Outline of the presentation

Objectives of the report

Methods

Ethics

Results

Conclusions

Recommendations
management
South African HIV & AIDS epidemic and its
To propose indicators to be used to monitor the
communication programmes
To assess exposure to major national HIV
incidence, and risk behaviours in SA 2002-2008
To describe trends in HIV prevalence, HIV
2007-2011
To present data for mid-term review of SA NSP

Objectives of the report
Method

- Mapped the EAs
- Stratified sampling approach, 1000/86 000 EA
- Sampling: a multi-stage disproportionate,
  years
  population survey
- Study Design: Cross-sectional national
Sampling Participants

Select primary sampling unit (PSU)

Select secondary sampling units

(15 VP's/households in each sampled EA)

Select ultimate sampling units

(at most 4 individuals from each sampled VP, 1 from each age group)

2-14 years

Child aged

0-1 years

8 years

15-24 years

Adult aged

25+
Questionnaires

1. Questionnaire for Parent/Guardian of children aged under 2 years
2. Questionnaire for Parent/Guardian of children aged 2-11 years
3. Questionnaire for children aged 12-14 years
4. Questionnaire for persons aged 15-24 years
5. Youth Questionnaire for persons aged 25 years
6. Adult Questionnaire for persons aged 25 years
in this presentation

- Detected ARVs (also not reported)
- (not reported in this study)
- Used BED for incidence
- Confirm 10% of negatives
- Confirm all positives
- Prevalence
- Tested for HIV antibodies
- DBS specimens taken

Blood specimens
Linked anonymous HIV testing

Informed consent and child assent

Global AIDS Programme

CDC's Institutional Review Board (IRB) (REC 2/23/10/07)

HSRC's Research Ethics Committee

Ethics approval

Ethics
Results

• Communication
• Knowledge
• Behaviour
• Prevalence and Incidence (15-20 year olds)
HIV Prevalence and Incidence Results
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HIV Prevalence (%)</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10.0-11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>9.9-11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>10.0-12.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
African, 2008
HIV prevalence by sex and age, South Africa
Trends in HIV prevalence (%) by age, 2002-2008
HIV prevalence among 15-49 year olds by province, South Africa 2008
HIV prevalence by province, South Africa 2002-2008
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>People with disabilities</th>
<th>Recreational purposes persons who use drugs for</th>
<th>People who are high-risk drinkers</th>
<th>Men who have sex with men</th>
<th>Males 50 years and older</th>
<th>African males 25-49</th>
<th>African females 20-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.9-19.6</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>7.2-15.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.4-18.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>999</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.6-20.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>86</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.4-8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>946</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.2-7.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>944</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.9-3.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1395</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HIV prevalence among the most-at-risk populations, South Africa 2008

95% CI HIV + % n
Compared to 2002, 2005, 2007, and 2008, the HIV incidence among 15-20 year olds in South Africa saw a decrease in the age group of 20-24 years. This trend was consistent across the years.
Results

Behavioral
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% (years older)</th>
<th>% (years of own</th>
<th>% (within 5 years of own partner)</th>
<th>Total 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>90.4</td>
<td>Total 2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Year olds, South Africa 2005 and 2008 Intergenerational sex among 15-19
Multiple sexual partners, South
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>2002 (%)</th>
<th>2005 (%)</th>
<th>2008 (%)</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>Limpopo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwazulu-Natal</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>North West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>North West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>South Africa, 2002, 2005 and 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

49 Year olds by province, South Multiple sexual partners among 15 -
Most-at-risk population with multiple sexual partners, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008
Condom use by age group and sex, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008
Condom use at last sex, by province,
Condom use at most-at-risk populations at last sex, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HIV Knowledge by sex and age group, South Africa 2005 and 2008
Exposure to HIV Communication Programmes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>2008 (%)</th>
<th>2005 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth (15-24 years)</td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td>86.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults (25-49 years)</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>77.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults (50+ years)</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>47.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>74.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reach of HIV/AIDS communication by age, South Africa, 2005 and 2008.
Reach of HIV/AIDS communication by programme and age, South Africa 2005 and 2008.
Conclusions: successes
Conclusions: Challenges

The other programs
Khomani camp has a low reach compared to
has declined - multiple sexual partners
HIV prevention knowledge
Eastern Cape
in KwaZulu-Natal and
prevalence among adults
Continued rising HIV
Recommendations

1. Need for targeted interventions programs, particularly in KZN, Mphumalanga.

2. Address high sexual partner turnover and intergenerational sex by changing community norms.

3. Implement anti-multiples and multi-partner sexual partnerships.

4. Implement community driven anti-smoking campaigns.

5. Address high sexual partner turnover and intergenerational sex by changing community norms.
6. Implementation provider-initiated routine HIV testing in all health care facilities
7. Increase communication programme
8. Define country specific indicators to reach
including MARPS
National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD)

Evaluation (CADRE)

Centre for AIDS Development and Research (MRC)

Medical Research Council (HRSC)

Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

Research Consortium
14 HSRG provincial coordinators
40 field editors
192 nurse fieldworkers
Survey households that participated in the

Acknowledgements
People with disabilities
People who are high risk drinkers
Males older than 50 years
African males aged 25-49 years
African females aged 20-34 years

Country specific indicators
Funded by

as part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS
Evaluation of HIV/AIDS in the Republic of South Africa
Statutory Institution to Enhance Monitoring and
Capacity of an Indigenous
Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

CDC-RFA-P506-614

through Funding Opportunity Announcement Number:
US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)