobat (NP)

State/Group of States	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
Maharashtra	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)
Manipur	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)
Orissa	Nabarangapur	Bhubaneswar (M Corp+OG)
	Kendujhar	Cuttack (M Corp+OG)
	Sambalpur	Raurkela (M+OG)
	Ganjam	Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS+OG) Baleshwar (M+OG) Brajrajnagar (M) Bargarh (M) Choudwar (M+OG) Joda (M) Jajapur (M) Jaleswar (NAC) Banapur (NAC) Kodala (NAC) Makundapur (CT)

State/Group of States	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
Other North Eastern States		
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Itanagar (CT)
	East Kameng	
Nagaland	Mokokchung	Dimapur (TC)
	Kohima	Kohima (TC) Tuensang (TC)
Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	Shillong (M)
	East Khasi Hills	Tura (M) Nongthymmai (CT) Madanring (CT)
Mizoram	Mamit	Aizawl (NT)
	Aizawl	Lunglei (NT) Saitual (NT)
Tripura	South Tripura	Agartala MCI Kunjaban (part) CT Pratapgarh CT Teliamura NP
Punjab & Chandigarh	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)

State/Group of States	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Jaipur (M Corp)
	Jodhpur	Jodhpur (M Corp)
	Udaipur	Kota (M Corp)
	Bharatpur	Bikaner (M CI) Udaipur (M CI) Alwar (M CI) Pali (M CI) Sawai Madhopur (M) Gangapur City (M) Banswara (M) Baran (M) Jaisalmer (M) Nokha (M) Merta City (M) Kekri (M) Sri Madhopur (M) Sanchore (M) Keshoraipatan (M) Bali (M) Vidyavihar (M)
Sikkim	East Sikkim	Gangtok (NTA)
	West Sikkim	Upper Tadong (CT)
	North Sikkim	Rangpo (NTA)
	South Sikkim	Jorethang (NTA) Nayabazar (NTA)
Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	Salem	Chennai (M Corp)
	Viluppuram	Coimbatore (M.Corp)
	Madurai	Salem (M Corp)
	Pudukkottai	Tirunelveli (M.Corp)
	Puducherry	Thoothukkudi (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)

State/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)
Uttar Pradesh		Allahabad (M Corp+OG) Handia (NP) Gorakhpur (M Corp) Maunath Bhanjan (MB) Lohta (CT) Ahraura (MB) Obra (NP)
Uttarakhand	Pauri or Tehri	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)

State/Group of States	Sample	
	Districts	Towns
West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands	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) Dum Dum (M) New Barrackpur (M) Old Maldah (M) Baruipur (M) Kolaghat (CT) Panchpara (CT) Chak Bansheria (CT)



Projected Base for Different Issues Covered in the Study

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years											
		Male				Female				Total			
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,461,225	5,238,325	7,699,549	2,240,551	5,036,347	7,276,898	4,701,775	10,274,671	14,976,446			
2.	Assam	415,096	2,386,981	2,802,077	341,203	2,352,660	2,693,862	756,299	4,739,641	5,495,939			
3.	Bihar	1,147,801	7,351,744	8,499,545	861,325	6,678,790	7,540,114	2,009,125	14,030,534	16,039,659			
4.	Chhattisgarh	512,257	1,491,390	2,003,647	494,857	1,446,767	1,941,624	1,007,114	2,938,157	3,945,271			
5.	Delhi	1,976,376	127,676	2,104,053	1,354,613	83,649	1,438,262	3,330,989	211,325	3,542,314			
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	93,323	92,396	185,719	78,467	70,018	148,485	171,789	162,415	334,204			
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,847,555	3,325,736	6,173,291	2,150,146	3,386,872	5,537,018	4,997,701	6,712,608	11,710,308			
8.	Haryana	811,604	1,813,173	2,624,776	618,790	1,352,804	1,971,594	1,430,394	3,165,977	4,596,370			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	69,145	572,118	641,263	60,205	590,556	650,761	129,350	1,162,673	1,292,023			
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	279,314	821,708	1,101,021	232,175	659,072	891,247	511,489	1,480,780	1,992,268			
11.	Jharkhand	834,702	1,981,195	2,815,896	637,196	1,598,850	2,236,046	1,471,898	3,580,045	5,051,942			
12.	Karnataka	2,178,348	3,454,124	5,632,472	1,598,783	3,236,303	4,835,086	3,777,131	6,690,427	10,467,558			
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	717,757	2,174,804	2,892,561	791,956	2,439,822	3,231,778	1,509,712	4,614,626	6,124,338			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,112,244	4,663,981	6,776,224	1,749,964	3,852,390	5,602,353	3,862,207	8,516,370	12,378,577			
15.	Maharashtra	5,560,711	6,052,961	11,613,672	4,203,078	5,326,562	9,529,639	9,763,788	11,379,523	21,143,311			
16.	Manipur	59,194	234,365	293,560	61,606	227,107	288,714	120,801	461,472	582,273			
17.	Orissa	712,750	2,879,886	3,592,636	603,822	2,831,239	3,435,061	1,316,572	5,711,125	7,027,697			
18.	Other North Eastern States	281,456	657,597	939,053	248,961	633,964	882,925	530,417	1,291,561	1,821,978			
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	1,284,245	1,844,611	3,128,856	1,003,394	1,621,753	2,625,147	2,287,638	3,466,365	5,754,002			
20.	Rajasthan	1,746,576	4,199,757	5,946,333	1,417,364	3,628,048	5,045,412	3,163,939	7,827,806	10,991,745			
21.	Sikkim	11,020	69,228	80,248	8,756	51,228	59,984	19,776	120,456	140,232			
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	3,415,707	3,477,368	6,893,074	3,339,101	3,424,452	6,763,553	6,754,807	6,901,820	13,656,627			
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4,180,859	14,767,128	18,947,987	3,122,325	12,681,102	15,803,428	7,303,184	27,448,230	34,751,414			
24.	Uttarakhand	263,428	623,245	886,673	191,888	654,552	846,439	455,316	1,277,797	1,733,112			
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,573,789	6,901,853	9,475,642	2,291,952	5,874,751	8,166,702	4,865,741	12,776,603	17,642,343			
	All India	36,546,475	77,203,346	113,749,821	29,702,472	69,739,653	99,442,125	66,248,946	146,942,999	213,191,945			

Base: All respondents (15-24 years)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years						20 – 24 years					
		Male			Female			Male			Female		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,267,269	2,370,588	3,637,857	910,283	2,316,717	3,227,000	1,193,956	2,867,737	4,061,692	1,330,268	2,719,630	4,049,898
2.	Assam	197,249	1,157,367	1,354,616	118,885	1,138,043	1,256,928	217,848	1,229,614	1,447,461	222,318	1,214,617	1,436,935
3.	Bihar	634,682	3,452,272	4,086,954	477,326	3,330,891	3,808,218	513,119	3,899,473	4,412,591	383,998	3,347,899	3,731,897
4.	Chhattisgarh	272,561	690,061	962,622	226,994	763,843	990,837	239,696	801,329	1,041,026	267,863	682,924	950,787
5.	Delhi	1,110,031	56,362	1,166,392	611,311	33,324	644,635	866,346	71,315	937,661	743,302	50,326	793,628
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	41,147	40,037	81,184	35,766	24,576	60,342	52,176	52,360	104,535	42,702	45,442	88,144
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,318,473	1,718,450	3,036,922	1,014,406	1,406,815	2,421,221	1,529,083	1,607,287	3,136,369	1,135,740	1,980,057	3,115,797
8.	Haryana	392,091	980,270	1,372,360	286,931	701,197	988,128	419,514	832,904	1,252,417	331,859	651,607	983,466
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31,209	243,505	274,714	25,365	221,385	246,750	37,937	328,613	366,550	34,841	369,171	404,011
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	123,321	442,903	566,224	109,626	311,279	420,905	155,992	378,805	534,797	122,549	347,794	470,343
11.	Jharkhand	456,070	1,031,232	1,487,301	302,110	821,542	1,123,652	378,632	949,963	1,328,595	335,087	777,308	1,112,395
12.	Karnataka	914,378	1,515,549	2,429,928	666,016	1,611,394	2,277,410	1,263,970	1,938,575	3,202,544	932,767	1,624,910	2,557,676
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	302,348	943,846	1,246,194	363,974	1,088,631	1,452,605	415,409	1,230,959	1,646,368	427,982	1,351,191	1,779,173
14.	Madhya Pradesh	965,662	2,314,972	3,280,634	778,815	1,859,137	2,637,951	1,146,582	2,349,009	3,495,591	971,149	1,993,254	2,964,403
15.	Maharashtra	2,772,308	3,193,189	5,965,497	2,151,880	2,820,048	4,971,927	2,788,403	2,859,773	5,648,175	2,051,198	2,506,514	4,557,712
16.	Manipur	27,200	108,605	135,805	22,177	100,393	122,569	31,994	125,761	157,755	39,430	126,715	166,144
17.	Orissa	305,633	1,288,915	1,594,547	273,851	1,423,646	1,697,497	407,117	1,590,972	1,998,089	329,972	1,407,593	1,737,564
18.	Other North Eastern States	127,689	331,836	459,525	117,062	282,888	399,950	153,768	325,761	479,528	131,899	351,076	482,975
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	654,493	973,040	1,627,533	450,784	798,413	1,249,197	629,751	871,571	1,501,323	552,610	823,340	1,375,950
20.	Rajasthan	824,626	2,138,978	2,963,604	574,539	1,881,093	2,455,632	921,950	2,060,779	2,982,729	842,826	1,746,955	2,589,781
21.	Sikkim	5,614	32,892	38,506	3,793	25,608	29,401	5,407	36,336	41,743	4,963	25,620	30,583
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	1,181,089	1,653,092	2,834,181	1,361,659	1,801,710	3,163,368	2,234,618	1,824,276	4,058,894	1,977,442	1,622,742	3,600,184
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2,073,507	8,154,194	10,227,701	1,661,386	7,019,673	8,681,058	2,107,352	6,612,934	8,720,286	1,460,940	5,661,430	7,122,370
24.	Uttarakhand	141,714	330,332	472,046	90,997	326,664	417,660	121,714	292,913	414,627	100,892	327,888	428,780
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	976,235	3,484,370	4,460,605	1,102,369	2,514,860	3,617,229	1,597,555	3,417,483	5,015,037	1,189,583	3,359,890	4,549,473
	All India	17,116,594	38,646,851	55,763,444	13,738,299	34,623,765	48,362,064	19,429,881	38,556,495	57,986,377	15,964,173	35,115,889	51,080,062

Base: All respondents (15-19 and 20-24 years)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years											
		Male				Female				Total			
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,460,504	2,237,709	4,698,213	5,193,886	4,935,221	10,129,107	7,654,389	7,172,930	14,827,319			
2.	Assam	413,666	340,653	754,319	2,275,192	2,192,971	4,468,163	2,688,858	2,533,624	5,222,482			
3.	Bihar	1,030,772	580,870	1,611,641	5,247,491	2,218,350	7,465,841	6,278,263	2,799,219	9,077,482			
4.	Chhattisgarh	481,589	438,915	920,504	1,113,070	999,628	2,112,697	1,594,658	1,438,543	3,033,201			
5.	Delhi	1,931,805	1,251,625	3,183,430	122,697	74,286	196,983	2,054,501	1,325,911	3,380,412			
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	92,084	76,491	168,575	90,987	66,160	157,146	183,071	142,650	325,721			
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,780,621	1,945,282	4,725,902	2,837,330	2,447,522	5,284,852	5,617,951	4,392,804	10,010,754			
8.	Haryana	749,377	523,040	1,272,417	1,729,554	1,137,075	2,866,629	2,478,931	1,660,115	4,139,046			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68,187	57,146	125,333	545,427	544,980	1,090,407	613,614	602,126	1,215,739			
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	270,757	201,389	472,146	756,968	482,564	1,239,531	1,027,725	683,953	1,711,677			
11.	Jharkhand	751,805	521,959	1,273,764	1,744,544	1,098,335	2,842,879	2,496,349	1,620,294	4,116,643			
12.	Karnataka	2,124,931	1,409,354	3,534,285	3,103,374	2,725,812	5,829,186	5,228,305	4,135,165	9,363,470			
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	717,133	786,641	1,503,774	2,174,618	2,439,740	4,614,357	2,891,751	3,226,381	6,118,131			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,034,916	1,626,811	3,661,727	3,607,015	2,243,799	5,850,814	5,641,931	3,870,609	9,512,540			
15.	Maharashtra	5,490,179	4,136,434	9,626,612	5,949,158	5,136,164	11,085,321	11,439,336	9,272,598	20,711,934			
16.	Manipur	59,051	61,606	120,658	223,445	211,541	434,986	282,496	273,147	555,643			
17.	Orissa	709,833	583,280	1,293,113	2,712,429	2,388,945	5,101,374	3,422,262	2,972,224	6,394,486			
18.	Other North Eastern States	277,334	242,656	519,990	645,215	604,867	1,250,082	922,549	847,523	1,770,072			
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	1,251,059	957,483	2,208,542	1,732,858	1,442,381	3,175,239	2,983,917	2,399,864	5,383,780			
20.	Rajasthan	1,680,995	1,202,671	2,883,666	3,709,048	2,400,230	6,109,278	5,390,043	3,602,901	8,992,944			
21.	Sikkim	10,811	8,635	19,446	61,688	44,280	105,968	72,498	52,915	125,413			
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	3,378,566	3,292,000	6,670,566	3,366,772	3,187,662	6,554,434	6,745,338	6,479,661	13,224,999			
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3,894,570	2,583,053	6,477,624	13,146,067	8,687,313	21,833,379	17,040,637	11,270,366	28,311,003			
24.	Uttarakhand	253,715	175,833	429,548	586,354	555,855	1,142,209	840,069	731,688	1,571,758			
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,505,830	2,258,037	4,763,867	5,720,634	3,986,219	9,706,853	8,226,464	6,244,256	14,470,719			
	All India	35,420,085	27,499,568	62,919,653	68,395,816	52,251,893	120,647,709	103,815,901	79,751,461	183,567,362			

Base: Aware of HIV/AIDS (15-24 years)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years						20 – 24 years					
		Male			Female			Male			Female		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,266,548	907,441	2,173,990	2,340,110	2,304,405	4,644,515	1,193,956	1,330,268	2,524,223	2,853,776	2,630,816	5,484,592
2.	Assam	196,382	118,789	315,171	1,111,423	1,069,054	2,180,476	217,284	221,864	439,148	1,163,770	1,123,918	2,287,687
3.	Bihar	557,096	325,334	882,430	2,490,941	1,122,783	3,613,724	473,676	255,535	729,212	2,756,550	1,095,567	3,852,117
4.	Chhattisgarh	259,863	201,001	460,863	534,475	541,906	1,076,380	221,727	237,915	459,641	578,595	457,723	1,036,317
5.	Delhi	1,075,056	559,848	1,634,904	53,200	28,821	82,021	856,749	691,777	1,548,526	69,497	45,466	114,962
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	40,533	35,093	75,625	39,397	22,491	61,887	51,552	41,398	92,950	51,590	43,669	95,259
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,267,270	904,226	2,171,496	1,449,151	1,015,297	2,464,447	1,513,350	1,041,057	2,554,407	1,388,180	1,432,226	2,820,405
8.	Haryana	365,687	258,954	624,641	932,617	577,857	1,510,475	383,690	264,087	647,777	796,937	559,218	1,356,155
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31,002	23,935	54,936	231,160	209,873	441,032	37,186	33,212	70,397	314,267	335,108	649,374
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	120,275	95,781	216,056	416,278	226,407	642,685	150,482	105,608	256,090	340,690	256,157	596,847
11.	Jharkhand	396,801	239,222	636,022	905,761	550,487	1,456,248	355,004	282,738	637,742	838,784	547,849	1,386,632
12.	Karnataka	890,384	555,168	1,445,552	1,345,900	1,398,745	2,744,645	1,234,547	854,186	2,088,733	1,757,474	1,327,066	3,084,540
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	302,348	361,786	664,134	943,659	1,088,590	2,032,249	414,785	424,856	839,641	1,230,959	1,351,150	2,582,108
14.	Madhya Pradesh	905,164	722,022	1,627,185	1,795,566	1,059,709	2,855,275	1,129,753	904,789	2,034,541	1,811,450	1,184,090	2,995,539
15.	Maharashtra	2,755,903	2,121,946	4,877,849	3,151,617	2,687,440	5,839,057	2,734,276	2,014,488	4,748,764	2,797,541	2,448,724	5,246,265
16.	Manipur	27,057	22,177	49,234	103,695	92,404	196,099	31,994	39,430	71,424	119,750	119,137	238,886
17.	Orissa	304,106	262,780	566,886	1,201,861	1,185,251	2,387,112	405,728	320,500	726,227	1,510,569	1,203,694	2,714,262
18.	Other North Eastern States	125,636	112,120	237,756	323,552	257,535	581,086	151,699	130,536	282,235	321,664	347,333	668,996
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	630,768	424,181	1,054,949	930,983	687,739	1,618,721	620,291	533,302	1,153,593	801,876	754,643	1,556,518
20.	Rajasthan	791,033	508,783	1,299,816	1,856,961	1,339,452	3,196,412	889,963	693,888	1,583,850	1,852,087	1,060,779	2,912,866
21.	Sikkim	5,504	3,783	9,287	28,295	21,888	50,183	5,307	4,853	10,159	33,393	22,392	55,785
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	1,179,819	1,328,981	2,508,800	1,567,866	1,637,849	3,205,715	2,198,747	1,963,019	4,161,766	1,798,906	1,549,813	3,348,719
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1,904,065	1,345,356	3,249,421	7,096,540	4,734,922	11,831,461	1,990,505	1,237,698	3,228,203	6,049,527	3,952,391	10,001,918
24.	Uttarakhand	135,947	83,252	219,199	306,619	276,526	583,145	117,768	92,582	210,350	279,735	279,330	559,065
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	917,693	1,084,722	2,002,415	2,840,424	1,699,335	4,539,759	1,588,137	1,173,315	2,761,452	2,880,210	2,286,884	5,167,094
	All India	16,451,935	12,606,674	29,058,608	33,998,045	25,836,759	59,834,804	18,968,151	14,892,894	33,861,045	34,397,772	26,415,134	60,812,906

Base: Aware of HIV/AIDS (15-19 and 20-24 years)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years													
		Male						Female						Total	
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37,190	60,872	98,061	798,152	264,156	1,062,308	835,341	325,028	1,160,369					
2.	Assam	13,881	5,883	19,764	66,697	45,946	112,643	80,578	51,829	132,407					
3.	Bihar	19,240	44,833	64,073	49,821	204,154	253,975	69,061	248,987	318,047					
4.	Chhattisgarh	7,991	16,280	24,271	36,635	48,180	84,815	44,626	64,460	109,085					
5.	Delhi	47,985	95,114	143,099	5,244	10,095	15,339	53,229	105,209	158,438					
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	2,859	7,406	10,265	2,726	2,247	4,973	5,585	9,653	15,237					
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38,655	183,232	221,887	99,827	281,237	381,063	138,481	464,468	602,949					
8.	Haryana	20,999	53,151	74,150	64,448	274,619	339,067	85,447	327,769	413,216					
9.	Himachal Pradesh	269	842	1,110	40,035	26,651	26,651	269	27,492	27,760					
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	8,829	13,545	22,374	40,035	46,158	86,193	48,865	59,702	108,567					
11.	Jharkhand	34,495	44,927	79,422	98,540	74,232	172,772	133,035	119,159	252,194					
12.	Karnataka	6,001	24,805	30,806	14,016	47,006	61,021	20,016	71,810	91,826					
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	60,534	38,814	99,348	228,075	187,003	415,079	288,609	225,818	514,426					
14.	Madhya Pradesh	94,372	149,799	244,171	190,386	428,696	619,082	284,758	578,495	863,252					
15.	Maharashtra	233,702	137,634	371,336	120,810	295,566	416,376	354,511	433,200	787,711					
16.	Manipur	402	1,475	1,877	15,262	16,733	31,995	15,664	18,208	33,872					
17.	Orissa	47,804	88,400	136,204	177,537	427,629	605,166	225,341	516,028	741,369					
18.	Other North Eastern States	18,437	16,008	34,445	21,182	33,789	54,971	39,619	49,797	89,416					
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	73,449	108,818	182,267	103,733	115,505	219,237	177,182	224,323	401,504					
20.	Rajasthan	56,225	47,572	103,797	120,072	100,146	220,217	176,296	147,718	324,014					
21.	Sikkim	425	318	743	1,525	533	2,057	1,950	850	2,800					
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	94,672	47,196	141,868	46,589	32,101	78,689	141,260	79,297	220,557					
23.	Uttar Pradesh	58,060	110,863	168,923	386,324	1,030,817	1,417,140	444,383	1,141,680	1,586,063					
24.	Uttarakhand	2,341	1,328	3,669	12,665	7,282	19,947	15,006	8,610	23,616					
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	169,737	67,312	237,048	187,704	253,329	441,033	357,441	320,640	678,081					
	All India	1,148,549	1,366,421	2,514,969	2,888,000	4,253,804	7,141,803	4,036,548	5,620,224	9,656,772					

Base: Reported any STD symptom (15-24 years)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years						20 – 24 years					
		Male			Female			Male			Female		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,796	4,095	10,892	131,655	57,100	188,755	30,394	56,777	87,170	666,497	207,056	873,553
2.	Assam	2,929	926	3,855	12,822	23,929	36,750	10,952	4,957	15,909	53,876	22,018	75,894
3.	Bihar	9,049	24,268	33,317	18,781	88,924	107,704	10,191	20,565	30,756	31,041	115,231	146,271
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,015	5,629	6,644	8,209	26,142	34,351	6,976	10,651	17,627	28,426	22,038	50,464
5.	Delhi	14,681	13,661	28,342	2,076	2,132	4,207	33,305	81,453	114,758	3,168	7,964	11,132
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	1,021	2,294	3,314	1,076		1,076	1,838	5,112	6,951	1,650	2,247	3,897
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12,485	85,074	97,559	34,235	94,236	128,471	26,170	98,157	124,327	65,592	187,001	252,593
8.	Haryana	14,160	17,500	31,659	38,614	108,661	147,274	6,840	35,651	42,491	25,835	165,958	191,793
9.	Himachal Pradesh		240	240		5,125	5,125	269	602	870		21,526	21,526
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5,526	3,111	8,636	18,888	17,283	36,170	3,304	10,434	13,738	21,148	28,875	50,023
11.	Jharkhand	18,575	7,929	26,503	45,935	18,028	63,963	15,920	36,999	52,919	52,605	56,204	108,809
12.	Karnataka	406	16,224	16,630	8,561	13,444	22,005	5,595	8,581	14,176	5,455	33,562	39,016
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	30,929	12,935	43,864	106,109	45,223	151,332	29,605	25,880	55,485	121,967	141,781	263,747
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7,659	37,020	44,678	72,939	165,112	238,052	86,714	112,779	199,493	117,447	263,584	381,030
15.	Maharashtra	122,101	42,186	164,287	87,386	109,677	197,063	111,601	95,448	207,049	33,424	185,889	219,313
16.	Manipur	238	354	591	3,638	4,007	7,645	165	1,121	1,286	11,624	12,727	24,351
17.	Orissa	12,609	37,985	50,593	63,834	236,983	300,818	35,195	50,415	85,610	113,703	190,646	304,349
18.	Other North Eastern States	5,637	7,606	13,242	9,195	15,025	24,220	12,801	8,403	21,203	11,988	18,764	30,752
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	24,699	16,944	41,643	33,535	21,047	54,581	48,751	91,874	140,624	70,198	94,458	164,656
20.	Rajasthan	26,790	8,797	35,587	49,438	34,874	84,311	29,435	38,775	68,210	70,634	65,273	135,907
21.	Sikkim	216	118	334	375	193	568	210	200	410	1,151	339	1,490
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puduchery	190	8,075	8,265	4,665	13,182	17,846	94,482	39,122	133,603	41,924	18,920	60,843
23.	Uttar Pradesh	28,299	30,955	59,254	343,776	403,349	747,124	29,761	79,909	109,670	42,549	627,468	670,017
24.	Uttarakhand	912	191	1,103	5,947	1,419	7,365	1,429	1,137	2,566	6,719	5,864	12,582
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46,687	38,666	85,353	74,789	40,572	115,360	123,050	28,646	151,696	112,916	212,757	325,673
	All India	393,602	422,777	816,379	1,176,470	1,545,661	2,722,130	754,947	943,644	1,698,590	1,711,530	2,708,143	4,419,674

Base: Reported any STD symptom (15-19 and 20-24 years)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years											
		Male				Female				Total			
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,449,596	1,908,337	4,357,932	4,977,147	3,504,566	8,481,713	7,426,742	5,412,902	12,839,644			
2.	Assam	404,802	307,178	711,980	2,252,024	2,048,935	4,300,959	2,656,826	2,356,113	5,012,939			
3.	Bihar	1,017,273	535,164	1,552,437	5,467,157	2,863,841	8,330,997	6,484,429	3,399,005	9,883,434			
4.	Chhattisgarh	485,645	376,274	861,919	1,220,686	834,955	2,055,641	1,706,330	1,211,229	2,917,559			
5.	Delhi	1,920,204	1,232,723	3,152,927	123,389	72,524	195,912	2,043,593	1,305,246	3,348,838			
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	90,625	72,192	162,816	85,697	57,668	143,365	176,321	129,859	306,180			
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,809,746	1,847,159	4,656,904	2,883,728	2,552,546	5,436,274	5,693,473	4,399,705	10,093,178			
8.	Haryana	780,385	558,812	1,339,197	1,756,936	1,191,816	2,948,752	2,537,320	1,750,628	4,287,948			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68,894	56,535	125,429	557,168	559,811	1,116,978	626,062	616,346	1,242,407			
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	269,736	168,286	438,022	711,457	347,056	1,058,512	981,193	515,341	1,496,534			
11.	Jharkhand	778,448	536,495	1,314,942	1,758,138	1,086,132	2,844,270	2,536,585	1,622,627	4,159,212			
12.	Karnataka	1,979,589	801,880	2,781,468	2,643,925	1,497,816	4,141,741	4,623,514	2,299,696	6,923,210			
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	700,264	740,760	1,441,024	2,124,900	2,280,788	4,405,688	2,825,164	3,021,548	5,846,711			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,039,940	1,433,718	3,473,657	3,914,439	2,272,364	6,186,803	5,954,378	3,706,082	9,660,459			
15.	Maharashtra	5,233,941	3,592,551	8,826,492	5,786,364	4,499,309	10,285,673	11,020,306	8,091,859	19,112,165			
16.	Manipur	56,825	57,947	114,771	213,361	190,338	403,699	270,185	248,285	518,470			
17.	Orissa	709,412	534,233	1,243,645	2,665,252	2,046,023	4,711,275	3,374,664	2,580,256	5,954,919			
18.	Other North Eastern States	273,065	226,391	499,456	593,070	595,984	1,189,053	866,134	822,375	1,688,509			
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	1,240,015	904,182	2,144,196	1,777,823	1,416,113	3,193,936	3,017,838	2,320,294	5,338,132			
20.	Rajasthan	1,678,086	1,234,474	2,912,560	3,903,803	3,004,440	6,908,243	5,581,889	4,238,914	9,820,802			
21.	Sikkim	10,450	8,016	18,466	60,599	42,990	103,589	71,048	51,006	122,054			
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	3,195,652	2,566,406	5,762,058	3,198,474	2,726,443	5,924,916	6,394,126	5,292,848	11,686,974			
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4,057,988	2,628,058	6,686,046	14,005,334	9,912,613	23,917,948	18,063,322	12,540,672	30,603,994			
24.	Uttarakhand	257,056	183,477	440,533	596,555	572,986	1,169,540	853,610	756,463	1,610,073			
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,468,063	2,031,752	4,499,815	5,762,227	4,604,477	10,366,704	8,230,290	6,636,229	14,866,519			
	All India	34,975,692	24,542,994	59,518,685	69,039,643	50,782,530	119,822,173	104,015,334	75,325,523	179,340,857			

Base: Aware of condoms (15-24 years)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years						20 – 24 years					
		Male			Female			Male			Female		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,259,952	695,829	1,955,780	2,241,960	1,555,657	3,797,616	1,189,644	1,212,508	2,402,152	2,735,187	1,948,910	4,684,097
2.	Assam	186,985	92,972	279,956	1,057,667	919,146	1,976,813	217,818	214,206	432,024	1,194,357	1,129,790	2,324,146
3.	Bihar	550,738	272,728	823,466	2,566,011	1,105,954	3,671,965	466,534	262,437	728,971	2,901,145	1,757,887	4,659,033
4.	Chhattisgarh	260,976	145,735	406,712	568,458	401,031	969,488	224,669	230,539	455,207	652,228	433,924	1,086,152
5.	Delhi	1,056,918	522,188	1,579,106	53,598	25,942	79,539	863,286	710,535	1,573,821	69,791	46,582	116,373
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	40,107	31,835	71,942	36,406	17,150	53,556	50,518	40,357	90,874	49,291	40,519	89,809
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,292,822	819,736	2,112,558	1,440,190	868,547	2,308,737	1,516,923	1,027,423	2,544,346	1,443,538	1,683,999	3,127,537
8.	Haryana	375,261	242,452	617,713	938,587	579,864	1,518,451	405,124	316,360	721,484	818,349	611,953	1,430,301
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31,159	23,245	54,404	231,785	211,923	443,708	37,735	33,291	71,026	325,383	347,888	673,271
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	118,195	72,706	190,901	390,814	146,870	537,684	151,541	95,580	247,121	320,643	200,186	520,829
11.	Jharkhand	411,793	235,655	647,448	886,061	483,909	1,369,969	366,655	300,840	667,495	872,078	602,223	1,474,301
12.	Karnataka	792,789	278,225	1,071,014	1,064,842	710,182	1,775,024	1,186,800	523,656	1,710,455	1,579,084	787,635	2,366,718
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	288,979	330,748	619,726	894,085	949,900	1,843,984	411,286	410,012	821,298	1,230,815	1,330,888	2,561,704
14.	Madhya Pradesh	897,304	557,399	1,454,703	1,936,990	901,625	2,838,615	1,142,636	876,319	2,018,955	1,977,449	1,370,740	3,348,188
15.	Maharashtra	2,537,734	1,713,002	4,250,736	3,048,276	2,245,406	5,293,682	2,696,208	1,879,549	4,575,756	2,738,089	2,253,903	4,991,991
16.	Manipur	25,697	19,930	45,627	95,022	82,304	177,325	31,128	38,017	69,145	118,339	108,035	226,374
17.	Orissa	304,609	237,706	542,315	1,162,078	971,892	2,133,969	404,803	296,528	701,331	1,503,174	1,074,131	2,577,306
18.	Other North Eastern States	120,586	100,504	221,090	269,096	250,984	520,080	152,479	125,887	278,365	323,974	345,000	668,973
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	615,721	369,766	985,487	938,636	649,497	1,588,133	624,294	534,415	1,158,709	839,187	766,616	1,605,803
20.	Rajasthan	774,900	476,903	1,251,803	1,950,890	1,472,272	3,423,162	903,186	757,571	1,660,757	1,952,913	1,532,168	3,485,081
21.	Sikkim	5,256	3,431	8,686	27,863	20,852	48,715	5,194	4,585	9,780	32,736	22,138	54,874
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puduchery	1,022,613	908,014	1,930,627	1,458,976	1,392,798	2,851,774	2,173,040	1,658,392	3,831,431	1,739,499	1,333,645	3,073,143
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1,984,721	1,257,983	3,242,704	7,536,720	4,799,840	12,336,559	2,073,267	1,370,075	3,443,342	6,468,615	5,112,774	11,581,389
24.	Uttarakhand	135,893	84,345	220,237	311,020	268,778	579,798	121,163	99,133	220,296	285,535	304,208	589,742
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	903,214	869,508	1,772,722	2,715,024	1,750,628	4,465,652	1,564,849	1,162,245	2,727,094	3,047,203	2,853,849	5,901,052
	All India	15,994,917	10,362,540	26,357,457	33,821,046	22,782,946	56,603,992	18,980,775	14,180,454	33,161,229	35,218,597	27,999,585	63,218,181

Base: Aware of condoms (15-19 and 20-24 years)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 24 years																	
		Male				Female				Total									
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87,493	43,787	131,281	1,600,092	185,933	1,786,025	1,687,585	229,721	1,917,305	87,493	43,787	131,281	1,600,092	185,933	1,786,025	1,687,585	229,721	1,917,305
2.	Assam	26,222	4,451	30,673	191,414	20,138	211,552	217,636	24,589	242,225	26,222	4,451	30,673	191,414	20,138	211,552	217,636	24,589	242,225
3.	Bihar	45,272		45,272	394,729	48,940	443,668	440,001	48,940	488,940	45,272		45,272	394,729	48,940	443,668	440,001	48,940	488,940
4.	Chhattisgarh	33,331	573	33,903	105,269	26,127	131,396	138,599	26,700	165,299	33,331	573	33,903	105,269	26,127	131,396	138,599	26,700	165,299
5.	Delhi	430,862	63,694	494,555	17,840	1,145	18,985	448,701	64,839	513,540	430,862	63,694	494,555	17,840	1,145	18,985	448,701	64,839	513,540
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	13,927	2,184	16,111	5,067		5,067	18,993	2,184	21,177	13,927	2,184	16,111	5,067		5,067	18,993	2,184	21,177
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	582,231	96,643	678,874	325,881	131,844	457,724	908,111	228,486	1,136,598	582,231	96,643	678,874	325,881	131,844	457,724	908,111	228,486	1,136,598
8.	Haryana	76,779	2,664	79,442	194,010	17,712	211,722	270,788	20,376	291,164	76,779	2,664	79,442	194,010	17,712	211,722	270,788	20,376	291,164
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7,141	213	7,353	50,735		50,735	57,875	213	58,088	7,141	213	7,353	50,735		50,735	57,875	213	58,088
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	30,498	1,240	31,738	98,575	6,486	105,061	129,073	7,726	136,799	30,498	1,240	31,738	98,575	6,486	105,061	129,073	7,726	136,799
11.	Jharkhand	91,927	28,761	120,688	203,889	35,427	239,316	295,816	64,188	360,004	91,927	28,761	120,688	203,889	35,427	239,316	295,816	64,188	360,004
12.	Karnataka	130,780	75,371	206,151	86,652	24,028	110,680	217,432	99,399	316,830	130,780	75,371	206,151	86,652	24,028	110,680	217,432	99,399	316,830
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	61,092	20,191	81,283	159,157	98,745	257,902	220,249	118,936	339,185	61,092	20,191	81,283	159,157	98,745	257,902	220,249	118,936	339,185
14.	Madhya Pradesh	444,636	13,160	457,796	692,385	129,551	821,936	1,137,021	142,711	1,279,731	444,636	13,160	457,796	692,385	129,551	821,936	1,137,021	142,711	1,279,731
15.	Maharashtra	632,282	306,087	938,369	1,082,246	583,244	1,665,490	1,714,527	889,331	2,603,859	632,282	306,087	938,369	1,082,246	583,244	1,665,490	1,714,527	889,331	2,603,859
16.	Manipur	1,257	29	1,286	18,128	8,687	26,815	19,385	8,715	28,100	1,257	29	1,286	18,128	8,687	26,815	19,385	8,715	28,100
17.	Orissa	84,108	10,531	94,640	388,287	156,931	545,218	472,395	167,462	639,858	84,108	10,531	94,640	388,287	156,931	545,218	472,395	167,462	639,858
18.	Other North Eastern States	30,300	30,206	60,506	63,498	38,066	101,564	93,798	68,272	162,070	30,300	30,206	60,506	63,498	38,066	101,564	93,798	68,272	162,070
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	349,228	118,078	467,306	307,757	92,546	400,302	656,985	210,623	867,608	349,228	118,078	467,306	307,757	92,546	400,302	656,985	210,623	867,608
20.	Rajasthan	295,461	31,262	326,723	536,858	45,473	582,330	832,319	76,735	909,053	295,461	31,262	326,723	536,858	45,473	582,330	832,319	76,735	909,053
21.	Sikkim	1,622	253	1,875	3,454	441	3,895	5,076	694	5,770	1,622	253	1,875	3,454	441	3,895	5,076	694	5,770
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	406,166	164,282	570,448	673,558	236,013	909,571	1,079,724	400,296	1,480,019	406,166	164,282	570,448	673,558	236,013	909,571	1,079,724	400,296	1,480,019
23.	Uttar Pradesh	453,817	8,829	462,645	2,200,318	30,041	2,230,358	2,654,135	38,869	2,693,004	453,817	8,829	462,645	2,200,318	30,041	2,230,358	2,654,135	38,869	2,693,004
24.	Uttarakhand	15,486		15,486	35,247		35,247	50,733		50,733	15,486		15,486	35,247		35,247	50,733		50,733
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	336,147	27,760	363,907	481,837	30,003	511,840	817,984	57,763	875,747	336,147	27,760	363,907	481,837	30,003	511,840	817,984	57,763	875,747
	All India	4,668,060	1,050,244	5,718,303	9,916,878	1,947,516	11,864,394	14,584,937	2,997,760	17,582,697	4,668,060	1,050,244	5,718,303	9,916,878	1,947,516	11,864,394	14,584,937	2,997,760	17,582,697

Base: Reported non-regular sex (15-24 years)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years						20 – 24 years					
		Male			Female			Male			Female		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26,561	2,017	28,578	501,918	70,372	572,289	60,932	41,771	102,703	1,098,174	115,562	1,213,736
2.	Assam	2,506	362	2,868	56,259	2,999	59,258	23,716	4,089	27,805	135,155	17,139	152,294
3.	Bihar	24,434	414	24,848	129,216	48,940	178,156	20,839	159	20,839	265,513	1,327	265,513
4.	Chhattisgarh	12,509	13,393	149,161	59,166	24,800	83,966	20,822	50,301	345,394	46,103	749	47,430
5.	Delhi	135,768	511	5,502	2,005	397	6,557	295,094	1,673	10,609	11,680	749	12,428
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	4,991	511	5,502	2,005	397	2,005	8,937	1,673	10,609	3,062		3,062
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	141,159	46,338	187,497	119,982	105,807	225,788	441,072	50,305	491,377	205,899	26,038	231,936
8.	Haryana	30,489	1,070	31,559	104,808	10,664	115,471	46,290	1,594	47,884	89,203	7,049	96,251
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2,102		2,102	15,264		15,264	5,039	213	5,252	35,472		35,472
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	14,550	1,219	15,769	56,954	2,896	59,851	15,948	22	15,970	41,621	3,589	45,210
11.	Jharkhand	25,757	7,287	33,044	39,403	2,543	41,946	66,170	21,474	87,644	164,486	32,884	197,370
12.	Karnataka	19,566	16,549	36,115	43,596		43,596	111,214	58,822	170,036	43,057	24,028	67,085
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	11,136	13,436	24,571	12,987	35,369	48,356	49,956	6,756	56,712	146,171	63,376	209,547
14.	Madhya Pradesh	150,507	956	151,463	352,832	91,220	444,052	294,130	12,203	306,333	339,553	38,332	377,884
15.	Maharashtra	196,784	81,357	278,142	434,419	164,449	598,867	435,498	224,730	660,227	647,828	418,796	1,066,623
16.	Manipur	105	29	133	4,901	2,232	7,133	1,153		1,153	13,227	6,455	19,682
17.	Orissa	18,971	8,039	27,010	123,432	93,380	216,811	65,137	2,492	67,630	264,856	63,552	328,407
18.	Other North Eastern States	8,447	10,174	18,621	18,075	13,252	31,328	21,854	20,032	41,885	45,423	24,814	70,237
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	85,651	28,769	114,421	81,900	46,331	128,231	263,577	89,309	352,885	225,858	46,215	272,072
20.	Rajasthan	106,394	14,141	120,534	255,784	29,713	285,497	189,068	17,122	206,189	281,074	15,759	296,833
21.	Sikkim	545	131	677	1,199	168	1,366	1,077	122	1,199	2,256	273	2,529
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	16,468	6,403	22,871	32,610	55,125	87,735	389,698	157,880	547,577	640,948	180,889	821,836
23.	Uttar Pradesh	205,944	5,687	211,631	1,213,795		1,213,795	247,873	3,142	251,014	986,523	30,041	1,016,563
24.	Uttarakhand	4,937		4,937	16,575		16,575	10,549		10,549	18,672		18,672
25.	West Bengal+A& N Islands	142,081	16,153	158,234	258,773	11,803	270,575	194,066	11,608	205,673	223,065	18,200	241,264
	All India	1,388,358	274,432	1,662,789	3,942,009	812,454	4,754,463	3,279,702	775,813	4,055,515	5,974,869	1,135,063	7,109,931

Base: Reported non-regular sex (15-19 and 20-24 Years)

Sl. No.	State/Group of States	15 – 19 years			20 – 24 years			15 – 54 years		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,136,191	1,659,663	2,795,854	1,151,938	2,232,192	3,384,130	2,288,129	3,891,855	6,179,984
2.	Assam	87,343	646,798	734,141	161,113	888,984	1,050,097	248,457	1,535,782	1,784,238
3.	Bihar	330,305	2,356,737	2,687,042	306,053	2,684,385	2,990,437	636,357	5,041,122	5,677,479
4.	Chhattisgarh	92,123	301,065	393,188	114,556	327,310	441,866	206,680	628,374	835,054
5.	Delhi	918,415	39,964	958,379	811,723	59,104	870,827	1,730,138	99,068	1,829,205
6.	Goa + Daman & Diu	30,028	12,474	42,502	39,270	23,311	62,580	69,297	35,785	105,082
7.	Gujarat + Dadra & Nagar Haveli	924,342	956,951	1,881,292	1,261,822	952,868	2,214,690	2,186,164	1,909,819	4,095,982
8.	Haryana	294,463	756,538	1,051,001	364,602	716,484	1,081,086	659,065	1,473,022	2,132,087
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25,861	178,596	204,456	34,899	289,553	324,452	60,760	468,148	528,908
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	91,445	281,846	373,291	134,380	290,873	425,252	225,824	572,718	798,543
11.	Jharkhand	229,615	573,219	802,835	268,256	631,149	899,404	497,871	1,204,368	1,702,239
12.	Karnataka	477,491	407,310	884,800	911,378	662,719	1,574,097	1,388,869	1,070,029	2,458,897
13.	Kerala + Lakshadweep	208,973	727,287	936,260	356,708	1,148,826	1,505,534	565,681	1,876,113	2,441,794
14.	Madhya Pradesh	644,249	1,440,277	2,084,526	820,653	1,693,922	2,514,575	1,464,903	3,134,198	4,599,101
15.	Maharashtra	2,036,959	2,295,574	4,332,532	1,995,232	1,861,424	3,856,656	4,032,190	4,156,998	8,189,188
16.	Manipur	13,029	44,120	57,148	21,060	59,994	81,054	34,088	104,114	138,202
17.	Orissa	141,054	554,273	695,326	287,138	857,225	1,144,364	428,192	1,411,498	1,839,690
18.	Other North Eastern States	84,302	101,891	186,193	117,327	212,027	329,353	201,628	313,918	515,546
19.	Punjab + Chandigarh	527,879	853,643	1,381,522	601,898	803,413	1,405,311	1,129,777	1,657,056	2,786,833
20.	Rajasthan	497,344	1,266,656	1,764,000	721,780	1,393,558	2,115,337	1,219,124	2,660,213	3,879,337
21.	Sikkim	3,466	17,604	21,069	3,835	20,663	24,498	7,300	38,267	45,567
22.	Tamil Nadu + Puducherry	775,399	954,497	1,729,895	1,788,409	1,422,967	3,211,375	2,563,807	2,377,464	4,941,270
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1,681,662	5,694,692	7,376,354	1,899,584	4,721,362	6,620,945	3,581,246	10,416,053	13,997,299
24.	Uttarakhand	92,079	184,424	276,503	95,525	233,484	329,009	187,604	417,908	605,512
25.	West Bengal + Andaman & Nicobar Islands	747,202	1,815,795	2,562,996	1,387,747	1,898,672	3,286,418	2,134,949	3,714,466	5,849,414
	All India	12,091,214	24,121,888	36,213,101	15,656,880	26,086,462	41,743,342	27,748,094	50,208,350	77,956,444

Base: Ever heard of MSM (15-24 years)



List of Technical Resource Group Members and Other Experts

List of Technical Resource Group Members

1. Prof. Arvind Pandey (NIMS)
2. Dr. Ajay K. Khera (NACO)
3. Dr. Vidya Ganesh (UNICEF India)
4. Dr. D.C.S. Reddy (WHO India)
5. Ms. Deepali Nath (Clinton Foundation)
6. Ms. Anupama Appukuttan (RCSHA)
7. Dr. G. Rangaiyan (UNAIDS)
8. Dr. Avina Sarna (Population Council)
9. Dr. Virginia Loo (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)
10. Dr. M. Bhattacharya (NIHFW)
11. Prof. H.K. Kar (RML Hospital)

Other Experts involved in National BSS 2006 among Youth

1. Prof. Shashi Kant (AIIMS)
2. Prof. K.K. Singh (BHU)
3. Dr. R.N. Gupta (Ex- DDG (SG), ICMR)
4. Dr. Ravi K. Verma (ICRW)
5. Dr. R.K. Gupta (NIMS)
6. Dr. S.K. Benara (NIMS)
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