



State Epidemiological Fact Sheets

VOLUME I North-East Region

**Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya
Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura**



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

<http://www.naco.gov.in/>

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Foreword

National AIDS Control Programme of India has been applauded across the globe for successfully halting and reversing the HIV epidemic. Current evidence indicates that the new infections among adults (between 2000 and 2015) have reduced by more than 65% while AIDS related deaths have declined by more than 50% (between 2007 and 2015). One of the core components of this successful response has been its evidence based strategic planning and resource allocation.

Characterization of the HIV/AIDS epidemic up to the district level has been integral to the robust strategic information systems under NACP. District categorization for decentralized and focused response was done as early as 2006. As the program matured, HSS sites were scaled up across the country; HRG size estimates were implemented and initiatives like use of facility-based data and triangulating them with epidemiological data were initiated. All this helped in better understanding of the epidemic and subsequent fine tuning of the responses upto the district level.

This epidemic fact sheet is in continuation of providing the epidemic data at most local level of implementation. It has been prepared with the input of data from three datasets. First source is the HIV Sentinel Surveillance data which is one of the largest Surveillance systems in the world. HSS data has been provided district and typology wise from 2007 to 2015. Second data source is Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance 2014-15 which was the largest survey of its kind in the world. Typology and district wise data on HIV prevalence as well as risk behaviors like sex work practice, partner type and condom use pattern, alcohol and substance abuse, violence, STI & HIV knowledge, HIV testing and ART knowledge, stigma & discrimination and programme exposure have been provided. This would further help in understanding the underlying risk factor for transmission of infection in a particular typology. The third dataset used in this report is from HIV Estimations 2015. The State level estimates data have been presented with year wise details about estimated number of PLHIV, adult (15-49) HIV prevalence, no. of new infections and annual AIDS related deaths.

This is for the first time that all the epidemiological data for a state, with district level details, have been compiled and presented in one document. We are confident that national and state program managers, epidemiologists, M&E officers, researchers, academicians and other stakeholder would gain immensely from the information given in this technical document.

(Sanjeeva Kumar)



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First, we extend our appreciation to all the State AIDS Control Societies and Regional Institutes for their immense contribution in the implementation of the National Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) and the HIV sentinel surveillance activities. We are also thankful to the members of the Technical Advisory Group for their guidance and contribution towards designing, implementing and monitoring of the surveillance activities across the country. We also thank the National Working Group (NWG) members for their efforts in the development of the National guidelines, tools, and other technical documents used during the conduct of the national IBBS.

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Lastly, we would like to thank all the surveillance teams in the district/State for their relentless support and cooperation throughout these years.


(Dr S. Venkatesh)

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Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARD	AIDS-related Death
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
BSS	Behaviour Surveillance Survey
CCU	Consistent Condom Use
EPP	Estimation and Projection Package
FSW	Female Sex Worker
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HRG	High Risk Group
HSS	HIV Sentinel Surveillance
IBBS	Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance
IDU	Injecting Drug Users
IEC	Information Education Communication
LDT	Long Distance Truckers
MSM	Men Who Have Sex with Men
NACO	National AIDS Control Organization
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSEP	Needle-Syringe Exchange Programme
ORW	Out Reach Worker
OST	Opioid Substitution Therapy
PE	Peer Educator
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PPTCT	Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission programme
RTI	Reproductive Tract infections
SMM	Single Male Migrant
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
H/TG	Hijra/Transgender
UT	Union Territory
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS



State Epidemiological Profile

North-East Region

Introduction

The journey of three decades since the detection of the first case of HIV in 1986 has many lessons to offer, and one of the important lessons is that rigorous and scientific evidence is central to an effective response. Over the years, numbers of data sources have expanded, and the geographic unit for data generation has shifted from national to the sub-district level. With this there is greater understanding on the levels and trends of infection in specific areas and amongst specific population groups. Further, National AIDS Control organization (NACO) periodically undertakes HIV estimation process to provide the updated information on the status of HIV epidemic in India. India HIV Estimates 2015, last round in the series, provided latest status of HIV epidemic in country and States on key parameters of HIV prevalence, new infections and AIDS related mortality.

This technical document consists of epidemiological profiles (fact-sheets) for States and districts based on information available from multiple data sources including the HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) and the Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS). Given the need for focussed prevention efforts in low/high prevalence and vulnerable States/districts, the information presented will be useful for policy makers, program planners at national/State/district level, researchers, and academicians in identification of areas for priority attention and also to derive meaningful conclusions for programme planning, implementation, monitoring and scale-up. This document will be a quick reference for the HIV/AIDS situation in a State/district, risk and safe behaviour of the high risk groups, their level of knowledge about STIs and HIV/AIDS, experience of violence, HIV testing and ART awareness and exposure to HIV/AIDS prevention.

The fact sheets are being published in three volumes, wherein 'Volume I' has states from the North-East (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Sikkim) region. 'Volume II' comprises of states from the Northern (Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttarakhand); Central (Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh) and Eastern (Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar) region, and 'Volume III' has states from Western (Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Daman & Diu, and Dadra & Nagar) and Southern (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, and Tamil Nadu) region.

HIV surveillance started as early as 1985, but in 1998, the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) formalized annual HSS in the country to monitor the trends, level and burden of HIV among the population groups considered to be at high-risk of exposure to HIV. From 2008, HSS has been conducted once in two years. Over the years, the system witnessed major expansion in the number of sentinel sites (176 in 1998 to 776 in 2014-15). Population groups monitored under HSS include high risk groups (FSW, MSM, IDU and TG), Bridge population (single male migrants and long distance truck drivers) and pregnant women attending ANC clinics in urban and rural areas considered as proxy for the general population. 2015 round of HSS was implemented among pregnant women only and methodology adopted was consecutive sampling with unlinked anonymous testing and blood is tested for HIV and Syphilis. Besides bio-markers, information on basic demographic parameters such as age, education, occupation, spouse's occupation, and order of pregnancy is collected. In the current document, HIV prevalence levels and trends from 2007 to 2014-15 among ANC clinic attendees and other risk groups including FSW, MSM, TG and IDU from HSS till 2010-11 are being presented.

The national IBBS was conducted in 2014-15 as a key strategy under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP IV) to generate evidence on risk behaviours among risk groups to support planning and prioritization of programme efforts at the district, State and national levels. Worldwide IBBS is one of the largest bio-behavioural surveys among high-risk groups with an overall sample size of 1,38,400 across 31 states/UT. IBBS was implemented among six population groups including FSW, MSM, TG, IDU, male migrants and currently married women from high outmigration states. Methodology adopted for IBBS was cross-sectional survey design using probability based sampling. Informed consent was obtained from all respondents and blood specimens collected using dried blood spot methods were tested for HIV. Behavioural information was collected from these population groups using computer assisted personal interviewing and data was transferred on a real time basis. A target sample size of 400 was considered for each of the high risk groups per domain. Though this size is adequate to provide precise estimates for behavioural indicators it is inadequate for accurately estimating HIV prevalence in a domain. However, in the fact-sheets domain level HIV prevalence is presented along with upper and lower bounds for programme planning purposes. Analysis of all behavioural and biological indicators has been presented at domain level using domain weight. Weighted aggregated/overall average has been also provided. Biological prevalence at State is presented for States/Group of States, based on required sample size for precise estimates, as detailed in the national IBBS report. For continuous variables median is presented and findings are limited to important pre-coded categories. Totals may not add up to 100% due to others, missing responses or no answer. Detailed methodology for HSS and IBBS is available at www.naco.gov.in.



Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh: Epidemic Profile At a Glance

- Arunachal Pradesh has a low level of HIV epidemic with an estimated 606 HIV/AIDS cases in 2015. There appears to be a slow but steady increase in total burden of the epidemic since 2007. However, it is estimated that new infections declined from 62 new infections in 2007 to 49 during 2014-15. During 2007-2015, estimated AIDS related deaths have increased from 13 in 2007 to 32 in 2015.
- HIV prevalence among the general population remained stable during the last decade. The HIV prevalence among ANC attendees, a known proxy indicator for HIV prevalence among general population, appears to be stable. Similarly, HIV prevalence among adult populations is estimated to have ranged between 0.06% to 0.07% during 2007-15.
- National IBBS was implemented among HRGs during 2014-15. Before this national IBBS, HRG and bridge populations were covered in annual HIV sentinel surveillance at facilities. The last HSS among HRGs was conducted in 2010-11. HIV prevalence rates among key populations in 2014-15 were 1.9% among IDUs and 0.7% among FSWs, much lower than the national average. No data was available for MSM group.
- As far as HIV prevalence among bridge population groups is concerned, no data was available for long distance truck drivers or single male migrants.
- In the national IBBS, consistent condom use with both occasional as well as regular clients among FSWs was reported to be below 50%. One in five reported using condom consistently with their regular partners, while only 9% consistently used condoms with casual partners. Only 53% had ever tested for HIV and 37% reported not to have received any HIV/AIDS services in the last 12 months. Nearly one-fifth of FSW reported facing physical violence while more than one-third of them reported facing sexual violence. As high as two-fifths of FSW reported facing general stigma (for being a FSW) while slightly more than one third reported stigma at health facilities.
- As per the national IBBS, nearly all of the IDUs were literate (99%) and most of them were never married (70%). Many of them first started taking drugs (oral/smoking/sniffing/injecting) at a young age and two-fifths started injecting right from the beginning. Both the median age of initiation of drug use as well as the median age of initiation of injecting drug use was estimated as 19 years for Arunachal Pradesh (for most other states, there was a gap of at least two years). On an average, they injected once in the last day and 13% of them reported sharing needle or syringe during the last injection episode. Consistent condom use with regular female partner in the last 12 months was low (17%), while it was slightly higher with casual female partners (33%) and even higher with paid female partners (63%). Only 48% had ever tested for HIV, against a national average of 65%.

Estimates of key indicators, 2007-15

Arunachal Pradesh	Year									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Estimated number of PLHIV										
Total	419	463	500	533	560	582	591	599	606	
Adults (15+)	401	442	476	506	530	548	554	559	563	
(Lower-upper bound)	(102-851)	(121-872)	(140-903)	(162-956)	(190-988)	(222-1016)	(253-1022)	(284-1026)	(299-1031)	
Children (<15)	18	21	24	27	30	33	37	40	43	
Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)										
Total	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	
(Lower-upper bound)	(0.01-0.12)	(0.02-0.13)	(0.02-0.13)	(0.02-0.13)	(0.02-0.13)	(0.03-0.13)	(0.03-0.13)	(0.04-0.13)	(0.04-0.13)	
Male	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	
Female	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
Estimated No. of new HIV infections										
Total	62	58	55	53	51	50	49	49	49	
(Lower-upper bound)	(22-129)	(26-127)	(28-118)	(29-115)	(28-109)	(28-104)	(27-99)	(27-99)	(26-100)	
Adults (15+)	57	52	48	46	44	43	42	42	42	
Children (<15)	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Estimated No. of annual AIDS related deaths										
Total	13	15	18	20	24	28	30	31	32	
(Lower-upper bound)	(3-32)	(4-34)	(5-39)	(6-44)	(8-50)	(15-40)	(17-46)	(17-53)	(17-59)	

HIV Surveillance & Estimation

Figure 1: Adult HIV Prevalence, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

Adult Prevalence

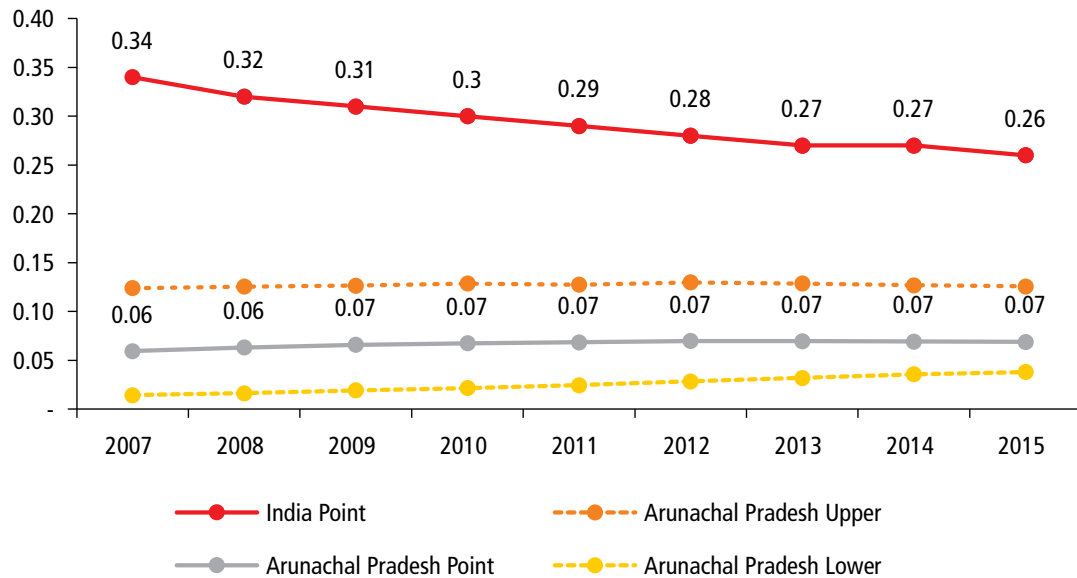


Figure 2: New HIV Infections among adults, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

New Infections

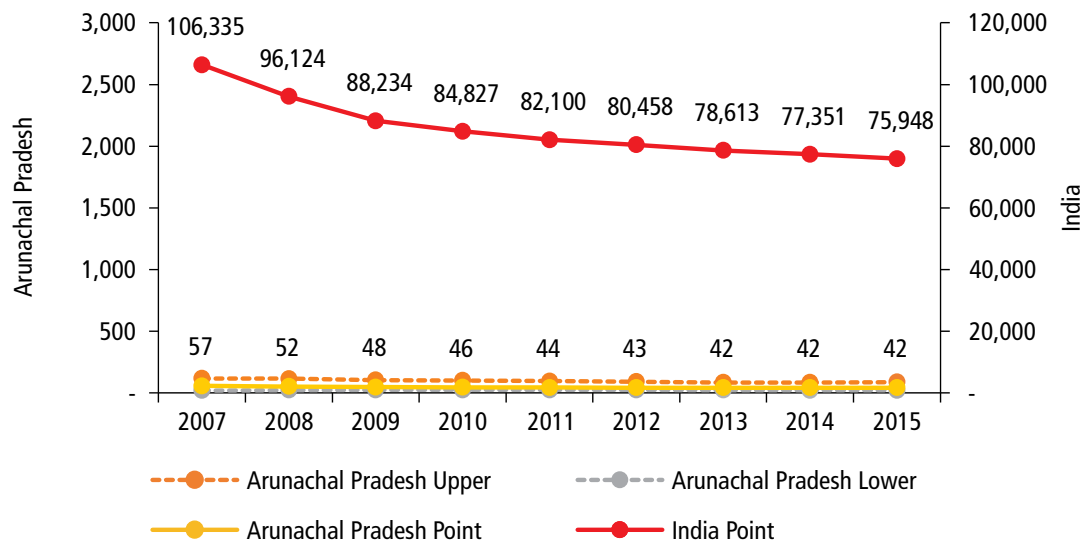


Figure 3. AIDS related deaths, India HIV Estimations 2015

AIDS Deaths

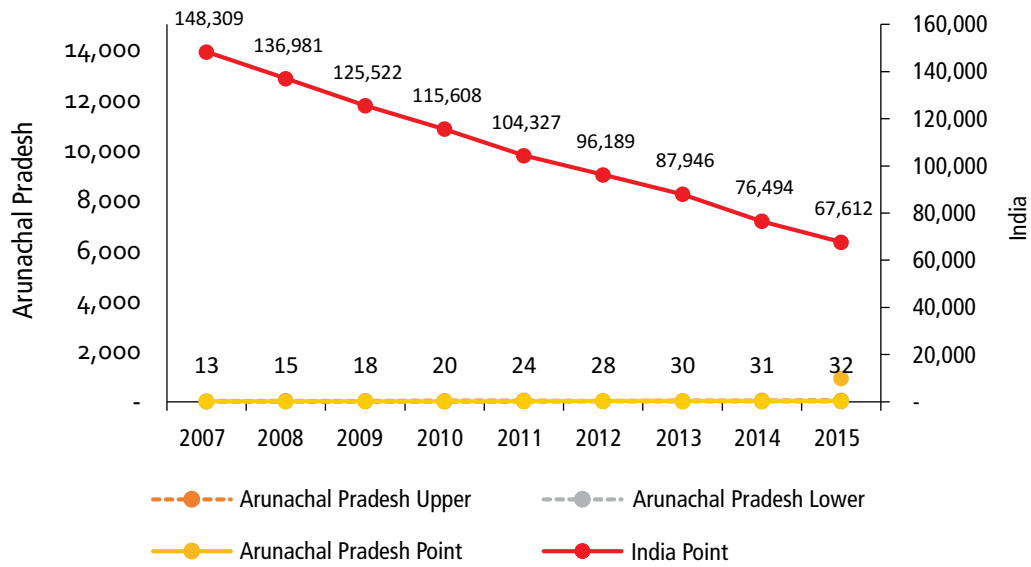


Figure 4: HIV Prevalence among different population groups, HSS and IBBS, 2014-15

Sub-Groups HIV Prevalence

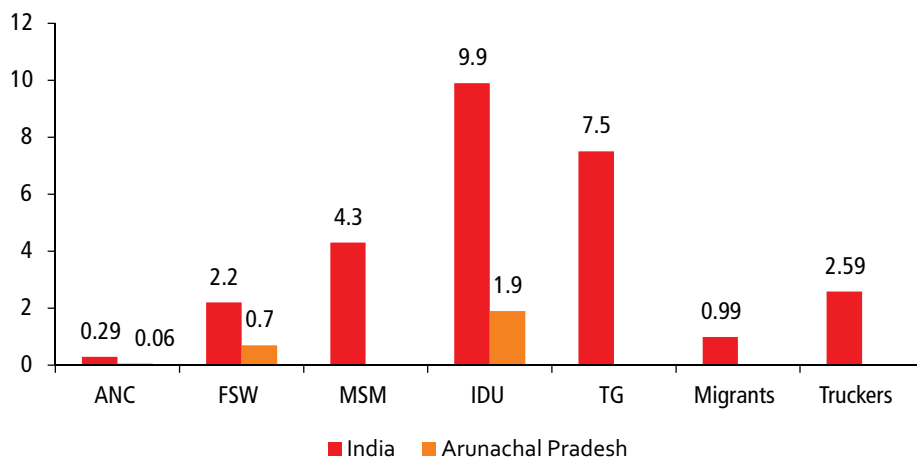


Figure 5: HIV prevalence among ANC clinic attendees, HSS, 2005-15

ANC HIV Prevalence Trend (3 yrs moving average from consistent sites)

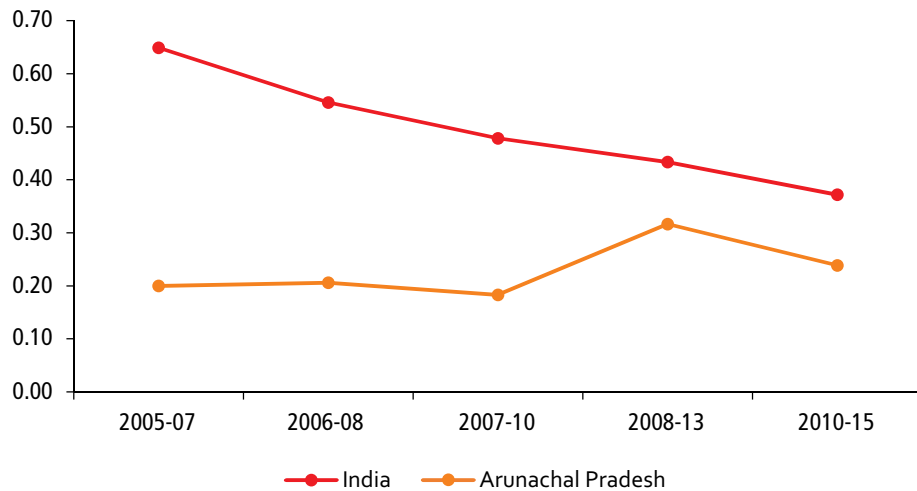
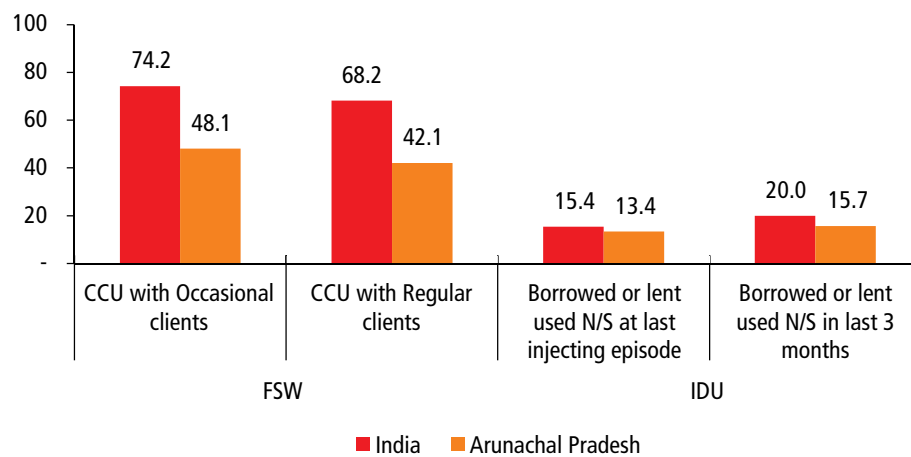


Figure 6: Consistent condom use (CCU) and injecting practices among high-risk groups, IBBS, 2014-15

CCU and Injecting Practices



HIV Sentinel Surveillance

HIV prevalence (%) among ANC clinic attendees and other risk groups, 2007-15

Arunachal Pradesh	Year				
	2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
ANC clinic attendees (ANC)	0.00	0.46	0.21	0.26	0.06
Female sex workers (FSW)	-	0.00	0.28	-	-
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	-	-	-	-	-
Transgender (TG)	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users (IDU)	0.00	0.23	0.24	-	-
Long distance truckers (LDT)	-	-	-	-	-
Single male migrants (SMM)	-	-	-	-	-

HIV Prevalence (%) at HSS Sentinel Sites, 2007-15 by district

District	Typology	Site name	Year				
			2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
Dibang Valley	ANC	D.H. Roing, Lower Dibang Valley (NEW)	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lohit	ANC	Tezu_District Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.43	0.25
Lower Subansiri	ANC	District Hospital Ziro	0.00	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
Papum Pare	ANC	R.K. Mission Hospital, Itanagar	0.00	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.00
Upper Siang	ANC	District Hospital Yingkiong (New 07)	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Kameng	ANC	Bomdila_District Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.75	0.25
Lohit	ANC	Tezu District Hospital	-	-	-	-	-
West Kameng	ANC	Bomdila	-	-	-	-	-
East Siang	ANC	General Hospital, Pasighat (New12)	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
West Siang	ANC	District Hospital, Aalo (New12)	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
Lohit	FSW	Arun Pali Vidhyapith Society, Tezu (New 08)	-	0.00	0.00	-	-
Papum Pare	FSW	TI, Banderdewa	-	-	-	-	-
Papum Pare	FSW	Turbu Daleh MPC Society, Naharlagun (New 08)	-	0.00	0.43	-	-
West Siang	FSW	Voluntary Health Association of India, Aalo (New 08)	-	0.00	0.42	-	-
Papum Pare	IDU	Voluntary Health Association of India, Itanagar_ New08	-	0.50	0.50	-	-
Papum Pare	IDU	TI, Naharlagun	-	-	-	-	-

District	Typology	Site name	Year				
			2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
Papum Pare	IDU	Hidden Land Exploration Society (New 07)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Changlang	STD	District Hospital Changlang	0.00	0.00	0.45	-	-
East Siang	STD	Pasighat_General Hospital	0.00	8.57	0.00	-	-
Lohit	STD	District Hospital Tezu	0.00	0.00	0.81	-	-
Papum Pare	STD	Naharlagun_General Hospital	1.26	0.83	0.87	-	-
Tawang	STD	Tawang_District Hospital	0.00	0.54	0.48	-	-
Tirap	STD	Khonsa_District Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.80	-	-
West Siang	STD	Along_District Hospital	0.00	21.08	0.00	-	-

Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance, 2014-15

Female sex workers (FSW): Women aged 15 years or more, who engaged in consensual sex in exchange of money/payment in kind in the last one month

Female sex workers	Lohit	Papum Pare	West siang*	Domain 4	Arunachal Pradesh	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	389	386	398		1173	27007
Profile						
Age Group ^						
15-17 years	0.0	0.7	0.7		0.6	0.4
18-24 years	34.4	32.6	17.1		25.9	16.8
Median age (in years)	26.0	27.0	29.0		28.0	30.0
Literate ¹	81.3	84.0	78.1		80.7	64.7
Marital status^						
Never Married	70.5	73.2	69.4		70.9	13.7
Currently married	11.8	4.1	2.4		4.8	66.3
Separated/Widowed/Divorced	17.5	22.7	28.2		24.2	19.7
Living alone	35.0	34.0	50.8		41.9	14.7
Living with family/spouse	55.4	27.7	38.7		38.3	74.5
Sources of income other than sex work^						
None	69.1	16.6	39.9		37.7	46.4
Labourer 2	11.7	13.5	25.9		18.8	19.9
Maid servant	0.8	7.0	1.0		3.0	10.8
Bar girl	3.1	5.6	0.4		2.8	0.7
Beauty/massage parlour	8.4	18.4	2.8		9.3	2.9
Hotel staff	0.2	27.0	1.1		9.8	2.1
Sexual behaviour and sex work practices						
Median age at first sexual intercourse (in years)	17.0	16.0	18.0		17.0	18.0
Median age at first commercial sexual intercourse (in years)	20.0	19.0	22.0		20.0	22.0
Median duration in sex work (in years)	5.0	7.0	4.0		5.0	6.0
Place for solicitation^						
Home	16.5	12.6	20.7		17.0	33.0
Rented room ³	42.8	34.5	7.5		23.8	19.6
Lodge/hotels	37.3	16.2	66.0		43.1	11.2
Brothel	0.0	0.4	0.0		0.1	10.1
Public places ⁴	0.6	4.9	2.6		3.0	15.7
Bar/night club	2.1	21.1	1.4		8.4	0.7
Highway	0.0	0.2	0.9		0.5	5.5
Used mobile to contact clients	96.1	82.7	96.7		91.7	74.3
Used internet to contact clients	2.6	38.3	11.9		19.2	4.7

*Composite domain includes 2 districts: West Siang and East Siang. ^Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses.

¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write. ²Labourer include both agricultural/non-agricultural labourers. ³The respondent operates from a rented room/house, where the respondent usually does NOT live. ⁴Public places such as parks, streets, cinema halls, bus stands, railway stations, or other public areas.

Female sex workers	Lohit	Papum Pare	West siang	Domain 4	Arunachal Pradesh	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Locality of place of sex work practice[^]						
Rural	23.3	7.2	0.0		7.1	15.3
Urban	48.0	24.0	24.4		29.0	54.8
Both	28.5	68.8	75.4		63.8	29.8
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Had occasional clients	84.8	67.7	78.4		76.0	78.7
Condom use at last sex act ⁵	92.6	91.1	87.8		89.9	94.0
Consistent condom use ^{5,6}	77.2	64.3	23.9		48.1	74.2
Anal sex with occasional clients	6.5	12.7	39.1		23.8	19.5
Condom use during last anal sex act ⁷	93.0	85.9	67.6		72.2	88.3
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{6,7}	81.5	34.8	11.8		19.8	64.4
Had regular clients	91.1	84.5	52.7		71.3	82.1
Condom use at last sex act ⁵	93.8	59.0	86.0		77.0	90.7
Consistent condom use ^{5,6}	80.0	32.8	25.0		42.1	68.2
Anal sex with regular clients	7.0	15.1	52.5		25.7	21.2
Condom use during last anal sex act ⁷	100.0	63.3	81.3		78.3	86.5
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{6,7}	83.9	29.4	3.1		15.0	62.7
Had regular partner	44.3	44.2	57.1		50.1	62.2
Condom use at last sex act ⁸	79.9	58.6	84.9		76.0	54.9
Consistent condom use ^{8,9}	62.7	26.3	2.2		20.1	28.9
Anal sex with regular partner	8.4	22.0	41.5		29.7	22.3
Condom use during last anal sex act ¹⁰	100.0	70.6	81.6		80.1	66.3
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{9,10}	93.1	24.9	1.1		11.0	38.8
Had casual partner	2.9	39.5	29.7		27.7	17.9
Condom use at last sex act ⁸	74.5	87.6	84.8		86.0	80.8
Consistent condom use ^{8,9}	43.1	13.5	2.6		8.8	49.4
Anal sex with casual partner	15.8	20.7	38.4		29.2	36.1
Condom use during last anal sex act ¹⁰	100.0	71.3	73.4		73.0	82.0
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{9,10}	42.9	21.8	0.0		8.0	51.2
Alcohol and substance abuse						
Consumed alcohol in last 12 months	89.3	65.5	72.1		73.2	31.4
Consumed alcohol before sex ¹¹	55.4	78.5	79.0		73.1	60.7
Injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months	15.4	6.3	1.9		6.1	1.8
Shared needle/syringe when injected last time ¹²	85.8	41.1	76.7		68.6	48.5

[^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses. [@] Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Occasional client: those the FSW does not recognize; Regular client: those the FSW recognizes, as they regularly or repeatedly visit the FSW; Regular partner: spouse/lover/boyfriend/other live-in sexual partner; Casual partner: those other than their regular male partner who do not pay the respondent for sex. ⁵Among FSW who had sex with occasional/regular clients as applicable. ⁶"Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with occasional/regular client in the last one month. ⁷Among FSW who had anal sex with an occasional/regular client as applicable. ⁸Among FSW who had sex with a regular/casual partner as applicable. ⁹"Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with a regular/casual partner in the last three months. ¹⁰Among FSW who had anal sex with regular/casual partner as applicable. ¹¹Among those who consumed alcohol in last 12 months. ¹²Among those who injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months.

Female sex workers	Lohit	Papum Pare	West siang	Domain 4	Arunachal Pradesh	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ¹³	33.3	36.8	2.9		20.6	25.2
Informed someone about physical violence ¹⁴	17.8	79.6	63.7		58.7	49.0
Experienced sexual violence ¹⁵	21.0	50.4	37.6		38.7	17.4
Informed someone about sexual violence ¹⁴	12.9	20.6	7.6		17.3	17.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	79.4	77.6	65.1		72.2	84.4
Aware of at least one STI symptom ^{16,17}	99.8	99.9	96.2		98.4	98.2
Had at least one STI symptom ¹⁸	28.2	63.4	20.2		36.6	49.2
Heard of HIV/AIDS	87.3	91.5	89.2		89.6	94.8
Had misconception about HIV/AIDS ^{19,20}	7.6	19.9	22.1		18.5	26.8
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{19,21}	52.3	10.8	39.2		31.8	42.5
Aware of HIV transmission during pregnancy ¹⁹	83.6	37.9	44.2		49.6	76.9
Aware of HIV transmission during delivery ¹⁹	80.6	48.3	44.7		52.9	72.2
Aware of HIV transmission during breastfeeding ¹⁹	52.1	15.9	22.4		25.9	62.7
Aware of PPTCT prophylaxis ¹⁹	42.0	29.1	60.7		46.0	51.2
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing	98.8	91.6	98.6		96.2	96.8
Ever tested for HIV/AIDS	75.3	64.7	33.9		52.8	83.9
Tested for HIV in the last 12 months ²²	99.7	100.0	100.0		99.9	99.2
Tested voluntarily ²²	28.9	10.5	89.0		38.5	36.4
Collected HIV test result ²²	95.5	47.7	74.9		68.9	86.9
Aware of ART ^{19,23}	51.6	51.9	55.3		53.4	50.7
Aware of place of ART ²⁴	99.6	92.2	99.3		96.9	96.8
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ²⁵	36.8	66.8	23.4		41.0	27.2
Stigma at health facility ²⁶	10.5	59.4	29.6		36.1	20.9

¹³Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ¹⁴Among those who experienced physical or sexual violence as applicable. ¹⁵Sexual violence: forced by someone in the last 12 months to have sexual intercourse. ¹⁶Among those who ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse. ¹⁷Includes those who described at least one of the following symptoms: lower abdominal pain, foul smelling vaginal discharges, burning on urination, genital ulcer/sore, swelling in groin area or itching in genital area. ¹⁸Includes those who reported to suffer from at least one symptom in the last 12 months, vaginal discharge, lower abdominal pain or genital ulcer / sore. ¹⁹Among those who had heard of HIV/AIDS. ²⁰Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ²¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV. ²²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ²³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected people. ²⁴Among those who were aware of ART. ²⁵General Stigma defined as : if FSW had been treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an FSW. ²⁶Stigma at health facility defined as : if FSW had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an FSW.

Female sex workers	Lohit	Papum Pare	West siang	Domain 4	Arunachal Pradesh	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Programme exposure						
Exposure to HIV/AIDS services in last 12 months ²⁷	75.3	70.8	51.7		63.0	89.4
Received IEC in last 12 months	71.9	55.6	43.5		53.3	79.3
Received condoms in last 12 months	71.5	55.7	43.7		53.4	76.1
Received STI/RTI services in last 12 months	62.7	17.7	34.9		34.5	63.0
Referral in last 12 months	45.6	38.2	17.1		30.0	46.4
Contacted at least 2 times in last one month ²⁸	32.7	52.8	29.0		39.1	70.8
Received at least 40 condoms in last one month ²⁸	22.2	33.3	0.0		18.2	17.1
Received regular medical check up in last three months ²⁸	49.0	17.8	53.2		38.5	64.0
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	0.2	-	-		0.7 [👉]	2.2
(Lower-upper bound)	(0.0-1.3)	-	-		(0.4-1.2)	(1.8-2.6)

²⁷FSW were categorized as having received any HIV/ AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported that they had received one or more of the following services: IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred to other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for physical or sexual violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ²⁸Among those who received any services in the last 12 months. [👉]Regional prevalence for group of states including Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura.

Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance, 2014-15

Injecting drug users (IDU): Men aged 15 years or more, who has used any psychotropic (addictive/mind altering) substance or drug for recreational or non-medical reasons through injections, at least once in last 3 months

Injecting drug users	Papum Pare*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Arunachal Pradesh	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	397				397	19902
Profile						
Age [^]						
15-17	0.1				0.1	0.4
18-24	42.6				42.6	21.4
Median age (in years)	25.0				25.0	30.0
Literate ¹	99.1				99.1	84.2
Marital status [^]						
Never Married	69.7				69.7	48.3
Currently married	25.2				25.2	43.2
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	5.1				5.1	7.8
Living status [^]						
Living alone	9.8				9.8	10.4
Living with family/relatives without sexual partner	57.2				57.2	50.0
Living with spouse	22.1				22.1	33.4
Main occupation [^]						
Unemployed	41.2				41.2	18.7
Student	28.8				28.8	4.4
Labourer	3.8				3.8	38.8
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	1.7				1.7	6.5
Petty business/small shop	12.3				12.3	10.4
Transport worker	7.8				7.8	4.8
Scrap or garbage collection	0.0				0.0	4.2
Drug use practices						
Median age at initiation of drug use (in years)	19.0				19.0	19.0
First form of drug use [^]						
Oral	30.3				30.3	35.1
Smoking	20.7				20.7	25.7
Sniffing/chasing	8.4				8.4	15.6
Injecting	39.4				39.4	22.8
Median age at initiation of injecting drug use (in years)	19.0				19.0	22.0
Median duration of injecting drug behaviour (in years)	6.0				6.0	6.0
Median number of times injected in last day of injection	1.0				1.0	2.0

*Composite domain includes 2 districts: Papum Pare and East Siang. [^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write.

Injecting drug users	Papum Pare	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Arunachal Pradesh	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drug use practices						
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe at last injecting episode	13.4				13.4	15.4
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe in the last three months	15.7				15.7	20.0
Used new needle/syringe at last injecting episode	87.9				87.9	85.5
Injected in group at last injecting episode	58.5				58.5	82.9
Been in prison for drug use related activity in last 12 months	5.1				5.1	10.5
Female partner injecting drugs	9.1				9.1	7.7
Sources of new needle/syringe^						
Chemist/hospital	47.5				47.5	29.5
NGO out-reach worker/peer educator/drop-in-centre	33.0				33.0	46.3
Friend/other drug users	1.0				1.0	4.6
Most common used place for drug injection over last 3 months^						
Home	16.6				16.6	40.2
Abandoned building	44.9				44.9	11.4
Religious places	0.4				0.4	2.6
Public toilet	0.0				0.0	6.2
Street/park	31.4				31.4	20.2
Shop/cafe/bar	1.2				1.2	2.0
Workplace/college	1.8				1.8	2.3
Method of disposal of needle/syringe^						
Gave it back in NSEP	12.7				12.7	20.7
Threw it at the injecting location	46.7				46.7	26.4
Buried/burnt	28.7				28.7	12.9
Threw it in dustbin	9.3				9.3	30.3
Kept it for reuse	0.5				0.5	5.4

^Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer.

Injecting drug users	Papum Pare	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Arunachal Pradesh	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Ever had sex with a female partner	69.1				69.1	80.2
Median age at first sex (in years)	17.0				17.0	20.0
Currently have a regular female partner	71.4				71.4	70.3
Condom use at last sex act	59.9				59.9	40.6
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	17.3				17.3	15.9
Ever had paid female partner	38.7				38.7	31.6
Condom use at last sex act	94.8				94.8	77.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	62.5				62.5	50.0
Had a casual female sexual partner in last 12 months	47.1				47.1	27.8
Condom use at last sex act	93.3				93.3	55.2
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	32.8				32.8	29.2
Had sex with a male/hijra partner in the last 12 months ³	20.9				20.9	37.4
Condom use at last sex act ⁴	100.0				100.0	45.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ^{2,4}	100.0				100.0	35.9
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ⁵	24.5				24.5	37.3
Informed someone about physical violence ⁶	78.6				78.6	59.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	73.6				73.6	76.1
Aware of at least one STI symptom ⁷	55.0				55.0	89.3
Had at least one STI symptom ⁸	4.7				4.7	15.6
Heard of HIV/AIDS	86.6				86.6	96.0
Had misconception about routes of HIV transmission ^{9,10}	12.1				12.1	26.1
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{9,11}	35.6				35.6	42.6

[@] Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Regular female partners: spouse or girls friend with whom the respondent is in steady relationship; Paid female partners: those the IDU paid in cash to have sex with; Casual female partner: those other than the regular/steady female partner with whom the IDU has sexual intercourse. ²Consistent condom use was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) in the reference period. ³Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner. ⁴Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner in the last 12 months. ⁵Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ⁶Among those who reported to experience physical violence in the reference period. ⁷Among those who have heard of STIs. ⁸Includes those who reported to had at least one of the following symptoms: genital ulcer/sore, urethral discharge, or genital warts. ⁹Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS. ¹⁰Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ¹¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV.

Injecting drug users	Papum Pare	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Arunachal Pradesh	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing ⁹	93.2				93.2	90.9
Ever tested for HIV ⁹	48.4				48.4	64.8
Tested for HIV in last 12 months ^{9,12}	100.0				100.0	91.9
Tested voluntarily ^{9,12}	23.6				23.6	40.4
Collected HIV test result ^{9,12}	86.7				86.7	86.5
Aware of ART ^{9,13}	34.7				34.7	53.7
Aware of place of ART ¹⁴	98.0				98.0	85.7
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ¹⁵	53.8				53.8	46.0
Stigma at health facility ¹⁶	47.7				47.7	25.6
Programme Exposure						
Exposure to any HIV/AIDS services ¹⁷	88.8				88.8	80.6
Received new needle/syringe in last 12 months	84.5				84.5	72.8
Received IEC in last 12 months	57.0				57.0	58.2
Received OST in last 12 months	8.5				8.5	31.8
Received abscess management service in last 12 months	8.3				8.3	24.8
Referral in last 12 months	18.5				18.5	35.0
Contacted at least 2 times in last month ¹⁸	56.6				56.6	80.0
Received at least 30 new needle/syringe in last month ¹⁸	0.3				0.3	30.6
Received at least 10 condoms in last month ¹⁸	16.2				16.2	30.8
HIV Prevalence						
Positive (%)	-				1.9 ¹⁹	9.9
(Lower-upper bound)	-				(1.1-3.1)	(9.0-10.9)

¹²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ¹³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected. ¹⁴Among those who were aware of ART. ¹⁵General Stigma defined as: if IDU had felt that they were treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an IDU. ¹⁶Stigma at health facility defined as: if IDU had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an IDU. ¹⁷IDU were categorized as having received any HIV/AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported to receive one or more of the following services: received new needle/ syringe from PE, IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, received OST, received abscess management services, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred for overdose management and other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ¹⁸Among those who received any services in last 12 months. ¹⁹Regional prevalence for group of states including Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.



ASSAM

Assam: Epidemic Profile At a Glance

- Overall, a total of 12,090 HIV/AIDS cases were estimated across Assam in 2015. There was a steady increase in the total burden of the epidemic in the state since 2007 – total number of HIV/AIDS cases nearly doubled during last eight years. It is estimated that there were 1036 new HIV infections in the state during 2015 having increased from an estimated 900 new infections in 2007. During the same time reference period, AIDS related deaths increased from 199 in 2007 to 229 in 2015.
- HIV prevalence among the general population increased during the last decade. The fourteenth round of HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) was implemented among pregnant women in 2015. This HIV prevalence among ANC attendees, is a known proxy indicator for HIV prevalence among general population. The long-term trend appears to be rising among pregnant women. Similarly, HIV among adult populations is estimated to have increased from 0.04% in 2007 to 0.06% in 2015.
- The national IBBS was implemented among HRGs during 2014-15. Before this national IBBS, HRG and Bridge populations were covered in annual HIV sentinel surveillance at facilities. The last HSS among HRGs was conducted in 2010-11. HIV prevalence rates among key populations in 2014-15 were 1.9% among IDUs, 1.8% among MSM and 0.7% among FSWs, as per the latest IBBS. During 2007-2011, the HIV prevalence among all the above three key population groups fluctuated but remained very low for the entire period.
- No data was available on HIV prevalence among bridge population groups, in Assam.
- The National IBBS revealed while half to three fourth of FSWs reported using condom consistently with their occasional clients as well as regular clients, only one-fourth of them were using it consistently with their regular sex partners and 53% were using it consistently with their casual sex partners. Further, about one-tenth of FSWs reported facing physical violence from clients, police etc. and one-sixth of them reported facing stigma at health facilities. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV was lower than the national average (28% as compared to 43%).
- As per national IBBS, many MSM self-identified as predominantly “Double Deckers” (34%), and 24% were currently married and 18% of them were living with a female sex partner. Consistent condom use with regular, paying, paid and casual male partners was 46%, 34%, 22% and 23% respectively, and with female partners, was 26%. Only 59% had ever tested for HIV.
- Nearly all of the IDUs were literate (96%) and most of them (62%) were never married and were living with family or relative. Many of them first started using drugs at a young age (median= 20 years), switching to injecting drugs after a couple of years (median = 22 yrs.). On an average, they injected twice in the last day and only about 9% of them reported sharing any needle or syringe during the last injection episode. Consistent condom use with regular female partner in the last 12 months was 10%, with paid female partner was 49% and with casual female partner, was 44%. Whilst 98% had heard of HIV, only 47% had ever tested for HIV. Almost 30% had never had any exposure to HIV/AIDS services.

Estimates of key indicators, 2007-15

Assam	Year									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Estimated number of PLHIV										
Total	6211	6916	7635	8388	9188	9996	10721	11417	12090	
Adults (15+)	5911	6577	7254	7962	8713	9472	10136	10791	11418	
(Lower-upper bound)	(3531-8388)	(4055-9226)	(4601-10045)	(5276-10819)	(6085-11707)	(6730-12525)	(7265-13138)	(7793-13993)	(8256-14968)	
Children (<15)	300	340	381	426	475	524	585	626	672	
Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)										
Total	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	
(Lower-upper bound)	(0.02-0.05)	(0.02-0.06)	(0.03-0.06)	(0.03-0.06)	(0.04-0.07)	(0.04-0.07)	(0.04-0.07)	(0.04-0.08)	(0.04-0.08)	
Male	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	
Female	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	
Estimated No. of new HIV infections										
Total	901	930	946	990	1029	1055	1070	1053	1036	
(Lower-upper bound)	(617-1224)	(643-1254)	(661-1294)	(683-1384)	(689-1515)	(682-1714)	(673-1928)	(633-2211)	(624-2519)	
Adults (15+)	817	840	851	887	919	940	949	953	928	
Children (<15)	83	89	95	103	110	115	122	100	107	
Estimated No. of annual AIDS related deaths										
Total	199	194	197	206	198	215	234	235	229	
(Lower-upper bound)	(108-319)	(109-318)	(116-306)	(126-330)	(125-315)	(123-339)	(130-357)	(169-333)	(158-339)	

HIV Surveillance & Estimation

Figure 1: Adult HIV Prevalence, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

Adult Prevalence

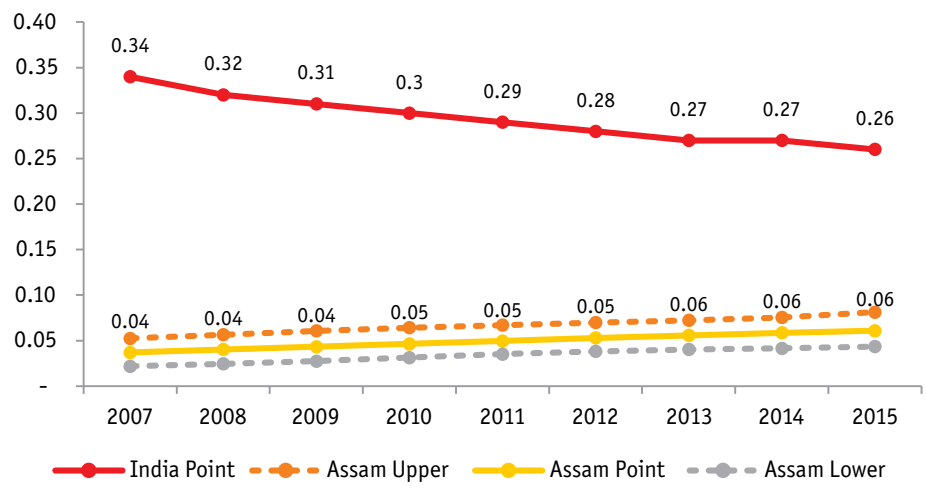


Figure 2: New HIV Infections among adults, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

New Infections

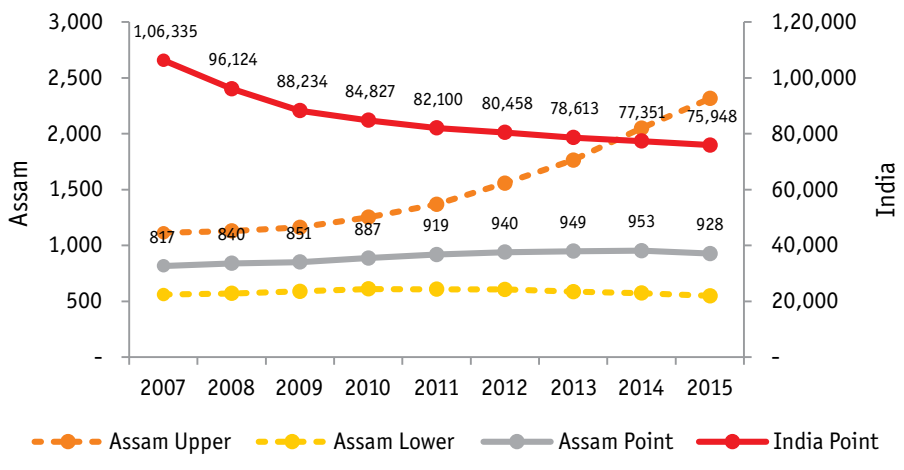


Figure 3. AIDS related deaths, India HIV Estimations 2015

AIDS Deaths

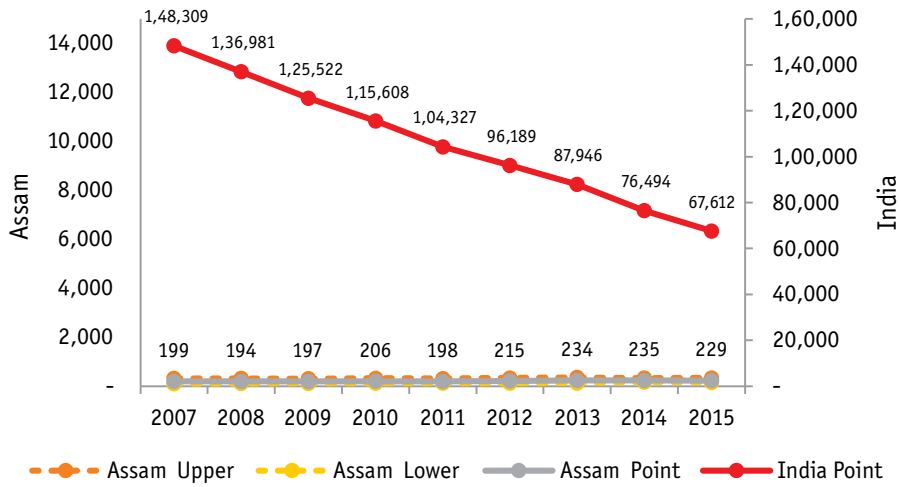


Figure 4: HIV Prevalence among different population groups, HSS and IBBS, 2014-15

Sub-Groups HIV Prevalence

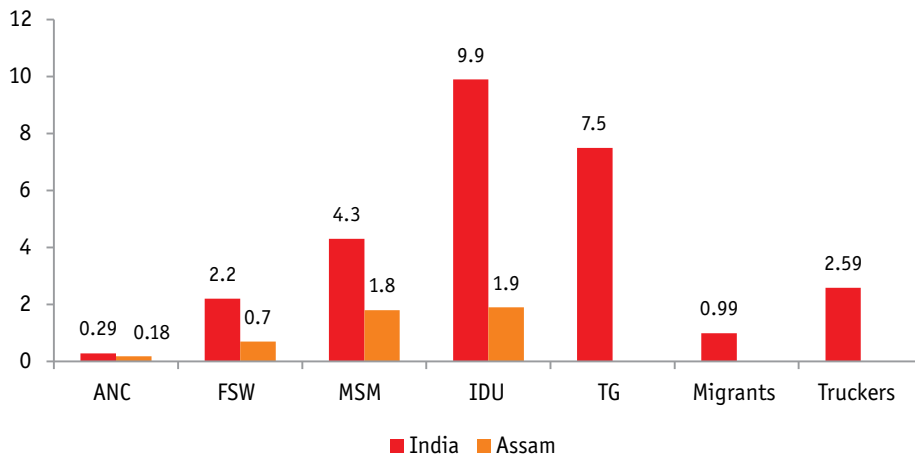


Figure 5: HIV prevalence among ANC clinic attendees, HSS, 2005-15

ANC HIV Prevalence Trend (3 yrs moving average from consistent sites)

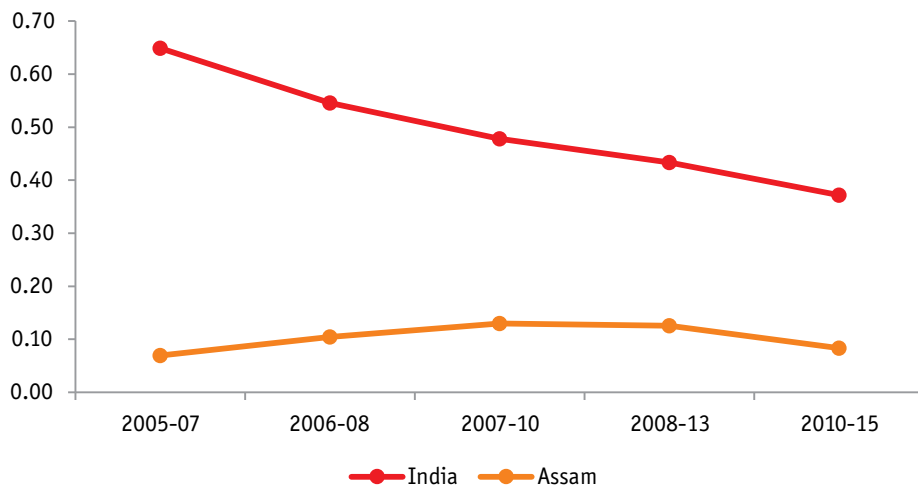
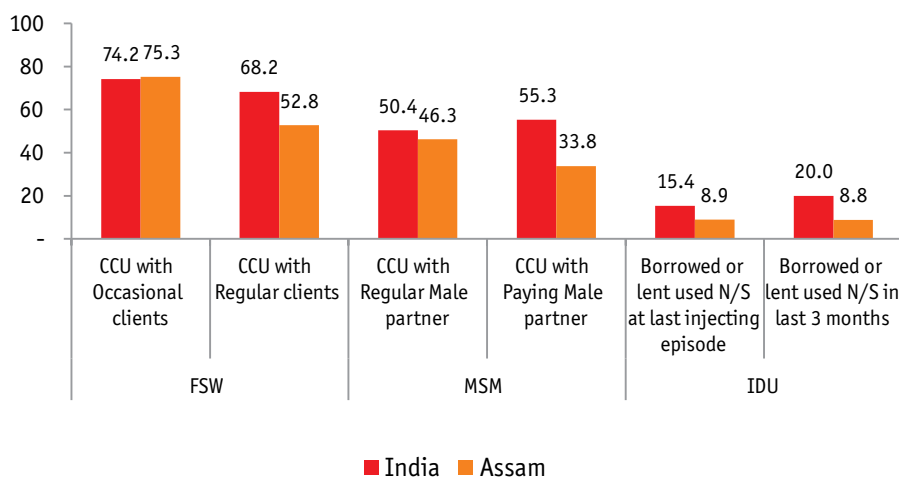


Figure 6: Consistent condom use (CCU) and injecting practices among high-risk groups, IBBS, 2014-15

CCU and Injecting Practices



HIV Sentinel Surveillance

HIV prevalence (%) among ANC clinic attendees and other risk groups, 2007-15

Assam	Year				
	2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
ANC clinic attendees (ANC)	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.16	0.18
Female sex workers (FSW)	0.44	0.80	0.46	-	-
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	2.78	0.41	1.40	-	-
Transgender (TG)	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users (IDU)	2.14	3.64	1.46	-	-
Long distance truckers (LDT)	-	-	-	-	-
Single male migrants (SMM)	-	-	-	-	-

HIV Prevalence (%) at HSS Sentinel Sites, 2007-15 by district

District	Typology	Site name	Year				
			2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
Bongaigaon	ANC	Bongaigaon_Civil Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.00
Cachar	ANC	Silchar Medical College and Hospital-New10	-	-	0.00	0.50	1.25
Darrang	ANC	Mangaldoi Civil Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dhemaji	ANC	Demaji Civil Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dibrugarh	ANC	Assam Medical College and Hospital-New10	-	-	0.00	0.25	0.00
Goalpara	ANC	Goalpara Civil Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Golaghat	ANC	Golaghat Civil Hospital-New10	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hailakandi	ANC	Hailakandi Civil Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
Jorhat	ANC	Jorhat_Civil Hospital	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.25	0.00
Kamrup	ANC	Mahendra Mohan Chaudhary Civil Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.75	0.00
Kamrup	ANC	Rangia FRU-New10	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.25
Karbi Anglong	ANC	Diphu Civil Hospital	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
Karimganj	ANC	Karimganj Civil Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.25
Lakhimpur	ANC	Lakhimpur_Civil Hospital	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marigaon	ANC	Morigan Civil Hospital	0.26	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaon	ANC	Nagaon_Civil Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
Nalbari	ANC	Nalbari Civil Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
Sibsagar	ANC	Sibsagar Civil Hospital	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tinsukia	ANC	Tinsukia Civil Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.75

District	Typology	Site name	Year				
			2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
Udalguri	ANC	Udalguri CHC (New 07)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jorhat	ANC	CHC, Teok, Jorhat	-	-	-	-	-
Lakhimpur	ANC	CHC, Naobcicha, North Lakhimpur	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaon	ANC	CHC, Dhing, Nagaon	-	-	-	-	-
Barpeta	ANC	Barpeta Medical College (New12)	-	-	-	0.00	0.25
Dhubri	ANC	Dhubri Civil Hospital (New12)	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
Kokrajhar	ANC	R.N.B Civil Hospital, Kokrajhar (New12)	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
North Cachar Hills	ANC	Haflong Civil Hospital, Haflong (New12)	-	-	-	0.50	0.25
Sonitpur	ANC	Kanaklata Civil Hospital, Tezpur (New12)	-	-	-	0.00	1.25
Baska	ANC	Tamulpur CHC (New 15)	-	-	-	-	0.00
Kamrup	ANC	Prateeksha Hospital (New 15)	-	-	-	-	0.00
Barpeta	FSW	Gauhati Youth Society (New 07)	0.89	0.00	-	-	-
Barpeta	FSW	NEVARD	-	-	-	-	-
Barpeta	FSW	Voluntary Health Service Association(VHSA)-New10	-	-	0.83	-	-
Baska	FSW	Weavers Development Society (New 07)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Bongaigaon	FSW	Nagen Sarmah Memorial Society	-	-	-	-	-
Bongaigaon	FSW	Progotishil Janakalayan Samity (New 07)	0.40	0.00	0.00	-	-
Cachar	FSW	Silchar_Nibedita Nari Sangtha	-	-	-	-	-
Cachar	FSW	Deshbandhu Club (New 07)	0.40	0.82	0.00	-	-
Darrang	FSW	North East Regional Institute of Management	0.39	-	-	-	-
Darrang	FSW	NERIM (New 08)	-	0.44	1.20	-	-
Dhubri	FSW	NEVARD (New 08)	-	5.15	0.80	-	-
Dibrugarh	FSW	Socio Educational Welfare Association	1.96	1.69	0.00	-	-
Goalpara	FSW	Society for Appropriate Technology	-	-	-	-	-
Goalpara	FSW	Randia Youth Centre (New 07)	0.38	0.45	0.00	-	-
Golaghat	FSW	North-East Nature Club	-	-	-	-	-
Golaghat	FSW	Purbanchal Bikash Paridhi-New10	-	-	0.40	-	-
Jorhat	FSW	IMPACT NE (New 08)	-	0.00	0.00	-	-

District	Typology	Site name	Year				
			2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
Kamrup	FSW	Bhoruka Public Welfare Trust	0.00	0.82	2.80	-	-
Lakhimpur	FSW	Assam Socio Economic Health Association(ASHA)-New10	-	-	0.00	-	-
Marigaon	FSW	Progoti	-	-	-	-	-
Marigaon	FSW	Zeal Thrill Friendship Group (New 07)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Nalbari	FSW	Nalbari_Yubasammanay	-	-	-	-	-
Nalbari	FSW	Dreestee (New 07)	0.00	2.33	-	-	-
Sibsagar	FSW	SHAPE (New 08)	-	0.00	0.80	-	-
Sonitpur	FSW	SNEH (New 08)	-	0.00	0.00	-	-
Tinsukia	FSW	Socio Economic & Development Organisation	-	-	-	-	-
Kamrup	IDU	Guwahati_AIDS Prevention Society	-	-	-	-	-
Kamrup	IDU	Global Organisation for life development	1.90	3.20	2.00	-	-
Karbi Anglong	IDU	DAIPARC	2.38	4.09	0.87	-	-
Kamrup	MSM	Assoc for Sociocult and environ. Dev.	-	-	-	-	-
Kamrup	MSM	Rural Multimedia Publicity and Promotion (New 07)	2.78	0.41	2.02	-	-
Nalbari	MSM	Pancharatna Gramya Vikash Mancha-New10	-	-	0.79	-	-
Barpeta	STD	Barpeta Civil Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Cachar	STD	Silchar_Medical College	3.60	2.26	2.80	-	-
Dhubri	STD	Dhubri_Civil Hospital	0.40	0.52	0.00	-	-
Dibrugarh	STD	Dibrugarh_Assam Medical College	0.80	1.65	0.00	-	-
Golaghat	STD	Golaghat Civil Hospital	0.80	0.40	0.00	-	-
Kamrup	STD	Guwahati_Medical College, Guwahati	1.75	3.60	1.98	-	-
Kokrajhar	STD	Kokrajhar Civil Hospital	0.39	0.87	0.00	-	-
North Cachar Hills	STD	Haflong Civil Hospital	0.50	0.00	0.54	-	-
Sonitpur	STD	Kanak Lata Civil Hospital_Tezpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-

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Female sex workers (FSW): Women aged 15 years or more, who engaged in consensual sex in exchange of money/payment in kind in the last one month

Female sex workers	Goalpara	Jorhat*	Karimganj**	Domain 4	Assam	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	403	408	402		1213	27007
Profile						
Age Group ^						
15-17 years	3.7	0.0	0.0		1.2	0.4
18-24 years	36.9	12.7	32.4		26.4	16.8
Median age (in years)	26.0	29.0	27.0		28.0	30.0
Literate ¹	75.9	88.2	78.9		81.5	64.7
Marital status^						
Never Married	19.6	3.6	15.7		12.4	13.7
Currently married	56.4	88.5	72.1		73.2	66.3
Separated/Widowed/Divorced	24.0	7.9	12.2		14.4	19.7
Living alone	8.5	2.1	4.7		5.0	14.7
Living with family/spouse	91.3	96.9	91.1		93.4	74.5
Sources of income other than sex work^						
None	40.8	27.0	37.4		34.6	46.4
Labourer ²	35.5	66.5	50.6		51.7	19.9
Maid servant	2.3	2.4	0.9		1.9	10.8
Bar girl	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.7
Beauty/massage parlour	1.9	0.9	0.2		1.1	2.9
Hotel staff	5.0	1.8	1.9		2.9	2.1
Sexual behaviour and sex work practise						
Median age at first sexual intercourse (in years)	16.0	18.0	17.0		17.0	18.0
Median age at first commercial sexual intercourse (in years)	20.0	24.0	19.0		22.0	22.0
Median duration in sex work (in years)	4.0	4.0	6.0		5.0	6.0
Place for solicitation^						
Home	37.5	58.7	60.8		52.3	33.0
Rented room ³	37.0	28.6	18.1		28.4	19.6
Lodge/hotels	22.4	11.3	20.9		17.7	11.2
Brothel	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	10.1
Public places ⁴	0.9	1.4	0.1		0.9	15.7
Bar/night club	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.7
Highway	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	5.5
Used mobile to contact clients	88.6	89.6	66.7		82.7	74.3
Used internet to contact clients	3.2	1.0	0.9		1.7	4.7

*Composite domain includes 2 districts: Jorhat and Golaghat. ** Composite domain includes 2 districts: Karimganj and Hailakandi. ^Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write. ²Labourer include both agricultural/non-agricultural labourers. ³The respondent operates from a rented room/house, where the respondent usually does NOT live. ⁴Public places such as parks, streets, cinema halls, bus stands, railway stations, or other public areas.

Female sex workers	Goalpara	Jorhat*	Karimganj**	Domain 4	Assam	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Locality of place of sex work practice[^]						
Rural	19.9	34.5	57.2		36.2	15.3
Urban	38.0	20.2	22.8		26.8	54.8
Both	42.1	45.3	20.0		36.9	29.8
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Had occasional clients	70.9	88.6	67.9		76.8	78.7
Condom use at last sex act ⁵	93.7	96.5	98.3		96.1	94.0
Consistent condom use ^{5,6}	77.1	70.0	82.3		75.3	74.2
Anal sex with occasional clients	20.1	7.9	20.0		14.7	19.5
Condom use during last anal sex act ⁷	85.5	66.2	95.3		84.4	88.3
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{6,7}	57.2	35.0	62.0		53.7	64.4
Had regular clients	96.2	97.2	88.4		94.3	82.1
Condom use at last sex act ⁵	83.6	94.5	98.8		92.0	90.7
Consistent condom use ^{5,6}	50.9	40.8	72.7		52.8	68.2
Anal sex with regular clients	17.9	4.1	10.3		10.4	21.2
Condom use during last anal sex act ⁷	83.1	89.7	96.8		87.8	86.5
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{6,7}	56.8	31.1	61.0		54.0	62.7
Had regular partner	80.2	76.3	79.1		78.4	62.2
Condom use at last sex act ⁸	49.7	51.5	76.1		58.0	54.9
Consistent condom use ^{8,9}	23.7	12.7	39.5		24.2	28.9
Anal sex with regular partner	19.1	20.1	8.3		16.3	22.3
Condom use during last anal sex act ¹⁰	39.6	11.9	59.6		29.9	66.3
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{9,10}	29.3	7.7	40.9		21.1	38.8
Had casual partner	14.8	0.9	5.1		6.7	17.9
Condom use at last sex act ⁸	85.2	59.8	66.1		79.7	80.8
Consistent condom use ^{8,9}	65.2	13.5	20.7		52.7	49.4
Anal sex with casual partner	80.9	59.8	17.4		65.9	36.1
Condom use during last anal sex act ¹⁰	26.1	38.8	17.8		26.2	82.0
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{9,10}	24.1	22.5	41.1		25.0	51.2
Alcohol and substance abuse						
Consumed alcohol in last 12 months	36.0	34.6	10.8		28.2	31.4
Consumed alcohol before sex ¹¹	67.0	24.5	33.4		43.5	60.7
Injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	1.8
Shared needle/syringe when injected last time ¹²	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	48.5

[^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses. [@] Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Occasional client: those the FSW does not recognize; Regular client: those the FSW recognizes, as they regularly or repeatedly visit the FSW; Regular partner: spouse/lover/boyfriend/other live-in sexual partner; Casual partner: those other than their regular male partner who do not pay the respondent for sex. ⁵Among FSW who had sex with occasional/regular clients as applicable. ⁶“Consistent condom use” was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with occasional/regular client in the last one month. ⁷Among FSW who had anal sex with an occasional/regular client as applicable. ⁸Among FSW who had sex with a regular/casual partner as applicable. ⁹“Consistent condom use” was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with a regular/casual partner in the last three months. ¹⁰Among FSW who had anal sex with regular/casual partner as applicable. ¹¹Among those who consumed alcohol in last 12 months. ¹²Among those who injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months.

Female sex workers	Goalpara	Jorhat	Karimganj	Domain 4	Assam	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ¹³	15.9	4.0	12.1		10.3	25.2
Informed someone about physical violence ¹⁴	64.4	24.0	16.3		42.0	49.0
Experienced sexual violence ¹⁵	30.0	14.5	3.7		16.5	17.4
Informed someone about sexual violence ¹⁴	29.9	0.0	8.5		18.2	17.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	95.0	93.4	89.7		92.8	84.4
Aware of at least one STI symptom ^{16,17}	99.8	99.8	100.0		99.8	98.2
Had at least one STI symptom ¹⁸	36.8	28.8	87.8		48.4	49.2
Heard of HIV/AIDS	99.6	98.4	96.9		98.4	94.8
Had misconception about HIV/AIDS ^{19,20}	32.3	34.2	27.0		31.5	26.8
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{19,21}	28.4	21.6	37.1		28.3	42.5
Aware of HIV transmission during pregnancy ¹⁹	85.8	83.9	79.1		83.1	76.9
Aware of HIV transmission during delivery ¹⁹	69.0	84.3	58.3		71.8	72.2
Aware of HIV transmission during breastfeeding ¹⁹	62.1	51.8	51.9		55.3	62.7
Aware of PPTCT prophylaxis ¹⁹	8.8	10.9	44.8		19.8	51.2
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing	95.7	98.3	99.1		97.7	96.8
Ever tested for HIV/AIDS	73.7	85.5	50.4		71.6	83.9
Tested for HIV in the last 12 months ²²	99.7	99.5	100.0		99.7	99.2
Tested voluntarily ²²	36.9	36.4	17.5		32.8	36.4
Collected HIV test result ²²	92.1	74.2	92.5		84.0	86.9
Aware of ART ^{19,23}	28.1	53.7	47.2		43.3	50.7
Aware of place of ART ²⁴	89.3	97.6	99.4		96.4	96.8
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ²⁵	20.7	4.6	18.2		13.8	27.2
Stigma at health facility ²⁶	1.4	1.2	14.5		5.1	20.9

¹³Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ¹⁴Among those who experienced physical or sexual violence as applicable. ¹⁵Sexual violence: forced by someone in the last 12 months to have sexual intercourse. ¹⁶Among those who ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse. ¹⁷Includes those who described at least one of the following symptoms: lower abdominal pain, foul smelling vaginal discharges, burning on urination, genital ulcer/sore, swelling in groin area or itching in genital area. ¹⁸Includes those who reported to suffer from at least one symptom in the last 12 months, vaginal discharge, lower abdominal pain or genital ulcer / sore. ¹⁹Among those who had heard of HIV/AIDS. ²⁰Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ²¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV. ²²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ²³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected people. ²⁴Among those who were aware of ART. ²⁵General Stigma defined as : if FSW had been treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an FSW. ²⁶Stigma at health facility defined as : if FSW had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an FSW.

Female sex workers	Goalpara	Jorhat	Karimganj	Domain 4	Assam	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Programme exposure						
Exposure to HIV/AIDS services in last 12 months ²⁷	95.6	95.6	96.5		95.9	89.4
Received IEC in last 12 months	88.6	87.5	88.7		88.2	79.3
Received condoms in last 12 months	88.5	87.2	87.8		87.8	76.1
Received STI/RTI services in last 12 months	40.5	38.0	40.3		39.5	63.0
Referral in last 12 months	36.5	38.7	36.2		37.2	46.4
Contacted at least 2 times in last one month ²⁸	57.6	60.5	52.4		57.2	70.8
Received at least 40 condoms in last one month ²⁸	27.8	2.4	0.2		10.1	17.1
Received regular medical check up in last three months ²⁸	36.2	29.8	24.0		30.2	64.0
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	-	-	0.8		0.7 [👉]	2.2
(Lower-upper bound)	-	-	(0.2-3.0)		(0.4-1.2)	(1.8-2.6)

²⁷FSW were categorized as having received any HIV/ AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported that they had received one or more of the following services: IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred to other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for physical or sexual violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ²⁸Among those who received any services in the last 12 months. [👉]Regional prevalence for group of states including Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura.

Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance, 2014-15

Men who have sex with men (MSM): Men aged 15 years or more, who had anal or oral sex with a male/hijra partner in the last one month

Injecting drug users	Assam West*	Golaghat**	Domain 3	Domain 4	Assam	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	387	404			791	23081
Profile						
Age [^]						
15-17	0.1	0.4			0.2	0.5
18-24	29.5	29.8			29.6	31.5
Median age (in years)	27.0	26.0			27.0	28.0
Literate ¹	95.8	94.0			95.2	88.4
Marital status [^]						
Never Married	68.2	66.9			67.7	64.1
Currently married	21.6	27.3			23.6	31.0
Separated/Widowed/Divorced	10.2	5.9			8.7	4.5
Living status [^]						
Living alone	41.5	5.7			29.3	15.8
Living with family/relatives without sexual partner	15.1	68.6			33.3	55.4
Female partner	17.3	18.7			17.8	19.9
Male/Hijra partner	8.0	0.8			5.6	2.3
Main occupation [^]						
Unemployed	25.1	18.5			22.8	10.8
Student	10.3	16.0			12.2	11.5
Labourer	21.5	15.7			19.5	33.9
Domestic servant	1.2	0.9			1.1	2.3
Transport worker	1.2	7.5			3.3	2.6
Hotel staff	3.9	4.1			3.9	6.6
Sex work/masseur	0.1	0.0			0.1	4.4
Sexual behaviour and sex work practice						
Median age at first sexual intercourse (in years)	18.0	19.0			18.0	16.0
Median age at first sexual intercourse with a male/hijra (in years)	18.0	19.0			18.0	17.0
Duration of MSM behaviour (in years)	8.0	7.0			8.0	10.0
Forced to have sex during first sex with male/hijra	34.6	35.1			34.8	24.8
Median age at first commercial sex with a male	20.0	20.0			20.0	19.0
Median duration of selling sex (in years)	5.0	6.0			5.0	8.0

*Composite domain includes 3 districts: Kamrup (Urban), Barpeta and Nalbari. **Composite domain includes 2 districts: Golaghat and Sibsagar. [^]Totals may not add up to 100% due to others or missing responses. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write.

Men who have sex with men	Assam West	Golaghat	Domain 3	Domain 4	Assam	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self-Identification [^]						
Predominantly Kothi (anal-receptive)	31.6	16.5			26.5	51.2
Predominantly Panthi (anal insertive)	26.0	24.2			25.4	18.6
AC/DC or Double Decker (anal insertive and anal-receptive)	29.6	43.4			34.3	24.0
Bisexual	12.7	15.6			13.7	6.1
Place of entertainment [^]						
Home/rented home	43.8	68.0			52.0	48.7
Lodge/hotels	19.5	22.4			20.5	21.5
Vehicle	3.1	1.0			2.4	1.3
Highway	3.0	0.8			2.2	3.9
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Had regular male partner	52.5	69.4			58.2	54.3
Had penetrative sex ²	95.4	93.3			94.6	95.2
Condom use at last sex act ³	64.5	88.2			74.0	82.1
Consistent condom use ^{3,4}	27.3	74.4			46.3	50.4
Had regular hijra partner	33.4	14.4			26.9	21.8
Had penetrative sex ²	92.6	98.8			93.7	92.3
Condom use at last sex act ³	76.1	70.9			75.1	83.3
Consistent condom use ^{3,4}	20.1	60.6			27.7	54.3
Ever had a paying male partner	55.3	22.5			44.1	48.4
Had partner in last 12 months ⁵	80.6	61.8			77.4	80.8
Had penetrative sex ^{6,7}	98.2	95.6			97.8	95.0
Condom use at last sex act ⁷	85.0	98.3			86.8	88.8
Consistent condom use ^{6,7}	24.1	95.6			33.8	55.3
Ever had a paid male partner	59.4	17.6			45.2	26.5
Had partner in last 12 months ⁵	77.8	39.2			72.7	72.6
Had penetrative sex ^{6,7}	97.4	92.9			97.1	89.9
Condom use at last sex act ⁷	76.4	90.0			77.3	87.1
Consistent condom use ^{6,7}	18.9	76.6			22.9	50.7
Ever had a casual male/hijra partner	42.4	35.8			40.1	37.2
Had partner in last 12 months ⁸	79.3	87.1			81.7	85.5
Had penetrative sex ⁹	93.5	92.2			93.1	88.6
Condom use at last sex act ¹⁰	67.0	71.7			68.5	85.7
Consistent condom use ^{6,10}	13.9	42.8			23.2	54.3

[@] Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Regular male sexual partner: defined as someone who is a boy-friend or live-in partner/spouse/lover; Regular hijra sexual partner: defined as someone who is a girl/boy-friend or live-in partner/spouse/lover; Paying partner: respondent receives cash or kind from a partner for selling sex; Paid partner: respondent pays cash or kind to a partner when buying sex; Casual sexual partners: those other male/hijra partners besides the regular partner who do not pay the respondent for sex. ²Among MSM who had sex with regular male or hijra partner as applicable. ³Among MSM who had penetrative sex with male or hijra partner as applicable. ⁴Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with any type of male partner in the last one month. ⁵Among MSM who ever had sex with paying or paid male partner as applicable. ⁶Among MSM who had sex with paying or paid male partner in last 12 months as applicable. ⁷Among MSM who had penetrative sex with paying or paid male partner as applicable. ⁸Among MSM who ever had casual male partner ⁹Among MSM who had casual male partner in last 12 months. ¹⁰Among MSM who had penetrative sex with casual male partner in last 12 months.

Men who have sex with men	Assam West	Golaghat	Domain 3	Domain 4	Assam	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ever had a female sexual partner	64.3	62.4			63.6	48.2
Currently have a female partner ¹¹	57.2	69.9			61.4	67.6
Condom use at last sex act ¹²	56.5	74.0			63.2	44.9
Consistent condom use ^{12,13}	11.5	48.4			25.5	24.7
Ever had a paid female partner	38.1	10.9			29.0	24.5
Had partner in last 12 months ¹⁴	68.1	80.4			69.6	72.2
Condom use at last sex act ¹⁵	68.7	100.0			73.3	86.2
Consistent condom use ^{13,15}	7.7	85.0			18.9	56.9
Ever had a casual female partner	36.1	27.1			33.1	18.5
Had partner in last 12 months ¹⁴	66.6	79.9			70.2	69.2
Condom use at last sex act ¹⁵	50.8	95.1			64.6	82.1
Consistent condom use ^{13,15}	7.4	76.0			28.8	50.1
Experience of condom breakage	18.4	8.7			15.1	17.3
Used lubricants	74.7	66.8			72.0	53.1
Used KY jelly ¹⁶	26.8	50.1			34.2	12.6
Alcohol and substance abuse						
Consumed alcohol in last 12 months	61.9	67.8			63.9	51.3
Consumed alcohol before or during sex ¹⁷	57.2	54.9			56.4	56.2
Injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months	3.4	0.7			2.5	2.5
Shared needle/syringe when injected last time ¹⁸	18.5	11.9			17.9	46.9
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ¹⁹	9.6	5.8			8.3	15.4
Informed someone about physical violence ²⁰	80.8	80.5			80.7	56.0
Experienced sexual violence ²¹	29.8	9.8			23.0	11.9
Informed someone about sexual violence ²⁰	51.6	24.6			47.6	45.5

¹¹Among MSM who ever had a female partner. ¹²Among MSM who currently have a regular female partner. ¹³Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with any type of female partner in the last 12 months. ¹⁴Among MSM who had paid or casual female partner as applicable. ¹⁵Among MSM who had paid or casual female partner in the last 12 months as applicable. ¹⁶Among those MSM who used lubricants. ¹⁷Among those who consumed alcohol. ¹⁸Among those who injected any drugs. ¹⁹Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ²⁰Among those who experienced physical or sexual violence as applicable. ²¹Sexual violence: forced by someone in the last 12 months to have sexual intercourse.

Men who have sex with men	Assam West	Golaghat	Domain 3	Domain 4	Assam	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	85.2	82.4			84.3	77.8
Aware of at least one STI symptom ²²	99.6	97.7			99.0	97.7
Had at least one STI symptom	47.8	41.8			45.8	20.9
Heard of HIV/AIDS	96.9	96.9			96.9	95.4
Had misconception about HIV transmission ^{23,24}	35.7	41.9			37.8	20.9
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{23,25}	30.1	21.5			27.1	45.5
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing	99.1	97.6			98.6	97.7
Ever tested for HIV ²⁶	62.7	51.5			58.9	78.1
Tested for HIV in last 12 months ²⁶	98.5	99.4			98.8	98.8
Tested voluntarily ²⁶	54.5	49.8			53.1	42.2
Collected HIV test result ²⁶	82.6	87.0			83.9	88.1
Aware of ART ^{23,27}	35.2	44.2			38.3	56.5
Aware of place of ART ²⁸	94.5	99.1			96.3	98.7
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ²⁹	15.6	3.3			11.4	16.5
Stigma at health facility ³⁰	14.8	1.5			10.3	12.9
Programme exposure						
Exposure to any HIV/AIDS services in last 12 months ³¹	80.7	99.2			87.0	78.0
Received IEC in last 12 months	64.6	93.4			74.4	70.6
Received condoms in last 12 months	56.0	93.2			68.7	68.7
Referral in last 12 months	18.8	10.5			16.0	38.5
Received STI/RTI services in last 12 months	25.2	18.9			23.1	46.8
Contacted at least 2 times in last one month ³²	27.9	54.5			38.2	61.4
Received at least 40 condoms in last one month ³²	58.3	40.6			51.4	36.6
Received regular medical check up in last three months ³²	41.9	19.6			33.3	55.0
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	-	-			1.8 ³³	4.3
(Lower-upper bound)	-	-			(1.1-3.0)	(3.7-5.1)

²²Among those who have heard of STIs. ²³Among those who have heard of either HIV or AIDS. ²⁴Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ²⁵Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV. ²⁶Among those who were ever tested for HIV. ²⁷Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected people. ²⁸Among those who were aware of ART. ²⁹General Stigma defined as: if MSM felt that they had been treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an MSM. ³⁰Includes those MSM who felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an MSM. ³¹MSM were categorized as having received any HIV/ AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported that they had received one or more of the following services: IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, received lubricants, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling and free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred to other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for physical or sexual violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ³²Among those who received any services in last 12 months. ³³Regional prevalence for group of states including Assam, Nagaland and Tripura.

Integrated Biological And Behavioural Surveillance, 2014-15

Injecting drug users (IDU): Men aged 15 years or more, who has used any psychotropic (addictive/mind altering) substance or drug for recreational or non-medical reasons through injections, at least once in last 3 months

Injecting drug users	Kamrup (Urban)*	Karbianglong**	Domain 3	Domain 4	Assam	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	398	407			805	19902
Profile						
Age [^]						
15-17	0.0	0.3			0.2	0.4
18-24	20.5	29.6			25.3	21.4
Median age (in years)	28.0	27.0			28.0	30.0
Literate ¹	95.7	95.4			95.5	84.2
Marital status [^]						
Never Married	62.9	61.0			61.9	48.3
Currently married	34.5	38.8			36.8	43.2
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	2.5	0.2			1.3	7.8
Living status [^]						
Living alone	8.7	4.4			6.4	10.4
Living with family/relatives without sexual partner	56.0	67.0			61.9	50.0
Living with spouse	32.9	26.8			29.7	33.4
Main occupation [^]						
Unemployed	11.6	9.0			10.2	18.7
Student	7.9	10.0			9.0	4.4
Labourer	23.4	25.1			24.3	38.8
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	1.9	0.7			1.3	6.5
Petty business/small shop	38.2	21.3			29.2	10.4
Transport worker	1.1	22.7			12.7	4.8
Scrap or garbage collection	0.0	00			0.0	4.2
Drug use practices						
Median age at initiation of drug use (in years)	19.0	20.0			20.0	19.0
First form of drug use [^]						
Oral	35.2	30.5			32.7	35.1
Smoking	25.8	48.4			37.9	25.7
Sniffing/chasing	14.3	4.7			9.2	15.6
Injecting	24.6	16.4			20.2	22.8
Median age at initiation of injecting drug use (in years)	22.0	22.0			22.0	22.0
Median duration of injecting drug behaviour (in years)	6.0	4.0			5.0	6.0
Median number of times injected in last day of injection	2.0	1.0			2.0	2.0

*Composite domain includes 2 districts: Kamrup (Urban) and Nagaon. **Composite domain includes 2 districts: Karbianglong and Golaghat. [^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write.

Injecting drug users	Kamrup (Urban)	Karbianglong	Domain 3	Domain 4	Assam	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe at last injecting episode	13.9	4.5			8.9	15.4
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe in the last three months	14.2	4.0			8.8	20.0
Used new needle/syringe at last injecting episode	86.4	88.8			87.6	85.5
Injected in group at last injecting episode	95.1	90.2			92.5	82.9
Been in prison for drug use related activity in last 12 months	4.1	2.2			3.1	10.5
Female partner injecting drugs	5.3	4.2			4.7	7.7
Sources of new needle/syringe^						
Chemist/hospital	78.6	59.3			68.3	29.5
NGO out-reach worker/peer educator/drop-in-centre	9.3	17.5			14.7	46.3
Friend/other drug users	2.5	3.0			2.7	4.6
Most common used place for drug injection over last 3 months^						
Home	31.9	25.6			28.5	40.2
Abandoned building	13.5	31.1			22.9	11.4
Religious places	1.0	1.1			1.1	2.6
Public toilet	3.2	0.8			1.9	6.2
Street/park	26.2	8.6			16.8	20.2
Shop/cafe/bar	7.0	8.5			7.8	2.0
Workplace/college	0.3	1.0			0.7	2.3
Method of disposal of needle/syringe^						
Gave it back in NSEP	7.1	3.1			5.0	20.7
Threw it at the injecting location	25.6	3.0			13.5	26.4
Buried/burnt	8.2	57.1			34.3	12.9
Threw it in dustbin	54.9	35.0			44.3	30.3
Kept it for reuse	2.5	0.1			1.2	5.4

^Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer.

Injecting drug users	Kamrup (Urban)	Karbianglong	Domain 3	Domain 4	Assam	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Ever had sex with a female partner	72.7	48.3			59.7	80.2
Median age at first sex (in years)	21.0	25.0			22.0	20.0
Currently have a regular female partner	69.3	84.8			76.0	70.3
Condom use at last sex act	54.1	44.6			49.5	40.6
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	8.9	10.8			9.8	15.9
Ever had paid female partner	14.9	18.6			16.5	31.6
Condom use at last sex act	77.3	97.0			86.9	77.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	50.8	47.0			48.9	50.0
Had a casual female sexual partner in last 12 months	19.5	14.2			17.2	27.8
Condom use at last sex act	82.3	72.0			78.6	55.2
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	49.7	33.5			43.9	29.2
Had sex with a male/hijra partner in the last 12 months ³	0.0	25.2			19.9	37.4
Condom use at last sex act ⁴	0.0	0.0			0.0	45.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ^{2,4}	0.0	0.0			0.0	35.9
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ⁵	14.2	28.1			21.6	37.3
Informed someone about physical violence ⁶	70.4	28.4			41.3	59.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	85.1	95.4			90.6	76.1
Aware of at least one STI symptom ⁷	100.0	95.2			97.3	89.3
Had at least one STI symptom ⁸	6.3	2.8			4.4	15.6
Heard of HIV/AIDS	96.7	98.3			97.5	96.0
Had misconception about routes of HIV transmission ^{9,10}	27.8	12.1			19.4	26.1
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{9,11}	55.7	26.4			39.9	42.6

[@]Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Regular female partners: spouse or girls friend with whom the respondent is in steady relationship; Paid female partners: those the IDU paid in cash to have sex with; Casual female partner: those other than the regular/steady female partner with whom the IDU has sexual intercourse. ²Consistent condom use was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) in the reference period. ³Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner. ⁴Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner in the last 12 months. ⁵Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ⁶Among those who reported to experience physical violence in the reference period. ⁷Among those who have heard of STIs. ⁸Includes those who reported to had at least one of the following symptoms: genital ulcer/sore, urethral discharge, or genital warts. ⁹Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS. ¹⁰Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ¹¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV.

Injecting drug users	Kamrup (Urban)	Karbianglong	Domain 3	Domain 4	Assam	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing ⁹	97.1	91.4			94.0	90.9
Ever tested for HIV ⁹	78.9	20.2			47.3	64.8
Tested for HIV in last 12 months ^{9,12}	99.8	100.0			99.8	91.9
Tested voluntarily ^{9,12}	59.9	57.8			59.4	40.4
Collected HIV test result ^{9,12}	98.7	89.4			96.5	86.5
Aware of ART ^{9,13}	68.7	45.1			56.0	53.7
Aware of place of ART ¹⁴	94.0	96.2			95.0	85.7
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ¹⁵	43.2	46.2			44.8	46.0
Stigma at health facility ¹⁶	7.9	12.2			10.2	25.6
Programme exposure						
Exposure to any HIV/AIDS services ¹⁷	86.1	56.8			70.5	80.6
Received new needle/syringe in last 12 months	77.5	56.0			66.0	72.8
Received IEC in last 12 months	43.1	29.5			35.9	58.2
Received OST in last 12 months	50.7	10.8			29.4	31.8
Received abscess management service in last 12 months	4.3	2.2			3.2	24.8
Referral in last 12 months	46.3	13.3			28.7	35.0
Contacted at least 2 times in last month ¹⁸	88.0	35.2			65.3	80.0
Received at least 30 new needle/syringe in last month ¹⁸	11.9	5.3			9.1	30.6
Received at least 10 condoms in last month ¹⁸	10.7	32.4			20.1	30.8
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	3.4	1.4			1.9 ¹⁹	9.9
(Lower-upper bound)	(1.9-6.0)	(0.3-6.1)			(1.1-3.1)	(9.0-10.9)

¹²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ¹³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected. ¹⁴Among those who were aware of ART. ¹⁵General Stigma defined as: if IDU had felt that they were treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an IDU. ¹⁶Stigma at health facility defined as: if IDU had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an IDU. ¹⁷IDU were categorized as having received any HIV/AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported to receive one or more of the following services: received new needle/syringe from PE, IEC on STI/HIV/AIDS, received condoms, received OST, received abscess management services, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred for overdose management and other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ¹⁸Among those who received any services in last 12 months. ¹⁹Regional prevalence for group of states including Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.



MANIPUR

Manipur: Epidemic Profile At a Glance

- Overall, a total of 24,457 HIV/AIDS cases were estimated across Manipur in 2015. There was a steady decline in the total burden of the epidemic in the state since 2007 – around 20% decline in total HIV/AIDS cases during last eight years. It is estimated that there were 539 new HIV infections during 2014-15, indicating a 64% decline in new HIV infections since 2007. During the same time period, AIDS related deaths declined only by 22%, from a total of 1470 in 2007 to 1146 in 2015.
- HIV prevalence among the general population declined steadily during the last one decade. The adult prevalence continues to be high in State with an estimated adult prevalence of 1.15% in 2015. The fourteenth round of HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) was implemented among pregnant women in 2015. This HIV prevalence among ANC attendees, a known proxy indicator for HIV prevalence among general population, recorded a steady decline from 2005, but appears to be stabilizing of late.
- HIV prevalence rates among key populations in 2014-15 were 12.1% among IDUs and 5.9% among FSWs. HIV prevalence among both group is higher than the national prevalence. Among MSM, HIV prevalence was estimated to be more than 10% in 2010-11. The data indicates high prevalence among all the high-risk group in the State.
- No data from HSS or IBBS was available for single male migrants and truckers for the State.
- The National IBBS among FSW, conducted in 2014-15, revealed that about half of them (54%) reported using condom consistently with their clients and less than one-third of them were using it consistently with their regular (31%) and casual sex partners (35%). One in four reported to have been subject to sexual violence and 70% reported to having had at least one STI symptom in the last 12 months. Nearly 11% of FSWs reported injecting drugs in last 12 months. One-third reported facing physical violence while 40% reported stigma from their family, friends, neighbours etc. because of being an FSW.
- Most of the IDUs were literate (93%), half were never married (49%) while around two thirds were living with family or friend (62%). Most of them first started taking drugs at a young age (median= 21 years) and then many of them switched to injecting drugs after two or three years (median = 24 yrs.). On an average, they injected twice on the last day of injection and a small but significant proportion of them reported sharing needle/syringe (8%). Four-fifth (80%) reported injecting in a group. Consistent condom use with regular female partners, in the last 12 months, was 17%, with casual female partners was 41% and with paid female partners, was 53%. Ninety-eight percent reported to have heard of HIV, while 79% were ever tested for HIV.

Estimates of key indicators, 2007-15

Manipur	Year									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Estimated number of PLHIV										
Total	30399	30152	29718	29019	28252	27404	26349	25397	24457	
Adults (15+)	28760	28387	27862	27130	26363	25524	24484	23552	22667	
(Lower-upper bound)	(22588-37889)	(22271-37431)	(21941-36779)	(21173-35719)	(20469-34703)	(19846-33862)	(18938-33135)	(18129-32145)	(17344-31113)	
Children (<15)	1639	1765	1856	1888	1890	1880	1865	1845	1790	
Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)										
Total	1.94	1.85	1.76	1.66	1.55	1.45	1.34	1.24	1.15	
(Lower-upper bound)	(1.55-2.50)	(1.48-2.40)	(1.41-2.30)	(1.32-2.16)	(1.23-2.03)	(1.14-1.92)	(1.05-1.78)	(0.96-1.67)	(0.88-1.55)	
Male	2.33	2.21	2.09	1.95	1.81	1.67	1.53	1.4	1.28	
Female	1.55	1.5	1.44	1.37	1.3	1.23	1.15	1.09	1.03	
Estimated No. of new HIV infections										
Total	1506	1288	1133	967	829	724	645	568	539	
(Lower-upper bound)	(1058-2084)	(865-1846)	(713-1708)	(558-1545)	(448-1409)	(356-1290)	(296-1217)	(242-1135)	(207-1109)	
Adults (15+)	1242	1041	901	754	638	555	488	441	429	
Children (<15)	264	247	231	213	191	169	157	127	111	
Estimated No. of annual AIDS related deaths										
Total	1470	1416	1439	1521	1461	1453	1369	1209	1146	
(Lower-upper bound)	(1068-2500)	(1002-2449)	(1041-2249)	(1107-1521)	(1050-2395)	(907-2078)	(764-1998)	(848-1797)	(764-1796)	

HIV Surveillance & Estimation

Figure 1: Adult HIV Prevalence, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

Adult Prevalence

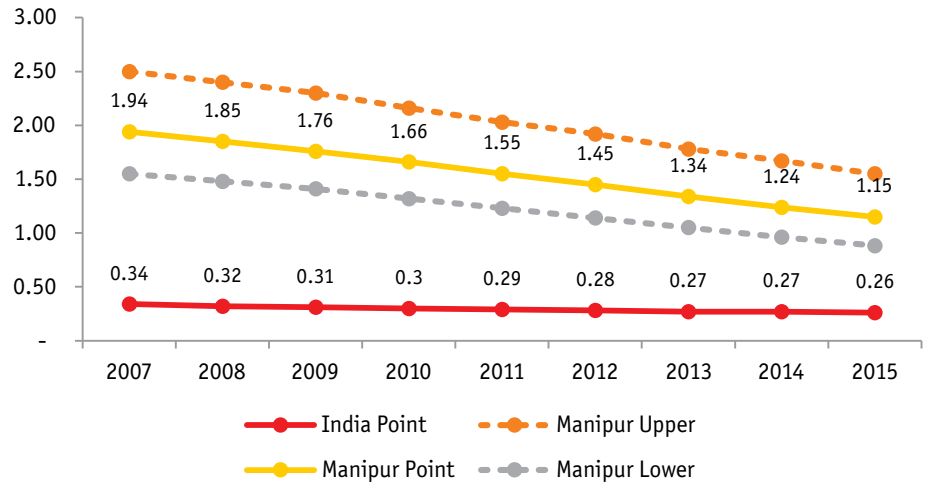


Figure 2: New HIV Infections among adults, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

New Infections

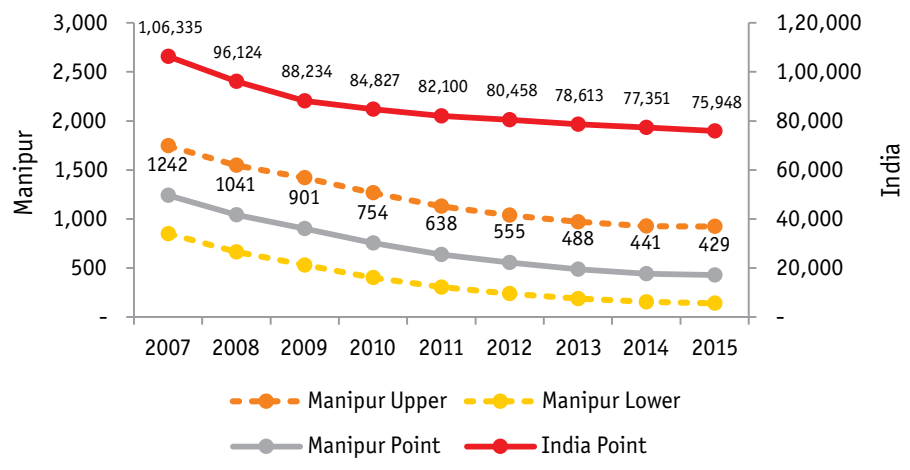


Figure 3: AIDS related deaths, India HIV Estimations 2015

AIDS Deaths

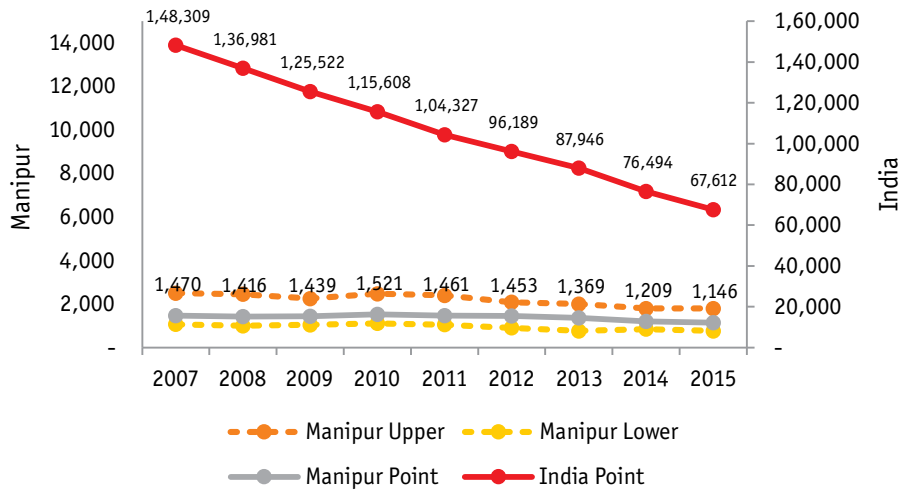


Figure 4: HIV Prevalence among different population groups, HSS and IBBS, 2014-15

Sub-Groups HIV Prevalence

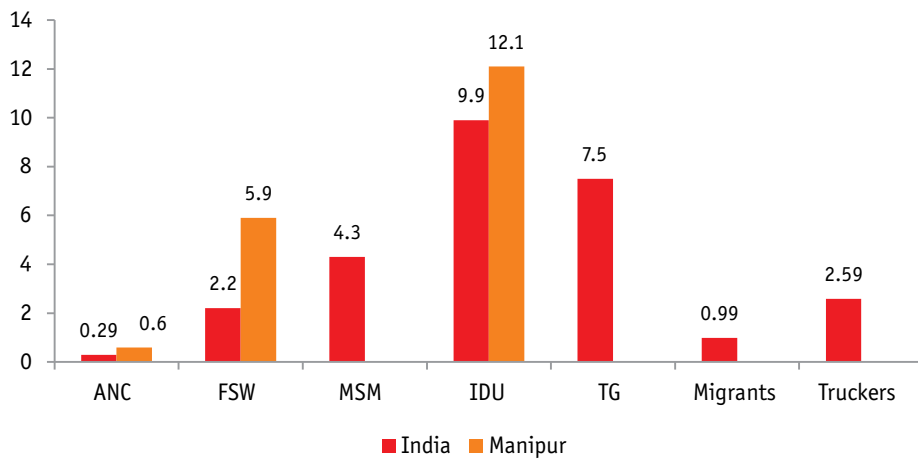


Figure 5: HIV prevalence among ANC clinic attendees, HSS , 2005-15

ANC HIV Prevalence Trend (3 yrs moving average from consistent sites)

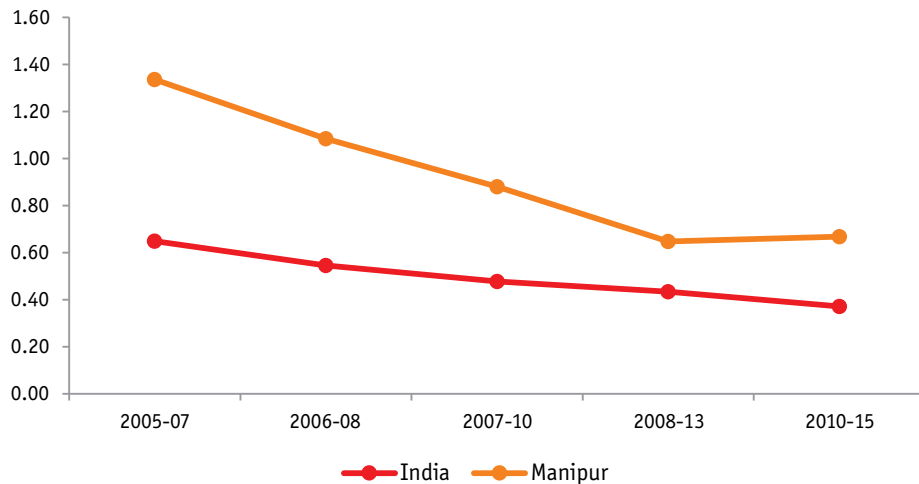
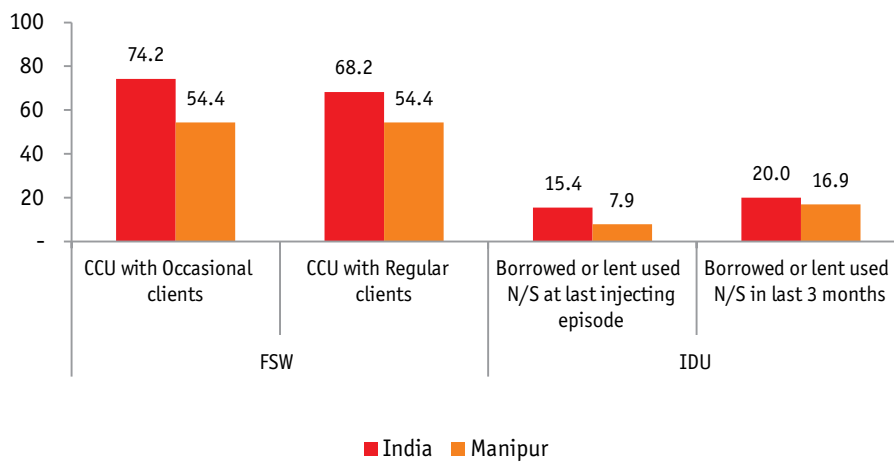


Figure 6: Consistent condom use (CCU) and injecting practices among high-risk groups, IBBS, 2014-15

CCU and Injecting Practices



HIV Sentinel Surveillance

HIV prevalence (%) among ANC clinic attendees and other risk groups, 2007-15

Manipur	Year				
	2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
ANC clinic attendees (ANC)	1.31	0.54	0.78	0.64	0.60
Female sex workers (FSW)	13.07	10.87	2.80	-	-
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	16.40	17.21	10.53	-	-
Transgender (TG)	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users (IDU)	17.90	28.65	12.89	-	-
Long distance truckers (LDT)	-	-	-	-	-
Single male migrants (SMM)	-	-	-	-	-

HIV Prevalence (%) at HSS Sentinel Sites, 2007-15 by district

District	Typology	Site name	Year				
			2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
Bishnupur	ANC	Bishnupur_District Hospital	1.00	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.00
Chandel	ANC	Moreh_CHC Hospital	3.00	1.00	1.25	0.52	1.75
Churachandpur	ANC	Churachandpur_District Hospital	3.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.75
Imphal East	ANC	Imphal_J.N. Hospital	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.25	0.50
Imphal East	ANC	Jiribam_CHC	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.00
Imphal West	ANC	Lamphelpat_RIMS	0.75	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50
Senapati	ANC	Senapati District Hospital	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
Tamenglong	ANC	Tamenglong District Hospital	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.50
Thoubal	ANC	Thoubal_District Hospital	0.75	0.00	1.75	0.75	2.27
UkhruL	ANC	UkhruL_District Hospital	6.00	2.17	2.50	2.25	1.39
Bishnupur	ANC	PHC, Moirang	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.25
Imphal West	ANC	CHC, Wangoi	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00
Imphal West	ANC	CHC, Khumbong	0.75	0.00	0.25	0.51	0.00
Thoubal	ANC	CHC, Kakching	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.55
Chandel	FSW	FSW, New Generation, Moreh	12.00	5.69	5.20	-	-
Churachandpur	FSW	FSW, PPO	19.60	17.60	0.40	-	-
Imphal East	FSW	TIPTTEEDS-FSW (New10)	-	-	1.61	-	-
Imphal West	FSW	FSW, MLSS	7.60	9.24	4.00	-	-
Bishnupur	IDU	Bishnupur_District Hospital_DDAC	12.40	34.27	5.60	-	-
Chandel	IDU	RC-SWAD, Japhou Bazar (New10)	-	-	16.94	-	-
Chandel	IDU	IDU Moreh (OSD) (New10)	-	-	20.40	-	-
Churachandpur	IDU	Churachandpur_DDAC, SHALOM	28.00	28.28	18.33	-	-
Churachandpur	IDU	DDAC, LRRC	18.00	34.04	8.00	-	-

HIV Prevalence (%) at HSS Sentinel Sites, 2007-15 by district							
District	Typology	Site name	Year				
			2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
Imphal West	IDU	DDAC, Imphal	13.20	17.92	13.18	-	-
Senapati	IDU	RCDC, Saikul (New10)	-	-	14.11	-	-
Senapati	IDU	SRARNO (New10)	-	-	8.03	-	-
Tamenglong	IDU	AWARE (New10)	-	-	8.40	-	-
Thoubal	IDU	AMARS-HCRC (New10)	-	-	25.60	-	-
Ukhrul	IDU	CARE (New10)	-	-	3.21	-	-
Imphal West	MSM	ImphalSASO Uripok SinamLeikai/ImphalSASO RIMS Road	16.40	17.21	10.53	-	-
Churachandpur	STD	Churachandpur_District Hospital	4.00	0.80	-	-	-
Imphal East	STD	Imphal_JN Hospital	4.17	5.50	11.20	-	-

Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance, 2014-15

Female sex workers (FSW): Women aged 15 years or more, who engaged in consensual sex in exchange of money/payment in kind in the last one month

Female sex workers	Imphal East	Senapati	Domain 3	Domain 4	Manipur	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	285	290			575	27007
Profile						
Age Group ^						
15-17 years	0.3	6.7			3.3	0.4
18-24 years	24.8	35.3			29.8	16.8
Median age (in years)	28.0	26.0			28.0	30.0
Literate ¹	57.9	75.8			66.3	64.7
Marital status^						
Never Married	20.3	36.3			27.8	13.7
Currently married	14.2	32.3			22.8	66.3
Separated/Widowed/Divorced	65.5	31.5			49.4	19.7
Living alone	16.2	6.0			11.3	14.7
Living with family/spouse	62.0	91.2			75.8	74.5
Sources of income other than sex work^						
None	45.4	38.9			42.3	46.4
Labourer ²	19.8	29.2			24.3	19.9
Maid servant	3.4	3.8			3.6	10.8
Bar girl	0.3	0.0			0.2	0.7
Beauty/massage parlour	0.0	0.5			0.2	2.9
Hotel staff	3.0	1.6			2.3	2.1
Sexual behaviour and sex work practise						
Median age at first sexual intercourse (in years)	18.0	18.0			18.0	18.0
Median age at first commercial sexual intercourse (in years)	24.0	21.0			23.0	22.0
Median duration in sex work (in years)	3.0	3.0			3.0	6.0
Place for solicitation^						
Home	15.7	30.4			22.7	33.0
Rented room ³	7.0	11.7			9.2	19.6
Lodge/hotels	37.7	34.9			36.4	11.2
Brothel	0.0	0.0			0.0	10.1
Public places ⁴	19.6	10.0			15.1	15.7
Bar/night club	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.7
Highway	7.8	5.1			6.5	5.5
Used mobile to contact clients	54.7	86.3			69.7	74.3
Used internet to contact clients	1.6	18.2			9.5	4.7

^Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write. ²Labourer include both agricultural/non-agricultural labourers. ³The respondent operates from a rented room/house, where the respondent usually does NOT live. ⁴Public places such as parks, streets, cinema halls, bus stands, railway stations, or other public areas.

Female sex workers	Imphal East	Senapati	Domain 3	Domain 4	Manipur	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Locality of place of sex work practice[^]						
Rural	28.5	31.9			30.1	15.3
Urban	43.4	15.0			30.0	54.8
Both	28.1	52.6			39.7	29.8
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Had occasional clients	74.2	76.3			75.2	78.7
Condom use at last sex act ⁵	95.1	88.6			91.9	94.0
Consistent condom use ^{5,6}	63.5	44.6			54.4	74.2
Anal sex with occasional clients	13.7	30.3			21.7	19.5
Condom use during last anal sex act ⁷	92.7	69.8			77.3	88.3
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{5,7}	31.8	12.3			18.7	64.4
Had regular clients	89.6	89.9			89.7	82.1
Condom use at last sex act ⁵	95.3	84.2			90.0	90.7
Consistent condom use ^{5,6}	65.2	42.5			54.4	68.2
Anal sex with regular clients	8.9	26.4			17.2	21.2
Condom use during last anal sex act ⁷	60.5	73.5			70.0	86.5
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{6,7}	27.3	24.7			25.4	62.7
Had regular partner	42.8	62.9			52.3	62.2
Condom use at last sex act ⁸	73.0	59.7			65.4	54.9
Consistent condom use ^{8,9}	37.7	25.6			30.8	28.9
Anal sex with regular partner	13.6	22.3			18.5	22.3
Condom use during last anal sex act ¹⁰	74.5	54.3			60.7	66.3
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{9,10}	26.5	22.5			23.8	38.8
Had casual partner	21.5	24.6			23.0	17.9
Condom use at last sex act ⁸	82.3	65.2			73.6	80.8
Consistent condom use ^{8,9}	49.3	21.1			35.0	49.4
Anal sex with casual partner	5.4	25.1			15.4	36.1
Condom use during last anal sex act ¹⁰	32.7	86.6			77.3	82.0
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{9,10}	21.0	8.3			10.5	51.2
Alcohol and substance abuse						
Consumed alcohol in last 12 months	49.4	73.9			61.0	31.4
Consumed alcohol before sex ¹¹	73.2	76.3			75.0	60.7
Injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months	18.0	3.6			11.2	1.8
Shared needle/syringe when injected last time ¹²	27.1	36.4			28.5	48.5

[^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses. [@]Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Occasional client: those the FSW does not recognize; Regular client: those the FSW recognizes, as they regularly or repeatedly visit the FSW; Regular partner: spouse/lover/boyfriend/other live-in sexual partner; Casual partner: those other than their regular male partner who do not pay the respondent for sex. ⁵Among FSW who had sex with occasional/regular clients as applicable. ⁶"Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with occasional/regular client in the last one month. ⁷Among FSW who had anal sex with an occasional/regular client as applicable. ⁸Among FSW who had sex with a regular/casual partner as applicable. ⁹"Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with a regular/casual partner in the last three months. ¹⁰Among FSW who had anal sex with regular/casual partner as applicable. ¹¹Among those who consumed alcohol in last 12 months. ¹²Among those who injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months.

Female sex workers	Imphal East	Senapati	Domain 3	Domain 4	Manipur	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ¹³	33.2	30.9			32.1	25.2
Informed someone about physical violence ¹⁴	48.3	53.6			50.7	49.0
Experienced sexual violence ¹⁵	21.1	31.2			25.9	17.4
Informed someone about sexual violence ¹⁴	10.2	14.4			12.1	17.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	85.1	40.6			64.0	84.4
Aware of at least one STI symptom ^{16,17}	98.8	82.3			93.9	98.2
Had at least one STI symptom ¹⁸	68.8	70.4			69.5	49.2
Heard of HIV/AIDS	99.7	92.8			96.4	94.8
Had misconception about HIV/AIDS ^{19,20}	28.8	44.5			35.9	26.8
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{19,21}	28.7	17.3			23.5	42.5
Aware of HIV transmission during pregnancy ¹⁹	77.5	67.7			73.0	76.9
Aware of HIV transmission during delivery ¹⁹	69.4	50.0			60.5	72.2
Aware of HIV transmission during breastfeeding ¹⁹	88.6	76.0			82.9	62.7
Aware of PPTCT prophylaxis ¹⁹	70.2	46.1			59.2	51.2
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing	95.8	75.0			86.3	96.8
Ever tested for HIV/AIDS	83.3	57.3			71.4	83.9
Tested for HIV in the last 12 months ²²	97.3	92.4			95.5	99.2
Tested voluntarily ²²	49.0	49.5			49.2	36.4
Collected HIV test result ²²	81.7	86.6			83.5	86.9
Aware of ART ^{19,23}	81.4	46.9			65.7	50.7
Aware of place of ART ²⁴	90.1	57.9			79.7	96.8
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ²⁵	44.3	36.1			40.4	27.2
Stigma at health facility ²⁶	29.3	20.0			24.9	20.9

¹³Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ¹⁴Among those who experienced physical or sexual violence as applicable. ¹⁵Sexual violence: forced by someone in the last 12 months to have sexual intercourse. ¹⁶Among those who ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse. ¹⁷Includes those who described at least one of the following symptoms: lower abdominal pain, foul smelling vaginal discharges, burning on urination, genital ulcer/sore, swelling in groin area or itching in genital area. ¹⁸Includes those who reported to suffer from at least one symptom in the last 12 months, vaginal discharge, lower abdominal pain or genital ulcer / sore. ¹⁹Among those who had heard of HIV/AIDS. ²⁰Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ²¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV. ²²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ²³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected people. ²⁴Among those who were aware of ART. ²⁵General Stigma defined as: if FSW had been treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an FSW. ²⁶Stigma at health facility defined as: if FSW had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an FSW.

Female sex workers	Imphal East	Senapati	Domain 3	Domain 4	Manipur	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Programme exposure						
Exposure to HIV/AIDS services in last 12 months ²⁷	97.4	77.6			88.0	89.4
Received IEC in last 12 months	89.2	50.8			71.0	79.3
Received condoms in last 12 months	96.5	69.5			83.7	76.1
Received STI/RTI services in last 12 months	73.9	30.6			53.4	63.0
Referral in last 12 months	69.7	33.9			52.8	46.4
Contacted at least 2 times in last one month ²⁸	83.3	64.9			75.6	70.8
Received at least 40 condoms in last one month ²⁸	33.1	10.7			23.7	17.1
Received regular medical check up in last three months ²⁸	71.6	45.7			60.8	64.0
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	11.4	0.7			5.9 [Ⓜ]	2.2
(Lower-upper bound)	(7.3-17.4)	(0.2-2.4)			(4.0-8.6)	(1.8-2.6)

²⁷FSW were categorized as having received any HIV/ AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported that they had received one or more of the following services: IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred to other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for physical or sexual violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ²⁸Among those who received any services in the last 12 months. [Ⓜ]Regional prevalence for group of states including Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland.

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Injecting drug users (IDU): Men aged 15 years or more, who has used any psychotropic (addictive/mind altering) substance or drug for recreational or non-medical reasons through injections, at least once in last 3 months

Injecting drug users	Chandel	Imphal East	Senapati	Thoubal	Manipur	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	396	397	400	401	1594	19902
Profile						
Age [^]						
15-17	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
18-24	14.1	6.9	22.5	20.3	13.7	21.4
Median age (in years)	30.0	33.0	30.0	32.0	32.0	30.0
Literate ¹	79.9	94.5	91.3	95.6	93.2	84.2
Marital status [^]						
Never Married	52.0	47.0	54.0	50.1	49.2	48.3
Currently married	37.4	43.1	26.7	44.7	41.3	43.2
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	10.6	9.7	11.1	5.3	8.5	7.8
Living status [^]						
Living alone	11.4	0.9	3.2	0.5	2.0	10.4
Living with family/relatives without sexual partner	68.4	64.2	72.9	52.5	61.7	50.0
Living with spouse	15.1	33.5	21.1	30.0	29.3	33.4
Main occupation [^]						
Unemployed	19.3	22.2	40.5	14.8	21.5	18.7
Student	8.6	2.3	9.1	7.3	5.3	4.4
Labourer	47.3	32.8	31.0	52.8	40.6	38.8
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	8.0	13.9	5.8	7.6	10.4	6.5
Petty business/small shop	4.0	10.2	2.8	7.8	8.1	10.4
Transport worker	2.3	1.4	3.7	3.7	2.5	4.8
Scrap or garbage collection	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.2
Drug use practices						
Median age at initiation of drug use (in years)	23.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	19.0
First form of drug use [^]						
Oral	13.5	57.1	35.8	37.1	44.2	35.1
Smoking	48.0	4.7	27.1	12.9	13.8	25.7
Sniffing/chasing	15.5	18.0	6.5	25.9	19.1	15.6
Injecting	22.4	19.9	26.7	24.0	22.3	22.8
Median age at initiation of injecting drug use (in years)	25.0	24.0	23.0	24.0	24.0	22.0
Median duration of injecting drug behaviour (in years)	4.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0
Median number of times injected in last day of injection	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

[^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write.

Injecting drug users	Chandel	Imphal East	Senapati	Thoubal	Manipur	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drug use practices						
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe at last injecting episode	4.5	5.5	14.8	9.9	7.9	15.4
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe in the last three months	4.3	15.8	17.9	21.6	16.9	20.0
Used new needle/syringe at last injecting episode	80.4	83.8	84.4	81.3	82.8	85.5
Injected in group at last injecting episode	75.2	72.7	65.8	95.6	79.8	82.9
Been in prison for drug use related activity in last 12 months	3.9	3.6	10.2	4.4	4.6	10.5
Female partner injecting drugs	6.6	5.7	9.5	4.5	5.8	7.7
Sources of new needle/syringe [^]						
Chemist/hospital	13.7	11.7	34.9	24.7	18.7	29.5
NGO out-reach worker/peer educator/drop-in-centre	11.9	27.3	32.2	22.9	69.1	46.3
Friend/other drug users	0.3	0.6	3.6	1.2	1.1	4.6
Most common used place for drug injection over last 3 months [^]						
Home	72.5	77.4	63.6	74.8	74.6	40.2
Abandoned building	1.4	0.6	6.9	7.0	3.5	11.4
Religious places	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.6
Public toilet	22.8	0.3	10.8	3.1	4.4	6.2
Street/park	0.3	3.4	9.5	4.9	4.3	20.2
Shop/cafe/bar	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.4	2.0
Workplace/college	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.8	2.3
Method of disposal of needle/syringe [^]						
Gave it back in NSEP	19.8	41.9	7.5	24.0	30.2	20.7
Threw it at the injecting location	4.3	7.0	34.4	29.4	17.1	26.4
Buried/burnt	8.4	8.8	32.3	14.3	13.2	12.9
Threw it in dustbin	59.2	25.4	14.7	16.9	24.5	30.3
Kept it for reuse	7.2	9.7	4.3	6.7	7.9	5.4
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Ever had sex with a female partner	59.2	82.5	59.1	70.0	73.7	80.2
Median age at first sex (in years)	20.0	22.0	21.0	23.0	22.0	20.0
Currently have a regular female partner	53.3	63.9	55.7	73.6	65.5	70.3
Condom use at last sex act	50.2	61.0	40.6	46.8	53.8	40.6
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	23.7	16.9	6.5	18.5	17.1	15.9
Ever had paid female partner	18.0	25.6	15.0	24.0	23.6	31.6
Condom use at last sex act	87.6	96.1	74.4	55.5	81.4	77.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	44.1	65.3	29.7	37.5	53.2	50.0

[^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer. ²Consistent condom use was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) in the reference period.

Injecting drug users	Chandel	Imphal East	Senapati	Thoubal	Manipur	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Had a casual female sexual partner in last 12 months	16.1	11.3	30.8	12.5	13.7	27.8
Condom use at last sex act	48.4	68.3	38.7	68.6	60.9	55.2
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	19.9	53.9	8.6	49.2	40.7	29.2
Had sex with a male/hijra partner in the last 12 months ³	0.0	21.2	52.1	8.6	17.4	37.4
Condom use at last sex act ⁴	0.0	29.6	71.2	100.0	52.9	45.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ^{2,4}	0.0	29.6	71.2	100.0	52.9	35.9
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ⁵	13.3	29.6	21.6	31.5	27.9	37.3
Informed someone about physical violence ⁶	34.1	47.8	49.7	64.6	53.7	59.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	44.9	87.6	73.4	76.4	78.4	76.1
Aware of at least one STI symptom ⁷	85.2	87.7	64.2	99.1	88.8	89.3
Had at least one STI symptom ⁸	6.5	5.8	18.5	18.0	11.3	15.6
Heard of HIV/AIDS	91.5	100.0	94.9	99.2	98.4	96.0
Had misconception about routes of HIV transmission ^{9,10}	20.7	16.1	23.3	16.3	17.3	26.1
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{9,11}	45.7	62.7	42.1	41.7	52.1	42.6
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing ⁹	91.5	96.4	84.3	95.2	94.3	90.9
Ever tested for HIV ⁹	72.2	87.8	51.2	77.7	79.2	64.8
Tested for HIV in last 12 months ^{9,12}	84.7	75.4	78.3	90.3	81.2	91.9
Tested voluntarily ^{9,12}	39.1	30.3	57.5	43.0	37.0	40.4
Collected HIV test result ^{9,12}	81.1	89.9	80.6	86.9	87.6	86.5
Aware of ART ^{9,13}	72.0	98.0	68.0	90.7	90.2	53.7
Aware of place of ART ¹⁴	88.1	74.5	66.7	84.1	78.0	85.7

[@]Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Regular female partners: spouse or girls friend with whom the respondent is in steady relationship; Paid female partners: those the IDU paid in cash to have sex with; Casual female partner: those other than the regular/steady female partner with whom the IDU has sexual intercourse. ²Consistent condom use was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) in the reference period. ³Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner. ⁴Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner in the last 12 months. ⁵Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ⁶Among those who reported to experience physical violence in the reference period. ⁷Among those who have heard of STIs. ⁸Includes those who reported to had at least one of the following symptoms: genital ulcer/sore, urethral discharge, or genital warts. ⁹Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS. ¹⁰ Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ¹¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV. ¹²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ¹³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected. ¹⁴Among those who were aware of ART.

Injecting drug users	Chandel	Imphal East	Senapati	Thoubal	Manipur	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ¹⁵	46.9	54.0	53.4	57.8	54.5	46.0
Stigma at health facility ¹⁶	20.8	19.3	32.3	16.8	20.0	25.6
Programme exposure						
Exposure to any HIV/AIDS services ¹⁷	96.2	98.4	79.7	91.2	93.7	80.6
Received new needle/syringe in last 12 months	91.5	94.4	72.9	90.6	90.5	72.8
Received IEC in last 12 months	60.2	84.1	61.9	71.2	75.2	58.2
Received OST in last 12 months	23.3	48.5	34.0	28.8	38.1	31.8
Received abscess management service in last 12 months	21.8	30.4	20.7	22.3	25.9	24.8
Referral in last 12 months	33.0	67.2	28.5	47.7	53.4	35.0
Contacted at least 2 times in last month ¹⁸	86.4	81.4	80.7	88.0	83.9	80.0
Received at least 30 new needle/syringe in last month ¹⁸	42.1	63.6	24.1	29.6	47.0	30.6
Received at least 10 condoms in last month ¹⁸	31.2	23.7	40.0	38.0	30.5	30.8
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	23.2	11.4	9.5	11.0	12.1	9.9
(Lower-upper bound)	(17.3-30.4)	(7.8-16.4)	(5.7-15.4)	(7.2-16.4)	(9.7-15.0)	(9.0-10.9)

¹⁵General Stigma defined as : if IDU had felt that they were treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an IDU. ¹⁶Stigma at health facility defined as : if IDU had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an IDU. ¹⁷IDU were categorized as having received any HIV/ AIDS services from any NGO/ programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported to receive one or more of the following services: received new needle/ syringe from PE, IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, received OST, received abscess management services, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred for overdose management and other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ¹⁸Among those who received any services in last 12 months.



Meghalaya

MEGHALAYA

Meghalaya: Epidemic Profile At a Glance

- Overall, a total of 1,122 HIV/AIDS cases were estimated across Meghalaya in 2015. There was a steady yet gradual increase in the total HIV burden in the state since 2007 – a 28% increase in total HIV/AIDS cases during last eight years. However, it is estimated that there was a 46% decline in new HIV infections since 2007. During the same time period, AIDS related deaths also declined by 70%, from a total of 46 in 2007 to 14 in 2015.
- Adult HIV prevalence among the general population remained nearly constant during the last one decade. The fourteenth round of HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) was implemented among pregnant women in 2015. This HIV prevalence among ANC attendees, a known proxy indicator for HIV prevalence among general population, appears to be showing a slight increase. However, of late, pocket of high prevalence has been noted in the State with more than 1% prevalence observed among pregnant women in Jaintia Hills district in the last two rounds of HSS.
- A national IBBS was implemented among HRGs in during 2014-15. Before the national IBBS in 2014-15, HSS 2010-11 covered HRG and Bridge populations. HIV prevalence rates among key populations in 2014-15 were 1.9% among IDUs and 0.7% among FSWs, both significantly below the national HIV prevalence of 9.9% among IDU and 2.2% among FSW. The National IBBS has indicated a very high prevalence (9.5%) among FSWs in Jaintia Hills district. While precision of HIV biological estimates at domain/district level is limited because of sample size issue, still the findings points towards high vulnerability in the district.
- The national IBBS, conducted in 2014-15, revealed that nearly 47% FSW were below the age of 24 years. Forty-three percent of FSWs reported consuming alcohol and 60% of them reported consuming alcohol before sex. Very few (1.2%) reported injecting drugs in last 12 months. Only about half of them (52%-54%) reported using condom consistently with their clients and a small proportion of them were using it consistently with their regular (23%) partners. Twenty percent of FSW had never heard of HIV/AIDS and of those, only 42% were ever tested for HIV. About one-sixth of them reported facing physical violence and nearly one-third of them confronted stigma from their family, friends, neighbours etc because of being an FSW.
- Most of the IDUs were literate (88%) and never married (77%) while two thirds were living with family or friend (67%). Most started taking drugs at a young age (median= 19 years) and then many of them switched to injecting drugs after two or three years (median = 21 yrs.). On an average, they injected twice on the last day of injection and a small proportion of them reported sharing needle/syringe (8%). Injecting in a group was reported by nearly two thirds (63%) for the last injection. Awareness about correct needle/syringe disposal was high, as nearly 62% of respondents reported giving used needles/syringes to the government's needle-syringe exchange program, compared to the national average of 21%. Consistent condom use with current female partner in the last 12 months was low (23%), while it was slightly higher with casual female partners (34%) and lower with paid female partners (20%). Seventy-seven percent had ever had any exposure to HIV/AIDS services and a high proportion reported having ever tested for HIV (87%).

Estimates of key indicators, 2007-15

Meghalaya	Year									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Estimated number of PLHIV										
Total	874	912	949	988	1030	1070	1090	1108	1122	
Adults (15+)	817	850	882	917	955	991	1008	1025	1037	
(Lower-upper bound)	(199-4413)	(213-4346)	(224-4179)	(242-4042)	(261-3922)	(278-3837)	(286-3686)	(293-3662)	(292-3460)	
Children (<15)	58	62	67	71	75	79	83	84	85	
Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)										
Total	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
(Lower-upper bound)	(0.01-0.29)	(0.01-0.26)	(0.02-0.24)	(0.02-0.22)	(0.02-0.20)	(0.02-0.19)	(0.02-0.19)	(0.02-0.17)	(0.02-0.16)	
Male	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	
Female	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
Estimated No. of new HIV infections										
Total	91	88	83	81	78	73	68	54	49	
(Lower-upper bound)	(27-215)	(27-209)	(26-205)	(25-199)	(25-204)	(23-206)	(20-207)	(14-183)	(12-184)	
Adults (15+)	79	77	72	69	66	61	57	51	45	
Children (<15)	11	12	11	12	12	12	12	3	5	
Estimated No. of annual AIDS related deaths										
Total	46	46	42	37	31	28	26	17	14	
(Lower-upper bound)	(11-238)	(11-239)	(10-183)	(9-167)	(7-141)	(10-55)	(12-57)	(9-45)	(7-63)	

HIV Surveillance & Estimation

Figure 1: Adult HIV Prevalence, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

Adult Prevalence

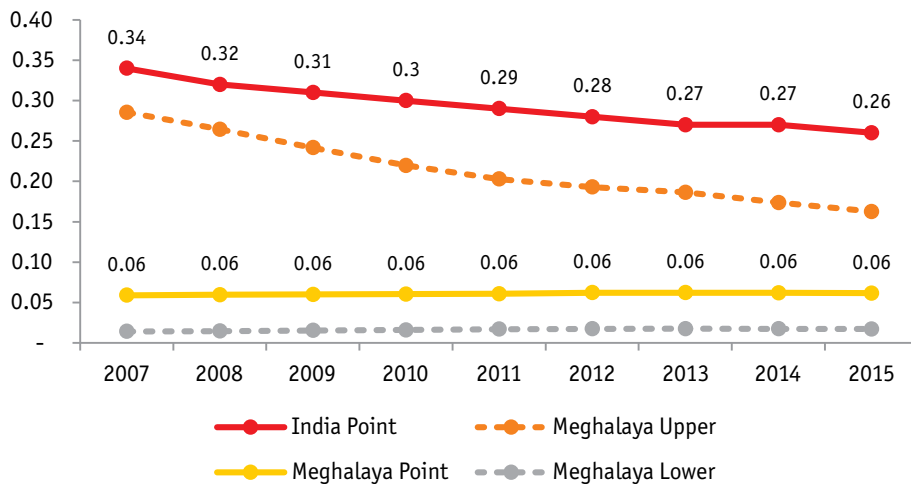


Figure 2: New HIV Infections among adults, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

New Infections

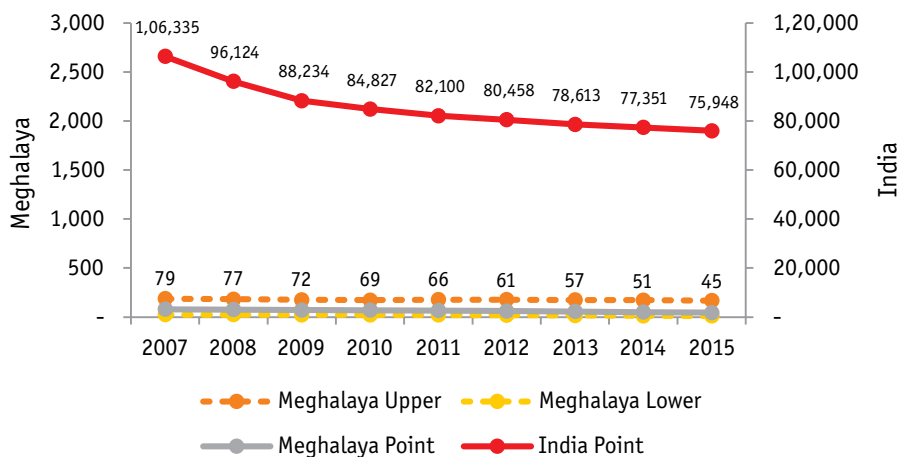


Figure 3: AIDS related deaths, India HIV Estimations 2015

AIDS Deaths

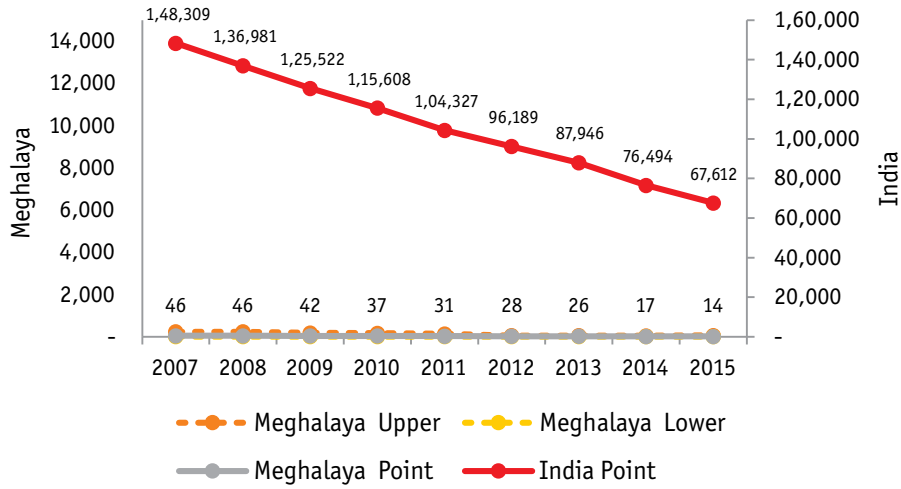


Figure 4: HIV Prevalence among different population groups, HSS and IBBS, 2014-15

Sub-Groups HIV Prevalence

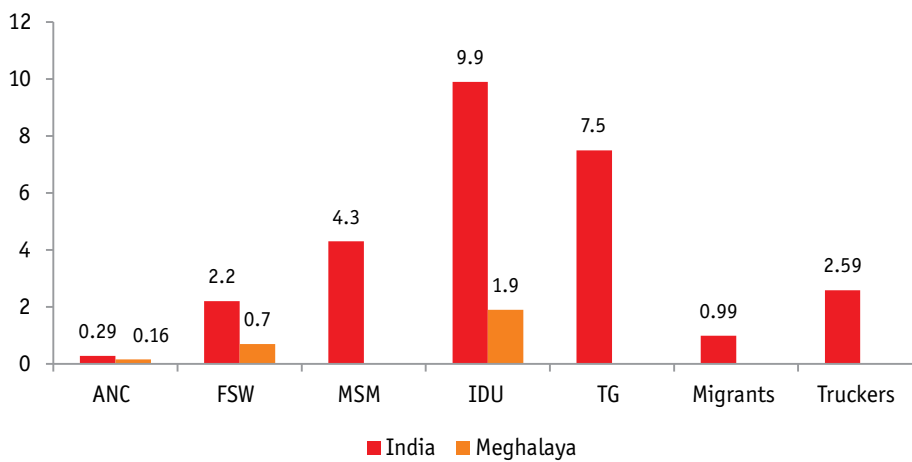


Figure 5: HIV prevalence among ANC clinic attendees, HSS , 2005-15

ANC HIV Prevalence Trend (3 yrs moving average from consistent sites)

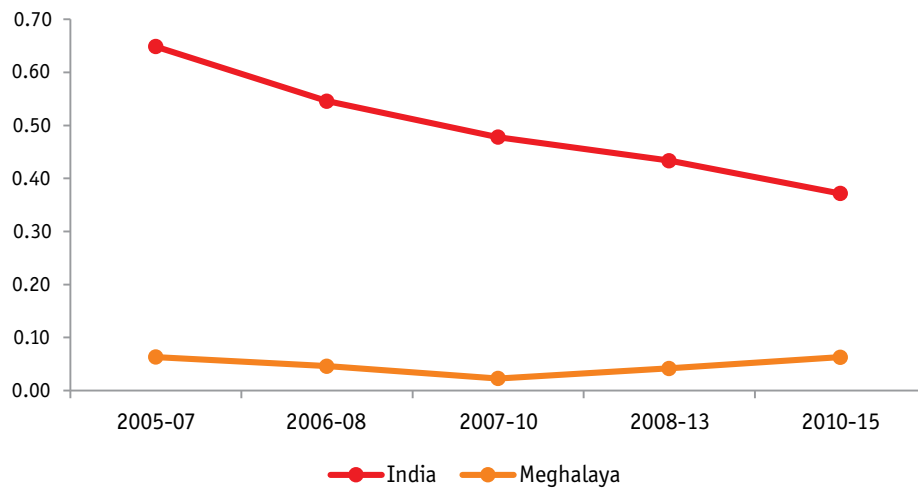
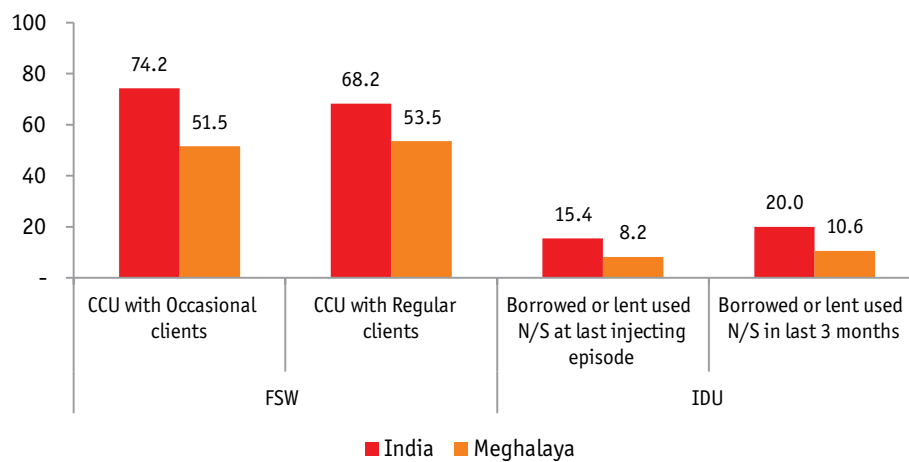


Figure 6: Consistent condom use (CCU) and injecting practices among high-risk groups, IBBS, 2014-15

CCU and Injecting Practices



HIV Sentinel Surveillance

HIV prevalence (%) among ANC clinic attendees and other risk groups, 2007-15

Manipur	Year				
	2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
ANC clinic attendees (ANC)	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.26	0.16
Female sex workers (FSW)	-	-	-	-	-
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	-	-	-	-	-
Transgender (TG)	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users (IDU)	4.17	-	6.44	-	-
Long distance truckers (LDT)	-	-	-	-	-
Single male migrants (SMM)	-	-	-	-	-

HIV Prevalence (%) at HSS Sentinel Sites, 2007-15 by district

District	Typology	Site name	Year				
			2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
East Khasi Hills	ANC	Shillong_Ganesh Das Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
East Garo Hills	ANC	CHC, Resubelpara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
East Garo Hills	ANC	Wiilam Nagar C.H.C.	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.25	0.00
Ri Bhoi	ANC	Nongpoh C.H.C.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25
South Garo Hills	ANC	Bagmara C.H.C.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Garo Hills	ANC	Phulbari C.H.C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Khasi Hills	ANC	Nongstoin C.H.C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jaintia Hills	ANC	Jowai Civil Hospital (New12)	-	-	-	1.50	1.01
East Khasi Hills	IDU	Shillong_SANKER Rehabilitation Nursing Home	4.17	-	-	-	-
East Khasi Hills	IDU	Manbha Foundation (NEW10)	-	-	6.44	-	-
East Khasi Hills	STD	Shillong Civil Hospital	3.96	7.82	7.36	-	-
East Khasi Hills	STD	Jowai_Civil Hospital	1.62	0.00	1.20	-	-
West Garo Hills	STD	Ture,Civil Hospital	1.20	0.00	0.40	-	-

Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance, 2014-15

Female sex workers (FSW): Women aged 15 years or more, who engaged in consensual sex in exchange of money/payment in kind in the last one month

Female sex workers	Jaintia Hills*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Thoubal	Meghalaya	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	404				404	27007
Profile						
Age Group ^						
15-17 years	3.5				3.5	0.4
18-24 years	44.0				44.0	16.8
Median age (in years)	25.0				25.0	30.0
Literate ¹	82.4				82.4	64.7
Marital status^						
Never Married	35.9				35.9	13.7
Currently married	41.0				41.0	66.3
Separated/Widowed/Divorced	23.1				23.1	19.7
Living alone	16.2				16.2	14.7
Living with family/spouse	76.5				76.5	74.5
Sources of income other than sex work^						
None	32.9				32.9	46.4
Labourer ²	24.4				24.4	19.9
Maid servant	19.4				19.4	10.8
Bar girl	5.3				5.3	0.7
Beauty/massage parlour	0.9				0.9	2.9
Hotel staff	0.4				0.4	2.1
Sexual behaviour and sex work practise						
Median age at first sexual intercourse (in years)	17.0				17.0	18.0
Median age at first commercial sexual intercourse (in years)	19.0				19.0	22.0
Median duration in sex work (in years)	4.0				4.0	6.0
Place for solicitation^						
Home	33.0				33.0	33.0
Rented room ³	25.1				25.1	19.6
Lodge/hotels	21.1				21.1	11.2
Brothel	0.1				0.1	10.1
Public places ⁴	3.3				3.3	15.7
Bar/night club	6.0				6.0	0.7
Highway	1.9				1.9	5.5
Used mobile to contact clients	62.7				62.7	74.3
Used internet to contact clients	3.5				3.5	4.7

*Composite domain includes 4 districts: Jaintia Hills, RI Bhoi, East Khasi Hills, South Garo Hills. ^Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write. ²Labourer include both agricultural/non-agricultural labourers. ³The respondent operates from a rented room/house, where the respondent usually does NOT live. ⁴Public places such as parks, streets, cinema halls, bus stands, railway stations, or other public areas.

Female sex workers	Jaintia Hills	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Meghalaya	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Locality of place of sex work practice[^]						
Rural	39.3				39.3	15.3
Urban	28.3				28.3	54.8
Both	32.4				32.4	29.8
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Had occasional clients	58.9				58.9	78.7
Condom use at last sex act ⁵	95.6				95.6	94.0
Consistent condom use ^{5,6}	51.5				51.5	74.2
Anal sex with occasional clients	22.3				22.3	19.5
Condom use during last anal sex act ⁷	58.4				58.4	88.3
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{5,7}	45.9				45.9	64.4
Had regular clients	46.1				46.1	82.1
Condom use at last sex act ⁵	94.9				94.9	90.7
Consistent condom use ^{5,6}	53.5				53.5	68.2
Anal sex with regular clients	28.1				28.1	21.2
Condom use during last anal sex act ⁷	65.0				65.0	86.5
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{6,7}	38.0				38.0	62.7
Had regular partner	37.6				37.6	62.2
Condom use at last sex act ⁸	68.9				68.9	54.9
Consistent condom use ^{8,9}	22.6				22.6	28.9
Anal sex with regular partner	26.8				26.8	22.3
Condom use during last anal sex act ¹⁰	45.5				45.5	66.3
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{9,10}	24.1				24.1	38.8
Had casual partner	13.0				13.0	17.9
Condom use at last sex act ⁸	85.1				85.1	80.8
Consistent condom use ^{8,9}	60.7				60.7	49.4
Anal sex with casual partner	49.3				49.3	36.1
Condom use during last anal sex act ¹⁰	83.7				83.7	82.0
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{9,10}	45.1				45.1	51.2
Alcohol and substance abuse						
Consumed alcohol in last 12 months	43.2				43.2	31.4
Consumed alcohol before sex ¹¹	60.2				60.2	60.7
Injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months	1.2				1.2	1.8
Shared needle/syringe when injected last time ¹²	40.2				40.2	48.5

[^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses. [@] Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Occasional client: those the FSW does not recognize; Regular client: those the FSW recognizes, as they regularly or repeatedly visit the FSW; Regular partner: spouse/lover/boyfriend/other live-in sexual partner; Casual partner: those other than their regular male partner who do not pay the respondent for sex. ⁵Among FSW who had sex with occasional/regular clients as applicable. ⁶"Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with occasional/regular client in the last one month. ⁷Among FSW who had anal sex with an occasional/regular client as applicable. ⁸Among FSW who had sex with a regular/casual partner as applicable. ⁹"Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with a regular/casual partner in the last three months. ¹⁰Among FSW who had anal sex with regular/casual partner as applicable. ¹¹Among those who consumed alcohol in last 12 months. ¹²Among those who injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months.

Female sex workers	Jaintia Hills	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Meghalaya	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ¹³	16.1				16.1	25.2
Informed someone about physical violence ¹⁴	22.1				22.1	49.0
Experienced sexual violence ¹⁵	11.0				11.0	17.4
Informed someone about sexual violence ¹⁴	5.4				5.4	17.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	64.4				64.4	84.4
Aware of at least one STI symptom ^{16,17}	93.0				93.0	98.2
Had at least one STI symptom ¹⁸	43.2				43.2	49.2
Heard of HIV/AIDS	80.3				80.3	94.8
Had misconception about HIV/AIDS ^{19,20}	20.7				20.7	26.8
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{19,21}	27.6				27.6	42.5
Aware of HIV transmission during pregnancy ¹⁹	59.7				59.7	76.9
Aware of HIV transmission during delivery ¹⁹	51.9				51.9	72.2
Aware of HIV transmission during breastfeeding ¹⁹	41.6				41.6	62.7
Aware of PPTCT prophylaxis ¹⁹	36.8				36.8	51.2
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing	92.4				92.4	96.8
Ever tested for HIV/AIDS	42.1				42.1	83.9
Tested for HIV in the last 12 months ²²	100.0				100.0	99.2
Tested voluntarily ²²	51.0				51.0	36.4
Collected HIV test result ²²	85.2				85.2	86.9
Aware of ART ^{19,23}	15.6				15.6	50.7
Aware of place of ART ²⁴	94.2				94.2	96.8
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ²⁵	30.3				30.3	27.2
Stigma at health facility ²⁶	11.2				11.2	20.9

¹³Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ¹⁴Among those who experienced physical or sexual violence as applicable. ¹⁵Sexual violence: forced by someone in the last 12 months to have sexual intercourse. ¹⁶Among those who ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse. ¹⁷Includes those who described at least one of the following symptoms: lower abdominal pain, foul smelling vaginal discharges, burning on urination, genital ulcer/sore, swelling in groin area or itching in genital area. ¹⁸Includes those who reported to suffer from at least one symptom in the last 12 months, vaginal discharge, lower abdominal pain or genital ulcer / sore. ¹⁹Among those who had heard of HIV/AIDS. ²⁰Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ²¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV. ²²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ²³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected people. ²⁴Among those who were aware of ART. ²⁵General Stigma defined as : if FSW had been treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an FSW. ²⁶Stigma at health facility defined as : if FSW had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an FSW.

Female sex workers	Jaintia Hills	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Meghalaya	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Programme exposure						
Exposure to HIV/AIDS services in last 12 months ²⁷	56.3				56.3	89.4
Received IEC in last 12 months	45.5				45.5	79.3
Received condoms in last 12 months	39.7				39.7	76.1
Received STI/RTI services in last 12 months	17.7				17.7	63.0
Referral in last 12 months	13.6				13.6	46.4
Contacted at least 2 times in last one month ²⁸	32.0				32.0	70.8
Received at least 40 condoms in last one month ²⁸	0.0				0.0	17.1
Received regular medical check up in last three months ²⁸	25.1				25.1	64.0
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	9.5				0.7 [👉]	2.2
(Lower-upper bound)	(4.5-19.1)				(0.4-1.2)	(1.8-2.6)

²⁷FSW were categorized as having received any HIV/ AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported that they had received one or more of the following services: IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred to other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for physical or sexual violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ²⁸Among those who received any services in the last 12 months. [👉]Regional prevalence for group of states including Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura.

Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance, 2014-15

Injecting drug users (IDU): Men aged 15 years or more, who has used any psychotropic (addictive/mind altering) substance or drug for recreational or non-medical reasons through injections, at least once in last 3 months

Injecting drug users	East Khasi Hills*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Meghalaya	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	396				396	19902
Profile						
Age [^]						
15-17	1.5				1.5	0.4
18-24	33.0				33.0	21.4
Median age (in years)	26.0				26.0	30.0
Literate ¹	87.7				87.7	84.2
Marital status [^]						
Never Married	76.6				76.6	48.3
Currently married	17.5				17.5	43.2
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	5.8				5.8	7.8
Living status [^]						
Living alone	11.6				11.6	10.4
Living with family/relatives without sexual partner	66.8				66.8	50.0
Living with spouse	12.6				12.6	33.4
Main occupation [^]						
Unemployed	20.6				20.6	18.7
Student	15.0				15	4.4
Labourer	24.4				24.4	38.8
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	1.9				1.9	6.5
Petty business/small shop	8.7				8.7	10.4
Transport worker	8.1				8.1	4.8
Scrap or garbage collection	0.1				0.1	4.2
Drug use practices						
Median age at initiation of drug use (in years)	19.0				19.0	19.0
First form of drug use [^]						
Oral	11.3				11.3	35.1
Smoking	7.3				7.3	25.7
Sniffing/chasing	74.6				74.6	15.6
Injecting	5.7				5.7	22.8
Median age at initiation of injecting drug use (in years)	21.0				21.0	22.0
Median duration of injecting drug behaviour (in years)	3.0				3.0	6.0
Median number of times injected in last day of injection	2.0				2.0	2.0

*Composite domain includes 3 districts: East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills. [^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write.

Injecting drug users	East Khasi Hills	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Meghalaya	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe at last injecting episode	8.2				8.2	15.4
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe in the last three months	10.6				10.6	20.0
Used new needle/syringe at last injecting episode	76.9				76.9	85.5
Injected in group at last injecting episode	63.2				63.2	82.9
Been in prison for drug use related activity in last 12 months	5.0				5.0	10.5
Female partner injecting drugs	5.6				5.6	7.7
Sources of new needle/syringe^						
Chemist/hospital	8.5				8.5	29.5
NGO out-reach worker/peer educator/drop-in-centre	68.7				68.7	46.3
Friend/other drug users	4.3				4.3	4.6
Most common used place for drug injection over last 3 months^						
Home	69.6				69.6	40.2
Abandoned building	2.9				2.9	11.4
Religious places	0.0				0.0	2.6
Public toilet	1.9				1.9	6.2
Street/park	9.0				9.0	20.2
Shop/cafe/bar	1.6				1.6	2.0
Workplace/college	1.1				1.1	2.3
Method of disposal of needle/syringe^						
Gave it back in NSEP	61.4				61.4	20.7
Threw it at the injecting location	2.5				2.5	26.4
Buried/burnt	13.6				13.6	12.9
Threw it in dustbin	14.7				14.7	30.3
Kept it for reuse	3.2				3.2	5.4

^Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer.

Injecting drug users	East Khasi Hills*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Meghalaya	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Ever had sex with a female partner	69.6				69.6	80.2
Median age at first sex (in years)	18.0				18.0	20.0
Currently have a regular female partner	41.3				41.3	70.3
Condom use at last sex act	34.8				34.8	40.6
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	22.8				22.8	15.9
Ever had paid female partner	13.7				13.7	31.6
Condom use at last sex act	62.0				62.0	77.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	19.7				19.7	50.0
Had a casual female sexual partner in last 12 months	42.9				42.9	27.8
Condom use at last sex act	61.7				61.7	55.2
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	34.3				34.3	29.2
Had sex with a male/hijra partner in the last 12 months ³	21.4				21.4	37.4
Condom use at last sex act ⁴	100.0				100.0	45.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ^{2,4}	100.0				100.0	35.9
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ⁵	24.8				24.8	37.3
Informed someone about physical violence ⁶	42.3				42.3	59.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	67.4				67.4	76.1
Aware of at least one STI symptom ⁷	92.9				92.9	89.3
Had at least one STI symptom ⁸	2.7				2.7	15.6
Heard of HIV/AIDS	94.7				94.7	96.0
Had misconception about routes of HIV transmission ^{9,10}	51.3				51.3	26.1
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{9,11}	20.8				20.8	42.6

[@]Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Regular female partners: spouse or girls friend with whom the respondent is in steady relationship; Paid female partners: those the IDU paid in cash to have sex with; Casual female partner: those other than the regular/steady female partner with whom the IDU has sexual intercourse. ²Consistent condom use was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) in the reference period. ³Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner. ⁴Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner in the last 12 months. ⁵Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ⁶Among those who reported to experience physical violence in the reference period. ⁷Among those who have heard of STIs. ⁸Includes those who reported to had at least one of the following symptoms: genital ulcer/sore, urethral discharge, or genital warts. ⁹Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS. ¹⁰Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ¹¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV.

Injecting drug users	East Khasi Hills	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Meghalaya	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing ⁹	97.6				97.6	90.9
Ever tested for HIV ⁹	87.2				87.2	64.8
Tested for HIV in last 12 months ^{9,12}	97.6				97.6	91.9
Tested voluntarily ^{9,12}	27.8				27.8	40.4
Collected HIV test result ^{9,12}	90.3				90.3	86.5
Aware of ART ^{9,13}	30.9				30.9	53.7
Aware of place of ART ¹⁴	97.2				97.2	85.7
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ¹⁵	37.1				37.1	46.0
Stigma at health facility ¹⁶	15.9				15.9	25.6
Programme exposure						
Exposure to any HIV/AIDS services ¹⁷	77.4				77.4	80.6
Received new needle/syringe in last 12 months	72.9				72.9	72.8
Received IEC in last 12 months	72.2				72.2	58.2
Received OST in last 12 months	71.4				71.4	31.8
Received abscess management service in last 12 months	68.4				68.4	24.8
Referral in last 12 months	67.8				67.8	35.0
Contacted at least 2 times in last month ¹⁸	84.6				84.6	80.0
Received at least 30 new needle/syringe in last month ¹⁸	2.3				2.3	30.6
Received at least 10 condoms in last month ¹⁸	27.7				27.7	30.8
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	3.2				1.9 ¹⁹	9.9
(Lower-upper bound)	(1.6-6.2)				(1.1-3.1)	(9.0-10.9)

¹²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ¹³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected. ¹⁴Among those who were aware of ART. ¹⁵General Stigma defined as : if IDU had felt that they were treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an IDU. ¹⁶Stigma at health facility defined as : if IDU had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an IDU. ¹⁷IDU were categorized as having received any HIV/ AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported to receive one or more of the following services: received new needle/ syringe from PE, IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, received OST, received abscess management services, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred for overdose management and other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ¹⁸Among those who received any services in last 12 months. ¹⁹ Regional prevalence for group of states including Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.



MIZORAM

Mizoram: Epidemic Profile At a Glance

- Overall, a total of 5,762 HIV/AIDS cases were estimated across Mizoram in 2015. There has been an increasing trend in the total burden of the epidemic in the State since 2007 – a 22% increase in total estimated HIV/AIDS cases during last eight years. It is estimated that there were 255 new HIV infections during 2014-15, declining from 388 in 2007- a 34% decline in the last eight years. During the same time period, AIDS related deaths declined by 69%, from a total of 258 in 2007 to 79 in 2015.
- HIV prevalence among the general population has been stable in the state. The fourteenth round of HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) was implemented among pregnant women in 2015. This HIV prevalence among ANC attendees, a known proxy indicator for HIV prevalence among general population, recorded almost a stable trend at consistent sites in recent past. In the most recent round of HSS, Mizoram's ANC prevalence was 0.81% in comparison to national average of 0.29%. Three out of 9 ANC sites in the state recorded an ANC prevalence of higher than 1%. The estimated adult HIV prevalence has remained unchanged during last eight years at 0.80%.
- A national IBBS was implemented among HRGs during 2014-15. Before this national IBBS, HRG and bridge populations were covered in annual HIV sentinel surveillance. The last HSS among HRGs was conducted in 2010-11. HIV prevalence rates among key populations in 2014-15 were 10.0% among IDUs and 5.9% among FSWs. Findings from national IBBS were consistent with those from HSS among FSW and IDU showing a very high prevalence among both the HRG.
- Understanding about the HIV prevalence among bridge population groups is limited. In 2010-11, HIV prevalence among single migrants was 1.22%, higher than the corresponding national average.
- The national IBBS, conducted in 2014-15, revealed that nearly 40% of FSW were below the age of 24 years, 67% depended entirely on sex work as source of income, compared to 46% nationally. Almost one fourth reported use of internet for soliciting clients for sex work (23%), as compared to the national average (5%). Only about one-third of them (32%-38%) reported using condom consistently with their clients and a small proportion of them were using it consistently with their regular (9%) and casual sex partners (18%). Ninety percent FSWs reported consuming alcohol before sex, and 16% reported injecting drugs in last 12 months (compared to 2% FSW reporting injecting drugs, nationally). About one-sixth of them reported facing physical violence etc. and nearly one-fifth reported to experience stigma from their family, friends, neighbours etc. because of being an FSW. Although comprehensive knowledge of HIV (70%) was higher than the national average (43%), only 77% had ever tested for HIV.
- As per the IBBS, the IDU in Mizoram are younger and most of them first started taking drugs at a young age (median= 17 years), while many of them switched to injecting drugs after two or three years (median = 19 yrs.). Nearly all of the IDUs were literate while two thirds were never married (65%). On an average, they injected twice on the last day of injection and a small but significant proportion of them reported sharing needle/syringe (12%) and injecting in a group (68%) at the last injection. Consistent condom use was low with regular (10%), as well as with casual female partner (23%), comparatively higher with paid female partners (53%). Interestingly, more than 50% IDU reported having had sex with male/hijra partners and consistent condom use with these partners was reported to be 33%.

Estimates of key indicators, 2007-15

Mizoram	Year									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Estimated number of PLHIV										
Total	4725	4827	4940	5087	5259	5443	5559	5670	5762	
Adults (15+)	4519	4597	4686	4806	4953	5110	5191	5280	5361	
(Lower-upper bound)	(3143-6344)	(3225-6430)	(3268-6555)	(3331-6776)	(3436-7082)	(3479-7302)	(3531-7449)	(3577-7720)	(3632-7932)	
Children (<15)	207	230	254	281	307	333	368	390	401	
Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)										
Total	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	
(Lower-upper bound)	(0.57-1.11)	(0.56-1.09)	(0.55-1.09)	(0.55-1.09)	(0.55-1.10)	(0.55-1.13)	(0.55-1.15)	(0.54-1.18)	(0.55-1.22)	
Male	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.92	
Female	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.67	
Estimated No. of new HIV infections										
Total	388	377	363	353	344	331	317	277	255	
(Lower-upper bound)	(260-571)	(248-573)	(230-571)	(210-595)	(198-636)	(182-669)	(166-684)	(137-664)	(125-649)	
Adults (15+)	339	330	318	308	298	283	268	245	230	
Children (<15)	48	47	46	45	47	48	49	32	25	
Estimated No. of annual AIDS related deaths										
Total	258	260	239	201	167	146	133	93	79	
(Lower-upper bound)	(163-419)	(164-432)	(153-379)	(128-333)	(105-277)	(92-207)	(90-191)	(68-133)	(51-123)	

HIV Surveillance & Estimation

Figure 1: Adult HIV Prevalence, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

Adult Prevalence

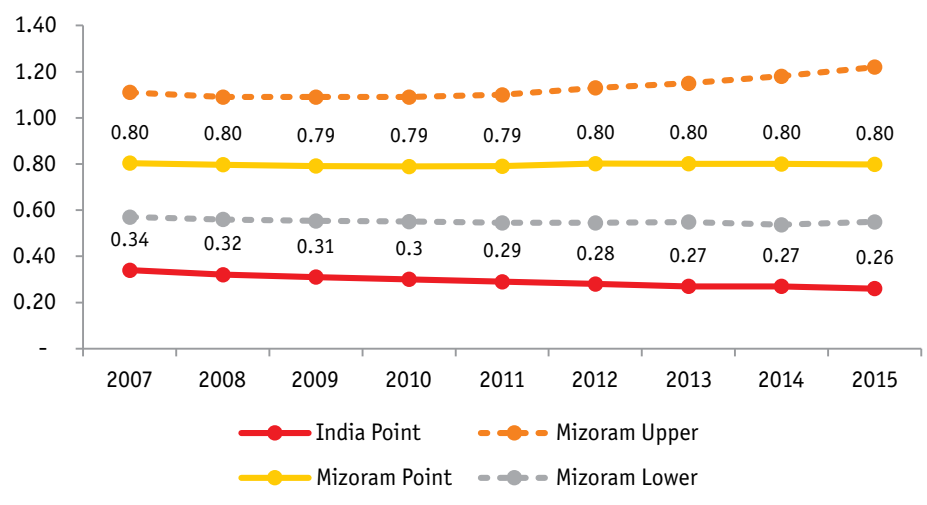


Figure 2: New HIV Infections among adults, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

New Infections

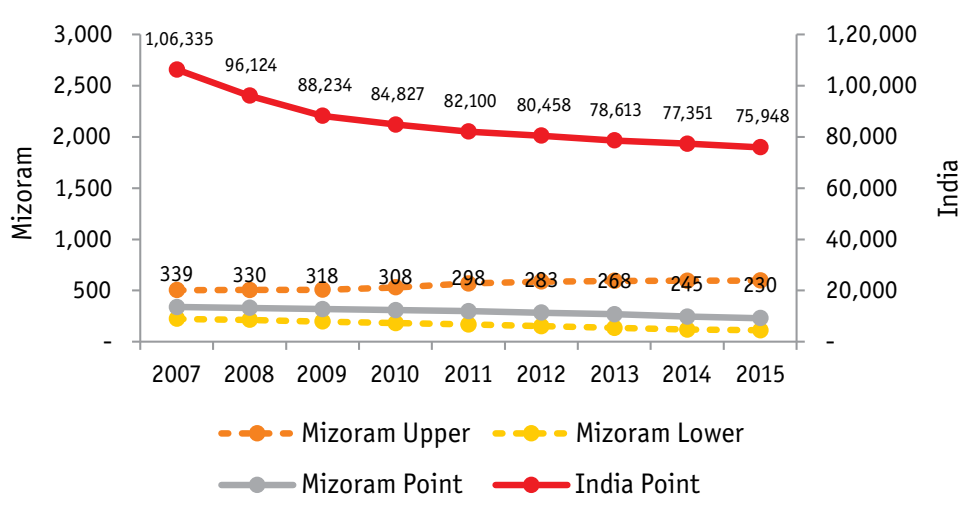


Figure 3: AIDS related deaths, India HIV Estimations 2015

AIDS Deaths

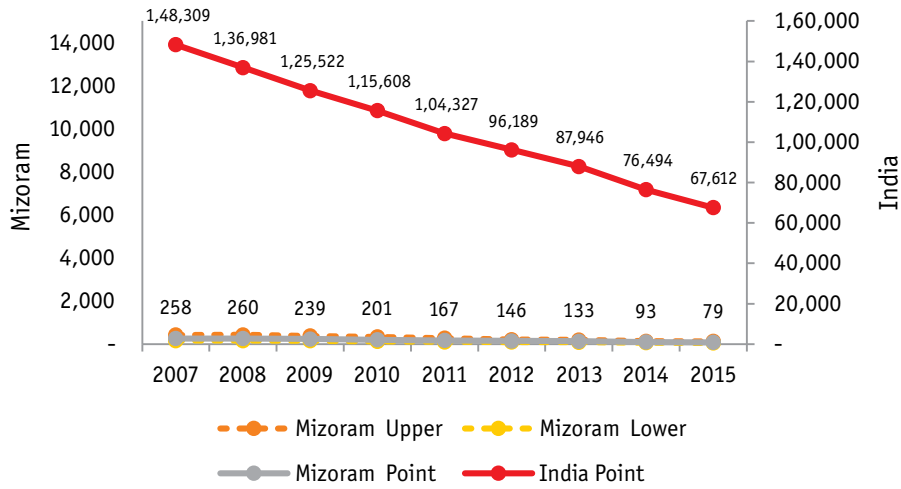


Figure 4: HIV Prevalence among different population groups, HSS and IBBS, 2014-15

Sub-Groups HIV Prevalence

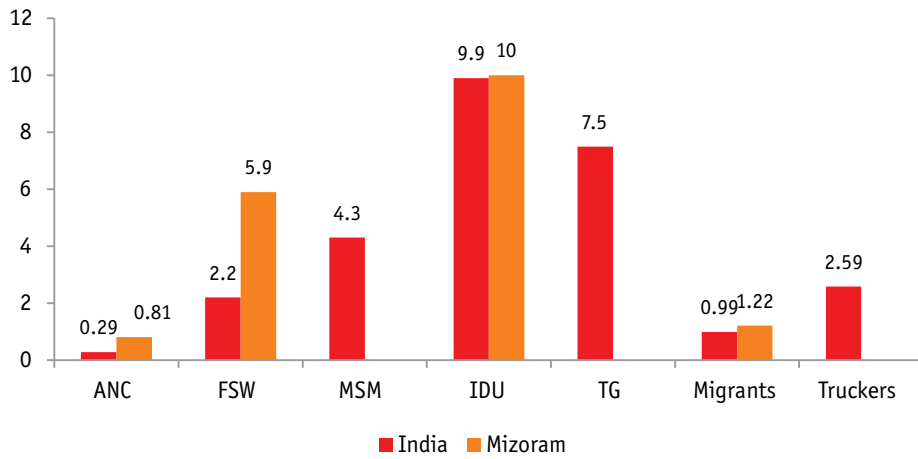


Figure 5: HIV prevalence among ANC clinic attendees, HSS , 2005-15

ANC HIV Prevalence Trend (3 yrs moving average from consistent sites)

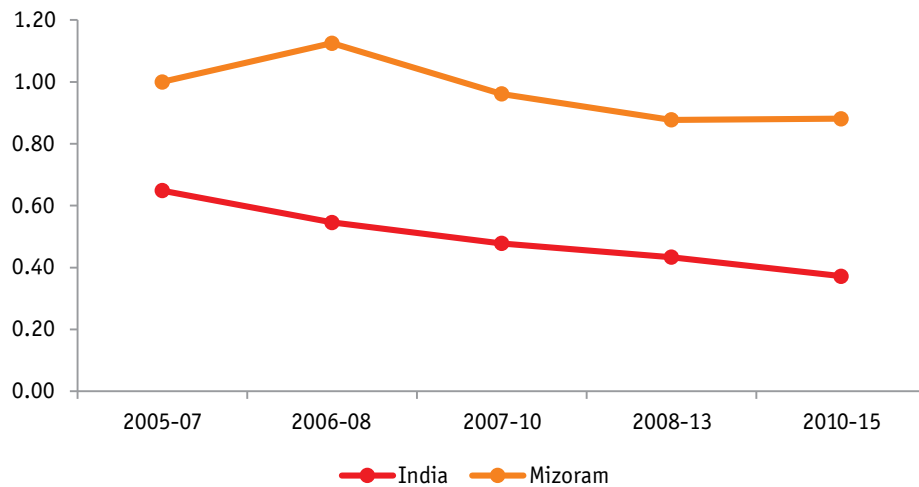
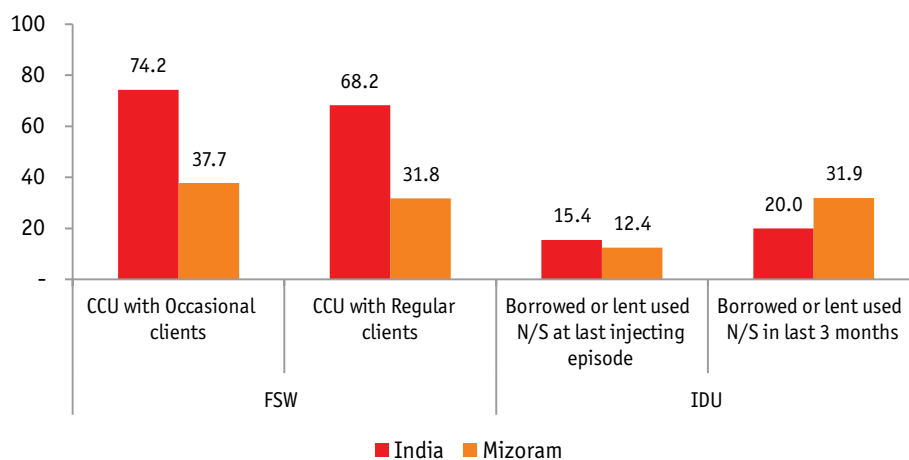


Figure 6: Consistent condom use (CCU) and injecting practices among high-risk groups, IBBS, 2014-15

CCU and Injecting Practices

Figure 6: Consistent condom use (CCU) and injecting practices among high risk groups, IBBS, 2014-15



HIV Sentinel Surveillance

HIV prevalence (%) among ANC clinic attendees and other risk groups, 2007-15

Mizoram	Year				
	2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
ANC clinic attendees (ANC)	0.85	0.72	0.40	0.68	0.81
Female sex workers (FSW)	7.20	9.20	-	-	-
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	-	-	-	-	-
Transgender (TG)	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users (IDU)	7.53	5.28	12.01	-	-
Long distance truckers (LDT)	-	-	-	-	-
Single male migrants (SMM)	-	0.80	1.22	-	-

HIV Prevalence (%) at HSS Sentinel Sites, 2007-15 by district

District	Typology	Site name	Year				
			2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
Aizawl	ANC	Aizawl_MCH Clinic, Civil Hospital	1.25	1.00	0.50	2.25	2.00
Aizawl	ANC	Presbyterian Hospital, Durtlang, Aizawl	2.25	2.00	0.00	0.25	0.75
Champhai	ANC	Champhai_Civil Hospital	0.75	1.25	1.01	0.50	1.84
Kolasib	ANC	Kolasib Civil Hospital (New 07)	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50
Lawngtlai	ANC	Civil Hospital, Lawngtlai (New10)	-	-	0.68	0.75	0.00
Lunglei	ANC	Lunglei_CHC Hospital	0.75	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.25
Mamit	ANC	Mamit Civil Hospital (New 07)	0.81	0.00	0.25	0.26	1.25
Saiha	ANC	Saiha Civil Hosp. (New 07)	0.25	0.25	1.01	0.26	0.26
Serchhip	ANC	Serchhip Civil Hospital (New 07)	0.25	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.50
Champhai	ANC	Khawzawl	-	-	-	-	-
Lunglei	ANC	CHC, Hnahthial	-	-	-	-	-
Aizawl	FSW	CHAN, AIZAWL	-	-	-	-	-
Aizawl	FSW	Volunteers for Community Mental Health (New 08)	-	9.20	25.00	-	-
Kolasib	FSW	World Vision, Vairengte	7.20	-	-	-	-
Aizawl	IDU	Aizawl	-	-	-	-	-
Aizawl	IDU	Aizawl,SHALOM	16.06	13.25	18.00	-	-
Champhai	IDU	RTCT,Champhai	14.40	8.40	36.23	-	-
Kolasib	IDU	Agape Moral Reformation Org. (New 08)	-	1.60	5.20	-	-
Kolasib	IDU	Drug-de-addiction, Center. Sethawn	4.40	-	-	-	-
Kolasib	IDU	World Vision, Kolasib	-	-	-	-	-
Lawngtlai	IDU	MHIP, Lawngtlai	-	-	-	-	-

HIV Prevalence (%) at HSS Sentinel Sites, 2007-15 by district							
District	Typology	Site name	Year				
			2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
Lunglei	IDU	WADA, Lunglei	2.00	3.20	4.40	-	-
Mamit	IDU	Bethany, Mamit				-	-
Saiha	IDU	M.Ch.Py, Saiha	0.80	0.00	0.40	-	-
Serchhip	IDU	MHIP, Serchhip	-	-	-	-	-
Aizawl	SMM	Samaritan Society (New 08)	-	0.80	1.22	-	-
Aizawl	STD	Aizawl_Civil Hospital	6.80	10.00	12.00	-	-
Aizawl	STD	Samaritan, Aizawl	9.60			-	-
Lunglei	STD	Christian Hospital Serkawn Lunglei (New 07)	1.94	2.80	0.00	-	-
Saiha	STD	Saiha_Civil Hospital	-	-	-	-	-

Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance, 2014-15

Female sex workers (FSW): Women aged 15 years or more, who engaged in consensual sex in exchange of money/payment in kind in the last one month

Female sex workers	Aizwal*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Mizoram	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	354				354	27007
Profile						
Age Group ^						
15-17 years	4.3				4.3	0.4
18-24 years	33.9				33.9	16.8
Median age (in years)	26.0				26.0	30.0
Literate ¹	99.7				99.7	64.7
Marital status^						
Never Married	48.0				48.0	13.7
Currently married	7.6				7.6	66.3
Separated/Widowed/Divorced	44.4				44.4	19.7
Living alone	16.1				16.1	14.7
Living with family/spouse	74.5				74.5	74.5
Sources of income other than sex work^						
None	66.8				66.8	46.4
Labourer ²	2.1				2.1	19.9
Maid servant	1.2				1.2	10.8
Bar girl	0.0				0.0	0.7
Beauty/massage parlour	6.2				6.2	2.9
Hotel staff	0.2				0.2	2.1
Sexual behaviour and sex work practise						
Median age at first sexual intercourse (in years)	17.0				17.0	18.0
Median age at first commercial sexual intercourse (in years)	22.0				22.0	22.0
Median duration in sex work (in years)	3.0				3.0	6.0
Place for solicitation^						
Home	15.9				15.9	33.0
Rented room ³	8.9				8.9	19.6
Lodge/hotels	29.7				29.7	11.2
Brothel	1.4				1.4	10.1
Public places ⁴	0.0				0.0	15.7
Bar/night club	0.0				0.0	0.7
Highway	27.2				27.2	5.5
Used mobile to contact clients	84.1				84.1	74.3
Used internet to contact clients	22.6				22.6	4.7

*Composite domain includes 2 districts: Aizwal and Lunglei. ^Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write. ²Labourer include both agricultural/non-agricultural labourers. ³The respondent operates from a rented room/house, where the respondent usually does NOT live. ⁴Public places such as parks, streets, cinema halls, bus stands, railway stations, or other public areas

Female sex workers	Aizwal*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Mizoram	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Locality of place of sex work practice[^]						
Rural	0.0				0.0	15.3
Urban	93.8				93.8	54.8
Both	6.2				6.2	29.8
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Had occasional clients	76.9				76.9	78.7
Condom use at last sex act ⁵	89.5				89.5	94.0
Consistent condom use ^{5,6}	37.7				37.7	74.2
Anal sex with occasional clients	3.9				3.9	19.5
Condom use during last anal sex act ⁷	83.7				83.7	88.3
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{6,7}	19.2				19.2	64.4
Had regular clients	73.9				73.9	82.1
Condom use at last sex act ⁵	85.6				85.6	90.7
Consistent condom use ^{5,6}	31.8				31.8	68.2
Anal sex with regular clients	5.6				5.6	21.2
Condom use during last anal sex act ⁷	84.7				84.7	86.5
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{6,7}	35.2				35.2	62.7
Had regular partner	69.7				69.7	62.2
Condom use at last sex act ⁸	34.8				34.8	54.9
Consistent condom use ^{8,9}	8.6				8.6	28.9
Anal sex with regular partner	3.8				3.8	22.3
Condom use during last anal sex act ¹⁰	37.3				37.3	66.3
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{9,10}	9.1				9.1	38.8
Had casual partner	17.3				17.3	17.9
Condom use at last sex act ⁸	62.7				62.7	80.8
Consistent condom use ^{8,9}	17.5				17.5	49.4
Anal sex with casual partner	3.4				3.4	36.1
Condom use during last anal sex act ¹⁰	0.0				0.0	82.0
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{9,10}	0.0				0.0	51.2
Alcohol and substance abuse						
Consumed alcohol in last 12 months	96.4				96.4	31.4
Consumed alcohol before sex ¹¹	90.3				90.3	60.7
Injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months	15.6				15.6	1.8
Shared needle/syringe when injected last time ¹²	43.0				43.0	48.5

[^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses. [@] Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Occasional client: those the FSW does not recognize; Regular client: those the FSW recognizes, as they regularly or repeatedly visit the FSW; Regular partner: spouse/lover/boyfriend/other live-in sexual partner; Casual partner: those other than their regular male partner who do not pay the respondent for sex. ⁵Among FSW who had sex with occasional/regular clients as applicable. ⁶"Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with occasional/regular client in the last one month. ⁷Among FSW who had anal sex with an occasional/regular client as applicable. ⁸Among FSW who had sex with a regular/casual partner as applicable. ⁹"Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with a regular/casual partner in the last three months. ¹⁰Among FSW who had anal sex with regular/casual partner as applicable. ¹¹Among those who consumed alcohol in last 12 months. ¹²Among those who injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months.

Female sex workers	Aizwal	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Mizoram	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ¹³	14.6				14.6	25.2
Informed someone about physical violence ¹⁴	9.3				9.3	49.0
Experienced sexual violence ¹⁵	7.8				7.8	17.4
Informed someone about sexual violence ¹⁴	3.5				3.5	17.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	97.9				97.9	84.4
Aware of at least one STI symptom ^{16,17}	77.4				77.4	98.2
Had at least one STI symptom ¹⁸	30.3				30.3	49.2
Heard of HIV/AIDS	99.7				99.7	94.8
Had misconception about HIV/AIDS ^{19,20}	12.5				12.5	26.8
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{19,21}	69.5				69.5	42.5
Aware of HIV transmission during pregnancy ¹⁹	84.1				84.1	76.9
Aware of HIV transmission during delivery ¹⁹	83.9				83.9	72.2
Aware of HIV transmission during breastfeeding ¹⁹	89.4				89.4	62.7
Aware of PPTCT prophylaxis ¹⁹	81.0				81.0	51.2
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing	93.5				93.5	96.8
Ever tested for HIV/AIDS	77.3				77.3	83.9
Tested for HIV in the last 12 months ²²	88.9				88.9	99.2
Tested voluntarily ²²	76.8				76.8	36.4
Collected HIV test result ²²	92.9				92.9	86.9
Aware of ART ^{19,23}	81.6				81.6	50.7
Aware of place of ART ²⁴	87.5				87.5	96.8
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ²⁵	20.9				20.9	27.2
Stigma at health facility ²⁶	3.9				3.9	20.9

¹³Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ¹⁴Among those who experienced physical or sexual violence as applicable. ¹⁵Sexual violence: forced by someone in the last 12 months to have sexual intercourse. ¹⁶Among those who ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse. ¹⁷Includes those who described at least one of the following symptoms: lower abdominal pain, foul smelling vaginal discharges, burning on urination, genital ulcer/sore, swelling in groin area or itching in genital area. ¹⁸Includes those who reported to suffer from at least one symptom in the last 12 months, vaginal discharge, lower abdominal pain or genital ulcer / sore. ¹⁹Among those who had heard of HIV/AIDS. ²⁰Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ²¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV. ²²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ²³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected people. ²⁴Among those who were aware of ART. ²⁵General Stigma defined as: if FSW had been treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an FSW. ²⁶Stigma at health facility defined as: if FSW had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an FSW.

Female sex workers	Aizwal	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Mizoram	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Programme exposure						
Exposure to HIV/AIDS services in last 12 months ²⁷	84.8				84.8	89.4
Received IEC in last 12 months	77.3				77.3	79.3
Received condoms in last 12 months	71.8				71.8	76.1
Received STI/RTI services in last 12 months	42.4				42.4	63.0
Referral in last 12 months	18.1				18.1	46.4
Contacted at least 2 times in last one month ²⁸	79.7				79.7	70.8
Received at least 40 condoms in last one month ²⁸	13.9				13.9	17.1
Received regular medical check up in last three months ²⁸	26.0				26.0	64.0
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	13.3				5.9 [👤]	2.2
(Lower-upper bound)	(9.4-18.6)				(4.0-8.6)	(1.8-2.6)

²⁷FSW were categorized as having received any HIV/ AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported that they had received one or more of the following services: IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred to other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for physical or sexual violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ²⁸Among those who received any services in the last 12 months. [👤]Regional prevalence for group of states including Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura.

Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance, 2014-15

Injecting drug users (IDU): Men aged 15 years or more, who has used any psychotropic (addictive/mind altering) substance or drug for recreational or non-medical reasons through injections, at least once in last 3 months

Injecting drug users	Aizwal	Lawngtlai*	Mamit	Domain 4	Mizoram	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	403	363	318		1084	19902
Profile						
Age [^]						
15-17	1.3	1.0	0.0		1.2	0.4
18-24	32.4	46.0	42.8		34.2	21.4
Median age (in years)	26.0	25.0	25.0		25.0	30.0
Literate ¹	100.0	100.0	99.6		100.0	84.2
Marital status [^]						
Never Married	65.1	70.1	51.0		64.6	48.3
Currently married	17.1	14.3	27.1		17.5	43.2
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	17.4	15.6	21.9		17.5	7.8
Living status [^]						
Living alone	2.2	4.9	1.7		2.4	10.4
Living with family/relatives without sexual partner	85.2	89.9	72.6		84.9	50.0
Living with spouse	12.2	4.9	24.1		12.3	33.4
Main occupation [^]						
Unemployed	51.1	31.2	30.2		48.2	18.7
Student	5.4	18.3	7.9		6.7	4.4
Labourer	27.7	36.8	40.2		29.2	38.8
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	1.7	1.0	6.9		2.0	6.5
Petty business/small shop	4.7	1.5	2.7		4.3	10.4
Transport worker	4.2	5.8	4.1		4.3	4.8
Scrap or garbage collection	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	4.2
Drug use practices						
Median age at initiation of drug use (in years)	17.0	17.0	18.0		17.0	19.0
First form of drug use [^]						
Oral	53.7	39.4	59.8		52.8	35.1
Smoking	2.4	25.3	3.6		4.4	25.7
Sniffing/chasing	13.4	9.0	3.2		12.4	15.6
Injecting	30.5	25.9	28.7		30.0	22.8
Median age at initiation of injecting drug use (in years)	19.0	19.0	19.0		19.0	22.0
Median duration of injecting drug behaviour (in years)	5.0	4.0	5.0		5.0	6.0
Median number of times injected in last day of injection	2.0	2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0

*Composite domain includes 2 districts: Lawngtlai and Saiha. [^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write.

Injecting drug users	Aizwal	Lawngtlai	Mamit	Domain 4	Mizoram	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe at last injecting episode	11.1	26.6	10.6		12.4	15.4
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe in the last three months	32.1	43.9	11.3		31.9	20.0
Used new needle/syringe at last injecting episode	78.7	78.7	92.4		79.5	85.5
Injected in group at last injecting episode	67.3	82.0	56.7		67.9	82.9
Been in prison for drug use related activity in last 12 months	16.7	4.4	10.3		15.3	10.5
Female partner injecting drugs	12.4	6.6	3.6		11.4	7.7
Sources of new needle/syringe^						
Chemist/hospital	27.1	28.6	22.0		26.9	29.5
NGO out-reach worker/peer educator/drop-in-centre	21.6	35.3	39.7		55.7	46.3
Friend/other drug users	1.1	1.7	0.1		1.1	4.6
Most common used place for drug injection over last 3 months^						
Home	68.5	58.7	64.0		67.3	40.2
Abandoned building	12.9	5.1	1.4		11.5	11.4
Religious places	0.0	0.0	0.5		0.0	2.6
Public toilet	2.2	0.3	9.9		2.5	6.2
Street/park	10.4	28.8	21.0		12.7	20.2
Shop/cafe/bar	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.1	2.0
Workplace/college	68.5	58.7	64.0		1.7	2.3
Method of disposal of needle/syringe^						
Gave it back in NSEP	33.4	24.5	22.7		32.0	20.7
Threw it at the injecting location	18.6	27.6	31.1		20.2	26.4
Buried/burnt	3.8	0.2	2.6		3.4	12.9
Threw it in dustbin	32.5	24.9	38.6		32.2	30.3
Kept it for reuse	9.7	22.0	2.3		10.3	5.4

^Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer.

Injecting drug users	Aizwal	Lawngtlai	Mamit	Domain 4	Mizoram	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Ever had sex with a female partner	93.6	76.8	96.7		92.3	80.2
Median age at first sex (in years)	17.0	18.0	17.0		17.0	20.0
Currently have a regular female partner	50.1	33.8	43.3		48.5	70.3
Condom use at last sex act	25.5	21.3	26.6		25.4	40.6
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	10.9	0.9	9.2		10.3	15.9
Ever had paid female partner	8.0	15.2	9.7		8.6	31.6
Condom use at last sex act	81.6	85.4	65.0		80.9	77.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	52.7	64.2	37.6		53.1	50.0
Had a casual female sexual partner in last 12 months	43.4	56.5	50.0		44.7	27.8
Condom use at last sex act	41.1	48.8	29.6		40.9	55.2
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	23.6	21.0	16.2		22.8	29.2
Had sex with a male/hijra partner in the last 12 months ³	53.1	57.5	40.6		52.4	37.4
Condom use at last sex act ⁴	48.2	0.0	58.0		43.5	45.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ^{2,4}	38.4	0.0	16.4		32.7	35.9
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ⁵	73.2	39.1	25.4		67.4	37.3
Informed someone about physical violence ⁶	79.4	69.5	49.9		78.2	59.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	98.5	86.0	83.0		96.5	76.1
Aware of at least one STI symptom ⁷	85.2	92.2	91.7		86.0	89.3
Had at least one STI symptom ⁸	7.2	6.7	7.7		7.2	15.6
Heard of HIV/AIDS	99.9	99.9	99.9		99.9	96.0
Had misconception about routes of HIV transmission ^{9,10}	14.3	23.6	9.4		14.8	26.1
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{9,11}	62.2	43.6	74.3		61.3	42.6

[@]Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Regular female partners: spouse or girls friend with whom the respondent is in steady relationship; Paid female partners: those the IDU paid in cash to have sex with; Casual female partner: those other than the regular/steady female partner with whom the IDU has sexual intercourse. ²Consistent condom use was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) in the reference period. ³Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner. ⁴Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner in the last 12 months. ⁵Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ⁶Among those who reported to experience physical violence in the reference period. ⁷Among those who have heard of STIs. ⁸Includes those who reported to had at least one of the following symptoms: genital ulcer/sore, urethral discharge, or genital warts. ⁹Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS. ¹⁰Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ¹¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV.

Injecting drug users	Aizwal	Lawngtlai	Mamit	Domain 4	Mizoram	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing ⁹	98.3	98.1	93.6		98.0	90.9
Ever tested for HIV ⁹	93.2	75.5	91.8		91.6	64.8
Tested for HIV in last 12 months ^{9,12}	95.9	82.8	96.2		95.0	91.9
Tested voluntarily ^{9,12}	59.7	67.5	48.7		59.5	40.4
Collected HIV test result ^{9,12}	93.5	86.6	59.7		90.9	86.5
Aware of ART ^{9,13}	83.2	66.0	75.9		81.3	53.7
Aware of place of ART ¹⁴	82.8	95.1	77.2		83.3	85.7
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ¹⁵	45.8	50.4	24.9		45.0	46.0
Stigma at health facility ¹⁶	19.3	32.7	23.4		20.7	25.6
Programme exposure						
Exposure to any HIV/AIDS services ¹⁷	91.6	83.8	94.0		91.1	80.6
Received new needle/syringe in last 12 months	81.0	76.0	89.6		81.1	72.8
Received IEC in last 12 months	69.9	69.4	76.5		70.3	58.2
Received OST in last 12 months	18.4	25.7	25.8		19.5	31.8
Received abscess management service in last 12 months	24.8	21.0	18.3		24.1	24.8
Referral in last 12 months	11.9	17.1	11.0		12.3	35.0
Contacted at least 2 times in last month ¹⁸	82.1	55.6	56.5		78.4	80.0
Received at least 30 new needle/syringe in last month ¹⁸	56.0	2.6	11.0		49.0	30.6
Received at least 10 condoms in last month ¹⁸	51.9	23.8	51.4		49.6	30.8
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	11.0	0.9	10.2		10.0	9.9
(Lower-upper bound)	(7.7-15.4)	(0.3-2.8)	(5.8-17.2)		(7.2-13.8)	(9.0-10.9)

¹²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ¹³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected. ¹⁴Among those who were aware of ART. ¹⁵General Stigma defined as : if IDU had felt that they were treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an IDU. ¹⁶Stigma at health facility defined as : if IDU had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an IDU. ¹⁷IDU were categorized as having received any HIV/ AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported to receive one or more of the following services: received new needle/ syringe from PE, IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, received OST, received abscess management services, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred for overdose management and other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ¹⁸Among those who received any services in last 12 months.



NAGALAND

Nagaland: Epidemic Profile At a Glance

- Overall, a total of 11,050 HIV/AIDS cases were estimated across Nagaland in 2015. There was a marginal decline in the total burden of the epidemic in the state since 2007 – about 8% decline in total HIV/AIDS cases during last eight years. It is estimated that there were 539 new HIV infections during 2014-15 and it indicated about 43% decline in new HIV infections since 2007. During the same time period, AIDS related deaths declined by 60%, from a total of 724 in 2007 to 287 in 2015.
- HIV prevalence among general population has been high in the State. The fourteenth round of HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) was implemented among pregnant women in 2015. Nagaland was only State in country that recorded a prevalence of more than 1% among pregnant women. Though the trend has been declining, 7 out of thirteen ANC sites recorded a prevalence of more than 1% among pregnant women highlighting the severity of HIV/AIDS epidemic in the State.
- A national IBBS was implemented among HRGs during 2014-15. Before this national IBBS, HRG and bridge populations were covered in annual HIV sentinel surveillance at facilities. The last HSS among HRGs was conducted in 2010-11. HIV prevalence rates among key populations in 2014-15 were 5.9 % among FSWs, 3.2% among IDUs and 1.8% among MSM.
- The national IBBS, conducted in 2014-15, revealed that a majority of FSW did not have an alternate source of income, besides sex work (72%). FSW in Nagaland were predominantly practicing sex work in urban areas, and 12% used the internet to solicit clients for sex work, higher than the national average of 5%. Ninety-one percent of FSWs reported consuming alcohol before sex and about 5% of them reported injecting drugs in last 12 months. Although consistent condom use with occasional clients was reported as 80%, only about two-thirds (66%) reported using condom consistently with their regular clients and less than one-third were using it consistently with their regular (25%) and casual sex partners (30%). More than one-fourths of them reported facing physical violence and 60% confronted stigma from their family, friends, neighbours etc because of being an FSW.
- Most of the MSM (59%) self-identified as “predominantly Kothi”, and 18% were currently married. For MSM, consistent condom use (CCU) with regular, paying, paid and casual male partners was 63%, 70%, 62% and 58% respectively.
- Most of the IDUs were literate (92%) and half were never married (52%). Most of them first started taking drugs at a young age (median= 19 years) and then many of them switched to injecting drugs after two or three years (median = 23 yrs.). On an average, they injected twice on the last day of injection and a small but significant proportion of them reported sharing needle/syringe (20%). Most reported injecting in a group (83%) at the last injection.

Estimates of key indicators, 2007-15

Nagaland	Year									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Estimated number of PLHIV										
Total	12005	11817	11589	11384	11228	11111	11066	11052	11050	
Adults (15+)	11463	11242	10983	10755	10586	10461	10401	10390	10404	
(Lower-upper bound)	(8242-15405)	(8140-15078)	(7951-14680)	(7794-14366)	(7646-14228)	(7558-14160)	(7428-14221)	(7432-14331)	(7311-14462)	
Children (<15)	543	575	606	630	642	650	666	662	646	
Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)										
Total	0.98	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.87	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.78	
(Lower-upper bound)	(0.72-1.31)	(0.70-1.27)	(0.68-1.24)	(0.66-1.2)	(0.64-1.17)	(0.62-1.14)	(0.60-1.12)	(0.57-1.10)	(0.56-1.08)	
Male	1.17	1.13	1.09	1.05	1.02	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.87	
Female	0.77	0.76	0.74	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.69	
Estimated No. of new HIV infections										
Total	943	817	731	653	598	567	552	529	539	
(Lower-upper bound)	(671-1341)	(567-1191)	(488-1075)	(422-982)	(379-916)	(350-881)	(322-865)	(304-835)	(310-830)	
Adults (15+)	850	736	656	583	536	510	496	492	513	
Children (<15)	93	81	74	70	62	58	56	36	26	
Estimated No. of annual AIDS related deaths										
Total	724	698	663	571	470	404	359	300	287	
(Lower-upper bound)	(494-1205)	(472-1185)	(444-1067)	(383-936)	(317-788)	(256-568)	(222-489)	(216-414)	(192-415)	

HIV Surveillance & Estimation

Figure 1: Adult HIV Prevalence, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

Adult Prevalence

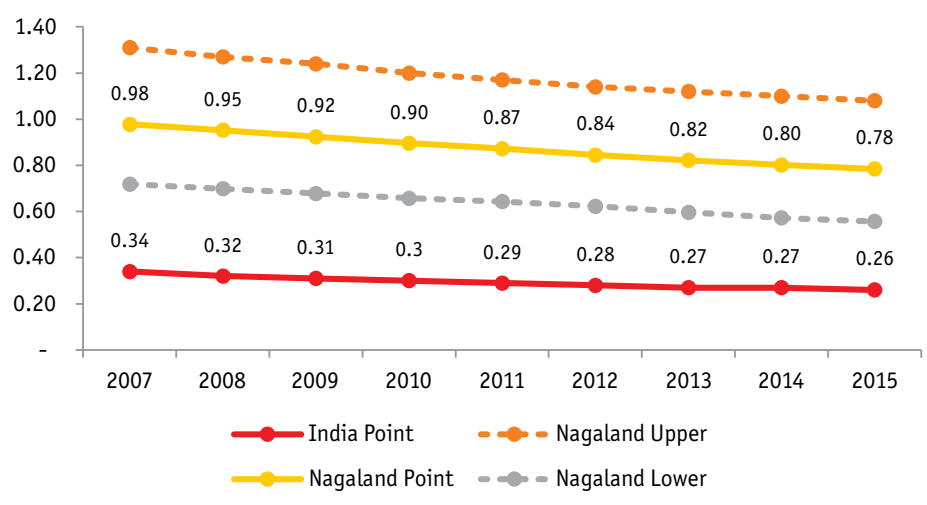


Figure 2: New HIV Infections among adults, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

New Infections

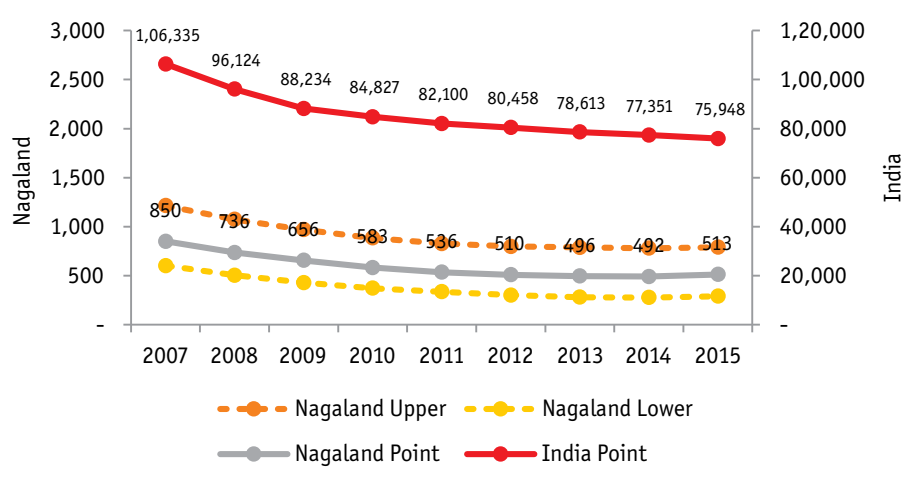


Figure 3: AIDS related deaths, India HIV Estimations 2015

AIDS Deaths

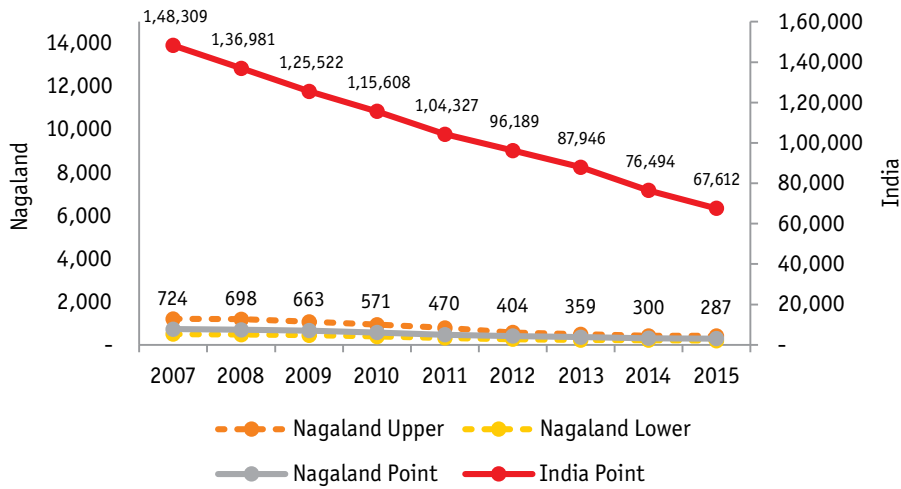


Figure 4: HIV Prevalence among different population groups, HSS and IBBS, 2014-15

Sub-Groups HIV Prevalence

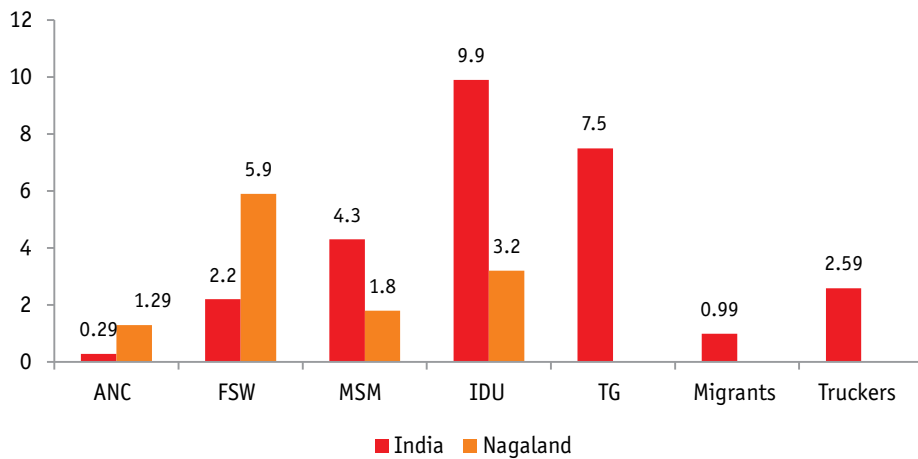


Figure 5: HIV prevalence among ANC clinic attendees, HSS, 2005-15

ANC HIV Prevalence Trend (3 yrs moving average from consistent sites)

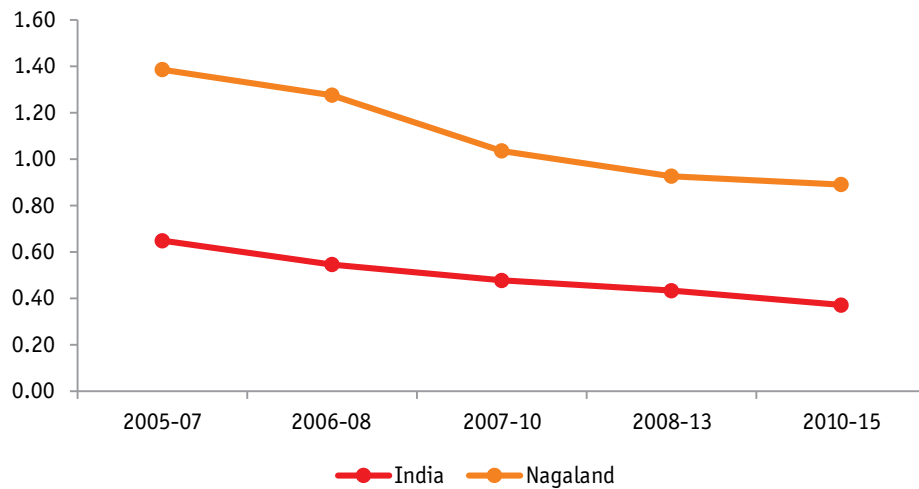
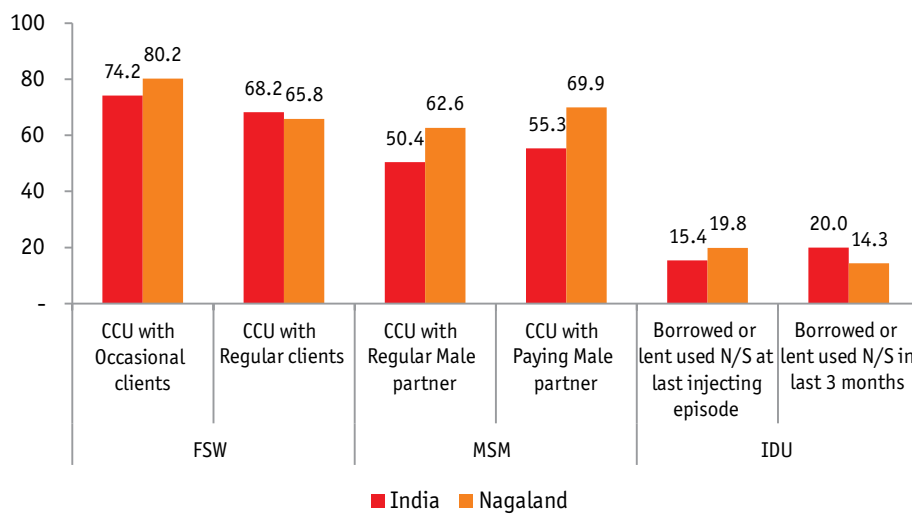


Figure 6: Consistent condom use (CCU) and injecting practices among high-risk groups, IBBS, 2014-15

CCU and Injecting Practices



HIV Sentinel Surveillance

HIV prevalence (%) among ANC clinic attendees and other risk groups, 2007-15

Nagaland	Year				
	2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
ANC clinic attendees (ANC)	1.10	1.14	0.66	0.88	1.29
Female sex workers (FSW)	8.91	14.06	3.21	-	-
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	-	-	13.58	-	-
Transgender (TG)	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users (IDU)	1.91	3.17	2.21	-	-
Long distance truckers (LDT)	-	-	-	-	-
Single male migrants (SMM)	-	-	-	-	-

HIV Prevalence (%) at HSS Sentinel Sites, 2007-15 by district

District	Typology	Site name	Year				
			2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
Dimapur	ANC	Dimapur_Civil Hospital	2.00	2.03	2.50	1.75	3.01
Kiphrie	ANC	CivilHospital,Kiphrie	0.69	1.68	0.31		2.56
Kohima	ANC	Kohima_Naga Hospital	0.75	2.26	1.00	0.50	1.63
Longleng	ANC	CivilHospital, Longleng	0.00	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.00
Mokokchung	ANC	Mokokchung_Civil Hospital	0.25	1.25	0.52	0.00	0.77
Mon	ANC	Mon_Civil Hospital	0.51	0.75	0.25	0.57	0.56
Peren	ANC	CivilHospital, Peren	0.50	1.03	0.00	0.53	1.54
Phek	ANC	Phek_Civil Hospital	1.25	1.51	4.00	1.23	2.27
Tuensang	ANC	Tuensang_Civil Hospital	5.60	3.89	0.75	2.34	1.82
Wokha	ANC	Wokha_Civil Hospital	0.60	0.61	0.38	0.25	1.04
Zunheboto	ANC	Zunheboto_Civil Hospital	0.75	1.75	0.00	0.60	0.63
Dimapur	ANC	CHC, Medziphema	0.00	0.26	0.88	0.58	0.28
Kohima	ANC	CHC, Viswema / CHC, Tseminyu	0.00	0.00	1.37	-	-
Mokokchung	ANC	CHC, Changtongya	0.52	0.26	0.57	-	-
Mon	ANC	CHC, Aboi	0.25	0.00	0.00	-	-
Phek	ANC	CHC, Pfutsero	1.05	0.79	1.32	-	-
Tuensang	ANC	CHC, Noklak	4.30	1.89	1.35	2.31	0.61
Wokha	ANC	CHC, Bhandhari	0.61	0.26	0.87	-	-
Zunheboto	ANC	CHC, Akuluto	0.50	1.23	0.00	-	-
Dimapur	FSW	Akimbo Society, Dimapur	8.91	14.06	3.21	-	-
Dimapur	IDU	Dimapur_Civil Hospital/ Bethesda_Dimapur	5.20	10.64	4.62	-	-
Kohima	IDU	Kirpa_Kohima	2.00	5.60	2.40	-	-
Mokokchung	IDU	NEDHIV_Mokokchung/ Tuli, NEDHIV	1.17	3.17	0.98	-	-
Mon	IDU	Shansham_Mon/ Mon_Civil Hospital	0.00	0.00	1.21	-	-

HIV Prevalence (%) at HSS Sentinel Sites, 2007-15 by district							
District	Typology	Site name	Year				
			2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
Phek	IDU	Eureka_Phek/ Bethesda_Phek	1.71	0.89	1.22	-	-
Tuensang	IDU	Tuensang_Civil Hospital/ ECS_Tuensang	2.80	2.00	4.00	-	-
Wokha	IDU	Agape Youth Welfare Organization, Wokha	1.23	0.90	0.42	-	-
Zunheboto	IDU	Salvatus_Zunheboto/ Civil Hospital, Zunheboto	0.89	0.00	3.06	-	-
Dimapur	LDT	NE DRUG HIV/AIDS TRAINING CENTRE (New10)	-	-	2.20	-	-
Dimapur	MSM	Guardian Angel (New10)	-	-	13.58	-	-
Kohima	STD	Kohima_Naga Hospital	3.42	3.32	0.00	-	-

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Female sex workers (FSW): Women aged 15 years or more, who engaged in consensual sex in exchange of money/payment in kind in the last one month

Female sex workers	Dimapur*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Nagaland	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	399				399	27007
Profile						
Age Group ^						
15-17 years	0.4				0.4	0.4
18-24 years	28.6				28.6	16.8
Median age (in years)	28.0				28.0	30.0
Literate ¹	71.0				71.0	64.7
Marital status^						
Never Married	36.0				36.0	13.7
Currently married	36.2				36.2	66.3
Separated/Widowed/Divorced	27.6				27.6	19.7
Living alone	16.6				16.6	14.7
Living with family/spouse	62.1				62.1	74.5
Sources of income other than sex work^						
None	71.8				71.8	46.4
Labourer ²	3.8				3.8	19.9
Maid servant	6.1				6.1	10.8
Bar girl	2.8				2.8	0.7
Beauty/massage parlour	2.9				2.9	2.9
Hotel staff	0.5				0.5	2.1
Sexual behaviour and sex work practise						
Median age at first sexual intercourse (in years)	17.0				17.0	18.0
Median age at first commercial sexual intercourse (in years)	22.0				22.0	22.0
Median duration in sex work (in years)	5.0				5.0	6.0
Place for solicitation^						
Home	27.6				27.6	33.0
Rented room ³	7.7				7.7	19.6
Lodge/hotels	27.1				27.1	11.2
Brothel	0.0				0.0	10.1
Public places ⁴	14.8				14.8	15.7
Bar/night club	15.1				15.1	0.7
Highway	7.1				7.1	5.5
Used mobile to contact clients	88.3				88.3	74.3
Used internet to contact clients	12.4				12.4	4.7

*Composite domain includes 2 districts: Dimapur and Wokha. ^Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write. ²Labourer include both agricultural/non-agricultural labourers. ³The respondent operates from a rented room/house, where the respondent usually does NOT live. ⁴Public places such as parks, streets, cinema halls, bus stands, railway stations, or other public areas.

Female sex workers	Dimapur	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Nagaland	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Locality of place of sex work practice[^]						
Rural	7.1				7.1	15.3
Urban	64.8				64.8	54.8
Both	28.1				28.1	29.8
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Had occasional clients	89.0				89.0	78.7
Condom use at last sex act ⁵	96.3				96.3	94.0
Consistent condom use ^{5,6}	80.2				80.2	74.2
Anal sex with occasional clients	12.1				12.1	19.5
Condom use during last anal sex act ⁷	81.2				81.2	88.3
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{6,7}	82.9				82.9	64.4
Had regular clients	94.8				94.8	82.1
Condom use at last sex act ⁵	95.7				95.7	90.7
Consistent condom use ^{5,6}	65.8				65.8	68.2
Anal sex with regular clients	25.1				25.1	21.2
Condom use during last anal sex act ⁷	92.0				92.0	86.5
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{6,7}	68.3				68.3	62.7
Had regular partner	76.0				76.0	62.2
Condom use at last sex act ⁸	58.4				58.4	54.9
Consistent condom use ^{8,9}	25.0				25.0	28.9
Anal sex with regular partner	28.5				28.5	22.3
Condom use during last anal sex act ¹⁰	98.7				98.7	66.3
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{9,10}	63.7				63.7	38.8
Had casual partner	10.6				10.6	17.9
Condom use at last sex act ⁸	83.3				83.3	80.8
Consistent condom use ^{8,9}	30.4				30.4	49.4
Anal sex with casual partner	19.2				19.2	36.1
Condom use during last anal sex act ¹⁰	89.7				89.7	82.0
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{9,10}	41.1				41.1	51.2
Alcohol and substance abuse						
Consumed alcohol in last 12 months	87.5				87.5	31.4
Consumed alcohol before sex ¹¹	91.4				91.4	60.7
Injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months	5.0				5.0	1.8
Shared needle/syringe when injected last time ¹²	0.0				0.0	48.5

[^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses. [@]Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Occasional client: those the FSW does not recognize; Regular client: those the FSW recognizes, as they regularly or repeatedly visit the FSW; Regular partner: spouse/lover/boyfriend/other live-in sexual partner; Casual partner: those other than their regular male partner who do not pay the respondent for sex. ⁵Among FSW who had sex with occasional/regular clients as applicable. ⁶"Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with occasional/regular client in the last one month. ⁷Among FSW who had anal sex with an occasional/regular client as applicable. ⁸Among FSW who had sex with a regular/casual partner as applicable. ⁹"Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with a regular/casual partner in the last three months. ¹⁰Among FSW who had anal sex with regular/casual partner as applicable. ¹¹Among those who consumed alcohol in last 12 months. ¹²Among those who injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months.

Female sex workers	Dimapur	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Nagaland	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ¹³	26.6				26.6	25.2
Informed someone about physical violence ¹⁴	70.5				70.5	49.0
Experienced sexual violence ¹⁵	17.3				17.3	17.4
Informed someone about sexual violence ¹⁴	19.5				19.5	17.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	91.2				91.2	84.4
Aware of at least one STI symptom ^{16,17}	100.0				100.0	98.2
Had at least one STI symptom ¹⁸	83.9				83.9	49.2
Heard of HIV/AIDS	100.0				100.0	94.8
Had misconception about HIV/AIDS ^{19,20}	24.2				24.2	26.8
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{19,21}	48.0				48.0	42.5
Aware of HIV transmission during pregnancy ¹⁹	92.8				92.8	76.9
Aware of HIV transmission during delivery ¹⁹	74.0				74.0	72.2
Aware of HIV transmission during breastfeeding ¹⁹	76.3				76.3	62.7
Aware of PPTCT prophylaxis ¹⁹	58.6				58.6	51.2
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing	98.6				98.6	96.8
Ever tested for HIV/AIDS	95.3				95.3	83.9
Tested for HIV in the last 12 months ²²	100.0				100.0	99.2
Tested voluntarily ²²	8.1				8.1	36.4
Collected HIV test result ²²	98.5				98.5	86.9
Aware of ART ^{19,23}	64.2				64.2	50.7
Aware of place of ART ²⁴	90.7				90.7	96.8
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ²⁵	59.6				59.6	27.2
Stigma at health facility ²⁶	15.5				15.5	20.9

¹³Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ¹⁴Among those who experienced physical or sexual violence as applicable. ¹⁵Sexual violence: forced by someone in the last 12 months to have sexual intercourse. ¹⁶Among those who ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse. ¹⁷Includes those who described at least one of the following symptoms: lower abdominal pain, foul smelling vaginal discharges, burning on urination, genital ulcer/sore, swelling in groin area or itching in genital area. ¹⁸Includes those who reported to suffer from at least one symptom in the last 12 months, vaginal discharge, lower abdominal pain or genital ulcer / sore. ¹⁹Among those who had heard of HIV/AIDS. ²⁰Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ²¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV. ²²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ²³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected people. ²⁴Among those who were aware of ART. ²⁵General Stigma defined as: if FSW had been treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an FSW. ²⁶Stigma at health facility defined as: if FSW had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an FSW.

Female sex workers	Dimapur	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Nagaland	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Programme exposure						
Exposure to HIV/AIDS services in last 12 months ²⁷	98.5				98.5	89.4
Received IEC in last 12 months	97.2				97.2	79.3
Received condoms in last 12 months	95.9				95.9	76.1
Received STI/RTI services in last 12 months	89.1				89.1	63.0
Referral in last 12 months	90.0				90.0	46.4
Contacted at least 2 times in last one month ²⁸	73.6				73.6	70.8
Received at least 40 condoms in last one month ²⁸	0.2				0.2	17.1
Received regular medical check up in last three months ²⁸	55.4				55.4	64.0
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	2.6				5.9 ^{30g}	2.2
(Lower-upper bound)	(0.9-6.7)				(4.0-8.6)	(1.8-2.6)

²⁷FSW were categorized as having received any HIV/ AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported that they had received one or more of the following services: IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred to other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for physical or sexual violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ²⁸Among those who received any services in the last 12 months. ^{30g} Regional prevalence for group of states including Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland.

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Men who have sex with men (MSM): Men aged 15 years or more, who had anal or oral sex with a male/hijra partner in the last one month

Men who have sex with men	Dimapur	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Nagaland	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	400				400	23081
Profile						
Age [^]						
15-17	0.4				0.4	0.5
18-24	34.8				34.8	31.5
Median age (in years)	26.0				26.0	28.0
Literate ¹	93.1				93.1	88.4
Marital status [^]						
Never Married	79.2				79.2	64.1
Currently married	17.6				17.6	31.0
Separated/Widowed/Divorced	3.2				3.2	4.5
Living status [^]						
Living alone	34.4				34.4	15.8
Living with family/relatives without sexual partner	31.0				31.0	55.4
Female partner	14.0				14.0	19.9
Male/Hijra partner	3.1				3.1	2.3
Main occupation [^]						
Unemployed	20.8				20.8	10.8
Student	14.6				14.6	11.5
Labourer	23.0				23.0	33.9
Domestic servant	0.0				0.0	2.3
Transport worker	6.1				6.1	2.6
Hotel staff	5.2				5.2	6.6
Sex work/masseur	0.2				0.2	4.4
Sexual behaviour and sex work practise						
Median age at first sexual intercourse (in years)	17.0				17.0	16.0
Median age at first sexual intercourse with a male/hijra (in years)	17.0				17.0	17.0
Duration of MSM behaviour (in years)	8.0				8.0	10.0
Forced to have sex during first sex with male / hijra	21.0				21.0	24.8
Median age at first commercial sex with a male	20.0				20.0	19.0
Median duration of selling sex (in years)	6.0				6.0	8.0

[^]Totals may not add up to 100% due to others or missing responses. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write.

Men who have sex with men	Dimapur	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Nagaland	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self-Identification [^]						
Predominantly Kothi (anal-receptive)	58.5				58.5	51.2
Predominantly Panthi (anal insertive)	11.9				11.9	18.6
AC/DC or Double Decker (anal insertive and anal-receptive)	28.8				28.8	24.0
Bisexual	0.4				0.4	6.1
Place of entertainment [^]						
Home/rented home	63.7				63.7	48.7
Lodge/hotels	31.3				31.3	21.5
Vehicle	2.5				2.5	1.3
Highway	0.2				0.2	3.9
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Had regular male partner	66.5				66.5	54.3
Had penetrative sex ²	99.1				99.1	95.2
Condom use at last sex act ³	90.0				90.0	82.1
Consistent condom use ^{3,4}	62.6				62.6	50.4
Had regular hijra partner	14.3				14.3	21.8
Had penetrative sex ²	100.0				100.0	92.3
Condom use at last sex act ³	66.8				66.8	83.3
Consistent condom use ^{3,4}	42.0				42.0	54.3
Ever had a paying male partner	35.3				35.3	48.4
Had partner in last 12 months ⁵	76.8				76.8	80.8
Had penetrative sex ^{6,7}	100.0				100.0	95.0
Condom use at last sex act ⁷	89.7				89.7	88.8
Consistent condom use ^{4,7}	69.9				69.9	55.3
Ever had a paid male partner	12.9				12.9	26.5
Had partner in last 12 months ⁵	80.2				80.2	72.6
Had penetrative sex ^{6,7}	95.4				95.4	89.9
Condom use at last sex act ⁷	91.2				91.2	87.1
Consistent condom use ^{4,7}	61.5				61.5	50.7
Ever had a casual male/hijra partner	50.0				50.0	37.2
Had partner in last 12 months ⁸	79.7				79.7	85.5
Had penetrative sex ⁹	99.2				99.2	88.6
Condom use at last sex act ¹⁰	80.5				80.5	85.7
Consistent condom use ^{4,10}	58.3				58.3	54.3

[@]Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Regular male sexual partner: defined as someone who is a boy-friend or live-in partner/spouse/lover; Regular hijra sexual partner: defined as someone who is a girl/boy-friend or live-in partner/spouse/lover; Paying partner: respondent receives cash or kind from a partner for selling sex; Paid partner: respondent pays cash or kind to a partner when buying sex; Casual sexual partners: those other male/hijra partners besides the regular partner who do not pay the respondent for sex. ²Among MSM who had sex with regular male or hijra partner as applicable. ³Among MSM who had penetrative sex with male or hijra partner as applicable. ⁴Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with any type of male partner in the last one month. ⁵Among MSM who ever had sex with paying or paid male partner as applicable. ⁶Among MSM who had sex with paying or paid male partner in last 12 months as applicable. ⁷Among MSM who had penetrative sex with paying or paid male partner as applicable. ⁸Among MSM who ever had casual male partner. ⁹Among MSM who had casual male partner in last 12 months. ¹⁰Among MSM who had penetrative sex with casual male partner in last 12 months.

Men who have sex with men	Dimapur	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Nagaland	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ever had a female sexual partner	54.0				54.0	48.2
Currently have a female partner ¹¹	47.2				47.2	67.6
Condom use at last sex act ¹²	53.8				53.8	44.9
Consistent condom use ^{12,13}	33.0				33.0	24.7
Ever had a paid female partner	10.1				10.1	24.5
Had partner in last 12 months ¹⁴	48.3				48.3	72.2
Condom use at last sex act ¹⁵	60.7				60.7	86.2
Consistent condom use ^{13,15}	58.4				58.4	56.9
Ever had a casual female partner	12.9				12.9	18.5
Had partner in last 12 months ¹⁴	38.9				38.9	69.2
Condom use at last sex act ¹⁵	50.8				50.8	82.1
Consistent condom use ^{13,15}	47.5				47.5	50.1
Experience of condom breakage	11.8				11.8	17.3
Used lubricants	60.9				60.9	53.1
Used KY jelly ¹⁶	0.3				0.3	12.6
Alcohol and substance abuse						
Consumed alcohol in last 12 months	86.7				86.7	51.3
Consumed alcohol before or during sex ¹⁷	80.6				80.6	56.2
Injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months	0.0				0.0	2.5
Shared needle/syringe when injected last time ¹⁸	0.0				0.0	46.9
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ¹⁹	18.7				18.7	15.4
Informed someone about physical violence ²⁰	25.5				25.5	56.0
Experienced sexual violence ²¹	7.9				7.9	11.9
Informed someone about sexual violence ²⁰	22.7				22.7	45.5

¹¹Among MSM who ever had a female partner. ¹²Among MSM who currently have a regular female partner. ¹³Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with any type of female partner in the last 12 months. ¹⁴Among MSM who had paid or casual female partner as applicable. ¹⁵Among MSM who had paid or casual female partner in the last 12 months as applicable. ¹⁶Among those MSM who used lubricants. ¹⁷Among those who consumed alcohol. ¹⁸Among those who injected any drugs. ¹⁹Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ²⁰Among those who experienced physical or sexual violence as applicable. ²¹Sexual violence: forced by someone in the last 12 months to have sexual intercourse.

Men who have sex with men	Dimapur	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Nagaland	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	88.0				88.0	77.8
Aware of at least one STI symptom ²²	99.3				99.3	97.7
Had at least one STI symptom	21.3				21.3	20.9
Heard of HIV/AIDS	100.0				100.0	95.4
Had misconception about HIV transmission ^{23,24}	27.4				27.4	20.9
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{23,25}	30.5				30.5	45.5
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing	97.5				97.5	97.7
Ever tested for HIV ²⁶	88.4				88.4	78.1
Tested for HIV in last 12 months ²⁶	99.9				99.9	98.8
Tested voluntarily ²⁶	33.7				33.7	42.2
Collected HIV test result ²⁶	92.5				92.5	88.1
Aware of ART ^{23,27}	29.8				29.8	56.5
Aware of place of ART ²⁸	93.5				93.5	98.7
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ²⁹	8.7				8.7	16.5
Stigma at health facility ³⁰	4.5				4.5	12.9
Programme exposure						
Exposure to any HIV/AIDS services in last 12 months ³¹	93.9				93.9	78.0
Received IEC in last 12 months	82.9				82.9	70.6
Received condoms in last 12 months	92.1				92.1	68.7
Referral in last 12 months	68.2				68.2	38.5
Received STI/RTI services in last 12 months	65.6				65.6	46.8
Contacted at least 2 times in last one month ³²	45.2				45.2	61.4
Received at least 40 condoms in last one month ³²	23.1				23.1	36.6
Received regular medical check up in last three months ³²	24.4				24.4	55.0
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	9.9				1.8 ³³	4.3
(Lower-upper bound)	(6.4-15.1)				(1.1-3.0)	(3.7-5.1)

²²Among those who have heard of STIs. ²³Among those who have heard of either HIV or AIDS. ²⁴Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ²⁵Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV. ²⁶Among those who were ever tested for HIV. ²⁷Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected people. ²⁸Among those who were aware of ART. ²⁹General Stigma defined as: if MSM felt that they had been treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an MSM. ³⁰Includes those MSM who felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an MSM. ³¹MSM were categorized as having received any HIV/AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported that they had received one or more of the following services: IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, received lubricants, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling and free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred to other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for physical or sexual violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ³²Among those who received any services in last 12 months. ³³Regional prevalence for group of states including Assam, Nagaland and Tripura.

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Injecting drug users (IDU): Men aged 15 years or more, who has used any psychotropic (addictive/mind altering) substance or drug for recreational or non-medical reasons through injections, at least once in last 3 months

Injecting drug users	Dimapur	Kiphire	Mokokchung	Domain 4	Nagaland	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	403	397	398		1198	19902
Profile						
Age [^]						
15-17	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.4
18-24	26.6	21.4	18.6		21.9	21.4
Median age (in years)	29.0	29.0	30.0		30.0	30.0
Literate ¹	93.9	86.7	91.9		92.1	84.2
Marital status [^]						
Never Married	56.5	48.1	50.2		52.4	48.3
Currently married	42.4	45.1	38.5		40.7	43.2
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	1.1	6.0	7.3		4.8	7.8
Living status [^]						
Living alone	6.5	7.7	2.7		4.7	10.4
Living with family/relatives without sexual partner	69.6	48.0	55.4		59.9	50.0
Living with spouse	23	42.5	40.8		34.3	33.4
Main occupation [^]						
Unemployed	57.5	45.9	25.0		39.7	18.7
Student	4.1	4.3	1.5		2.8	4.4
Labourer	11.5	27.5	48.9		32.3	38.8
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	0.2	0.0	2.3		1.2	6.5
Petty business/small shop	7.0	5.2	14.8		10.8	10.4
Transport worker	6.7	0.9	0.3		2.8	4.8
Scrap or garbage collection	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	4.2
Drug use practices						
Median age at initiation of drug use (in years)	19.0	18.0	19.0		19.0	19.0
First form of drug use [^]						
Oral	76.8	42.9	72.9		70.9	35.1
Smoking	9.2	0.6	7.2		7.2	25.7
Sniffing/chasing	7.1	7.9	1.9		4.6	15.6
Injecting	6.9	48.6	17.8		17.3	22.8
Median age at initiation of injecting drug use (in years)	22.0	18.0	23.0		22.0	22.0
Median duration of injecting drug behaviour (in years)	6.0	9.0	6.0		6.0	6.0
Median number of times injected in last day of injection	2.0	3.0	2.0		2.0	2.0

[^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write.

Injecting drug users	Dimapur	Kiphire	Mokokchung	Domain 4	Nagaland	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe at last injecting episode	15.3	36.9	19.2		19.8	15.4
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe in the last three months	12.6	27.0	12.7		14.3	20.0
Used new needle/syringe at last injecting episode	91.4	91.2	84.6		87.9	85.5
Injected in group at last injecting episode	90.1	87.0	76.3		82.8	82.9
Been in prison for drug use related activity in last 12 months	7.6	36.2	19.4		16.9	10.5
Female partner injecting drugs	6.3	8.0	4.9		5.8	7.7
Sources of new needle/syringe [^]						
Chemist/hospital	36.2	22.0	17.2		24.9	29.5
NGO out-reach worker/peer educator/drop-in-centre	20.8	51.9	28.1		63.8	46.3
Friend/other drug users	2.8	2.0	3.2		2.9	4.6
Most common used place for drug injection over last 3 months [^]						
Home	71.6	92.0	94.7		85.7	40.2
Abandoned building	7.6	6.2	1.7		4.4	11.4
Religious places	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.0	2.6
Public toilet	1.9	0.5	1.0		1.3	6.2
Street/park	7.9	0.2	1.3		3.7	20.2
Shop/cafe/bar	1.2	0.0	0.0		0.5	2.0
Workplace/college	0.6	0.2	0.1		0.3	2.3
Method of disposal of needle/syringe [^]						
Gave it back in NSEP	15.8	56.6	45.5		35.6	20.7
Threw it at the injecting location	12.6	11.5	8.0		10.2	26.4
Buried/burnt	27.1	8.7	11.6		17.1	12.9
Threw it in dustbin	40.2	12.7	26.2		29.9	30.3
Kept it for reuse	1.5	8.0	6.8		5.0	5.4

[^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer.

Injecting drug users	Dimapur	Kiphire	Mokokchung	Domain 4	Nagaland	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Ever had sex with a female partner	93.5	98.2	91.2		92.9	80.2
Median age at first sex (in years)	19.0	17.0	18.0		18.0	20.0
Currently have a regular female partner	81.9	86.6	76.5		79.8	70.3
Condom use at last sex act	63.8	44.5	33.9		47.0	40.6
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	36.5	11.7	7.9		19.6	15.9
Ever had paid female partner	14.7	34.0	10.4		14.9	31.6
Condom use at last sex act	82.5	85.9	98.9		89.1	77.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	69.2	50.9	37.4		53.0	50.0
Had a casual female sexual partner in last 12 months	60.5	69.3	50.5		56.6	27.8
Condom use at last sex act	79.0	65.3	71.3		73.5	55.2
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	45.7	23.7	30.0		35.4	29.2
Had sex with a male/hijra partner in the last 12 months ³	77.4	0.0	67.0		63.7	37.4
Condom use at last sex act ⁴	100.0	0.0	100.0		100.0	45.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ^{2,4}	27.7	0.0	50.0		40.7	35.9
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ⁵	27.4	40.4	40.4		35.5	37.3
Informed someone about physical violence ⁶	45.0	56.1	62.7		56.7	59.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	61.7	97.8	85.4		77.9	76.1
Aware of at least one STI symptom ⁷	83.1	97.7	99.9		94.5	89.3
Had at least one STI symptom ⁸	11.6	35.2	19.8		18.5	15.6
Heard of HIV/AIDS	96.4	99.8	99.9		98.6	96.0
Had misconception about routes of HIV transmission ^{9,10}	35.5	23.0	40.7		36.7	26.1
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{9,11}	40.2	52.8	22.1		32.4	42.6

[@]Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Regular female partners: spouse or girls friend with whom the respondent is in steady relationship; Paid female partners: those the IDU paid in cash to have sex with; Casual female partner: those other than the regular/steady female partner with whom the IDU has sexual intercourse. ²Consistent condom use was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) in the reference period. ³Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner. ⁴Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner in the last 12 months. ⁵Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ⁶Among those who reported to experience physical violence in the reference period. ⁷Among those who have heard of STIs. ⁸Includes those who reported to had at least one of the following symptoms: genital ulcer/sore, urethral discharge, or genital warts. ⁹Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS. ¹⁰Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ¹¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV.

Injecting drug users	Dimapur	Kiphire	Mokokchung	Domain 4	Nagaland	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing ⁹	82.9	97.0	85.8		86.1	90.9
Ever tested for HIV ⁹	79.7	85.0	79.9		80.4	64.8
Tested for HIV in last 12 months ^{9,12}	97.8	81.4	97.2		95.4	91.9
Tested voluntarily ^{9,12}	60.3	32.4	52.8		53.0	40.4
Collected HIV test result ^{9,12}	96.3	96.5	88.1		92.1	86.5
Aware of ART ^{9,13}	60.2	81.0	49.6		57.2	53.7
Aware of place of ART ¹⁴	83.6	93.3	77.4		82.5	85.7
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ¹⁵	51.7	62.6	48.1		51.2	46.0
Stigma at health facility ¹⁶	31.4	74.0	33.1		337.2	25.6
Programme exposure						
Exposure to any HIV/AIDS services ¹⁷	94.5	89.1	93.3		93.3	80.6
Received new needle/syringe in last 12 months	84.7	86.3	87.2		86.1	72.8
Received IEC in last 12 months	73.4	67.1	85.5		78.8	58.2
Received OST in last 12 months	56.4	17.2	43.9		45.5	31.8
Received abscess management service in last 12 months	45.2	51.4	63.7		55.3	24.8
Referral in last 12 months	53.8	24.4	43.4		45.1	35.0
Contacted at least 2 times in last month ¹⁸	76.1	53.3	82.6		76.8	80.0
Received at least 30 new needle/syringe in last month ¹⁸	4.3	42.6	15.3		14.1	30.6
Received at least 10 condoms in last month ¹⁸	22.9	58.6	41.5		36.3	30.8
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	4.3	4.7	2.0		3.2	9.9
(Lower-upper bound)	(2.4-7.8)	(1.8-11.4)	(1.2-3.5)		(2.2-4.7)	(9.0-10.9)

⁹Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS. ¹²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ¹³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected. ¹⁴Among those who were aware of ART. ¹⁵General Stigma defined as : if IDU had felt that they were treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an IDU. ¹⁶Stigma at health facility defined as : if IDU had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an IDU. ¹⁷IDU were categorized as having received any HIV/ AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported to receive one or more of the following services: received new needle/ syringe from PE, IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, received OST, received abscess management services, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred for overdose management and other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ¹⁸Among those who received any services in last 12 months.



Sikkim

Sikkim

Sikkim: Epidemic Profile At a Glance

- Sikkim has been experiencing a rise in total estimated infections. The total number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in the state is estimated at 939 in 2015; the 5th lowest in country. However, this number has seen a gradual increase since 2007. Sikkim's estimated new infections have also risen gradually, from 57 in 2007 to 141 in 2015. However, even AIDS-related deaths (ARD) have marginally increased from 14 in 2007 to 27 in 2015.
- The general population adult (15–49 years) HIV prevalence in the state is estimated at 0.23% in 2015 and since 2007, the trend appears to be rising, contrary to the declining national trend. The fourteenth round of HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) was implemented among pregnant women in 2015. Analysis of data from consistent sites has also indicated that HIV prevalence among ANC attendees has been on the rise, albeit at a low level.
- A national IBBS was implemented among HRGs during 2014-15. Before this national IBBS, HRG and Bridge populations were covered in annual HIV sentinel surveillance at facilities. Prevalence among both FSW and IDU group appears to be low as evident from HSS and IBBS.
- The median age of initiation of drug use in Sikkim, was 18 years. A very low proportion of IDU respondents reported sharing or borrowing needles/syringes at last injecting episode (5.6% compared to national average of 15.4%). Ninety-seven percent of respondents injected in a group. About 13% of respondents had female injecting partners. Consistent condom use with a regular female partner was only 6.5%, with paid female partner was 29% and with casual female partners was 10%. Over half experienced physical violence in the last 12 months. More than half the respondents had comprehensive knowledge of HIV, however, only 42% were ever tested for HIV and of those who tested, almost 25% did not collect their test results. More than half experienced family-based stigma, while 29% faced facility-based stigma. However, a high proportion of respondents (93%) had exposure to one or more HIV services from the program.

Estimates of key indicators, 2007-15

Sikkim	Year									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Estimated number of PLHIV										
Total	340	388	444	508	580	661	744	837	939	
Adults (15+)	328	374	429	490	561	640	720	807	906	
(Lower-upper bound)	(60-2307)	(65-2392)	(72-2452)	(80-2454)	(89-2502)	(100-2679)	(111-2810)	(123-2968)	(138-3131)	
Children (<15)	13	14	16	18	19	21	25	29	32	
Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)										
Total	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	
(Lower-upper bound)	(0.02-0.66)	(0.02-0.64)	(0.02-0.62)	(0.02-0.61)	(0.02-0.61)	(0.03-0.65)	(0.03-0.68)	(0.03-0.71)	(0.04-0.75)	
Male	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.27	
Female	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.18	
Estimated No. of new HIV infections										
Total	57	64	73	82	91	102	115	127	141	
(Lower-upper bound)	(11-182)	(12-202)	(14-230)	(17-260)	(19-287)	(22-326)	(25-365)	(26-431)	(32-494)	
Adults (15+)	53	60	69	77	85	96	108	120	134	
Children (<15)	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	
Estimated No. of annual AIDS related deaths										
Total	14	14	14	16	16	19	22	25	27	
(Lower-upper bound)	(3-106)	(2-97)	(2-79)	(2-87)	(2-79)	(6-48)	(6-63)	(7-81)	(6-134)	

HIV Surveillance & Estimation

Figure 1: Adult HIV Prevalence, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

Adult Prevalence

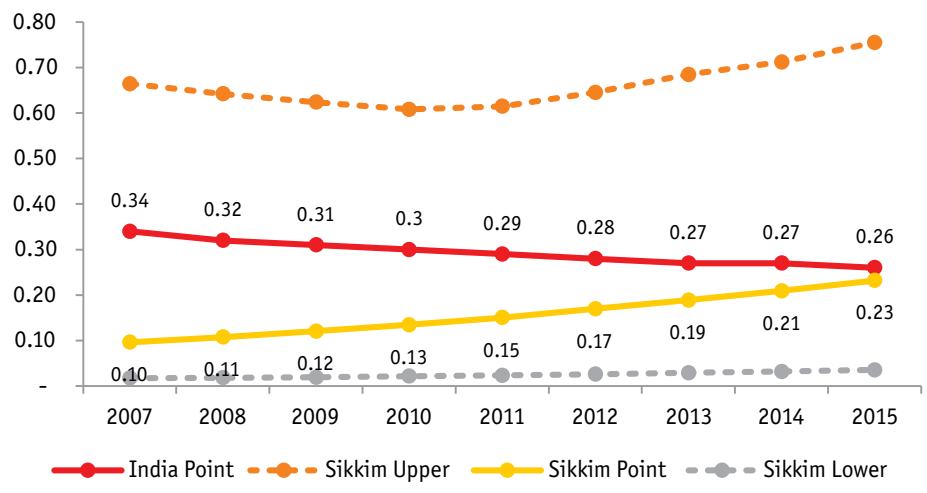


Figure 2: New HIV Infections among adults, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

New Infections

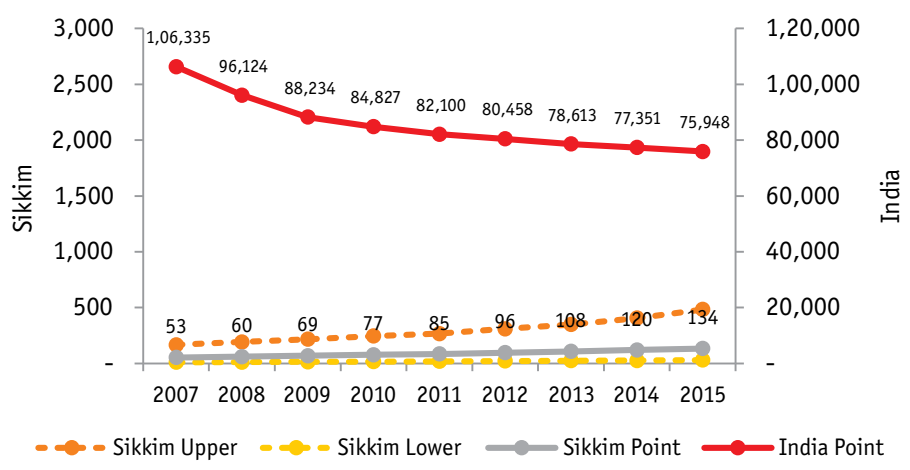


Figure 3. AIDS related deaths, India HIV Estimations 2015

AIDS Deaths

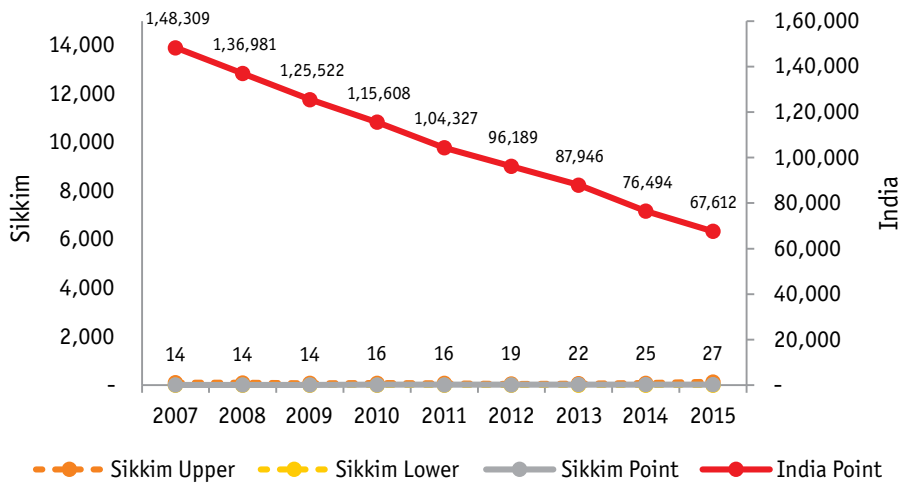


Figure 4: HIV Prevalence among different population groups, HSS and IBBS, 2014-15

Sub-Groups HIV Prevalence

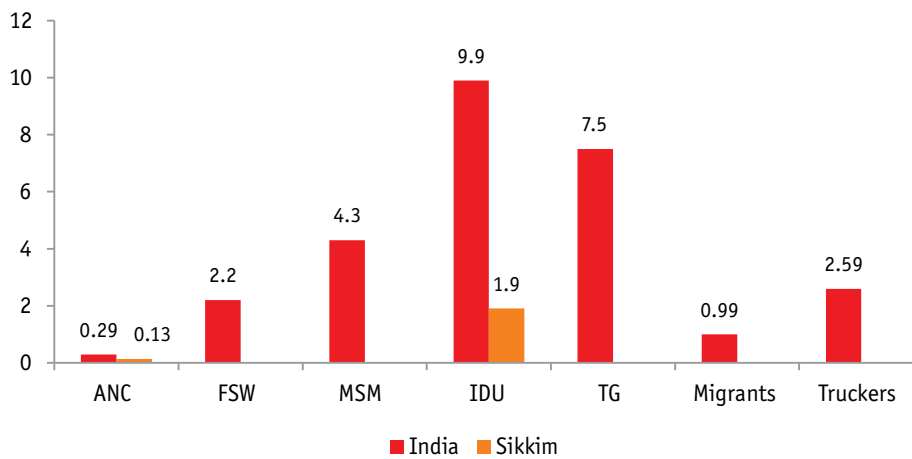


Figure 5: HIV prevalence among ANC clinic attendees, HSS, 2005-15

ANC HIV Prevalence Trend (3 yrs moving average from consistent sites)

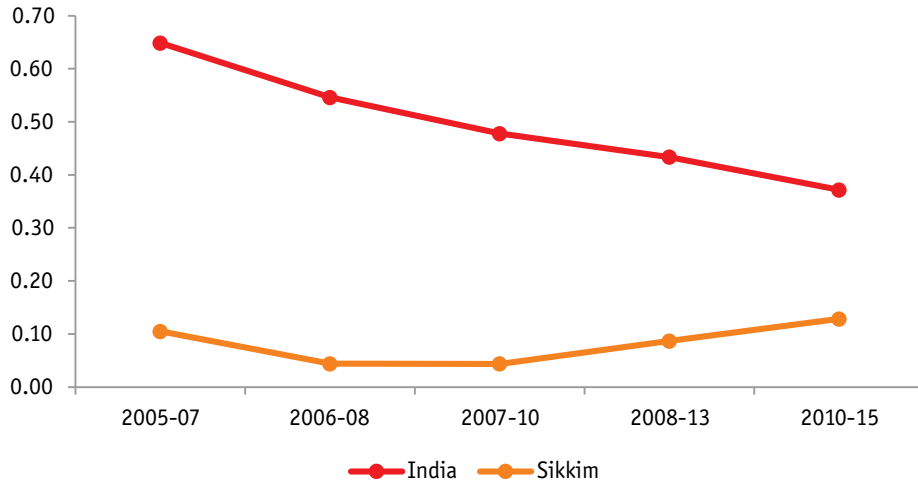
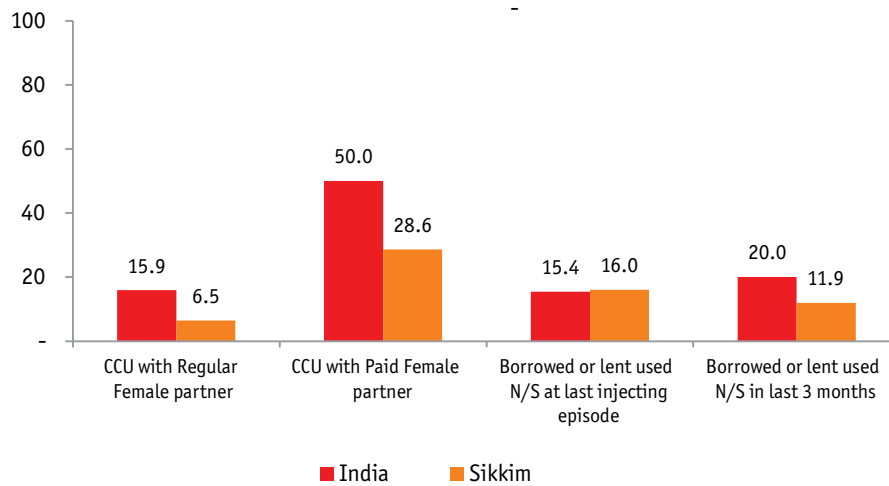


Figure 6: Consistent condom use (CCU) and injecting practices among high-risk groups, IBBS, 2014-15

CCU and Injecting Practices



HIV Sentinel Surveillance

HIV prevalence (%) among ANC clinic attendees and other risk groups, 2007-15

Sikkim	Year				
	2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
ANC clinic attendees (ANC)	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.19	0.13
Female sex workers (FSW)	0.00	0.44	0.00	-	-
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	-	-	-	-	-
Transgender (TG)	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users (IDU)	0.47	1.45	0.00	-	-
Long distance truckers (LDT)	-	-	-	-	-
Single male migrants (SMM)	-	-	-	-	-

HIV Prevalence (%) at HSS Sentinel Sites, 2007-15 by district

District	Typology	Site name	Year				
			2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
East	ANC	Gangtok_STNM Hospital	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.25
East	ANC	Pakyong_Primary Health Center	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
North	ANC	ANTENATAL CLINIC ,MANGAN	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00
East	ANC	CHC, DH, Simgtam	-	-	-	-	-
South Sikkim	ANC	Namchi District Hospital (S) (New12)	-	-	-	0.00	0.25
East	FSW	VHAS_Gangtok (New 07)	0.00	0.44	0.00	-	-
East	IDU	Sikkim Rehab Centre/ GANGTOK, East Sikkim	0.00	5.10	0.00	-	-
South	IDU	Jorethang /HOPE CENTER, NAMCHI	1.12	0.00	0.00	-	-
East	STD	Gangtok_STNM Hospital	0.00	2.88	1.46	-	-

Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance, 2014-15

Injecting drug users (IDU): Men aged 15 years or more, who has used any psychotropic (addictive/mind altering) substance or drug for recreational or non-medical reasons through injections, at least once in last 3 months

Injecting drug users	East*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Sikkim	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	385				385	19902
Profile						
Age [^]						
15-17	0.7				0.7	0.4
18-24	49.7				49.7	21.4
Median age (in years)	24.0				24.0	30.0
Literate ¹	96.3				96.3	84.2
Marital status [^]						
Never Married	71.8				71.8	48.3
Currently married	23.3				23.3	43.2
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	4.9				4.9	7.8
Living status [^]						
Living alone	11.9				11.9	10.4
Living with family/relatives without sexual partner	59.8				59.8	50.0
Living with spouse	8.4				8.4	33.4
Main occupation [^]						
Unemployed	34.3				34.3	18.7
Student	13.7				13.7	4.4
Labourer	12.5				12.5	38.8
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	4.1				4.1	6.5
Petty business/small shop	4.2				4.2	10.4
Transport worker	2.2				2.2	4.8
Scrap or garbage collection	0.0				0.0	4.2
Drug use practices						
Median age at initiation of drug use (in years)	18.0				18.0	19.0
First form of drug use [^]						
Oral	46.3				46.3	35.1
Smoking	45.9				45.9	25.7
Sniffing/chasing	3.0				3.0	15.6
Injecting	4.8				4.8	22.8
Median age at initiation of injecting drug use (in years)	20.0				20.0	22.0
Median duration of injecting drug behaviour (in years)	4.0				4.0	6.0
Median number of times injected in last day of injection	2.0				2.0	2.0

*Composite domain includes 2 districts: East and South. [^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write

Injecting drug users	East*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Sikkim	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe at last injecting episode	5.6				5.6	15.4
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe in the last three months	2.7				2.7	20.0
Used new needle/syringe at last injecting episode	89.7				89.7	85.5
Injected in group at last injecting episode	97.3				97.3	82.9
Been in prison for drug use related activity in last 12 months	21.0				21.0	10.5
Female partner injecting drugs	12.8				12.8	7.7
Sources of new needle/syringe^						
Chemist/hospital	39.6				39.6	29.5
NGO out-reach worker/peer educator/drop-in-centre	48.5				48.5	46.3
Friend/other drug users	0.5				0.5	4.6
Most common used place for drug injection over last 3 months^						
Home	7.3				7.3	40.2
Abandoned building	38.8				38.8	11.4
Religious places	0.0				0.0	2.6
Public toilet	3.5				3.5	6.2
Street/park	6.6				6.6	20.2
Shop/cafe/bar	0.0				0.0	2.0
Workplace/college	0.0				0.0	2.3
Method of disposal of needle/syringe^						
Gave it back in NSEP	39.2				39.2	20.7
Threw it at the injecting location	35.9				35.9	26.4
Buried/burnt	12.2				12.2	12.9
Threw it in dustbin	11.6				11.6	30.3
Kept it for reuse	0.0				0.0	5.4

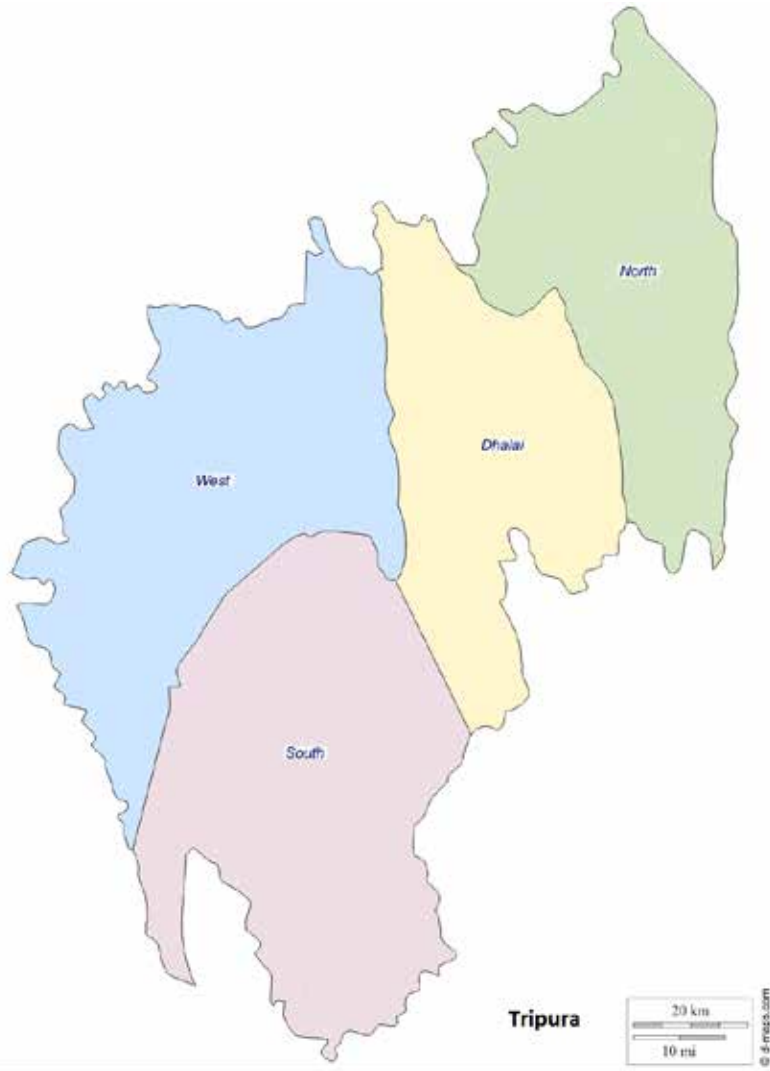
^Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer.

Injecting drug users	East*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Sikkim	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Ever had sex with a female partner	84.0				84.0	80.2
Median age at first sex (in years)	18.0				18.0	20.0
Currently have a regular female partner	54.5				54.5	70.3
Condom use at last sex act	51.4				51.4	40.6
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	6.5				6.5	15.9
Ever had paid female partner	32.9				32.9	31.6
Condom use at last sex act	76.9				76.9	77.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	28.6				28.6	50.0
Had a casual female sexual partner in last 12 months	41.2				41.2	27.8
Condom use at last sex act	67.1				67.1	55.2
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	10.3				10.3	29.2
Had sex with a male/hijra partner in the last 12 months ³	26.1				26.1	37.4
Condom use at last sex act ⁴	0.0				0.0	45.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ^{2,4}	26.8				26.8	35.9
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ⁵	52.6				52.6	37.3
Informed someone about physical violence ⁶	44.8				44.8	59.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	73.9				73.9	76.1
Aware of at least one STI symptom ⁷	97.5				97.5	89.3
Had at least one STI symptom ⁸	15.9				15.9	15.6
Heard of HIV/AIDS	95.8				95.8	96.0
Had misconception about routes of HIV transmission ^{9,10}	28.8				28.8	26.1
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{9,11}	55.0				55.0	42.6

[@]Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Regular female partners: spouse or girls friend with whom the respondent is in steady relationship; Paid female partners: those the IDU paid in cash to have sex with; Casual female partner: those other than the regular/steady female partner with whom the IDU has sexual intercourse. ²Consistent condom use was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) in the reference period. ³Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner. ⁴Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner in the last 12 months. ⁵Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ⁶Among those who reported to experience physical violence in the reference period. ⁷Among those who have heard of STIs. ⁸Includes those who reported to had at least one of the following symptoms: genital ulcer/sore, urethral discharge, or genital warts. ⁹Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS. ¹⁰Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ¹¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV.

Injecting drug users	East*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Sikkim	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing ⁹	95.4				95.4	90.9
Ever tested for HIV ⁹	41.8				41.8	64.8
Tested for HIV in last 12 months ^{9,12}	99.0				99.0	91.9
Tested voluntarily ^{9,12}	25.3				25.3	40.4
Collected HIV test result ^{9,12}	76.4				76.4	86.5
Aware of ART ^{9,13}	41.0				41.0	53.7
Aware of place of ART ¹⁴	98.0				98.0	85.7
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ¹⁵	55.0				55.0	46.0
Stigma at health facility ¹⁶	29.0				29.0	25.6
Programme exposure						
Exposure to any HIV/AIDS services ¹⁷	92.6				92.6	80.6
Received new needle/syringe in last 12 months	89.2				89.2	72.8
Received IEC in last 12 months	49.1				49.1	58.2
Received OST in last 12 months	11.0				11.0	31.8
Received abscess management service in last 12 months	29.9				29.9	24.8
Referral in last 12 months	38.0				38.0	35.0
Contacted at least 2 times in last month ¹⁸	85.6				85.6	80.0
Received at least 30 new needle/syringe in last month ¹⁸	19.1				19.1	30.6
Received at least 10 condoms in last month ¹⁸	43.2				43.2	30.8
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	0.2				1.9 ¹⁹	9.9
(Lower-upper bound)	(0.0-1.3)				(1.1-3.1)	(9.0-10.9)

⁹Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS. ¹²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ¹³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected. ¹⁴Among those who were aware of ART. ¹⁵General Stigma defined as : if IDU had felt that they were treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an IDU. ¹⁶Stigma at health facility defined as : if IDU had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an IDU. ¹⁷IDU were categorized as having received any HIV/ AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported to receive one or more of the following services: received new needle/ syringe from PE, IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, received OST, received abscess management services, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred for overdose management and other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ¹⁸ Among those who received any services in last 12 months. ¹⁹ Regional prevalence for group of states including Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.



Tripura

Tripura: Epidemic Profile At a Glance

- The estimated number of PLHIV in Tripura has more than doubled between 2007 and 2015. It is one of the few states in India, which is showing a rise in total estimated infections. The total number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in the state is estimated at 7,238 in 2015 while estimated annual new infections have also increased gradually to 994 in 2015, more than twice since 2007. AIDS-related deaths (ARD) have also been on a rise, increasing from 148 in 2007 to 266 in 2015.
- The adult (15–49 years) HIV prevalence in the state is estimated at 0.31% in 2015 and since 2007, the trend has been rising, contrary to the declining national trend. The fourteenth round of HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) was implemented among pregnant women in 2015. Data from consistent sites has indicated a rising trend since 2007.
- A national IBBS was implemented among HRGs in 2014-15. Before the national IBBS in 2014-15, HRG and bridge populations were covered in annual HIV sentinel surveillance at facilities. The last HSS among HRGs was conducted in 2010-11. HIV prevalence among key populations such as FSWs, MSM, and IDUs was at 0.7%, 1.8%, and 1.9% respectively.
- Among FSWs, 79% were married and 86% were living with their family/spouses. Sixty-six percent were soliciting from home. Consistent condom use (CCU) with occasional and regular clients was 55% and 64% respectively, while CCU with casual and regular partners was also higher (58% and 65%) than the national average. One in five FSW reported experiencing physical violence.
- Of the 43% of MSM who reported currently having a female partner, CCU was 4%, and with casual female partners, was 16%. Of the 44% who reported having a regular male partner, CCU was 27%, and among those who had regular hijra partner, CCU was 23%. Despite 95% of MSM covered in the survey having heard about HIV/AIDS, only 57% had ever tested for HIV.
- Amongst IDU, more than 80% reported having ever had female partners, and among them, CCU in the last 12 month was 11%. CCU was 38% with casual female sexual partner. Around 16% reported sharing needles/syringes in last injecting episode. Sixty-seven percent were ever tested for HIV, and 40% of them did not collect their test results.

Estimates of key indicators, 2007 -15

Tripura	Year									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Estimated number of PLHIV										
Total	3069	3429	3843	4305	4821	5388	5958	6564	7238	
Adults (15+)	2933	3278	3678	4122	4620	5166	5711	6293	6940	
(Lower-upper bound)	(209-8205)	(254-9049)	(312-10277)	(384-11739)	(474-13287)	(578-14832)	(692-16641)	(830-18166)	(999-20355)	
Children (<15)	136	150	166	183	201	221	247	271	298	
Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)										
Total	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.31	
(Lower-upper bound)	(0.01-0.42)	(0.01-0.45)	(0.02-0.50)	(0.02-0.55)	(0.02-0.61)	(0.03-0.68)	(0.03-0.74)	(0.04-0.83)	(0.05-0.89)	
Male	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.34	0.37	
Female	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.24	
Estimated No. of new HIV infections										
Total	471	528	594	649	720	781	854	909	994	
(Lower-upper bound)	(82-1408)	(107-1572)	(137-1841)	(167-2124)	(209-2389)	(236-2645)	(255-3033)	(270-3281)	(297-3581)	
Adults (15+)	438	491	554	604	670	727	794	848	929	
Children (<15)	33	37	41	45	49	54	59	61	66	
Estimated No. of annual AIDS related deaths										
Total	148	161	174	184	202	218	239	254	266	
(Lower-upper bound)	(10-469)	(12-502)	(16-544)	(17-584)	(20-644)	(46-696)	(47-786)	(43-834)	(28-881)	

HIV Surveillance & Estimation

Figure 1: Adult HIV Prevalence, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

Adult Prevalence

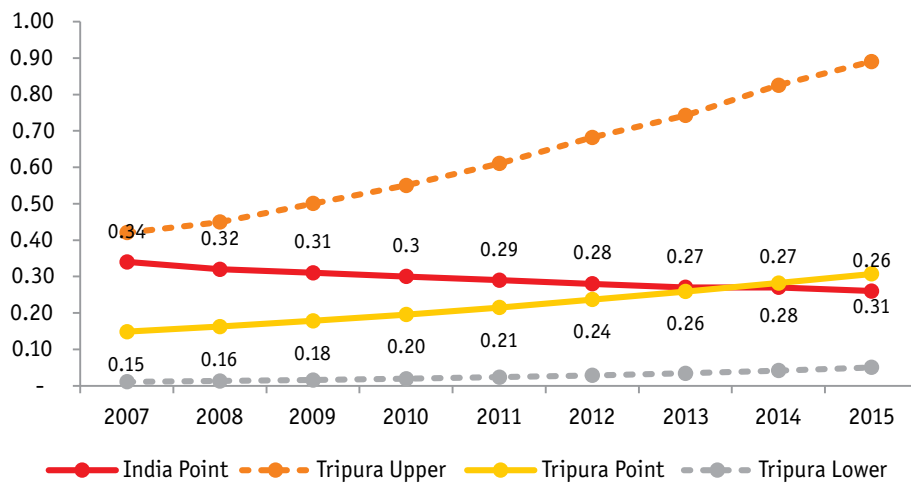


Figure 2: New HIV Infections among adults, 2007-15, India HIV Estimations 2015

New Infections

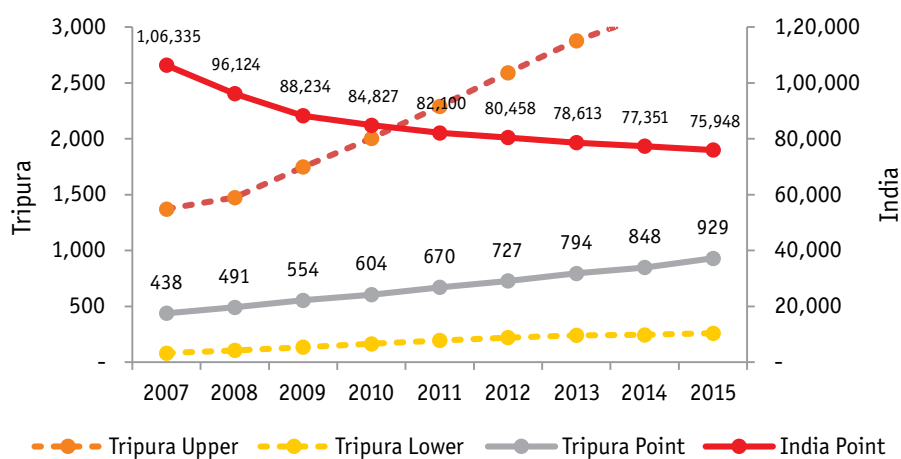


Figure 3. AIDS related deaths, India HIV Estimations 2015

AIDS Deaths

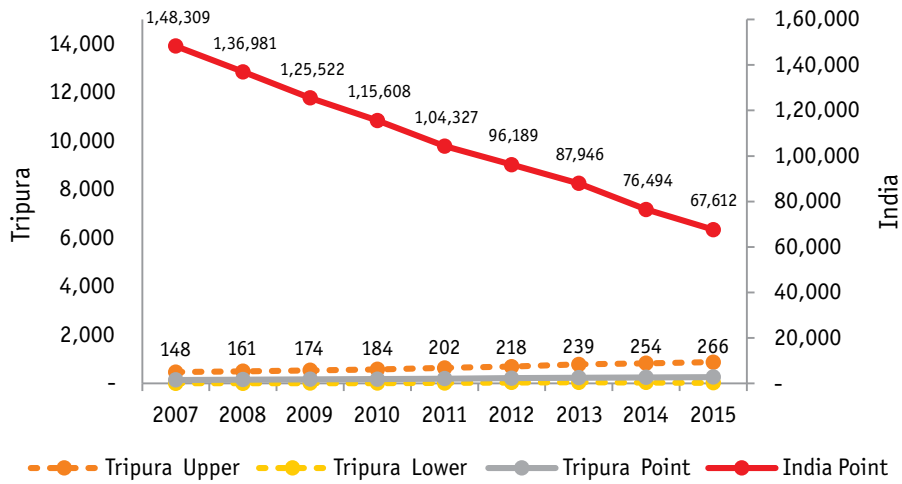


Figure 4: HIV Prevalence among different population groups, HSS and IBBS, 2014-15

Sub-Groups HIV Prevalence

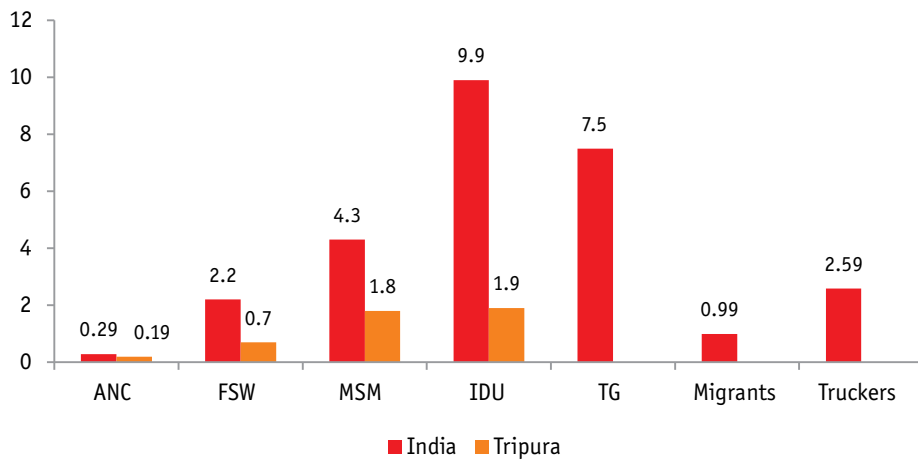


Figure 5: HIV prevalence among ANC clinic attendees, HSS , 2005-15

ANC HIV Prevalence Trend (3 yrs moving average from consistent sites)

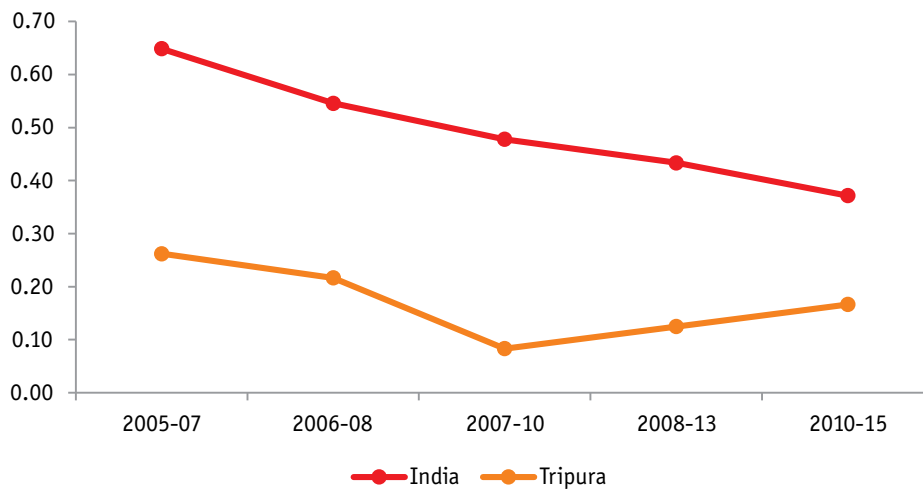
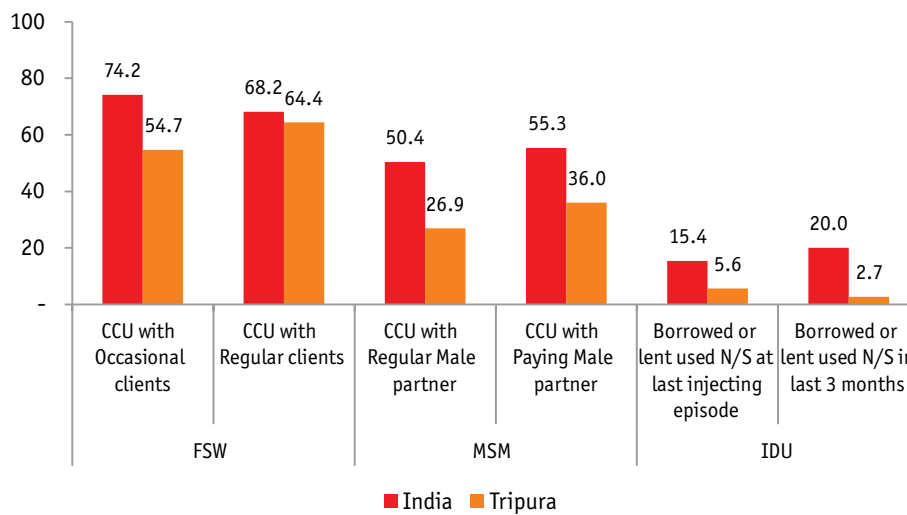


Figure 6: Consistent condom use (CCU) and injecting practices among high-risk groups, IBBS, 2014-15

CCU and Injecting Practices



HIV Sentinel Surveillance

HIV prevalence (%) among ANC clinic attendees and other risk groups, 2007-15

Tripura	Year				
	2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
ANC clinic attendees (ANC)	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19
Female sex workers (FSW)	-	-	0.21	-	-
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	-	-	-	-	-
Transgender (TG)	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users (IDU)	0.00	0.42	0.45	-	-
Long distance truckers (LDT)	-	-	-	-	-
Single male migrants (SMM)	-	-	-	-	-

HIV Prevalence (%) at HSS Sentinel Sites, 2007-15 by district

District	Typology	Site name	Year				
			2007	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15
West Tripura	ANC	Agartala_IGM Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25
West Tripura	ANC	A.G.M.C. & GBP Hospital	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
North Tripura	ANC	Dharmanagar S.D.Hospital (New12)	-	-	-	0.00	0.50
South Tripura	ANC	Belonia S.D.Hospital (New12)	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
Gomoti	ANC	TS Hospital, Gomoti (New 15)	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	FSW	Sanghadeep (New10)	-	-	0.00	-	-
South Tripura	FSW	Dishari (New10)	-	-	0.00	-	-
West Tripura	FSW	Village Development Team (New10)	-	-	0.00	-	-
North Tripura	IDU	NGO Site	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	STD	B.S.M. Hospital ,Kamalpur	0.00	0.82	0.00	-	-
North Tripura	STD	Kailashahar_RGM Hospital	0.40	1.21	0.00	-	-
North Tripura	STD	Dharmanagar Sub. Divisional Hospital	0.40	1.60	4.00	-	-
South Tripura	STD	Udaipur_TSD Hospital	0.00	1.20	2.01	-	-
South Tripura	STD	Belonia Sub. Divisional Hospital	0.00	0.00	0.40	-	-
West Tripura	STD	A.G.M.C. & GBP Hospital	1.60	2.00	1.60	-	-
West Tripura	STD	Khowai Sub Divisional Hospital	0.40	0.80	0.00	-	-

Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance, 2014-15

Female sex workers (FSW): Women aged 15 years or more, who engaged in consensual sex in exchange of money/payment in kind in the last one month

Female sex workers	Dhalai	North Tripura	Domain 3	Domain 4	Tripura	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	280	397			677	27007
Profile						
Age Group ^						
15-17 years	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.4
18-24 years	10.8	18.5			17.0	16.8
Median age (in years)	30.0	29.0			30.0	30.0
Literate ¹	76.6	85.4			83.6	64.7
Marital status^						
Never Married	4.1	1.0			1.7	13.7
Currently married	72.6	80.0			78.5	66.3
Separated/Widowed/Divorced	23.3	18.9			19.8	19.7
Living alone	9.1	6.7			7.2	14.7
Living with family/spouse	86.6	86.3			86.4	74.5
Sources of income other than sex work^						
None	38.6	53.3			50.3	46.4
Labourer ²	42.0	14.3			20.0	19.9
Maid servant	9.6	10.5			10.3	10.8
Bar girl	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.7
Beauty/massage parlour	1.6	0.0			0.3	2.9
Hotel staff	0.9	1.4			1.3	2.1
Sexual behaviour and sex work practise						
Median age at first sexual intercourse (in years)	19.0	18.0			18.0	18.0
Median age at first commercial sexual intercourse (in years)	25.0	25.0			25.0	22.0
Median duration in sex work (in years)	4.0	5.0			5.0	6.0
Place for solicitation^						
Home	88.4	60.7			66.3	33.0
Rented room ³	1.4	13.3			10.9	19.6
Lodge/hotels	9.8	22.0			19.5	11.2
Brothel	0.0	0.1			0.1	10.1
Public places ⁴	0.0	2.0			1.6	15.7
Bar/night club	0.0	0.1			0.1	0.7
Highway	0.0	0.5			0.4	5.5
Used mobile to contact clients	72.4	78.1			76.9	74.3
Used internet to contact clients	1.3	1.2			1.2	4.7

^Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write. ²Labourer include both agricultural/non-agricultural labourers. ³The respondent operates from a rented room/house, where the respondent usually does NOT live. ⁴Public places such as parks, streets, cinema halls, bus stands, railway stations, or other public areas.

Female sex workers	Dhalai	North Tripura	Domain 3	Domain 4	Tripura	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Locality of place of sex work practice[^]						
Rural	80.9	60.4			64.6	15.3
Urban	1.2	4.5			3.8	54.8
Both	17.9	34.6			31.3	29.8
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Had occasional clients	41.6	54.9			52.2	78.7
Condom use at last sex act ⁵	95.7	97.6			97.3	94.0
Consistent condom use ^{5,6}	77.4	50.3			54.7	74.2
Anal sex with occasional clients	17.1	14.7			15.1	19.5
Condom use during last anal sex act ⁷	84.8	88.1			87.5	88.3
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{6,7}	59.6	64.6			63.6	64.4
Had regular clients	97.5	95.8			96.1	82.1
Condom use at last sex act ⁵	95.0	96.6			96.3	90.7
Consistent condom use ^{5,6}	83.1	59.5			64.4	68.2
Anal sex with regular clients	13.2	8.4			9.4	21.2
Condom use during last anal sex act ⁷	80.4	81.2			81.0	86.5
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{6,7}	63.2	57.8			59.4	62.7
Had regular partner	44.7	13.8			20.0	62.2
Condom use at last sex act ⁸	88.0	92.2			90.3	54.9
Consistent condom use ^{8,9}	66.9	63.0			64.7	28.9
Anal sex with regular partner	21.5	10.3			15.4	22.3
Condom use during last anal sex act ¹⁰	88.7	58.3			77.5	66.3
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{9,10}	57.5	33.1			48.5	38.8
Had casual partner	21.4	7.8			10.6	17.9
Condom use at last sex act ⁸	88.3	90.6			89.6	80.8
Consistent condom use ^{8,9}	63.6	53.3			57.5	49.4
Anal sex with casual partner	21.9	9.9			14.8	36.1
Condom use during last anal sex act ¹⁰	62.2	100.0			77.1	82.0
Consistent condom use during anal sex ^{9,10}	24.0	0.0			14.6	51.2
Alcohol and substance abuse						
Consumed alcohol in last 12 months	36.4	12.4			17.3	31.4
Consumed alcohol before sex ¹¹	74.7	72.2			73.3	60.7
Injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months	0.6	1.0			0.9	1.8
Shared needle/syringe when injected last time ¹²	0.0	0.0			0.0	48.5

[^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses. [@]Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Occasional client: those the FSW does not recognize; Regular client: those the FSW recognizes, as they regularly or repeatedly visit the FSW; Regular partner: spouse/lover/boyfriend/other live-in sexual partner; Casual partner: those other than their regular male partner who do not pay the respondent for sex. ⁵Among FSW who had sex with occasional/regular clients as applicable. ⁶"Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with occasional/regular client in the last one month. ⁷Among FSW who had anal sex with an occasional/regular client as applicable. ⁸Among FSW who had sex with a regular/casual partner as applicable. ⁹"Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with a regular/casual partner in the last three months. ¹⁰Among FSW who had anal sex with regular/casual partner as applicable. ¹¹Among those who consumed alcohol in last 12 months. ¹²Among those who injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months.

Female sex workers	Dhalai	North Tripura	Domain 3	Domain 4	Tripura	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ¹³	20.2	19.9			20.0	25.2
Informed someone about physical violence ¹⁴	31.9	20.8			23.1	49.0
Experienced sexual violence ¹⁵	13.6	5.9			7.5	17.4
Informed someone about sexual violence ¹⁴	6.9	5.0			5.4	17.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	92.2	96.4			95.5	84.4
Aware of at least one STI symptom ^{16,17}	97.9	99.8			99.5	98.2
Had at least one STI symptom ¹⁸	25.0	63.9			56.0	49.2
Heard of HIV/AIDS	98.5	98.8			98.7	94.8
Had misconception about HIV/AIDS ^{19,20}	30.4	23.8			25.2	26.8
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{19,21}	36.2	48.6			46.1	42.5
Aware of HIV transmission during pregnancy ¹⁹	95.4	96.0			95.9	76.9
Aware of HIV transmission during delivery ¹⁹	84.8	73.7			76.0	72.2
Aware of HIV transmission during breastfeeding ¹⁹	76.8	85.9			84.1	62.7
Aware of PPTCT prophylaxis ¹⁹	76.6	77.8			77.6	51.2
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing	99.6	97.2			97.7	96.8
Ever tested for HIV/AIDS	86.6	97.2			95.0	83.9
Tested for HIV in the last 12 months ²²	100.0	100.0			100.0	99.2
Tested voluntarily ²²	15.8	14.9			15.1	36.4
Collected HIV test result ²²	76.1	95.5			91.9	86.9
Aware of ART ^{19,23}	72.2	55.0			58.5	50.7
Aware of place of ART ²⁴	96.0	97.3			97.0	96.8
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ²⁵	17.0	3.6			6.3	27.2
Stigma at health facility ²⁶	5.2	2.3			2.9	20.9

¹³Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ¹⁴Among those who experienced physical or sexual violence as applicable. ¹⁵Sexual violence: forced by someone in the last 12 months to have sexual intercourse. ¹⁶Among those who ever heard of diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse. ¹⁷Includes those who described at least one of the following symptoms: lower abdominal pain, foul smelling vaginal discharges, burning on urination, genital ulcer/sore, swelling in groin area or itching in genital area. ¹⁸Includes those who reported to suffer from at least one symptom in the last 12 months, vaginal discharge, lower abdominal pain or genital ulcer / sore. ¹⁹Among those who had heard of HIV/AIDS. ²⁰Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ²¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV. ²²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ²³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected people. ²⁴Among those who were aware of ART. ²⁵General Stigma defined as: if FSW had been treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an FSW. ²⁶Stigma at health facility defined as: if FSW had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an FSW.

Female sex workers	Dhalai	North Tripura	Domain 3	Domain 4	Tripura	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Programme exposure						
Exposure to HIV/AIDS services in last 12 months ²⁷	99.4	99.6			99.6	89.4
Received IEC in last 12 months	99.4	97.4			97.8	79.3
Received condoms in last 12 months	98.3	98.1			98.1	76.1
Received STI/RTI services in last 12 months	91.1	91.6			91.5	63.0
Referral in last 12 months	75.2	73.3			73.7	46.4
Contacted at least 2 times in last one month ²⁸	89.9	85.2			86.1	70.8
Received at least 40 condoms in last one month ²⁸	7.1	5.9			6.1	17.1
Received regular medical check up in last three months ²⁸	67.5	82.7			79.6	64.0
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	4.3	1.2			0.7 ^{30p}	2.2
(Lower-upper bound)	(1.8-9.7)	(0.4-3.4)			(0.4-1.2)	(1.8-2.6)

²⁷FSW were categorized as having received any HIV/ AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported that they had received one or more of the following services: IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred to other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for physical or sexual violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ²⁸Among those who received any services in the last 12 months. ^{30p}Regional prevalence for group of states including Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura.

Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance, 2014-15

Men who have sex with men (MSM): Men aged 15 years or more, who had anal or oral sex with a male/hijra partner in the last one month

Men who have sex with men	West Tripura*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Tripura	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Achieved sample size	279				279	23081
Profile						
Age [^]						
15-17	2.8				2.8	0.5
18-24	49.1				49.1	31.5
Median age (in years)	24.0				24.0	28.0
Literate ¹	98.1				98.1	88.4
Marital status [^]						
Never Married	81.0				81.0	64.1
Currently married	18.5				18.5	31.0
Separated/Widowed/Divorced	0.5				0.5	4.5
Living status [^]						
Living alone	15.7				15.7	15.8
Living with family/relatives without sexual partner	69.2				69.2	55.4
Female partner	12.9				12.9	19.9
Male/Hijra partner	0.2				0.2	2.3
Main occupation [^]						
Unemployed	24.0				24.0	10.8
Student	22.9				22.9	11.5
Labourer	23.2				23.2	33.9
Domestic servant	0.6				0.6	2.3
Transport worker	1.5				1.5	2.6
Hotel staff	1.3				1.3	6.6
Sex work/masseur	0.0				0.0	4.4
Sexual behaviour and sex work practise						
Median age at first sexual intercourse (in years)	17.0				17.0	16.0
Median age at first sexual intercourse with a male/hijra (in years)	16.0				16.0	17.0
Duration of MSM behaviour (in years)	7.0				7.0	10.0
Forced to have sex during first sex with male / hijra	12.2				12.2	24.8
Median age at first commercial sex with a male	18.0				18.0	19.0
Median duration of selling sex (in years)	5.0				5.0	8.0

*Composite domain includes 2 districts: West and North Tripura. [^]Totals may not add up to 100% due to others or missing responses. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write.

Men who have sex with men	West Tripura*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Tripura	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self-Identification [^]						
Predominantly Kothi (anal-receptive)	46.2				46.2	51.2
Predominantly Panthi (anal insertive)	26.7				26.7	18.6
AC/DC or Double Decker (anal insertive and anal-receptive)	16.9				16.9	24.0
Bisexual	10.2				10.2	6.1
Place of entertainment [^]						
Home/rented home	60.1				60.1	48.7
Lodge/hotels	21.3				21.3	21.5
Vehicle	0.1				0.1	1.3
Highway	0.2				0.2	3.9
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Had regular male partner	44.0				44.0	54.3
Had penetrative sex ²	96.1				96.1	95.2
Condom use at last sex act ³	61.4				61.4	82.1
Consistent condom use ^{3,4}	26.9				26.9	50.4
Had regular hijra partner	20.5				20.5	21.8
Had penetrative sex ²	97.2				97.2	92.3
Condom use at last sex act ³	68.2				68.2	83.3
Consistent condom use ^{3,4}	23.1				23.1	54.3
Ever had a paying male partner	55.7				55.7	48.4
Had partner in last 12 months ⁵	85.3				85.3	80.8
Had penetrative sex ^{6,7}	85.1				85.1	95.0
Condom use at last sex act ⁷	91.3				91.3	88.8
Consistent condom use ^{6,7}	36.0				36.0	55.3
Ever had a paid male partner	23.8				23.8	26.5
Had partner in last 12 months ⁵	70.2				70.2	72.6
Had penetrative sex ^{6,7}	90.9				90.9	89.9
Condom use at last sex act ⁷	94.9				94.9	87.1
Consistent condom use ^{6,7}	59.9				59.9	50.7
Ever had a casual male/hijra partner	34.0				34.0	37.2
Had partner in last 12 months ⁸	62.3				62.3	85.5
Had penetrative sex ⁹	82.1				82.1	88.6
Condom use at last sex act ¹⁰	30.9				30.9	85.7
Consistent condom use ^{4,10}	4.4				4.4	54.3

[@]Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Regular male sexual partner: defined as someone who is a boy-friend or live-in partner/spouse/lover; Regular hijra sexual partner: defined as someone who is a girl/boy-friend or live-in partner/spouse/lover; Paying partner: respondent receives cash or kind from a partner for selling sex; Paid partner: respondent pays cash or kind to a partner when buying sex; Casual sexual partners: those other male/hijra partners besides the regular partner who do not pay the respondent for sex. ²Among MSM who had sex with regular male or hijra partner as applicable. ³Among MSM who had penetrative sex with male or hijra partner as applicable. ⁴Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with any type of male partner in the last one month. ⁵Among MSM who ever had sex with paying or paid male partner as applicable. ⁶Among MSM who had sex with paying or paid male partner in last 12 months as applicable. ⁷Among MSM who had penetrative sex with paying or paid male partner as applicable. ⁸Among MSM who ever had casual male partner ⁹Among MSM who had casual male partner in last 12 months. ¹⁰Among MSM who had penetrative sex with casual male partner in last 12 months.

Men who have sex with men	West Tripura*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Tripura	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ever had a female sexual partner	48.5				48.5	48.2
Currently have a female partner ¹¹	43.4				43.4	67.6
Condom use at last sex act ¹²	24.5				24.5	44.9
Consistent condom use ^{12,13}	4.2				4.2	24.7
Ever had a paid female partner	22.1				22.1	24.5
Had partner in last 12 months ¹⁴	73.9				73.9	72.2
Condom use at last sex act ¹⁵	95.3				95.3	86.2
Consistent condom use ^{13,15}	61.5				61.5	56.9
Ever had a casual female partner	6.8				6.8	18.5
Had partner in last 12 months ¹⁴	97.1				97.1	69.2
Condom use at last sex act ¹⁵	100				100	82.1
Consistent condom use ^{13,15}	15.8				15.8	50.1
Experience of condom breakage	12.3				12.3	17.3
Used lubricants	42.6				42.6	53.1
Used KY jelly ¹⁶	10.4				10.4	12.6
Alcohol and substance abuse						
Consumed alcohol in last 12 months	64.1				64.1	51.3
Consumed alcohol before or during sex ¹⁷	36.4				36.4	56.2
Injected drugs for non-medical reasons in last 12 months	0.5				0.5	2.5
Shared needle/syringe when injected last time ¹⁸	100.0				100.0	46.9
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ¹⁹	6.2				6.2	15.4
Informed someone about physical violence ²⁰	16.5				16.5	56.0
Experienced sexual violence ²¹	11.6				11.6	11.9
Informed someone about sexual violence ²⁰	17.1				17.1	45.5

¹¹Among MSM who ever had a female partner. ¹²Among MSM who currently have a regular female partner. ¹³Consistent condom use" was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) with any type of female partner in the last 12 months. ¹⁴Among MSM who had paid or casual female partner as applicable. ¹⁵Among MSM who had paid or casual female partner in the last 12 months as applicable. ¹⁶Among those MSM who used lubricants. ¹⁷Among those who consumed alcohol. ¹⁸Among those who injected any drugs. ¹⁹Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ²⁰Among those who experienced physical or sexual violence as applicable. ²¹Sexual violence: forced by someone in the last 12 months to have sexual intercourse.

Men who have sex with men	West Tripura*	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Tripura	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	93.0				93.0	77.8
Aware of at least one STI symptom ²²	80.6				80.6	97.7
Had at least one STI symptom	6.4				6.4	20.9
Heard of HIV/AIDS	95.0				95.0	95.4
Had misconception about HIV transmission ^{23,24}	28.3				28.3	20.9
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{23,25}	36.2				36.2	45.5
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing	95.2				95.2	97.7
Ever tested for HIV ²⁶	57.1				57.1	78.1
Tested for HIV in last 12 months ²⁶	97.4				97.4	98.8
Tested voluntarily ²⁶	46.0				46.0	42.2
Collected HIV test result ²⁶	79.5				79.5	88.1
Aware of ART ^{23,27}	43.9				43.9	56.5
Aware of place of ART ²⁸	92.3				92.3	98.7
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ²⁹	9.8				9.8	16.5
Stigma at health facility ³⁰	16.7				16.7	12.9
Programme exposure						
Exposure to any HIV/AIDS services in last 12 months ³¹	80.1				80.1	78.0
Received IEC in last 12 months	75.3				75.3	70.6
Received condoms in last 12 months	70.1				70.1	68.7
Referral in last 12 months	43.3				43.3	38.5
Received STI/RTI services in last 12 months	44.7				44.7	46.8
Contacted at least 2 times in last one month ³²	59.6				59.6	61.4
Received at least 40 condoms in last one month ³²	36.6				36.6	36.6
Received regular medical check up in last three months ³²	30.3				30.3	55.0
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	5.6				1.8 ³³	4.3
(Lower-upper bound)	(1.6-17.9)				(1.1-3.0)	(3.7-5.1)

²²Among those who have heard of STIs. ²³Among those who have heard of either HIV or AIDS. ²⁴Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ²⁵Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV. ²⁶Among those who were ever tested for HIV. ²⁷Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected people. ²⁸Among those who were aware of ART. ²⁹General Stigma defined as: if MSM felt that they had been treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an MSM. ³⁰Includes those MSM who felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an MSM. ³¹MSM were categorized as having received any HIV/AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported that they had received one or more of the following services: IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, received lubricants, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling and free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred to other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for physical or sexual violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ³²Among those who received any services in last 12 months. ³³Regional prevalence for group of states including Assam, Nagaland and Tripura.

Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance, 2014-15

Injecting drug users (IDU): Men aged 15 years or more, who has used any psychotropic (addictive/mind altering) substance or drug for recreational or non-medical reasons through injections, at least once in last 3 months

Injecting drug users	North Tripura	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Tripura	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age [^]	286				286	19902
Profile						
Age [^]						
15-17	0.2				0.2	0.4
18-24	23.4				23.4	21.4
Median age (in years)	28.0				28.0	30.0
Literate ¹	91.9				91.9	84.2
Marital status [^]						
Never Married	34.1				34.1	48.3
Currently married	60.0				60.0	43.2
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	5.9				5.9	7.8
Living status [^]						
Living alone	4.7				4.7	10.4
Living with family/relatives without sexual partner	33.2				33.2	50.0
Living with spouse	60.4				60.4	33.4
Main occupation [^]						
Unemployed	19.1				19.1	18.7
Student	4.7				4.7	4.4
Labourer	67.5				67.5	38.8
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	0.3				0.3	6.5
Petty business/small shop	5.8				5.8	10.4
Transport worker	0.7				0.7	4.8
Scrap or garbage collection	0.0				0.0	4.2
Drug use practices						
Median age at initiation of drug use (in years)	19.0				19.0	19.0
First form of drug use [^]						
Oral	43.1				43.1	35.1
Smoking	0.9				0.9	25.7
Sniffing/chasing	0.4				0.4	15.6
Injecting	55.1				55.1	22.8
Median age at initiation of injecting drug use (in years)	20.0				20.0	22.0
Median duration of injecting drug behaviour (in years)	8.0				8.0	6.0
Median number of times injected in last day of injection	2.0				2.0	2.0

[^]Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer. ¹Literate was defined as those who can read and write.

Injecting drug users	North Tripura	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Tripura	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe at last injecting episode	16.0				16.0	15.4
Borrowed or lent used needle/syringe in the last three months	11.9				11.9	20.0
Used new needle/syringe at last injecting episode	84.2				84.2	85.5
Injected in group at last injecting episode	76.0				76.0	82.9
Been in prison for drug use related activity in last 12 months	6.0				6.0	10.5
Female partner injecting drugs	3.4				3.4	7.7
Sources of new needle/syringe^						
Chemist/hospital	22.6				22.6	29.5
NGO out-reach worker/peer educator/drop-in-centre	68.5				68.5	46.3
Friend/other drug users	0.9				0.9	4.6
Most common used place for drug injection over last 3 months^						
Home	58.2				58.2	40.2
Abandoned building	3.0				3.0	11.4
Religious places	0.0				0.0	2.6
Public toilet	6.8				6.8	6.2
Street/park	9.8				9.8	20.2
Shop/cafe/bar	4.0				4.0	2.0
Workplace/college	0.6				0.6	2.3
Method of disposal of needle/syringe^						
Gave it back in NSEP	29.3				29.3	20.7
Threw it at the injecting location	23.7				23.7	26.4
Buried/burnt	24.9				24.9	12.9
Threw it in dustbin	16.1				16.1	30.3
Kept it for reuse	1.0				1.0	5.4

^Totals may not add to 100% due to others or missing responses or don't remember or no answer.

Injecting drug users	North Tripura	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Tripura	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
Partner types and condom use pattern[@]						
Ever had sex with a female partner	80.3				80.3	80.2
Median age at first sex (in years)	19.0				19.0	20.0
Currently have a regular female partner	75.7				75.7	70.3
Condom use at last sex act	43.1				43.1	40.6
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	11.2				11.2	15.9
Ever had paid female partner	21.1				21.1	31.6
Condom use at last sex act	79.4				79.4	77.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	60.9				60.9	50.0
Had a casual female sexual partner in last 12 months	19.5				19.5	27.8
Condom use at last sex act	74.7				74.7	55.2
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ²	38.2				38.2	29.2
Had sex with a male/hijra partner in the last 12 months ³	52.1				52.1	37.4
Condom use at last sex act ⁴	100.0				100.0	45.4
Consistent condom use in last 12 months ^{2,4}	61.2				61.2	35.9
Violence						
Experienced physical violence ⁵	18.3				18.3	37.3
Informed someone about physical violence ⁶	52.3				52.3	59.3
STI and HIV knowledge						
Heard of STIs	70.2				70.2	76.1
Aware of at least one STI symptom ⁷	98.3				98.3	89.3
Had at least one STI symptom ⁸	6.1				6.1	15.6
Heard of HIV/AIDS	88.3				88.3	96.0
Had misconception about routes of HIV transmission ^{9,10}	26.2				26.2	26.1
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{9,11}	40.6				40.6	42.6

[@]Based on subset of respondents as applicable for each partner type. Regular female partners: spouse or girls friend with whom the respondent is in steady relationship; Paid female partners: those the IDU paid in cash to have sex with; Casual female partner: those other than the regular/steady female partner with whom the IDU has sexual intercourse. ²Consistent condom use was defined as use of a condom at each sex act (every time) in the reference period. ³Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner. ⁴Among those who ever had anal sex with male or hijra partner in the last 12 months. ⁵Physical violence: physically beaten (hurt, hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, punched, choked or burned, but not using weapon) at least once in the last 12 months. ⁶Among those who reported to experience physical violence in the reference period. ⁷Among those who have heard of STIs. ⁸Includes those who reported to had at least one of the following symptoms: genital ulcer/sore, urethral discharge, or genital warts. ⁹Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS. ¹⁰Misconception was defined as believing that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bite or by sharing a meal with someone who is infected. ¹¹Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS has been defined as (i) Knowing two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), (ii) rejecting two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and (iii) being aware that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV.

Injecting drug users	North Tripura	Domain 2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Tripura	India
Key Indicators	%	%	%	%	%	%
HIV testing and ART knowledge						
Aware of place of HIV testing ⁹	87.9				87.9	90.9
Ever tested for HIV ⁹	66.6				66.6	64.8
Tested for HIV in last 12 months ^{9,12}	95.8				95.8	91.9
Tested voluntarily ^{9,12}	31.5				31.5	40.4
Collected HIV test result ^{9,12}	60.0				60.0	86.5
Aware of ART ^{9,13}	38.3				38.3	53.7
Aware of place of ART ¹⁴	93.9				93.9	85.7
Stigma and Discrimination						
General stigma ¹⁵	22.4				22.4	46.0
Stigma at health facility ¹⁶	7.3				7.3	25.6
Programme exposure						
Exposure to any HIV/AIDS services ¹⁷	91.8				91.8	80.6
Received new needle/syringe in last 12 months	75.4				75.4	72.8
Received IEC in last 12 months	74.0				74.0	58.2
Received OST in last 12 months	49.6				49.6	31.8
Received abscess management service in last 12 months	23.8				23.8	24.8
Referral in last 12 months	58.0				58.0	35.0
Contacted at least 2 times in last month ¹⁸	79.1				79.1	80.0
Received at least 30 new needle/syringe in last month ¹⁸	2.6				2.6	30.6
Received at least 10 condoms in last month ¹⁸	45.8				45.8	30.8
HIV prevalence						
Positive (%)	0.6				1.9 [✎]	9.9
(Lower-upper bound)	(0.1-4.1)				(1.1-3.1)	(9.0-10.9)

¹²Among those who ever tested for HIV/AIDS. ¹³Antiretroviral therapy (ART): Standard ART consists of a combination of at least three antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease among infected. ¹⁴Among those who were aware of ART. ¹⁵General Stigma defined as : if IDU had felt that they were treated disrespectfully by their family, friends or neighbour because of being an IDU. ¹⁶Stigma at health facility defined as : if IDU had felt that they were being treated differently (such as received less care, attention) than others in health facilities because of being an IDU. ¹⁷IDU were categorized as having received any HIV/ AIDS services from any NGO/programme/individual/group in the last 12 months if they reported to receive one or more of the following services: received new needle/ syringe from PE, IEC on STI/ HIV/AIDS, received condoms, received OST, received abscess management services, seen condom demonstration, received checkups, counselling & free medicine for STI, visited drop-in-center, referred for overdose management and other services, received free medicine for general health problems, received help and support for violence, and received help and support in case of experiences of trouble with law enforcement agencies. ¹⁸Among those who received any services in last 12 months. [✎]Regional prevalence for group of states including Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.

National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is committed towards the goal of 'Ending the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030'. The commitment has been articulated in the National Health Policy 2017. The vision is to have a strong implementation framework through a seven-year National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS and STI.

Rigorous understanding of the HIV epidemic has been and continue to be the cornerstone of National AIDS response. It started with setting up of surveillance systems in early days of the HIV/AIDS epidemic that guided initial response under the NACP I. Since then, the system has evolved as an exceptionally comprehensive one over time. The number of data sources, over the last three decades, have expanded and currently consist of many complementary sources that include specific bio-behavioural epidemiological studies (HSS, IBBS, HIV estimations etc.), general population household surveys (NFHS, DLHS), population size estimates as well as routine programme monitoring data.

Generating, analysing and disseminating the epidemiological evidences for advocacy, policy making, programme planning, implementation and review at national, state, and district levels remains a key surveillance function under NACP. It is done through epidemiological fact-sheets, technical briefs, detailed report as well as scientific papers. In continuation, this document titled "State Epidemiological Fact Sheets – Volume 1, North-East Region" has been developed to provide latest and comprehensive evidences on HIV epidemic upto the district level. The factsheet provides a one pager summary, duly supported by graphs, for each of the State to provide the big picture of epidemic and then provides details data tables from HIV Estimations, HIV Sentinel Surveillance as well as National Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance. All the data are time referenced from 2007 till 2014-15.



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

<http://www.naco.gov.in/>

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