

**Behavioral Surveillance
Survey in the Highway Route
of Nepal:
Round No. 2
August 2000**

Behavioral Surveillance Survey in the Highway Route of Nepal: Round No. 2

Submitted to:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Behavioral Surveillance survey (BSS) for HIV prevention is based on serologic sentinel surveillance survey methods used in many countries to detect the emergence of HIV and monitor epidemic trends. Behavioral surveillance surveys are systems for quantitatively assessing sexual behavior change, consisting of structured questionnaires, administered periodically to samples of target groups specific geographic areas.

This survey is the second round of the BSS conducted in the highway route of the FHI project area. Like in the first round this survey will provide a data which will be compared against data obtained in the first round. The main objective of the second round of BSS is:

- To systematically measure and monitor HIV risk behavioral trends among sex workers and several male sub-population group along high way routes in Mid-western to Eastern Nepal.

Three specific sentinel groups of risk of HIV/STD population included for the purpose of monitoring. The three sentinel groups: (1) 400 Female Sex Workers (2) 400 Male Transport Workers and (3) 600 Male Laborers were included in the survey.

The study was conducted along the major national highways of Eastern, Central and Western Development Regions. The study covers 16 districts of the country.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

(a) Sex Workers

Median age of sex workers is 25. Nearly 60% of the sex workers are illiterate; 79 percent are ever-married, and 26% of the sex workers are divorced or separated. Forty-one percent of married sex workers are married the age of 14 or less. Among the ever-married, 35% of the sex workers admitted having *Sauta* (co-wife). Sex workers are found in all major caste/ethnic groups.

More than two-third (69%) of the sex workers in this study are in the sex trade for more than two years. The sex workers in the highway routes are mobile in nature. Their weekly median earning from sex work is Rs. 600. Half of the sex workers have other works besides sex work. More than 80 % of the sex workers works 3 -7 days a week. The most of clients in the highway routes as reported by sex workers are truckers (79%). Among other clients are migrant workers (44%), industrial workers (29 %), police/soldier (39%), *Rickshawaala* (25%), etc. Most of the sex workers (92%) said they had in average 1 -2 clients per day.

Knowledge of condom use i.e. ever-heard of condom is high (93%) among the sex workers. And reported ever-use of condom is 82%. Use of condom with the immediate last client is reported by 67% of the sex workers. Consistent use of condom in the past year with their last client has increased significantly to 40% from 33% in the first round.

Regarding the knowledge of AIDS, 90% said they have heard of AIDS. the most cited source of knowledge of AIDS is radio. Other often cited sources are friends/relative,

billboard/signboard, TV, poster, cinema and others. 83 percent of the sex workers reported they have seen or heard ' *Condom Laggaun AIDS Bhaggaun*'. The sex workers reporting seeing the FHI invented characters ' *Dhaaley dai*' and ' *Guruji & Antarey*' have increased significantly in this round.

Nearly 30 percent of the sex workers said they experienced the STI in the past year. The private clinic and pharmacy was the choice for the treatment for most of the infected sex workers. Other treatment places are FPAN clinic and hospital. some preferred the self treatment.

(b) Male Sentinel Group

The male sentinel group consisted of (a) truckers and (b) male laborers (industrial workers, police and *Rickshawaala*).

Median age of the truckers is 26 and male laborers is 29. Ninety percent of the truckers and male laborers are literate.

Nearly 96 percent of the truckers and male laborers reported that they had sexual contact with women. Nearly 70 percent of truckers and 34 % of the male laborers admitted that they ever had sex with a sex worker. About half of the truckers(47%) and 15 % of the male laborers they said they had visited sex workers in the past one year. Nearly 5 % of each of truckers and male laborers had visited sex workers in India.

On the frequency of sexual contacts, nearly 75% of the truckers and more than 55% of the male laborers visited more than two sex workers in the past years.

On average a male respondent spent about Rs. 105 on a sex worker per visit.

All of the male respondents said they have heard of a condom. Reported ever-use of condom is about 68% among truckers and 58% among male laborers. Consistent use of condom with sex worker in the past year have increased significantly among both the truckers and male laborers. Percentage of saying who used condom always with the sex workers have increased from 33% in the round 1 to 51% in the round 2 (for truckers) and from 23% in the round 1 to 32% in the round 2 (for male laborers).

Almost all of the male respondents said they have heard of AIDS. The most often cited sources of AIDS are billboard/signboard, radio, friends/relative, posters, newspapers, TV, street-drama, video-van, cinema, health workers, etc.

Almost all of the truckers and male laborers said they had heard of the FHI message ' *Condom Laggaun AIDS Bhaggaun*'. The male respondents reporting seeing the FHI invented characters ' *Dhaaley dai*' and ' *Guruji & Antarey*' have increased significantly in this round.

CONCLUSIONS

Following the interventions of FHI/Nepal on the highway routes, some behavioral changes among the sex workers and the male sentinel groups are noted. Among the important changes are:

- Consistent use of condom by sex workers with the immediate last client have increased in this round than in round 2.
- Consistent use of condom by the truckers and male laborers with sex workers in the past year have increased in this round than in round 1.
- Intended effect of media campaign are noted in this round of survey suggesting the condom and AIDS related messages are reaching the target groups.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

As of April 2000, 1,500 persons had been identified as HIV positive, of which 336 are full-blown cases of AIDS (National Center for AIDS and STD Control - NCASC). Of these 272 were male and 114 were female. The first known case in Nepal of an HIV positive person was in 1988. These data have been collected by NCASC since 1991 through annual and biannual HIV sentinel surveillance of population subgroups, which include antenatal women, STD patients, and sex workers in various regions. The limitation of this data was that blood tests were conducted only among incoming patients to the hospital.

Regular compilation of such data indicate that cases of HIV/AIDS are increasing rapidly in Nepal and HIV infection is highest among such high-risk behavior groups as female sex workers and their clients. Sex workers are high-risk because they have multiple partners and non-use of condoms besides other behaviors. Due to the mobile nature of sex workers inside the country as well as across the border (between India and Nepal), they may easily transmit the HIV virus to the next client.

Research carried out along the highway routes indicated that the majority of the clients of sex workers are transport workers, industrial workers, migrant workers, police/army personnel, *rickshawalas*, and male students. These clients are at high risk of acquiring HIV because of their risky behavior (New ERA, 1995; 1997). In the absence of an HIV vaccine, consistent and correct condom use as well as a reduction in the number of sexual partners are essential to reduce the sexual transmission of HIV (quoted in Mills S, Benjarattanaporn P, et al. 1997). Risk behaviors that are important to track include not only unprotected sexual intercourse between sex workers and client, but also in other sexual dyads such as sex workers with non-paying partners, non-regular sex partners, and husbands and wives (Mills S, Benjarattanaporn P, et al. 1997).

1.2 Behavioral Surveillance Survey (BSS)

The Behavioral Surveillance Survey (BSS) for HIV prevention programs is based on serologic sentinel surveillance survey methods used in many countries to detect the emergence of HIV and monitor epidemic trends. Behavioral surveillance surveys are systems for quantitatively assessing sexual behavior change, consisting of structured questionnaires, administered periodically to samples of target groups in specific geographic areas (FHI/AIDSCAP, 1995).

From 1998 the BSS was incorporated into the program of FHI/AIDSCAP/Nepal, which since 1993 has been actively involved in the prevention of HIV/AIDS in Nepal with a goal of reducing the rate of sexually transmitted HIV infections in Nepal's Terai region (FHI/AIDSCAP's project areas are the major highway routes of Nepal). The project's purpose was to reduce sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among the high-risk groups (sex workers and their clients) (FHI/AIDSCAP, 1998).

The main purpose of the BSS is to determine AIDS related behaviors in the project area of FHI/AIDSCAP and to measure behavioral change over time.

FHI/AIDSCAP entered the second phase of program implementation in May, 1997, and will last through September 2002. The project area includes highway routes and major urban areas of the terai covering 16 districts stretching from Bhairawa in the west (Rupendehi) to Kakadbhitta (Jhapa) in the east. This represents an expansion of the AIDSCAP I project both eastward and westward. The project's key interventions to target groups include:

- sexually transmitted infections (STI) diagnosis and treatment;
- condom social marketing and distribution; and
- behavioral change interventions (BCI).

As a part of monitoring and evaluating the program, BSS is planning to monitor outcome measures such as condom use and other behavioral changes among the target groups. The BSS consists of repeated cross-sectional surveys of specific target groups over time and provides measures of sexual behavior trends. The first cycle of the study was conducted in 1998 and field survey was conducted from the month of April 1998 to September 1998

1.3 Objectives

This second round of the BSS provides comparable data to that obtained in the first cycle. This data will be used to measure the impact of FHI interventions among the target risk groups: sex workers and their clients.

The data collected in the second round will be used to compare and analyze trends against first cycle data of the BSS. The main objectives of the second cycle of the BSS are the same as in the first, viz.:

- To systematically measure and monitor HIV risk behavior trends among sex workers and several male sub-populations along highway routes in Mid-western to Eastern Nepal

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Design and Sampling

Since the main purpose of the BSS is to determine AIDS related behaviors in the project area of FHI/AIDSCAP and measure behavioral change over time, the design and sampling of this second cycle BSS study followed the first cycle BSS study, as will subsequent rounds. For the detailed design and sampling please refer to first cycle report (Behavioral Surveillance Survey in the Highway Route of Nepal: Round No. 1)

A small change in the sample occurred in this cycle. In the first BSS a very low percentage of students were found to be engaging in high risk behaviors. Therefore,

the students group is dropped in this cycle. However, that group will be considered for the survey in the final cycle of the BSS survey.

In this cycle three sentinel groups were included for the survey.

Female sex workers,
 Male transportation workers,
 Male laborers (Industrial workers, Migrant workers, Police and Rickshawalas),

The distribution of sample sizes among the three groups and their sub-groups is as follows:

Table 1: Total Sample of Sentinel Groups

| Sample Group | Sample Size |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Female Sex Workers</i> | 400 |
| <i>Male Transport Workers</i> | 400 |
| <i>Male Laborers</i> | |
| Industrial Workers | 230 |
| Police | 300 |
| Rickshawalas | 70 |
| <i>Sub-total</i> | 600 |

Study Location

The study locations were the same that were included in the first cycle, namely, (i) Jhapa, (ii) Morang, (iii) Sunsari, (iv) Saptari, (v) Siraha, (vi) Dhanusha, (vii) Mahottari, (viii) Sarlahi, (ix) Rautahat, (x) Bara, (xi) Parsa, (xii) Chitwan, (xiii) Makwanpur, (xiv) Dhading, (xv) Nawalparasi and (xvi) Rupendehi.

The seven highway routes were again taken as the main sampling strata of sentinel groups. Each highway route represents one sentinel site making a total of seven broad sentinel sites. In each of the following sentinel sites there are following sub-sentinel sites:

1. Naubise - Bharatpur
2. Bharatpur - Hetauda
3. Hetauda - Birgunj
4. Patlaiya - Janakpur/Jaleswore
5. Dhalkebar - Biratnagar
6. Itahari - Kakarbhitta
7. Bharatpur - Bhairahawa

The detailed survey sites from where the required number of samples to be selected in the localities are given in the matrix (ANNEX I). The sampling procedure was followed as in the first cycle so that sample respondents' characteristic will be similar to that of first cycle. Details of the sample size by sentinel sites and respondents are given below in Table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of Sample Size by Location

| Route | Total No. of Sites | Female Sex Worker | Male Transport Worker | Male Laborer Group | | | | Grand Total |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|-------------|
| | | | | Industrial Worker | <i>Riskshawala</i> | Police | Total | |
| 1. Naubise – Bharatpur | 3 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 4 | 22 | 26 | 86 |
| 2. Bharatpur – Hetauda | 3 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 5 | 46 | 74 | 134 |
| 3. Hetauda – Birgunj | 4 | 60 | 60 | 44 | 11 | 29 | 84 | 204 |
| 4. Patlaiya/JKR/Jaleswore | 5 | 75 | 73 | 57 | 13 | 54 | 124 | 272 |
| 5. Dhalkebar-Biratnagar | 5 | 70 | 70 | 48 | 13 | 74 | 135 | 275 |
| 6. Ithari-Kakarbhitta | 4 | 52 | 52 | 0 | 9 | 41 | 50 | 154 |
| 7. Bharatpur –Bhairahawa | 5 | 83 | 85 | 58 | 15 | 34 | 107 | 275 |
| Total | 29 | 400 | 400 | 230 | 70 | 300 | 600 | 1400 |

1.5 Research Instrument

The same questionnaire used in the first cycle was employed.

The questionnaire included demographic characteristics regarding sexual behaviors, use of condoms, risk perception, awareness of HIV/AIDS/STD and incidence of STD symptoms. A set of questionnaires is included in the ANNEX.

The questionnaire was administered by trained interviewers of the same sex. Due to the sensitive nature of the project, it was essential to build rapport with the sex workers. Thus, they had to be approached two or more times before they agreed to be interviewed.

1.6 Recruitment and Training of the Interviewers

Altogether 24 field interviewers - 10 females and 11 males were recruited. Preferences were given to those who had previous field experience. The interviewers received an intensive two-week training (August 23 - September 05, 1999). The training included project orientation on finding sex workers and approaching them, conducting interviews, rapport building, and sampling procedures. The training was especially intensive on conducting interviews, which included role-playing and actual practice in the field situation. The major goals of the training were to ensure the uniformity of the data and maintaining its quality. Experts in the field were also invited to share their experiences.

1.7 Organization of Field Team and Survey Operation

Since there were four different sentinel groups to be interviewed, and they were spread all along the highway routes of the terai, the field teams had to be organized well in terms of logistics. Due to personal nature of the questionnaire the interviews were conducted by a person of the same sex as the respondent. Accordingly, the interviewers were grouped into eight teams as follows:

- 5 teams consisting of 2 females and 1 male in each team. These teams were responsible for interviewing the sex workers
- 3 teams consisting of 3 males in each team. These teams were responsible for transport workers, *rickshawalas* and police.

The fieldwork was started from September 06, 1999 and was completed on October 19, 1999. The schedule of field survey time period for the different sentinel groups is given below:

| <u>Sentinel Group</u> | <u>Field Work Started</u> | <u>Field Work Ended</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sex Workers (400) | September 06, 1999 | October 19, |
| 1999Truckers (400) | September 06, 1999 | October 10, |
| 1999IW/RW* (300) | September 06, 1999 | October 10, 1999 |
| Police (300) | September 06, 1999 | October 10, 1999 |

Note: * IW: Industrial Workers; RW: *Rikshawala*

1.7.1 Approaching Respondents and Method of Interviews

Sex Workers: Sex workers were approached in many different ways, depending upon the location and situation. Some were approached through a "snowball method", others through *dalals* (pimps), local women, locally known people, *rickshawalas* and transport related people. Sometimes New ERA male field interviewers posed as clients. Sometimes the female interviewers had to pretend to be sex workers to win the trust of sex workers. Once the respondents were identified as sex workers, female interviewers would interview them.

Transport Workers: They were mostly approached at bus stops and rest places.

Police: Interviewers would go to a local police post and get permission to interview from the Police In-charge.

Industrial Workers: The interviewers would go to a randomly selected industry and get permission to interview owner/manager. Once the permission was given interviews were taken from randomly selected workers. Only those industries having more than 50 employees were sampled.

Since confidentiality was one of the most important aspects of this survey, respondents were never asked their names. They were first told about the purpose of the study and its benefits so as to convince them to become a participant of the study. Interview was administered only after informed consent was given.

1.8 Data Analysis

All the completed questionnaires were brought to New ERA for data entry, checking, processing and analyzing. Simple non-parametric statistics, such as mean, median, frequency and percentages were used to describe and analyze the data. Other statistical techniques such as cross tabulation examined the differences between the variables and among the different sentinel groups.

CHAPTER 2: SEX WORKER

A total of 400 sex workers were interviewed. As in the first round of BSS, information was elicited regarding their high-risk sexual behaviors, use and availability of condoms, and awareness of AIDS/HIV/STD as well as their corresponding personal characteristics, e.g. age and education.

The results were analyzed to examine any change in the risk behaviors of the sentinel groups. All the characteristics and results were compared with the first round of the BSS.

2.1 *Sample Characteristics of Sex Workers*

The demographic and social characteristics of sex workers sampled in the first round BSS and in the second round BSS are similar, indicating the method of sampling of respondents was reliable. The selected demographic characteristics of the sex workers are presented in the Table 3.

Sex workers tend to be younger than the high-risk male population. The median age of sex workers is 25. Three-fourths of the sex workers are ever married. Nearly a one-fourth (26 %) of the sex workers are either divorced or widowed, a relatively high proportion. (Table 3).

Table 3: Demographic Characteristics of Sex Workers

| Demographic Characteristics | Round 1 | Round 2 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | % | % |
| Age of respondent | | |
| Up to 16 | 8.3 | 7.8 |
| 17-19 | 17.3 | 15.0 |
| 20-29 | 42.3 | 47.3 |
| 30-39 | 28.5 | 26.5 |
| 40 & above | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Literacy | | |
| Illiterate | 52.3 | 57.5 |
| Literate | 10 | 8.8 |
| 1-5 class | 16.3 | 14.3 |
| 6-10 class | 20 | 18.3 |
| SLC & above | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Marital Status | | |
| Married | 57 | 53.3 |
| Divorced/Separated | 10 | 20.0 |
| Widow | 7.3 | 6.3 |
| Never married | 25.8 | 20.5 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Ethnicity | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri | 28 | 28.8 |
| Newar/Tamang/Lama/Magar/Gurung/Rai | 33.5 | 24.8 |
| Kami/Damai/Sarki | 9.5 | 11.0 |
| Terai Caste | 21.8 | 29.6 |
| Others | 7.3 | 6.0 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |

More than 40 percent of the sex workers were already married before they reached the age of 15. Most of the sex workers (92.8%) were married while they were still in their teens. Seventy percent of the sex workers had sexual experience by the time they reached the age of sixteen. One-tenth of the sex workers said they had their first sexual intercourse before they reached the age of twelve. Two-thirds of the sex workers had dependents (Table 4).

Table 4: Current Living Status and Age at First Marriage

| Social Characteristics | Round 1 | Round 2 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| | % | % |
| Married Sex Workers Presently Living with Husband | | |
| Yes | 64.9 | 67.6 |
| No | 35.1 | 32.4 |
| Total (N) | (228) 100.0 | (213) 100.0 |
| Sex Workers with Dependents | | |
| Yes | 67.5 | 65.3 |
| No | 32.5 | 34.7 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Husband of Ever-Married Sex Workers Had Co-wife | | |
| Yes | 33 | 34.7 |
| No | 67 | 62.8 |
| NR | 0 | 2.5 |
| Total (N) | (297) 100.0 | (317) 100.0 |
| Age at First Marriage | | |
| Up to 11 | 5.4 | 6.3 |
| 12 - 14 | 38.0 | 34.9 |
| 15-19 | 51.2 | 51.6 |
| 20 & above | 5.4 | 6.9 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Total (N) | (297) 100.0 | (318) 100.0 |

Table 5 (next page) presents the time period they worked as sex workers and their stay at the present location, i.e. where they were interviewed. In both cycles of the BSS sex workers moved to various locations for different purposes, which include: when there are not enough clients to support them, to avoid police harassment, and not to be recognized by the local people. Nearly half of the sex workers in round 1 admitted that they had worked as sex workers at different locations. Slightly lower percentage of sex worker (37.5 %) in this round reported that they had worked at different locations, although it is significantly different. Duration of working as sex workers remained same in the first round and second round of BSS

The sex workers working in India in both rounds were about same (around 13%). Most of them said they went to India on their own to work as sex workers.

Table 5: Duration as Sex Workers and Sex Work at Different Places

| Working as Sex Workers and Sex Work at Different Places | Round 1 | Round 2 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | % | % |
| Duration of Sexual Exchange as a SW | | |
| Up to 12 months | 18.4 | 20.5 |
| 13-24 months | 22.0 | 21.3 |
| 25-36 months | 18.3 | 18.5 |
| 37-48 months | 15.0 | 11.0 |
| >48 months | 25.8 | 28.5 |
| Do not remember | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Working as a SW from this Location | | |
| Up to 12 months | 37.0 | 30.1 |
| 13-24 months | 21.3 | 20.3 |
| 25-36 months | 15.5 | 18.8 |
| 37-48 months | 10.3 | 10.5 |
| >48 months | 15.8 | 20.1 |
| Don't know | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Worked as a SW in Other Places in Last Two Years | | |
| Yes | 46.8 | 37.5 |
| No | 53.3 | 62.5 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Worked in India as a SW | | |
| Yes | 12.5 | 13.3 |
| No | 87.5 | 86.8 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Coerced or on own to India | | |
| Coerced | 22.0 | 24.5 |
| On my own | 68.0 | 75.5 |
| NR | 10.0 | 0.0 |
| Total (N) | (50) 100.0 | (53) 100.0 |

2.2 Sex Workers' Income and their Clients

Mean and median weekly earnings from sex work are Rs. 996 and Rs. 600 (compared to round 1 earnings of Rs. 821 and Rs. 555). The mean is calculated from the combined value of cash and gifts received by the sex workers. It is customary for clients to occasionally offer such gifts as a dress or cosmetics; sometimes truck drivers give rides to SWs in exchange for sexual relation. The majority of the SWs (63.8%) said their weekly average income ranges from Rs. 201 to Rs. 1,000 and 25 percent of the SWs earn more than Rs. 1,000 weekly average. (Table 6). When asked about the income from the last client, mean earning from the last client was Rs. 216, and it ranged from nothing to Rs. 1,350.

Table 6: Sex Workers' Income from Sex and Other Works

| Sex Work, Employment and Income | Round 1 | Round 2 |
|--|---------|---------|
| | % | % |
| Weekly Income from Sex Work | | |
| Up to Rs. 100 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Rs. 101-200 | 9.0 | 9.3 |
| Rs. 201-500 | 37.3 | 34.0 |
| Rs. 501-1000 | 29.8 | 29.80 |
| Rs. 1000 & above | 22.0 | 25.30 |
| Income from Last Time Sex Work | | |
| Not paid | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Up to Rs. 30 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| Rs. 31-50 | 11.8 | 15.0 |
| Rs. 51-100 | 23.8 | 23.0 |
| Rs. 101-200 | 28.8 | 23.8 |
| Rs. 201 & above | 30.3 | 31.8 |
| Doesn't know (Received by Hotel Owner) | 0 | 0.5 |
| No. of Days Worked as a SW in an Average Week | | |
| One | 2.8 | 4.8 |
| Two | 8.3 | 11.8 |
| Three | 16.5 | 19.5 |
| Four | 20.5 | 18.5 |
| Five | 24.5 | 17.5 |
| Six | 16.0 | 9.3 |
| Seven | 11.0 | 17.8 |
| Once in a month | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Once in 2 weeks | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| NR | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Work Besides Sex Work | | |
| Yes | 60.5 | 49.0 |
| No | 39.5 | 51.0 |
| Types of Other Work | | |
| Hotel/Restaurant/Wine-shop/Tea shop | 32.2 | 31.1 |
| Clean Dishes/ Wage Laborer on Other People's House | 12.8 | 20.4 |
| Laborer/Works in Factory | 14.0 | 15.8 |
| Sell Firewood | 9.9 | 6.1 |
| Sells Vegetable & Fruits | 2.9 | 6.1 |
| <i>Khudra Shop, Nanglo Shop, Paan Pasal(Retail shop)</i> | 5.0 | 6.1 |
| Makes Liquor (Raksi and Jaand) and Sells | 10.3 | 5.1 |
| Farmer | 5.0 | 4.1 |
| Works in hotel | 9.9 | 1.5 |
| Nurse in Hospital/Volunteer of Public Health | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| Others | 2.8 | 5.6 |
| No Work | 39.5 | 51.0 |

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Besides sex work, nearly half of SWs (49.0%) reported they do other work as well to support themselves. The included working in hotel, restaurant, *bhatti pasal* (wine shop), working as laborers, selling firewood, retail shop as well as being a maid and nurse. The mean earning from work other than sex work is Rs. 566.

2.3 Knowledge and Use of Condom Among the Sex Workers

Knowledge of condom is high among the sex workers in this round as well. (Table 7). Percentage of sex workers reporting ever-heard of condom was more than 92 % in both rounds. Although the ever-use of condom increased from 77.5% in round 1 to 82.3% in round 2, the difference is not statistically significant. The use of condom with

the immediate last client is more than 61 % in the both rounds. The condom supplied by the sex worker when having sex with the last client has not changed significantly. About 30 % of the sex workers in both rounds carry condoms with them. Consistent use of condom has increased significantly in this round of the survey. For example, more sex workers in this round said they used condom consistently, i.e. 40.3 % of SWs said they used condom all of the time in this round whereas in round one 33.0% said they used condom all the time. Sex workers saying condom not used in the past year have decreased from 23.8% in the round 1 to 17.8% in the round 2. About 64 percent of the SWs said they have regular clients. The use of condom with regular client remained same in the both rounds. The sex workers saying consistent use of condom with regular client in this round is about 50 %.(Table 7)

Table 7: Knowledge and Use of Condom Among Sex Workers

| Knowledge and Use of Condom | Round 1 | Round 2 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| | % | % |
| Ever Heard of a Condom | | |
| Yes | 94.5 | 92.8 |
| No | 5.5 | 7.3 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Ever Use of Condom | | |
| Yes | 77.5 | 82.3 |
| No | 22.5 | 17.8 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Use of Condom with Last Client | | |
| Yes | 61.7 | 67.0 |
| No | 38.0 | 33.0 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Consistent Use of Condom with the Client in the Past Year * | | |
| All of the time | 33.0 | 40.3 |
| Some of the time | 43.2 | 42.0 |
| Condom not used | 23.8 | 17.8 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Condom Given By Client/Self | | |
| The client himself | 80.2 | 73.5 |
| She gave it to him | 19.8 | 26.5 |
| Total (N) | (247) 100.0 | (268) 100.0 |
| Have Regular Client * | | |
| Yes | 43.3 | 64.0 |
| No | 35.7 | 36.0 |
| No response | 21.0 | 0.0 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Use of Condom with Regular Client | | |
| Yes | 86.1 | 85.5 |
| No | 13.9 | 14.5 |
| Total (N) | (173) 100.0 | (256) 100.0 |
| Consistent Use of Condom with Regular Clients | | |
| Always | 59.1 | 49.8 |
| Sometimes | 40.9 | 50.2 |
| Total (N) | (149) 100.0 | (219) 100.0 |
| Do you Usually Carry Condom with You? | | |
| Yes | 28.3 | 34.7 |
| No | 71.7 | 65.3 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |

*p value < .05

2.4 Sex Workers, Clients and Other Sex Partners

Clients of the Sex Workers

Table 8 presents the average number of clients who visited sex workers. Sex workers saying that they had only one client per day increased from 35.5% to 53.8% in this round. Overall mean number of clients a sex worker has per day declined from 1.8 to 1.7. However, on the last day of the contact with the client, about 65 percent said they had only one client in the both rounds of BSS.

The majority of clients of SW in the both round 1 and round 2 was transport workers. Other included police/army, wage/ migrant laborers, and industrial workers. The detail percentages of the types of clients are given in Table 8.

Table 8: Sex Workers and their Clients

| Sexual Contact with the Clients | Round 1 (N=400) | Round 2 (N=400) |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | % | % |
| No. of clients in one day | | |
| 1 client | 35.5 | 53.8 |
| 2 clients | 40.3 | 31.0 |
| 3 - 4 clients | 12.8 | 11.3 |
| 5 to 8 Clients | 1.0 | 2.1 |
| <1 in a day | 0.0 | 2.1 |
| 1-4 person in a week | 10.3 | 0.0 |
| Didn't say | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Mean, Median | 1.8, 2.0 | 1.7 1.0 |
| Time of Last Sexual Contact with a Client | | |
| The day of interview | 2.8 | 5.5 |
| 1-2 days before | 70.8 | 62.5 |
| 3-5 days before | 17.3 | 17.3 |
| 6-7 days before | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| >7 days before | 5.0 | 11.0 |
| Shy to say/Do not want to say | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| How many People Did you Have Sex with on that Day (i.e. on the Day of Last Sexual Contact) | | |
| 1 | 65.0 | 65.8 |
| 2 | 28.8 | 25.8 |
| 3 | 4.0 | 5.5 |
| 4 to 7 | 1.3 | 3.1 |
| Doesn't want to say | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| Mean, Median | 1.4, 1.0 | 1.5, 1.0 |
| Types of Clients | | |
| Transport Worker | 74.3 | 78.5 |
| Migrant Worker/Wage Laborer | 29.8 | 44.3 |
| Industrial Worker | 26.5 | 29.0 |
| Police/Soldier | 38.3 | 33.8 |
| Student | 16.0 | 7.5 |
| <i>Rickshawala</i> | 17.0 | 24.8 |
| Local People/Villagers | 10.5 | 1.8 |
| Businessman/contractor | 24.5 | 28.3 |
| Service Holder/Officer/Doctor | 8.8 | 18.8 |
| Others | 7.0 | 2.8 |
| Farmers | 0.0 | 3.5 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 0.5 |

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Other Sex Partners of the Sex Workers and Condom Use with Them

Nearly 50 percent of SWs reported that they had sex with people other than their clients, which is slightly less than in the round 1. Consistent use of condoms with these non-clients was nearly 36.2%. The sex partners could be husband/male friend or other males. Consistent use of condom with husband is low (6.8%). More than half of SWs who currently stay with their husband or a male friend said they never use condom. Table 9 shows the comparison between round 1 and round 2. However, these are not statistically significant.

Table 9: Multiple Sex Partners and Use of Condom Among Sex Workers

| Sex Partners of SWs and Use of Condom | Round 1 | Round 2 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | % | % |
| Sex with Other People Besides Clients in the Past Year * | | |
| Yes | 58.5 | 49.8 |
| No | 41.5 | 50.3 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Use of Condom with those People | | |
| Yes | 39.7 | 36.2 |
| No | 60.3 | 63.8 |
| Total (N) | (234) 100.0 | (163) 100.0 |
| Husband/Male Friend Currently Living with You | | |
| Husband | 33.9 | 35.9 |
| Male friend | 2.3 | 0.9 |
| No | 63.9 | 63.2 |
| Total (N) | (310) 100.0 | (329) 100.0 |
| Consistent Use of Condom with Husband | | |
| Yes, Always | 8.7 | 6.8 |
| Yes, Sometimes | 32.0 | 34.7 |
| Never | 59.2 | 58.5 |
| Total (N) | (105) 100.0 | (118) 100.0 |

* p value = <.05

2.5 Knowledge of AIDS and Source of Knowledge of AIDS

The survey included a series of questions on knowledge and sources of knowledge of AIDS. Respondents were first asked if they had ever heard of AIDS. Those who had were then asked about the sources of the knowledge of AIDS, ways of transmitting AIDS and ways to avoid AIDS. Table 10 presents the data on the knowledge of AIDS.

Knowledge and Source of Knowledge of AIDS

Overall percentage who have ever-heard of illness called AIDS is 90.5 % in this round, whereas in first round it was 85.5%. Radio and friends/relatives are still the most common sources of knowledge of AIDS. Media sources such as TV, cinema

and street drama has increased significantly. People from NGOs as source of knowledge of AIDS also has increased significantly (Table 10).

Table 10: Knowledge and Source of Knowledge of AIDS Among Sex Workers

| Sources of Knowledge of AIDS | | Round 1 (N=400) | Round 2 (N=400) |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ever Heard of an Illness Called AIDS | % No. | 88.5 (354) | 90.5 (362) |
| Sources of Knowledge of AIDS | | | |
| Radio | | 92.4 | 93.6 |
| Friends/Relatives | | 75.1 | 79.8 |
| Television | | 55.9 | 71.8* |
| Bill Board/Sign Board | | 65.5 | 71.5 |
| Pamphlet/Poster | | 53.7 | 55.5 |
| Cinema Hall | | 43.8 | 51.1* |
| People from NGOs | | 27.1 | 48.3* |
| Street Drama | | 29.9 | 42.0* |
| Newspaper/Magazine | | 30.5 | 30.4 |
| Video Van | | 24.9 | 29.0 |
| Health Workers | | 25.7 | 24.9 |
| Work place | | 21.8 | 23.8 |
| Community Event/Training | | 14.7 | 9.9 |
| Comic Book | | 11.9 | 9.7 |
| School/Teacher | | 9.6 | 7.7 |
| Community Workers | | 12.1 | 3.3 |
| Other Sources | | 0.6 | 1.1 |

Note: Percentages add more than 100 because of multiple responses

* p value = <.05

Knowledge of Transmitting and Avoiding AIDS

Sex workers who have heard of AIDS were asked if they knew ways of transmitting as well as avoiding AIDS. More than 90 percent said they knew ways of transmitting and avoiding AIDS. Sex workers saying mode of transmitting AIDS as 'sex without condom' remained number one in this round as well. Having multiple sex partners is another top reason for transmitting AIDS of the sex workers of this round as well in the first round. (Table 11).

Table 11: Knowledge of Ways of Transmitting AIDS Among the Sex Workers

| Knowledge of Ways of Transmitting AIDS | | Round 1 N=354 | Round 2 N=362 |
|---|-----|------------------|------------------|
| Ever Heard of an Illness Called AIDS | % | 92.4 | 93.9 |
| | No. | (327) | (340) |
| <u>SWs' Response Regarding Transmitting of AIDS by</u> | | % | % |
| Sex without Condom | | 70.3 | 81.5 |
| Multiple Sex Partners | | 47.7 | 56.2 |
| Syringe & Needle | | 26.9 | 36.2 |
| Blood Transfusion | | 47.1 | 35.0 |
| Sex | | 70.3 | 27.1 |
| Infected Mother to Baby | | 6.4 | 10.6 |
| Sex with AIDS Infected People | | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| Through Shaving Blade | | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Others | | 1.5 | 1.8 |

Note: Percentage add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

On ways to avoid AIDS, using condom is the response for the most of the sex workers in the both rounds (Table 12).

Table 12: Sex Workers' Knowledge of Ways of Avoiding AIDS

| Knowledge of Ways of Avoiding AIDS | | Round 1 | Round 2 |
|--|-----|---------|---------|
| | | N=354 | N=362 |
| Percentage who Said they Knew How to Avoid AIDS | % | 85.0 | 92.5 |
| | No. | (301) | (335) |
| <u>SWs' Response Regarding Ways to Avoid AIDS</u> | | % | % |
| Use Condoms | | 85.0 | 92.2 |
| Avoid Multiple Sex Partners | | 58.1 | 44.2 |
| Avoid Blood Transfusions | | 47.5 | 30.7 |
| Avoid using Infected Needle | | 26.2 | 22.4 |
| Abstain from Sex | | 35.9 | 19.4 |
| Have Only One Sex Partner | | 33.9 | 19.4 |
| Others | | 2.3 | 3.6 |
| Avoid Sex with Sex Worker | | 11.0 | 3.3 |
| Avoid Mosquito Bites | | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Avoid Sex with Homosexuals | | 0.7 | 0.0 |

Note: Percentage add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

2.6 Knowledge of Condom and Source of Knowledge of Condom

Altogether nearly 93 percent of sex workers said they have heard of condom in this round, slightly less than the round 1, but it is not statistically significant. Radio remained the number one source of knowledge of condom in this round. Also, the proportion of sex workers reporting the radio as their source of knowledge has increased significantly in this round. Among other sources mentioned, billboards/sign boards, TV, newspaper/poster, cinema, NGOs, Street drama and video van as sources of knowledge of condoms has increased significantly. Pharmacy as a source of knowledge has decreased. Table 13)

Table 13: Knowledge and Sources of Knowledge of Condom Among Sex Workers

| Knowledge and Source of Knowledge of Condom | | Round 1 (N=400) | Round 2 (N=400) |
|---|-----|--------------------|--------------------|
| Percentage who Have Heard of Condom | % | 94.5 | 92.7 |
| | No. | (378) | (371) |
| Sources of Knowledge of Condom | | % | % |
| Radio | | 90.2 | 95.1* |
| Friend/Neighbor | | 74.3 | 79.0 |
| Billboard/Signboard | | 61.1 | 73.6* |
| Television | | 53.2 | 70.9* |
| Newspaper/Poster | | 41.5 | 53.9* |
| Pharmacy | | 60.6 | 53.4* |
| Cinema Hall | | 41.8 | 49.9* |
| NGOs | | 24.9 | 49.1* |
| Street Drama | | 27.0 | 38.8* |
| HW/Volunteer | | 24.3 | 29.9 |
| Video Van | | 22.0 | 28.6* |
| Hospital | | 25.4 | 26.4 |
| Health Post | | 19.3 | 21.3 |
| Community Event/Training | | 14.3 | 10.8 |
| Comic Book | | 10.8 | 7.8 |
| Health Centre | | 13.5 | 6.7* |
| Community Worker | | 14.0 | 3.5* |

Note: Percentage add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

* p value <.05

2.7 Awareness of FHI/AIDSCAP Messages

After FHI/AIDSCAP implemented the AIDS awareness campaign on the highway routes, messages regarding use of condom for the prevention of AIDS. Different media channels were utilized; messages were put up on the billboard, street drama was performed and peer educators spread the message among the people. In this round of survey also the respondents were asked through which medium these messages reached the sex workers and how these messages were understood in order to see to what extent messages were reaching the sex workers. Table 14 indicates whether the sex workers have seen, heard or read the FHI/AIDSCAP messages and the characters presented in the messages, and changes over the time. More sex workers recognized *Dhaaley Dai* than other media messages. Also,

sex workers who said they had seen *Dhaaley Dai* and *Guruji & Antarey* have increased significantly.(Table 14).

Table 14: Seen/Read the Following Character/Message in the Past One Year by Sex Workers

| Heard/Seen/Read the Following Characters in Past One Year | Round 1 (N=400) | Round 2 (N=400) |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | % | % |
| <i>Dhaaley Dai</i> | 41.5 | 65.0* |
| <i>Guruji & Antarey</i> | 36.8 | 44.5* |
| <i>Condom Lagaaun AIDS Bhagaaun</i> | 77.5 | 83.0 |

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

* p value <.05

More of the sex workers in the both rounds said they understood the media as "use condom against AIDS". (Table 15)

Table 15: Message Understood by the Sex Workers

| Meaning of Message to the Sex Workers as | Round 1 (N=378) | Round 2 (N=371) |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| | % | % |
| Use Condom Against AIDS | 84.0 | 82.5 |
| Use Condom Against STD | 26.5 | 34.2 |
| Use Condom for Family Planning | 41.4 | 44.2* |
| Others | 0.5 | 0.0 |

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

p value <.05

Table 16 presents data on IEC materials and condom received by the sex workers who have ever-heard of AIDS. The implementing partners of FHI/AIDSCAP distributed condoms, brochures, booklets, comic books and information on AIDS in the project area. Many sex workers said they have received condom, brochure/booklets and IEC materials on AIDS (Table 16 gives the comparison data with round1).

Table 16: IEC Materials and Condom Received by Sex Workers

| Anything Given in the Past One Year by Some One | Round 1 (N=354) | Round 2 (N=362) |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | % | % |
| Condom | 32.8 | 34.3 |
| Brochure/booklets | 36.4 | 33.1 |
| Information about AIDS* | 43.5 | 53.0 |
| Other Items | 1.1 | 0.0 |

* p value <.05

2.8 STD and its Treatment

In the last part of questionnaire the sex workers were asked what they understand by sexually transmitted disease, whether they have had STD in the past year and where they went for treatment.

About 39 percent said STD (*Youna Rog* in Nepali) means HIV/AIDS; 26.8 percent said it is blisters and ulcers around vagina; 23.5 % *Bhiringi* (Syphilis/Gonorrhea). Among other responses are discharge from vagina, sores and itching and pain in vagina. Other responses are given in Table 17.

About 30 % of all sex workers reported that they have experienced a symptom of STD. 41 percent of those who reported STD symptoms said they did not treat. Although the percentage of sex workers reporting STD symptoms increased over round 1, this is not necessarily indicative of more STDs among the sex workers. Recognition of STD symptoms could have improved or, as is probably the case, self-reported STD symptoms are extremely unstable because women mistake other symptoms for STD symptoms.

Of those who did seek treatment most went to private clinic (19%), then pharmacy (18.2%) and FPAN clinic (8.3%). Other responses are given in Table 17.

Table 17: STD and its Treatment Among Sex Workers

| STD and Its Treatment Among Sex Workers | Round 1 | Round 2 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | % | % |
| SWs Understanding of STD | | |
| AIDS/HIV | 46.4 | 39.0 |
| Blisters & Ulcers Around Vagina | 14.5 | 26.8 |
| Syphilis (Bhiringi)/Gonorrhoea | 23.6 | 23.5 |
| White Discharge | 13.8 | 21.0 |
| Itching in Vagina | 12.5 | 12.8 |
| Lower Abdominal Pain | 4.0 | 9.5 |
| Discharge of Pus | 2.0 | 4.5 |
| Pain of Vagina | 1.0 | 3.5 |
| Burning when Passing Urine | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| Bleeding | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| Leprosy/T.B/Jaundice | 0.0 | 2.5 |
| Body Itching/Blisters in Body | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| <i>Dhatu</i> /flow <i>Dhatu</i> | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| Fever | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Headache | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| <i>Sujak</i> | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| To Feel Dizzy | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Vomiting | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Others | 7.8 | 3.0 |
| Don't know | 20.6 | 17.8 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Types of STD Symptoms Experienced in the Past Year | | |
| No Symptom | 74.3 | 69.8 |
| Discharge of Pus/White Discharge | 11.3 | 23.0 |
| Sores Around Private Part | 11.8 | 16.8 |
| Pain Inside the Vagina During Intercourse | 11.3 | 15.0 |
| Lower Abdominal Pain | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Others | 4.5 | 3.3 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Treatment of STD Symptoms in the Past Year | | |
| No Treatment | 33.0 | 41.3 |
| Private Clinic | 22.3 | 19.0 |
| Pharmacy | 5.8 | 18.2 |
| FPAN Clinic | 10.7 | 8.3 |
| Self Treatment | 3.8 | 6.6 |
| Hospital | 15.5 | 6.6 |
| Clinic of NGO | 0.0 | 5.0 |
| Health Post | 3.8 | 1.7 |
| Others | 4.8 | 1.7 |
| Health Centre | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Total (N) | (103) 100.0 | (121) 100.0 |

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

CHAPTER 3: MALE SENTINEL GROUP

3.1 Profile of the Male Sentinel Group

Two different categories of males are included in this sentinel group.

- Transport Workers (TW) 400
- Male laborers 600

Male laborers included industrial workers (230), police (300) and *Rickshawalas* (70). Altogether 1000 males were included in these two high-risk male groups. These groups were chosen because they were identified as high-risk by previous surveys. In the following analysis of the data male laborers denotes industrial workers, police and *Rickshawalas*. The other group will be referred as transport workers.

Demographic characteristics of the male sentinel group are similar to those of round 1 of the BSS with the mean age of truckers 26 years and male laborers 29 years (compared to round 1: 26.9 and 29 years). Other characteristics are shown in table 18 below.

About 10 % of the truckers and male laborers are illiterate. In this round also, the male laborers have attended higher education than truckers.

Regarding marital status, two-thirds (66%) of transport workers are ever-married and more than four-fifths (82.5%) of male laborers are ever-married.

In the sample about 40 % of the truckers and male laborers are Bramin or Chhetri, 20 % of the truckers and 33% of the male laborers are Terai castes and rest are from Newar, Tamang, Magar, Gurung, Lama, Rai and Kami, Damai and Sarki castes.

Table 18: Demographic Characteristics of Sample Male Sentinel Groups

| Demographic Characteristics | Type of Respondent | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Transport Worker | | Male Laborer | |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Age of respondent | | | | |
| Up to 16 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 17-19 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 3.8 | 4.8 |
| 20-29 | 62.0 | 62.3 | 47.8 | 55.5 |
| 30-39 | 20.8 | 18.0 | 40.2 | 30.5 |
| 40 & above | 7.3 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 8.8 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 |
| Education | | | | |
| Illiterate | 8.0 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 10.5 |
| Literate | 12.3 | 5.5 | 10.7 | 3.8 |
| 1-5 class | 28.8 | 33.8 | 10.2 | 13.7 |
| 6-10 class | 44.0 | 45.3 | 47.1 | 44.9 |
| SLC & above | 7.0 | 6.0 | 21.0 | 27.0 |
| NR | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| NA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 |
| Marital Status | | | | |
| Married | 65.3 | 66.0 | 84.0 | 82.5 |
| Divorced/Separated | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Widower | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Never Married | 34.3 | 33.8 | 15.4 | 16.8 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 |
| Ethnicity | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri | 37.3 | 41.0 | 43.5 | 40.0 |
| Newar/Tamang/Lama/Magar/Gurung/Rai | 41.8 | 31.5 | 20.2 | 22.7 |
| Terai Caste | 15.3 | 20.3 | 27.2 | 32.7 |
| Kami/Damai/Sarki | 1.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Others | 4.0 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 1.8 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 |

Of all married transport workers 89 percent are presently staying with their wife while by comparison only 55.4 percent of all married male laborers are presently staying with their wife. This is due to the mobile nature of transport workers and work in different districts than their own. Table 19 presents their present living status and number of days away from home. The number of days away from home apply more to transport workers than male laborers. The data for round 1 and round 2 are similar in regard to current living status of the male sentinel group.

These coincidences of similar data in the both data indicate that the sampling technique is reliable.

Table 19: Living Status of the Transport Workers and Male Laborers

| Living Status of Male Respondents | Type of Respondent | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Transport Worker | | Male Laborer | |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Currently Living with | | | | |
| With Wife & children | 58.5 | 59.0 | 45.5 | 45.7 |
| With Friends | 6.8 | 13.0 | 34.0 | 44.1 |
| Alone | 19.5 | 5.5 | 13.8 | 4.2 |
| With Parents | 11.5 | 19.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| With Relatives | 3.5 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Others | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| With children | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| NR | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 |
| Presently Living with Wife | | | | |
| Yes | 87.0 | 89.4 | 54.0 | 55.4 |
| No | 12.3 | 10.6 | 46.0 | 44.6 |
| Others | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total (N) | (261) 100.0 | (264) 100.0 | (504) 100.0 | (495) 100.0 |
| No. of Days Away from Home | | | | |
| Up to 7 days | 13.4 | 15.9 | 8.6 | 7.1 |
| 8 - 14 days | 11.5 | 17.4 | 3.6 | 2.2 |
| 15-21 days | 34.9 | 35.2 | 7 | 3.6 |
| 22-29 days | 30.3 | 26.9 | 26.1 | 37.2 |
| 30 & Above | 4.2 | 2.3 | 12.4 | 4.7 |
| Always Stay with Family | 5.7 | 2.3 | 42.4 | 45.1 |
| NR | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total (N) | (261) 100.0 | (264) 100.0 | (502) 100.0 | (495) 100.0 |

3.2 Sexual Behavior and Sexual Contact with Sex Workers

Nearly 95 percent of the transport workers and male laborers reported that they had sexual contact with women. Of these, 68.5% of transport workers and 33.5 % of male laborers said they ever had sex with a sex worker. And of transport workers, 46.5 % admitted they had sex with sex workers in the past one year. Of the male laborers about 15 percent said they had sex with a sex worker in the past year (Table 20). As in round 1, more transport workers (46.5%) tended to have sexual relation with a sex

worker. Slightly less percentage of truckers in round 2 said they had gone to sex workers in the past year, although this is not significant. Mean age of first sexual intercourse for the male sentinel group is 18.

Table 20: Sexual Experiences of Transport Workers and Male Laborers

| Sexual Experiences with Women and SW | Type of Respondent | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Transport Worker | | Male Laborer | |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Ever had a Sexual Intercourse with a Woman | | | | |
| Yes | 93.5 | 96.0 | 94.8 | 95.0 |
| No | 6.5 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 |
| Age at First Sexual Intercourse | | | | |
| Up to 11 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.2 |
| 12 to 14 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 5.8 | 6.5 |
| 15 to 19 | 64.7 | 71.4 | 46.7 | 55.6 |
| 20 & above | 25.1 | 18.8 | 45.2 | 37.7 |
| Don't know/Can't Say | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Total (N) | (374) 100.0 | (384) 100.0 | (569) 100.0 | (570) 100.0 |
| Ever Had Sex with a SW | | | | |
| Yes | 74.3 | 68.5 | 34.7 | 33.5 |
| No | 19.2 | 27.5 | 60.0 | 61.5 |
| No Experience of Sex | 6.5 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 |
| Sex with a SW in the Past Year | | | | |
| Yes | 51.8 | 46.5 | 15.1 | 14.8 |
| No | 22.5 | 22.0 | 19.6 | 18.7 |
| Never Had Sex with SW | 19.2 | 27.5 | 60.6 | 61.5 |
| Not Ever Experienced of Sex | 6.5 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 |
| Time of Last Sexual Contact in the Past One Year | | | | |
| <1 week | 15 | 14.0 | 8.9 | 3.4 |
| 1 - 2 Weeks | 27.1 | 21.0 | 13.3 | 18.0 |
| 3 - 4 weeks | 19.3 | 21.0 | 15.5 | 23.6 |
| 5 - 8 weeks | 10.1 | 18.3 | 13.3 | 15.7 |
| 9 to 10 weeks | 5.3 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| 11 - 15 weeks | 4.3 | 5.4 | 7.7 | 5.6 |
| >15 weeks | 18.8 | 17.7 | 36.7 | 29.2 |
| Total (N) | (207) 100.0 | (186) 100.0 | (90) 100.0 | (89) 100.0 |

3.3 Visit to Sex Workers and Other Women

Table 21 presents the frequency of visits to sex workers, and multiple sex partners of the male sentinel group among those who have visited sex workers. The median number of sex workers visited in the past year is 5 for transport workers and 3 for male laborers. It ranges from one sex worker to 50 sex workers for all the male sentinel group. With respect to the frequency of visits to sex workers, the mean number in the last three months is 3.8 for truckers and 2.1 for male laborers. Nearly 77.5 percent of the transport workers and 86.8 percent of male laborers who had had

sexual contacts with women said they had non-sex worker partners. For most of the male sentinel group, number of woman besides the sex workers is one (80.6% for transport workers and 85.6% for male laborers) and others have more than one-sex partner. 4.5 percent of the transport workers and 4.3% of male laborers go to India to have sexual services from sex workers.

Table 21: Visit to Sex Workers and Other Women for Sexual Intercourse

| Sexual Partners and Frequency of Sexual Contact | Type of Respondent | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Transport Worker | | Male Laborer | |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| No. of Sex Workers Visited in the Past Year | | | | |
| 1 - 2 | 26.6 | 26.3 | 58.2 | 43.8 |
| 3 - 6 | 42.5 | 30.1 | 29.7 | 31.5 |
| 7 -12 | 16.9 | 19.4 | 7.7 | 18.0 |
| 13-15 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 |
| >15 | 8.2 | 16.6 | 4.4 | 2.2 |
| Median No. of Sex Workers | [4] | [5] | [2] | [3] |
| Total (N) | (207) 100.0 | (186) 100.0 | (90) 100.0 | (89) 100.0 |
| Frequency of Sexual Contact with SW in Last 3 Months | | | | |
| None | 18.8 | 19.9 | 43.3 | 29.2 |
| 1 -2 | 42.5 | 44.6 | 36.7 | 44.9 |
| 3 -6 | 28 | 21.0 | 14.4 | 19.1 |
| 7 - 12 | 6.8 | 9.7 | 1.1 | 3.4 |
| 13-15 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| >15 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| Mean No. of Sexual Contact | [3.7] | [3.8] | [2.7] | [2.1] |
| Total (N) | (207) 100.0 | (186) 100.0 | (90) 100.0 | (89) 100.0 |
| Sex with Other Women Besides SWs | | | | |
| One | 62.8 | 62.5 | 76.5 | 74.3 |
| 2 -3 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 9.8 | 9.7 |
| >3 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Only with SWs | 16.2 | 18.5 | 6.0 | 8.2 |
| Never Had Sex with a Woman | 6.5 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 |
| Sex with SW in India During Past One year | | | | |
| Nepal Only | 46.5 | 42.0 | 12.2 | 10.5 |
| India (and Nepal) | 5.2 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 4.3 |
| No Sex with SW in the Past Year | 48.3 | 53.5 | 84.8 | 85.2 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 |

3.4 Sex Partners Among Male Respondents

Sex partners of male respondents included wives, female friends and sex workers. The percentage of truckers and male laborers with the sex partners, including wife and sex workers, in the past year is given in the Table 22.

Table: 22 Total Number of Sex Partners in the Past Year for Male Respondents

| Total No. of Sex Partners in the Past Year | TYPE OF RESPONDENTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Transport Worker | | | | | | Male Laborer | | | | | |
| | Marital Status | | | | | | Marital Status | | | | | |
| | Ever Married | | Never Married | | Total | | Ever Married | | Never Married | | Total | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| No. of Sex Partners | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 21.5 | 29 | 7.3 | 8 | 1.6 | 54 | 53.5 | 62 | 10.3 |
| 1 | 150 | 56.6 | 23 | 17 | 173 | 43.3 | 387 | 77.6 | 13 | 12.9 | 400 | 66.7 |
| 2 | 22 | 8.3 | 16 | 11.9 | 38 | 9.5 | 48 | 9.6 | 12 | 11.9 | 60 | 10.0 |
| 3 to 4 | 23 | 8.7 | 22 | 16.3 | 45 | 11.3 | 21 | 4.2 | 9 | 8.9 | 30 | 5.0 |
| 5 to 6 | 17 | 6.4 | 9 | 6.7 | 26 | 6.5 | 12 | 2.4 | 3 | 3.0 | 15 | 2.5 |
| 7 to 10 | 15 | 5.7 | 11 | 8.1 | 26 | 6.5 | 13 | 2.6 | 3 | 3.0 | 16 | 2.7 |
| 11 to 20 | 22 | 8.3 | 12 | 8.9 | 34 | 8.5 | 6 | 1.2 | 7 | 6.9 | 13 | 2.2 |
| More than 20 | 16 | 6 | 13 | 9.6 | 29 | 7.3 | 4 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0.7 |
| Median | (4) 6 | - | (4) 4 | - | | | (2) 2 | - | (3) 4 | - | | |
| Total | 265 | 100 | 135 | 100 | 400 | 100 | 499 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 600 | 100 |

Note: Median in the parenthesis denotes the figure for Round 1.

As in round 1, transport workers again reported the highest number sex partners. Half of the transport workers have two or more sex partners in the past year, while nearly 30 % of the male laborers have more than one sex partners. Median number of sex partners for married transport workers and male laborers are 6 and 2, while unmarried transport workers and male laborers are 4 each.

3.5 Sex Work Location and Expenditure on Sex Workers

In Nepal sex workers are street-based. Table 23 presents the information on how sex workers were picked up, the actual place where the sex act takes place and how much money spent on sex workers. To obtain reliable information on the money they spent for sex workers, they were asked the amount of money they spent on the previous last encounter with a sex worker. These questions were asked among all the male sentinel group who had visited the sex workers in the past year. More than half of the transport workers and one-quarter of male laborers said they picked up the sex workers from the street both in round 1 and round 2. Other responses were sex workers' own home, lodge, hotel, *bhatti pasal*, restaurant, etc. The places of sex act were forest/park, other people's home, sex worker's home, client's home and other (Table 23).

Table 23: Sexual Networking and Expenditure on Sex Workers by Male Respondents

| Sexual Networking and Expenditure | Type of Respondent | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Transport Worker | | Male Laborer | |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Where did you find Last Sex Worker* | | | | |
| Lodge/Hotel | 3.9 | 7.5 | 13.2 | 14.6 |
| Dinner (Eating-house) | 10.1 | 14.0 | 2.2 | 9.0 |
| Local Bar (Bhatti Pasa) | 8.2 | 5.4 | 9.9 | 12.4 |
| On the Street | 56.5 | 52.7 | 25.3 | 24.7 |
| In Forest | 5.3 | 7.5 | 11 | 6.7 |
| In SW's House/Rented House | 9.2 | 4.3 | 16.5 | 7.9 |
| In the Market | 1.0 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 7.9 |
| Neighbour's House | 1.9 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 3.4 |
| In Open Ground/Riverside, etc | 1.4 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 0.0 |
| In Bus Park/Truck | 0.5 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| In Cinema Hall | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 5.6 |
| In Brothel | 0.5 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 |
| Own Room | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| Others | 0.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 6.7 |
| Total (N) | (207) * | (186) * | (90) * | (89) * |
| Where did you have sex with the SW? | | | | |
| Sex Worker's Own Home | 15.0 | 13.4 | 19.8 | 28.1 |
| Client's Home/Room | 2.4 | 2.2 | 13.2 | 6.7 |
| Hotel/Lodge | 5.3 | 8.6 | 17.6 | 24.7 |
| Forest/Bushes/Park | 34.8 | 40.9 | 28.6 | 24.7 |
| Other Private House | 0.0 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 4.5 |
| Truck/Bus | 38.6 | 33.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| On the Ground/Field | 0.5 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 2.2 |
| Friend's Room | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| In the Riverside | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 |
| In "Brothel" | 0.5 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 |
| Others | 1.9 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Total (N) | (207) * | (186) * | (90) * | (89) * |
| Expenditure for the Last Sexual Contact with SW | | | | |
| Not paid | 4.3 | 5.9 | 13.2 | 16.9 |
| Upto 49 Rs. | 18.4 | 18.3 | 15.4 | 20.2 |
| 50-99 Rs. | 39.6 | 40.9 | 36.3 | 25.8 |
| 100-500 Rs. | 36.7 | 32.8 | 30.8 | 34.8 |
| 501 & above | 1.0 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 2.2 |
| Total (N) | (207) 100.0 | (186) 100.0 | (90) 100.0 | (89) 100.0 |

Percentages add more than hundred because of multiple responses.

Mean expenditure for a visit to a sex worker is obtained by asking how much was spent for the last visit to a sex worker. It took account of gifts given and cash given. On this basis the mean expense for a visit to a sex worker is Rs. 105.

3.6 Knowledge and Use of Condom

Transport workers and male laborers who ever had sex with a woman or sex worker were asked about knowledge and use of condom. Almost of all of them have heard of condom in both rounds. Reported ever-use of condom in the round 2 has not changed much. About 68.5 percent among transport workers and 57.8 percent among the male laborers said they ever-used condom in this round (see Table 24 for comparison). In order to know the use of condom with sex workers, the respondents were asked whether they used condom in the previous last sexual intercourse with a sex worker. Although the use of condom with sex worker in the immediate last encounter increased for this round for both the transport worker and male laborers, they are not significant (Table 24). Consistent use of condom with sex workers in the past year has increased significantly for transport workers. The respondents were asked in five-point scale on the use of condom with sex workers in the past year. Always use of condom have increased from 36.2 % to 50.5 % among transport workers and for male laborers it has increased from 23.4% to 31.8%. Other responses are given in Table 24.

Table 24: Knowledge and Use of Condom Among the Transport Workers and Male Laborers

| Knowledge and Use of Condom | Type of Respondent | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Transport Worker | | Male Laborer | |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Ever Heard of a Condom | | | | |
| Yes | 99.8 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 99.7 |
| No | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 |
| Ever Use of a Condom | | | | |
| Yes | 71.7 | 68.5 | 55.0 | 57.8 |
| No | 28.3 | 31.5 | 45.0 | 42.2 |
| Total (N) | (400) 100.0 | (400) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 | (600) 100.0 |
| Ever use of condom Among those who Ever Had Sexual Experience | | | | |
| Yes | 69.8 | 67.2 | 52.5 | 55.6 |
| No | 30.2 | 32.8 | 47.5 | 44.4 |
| Total (N) | (374) 100.0 | (384) 100.0 | (569) 100.0 | (570) 100.0 |
| Use of Condom with SW in the Last Sex Act | | | | |
| Yes | 75.8 | 80.6 | 41.1 | 58.0 |
| No | 13.0 | 8.1 | 26.7 | 21.6 |
| Never Used a Condom | 11.1 | 11.3 | 32.2 | 20.5 |
| Total (N) | (207) 100.0 | (186) 100.0 | (90) 100.0 | (88) 100.0 |
| Consistent Use of Condom with SW in the Past Year | | | | |
| Always | 36.2 | 50.5* | 23.4 | 31.8 |
| Most of the Time | 29.0 | 19.4 | 8.9 | 22.7 |
| Sometimes | 16.9 | 15.1 | 18.8 | 13.6 |
| Rarely | 5.8 | 3.2 | 8.9 | 8.0 |
| Never | 1.0 | 0.5 | 7.8 | 3.4 |
| Never Used a Condom | 11.1 | 11.3 | 32.2 | 20.5 |
| Total (N) | (207) 100.0 | (186) 100.0 | (90) 100.0 | (88) 100.0 |

* p value <.05

Condom use with wife is low in both rounds. However, condom use with risk partners such as girl friend and other female friend has increased significantly. For example, condom use with girl friend has increased from 30% to 50 % for the transport worker and from 18.8% to 47.1 % for male laborers.(Table 25).

Table 25: Use of Condom with Other Women, Including Wife Besides the Sex Workers

| Use of Condom with Sex Partners | Type of Respondent | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Transport Worker | | Male Laborer | |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Use of Condom in Every Sex with Wife in the Past Year | | | | |
| Yes | 13.9 | 8.4 | 25.7 | 7.8* |
| No | 53.3 | 54.2 | 28.3 | 46.4 |
| Never used condom | 32.8 | 37.4 | 46.0 | 45.8 |
| Total (N) | (259) 100.0 | (262) 100.0 | (494) 100.0 | (487) 100.0 |
| Use of Condom in Every Sex with Girl Friend | | | | |
| Yes | 30.7 | 50.0* | 18.8 | 47.1* |
| No | 50.7 | 25.8 | 39.1 | 30.9 |
| Never used condom | 19.3 | 24.2 | 42.0 | 22.0 |
| Total (N) | (62) 100.0 | (66) 100.0 | (69) 100.0 | (68) 100.0 |
| Use of Condom in Every Sex with Other Female Friend | | | | |
| Yes | 34.1 | 61.8* | 23.8 | 58.0* |
| No | 54.6 | 23.5 | 50.0 | 21.0 |
| Never used condom | 11.3 | 14.7 | 26.2 | 21.0 |
| Total (N) | (44) 100.0 | (34) 100.0 | (42) 100.0 | (38) 100.0 |

* p value <.05

3.7 Knowledge and Sources of Knowledge of AIDS

For both sentinel groups - percentages of transport workers and male laborers who have ever-heard of AIDS have increased in this round.

Among those who have heard of AIDS radio is still the most cited media source for male laborers and billboard/signboard for the transport workers and percentages of those who knew AIDS through radio have increased significantly for the transport workers. In this round more transport workers and male laborers have cited all the media sources and peer educators as the sources of knowledge of AIDS (Table 26). Among these significantly increased sources for both sentinel groups were friends/relatives, TV, cinema, work place, street drama, video van, and health workers. Billboard/signboard have also changed significantly for male laborers.

Table 26: Knowledge and Sources of Knowledge of AIDS Among Male Respondents

| Sources of Knowledge of AIDS | Type of Respondent | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Transport Worker (400) | | Male Laborer (600) | |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| Ever Heard of AIDS | 98.8 | 99.5 | 94.0 | 98.8* |
| % | (395) | (398) | (564) | (593) |
| No. | | | | |
| Sources of Knowledge of AIDS: | % | % | % | % |
| Radio | 92.2 | 95.7* | 93.8 | 95.6 |
| Bill-board/Sign-board | 97.5 | 96.5 | 85.1 | 91.6* |
| Friends/Relatives | 90.4 | 93.0* | 82.6 | 92.9* |
| Pamphlet/Poster | 85.8 | 88.2 | 77.5 | 89.2* |
| Television | 67.3 | 81.4* | 80.9 | 86.0* |
| Cinema Hall | 51.9 | 75.4* | 56.6 | 72.7* |
| Newspaper/Magazine | 67.7 | 71.1 | 75.7 | 78.9 |
| Work place | 42.3 | 58.3* | 36.3 | 70.8* |
| Street Drama | 21.5 | 46.7* | 35.3 | 44.2* |
| Video van | 26.6 | 38.2* | 22.5 | 38.3* |
| Health workers | 24.8 | 35.4* | 31.0 | 48.9* |
| Comic book | 23.6 | 28.1 | 11.3 | 29.8* |
| People of NGO | 18.7 | 26.9* | 30.0 | 32.7 |
| School/Teacher | 10.1 | 15.1* | 11.9 | 16.7* |
| Community event/Training | 3.5 | 9.8* | 15.8 | 17.9 |
| Community Workers | 4.3 | 9.3* | 6.9 | 13.7* |

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

* p value <.05

Knowledge of Transmitting and Avoiding AIDS

Transport workers and male laborers who have ever heard of AIDS were asked if they knew ways of transmitting as well as avoiding AIDS. Percentages who said they knew ways of transmitting AIDS have increased significantly for both transport workers and male laborers. On the ways of transmitting AIDS, responses such as "sex; sex without condom; having multiple sex partners" are still the most cited responses this round. Other responses are presented in Table 27

Table 27: Knowledge of Ways of Transmitting AIDS Among Male Respondents

| Ways of Transmitting AIDS | Type of Respondent | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Transport Worker | | Male Laborer | |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | N=395 | N=398 | N=564 | N=582 |
| Having Knowledge of Transmitting AIDS % | 97.5 | 99.2* | 93.3 | 98.1* |
| No. | (385) | (395) | (526) | (582) |
| <u>Ways of Transmitting AIDS:</u> | % | % | % | % |
| Sex without Condom | 54.3 | 73.2 | 41.0 | 56.7 |
| Sex | 61.8 | 67.3 | 54.7 | 75.1 |
| Multiple Sex Partners | 44.2 | 46.1 | 48.8 | 47.4 |
| Blood Transfusion | 34.3 | 45.1 | 41.8 | 47.8 |
| Syringe and Needle | 26.5 | 34.4 | 38.2 | 45.7 |
| AIDS Related Responses | 8.6 | 9.9 | 6.1 | 12.4 |
| Responses Related to Sexual Relations | 15.1 | 9.4 | 13.9 | 11.5 |
| Not correct responses | 4.9 | 8.1 | 12.3 | 10.1 |
| Infected Mother to Baby | 9.1 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 4.6 |
| Others | 1.3 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 1.4 |

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Table 28 presents the knowledge and ways of avoiding the AIDS. Regarding avoidance of AIDS, the most cited response "Use of Condom" is highest for both rounds. Other responses for the transport workers and male laborers are 'abstain from sex', 'avoid multiple partners', 'avoid sex with a sex worker', 'avoid blood transfusion', and 'avoid using infected needles'.

Table 28: Knowledge of Ways of Avoiding AIDS Among Male Respondents

| Ways to Avoid AIDS | Type of Respondent | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Transport Worker | | Male Laborer | |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | N=400 | N=398 | N=600 | N=593 |
| Male Saying Ways to Avoid AIDS % | 97.5 | 99.80 | 84.7 | 97.6* |
| No. | (384) | (394) | (508) | (579) |
| Ways of Avoiding AIDS: | % | % | % | % |
| Use Condoms | 88.8 | 92.1 | 82.9 | 87.9 |
| Abstain From Sex | 37.8 | 52.3 | 34.6 | 56.1 |
| Avoid Multiple Sex Partner | 32.0 | 38.6 | 36.0 | 37.5 |
| Have Only One Sex Partner | 19.0 | 33.5 | 29.3 | 37.8 |
| Avoid Blood Transfusion | 21.4 | 33.0 | 22.6 | 33.5 |
| Avoid Sex with Sex Worker | 31.5 | 30.2 | 33.5 | 25.9 |
| Avoid Using Infected Needle | 20.3 | 28.2 | 26.4 | 34.9 |
| AIDS related responses | 5.5 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 11.7 |
| Not correct responses | 1.6 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 1.6 |
| Responses related to sexual relations | 2.9 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 3.5 |
| Avoid Sex with Homosexual | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| Avoid Mosquito Bites | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Avoid Kissing | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Make Sexual Contact Only with Wife not with Outsiders | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Seek Protection from Traditional Healer | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Others | 1.0 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 0.9 |

Note: Percentage add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

3.8 Knowledge of Condom and Source of Knowledge of Condom

Table 29 presents knowledge and sources of condom. All of the transport workers (100 %) and male laborers (99.7%) said they have heard of condom. Among those who have heard of condom, the most popular source of knowledge of condom is radio. After the radio, billboard/signboard, friends/neighbors, newspaper/posters, and TV were other cited sources of knowledge. Sources of knowledge of condom for the transport workers, such as TV, cinema hall, pharmacy, street drama, health post, and health workers have increased significantly. Similarly for male laborers, most of the sources have increased significantly. (Table 29).

Table 29: Knowledge and Sources of Knowledge of Condom Among Male Respondents

| Sources of Knowledge of Condom | | Type of Respondent | | | |
|--|-----|--------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | | Transport Worker | | Male Laborer | |
| | | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | | N=400 | N=400 | N=600 | N=600 |
| Percentage Who Have Ever Heard of Condom | % | 99.8 | 100 | 93.5 | 99.7 |
| | No. | (399) | (400) | (592) | (598) |
| Sources of Knowledge of Condom: | % | % | % | % | |
| Bill-board/Sign-board | | 96.2 | 96.8 | 83.4 | 91.8* |
| Radio | | 93.7 | 96.3 | 92.1 | 96.0* |
| Friend/Neighbour | | 81.0 | 91.8* | 79.2 | 90.6* |
| Pharmacy | | 65.9 | 85.0* | 73.6 | 87.1* |
| Newspaper/Poster | | 81.0 | 84.5 | 69.8 | 87.8* |
| Television | | 65.9 | 82.5* | 78.5 | 86.8* |
| Cinema Hall | | 54.6 | 75.8* | 59.5 | 73.2* |
| Health post | | 46.6 | 58.0* | 54.7 | 65.7* |
| Hospital | | 47.1 | 54.8* | 54.2 | 70.1* |
| Street Drama | | 20.6 | 42.8* | 28.0 | 38.0* |
| Health Centre | | 37.8 | 36.0 | 41.4 | 51.2* |
| Video Van | | 24.3 | 33.8* | 18.6 | 32.9* |
| Health Worker/Volunteer | | 24.6 | 28.0 | 25.0 | 40.5* |
| Comic Book | | 21.3 | 26.0 | 11.1 | 28.9* |
| NGOs | | 17.0 | 24.0* | 29.1 | 27.4 |
| Community Worker | | 4.5 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 13.2* |
| Community Event/Training | | 2.5 | 6.5* | 11.1 | 14.5 |
| Pan/Kirana Pasa(Retail Shops) | | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 |

Note: Percentage add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

* p value <.05

3.9 Awareness of FHI/AIDSCAP Messages

After FHI/AIDSCAP implemented the AIDS awareness campaign on the highway routes, messages regarding use of condom for the prevention of AIDS. Different media channels were employed, messages were put up on the billboard, street drama was shown and peer educators spread the message among the people. This survey asked through which medium these messages reached the transport workers

and male laborers and how these messages were understood. Following Tables 30, 31 and 32 give whether the transport workers and the male laborers have seen, heard or read the FHI/AIDSCAP messages and the characters presented in the messages and understanding of the FHI/AIDSCAP messages. More respondents from both the groups have heard the message "*Condom Lagaauun AIDS Bhagaauun*" more often than in the round 1. More respondents of this round have heard or recognized the characters *Dhaaley Dai* and *Guruji and Antarey* (Table 30).

Table 30: Seen/Read the Following Characters/Messages in the Past One Year by Male

| Heard of Following Characters/Message in the Past One Year | Type of Respondent | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Transport Worker | | Male Laborer | |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | N=400 | N=400 | N=600 | N=600 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| <i>Dhaaley Dai</i> | 55.0 | 84.5* | 39.0 | 84.8* |
| <i>Guruji & Antarey</i> | 63.3 | 70.4* | 40.5 | 55.2* |
| <i>Condom Lagaauun AIDS Bhagaauun</i> | 96.5 | 98.7 | 82.2 | 96.3* |
| Other Messages on STD/AIDS or Condom | 5.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 2.8 |

Note: Percentage add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

* p value <.05

More transport workers and male laborers interpreted the meaning of the messages as 'use condom against HIV/AIDS' in this round as well (Table 31).

Table 31: Understanding of FHI/AIDSCAP Messages by Male Respondents

| Advertised Messages Understood | Type of Respondent | | | |
|--|------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | Transport Worker (400) | | Male Laborer (600) | |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Use Condom Against HIV/AIDS | 90.8 | 97.5 | 74.8 | 95.3 |
| Use Condom Against STD | 34.3 | 37.8 | 27.1 | 39.5 |
| Use Condom for Family Planning | 33.0 | 36.3 | 54.8 | 53.5 |
| AIDSCAP message ' <i>Condom Lagaauun AIDS Bhagaauun</i> ' verbatim | 6.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Others | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 |

Table 32 presents data on IEC materials and condom as received by the transport workers and male laborers who have ever-heard of AIDS. The implementing partners of FHI/AIDSCAP distributed condoms, brochures, booklets, comic book and information on AIDS in the project area. Interestingly, fewer respondents from this round said they have received condoms (Table 32).

Table 32: Distribution of IEC Materials as Received by Male Respondent

| Anything given in the Past One Year by Someone | Type of Respondent | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Transport Worker (400) | | Male Laborer (600) | |
| | Round 1 % | Round 2 % | Round 1 % | Round 2 % |
| Condoms | 34.4 | 23.6* | 24.8 | 19.4* |
| Brochure/Booklets | 24.6 | 27.9 | 24.5 | 28.7 |
| Information about AIDS | 23.3 | 26.1 | 33.3 | 32.7 |
| Other Items | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 |

* p value <.05

3.10 STD and its Treatment

In the last part of questionnaire all of the male sentinel groups were asked whether they have had STD in the past year and where they were treated for it. All respondents were asked two specific questions regarding symptoms of STD: "Have you noticed sores on your private parts during the past year?" and "Have you had pus/pain during urination in the past year?". About 4 percent (41) of all transport workers and male laborers reported sores in their private parts in the past year. This is similar to the number of respondents reporting sores/ulcers in round 1. And less than 2 percent (14) of the male laborers (including transport workers) reported noticing pus/pain during urination in the past year. The private clinic is the most cited treatment center for the transport worker, the male laborers and students. After the private clinic, hospital and health post are more cited treatment place. Other responses are pharmacy, no treatment, or self-treatment (Table 33).

Table 33: Treatment Places of STD in the Past Year

| Treatment Place of STD (Sores/Ulcers in the Genital Area) in the Past Year | Transport Workers and Male Laborers | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------|
| | N (41) | % |
| Private Clinic | 16 | 39.0 |
| Health Post | 6 | 14.6 |
| Hospital | 6 | 14.6 |
| Pharmacy | 6 | 14.6 |
| Other Places | 3 | 7.3 |
| No Treatment | 5 | 12.2 |
| Self Treatment | 3 | 7.3 |

Note: In this table the transport workers and male laborers were combined because numbers in the cells of the table become very low when separated.

3.11 Condom and Its Availability

In the round 2 survey, 258 transport workers and 315 male laborers who ever used the condom were asked how and where they get condoms. Fewer of the transport

workers in this round said they get condoms free of charge. More transport workers said they purchase condom. More of the male laborers said they get condoms freely and sometimes purchase them as well (statistically no difference) (Table 34).

Table 34: Acquisition of Condom

| Anything given in the Past One Year by Someone | Type of Respondent | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Transport Worker (400) | | Male Laborer (600) | |
| | Round 1 % | Round 2 % | Round 1 % | Round 2 % |
| Get Free of Cost | 28.7 | 20.5* | 38.8 | 32.4 |
| Purchase | 41.8 | 50.0* | 44.1 | 40.3 |
| Both(Free and Purchase) | 29.5 | 28.7 | 15.7 | 25.7 |
| Not Using Recently | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| NR | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 |

* p value <.05

All of the respondents who ever used condom, received freely or purchased, were asked where they get condoms.

Nagdhunga check post was a very popular place for truckers to get free condoms in the round 1 survey. But this time, it no longer is the popular place. It drops to third place. Health Post turned out to be the most popular place to get free condom in this round. Respondents saying peer/friend have also increased among both truckers and male laborers.

Pharmacy is still the most popular place for purchasing the condom, followed by retail shop and *paan* shop (Tables 35 and 36).

Table 35: Places to Get Free Condoms for those who Get Free Condoms

| Places to Get Free Condom | Type of Respondent | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Transport Worker (152) Round 1 | Transport Worker (127) Round 2 | Male Laborer (163) Round 1 | Male Laborer (183) Round 2 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Health Post | 20.4 | 43.3 | 47.2 | 47.0 |
| Peer/Friend | 22.4 | 25.2 | 9.8 | 19.7 |
| Nagdhunga (Thankot) | 58.6 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| In Office/Police station | 0.0 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 2.7 |
| Brought by SWs | 2.6 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Health Worker/Volunteer/NGO | 9.2 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 17.5 |
| Hospital | 3.3 | 7.1 | 11.7 | 10.9 |
| Health Centre | 3.3 | 4.7 | 14.1 | 2.2 |
| FPAN Clinic | 5.3 | 3.1 | 18.4 | 10.4 |
| During Community Programme | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.1 |
| Work Place/Factory | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 8.2 |
| INGO (CARE/Nepal, NRCS) | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| VDC office | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| Others | 1.9 | 0.8 | 5.5 | 2.2 |

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Table 36: Preferred Places to get Free Condom for those who Get Free Condom

| Preferred Places to Get Free Condom | Type of Respondent | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Transport Worker (152) | Transport Worker (125) | Male Laborer (163) | Male Laborer (183) |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Health post | 23.0 | 43.2 | 52.8 | 42.6 |
| Peer/Friend | 19.1 | 22.4 | 8.6 | 18.0 |
| Nagdhunga (Thankot) | 42.8 | 13.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| In Office | 0.0 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 2.7 |
| Health Worker/Volunteer/NGO | 10.5 | 6.4 | 11.0 | 14.2 |
| Hospital | 4.6 | 5.6 | 13.5 | 9.8 |
| With SWs | 2.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Health centre | 4.6 | 3.2 | 15.3 | 1.1 |
| FPAN clinic | 5.3 | 2.4 | 16.0 | 9.8 |
| Work Place/Factory | 0.8 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 8.2 |
| <i>Paan Shop/Kirana shop</i> (Retail Shop) | 2.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.5 |
| Pharmacy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| VDC office | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| INGOs | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| During Community Program | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| Place of Vehicle Entry | 9.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| At Road | 4.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| Others | 4.6 | 1.6 | 7.9 | 2.1 |

Note: Percentage add more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Table 37: Places to Purchase Condom for those who Buy Condom

| Places to Purchase Condom | Type of Respondent | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Transport Worker (186) | Transport Worker (203) | Male Laborer (179) | Male Laborer (208) |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Pharmacy | 83.9 | 83.3 | 86.0 | 80.3 |
| Retail Shop (<i>Kirana Pasa</i>) | 26.3 | 26.1 | 14.0 | 17.8 |
| <i>Paan shop</i> | 18.3 | 22.7 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| Private clinic | 3.8 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 7.2 |
| Others | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

Note: Percentage add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

Table 38: Preferred Places to Purchase Condom for those who Buy Condom

| Preferred Places to Purchase Condom | Type of Respondent | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Transport Worker (186) | Transport Worker (203) | Male Laborer (179) | Male Laborer (208) |
| | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 1 | Round 2 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Pharmacy | 80.1 | 78.3 | 79.9 | 75.0 |
| Retail Shop (Kirana Pasal) | 25.8 | 19.2 | 21.2 | 15.9 |
| Private clinic | 4.8 | 1.5 | 6.1 | 6.7 |
| <i>Paan</i> shop | 22.0 | 18.2 | 15.6 | 10.1 |
| Any shop | 3.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| Others | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |

Note: Percentage add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

3.12 Brand Name of Condom

The most cited brand name of condom is still *Dhaal*. In this round the respondents using *Dhaal* most of the time have decreased from about 65% to 55%. While the respondent using *Panther* most of the time have increased from 28% to 37%. Two percent said they did not know the brand name. Other brands were *Kamasutra* (2.2%), Kohinoor, Nirodh and others (less than one percent each).

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSIONS

There was a time lapse of about 16 months between the surveys of Round 1 BSS and Round 2 BSS. In both rounds the demographic and social characteristics of sample respondents (sex workers and male sentinel groups) were similar.

Mean age of the sex workers is 25. Of male sentinel groups, trucker's mean age is 26 and male laborer's mean age is 29.

Following the interventions of FHI/AIDSCAP/Nepal on the highway routes, some behavioral changes among the sex workers and male sentinel groups are noted. However, it must be noted that there were intervention programs of FHI/AIDSCAP/Nepal before the start of Round 1 BSS. So not in all variables can behavior changes can be measured.

Sexual Behavior

About 40 percent of the sex workers admitted that they had sexual intercourse before they reach the age of 16.

Mean number of daily clients has decreased from 1.8 in round 1 to 1.6 in round 2. Most of the clients of sex workers are transport workers. After transport workers, migrant worker/daily wage workers, industrial workers, and police/army and others are reported to be the clients of sex workers. So these groups could be the target group for the awareness program.

About half of the sex workers in both rounds have said they had sex with other men besides clients. But less than 40 % of them use condom with these people.

About 95% of the transport workers and male laborers reported having sex with a sex worker. Sixty-eight percent of the transport workers and 33% of the male laborers have admitted to sex with a sex worker.

More 45 % of the transport workers and 15 % of the male laborers had visited a sex worker in the past year.

Median numbers of sex workers visited in the past year have increased for the both the male groups - transport workers (4 to 5) and male laborers (2 to 3).

Knowledge and Use of Condom

Ever heard of condom and ever use of condom did not change significantly. This could be attributed to the already high level of awareness of condom at the start of BSS round 1. In both rounds more than 90% of sex workers reported to have heard of condom.

Among the truckers and male laborers, almost all of them had heard of condom. However, ever use of condom among the male laborers is lower than trucker and

sex workers. There is no significant change in ever of use of condom in both the truckers and male laborers.

Consistent use of condom by sex workers in the past year has increased from 33% to 40%. Similarly the consistent use of condom by truckers with the sex workers in the past year has increased from 36% to 50%. This is one of the important changes brought by the intervention. Consistent use of condom is very important in prevention of STD because of high risk when not using condom at all.

Consistent use of condom with husband of sex worker is still low (6.8%). Also use of condom with the people besides the client of sex worker is low (36%).

Among the truckers and male laborers, use of condom in every sex with wife has not increased. However, the use of condom in every sex with girl friends have increased among both truckers and male laborers.

Knowledge and Sources of Knowledge of Condom and AIDS

Radio is the most cited source of knowledge of condom among the sex workers and male sentinel groups. For the sex workers and male sentinel groups, the percentage citing radio as a source of knowledge is more than 95%.

Along with radio, almost all of media sources, such as TV, street drama, video van, billboard, cinema, etc. have increased significantly for all the sentinel groups.

FHI/AIDSCAP Messages

FHI/AIDSCAP characters *Dhaaley Dai and Guruji & Anteray* are heard/seen by more sex worker and male sentinel groups. More male laborers have reported to have seen/heard the message *Condom Lagaun AIDS Bhagaun*.

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