

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, HIV/AIDS AND USING PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR HIV/AIDS AMONG MIGRANTS

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ABSTRACT

This study presents the findings on knowledge levels of STI and HIV/AIDS of Andhra Pradesh migrant workers. All the respondents were asked if they had ever heard of an illness called STD and HIV/AIDS. Respondents who had heard of STD or HIV/AIDS were asked a series of questions to ascertain the extent of their knowledge. This study is based on primary data of quantitative interviews of 300 unskilled male migrants who came to Mumbai from Andhra Pradesh. Each of three categories never married-100, married but not staying with family-100 and staying with family-100. Samples were collected through structured questionnaire. Descriptive analysis has been used for the present study. Finding shows, the highest proportion (68%) of migrants in the age group 26 to 35 years reported having knowledge about STI followed by below 25 years age group (61%), and 36 years and above age group (53%). It can be observed that 93 percent of the migrants aged 25 and below, 99 percent of migrants of 26 to 35 years age group and 98 percent migrants of 36 years and above age group have knowledge about HIV/AIDS. For migrants as a whole, television (73.3%) and friends/relatives (70.7%) are most important sources of information. The study clearly elevates that there is a need to promote comprehensive STI and HIV/AIDS education among general and migrated population.

KEYWORDS: *Migrants, Knowledge, STI & HIV/AIDS, Preventive Practices, Andhra Pradesh*

INTRODUCTION

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) represents the late clinical stage of infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The HIV/AIDS epidemic has gained momentum during the last one and a half decade, spreading to all regions of the world and continues to be a major global challenge. HIV/AIDS finds its victims in both rich and poor countries, but the hardest hit is developing and underdeveloped nations. Two decades into the epidemic and there is still no vaccine and no “cure” for AIDS (Vinod k. Sharma, 2003). India, being home to one sixth of the world population, accounts for nearly 10 percent of the global HIV/AIDS infections, unfortunately rapidly it is becoming the epicentre of the epidemic and harbours many implications. Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) are increasingly recognized as a major cause of morbidity in India. The importance of the control of STI has increased with the introduction of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the country (A. Acharya et al, 2006). Sexually transmitted infections (STI) or Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) are a group of communicable diseases that are transmitted predominantly by sexual contact. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) remain a public health problem of major significance in most developing nations including India. STIs, especially among women are an important health problem in India. There are evidences, that limited knowledge and misconceptions about STIs and related issues as well as HIV/AIDS related issues would lead to high-risk

sexual behaviour. Empirically, in India, these associations were examined with the help of multivariate technique in a limited number of studies (Verma and Schensul, 2004), but both are with the data collected from men living in slums of Mumbai aged 16-49 and 21-40 years, respectively as well as based on the analysis of data (Rangaiyan, 2004), which was collected from men in the age group of 20-54 years as a part of Rapid Household Survey on Reproductive and Child health conducted in two phases during 1998-1999 at district level in India (IIPS 1998-99).

Need of the Study

Male out-migration has been a traditional feature of rural to urban migration in India. Many of these out-migrants are married and have left their families behind. This raises the question of whether men actually abstain or seek other sexual partners. Moreover, large proportions among the migrants in Bhiwandi have migrated alone (though an overwhelming proportions were married) leaving behind their family members in their respective native places. There would be a strong tendency among these groups of single male migrants to establish social network in the neighbourhoods of their place of destination, and on many occasions such a social network may lead to premarital or extramarital sexual relationship. Thus, it would be worthwhile to examine their knowledge and awareness regarding STD and HIV/AIDS, its modes of transmission, and preventive measures. UNAIDS research studies have indicated that the increased mobility of the people could result in the spread of HIV infection both to those who migrate and to the members of the community that receive the migrants. Migrants, due to poverty and unemployment, are vulnerable to such high-risk behaviour and are more likely to become infected.

Objective of the Study

The main objective of this paper is to examine the extent of knowledge about STD as well as HIV/AIDS and preventive practices of Andhra Pradesh migrant workers.

Data and Methodology

Primary data were used for this study. Using mix method approach data were collected through structured questionnaire from Mumbai, Bhiwandi area. Total 300 male workers who migrated from Andhra Pradesh to Bhiwandi areas of Mumbai were selected equally (100 interviews) from each of the three categories, viz. never married, married but not living with their wives and living with their wives at destination place. Sample respondents of migrants were asked if they had ever heard of an illness called STD and HIV/ AIDS. Respondents who had heard of STD or HIV/AIDS were then asked a series of questions to ascertain the extent of their knowledge, similarly marital status, living conditions, knowledge about sex workers and accessibility, visit commercial sex workers, knowledge about STD as well as HIV/AIDS and its preventive practices and Descriptive analysis has been used for the present study; wealth index has been constructed to understand the economic status of the migrants.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Migrants Knowledge about STI

From the Table-1 the following inferences can be drawn regarding migrants knowledge about STI with respect to various Background Characteristics. The highest proportion (68%) of migrants in the age group 26 to 35 years reported having knowledge about STI followed by below 25 years age group (61%), and 36 years and above age group (53%). Slightly higher proportion of migrants (68%) in the category 6 to 9 years of schooling reported knowledge than Migrants in

the 10+ years of schooling (64%). In the remaining two groups viz., migrants with 1-5 years of schooling (56%) and migrants who have never visited school (55%) the proportion of respondents who reported knowledge is almost equal. Comparatively more (67%) migrants belonging to SC/ST have knowledge about STI than migrants who belong to Non SC/ST (61%). Percentage of Migrants who has Knowledge about STI increased with their increased wealth index i.e., High wealth index group (69%), Moderate wealth index group (64%) and Low wealth index group (55%). Obviously, higher (69%) proportion of migrants who are exposed to electronic media shows of having knowledge about STI than its counterpart migrants who are not exposed to electronic media (53%). Almost three fourth (74%) respondents who are exposed to film media and 59 percent of those who are not exposed to film media reported of having knowledge about STI. When it comes to exposure to print media, 68 percent of exposures and 55percent of non-exposures to print media reported having knowledge about STI. Majority of unmarried migrants (75%) reported of having knowledge about STI than its counterparts. Among the married migrants 62 per cent of those who are staying with wife have reported that they have knowledge about STI whereas, almost half (49%) of the married migrants who are not staying with wife reported of having knowledge about STI.

Migrants Sources of Information on STI

[Table-1] For Migrants of aged 25 years and below 25 years, friends and relatives (69%) are dominant source of information about STI followed by television 67%, pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings and health workers 62%, Doctors 52.4%, Community meetings (48%) are also important sources of information for this group but Radio (23.8%) and School teachers (14.3%) are not significant sources of information. Among migrants of age group 26 to 35 years, equal proportion (66%) of them considered television and friends/relatives as the source of information on STI while 61percent of respondents considered doctor, health worker and pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings as the source. For migrants with no schooling, the reported major sources of information are friends/relatives (82%) followed by health workers, (63%) and television (59%). In the case of migrants with 1 to 5 years schooling the reported sources of information are health worker (81%), television (79%) and friends/relatives (75%). For migrants with 6 to 9 years schooling the reported important sources of information are television (65%), health worker (63%) and friends/relatives (59%). As can normally be expected nearly 93percent of migrants whose schooling was 10 years and above, reported pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings as source of information followed by doctor (66%) and friends/relatives (62%). Friends (83%) are reported as major source of information about STI by SC/ST category migrants. Three fourth (75%) of them reported doctor and 71percent community meetings and news papers/magazines as the sources. Migrants in the low wealth index category reported friends/relatives (72%) as the sources of information followed by Television and pamphlets in equal proportion (64% each) and Health workers and Community meetings with equal proportion (56% each. For migrants who belong to moderate wealth index category friends /relatives (73%) health workers (70%) and television (68%) are main sources of information. Migrants exposed to electronic media reported the sources of information as television (69%), pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings (66%), health worker (58%) and friends/relatives (54%) in this descending order of importance. For Unmarried migrant respondents the reported important sources of information about STIs are television (73%), friends (67%), health worker (63%), pamphlets (60%) and doctors (60%). Whereas for married migrants who are not staying with wife, friends (88%), health worker (74%), and television (74%) are the important sources of information. Married migrants who are staying with wife reported their sources of information as health worker (63%), pamphlets (60%) and doctor (60%).

Migrant's Perceptions on the Mode of Transmission of STI

From the table-2 the following observations can be made regarding migrants' knowledge about STI and their mode of transmission, with different basic characteristics. Migrants aged 25 and below 25 years, reported homo sexual intercourse, and mother to child (67% each) followed by other modes like heterosexual intercourse (57%) as main modes of transmission of STI. Only 10 percent of them reported lack of personal hygiene. Whereas in the perception of 26 to 35 years age group, homosexual intercourse (72%), mother to child (70%) followed by heterosexual intercourse (56%), are the important modes of transmission of STI. Heterosexual intercourse (27%) and lack of personal hygiene (14%), are not considered as the mode of transmission of STI by many migrants. In the view of uneducated migrants, homosexual intercourse (59%) and mother to child (48%) occupy the first two places followed by heterosexual intercourse (22%) and lack of personal hygiene (14%) as the modes of transmission of STI. Among migrants with 1 to 5 years of schooling highest proportion (73%) consider homosexual intercourse followed by mother to child (63%), heterosexual intercourse (54%) but only 8 percent consider lack of personal hygiene as the modes of transmission of STI. For migrants with 6 to 9 years of schooling, mother to child (76%) and homosexual intercourse (72%) are the two prime modes of transmission, followed by heterosexual intercourse (50%) and lack of personal hygiene (20%) as the modes of transmission of STI in that order. Migrants with 10 years and above schooling consider homosexual intercourse (76%) is the most prevalent mode of transmission followed by heterosexual intercourse (59%) and mother to child (52%) modes. But surprisingly even in this highest educated group, very few (7%) consider lack of personal hygiene as the mode of transmission of STI. Both SC/ST and non SC/ST migrants feel homosexual intercourse (75%, 70% respectively) and mother to child (67%, 64% respectively) as the first two modes of transmission followed by hetero sexual intercourse (50%, 48% respectively) with slight variations.

For both low and high wealth index group's homosexual intercourse (75%, 81% respectively) and mother to child (53%, 63% respectively) are two important modes followed by heterosexual intercourse (47%, 37% respectively). For moderate wealth index migrants, the top mode of transmission is mother to child (69%) followed by homosexual intercourse (65%) and heterosexual intercourse (53%). But, very few of low and high wealth index migrants (6%, 2% respectively) perceive lack of personal hygiene as mode of transmission. Significantly as high as 22 percent of moderate wealth index group consider lack of personal hygiene as the mode of transmission of STI. Migrants exposed to electronic, film and print media consider homosexual intercourse (70%, 76%, 71% respectively), mother to child (64%, 74%, 67% respectively) as two first important modes and heterosexual intercourse as the third important (49%, 60%, 55% respectively) mode of transmission. Comparatively higher proportion of migrants exposed to film media (24%) consider lack of personal hygiene as the mode of transmission of STI than migrants exposed to electronic (5%) and print (13%) media. There is diversity of perceptions on the top mode of transmission of STI among the three categories of migrants viz., unmarried migrants (73 percent reported heterosexual intercourse) married migrants not staying with wife (65% reported mother to child) and married migrants staying with wife (86% reported homosexual intercourse). While equal weight is given to mother to child by all the three categories (64%, 65%, 65% respectively) there is lot of variation among three categories in the case of heterosexual intercourse (73%, 43%, 23% respectively) as the mode of transmission. While 39 percent of married but not staying with wife category considered lack of personal hygiene as mode of transmission it is very low in the other two categories (unmarried 9%, married and staying with wife 2%). For all the groups, personal hygiene is not a significant mode of transmission of STI.

Migrants' Knowledge about HIV/AIDS

From the table-3, it is evident that more than 90 percent of the respondents among the migrants with different basic characteristics are having knowledge about HIV/AIDS. It can be observed that, 93 percent of the migrants aged 25 and below, 99 percent of migrants of 26 to 35 years age group and 98percent migrants of 36years and above age group have knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Strangely 100 percent of migrants who have never visited school have knowledge about HIV/AIDS while it is slightly less (91%) in the case of migrants who has 10+years of schooling. From both the categories viz., migrants who have 1-5 years of schooling, and 6 to 9 years of schooling same proportion (98%) reported of having knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Equal proportion (97%) of migrants belonging to SC/ST and Non SC/ST reported of have knowledge about HIV/AIDS With respect to wealth Index 95percent of Migrants who belong to both high and low wealth index and 98percent of migrants belonging to moderate wealth index category reported of having the knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Slightly more (98%) proportion of migrants who are exposed to electronic media shows of having knowledge about HIV/AIDS than its counterpart as 96percent of migrants who are not exposed to electronic media reported of having Knowledge about HIV/AIDS. All (100%) respondents who are exposed to film media and 96percent of those who are not exposed to film media reported of having knowledge about HIV/AIDS. When it comes to print media, equal proportion (97%) of both exposurers and non-exposurers to print media reported that they have knowledge about HIV/AIDS. According to the data all the respondents (100%) who belong to low wealth index at their native, 96percent of migrants who belong to high wealth index at their native and 95percent of migrants those who belong to moderate wealth index at their native reported of having knowledge about HIV/AIDS

Sources of Information on HIV/AIDS

[table-3] for migrants as a whole television (73.3%) and friends/relatives (70.7%) are most important sources of information. These are followed by community meetings (62%), pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings (60.3%) health workers (59.0%) and doctors (55.3%) as important sources of information. News papers (43.7%) and radio (40%) are of moderate importance while school teachers (9.7%) are of least importance as sources of information on *HIV/AIDS*

For Migrants of aged 25 years and below 25 years, the important sources of information about HIV/AIDS are friends/relatives (74%) television (65%), pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings (61%) community meetings (64%), and Health workers (57%). Doctors (48%) and Radio (41%) are moderately important sources while the School teacher (16%) is a least important source of information about HIV/AIDS. For Migrants of age group 26 to 35 years television (78%), friends/relatives (69%), pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings (64%), Community meetings (62%), health workers (60%), are main sources of information. Though doctors (58%), and radio (39%) are in the last two places as sources of information for this group, when compared to the previous age group (48%, 16%), they were reported as sources of information by higher proportions of migrants in this group. For respondents of 36 years and above age group, friends/relatives (71%), and television, community meetings (70% each), occupied the top three positions followed by health workers (60%) and doctors (57%), pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings (54%) and radio (41%) as sources of information. School teachers are sources of information for very low proportion (8%) of migrants in this age group. Among the migrants those who have never visited school, television and doctor are reported by the equal proportions of respondents (71% each), followed by community meetings (65%) friends/relatives (63%), health workers (53%), pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings (47%), radio (41%), newspapers/magazines (39%) as sources of information. Only 4percent mentioned school teachers as the sources of

information about HIV/AIDS. From among the migrants who has 1 to 5 years of schooling, slightly more than three fourth (76%) of respondents reported friends/relatives, followed by television (69%), community meetings (65%), equal proportion (57% each) of health workers and pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings, doctor (44%), newspapers/magazines(44%), and radio(38%) and only 9% of the respondents reported school teachers as the sources of information about HIV/AIDS. For migrants with 6 to 9 years schooling, television (76%), friends/relatives (73%), pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings (65%), health worker (60%), doctor (55%), newspapers/magazines (43%), radio (37%) and school teachers (13%) are reported as the sources of information about HIV/AIDS. Migrants, whose schooling was 10 years and above, reported television(71%), pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings (69%), health worker(67%), friends/relatives(64%), newspapers/magazines(60%), doctor(60%) radio(51%), community meetings(51%) and school teachers(7%) as the sources of information about HIV/AIDS. Friends (81%) community meetings (78%) health workers (72%), and television (67%), are reported as major source of information about HIV/AIDS by SC/ST category. In addition, pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings (56%), newspapers/magazines (50%), doctor (44%), radio (42%) and lastly school teachers (22%) are also the sources of information. For migrants of low wealth index category health workers (63%), Pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings (62%), friends/relatives (60%), are important sources of information followed by doctors and community meetings (55% each), television (52%), newspapers/magazines (45%). School teachers as usual are the least source of information (12%). Among respondents who belong to high wealth index, friends/relatives (76%), health worker and doctor (63% each), television (60%), Pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings (58%), community meetings (45%), newspapers/magazines (23%) are reported as the sources of information about HIV/AIDS. According to the marital status of the respondents, both Unmarried and Married and not Staying with Wife Migrant respondent categories, reported television (74%, 71% respectively) and friends/relatives (70%, 69% respectively) as the top two sources of information while married migrants staying with wife reported friends/relatives (73%) and television (72%) as the top two sources of information about HIV/AIDS.

Migrants Perceptions on the Modes of Transmission of HIV/AIDS

The table-4 presents results of the study on migrant's perception on the modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS, like homosexual intercourse, heterosexual intercourse, mother to child, lack of personal hygiene, infected needles and blades and others. The perceptions of the migrants were studied from different categories of migrants based on some basic characteristics of migrants. On the whole it is observed that though 97 percent of the migrants are having knowledge about HIV/AIDS, less than 60 percent of the migrants perceive homosexual intercourse and heterosexual intercourse as modes of transmission. It is even worse with respect to infected needles and blades (43%) and personal hygiene (3.7%), as majority of the migrants do not perceive them as modes of transmission. About 66 percent of the migrants are perceiving mother to child as mode of transmission but the left out 34 percent are still considerable size migrants whom we have to target in our awareness creation programmes. It is also noticed that there is considerable variation among groups of migrants with different basic characteristics, in their perception about modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS. In the view of migrants of 25 years and below 25 years the modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS are mother to child (65%), homo sexual intercourse (55%), heterosexual intercourse (52%), infected needles/blades/skin puncture (36%) and lack of personal hygiene (9%) in that order. Though 26 to 35 years group also feels mother to child (71%) is the dominant mode of transmission, slightly higher proportion feel heterosexual intercourse (63%) than homosexual intercourse (59%) as mode of transmission. Infected needle/blades/skin puncture (45%) is also perceived by many but lack of personal hygiene (3%) is perceived as

mode of transmission by very few migrants. Among respondents those who have never visited school, 63percent reported hetero sexual intercourse, 59percent reported mother to child, 57percent of respondents mentioned homosexual intercourse and 47percent reported infected needle/blades/skin puncture as the modes of transmissions of HIV/AIDS. Among the literate migrants it is observed that with increasing level of literacy higher proportion of migrants are perceiving mother to child as a mode of transmission (1to 5 years schooling- 61%, 6 to 9 years of schooling-68%, above 10 years schooling- 73%). It is also observed that with increasing literacy, homosexual intercourse, mother to child and lack of personal hygiene is increasingly perceived as a mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS. Among SC/ST category migrants, homo sexual intercourse and heterosexual intercourse (63% each), mother to child (53%), lack of personal hygiene (17%) is reported as the modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS. One quarter of respondents think that infected needle/blades/skin puncture is the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Among low, moderate and high wealth index categories the proportion of migrants perceiving modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS respectively are homosexual intercourse (63%,49%,60%), heterosexual intercourse (66%,52%, 69%), mother to child (46%, 74%, 68%), and infected needles/blades, skin puncture (34%,51%,29%) and lack of personal hygiene. (9%, 2% and 3%). Comparatively higher proportion of lower and middle income groups feel homosexual intercourse and mother to child as modes of transmission while higher proportion of higher income groups feel heterosexual and mother to child as modes of transmission. Though very few migrants feel lack of personal hygiene as mode of transmission, among the three groups comparatively higher proportion low income group feel this as a mode of transmission. Migrants with exposure to electronic and print media many feel that heterosexual sexual intercourse (71%) is the major mode of transmission followed by mother to child (67%) and homosexual intercourse (62%). But infected needle/blades/skin puncture (37%) and lack of personal hygiene (4%) are not perceived as the modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS by many. From all the three categories of migrants with reference to marital status viz never married, married but not staying with wife and married and staying with wife comparatively higher proportions of migrants (71%, 60%, 65% respectively) consider mother to child as mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS when compared to other modes of transmission. Among never married migrants, 63percent mentioned heterosexual intercourse and 62percent mentioned homosexual intercourse and 35percent of them reported infected needle/blades/skin puncture and only 9percent of the respondents mentioned lack of personal hygiene as the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS. Migrants those who are married and staying with wife, 62percent reported heterosexual intercourse, 59percent homosexual intercourse and only 38percent infected needle/blades/skin puncture as the modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Migrants Using Preventive Measures of HIV/AIDS

[Table-5] Among migrants of age group 25 years and below 25 years, over seventy percent of migrants reported having sex with only one partner (75%), using condom during each sexual intercourse (78%), checking blood prior to transfusion (73%) as preventive measures. But other preventive measures like Using sterilizing needles and syringes for injection (64%), avoiding pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS (44%) and avoiding sharing of blades/razors/shaving brushes(41%) are not given due importance by majority migrants in this group. Migrants whose age group is between 26 to 35 years, having sex with only one partner (91%), using condom during each intercourse (84%), checking blood prior to transfusion (86%) are reported as the preventive measures of HIV/AIDS. Slightly more than three quarters (76%) of the respondents between the age group 26 to 35 years reported sterilizing needles and syringes for injections as the preventive

measures of HIV/AIDS.

Among migrants who has never visited school, the reported preventive measures of HIV/AIDS are having sex with only one partner and using condom during each sexual intercourse (67% each), and at the same time slightly less than half (49%) have reported about sterilizing needles and syringes for injection and avoiding pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS (49% each) as the preventive measures of HIV/AIDS. Among migrants whose education is 1 to 5 years of schooling reported the measures of HIV/AIDS as having sex with only one partner (88%), using condom during each sexual intercourse (83%), and avoiding sharing of blades/razors/shaving brush (49%). Among respondents who has 6 to 9 years of schooling, 90 percent reported having sex with only one partner, 85percent mentioned using condom during each sexual intercourse, 88percent reported checking blood prior to transfusion, 77percent mentioned sterilizing needles and syringes for injection, 52percent reported avoiding pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS and 49percent reported avoiding sharing of blades/razors/shaving brush as the preventive measures of HIV/AIDS. Among migrants who has 10 and above years of schooling, 82percent reported using condom during each sexual intercourse, 80percent mentioned checking blood prior to transfusion, 76percent reported having sex with only one partner, 73percent mentioned sterilizing needles and syringes for injection and 38% reported avoiding pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS as preventive measures of HIV/AIDS. Among migrants who belong to SC/ST category, many (81%) reported having sex with only one partner, and very less (42%) reported avoiding pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS as preventive measures of HIV/AIDS.

For majority of Migrants who belong to Low wealth index, using condom during each sexual intercourse (82%), having sex with only one partner (72%) are the important preventive measures. Further 68 percent of them mentioned checking blood prior to transfusion, 63 percent reported sterilizing needles and syringes for injection but only 32percent mentioned avoiding sharing blades/razors/shaving brush, as the preventive measures of HIV/AIDS. Migrants exposed to electronic media many reported, having sex with only one partner (88%), checking blood prior to transfusion (84%), using condom during each sexual intercourse (81%), sterilizing needles and syringes for injection (74%) as preventive measures and only half of (50%) reported avoiding pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS as the preventive measure. Migrants exposed to film media, over 90 percent reported three preventive measures viz., having sex with only one partner (95%), using condom during each sexual intercourse (93%) and checking blood prior to transfusion and sterilizing needles and syringes for injection (91% each), but only 56 percent reported, avoiding sharing blades/razors/shaving brush, as the preventive measures of HIV/AIDS. From two out of three categories of migrants viz., Unmarried and Married staying with wife, highest proportion of respondents reported having sex with only one partner (86%, 91% respectively) as the preventive measure of HIV/AIDS closely followed by other three measures viz., using condom during each sexual intercourse (83%, 85% respectively), checking blood prior to transfusion (82%, 84%) and sterilizing needles and syringes for injection (76%, 79%). Slightly more than half of the respondents reported the two viz., avoiding pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS (53%, 55%) and avoiding sharing blades/razors/shaving brush (52% and 47% respectively) as the preventive measures of HIV/AIDS.

The third category of migrant's viz., married and not staying with wife; about 75 percent perceive three measures viz., checking blood prior to transfusion (76%), using condom during each sexual intercourse (75%), and having sex with only one partner (74%) as the preventive measures of HIV/AIDS. Only about half this category migrants perceives the remaining three measures viz., sterilizing needles and syringes for injection (53%), avoiding sharing blades/razors/shaving brush (51%) and avoiding pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS (43%) as preventive measures of HIV/AIDS.

CONCLUSIONS

Highest proportion (68%) of migrants in the age group 26 to 35 years reported having knowledge about STI followed by below 25 years age group (61%), and 36 years and above age group (53%). It can be observed that, 93 percent of the migrants aged 25 and below, 99percent of migrants of 26 to 35 years age group and 98percent migrants of 36years and above age group have knowledge about HIV/AIDS. For migrants as a whole television (73.3%) and friends/relatives (70.7%) are most important sources of information. These are followed by community meetings (62%), pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings (60.3%) health workers (59.0%) and doctors (55.3%) as important sources of information. The study clearly shows that despite adequate HIV prevention programmes by Government of India is rampant, there is a need to promote comprehensive HIV education among general population. Though more than 90 percent of the migrants reported 'having sex with only one partner' as HIV preventive measure, less than half of them reported 'avoiding blades/razors' as HIV prevention measure. Another preventive measure, avoiding pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS reported as preventive measure by slightly more than half of the migrants. Thus, the study clearly elevates, nearly half of the migrants still need to be educated on HIV prevention. Over the years, there are growing evidences that comprehensive educational and awareness programs are mandatory to reduce vulnerability to STI/HIV and to increase the effectiveness of prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in India. These findings may be useful in designing suitable educational programmes focusing at enhancing their knowledge about STD and HIV/AIDS and building behavioural skills to enhance prevention practices.

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APPENDICES

Table 1: Migrants Knowledge about STI and Source of Information (in %)
(Figures in Brackets are Number of Respondents.)

Background Characteristics	Knowledge about STI	Source of Information about Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)										
		Radio	Television	Newspaper/Magazines	Pamphlets/Posters/Wall Hoarding	Doctor	Health Worker	School Teachers	Community Meetings	Friends/Relatives	Others	
Age												
<=25 years	60.9 (42)	23.8 (10)	66.7 (28)	47.6 (20)	61.9 (26)	52.4 (22)	61.9 (26)	14.3 (6)	47.6 (20)	69.0 (29)	2.4 (1)	
26-35 years	68.3 (95)	18.9 (8)	66.3 (63)	34.7 (33)	61.1 (38)	61.1 (38)	61.1 (38)	5.3 (5)	47.4 (45)	66.3 (65)	11.6 (11)	
36+ years	53.3 (49)	26.5 (13)	67.3 (33)	28.6 (14)	44.9 (22)	36.7 (18)	77.6 (38)	2.0 (2)	46.9 (23)	63.3 (32)	10.2 (5)	
Education												
No schooling	55.1 (27)	22.2 (6)	59.3 (16)	44.4 (12)	40.7 (11)	40.7 (11)	63.0 (17)	7.4 (2)	51.9 (14)	81.5 (22)	14.8 (4)	
1-5 years	55.8 (48)	16.7 (8)	79.2 (38)	33.3 (16)	52.1 (25)	50.0 (24)	81.3 (39)	4.2 (2)	60.4 (29)	75.0 (36)	8.3 (4)	
6-9 years	68.3 (82)	28.0 (23)	64.6 (53)	37.8 (31)	52.4 (43)	53.7 (44)	63.4 (52)	8.5 (7)	39.0 (32)	58.5 (48)	8.5 (7)	
10+ years	64.4 (29)	13.8 (4)	58.6 (17)	27.6 (8)	93.1 (27)	65.5 (19)	48.3 (48)	3.4 (1)	44.8 (13)	62.1 (18)	6.9 (2)	
Caste												
SC/ST	66.7 (24)	25.0 (6)	66.7 (16)	70.8 (17)	62.5 (15)	75.0 (18)	58.3 (14)	25.0 (6)	70.8 (17)	83.3 (20)	0.0 (0)	
Non-SC/ST	61.4 (162)	21.6 (35)	66.7 (108)	30.9 (50)	56.2 (91)	49.4 (80)	66.7 (108)	3.7 (6)	43.8 (71)	64.2 (104)	10.5 (17)	
Wealth Index												
Low	55.4 (36)	22.2 (8)	63.9 (23)	30.6 (11)	63.9 (23)	52.8 (19)	55.6 (20)	16.7 (6)	55.6 (20)	72.2 (26)	8.3 (3)	
Moderate	63.7 (107)	23.4 (25)	68.2 (73)	42.1 (45)	44.9 (48)	50.5 (54)	70.1 (75)	5.6 (6)	51.4 (55)	72.9 (78)	10.3 (11)	
High	69.4 (43)	18.6 (8)	65.1 (28)	25.6 (11)	81.4 (35)	58.1 (25)	62.8 (27)	0.0 (0)	30.2 (13)	46.5 (20)	7.0 (3)	
Remittances to native place												
Up to 25 % income	74.5 (38)	31.6 (12)	73.7 (28)	39.5 (15)	55.3 (21)	39.5 (15)	68.4 (26)	13.2 (5)	50.0 (19)	57.9 (22)	2.6 (1)	
26 -50 % income	57.6 (72)	25.0 (18)	77.8 (56)	40.3 (29)	50.0 (36)	47.2 (34)	73.6 (53)	5.6 (4)	55.6 (40)	80.6 (58)	5.6 (4)	
51+ income	44.4 (16)	25.0 (4)	50.0 (8)	37.5 (6)	56.3 (9)	62.5 (10)	56.3 (9)	18.8 (3)	68.8 (11)	75.0 (12)	12.5 (2)	
Exposure to electronic media												
No	53.4 (71)	40.8 (29)	63.4 (45)	42.3 (30)	42.3 (30)	57.7 (41)	77.5 (55)	12.7 (9)	74.6 (53)	87.3 (62)	9.9 (7)	
Yes	68.9 (115)	10.4 (12)	68.7 (79)	32.2 (37)	66.1 *76)	49.6 (57)	58.3 (67)	2.6 (3)	30.4 (35)	53.9 (62)	8.7 (10)	
Exposure to film media												
No	59.3 (14)	20.8 (30)	65.3 (94)	38.2 (55)	56.3 (81)	50.7 (73)	72.9 (105)	7.6 (11)	47.9 (69)	69.4 (100)	8.3 (12)	
Yes	73.7 (42)	26.2 (11)	71.4 (30)	28.6 (12)	59.5 (25)	59.5 (25)	46.5 (17)	2.4 (1)	45.2 (19)	57.1 (24)	11.9 (5)	
Exposure to print media												
No	55.2 (9)	30.4 (24)	75.9 (60)	34.2 (27)	51.9 (41)	41.8 (33)	70.9 (56)	10.1 (8)	46.8 (37)	72.2 (57)	7.6 (6)	
Yes	68.2 (107)	15.9 (17)	59.8 (64)	37.4 (40)	60.7 (65)	60.7 (65)	61.7 (66)	3.7 (4)	47.7 (51)	62.6 (67)	10.3 (11)	
Marital status												
Not married	75.0 (75)	17.3 (13)	73.3 (55)	48.0 (36)	60.0 (45)	60.0 (45)	62.7 (47)	9.3 (7)	42.7 (32)	66.7 (50)	4.0 (3)	
Married but not staying with wife	49.0 (49)	34.7 (17)	73.5 (36)	22.4 (11)	49.0 (24)	32.7 (16)	73.5 (36)	8.2 (4)	49.0 (24)	87.8 (43)	10.2 (5)	
Married and staying with wife	62.0 (62)	17.7 (11)	53.2 (33)	32.3 (20)	59.7 (37)	59.7 (37)	62.9 (39)	1.6 (1)	51.6 (32)	50.0 (31)	14.5 (9)	
Total	62.0 (186)	22.0 (41)	66.7 (124)	36.0 (67)	57.0 (106)	52.7 (98)	65.6 (122)	6.5 (12)	47.3 (88)	66.7 (124)	9.1 (17)	

Table 2: Migrants Who Know about STI and Their Mode of Transmission. (in %)
(Figures in Brackets are Number of Respondents.)

Background characteristics	Knowledge about STIs	Modes of transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)				
		Homo sexual Intercourse	Heterosexual intercourse	Mother to child	Lack of Personal hygiene	Others
Age						
<=25 years	60.9 (42)	66.7 (28)	57.1 (24)	66.7 (28)	9.5 (4)	4.8 (2)
26-35 years	68.3 (95)	71.6 (68)	55.8 (53)	69.5 (66)	16.8 (16)	15.8 (15)
36+ years	53.3 (49)	73.5 (36)	26.5 (13)	53.1 (26)	14.3 (7)	14.3 (7)
Education						
No schooling	55.1 (27)	59.3 (16)	22.2 (6)	48.1 (13)	14.8 (4)	22.2 (6)
1-5 years	55.8 (48)	72.9 (35)	54.2 (26)	62.5 (30)	8.3 (4)	10.4 (5)
6-9 years	68.3 (82)	72.0 (59)	50.0 (41)	75.6 (62)	20.7 (17)	12.2 (10)
10+ years	64.4 (29)	75.9 (22)	58.6 (17)	51.7 (15)	6.9 (2)	10.3 (3)
Caste						
SC/ST	66.7 (24)	75.0 (18)	50.0 (12)	66.7 (16)	4.2 (1)	20.8 (5)
Non- SC/ST	61.4 (162)	70.4 (114)	48.1 (78)	64.2(104)	16.0 (26)	11.7 (19)
Wealth Index						
Low	55.4 (36)	75.0 (27)	47.2 (17)	52.8 (19)	5.6 (2)	8.3 (3)
Moderate	63.7 (107)	65.4 (70)	53.3 (57)	69.2 (74)	22.4 (24)	15.0 (16)
High	69.4 (43)	81.4 (35)	37.2 (16)	62.8 (27)	2.3 (1)	11.6 (5)
Remittances to native place						
Up to 25 % income	74.5 (38)	65.8 (25)	60.5 (23)	71.1 (27)	21.1 (8)	0.0 (0)
26 -50 % income	57.6 (72)	65.3 (47)	55.6 (40)	62.5 (45)	20.8 (15)	11.1 (8)
51+ income	44.4 (16)	62.5 (10)	43.8 (7)	56.3 (9)	25.0 (4)	31.3 (5)
Exposure to electronic media						
No	53.4 (71)	71.8 (51)	47.9 (34)	64.8 (46)	29.6 (21)	18.3 (13)
Yes	68.9 (115)	70.4 (81)	48.7 (56)	64.3 (74)	5.2 (6)	9.6 (11)
Exposure to film media						
No	59.3 (144)	69.4 (100)	45.1 (65)	61.8 (89)	11.8 (17)	14.6 (21)
Yes	73.7 (42)	76.2 (32)	59.5 (25)	73.8 (31)	23.8 (10)	7.1 (3)
Exposure to print media						
No	55.2 (79)	70.9 (56)	39.2 (31)	60.8 (48)	16.5 (13)	11.4 (9)
Yes	68.2 (107)	71.0 (76)	55.1 (59)	67.3 (72)	13.1 (14)	14.0 (15)
Marital status						
Not married	75.0 (75)	65.3 (49)	73.3 (55)	64.0 (48)	9.3 (7)	10.7 (8)
Married but not staying with wife	49.0 (49)	61.2 (30)	42.9 (21)	65.3 (32)	38.8 (19)	10.2 (5)
Married and staying with wife	62.0 (62)	85.5 (53)	22.6 (14)	64.5 (40)	1.6 (1)	17.7(11)

Table 3: Migrants’ Knowledge about HIV/AIDS and Source of information (in %) (Figures in Brackets are No. of Respondents)

Background characteristics	Knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Source of information about HIV/AIDS									
		Radio	Television	Newspaper /Magazines	Pamphlets/posters/ wall hoarding	Doctor	Health worker	School teachers	Community meetings	Friends/ relative	Others
Age											
<=25 years	92.8 (64)	40.6 (28)	65.2 (45)	46.4 (32)	60.9 (42)	47.8 (33)	56.5 (39)	15.9 (11)	63.8 (44)	73.9 (51)	10.1 (7)
26-35 years	98.6 (137)	38.8 (54)	77.7 (108)	48.9 (68)	64.0 (89)	58.3 (81)	59.7 (83)	7.9 (11)	61.9 (86)	69.1 (96)	12.2 (17)
36+ years	97.8 (90)	41.3 (38)	69.6 (64)	33.7 (31)	54.3 (50)	56.5 (52)	59.8 (55)	7.6 (7)	60.9 (56)	70.7 (65)	12.0 (11)
Education											
No schooling	100.0 (49)	40.8 (20)	71.4 (35)	38.8 (19)	46.9 (23)	71.4 (35)	53.1 (26)	4.1 (2)	65.3 (32)	63.3 (31)	26.5 (13)
1-5 years	97.7 (84)	38.4 (33)	68.6 (59)	39.5 (34)	57.0 (49)	44.2 (38)	57.0 (49)	9.3 (8)	65.1 (56)	75.6 (65)	7.0 (6)
6-9 years	97.5 (117)	36.7 (44)	75.8 (91)	42.5 (31)	65.0 (78)	55.0 (66)	60.0 (72)	13.3 (16)	62.5 (75)	72.5 (87)	12.5 (15)
10+ years	91.1 (41)	51.1 (23)	71.1 (32)	60.0 (27)	68.9 (31)	60.0 (27)	66.7 (30)	6.7 (3)	51.1 (23)	64.4 (29)	2.2 (1)
Caste											
SC/ST	97.2 (35)	41.7 (15)	66.7 (24)	50.0 (18)	55.6 (20)	44.4 (16)	72.2 (26)	22.2 (8)	77.8 (28)	80.6 (29)	16.7 (6)
Non- SC/ST	97.0 (256)	39.8 (105)	73.1 (193)	42.8 (113)	61.0 (161)	56.8 (150)	57.2 (151)	8.0 (21)	59.8 (158)	69.3 (183)	11.0 (29)
Wealth Index											
Low	95.4 (62)	32.3 (21)	52.3 (34)	44.6 (29)	61.5 (40)	55.4 (36)	63.1 (41)	12.3 (8)	55.4 (36)	60.0 (39)	9.2 (6)
Moderate	98.2 (165)	49.4 (83)	84.5 (142)	52.4 (88)	60.1 (101)	53.6 (90)	55.4 (93)	10.1 (17)	70.2 (11)	72.6 (122)	13.1 (22)
High	95.2 (59)	24.2 (15)	59.7 (37)	22.6 (14)	58.1 (36)	62.9 (39)	62.9 (39)	6.5 (4)	45.2 (28)	75.8 (47)	4.8 (3)
Remittances to native place											
Up to 25 % income	90.2 (46)	43.1 (22)	74.5 (38)	54.9 (28)	60.8 (31)	49.0 (25)	56.9 (29)	23.5 (12)	58.8 (30)	70.6 (36)	0.0 (0)
26 -50 % income	97.6 (122)	48.8 (61)	77.6 (97)	50.4 (63)	60.8 (76)	54.4 (68)	59.2 (74)	8.8 (11)	69.6 (87)	72.0 (90)	16.8 (21)
51+ income	97.2 (35)	50.0 (18)	69.4 (25)	44.4 (16)	63.9 (23)	52.8 (19)	50.0 (18)	5.6 (2)	69.4 (25)	72.2 (26)	22.2 (8)
Exposure to electronic media											
No	95.5 (127)	57.1 (76)	73.7 (98)	55.6 (74)	69.2 (92)	53.4 (71)	63.2 (84)	15.0 (20)	73.7 (98)	72.2 (96)	12.8 (17)
Yes	98.2 (164)	26.3 (44)	71.3 (119)	34.1 (57)	53.3 (89)	56.9 (95)	55.7 (93)	5.4 (9)	52.7 (88)	69.5 (116)	10.8 (18)
Exposure to film media											
No	96.3 (234)	40.7 (99)	70.4 (171)	46.1 (112)	60.5 (147)	55.6 (13)	58.4 (142)	8.6 (21)	63.4 (15)	72.8 (177)	11.9 (29)
Yes	100.0 (57)	36.8 (21)	80.7 (46)	33.3 (19)	59.6 (34)	54.4 (31)	61.4 (35)	14.0 (8)	56.1 (32)	61.4 (35)	10.5 (6)
Exposure to print media											
No	97.2 (139)	44.1 (63)	70.6 (101)	39.9 (57)	55.2 (79)	56.6 (81)	62.2 (89)	7.0 (10)	64.3 (92)	73.4 (105)	17.5 (25)
Yes	96.8 (152)	36.3 (57)	73.9 (116)	47.1 (74)	65.0 (102)	54.1 (85)	56.1 (88)	12.1 (19)	59.9 (94)	68.2 (107)	6.4 (10)
Marital status											
Not married	92.0 (92)	37.0 (37)	74.0 (74)	54.0 (54)	64.0 (64)	54.0 (54)	60.0 (60)	16.0 (16)	60.0 (60)	70.0 (70)	12.0 (12)
Married but not staying with wife	99.0 (99)	51.0 (51)	71.0 (71)	47.0 (47)	57.0 (57)	60.0 (60)	57.0 (57)	8.0 (8)	64.0 (64)	69.0 (69)	13.0 (13)

Table 4: Migrants Knowledge about HIV/AIDS and their Perceptions on its Mode of Transmission (in %) (Figures in Brackets are Number of Respondents.)

Background characteristics	Knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Knowledge about Modes of transmission about HIV/AIDS					
		Homosexual intercourse	Heterosexual intercourse	Mother to child	Lack of personal hygiene	Infected needle/ blades/skin puncture	Others
Age							
<=25 years	92.8 (64)	55.1 (38)	52.2 (36)	65.2 (45)	8.7 (6)	36.2 (25)	8.7 (6)
26-35 years	98.6 (137)	59.0 (82)	63.3 (88)	70.5 (98)	2.9 (4)	45.3 (63)	15.8 (22)
36+ years	97.8 (90)	47.8 (44)	53.3 (49)	57.6 (53)	1.1 (1)	44.6 (41)	14.1 (13)
Education							
No schooling	100.0 (49)	57.1 (28)	63.3 (31)	59.2 (29)	0.0 (0)	46.9 (23)	20.4 (10)
1-5 years	97.7 (84)	50.0 (43)	46.5 (40)	60.5 (52)	1.2 (1)	46.5 (40)	10.5 (9)
6-9 years	97.5 (117)	53.3 (64)	63.3 (76)	68.3 (82)	5.0 (6)	39.2 (47)	14.2 (17)
10+ years	91.1 (41)	64.4 (29)	57.8 (26)	73.3 (33)	8.9 (4)	42.2 (19)	11.1 (5)
Caste							
SC/ST	97.2 (35)	63.9 (23)	63.9 (23)	52.8 (19)	16.7 (6)	25.0 (9)	11.1 (4)
Non- SC/ST	97.0 (256)	53.4 (141)	56.8 (150)	67.0 (177)	1.9 (5)	45.5 (120)	14.0 (37)
Wealth Index							
Low	95.4 (62)	63.1 (41)	66.2 (43)	46.2 (30)	9.2 (6)	33.8 (22)	10.8 (7)
Moderate	98.2 (165)	48.8 (82)	51.8 (87)	73.8 (124)	1.8 (3)	50.6 (85)	13.7 (23)
High	95.2 (59)	59.7 (37)	69.4 (43)	67.7 (42)	3.2 (2)	29.0 (18)	11.3 (7)
Remittances to native place							
Up to 25 % income	90.2 (46)	49.0 (25)	60.8 (31)	66.7 (34)	15.7 (8)	37.3 (19)	5.9 (3)
26 -50 % income	97.6 (122)	52.0 (65)	52.8 (66)	60.0 (75)	1.6 (2)	47.2 (59)	16.8 (21)
51+ income	97.2 (35)	47.2 (17)	36.1 (13)	69.4 (25)	0.0 (0)	58.3 (210)	16.7 (6)
Exposure to electronic media							
No	95.5 (127)	45.1 (60)	41.4 (55)	63.9 (85)	3.8 (5)	51.1 (68)	9.0 (12)
Yes	98.2 (164)	62.3 (104)	70.7 (11)	66.5 (111)	3.6 (6)	36.5 (61)	17.4 (29)
Exposure to film media							
No	96.3 (234)	53.1 (129)	53.9 (13)	62.6 (152)	3.3 (8)	46.5 (113)	12.8 (31)
Yes	100.0 (57)	61.4 (35)	73.7 (42)	77.2 (44)	5.3 (3)	28.1 (16)	17.5 (10)
Exposure to print media							
No	97.2 (139)	49.0 (70)	51.7 (74)	55.2 (79)	4.9 (7)	45.5 (65)	14.7 (21)
Yes	96.8 (152)	59.9 (94)	63.1 (99)	74.5 (117)	2.5 (4)	40.8 (64)	12.7 (20)
Marital status							
Not married	92.0 (92)	62.0 (62)	63.0 (63)	71.0 (71)	9.0 (9)	35.0 (35)	14.0 (14)
Married but not staying with wife	99.0 (99)	43.0 (43)	48.0 (48)	60.0 (60)	2.0 (2)	56.0 (56)	14.0 (14)
Married and staying with wife	100.0 (100)	59.0 (59)	62.0 (62)	65.0 (65)	0.0 (0)	38.0 (38)	13.0 (13)
Total	97.0 (291)	54.7 (164)	57.7 (173)	65.3 (196)	3.7 (11)	43.0 (129)	13.7 (41)

Table 5: Migrants Using Preventive Measures of HIV/AIDS (in %) (Figures in Brackets are Number of Respondents.)

Background characteristics	Knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Preventive measures of HIV/AIDS						
		Having sex with only one partner	Using condoms during each sexual intercourse	Checking blood prior to transfusion	Sterilizing needles and syringes for injection	Avoiding pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	Avoiding sharing of blades/razors/shaving brush	Others Specify
Age								
≤25 years	92.8 (64)	75.4 (52)	78.3 (54)	72.5 (50)	63.8 (44)	43.5 (30)	40.6 (28)	4.3 (3)
26-35 years	98.6 (137)	90.6 (126)	83.5 (116)	86.3 (120)	76.3 (106)	55.4 (77)	56.1 (78)	2.9 (4)
36+ years	97.8	79.3 (73)	79.3 (73)	78.3 (72)	63.0 (58)	47.8 (44)	47.8 (44)	4.3 (4)
Education								
No schooling	100.0 (49)	67.3 (33)	67.3 (33)	65.3 (32)	49.0 (24)	49.0 (24)	61.2 (30)	4.1 (2)
1-5 years	97.7 (84)	88.4 (76)	82.6 (71)	80.2 (69)	68.6 (59)	55.8 (48)	48.8 (42)	5.8 (5)
6-9 years	97.5 (117)	90.0 (108)	85.0 (102)	87.5 (105)	76.7 (92)	51.7 (62)	49.2 (59)	3.3 (4)
10+ years	91.1 (41)	75.6 (34)	82.2 (37)	80.0 (36)	73.3 (33)	37.8 (17)	42.2 (19)	0.0 (0)
Caste								
SC/ST	97.2 (35)	80.6 (29)	69.4 (25)	75.0 (27)	66.7 (24)	41.7 (15)	55.6 (20)	5.6 (2)
Non- SC/ST	97.0 (256)	84.1 (222)	82.6 (218)	81.4 (215)	69.7 (184)	51.5 (136)	49.2 (130)	3.4 (9)
Wealth Index								
Low	95.4 (62)	72.3 (47)	81.5 (53)	67.7 (44)	63.1 (41)	41.5 (27)	32.3 (21)	7.7 (5)
Moderate	98.2 (165)	86.9 (146)	83.3 (140)	84.5 (142)	69.6 (117)	59.5 (100)	65.5 (110)	2.4 (4)
High	95.2 (59)	85.5 (53)	80.6 (50)	82.3 (51)	74.2 (46)	38.7 (24)	30.6 (19)	3.2 (2)
Remittances to native place								
Up to 25 % income	90.2 (46)	78.4 (40)	90.2 (46)	90.2 (46)	76.5 (39)	47.1 (24)	49.0 (25)	2.0 (1)
26 -50 % income	97.6 (122)	80.8 (101)	76.0 (95)	74.4 (93)	61.6 (77)	48.8 (61)	59.2 (74)	4.0 (5)
51+ income	97.2 (35)	88.9 (32)	80.6 (29)	86.1 (31)	75.0 (27)	50.0 (18)	52.8 (19)	2.8 (1)
Exposure to electronic media								
No	95.5 (127)	78.2 (104)	81.2 (108)	75.9 (101)	63.2 (84)	50.4 (67)	57.1 (76)	3.8 (5)
Yes	98.2 (164)	88.0 (147)	80.8 (135)	84.4 (141)	74.3 (124)	50.3 (84)	44.3 (74)	3.6 (6)
Exposure to film media								
No	96.3 (234)	81.1 (197)	78.2 (190)	78.2 (190)	64.2 (156)	51.4 (125)	48.6 (118)	4.5 (11)
Yes	100.0 (57)	94.7 (54)	93.0 (53)	91.2 (52)	91.2 (52)	45.6 (26)	56.1 (32)	0.0 (0)
Exposure to print media								
No	97.2 (139)	79.0 (113)	74.1 (106)	69.2 (99)	53.1 (76)	46.9 (67)	44.1 (63)	7.0 (10)
Yes	96.8 (152)	87.9 (138)	87.3 (137)	91.1 (143)	84.1 (132)	53.5 (84)	55.4 (87)	.6 (1)
Marital status								
Not married	92.0 (92)	86.0 (86)	83.0 (83)	82.0 (82)	76.0 (76)	53.0 (53)	52.0 (52)	4.0 (4)
Married but not staying with wife	99.0 (99)	74.0 (74)	75.0 (75)	76.0 (76)	53.0 (53)	43.0 (43)	51.0 (51)	1.0 (1)
Married and staying with wife	100.0 (100)	91.0 (91)	85.0 (85)	84.0 (84)	79.0 (79)	55.0 (55)	47.0 (47)	6.0 (6)
Total	97.0 (291)	83.7 (251)	81.0 (243)	80.7 (242)	69.3 (208)	50.3 (151)	50.0 (150)	3.7 (11)

