	Centre for Global Health Research - Data Catalogue
India - National Base Risk and Bridge Popul Surveilland	

Operations Research Group - Center for Social Research - ORG-MARG Research Pvt. Ltd., National Aids Control Organization - Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

ind-cghr-bss-2001-2002-v01

Overview

ABSTRACT

NOTE: The BSS Naco folder in the X-drive seems to only contain data from the FSW, CSW, IDU, MSM surveys and not the national baseline survey. There are two datasets, 'nacp' and 'india_husband', that did not contain sufficient metadata to identify their contents and purpose

Until recently surveillance systems only concentrated on tracking of AIDS cases and the spread of HIV virus. But such surveillance only documents the damage that has already been wrought on the individuals, families, communities and the country. This does not help in identifying factors like current behaviour, which fuels the HIV pandemic. Documenting such behaviour and documenting behavioural change, which predisposes to the spread of HIV/AIDS is of crucial importance for prevention of HIV/AIDS. Therefore a new framework for HIV surveillance has been developed. The Behavioural Surveillance Surveys, aptly called the Second Generation Surveillance System are based on tracking behavioural changes in the country.

A general population BSS was undertaken earlier and this was followed by BSS among high-risk groups and bridge populations. This .ddi file contains data from Female Sex Workers and their Clients, the two high- risk groups of Men having Sex with Men and Injecting Drug Users, and a control group of Female Sex Workers. The surveys were contracted to ORG-CSR, so as to facilitate an independent evaluation of the existing situation.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Operations Research Group - Center for Social Research	ORG-MARG Research Pvt. Ltd.
National Aids Control Organization	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Centre for Global Health Research	CGHR	St. Michael's Hospital; University of Toronto	Metadata Producer

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2016-05-11

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0. This is the very first version of this DDI document

DDI DOCUMENT ID

ind-cghr-bss-2001-2002-v01

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

National Baseline BSS among general population:

The 35 States and Union Territories in the country were categorized into 22 sampling units for the purpose of the survey. West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands were clubbed into one group, as were Kerala and Lakshwadeep, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, Goa and Daman & Diu and five North Eastern States of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura. In

addition Uttaranchal was included in Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand in Bihar and Chattisgarh in Madhya Pradesh for this baseline survey.

A total of 3832 respondents aged 15-49 years (1916 male and 1916 female) in each sampling unit were covered during the survey. There were an equal number of respondents from urban and rural areas in each sampling unit. A three-stage cluster-sampling format was used for identification of the sample.

For FSW and CSW:

32 States and Union Territories in the country were categorized into 21 sampling units for the purpose of the survey. The survey was not undertaken in Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu as the estimated number of FSW were insignificant. Bihar and Jharkhand was clubbed into one group, as were Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal, Punjab and Chandigarh and six North Eastern States of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim.

A total of 5648 clients of sex workers and 5572 female sex workers were interviewed across all the sampling units. For each sampling unit, FSW were selected from the predominant type of sex work that was prevalent in that sampling unit. In addition, control groups of FSWs were surveyed in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Andhra Pradesh covering 1087 respondents. These control groups were included to assess if any significant differences existed between brothel and non-brothel based FSW in these geographic locations. Thus in the main round of BSS, brothel based FSW were covered in Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai and non brothel based in Andhra Pradesh, while for the control groups, non brothel based FSW were included in the three metros and brothel based FSW in Andhra Pradesh.

A four-stage cluster sampling design was adopted for selecting respondents among brothel based sex workers and a three-stage cluster sampling design was adopted for non-brothel based sex workers and clients of sex workers.

For MSM and IDU:

Among MSM, the survey was carried out across the five locations of Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore. Among IDUs, it was carried out in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Manipur. A total of 1387 MSM and 1355 IDU were interviewed across all the sampling units. A two-stage cluster sampling design was adopted for selecting respondents for both the target categories. In Manipur, a three-stage cluster sampling design was adopted for selecting respondents among injecting drug users.

Questionnaires

Overview

General Population Questionnaire Female Sex Workers Questionnaire Clients of Female Sex Workers Questionnaire Injecting Drug Users Questionnaire Men who have sex with men Questionnaire

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2001-04	2001-06	National Baseline phase 1
2001-07	2001-09	National Baseline phase 2
2001-10	2002-03	FSW, CSW phase
2002-02	2002-03	MSM, IDU phase

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

National Baseline BSS among general population:

11 State sampling units were covered in the first phase (April June 2001) and the remaining sampled States were covered in the second phase (July September 2001).

For FSW and CSW:

The survey was conducted between October 2001 and March 2002. The fieldwork was carried out in five phases, each phase covering five to six states/state groups simultaneously.

For MSM and IDU:

Fieldwork was initiated in mid February 2002 and was completed by end March 2002. The entire fieldwork for both the target groups was carried out simultaneously in almost all locations.

Standardization and uniformity during the survey were ensured by a series of training workshops for the field personnel, back translation of schedules and tight quality control during data collection. All teams were briefed every morning and debriefed every evening during the phase of data collection.

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available