

TRAFFICKING AND HIV

BIHAR

(Need Assessment Study- based on Secondary Data)

Draft Report 2005

ASSESSING VULNERABILITIES FOR TRAFFICKING AND HIV/AIDS

Shakti Vahini
UNDP TAHA PROJECT

Bihar



Bihar Administrative Structure	
Divisions	9
Districts	38
Sub-Divisions	101
CD Blocks	534
Panchayats	8,471
Number of Revenue Villages	45,103
Number of Urban Agglomerations	9
Number of Towns	130
Police Stations	
Police Districts	

Source: Government of Bihar.

Key Statistics 2001		
Population		8,28,78,796
- Male		4,31,53,964
- Female		3,97,24,832
Population (0-6 Years Group)		
- In Absolute Numbers		1,62,34,539
	Male	83,75,532
	Female	78,59,007

- Percentage of Total Population		19.59%
	Male	19.41%
	Female	19.78%
Literacy		
- In Absolute Numbers		3,16,75,607
	Male	2,09,78,955
	Female	1,06,96,652
- Percentage of Total Population		47.53%
	Male	60.32%
	Female	33.57%
Decadal Population Growth (1991-2001)		130
- Absolute		1,83,48,242
- As Percentage		28.43%
Highest Decadal Growth at	Sheohar District	(36.16%)
Lowest Decadal Growth at	Nalanda District	(18.64%)
Density of Population		880 per sq kms
- Highest Density	Patna,	1471 per sq kms
- Lowest Density	Kaimur	382 per sq kms
Sex Ratio (Females/Thousand Males)		921
- Highest Ratio	(Siwan)	1,033
- Lowest Ratio	(Patna)	873
Highest Literacy Rate	Patna,	63.82%
Lowest Literacy Rate	Kishanganj,	31.02%
Average Population of a District		22,39,967

Bihar Birth Rate and Death Rate 1999		
	Birth rate	Death rate
Rural	32.4	9.2
Urban	25.2	7.1
Total	31.5	8.9

Source: Sample Registration Scheme Bulletin, Registrar General, GOI, New Delhi.

Health & HIV/AIDS:

District	Marriage below legal age		No ANC	Full ANC	Visited By ANM	Institutional Deliveries		
	Boys	Girls				Govt.	Pvt.	Total
Araria	36.2	50.5	65.8	2.1*	6.7	1.8	7.3	9.1
Aurangabad	62.2	45.6	62.2	1.4*	0.6*	6.8	14.5	21.3
Banka	32.2	56.0	61.5	6.4	0.6*	6.9	18.4	25.4
Begusarai	32.6	50.6	66.5	2.7*	0.3*	4.5	11.2	15.7
Bhagalpur	24.4	42.6	51.5	6.2	1.8*	4.2	25.1	29.2
Bhojpur	48.4	55.3	48.4	6.8	1.1*	8.1	29.3	37.4
Buxar	52.8	59.2	61.8	3.0*	1.4*	4.1	26.3	30.4
Darbhanga	34.9	49.8	66.7	4.1*	1.2*	2.9	13.9	16.9
Gaya	59.9	54.7	67.0	4.7*	1.6*	3.2	20.4	23.6
Gopalganj	43.0	34.6	46.7	7.0	0.6*	4.9	19.1	24.0
Jamui	44.4	64.7	56.3	10.3	0.1*	2.6	20.9	23.5
Jehanabad	56.8	60.4	66.4	4.1*	2.0*	10.4	24.7	35.1
Kaimur	56.2	48.6	59.9	2.1*	0.1*	5.5	28.2	33.6
Katihar	43.9	46.2	63.9	4.3*	1.6*	5.4	7.7	13.1
Khagaria	38.2	58.2	76.7	2.2*	1.3*	6.8	8.2	15.1
Kishanganj	27.8	42.6	71.7	1.8*	0.7*	7.6	6.5	14.1
Lakhisarai	44.6	57.4	59.6	9.3	0.2*	3.9	21.5	25.4
Madhepura	51.2	54.3	72.5	6.3	0.5*	1.4	10.4	11.8
Madhubani	51.5	60.8	64.0	3.5*	19.0	2.8	4.9	7.7
Munger	25.4	48.3	51.9	4.0*	0.0*	5.1	33.7	38.8
Muzaffarpur	39.8	44.5	59.6	5.3*	2.5*	3.2	16.1	19.4
Nalanda	47.1	59.6	66.6	2.0*	1.3*	3.9	26.9	30.8
Nawada	52.7	58.6	64.9	3.9*	1.5*	6.4	19.8	26.1
West Champaran	51.5	63.9	64.9	0.8*	11.1	18.2	10.4	28.6
Patna	30.3	44.7	47.6	12.8	2.3*	10.7	34.5	45.3
East Champaran	43.7	59.0	57.4	9.7	4.6	5.5	13.1	18.6
Purnia	27.4	42.2	73.7	3.1*	0.0*	2.4	10.7	13.0
Rohtas	50.8	46.8	47.6	5.9	0.5*	1.9	37.8	39.7
Saharsa	47.7	47.9	71.1	3.1*	0.3*	6.5	10.0	16.4
Samastipur	48.2	67.7	76.6	4.5	2.2*	4.5	6.7	11.1
Saran	36.3	28.9	67.3	7.2	0.0*	3.6	12.3	15.9
Sheikhpura	56.9	85.0	63.0	4.7*	8.2	1.3	21.8	23.1
Sheohar	53.4	59.2	76.3	3.4*	0.0*	1.9	6.5	8.4
Sitamarhi	42.7	56.0	72.1	3.3*	0.8*	2.8	8.8	11.6
Siwan	32.8	39.5	56.7	4.7	0.7*	8.0	16.1	24.1
Supaul	43.1	61.1	75.1	2.2*	0.7*	3.7	8.8	12.5
Vaishali	40.8	61.6	53.6	4.9	1.4*	3.0	20.0	23.1

The percent of women marrying below their legal age is very high in Bihar as reflected from the RCH survey. Except for Saran and Gopalganj in all the districts more than 40 percent of girls get married before the age of 18 years. Child marriages

		(%) (180 sites)	(%) (180 sites)	(%) (232 sites)	(%) (320 sites)	(%) (384 sites)	(%) (455 sites)	(%) (670 sites)
Bihar	STD 8	1.35	0.60	0.50	1.20	1.60	0.40	1.20
	ANC 7	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.13	0.25	0.00	0.00

In 2004 the reported prevalence among ANC site was 0 percent and among the STD sites it was 1.2 percent. The prevalence in 2004 was three fold increase over 0.4 percent in 2003. From the data available from ANC sites there emerges a linear trend of rising cases among antenatal women till 2002 . The ANC site at Raxaul, Patna and Begusarai showed rising trend in the cases of HIV infections. Among the STD sites the rising trend was reported at the sites of Gaya, Patna, Raxaul and Katihar. The other site showing rising trend is STD site at Patna.

Districts	STD		ANC	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
Aarah	0.00	0.00		
Bhagalpur	0.00	0.40	0.25	0.00
Darbhangha	1.20	0.40		
Gaya	2.00	0.40		
Katihar	7.60	9.20		
Muzaffarpur	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
Patna	2.80	1.60		0.50
Raxaul	7.60	7.20	1.00	0.00
Araria			0.25	0.00
Begusarai			0.25	0.25
Rohtas				0.00

Among the ANC women the overall positivity was 0.11. The urban- rural ratio was 1: 1.82. Among the STD patients the positivity was of 2.4 percent. The urban- rural ratio was 1:1.23. The percent positivity in urban areas stood at 3.13 percent while in rural areas it was 1.81 percent. More male than female were infected among the STD patients, the ratio being 1:0.87 percent. The prevalence percentage among males was 3.27 percent and among the females it was 1.4 percent. However the

average positivity reported from the CSW site was much higher in state and was 4.8 percent. Among the MSMs the infection was reported to be 1.6 percent.

Profile of HIV +ve, STD patients Bihar			
	Male%	Female %	Total%
Migratory population	6.28	1.88	4.36
Non Migratory population	2.55	1.30	1.96
Urban	3.79	2.05	3.13
Rural	2.72	1.02	1.81
Illiterate	2.44	1.57	1.80
Literate	3.37	1.48	2.56
Total	3.29	1.78	2.38

Source: "Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV infection in India Country Report 2003 National Institute of Health and Family Welfare & NACO.

Among the cases reported from the STD sites the total percent remained at 4.35 percent for migratory population, while the prevalence rate for non-migratory population was 1.96 percent. Among the migratory population prevalence was higher among males (6.28 percent) than among the females (1.88 percent). Among the non migratory population also the infections were more among the males (2.55 percent) than among the females (1.30 percent).

Among the males more cases were reported from urban areas (3.79 percent) than from rural areas (2.72 percent). Similarly among women also prevalence was higher among urban women (2.05 percent) than among rural women (1.02 percent).

While in case of males the prevalence was higher among the educated groups (3.37 percent) in comparison to illiterates (2.44 percent), in case of women it was higher among the illiterates (1.57 percent) than among literates (1.48 percent).

Profile of HIV +ve, ANC Mothers Madhya Pradesh			
	Urban	Rural	Total
Migratory population	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non Migratory population	0.24	0.07	0.13
Illiterate	0.40	0.10	0.15
Literate	0.13	0.00	0.04

Source: "Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV infection in India Country Report 2003 National Institute of Health and Family Welfare & NACO.

Among the mothers tested positive at ANC sites the infection among migratory women was 0.00 percent, while it was 0.13 percent among the non migratory population. Among the non migratory tested positive 0.24 percent belonged to urban

areas and 0.07 percent came from rural areas. Among the total tested positive 0.15 percent were illiterate against 0.04 percent literates.

District	Awareness		Symptoms of RTI	Accessing Govt. Inst. for RTI/STI treatment	Condom usage
	RTI/STI	HIV			
Araria	91.9	19.2	4.0*	41.2	0.9*
Aurangabad	93.0	20.1	3.7*	51.5	1.2*
Banka	98.8	22.7	3.6*	52.6	2.6*
Begusarai	92.8	26.8	7.0*	23.7	1.7*
Bhagalpur	98.9	38.1	6.0*	47.5	2.8*
Bhojpur	97.1	32.3	2.6*	40.6	2.4*
Buxar	97.2	23.0	5.9*	33.6	2.8
Darbhanga	96.0	38.9	3.8*	32.7	1.6*
Gaya	90.7	25.2	7.3*	38.9	1.3*
Gopalganj	97.6	29.7	8.2*	39.9	2.0*
Jamui	95.3	20.0	2.0*	39.7	1.5*
Jehanabad	93.4	25.8	7.6*	46.0	1.5*
Kaimur	90.9	29.8	20.9*	54.4	2.5*
Katihar	95.4	28.9	9.4*	55.4	1.4*
Khagaria	89.9	25.0	5.4*	43.4	0.9*
Kishanganj	84.0	22.4	9.4*	49.5	1.2*
Lakhisarai	96.7	24.3	2.7*	28.8	0.9*
Madhepura	89.2	17.3	0.0*	47.5	0.3*
Madhubani	71.0	26.2	5.9*	48.2	0.8*
Munger	96.7	36.8	6.8*	40.7	2.6*
Muzaffarpur	66.6	38.4	8.2*	31.9	1.5*
Nalanda	96.8	27.0	8.3*	38.1	1.1*
Nawada	90.9	27.3	12.5*	46.3	2.4
West Champaran	51.6	7.7	51.1	29.6	0.4*
Patna	96.0	47.5	5.7*	42.2	4.1
East Champaran	80.5	26.0	9.3*	48.7	1.2*
Purnia	96.5	27.1	4.3*	33.9	1.2*
Rohtas	86.6	30.7	3.3*	36.3	1.4*
Saharsa	99.5	30.1	1.8*	24.5	1.8*
Samastipur	87.0	17.8	5.9*	37.6	1.2*
Saran	95.8	35.1	0.8*	27.9	4.3
Sheikhpura	62.7	26.2	30.4*	24.4	0.6*
Sheohar	97.5	21.5	7.7*	39.0	0.5*
Sitamarhi	95.2	21.4	3.9*	33.4	1.2*
Siwan	82.3	27.2	3.3*	29.6	3.2
Supaul	85.4	15.4	9.0*	41.6	1.0*
Vaishali	93.4	31.8	13.8*	38.3	2.4

While the awareness level regarding the RTI/STI is very good in the state the awareness regarding HIV/AIDS is very poor in most of the district only around 20 percent of married women have heard or are aware of HIV/AIDS.

Condom usage in state is also very poor in comparison to all India Average and only Patna and Saran show condom usage upto level of 4 percent.

Trafficking:

Bihar shares the border with Nepal and is the main transit states in India through which trafficked women and children pass (ADB, RETA Report). Entry points in the State of Bihar are Raxaoul, Bairgania, Motihari, Sitamarhi, Narkatraganj, Madhuvani, Sonbarsha, Jogbani, Kakarbita (STOP, 2002, Excerpts from: Analyzing the Dimensions: Trafficking and HIV/AIDS in South Asia).

Bihar is not only a transit state for trafficking of Women and children from Nepal. It also serves as destination state for trafficking of women from Nepal. Informal Estimation 1996 estimates the number of Nepali women and child victims as 4000 in Patna alone. Bihar shares border with West Bengal and is also a transit and destination point for trafficking form Bangladesh. There are over 3,250 sex workers in 24 brothels spread over 11 districts of Kishanganj, Kathihar, Purnia, Araria, Saharsa, Supaul, Madhepura, Khagaria, Madhubani, Darbhanga and Begusarai. These brothels, in fact, have developed as "transit points for girl trafficking". Women and girls also operate through mobile brothels (Survey by Bhoomika Vihar). It is estimated that there are around 20 red light areas in the region of North Bihar alone with around 3000 women. Bihar is also conspicuous as transit point for girls being trafficked from Nepal, Bangladesh, West Bengal, Orrisa and Assam (Shakti Vahini-Female Foeticide, Coerced marriage and Bonded Labour in Haryana & Punjab).

Bihar also serves as source states for trafficking of women and children mainly for labour purposes and for coerced marriages. Child labourers were being sold in an organized ring at the annual Sonapur cattle fair in Bihar (US Dept of State, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 1999).

Hundreds of young girls from Bihar are being sold and forcibly taken away to cities like Chandigarh, Agra and Meerut to work as maids. Thousands of poor and illiterate Bihari villagers are forced to work as bonded labourers in the countryside of Punjab. Girls, are sold by their father to agents and single boys to land them in big cities. In the meantime, there are reports of girls being sold and sent forcibly to Punjab and Delhi. It has been learnt that those who migrate to other states are not given daughters in marriage in Bihar. The scare of distance desist parents from marrying their daughters. These boys have to buy the girls by paying a hefty amount to the poor fathers who oblige. Some Bihari men work as agents for these elements and pose as eligible bridegrooms and buy the girls. They then sell them to the dubious elements and they take them to states where the girls are either forced to work as maids or land in the brothels (Bihari girls sold to work in Punjab, From Santosh Jha, PATNA, Oct 15 2004).

Maximum number of girls being trafficked from Bihar into coerced marriage and forced prostitution come from border districts of Katihar, Purnea, Araria, Kishanganj and Bhagalpur, it is also in prevalence in districts of Champaran,

Gopalganj, Mujjaffarpur, Siwan, Buxar, Jhanabad, Patna and Gaya (Shakti Vahini- Female Foeticide, Coerced marriage and Bonded Labour in Haryana & Punjab).

Trafficking affected districts of Bihar			
Sitamarhi	Purnea	Patna	Vaishali
Madhuvani	Araria	Supaul	Aurangabad
Muzaffarpur	Kishanganj	Madhepura	Nalanda
Gaya	Bhagalpur	Khagaria	Samastipur
Saharsa	Gopalganj	Darbhanga	Kaimur
Munger	Siwan	West Champaran	Saran
Begusarai	Buxar	East Champaran	Nawada
Katihar	Jahanabad	Bhojpur	Rohtas

Source: Mukherjee Report 2004, NHRC Report 2005, Trafficking in India- Shakti Vahini 2004, BSACS.

According to different sources 32 out of 37 districts of Bihar are affected by the trafficking of women and children.

Number of Districts of origin and operation of sex workers in Bihar			
State	Number of districts of origin	Number of areas of origin	Number of places of operation
Bihar	31	89	24
India	378	1794	1016

Source: Mukherjee 2004.

A study by Dr. K.K. Mukherjee and Dr Sutapa Mukherjee in 2004 identified 89 places of origin of sex workers in Bihar spread across 31 districts. The same report also identified 24 places of operation of sex workers in the state.

According to the Trafficking in Women and children in India Report of NHRC 2005 there are 65 transit points in Bihar through which women are trafficked into and out from the state across the state borders. The major transit areas in the state are Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Bhagalpur, Nalanda, West Champaran, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Barsoi and Kisanganj.

Maximum 80.26% trafficking of women and children in Bihar takes place within the state from one area to another. Of the remaining 19.74percent trafficking that occurs across the borders maximum takes place to west Bengal. In total around 9.21% of women and children are trafficked to West Bengal for commercial sexual exploitation. Second largest trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation occurs to Uttar Pradesh which accounts for about 7.89% of total trafficking from Bihar.

Interstate trafficking for CSE in & from Orissa			
Trafficking into Bihar from (Mukherjee)	Trafficking out from Bihar to (Mukherjee)	Trafficking into Bihar (NHRC Report)	Trafficking out from Bihar to (NHRC Report)
Assam	Assam	Assam	Assam
Chandigarh	Chandigarh		
Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
Orissa	Orissa	Orissa	
Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	West Bengal	West Bengal	West Bengal
Jharkhand		Jharkhand	
Madhya Pradesh			
	Maharastra		
	Punjab		
	Rajasthan		
	Nagaland		
	Uttaranchal		
	Goa		
		Andhra Pradesh	
		Meghalaya	Meghalaya
		Sikkim	Sikkim
		Pakistan	
		Nepal	
		Bangladesh	

Women and children are trafficked in Bihar from other countries and states of India for commercial sexual exploitation. The major source states within India for trafficking to Bihar include Assam, Chandigarh, Delhi, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim. Women and children are also trafficked into Bihar from Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh.

Bihar also serves as source and transit state for trafficking women and children out from Bihar to states of Assam, Chandigarh, Delhi, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharastra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Nagaland, Uttaranchal, Goa, Meghalaya and Sikkim.

Number of women in sex work in Bihar.				
State	Govt. Sources	NGOS	Sex Worker groups.	Average
Bihar	50-125 thousands	150-250 thousands	180 thousands	160 thousands
India				28 lakh

Source: Mukherjee 2004.

The estimates of numbers of women in commercial sex in the state show large variations ranging from 50 thousands to 180 thousands. However the average figure of estimation comes some where around 1.6 lakhs women in state against the all India average of 28 lakhs.

State	Total Female population	Total female 15-35 yrs	Estimated number of prostitutes	% of prostitutes
Bihar	39724832	9136711	161321	1.77
India	495738169	113853547	2827534	2.48

Source: Mukherjee 2004

In Bihar 1.77 percent of its total female population between the ages of 15 to 35 years is in commercial sex by direct or indirect compulsions those drive them into the flesh market. At the all India level the same average stands to be at 2.48 percent.

Age profile of women in sex work in Bihar.						
State	<18years	18-22 yrs.	23-27 yrs.	28-32 yrs.	33-37yrs.	>38 yrs.
Bihar	6.54	31.92	35.77	13.77	7.18	4.87
India	35.47	35.98	19.79	6.78	1.70	0.28

Source: Mukherjee 2004.

A majority of the girls victim of commercial sexual exploitation in Bihar are minors below the age of 18 years. In North Bihar, while 45 per cent of sex workers are between 13-18 years, 40 per cent are between 19-22 and 15 per cent in 22-32 age groups (Survey report by Bhoomika Vihar). A survey in Bihar revealed that roadside brothels for truck drivers in the Aurangabad and Sasaram districts offered sex workers aged between 6 and 18 years (Child prostitution in India-"Child prostitution is the ultimate denial of the rights of the child." Dr Jon E Rhode, UNICEF).

State	% of prostitute entry before 18 years of age
Bihar	72.3
India	35.47

Source: Mukherjee 2004.

According to the Mukherjee report 2004, 72.3 percent girls in Bihar enter the flesh trade before they attain the age of majority. This is more than two times the ratio for all India of minor girls being forced into flesh trade. All India level more than 35 percent girls are forced into flesh trade before they are of the age of 18 years.

Major causes of Sex work in %				
State	Economic distress	Family tradition	Social custom	Violence
Bihar	20.13	51.79	3.08	20.02
India	61.67	12.36	3.39	1.02

Source: Mukherjee 2004.

Only 20.13 percent victims in Bihar against 61.67 percent at all India level, cited the economic distress as reason behind their being in the flesh trade. Maximum 51.79 percent of women are forced into flesh trade in Bihar due to family tradition or acceptance. This is against 12.36 percent at all India level and shows the

established character of the exploitative system in state. The third highest cause behind girls being forced into flesh trade in state is violence against women and abusive or deceptive relations.

Reasons for continuance			
State	Poverty	Unemployment	Illiteracy
Bihar	15.38	6.41	2.31
India	44.14	7.89	5.62

Source: Mukherjee 2004.

Family acceptance is also the major reason behind women continuing in the sordid trade and their inability to come out of it. More than 36 percent of women continue to be exploited in state due to family acceptance of the vice in society. Poverty is the second major cause behind continuance of women in flesh trade and accounts for 15.38 percent women continuing with the trade. Unemployment and stigma are other major factors working as hurdle and enforcing inability in women from taking steps to come out of the sexual exploitation.

Reasons for continuance			
State	Stigma	Family acceptance	Non implementation of law & lack of proper rehabilitation
Orissa	5.26	36.41	1.79
India	2.95	8.37	2.0

Source: Mukherjee 2004.

In Bihar the Criminal- politico nexus had only helped the exploiters in trafficking of women and children. Powerful criminals and politicians patronize well established networks of call girl rackets. Children even in protection and children homes are forced into flesh trade by the government employees their. Four girls, who surrendered before a Magistrate, accused the home authorities of forcible engaging them in prostitution. "The authorities, with the help of security, were taking us out regularly in the night to various people" (The Telegraph; Sunday March 14, 2004-88 boys flee Bihar remand homes, By K.C. Philip).

State Response:

Except for the few NGOs who on their own are continuing with their good work the issue of trafficking yet is not an issue for government or society in Bihar.

The State Advisory Committee, under ITPA and Supreme Court directives in 1990 is yet to be formed. No special Police officers have been nominated under ITPA 13 (1). No Anti trafficking and prevention cells and Task Forces in Red Light/High Risk Areas have been formed. The advisory committees of NGOs to assist the Special Police officers have not been formed.

There is no Plan of Action in state to combat trafficking, neither is there any policy for rehabilitation of the victims. Nodal agency to coordinate and implement the legal and administrative instruments had not been identified by the government and the Coordination Committee as provisioned in national Plan of Action had not been formed.

No efforts have been made ever by the government to coordinate with BSF with a view to stop cross border trafficking from Nepal. The provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and protection) Act 2000 have yet not been implemented in the state and the administrative structure viz. Juvenile Boards and Committees, involvement of NGOs had not materialized in a proper manner.

There is not a single home in state for the terminally ill and HIV infected victims.

There are 2 Help Lines, 33 family counseling centres and 33 short stay homes in state run by government or by NGOs. Four short stay homes are in high supply areas. There are 13 Juvenile homes in the state.

District	% of State population 2001	Sex-Ratio 2001	Rank 2001	Lit. 2001	Fem. Lit. 2001	Marriage below legal age Girls	Full ANC	Visit By ANM	Inst. Delivery	RTI/STI	HIV	Symptoms of RTI	Condom usage	HIV Prev.	Traffic
Araria	2.56	916	19	34.94	22.14	50.5	2.1*	6.7	9.1	91.9	19.2	4.0*	0.9*		Yes
Aurangabad	2.42	936	8	57.50	42.04	45.6	1.4*	0.6*	21.3	93.0	20.1	3.7*	1.2*		Yes
Banka	1.94	908	26	43.40	29.10	56.0	6.4	0.6*	25.4	98.8	22.7	3.6*	2.6*		
Begusarai	2.83	911	23	48.55	36.21	50.6	2.7*	0.3*	15.7	92.8	26.8	7.0*	1.7*	Yes	Yes
Bhagalpur	2.93	878	36	50.28	38.83	42.6	6.2	1.8*	29.2	98.9	38.1	6.0*	2.8*	Yes	Yes
Bhojpur	2.69	900	30	59.71	42.81	55.3	6.8	1.1*	37.4	97.1	32.3	2.6*	2.4*		Yes
Buxar	1.69	901	28	57.49	40.36	59.2	3.0*	1.4*	30.4	97.2	23.0	5.9*	2.8		Yes
Darbhanga	3.96	914	22	44.32	30.35	49.8	4.1*	1.2*	16.9	96.0	38.9	3.8*	1.6*	Yes	Yes
Gaya	4.18	937	7	51.07	37.40	54.7	4.7*	1.6*	23.6	90.7	25.2	7.3*	1.3*	Yes	Yes
Gopalganj	2.59	1,005	2	48.19	32.81	34.6	7.0	0.6*	24.0	97.6	29.7	8.2*	2.0*		Yes
Jamui	1.69	917	17	42.74	26.92	64.7	10.3	0.1*	23.5	95.3	20.0	2.0*	1.5*		
Jehanabad	1.82	928	10	56.03	40.08	60.4	4.1*	2.0*	35.1	93.4	25.8	7.6*	1.5*		Yes
Kaimur	1.55	907	27	55.57	38.90	48.6	2.1*	0.1*	33.6	90.9	29.8	20.9*	2.5*		Yes
Katihar	2.88	919	16	35.29	24.03	46.2	4.3*	1.6*	13.1	95.4	28.9	9.4*	1.4*	Yes	Yes
Khagaria	1.54	890	34	41.56	29.62	58.2	2.2*	1.3*	15.1	89.9	25.0	5.4*	0.9*	Yes	Yes
Kishanganj	1.56	940	6	31.02	18.49	42.6	1.8*	0.7*	14.1	84.0	22.4	9.4*	1.2*	Yes	Yes
Lakhisarai	0.97	923	12	48.21	34.26	57.4	9.3	0.2*	25.4	96.7	24.3	2.7*	0.9*		
Madhepura	1.84	915	21	36.19	22.31	54.3	6.3	0.5*	11.8	89.2	17.3	0.0*	0.3*		Yes
Madhubani	4.31	943	5	42.35	26.56	60.8	3.5*	19.0	7.7	71.0	26.2	5.9*	0.8*	Yes	Yes
Munger	1.37	878	35	60.11	47.97	48.3	4.0*	0.0*	38.8	96.7	36.8	6.8*	2.6*		Yes
Muzaffarpur	4.52	928	9	48.15	35.20	44.5	5.3*	2.5*	19.4	66.6	38.4	8.2*	1.5*	Yes	Yes
Nalanda	2.86	915	20	53.64	39.03	59.6	2.0*	1.3*	30.8	96.8	27.0	8.3*	1.1*		Yes
Nawada	2.18	948	4	47.36	32.64	58.6	3.9*	1.5*	26.1	90.9	27.3	12.5*	2.4		Yes
West Champaran	3.67	901	29	39.63	25.85	63.9	0.8*	11.1	28.6	51.6	7.7	51.1	0.4*	Yes	Yes
Patna	5.68	873	37	63.82	52.17	44.7	12.8	2.3*	45.3	96.0	47.5	5.7*	4.1	Yes	Yes
East Champaran	4.75	898	31	38.14	24.65	59.0	9.7	4.6	18.6	80.5	26.0	9.3*	1.2*	Yes	Yes
Purnia	3.07	916	18	35.51	23.72	42.2	3.1*	0.0*	13.0	96.5	27.1	4.3*	1.2*		Yes
Rohtas	2.95	909	25	62.36	46.62	46.8	5.9	0.5*	39.7	86.6	30.7	3.3*	1.4*		Yes
Saharsa	1.82	910	24	39.28	25.31	47.9	3.1*	0.3*	16.4	99.5	30.1	1.8*	1.8*		Yes
Samastipur	4.12	927	11	45.76	32.69	67.7	4.5	2.2*	11.1	87.0	17.8	5.9*	1.2*		Yes
Saran	3.92	965	3	52.01	35.74	28.9	7.2	0.0*	15.9	95.8	35.1	0.8*	4.3		Yes
Sheikhpura	0.63	920	14	49.01	34.13	85.0	4.7*	8.2	23.1	62.7	26.2	30.4*	0.6*		
Sheohar	0.62	896	32	37.01	27.43	59.2	3.4*	0.0*	8.4	97.5	21.5	7.7*	0.5*		
Sitamarhi	3.22	893	33	39.38	26.35	56.0	3.3*	0.8*	11.6	95.2	21.4	3.9*	1.2*		Yes

Siwan	3.27	1,033	1	52.01	37.26	39.5	4.7	0.7*	24.1	82.3	27.2	3.3*	3.2		Yes
Supaul	2.11	920	15	37.80	21.02	61.1	2.2*	0.7*	12.5	85.4	15.4	9.0*	1.0*		
Vaishali	3.27	921	13	51.63	38.14	61.6	4.9	1.4*	23.1	93.4	31.8	13.8*	2.4		Yes

District	HIV Prevalence	HIV Vulnerability	Trafficking	Trafficking Vulnerability
Patna	Yes	High	Yes	High
East Champaran	Yes	High	Yes	High
Muzaffarpur	Yes	High	Yes	High
Madhubani	Yes	High	Yes	High
Gaya	Yes	High	Yes	High
Samastipur		High	Yes	High
Darbhanga	Yes	High	Yes	High
Saran		High	Yes	High
West Champaran	Yes	High	Yes	High
Vaishali		High	Yes	High
Siwan		High	Yes	High
Sitamarhi		High	Yes	High
Purnia		High	Yes	High
Rohtas		High	Yes	High
Bhagalpur	Yes	High	Yes	High
Katihar	Yes (HIGH)	High	Yes	High
Nalanda		High	Yes	High
Begusarai	Yes	High	Yes	High
Bhojpur		High	Yes	High
Gopalganj		High	Yes	High
Araria		High	Yes	High
Aurangabad		High	Yes	High
Nawada		High	Yes	High
Supaul		High	Yes	High
Banka		Moderate		Moderate
Madhepura		High	Yes	High
Jehanabad		High	Yes	High
Saharsa		High	Yes	High
Buxar		High	Yes	High
Jamui		Moderate		Moderate
Kishanganj	Yes	High	Yes	High
Kaimur		High	Yes	High

Khagaria	Yes	High	Yes	High
Munger		High	Yes	High
Lakhisarai		Moderate		Moderate
Sheikhpura		Moderate		Moderate
Sheohar		Moderate		Moderate