

# South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence, Behaviour and Communication Survey, 2008

## A turning tide among teenagers?

Summary

HSRC RESEARCH OUTPUTS

5905

Social science that makes a difference



**HSRC**  
Human Sciences  
Research Council

Presented at the SANAC Civil Society Meeting, University of Pretoria, 2010

# Outline of the presentation



- Objectives of the report
- Methods
- Ethics
- Results
- Conclusions
- Recommendations



# Objectives of the report

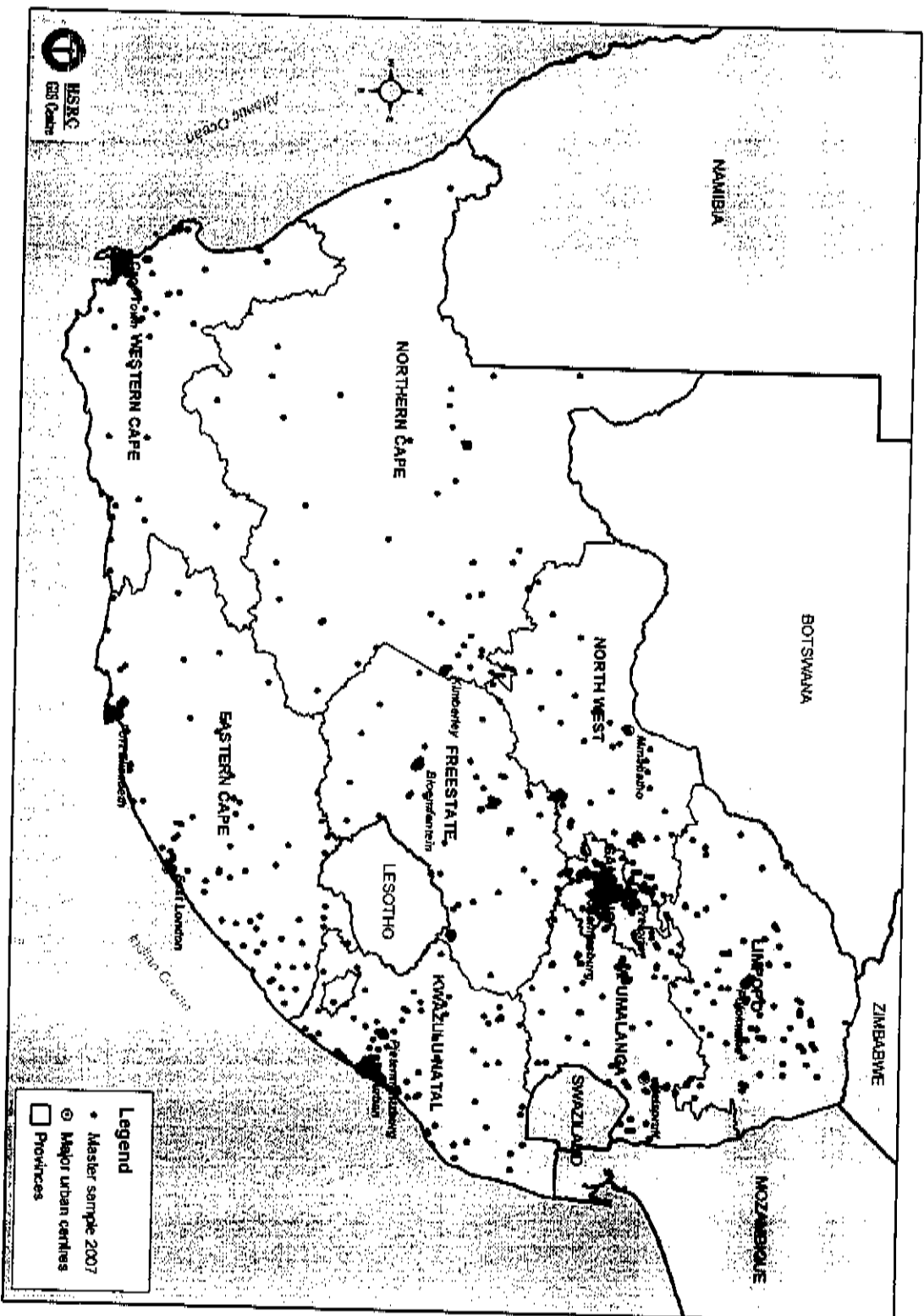
- To present data for mid-term review of SA NSP 2007-2011
- To describe trends in HIV prevalence, HIV incidence, and risk behaviour in SA 2002-2008
- To assess exposure to major national HIV communication programmes
- To propose indicators to be used to monitor the South African HIV & AIDS epidemic and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

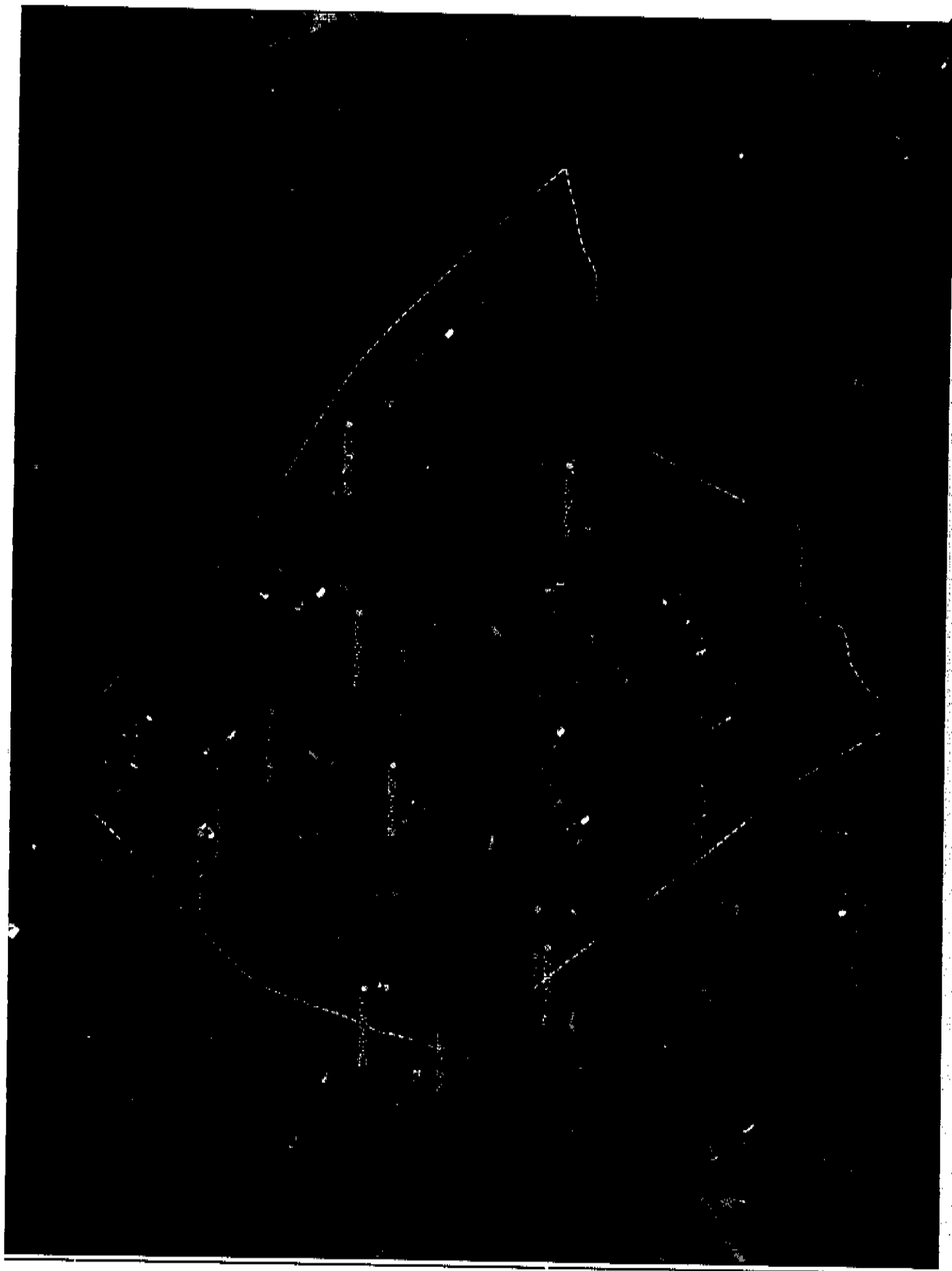


# Method

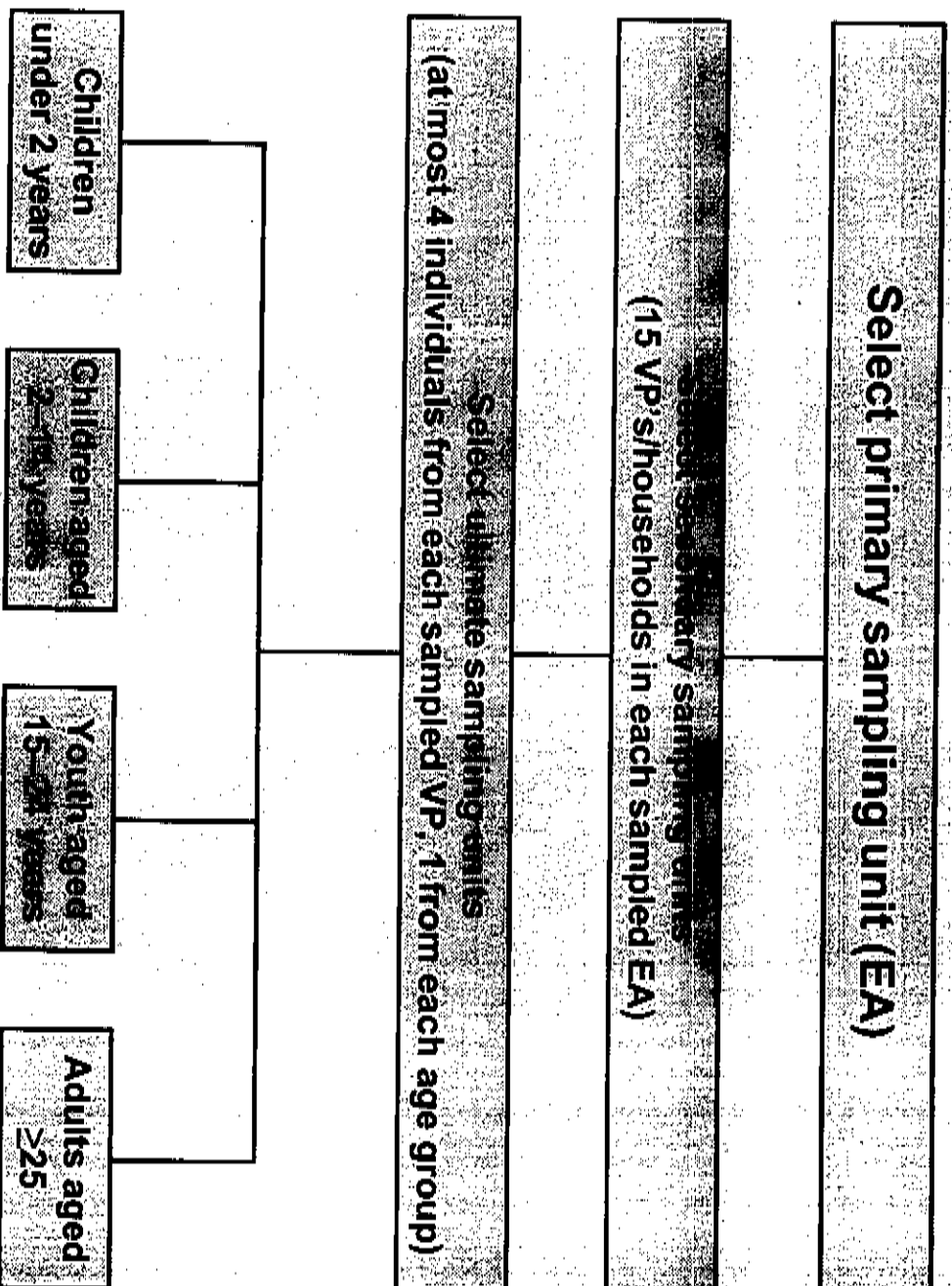
- Study Design: Cross-sectional national population survey
- Population: All in 2008; 2002 & 2005:  $\geq 2$  years
- Sampling: a multi-stage disproportionate, stratified sampling approach, 1000/86 000 EA
- Mapped the EAs

# 2007 Master Sample used in 2008





# Sampling participants





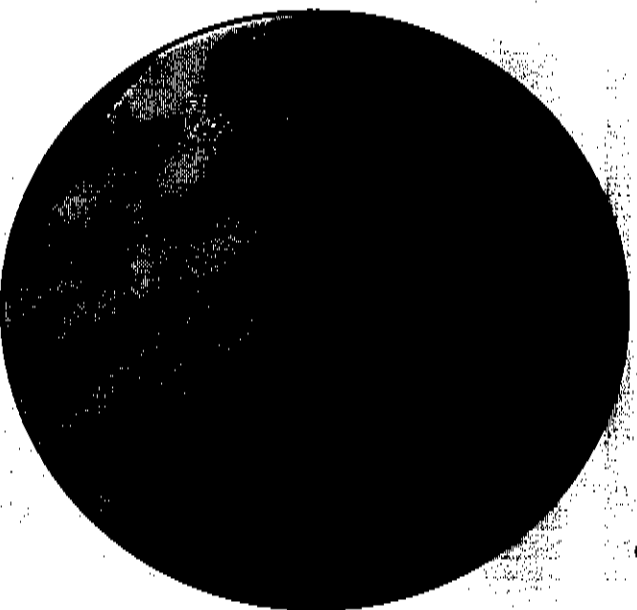
# Questionnaires

1. Visiting Point Questionnaire
2. Questionnaire for parent/guardian of children aged under 2 years
3. Questionnaire for parent/guardian of children aged 2-11 years
4. Questionnaire for children aged 12-14 years
5. Youth Questionnaire for persons aged 15-24 years
6. Adult Questionnaire for persons aged  $\geq 25$  years





# Blood specimens



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

# Ethics



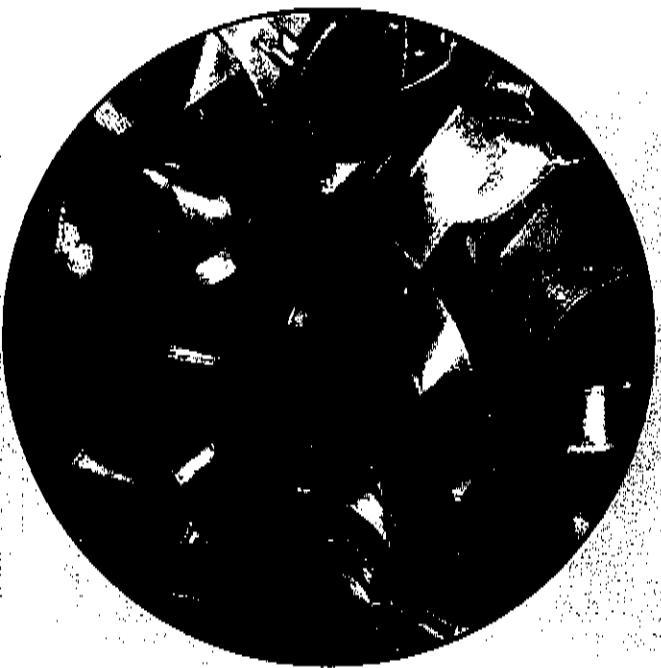
- Ethics approval
  - HSRC's Research Ethics Committee (REC 2/23/10/07)
  - CDC's Institutional Review Board (IRB)
  - Global AIDS Programme
- Informed consent and child assent
- Linked anonymous HIV testing

# Results

- Prevalence and incidence (15-20 year olds)
- Behaviour
- Knowledge
- Communication



# **HIV Prevalence and Incidence Results**

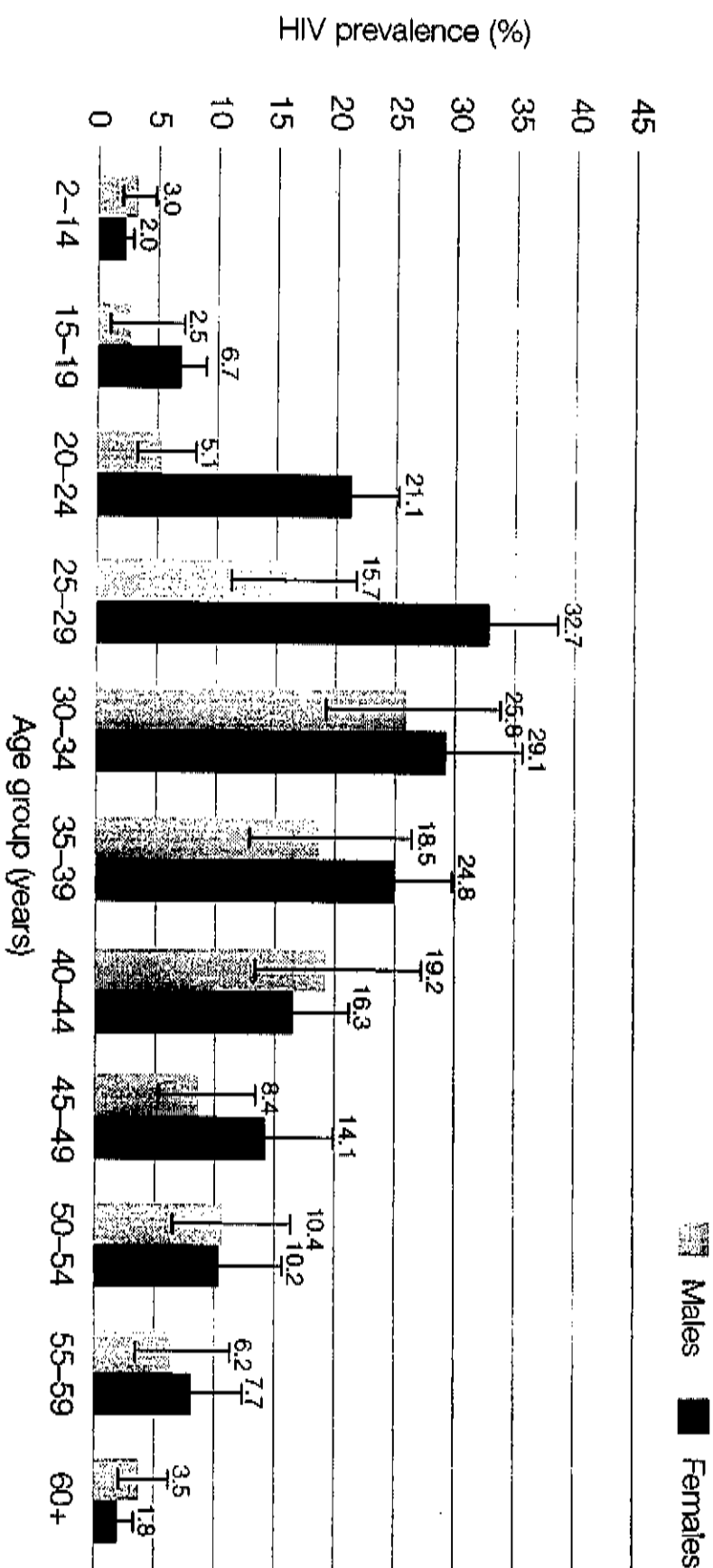




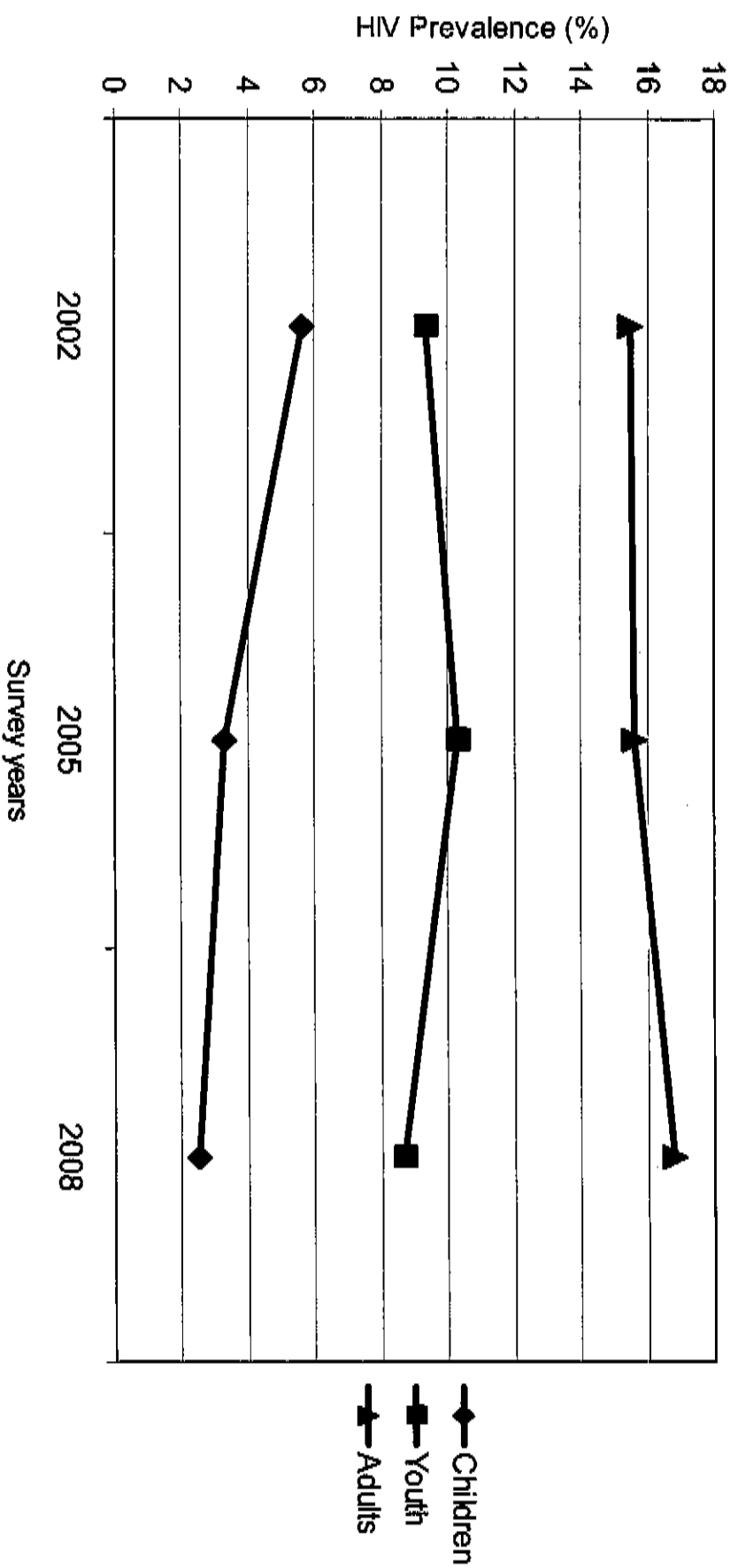
# HIV Prevalence

Year	HIV Prevalence (%)	95% CI
2002	11.4	10.0-12.7
2005	10.8	9.9-11.8
2008	10.9	10.0-11.9

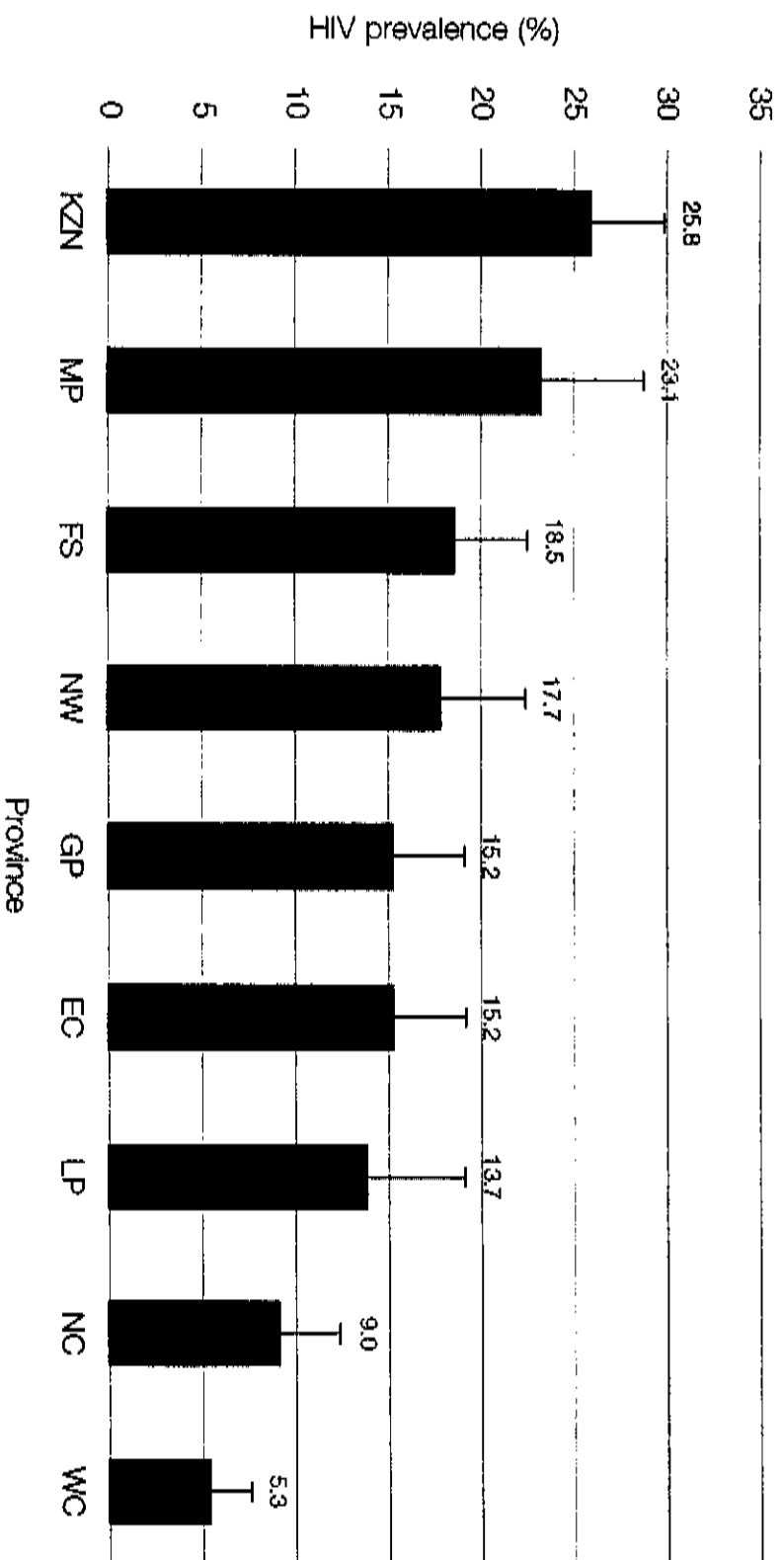
# HIV prevalence, by sex and age, South Africa, 2008



# Trends in HIV prevalence (%) by age, 2002-2008

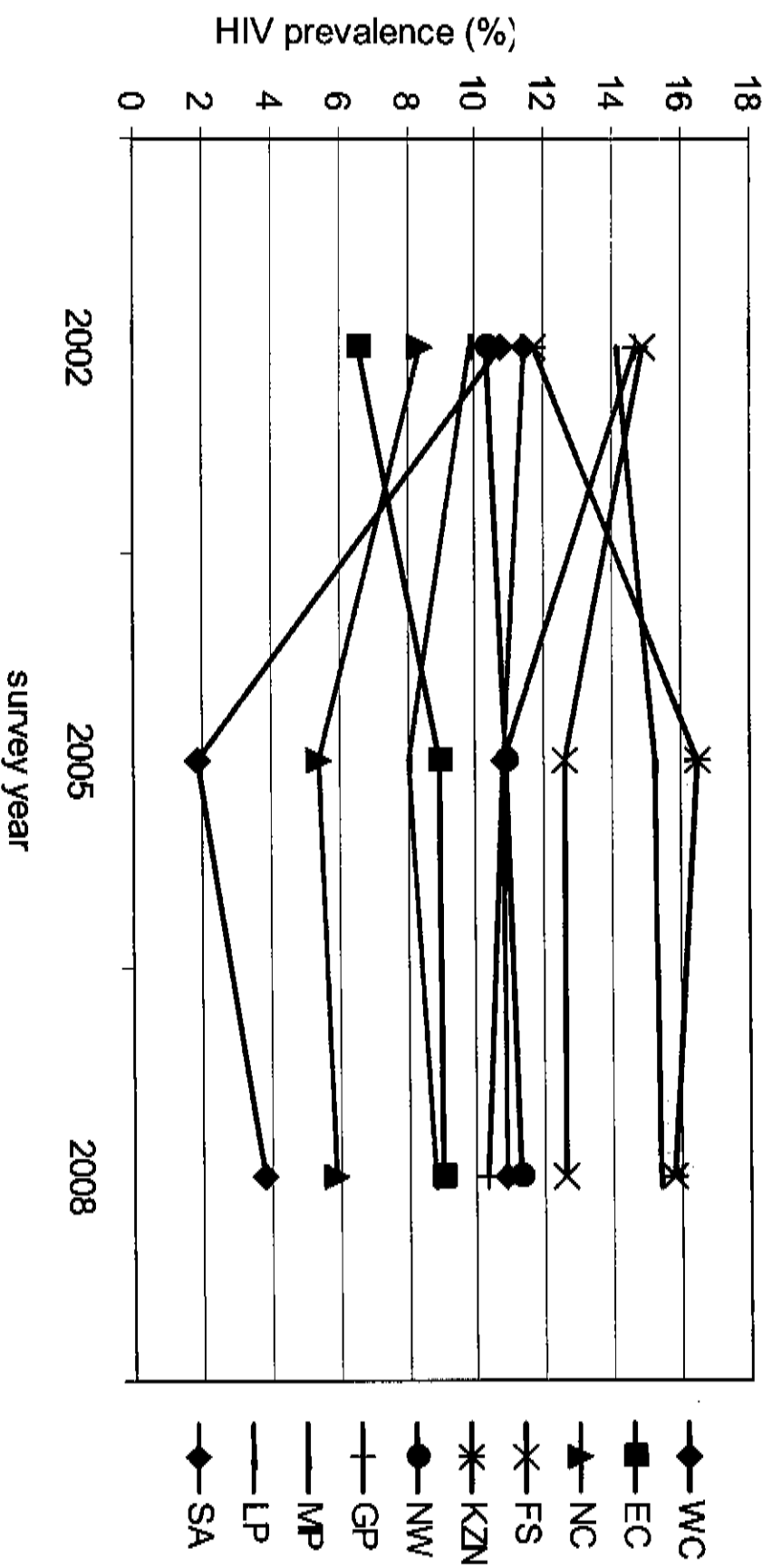


# HIV prevalence among 15 - 49 year olds by province, South Africa 2008





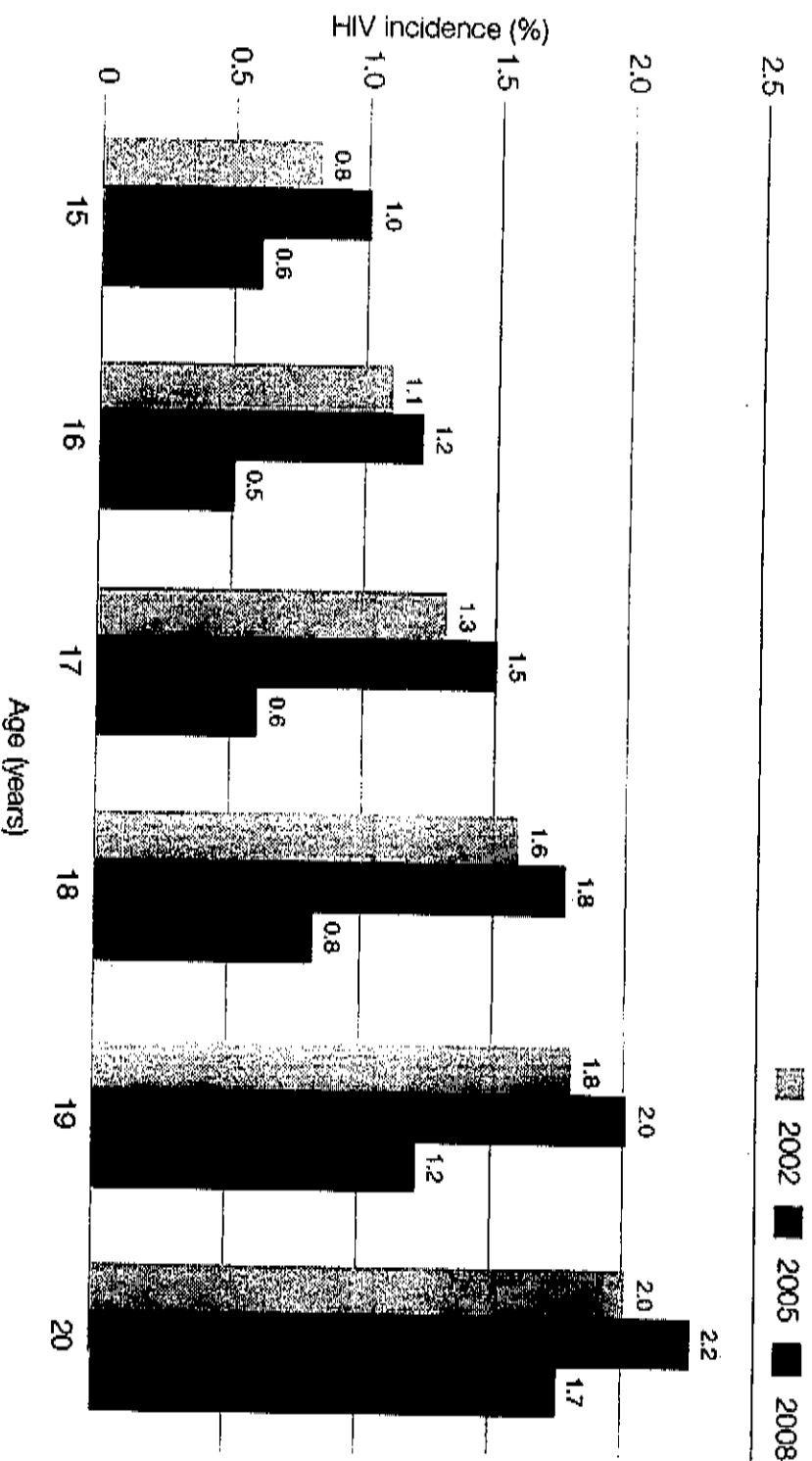
# HIV prevalence by province, South Africa 2002-2008



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

Most-at-risk population	n	HIV + %	95% CI
African females 20-34	1395	32.7	29.7-36.0
African males 25- 49	944	23.7	20.1-27.7
Males 50 years and older	946	6.0	4.4-8.1
Men who have sex with men	86	9.9	4.6-20.2
People who are high-risk drinkers	965	13.9	10.4-18.2
Persons who use drugs for recreational purposes	490	10.8	7.2-15.8
People with disabilities	458	14.1	9.9-19.6

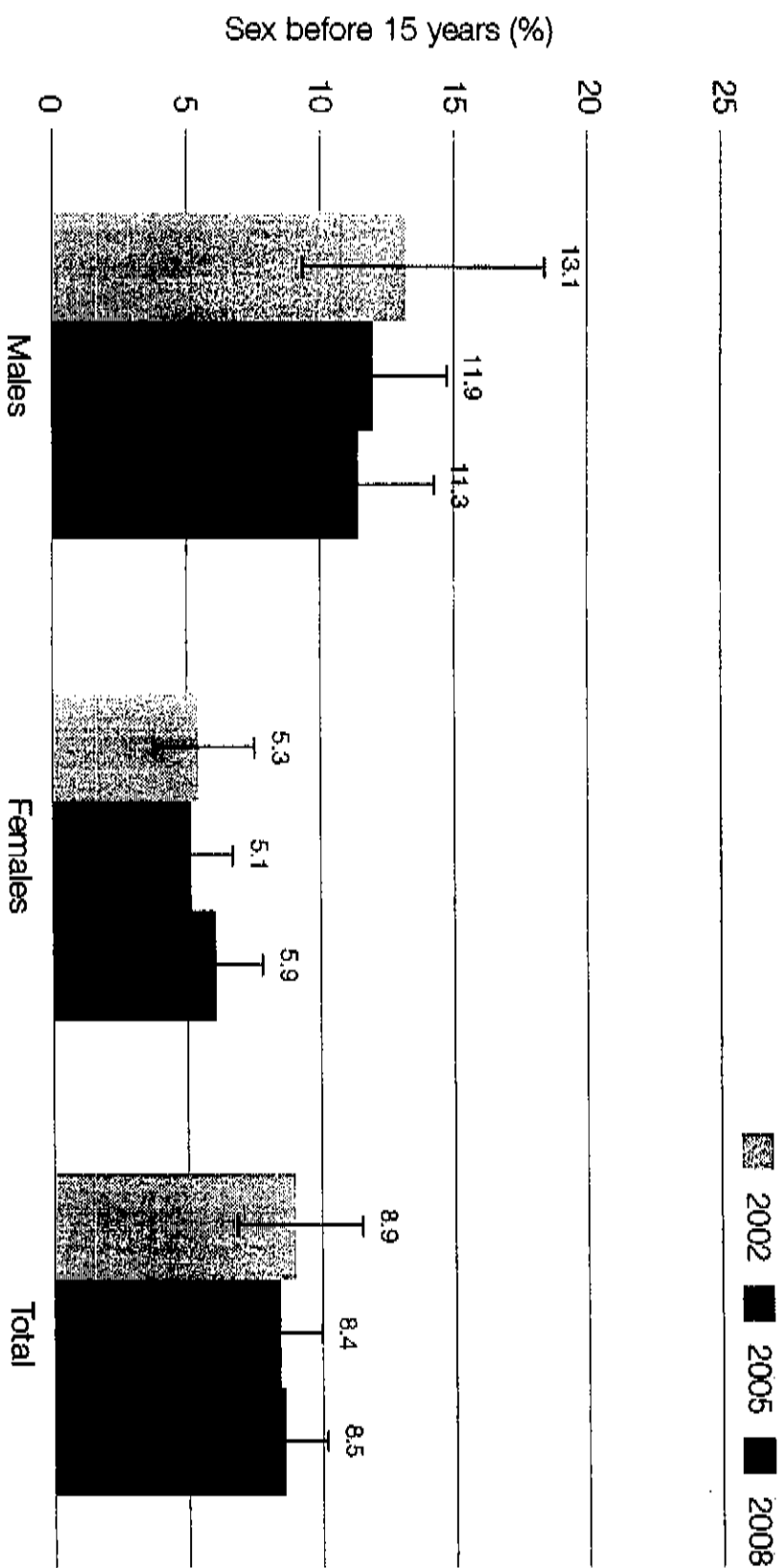
# Comparison of HIV incidence among 15 - 20 year olds, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008



# Behavioural Results



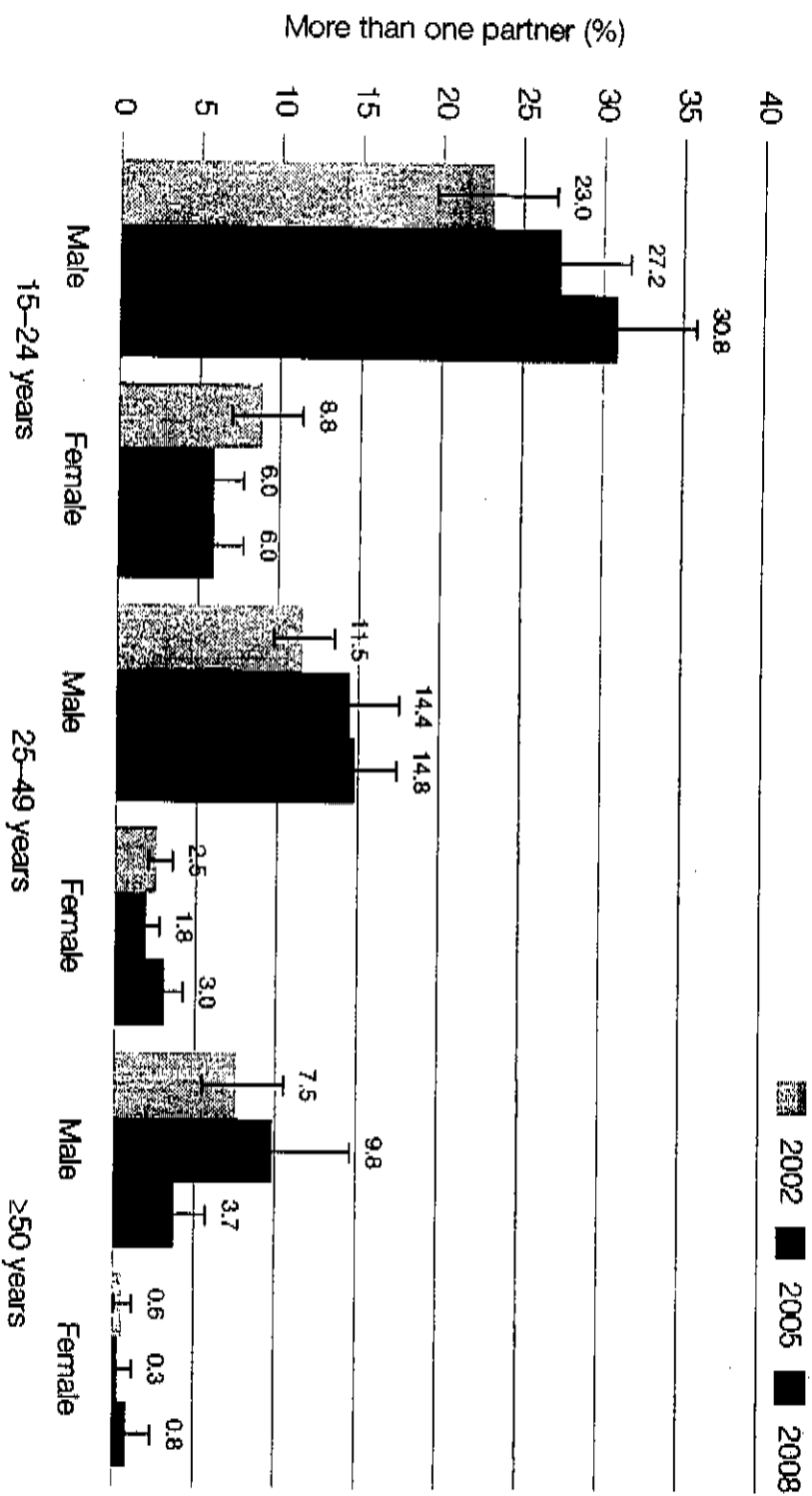
# Sexual debut by sex among 15-24 year olds, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008



# Intergenerational sex among 15-19 year olds, South Africa 2005 and 2008

		Within 5 years of own age (%)	Partner is 5+ years older (%)
2005			
Male		98.0	2.0
Female		81.4	18.5
Total		90.4	9.6
2008			
Male		98.5	0.7
Female		72.4	27.6
Total		85.1	14.5

# Multiple sexual partners, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008

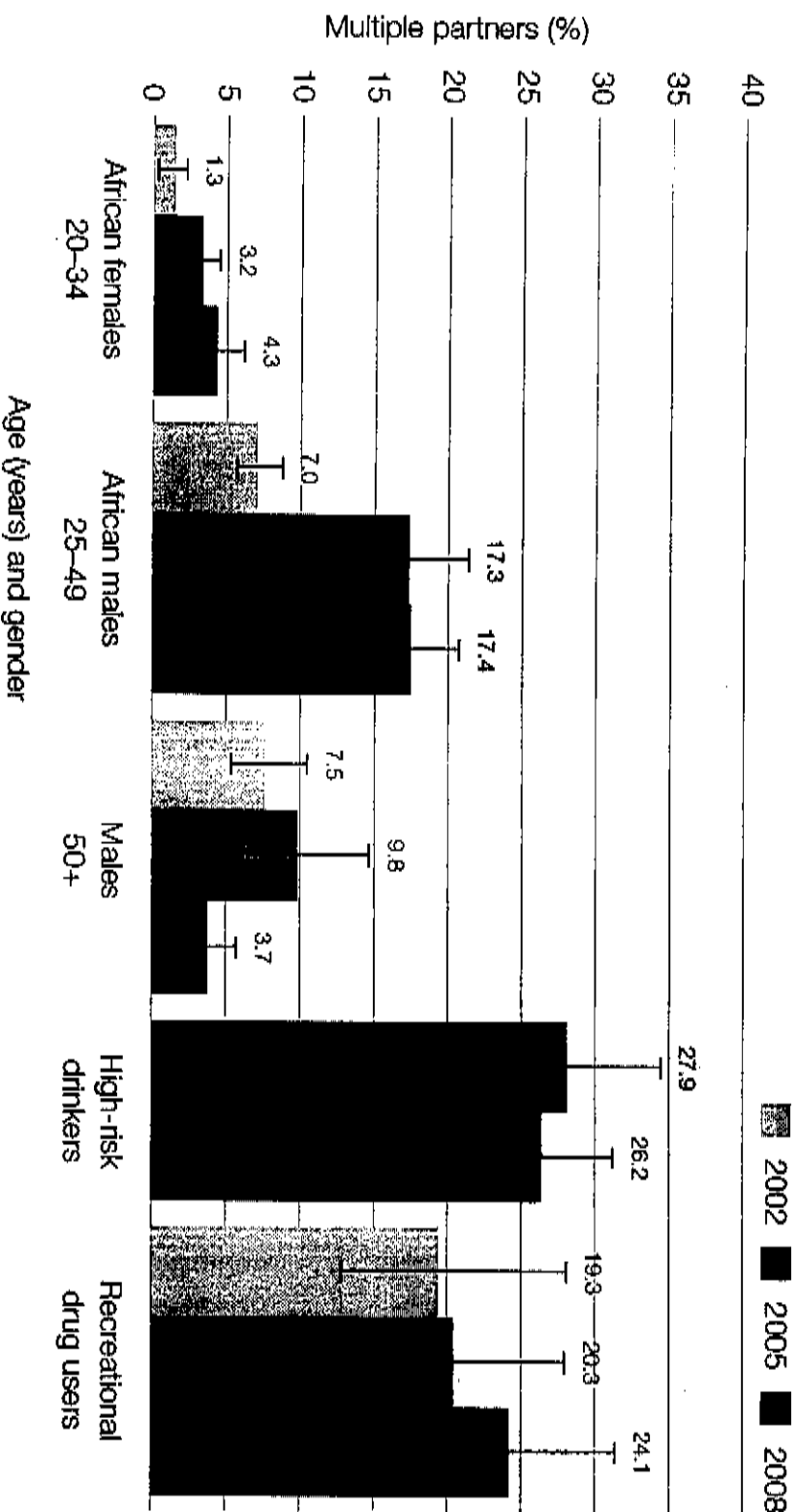


# Multiple sexual partners among 15 - 49 year olds by province, South Africa, 2002, 2005 and 2008

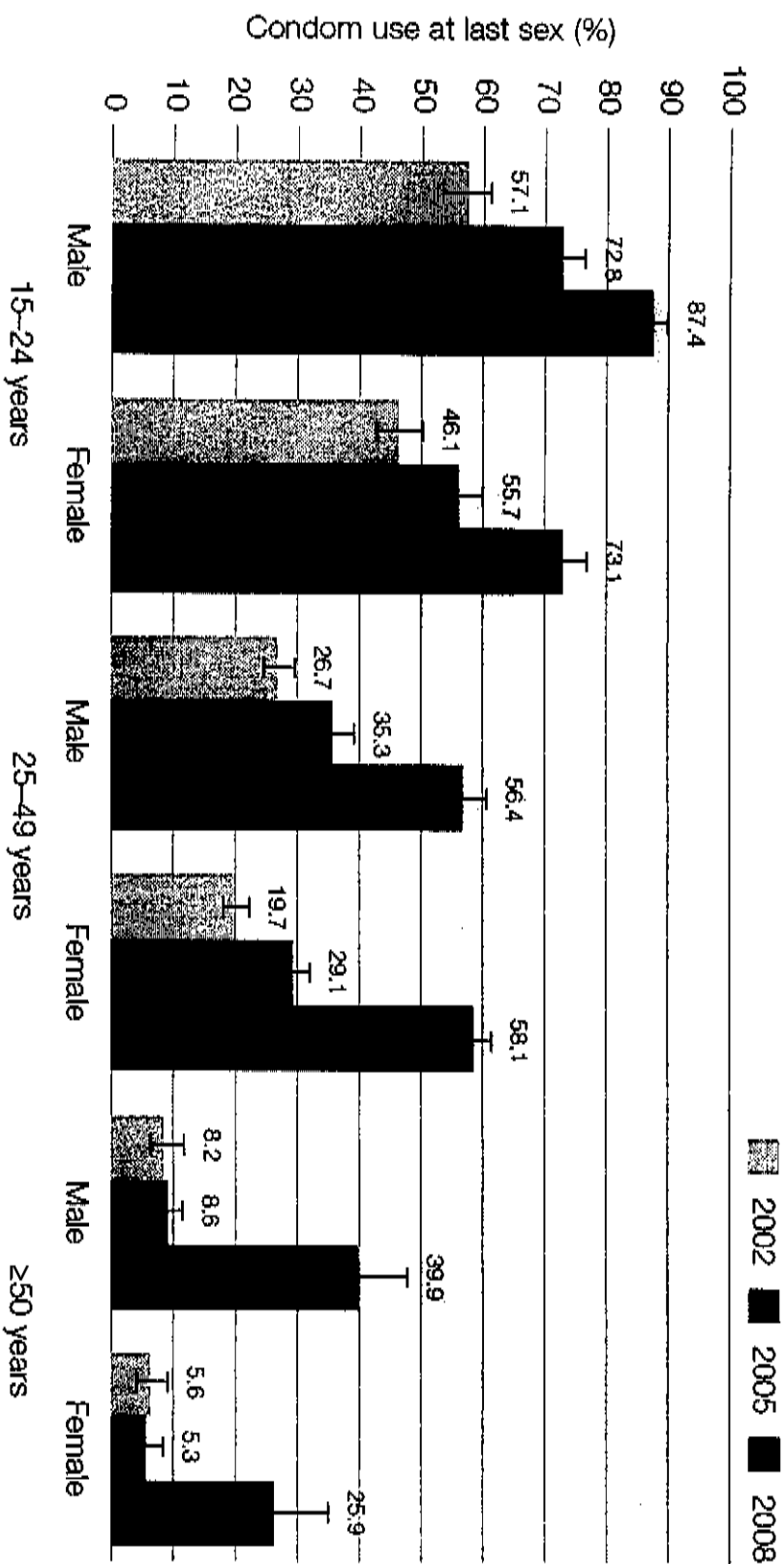
Province	2002 (%)	2005(%)	2008(%)
Western Cape	10.9	11.3	9.9
Eastern Cape	12.1	8.1	13.1
Northern Cape	5.6	7.5	8.8
Free State	5.7	5.4	14.6
KwaZulu-Natal	9.3	10.6	10.2
North West	10.7	11.4	12.9
Gauteng	9.6	11.3	8.6
Mpumalanga	10.5	7.2	9.4
Limpopo	6.9	9.5	10.8
National	9.4	9.8	10.6



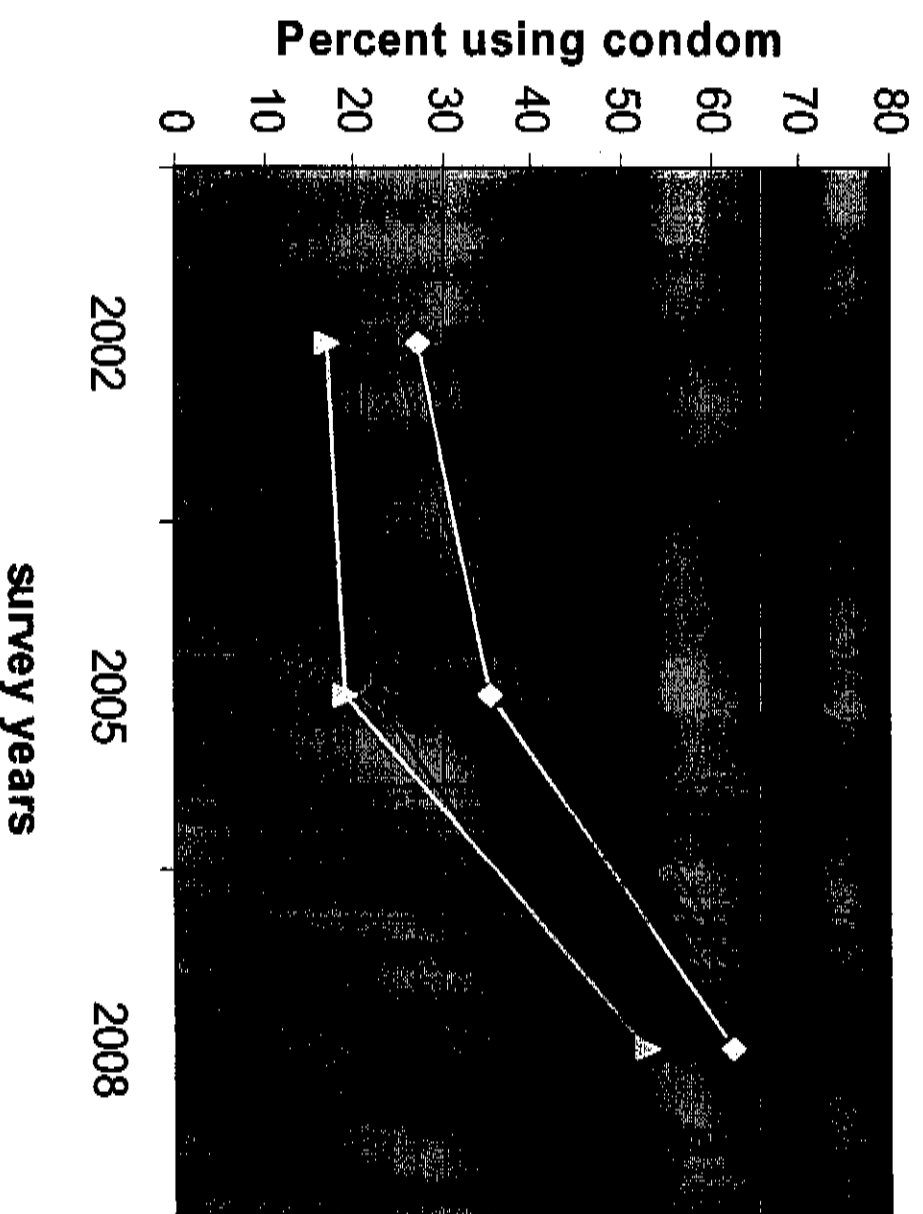
# Most-at-risk population with multiple sexual partners, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008



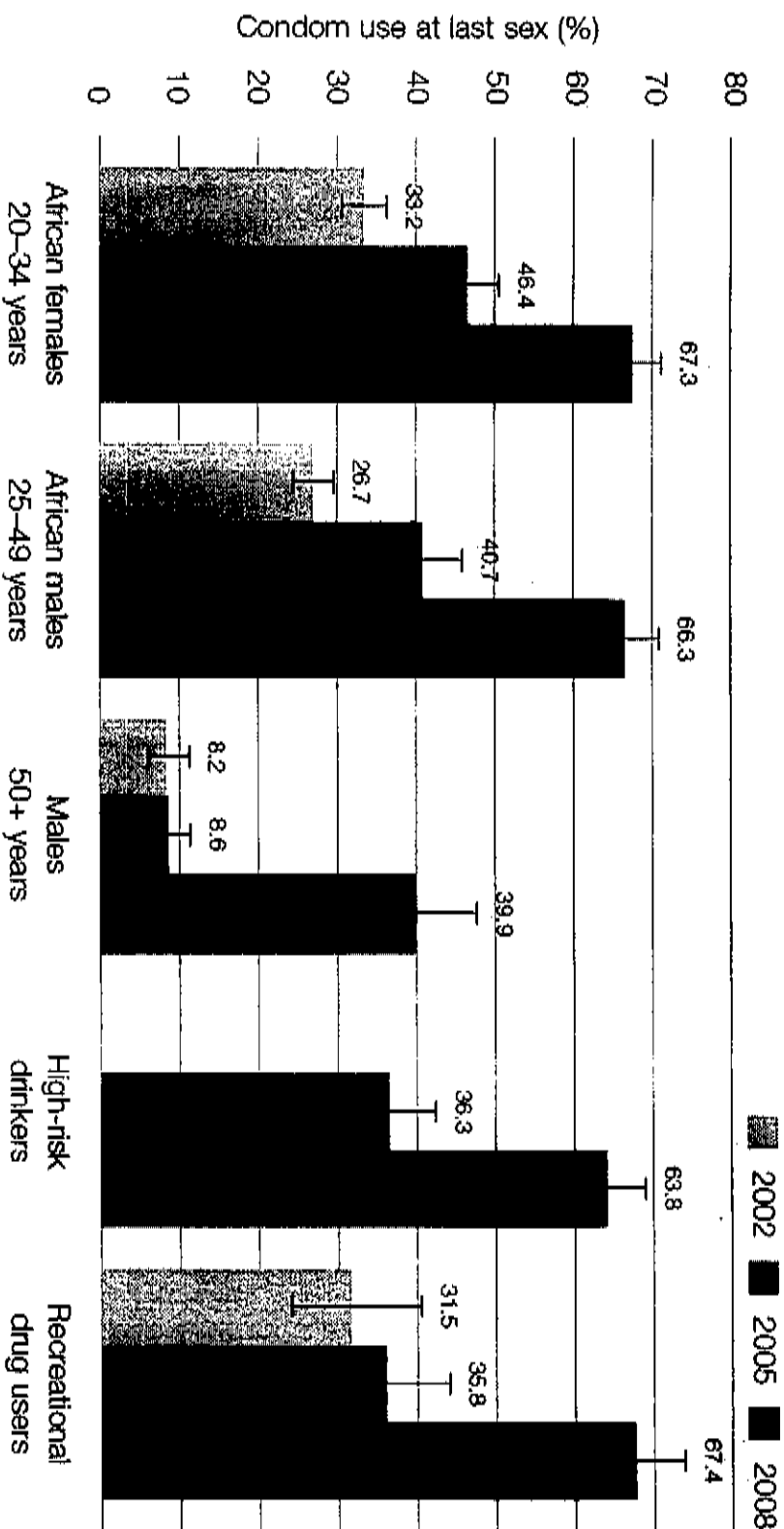
# Condom use by age group and sex, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008



# Condom use at last sex, by province, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008



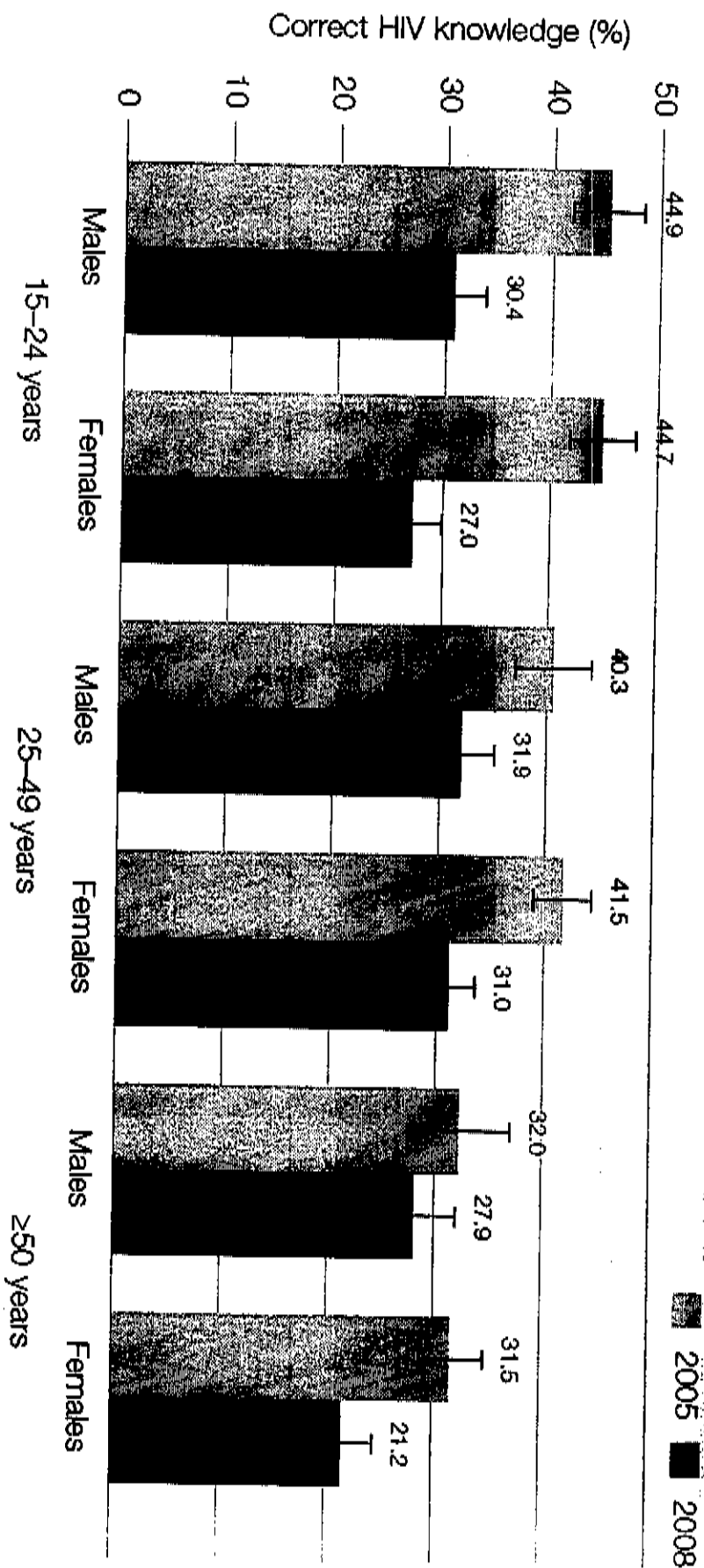
# Condom use by most-at-risk populations at last sex, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008



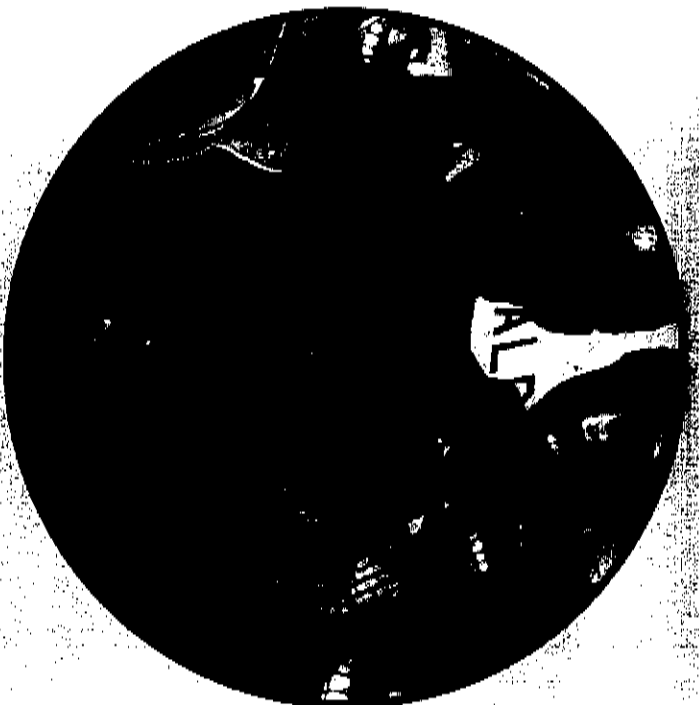
# Respondents aged 15 years and older who ever had an HIV test, South Africa, 2002, 2005 and 2008


2002	
Male	21.4
Female	21.4
Total	21.4
2005	
Male	27.6
Female	32.9
Total	30.5
2008	
Male	43.0
Female	56.7
Total	50.8

# HIV knowledge by sex and age group, South Africa 2005 and 2008



# Exposure to HIV Communication Programmes



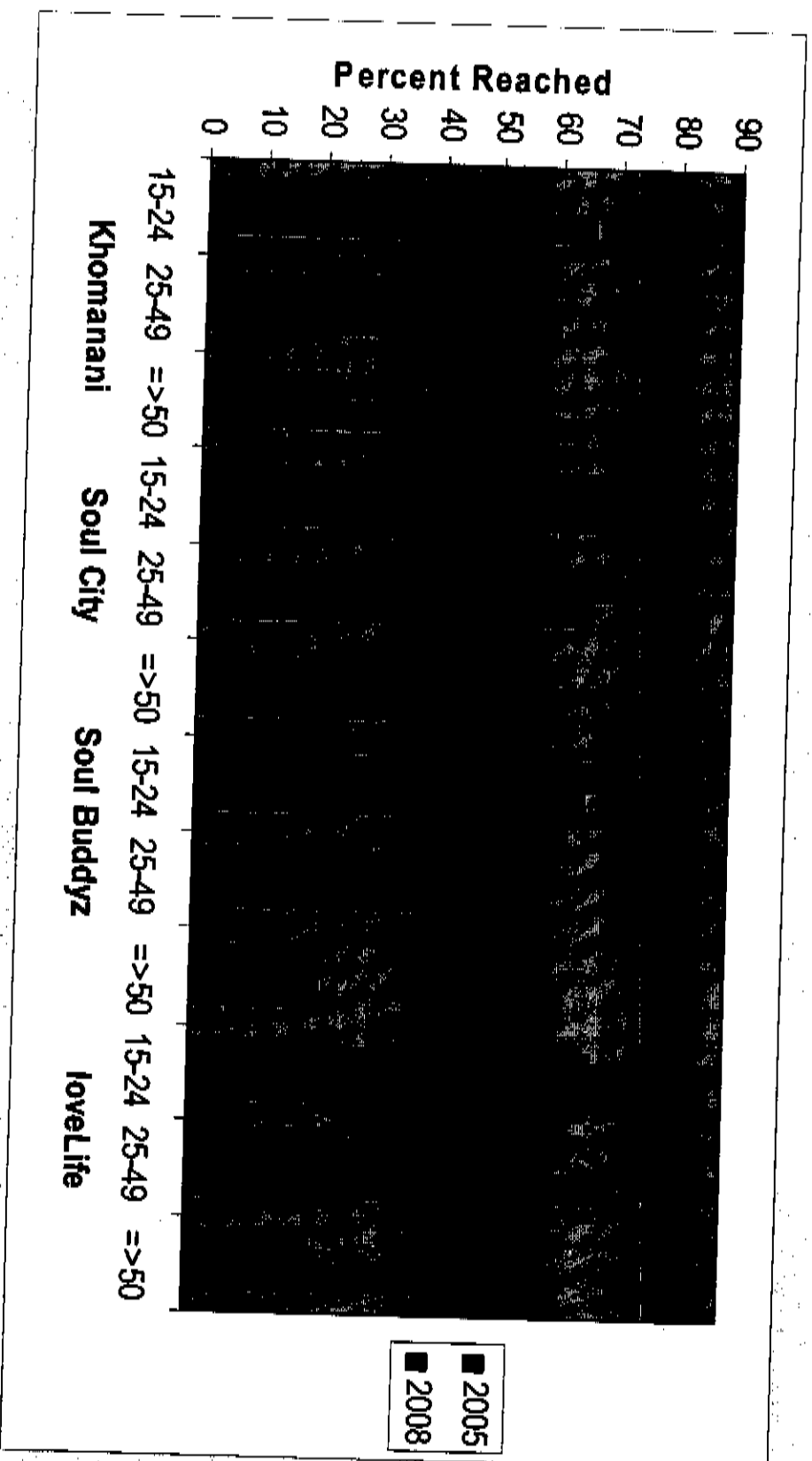


# Reach of HIV/AIDS communication by age, South Africa, 2005 and 2008

Age	2005(%)	2008(%)
Youth (15-24 years)	86.3	90.2
Adults (25-49 years)	77.8	83.6
Adults (≥50 years)	47.2	62.2
Total	74.0	80.9



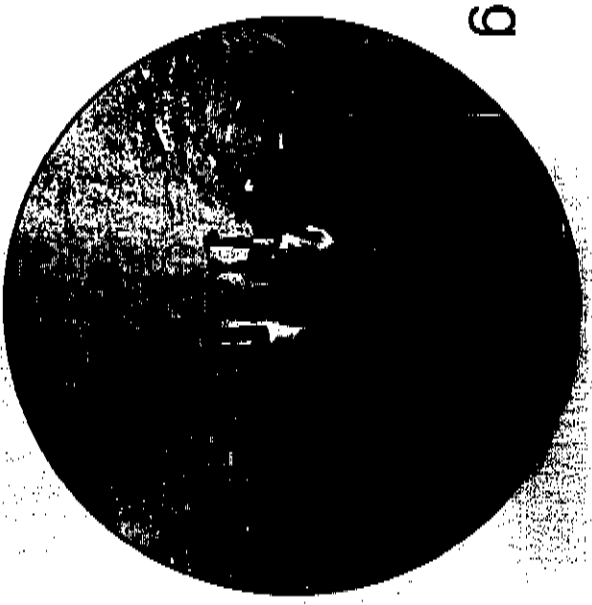
# Reach of HIV/AIDS communication by programme and age, South Africa 2005 and 2008





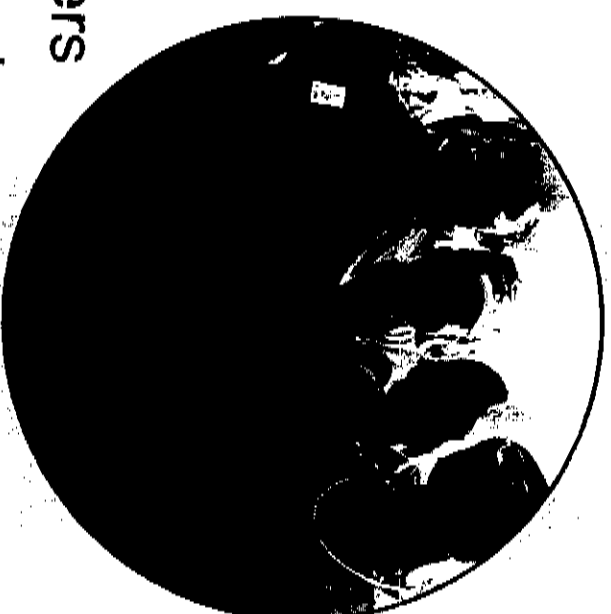
# Conclusions: successes

- Reduction in HIV prevalence among children
- Reuction in the new infections among teenagers aged 15 to 19 years
- Slight reduction of HIV in the youth
- Increased awareness of HIV sero-status
- Substantial increase of condom use among youth and all other age groups
- Increase in the population reached by communication programmes



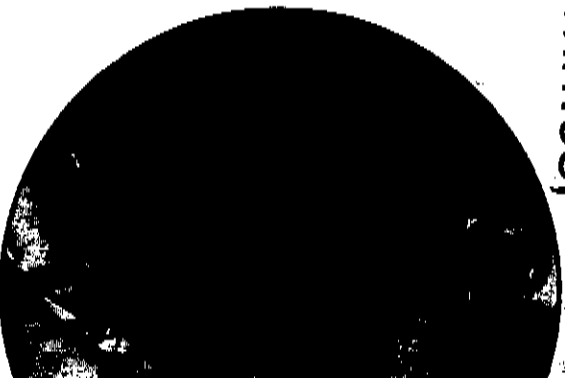
# Conclusions: challenges

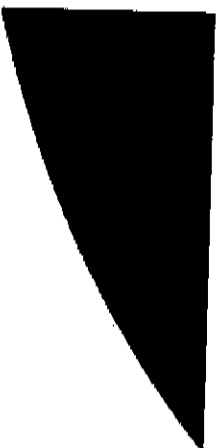
- Continued rising HIV prevalence among adults in KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape
- HIV prevention knowledge has declined- Multiple sexual partners
- Khomanani campaign has a low reach compared to the other programmes





# Recommendations

1. Need for targeted interventions programmes, particularly in KZN, Mpumalanga
  2. and Eastern Cape
  3. Need for programmes to help people to have pregnancy without risking HIV
  4. Implement anti-multiple and intergenerational sexual partnerships like community driven anti-smoking campaigns
  5. Address high sexual partner turnover and intergenerational sex by changing community norms
- 



## Recommendations cont'd

6. Implement provider-initiated routine HIV testing in all health care facilities
7. Increase communication programme reach
8. Define country specific indicators including MARPs





# Research consortium

- Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)
- Medical Research Council (MRC)
- Centre for AIDS Development, Research and Evaluation (CADRE)
- National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD)





# Acknowledgements

- Households that participated in the survey
- 192 nurse fieldworkers
- 40 field editors
- 14 HSRC provincial coordinators



# Country specific indicators

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





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