- 1. Title of the paper: Sexual Behaviour of MSM and HIV/AIDS Concerns: Analysis of National BSS
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- 3. Text of abstract:

Objectives:

- 1. To understand the Sexual behaviour of MSM
- **2.** To observe the trends in the Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviour (KAB)among MSM from BSS 2001 and 2006 in selected Indian cities
- 3. To understand HIV/AIDS implications in view of the sexual behaviour of MSM

Sources of Data: National BSS among MSM (NACO, 2006) is used for analysis.

Methodology: Simple frequency, Bi-variate, Correlation and regression analysis would be applied to understand the association between the back ground variables and the KAB indicators.

Findings Knowledge of HIV/AIDS has decreased in all cities except Kolkata. Awareness of two methods of HIV prevention i.e. consistent condom use and having single uninfected faithful sex partner is highest in Bangalore (93%) and lowest in Mumbai (53%). This proportion has increased significantly since the BSS 2001, except in Mumbai and Delhi. The proportion of MSM who reported at least one of the three symptoms in last 12 months was highest in Delhi (57%) and lowest in Kolkata (10%). Across all metros, proportion of MSM who reported visiting government hospital for treatment of STIs was highest in Chennai (35%) and lowest in Delhi (13%) and this has increased significantly in Kolkata and Mumbai since BSS 2001.

Among the MSM who had sex with a commercial partner in the one month prior to the survey, 41 percent (Delhi) to 64 percent (Kolkata) had used condom last time. Highest proportion of MSM in Mumbai (88%) used condom last time with non-commercial partner.

The proportion of MSM who reported consistent condom use with commercial male partner in the six months prior to the survey was highest in Mumbai (53%) and lowest in Delhi (19%). However, the high STI incidence in Mumbai and moderate treatment seeking behaviour indicate the need to strengthen the interventions and the importance of STI treatment. Also, the proportion of MSM who had STI symptoms has increased significantly across all the cities. The results highlight the need for effective BCC strategies in all cities.

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