

Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey

2009



Republic of Zambia
Central Statistical Office



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Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey

2009



Central Statistical Office
Ministry of Health
National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council
University of Zambia
MEASURE Evaluation

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ANALYSTS BY CHAPTER

1. **Christopher Mapoma**, *University of Zambia*
2. **Dorothy S. Kaemba**, *Central Statistical Office*
3. **Paul Chitengi**, *National HIV/AIDS/STD/TB Council*
4. **Richard Banda**, *Ministry of Health*
Chola Nakazwe, *Central Statistical Office*
Frank Kakungu, *Central Statistical Office*
5. **Batista Chilopa**, *Central Statistical Office*
Dorothy S. Kaemba, *Central Statistical Office*
6. **Batista Chilopa**, *Central Statistical Office*
7. **Christopher Mapoma**, *University of Zambia*
Paul Chitengi, *National HIV/AIDS/STD/TB Council*
8. **Chola Nakazwe**, *Central Statistical Office*
Frank Kakungu, *Central Statistical Office*
Richard Banda, *Ministry of Health*
9. **Josephine Chewe**, *Central Statistical Office*
Palver Sikanyiti, *Central Statistical Office*

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International Indicator Tables

For ease of use, seven summary tables on key indicators of HIV prevention, treatment and care published as of December 2008 by the Zambia National AIDS Council, UNAIDS, UNGASS, HIV/AIDS Prevention Indicators for Youth, UNICEF, PEPFAR and the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) are provided in the front section of this report. These tables show findings for the ZSBS survey years 2000, 2003, 2005 and 2009.

The indicators as presented in the tables reflect the indicator definitions available in January 2009. It was not possible to incorporate modifications or additions requiring a change in wording to the ZSBS questionnaires after that date. Detailed indicator definitions are found in the reference guides available from the respective agencies.

The numerous notes and footnotes that must accompany any summary indicator tables have been consolidated across all seven tables, and are found at the end of this section, i.e., following Table 7 (Global Fund indicators table).

UPDATING OF INDICATOR TABLES FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS (ZSBS 2000, 2003, 2005)

Please note that all tables in this report, including the international indicator tables, have been updated to incorporate analysis consistent with various changes made over the years in how some of the indicators

are defined and calculated. Also, in preparation for re-running tables from previous years, additional data cleaning and small improvements to the quality of older datasets were possible. As a result, some of the updated indicator tables may show slightly different results from those provided in previous ZSBS reports.

In the vast majority of cases, these differences are very small (less than one percentage point), but there are a few cases where larger discrepancies are observed. Any organization or individual needing tables that show the estimates exactly as reported in earlier ZSBS reports can contact the Central Statistical Office or MEASURE Evaluation to obtain this information.

INTERNATIONAL INDICATOR TABLES

Table 1: Zambia National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council

Table 2: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Table 3: United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS)

Table 4: Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluating National HIV/AIDS Prevention Programmes for Young People

Table 5: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Orphans and Vulnerable Children

Table 6: President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)

Table 7: Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

Indicator Table 1

ZAMBIA NATIONAL HIV/AIDS/STI/TB COUNCIL (NAC) OUTCOME INDICATORS

INDICATOR		2000	2003	2005	2009
Theme 1: Intensifying Prevention; Objective: Prevent Sexual Transmission of HIV					
Indicator 5: The percent of respondents who say they used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with such a partner in the last 12 months	Male	38.4	41.5	38.7	41.5
	Female	32.7	34.7	29.3	35.3
	Total	36.3	39.0	35.3	39.0
Indicator 7: Percent of young single people (aged 15-24) who have had sex in the last 12 months of all young single people surveyed	Male	34.8	33.9	34.6	27.7
	Female	25.6	28.4	25.8	23.1
	Total	30.4	31.6	30.8	25.7
Indicator 8: Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission ¹	Male	---	---	47.9	40.7
	Female	---	---	42.0	37.8
	Total	---	---	44.6	39.2
Indicator 9: The age by which one half of young men or women aged 15-24 have had penetrative sex, of all young people surveyed	Male	17.5	17.5	18.5	19.5
	Female	16.5	16.5	17.5	17.5
Indicator 12: Percentage of unmarried respondents who report at least two sexual partners in the past 12 months	Male	20.7	18.8	13.6	8.9
	Female	5.0	8.1	12.4	2.0
	Total	14.6	14.9	13.2	6.4
Theme 2: Expanding Treatment, Care and Support; Objective: Care and Support					
Indicator 24: Percentage of adults aged 18-59 who have been chronically ill for three or more months during the last 12 months, including those ill for three or more months before death, whose households have received, free of user charges, basic external support in caring for the chronically ill person (see footnote 2 for definition of basic external support)	Male	---	---	32.9	(29.4)
	Female	---	---	39.2	48.1
	Total	---	---	36.0	40.7
Theme 3: Mitigating the Socio-economic impact of HIV and AIDS; Objective: Support for OVC					
Indicator 25: Percentage of orphaned and vulnerable children aged 0-17 whose households received free basic external support in caring for the child ²	Male	---	---	12.0	18.2
	Female	---	---	11.8	20.0
	Total	---	---	11.9	19.0
Indicator 26: The ratio of orphaned children aged 10-14 who are currently attending school to non-orphaned children the same age who are attending school Ratio = Percent of children 10-14 who have lost both parents and are attending school / Percent of children with both parents alive and who live with at least one parent who are attending school	Male	---	0.88	0.90	0.95
	Female	---	0.95	0.97	0.88
	Total	0.94	0.91	0.93	0.92

Indicator Table 2

UNAIDS HIV/AIDS PREVENTION INDICATORS

INDICATOR		2000	2003	2005	2009
Stigma and Discrimination					
Indicator 1: Percent of people expressing accepting attitudes towards people with HIV, of all people surveyed aged 15-49 ³	Male	22.4	29.4	---	34.8
	Female	18.3	25.1	---	33.4
	Total	20.1	27.1	---	34.0
Knowledge					
Indicator 1: Percent of all respondents who, in response to prompted questions, say that a person can reduce their risk of contracting HIV by using condoms and by having sex only with one faithful, uninfected partner ⁴	Male	60.4	68.8	79.5	76.5
	Female	55.8	63.3	76.3	74.0
	Total	57.9	65.9	77.8	75.2
Indicator 2: The percent of all respondents who correctly reject AIDS transmission through mosquito bites and witchcraft, and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit AIDS	Male	50.0	54.1	57.2	51.5
	Female	41.6	47.5	50.6	46.6
	Total	45.4	50.7	53.8	49.0
Indicator 5: Percent of women and men who correctly respond to prompted questions about preventing maternal-to-child transmission of HIV through anti-retroviral therapy and avoiding breastfeeding ⁵	Male	---	---	31.1	63.8
	Female	---	---	37.0	72.9
	Total	---	---	34.1	68.5
Voluntary Testing and Counseling					
Indicator 1: Percent of people aged 15-49 who have ever voluntarily requested an HIV test, received the test and received their results ⁶	Male	---	---	6.1	20.4
	Female	---	---	6.4	24.8
	Total	---	---	6.3	22.8
Mother-to-Child Transmission					
Indicator 1: Percent of women who were counseled during antenatal care for their most recent pregnancy, accepted an offer of testing and received their test results, of all women who were pregnant at any time in the two years preceding the survey		6.2	5.2	12.7	67.0
Sexual Negotiation and Attitudes					
Indicator 1: The percent of respondents who believe that, if her husband has an STI, a wife can either refuse to have sex with him or propose condom use, of all respondents having heard of STIs aged 15-49 ⁷	Male	51.2	42.9	80.9	88.4
	Female	46.6	44.2	82.8	89.2
	Total	48.8	43.6	81.9	88.8
Sexual Behaviour					
Indicator 1: Percentage of respondents who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner (higher risk sex) in the last 12 months of all respondents reporting sexual activity in the last 12 months	Male	28.9	29.3	27.1	22.7
	Female	15.6	15.8	15.5	14.2
	Total	21.9	22.3	21.2	18.3
Indicator 2: The percent of respondents who say they used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with such a partner in the last 12 months	Male	38.4	41.5	38.7	41.5
	Female	32.7	34.7	29.3	35.3
	Total	36.3	39.0	35.3	39.0

INDICATOR		2000	2003	2005	2009
Sexual Behaviour con't					
Indicator 3: Percentage of men (aged 15-49) reporting sex with a sex worker in the last 12 months ⁸		5.7	7.8	6.4	3.8
Indicator 4: Percentage of men (aged 15-49) reporting condom use the last time they had sex with a sex worker, of those who report having had sex with a sex worker in the last 12 months ⁸		44.3	47.1	54.2	42.4
Young People's Sexual Behaviour					
Indicator 1: The age by which one half of young men or women aged 15-24 have had penetrative sex, of all young people surveyed	Male	17.5	17.5	18.5	19.5
	Female	16.5	16.5	17.5	17.5
Indicator 2: Percent of young single people (aged 15-24) who have had sex in the last 12 months of all young single people surveyed	Male	34.8	33.9	34.6	27.7
	Female	25.6	28.4	25.8	23.1
	Total	30.4	31.6	30.8	25.7
Indicator 3: Percent of young single people (aged 15-24) who used a condom at last sex, of all young single sexually active people surveyed	Male	37.7	39.7	36.1	39.2
	Female	39.8	36.4	29.4	33.3
	Total	38.5	38.4	34.0	36.9
Indicator 4: Percent of young people (15-24) who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, of all young people surveyed	Male	12.4	8.5	7.4	5.2
	Female	2.1	2.7	3.2	1.2
	Total	6.2	5.3	5.1	3.0
Indicator 5: Percent of young people (aged 15-24) who have had sex in the last 12 months and used a condom at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, of all young people surveyed	Male	12.8	12.5	11.2	9.7
	Female	6.0	5.8	3.7	4.9
	Total	8.7	8.8	7.0	7.1
Indicator 6: The percentage of young people (aged 15-24) who used a condom the first time they ever had sex, of those who have ever had sex ⁹	Male	---	---	22.9	31.9
	Female	---	---	19.0	27.2
	Total	---	---	20.6	29.1
Indicator 7: The percentage of women aged 15-19 who have had non-marital sex with a man 10 years or more older than themselves in the last 12 months, of all those 15-19 who had non-marital sex in the last 12 months		4.0	7.8	8.2	6.0
Health and Social Impact					
Indicator 4: The percent of children under 15 whose mother, father or both parents have died	Male	14.4	17.8	18.7	13.2
	Female	14.1	17.7	15.3	12.7
	Total	14.3	17.7	17.0	12.9
Indicator 5: The ratio of orphaned children aged 10-14 who are currently attending school to non-orphaned children the same age who are attending school	Male	---	0.88	0.90	0.95
	Female	---	0.95	0.97	0.88
	Total	0.94	0.91	0.93	0.92
Ratio = Percent of children 10-14 who have lost both parents and are attending school / Percent of children with both parents alive and who live with at least one parent who are attending school					

Indicator Table 3

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION ON HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) CORE AND ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

INDICATOR		2000	2003	2005	2009
National Programmes					
Core #7: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results ¹⁰	Male	5.2	3.2	4.4	16.8
	Female	4.3	3.6	6.6	29.1
	Total	4.7	3.4	5.6	23.4
Core #10: Percentage of orphaned and vulnerable children aged 0-17 whose households received free basic external support in caring for the child ²	Male	---	---	12.0	18.2
	Female	---	---	11.8	20.0
	Total	---	---	11.9	19.0
Additional #5: Percentage of sexually active young women and men aged 15-24 who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results ¹⁰	Male	4.6	2.5	4.9	19.7
	Female	4.1	5.1	8.4	41.4
	Total	4.2	4.1	7.0	33.6
Knowledge and Behaviour					
Core #12: Current school attendance among orphans and non-orphans aged 10-14. (Percentage of orphans and non-orphans aged 10-14 who are currently attending school) Ratio = Percent of children 10-14 who have lost both parents and are attending school / Percent of children with both parents alive and who live with at least one parent who are attending school	Male				
	· orphan	(75.6)	73.5	73.4	82.3
	· non-orphan	77.0	83.2	81.8	86.8
	· ratio	---	0.88	0.90	0.95
	Female				
	· orphan	(64.5)	80.3	80.0	79.7
	· non-orphan	74.1	84.6	82.4	90.0
	· ratio	---	0.95	0.97	0.88
	Total				
	· orphan	70.8	76.6	76.4	81.0
	· non-orphan	75.5	83.9	82.1	88.3
	· ratio	0.94	0.91	0.93	0.92
Core #13: Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission ¹	Male	---	---	47.9	40.7
	Female	---	---	42.0	37.8
	Total	---	---	44.6	39.2
Core #15: Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	Male	18.8	17.8	10.8	8.2
	Female	15.3	14.4	13.6	6.8
	Total	16.7	15.9	12.3	7.5
Core #16: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Male	17.1	12.9	14.2	8.7
	Female	2.1	2.2	2.8	0.8
	Total	8.7	7.1	8.1	4.4
Core #17: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who have had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who report using a condom during their last sexual intercourse	Male	16.0	21.7	21.4	19.9
	Female	(5.4)	(26.0)	21.3	---
	Total	14.6	22.4	21.4	19.1

INDICATOR		2000	2003	2005	2009
Knowledge and Behaviour con't					
Additional #11: Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who report they could get condoms on their own ¹¹	Male	---	57.8	62.9	58.5
	Female	---	39.8	46.2	49.3
	Total	---	47.9	53.6	53.5
Additional #12: Percentage of never married young women and men aged 15-24 who have never had sex	Male	44.8	42.4	47.9	54.8
	Female	52.8	51.8	60.1	61.1
	Total	48.6	46.4	53.2	57.6
Additional #13: Percentage of men aged 15-49 reporting sex with a sex worker in the last 12 months who used a condom during last paid sexual intercourse ⁸	Male	44.3	47.1	54.2	42.4
Additional #14: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 expressing accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV ³	Male	22.4	29.4	---	34.8
	Female	18.3	25.1	---	33.4
	Total	20.1	27.1	---	34.0
Impact					
Additional #15: Percentage of children under the age of 18 who are orphans ¹²	Male	---	---	20.1	15.0
	Female	---	---	16.6	14.2
	Total	---	---	18.4	14.6

Indicator Table 4.1

INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATING NATIONAL HIV/AIDS PREVENTION PROGRAMMES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

INDICATOR		2000	2003	2005	2009
Determinant Indicators					
Indicator 9: Percent with knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 ¹	Male	---	---	47.9	40.7
	Female	---	---	42.0	37.8
	Total	---	---	44.6	39.2
Indicator 10: Percent with knowledge of a formal source of condoms among young people aged 15-24 ¹³	Male	---	79.9	82.6	81.3
	Female	---	69.4	76.7	76.3
	Total	---	74.1	79.3	78.6
Indicator 15: Percent of adults (18 or older) who express support of education on condom use for prevention of HIV/AIDS among young people ¹⁴	Male	---	---	---	55.7
	Female	---	---	---	51.4
	Total	---	---	---	53.4
Behavioural Indicators					
Indicator 16: Percent of young people aged 15-24 who had sex before the age of 15	Male	18.8	17.8	10.8	8.2
	Female	15.3	14.4	13.6	6.8
	Total	16.7	15.9	12.3	7.5
Indicator 17: Percent of young people aged 15-24 who used a condom at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner (higher risk sex) in the preceding year	Male	40.1	40.1	37.9	38.6
	Female	38.0	35.3	26.2	33.3
	Total	39.2	38.2	33.5	36.4
Indicator 19: Percent of young women aged 15-24 who report ever being forced to have sex when they did not want to		---	11.4	5.9	4.3
Indicator 20: Age-mixing in sexual partnerships among young women (15-24). (The percentage of women aged 15-24 who have had non-marital sex with a man 10 years or more older than themselves in the last 12 months, of all those 15-24 who had non-marital sex in the last 12 months)		16.1	14.4	12.8	11.4
Indicator 21: Percent of young men aged 15-24 who had sex with commercial sex workers (paid to have sex) in the past 12 months ⁸		7.9	9.4	8.0	5.5
Indicator 22: Percent of young people aged 15-24 who had sex while intoxicated with alcohol or drugs in past 12 months	Male	---	---	4.0	3.1
	Female	---	---	5.0	4.3
	Total	---	---	4.6	3.7
Indicator 23: HIV testing behavior among young people (Percent of young people aged 15-24 who have ever voluntarily requested an HIV test, received the test and received their test results) ¹⁰	Male	4.6	2.5	4.9	19.7
	Female	4.1	5.1	8.4	41.4
	Total	4.2	4.1	7.0	33.6

Indicator Table 4.2

INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATING NATIONAL HIV/AIDS PREVENTION PROGRAMMES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

INDICATOR		2000	2003	2005	2009
Determinant Indicators					
Indicator 9: Percent with knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 ¹	15-19	---	---	42.3	36.9
	20-24	---	---	47.0	41.9
	15-24	---	---	44.6	39.2
Indicator 10: Percent with knowledge of a formal source of condoms among young people aged 15-24 ¹³	15-19	---	66.3	72.2	69.9
	20-24	---	82.2	86.4	89.2
	15-24	---	74.1	79.3	78.6
Behavioural Indicators					
Indicator 16: Percent of young people aged 15-24 who had sex before the age of 15	15-19	18.3	15.8	12.9	8.1
	20-24	15.0	16.1	11.7	6.7
	15-24	16.7	15.9	12.3	7.5
Indicator 17: Percent of young people aged 15-24 who used a condom at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner (higher risk sex) in the preceding year	15-19	37.7	35.5	28.7	31.8
	20-24	40.8	40.7	37.5	40.7
	15-24	39.2	38.2	33.5	36.4
Indicator 19: Percent of young women aged 15-24 who report ever being forced to have sex when they did not want to	15-19	---	7.8	4.5	4.1
	20-24	---	14.9	7.3	4.5
	15-24	---	11.4	5.9	4.3
Indicator 20: Age-mixing in sexual partnerships among young women (15-24). (The percentage of women aged 15-24 who have had non-marital sex with a man 10 years or more older than themselves in the last 12 months, of all those 15-24 who had non-marital sex in the last 12 months)	15-19	11.4	15.6	12.2	13.6
	20-24	18.8	13.7	13.1	10.4
	15-24	16.1	14.4	12.8	11.4
Indicator 21: Percent of young men aged 15-24 who had sex with commercial sex workers (paid to have sex) in the past 12 months ⁸	15-19	7.8	5.1	6.4	4.8
	20-24	8.0	14.2	9.5	6.4
	15-24	7.9	9.4	8.0	5.5
Indicator 22: Percent of young people aged 15-24 who had sex while intoxicated with alcohol or drugs in past 12 months	15-19	---	---	2.6	1.8
	20-24	---	---	6.6	6.2
	15-24	---	---	4.6	3.7
Indicator 23: HIV testing behavior among young people (Percent of young people aged 15-24 who have ever voluntarily requested an HIV test, received the test and received their test results) ¹⁰	15-19	1.5	3.1	6.4	33.6
	20-24	5.8	4.6	7.3	33.6
	15-24	4.2	4.1	7.0	33.6

Indicator Table 5

UNICEF ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN (OVC)

INDICATOR		2001	2003	2005	2009
Strengthening the Capacity of Families to Protect and Care for Children					
Core 1: The ratio of orphans to non-orphans with basic needs met. The three basic needs are defined as: has a pair of shoes, two sets of clothes, and owns or shares a blanket. Ratio = Percent of OVC with basic needs met / Percentage of non-OVC with basic needs met	Male				
	· orphan	---	---	48.8	48.1
	· non-orphan	---	---	53.9	53.7
	· ratio	---	---	0.90	0.90
	Female				
	· orphan	---	---	51.2	50.2
	· non-orphan	---	---	57.7	56.6
	· ratio	---	---	0.89	0.89
	Total				
	· orphan	---	---	49.9	49.1
	· non-orphan	---	---	55.8	55.2
	· ratio	---	---	0.89	0.89
Core 3: Sex before age 15 (Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15) ¹⁸	Male				
	· orphan	---	---	12.5	14.8
	· non-orphan			9.6	6.6
	· ratio			1.3	2.24
	Female				
	· orphan	---	---	8.8	4.9
Additional A4: Succession planning (Percentage of children under age 18 for whom primary caretaker has made succession arrangements) ¹⁹	· non-orphan			16.7	7.7
	· ratio			0.53	0.64
Additional A5: Orphans living with siblings (Percentage of orphans aged 0-17 currently living with all of their siblings under the age of 18)	Male	---	---	24.5	29.0
	Female	---	---	19.3	26.8
	Total	---	---	21.8	27.7
Core 5: Percentage of orphaned and vulnerable children aged 0-17 whose households received free basic external support in caring for the child ²	Male	---	---	12.0	18.2
	Female	---	---	11.8	20.0
	Total	---	---	11.9	19.0
Additional A5: Orphans living with siblings (Percentage of orphans aged 0-17 currently living with all of their siblings under the age of 18)	Male	---	---	29.8	29.2
	Female	---	---	31.7	32.5
	Total	---	---	30.6	30.7
Ensuring Access to Essential Services					
Core 6: Orphan school attendance ratio Ratio = Percent of children 10-14 who have lost both parents and are attending school / Percent of children 10-14 who have both parents alive and live with at least one parent who are attending school	Male				
	· orphan	(75.6)	73.5	73.4	82.3
	· non-orphan	77.0	83.2	81.8	86.8
	· ratio	---	0.88	0.90	0.95
	Female				
	· orphan	(64.5)	80.3	80.0	79.7
	· non-orphan	74.1	84.6	82.4	90.0
	· ratio	---	0.95	0.97	0.88
	Total				
	· orphan	70.8	76.6	76.4	81.0
	· non-orphan	75.5	83.9	82.1	88.3
	· ratio	0.94	0.91	0.93	0.92

INDICATOR		2001	2003	2005	2009
Ensuring Access to Essential Services con't					
Core 7: Birth registration (Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities) ²¹	Male	--	--	--	8.1
	Female	--	--	--	7.4
	Total	--	--	--	7.8
Ensuring that Governments Protect the Most Vulnerable Children					
Additional A6: Percentage of women who have ever been widowed and who experienced property dispossession ²²		---	---	39.5	34.2
Raising Awareness to Create a Supportive Environment					
Core 9: Percentage of children who are orphans (age 0-17) ¹²	Male	---	---	20.1	15.0
	Female	---	---	16.6	14.2
	Total	---	---	18.4	14.6
Core 10: Percentage of children who are vulnerable (age 0-17) ²³	Male	---	---	7.3	5.0
	Female	---	---	8.2	4.6
	Total	---	---	7.8	4.8
Additional A7: Stigma and discrimination (Percent of people expressing accepting attitudes towards people with HIV/ AIDS, of all people surveyed) ³	Male	22.4	29.4	---	34.8
	Female	18.3	25.1	---	33.4
	Total	20.1	27.1	---	34.0

Indicator Table 6

PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY PLAN FOR AIDS RELIEF (PEPFAR)

INDICATOR		2000	2003	2005	2009
Prevention Sub Area 3: Injection Safety and Waste Disposal					
P3.4.N: Average number of medical injections per person per year ²⁴	Male	---	---	---	0.4
	Female	---	---	---	0.8
	Total	---	---	---	0.6
P3.5.N: Proportion of women and men aged 15-49 reporting that the last health care injection was given with a syringe and needle set from a new, unopened package ²⁴	Male	---	---	---	93.1
	Female	---	---	---	96.5
	Total	---	---	---	95.6
Prevention Sub Area 4: Male Circumcision					
P5.5.N: Percentage of males who have been circumcised		16.8	15.0	15.4	12.6
Prevention Sub Area 8: Sexual and Other Behavioural Risk Prevention					
P8.8.N: Percent of young women and men aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission ¹	Male	30.7	33.4	47.9	40.7
	Female	26.9	29.0	42.0	37.8
	Total	28.4	31.0	44.6	39.2
P8.9.N: Percent of never-married young people aged 15-24 who have never had sex	Male	44.8	42.4	47.9	54.8
	Female	52.8	51.8	60.1	61.1
	Total	48.6	46.4	53.2	57.6
P8.10.N: Percent of young women and men aged 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	Male	18.8	17.8	10.8	8.2
	Female	15.3	14.4	13.6	6.8
	Total	16.7	15.9	12.3	7.5
P8.11.N: Percent of women and men aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Male	17.1	12.9	14.2	8.7
	Female	2.1	2.2	2.8	0.8
	Total	8.7	7.1	8.1	4.4
P8.12.N: Percent of women and men aged 15-49 who have had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who report using a condom during their last sexual intercourse	Male	16.0	21.7	21.4	19.9
	Female	(5.4)	(26.0)	21.3	-
	Total	14.6	22.4	21.4	19.1
P8.13.N: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 with more than one ongoing (concurrent) sexual partnership at the point in time six months before the interview ²⁵	Male	8.7	6.2	7.2	4.6
	Female	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1
	Total	4.1	3.1	3.7	2.2
P8.14.N: Percent of men and women aged 15-49 who have had two or more concurrent ²⁵ partners within the last 12 months	Male	13.7	10.7	10.7	7.9
	Female	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.4
	Total	6.7	5.8	5.9	3.9
P8.15.N: Percentage of women aged 15-19 who had non-marital sex with a man 10 years or more older themselves in the last 12 months, of all women 15-19 who had non-marital sex in the past 12 months		4.0	7.8	8.2	6.0

INDICATOR		2000	2003	2005	2009
Prevention Sub Area 8: Sexual and Other Behavioural Risk Prevention con't					
P8.16.N: Percentage of young never married people (aged 15-24) who have had sex in the last 12 months	Male	34.8	33.9	34.6	27.7
	Female	25.6	28.4	25.8	23.1
	Total	30.4	31.6	30.8	25.7
P8.17.N: Percentage of youth (aged 15-24) who have ever had sexual intercourse	Male	64.4	63.9	61.3	51.0
	Female	73.8	74.0	70.2	64.0
	Total	70.0	69.5	66.2	58.0
P8.18.N: Percentage of young people (aged 15-24) who used a condom the first time they ever had sex, of those who have ever had sex ⁹	Male	---	---	22.9	31.9
	Female	---	---	19.0	27.2
	Total	---	---	20.6	29.1
P8.19.N: Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who report they could get condoms on their own ¹¹	Male	---	57.8	62.9	58.5
	Female	---	39.8	46.2	49.3
	Total	---	47.9	53.6	53.5
P8.20.N: Percentage of young never married people aged 15-24 who used a condom at last sex, of all young never married sexually active people aged 15-24	Male	37.7	39.7	36.1	39.2
	Female	39.8	36.4	29.4	33.3
	Total	38.5	38.4	34.0	36.9
P8.21.N: Percentage of adults who are in favour of young people being educated about the use of condoms in order to prevent HIV/AIDS ¹⁴	Male	---	---	---	55.7
	Female	---	---	---	51.4
	Total	---	---	---	53.4
P8.22.N: Percentage of the general population with accepting attitudes toward PLHA ³	Male	22.4	29.4	---	34.8
	Female	18.3	25.1	---	33.4
	Total	20.1	27.1	---	34.0
Prevention Sub Area 9: Concentrated Epidemics					
P9.3.N: Percent of men aged 15-49 reporting sex with a sex worker in the last 12 months who used a condom during last paid intercourse ⁸		44.3	47.1	54.2	42.4
P9.7.N: Percent of male respondents aged 15-49 reporting sex with a sex worker ⁸		5.7	7.8	6.4	3.8
Prevention Sub Area 11: Testing and Counseling					
P11.2.N: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results ¹⁰	Male	5.2	3.2	4.4	16.8
	Female	4.3	3.6	6.6	29.1
	Total	4.7	3.4	5.6	23.4
Care Sub Area 5: Support Care					
C5.8.N: Percentage of orphaned and vulnerable children aged 0-17 whose households received free basic external support in caring for the child ²	Male	---	---	12.0	18.2
	Female	---	---	11.8	20.0
	Total	---	---	11.9	19.0

Indicator Table 7

GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA (GFATM)

INDICATOR		2000	2003	2005	2009
Prevention: Behaviour Change Communication					
HIV-P1: Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject the major misconceptions about HIV transmission ¹	Male	---	---	47.9	40.7
	Female	---	---	42.0	37.8
	Total	---	---	44.6	39.2
Prevention: Testing and counseling					
HIV-P8A: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results ¹⁰	Male	5.2	3.2	4.4	16.8
	Female	4.3	3.6	6.6	29.1
	Total	4.7	3.4	5.6	23.4
HIV-P10: Percentage of sexually active young women and men aged 15-24 years who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and know their results ¹⁰	Male	4.6	2.5	4.9	19.7
	Female	4.1	5.1	8.4	41.4
	Total	4.2	4.1	7.0	33.6
Care and Support: Support for orphaned and vulnerable children					
HIV-CS3: Percentage of orphaned and vulnerable children aged 0-17 years whose households received free basic external support in caring for the child ²	Male	---	---	12.0	18.2
	Female	---	---	11.8	20.0
	Total	---	---	11.9	19.0
HIV-CS4: Percentage of orphaned and vulnerable children aged 5-17 years who have three basic material needs met. The three basic needs are defined as: has a pair of shoes, two sets of clothes, and owns or shares a blanket	Male	---	---	48.8	48.1
	Female	---	---	51.2	50.2
	Total	---	---	49.9	49.1
Outcome indicators					
HIV-O1: Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 years who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years	Male	18.8	17.8	10.8	8.2
	Female	15.3	14.4	13.6	6.8
	Total	16.7	15.9	12.3	7.5
HIV-O2: Percentage of never married young men and women aged 15-24 years who have never had sex	Male	44.8	42.4	47.9	54.8
	Female	52.8	51.8	60.1	61.1
	Total	48.6	46.4	53.2	57.6
HIV-O3: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Male	17.1	12.9	14.2	8.7
	Female	2.1	2.2	2.8	0.8
	Total	8.7	7.1	8.1	4.4
HIV-O4: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who have had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who report using a condom during their last sexual intercourse	Male	16.0	21.7	21.4	19.9
	Female	(5.4)	(26.0)	21.3	---
	Total	14.6	22.4	21.4	19.1

INDICATOR		2000	2003	2005	2009
Outcome indicators					
HIV-O9: Percentage of orphans and non-orphans currently attending school	Male				
	· orphan	(75.6)	73.5	73.4	82.3
	· non-orphan	77.0	83.2	81.8	86.8
	Female				
	· orphan	(64.5)	80.3	80.0	79.7
	· non-orphan	74.1	84.6	82.4	90.0
	Total				
	· orphan	70.8	76.6	76.4	81.0
	· non-orphan	75.5	83.9	82.1	88.3
HIV-O10: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV ³	Male	22.4	29.4	---	34.8
	Female	18.3	25.1	---	33.4
	Total	20.1	27.1	---	34.0
Impact indicator					
HIV-I5: Percentage of children under age 18 years who are orphans ¹²	Male	---	---	20.1	15.0
	Female	---	---	16.6	14.2
	Total	---	---	18.4	14.6

NOTES AND FOOTNOTES FOR ALL SEVEN INDICATOR TABLES

Notes

Data are not available for every indicator in every survey year (e.g., see HIV-O10). The absence of data is indicated by a dash [---]. The --- dash means that information is missing because (a) data needed for the indicator were not collected in that year, or (b) data were collected, but no calculation is performed because there are fewer than 25 observations upon which to base the calculation. In most cases, missing data are explained by a footnote (see below) specific to the indicator. Percentages presented in parentheses (e.g., UNGASS Core Indicator 12 in Table 3) means the percentage is based on a small number (25–50) of observations, and should be interpreted with caution.

Footnotes

1. Correctly identifying ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV and rejecting major misconceptions (also known as "comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS") is assessed by measuring the percentage of respondents who give a correct response to each of the following five questions:
 - a. Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having just one sex partner who is not infected and who has no other sexual partners? (answer="Yes")
 - b. Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom correctly every time they have sex? (answer="Yes")
 - c. Can a person who looks healthy be infected with the AIDS virus? (answer="Yes")
 - d. Do you think that a person can get infected with the AIDS virus through mosquito bites? (answer="No")
 - e. Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural powers? (answer="No")

The indicator values shown for 2000 and 2003 are based on an older definition ("one faithful partner"), because data to meet the revised definition of "one faithful, uninfected partner" are not available for those years. Older data not shown by age breakdown can be requested. A similar indicator, UNAIDS Knowledge Indicator 1, specifies knowledge in response to a prompted question, and these values can be computed for previous years and age groups.

2. External support is defined as free help coming from a source other than friends, family or neighbours unless they are working for a community-based group or organization.

Free basic external support is assessed by asking the following four questions about the types and frequency of

support received, and the primary source of the help for each orphan and vulnerable child:

- a. Has this household received medical support, including medical care and/or medical care supplies, within the last 12 months?
- b. Has this household received school-related assistance, including school fees, within the last 12 months? (This question is to be asked only of children aged 5–17.)
- c. Has this household received emotional/psychological support, including counselling from a trained counselor and/or emotional/ spiritual support or companionship within the last three months?
- d. Has this household received other social support, including socioeconomic support (e.g. clothing, extra food, financial support, shelter) and/or instrumental support (e.g. help with household work, training for caregivers, childcare, legal services) within the last three months?

For the purposes of this indicator and in accordance with UNICEF definitions, an orphan is defined as a child below the age of 18 that has lost one or both parents.

A child made vulnerable by HIV is below the age of 18 and:

- a. has lost one or both parents; or
- b. has a chronically ill parent (regardless of whether the parent lives in the same household as the child); or
- c. lives in a household where, in the last 12 months, at least one adult died and was sick for three of the four months before he or she died; or
- d. lives in a household where at least one adult was seriously ill for at least three of the past 12 months.

Questions to assess household receipt of free basic external support for each child identified as OVC were not added until 2005.

3. Accepting attitudes is assessed among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS by measuring the percent of respondents who say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor whom they knew was living with HIV/AIDS and who say that a female teacher who is HIV+ but not sick should be allowed to continue teaching in school. Note that the respondent must have an accepting attitude on both measures in order to be included in the numerator. The question to assess accepting attitudes towards HIV+ female teachers was inadvertently omitted from the 2005 questionnaire. This question is a part of the formal indicator definition, so the indicator cannot be calculated for the 2005 survey year.

4. Wording of the prompted question used to capture 'one faithful partner' was changed in 2005. In 2000 and 2003, the question was phrased "Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having only one sex partner who has no other partners?" Starting in 2005, the phrasing changed to "Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having just one sexual partner who is not infected and who has no other sexual partners?"

Also, the way the question on condom use was asked in 2000 is different from other years. In 2000, respondents who mentioned using a condom in the un-prompted question skipped the prompted question. Therefore, these respondents are included in the indicator calculation for this survey year only, and this may affect comparability across the survey years.

5. Prompted questions to assess knowledge of how to prevent MTCT of HIV were added in 2005. Prior survey years used a spontaneous response format to assess this knowledge, and results obtained from prompted vs. spontaneous response formats are not directly comparable.
6. The question to assess whether the respondent voluntarily requested an HIV test was added in 2005.
7. In 2000 and 2003, two questions were used to assess this indicator. Respondents were first asked whether there was anything a woman could do to protect herself from getting an STI if her husband had an STI. Those who answered "Yes," were then asked, in a spontaneous response format, what specifically she could do. To qualify for inclusion, the respondent had to respond spontaneously to say "She can refuse sex" or "She can insist on using condoms." In 2005, to reflect a change in the indicator definition, the response format was changed to two prompted questions about what a woman could do. Results obtained from prompted vs. spontaneous response formats are not directly comparable.

Also, this question has appeared over the years in various locations within the questionnaire, and the shifts in placement have resulted in different groups skipping these questions in different years. In 1998, only those respondents who had heard of HIV/AIDS were asked these questions. In 2000 and 2009, all respondents were asked. However, in 2003 and 2005, only those who said they had ever had sex and had heard of STIs were asked. The denominator has been constructed here to include all respondents who have heard of STIs, but differences in the manner in which the questions were asked, and in who actually answered these questions, may affect the comparability of data across the years for this indicator.

8. In all SBS survey years, the question used to assess 'transactional sex' asks only about exchanging money for sex, not specifically about sex with sex workers, and is more appropriately described as 'exchanging money for sex'.
9. The question about condom use at first sex was not added until 2005.
10. The percentage of respondents aged 15-24 who answered "Yes" to the question "I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?" gave an answer of "Asked for the test" to the question "The last time you had the test, did you yourself ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted or was it required?" and who answered "Yes" to the question "I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?"

In the ZSBS, determination of an HIV test taken in the 12 months prior to the survey differs slightly from the standardized definition. The standardized definition calls for a "Yes" response to "I don't want to know the results, but have you been tested for HIV in the last 12 months?" Starting in 2003, the ZSBS captures this information in a two part question. The first question asks "I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?" If the answer to this is "Yes," then a follow-up question asks "When was the last time you were tested for the AIDS virus?" Those who give an answer less than one year ago are included in the numerator for the indicator.

11. The questions to assess knowledge of where one could get a condom and whether the respondent could get a condom on his/her own were not added until 2003.
12. For the purposes of this indicator and in accordance with UNICEF definitions, an orphan is defined as a child below the age of 18 that has lost one or both parents. Data on the survival status of children aged 15-17 were not collected until 2005. To allow for comparable percentages when disaggregated by sex, the percentages for 2000 and 2003 are not shown.
13. Formal sources of condoms included: shops, pharmacies, hospitals/clinics, family planning centres, bars/hotels, peer educators, youth-friendly corners, or other sources mentioned by respondents. The question to assess knowledge of a formal source of condoms was added in 2003.
14. Adults are defined as those aged 18 and older. The age range for women is 15- 49, while the age range for men is 15- 59. The question about adult support for education on condom use was not added until 2009.

15. Questions to assess whether the respondent experienced forced sex were not added until 2003. In the ZSBS, the forced sex questions are asked only of female respondents who have ever had sex; this differs somewhat from current recommendations on how to collect the data for this indicator.
16. Questions about alcohol or drug intoxication of the respondent and his/her sexual partner were not added until 2005.
17. Questions to assess the possession of three basic material needs were not added until 2005. The three basic needs were defined as: a pair of shoes, two sets of clothes and owns or shares a blanket. The ratio is defined as the ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non-OVC.
18. Questions to assess the health of parents not living in the household and the survival status of children aged 15-17 were not added until 2005. For this reason, OVC status cannot be determined prior to this survey year. Only children who completed an individual interview were included when calculating the percentages and ratio. The ratio is calculated as the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non-OVC.
19. This indicator was assessed using the following question:
"Now I would like to ask you about the children who are under the age of 18 and for whom you are the primary caregiver. Have you made arrangements for someone to care for these children in the event that you fall sick or are unable to care for them?" The questions to assess whether caregivers have made succession arrangements were not added to the individual interview until 2005.
20. Questions to assess whether children are living with all of their siblings under the age of 18 were not added until 2005.
21. The question to assess birth registration among those under the age of five was not added until 2005.
22. The questions to assess whether females who have ever been widowed have been dispossessed of property were not added until 2005.
23. 'Vulnerability' is defined as existing when at least one of the following conditions is met: a parent has been very sick for at least three months in the last 12 months, the child lives in a household where there is an adult aged 18-59 who has been very sick for at least three months in the last 12 months, or the child lives in a household where an adult death (18-59) following an illness lasting at least three months has occurred in the last 12 months.

Questions to assess the health of parents not living in the household were not added until 2005. For this reason, vulnerability status cannot be determined prior to the 2005 survey year.
24. Questions about injections were added in 2005, but they were inadvertently placed in the questionnaire such that a large number of respondents, who should have answered the questions, skipped them. This item placement error was corrected in 2009. Also, the formal indicator definition calls for the questions about medical injections in the time period of the last six months. The questions used in the 2009 survey asked about the last 12 months.
25. An overlapping or concurrent partnership was determined if one of two conditions were met. The first condition was whether the timing of first sex with a partner fell between the first and last reported sex with another partner. The second condition was whether the first sex with a partner occurred after the first sex with another partner whose relationship status was "ongoing". This second condition was added in the event that timing of the last (i.e., most recent) sex in an "ongoing" partnership occurred before the first sex reported with another partner. In the 2000 survey, there was no question on whether the relationship was ongoing, so overlap or concurrency using data from 2000 was determined by the first condition only.

Acronyms

ABC	Abstinence, Be Faithful and Consistent Condom Use
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIS	AIDS Indicator Survey
ARV	Anti-Retroviral Drug
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CSO	Central Statistical Office
ERP	Economy Recovery Programme
GFATM	Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GPA	Global Programme on AIDS
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ITN	Insecticide Treated Bednet
MC	Male circumcision
MCP	Multiple concurrent partner
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOT	Modes of Transmission
MTCT	Mother-to-Child Transmission
NAC	National AIDS/STD/TB Council
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PLWH	People living with HIV/AIDS
RBM	Roll Back Malaria
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (latrine)
WHO	World Health Organization
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey
ZSBS	Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey

Preface

The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) through the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the Ministry of Health, National AIDS Council and the University of Zambia, with financial assistance from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and technical assistance from MEASURE Evaluation (University of North Carolina), conducted the 2009 national Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey (ZSBS). The 2009 ZSBS is the fifth in a series of surveys that have been carried out to monitor knowledge, attitudes and behaviors regarding HIV/AIDS in Zambia.

The main objective of the ZSBS is to obtain national estimates of a number of key indicators (including international standardized indicators) important to monitoring progress of the national HIV/AIDS/STDs programme. The survey provides indicators on HIV/AIDS/STI-related Knowledge, Attitudes, and Sexual Behaviour, as well as information on Orphans and Vulnerable Children, and assistance to households and communities affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The 2009 ZSBS survey provides national estimates that can be disaggregated by residence (rural/urban), age groups (adolescents, youths, young adults and adults), and by sex (males, females).

Key people in the implementation of the 2009 ZSBS were the Permanent Secretary, MOH Dr. Velepi Mtonga, Acting Director Planning, MOH, Dr. Christopher Simoonga, Deputy Director CSO William Mayaka, Ms. Margaret Tembo-Mwanamwenge — Survey

Coordinator and Ms. Chola Nakazwe-Daka — Deputy Survey Coordinator. Also instrumental were Ms. Dorothy S. Kaemba, Ms. Nchimunya Nkombo, Ms. Batista Chilopa, Mr. Frank Kakungu, Ms. Josephine C. Banda, Mr. Palver Sikanyiti, Ms. Mildred Tolosi, Mr. Chipalo Kaliki, Mr. Iven Sikanyiti, Mr. Anthony Nkole, Mr. Webster Chileshe, Mr. Makoselo Bowa, Ms. Evenny Kashimba, Ms. Martha Banda, all Provincial Heads, and data collection and processing staff. Sincere gratitude goes to the publicity team who ensured that respondents were well prepared prior to data collection.

Special gratitude also goes to the University of Zambia, National AIDS Council, and Ministry of Health, particularly Mr. Christopher Mapoma, and Mr. Richard Banda, for their contribution during training of field staff, data analysis and report writing, Dr. Jacob Malungo for his contribution during training, and Mr. Paul Chitengi for his contribution during data analysis and report writing.

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Most important, thanks to the survey respondents for their patience in providing the required information. Without their cooperation, the survey would not have been a success.

— Ms. Efreda Chulu
Director, Central Statistical Office

Executive Summary

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has been a devastating public health problem in Zambia and has drastically hindered the country's economic development. The government of Zambia, NGOs, local and international partners have made concerted and sustained efforts to control the spread of the disease. HIV transmission in Zambia is predominantly heterosexual. Because sexual behaviour plays an important role in the spread of this and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), much of this effort has focused on promoting sexual practices and other behaviours known to reduce the risk of contracting the virus.

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The main objective of the ZSBS 2009 (as with the previous ZSBS surveys) is to obtain national estimates of a number of key indicators (including international standardized indicators) important to monitoring progress of the national HIV/AIDS/STDs programme. The survey provides a rich set of indicators on HIV/AIDS/STI-related Knowledge, Attitudes, and Sexual Behaviour, as well as information on Orphans and Vulnerable Children, and assistance to households and communities affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The 2009 ZSBS survey provides national estimates that can be disaggregated by residence (rural/urban), age groups (adolescents, youths, young adults and adults), and by sex (males, females).

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

The household response rate for the 2009 ZSBS was 93% and similar to the response rates observed in previous surveys. However, in 2009, individual response rates among women aged 15-49 years (92%) and among men aged 15-59 years (88%) increased by four

percentage points over the 2005 rate. About half of the household population was below 15 years of age (median age calculated at 14.2 years). Furthermore, about a quarter of households were headed by women, with an overall median household size of 5. The percent of households using any improved source of drinking water was higher in urban areas (85%) compared to rural areas (34%). About half (52%) of households in urban areas had access to electricity versus only nine percent in rural areas.

It is important to remember that although the household age structure was representative of the Zambian population at large, the individual respondent age distribution was not because respondents were required to be age 15 or older, and nearly half of Zambia's population is less than 15 years of age. While the individual survey oversampled younger age groups (persons less than 30 years of age) due to the larger population age structure, the individual survey sample was not, technically, a representative sample due to the inclusion criterion of age 15 or older. Two points stem from these observations: 1) it will be important to age-stratify the sample to reduce the skewing effects of older respondents when analyzing the individual-level data; 2) the adolescent age group will be an important focus for analysis, particularly analysis related to prevention efforts, because the majority of Zambians are less than this age (15-19). Arguably, prevention should focus primarily on children and adolescents who are coming into reproductive age, given that sexual transmission of HIV is the main mode of transmission in Zambia.

There was a slight improvement in education attainment in 2009: a lower proportion of the respondents reported no schooling (8%) and a higher proportion reported a secondary or higher level of education (44%) than in previous surveys. However, the proportion of males who reported completing secondary or higher education (52%) was much greater than the proportion of females (36%).

HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE

HIV/AIDS knowledge is almost universal among adult males and females in Zambia. Almost everyone interviewed (99%) mentioned that they have heard of HIV/AIDS. About 95% of respondents in both rural and urban areas reported knowing that HIV/AIDS can be

avoided—an increase from 81% in 2000. The proportions of respondents who spontaneously mentioned abstinence (72%), being faithful/having sex with only one partner (47%), and consistent condom use (65%)—the ABCs of HIV prevention—as the primary methods of prevention have decreased since the 2005 survey (82%, 57%, and 65%, respectively). Over 80% of respondents recognized that consistent condom use is a way to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission, however, only about 45% of female respondents and about 53% of male respondents indicated that condoms are “very effective” in preventing the infection.

Although most respondents knew how the HIV virus is transmitted, there were still misconceptions about HIV/AIDS. Between 64% and 79% of respondents rejected the common misconceptions about HIV transmission: that mosquito bites (64% of respondents), witchcraft (64% of respondents), or sharing food (79% of respondents) can transmit HIV/AIDS.

Almost all youths aged 15-24 have heard about HIV/AIDS (98%), more so among young adults aged 20-24 years (99%) than adolescents (97%). The vast majority of youths know that HIV/AIDS can be avoided (94%) and that a healthy-looking person can have AIDS (87%). However, the percent of young people aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission declined from 45% in 2005 to 39% in 2009. Among youths aged 15-24, abstinence was the most recognized way to prevent HIV transmission (74%), followed by condom use (62%), and having only one faithful partner (34%). However, only 18% of youths aged 15-24 spontaneously named all three ABCs of prevention (Abstinence, Be faithful, Condom use). About 80% of youths mentioned that they know an acceptable place to purchase a condom.

ATTITUDES TOWARD PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS stigmatization continues to be a problem in Zambia. Although there was a slight decline in the percent of respondents who knew of a person who experienced discrimination or verbal abuse, rates of stigmatization remain high. Almost one in five (18%) of respondents mentioned that they knew someone who had experienced discrimination or verbal abuse in the past year due to known or suspected HIV status. Percentages were higher in urban areas (22%) versus rural (15%) areas.

Overall, the proportion of respondents who expressed negative judgments toward people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH) declined from about one in three (33%) in 2005 to about one in four (25%) in 2009. In 2009 those living with HIV/AIDS in rural areas (32%) were more likely to experience negative judgments than their urban counterparts (14%). However, only about one third of all respondents met the standard indicator for accepting attitudes toward PLWH.

The percent of youth aged 15-24 expressing negative attitudes toward PLWH declined since 2005. The reduction was more pronounced among males (from 36% to 24%) compared to females (from 30% to 28%). Although this reduction is a good indication of general acceptance, the percent of youth respondents who expressed stigma, negative judgments, and lack of acceptance toward PLWH was still high.

VOLUNTARY COUNSELING AND TESTING

The proportion of respondents who knew where to go for HIV testing increased from 84% in 2005 to 94% in 2009. About 81% said they desired to be tested or retested. Nevertheless, the proportion that has been tested remains low. Slightly less than half of respondents (46%) have ever been tested, although this rate represented a significant increase from 2005 (13%). The percent of respondents aged 15-49 who have ever voluntarily requested an HIV test, received the test, and received the results increased from 6% to 23%, with proportions higher among urban respondents and females. Among females who were pregnant in the two years prior to the 2009 survey, about 97% had at least one antenatal care visit. The percent of these females who were counseled for HIV testing during antenatal care, accepted an HIV test, were tested and received the results, increased dramatically, from 13% in 2005 to 67% in 2009, with a much higher percentage in urban (86%) than in rural (58%) areas.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND CONDOM USE

The median age at first penetrative sex among young people aged 15-24 was 19.5 years for males and 17.5 years for females—an increase since 2000 of two years among males and one year among females. Among respondents aged 20-24, 86% have ever had sex, a decline of about 5% since 2000. About 8% of males and 46% of females were married at exact age 18, and about 21% of males and 67% of females were married at exact age 20. On average, the median age at first marriage among

respondents aged 20-49 was 23 years for males and 19 years for females. One-third of respondents aged 15-49 were single/never-married, about half were in a monogamous union, and 6% were in polygamous unions.

The percent of respondents aged 15-49 reporting multiple sexual partners has declined from about 9% in 2000 to 4% in 2009. The decline among males was from 17% to 9%, and among females from 2% to <1%. About 22% of respondents in urban and 16% in rural areas reported having had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting (or non-regular) partner in the 12 months prior to the 2009 ZSBS, with the proportion higher among men than women. Among respondents who reported multiple sexual partnerships in the past year, about 87% of them had concurrent sexual partnerships, with higher proportions observed in rural (90%) than in urban (81%) settings.

Condom use with a marital/cohabiting sex partner remained low and relatively unchanged since 2000. However, condom use with non-marital/non-cohabiting (or non-regular) partners showed a slight increase. About 42% of male respondents mentioned that they used condoms during their last sexual encounter with a non-regular partner, while the proportion among females was 35%. Condom use was more prevalent in urban (54%) than in rural (28%) areas. Only 53% of adults expressed support for education on condom use for prevention of HIV/AIDS among young people.

Among adolescents aged 15-19, a larger proportion of adolescent females (41%) than males (30%) have had sex. Eight percent of youths aged 15-24 have had 'early sex' or sex by age 15, declining from about 17% in 2000 to about 8% in 2009. Just over a quarter (26%) of never-married youths aged 15-24 had sex in the 12 months prior to the survey. Among young respondents reporting sexual activity in the 12 months prior to the survey, two thirds of adolescents aged 15-19 and one third of young adults aged 20-24 reported having sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner, and of these respondents, only 32% of adolescents and 41% of young adults used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-regular partner.

The proportion of young people engaging in sex with a non-regular partner has increased, while condom use during sex with a non-regular partner has decreased. A substantially larger proportion of young men aged 15-24 than women reported sex with a non-regular partner (72% vs. 28%).

Compared to young women (2%), young men aged 15-24 were more likely to have more than one sexual partner (15%). There has been a consistent decline in the percent of young people with multiple sexual partnerships, from 11% in 2000 to 7% in 2009. Male youths were more likely to report more than one on-going sexual partnership than females (11% vs. <1%). Overall, about two-thirds of all multiple sexual partnerships in young people were concurrent.

Percentages reporting condom use with the most recent sexual partner were higher among adolescents (27%) compared to young adults (21%). However, among both male and female youths with multiple partners, percentages reporting condom use during sexual encounters declined from 2005. Only 19% of men and women aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the preceding 12 months reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse. There was also an overall decline in condom use among all male respondents, from about 35% in 2000 to 31% in 2009. Condom use among youths aged 15-24 who had practiced sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner (higher risk sex) in the preceding year declined from 39% in 2000 to 36% in 2009.

Among adolescents and young adults aged 15-24 who have ever had sex, only 29% reported using a condom the first time they ever had sex, and only 30%-40% of young, single, sexually active people aged 15-24 used a condom at last sex. That only 38% of respondents aged 15-19 reported they could get condoms on their own suggests an access problem for adolescents, perhaps related to the belief that they promote promiscuity. Over 50% of respondents indicated that condoms promote promiscuity, and only 57% indicated that most young people support condom use by their friends. Only one third of respondents indicated that parents support condom use.

Thus, the picture on condom use is one of limited support among adults for educating youth on use, and limited, declining rates of use among both adults and youths engaged in higher risk sex, despite widespread knowledge that consistent condom use effectively prevents HIV transmission and the relatively adequate availability of condoms (at least among adults). However, that only about 50% of respondents indicated that condoms are "very effective" may suggest some degree of confusion/misinformation regarding their effect (e.g., that they promote promiscuity, countering their effects on controlling STIs) and that (perhaps in part

due to the social transfer and promulgation of such misconceptions) there is some level of incompatibility both culturally and practically with reliance on condom use as primary prevention. At least these ideas might be further explored, given the poor performance on some of the indicators associated with condom use.

About 26% of female respondents in urban and 20% in rural areas reported ever being forced to have sex against their will. When this abuse occurred in the 12 months prior to the survey, the perpetrators were mostly their live-in partners (44%) or boyfriends (27%). Since 2000, the proportions of female respondents reporting forced sex perpetrated by boyfriends and by male relatives have doubled and quadrupled, respectively. About 17% of female respondents practiced dry sex during sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, with proportions higher among rural (21%) than urban (10%) women. Among women who have ever been widowed, about 33% in both rural and urban areas reported having undergone the rituals of sexual cleansing. Percentages reporting exchanging money for sex were surprisingly high among adolescents aged 15-19 years, compared to young adults aged 20-24 and adults aged 25-49.

ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

Orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) are likely to be severely disadvantaged compared to children

whose parents are still alive and living with them. Approximately 13% of children were classified as orphans (maternal, paternal, or double orphans) in the 2009 ZSBS, a reduction of about four percentage points compared to 2005 estimates.

Overall, about 40% of total paternal orphans were living with the mother and only 15% with the father. Furthermore, about 15% of vulnerable children did not live with either parent, although both parents were reported to be alive. About 32% of orphans in urban and 29% in rural areas did not live with their siblings under the age of 18. Orphans who reported not living with their siblings were primarily maternal orphans.

Among adults aged 18-59 who were chronically ill for three or more months in the past year, including those ill for three or more months before death, about 41% reported that their household had received basic external support free of user charges, an increase of about five percentage points from 2005. About 19% of orphans and vulnerable children under the age of 18 were living in households that received such support.

The ratio of OVCs to non-OVCs attending school was 0.97, meaning OVCs were slightly less likely to attend school compared to non-OVCs. OVC males were more likely to attend school and more likely to engage in sexual activities before the age of 15, compared to female OVCs.

— Ms. Margaret Tembo-Mwanamwenge
Central Statistical Office

1 Introduction, Survey Methodology, Household & Respondent Characteristics

1.1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 – Country Background

Zambia is a landlocked country covering an area of 752,612 square kilometers and is located in South Central Africa. Zambia shares a border with eight other countries: the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Tanzania to the north, Malawi and Mozambique to the east, Zimbabwe and Botswana to the south, Namibia to the southwest, and Angola to the west.

The country is divided administratively into nine provinces and 72 districts. Two provinces, Lusaka and Copperbelt, are predominantly urban, while the seven other provinces (Central, Eastern, Luapula, Northern, North Western, Southern, and Western) are largely rural. About 64% of the population lives in rural areas and 36% in urban areas.

Zambia is situated on the great plateau of Central Africa. Its vegetation is mainly savannah woodlands and grasslands. The climate is tropical with three distinct seasons — the cool and dry season, the hot and dry season, and the hot and wet season. The southern and eastern parts of the country receive less rainfall and are thus prone to drought.

Zambia has abundant natural resources, including vast deposits of copper and cobalt, and a plentiful supply of water from rivers and lakes. There are five main rivers: the Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, Luapula, and Chambeshi. In addition to these rivers, the country has the natural lakes Tanganyika, Mweru, Mweru wa Ntipa, and Bangweulu, and the man-made lakes Kariba and Itzhi tezhi. Zambia and Zimbabwe share the renowned and beautiful Victoria Falls, one of the natural wonders of the world.

Prior to attaining independence on October 24, 1964, Zambia was known as Northern Rhodesia. After attaining independence, the first Zambian government found itself with considerable financial resources at its disposal. The government embarked on a major programme of developing the social, physical and economic infrastructure of the country. Education was made compulsory and health services were provided

free of charge. Zambia's economy consists of a modern urban-oriented sector, which mainly follows the line of rail, and a rural agricultural sector.

For many years the modern sector has been dominated by parastatal organisations, while private businesses have predominated in the construction and agricultural sectors. Since 1991, with the introduction of a liberalised market-oriented economy, most parastatals have been privatised, and in some cases, liquidated.

Copper mining is still the country's main economic activity, accounting for 95% of export earnings and contributing 45% of government revenue during the decade following attainment of political independence (1965-1975). In the mid-1970s, following a sharp decline in copper prices and a sharp increase in oil prices, the country's economy started to deteriorate. Attempts were made to minimize dependency on copper exports by diversifying the economy through the creation of import substitution parastatals. This effort did not achieve the desired results.

The 1980s marked the start of the first phase of implementing Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) as the economy reached stagnation. However, the SAPs failed to alter the economy structurally and exacerbated poverty among the majority of Zambians. In 1991, the new Government launched an Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) aimed at reversing the protracted decline in the economy by stimulating sustained positive growth, improved living standards, and quality of life.

1.1.2 – The Demographic Profile

The 1980, 1990 and 2000 population censuses reported total populations of 5.7 million, 7.8 million and 9.9 million, respectively. Current projections indicate that the population may surpass 13 million in 2010. Population densities were estimated at 7.5 persons per square kilometer in 1980, 10.4 in 1990 and 13.7 in 2000. The highest population density is found in Lusaka (65 persons per square kilometer) and the lowest in North-Western Province (9 persons per square kilometer). The population was 35% urban in 2008.

According to the estimates from the 2007 Demographic and Health Survey, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is 6.2 births per woman. The current TFR is a slight increase from the 5.9 reported in 2001-2002. This increase is attributed to an increase in TFR for women in rural areas.

According to census data, infant mortality increased from 99 per 1,000 live births in 1980 to 123 per 1,000 live births in 1990, and declined to 110 per 1,000 live births in 2000. The 2007 DHS reported infant mortality rate to be 70 deaths per 1,000 live births, a decrease from the 95 deaths per 1,000 births reported in 2002. The 2007 ZDHS reported under-five mortality to be 132 per 1,000 in urban areas, 139 per 1,000 in rural areas and 119 per 1,000 overall.

Life expectancy at birth has declined since 1980, when it was estimated to be 52.0 years for males and 52.5 years for females. In 1990, the estimates were 46.1 years for males and 47.6 years for females. By 2000 life expectancy had increased somewhat, to 48.0 for males and 52.0 for females (Central Statistical Office of Zambia. *Main Zambia Census Report* 2002 Vol. 10, p. 124). The 2007 ZDHS found that the sex ratio (proportion of men per 100 women) was 93, with 50% of the total population under 15 years of age.

1.1.3 – The HIV/AIDS Situation in Zambia

According to the 2007 DHS, 14.3% of the adult Zambian population is HIV positive, with the prevalence as high as 21% in some urban areas. Sub-Saharan Africa has an overall prevalence rate of 5%, which makes Zambia one of the African countries with a particularly high prevalence of HIV. UNAIDS estimates show that 445,000 adult men and 560,000 women are living with HIV/AIDS; and about 95,000 children are also living with HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS, 2007).

Zambia's first AIDS case was reported in 1984. Initially, the majority of reported HIV/AIDS cases occurred in urban areas, but the epidemic spread easily to rural areas as well. A national response began with the establishment of the National AIDS Surveillance Committee in 1986 with assistance from the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Programme on AIDS (GPA) and the establishment of national management structures to spearhead effective responses to the HIV/AIDS challenge.

Initial efforts to control the epidemic included development of the Zambia National HIV/AIDS/

STD/TB strategic framework, followed by a short-term emergency plan in 1987 to protect the national blood supply and the First Medium Term Plan (1988-1992).

The First Medium Term Plan emphasized eight areas: TB and leprosy; information, education and communication (IEC); counseling; laboratory support; epidemiology and research; STDs and clinical care; programme management; and home-based care. In 1993 the Second Medium Plan (1994-1998) was launched. This plan focused on the integration of HIV/AIDS, TB and STD control efforts. Particular emphasis was placed on access to STD care, condom promotion, TB control and mitigation policies.

The national AIDS programme developed a core epidemiological surveillance and research system, which includes national sentinel surveillance in antenatal clinics, local population-based surveys, hospital notification of AIDS cases, and small-scale research studies. In addition, the National Aids Council (NAC) has developed three key documents for the enhancement of the fight against the pandemic: the HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2006-2010, the National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the period 2006 to 2010, and the National HIV/AIDS Communication Strategy.

The strategic framework focuses on enhancing community initiatives that drive service and life saving activities; the national HIV/AIDS communication strategy has been developed as a guidance tool on the best methods of communicating HIV/AIDS messages; and the M&E plan has been developed to enable the NAC to monitor the HIV/AIDS response and to provide effective leadership against the pandemic. In addition, through the NAC, Zambia has developed the Epidemiological Synthesis Report aimed at giving details on the modes of transmission, and the HIV/AIDS Research Agenda aimed at highlighting national research priority areas.

Self-reported data on sexual behavior and condom use are available from the Zambia Sexual Behavior Surveys (ZSBS) conducted in 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005 and 2009. Findings from previous ZSBS surveys (2000-2005) are shown in this report (the 1998 survey used a different instrument and sample, and few data points are comparable across the later surveys). The Zambia Demographic and Health Surveys (ZDHS) are another source of data on sexual behavior. The last two ZDHS rounds, 2001-2002 and 2007, included HIV testing for all eligible individuals found in the sample.

1.2 – SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1.2.1 – Survey Objectives

The 2009 ZSBS had as its main objective to obtain national estimates of a number of key indicators important to monitoring progress of the national HIV/AIDS/STDS programme. These indicators measure, among other things, knowledge, attitudes, sexual behavior, and health-care seeking behavior. Whenever possible, and throughout this report, the internationally standard Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) indicators and selected indicators more recently formulated under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) are tabulated and presented for the relevant subject areas. (See the Indicator Tables in the front section for a summary listing of all international indicators tabulated for this report.) These internationally standard indicators have been developed and tested over several years to help in the monitoring and evaluation of national HIV/AIDS programmes.

Specific objectives of the 2009 survey were:

1. to obtain data on indicators of knowledge, attitudes, stigmatization, and sexual behavior among adults in urban and rural areas using a population-based sample for the purposes of monitoring and evaluation of the epidemic and national HIV/STI prevention programmes;
2. to maintain an established biennial (every two years) data series for monitoring indicator trends;
3. to assess knowledge of preventive practices relating to HIV/AIDS and STIs among the general adult population;
4. to assess orphanhood, fosterhood, recent household deaths and illness, care-giving responsibilities, and characteristics of care and support available for sick adults and orphans and vulnerable children; and
5. to complement HIV/STI surveillance data obtained from antenatal clinics with data on sexual behavior.

1.2.2 – Sample

The sample design for the survey called for a probability sample of approximately 2,500 households from 100 clusters in which all eligible adults (women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-59) were to be listed and interviewed. The cluster-based household sample was selected country-wide, in every province, and by urban/rural residence. The sample is nationally representative and designed to produce national, urban and rural estimates by sex.

1.2.3 – History of ZSBS Sampling 1998-2009

In order to maximize comparability and facilitate efforts to track changes over time, ZSBS cluster sampling has maintained some degree of consistency in the selection of clusters, or Standard Enumeration Areas (SEAs), since sampling for the first survey was implemented in 1998. However, a completely new sample of 100 clusters was drawn for the 2009 ZSBS.

The first two ZSBS surveys (1998 and 2000) used a sub-sample of the clusters drawn for the 1996 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS). The 1996 ZDHS used a stratified random sample of 312 clusters drawn from the 1990 Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture as the sampling frame. Using the 312 ZDHS clusters as the sampling frame, a 25% random sample of 80 clusters was drawn for the ZSBS. The 80 clusters were proportionally distributed urban and rural so that the sample was self-weighting. Sampling for the 2000 ZSBS maintained the same 80 clusters used in 1998.

The 2003 ZSBS attempted to maintain all of the 80 original clusters and enlarge the sample to include 100 clusters. However, only 50 of the original clusters could be identified as whole clusters under the 2000 Population and Housing Census new mapping system. Therefore 50 new clusters were randomly sampled from the new census sampling frame, again maintaining proportional distribution urban and rural, for a total of 100 clusters.

This same sample of 100 clusters was again used in the 2005 survey, and five more clusters were added, to create a stratified random and self-weighting sample of 105 clusters. There is no planned or deliberate overlap between the sample clusters used in the 2003, 2005 and 2009 Sexual Behaviour Surveys and the 2001/2002 and 2007 Demographic and Health Survey.

About six weeks prior to the main fieldwork, household listings in each SEA were updated, and a systematic sample of 16 households in urban clusters and 34 households in rural clusters were selected. Household selection within the sampled clusters was systematic, using a fixed interval. Within selected households, all females aged 15-49 and all males aged 15-59 are listed and are eligible for interview.

The sample taken was about 20 persons from 16 households per cluster in urban areas, and about 30 persons from 34 households per cluster in the rural areas. From the 2,500 households sampled, 2,395 households

were located and found to be occupied. Interviews were completed for a total of 2,316 households, 2,206 women and 2,074 men.

1.2.4 – Training and Fieldwork

Interviewers and supervisors attended a two-week training session in April 2009. Fieldwork was delayed until June–July 2009, with a refresher training held immediately prior to the beginning of fieldwork. Fieldwork was carried out by nine interviewing teams, between June 10 and July 22, 2009. As a quality control measure, trainers of the field staff traveled to all provinces to observe initial implementation of the fieldwork. The objective was to ensure that all field procedures and administration of the instruments was done correctly.

The trainers listened to some interviews, checked a sample of completed questionnaires for errors, and discussed any problems or questions with the interview team. In order to deal with any logistical problems arising in the field, field supervisors maintained regular communication with their survey coordinators through the provincial offices, and in certain instances followed the teams in the field.

1.2.5 – Questionnaires

The ZSBS questionnaires are designed around measurement of internationally agreed standard indicators, primarily standards promulgated by UNAIDS, PEPFAR, UNGASS, UNICEF, GLOBAL FUND, WHO, GFTAM and MDGs. Some of these measures have evolved over time, and introduce complexities for the measurement of trends. In particular, the questionnaire used in the first round, the 1998 ZSBS, was based on the then-standard WHO/GPA questionnaire in wide use until that time. Over the next few years, a new set of standards and indicators was developed and published by an international consortium led by UNAIDS.

Beginning with the year 2000 survey round, ZSBS questionnaires are based on the updated questionnaire, and data from the 1998 survey are no longer included in tables looking at trends. The 2009 ZSBS survey questionnaire was expanded to incorporate some new questions to allow for the measurement of PEPFAR indicators. In order to create room for the new information, a few questions used in previous questionnaires were dropped. The items dropped were primarily those that had failed to produce useful data in past survey rounds. Apart from these additions and a few deletions, the questionnaire was virtually the same as the

instruments used in previous surveys, and is, to the fullest extent possible, consistent with international standards.

The 2009 ZSBS used two types of instruments: a household questionnaire and an individual questionnaire.

- Household questionnaire — administered to household head or another appropriately knowledgeable member of the household. Obtains data needed to compile a household roster. Obtains household level data relevant to: identification and listing of individuals eligible for interview, household assets, orphanhood, child fostering, birth registration, schooling, availability and use of insecticide-treated bed nets, occurrence and characteristics of deaths and illness among household members in the past three months and past 12 months, care and support for sick adults, orphans, and households with a recent death.
- Individual questionnaire — administered to all eligible adults in household. Obtains data on background characteristics (age, residence, education, employment), use of alcohol, exposure to mass media, religious and ethnic affiliation, care-giving responsibilities, marital history, sexual behavior and partnerships, partnership characteristics, condom use, forced sex, circumcision, knowledge about and symptoms of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), injections, knowledge and sources of knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission and methods of HIV/AIDS prevention, attitudes and behavior towards persons infected with HIV/AIDS (stigma), exposure to and characteristics of voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), pregnancy, births, and use of antenatal care.

The questionnaires were translated into the seven major languages spoken in Zambia: Bemba, Nyanja, Tonga, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale and Kaonde. The English versions of the questionnaires are provided in the Appendix.

1.2.6 – Strengths and Limitations of the ZSBS Surveys

The ZSBS is intended as a tool for monitoring the national programme response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and monitoring needs to be done at intervals consistent with the potential for programme adjustment.

Therefore, the plan is for ZSBS to be implemented every two years (note that close to four years has passed since the last ZSBS). With such frequent implementation at a national level, it is important for the survey to keep

expenses as low as is possible while still producing valid and reliable results. The ZSBS uses a nationally representative stratified random sample. It provides estimates at a national level, as well as by sex and residence, and generally within a sampling error of plus or minus 5%. The ZSBS is not a longitudinal survey. It provides a series of cross-sections, and the analysis presented here is descriptive only (no significance testing).

A more formal analysis of indicator trends over the period 2000–2009, using the ZSBS and other available data, will be undertaken by Zambian researchers in 2010. The presence of reporting bias is always an issue in surveys that ask for self-reports on sensitive issues such as sexual behavior, and it not possible to measure the extent of any under- or over-reporting that may be present. Given that widely-accepted and standard interview protocols are used in the ZSBS, reporting bias is not likely to be a more serious a problem in this survey than it is in other similar surveys.

The ZSBS surveys are designed specifically to provide biennial, national-level, program monitoring information. The SBS does not duplicate the Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS). Although there is a deliberate overlap in some of the questions on sexual behaviour and HIV-related topics, the two surveys have different objectives, different timing and different costs. These differences mean that point estimates for some indicators generated by the two surveys may also differ. Indicator estimates are not meant

to be interchangeable across the two surveys, especially if interest is in measuring trends. Estimates based SBS data are not directly comparable to estimates based on DHS data. It is never advisable to assess indicator trends by combining SBS and DHS indicator estimates into a single time line over the various survey years. It is reassuring that, while point estimates may differ, trends in key indicators of sexual behavior as measured by the two surveys over the period 1996–2007 were found to be consistent (Slaymaker E, Buckner B. *Sex Transm Infect* 2004 Dec;80(Suppl II):ii85–ii90).

1.2.7 – Household and Individual Response Rates

Table 1.1 provides information related to the quality and coverage of the survey. The household response rate, calculated as a percentage of sampled households against those interviewed, has remained at 93% since 2003. Individual response rates for women aged 15–49 increased from 88% in 2005 to 92% in 2009; while that of eligible men aged 15–59 also slightly increased from 84% in 2005 to 88% in 2009.

1.3 – CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

This first chapter brings into focus details regarding household characteristics. Some of these characteristics include, among others, household population by age groups, percent distribution of household population by five-year age groups, percent distribution of sex of household head and usual household size, median household size by residence, sources of household

Table 1.1 – Household and Individual Response Rates, 2000–2009

Results	Years			
	2000	2003	2005	2009
Household Interviews				
Sampled	1,851	2,497	2,463	2,500
Occupied	1,809	2,444	2,376	2,395
Interviewed	1,702	2,330	2,298	2,316
Household response rate ¹	92%	93%	93%	93%
Interviews with women aged 15–49				
Eligible women sample	2,034	2,680	2,442	2,392
Eligible women interviewed	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206
Eligible women response rate ²	88%	87%	88%	92%
Interviews with men aged 15–59				
Eligible men sample	1,798	2,534	2,397	2,356
Eligible men interviewed	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074
Eligible men response rate ²	85%	85%	84%	88%

¹ Households interviewed/Sampled households.

² Eligible respondents with completed, successful interview/Eligible respondents.

Table 1.2 – Household age distribution, median age, and age-dependency ratio, 2000-2009

Age Group	Percent of Household Population			
	2000	2003	2005	2009
< 15	48.1	48.8	49.5	49.8
15 – 64	48.1	46.6	46.9	46.2
64+	3.7	4.6	3.6	3.8
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median Age	16.0	14.7	15.0	14.2
Age-Dependency Ratio	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2

Table 1.3 – Background characteristics of respondents by sex, 2009

Background characteristic	Females		Males	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Age				
15-19	20.1	443	21.0	435
20-24	19.0	419	14.3	297
25-29	19.8	437	14.9	309
30-34	14.1	310	15.7	326
35-39	12.3	271	12.2	252
40-44	8.1	178	7.7	160
45-49	6.7	148	5.9	123
50-54	na	na	4.8	100
55-59	na	na	3.5	72
15-24	39.1	862	35.3	732
25-49	60.9	1,344	56.4	1,170
Males 25-59	na	na	8.3	172
Residence				
Urban	39.2	865	38.2	793
Rural	60.8	1,341	61.8	1,281
Marital status				
Never married	26.7	589	38.1	790
Married	60.2	1,330	57.4	1,192
Cohabiting	0.7	15	0.4	8
Divorced/separated	7.7	170	2.8	58
Widowed	4.6	101	1.2	25
Province				
Central	9.1	202	9.3	193
Copperbelt	16.2	358	17.7	367
Eastern	15.1	332	15.0	312
Luapula	7.1	158	6.4	132
Lusaka	13.1	289	13.8	286
Northern	13.2	292	12.1	251
North-Western	5.3	116	4.8	100
Southern	12.1	267	13.4	279
Western	8.7	192	7.4	154
Total	100	2,206	100	2,074

drinking water and certain selected characteristics by residence, and possession of household goods by residence. Household age distribution, median age, and age-dependency ratio are presented in Table 1.2.

Data in this table shows essentially no change in household composition by age groups in 2009 compared to 2005.. The median age has shifted from 15 years to about 14.2 years. Median age has decreased by about 1.8 years since 2000; this is indicative of the youthful population. It may also mean that birth rates have remained high and life expectancy relatively low (Peck et al., 1980; pp 64-65).

On the other hand, the data indicate a slight increase in the age dependency ratio of point one (0.1%). Again, though minimal, it shows an increase in the number of people in the age category 0-14 and those above 64 years who depend on those aged between 15 and 64. Percent distribution of household population by five-year age groups, sex and residence is shown in Table 1.3. Data in this table shows that the majority of people in households are below 15 years; this result is almost consistent for both rural and urban areas and to some extent explains the change in the median age in Table 1.2 (see also Appendix Table A1.1)

1.3.1 – Household Headship and Household Size

Figure 1.1 shows that just about one in four households are headed by women. This result was true for both rural and urban areas. The percent of households with only one usual member is more prominent in urban areas (11%) than in rural areas (7%). On average, the median household size was about four in urban areas and about five in rural areas (see Appendix Table A.1.2).

1.3.2 – Household Drinking Water, Sanitary Facilities and Durable Assets

Tables 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6 present information on sources of drinking water for households, type or types of sanitary facilities available for households, and ownership of durable goods, by residence, for both households and individuals. Table 1.4 shows that the main sources of drinking water, as captured by the 2009 ZSBS household survey, are piped water in urban areas (41%) and protected well water in rural areas (28%). Access to piped water in rural households falls far below that in urban areas (2%).

However, in general, the percentage of people using any improved source of drinking water has remained relatively high in urban areas (85%) compared to rural areas (34%). This indicator is of particular importance

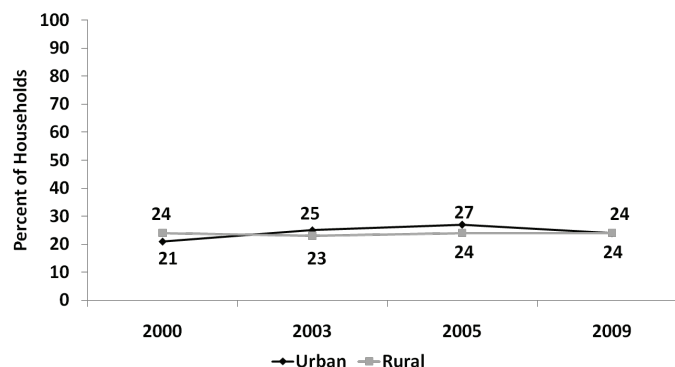


Figure 1.1 – Percent of households headed by a female, 2000-2009

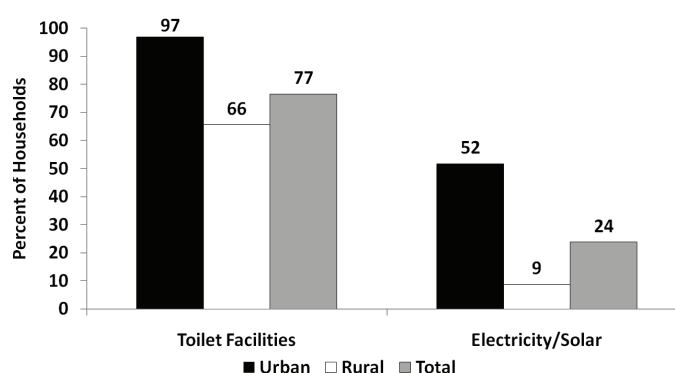


Figure 1.2 – Percent of households with access to toilet facilities and electricity/solar, 2009

to WHO and UNICEF. The type of household sanitary facility is a critical indicator for monitoring the health status of any population. Table 1.5 first explores whether households have hygienic sanitation facilities available and further goes to show accessibility to electricity and the main type of flooring material within households. Basically, these indicators provide a picture of the socioeconomic condition at the household level.

Data in this table shows that traditional pit latrines are the most common type of sanitary facility available to both rural and urban households. Urban households have much more access to flush toilets (35%) than rural households (2%).

Further, about a third (34%) of households in rural areas have no facility and therefore use the bush (Figure 1.2). Slightly over half (52%) of households in urban areas have access to electricity, compared to less than one in ten households in the rural areas (9%). See Table 1.4 and Figure 1.2. Further, the most common form of floor type available in rural areas is earth/sand (77%); in the urban areas however, the majority (74%) of households have floors whose main material is cement (Table 1.5).

Table 1.4 – Household drinking water according to residence, 2009

Source of drinking water	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved source						
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	41.3	1.9	15.8	42.1	1.5	15.0
Public tap	35.9	4.1	15.3	33.6	3.8	13.7
Protected well	7.8	27.9	20.9	8.0	27.2	20.8
Protected spring	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3
Rainwater	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-improved source						
Unprotected dug well	7.5	40.0	28.6	9.1	40.2	29.8
Unprotected spring	0.0	4.2	2.7	0.0	4.3	2.9
Surface water	1.8	19.7	13.4	2.0	20.5	14.4
Questionable source						
Bottled water ¹	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	5.5	1.6	3.0	5.2	1.8	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using any improved source	85.1	34.4	52.2	83.8	33.0	49.9
Number	813	1,503	2,316	3,723	7,493	11,216

¹ The quality of the bottled water is unknown.

Table 1.5 – Household characteristics by residence, 2009

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of toilet/latrine facility						
Flush toilet	35.1	2.1	13.6	36.5	1.9	13.4
Traditional pit toilet/latrine	57.2	62.3	60.5	55.7	64.6	61.6
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7
Other	3.7	0.3	1.5	3.6	0.2	1.3
No facility/bush/field	3.2	34.4	23.4	3.7	32.4	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity/Solar						
Yes	51.7	8.7	23.8	52.5	9.8	24.0
No	48.2	91.3	76.2	47.2	90.1	75.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Floor type						
Earth/sand	15.1	77.3	55.4	14.5	76.7	56.0
Dung	1.8	8.9	6.4	1.8	9.2	6.7
Wood planks	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Parquet or polished wood	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2
Ceramic tile	3.8	0.0	1.3	3.7	0.0	1.2
Cement	73.6	13.1	34.3	75.1	13.2	33.8
Carpet	3.4	0.1	1.2	2.6	0.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	813	1,503	2,316	3,723	7,493	11,216

Data in Table 1.6 is a continuation of measurements of socio-economic conditions as captured by the 2009 ZSBS. Ownership of communication devices, such as radios, televisions, and telephones, give households access to knowledge, information and connection to the larger community. The most common durable good reported by households in urban areas was the cell phone (78%), while about half (47%) of households in rural areas owned radios. Households in rural areas were less likely (2%) to have a refrigerator compared to their urban counterparts (35%). Overall, households in urban areas had higher access to durable goods (88%) compared to those in the rural areas (53%).

In terms of ownership of transportation facilities/goods, at least half (50%) of households in rural areas reported owning a bicycle, while households in urban areas were more likely to own at least one car or a truck (13%). Note, however, that the most common form of transportation available in rural areas is the bicycle and this could explain why Table 1.6 shows that the majority of people in rural areas own durable transportation goods compared to people in urban areas.

In any case, it should be noted further that people in urban areas have more access to transport facilities than people in rural areas. Figure 1.3 also shows percentage distribution of households owning durable goods and transportation. Households in rural areas were more likely to own neither durable goods nor transportation means compared to households in urban areas (33% rural, 11% urban).

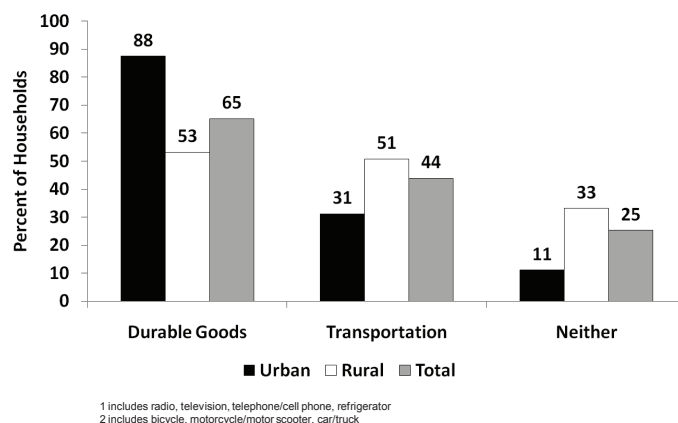


Figure 1.3 – Percent of households owning durable goods¹ and transportation², 2009

1.4 – RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

1.4.1 – Education Attainment and Population Mobility

Zambia has a three-tier education system consisting of primary, secondary and ‘higher’ — sometimes referred to as tertiary education (college or university education). The government of Zambia has been engaged in a protracted solicitation to ensure people in both rural and urban areas have a chance to be educated. This vision is also driven by the desire to meet Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). According to data in Appendix Table A.1.3, the percentage of respondents reporting no schooling has been dropping since 2000. In particular, there is a five percentage point drop among females reporting “no schooling” since 2000

Table 1.6 – Household possession of various assets according to residence, 2009

Household assets	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Durable good						
Radio	67.4	47.0	54.2	71.6	50.2	57.3
Television	61.0	9.8	27.8	65.4	10.8	28.8
Telephone/cell phone	77.9	23.6	42.7	80.9	25.2	43.6
Refrigerator	35.1	1.6	13.3	37.9	1.5	13.6
Owns any durable good	87.5	53.2	65.2	90.4	56.8	68.0
Transportation						
Bicycle	22.3	50.3	40.5	26.1	56.6	46.5
Motorcycle/motor scooter	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.0
Car/truck	13.2	1.6	5.7	15.8	1.8	6.5
Owns any form of transportation	31.1	50.8	43.9	36.2	57.1	50.2
Owns none of the above	11.1	33.1	25.3	8.3	27.8	21.4
Number	813	1,503	2,316	3,723	7,493	11,216

(15% in 2000 to 10% in 2009); further, while the “no schooling” percentage in urban areas has remained consistently low, data from the 2009 ZSBS show a 6 percentage point reduction among those individuals reporting “no schooling” in rural areas (21% in 2000 and 14% in 2009). Overall, there was a 5 percentage point decrease (improvement), from 16% in 2000 to 11% in 2009, among individuals reporting “no schooling.” Data on highest level of education completed shows that percentages with primary education only were larger in rural areas (61%) than urban areas (29%). Just over half of females (53%) reported primary level education only, compared to 43% of males. The gap was wider between urban areas females (36%) compared to urban males (21%) who reported primary education as the highest level of education completed.

Data on secondary and tertiary education show a consistent, though marginal, increase; overall, there was a steady increase (from 38% in 2000 to 44% in 2009) in the percentage of respondents who reported having completed secondary or higher education between 2000 and 2009. In addition, larger percentages in urban areas (68%) reported having completed secondary education than those in rural areas (29%). Further, the percentage of females (36%) was lower compared to males (51%) who completed secondary or higher education. These disparities between rural and urban areas and between males and females have remained consistent since 2000. Secondary school progression for males has steadily increased from about 44% in 2000 to about 51% in 2009 (an increase of about seven percentage points).

On the other hand, females reporting having completed secondary or higher education also increased during the same period, but only marginally; between 2000 and 2009, there was only an increase of about three percentage points (Figure 1.4). Comparison of results in Appendix Table A.1.3 by residence also shows a steady gain from 61 to 68% in urban areas but no change between 2005 and 2009. In rural areas, the progression was stagnant around 23-24% between 2000 and 2005 but rose to 29% in 2009. These results suggest that there is more room for change in rural areas than in urban areas (Figure 1.5).

Appendix Table A.1.4 presents the percent distribution of respondents by duration of stay in current location. This indicator provides information on migration patterns, which could indirectly be used to understand the spread of transmittable diseases such as HIV/AIDS. Generally, data in this table show that the majority of

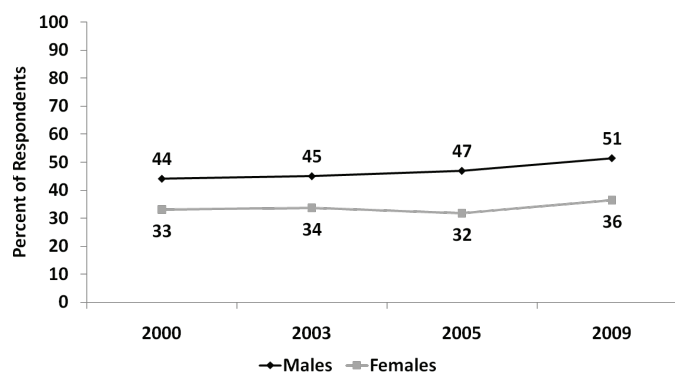


Figure 1.4 – Percent of respondents completing secondary school or higher, by sex, 2009

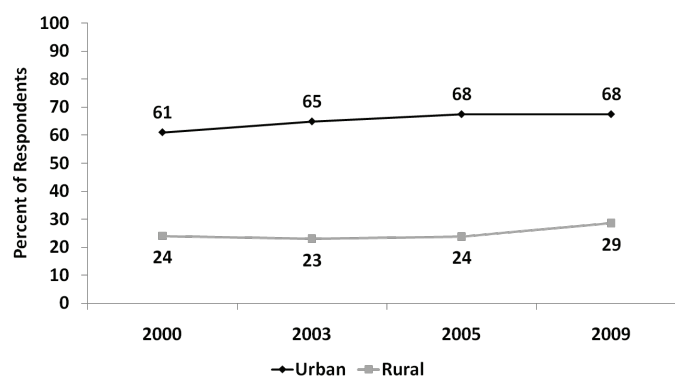


Figure 1.5 – Percent of respondents completing secondary school or higher, by residence, 2000-2009

respondents (65%) have stayed in their current location for more than five years, followed by those who have stayed in the current location for a period between one and five years (27%). Similarly, the data show that few respondents (8%) have been in their current location for less than a year. Comparing urban and rural areas, close to three-quarters (72%) of rural residents have been in their current location for more than five years.

In urban areas however, only about half (54%) respondents report having been in the current location for more than five years. Conversely, the data indicate that people in urban areas are likely to stay in their current location for a shorter period of time. For example, there are more respondents in urban areas (12%) reporting having stayed in the current location for less than one year compared to respondents in rural areas (6%); this situation is true for both males and females. The data therefore suggest that people in rural areas are less likely to have changed their place of residence.

1.4.2 – Alcohol and Drug Use

Table 1.7 provides data on alcohol and drug use by respondents. This information is segregated by sex and

residence. This indicator is particularly important because alcohol and/or drug abuse can place one at greater risk for STIs and HIV infection. Respondents were asked to state whether they have ever taken alcohol and whether they have been drunk before. About half (48%) of urban and 60% of rural males said they have never taken alcohol; however, among females, the majority reported that they have never taken alcohol (77% urban, 90% rural). Males (24%) were much more likely than females (3%) to report having been drunk four weeks prior to the survey, in both urban and rural areas.

Respondents were also asked to state whether they have ever used drugs and whether they had used drugs four weeks prior to the survey. Data in Table 1.7 suggest that the majority of respondents, irrespective of residence and sex, have never used drugs (94% males, 99% females). Similarly, less than one in twenty males (3%) in both rural and urban areas had used a drug four weeks prior to the survey. Table 1.7 also provides information on respondents who stated that they have been drunk or have used drugs. About four in ten urban males (43%) stated that they have ever been drunk or used drugs; further, more males (36%) than females (8%) reported having been drunk or used drugs before in both rural and urban areas (refer to Figures 1.6 and 1.7).

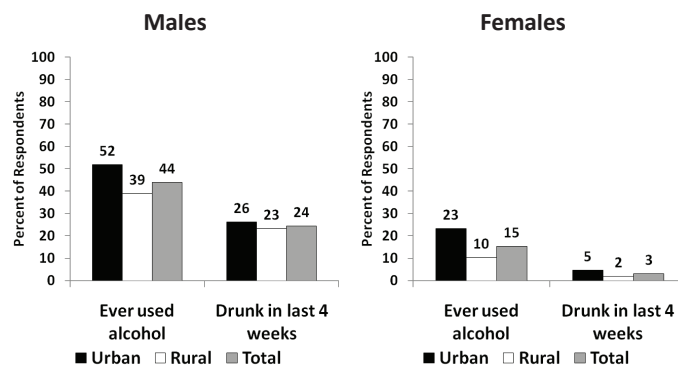


Figure 1.6 – Percent of respondents reporting alcohol use and alcohol abuse, by sex and residence, 2009

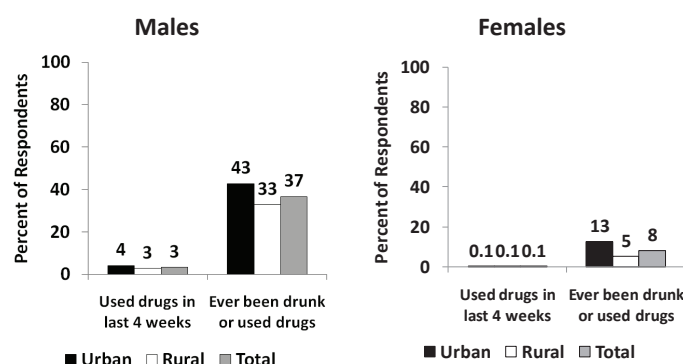


Figure 1.7 – Percent of respondents reporting drug use and/or alcohol abuse, by sex and residence, 2009

Table 1.7 – Percent of respondents by reported use of alcohol or drugs, by sex and residence, 2009

Alcohol/drug use	Males			Females		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Ever been drunk						
Yes	41.1	31.6	35.6	12.7	5.2	8.2
No	10.6	6.9	8.3	10.5	4.8	7.1
Never used alcohol	48.1	61.0	56.0	76.8	89.7	84.7
Total	52.0	38.7	43.8	23.2	10.2	15.3
Drunk in last 4 weeks	26.2	23.3	24.4	4.7	1.9	3.0
Ever used drugs						
Yes	6.7	5.3	5.8	0.4	0.0	0.1
No	93.3	94.6	94.1	99.4	99.8	99.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Used drugs in last 4 weeks	4.1	2.8	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ever been drunk or used drugs	42.8	32.9	36.6	12.7	5.2	8.2
Number of respondents	793	1,281	2,074	865	1,341	2,206

2 HIV/AIDS-Related Awareness & Knowledge

2.1 – INTRODUCTION

In Zambia, HIV is transmitted primarily through heterosexual intercourse, followed by perinatal transmission, in which a mother passes the HIV virus to the child during pregnancy, during labor and delivery, or through breastfeeding. The effectiveness of HIV/AIDS prevention efforts relies heavily on spreading information about how the virus is transmitted and what this means in regards to changes in risky behaviors. This chapter describes and discusses the findings from the 2009 ZSBS on knowledge related to HIV/AIDS transmission, prevention, and attitudes in Zambia. The information is useful for informing, monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS programs, and awareness.

2.2 – GENERAL AWARENESS OF HIV/AIDS

Table 2.1 shows the percentage of respondents who have heard of HIV/AIDS. As in the previous ZSBS surveys, respondents were asked whether they have heard of HIV/AIDS. As indicated in the table, awareness of HIV/AIDS has consistently remained high among both males and females, and among those residing in both rural and urban areas. Overall, there was a very slight decrease in the proportion of respondents who have heard of HIV/AIDS in 2009 compared to 2005, and this decrease was

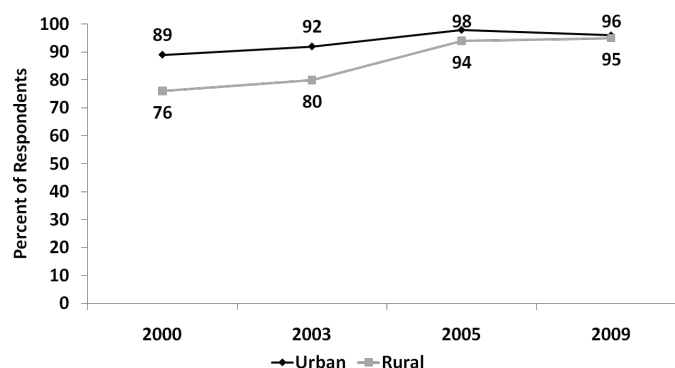


Figure 2.1 – Percent of respondents who know that an HIV infection can be avoided, by residence, 2000-2009

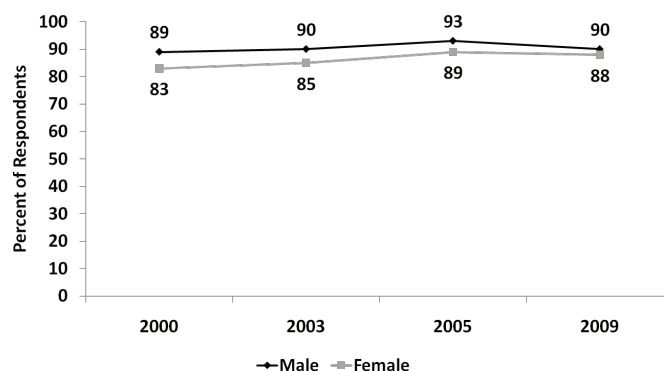


Figure 2.2 – Percent of respondents who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-infected, by sex, 2000-2009

Table 2.1 – Percent of respondents who have heard of HIV/AIDS, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background Characteristics	Number				Heard of HIV/AIDS			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	562	817	709	793	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.1
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	94.6	98.6	99.2	98.8
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	96.3	99.0	99.3	98.9
Females								
Urban	721	900	754	863	99.0	99.4	99.6	99.0
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	93.3	96.3	99.2	98.6
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	95.6	97.5	99.4	98.7
Residence								
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.0
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	93.9	97.4	99.2	98.7
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	95.9	98.2	99.3	98.8

seen in both male/female and urban/rural subgroups. As indicated in Figure 2.1, the percent of respondents who know that HIV/AIDS can be avoided increased steadily from 2000 to 2005 in both rural and urban areas, declining only slightly among urban respondents in 2009. During this period there was an increase of about 20 percentage points on this indicator among rural respondents. Compared to female respondents, a greater proportion of male respondents know that a healthy-looking person can have AIDS (Figure 2.2), but again, this indicator showed a very slight decrement in 2009. On both of these indicators, rural/urban and male/female differences have narrowed in recent years (see also Table A.2.1 in the Appendix).

2.3 – KNOWLEDGE OF WAYS TO PREVENT HIV TRANSMISSION

2.3.1 – Spontaneous Response Knowledge of Prevention Methods

Tables 2.2 and Appendix Table A.2.2 show the proportion of respondents who spontaneously name various ways to prevent HIV transmission, including abstinence, being faithful to one partner, and condom use. Table 2.2 presents the information by rural-urban segregation, and Appendix Table A.2.2 further disaggregates it by sex. Overall, abstinence, condom use, and being faithful/having sex with only one partner are among the leading methods of prevention named spontaneously by respondents. However, the proportions of respondents knowing the ABC's of HIV prevention were slightly lower in 2009 survey compared to the 2005 survey. This means that compared to 2005, fewer people

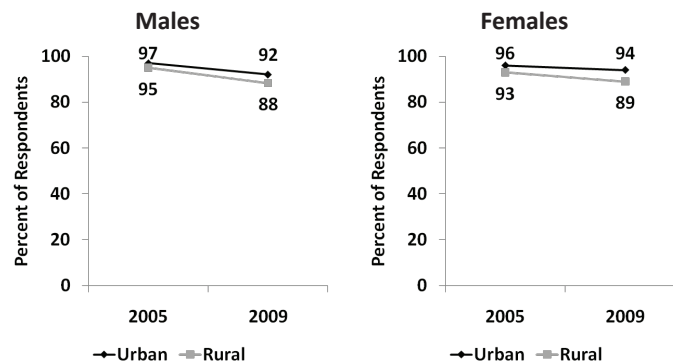


Figure 2.3 – Percent of respondents who know that abstinence can prevent HIV infection, by sex and residence, 2005 & 2009

in the 2009 survey were able to spontaneously name various ways to prevent HIV transmission.

2.3.2 – Prompted Recognition of Prevention Methods

Figures 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 and Appendix Table A.2.3 show the percent of respondents who recognize ways to prevent HIV transmission based on prompted questions, by sex and residence. The proportions of persons who reported 'one faithful partner' have remained high in all years. In the 2009 survey about 90% of urban males reported that having one faithful partner is a way to prevent HIV transmission. Overall in 2009, 82% of respondents reported that consistent condom use is a way to prevent HIV transmission. There were few differences between males and females and urban versus rural respondents who reported that one faithful partner is a way to prevent HIV transmission. Abstinence and one faithful partner indicators were high but proportions were lower than in 2005, and this could be because the question was slightly rephrased in 2009.

Table 2.2 – Percent of respondents who spontaneously name various ways to prevent HIV transmission, by residence, 2003-2009

Method of Prevention	Urban			Rural			Total		
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009
Abstinence	75.0	85.5	76.1	56.2	80.6	69.9	63.4	82.3	72.3
Only one partner/faithful to one partner	42.5	52.5	47.6	38.6	59.2	46.9	40.1	56.9	47.2
Use condom	57.5	70.5	64.8	41.2	62.5	64.2	47.5	65.3	64.5
Names all three ABCs of prevention (Abstinence, Be Faithful, Condom use)	19.3	32.6	24.7	9.1	33.7	22.0	13.0	33.3	23.1
Limit number of partners	5.0	9.9	7.2	5.4	8.8	8.2	5.2	9.2	7.8
Avoid sex with those who have many partners	1.3	3.6	6.0	2.0	2.7	5.5	1.7	3.0	5.7
Avoid sex with prostitutes	2.1	5.2	5.7	5.8	4.3	6.8	4.4	4.6	6.4
Avoid injections	1.2	5.7	3.9	1.0	6.7	2.8	1.1	6.3	3.2
Avoid sharing razor blades	4.6	24.4	17.5	2.6	16.8	17.8	3.4	19.5	17.7
Number of respondents	1,717	1,463	1,658	2,754	2,699	2,622	4,471	4,162	4,280

2.4 – EFFECTIVENESS OF CONDOMS FOR STI/HIV PREVENTION

Specific questions that probe an individual's knowledge about condoms and their perceived effectiveness for preventing HIV and STI infection were asked to all respondents. Figure 2.6 shows that the proportions of persons who reported that condoms are “very effective” in preventing HIV/AIDS has generally been increasing since 2003, although females showed an interesting crossover in 2005 and then slight decline and convergence in 2009, while urban males showed a one percentage point decline in 2009. Overall, there has been an increase of over 10 percentage points from 2003 to 2009. The data further show that the proportion of respondents reporting that condoms are “not at all effective” has been declining over the years (see Appendix Table A.2.4).

2.4.1 – Condoms and Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections

Appendix Table A.2.5 shows the percent distribution of respondents by knowledge of effectiveness of condoms to prevent STIs, by sex and residence. Respondents were asked specific questions that probe an individual's knowledge about condoms and the perceived effectiveness of condoms for preventing HIV and STIs. Overall, there was an increase in the proportion of respondents who reported that condoms are “very effective” in preventing STIs. The overall percentage rose from 43% in 2003 to 55% in 2009. However, urban respondents demonstrated a decline on this indicator from 2005 to 2009, overall and among both urban males and females. The proportion of respondents reporting that condoms are “not at all effective” declined by 8 percentage points from 2003 to 2009, but increased marginally from 2005 to 2009 among both male and female rural respondents.

2.5 – KNOWLEDGE OF HOW TO AVOID HIV

Prompted questions were asked of respondents regardless of whether they said they knew that HIV could be avoided. Prompted questions asked if people can reduce their chances of HIV infection by consistent condom use, by having one faithful partner, and by abstaining from sex. Figure 2.7 indicates that the proportion of respondents who recognized that both consistent condom use and having one faithful partner are ways to avoid HIV infection has increased by about 20 percentage points from 2005 to 2009. Figure 2.8 shows the proportion of respondents who know all three ABCs of HIV prevention (abstinence, be faithful, and condom use). In general, proportions declined by about five percentage points from 2005 to 2009.

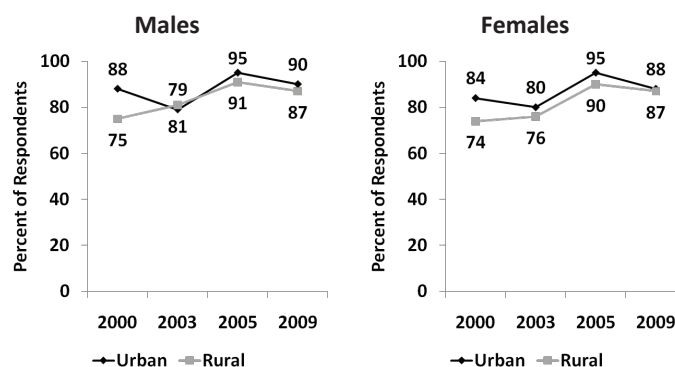


Figure 2.4 – Percent of respondents who know that having one faithful partner can prevent HIV infection, by sex and residence, 2005-2009

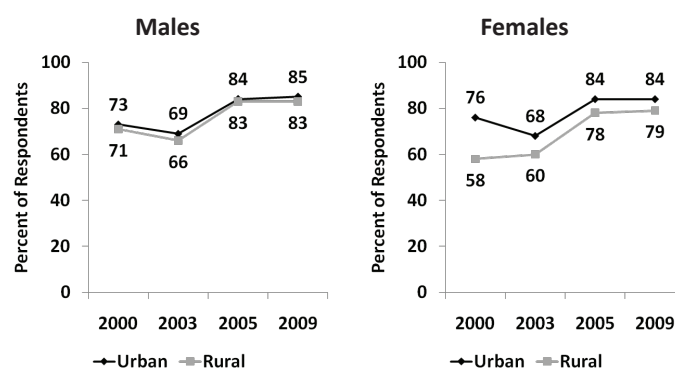


Figure 2.5 – Percent of respondents who know that consistent condom use can prevent HIV infection, by sex and residence, 2005-2009

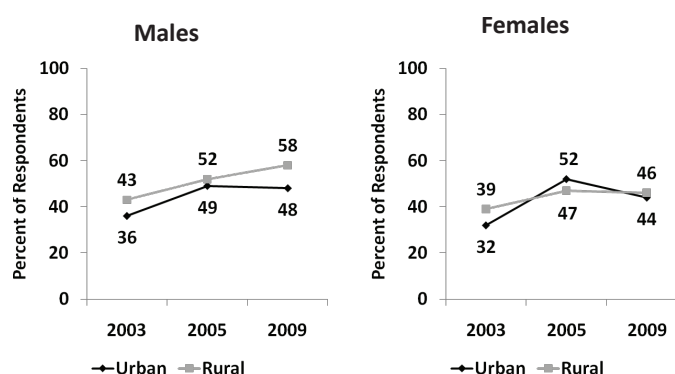


Figure 2.6 – Percent of respondents who report that condoms are “very effective” for preventing HIV infection, by sex and residence, 2003-2009

2.6 – REJECTION OF MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION

Appendix Table A.2.6 shows the percentage of respondents who correctly reject misconceptions about HIV transmission, according to sex and residence. Respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites, by witchcraft, or by sharing a meal with an infected person. HIV is not transmitted by mosquitoes, by witchcraft, or by sharing a meal. Therefore, those who said ‘no’ are counted as correctly rejecting the misconception. In the presence of education campaigns about how HIV is transmitted, the proportions with correct knowledge are expected to increase. However, from 2005 to 2009 there were declines in the proportions of respondents rejecting all three misconceptions. In all years, correct knowledge appears more common among urban and male respondents, as larger proportions of urban and male respondents reject these misconceptions. In 2009, only 59% of rural respondents rejected the misconception that HIV is transmitted by mosquito bites and only 75% rejected the misconception that HIV is transmitted by sharing food (Figure 2.9).

2.6.1 – No Incorrect Beliefs about HIV/AIDS Transmission

Figure 2.10 and Appendix Table A.2.7 present the proportions of respondents who correctly reject each of the three incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission. The proportion of respondents reporting no incorrect beliefs declined from 51% in 2003 to 49% in 2009. The proportions in 2009 were lower than expected given the efforts by government and that specific programs are in place. Rural-urban differences were present in all the years: urban respondents reported higher proportions with no incorrect beliefs. Urban respondents were more likely to have correct knowledge than their rural counterparts.

2.7 – COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT AIDS

Comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV/AIDS is defined as knowing that (a) consistent condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can reduce the changes of HIV infection; (b) a healthy-looking person can be HIV infected; (c) HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites; and (d) HIV cannot be transmitted through witchcraft. Given the findings described in the previous section, it is not surprising that the proportion of respondents demonstrating comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS declined

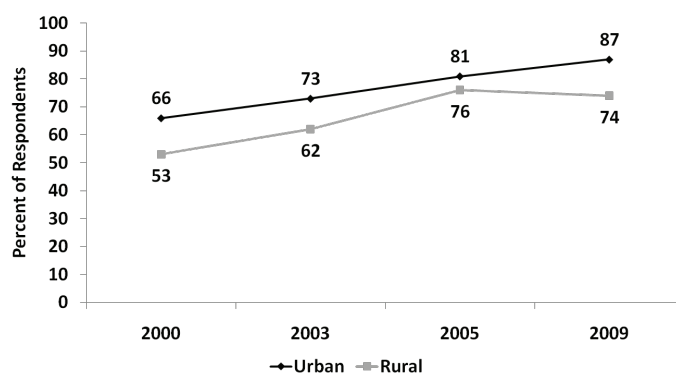


Figure 2.7 – Percent of respondents who know that consistent condom use and having one faithful partner are ways to avoid HIV infection, by residence, 2000-2009

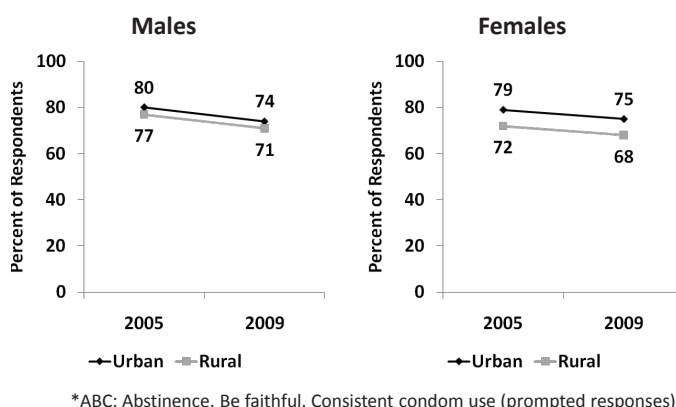


Figure 2.8 – Percent of respondents who know the ABCs* of HIV prevention, by sex and residence, 2005 & 2009

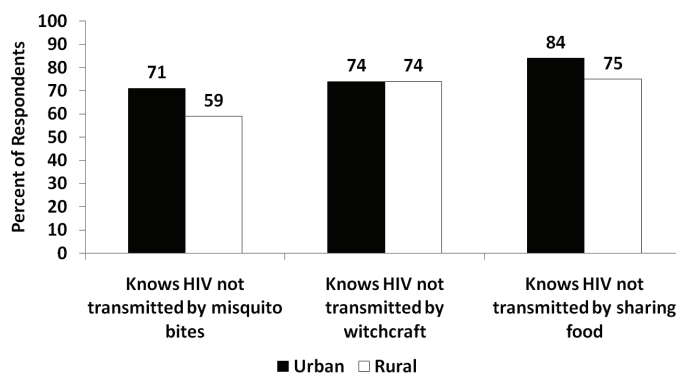


Figure 2.9 – Percent of respondents who reject common misconceptions about HIV transmission, by residence, 2009

between 2005 and 2009 among both males and females. In both years a higher proportion of males demonstrated comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS (Figure 2.11).

Appendix Table A.2.7 further shows that about 12 percentage points separates urban respondents from rural respondents on comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS.

2.8 – KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV

Figure 2.12 shows the percent of respondents with knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV, by sex and residence. Respondents were asked if they know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. From the figure it is evident that awareness of MTCT has been rising among both males and females and among those residing in rural and urban areas, with the exception of rural males since 2003. Overall, there has been a 7 percentage point increase between 2000 and 2009 (from 82% to 89%, see Appendix Table A.2.8).

2.8.1 – Knowledge of Specific Pathways of MTCT

Appendix Table A.2.9 shows the percent of respondents with knowledge of specific pathways for MTCT of HIV, by sex and overall. Respondents were first asked if they know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. Respondents who knew that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child were then asked whether transmission can occur during pregnancy, at delivery, or through breast feeding. The proportion of respondents who were aware of transmission during pregnancy declined from 2003 to 2009. It declined by about 18 percentage points from 2000 and 2009 (77% to 59% respectively). However, awareness of transmission at delivery and through breast milk has consistently increased during this same time period. The proportion of respondents who knew that transmission can occur at delivery and through breast milk increased by about 27 and 18 percentage points, respectively. However, the proportion of respondents who knew all three pathways of transmission declined by about 10 percentage points since 2005 and was essentially unchanged since 2003.

2.8.2 – Knowledge of ART and Avoiding Breastfeeding as Ways to Prevent MTCT

In addition to being asked about their knowledge of possible pathways for MTCT, respondents were asked about two specific ways of reducing the chances of MTCT: anti-retroviral medication during pregnancy

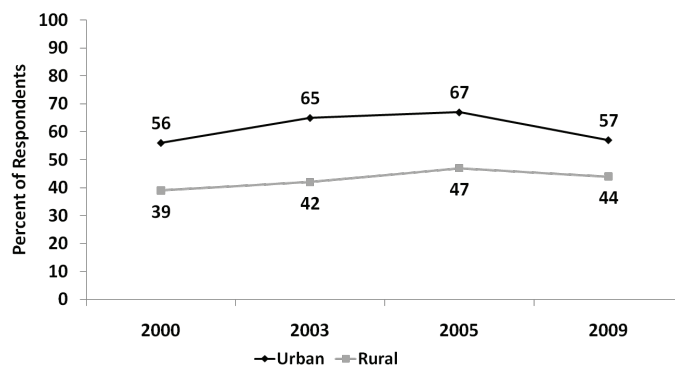


Figure 2.10 – Percent of respondents with no incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission, by residence, 2000-2009

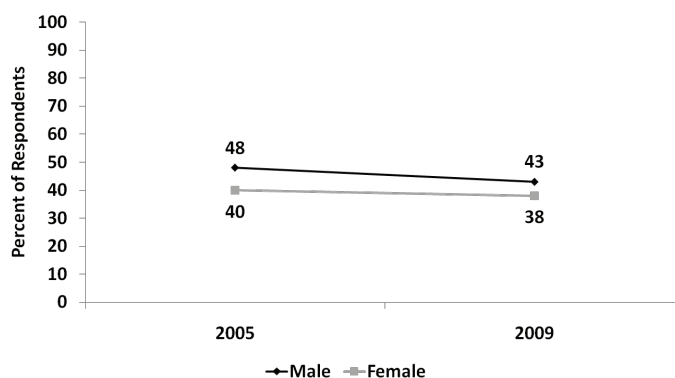


Figure 2.11 – Percent of respondents with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS, by sex, 2005 & 2009

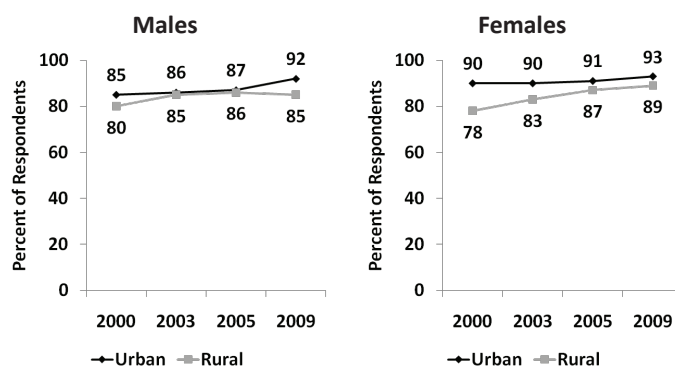


Figure 2.12 – Percent of respondents with knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

and avoiding breastfeeding. Figures 2.13 and 2.14 show the percentage of respondents who know that a mother can prevent MTCT by taking anti-retrovirals (ARVs), by avoiding breast feeding, and by both methods, by sex and residence. There was a substantial increase from 2005 to 2009 in the proportion of respondents who knew that mothers can prevent MCTC by taking ARVs. As indicated in Appendix Table A.2.10, overall, awareness increased by 31 percentage points, from 40% in 2005 to 71% in 2009. As indicated in Figure 2.14 and as expected, a higher proportion of females indicated comprehensive knowledge of MTCT prevention methods, compared to males, and the urban-rural gap has narrowed considerably.

2.9 – KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS MEDICATIONS

Figure 2.15 shows the percent of respondents with knowledge of special medications for the treatment of HIV/AIDS and where to obtain medication, by sex and residence. As indicated in Appendix Table A.2.11, the proportion of respondents who knew the anti-retroviral medications used for treatment increased by 39 percentage points (from 55% in 2005 to 94% in 2009), and the proportion of respondents who knew where to obtain the medications increased by 40 percentage points (from 50% in 2005 to 90% in 2009). Urban respondents recorded slightly higher proportions of awareness compared to their rural counterparts on both measures, and differences by sex were minimal.

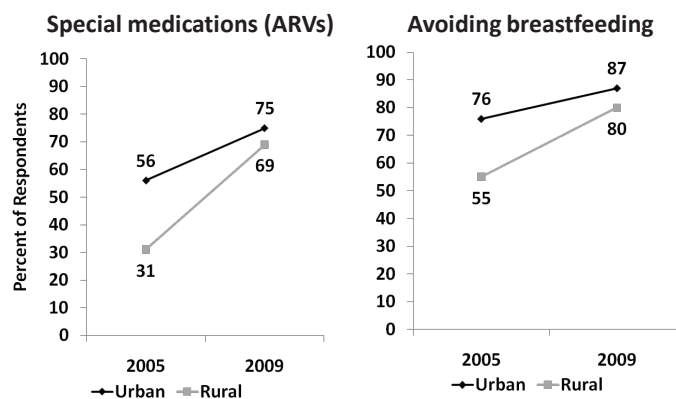


Figure 2.13 – Percent of respondents with knowledge of specific ways to prevent MTCT, by residence, 2005 & 2009

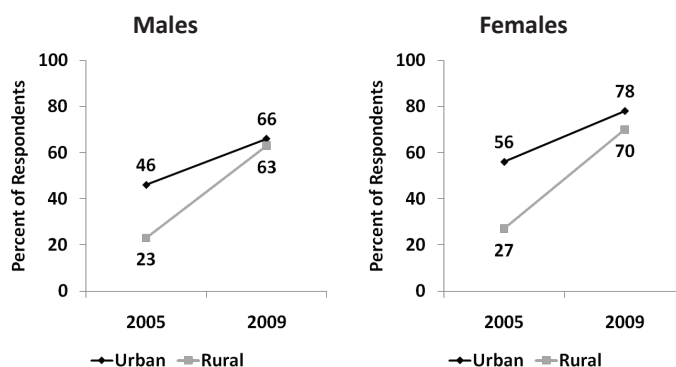


Figure 2.14 – Percent of respondents with comprehensive knowledge of prevention of MTCT, by sex and residence 2005 & 2009

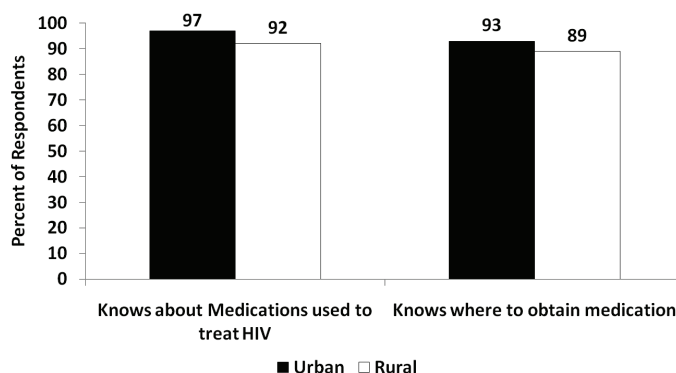


Figure 2.15 – Percent of respondents with knowledge about HIV/AIDS treatment, by residence, 2009

3 Attitudes & Beliefs Related to HIV/AIDS

3.1 – INTRODUCTION

One important component of providing knowledge about HIV prevention is combating myths, superstitions and incorrect beliefs. These misconceptions may increase the risk of infection by misleading individuals who are at risk, or they may help to sustain social stigma and discrimination. While most respondents in Zambia had a basic understanding of how HIV/AIDS is transmitted, misconceptions still exist in Zambian society. The effectiveness of combating myths, superstitions and incorrect beliefs relies mainly on spreading information on how the virus is transmitted and the implications of this information for risk behavior. The information in this chapter can help programme implementers refine the content of educational messages and target individuals and appropriate groups most in need of information.

3.2 – PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

Figure 3.1 and Appendix Table A.3.1 show the percent of respondents with personal knowledge of someone who is HIV positive or suspected of having HIV, or of someone who has died of AIDS. The purpose of this indicator is to assess the extent to which respondents personally know someone who is, or is suspected to be, living with HIV, or someone who has died of AIDS. Such personal knowledge may affect both one's knowledge of HIV/AIDS and one's attitudes towards those living with HIV/AIDS.

Overall, the percentage of respondents knowing someone with or suspected of having HIV, or someone who has died from AIDS, increased from 72% in 2000 to 85% in 2009. As indicated in Figure 3.1, the percentage of respondents who know someone with or suspected of having HIV, or someone who has died from AIDS, has remained consistently high in urban and rural areas (88% and 84%, respectively).

Since 2000, a slightly higher percentage of male respondents (86%) compared to female respondents (85%) have reported knowing someone with or suspected of having HIV, or someone who has died from AIDS.

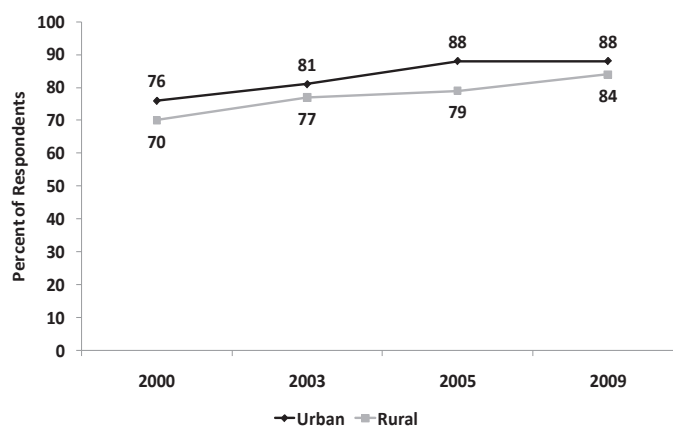


Figure 3.1 – Percent of respondents who know a person living with HIV or who died of AIDS, by residence, 2000-2009

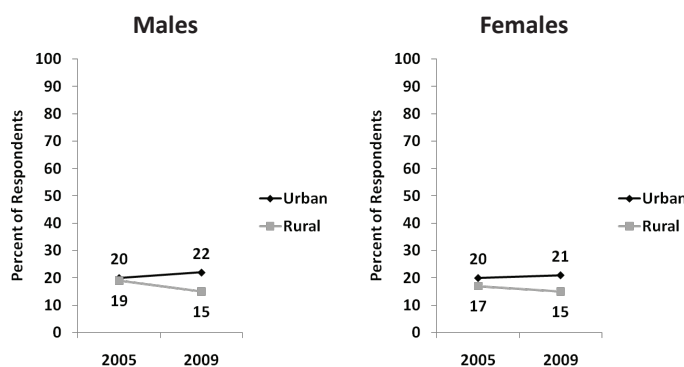


Figure 3.2 – Percent of respondents who know of discrimination or verbal abuse directed at someone living with HIV/AIDS, by sex and residence, 2005 & 2009

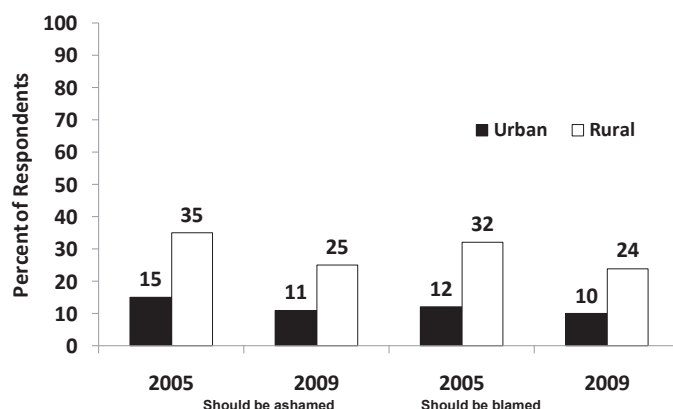


Figure 3.3 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percent of respondents who believe those living with HIV/AIDS should be ashamed or blamed, by residence, 2005 & 2009

3.3 – PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF DISCRIMINATION AND STIGMA

Table 3.1 and Figure 3.2 show the percentage of respondents with personal knowledge of someone who experienced discrimination or verbal abuse within the last 12 months due to known or suspected HIV positive status. The purpose of this indicator is to examine enacted stigma, also known as discrimination. Enacted stigma entails discrimination that occurs at an institutional level (e.g., denial of healthcare) and at an interpersonal level (e.g., denial of access to social gatherings).

3.3.1 – Denial of Health Services to HIV-Positive Persons

There was a slightly larger decline among male compared to female respondents who know of a person denied health services (from 9% in 2005 to 7% in 2009 for males; from 8% in 2005 to 7% in 2009 for females). However, there was a very slight increase in the percentage of urban respondents with personal knowledge of someone denied health services. Among rural respondents, the decline of about two percentage points (from 10% in 2005 to 7% in 2009) was in the desired direction. Thus, the overall improvement (decline) in this indicator (from 9% in 2005 to 7% in 2009) was mainly due to a decline among both male and female respondents in rural areas. Overall, there was a slight decline (from 6% in 2005 to 5% in 2009) in the percentage of respondents with personal

knowledge of someone denied access to social, religious or community events due to known or suspected HIV status. This decline occurred in both urban/rural and male/female subgroups.

3.3.2 – Verbal Abuse or Teasing Directed at HIV-Positive Person

Table 3.1 also shows that overall, the percentage of respondents who know a person verbally abused or teased due to known or suspected HIV status has slightly declined from 13% in 2005 to 12% in 2009, among both males (from 14% in 2005 to 13% in 2009) and females (from 13% in 2005 to 12% in 2009) and among rural respondents (from 13% in 2005 to 10% in 2009). On the other hand, there was a slight increase in the percentage of urban respondents (from 15% in 2005 to 16% in 2009) on this indicator.

3.3.3 – Knowledge of Any Form of Discrimination or Abuse

The proportion of respondents who know someone who experienced either form of discrimination or abuse, i.e., denial of access or teasing/verbal abuse, due to known or suspected HIV status, declined by less than 1 percentage point from 2005 to 2009. The decline among male respondents was slightly larger compared to their female counterparts. Among both males and females, a larger proportion of respondents in urban (22%) versus rural

Table 3.1 – Percent of respondents with personal knowledge of someone who experienced discrimination or verbal abuse within the last 12 months due to known or suspected HIV status, by sex and residence, 2005 & 2009

Background characteristics	Number		Knows of person denied health services		Knows of person denied access to social, religious or community event		Knows of person verbally abused or teased		Knows of person who experienced any discrimination or verbal abuse	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
Males										
Urban	709	793	6.9	6.8	6.2	5.0	15.0	16.1	19.6	21.6
Rural	1,307	1,281	10.5	7.0	6.7	4.7	13.7	10.5	18.7	15.5
Total	2,016	2,074	9.2	6.9	6.6	4.8	14.1	12.7	19.0	17.8
Females										
Urban	754	865	6.9	7.5	6.9	5.4	14.2	15.3	19.5	21.5
Rural	1,392	1,341	8.6	7.0	4.3	4.6	12.0	9.5	16.7	15.0
Total	2,146	2,206	8.0	7.2	5.2	4.9	12.8	11.7	17.7	17.5
Residence										
Urban	1,463	1,658	6.9	7.2	6.6	5.2	14.6	15.7	19.6	21.5
Rural	2,699	2,622	9.5	7.0	5.5	4.6	12.8	10.0	17.6	15.3
All respondents	4,162	4,280	8.6	7.1	5.9	4.9	13.4	12.2	18.3	17.7

areas (15%) said they knew someone who experienced discrimination or verbal abuse due to known or suspected HIV status (Table 3.1 and Figure 3.2).

3.4 – ATTITUDES TOWARD PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

Figures 3.3 and 3.4 and Appendix Table A.3.2 show the percentage of respondents who express negative judgments towards those living with HIV/AIDS, among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS. The purpose of this indicator is to examine the extent to which respondents hold negative value judgments about those living with HIV/AIDS.

3.4.1 – HIV Positive Person should be Ashamed

Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, the percent of respondents who believe that a person with HIV/AIDS should be ashamed has declined overall and by sex and residence. Overall, the percentage of respondents who believe a person with HIV/AIDS should be ashamed declined from 28% in 2005 to 20% in 2009, and among male respondents (from 26% in 2005 to 19% in 2009) and females (29% in 2005 to 20% in 2009). Females are slightly more likely than males to believe a person with HIV/AIDS should be ashamed. The urban/rural difference on this indicator is marked (about 14 percentage points higher among rural respondents in 2009). However, compared to the previous survey, this percentage gap has narrowed by about five percentage points.

3.4.2 – HIV Positive Person Should be Blamed for Bringing the Virus into the Community

The percent of respondents who believe that a person with HIV/AIDS should be blamed for bringing the virus into the community declined by about 6% overall (25% in 2005 to 19% in 2009), and among both male (from 23% in 2005 to 18% in 2009) and female respondents (from 27% in 2005 to 19% in 2009). Similar to the pattern seen for believing an HIV positive person should be ashamed, a much higher proportion of rural (24%) compared to urban (10%) respondents believe that a person with HIV/AIDS should be blamed for bringing the virus into the community, a difference of roughly 15 percentage points. While the urban to rural difference remains large, it has declined from a gap of roughly 21 percentage points in 2005.

3.4.3 – Any Negative Judgments toward Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

As shown in Appendix Table A.3.2, overall there was

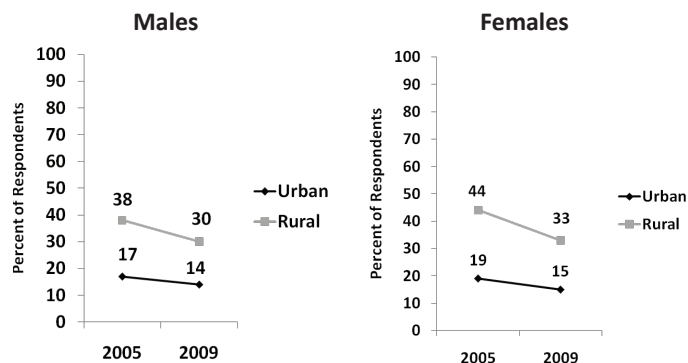


Figure 3.4 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percent of respondents expressing either negative judgment (blame or shame) toward those living with HIV/AIDS, by sex and residence, 2005 & 2009

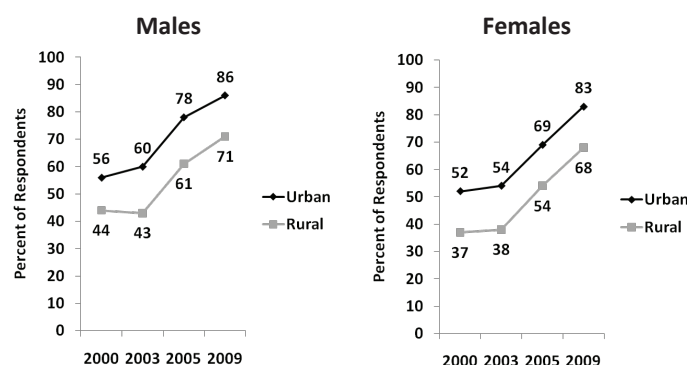


Figure 3.5 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percent of respondents willing to buy vegetables from a shopkeeper with AIDS, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

a decline (from 33% in 2005 to 25% in 2009) in the percentages reporting either of these two negative judgments toward those living with HIV/AIDS. This is true among both males (from 30% in 2005 to 24% in 2009) and their female counterparts (from 35% in 2005 to 26% in 2009). Not surprisingly, in light of the findings on the individual indicators, women are more likely to report negative judgments toward people living with HIV/AIDS than men, and the same is true for rural compared to urban respondents (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4).

3.4.4 – Accepting Attitudes toward Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

Figures 3.5, 3.6, 3.7.1, and 3.7.2 and Appendix Table A.3.3 show the percentage of respondents with accepting attitudes toward community members living with HIV/AIDS, among those aged 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS. Accepting attitudes are measured by respondents' willingness to buy food from or share a meal with someone known to have the virus, and willing to allow a female teacher who is HIV positive but not sick to

continue teaching. The purpose of this indicator is to explore the attitudes of respondents toward community members living with HIV/AIDS, specifically those respondents who would not avoid casual contact with such persons. Like the previous indicators, this indicator is an indirect measure of the stigma that exists within a community.

3.4.5 – Willing to Buy Food from HIV-Positive Shopkeeper

Overall, about three-quarters of respondents (75%) were willing to buy from a hypothetical shopkeeper with AIDS, compared to about half of respondents (46%) in 2000. Comparing the two most recent surveys, there was a large increase in the percentage of male (from 67% in 2005 to 77% in 2009) and female (from 59% in 2005 to 74% in 2009) respondents willing to do so. Since 2000, a higher proportion of males than females and a much higher proportion of urban versus rural respondents have expressed an accepting attitude toward a shopkeeper with AIDS.

However, there has been a significant increase on this indicator from 2000 to 2009 among both urban (from 54% in 2000 to 84% in 2009) and rural respondents (from 40% in 2000 to 70% in 2009), and among male (from 49% in 2000 to 77% in 2009) and female respondents (from 43% in 2000 to 74% in 2009), with most of this increase occurring since 2003.

3.4.6 – Female HIV-Positive Teacher Should Be Allowed to Continue to Teach

Overall, the percent of respondents who felt that an HIV positive female teacher should continue to work increased from 60% in 2000 to 84% in 2009. Urban/rural disparities of about 10 percentage points continue to exist, with a higher proportion of urban respondents (90%) than their rural counterparts (80%) indicating that an HIV positive female teacher should continue to work. There was an increase among male (from 59% in 2000 to 84% in 2009) and female (from 61% in 2000 to 84% in 2009) respondents on this indicator.

Overall, there was an increase in the percent of respondents expressing an accepting attitude toward both HIV positive shopkeepers and female teachers (from 36% in 2000 to 69% in 2009), and a slightly higher proportion of male (70%) compared to female (69%) respondents expressed these accepting attitudes. Persons in urban areas (80% in 2009) were much more likely than those in rural areas (63% in 2009) to express accepting attitudes toward both HIV positive shopkeepers and female teachers.

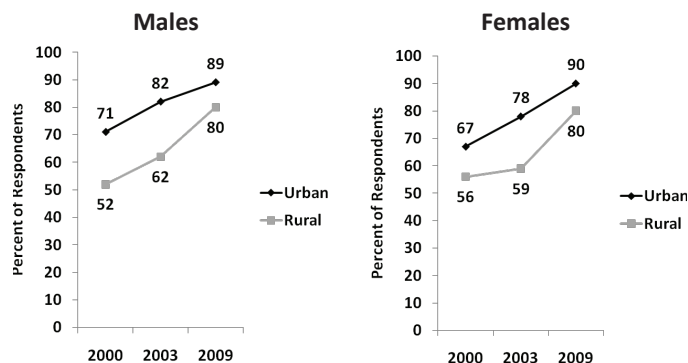


Figure 3.6 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percent of respondents who say an HIV+ female teacher should be allowed to work, by sex and residence, 2000-2009.*

* NOTE: In the 2005 questionnaire, the wording of the question required to calculate this indicator was altered, and it is not possible to obtain a comparable value for 2005

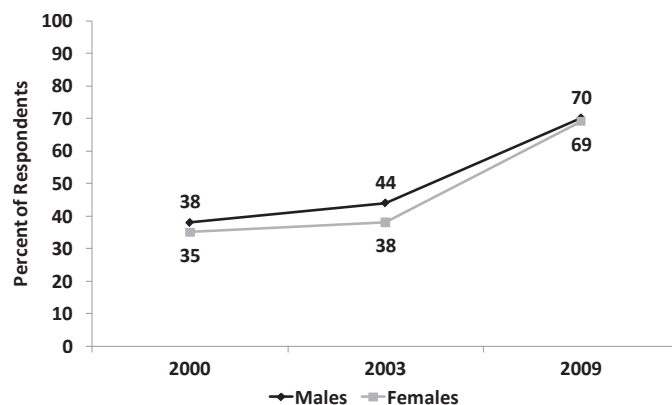


Figure 3.7.1 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percent of respondents with accepting attitudes toward an HIV+ shopkeeper and female teacher, by sex, 2000-2009

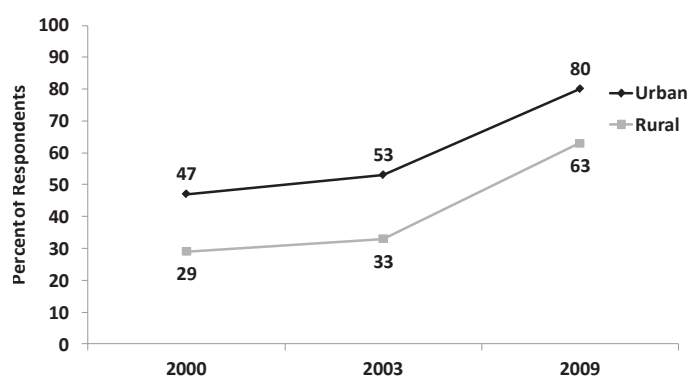


Figure 3.7.2 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percent of respondents with accepting attitudes toward an HIV+ shopkeeper and female teacher, by residence, 2000-2009

3.4.7 – HIV-Positive Worker Should Be Allowed to Continue to Work

Figure 3.8 and Appendix Table A.3.4 show the percentage of respondents who say that a worker who is HIV positive should be allowed to continue to work, among those aged 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS. The purpose of this indicator is to serve as an alternative way to examine respondents' desires to avoid casual contact with those living with HIV/AIDS.

Overall, there was an increase in the percent of respondents who say that an HIV positive worker should be allowed to continue to work, from 68% in 2005 to 81% in 2009. The percent of male respondents indicating that an HIV positive worker should be allowed to continue working increased from 70% in 2005 to 81% in 2009, while among females, the percent increased from 66% in 2005 to 81% in 2009. The percent of urban respondents who believe that an HIV positive worker should continue to work increased from 81% in 2005 to 88% in 2009 and from 60% in 2005 to 77% in 2009 among their rural counterparts. The difference between urban and rural respondents on this indicator has narrowed from about 21 percentage points in 2005 to about 11 percentage points in 2009, mainly because a larger percentage of respondents from rural areas has come to believe that a worker who is HIV positive should be allowed to continue to work.

3.4.8 – Willing to Care for Family Member Sick with AIDS

Figure 3.9 and Appendix Table A.3.5 show the percentage of respondents willing to support family members living with HIV/AIDS, among those aged 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS. The purpose of this indicator is to assess the respondents' willingness to be supportive of family members who may become sick with the AIDS virus. In the most recent survey years the percent of respondents willing to care for a family member sick with AIDS declined slightly from 93% in 2005 to 91% in 2009 overall and among both male (from 93% in 2005 to 91% in 2009) and female (from 94% in 2005 to 91% in 2009) respondents. Similarly, a decline was observed among both urban (from 95% in 2005 to 93% in 2009) and rural respondents (from 92% in 2005 to 90% in 2009).

3.4.9 – Belief that HIV Status Should Be Kept Secret

On a more encouraging note, the percent of respondents who want to be secretive about a family member's HIV positive status shows movement in the desired direction, namely, an overall decline (from 64% in 2005 to 51% in

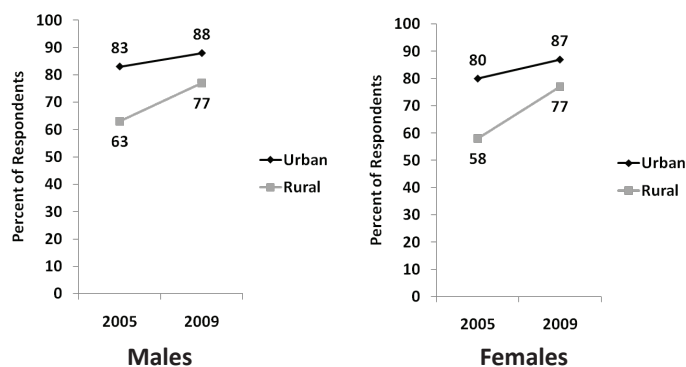


Figure 3.8 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percent of respondents who say an HIV+ worker should be allowed to work, by sex and residence, 2005 & 2009

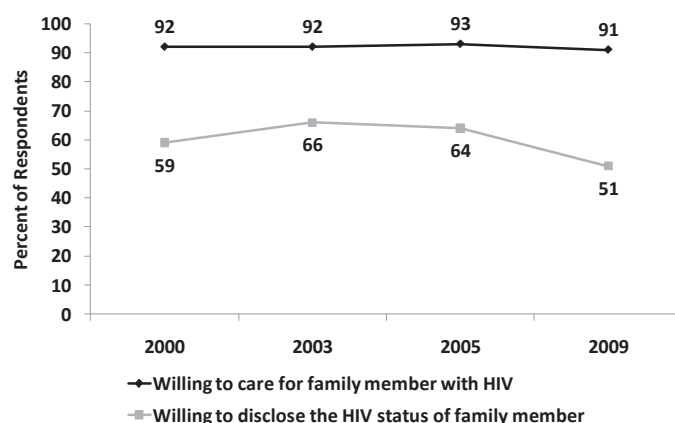


Figure 3.9 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percent of respondents with supportive attitudes toward family members living with HIV/AIDS, 2000-2009

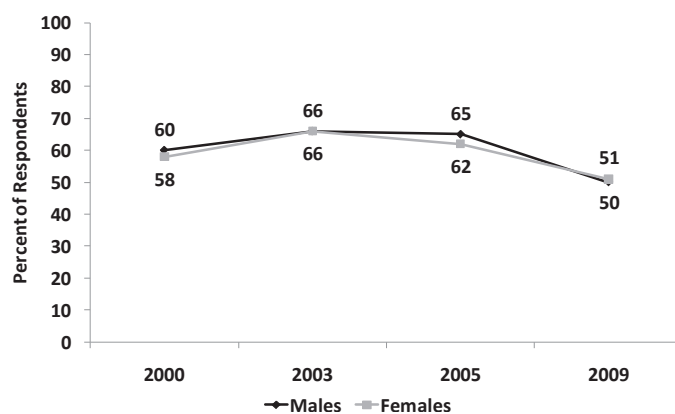


Figure 3.10.1 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percent of respondents who say HIV positive status of family member should not be kept secret, by sex, 2000-2009

2009) and by both sex and residence. The data suggest a gradual improvement since 2003, as the need to keep HIV status a secret is another indirect measure of stigma. Among males there was a decline from 66% in 2003 to 50% in 2009 and among females from 66% in 2003 to 51% in 2009 (Figure 3.10.1). Among urban respondents there was a decline from 68% in 2003 to 52% in 2009, and among their rural counterparts, from 65% in 2003 to 50% in 2009 (Figure 3.10.2).

3.4.10 – Accepting Attitudes Toward People Living with AIDS

Table 3.2 and Figure 3.11 below show the percent of respondents who hold four “accepting attitudes” toward people living with HIV/AIDS, among those aged 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS. The four attitude items are: (a) would buy vegetables from an HIV positive shopkeeper; (b) believes a female teacher who is HIV positive should continue to teach; (c) would be willing to care for a family member who is ill with HIV/AIDS; and (d) does not believe HIV positive status of a family member should be kept secret. Overall, there was an increase in the percent of respondents expressing accepting attitudes toward persons living with HIV/AIDS (from 20% in 2000 to 34% in 2009). Among males this percent increased from 22% in 2000 to 35% in 2009 and among females from 18% in 2000 to 33% in 2009

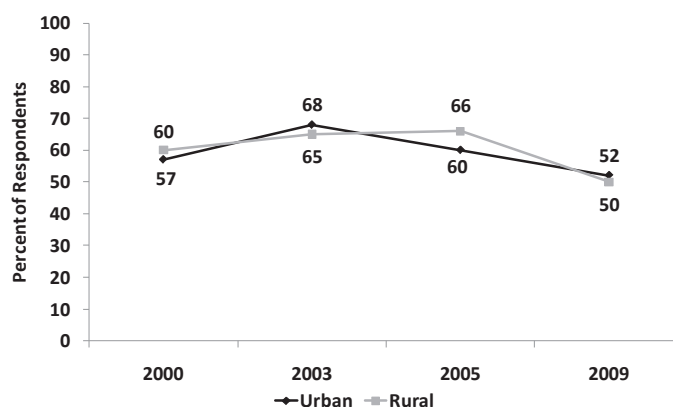


Figure 3.10.2 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percent of respondents who say HIV positive status of family member should not be kept secret, by residence, 2000-2009

in 2009. Among both males and females, a much higher percentage of urban (42%) compared to rural (29%) respondents maintained accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV/AIDS, although the rate for urban males did not change much since 2003.

3.5 – ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS ABOUT CONDOMS

Table 3.3 and Figures 3.12.1 and 3.12.2 show the percent of respondents expressing agreement with various statements about condoms. The purpose of this indicator

Table 3.2 – Among those aged 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, the percent of respondents who express accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV/AIDS, by sex and residence, 2000–2009 (UNGASS/PEPFAR/GFATM/UNICEF Stigma and Discrimination indicator)

Background characteristics	Number aged 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS				Accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV/AIDS ¹			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	527	754	655	726	27.7	40.0	-	41.6
Rural	819	1,222	1,203	1,153	18.9	22.9	-	30.5
Total	1,346	1,976	1,858	1,879	22.4	29.4	-	34.8
Females								
Urban	714	895	750	856	23.5	33.6	-	41.4
Rural	998	1,372	1,376	1,322	14.6	19.5	-	28.2
Total	1,712	2,267	2,126	2,178	18.3	25.1	-	33.4
Residence								
Urban	1,241	1,649	1,405	1,582	25.3	36.6	-	41.5
Rural	1,817	2,594	2,579	2,475	16.6	21.1	-	29.3
All respondents	3,058	4,243	3,984	4,057	20.1	27.1	-	34.0

¹ The indicator is comprised of a positive response on each of the following: would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor whom the respondent knew was living with HIV/AIDS; HIV+ female teacher who is not sick should be allowed to continue to teach in school; willing to care for family member sick with AIDS; and not secretive about family member's HIV status. Because the question about HIV+ female teacher was omitted from the 2005 questionnaire, this indicator could not be calculated for that year.

is to examine respondents' attitudes towards condom use. Agreement with certain statements, such as "condoms break easily," "they suppress sexual pleasure," and "they are too embarrassing," may indicate that respondents would be less likely to use condoms to protect against HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases because they view condoms as either not effective or burdensome. On the other hand, it is of interest to know the level of acceptance among respondents for education about condoms, and support for condom use among sexually active young people.

Among urban respondents, the survey shows improvement in terms of a decline in the percentages agreeing with statements that (a) condoms break easily (40% in 2005 to 35% in 2009), (b) condoms promote promiscuity (64% in 2005 to 57% in 2009), and (c) condoms are too embarrassing to suggest (31% in 2005 to 28% in 2009).

On the other hand, percentages for urban respondents also show a decline in agreement with the positive statements about condoms, namely, (a) condoms are for use with a regular partner (36% in 2005 to 32% in 2009), (b) most parents support the use of condoms by young people (37% in 2005 to 33% in 2009), and (c) most young people support condom use by their friends (73% in 2005 to 64% in 2009). It is discouraging to observe that more than half (56%) of respondents over age 18 in 2009 believed that condoms promote promiscuity, as well as the decline in reported support for condom use expressed by both parents as well as youths (the latter by 9 percentage points) from 2005 to 2009.

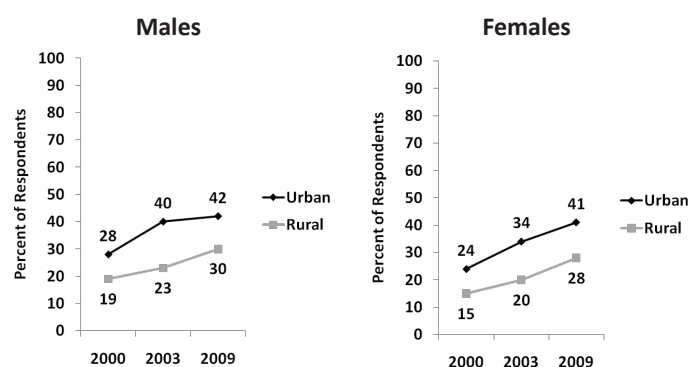


Figure 3.11 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percent of respondents with accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

3.5.1 – Support for Education of Youth about Condoms

Figure 3.14 and Appendix Table A.3.6 show the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who support education on condom use for prevention of HIV/AIDS among young people. This indicator assesses the attitude of adults aged 18 and older towards the education of adolescents aged 12-14 about condom use to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. Adult support of programmes that target HIV/AIDS prevention messages to adolescents is important for the acceptance and success of such programmes, because of the role adults play in shaping the perceptions and attitudes of adolescents.

Overall, about half of respondents (53%) aged 18 and older supported education on condom use for prevention of HIV/AIDS among young people. A similar proportion of male (56%) compared to female (51%)

Table 3.3 – Percent of respondents who express agreement with positive and negative statements about condoms, by residence, 2003 – 2009

Statements about condoms	Urban			Rural			Total		
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009
Negative statements – decline in agreement is desired									
Condoms break easily	38.4	40.3	35.4	42.2	37.8	43.0	40.7	38.7	40.1
Condoms suppress sexual pleasure	36.3	34.6	33.4	40.6	35.5	39.0	39.0	35.2	36.8
Condoms are too embarrassing to suggest	-	31.2	27.8	-	39.2	34.2	-	36.4	31.7
Condoms promote promiscuity	66.5	64.2	57.3	65.8	64.8	51.3	66.0	64.6	53.6
Positive statements – increase in agreement is desired									
Most parents support the use of condoms by young people	34.1	36.6	32.9	32.6	36.7	33.1	33.2	36.6	33.0
Most young people support the use of condoms by their friends	65.0	72.9	64.0	54.1	64.8	52.9	58.3	67.6	57.2
Condoms are for use with regular partner	32.5	36.3	31.9	32.5	30.9	36.4	32.5	32.8	34.7
Number of respondents	1,717	1,463	1,658	2,754	2,699	2,622	4,471	4,162	4,280

respondents, and urban (56%) compared to rural (52%) respondents, supported education on condom use for prevention of HIV/AIDS among young people.

3.6 – ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS ABOUT ABSTINENCE

Figure 3.15 and Appendix Table A.3.7 show the percent of respondents aged 15-49 who hold particular beliefs and perceptions about abstinence among young men and women. The purpose of this indicator is to explore the beliefs and perceptions that the respondents hold with regard to abstinence among youths. There may be double standards as to who should remain abstinent. By comparing beliefs to the perceptions of what respondents say people they know actually do, one can also investigate how societal ideals hold up to the behavioural reality.

3.6.1 – Norms about Young Men Waiting until Marriage to Have Sex

Overall, 75% of respondents felt that young men should wait until marriage to have sexual intercourse. This belief was more prominent among urban (83%) than rural (69%) respondents. Both male (75%) and female (75%) respondents shared the same views on this issue, with urban (84%) more likely than rural (68%) males, and urban (82%) more likely than rural (70%) females, to hold this view.

3.6.2 – Perceptions of Premarital Sexual Behavior among Young Men

On the other hand, only 14% of respondents overall indicated that most young men they know wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse, with virtually no difference overall between urban (14%) and rural (14%) respondents, nor between urban (16%) and rural (16%) males or urban (12%) or rural (12%) females. While abstinence among young men is highly promoted, the survey shows that in reality most young men do not seem to practice abstinence, as observed from the low proportion of affirmative responses on this indicator.

3.6.3 – Norms about Young Women Waiting until Marriage to Have Sex

Overall, the survey results indicate that 68% of respondents believe that young women should wait until marriage before they can have sexual intercourse. For both male and female respondents, a larger proportion of urban compared to rural respondents believe that young women should wait until marriage to have sexual intercourse. For males, 70% of urban respondents and 66% of their rural counterparts believe that young women should wait until they are married, while 70%

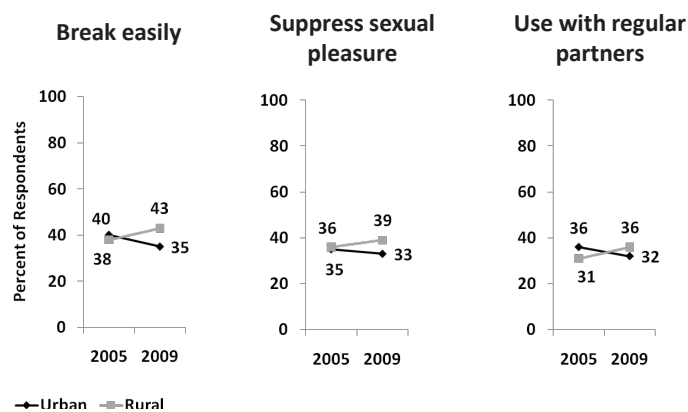


Figure 3.12.1 – Percent of respondents who express agreement with various statements about condoms, by residence, 2005 & 2009

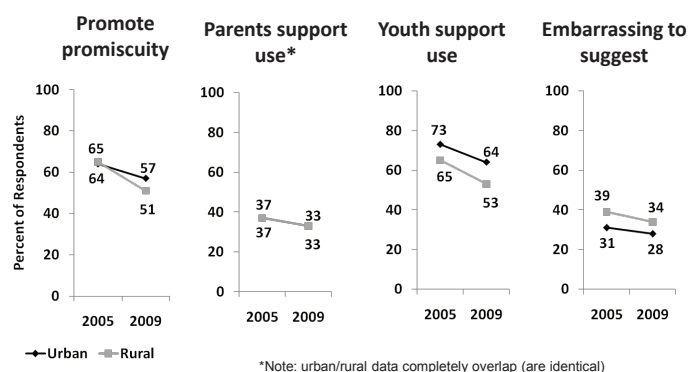


Figure 3.12.2 – Percent of respondents who express agreement with various statements about condoms, by residence, 2005 & 2009

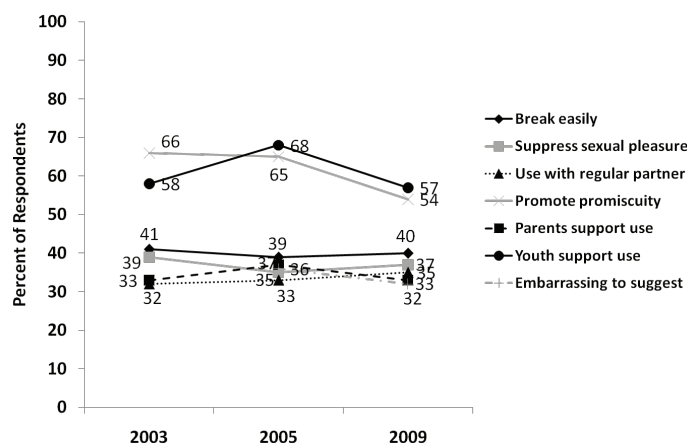


Figure 3.13 – Percent of respondents who express agreement with various statements about condoms, 2003-2009

of urban female respondents and 67% of their rural counterparts believe so.

3.6.4 – Perceptions of Premarital Sexual Behavior among Young Women

In a pattern similar to that observed for young men, only 22% of respondents overall indicated that most young women they know wait until marriage before they have sexual intercourse, with little difference on this indicator between males and females. A slightly larger proportion of rural (23%) compared to urban (19%) respondents indicated that young women they know wait until marriage to have sexual intercourse.

3.6.5 – Summary

Overall, larger percentages (75%) believe that young men should wait until marriage to have sexual intercourse than believe young women should do so (68%). Therefore, the survey suggests that it is more socially tolerable for young women than their young male counterparts to have sexual intercourse before they are married. At the same time, respondents were more likely (22%) to report that the young women they know wait until marriage to have sexual intercourse than young men they know (14%). The survey results on this set of indicators suggest that abstinence among young men and women is not perceived to be widely practiced, and that perceptions of behavior among youth does not conform to stated social norms concerning abstinence and youth. This may shed light on the above results indicating mediocre levels of support for education on condom use, declines in reported support for condom use, and increases in other attitudes towards condoms (e.g., that they promote promiscuity).

3.7 – ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS ABOUT FAITHFULNESS

Figure 3.16 and Appendix Table A.3.8 show the percent of respondents aged 15-49 who hold particular beliefs and perceptions about faithfulness of sexually active unmarried men and women. The purpose of this indicator is to explore these beliefs and perceptions.

3.7.1 – Norms about Having One Partner for Unmarried Men

The survey data show that only about three quarters of urban respondents (75%) and a much lower percentage of rural respondents (63%) believe that unmarried men who are sexually active should have only one partner. Nearly the same percentage of male 67% and female 68% held this view.

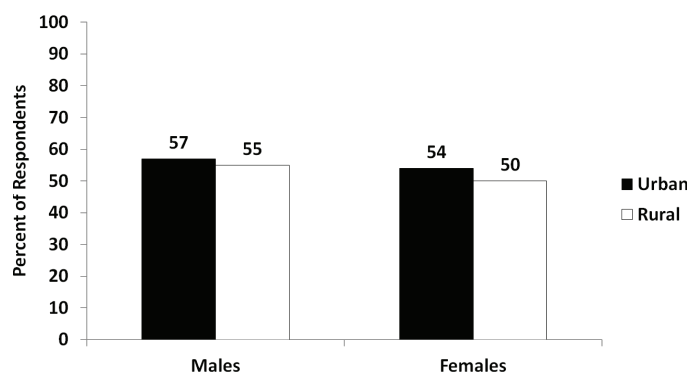


Figure 3.14 – Percent of respondents who support education on condom use for prevention of HIV/AIDS among young people, by sex and residence, 2009

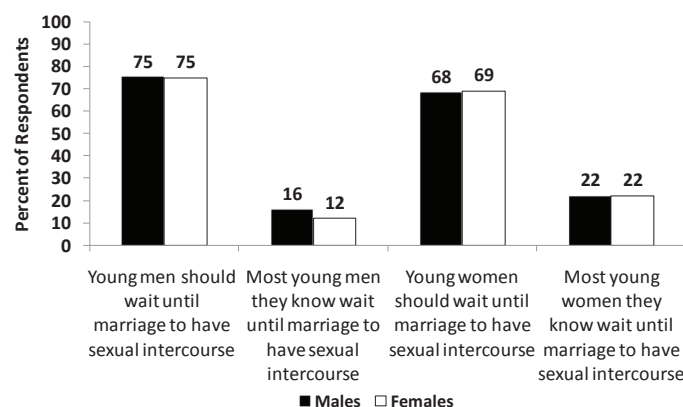


Figure 3.15 – Percent of respondents reporting specific beliefs and perceptions about abstinence in young men and women, by sex, 2009

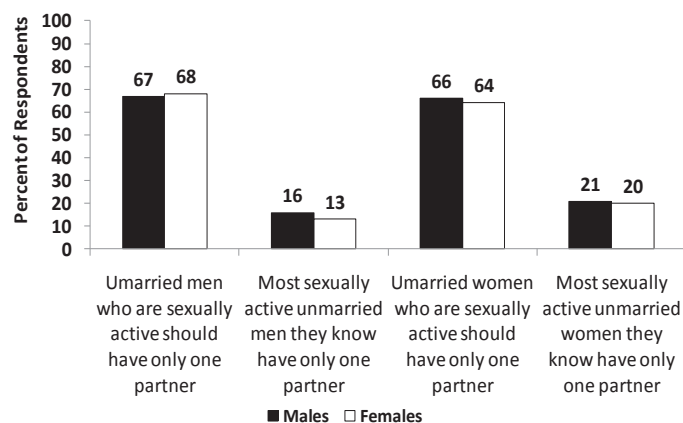


Figure 3.16 – Percent of respondents reporting specific beliefs and perceptions about faithfulness of sexually active unmarried men and women, by sex, 2009

3.7.2 – Perceptions of Single Partner Behavior among Unmarried Men

By contrast, survey results indicated that only 14% of respondents overall say that most sexually active unmarried men they know have only one partner. Only 16% of male and 13% of female respondents indicated so. These low percentages suggest that unmarried sexually active men are unlikely to be faithful to a single partner. Urban female respondents (12%) were less likely than the other subgroups to report that most sexually active unmarried men they know have only one partner, and a lower percentage of urban (13%) compared to rural (15%) respondents reported so.

3.7.3 – Norms about Having One Partner for Unmarried Women

Overall, 65% of respondents believed that sexually active unmarried women should only have one partner (66% of male respondents and 64% of female respondents). About three quarters (75%) of urban respondents felt that unmarried women who are sexually active should have only one partner, while only 58% of their rural counterparts felt this way.

3.7.4 – Perceptions of Single Partner Behavior among Unmarried Women

Similar to what is observed for unmarried men, only 20% of respondents overall reported that most sexually active unmarried women they know have only one partner. The survey results suggested that sexually active unmarried women in urban areas were more likely to have more than one partner than their rural counterparts: 19%

of urban and 21% of rural respondents reported that most sexually active unmarried women they know have only one partner. By sex, the data indicate that almost the same percentages of male (21%) and female (20%) respondents reported that sexually active unmarried women they know have only one partner.

3.7.5 – Summary

Overall, only a slightly larger percent of respondents felt that unmarried sexually active men should have only one partner (68%) than felt that unmarried sexually active women should have only one partner (65%). However, the pattern changes when perceived behavior is reported. A greater proportion of respondents reported that most sexually active unmarried women they know have only one partner (20%) compared to those who reported that most sexually active unmarried men they know have only one partner (14%).

3.7.6 – Norms about Faithfulness among Married Men

Figure 3.17 and Table 3.4 show the percentage of respondents aged 15-49 who hold particular beliefs and perceptions about the faithfulness of married men and women. The purpose of this indicator is to explore these beliefs and perceptions. The expectation that married persons should only have sex with their partners was very common (84% believed married men and 82% believed married women should be faithful to their partners), and 84% of male respondents and 84% of their female counterparts held this view. A somewhat larger percent of urban (88%) than rural (82%) respondents believed

Table 3.4 – Among respondents aged 15-49, the percent who hold particular beliefs and perceptions about faithfulness of married men and women, by sex and residence, 2009

Background characteristics	Number aged 15-49	Married men should only have sex with their wives	Most married men they know only have sex with their wives	Married women should only have sex with their husbands	Most married women they know only have sex with their husbands
Males					
Urban	733	86.1	11.3	86.6	43.9
Rural	1,169	82.2	16.6	78.5	43.1
Total	1,902	83.7	14.6	81.7	43.4
Females					
Urban	865	89.0	8.8	86.8	41.2
Rural	1,341	81.4	12.3	80.2	43.2
Total	2,206	84.4	11.0	82.1	42.4
Residence					
Urban	1,598	87.7	10.0	86.7	42.5
Rural	2,510	81.8	14.3	79.4	43.2
All respondents	4,108	84.1	12.6	82.2	42.9

that that married men should only have sex with their wives.

3.7.7 – Norms about Faithfulness among Married Women

Similar percentages of male respondents (82%) and their female counterparts (82%) believed that married women should only have sex with their husbands. Thus, a slightly higher proportion of female than male respondents believed that married women should only have sex with their husbands. The survey results also indicated that 87% of urban respondents and 79% of their rural counterparts believe that married women should only have sex with their husbands.

3.7.8 – Beliefs about Faithful Behavior among Married Persons

Although the general view is that married persons should only have sex with their marital partners, only 15% of male respondents and 11% of their female counterparts, and only 10% of urban respondents and 14% of their rural counterparts, indicated that most married men they know only have sex with their wives. Also, 43% of male respondents and 42% of their female counterparts reported that most married women they know only have sex with their husbands, which differed little by residence (42% urban, 43% rural).

Overall and predictably, more respondents reported that the married women they know only have sex with their husbands (43%) than reported that the married men they know only have sex with their wives (13%).

Table 3.5 and Appendix Table A.3.9 show the percent of respondents who hold different definitions of what “faithfulness” means to them. The purpose of this indicator is to see how exactly respondents think about faithfulness and whether their personal understanding of

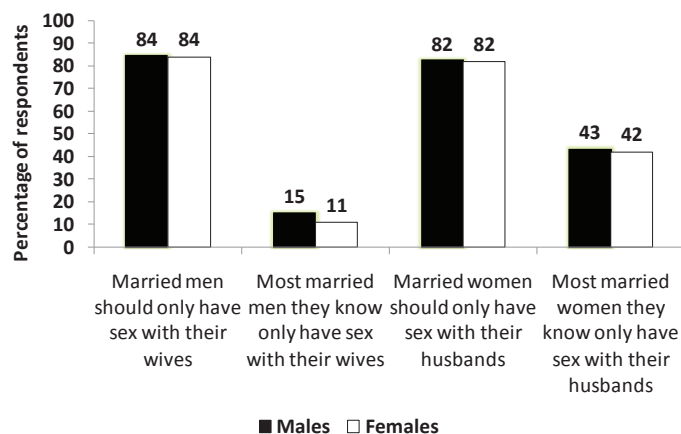


Figure 3.17 – Percent of respondents reporting specific beliefs and perceptions about faithfulness of married men and women, by sex, 2009.

this concept conforms to the way that HIV prevention campaigns define it.

3.7.9 – Opinions about Meaning of “Faithfulness”

When respondents were asked what faithfulness means to them, most respondents unanimously indicated that it is being monogamous or having only one partner.

Overall and by sex, 86% of respondents said that faithfulness is being monogamous or having only one partner. A very small proportion of respondents (2%) also viewed faithfulness as being honest or trustworthy to one’s partner or having other meanings (2%). Urban and rural respondents shared similar definitions of faithfulness: 86% of both urban and rural respondents viewed faithfulness as being monogamous or having only one partner. Among both urban (2%) and rural (3%) respondents, a much smaller proportion also viewed faithfulness as being honest or trustworthy to one’s partner, or having other meanings (3% and 4% urban and rural, respectively).

Table 3.5 – Percent of respondents who hold different definitions of what “faithfulness” means to them, by sex, 2009

Definition of “faithfulness”	Males	Females	Total
Monogamous/only one partner	86.1	85.5	85.8
Keep main partner unaware of other partnerships	0.6	0.8	0.7
Keep partner/wives aware of other partnerships	0.2	0.1	0.2
Being honest/trustworthy	2.8	2.1	2.5
Other definitions	4.0	3.3	2.5
Number of respondents	2,074	2,206	4,280

NOTE: This table includes 259 respondents for whom data are missing, either due either to a “don’t know” response or to the placement of the question within the questionnaire.

3.8 – GENDER-RELATED ATTITUDES AND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PARTNERS

3.8.1 – Acceptability of Condom Purchase by Unmarried Women

Figure 3.18 and Appendix Table A.3.10 show the percent of respondents who believe that condom purchase by unmarried women is acceptable. This indicator assesses the empowerment of females with regard to sexual issues. The data show that respondent beliefs that condom purchase by unmarried women is acceptable have remained nearly the same, at about 60% approval, since 2000.

The percent of female respondents who believe that condom purchase by unmarried women is acceptable remained virtually the same between 2005 and 2009, with 56% expressing approval. The same stability was observed among male respondents, with 61% in 2005 and 60% in 2009 saying that condom purchase by unmarried women is acceptable. The percent of urban respondents approving declined slightly from 58% in both 2005 and 2009, but percentages among rural respondents increased by 1% (from 58% to 59%). Respondent beliefs in this regard appear to have remained stable.

3.8.2 – Woman is Justified in Refusing Sex if Partner has Other Partners

Figure 3.19 and Appendix Table A.3.11 show the percent of respondents who believe that a woman is justified in refusing sex if she knows her partner has other sexual partners. This indicator also explores women's empowerment with respect to their ability to negotiate safer sex with their husband or boyfriend. The survey data show that about two-thirds of all respondents (64%) believe a woman is justified in refusing sex if she knows her partner has other sexual partners. This belief appears equally shared among male and female respondents, but differs by residence: a higher percentage of urban (69%) than rural (61%) respondents believe that a woman is justified in refusing sex if she knows her partner has other sexual partners. Overall, the survey findings imply that women in urban areas are more likely to be empowered than their rural counterparts in refusing sex if they know that their partners have other sexual partners.

3.8.3 – Woman can Refuse Sex or Suggest a Condom if Partner has an STI

Figure 3.20 and Appendix Table A.3.12 show the percent of respondents who believe that a woman is justified in refusing sex or suggesting condom use if her

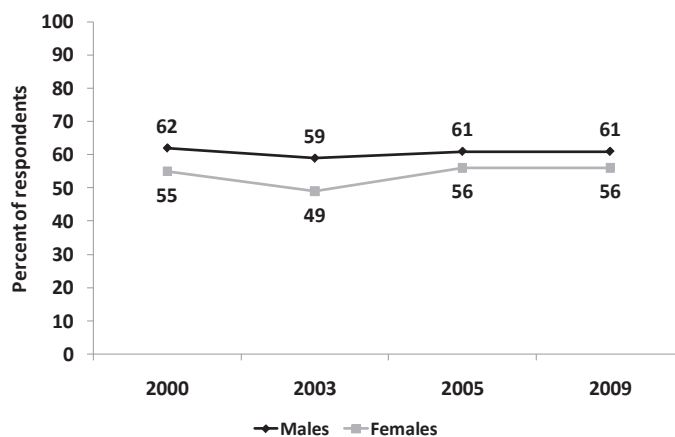


Figure 3.18 – Percent of respondents who believe condom purchase by unmarried women is acceptable, by sex, 2000-2009.

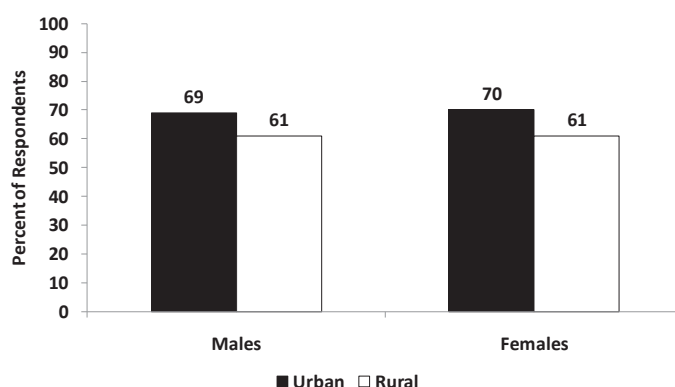


Figure 3.19 – Percent of respondents who believe a woman can refuse sex if her partner has other partners, by sex and residence, 2009.

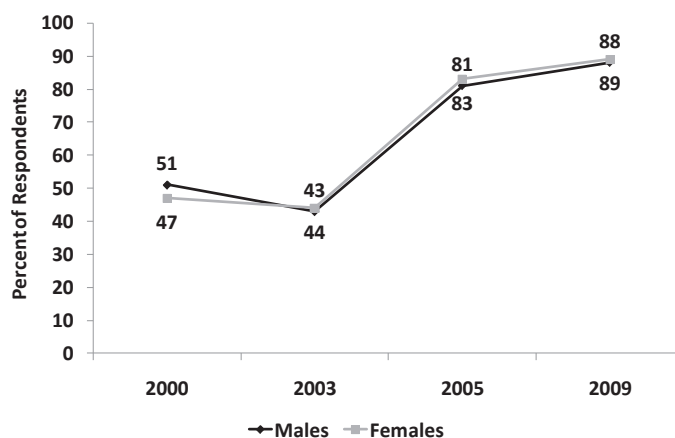


Figure 3.20 – Among those who have heard of STIs, percent of respondents who believe a woman can refuse sex or suggest a condom if her partner has a STI, by sex, 2000-2009.

partner has an STI. The purpose of this indicator is to explore respondents' perceptions of a woman's ability to negotiate safer sex in the face of known risky behavior of her husband or boyfriend. The surveyed population for this indicator is those who have heard of sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

The survey data indicate that the vast majority of respondents believe that a woman is justified in refusing sex or suggesting condom use if her partner has an STI, with little difference by sex: 88% of male respondents and 89% of their female counterparts expressed this sentiment. A larger percentage of urban (94%) versus rural (86%) respondents indicated they believe that a woman is justified in refusing sex or suggesting condom use if her partner has an STI. Given the variations in how this indicator was defined and in the populations used to construct it, comparisons across years (trend assessments) are difficult to make.

3.8.4 – Ability of Woman to Refuse Unwanted Sex with Her Partner, and to Suggest Condom Use by Partner

Appendix Table A.3.13 and Figure 3.21 show the percent of female respondents currently married or living with their partner who say that they are able to refuse sex if they do not want it and who are able to suggest condom use if they want their partner to use one. The purpose of this indicator is to explore the ability of female respondents who are currently in relationships to negotiate their sexual relationships with their partner.

The survey results show that 69% of female respondents currently married or living with their partner report they are able to say no to sex if they do not want to have intercourse. Almost the same proportion of female respondents in urban (70%) and rural (69%) areas were able to refuse unwanted intercourse.

Overall, 64% of female respondents currently married or living with a partner say they are able to suggest condom use if they want their partner to use one, with a much larger proportion of urban (72%) versus rural (60%) female respondents able to do so.

A slightly higher proportion of female respondents in urban areas say they can suggest condom use to their partner (73%) than say they can refuse sex if they do not want to have intercourse (70%). However, the opposite applies in rural areas, where a much larger percentage of female respondents say they can refuse sex (69%) than say they can suggest that their partner use a condom (60%).

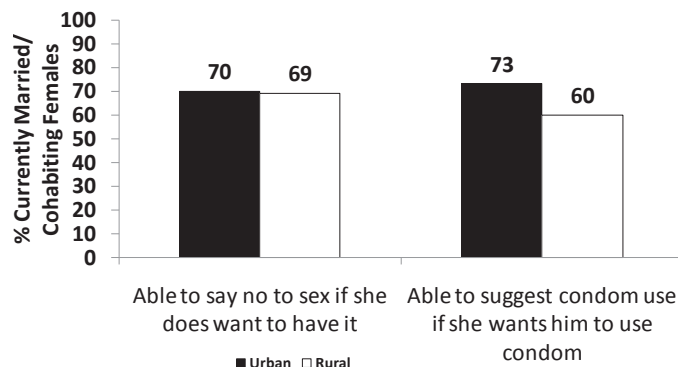


Figure 3.21 – Among female respondents currently married or living with partner, percent who can negotiate sexual decisions in their relationship, according to residence, 2009

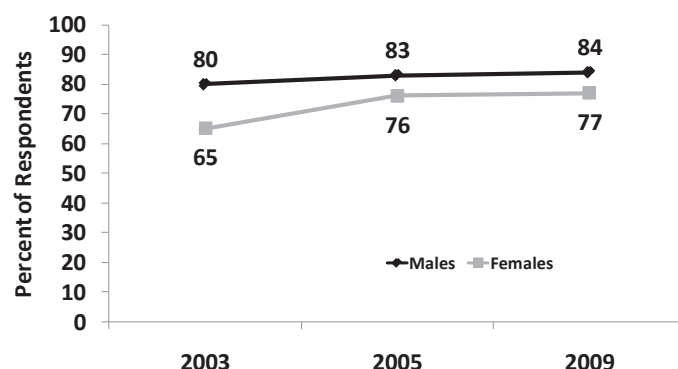


Figure 3.22.1 – Among those currently married or living with their partner, percent who say they discussed HIV prevention with their partner, by sex, 2003-2009

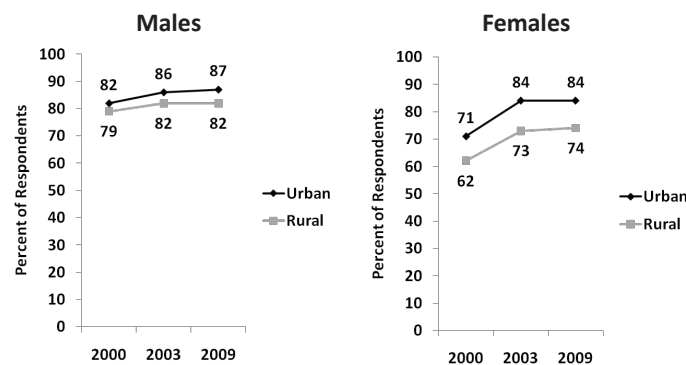


Figure 3.22.2 – Among those currently married or living with their partner, percent who say they discussed HIV prevention with their partner, by sex and residence, 2003-2009

3.8.5 – Discussion of HIV with Spouse or Cohabiting Partner

Figures 3.22.1 and 3.22.2 and Appendix Table A.3.14 show the percent of respondents who are currently married or living with their partner who say they have discussed HIV prevention with their partner. The purpose of this indicator is to examine gender-related attitudes with respect to sexual behaviour within marital and cohabiting partnerships. The ability to discuss ways to prevent the AIDS virus within one's relationship is important for being able to engage in these preventive behaviours. The survey results indicate that eight in ten (80%) respondents say they have discussed HIV prevention with their partner and this proportion has

increased since 2003. Generally, more male (84%) than female (77%) respondents say they have discussed HIV prevention with their partners. Among female respondents, a larger proportion of those in urban areas (84%) versus rural areas (74%) say they have discussed HIV prevention with their partners. The percent of male respondents who have discussed HIV prevention with their partners has increased only very slightly, from 83% in 2005 to 84% in 2009, while for female respondents, there was an increase from 76% in 2005 to 77% in 2009. The survey results suggest that female respondents from rural areas (74%) are much less likely than males or urban females to discuss HIV prevention with their partners.

4 Sexual Behaviour, Partnerships & Practices

4.1 – INTRODUCTION

The Zambia HIV Prevention, Response, and Modes of Transmission Analysis report identifies several factors that have contributed to the high HIV prevalence in Zambia. Individual factors such as sex with multiple and or concurrent partners, low condom use especially with non regular sex partners, absence of circumcision in men and sex with commercial sex workers affect one's risk of infection with HIV¹. At the community level, the report identifies cultural practices such as sexual cleansing, widow inheritance, dry sex, intergenerational sex, gender and sexual violence, and alcohol abuse as some of the factors driving the epidemic. Positive sexual behaviour and practices are cardinal in the efforts to reduce HIV prevalence levels in Zambia. Behaviour change campaign messages aim to influence perceptions and attitudes on sexual behaviours and practices that contribute to the high risk of HIV infection in the population. The national HIV prevention strategy includes advocacy messages aimed at reducing concurrent multiple partnerships, increased condom use with non regular sex partners, and education on high risk cultural practices.

4.2 – MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST SEX

The median age at first sex presented here is based on retrospective data on the age at first sex. Retrospective data is generated using the survey question, "How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?" Interpolation is used to generate the median age. This is because the age that is reported for the age at first sex comprises a range of those who just turned that particular age to those who are about to turn the next age (i.e., some people who report their age at first sex as 17 will just have turned 17, while others will be about to turn 18). Median age at first sex is important in abstinence interventions aimed at young people. The age at which young people start engaging in sex is important in controlling the spread of HIV and STIs, as well as unwanted pregnancies. The younger the age at sexual debut, the longer the potential period of exposure to HIV transmission.

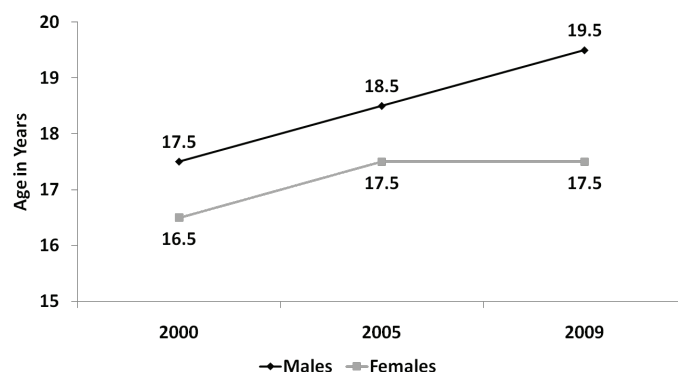


Figure 4.1 – Median age at first sex among young people aged 15-24 years, 2000-2009.

As indicated in Table 4.1, median age at first sex for men aged 25-49 is 19.4 years (20.2 years in urban and 18.8 years in rural areas), while that for women in the same age group is 17.8 years (18.5 years in urban and 17.3 years in rural areas). Survey results indicate that the median age at first sex has remained consistently higher among men than women and among respondents in urban versus rural areas over the survey period 2000-2009. Among men, the median age at first sex has increased from 18.2 years in 2000 to 20.2 years in 2009 in urban areas while in rural areas, the median at first sex has increased from 17.8 years in 2000 to 18.8 years in 2009. Among women, results show a marginal increase of 0.3 years from 18.2 years in 2000 to 18.5 years in 2009 for urban women, and an increase of 0.5 years from 16.8 years in 2000 to 17.3 years among women in rural areas. The median age at first sex for young people aged 15-24 is 19.5 years for men and 17.5 years for women (Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1). This is an increase of two years among men, from 17.5 years in 2000 to 19.5 years in 2009, and one year among women, from 16.5 years to 17.5 over the same period.

4.3 – MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

In some cultures, the start of marriage is more likely to coincide with the initiation of sexual intercourse and thus represents an exposure to the risk of infection with STIs (including HIV) and pregnancy. The age at first marriage is not only an important social or demographic indicator, but is important in health interventions such

¹ National AIDS Council (2009), *Zambia HIV Prevention, Response and Modes of Transmission Analysis*

as family planning and antenatal health provision. Information on age at first marriage was collected from all survey respondents that reported ever being married or cohabiting with a partner at any time prior to the survey. The analysis of age at first marriage is based on an assessment of the cumulative distribution of age at first marriage for different age cohorts. The question “How old were you when you first married/started living with a man/woman?” is used to determine the age at first marriage. The cumulative percentage of respondents who report a given age is examined for different age cohorts of women and men. Caution should be used when doing this, however, as older cohorts may not remember the exact age at which they were first married or started living with a partner. Information on age at first marriage or cohabiting by respondent’s current age and sex is presented in Figure 4.2 and Appendix Table A.4.1.

Survey results show that for women aged 20-49, the median age at first marriage is 18.7 years compared with 23.2 years for men of the same age. This means that in Zambia, on average, women marry about 4.5 years earlier than men. When analyzed by exact age of marriage, survey results show that among men aged 20-49, 8% were married by exact age 18 compared with 46% of women

who were married by exact age 18. By exact age 20, 67% of women aged 20-49 were married compared with 21% of men in the same age group. Women in Zambia appear to marry at a much younger age than men.

4.4 – MARITAL STATUS AND RECENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

4.4.1 – Marital Status

The distribution of the population by marital status is important in understanding sexual activity within and across marital status categories. In many societies, sex outside socially sanctioned marital unions is viewed as delinquent behaviour. Young people may be encouraged to abstain from having sex until they are in a ‘socially’ sanctioned union. The 2009 survey collected information on the current marital status of all eligible women and men at the time of the survey. Information on the marital status of survey respondents by sex and residence is presented in Appendix Table A.4.2.

Survey results show that 32% of respondents were single and never married (38% of men and 27% of women), 53% were in monogamous marriages (53% of men and

Table 4.1 – Among adults aged 25-49, the median age at first sex reported from retrospective data, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number aged 25-49 ¹				Median age at first sex			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	301	431	363	434	18.2	18.1	19.5	20.2
Rural	512	722	749	715	17.8	17.5	18.9	18.8
Total	813	1,153	1,112	1,149	18.0	17.7	19.1	19.4
Females								
Urban	374	495	414	500	18.2	17.8	18.8	18.5
Rural	568	802	793	835	16.8	16.8	18.3	17.3
Total	942	1,297	1,207	1,335	17.4	17.2	18.5	17.8

¹ To maintain comparability across the study years, this age was used to cap the inclusion of male participants. Also note that if age of first sex is missing, the respondent's data are not included in this table.

Table 4.2 – Among adolescents and young adults aged 15-24, the median age at first sex (UNAIDS Young People’s Sexual Behaviour Indicator 1), by sex, 2000-2009

Year	Males 15-24		Females 15-24	
	Number	Median age at first sex	Number	Median age at first sex
2000	557	17.5	819	16.5
2003	826	17.5	1,009	16.5
2005	741	18.5	930	17.5
2009	732	19.5	862	17.5

54% of women), 6% were in polygamous marriages (5% of men and 7% of women), and 8% were formerly married, i.e., widowed, divorced, or separated (4% of men and 12% of women). Figure 4.3 shows marital status by residence. Polygamous marriages were more common among both men and women in rural areas (6% men, 10% women) versus urban (2% men and women) areas (Appendix Table A.4.2).

In contrast, more men and women were formerly married (widowed, divorced, or separated) in urban than in rural areas. Among men, 5% of urban men compared with 3% of rural men were formerly married, while among women, 13% of urban women compared with 12% of rural women were formerly married. The distribution of the population by marital status has remained relatively unchanged; however, results point to declines in the percentage of men reporting being in polygamous marriages and a slight increase in the percentage of single, never married males between the 2000 and 2009 surveys.

4.4.2 – Recent Sexual Activity

Information on the timing of last sex was obtained from all survey respondents who reported ever having sex. This was done through the use of the question “When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?” Survey results on recent sexual activity by timing of last sexual intercourse are given in Appendix Table A.4.3 according to selected background characteristics of the respondent. Among men, 14% of urban and 15% of rural men had sex on the night prior to the survey, while among women the numbers were 13% of urban and 14% of rural women. Figure 4.4 shows that, predictably, a much higher percentage of men and women in marital unions (monogamous or polygamous) who did not have sex the previous night reported having had sex within the four weeks prior to the survey, compared to single, never married or formerly married respondents.

Among married or cohabiting respondents, male and female percentages reporting sex in the past four weeks were almost the same. Among single, never married, polygamous, and formerly married respondents, the percentage of men who had sex four weeks prior to the survey was higher than that of women (i.e., these men were more likely to be ‘sexually active’ in the four weeks prior to the survey). Overall, only 16% of men reported having had sex within the year, but not within the past four weeks (17% urban and 16% rural). The same was true for 18% of women (15% urban and 20% rural). See Appendix Table A.4.3 and Figure 4.5.

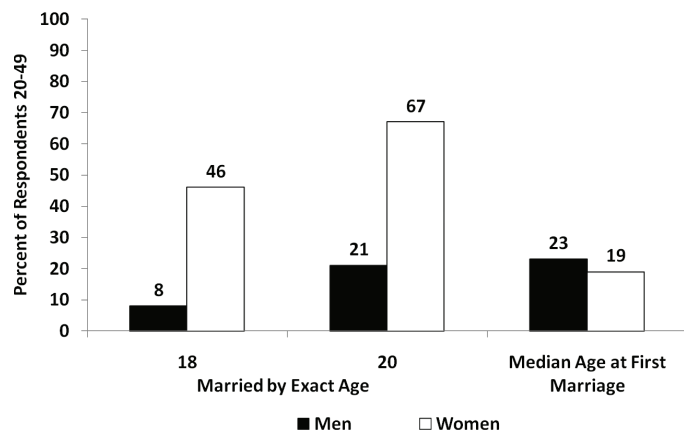


Figure 4.2 – Percent of respondents married by exact age 18 and 20 and median age at first marriage, respondents aged 20-49, 2009

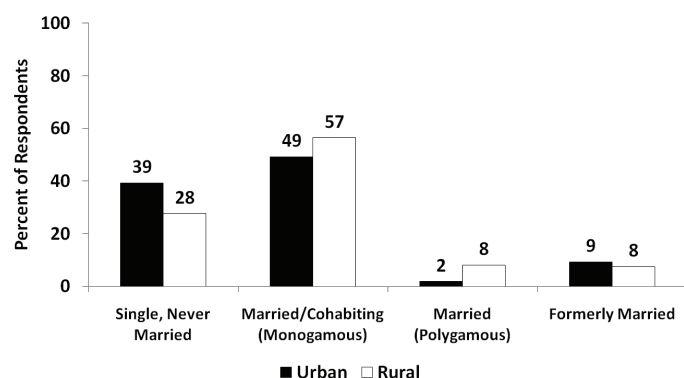


Figure 4.3 – Marital status, by residence, 2009

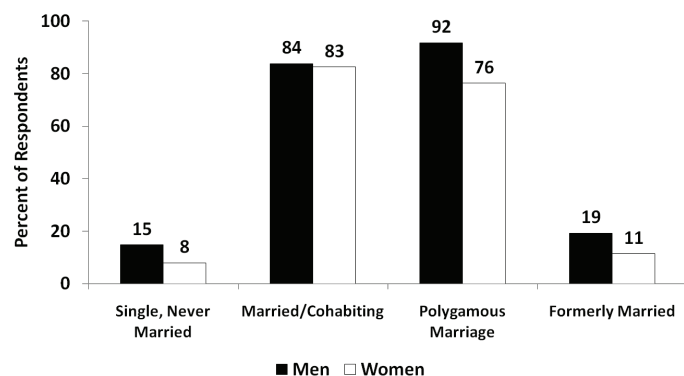


Figure 4.4 – Percent of respondents who had sex in the four weeks prior to the survey, by marital status, 2009

4.5 – NON-REGULAR, MULTIPLE, AND CONCURRENT PARTNERSHIPS

4.5.1 – Non-Regular (Non-Marital/Non-Cohabiting) Sexual Partnerships

The extent to which respondents are engaged in partnerships that fall outside of a marital or cohabiting relationship may influence their level of risk for HIV infection. This is more likely if people involved in such partnerships also have other partners and/or condom use is low or inconsistent. These non-marital, non-cohabiting partnerships are sometimes referred to as “non-regular” partnerships because, in comparison to marital or cohabiting relationships, they are more likely to involve casual, occasional sex, even though this is not always the case. Information on the nature of the sexual partnership between the respondent and their sexual partner(s) was collected and used to establish the levels and nature of sex with non-regular sexual partners.

Appendix Tables A.4.4 and A.4.5 present information on the percent of respondents who had sex with a non-regular partner in the 12 months prior to the survey. As indicated in Appendix Table A.4.4, 23% of men (27% in urban and 21% in rural areas) reported having sex with a non-regular partner in the 12 months prior to the survey. Among women, the percent was 14% (18% in urban and 12% in rural areas). Findings indicate small decreases in this indicator among both men and women and in urban areas, and among men but not women in rural areas, between 2000 and 2009 (see also Figure 4.6).

4.5.2 – Multiple Sexual Partners

Having multiple sexual partners increases one’s risk of acquiring HIV. The 2009 ZSBS information was collected from sexually active respondents concerning the number of recent sexual partners (in the four weeks prior to the survey) and in the 12 months prior to the survey. Detailed information on the type, status, and duration of partnership at last sex was collected for all sexual partnerships occurring in the 12 months prior to the survey. This information is presented in Appendix Tables A.4.5, A.4.6, and A.4.7.

Appendix Table A.4.5 presents information on the percentage of survey respondents reporting sex with more than one sexual partner in the 12 months prior to the survey. Among men, 9% (11% in rural and 6% in urban areas) reported having had sex with more than one sexual partner in the 12 months prior to the survey, compared to 0.7% of women (0.8% in rural and 0.7% in urban areas). This indicator showed a decline between

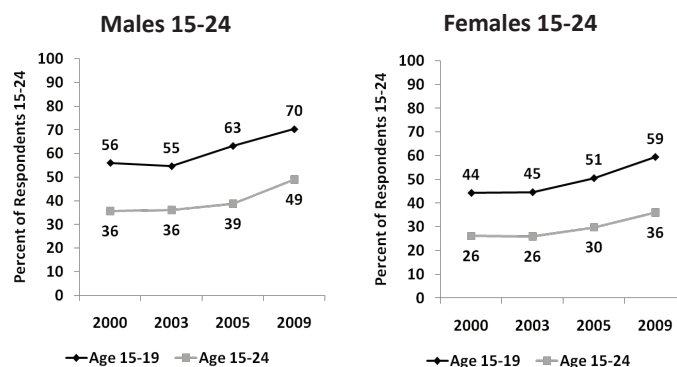


Figure 4.5 – Percent of respondents reporting never having had sex, among young people aged 15-24 years, by age, 2000-2009

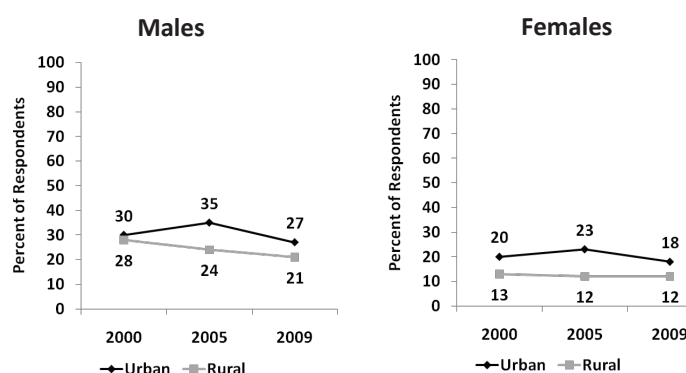


Figure 4.6 – Percent of respondents sexually active in past year who report sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

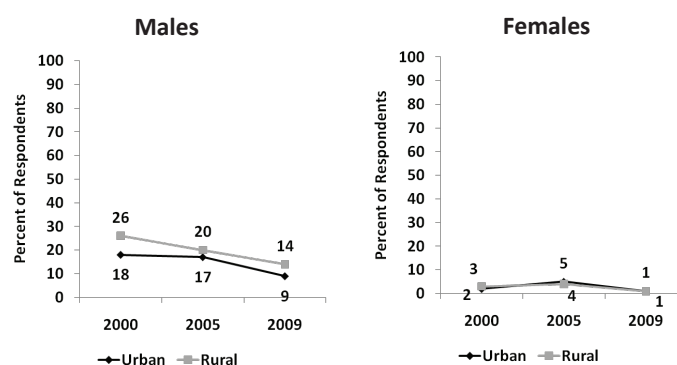


Figure 4.7 – Percent of sexually active respondents reporting more than one sexual partner in the past year, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

2000 and 2009, with a slight increase observed in 2005. Among men, the percentage reporting multiple sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the survey declined by almost 50% from 17% in 2000 to 9% in 2009, while among women it declined from 2% in 2000 to 0.7% in 2009. Figure 4.7 shows these results by sex and residence.

4.5.2.1 – Number of Sexual Partners

Appendix Table A.4.6 presents information on the percentage of sexually active respondents by reported number of sexual partners and selected background characteristics. Among men, the percentage who had two sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the survey was higher among single, never married men (9%) compared to those in monogamous marriages (4%). Similarly, the percentage was higher among rural men (11%) compared with urban men (7%). The pattern was similar for those with three or more sexual partners, but very few respondents reported three or more partners. Among women, the percentage who had two sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the survey was highest among those who were formerly married (i.e., widowed, divorced or separated, 7%) compared with 2% among single, never married women. By residence, approximately 1% of women in both urban and rural areas reported having two sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the survey.

The percentage of respondents reporting two sexual partners showed a decline among both men and women between 2000 and 2009. Among men, the percentage declined from 18% in 2000 to 10% in 2009, while among women it declined from 2% in 2000 to 1% in 2009. Findings by residence showed declines among urban men from 16% in 2000 to 7% in 2009 and from 20% in 2000 to 11% among rural men, and a decline from 2% in 2000 to 0.9% in 2009 among urban women and from 3% in 2000 to 1% in 2009 among rural women.

4.5.3 – Concurrent Sexual Partnerships

Respondents who are involved in more than one sexual partnership at the same time are said to have concurrent sexual partnerships (also called multiple ongoing partnerships, overlapping partnerships, and multiple concurrent partnerships). Concurrent sexual partnerships are of interest for HIV prevention because they potentially increase the spread of HIV by creating more connected sexual networks, reducing the time until onward HIV transmission after the virus is acquired, and eliminating even the limited protection provided by having multiple sexual partnerships in a given period of time that do not overlap (i.e., serial monogamy). It is important to note that if a person has

concurrent partners, it will affect their partners' risk of HIV exposure, whereas if a person has multiple non-overlapping partners it affects their own risk of HIV exposure.

Multiple concurrent partnerships (MCPs) are believed to contribute greatly to the spread of HIV if one or more of the partners involved is infected. Modeling suggests that even low levels of concurrency in a population can substantially increase the connectivity of sexual networks. Recent evidence points to the significant role played by MCPs in the spread of HIV in Zambia. Synthesis analysis of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and modes of transmission (MOT) in Zambia puts emphasis on the role that MCPs, especially in so-called 'stable' relationships, play in the spread of HIV in Zambia. Condom use is believed to be low in such 'stable' relationships. Given the low levels of HIV testing, MCPs that are based on the notion of 'stable' relationships pose a great risk and fuel the epidemic in traditionally non high-risk groups such as monogamous marriages.

4.5.3.1 – Measurement of 'Concurrent' Partnership

The 2009 ZSBS collected detailed information on the respondent's last sexual partner(s) within the 12 month period prior to the survey. Information collected included whether the partnership(s) were ongoing or not, their duration, type, the very first time the respondent had sex with partner(s), and the last time the respondent had sex with partner(s). These dates are compiled during analysis to reveal partnerships that overlap in time, i.e., concurrent partnerships. Specifically, an overlapping or concurrent partnership is determined to exist if one of two conditions are met. The first condition is that the reported timing of first sex with a partner falls between the reported first and last sex with another partner. The second condition captures overlap reflected when the last (or most recent) sex reported in an ongoing relationship occurs before first sex with the other partner.

4.5.3.2 – Indicators of Concurrent Partnerships

Experts have recommended that a measure of the extent of concurrent partnerships be included in the set of indicators for monitoring national HIV epidemics. Three types of concurrency indicators have been recommended.

1. The 'point prevalence' of concurrency at six months before the survey. This is measured as the percentage of men and women aged 15-49 with more than one ongoing, i.e., concurrent, sexual partnership at the point in time six months before the survey.
2. The percent of respondents who report concurrent

sexual partnerships at any time in the 12 months prior to the survey (cumulative prevalence).

3. The proportion of all multiple partnerships in the past year that were also concurrent.

4.5.3.3 – Point Prevalence of Concurrent Sexual Partnerships at Six Months Prior to the Survey

Overlapping/concurrent partnerships were identified by first assessing if any partnerships were ongoing at six months. A partnership was considered ongoing at six months if the first sex with the partner occurred at or before six months and the last sex with that same partner occurred at or after six months. If two or more such partnerships were found, then the respondent was included in the numerator for computing the proportion of ongoing partnerships that were also concurrent partnerships.

Appendix Table A.4.7 presents information on multiple ongoing/concurrent partnerships among respondents aged 15–49. Results in Appendix Table A.4.7 show that overall, 5% of all male respondents (6% in rural and 2% in urban areas) had more than one ongoing sexual partnership at six months prior to the survey. However, among men who had sex in the 12 months prior to the survey, 7% (8% in rural and 3% in urban areas) had more than one ongoing sexual partnership at six months prior to the survey. Among women overall and among those that had sex in the 12 months period prior to the survey in both urban and rural areas, the percent reporting ongoing multiple partnerships was below one percent. It should be noted that this indicator does not distinguish between different types of overlapping sexual partnerships, for example, polygamous marriages versus non-regular partnerships, and it provides a conservative (low) estimate of the amount of concurrency in the population.

4.5.3.4 – Multiple Ongoing/Concurrent Partnerships at any Time in the Past Year

A second indicator measures the cumulative prevalence of concurrent partnerships, defined as the proportion of the adult population who have had any overlapping relationships in the past year. This is measured by identifying the individuals for whom any of the sexual partnerships reported in the past year have been overlapping based on sexual partner histories. This measure may give a more complete picture of the total population engaging in any form of concurrent partnership, including short-lived partnerships that may be missed in the point prevalence. However, it does not distinguish as clearly as does the point prevalence

between populations having multiple sustained overlapping partnerships, compared to having many partners. Appendix Table A.4.8 presents information on multiple concurrent partnerships in the 12 months prior to the survey among all surveyed respondents, and among those who were sexually active in the past year. Survey results show that among all men, 8% (10% in rural and 5% in urban) had overlapping sexual partnerships in the 12 months prior to the survey. The same information analyzed by marital status shows that 92% of men in polygamous marriages had multiple concurrent partnerships, compared with 5% of men in monogamous marriages, 6% of formerly married men (i.e., divorced, widowed or separated), and 4% of single, never married men.

When analyzed by whether the respondent had spent time away from home during the 12 months prior to the survey, 12% of all men who had been away from home had multiple concurrent sexual partnerships, compared to 5% of all men who had not been away from home. Patterns were similar when analysis is based on respondents who were sexually active in the past year (Appendix Table A.4.8). Among men who were sexually active in the past year, 11% of single, never married men had ongoing multiple sexual partnerships at 12 months prior to the survey, compared with 5% of men in monogamous marriages. When analyzed by whether the respondent spent time away from home during the 12 months prior to the survey, 16% of sexually active men who spent time away from home had ongoing multiple sexual partnerships at 12 months, compared to 8% of sexually active men who did not spend time away from home. These percentages for women were low (generally around one percent or less). However, the patterns were similar to those seen in men when analyzed by all the different background variables.

4.5.3.5 – Proportion of Multiple Partnerships that are Concurrent

A third indicator of concurrency is the proportion of multiple partnerships that are concurrent. This is calculated by dividing the number of adults with concurrent partnerships in the past year by the number of adults with multiple partnerships in the past year. This indicator seeks to isolate the effect of having concurrent partnerships from the already established risk factor of multiple partnerships. However, interpretation of this indicator is subtle. Programmatic implications of changes in this indicator over time must be made carefully, and together with evidence from other indicators. In the ZSBS, survey respondents reporting multiple sexual

partnerships were assessed to determine the proportion of the multiple partnerships that were also concurrent. As noted previously, information on the timing of first and last sex with recent sexual partners was used to determine concurrency. This information is presented in Appendix Table A.4.9. The numbers of women who were identified as having had multiple concurrent sexual partners were too low for meaningful estimation; therefore the estimated proportions were disregarded.

However, the data indicate that among men, nine in ten (0.90) multiple sexual partnerships were also concurrent, with proportions of 0.99 for multiple sexual partnerships among rural men, and 0.88 for those among urban men. These data are to be interpreted with caution. The estimation of MCPs may be affected by underreporting of multiple partnerships by survey respondents (both men and women), and by recall bias on reporting of the timing of sex within each ongoing partnership over the survey reference period.

4.5.4 – Perceptions of Infidelity within Sexual Unions

Appendix Tables A.4.11, A.4.12, and A.4.13 present survey results on the perceived likelihood, among respondents who had sex with a non-regular partner in the past year, that their partner(s) had sexual partners other than the respondent. These perceptions are described for respondents in each of three different partnership categories. Appendix Table A.4.11 shows findings among those with a non-regular partner in the past year, Appendix Table A.4.12 shows findings among those who had sex with multiple partners in the past year, and Table A.4.13 presents findings for those with multiple concurrent partnerships in the past year. While it is not possible to know for sure if or how many other partners the respondent's sexual partner actually has, the respondent may have a sense of the likelihood that the partner is engaged in other sexual relationships.

4.5.4.1 – Perception That Partner Has Other Partners, among Those with a Non-regular Partner

Among all respondents who said they had sex with a non-regular partner in the past year, 19% of the respondents believed that it was very likely that their most recent non-regular partner had other partners (21% of women and 18% of men). See Appendix Table A.4.11. Among respondents who had sex with a non-regular sexual partner 12 months prior to the survey, the percent of women who believe any of their partners had other sexual partners was higher than that for men, in both rural and urban areas, and among those reporting to be in monogamous unions. This pattern has remained across

the survey period 2003–2009. The percent of respondents who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting sexual partner in the 12 months prior to the survey reporting the perception that their partners are very likely to have other sexual partners has declined overall, and by sex and residence, since 2003.

4.5.4.2 – Perceptions of Infidelity among Those with Multiple Sexual Partners

Appendix Table A.4.12 presents similar information for survey respondents who had multiple sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the survey. Survey results show 30% of respondents who had multiple sexual partners 12 months prior to the survey believed that their partner(s) were very likely to have other partners. Among men who had multiple sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the survey, 39% of urban men and 25% of rural men believed that their partner(s) were very likely to have other partners. Overall among respondents with multiple sexual partners, the perceptions that their sexual partners have other partners declined from 38% in 2003 to 30% in 2009.

4.5.4.3 – Perceptions of Infidelity among Those with Multiple Concurrent Partnerships

Appendix Table A.4.13 presents information on the perceived likelihood that sexual partners had other partners, among respondents who reported multiple concurrent sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the survey. Survey results show that 25% of respondents who had multiple concurrent sexual partners 12 months prior to the survey believed that their partner(s) were very likely to have other partners, 45% of those in married/cohabiting relationships, and a higher percentage in urban compared to rural areas.

4.6 – CONDOM USE

Consistent and correct use of condoms is one of the key strategies of the national HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, together with abstinence and being faithful to one sexual partner (ABCs of prevention). Over time, access and availability of condoms has improved in both rural and urban areas in an effort to stem the spread of HIV.

4.6.1 – Condom Use at Last Sex

Table 4.3 shows rates of condom use with the most recent sexual partner among all those who were sexually active in the 12-month period prior to the survey, irrespective of their relationship with the partner (includes marital/cohabiting as well as non-regular partnerships).

Survey results show that overall condom use at last sex was low. Among men, 14% (19% in urban and 10% in rural) used a condom at last sex, while among women this percentage was 11% (14% in urban and 9% in rural). Despite numerous national and local awareness campaigns on the use of condoms for preventing STIs and HIV, condom use at last sex has remained low and shows little change between the 2000 and 2009 surveys periods.

4.6.2 – Condom Use with Marital/Cohabiting Partners

Condom use in marital/cohabiting partnerships is important, not only for the prevention of unplanned pregnancies, but also STIs. In the era of HIV, discordance among couples is a reality. One partner might carry the virus while the other remains uninfected for some time. Condom use in such couples might help reduce HIV transmission. The scale-up of anti-retroviral treatment (ART) may also necessitate the use of condoms in marital or cohabiting partnerships in order to prevent re-infection and drug resistance (i.e., if the partners involved are initiated on ART at different times, the partner starting treatment later might have acquired a virus that has been exposed to HIV drugs and hence exhibit resistance).

Information on condom use at last sex with a marital/cohabiting partner among survey respondents that had sex in the 12-month period prior to the survey is presented in Appendix Table A.4.14. Survey results show that among men, 6% (7% in urban and 6% in rural areas) used a condom at last sex with a marital/

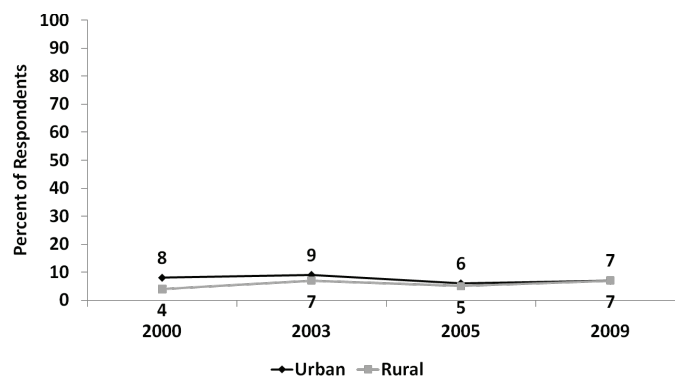


Figure 4.8 – Percent of respondents reporting condom use at last sex with marital/co-habiting partner, by residence, 2000-2009

cohabiting partner. Condom use at last sex with marital/cohabiting partner was higher among men who also had an extramarital partner (16%) and among those whose duration of sexual partnership was less than three years (12%). Among women, 7% overall and in both urban and rural areas used a condom at last sex with a marital/cohabiting partner. As in men, condom use at last sex with marital/cohabiting partner was higher among women whose duration of sexual partnership was less than three years (11%).

Figure 4.8 shows information on condom use with a marital/cohabiting partner for the survey period 2000-2009. Survey results show that condom use with marital/cohabiting sex partner has remained low and relatively unchanged over time, in both rural and urban areas. The low levels of condom use with marital partner could be due to the more traditional use of condoms as a

Table 4.3 – Among those who had sex within the 12 months prior to the survey, the percent who report condom use with their most recent sexual partner, regardless of their relationship to the partner, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex in the last year				Used condom with most recent sexual partner			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	383	550	479	522	19.1	22.0	18.2	19.0
Rural	769	1,003	1,044	964	10.1	12.9	10.8	10.5
Total	1,152	1,553	1,523	1,486	13.1	16.1	13.1	13.5
Females								
Urban	464	587	479	548	13.2	16.4	14.2	14.2
Rural	831	1,087	1,082	1,031	6.3	8.9	5.6	9.4
Total	1,295	1,674	1,561	1,579	8.7	11.5	8.2	11.1
Residence								
Urban	847	1,137	958	1,070	15.8	19.1	16.2	16.5
Rural	1,600	2,090	2,126	1,995	8.1	10.8	8.1	9.9
All respondents	2,447	3,227	3,084	3,065	10.8	13.7	10.6	12.2

contraceptive method rather than a means of preventing infection with STIs and HIV within marital/cohabiting partnerships.

4.6.3 – Condom Use with Non-regular (Non-marital/ Cohabiting) Partners

Non-regular partners may include boyfriends/girlfriends that do not live with the respondent, commercial sex partners, casual acquaintances, and any anyone else who is not a marital/cohabiting partner to the respondent. Consistent and correct use of condoms when having sex with non-regular sexual partners may help reduce the risk of HIV infection.

Information on condom use with non-regular sex partners is presented in Appendix Table A.4.15, in three panels. The top two panels show findings for all males and all females who had sex with a non-regular partner in the past year, and the bottom panel shows findings for all respondents sexually active with a non-regular partner in the past year.

Percentages reporting condom use with a non-regular partner are substantially higher than for marital/cohabiting partners. Among all men who reported sex with an non-regular sex partner in the 12 months prior to the survey, 42% used a condom at last sex with a non-regular sex partner, but the urban and rural differential is large (59% in urban and 29% in rural areas). Among women, 35% (46% in urban and 26% in rural areas) used a condom at last sex with a non-regular sex partner in the 12-month period prior to the survey.

Figure 4.9.1 shows information on condom use at last sex with non-regular partner among all survey respondents who had sex with a non-regular partner in the 12 months prior to the survey, for the survey years 2000-2009. Findings on condom use at last sex with non-regular sex partner indicate that over time, percentages reporting condom use are higher in urban compared to rural areas. Among urban women a steady increase in condom use was indicated, with small increases recorded from about 37% in 2000 to about 47% in 2009.

4.6.4 – Condom Use with Multiple Sexual Partners

As discussed earlier, multiple sexual partnerships, including MCPs, have fuelled the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Zambia. Though survey data may suffer from underreporting of multiple sexual partners, information on condom use with multiple sexual partners is presented in Appendix Table A.4.16 and Figures 4.9.2 and 4.9.3.

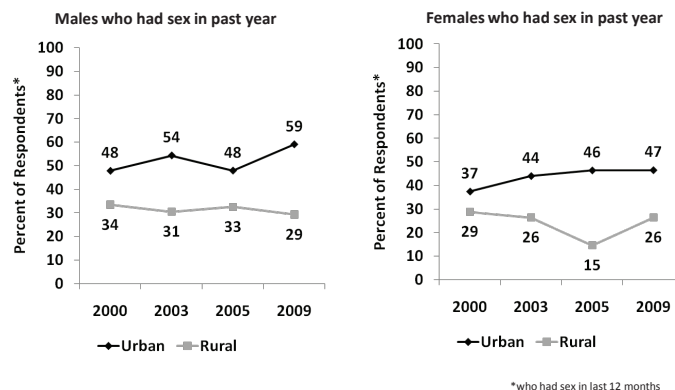


Figure 4.9.1 – Percent of respondents reporting condom use at last sex with non-marital/non-cohabiting partner, among those who had sex during 12 months prior to survey, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

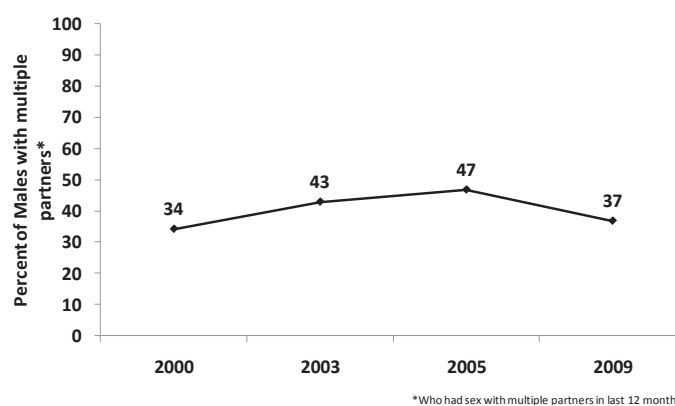


Figure 4.9.2 – Percent of male respondents reporting condom use at last sex with non-marital/non-cohabiting partners, among men who had sex with multiple partners during 12 months prior to survey, 2000-2009

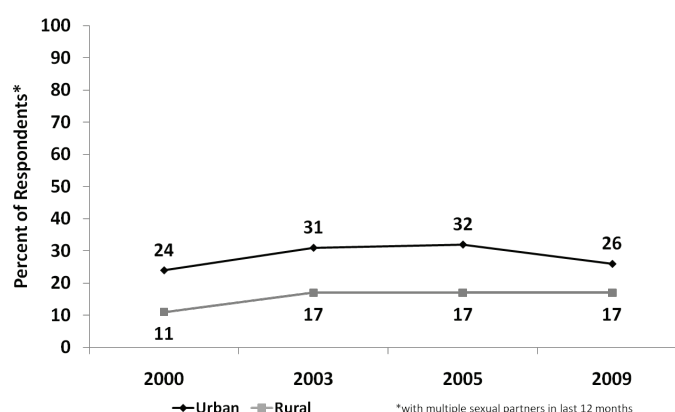


Figure 4.9.3 – Percent of respondents reporting condom use at last sex, among those who had multiple sexual partners in the 12 months prior to survey, by residence, 2000-2009

Very few women reported sex with more than one partner in the 12 months prior to the survey; hence the estimates based on the few reported cases were disregarded. Among men, however, 27% of urban men and 18% of rural men who reported sex with multiple partners in the 12 months prior to the survey used a condom at last sex with a non-regular sex partner. Figure 4.9.3 shows condom use at last sexual intercourse among urban and rural respondents over the survey years since 2000.

4.6.5 – Condom Use with Concurrent Partners

Appendix Table A.4.17 and Figure 4.10 show information on respondents aged 15-49 who had more than one concurrent sexual partnership in the 12 months prior to the survey, and used a condom at last sex with each concurrent sexual partner. Survey results show that only one in ten (10%) of men who had multiple concurrent sexual partnerships in the 12 months prior to the survey used a condom at last sex with each concurrent partner, 10% of men in monogamous marriages and 4% of men in polygamous marriages. Condom use with MCPs has remained low and relatively unchanged.

4.7 – OTHER SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS AND PRACTICES

4.7.1 – Alcohol and Sex

Excessive alcohol consumption is known to influence one's perception of risk and decision making regarding safer sex. In high-risk sexual encounters, engaging in sex while drunk may result in inconsistent and incorrect use of condoms, exposing one to HIV infection. Appendix Table A.4.18 presents information on alcohol consump-

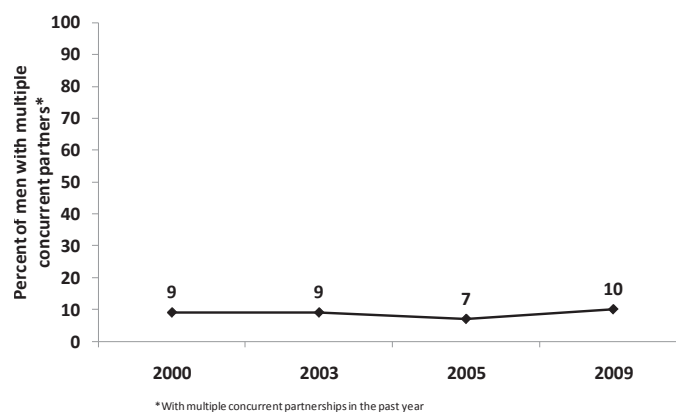


Figure 4.10 – Percent of men who used a condom with each concurrent partner, among men with multiple concurrent partnerships in the past year, 2000-2009

tion by either the respondent or partner during the most recent sexual encounter. Among men, 10% (12% in urban and 8% in rural areas) of respondents or their partners drank alcohol prior to sex the last time they had sex. Among women, the percentage was 10% (13% in urban and 8% in rural areas).

4.7.2 – Exposure to Pornographic Material

Appendix Table A.4.19 presents survey information on exposure to pornographic material among all surveyed respondents. Men are more likely than women to have been exposed to pornographic material in both urban and rural areas, and by age. Survey results show that 40% of men in urban areas reported ever having been exposed to pornographic material, compared to 27% of women in urban areas. In rural areas the percentages were 30% of men and 16% of women. Exposure to pornographic material is reported by large percentages of young people. Among young people aged 15-24, about one-third (34%)

Table 4.4 – Among female respondents who have ever had sex, the percent who report ever being forced to have sex and the percent who report being forced to have sex in the last 12 months, by residence and age, 2003-2009

Background characteristics	Number of females 15-49 who ever had sex			Ever forced to have sex			Forced to have sex in last 12 months		
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009
Residence									
Urban	758	599	702	15.3	23.5	15.2	10.7	7.5	4.6
Rural	1,289	1,264	1,186	16.4	15.4	14.3	13.8	5.9	5.1
Age									
15-19	277	229	180	17.3	21.4	21.7	14.1	9.2	10.0
20-24	470	424	372	19.4	21.0	16.9	16.2	8.0	5.1
25-49	1,300	1,210	1,336	14.5	16.3	13.1	11.1	5.4	4.2
Total	2,047	1,863	1,888	16.0	18.0	14.7	12.6	6.4	4.9

of young men and about one-fifth (22%) of young women say they have ever been exposed to pornographic material, and 28% of young men and 18% of young women were exposed to pornographic material in the past year.

4.7.3 – Forced Sex

Non-consensual sex contributes to the spread of HIV and other STIs by eliminating opportunities to negotiate safer sex or condom use. The physical injuries from forced sex could also increase the chances of HIV transmission, while the emotional injuries could leave the victim traumatized and susceptible to future abuse. Beginning in 2003, female respondents were asked if anyone has ever forced them to have sex when they did not want to. This question is deeply personal and one that can be painful. It is difficult to know how accurately such events are reported, and whether women include their husbands or regular partners when answering the question. For these reasons, it is likely that the data shown in Table 4.4 is conservative. Table 4.4 presents information on forced sex among all sexually active female respondents, by residence and age.

4.7.3.1 – Ever Forced to Have Sex

Survey results show that 15% of all women aged 15-49 (15% in urban and 14% in rural areas) have ever been sexually abused by being forced to have sex against their will. Forced sex in the past year was reported by 5% of women overall and in both urban and rural areas. Analysis shows that the overall percent of women reporting forced sex in the past year has declined substantially, from 13% in 2003 to 5% in 2009 (Table 4.4). As may be seen in Figure 4.11, percentages reporting forced sex vary by age, with 22% of adolescent girls 15-19 reporting forced sex, and 17% of young women aged 20-24, compared to 13% of women aged 25-49. There was an increase in the percentage of female respondents reporting that they have ever been forced to have sex over the survey period 2003-2009, from 14% to 19%.

More than one in ten adolescent females aged 15-19 (13%) reported that they have ever been forced to have sex, an increase from 10% in 2000, and one in five among young adult women aged 20-24 and older women aged 25-49 have ever been forced to have sex (Figure 4.12). A higher percentage of females in urban (21%) versus rural (18%) areas reported ever being forced to have sex.

4.7.3.2 – Forced Sex in Past Year

Figure 4.13 shows the percent of females who were forced to have sex in the 12 months prior to the survey. This percentage declined during the survey period, from

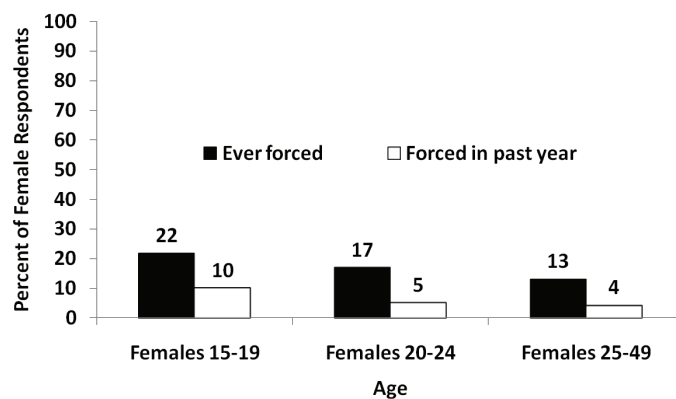


Figure 4.11 – Percent of women aged 15-49 ever forced to have sex against their will, and percent reporting forced sex in the past year, by age, 2009

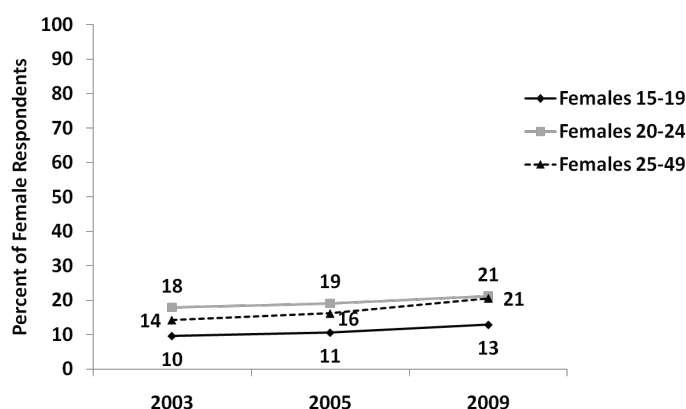


Figure 4.12 – Percent of females who report ever being forced to have sex, by age, 2003-2009

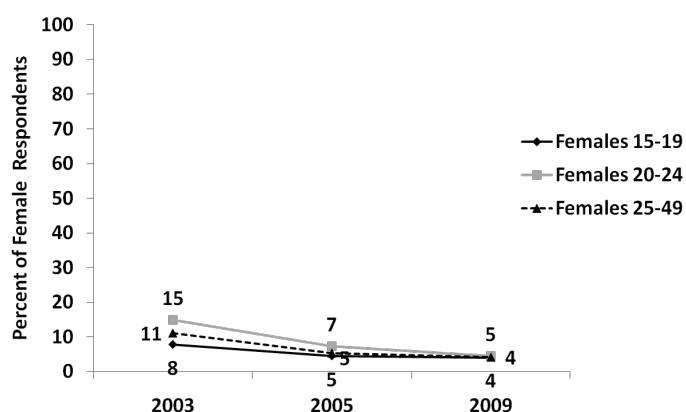


Figure 4.13 – Percent of females who report being forced to have sex in the 12 months prior to the survey, by age, 2003-2009

11% in 2003 to 4% in 2009. For adolescent females aged 15-19, the percentages declined from 8% in 2003 to 4% in 2009. Among the young female adults aged 20-24, it declined from 15% in 2003 to 4% in 2009. Slightly more females in rural (5%) versus urban (4%) areas reported being forced to have sex in the 12 months prior to the survey.

4.7.3.3 – Perpetrators of Forced Sex

Figure 4.14 shows reported perpetrators among women who reported forced sex 12 months prior to the survey. There was a substantial decline in women reporting ‘forced sex’ by husband/live-in partner (from 71% in 2003 to 44% in 2009). However, increases were observed for women reporting perpetrators as boyfriend (from 15% to 27%), ex-husband/boyfriend (from 3% to 4%), and male relative (from 2% to 8%) in the same time period.

4.7.4 – Money Exchanged for Sex

This is defined as sex for which survey respondents paid or were paid, in other words, a sexual relationship where money is given in exchange for sex. In the ZSBS, this information was obtained by asking whether respondents paid or were paid for sex in the 12 months prior to the survey. Information on paid sex is presented in Appendix Tables A.4.20 and A.4.21. Findings are presented for all respondents surveyed, and for those respondents who were sexually active in the past year. Among respondents sexually active in the past year, 3% of all respondents reported having ever exchanged money for sex. The percents reporting exchanging money for sex were larger

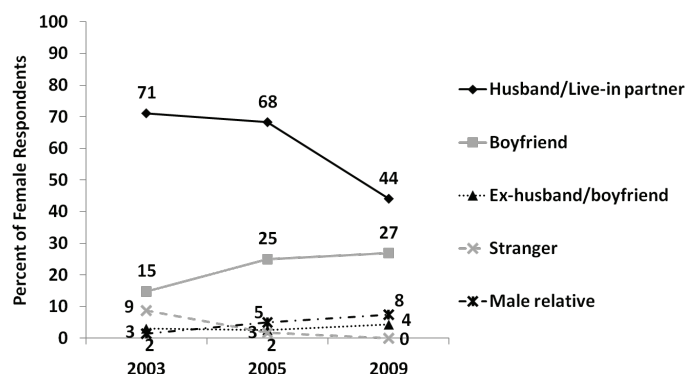


Figure 4.14 – Percent of female respondents reporting specific perpetrators of forced sex in past year, 2003-2009

among men (5%) than women (2%), and larger among rural residents (3%) compared to urban residents (3%). Overall, survey results indicate declines in the prevalence of ‘money exchanged for sex’ reported since 2000.

4.7.5 – Dry Sex

Dry sex is a common sexual practice in Sub-Saharan Africa of using various substances to minimize vaginal secretions. Dry sex is of concern as it increases the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) such as HIV for both partners. The practice of dry sex involves the use of herbs and other solvents (natural or artificial) by women to reduce the vaginal secretions and help ‘tighten’ the vagina. This practice is believed by some to increase sensation and pleasure during sex and to reduce ‘noise’ during sex caused by excessive vagina secretions. The practice of ‘dry sex’ may increase the chances of HIV

Table 4.5 – Among all respondents who had sex within the 12 months prior to the survey, the percent who report engaging in dry sex at some point in the last 12 months, by sex and residence, 2003-2009

Background characteristic	Number who had sex within the last year			Engaged in dry sex in the last 12 months		
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009
Males						
Urban	550	479	522	6.9	5.6	3.4
Rural	1,003	1,044	964	11.3	16.0	8.7
Total	1,553	1,523	1,486	9.7	12.7	6.9
Females						
Urban	587	479	548	17.9	12.9	10.0
Rural	1,087	1,082	1,031	23.0	26.6	20.7
Total	1,674	1,561	1,579	21.2	22.4	17.0
Residence						
Urban	1,137	958	1,070	12.6	9.3	6.9
Rural	2,090	2,126	1,995	17.4	21.4	14.9
All respondents	3,227	3,084	3,065	15.7	17.6	12.1

transmission because of increased friction and chances of developing ulcers during intercourse. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting 'dry sex' was higher among women (17%) than men (7%). Overall, the percentage of respondents reporting 'dry sex' was 12% (Table 4.5). The prevalence of 'dry sex,' though on the decline in both rural and urban areas, still remains high, especially in rural areas, increasing the risk of HIV infection and other reproductive health complications for women who practice it.

4.7.5.1 – The Practice of Dry Sex among Youth 15-24

Data on the percent of respondents who engaged in dry sex is presented in Table 4.6. Thirteen percent of young people aged 15-24 reported practising dry sex in the 12 months prior to the survey. Young women were more likely to practise dry sex than young men (16% versus 8%). Differences between youths and adults aged 25-49 were minimal (refer to Appendix Table A.4.22 for overall population rates).

4.7.6 – Sexual Cleansing

Some traditional practices such as 'sexual cleansing' of widows/widowers may facilitate the spread of HIV. HIV prevention strategies have included campaigns

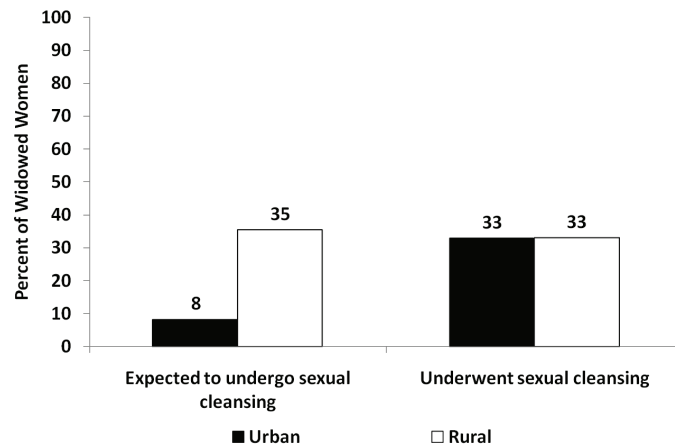


Figure 4.15 – Percent of widowed women expected to undergo, or having experienced sexual cleansing, by residence, 2009

to discourage the practice in Zambia. However, 'sexual cleansing' continues to be practiced, especially in rural areas, where 3% of male respondents indicated they have served as a sexual cleanser. Among women who have ever been widowed, 8% in urban areas were expected to undergo a sexual cleansing ritual, compared to 35% in rural areas, while one third of widows in both urban and rural areas underwent a sexual cleansing ritual (Figure 4.15 and Appendix Table A.4.23).

Table 4.6 – Among young respondents 15-24 who had sex in past year, percent who engaged in dry sex in past year, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex in past 12 months				Engaged in dry sex in the last 12 months			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	89	106	92	86	-	5.7	8.7	4.6
20-24	175	252	257	168	-	11.1	10.9	9.5
15-24	264	358	349	254	-	9.5	10.3	7.9
Females								
15-19	184	212	189	140	-	16.5	13.8	16.4
20-24	308	401	373	317	-	22.0	24.4	15.5
15-24	492	613	562	457	-	20.1	20.8	15.8
Both Sexes								
15-19	273	318	281	226	-	12.9	12.1	11.9
20-24	483	653	630	485	-	17.8	18.9	13.4
15-24	756	971	911	711	-	16.2	16.8	12.9

5 HIV Testing Services, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Circumcision & Medical Injections

5.1 – INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses knowledge of health care services related to HIV/AIDS, including HIV testing, antenatal care for women who were pregnant two years prior to the survey, circumcision, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and the safety of medical injections. The effectiveness of prevention efforts relies heavily on spreading information about HIV transmission and what this means for changes in risky behaviours. The ZSBS obtains a substantial amount of information on levels of awareness and knowledge of HIV transmission, allowing programmes to refine the content of educational messages and target individuals and groups most in need.

5.2 – HIV TESTING SERVICES

Appendix Table A.5.1 shows the percent of respondents with knowledge of an HIV testing site, percent tested for HIV, and percent wanting to be tested or retested, by sex and residence. Since the 2000 survey, these proportions have generally increased. The overall increases have been 23 percentage points, 33 percentage points, and 14 percentage points on these three indicators, respectively.

5.2.1 – Knows Where to Go for HIV test

In 2009, more than nine out of 10 (94%) of respondents knew of a place to go for HIV testing. A slightly higher percentage of respondents in urban areas (96%) than rural areas (93%) knew a place to go for HIV testing. A marginal difference in knowledge of a place to go for HIV testing by sex is observed. The 2009 data show that less than half of the respondents overall have been tested for HIV (46%). At least half of urban respondents have ever been tested compared with about two fifths of the rural residents. Females were much more likely to be tested than males: nearly twice as many females as males have ever been tested (60% of females versus 31% of males). About eight out of ten (81%) respondents in 2009 desired to be tested or retested, with no notable differences by residence or sex.

5.2.2 – Ever Voluntarily Tested for HIV

Table 5.1 presents data on the percentage of respondents aged 15–49 who ever voluntarily requested an HIV test, had the test, and received the results, by sex and residence. The percentage who ever voluntarily requested an HIV test tripled since the 2005 survey, from 7% in 2005

Table 5.1 – Among respondents aged 15-49, the percent who ever voluntarily requested an HIV test, had the test and received the results, by sex and residence, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	Number aged 15-49		Ever voluntarily tested		Ever voluntarily tested and received results	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
Males						
Urban	658	733	11.4	27.6	10.3	27.3
Rural	1,214	1,169	4.0	17.3	3.8	16.1
Total	1,872	1,902	6.6	21.2	6.1	20.4
Females						
Urban	754	865	11.8	32.7	11.4	32.4
Rural	1,392	1,341	4.3	20.1	3.7	19.9
Total	2,146	2,206	6.9	25.1	6.4	24.8
Residence						
Urban	1,412	1,598	11.6	30.4	10.9	30.0
Rural	2,606	2,510	4.1	18.8	3.8	18.1
All respondents	4,018	4,108	6.8	23.3	6.3	22.8

to 23% in 2009. The data shows that urban residents (30%) were much more likely to go for voluntary testing compared to rural residents (19%). Comparison of male and female respondents shows that a slightly higher percentage of females (25%) than males (21%) were ever voluntarily tested. Results further show that the percentage of those who were ever voluntarily tested and received results increased overall by about 17 percentage points since the 2005 survey. As in the previous survey, the 2009 survey indicates that almost all of those who voluntarily requested an HIV test received the results. Just under one-fourth of all respondents (23%) were both voluntarily tested for HIV and received their results.

5.2.4 – Reason for Not Being Tested

The survey queried individuals on their reasons for not seeking an HIV test. Various reasons were given and are presented in Appendix Table A.5.2. The most commonly-cited reason for individuals not choosing to have HIV testing in 2005 and 2009 was fear of the results, (i.e., fear of knowing that they are HIV positive). In 2005 over three quarters of respondents cited fear of results as a reason for not having HIV testing. Compared with the 2009 results, there was a reduction of about 17 percentage points among respondents citing this reason. This reduction could be a result of the shift in categorisation of reasons by interviewers. It could also be explained by the large increases in the percentage of

those who cited fear of depression/committing suicide (from 1% in 2005 to 36% in 2009) and fear of dying faster (from 1% in 2005 to 33% in 2009).

The second most common reason given in 2005 was fear of stigma and discrimination, while in 2009 it was fear of committing suicide after knowing the results, followed closely by fear of death or dying faster after knowing the results. A higher percentage of respondents in urban areas (44%) cited fear of depression/fear of committing suicide, compared with respondents in rural areas (31%). Slightly more males than females indicated they feared depression/committing suicide. Overall, these data indicate that fear of severe depression or death from knowing they are HIV positive prevents a significant proportion of respondents from being tested.

5.2.5 – Testing of Pregnant Women during Antenatal Care

Female respondents were asked whether during their last pregnancy they had seen someone for antenatal care. Table 5.3 presents data on women who had a pregnancy within two years of the survey and had at least one antenatal care (ANC) visit. ANC visit rates have exceeded 90% since the 2000 survey. The proportion of women who had at least one ANC visit in the 2009 survey was 97%, with no difference among rural and urban respondents. The percentage difference in

Table 5.2 – Among respondents aged 15-49, the percent who had HIV testing done in the last 12 months and the percent who received the results of HIV testing done in the last 12 months, by sex and residence, 2000-2009 (UNGASS #7, PEPFAR P11.2.N, GFATM HIV-P8a)

Background characteristics	Number aged 15-49				Tested in 12 months prior ¹				Tested and received results in 12 months prior ¹			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males												
Urban	531	757	658	733	7.7	5.3	9.4	19.9	7.0	5.0	8.5	19.6
Rural	863	1,241	1,214	1,169	4.9	2.5	2.5	15.7	4.1	2.2	2.2	15.0
Total	1,394	1,998	1,872	1,902	6.0	3.6	4.9	17.4	5.2	3.2	4.4	16.8
Females												
Urban	721	900	754	865	7.5	7.4	13.5	32.8	6.4	7.0	12.7	32.2
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	3.8	1.5	3.9	27.9	2.9	1.5	3.2	27.0
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	5.3	3.8	7.3	29.8	4.3	3.6	6.6	29.1
Residence												
Urban	1,252	1,657	1,412	1,598	7.6	6.5	11.6	26.9	6.6	6.1	10.8	26.5
Rural	1,933	2,665	2,606	2,510	4.3	2.0	3.2	22.2	3.4	1.8	2.8	21.4
All respondents	3,185	4,322	4,018	4,108	5.6	3.7	6.1	24.0	4.7	3.4	5.6	23.4

¹ In the ZSBS, determination of a test taken in the 12 month prior to the survey differs slightly from the standardized definition. The standardized definition uses a "Yes" response to "I don't want to know the results, but have you been tested for HIV in the last 12 months?" Starting in 2003, the ZSBS captures this information in a two part question. The first question asks "I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?" Those who answer "Yes," are then asked a follow-up question "When was the last time you were tested for the AIDS virus?" Those whose answer is less than one year ago are included in the numerator for the indicator.

ANC visits by age was minimal, with a slightly lower attendance among young women in the 15-24 age group. Information on women with a pregnancy in the last two years who received counselling and testing for HIV during ANC visits is presented in Appendix Table A.5.3. The data shows that over the survey years 2000 to 2009, the percent of women who were given some information or counselled about HIV and AIDS during ANC visits increased markedly from 45% in 2000 to 92% in 2009. By 2009, nine out of ten women pregnant two years preceding the survey who attended ANC received some counselling about HIV and AIDS. The urban-rural percentage difference was five percentage points. Young women aged 20-24 were more likely to be counselled

than the adolescents aged 15-19 and older women aged 25-45. The survey also asked whether during ANC visits mothers were offered an HIV test as part of antenatal care. Results show that 76% of women were offered the test in 2009, an increase of 52 percentage points since the 2005 survey. This increase is likely explained by the introduction of a new policy where every pregnant woman is required to have an HIV test (NAC/MOH), and also helps explain the sexual disparities in testing rates noted above. Comparison by residence shows a larger percentage of women offered testing were from urban (92%) versus rural (69%) areas, as might be predicted based on the ability to reach more women in urban areas with ANC services. Differences by age were

Table 5.3 – Among those women with a pregnancy in the last two years, the percent who had at least one antenatal care (ANC) visit, by residence and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number of women with a pregnancy in the last two years				Attended at least one ANC visit			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Residence								
Urban	186	248	191	259	98.4	98.4	97.4	97.3
Rural	438	566	630	576	92.0	94.5	93.6	97.4
Age								
15-19	95	106	111	87	91.6	93.4	94.6	96.6
20-24	206	243	240	226	94.7	96.7	94.6	96.9
25-49	323	465	470	522	94.1	95.7	94.5	97.7
15-24	301	349	351	313	93.7	95.7	94.6	96.8
Total	624	814	821	835	93.9	95.7	94.5	97.4

Table 5.4 – Among those women with a pregnancy in the last 2 years, the percent who were counseled and tested for HIV, by residence and age, 2000-2009 (UNAIDS MTCT Indicator 1)

Background characteristics	Number of women with a pregnancy in the last two years				Counselled, offered test, took test ¹ and received result during ANC ²			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Residence								
Urban	186	248	191	259	11.3	12.9	34.0	86.1
Rural	438	566	630	576	4.1	1.8	6.2	58.3
Age								
15-19	95	106	111	87	3.2	5.7	11.7	70.1
20-24	206	243	240	226	6.8	5.7	15.0	69.9
25-49	323	465	470	522	6.8	4.7	11.7	65.1
15-24	301	349	351	313	5.6	5.7	14.0	70.0
Total	624	814	821	835	6.2	5.2	12.7	67.0

¹ In 2000 and 2003, the question about taking an HIV test was worded as "Did you agree to be tested for AIDS or the AIDS virus during any of these [ANC] visits?" This wording changed in 2005 to "I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for the AIDS virus as part of your antenatal care?" This change in wording may affect the interpretation of the trend.

² Respondents who received antenatal care; received counselling about HIV and AIDS; was offered an HIV test; took the HIV test; and received the results of the test.

minimal, with slightly more young women aged 15-24 years being offered testing. Appendix Table A.5.3 shows that the overall proportion of antenatal women who took the HIV test was 70%, an increase of 61 percentage points since 2000, and the percent who took the test and received results of the test was 68%. Differences by residence and sex among those who took the test and received results were similar to the differences among those who were offered the test noted directly above.

5.2.6 – UNAIDS MTCT Indicator No. 1: Pregnant Women Counselling, Tested, & Received Test Results during ANC

Table 5.4 shows the percent of women with a pregnancy in the last two years who were counselled about HIV/AIDS, tested for HIV, and received the test results, as a single indicator. This is the UNAIDS MTCT Indicator 1. Since 2005 this percentage has increased by a remarkable 54 percentage points. This incredible increase could be explained by the campaigns and sensitization that the government has put in place through the mobile clinics as well as the PMTCT programmes. The 2009 results show that four out of five women in urban areas, compared to about three out of five in rural areas, have been counselled about HIV and AIDS, offered an HIV test, taken the test and received results of the test. Women aged 25-49 were less likely to receive counselling and be tested compared to younger women.

5.3 – CIRCUMCISION

5.3.1 – Percent of Males and Females Circumcised

Circumcision is practised in some parts of Zambia for traditional, health and other reasons and often serves as a rite of passage to adulthood. In Zambia, male

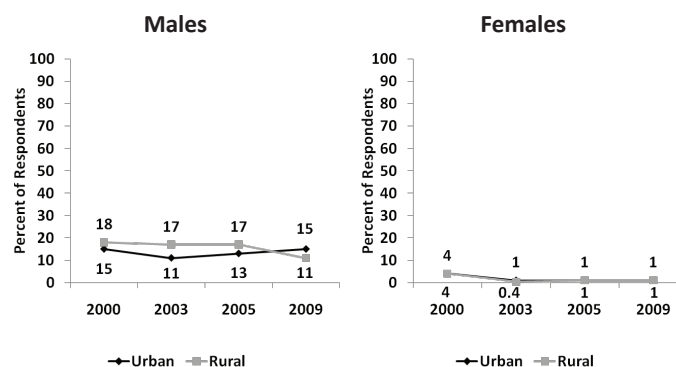


Figure 5.1 – Percent of respondents who have been circumcised, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

circumcision (MC) is now one of the recommended options for preventing HIV transmission among men, together with correct and consistent condom use. The adoption of MC as an HIV prevention measure follows successful trials elsewhere on the protective nature of MC against HIV. In this regard, Zambia is currently in the process of scaling up MC services delivery countrywide.

The 2009 ZSBS collected information on circumcision by using the following question: “Some men or women have been circumcised. Have you been circumcised?” For those who have been circumcised and answered in the affirmative, the following questions were further asked: “At what age were you circumcised?”, “Was your circumcision done in traditional settings or at a health facility?”, and “For what reason(s) were you circumcised?” For those who were not circumcised, the following questions were asked: “Would you be interested in getting circumcised if it were safe and affordable?” and “Why would you be interested/not interested in getting circumcised?” Table 5.5 and Figure 5.1 show the

Table 5.5 – The percent of respondents who have been circumcised, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number of respondents				Percent circumcised			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	562	817	709	793	15.3	11.3	13.3	15.4
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	17.8	17.4	16.6	10.8
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	16.8	15.0	15.4	12.6
Females								
Urban	721	900	754	8,65	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.8
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	3.9	0.4	1.0	0.7
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	3.8	0.6	0.9	0.7

percentage of respondents who have been circumcised by sex and residence. The proportions of males and females reporting that they were circumcised declined by 4 and 3 percentage points from 2000 to 2009, respectively (from 17% to 13% for males and from 4% to 1% for females). Rural-urban differences in circumcision rate changes were noted for males: in urban areas, the proportion of males circumcised declined between 2000 and 2003, but then increased in 2005 and again in 2009 back to the rate seen in 2000. In rural areas the proportions have been on a steady decline since 2000, with the largest decline being by 35% between 2005 and 2009. For females in both urban and rural areas the proportions declined sharply between 2000 and 2003 and thereafter remained low.

5.3.2 – Type of Procedure for Male Circumcision

Table 5.6 and Figure 5.2 show percentages of male circumcision by source of the procedure. All male respondents who indicated they were circumcised were asked whether the circumcision was done in a traditional setting or at a health facility. A consistently higher proportion of males have been circumcised in a traditional setting than in a formal medical setting. In 2009, 54% of the circumcised males indicated they had been circumcised in a traditional setting compared to 42% in a formal medical setting.

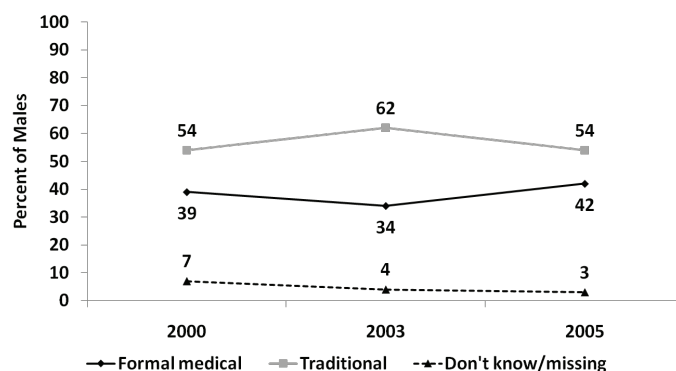


Figure 5.2 – Percent of males circumcised by various sources, 2003-2009

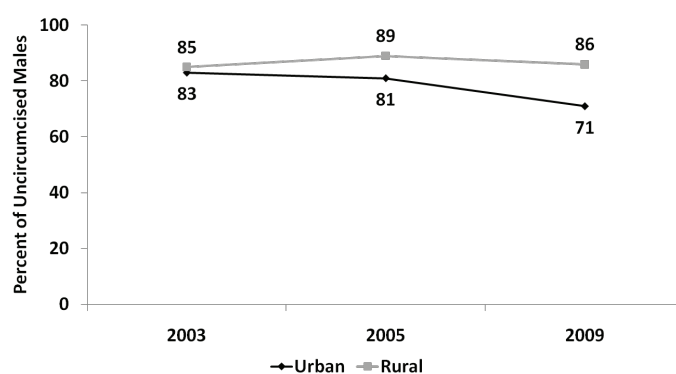


Figure 5.3 – Percent of uncircumcised male respondents with no desire to be circumcised, by residence, 2003-2009

Table 5.6 – Among males who have been circumcised, the percent circumcised by type of procedure, 2000-2009

Type of procedure	Percent of Circumcised males			
	2000	2003	2005	2009
Formal medical	-	39.3	33.8	42.2
Traditional	-	54.2	62.4	54.4
Don't know/missing	-	6.5	3.9	3.4
Number of circumcised males	257	323	311	261

Table 5.7 – Among those males who have not been circumcised, the percent who express no interest in being circumcised, by residence, 2003-2009

Background Characteristics	Number of respondents not currently circumcised			Percent with no desire to be circumcised		
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009
Residence						
Urban	725	615	671	83.4	80.8	70.6
Rural	1,099	1,090	1,142	84.8	89.4	86.0
Age						
15-19	381	317	382	82.2	83.0	78.0
20-24	328	321	259	81.1	83.5	73.7
15-24	709	638	641	81.7	83.2	76.2
25-59	1,115	1,067	1,160	85.9	88.2	82.6
Total	1,824	1,705	1,801	84.3	86.3	80.3

5.3.3 – Desire to be Circumcised

Uncircumcised males were asked if they would be interested in being circumcised if it was safe and affordable. Table 5.7 shows the number of uncircumcised males and the percent of those who expressed no interest in the procedure. The proportion of males who indicated that they have no desire to be circumcised decreased by about four percentage points, from 84% in 2003 to 80% in 2009. A higher proportion of males in rural areas expressed no interest in being circumcised, compared to males in urban areas (Figure 5.3). Table 5.8 and Figure 5.4 show the percent of uncircumcised male respondents with no desire to be circumcised, by the various reasons why they have no desire for circumcision. About 58% of uncircumcised males with no desire to be circumcised gave the reason that it is against tradition. Many more of these respondents were in rural areas than in urban areas (65% and 42%, respectively). The next most common reason cited was pain (22% of respondents mentioned this reason). The least frequently-cited reasons were that it is against religion (6%) and is not natural (4%). Among uncircumcised young adult men aged 20-24, one in two said they do not want to be circumcised because it is against tradition, about a quarter indicated it was painful, 19% feared complications, 5% felt it was against religion,

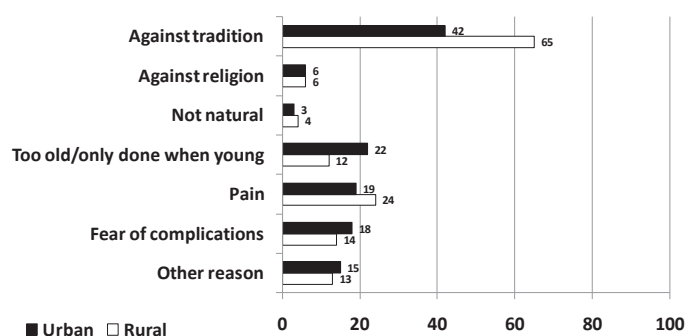


Figure 5.4 – Percent of uncircumcised males naming various reasons why they have no desire to be circumcised, 2009

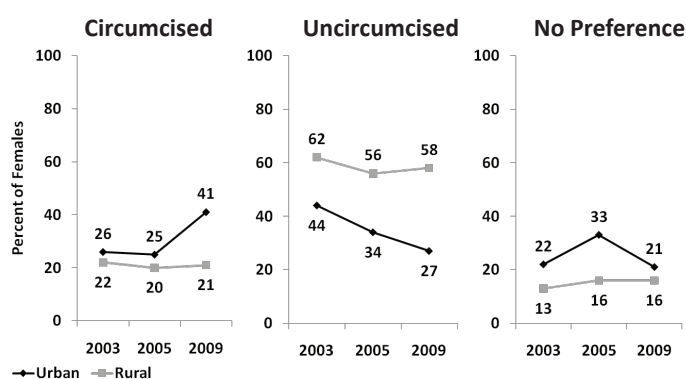


Figure 5.5 – Percent of women reporting a preference for a partner being circumcised or uncircumcised, by residence, 2009

Table 5.8 – Among uncircumcised male respondents with no desire to be circumcised, the percent who give various reasons for why they have no desire to be circumcised, by residence, 2009

Reason given ¹	Urban	Rural	Total
Against tradition	42.4	65.3	57.8
Against religion	6.3	5.5	5.8
Not natural	2.7	4.3	3.8
Think that too old/only done when young	21.7	12.2	15.2
Pain	18.6	23.5	21.9
Fear of complications	18.1	13.8	15.2
Other reason	15.4	13.3	14.0
Number of uncircumcised males with no desire to be circumcised	474	982	1,456

¹ Percentages do not add up to 100 percent because multiple responses were possible.

Table 5.9 – Among female respondents, the percent distribution of their stated preference concerning whether a sexual partner should be circumcised, by residence, 2003-2009

Residence	Number of females			Female partner's preference for partner (%) ¹								
				Circumcised			Uncircumcised			No preference		
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009
Urban	900	754	865	25.9	25.3	41.2	44.2	34.1	26.6	22.0	32.6	21.0
Rural	1,424	1,392	1,341	21.9	20.2	21.3	61.7	56.0	58.1	12.6	15.8	15.8
Total	2,324	2,146	2,206	23.4	22.0	29.1	54.9	48.3	46.9	16.2	21.7	17.9

¹ The percentages may not sum to 100 percent because those with missing data, while included in the calculation for the percentage, are not shown in the table.

and 6% felt they were too old/too young, and 3% felt it was not natural.

5.3.4 – Female Preference for Circumcised Partner

A question was asked of all female respondents whether they would prefer a sexual partner who was circumcised or not circumcised. Table 5.9 and Figure 5.5 indicate that overall, most females (47%) would prefer a sexual partner who is uncircumcised, while much lower proportions indicated they have no preference (18% in 2009). Rural-urban differences were present in all categories. In 2009, 58% of females in rural areas reported that they preferred an uncircumcised sexual partner, compared to 27% in urban areas, and, conversely, more urban females preferred a circumcised sexual partner (41% urban, 21% rural).

5.4 – SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)

5.4.1 – Knowledge of STI Symptoms (other than HIV)

Respondents' knowledge and awareness of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) have been consistently high over the years (above 90% in all years), with little difference between males and females. However, the proportions for both males and females in urban areas have been higher than those for both sexes in rural areas, as can be seen in Table 5.10.

5.4.2 – Knowledge of STI Symptoms in Men

As shown in Table A.5.4, the proportion of those without knowledge of STI symptoms in men has steadily declined since 2000. However, there was an increase in the proportion without knowledge of STI

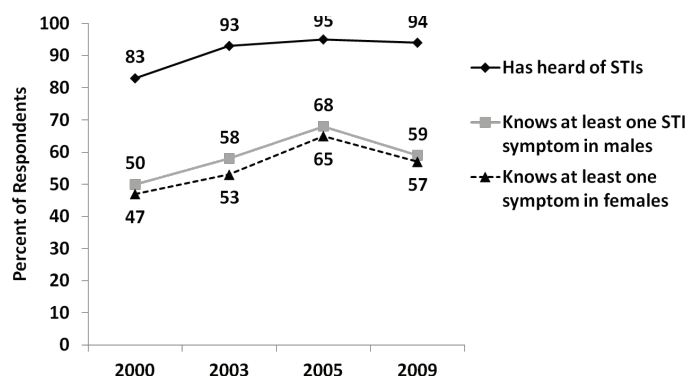


Figure 5.6 – Percent of respondents who have heard of STIs and know at least one symptom in males and/or females, 2000-2009

symptoms between 2005 and 2009 of 36%. Conversely, the proportion of respondents with knowledge of only one or with knowledge of two or more STI symptoms tended to increase. On the other hand, respondents who knew about two or more STIs decreased between 2005 and 2009 by 13%. See also Figure 5.6. A higher proportion of respondents in rural (24%) than in urban (22%) areas did not know any symptoms of STIs in men. For respondents who knew about one STI, and those who knew about two or more STIs, the reverse was true. For the respondents who only knew one symptom, the proportions among rural and urban residents were about the same. However, among the male respondents who knew of two or more STI symptoms, the proportions among urban males were slightly higher. Among females who knew only one STI symptom the levels were about the same by residence across years, except in 2005 a higher proportion of females in urban areas (22%) had knowledge than in rural areas (15%).

Table 5.10 – The percent of respondents who have heard of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Has heard of sexually transmitted infections			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	562	817	709	793	88.8	97.4	97.9	95.2
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	83.7	92.0	94.4	93.0
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	85.6	94.0	95.6	93.9
Females								
Urban	721	900	754	865	85.7	97.2	97.5	94.9
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	78.1	90.0	94.0	93.3
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	81.2	92.8	95.2	93.9
Residence								
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	87.1	97.3	97.7	95.0
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	80.8	90.9	94.2	93.2
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	83.2	93.4	95.4	93.9

5.4.3 – Knowledge of STI Symptoms in Women

Appendix Table A.5.5 shows that the proportion respondents who did not know any STI symptoms in females decreased from 36% in 2000 to 26% in 2009. The proportions of respondents who knew about only one symptom remained about 17% across all years though dipped in 2005 to 15%. The proportions of respondents who knew about two or more STI symptoms in females steadily increased from 2000 to 2005, but then declined from 65% in 2005 to 57% in 2009. For both urban and rural respondents the proportions who knew of no STI symptoms in females declined from about a third of the

total number of respondents in 2000 to about 26 percent in 2009. The proportions of those who knew two or more STI symptoms in females increased to slightly over 65% in 2005 and then declined to about 57% in 2009.

Among males, the proportion who did not know of any STI symptoms was higher in rural areas (38%) than in urban areas (35%) in 2000. However, this proportion declined to about 29% in both areas in 2009. Among males who knew of one STI symptom, the proportion was higher in rural areas than in urban areas in 2000, and this pattern was the same in 2009. The proportion of

Table 5.11 – Among those respondents who have ever had sex, the percent who report symptom of an STI in the last 12 months, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who have ever had sex				Report either had genital discharge or genital ulcer			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	458	685	570	626	6.3	4.1	4.2	2.1
Rural	863	1,148	1,140	1,068	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.0
Total	1,321	1,833	1,710	1,694	5.2	4.4	4.1	2.7
Females								
Urban	594	758	599	702	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0
Rural	972	1,289	1,264	1,186	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.6
Total	1,566	2,047	1,863	1,888	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.4
Residence								
Urban	1,052	1,443	1,169	1,328	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.0
Rural	1,835	2,437	2,404	2,254	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8
All respondents	2,887	3,880	3,573	3,582	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.5

Table 5.12 – The percent of respondents who have had at least one medical injection in the last 12 months and the average number of injections per person in the last 12 months (PEPFAR P3.4.N), by sex and residence, 2009

Background characteristics	Number	Had at least one medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of injections per person in the last 12 months
Males			
Urban	793	14.0	0.5
Rural	1,281	9.4	0.4
Total	2,074	11.2	0.4
Females			
Urban	865	27.2	1.0
Rural	1,341	27.2	0.7
Total	2,206	27.2	0.8
Residence			
Urban	1,658	20.9	0.8
Rural	2,622	18.5	0.5
All respondents	4,280	19.4	0.6

male respondents who knew two or more STI symptoms showed fluctuations over time. In rural areas there was an increase from 44% in 2000 to 64% in 2005, and then a decrease to 53% in 2009. Among females, a higher proportion in rural areas than those in urban areas knew of no STI symptoms in females, and the proportion declined from over 38% in 2000 to just over 20% in 2009.

Whereas the proportion of female respondents who knew about only one STI symptom in females increased in urban areas from 16% in 2000 to 18% in 2009, it declined in rural areas from 19% in 2000 to 17% in 2009. Nevertheless, among those females who knew about two or more symptoms, there was a steady increase from 2000 to 2005 and then a decline in both urban (from 66% in 2005 to 59% in 2009) and rural (from 68% in 2005 to 60% in 2009) areas.

5.4.4 – Respondents with Symptom of STI in Past Year

Table 5.11 indicates that there was a decline between 2005 and 2009 in the proportion of respondents who reported that they had symptoms of an STI (genital discharge or a genital ulcer), from 3% to 2%, respectively. While this proportion declined from 4% in 2000 to 2% in 2009 among respondents in urban areas, it remained constant at about 3% in rural areas. Percentages were

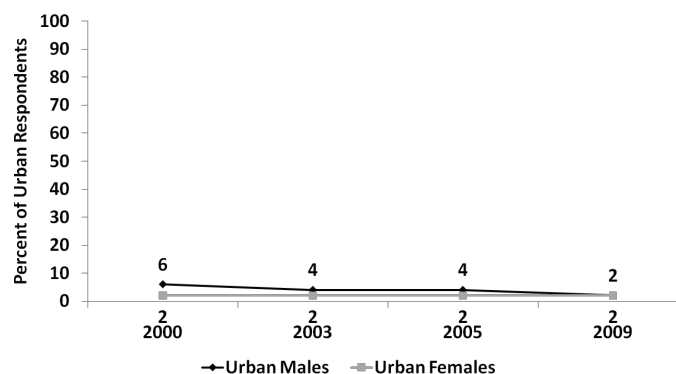


Figure 5.7 – Percent of urban respondents reporting symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by sex, 2003-2009

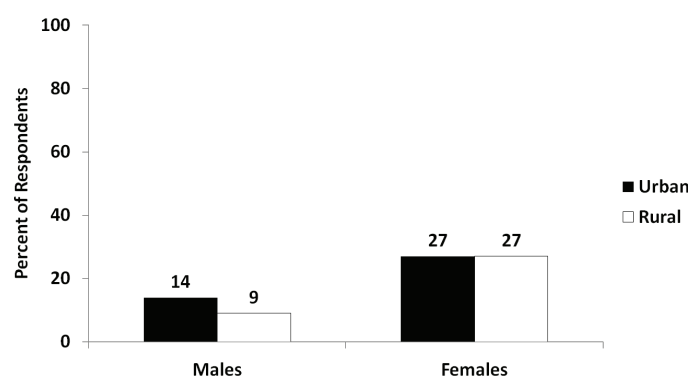


Figure 5.8 – Percent of respondents who had at least one medical injection in the past 12 months, by sex and residence, 2009

Table 5.13 – Among those respondents who have had at least one medical injection in the last 12 months, the percentage who report that the last injection involved a syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package (PEPFAR P3.5.N), by sex and residence, 2009

Background characteristics	Number with at least one medical injection in the last 12 months	Last injection with syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package
Males		
Urban	111	90.1
Rural	121	95.9
Total	232	93.1
Females		
Urban	235	95.7
Rural	365	97.0
Total	600	96.5
Residence		
Urban	346	93.9
Rural	486	96.7
Total	832	95.6

only very slightly higher among males than females, and both were less than 3%. Among males, the decline in percentages reporting a symptom was greater among men in urban areas (from 6% in 2000 to 2% in 2009) than among men in rural areas (from 4% in 2000 to 3% in 2009). However, the percentages increased slightly among females during the same time period, more so among women in rural than in urban areas. Figure 5.7 shows the percent of urban respondents reporting an STI symptom since 2000.

5.5 – MEDICAL INJECTIONS

Table 5.12 indicates that the highest average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months prior to the 2009 survey was among females in urban areas (1%), while the average for all respondents was 0.6%. The lowest average number of medical injections was among males in the rural areas (0.4%). However, 27% of both urban and rural females indicated they had at least one medical injection in the 12 months preceding the survey (see also Figure 5.8). Among males, 11% indicated they had at least one medical injection (14% in urban and 9% in rural areas). Among both sexes, a higher proportion of respondents in urban (21%) versus rural (18%) areas had at least one medical injection in the 12 months

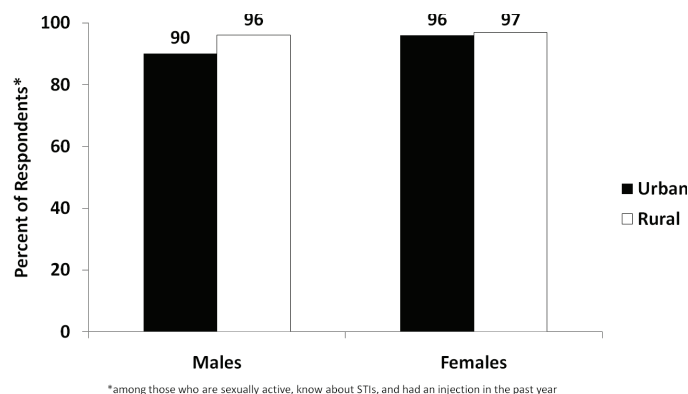


Figure 5.9 – Percent of respondents reporting last injection performed with a clean needle and syringe, among those who are sexually active, know about STIs, and had an injection in the past year, by sex and residence, 2009

preceding the survey. As indicated in Table 5.13 and Figure 5.9, more than nine out of ten (96%) of the 832 respondents with at least one medical injection in the past year reported that their last injection used a syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package. This is PEPFAR Indicator P3.5.N. Percentages were very high (above 90%) among all of the subgroups analyzed, and slightly higher among rural (97%) than urban (94%) respondents.

6 Awareness & Knowledge about HIV/AIDS among Youth

6.1 – INTRODUCTION

Youth, broadly defined as the developmental stage between childhood and adulthood, is an important developmental period in human life, as it entails making many decisions consciously or unconsciously and sometimes influenced by peers. The decisions are sometimes risky and therefore it is important to understand the level of knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS issues so that appropriate programs can be designed to target youths. In the ZSBS respondents must be at least fifteen years of age to be eligible for interview. Therefore, for the purpose of this report, respondents aged 15-19 are classified as adolescents; those aged 20-24 are considered young adults. Combining these two age groups results in an age group 15-24 referred to as “young people” or “youth.”

6.2 – GENERAL AWARENESS ABOUT HIV/AIDS AMONG YOUTH

Young people’s sexual behavior may be influenced by their awareness of HIV/AIDS and its prevention. Appendix Table A.6.1 presents survey data on general knowledge about HIV/AIDS among youths. The data indicate that in general there has been an increase in knowledge about HIV/AIDS since the 2000 survey. The proportion of youths aged 15-24 who have heard of HIV/AIDS was 94% in 2000 and increased to 98% in 2009, with no variation by sex but slight variations by age. The proportion of those aged 15-19 who have heard of HIV/AIDS was slightly lower (97%) than the proportion of those aged 20-24 (99%). This gap in knowledge between adolescents and young adults indicates the need to increase awareness among adolescents.

6.2.1 – Knowledge That AIDS Can Be Avoided

The data further indicate that since 2000 there has been an overall increase of about 19 percentage points in the proportion of young people aged 15-24 who know that HIV/AIDS can be avoided. The 2009 survey results indicate that a slightly higher proportion of young adults aged 20-24 (95%) know that HIV/AIDS can be avoided than the proportion of adolescents aged 15-19 (92%) (Figure 6.1).

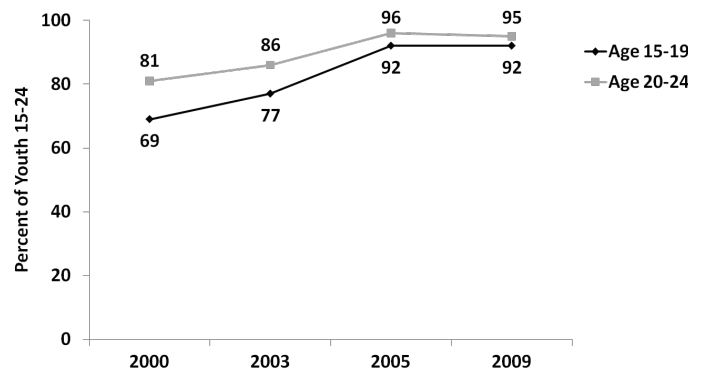


Figure 6.1 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who know an HIV infection can be avoided, by age, 2000-2009

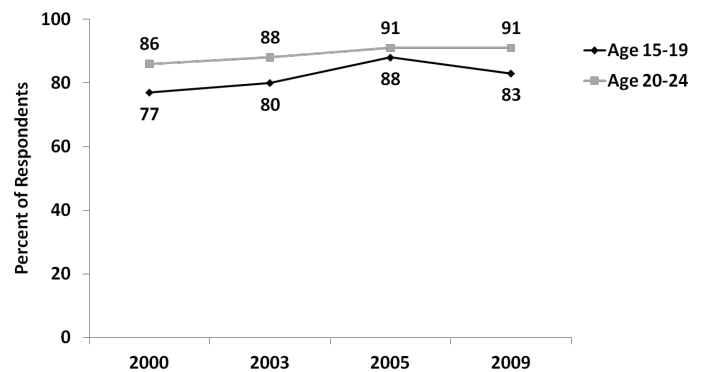


Figure 6.2 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who know a healthy-looking person can be HIV-infected, by age, 2000-2009

Among young adults aged 20-24, a greater proportion of males (97%) compared to females (94%) knew HIV/AIDS can be avoided. The data also indicate that the proportion of young people who know that a healthy looking person can have HIV has increased overall since the 2000 survey but to a lesser extent than the proportion who knew that HIV/AIDS can be avoided (Figure 6.2).

6.2.2 – Knowledge That Healthy-Looking Person Can Have AIDS

A higher proportion of males aged 20-24 (94%) than females (89%) knew a healthy looking person can have HIV. The data overall shows that since 2000 the increase in the proportion of young people who know that HIV/AIDS can be avoided and that a healthy looking person can have HIV have been greater among young people aged 15-19 than among those aged 20-24.

6.3 – KNOWLEDGE OF WAYS TO PREVENT HIV TRANSMISSION AMONG YOUTH

6.3.1 – Spontaneous Response Knowledge of Prevention Methods among Youth

In order to assess the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS, respondents were asked to name various ways to prevent HIV transmission. Appendix Table A.6.2 presents results pertaining to respondents who spontaneously named various ways to prevent HIV transmission. Generally, the data indicate an increase in the proportion of respondents who name different ways to prevent HIV transmission since 2003. The increase has generally been greater among young people who spontaneously name consistent use of condoms compared to the increase among those who name other ways.

The most commonly-cited method of prevention according to the 2009 data is abstinence, named by 74% of youths overall, and most often by adolescents. The percentage of respondents who spontaneously named abstinence was slightly higher among adolescents aged 15-19 (76%) than among young adults aged 20-24 (71%). More male adolescents (77%) than females (74%) named abstinence as a way to prevent HIV transmission. Young adults aged 20-24 were more likely to spontaneously name having one faithful partner as a way to prevent the spread of HIV than adolescents aged 15-19. About four in ten young adults, compared to only one in four adolescents, spontaneously named having one faithful partner as a way to prevent HIV/AIDS.

6.3.2 – Prompted Recognition of Prevention Methods among Youth

Appendix Table A.6.3 shows survey results pertaining to respondents who named various ways to prevent HIV transmission based on a prompted question. As in the previous discussion, generally there has been an increase since 2000 in the proportion of youths who name different ways to prevent HIV transmission based on a prompted question.

Similarly, abstinence was the most recognized method based on the prompted question (90%). Figure 6.3 shows these results by sex and age. Having one faithful partner was recognized by 87% of respondents aged 15-24 and consistent condom use by 82% in response to the prompted question. No notable variations by age and sex were observed in recognizing that abstinence and that having one faithful sexual partner (results for the latter indicator by sex and age shown in Figure 6.4) are ways to prevent the spread of HIV.

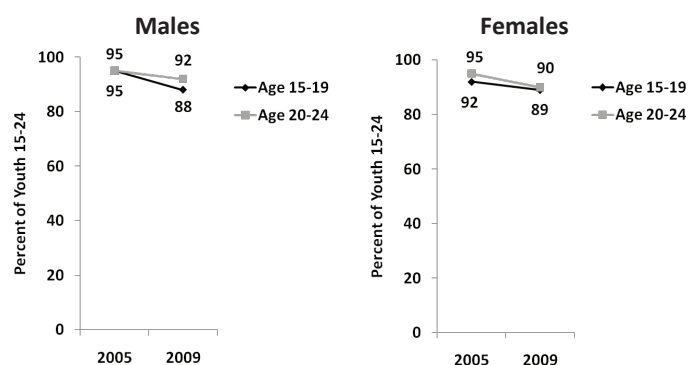


Figure 6.3 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who recognize abstinence is a way to prevent HIV infection (prompted response), by sex and age, 2005 & 2009

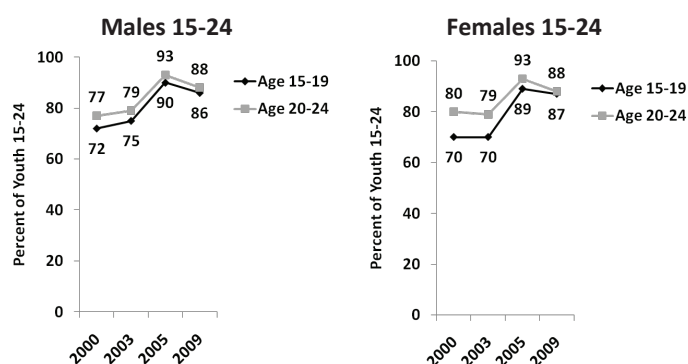


Figure 6.4 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who recognize having one faithful partner is a way to prevent HIV infection (prompted response), by sex and age, 2000-2009

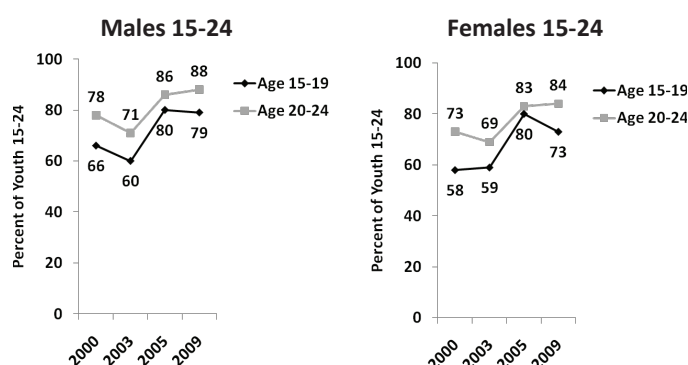


Figure 6.5 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who recognize consistent condom use is a way to prevent HIV infection (prompted response), by sex and age, 2000-2009.

However, adolescents aged 15-19 were less likely to recognize consistent condom use as an HIV prevention method (76%) on prompted questions, compared with young adults aged 20-24 (86%). And it is worth noting that between 2005 and 2009 there was a 7 percentage point decrease in the proportion of female adolescents 15-19 who recognized consistent condom use as an HIV prevention method (Figure 6.5).

6.3.3 – Knowledge of ABCs of HIV Prevention

Appendix Table A.6.4 and Figure 6.6 show survey results concerning youths' composite knowledge of HIV prevention methods, based on prompted questions. The data shows that since 2000 knowledge of consistent condom use and having one faithful partner (B and C of HIV prevention) has increased overall and especially among adolescents aged 15-19 (from 51% in 2000 to 70% in 2009, or 19 percentage points). However, 2009 results indicate that more young adults aged 20-24 recognize both consistent condom use and having one faithful sexual partner than adolescents aged 15-19 (77% and 70%, respectively). A higher proportion of males (78%) than females (76%) aged 20-24 know that having one faithful partner is a prevention method.

6.3.4 – UNAIDS Knowledge Indicator 1: Knowledge of All Three ABCs of HIV Prevention

UNAIDS Knowledge Indicator 1 combines prompted responses to questions about all three ABCs of HIV prevention — abstinence, having one faithful sexual partner, and consistent condom use. The definition of this indicator was revised and refined in 2005 to require a rephrasing of the prompted question on 'one faithful partner' to read 'one faithful, uninfected partner.' The new phrasing was not added until 2005, and for that reason, calculations based on the revised indicator definition are not available for the previous survey years. While there has undoubtedly been an overall increase in knowledge of the ABCs of HIV prevention since 2000, a decline is observed between 2005 and 2009. Between 2005 and 2009, overall percentages knowing all three ABCs among youth 15-24 declined from 76% in 2005 to 69% in 2009 (Table A.6.4). The decline was about the same among adolescents and young adults, and among young men and young women (Figure 6.7).

6.4 – MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION AMONG YOUTH

As noted earlier, what people think they know about HIV transmission may be incorrect. For example, they may think they 'know' that HIV is transmitted by

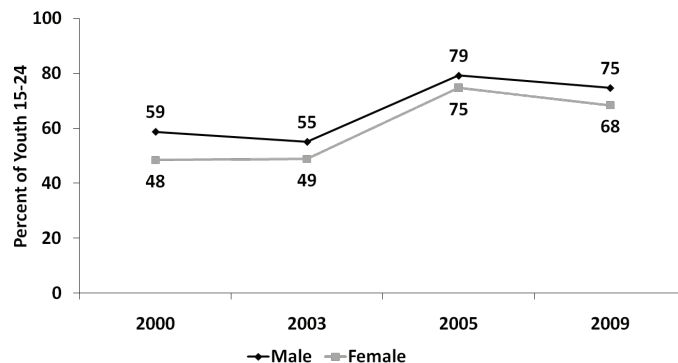
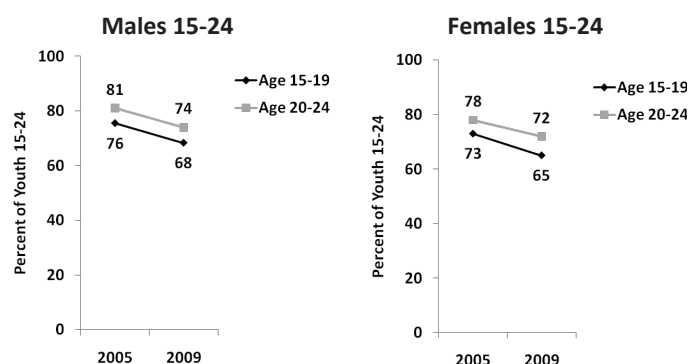


Figure 6.6 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who know that consistent condom use and having one faithful partner are ways to avoid HIV infection, by sex, 2000-2009



*ABCs = Abstinence, Be faithful, Consistent condom use (prompted responses)

Figure 6.7 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who know the ABCs* of HIV prevention, by sex and age, 2005 & 2009

mosquito bites, but this is not true. The ZSBS measures correct knowledge of HIV transmission by whether respondents answer 'no' when asked if HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites, by sharing a meal with an HIV-infected person, or by witchcraft. These are mistaken beliefs that are fairly common in Zambia as well as in many other countries. The knowledge measures discussed below capture the percentage of respondents who correctly reject these common misconceptions about how HIV is spread.

Appendix Table A.6.5 and Figure 6.8 show the percentage of respondents who correctly reject each of three common misconceptions about HIV transmission. Although more than half of young respondents correctly rejected each of these misconceptions about HIV transmission, these proportions have shown little overall improvement since 2000. However, there was an increase of 10 percentage points among females aged 15-19 correctly rejecting the misconception that HIV is transmitted by witchcraft (from 65% in 2000 to 75% in 2009) and an increase of 9 percentage points among

females in the same age group correctly rejecting the misconception that HIV is transmitted by sharing food. The 2009 data indicate that young males 20-24 are more likely to correctly reject each of the three misconceptions compared to females in the same age group.

6.4.1 – No Incorrect Beliefs about HIV Transmission

In general, less than half of the respondents interviewed in 2009 have no incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission. As evident from Appendix Table A.6.6, the overall proportion of respondents who have no incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission has increased since 2000 (from 45% in 2000 to 49% in 2009). Compared to previous ZSBS surveys, the proportions of respondents with no incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission in 2009 were slightly lower than the proportions in 2003 and 2005 (Figure 6.9). This should be a matter of concern for HIV/AIDS education program managers. Young males 15-24 are slightly more likely (50%) to report no incorrect beliefs than young females in the same age group (47%).

6.4.2 – Comprehensive Correct Knowledge about HIV/AIDS

Comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV/AIDS is defined as knowing four facts: (a) consistent condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can reduce the chances of HIV transmission; (b) a healthy-looking person can be HIV infected; (c) the HIV virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites; and (d) the virus cannot be transmitted by witchcraft. The proportion of young people 15-24 who have comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS has actually declined since the 2005 survey (Figure 6.10).

6.5 – KNOWLEDGE OF MEDICATIONS TO TREAT HIV/AIDS AMONG YOUTH

Among young people, knowledge about special medications for treatment of HIV/AIDS has increased tremendously since 2005 (by about 40 percentage points overall). Results are presented in Appendix Table A.6.7. The largest percentage increase was among female youths aged 20-24, from 54% in 2005 to 96% in 2009. This huge increase could be explained by the social mobilization by MOH and its cooperating partners. It could also be attributed to the increase in the number of the ART sites, including the mobile ART initiatives, especially in rural areas.

Similarly, knowledge of where to obtain the medication has markedly increased since 2005. The 2009 survey data

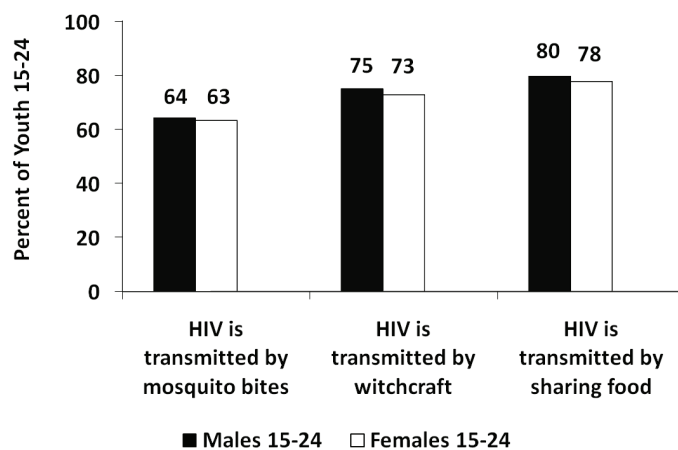


Figure 6.8 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who reject common misconceptions about HIV transmission, by sex, 2009

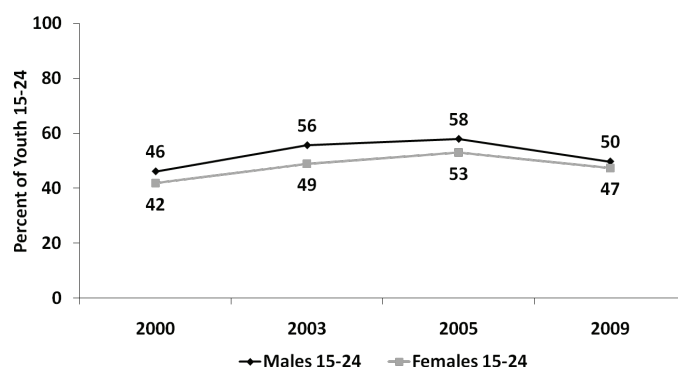


Figure 6.9 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 with no incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission, by sex, 2000-2009

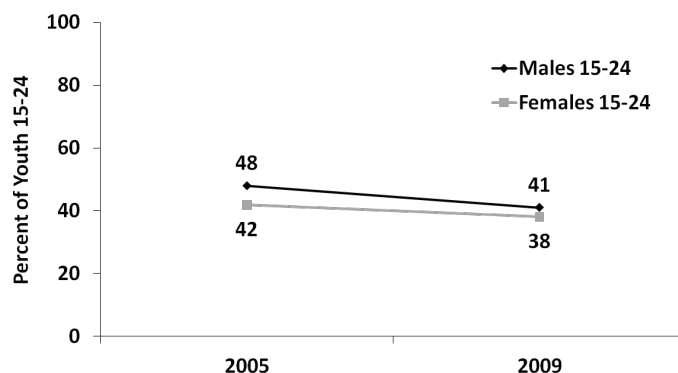


Figure 6.10 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS, by sex, 2005 & 2009

indicate that overall nine out of ten youths aged 15-24 know where to obtain anti-retroviral medications, with the majority in the age group 20-24. Slightly more young females (92%) than males (90%) aged 20-24 know where to obtain the medicine.

6.6 – KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV AMONG YOUTH

Figure 6.11 and Appendix Table A.6.8 show the percentage of young respondents with knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV, by sex and age. The proportion of young people with knowledge of MTCT has increased by 11 percentage points overall since 2000. Much of this increase has been among young males aged 15-19 (by about 18 percentage points since 2000). According to the 2009 survey, about nine in ten (88%) youths 15-24 know about MTCT. A higher percentage of females (94%) than males (87%) aged 20-24 know about MTCT.

6.6.1 – Knowledge of Pathways of MTCT

Generally since 2000 the data indicate that knowledge of MTCT during pregnancy has not improved among young people aged 15-24 (see Appendix Table A.6.9). However, there has been a considerable increase in the percentage of youths who know of MTCT at delivery and MTCT through breast milk (an over 20 percentage point increase on both indicators). Predictably, the percentage of young people who know all three pathways of MTCT has increased by a smaller amount (about 9 percentage points). The 2009 survey results show that about half of youths aged 15-24 know of MTCT during pregnancy, seven in ten know of MTCT at delivery, and about three in four know MTCT through breast milk. Only 44% know all three pathways. Generally, more young females than males know at least one pathway of MTCT and know all three pathways.

6.6.2 – Knowledge of MTCT by Taking ART and Avoiding Breastfeeding

Appendix Table A.6.10 presents the percentage of young respondents with knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV by the mother taking anti-retroviral therapy (ART) during pregnancy, by the mother avoiding breastfeeding, and by both methods. The data indicate increased knowledge among youths of prevention of MTCT since the 2000 survey. Results show that the proportion of young people aged 15-24 who know that MTCT can be prevented by the mother taking ART during pregnancy has increased from 36% in 2005 to 63% in 2009 (Figure 6.12). Similarly,

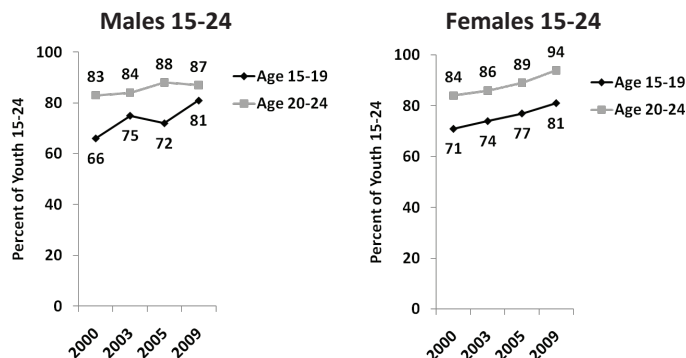


Figure 6.11 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 with knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV, by sex and age, 2000-2009

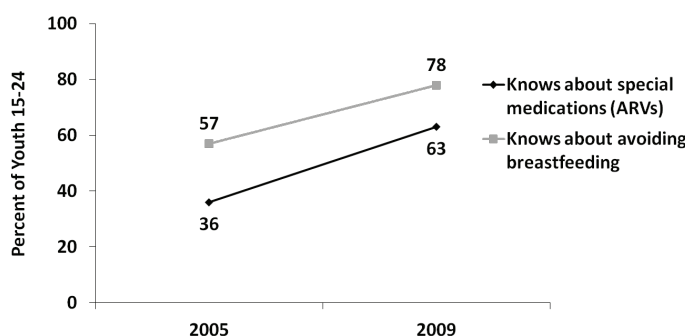


Figure 6.12 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 with knowledge of specific ways to prevent MTCT, 2005 & 2009

there was a 20 percentage point increase in the proportion of young people who knew that MTCT of HIV can be prevented by the mother avoiding breast feeding, and a 30 percentage point increase in the percentage who knew both methods of prevention. Similar to results regarding knowledge of MTCT in 2009, more young females than males knew at least one method of prevention or both methods. About two thirds of females versus 57% of males aged 15-24 knew that a pregnant woman taking ART can prevent MTCT of HIV. Eight out of ten females versus about three quarters of males aged 15-19 knew that avoiding breast feeding is a way to prevent MTCT of HIV. A higher percentage of female (65%) than male (54%) youths knew both methods.

6.7 – KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING CONDOMS AMONG YOUTH

6.7.1 – Effectiveness of Condoms in Preventing HIV

Results pertaining to respondents' opinions about the effectiveness of condoms in preventing HIV/AIDS are presented in Appendix Table A.6.11. The data generally indicate that beliefs about effectiveness of condoms

have improved among young people since 2003. At least half of young people in 2009 say that condoms are very effective in preventing HIV/AIDS. Subsequently, there has been a drop in the proportion of young people who say that condoms are somewhat effective (from 38% in 2003 to 27% in 2009). Similarly, the proportion of those who say condoms are not at all effective has declined. However, there was an increase in the proportion of those young people who said they do not know the effectiveness of condoms (from 2% to about 10%). According to the 2009 survey, the proportion of people who say condoms are very effective in preventing HIV/AIDS was higher among those aged 20-24 (60%) compared to those aged 15-19 (46%). Slightly more young males (63%) versus young females (58%) aged 20-24 say condoms are very effective (Figure 6.13).

6.7.2 – Effectiveness of Condoms to Prevent STIs

Appendix Table A.6.12 presents data pertaining to respondents' knowledge of effectiveness of condoms to prevent sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Since 2003 the proportion of young people who know that condoms are very effective in preventing STIs has increased by about 11 percentage points, from 43% to 54%. Results of the 2009 survey by age show that a higher proportion of youths aged 20-24 (64%) than youths aged 15-19 (46%) know that condoms are very effective in preventing STIs. A higher percentage of males (68%) than females (60%) aged 20-24 say condoms are very effective in preventing STIs.

6.7.3 – Knowledge of Acceptable Source to Obtain Condoms

Appendix Table A.6.13 presents data on the percentage of respondents who know an acceptable source to obtain

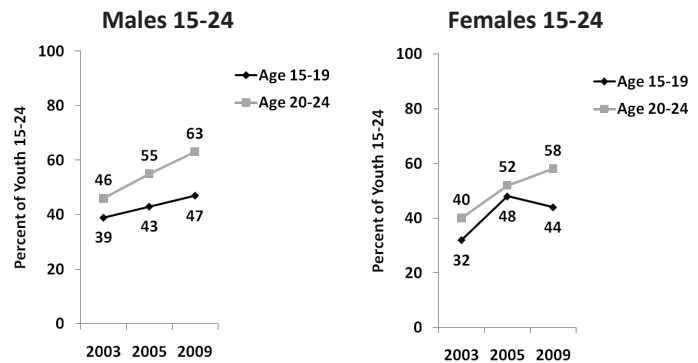


Figure 6.13 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who indicate that condoms are "very effective" for preventing HIV, 2003-2009

condoms and who say they could get a condom if they wanted one. Knowledge among young people of an acceptable source of condoms has remained the same since the 2005 survey. About eight out of ten young people aged 15-24 know an acceptable source.

Comparing age groups, about nine out ten of those aged 20-24 know an acceptable source of condoms, while only 70% of those aged 15-19 know of one. A slightly higher percentage of young males aged 20-24 (91%) than females (88%) know an acceptable place to obtain condoms. The percentage of those who know an acceptable source and said they could obtain a condom if they wanted has also remained unchanged overall since 2005. But there has been an increase of about 7 percentage points since 2005 among respondents aged 20-24 who said they know an acceptable source and could obtain condom if they wanted to. About eight in ten young males aged 20-24 compared to two thirds of young females know an acceptable source and could get a condom if they wanted to.

7 Attitudes and Beliefs about HIV/AIDS among Youth

7.1 – INTRODUCTION

This section places emphasis on young people's attitudes and beliefs about HIV/AIDS and related information. The focus on youths cannot be overemphasized; if HIV/AIDS transmission and infections are to be halted and reversed, young people are particularly an important target group since they may be developing new beliefs, forming new relationships, and may engage in high risk activities such as multiple sexual partnerships, unprotected sex, etc. (Memon A. *Health Educ Res* 1990 5:327-335), and therefore become more predisposed to the dangers of contracting the HIV virus. Moreover, the window of hope in curbing infections and reducing the HIV/AIDS burden in Zambia lies with interventions directed at improving the knowledge base of youths.

7.2 – PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS AMONG YOUTH

Figure 7.1 and Appendix Table A.7.1 indicate the extent to which young people personally know someone who is or suspected to be living with an HIV infection or someone who has died of AIDS. It is postulated that such personal knowledge may affect both one's knowledge of HIV/AIDS and one's attitudes towards those living with HIV/AIDS. Data in the table show an increase in the percentage of young respondents who know someone with a suspected HIV infection or who has died from AIDS since 2000, for all age groups and by sex. There is little difference between male and female youth aged 15-24 on their knowledge about a suspected HIV infected person or someone who has died from AIDS (77% and 79%, respectively). However, youths aged 20-24 are more likely (87%) to report knowing someone with or suspected to have HIV or who has died from AIDS than those aged 15-19 (71%).

7.3 – ATTITUDES TOWARD PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS AMONG YOUTH

7.3.1 – HIV Positive Person Should be Ashamed or Blamed

Indicators exhibited in Appendix Table A.7.2 are based on the UNGASS and PEPFAR mainstream stigma

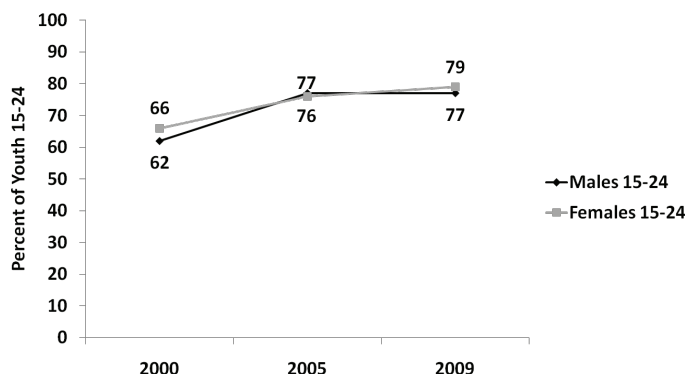


Figure 7.1 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who know or suspect someone to be HIV positive or know someone who died from AIDS, 2000-2009

indicators, which are measured by a set of questions beginning with whether the respondent has heard of HIV/AIDS to build a composite indicator reflecting a negative judgment towards people living with HIV/AIDS. Respondents were asked to state whether a person with HIV/AIDS should be ashamed or be blamed for bringing the virus to the community. These two indicators are combined to form a single measure to capture those expressing either of the two negative judgments toward people living with HIV/AIDS. The data indicate that people's perceptions of whether or not those living with HIV/AIDS should be ashamed or be blamed has remained consistent since 2005, with males more likely to agree that HIV positive people should be blamed and/or ashamed than females. Overall, the proportion of young respondents with negative judgments on PLWH declined in 2009 (25%) compared to 2005 (34%). However, despite this decline, youths expressed relatively high levels of stigma.

7.3.2 – Accepting Attitudes toward Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

Appendix Table A.7.3 shows data on the attitudes of young respondents toward community members who are living with HIV/AIDS. Specifically, these attitudinal measures seek to identify the percent of people who report they would, or would not, avoid casual contact with a person living with HIV/AIDS. This is an indirect indicator of stigma based on hypothetical questions. In addition, the table shows a composite indicator

combining attitudes elicited using a question on whether or not an individual would be willing to buy from an HIV positive shopkeeper and a question on whether or not a female HIV-positive teacher should be allowed to continue working. In the 2009 ZSBS, this composite indicator is denoted “accepting attitudes towards both HIV positive shopkeepers and female teachers.” The percentages of youth respondents indicating they are willing to buy from an HIV positive shopkeeper, and that an HIV-positive female teacher should continue teaching have been increasing since 2000. This percentage increase was similar for both male and female youths and across all age groups. Compared to males aged 15-19, females were more likely to accept that an HIV positive female teacher continues working (77% among males, 82% among females).

Among youths aged 15-24 there was little variation between males and females in their willingness to buy from an HIV positive shopkeeper (72% and 73% respectively) and allowing a female HIV positive teacher to continue working (80% and 83%, respectively). See Figure 7.2. There was also an indication of general acceptance among youths of both a shopkeeper and a teacher continuing with their work if they were positive. More specifically, the 2009 ZSBS data show that over

half of male and female youths aged 15-24 (64% and 67% respectively) would support a shopkeeper and a female teacher continuing to work if they were HIV positive, a higher rate of accepting attitudes than in the 2000 and 2005 surveys. See Figure 7.2. Table 7.1 shows data on a similar indicator asking about workers perceived to be HIV positive. Respondents were asked to state whether a worker who is HIV positive but not sick should be allowed to continue working. The table shows that in 2009 male and female youths aged 15-24 were more likely to accept that an HIV positive worker continues working (78% males, 80% females), compared to those in the 2005 ZSBS (67% males, 65% females). Overall, about 81% of youths say an HIV positive worker should continue working.

7.3.3 – Stigma and Discrimination

Appendix Table A.7.4 and Figure 7.3 show data used to construct stigma and discrimination indicators of interest for organizations such as UNGASS, GAFTM, PEPFAR, and UNICEF. These indicators measure willingness to care for an HIV positive family member who may become sick with the AIDS virus, and willingness to disclose the HIV status of an HIV positive family member. The percent of young respondents willing to care for a sick HIV positive relative has remained

Table 7.1 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, the percent of respondents who say that a worker who is HIV+ should be allowed to continue to work, by sex and age, 2005 & 2009

Background characteristics	Number who have heard of HIV/AIDS		HIV+ worker should continue to work	
	2005	2009	2005	2009
Males				
15-19	362	423	68.0	74.9
20-24	368	295	65.5	82.7
25-59	1,272	1,333	71.9	82.8
15-24	730	718	66.7	78.1
25-49	1,130	1,161	71.5	83.2
Females				
15-19	456	428	66.0	78.3
20-24	465	416	63.4	81.0
25-49	1,211	1,334	66.6	81.4
15-24	921	844	64.7	79.6
Age				
15-19	818	851	66.9	76.6
20-24	833	711	64.4	81.7
25-59	2,483	2,667	69.4	82.1
15-24	1,651	1,562	65.6	78.9
25-49	2,341	2,495	69.0	82.2
All respondents	4,134	4,229	67.8	80.9

high since 2000. In addition, males aged 15-24 (88%) are roughly as likely as females (90%) to care for a sick HIV positive relative; a positive aspect in terms of balancing the care burden between the two genders. The percentage of youth expressing a willingness to disclose the positive HIV status of a relative was relatively stable over the years, but showed some improvement. For example, in the 2009 ZSBS, slightly over half (52%) of male and about 49% of female youths aged 15-24 expressed a willingness to disclose the HIV status of a relative.

Data presented in Appendix Table A.7.5 and Figure 7.4 is similarly of paramount importance to most international organizations and agencies (e.g., UNGASS, NAC, PEPFAR, GFATM, UNICEF). The ‘accepting attitudes’ indicator in this figure is viewed as the overall standard measurement of HIV-related stigma directed toward people living with HIV/AIDS. The level of stigma in communities naturally has potential to reduce the effectiveness of programs aimed at improving the livelihoods of people living with HIV/AIDS. The 2009 ZSBS data suggests an overall decrease in stigma directed towards people living with HIV/AIDS, even among youths. Male and female youths aged 15-24 expressing accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS increased from about 18% for both males and females in 2000, to about 30% and 32% for males and females, respectively, in 2009 (Appendix Table A.7.5).

7.4 – ATTITUDES TOWARD CONDOM USE AMONG YOUTH

Appendix Table A.7.6 shows data on the percentage of youth respondents in three age groups (15-19, 20-24, and 15-24) agreeing or disagreeing with various statements about condoms. These data show respondents’ attitudes toward the social acceptability of condoms and the views regarding condom use held by the majority of youths. In the 2009 ZSBS, male youths aged 15-19 were more likely (38%) than females (32%) to state that condoms break easily, with a difference of about five percentage points. This percentage difference appears consistently since 2003.

On whether condoms promote promiscuity, data in this table indicate that about half (50%) of male youths aged 20-24, and 58% of female youths think that condoms promote promiscuity. Opinions on whether most young people support the use of condoms by their friends have varied over time since the 2000 ZSBS. Overall, there was a reduction in the percentage of respondents aged 15-24



Figure 7.2 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 with accepting attitudes toward community members who are HIV positive, among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, by sex, 2009

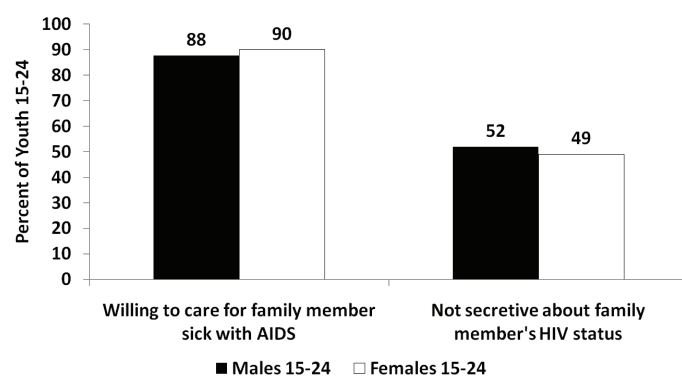


Figure 7.3 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 willing to support family members living with HIV/AIDS, among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, by sex, 2009

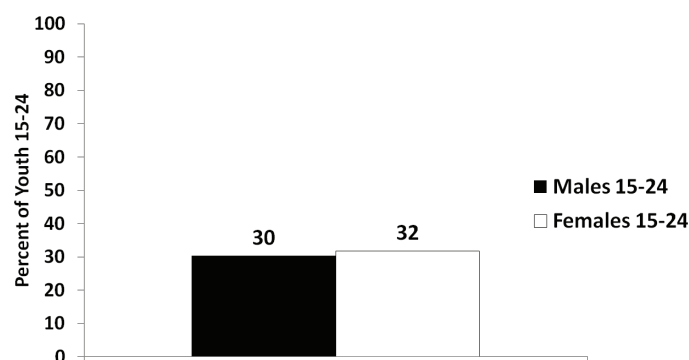


Figure 7.4 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who express all three accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV, among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, by sex, 2009

indicating that most young people support the use of condoms by their friends between 2005 and 2009 (from 67% in 2005 to about 53% in 2009 among males, and from 65% in 2005 to 54% in 2009 among females), with the percentages among males and females converging at 53% in 2009.

7.5 – ATTITUDES TOWARD FAITHFULNESS AMONG YOUTH

7.5.1 – Young Men and Women Should Wait until Marriage to Have Sex

Figure 7.5 and Appendix Tables A.7.7, A.7.8, and A.7.9 provide information on youths' beliefs and perceptions regarding youth abstinence and faithfulness among sexually active unmarried men and women. The tables also compare what people perceive as norms versus what they think the people they know actually do in practice. Almost three quarters of male (72%) and female (74%) youths aged 15-24 think that young men should wait until marriage to have sexual intercourse.

This view is very similar to opinions held on whether young women should wait until marriage before engaging in sexual intercourse. Female youths aged 15-24 (14%) are less likely than males (18%) to believe that most young men they know actually wait until marriage before engaging in sexual intercourse. The gap between perception and practice among youth respondents on whether young women should wait and whether they believe they actually do wait is wide, but at least one in five youth respondents aged 15-24 think that most young women they know wait until marriage before engaging in sexual intercourse. Thus, there seems to be less trust that young men will delay intercourse until marriage than young women.

7.5.2 – Unmarried Men and Women Should Have Only One Sexual Partner

Appendix Table A.7.8 provides more information on beliefs about the sexual conduct of young, unmarried men and women. Over two thirds of male and female youths (69% and 68%, respectively) aged 15-24 believe that young unmarried men who are sexually active should have only one sexual partner. However, the percent of youths in the same age group who believe most young, unmarried men they know have only one partner is relatively low (18% males, 14% females). Similar expectations are expressed for young, unmarried women, though with minor differences. It is clear that youth respondents generally do not believe that young,

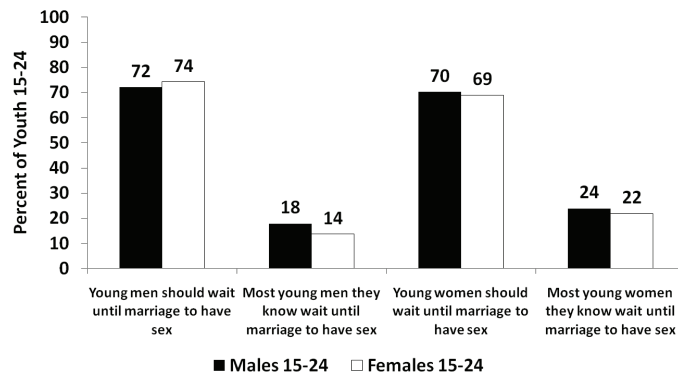


Figure 7.5 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who hold particular beliefs and perceptions about abstinence in young men and women, by sex, 2009

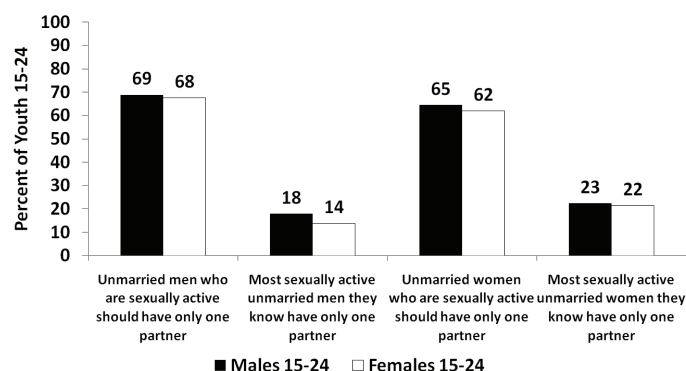


Figure 7.6 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 with particular beliefs and perceptions about faithfulness of sexually active unmarried men and women, by sex, 2009

unmarried men and women have only one partner. Appendix Tables A.7.8 and A.7.9 show similar data contrasting youth respondents' expectations and actual practice regarding faithfulness among unmarried men and women, respectively. Regardless of sex, over two-thirds of respondents felt that unmarried men and women should have only one partner. Yet, only about one in five and one in six perceived this level of faithfulness among the sexually active unmarried men and women they know, with slight differences by sex (Figure 7.6).

7.5.3 – Married Men and Women Should Have Sex Only with Their Spouse

Regardless of sex, about four fifths of respondents aged 15-24 believe married men and women should have sex only with their wives or husbands. See Appendix Table A.7.9. However, female youths in this age group (12%) were less likely than males (15%) to believe that most married men they know only have sex with their wives. Similarly, married women were thought to be more faithful (46% males, 43% females) than married men (15% males, 12% females; Figure 7.7).

7.6 – ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AMONG YOUTH

One intriguing component captured by the 2009 ZSBS was an assessment of the empowerment of females with regard to sexual issues. Some of the issues captured include condom purchase (Appendix Table A.7.10 and Figure 7.8), justification in women refusing to have sex if their partner is suspected of having other sexual partners (Appendix Table A.7.11), and whether a woman has the right to negotiate safe sex with her partner if she knows he has an STI (Appendix Table A.7.12). These indicators, especially public perception of women's ability and right to negotiate safer sex in the face of known risky behavior of a husband or partner, are modified from the UNAIDS Sexual Negotiation Indicator 1. This information is particularly critical for youths for reasons stated at the beginning of this chapter.

7.6.1 – Attitudes about Unmarried Women Buying Condoms

Data presented in Appendix Table A.7.10 indicate that most youths aged 15-24, irrespective of sex, believe that unmarried women should always be able to buy condoms; these perceptions have remained nearly constant since the 2000 ZSBS, with minor variations indicating a marginal increase in some instances and decrease in others. In the same vein, both male and female youth respondents have similar perceptions with regard to whether women have the right to refuse sex when they know that their partners have sex with other women who are not their partners' wives, which is a good indication of the knowledge of rights of women. As indicated in Figure 7.8, male (65%) and female (66%) youths aged 15-24 are almost equally as likely to agree that women can refuse to have sex if they know their partner is having sex with other women to whom he is not married.

7.6.2 – Attitudes about a Woman's Right to Negotiate Safer Sex if Partner Has an ST

Similarly, data in Appendix Table A.7.12 shows an increase in the belief that a woman has a right to negotiate safer sex with a partner if she knows he has an STI. It should be noted that this indicator was calculated from among those respondents who have ever heard of an STI. Among male and female respondents aged 15-19, the percentage expressing the view that a woman can negotiate safer sex with a partner if she knows he has an STI almost doubled between 2005 and 2009 (37% to 83% and 48% to 85%, respectively). Similarly, there was an approximately 26 percentage point increase among males aged 15-24 (from about 60% in 2005 to 87% in 2009) on support for the right of a woman to negotiate

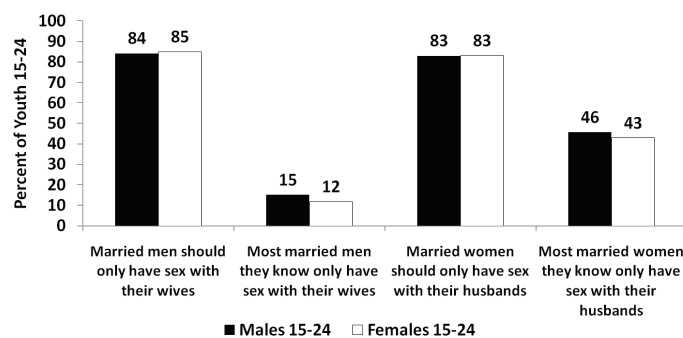


Figure 7.7 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 with particular beliefs and perceptions about faithfulness of married men and women, by sex, 2009

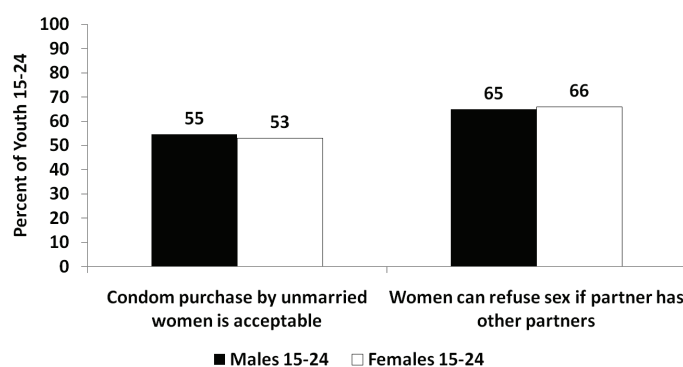


Figure 7.8 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 with particular beliefs about condom purchase by unmarried women and refusal of sex by women, by sex, 2009

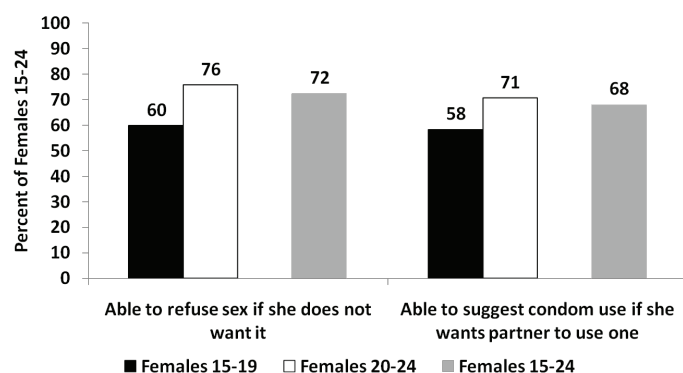


Figure 7.9 – Percent of female respondents aged 15-24 who indicate they are able to refuse sex if they don't want it and are able to suggest condom use to their partner, among females married or living with partner, by age, 2009

safer sex if she knows that her partner or husband has an STI; this pattern was similar among female youths in this age group.

7.6.3 – Woman’s Ability to Negotiate Sex with Her Spouse

Appendix Table A.7.13 presents additional data on empowerment of women with respect to their ability to negotiate safer sex with their husbands or partners. This indicator was restricted to female respondents whose current status was either “married” or “living with a

partner.” Data in this table indicate that close to three quarters (72%) of females aged 15-24 who are married or living with a partner are able to say no to their husband or partner if they don’t want to have sexual intercourse; similarly, 68% of this same group say they are able to suggest condom use with their partner or husband if they want him to use one (Figure 7.9). These results suggest that the campaign to empower women in terms of decision making has been yielding results, with more and more women able to confront issues concerning their sexuality positively.

8 Sexual Behavior & HIV/AIDS among Youth

8.1 – INTRODUCTION

Adolescence has been broadly defined as the developmental stage between childhood and adulthood. Age boundaries, particularly with respect to when adolescence begins, tend to vary widely. In the ZSBS, youths or young people are classified as those respondents in the age group 15-24. This group can be disaggregated into two distinct groups; respondents aged 15-19 are classified as adolescents, and those aged 20-24 are considered young adults. Youths are an important target group in the fight against HIV and AIDS because they are at a stage when sexual activity and reproductive activity, including risky sexual behaviors, are likely to begin.

Positive sexual behavior and practices, such as delaying their sexual debut and avoiding risky sexual behavior, are cardinal in the fight against HIV/AIDS. HIV preventive efforts can have a large effect on halting the spread of HIV if they are successful with adolescents and young adults. The 2009 ZSBS obtained data on sexual activity of young people, including age at first sex, multiple and concurrent partnerships, condom use, and other factors associated with risky sexual behavior, such as exchanging money for sex, exposure to pornography, and alcohol consumption.

8.2 – YOUNG PEOPLE'S SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

8.2.1 – Timing of First Sexual Experience among Youth 15-24

Table 8.1 presents data on the percentage of young people who report that they have ever had sex. In 2009, more than half (58%) of all young people aged 15-24 reported having ever had sex, a decrease from 66% in 2005. This decrease was slightly more pronounced among adolescents (from 44% to 35%) than among young adults (from 89% to 86%). Survey results show variations by sex, with more young women age 15-24 (64%) than young men (51%) reporting having ever had sex. Variation by age category shows that more adolescent girls (41%) than adolescent males (30%) reported having ever had sex. Overall, survey results show a 12 percentage point decline in the percentage of young people reporting ever having had sex for the survey period 2000-2009, from 70% in 2000 to 58% in 2009.

8.2.2 – Sexual Debut by Single Year of Age among Youth 15-19

Figure 8.1 shows data on the percent of adolescents aged 15-19 who have ever had sex by single year of age. In 2009, more than a third (35%) of all adolescents reported having had sex (Table 8.1). Survey results show that in

Table 8.1 – Among respondents aged 15-24, the percent who have ever had sex (PEPFAR P8.17.N), by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background Characteristic	Number 15-24				Ever had sex			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	307	432	372	435	44.0	45.4	36.8	29.7
20-24	250	394	369	297	89.6	84.3	85.9	82.1
15-24	557	826	741	732	64.4	63.9	61.3	51.0
Females								
15-19	415	500	463	443	55.4	55.4	49.5	40.6
20-24	404	509	467	419	92.6	92.3	90.8	88.8
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	73.8	74.0	70.2	64.0
Both Sexes								
15-19	722	932	835	878	50.6	50.8	43.8	35.2
20-24	654	903	836	716	91.4	88.8	88.6	86.0
All respondents aged 15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1594	70.0	69.5	66.2	58.0

2009, more males than females have had sex by age 15 and 16, but this pattern changes at age 17 to 19 years, with higher percentages of females than males reported having had sex. This pattern is a change from the 2003 and 2005 survey years, when higher percentages of females than males reported having had sex at all ages.

8.2.3 – Early Sexual Debut (Sex Before Age 15) Among Youth 15-24

The promotion of abstinence and delay of sexual debut among adolescents has received strong emphasis in HIV prevention efforts in Zambia. Data on timing of first sexual intercourse was obtained by asking respondents how old they were the first time they had sex. Information on the percent of respondents who had sex before the age of 15 helps assess early sexual debut. Appendix Table A.8.1 presents data on this indicator.

In 2009, 8% of respondents aged 15-24 reported having had sex before the age of 15. A slightly higher percentage of males aged 15-24 (8%) compared to females (7%) reported having had sex before the age of 15. There was a gradual decline on this indicator for the survey period 2000-2009 (Figure 8.2). (See also Table 8.2).

8.3 – CONDOM USE AT FIRST SEX AMONG YOUTH

Along with postponement of first sexual intercourse, consistent condom use is a way that young people can reduce their chances of becoming infected with HIV. To assess the extent of condom use at the time of sexual debut, respondents were asked if they used a condom the first time they had sex. Table 8.3 and Figure 8.3 show information on condom use at first sex among youth aged 15-24. Slightly more adolescent females aged 15-19 (31%) than males (27%) reported using a condom at first sex. Among young adults aged 20-24 years, a higher proportion of males (35%) than females (26%) reported using a condom the first time they had sex.

Between survey years 2005 and 2009 there was an increase among all age groups in the percentage of respondents who reported using a condom the first time they had sex. The increase is particularly evident among young men 20-24 (from 22% in 2005 to 35% in 2009), and among adolescent and young adult women (from 21% in 2005 to 31% in 2009, and from 18% in 2005 to 26% in 2009, respectively). An encouraging trend is that survey results indicate that young people aged 15-24

Table 8.2 – Among adolescents aged 15-19, the percent who have ever had sex, by sex and single year of age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	2000		2003		2005		2009	
	Number	Ever had sex (15-19)	Number	Ever had sex (15-19)	Number	Ever had sex (15-19)	Number	Ever had sex (15-19)
Males								
15	53	24.5	81	13.6	71	21.1	87	16.1
16	66	30.3	90	35.6	75	13.3	94	21.3
17	57	40.4	88	50.0	80	37.5	101	30.7
18	76	57.9	79	53.2	86	48.8	81	35.8
19	55	63.6	94	71.3	60	66.7	72	48.6
Females								
15	66	18.2	80	15.0	85	25.9	87	12.6
16	93	39.8	111	45.0	99	32.3	89	19.1
17	88	56.8	91	56.0	98	49.0	74	37.8
18	88	78.4	120	71.7	91	68.1	123	60.2
19	80	77.5	98	78.6	90	72.2	70	71.4
Both Sexes								
15	119	21.0	161	14.3	156	23.7	174	14.4
16	159	35.8	201	40.8	174	24.1	183	20.2
17	145	50.3	179	53.1	178	43.8	175	33.7
18	164	68.9	199	64.3	177	58.8	204	50.5
19	135	71.8	192	75.5	150	70.0	142	59.9
All respondents 15-19	722	50.6	932	50.8	835	43.8	878	35.2

were much more likely to report using a condom at first sex than respondents older than 25 years. This might hint at progress facilitated by condom promotion efforts aimed at youth.

8.4 – PREMARITAL SEX

The period of time between first sexual intercourse and marriage is often a time of sexual experimentation, and youths may be at greater risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections, including HIV because they may tend to have shorter relationships with more partners before marriage. Information on sexual activity of never married respondents is presented in Table 8.4. More than a quarter (26%) of young single people 15-24 had premarital sex 12 months prior to the survey. More young men than women reported having premarital sex 12 months prior to the survey (28% and 23%, respectively).

Higher percentages of single young adults 20-24 had premarital sex, compared to adolescents 15-19. The difference was particularly noticeable among young males, with 44% of young adult males compared to 20% of adolescent males reporting having had sex in the past year. Overall, there has been a decline in the percentage of young respondents reporting engaging in premarital sex since 2005. The percent of never-married young people aged 15-24 who have never had sex is PEPFAR Indicator P8.9N. Table 8.4 indicates a change in the desired direction over the survey years, from 49% in 2000 to 58% in 2009.

8.4.1 – Percent Sexually Active in Past 12 Months among Never Married Young People 15-24

PEPFAR Indicator P.8.16 is the percentage of young, never-married people aged 15-24 who have had sex in the last 12 months. See Table 8.4. About one quarter (26%) of all of never married youth aged 15-24 reported sex in the past year in 2009. Overall percentages were higher for young males (28%) compared to young females (23%), due mainly to larger percentages of young males 20-24 reporting sexual activity (44%) compared to young females in the same age group (36%). Overall, percentages reporting premarital sexual activity in the past year have declined from 30% in 2000 to 26% in 2009.

8.4.2 – Condom Use and Premarital Sex

Appendix Table A.8.2 and Figure 8.4 show data on condom use among never-married youths aged 15-24 who engaged in premarital sex. This is PEPFAR

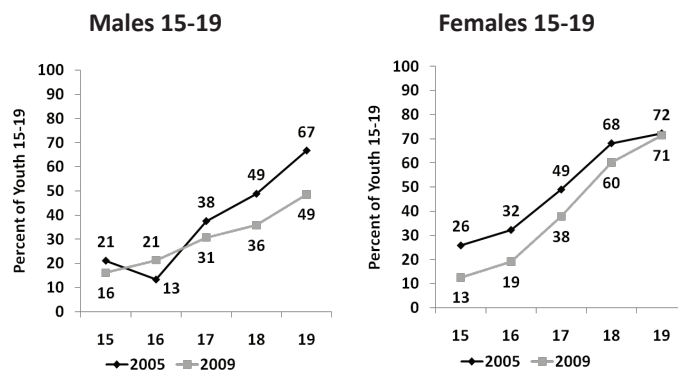


Figure 8.1 – Percent of adolescents aged 15-19 who have ever had sex by single year of age, by sex, 2005 & 2009

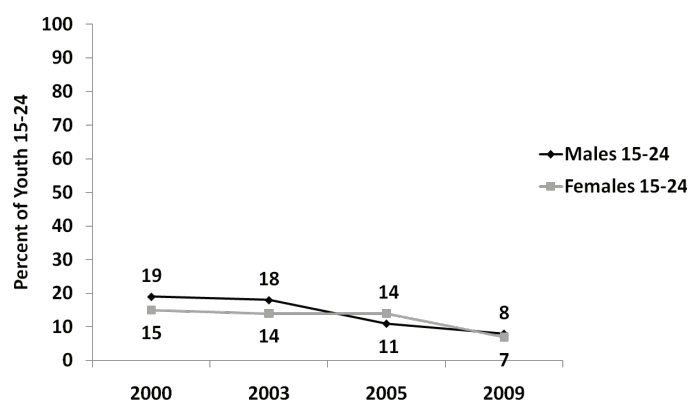


Figure 8.2 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who have had sex before age 15, by sex, 2000-2009

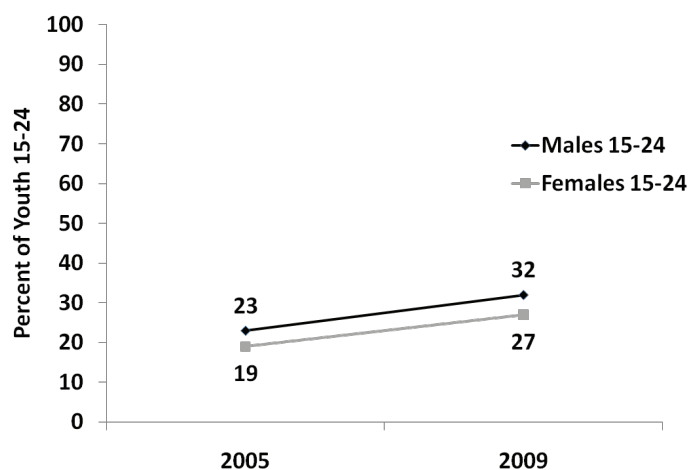


Figure 8.3 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 reporting condom use at first sex, by sex, 2005 & 2009

Table 8.3 – Among those who have ever had sex, the percent who used a condom the first time they ever had sex (PEPFAR P8.18.N), by sex and age, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	Number who have ever had sex		Used a condom the first time they ever had sex	
	2005	2009	2005	2009
Males				
15-19	137	129	24.8	27.1
20-24	317	243	22.1	34.6
25-59	1,256	1,321	5.4	12.3
15-24	454	372	22.9	31.9
25-49	1,112	1,149	6.1	14.0
Total	1,710	1,693	10.1	16.6
Females				
15-19	229	180	21.4	30.6
20-24	424	372	17.7	25.5
25-49	1,210	1,336	4.4	8.4
15-24	653	552	19.0	27.2
Total	1,863	1,888	9.5	13.9
Age				
15-19	366	309	22.7	29.1
20-24	741	615	19.6	29.1
25-59	2,466	2,657	4.9	10.3
15-24	1,107	924	20.6	29.1
25-49	2,322	2,485	5.2	11.0
All respondents	3,573	3,581	9.8	15.2

Table 8.4 – Among young respondents 15-24 who have never been married, the percent who have never had sex, and the percent who had sex in the past 12 months, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background Characteristics	Never Married				Never Married and Never Had Sex				Never Married and Had Sex in the Past 12 Months			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males												
15-19	298	424	365	433	57.7	55.4	64.4	70.4	27.5	23.6	23.3	19.6
20-24	144	276	234	220	18.1	22.5	22.2	24.5	50.0	49.6	52.1	43.6
15-24	442	700	599	653	44.8	42.4	47.9	55.0	34.8	33.9	34.6	27.7
Females												
15-19	291	373	340	369	62.9	59.5	68.8	71.3	23.7	25.2	20.9	18.2
20-24	112	131	121	138	26.8	29.8	35.5	34.1	30.4	37.4	39.7	36.2
15-24	403	504	461	507	52.8	51.8	60.1	61.1	25.6	28.4	25.8	23.1
Both Sexes												
15-19	589	797	705	802	60.3	57.3	66.5	70.8	25.6	24.3	22.1	18.9
20-24	256	407	355	358	21.9	24.8	26.8	28.2	41.4	45.7	47.9	40.8
15-24	845	1,204	1,060	1,160	48.6	46.4	53.2	57.7	30.4	31.6	30.8	25.7

Indicator P8.20.N. Thirty-seven percent of young people reported using a condom with their last sexual partner. A higher percentage of males compared to females used a condom at last sex (39% and 33%, respectively). There has been a small increase in the percentage of young men reporting condom use since 2000, from 38% to 39% in 2009, however this trend has not been consistent over the survey years. Among females, condom use has declined since 2000 from 40% to 33% in 2009.

8.4.3 – Pregnancy among Young Females 15-24

A consequence for women who are sexually active at a young age, in addition to risk of exposure to STIs including HIV, is the potential for early pregnancy and child care responsibilities. Table 8.5 and Appendix Table A.8.3 present data on the percent of females aged 15-24 who have ever been pregnant. Slightly more than half (50%) of young females have had a pregnancy. Young women in rural areas were more likely to be pregnant than those in urban areas. Among female adolescents, a quarter (26%) said they have already had a pregnancy.

8.5 – RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY AMONG YOUTH

8.5.1 – Abstinence in Past 12 Months among Youth Who Have Ever Had Sex

Among respondents who have ever had sex, information was collected on timing of last sex by asking when they last had sexual intercourse (Table 8.6). Only about one in five (23%) youths aged 15-24 reported that they did not have sex in the 12 months prior to the survey. Young males (32%) were more likely than young females (17%) to report no sexual activity in the 12 months prior to the survey. Among females, adolescents 15-19 (22%) were more likely than young adults 20-24 (15%) to report abstinence in the 12 months prior to the survey. The pattern was similar for males, but with adolescents only slightly more likely than young adults to report abstinence in the past year (33% versus 31%).

8.5.2 – Sexual Activity in Past Year among All Youth 15-24

Appendix Table A.8.4 and Figure 8.5 show the percent of youths who were sexually active in the year prior to the survey. Forty-five percent of the young adults aged 15-24 reported being sexually active in the 12 months prior to the survey. Higher percentages of young women than men were sexually active in the 12 months prior to the survey (53% compared to just over one third of young men). This pattern has been consistent over the survey period 2000-2009.

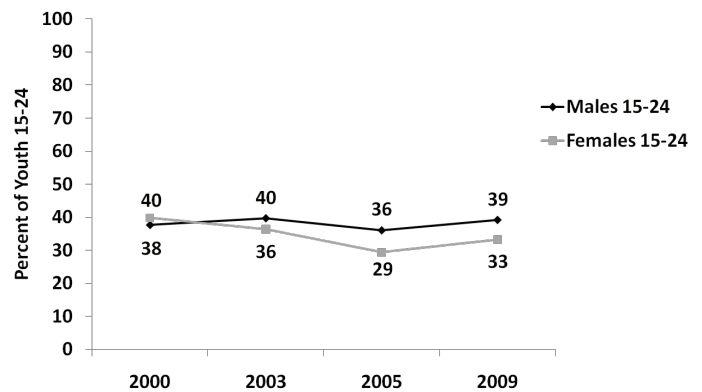


Figure 8.4 – Percent of never-married youths aged 15-24 who used a condom with their last sexual partner, by sex, 2000-2009

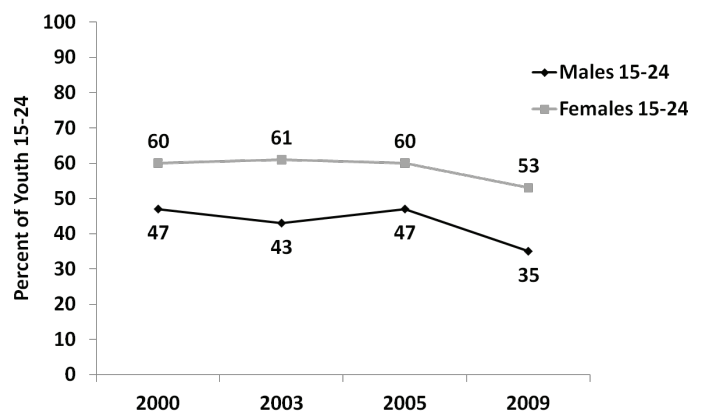


Figure 8.5 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who were sexually active in the past year, by sex, 2000-2009

Not surprisingly, a higher percentage of young adults 20-24 were sexually active in the 12 months prior to the survey, compared to adolescents 15-19. Overall, there has been a decline in the percentage of adolescents and young adults who reported they had sex 12 months prior to the survey, from 55% in 2000 to 45% in 2009.

8.6 – CONDOM USE WITH MOST RECENT PARTNER AMONG YOUTH

Among youth who were sexually active 12 months prior to the survey, 23% of young people aged 15-24 used a condom with their most recent sexual partner. A higher percentage of young men aged 15-24 (31%) reported condom use with their most recent partner than did young women (18%). The same pattern was seen for adolescents and young adults: more males than females reported using a condom with their most recent partner (Figure 8.6 and Table 8.7). Condom use was higher among adolescents. Twenty-seven percent of adolescents reported using a condom with the most recent sexual partner, compared to 21% of young adults. This pattern

Table 8.5 – Young females 15-24 who have ever been pregnant, 2009

Age Group	Percent Ever Pregnant			
	Number	Total	Rural	Urban
15-19	443	25.5	30.4	19.2
20-24	419	76.8	85.7	63.5
15-24	862	50.5	58.2	39.7

Table 8.6 – Among those respondents who have ever had sex, the percent who did not have sex in the last year, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who have ever had sex				Did not have sex in the last year			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	135	196	137	129	34.1	45.9	32.8	33.3
20-24	224	332	317	243	21.9	24.1	18.9	31.1
15-24	359	528	454	372	26.5	32.2	23.1	31.9
25-59	962	1,305	1,256	1,321	7.5	8.4	6.5	6.7
Females								
15-19	230	277	229	180	20.4	23.5	17.5	22.2
20-24	374	470	424	372	17.6	14.7	12.0	14.8
15-24	604	747	653	552	18.7	17.9	13.9	17.2
25-49	962	1,300	1,210	1,336	16.2	18.4	17.4	15.9
Both Sexes								
15-19	365	473	366	309	25.5	32.8	23.2	26.9
20-24	598	802	741	615	19.2	18.6	15.0	21.3
15-24	963	1,275	1,107	924	21.6	23.8	17.7	23.1
25-59	1,924	2,605	2,466	2,657	11.8	13.4	11.9	11.3

Table 8.7 – Among young respondents 15-24 who had sex in the past year, the percent who used a condom with their most recent sexual partner, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex within the last year				Used condom with most recent sexual partner			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	89	106	92	86	34.8	34.0	33.7	31.4
20-24	175	252	257	168	24.0	30.6	23.7	30.4
15-24	264	358	349	254	27.6	31.6	26.4	30.7
Females								
15-19	184	212	189	140	18.5	24.5	13.2	24.3
20-24	308	401	373	317	11.7	13.7	10.5	15.8
15-24	492	613	562	457	14.2	17.5	11.4	18.4
Both Sexes								
15-19	273	318	281	226	23.8	27.7	19.9	27.0
20-24	483	653	630	485	16.2	20.2	15.9	20.8
15-24	756	971	911	711	18.9	22.7	17.1	22.8

has been consistent over survey years 2000-2009. Overall, the percentage of youth aged 15-24 reporting using a condom with the most recent partner has increased. However, there was a slight decline in the percentage of adolescent men using a condom (from 35% in 2000 to 31% in 2009).

8.7 – EXCHANGING MONEY FOR SEX

This information was obtained by asking whether respondents paid or were paid for sex in the 12 months prior to the survey. Appendix Table A.8.5 presents data on the percentage of never married respondents who reported exchanging money for sex in the 12 months prior to the survey. Four percent of youths aged 15-24 have ever exchanged money for sex, compared with two percent of adults aged 25-49. Among young people who had sex in the 12 months prior to the survey, 8% exchanged money for sex. The percent distribution by sex shows that more young men (15%) than women (4%) exchanged money for sex in the 12 months prior to the survey. And a higher percentage of adolescents 15-19 than young adults 20-24 exchanged money for sex (14% and 5%, respectively). Figure 8.7 shows this data by sex and age. Overall, there was a decline in the percent of respondents reporting exchanging money for sex since 2003. However, among adolescent girls there was a slight increase between 2005 and 2009, from 6% to 8%.

8.8 – NON-REGULAR PARTNERSHIPS AMONG YOUTH

Information on the percent of respondents who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, which is considered higher-risk sex, is presented in Appendix Table A.8.6. As explained in Chapter 4, non-marital, non-cohabiting partnerships are sometimes called “non-regular” partnerships because they tend to involve casual, occasional sex, even though this is not always the case. Despite some inconsistency in the direction of change across survey years, these data indicate that the percent of youths reporting sex with non-regular partners has increased somewhat over the past decade, from 40% in 2000 to 44% in 2009.

Almost three quarters (72%) of young men reported having sex with a non-regular partner in the last year, compared to just over a quarter (28%) of young women. Over the survey years 2000-2009, young men have consistently reported higher percentages of non-regular sexual partnerships than young women. Survey results show differences between adolescents 15-19 and

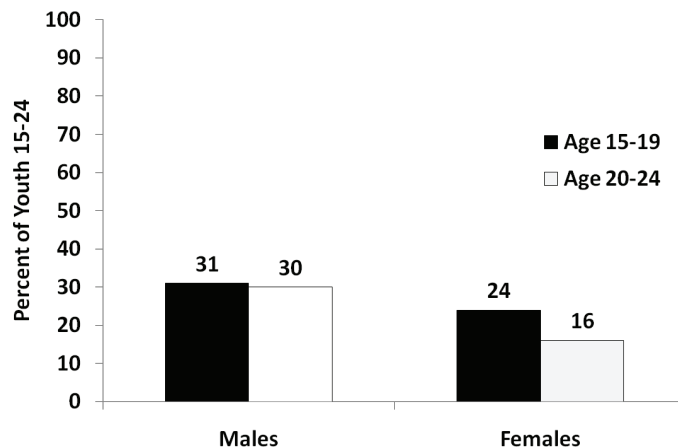


Figure 8.6 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 reporting condom use with most recent partner, by sex and age, 2009

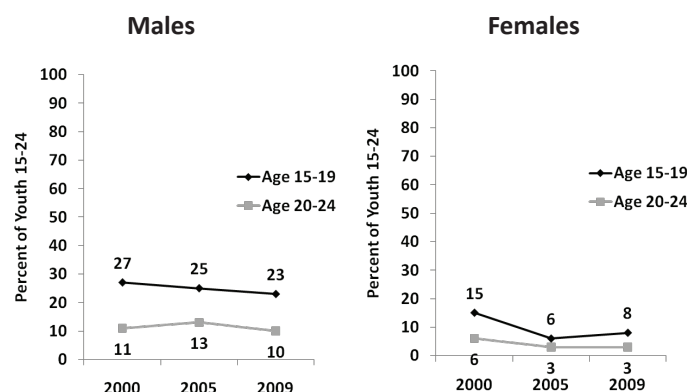


Figure 8.7 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who exchanged money for sex during the 12 months prior to the survey, by sex and age, 2000-2009.

young adults 20-24. Higher proportions of adolescents compared to young adults reported sex with non-regular partners in the 12 months prior to the survey. Most adolescents were probably unmarried, and so this information gives an indication of the extent to which they were involved in premarital sex.

8.8.1 – Condom Use with Non-regular Partners among Youth

Respondents who had non-regular partners (non-marital, non-cohabiting partners) were asked if they used a condom with their most recent non-regular partner. No positive changes were evident on this indicator over the survey period 2000-2009. The percentage of all young people 15-24 who indicated they used a condom with the most recent non-regular partner declined from 39% in 2000 to 36% in 2009 (Figure 8.8 and Appendix Table A.8.7). In 2009, young men (39%) were more likely to report condom use with non-marital, non-cohabiting partners than young females (33%). Overall, higher

percentages of young adults aged 20-24 reported condom use with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner than did adolescents aged 15-19.

8.8.2 – Perceptions of ‘Fidelity’ of Non-Regular Partners among Youth

Youths aged 15-24 who had a non-regular partner were asked how likely it was that their partner had other partners. Figure 8.9 and Appendix Table A.8.8 show that overall 16% of youths indicated that it was very likely that their partner had another partner, while 20% said that it was somewhat likely. These results varied by sex and age. Appendix Table A.8.8 shows that adolescents aged 15-19 (33%) were less likely than young adults 20-24 (40%) to report that it was very likely or somewhat likely their partner had other partners. A higher percentage of male youths aged 15-24 (38%) reported that it was very likely or somewhat likely that their partner had another partner, compared to female youths (35%). Overall, the perception of “infidelity” in non-regular partnerships appears to have declined among youth between 2005 and 2009.

8.9 – MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERSHIPS AMONG YOUTH

8.9.1 – Multiple Partnerships among All Young Respondents Aged 15-24

Youths who have more than one sexual partner are at increased risk of contracting HIV. Appendix Table A.8.9 shows the percent of youths who reported multiple sexual partners, among all youths 15-24 and among those who were sexually active in the past year.

Among all youths 15-24, only 3% reported having more than one sexual partner in the 12 months prior to the 2009 survey. Results show variation by sex, with more young men than women having multiple partners. Five percent of all male youths aged 15-24 reported having more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, with a sharp decline from 12% in 2000. A lower percentage of female youths (1%) reported multiple sexual partnerships in 2009, with a decline from 2% in 2000. Overall, there was a decline in the percent of youths reporting multiple sexual partnerships since 2000.

8.9.2 – Multiple Partnerships among Sexually Active Young People

Among male youths who had sex in the 12 months prior to the survey, 15% had more than one sexual partner in 2009, compared to 2% of sexually active female youths.

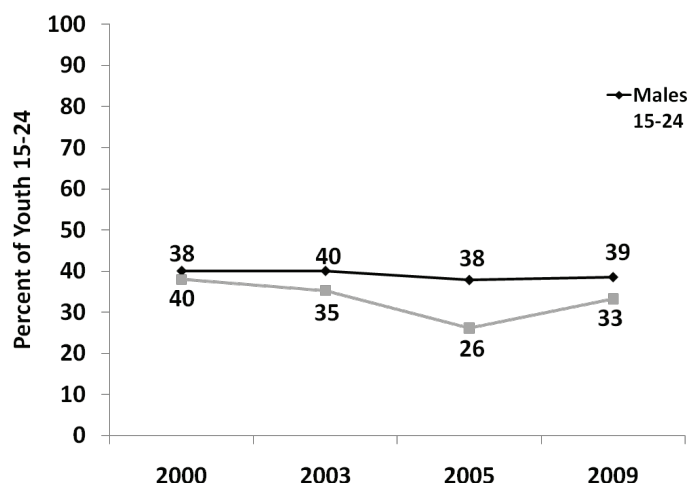


Figure 8.8 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 reporting condom use with most recent non-regular partner, by sex, 2000-2009

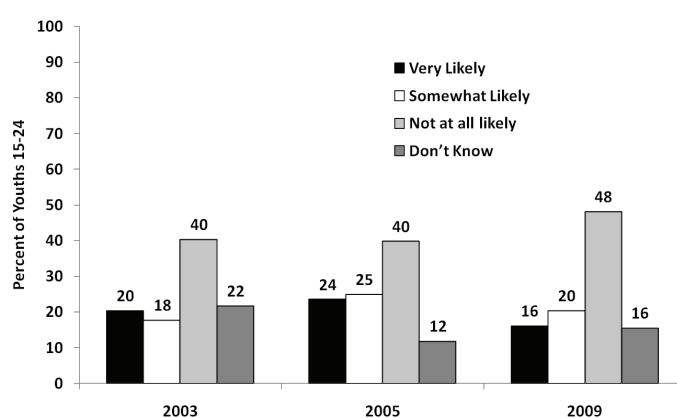


Figure 8.9 – Perceived likelihood non-regular partner has other partners, among youths aged 15-24, 2003-2009

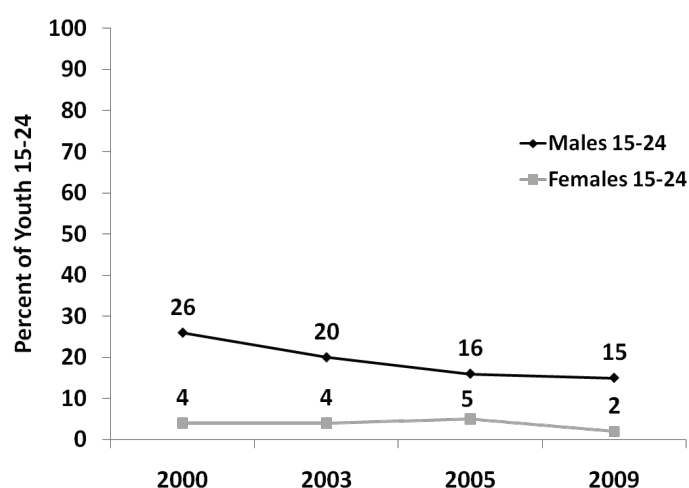


Figure 8.10 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 reporting multiple sexual partners, among those who had sex during the 12 months prior to the survey, by sex, 2000-2009

Overall, there has been a consistent decline in the percentage of sexually active youths reporting multiple sexual partnerships, from 11% in 2000 to 7% in 2009. The most notable decline was among sexually active male youths, from 26% in 2000 to 15% in 2009 (Figure 8.10).

8.9.3 – Number of Sexual Partners Reported among Youth 15-24

The vast majority of youths aged 15-24 reported only one sexual partner (93%), with fewer young men (85%) than young women (98%) reporting a single partner (Appendix Table A.8.10 and Figure 8.11). Differences by sex were noted in number of sexual partners, with 10% of young males reporting two sexual partners, compared to 2% of young females. No females reported having three or more sexual partners, while five percent of young males reported three or more sexual partners. Overall, there has been a consistent decline in the percentage of youths reporting more than two sexual partners since 2000.

8.9.4 – Multiple Partnerships and Condom Use

Young people who had multiple partners were asked if they used a condom at last sex with that partner. Appendix Table A.8.11 presents data on the percentage of respondents with multiple partners who reported using a condom at their last sexual intercourse. Overall, condom use among both male and female youths has declined over the survey period 2000-2009, from 24% to 21%. However, these figures should be interpreted with caution because the number of youths reporting multiple sexual partnerships was relatively small.

8.10 – MULTIPLE CONCURRENT SEXUAL PARTNERSHIPS AMONG YOUTH

See discussion in Chapter 4 for a definition of “concurrent” and the concurrency indicators.

8.10.1 – Prevalence of Multiple Concurrent Sexual Partnerships at Six Months Prior to the Survey

Appendix Table A.8.12 and Figure 8.12 show the percentage of young people aged 15-24 who had more than one ongoing/concurrent sexual partnership at the point in time 6 months prior to the survey. Only 2% overall among youths aged 15-24 had multiple concurrent sexual partnerships at six months prior to the survey, 4% of young men and less than one percent of young women. The percentage of young men reporting multiple concurrent sexual partnerships at six months prior to the survey declined over the survey period 2000-2009 from 8% to 4%. Among young women there has been little change since 2000.

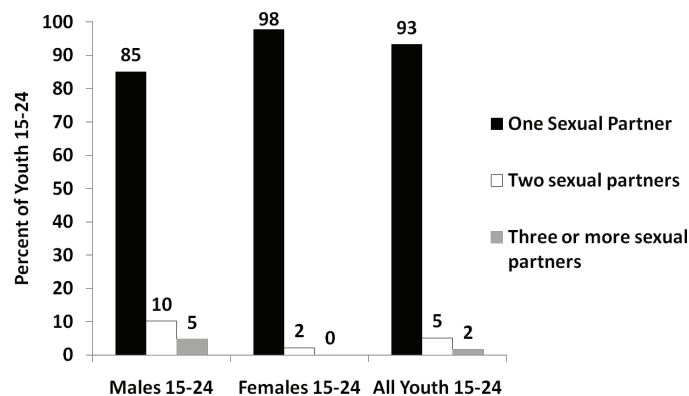


Figure 8.11 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 reporting one, two, and three or more sexual partners, among those who had sex during the 12 months prior to the survey, 2009

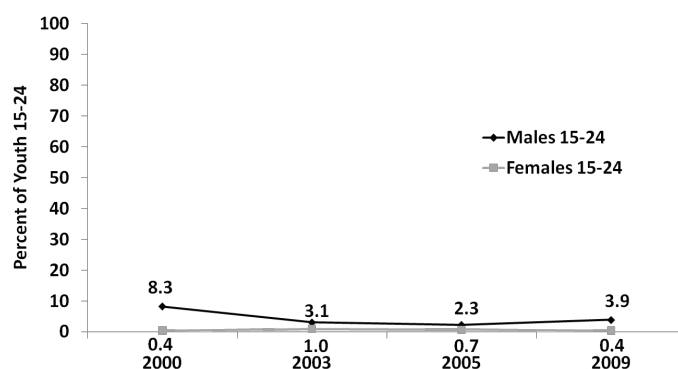


Figure 8.12 Percent of youth aged 15-24 who had more than one ongoing sexual partnership six months prior to the survey, by sex, 2000-2009

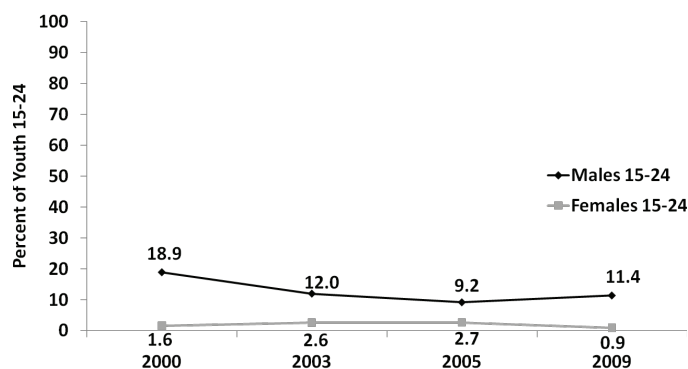


Figure 8.13 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 who had more than one ongoing sexual partnership in the past 12 months, by sex, 2000-2009

8.10.2 – Multiple Concurrent Partnerships in the Past Year among Youth

In 2009, 5% of youths aged 15-24 years reported multiple sexual partnerships that were concurrent in the 12 months prior to the survey (Appendix Table A.8.13 and Figure 8.13). The percent of youths reporting concurrent partnerships varied by sex, with male youths ten times more likely to report multiple concurrent sexual partnerships than females (11% versus 0.9%). Overall and for both sexes there was a decline on this indicator since 2000. For males the percentage declined from 19% in 2000 to 11% in 2009, and for females it declined from 2% in 2000 to 0.9% in 2009.

8.10.2.1 – Proportion of Multiple Sexual Partnerships among Youth That Were Concurrent

Data in Appendix Table A.8.14 indicates that 69% of the multiple sexual partnerships in the past year reported by youth 15-24 were also concurrent. The proportion of multiple partnerships that were concurrent in this age group increased between 2005 and 2009, from 55% to 69%. Overall, there has been no consistent trend over the survey period 2000-2009. As noted in Chapter 4, the findings on concurrency should be interpreted with caution. The number of young people in this category is small, and this can affect the stability of some estimates.

8.11 – AGE-MIXING IN SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG YOUNG WOMEN 15-24

8.11.1 – Age-mixing and Sex with a Non-regular Partner

Appendix Table A.8.15 presents data on the percent of young women aged 15-24 who had sex with a non-regular partner who was at least 10 years older than they were. About 9% of these young women 15-24 reported having sex with a non-regular partner at least 10 years older. Rural/urban differences were minor (9% urban females, versus 8% rural females). Among young women who had sex with a non-regular partner in the past year, young adult females aged 20-24 (12%) were about twice as likely as female adolescents aged 15-19 (6%) to report having sex with a non-regular partner at least 10 years older.

8.11.2 – Age-mixing and Sex with Any Partner

Appendix Table A.8.16 shows the percent of female adolescents and young adults aged 15-24 who had sex with any partner who was at least 10 years older than they were. About 11% of young women 15-24 reported having sex with a partner who was at least 10 years older. Overall this percentage has declined from 16% in 2000

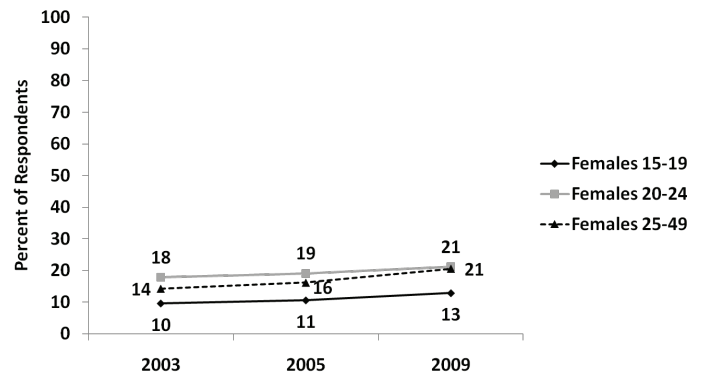


Figure 8.14 – Percent of females who report ever being forced to have sex, by age, 2003-2009

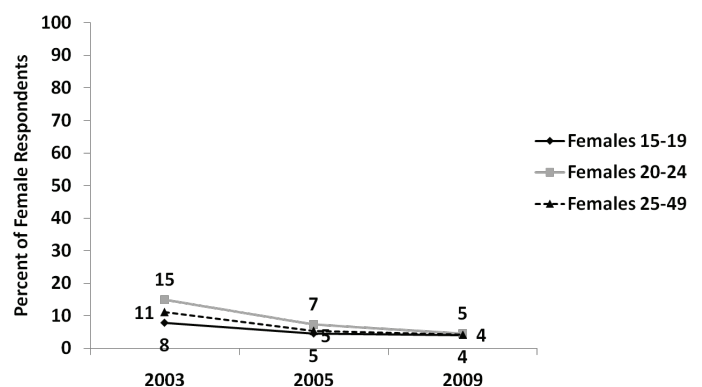


Figure 8.15 – Percent of females who report forced sex in the 12 months prior to the survey, by age, 2003-2009

to 11% in 2009. Rural/urban differences were minor: 13% of urban females compared to 11% of their rural counterparts had sex with a partner at least 10 years older. Results also show differences by age. In 2009, adolescent females aged 15-19 (14%) were more likely than young adult women aged 20-24 (10%) to report having sex with any partner at least 10 years older. The percentage of adolescent females reporting such sexual relations has increased over the survey period 2000-2009 from 11% to 14%. However, percentages for young adult women show a consistent decline, from 19% in 2000 to 10% in 2009.

8.12 – FORCED SEX AMONG YOUNG WOMEN

Forced sex without consent of the partner is highly undesirable behavior in any circumstance and is particularly risky in the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic because there is no opportunity for negotiating safer sex. The topic of forced sex is discussed in Chapter 4. This topic is revisited here with special focus on forced sex among young females aged 15-24. Beginning in 2003, female respondents were asked if anyone has ever forced them to have sex when they did not want to. This

question is deeply personal and one that can be painful. It is difficult to know how accurately such events are reported, and whether women include their husbands or regular partners when answering the question. For these reasons, it is likely that the data shown in Appendix Table A.8.17 are conservative.

8.12.1 – Ever Forced to Have Sex

There was an increase in the percentage of female respondents reporting that they have ever been forced to have sex over the survey period 2003–2009, from 14% to 19% (Figure 8.14). More than one in ten women aged 15–19 (13%) reported that they have ever been forced to have sex, an increase from 10% in 2003. One in five young adult women aged 20–24 have ever been forced to have sex. A higher percentage of females in urban (21%) versus rural (18%) areas reported ever being forced to have sex.

8.12.2 – Forced Sex in Past Year

Figure 8.15 and Appendix Table A.8.17 show the percent of females who were forced to have sex in the 12 months prior to the survey. This percentage declined during the survey period, from 11% in 2003 to 4% in 2009. For adolescent females aged 15–19, the incidence declined from 8% in 2003 to 4% in 2009. Among the young female adults aged 20–24, it declined from 15% to 4%. Slightly more females in rural (5%) versus urban (4%) areas reported being forced to have sex in the 12 months prior to the survey.

8.13 – ALCOHOL AND SEX AMONG YOUTH

Table 8.8 presents data on the percent of respondents reporting that they or their partner were intoxicated during sex. The table shows findings for all youth 15–24, and for those sexually active in the past 12 months. Three percent of all young men, and 4% of all young women, reported being drunk or that their partner was drunk during a sexual encounter in the last 12 months. Among those youth who were sexually active in the 12 months prior to the survey, percentages were higher: 9% of young sexually active men and 8% of young sexually active women reported being drunk during a sexual encounter. Overall, there has been no change on this indicator between 2005 and 2009.

8.14 – HIV COUNSELING AND TESTING AMONG YOUTH

8.14.1 – Knowledge of Where to Go for HIV Testing among Youth

Information on knowledge of an HIV test site and the percent of young people who have ever been tested for HIV are presented in Appendix Table A.8.18. Knowledge of a place to go for an HIV test among youths aged 15–24 has increased steadily over the survey period 2000–2009, from 63% in 2000 to 90% in 2009, a 27 percentage point increase. The largest increase in knowledge was among adolescents aged 15–19. However,

Table 8.8 – The percent of young respondents who report that either they or any partner in the last 12 months was intoxicated during sex, by selected background characteristics, 2005–2009

Age Group	All Young Respondents Aged 15–24				Youth 15–24 who had sex in past year			
	Number		Had sex in last 12 months while respondent or partner was drunk		Number sexually active in last 12 months		Had sex in last 12 months while respondent or partner was drunk	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
Males								
15–19	372	435	1.3	0.2	92	86	5.4	1.2
20–24	369	297	6.8	7.4	257	168	9.7	13.1
15–24	741	732	4.0	3.1	349	254	8.6	9.1
Females								
15–19	463	443	3.7	3.4	189	140	9.0	10.7
20–24	467	419	6.4	5.2	373	317	8.0	6.9
15–24	930	862	5.0	4.3	562	457	8.4	8.1
Both Sexes								
15–19	835	878	2.6	1.8	281	226	7.8	7.1
20–24	836	716	6.6	6.2	630	485	8.7	9.1
15–24	1,671	1,594	4.6	3.7	911	711	8.4	8.4

the percentage of adolescents who said they knew of a place to go for an HIV was lower than that of young adults aged 20-24 (87% versus 94%, respectively).

8.14.2 – Voluntary Counseling and Testing among Youth

The percent of youths aged 15-24 who reported ever being tested for HIV is also presented in Appendix Table A.8.18. More than a third (37%) of youths said they have been tested, a substantial increase from only 9% in 2000. Results show large increases in the percentage of young women who have ever been tested over the survey period 2000-2009. In 2009, one in two young women aged 15-24 (51%) reported ever being tested compared to one in five young men (21%). The percent of young adults aged 20-24 who said they had ever been tested was twice as high (52%) as that among adolescents aged 15-19 (25%), with little difference by sex.

8.14.3 – Desire for an HIV Test among Youth

A large majority of young respondents indicated a desire to be tested or retested for HIV (Appendix Table A.8.18). Four in five young people expressed a desire to be tested in 2009. These figures reveal a high demand for HIV testing. Whether or not a person will actually go for a test is influenced by other factors, such as access, perceived risk of HIV infection, knowledge about the need for the test, and stigma associated with HIV/AIDS. The desire to be tested was slightly higher for young adults aged 20-24 (84%) compared to adolescents (74%). Minor differences are seen by sex.

8.14.4 – Testing & Receiving Results among Youth

The survey collected information on the percent of respondents who were tested and the percent who were tested and received results in the 12 months prior to the survey (Appendix Table A.8.19 and Figures 8.16 and 8.17).

8.14.4.1 – HIV Testing among All Youth 15-24

Among all young people aged 15-24, one in five (21%) reported that they had been tested and received results in the 12 months prior to the survey. The percentage distribution by sex showed more young women (28%) than young men (13%) reported being tested and receiving results in the 12 months prior to the survey. The percent of all young adults aged 20-24 (28%) who said they were tested and received the test results was almost twice that of adolescents aged 15-19 (16%). This pattern was similar for both sexes. The percentage of young people who had a test and received results increased steadily from 3% in 2003 to 21% in 2009.

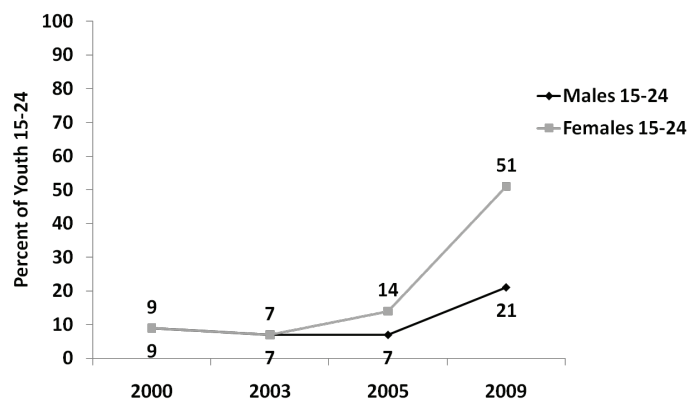


Figure 8.16 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 ever tested for HIV, by sex, 2000-2009

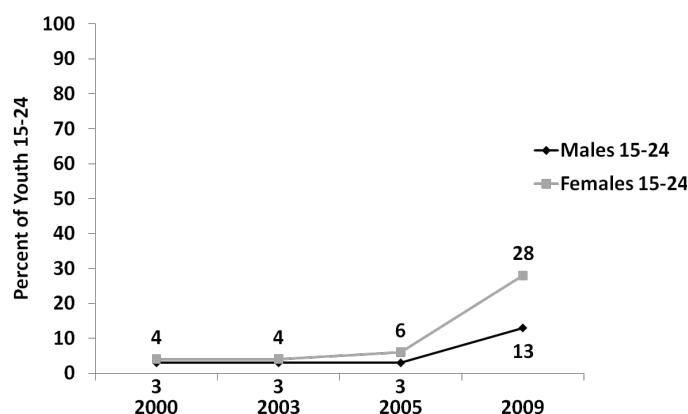


Figure 8.17 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 tested for HIV and who received results during the 12 months prior to the survey, by sex, 2000-2009

8.14.4.2 – HIV Testing among Sexually Active Youth 15-24

Appendix Table A.8.20 presents data on the percent of respondents who had HIV testing done in the last 12 months and received the test results, among respondents who were sexually active in the 12 months prior to the survey. One-third (34%) of young people aged 15-24 who were sexually active in the 12 months prior to the survey had an HIV test and received the test results. HIV testing was twice as high among young women (41%) compared to young men (20%). There was an increase since 2003 in the percentage of respondents reporting that they were tested, for both young women and men.

8.14.5 – Reasons for Not Being Tested among Youth

Appendix Table A.8.21 presents findings on suggested reasons why people may choose not to go for voluntary counseling and testing, even if it is accessible. Fear of results was the reason most often mentioned, by 59% of the young people aged 15-24. About a third (33%) mentioned fear of depression/fear of committing suicide as a reason for not going for a test. More than a quarter

(28%) mentioned fear of stigma/discrimination. More than one in ten young people feel they are not at risk. Not knowing where to go was mentioned as a reason by 15% of young people. This pattern was similar by sex and age.

8.15 – CIRCUMCISION AMONG YOUTH

In Zambia, male circumcision (MC) is now one of the recommended options for preventing HIV transmission among men, together with correct and consistent condom use. The adoption of MC as an HIV prevention measure follows successful trials elsewhere on the protective nature of MC against HIV. In this regard, Zambia is currently in the process of scaling up MC services delivery countrywide.

The 2009 ZSBS collected information on MC by using the following question: “Some men or women have been circumcised. Have you been circumcised?” For those who have been circumcised and answered in the affirmative, the following questions were further asked: “At what age were you circumcised?”, “Was your circumcision done in traditional settings or at a health facility?”, and “For what reason(s) were you circumcised?” For those who were not circumcised, the following questions were asked: “Would you be interested in getting circumcised if it were safe and affordable?” and “Why would you be interested/not interested in getting circumcised?” Figure 8.18 and Appendix Table A.8.22 show slight declines in male circumcision rates among both youths and adults since 2000. Among women, the percent reporting being circumcised declined, from 4% in 2000 to 0.7% in 2009, declining from 3% to 0.7% among young women aged 15-24 and from 4% to 0.7% among women aged 25-49 over the same period.

8.15.1 – Desire to be Circumcised

The vast majority of uncircumcised men of all ages indicated they did not want to be circumcised. Overall,

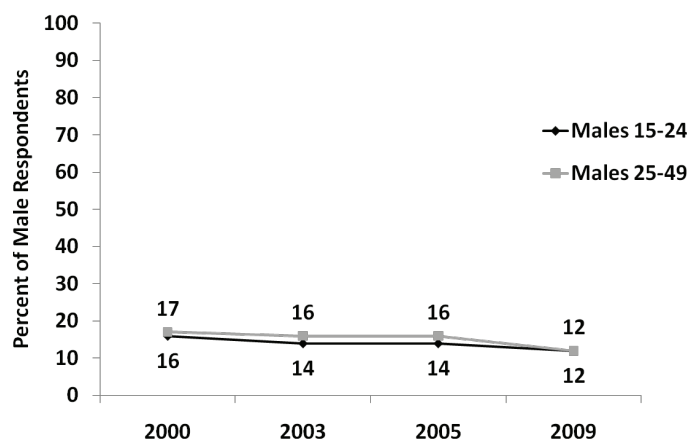


Figure 8.18 – Percent of male respondents aged 15-24 and 25-49 who are circumcised, 2000-2009

80% of uncircumcised men aged 15-59 did not want to be circumcised, 78% of uncircumcised adolescents aged 15-19 and 74% of uncircumcised youths aged 20-24 (Table 8.9). The reasons young men gave for not wanting to be circumcised are shown in Appendix Table A.8.23 and Figure 8.19. Among uncircumcised adolescent men aged 15-19, 45% indicated they do not want to be circumcised because it is against tradition, more than a third indicated it is painful, 16% feared complications, 6% felt it was against religion or that they were too old/too young to be circumcised, and 3% felt it was not natural. Among uncircumcised young men aged 20-24, one in two said they do not want to be circumcised because it is against tradition, about a quarter indicated it was painful, 19% feared complications, 5% felt it was against religion, 6% felt they were too old/too young, and 3% felt it was not natural.

8.15.2 – Preference for Circumcised Partner among Young Women

Young women were asked the following questions to assess their opinions and preferences: “If you could choose, would you prefer a sexual partner who was

Table 8.9 – Among those males who have not been circumcised, the percent who express no interest in being circumcised, by age, 2003-2009

Age	Number of male respondents not currently circumcised			No desire to be circumcised (males) %		
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009
15-19	381	317	382	82.2	83.0	78.0
20-24	328	321	259	81.1	83.5	73.7
25-59	1,115	1,067	1,160	85.9	88.2	82.6
15-24	709	638	641	81.7	83.2	76.2
Total	1,824	1,705	1,801	84.3	86.3	80.3

circumcised or not circumcised?” and “Why would you prefer/not prefer a sexual partner who was (not) circumcised?” Survey results in Appendix Table A.8.24 show that 47% of all women preferred an uncircumcised partner, compared to 29% of women who preferred a circumcised partner, while 18% were indifferent. Twenty-six percent of female adolescents aged 15-19 preferred a circumcised partner, compared to 30% of older women aged 25-49. The percentage of women who prefer a circumcised partner has increased from 23% in 2000 to 29% in 2009.

8.16 – SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AND YOUTH

Knowledge of STIs—how they are transmitted and how they can be avoided—is important in preventing high risk sexual behaviors among young people. Information on awareness of STIs among respondents is presented in Appendix Table A.8.25. Overall, awareness of STIs was very high among both male and female adolescents aged 15-19. Eighty-two percent of adolescents have heard of STIs, while 95% of young adults aged 20-24 have heard of STIs, with virtually no differences by sex. Awareness of STIs has been consistently high across survey years.

Figure 8.20 and Tables A.8.26 and A.8.27 show the percent of young respondents with knowledge of STI symptoms in both men and women. Among adolescents 15-19, 23% of males and 18% of females know only one symptom of STIs in males, while 20% of males and 17% of females know only one symptom of STIs in females. Thirty-two percent of male adolescents 15-19 and 33% of female adolescents 15-19 know two or more STI symptoms in males, while 28% of male adolescents and 37% of female adolescents know two or more symptoms of STIs in females.

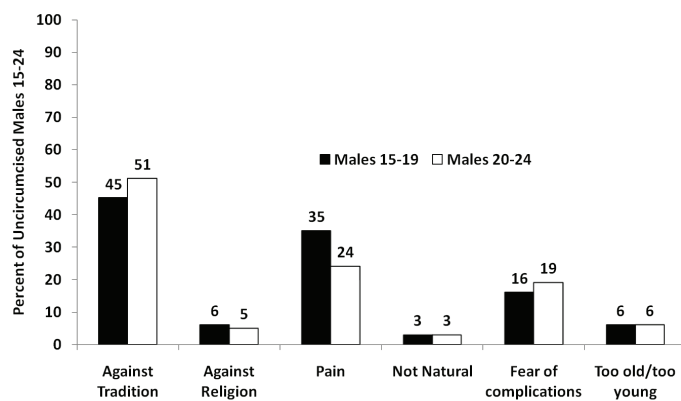


Figure 8.19 – Reasons for not wanting to be circumcised, among young males 15-24 who are not circumcised, 2009

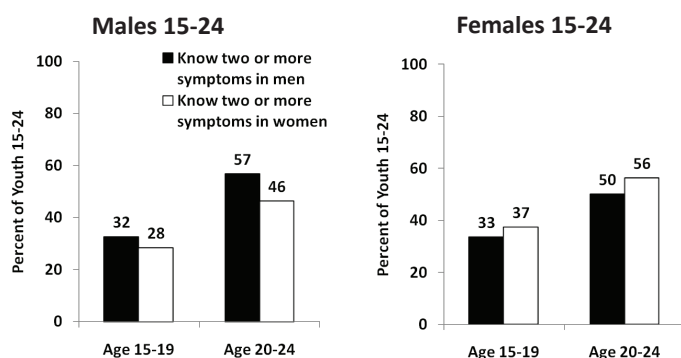


Figure 8.20 – Percent of youth aged 15-24 reporting knowledge of STI symptoms in men and women, by sex and age, 2009

9 Orphans & Vulnerable Children

9.1 – INTRODUCTION

The impact of HIV and AIDS is far-reaching and cuts across all aspects of society, including the health, social and economic sectors. Management of the HIV and AIDS pandemic demands more resources and skills than can be provided by any one sector alone. Therefore, a multi-sectoral approach is needed and has been adopted in Zambia. Individuals and households affected by HIV and AIDS have many needs and serious concerns. Infected individuals in households need access to treatment for opportunistic infections and anti-retroviral drugs (ARVs). Others in the household often need assistance with food and household work, additional financial resources, and moral support/empathy from healthy members of the community. Many households, some of them already poor, care for orphans in their homes but need assistance in order to care for the children properly. In some cases, an entire household structure is devastated by the loss of even one member.

In this chapter, orphans are defined as children under the age of 18 who have lost one or both parents. Vulnerable children are children who meet one or more of the following conditions: a parent has been ill for at least three months in the past 12 months, the child lives in a household where there is an adult aged 18-59 who has been very sick for at least three months in the past 12 months, or the child lives in a household where an adult (18-59) death occurred in the last 12 months after an illness of at least three months.

This chapter looks at data from the current 2009 ZSBS and compares the findings with previous ZSBS surveys from 2000 to 2005. The chapter describes some of the ways in which the HIV epidemic has affected households and the treatment, care, and support services provided to affected households.

9.2 – HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN ADULT DEATH OR A CHRONICALLY ILL ADULT

Household informants, usually the household head, were asked whether the household experienced the death of any household member in the past year, and if any such death was of an adult household member between the

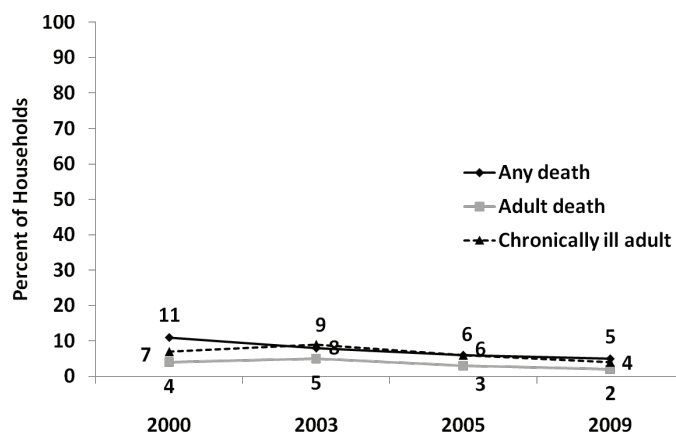


Figure 9.1 – Percent of households reporting deaths and chronic illness, 2000-2009

ages of 18 and 59². In 2009, about 5% of households reported the death of a household member of any age. Results are presented in Figure 9.1 and in Appendix Table A.9.1. A slightly higher percentage of rural (5%) compared to urban (4%) households reported deaths to household members of any age. About 2% of households reported the death of an adult between the ages of 18 and 59 years. Households in urban areas were more likely (3%) than rural households (2%) to report an adult death.

Little difference was observed by residence among households reporting a chronically ill adult, but a slightly higher percentage of households in rural areas (4%) reported at least one adult ill for at least three months in the past year, compared to those in urban areas (3%). A lower percentage of households reported a death or a chronically adult in 2009 than in 2000, 2003, and 2005.

9.3 – EXTERNAL SUPPORT FOR ADULTS WHO ARE VERY SICK

Individuals who are chronically ill can no longer carry the same load of household work or income generation. They are also in need of medical care and home care,

² Note that the same questions were asked in the ZSBS 2000 and ZSBS 2003, but the adult death age range was defined differently (15-59 instead of 18-59).

and these needs increase over time. Most households caring for chronically ill adults are in need of assistance. An indicator of care and support for households affected by AIDS is the percent of adults aged 18-59 who have been chronically ill for three or more months in the past 12 months, whose households have received, free of user charges, basic external support in caring for that person. In 2009, only 86 persons were identified in the household roster as being chronically ill for three months in the past year. This is a very small number when subdivided into three categories of care, and results must be interpreted with caution. Of the 86 chronically ill persons, nearly half (41%) lived in households that received some support (Appendix Table A.9.2 and Figure 9.2).

The most common type of support was medical support (31%), followed by emotional support (19%). Only a few respondents (1%) lived in households that received all four types of support. With such small numbers, it is difficult to detect changes reliably. Slight changes in a downward direction are indicated between 2005 and 2009 in percentages receiving emotional support, and in the very small percentage of households receiving all forms of support (from 2% in 2005 to 1% in 2009). Material and social support indicators appear to have declined more substantially, while medical assistance increased from 15% in 2005 to 31% in 2009, and largely due to this increase, the percentage of households receiving any form of support rose from 36% in 2005 to 41% in 2009.

9.4 – WIDOWED WOMEN EXPERIENCING PROPERTY DISPOSSESSION

Appendix Table A.9.3 presents data on women who have ever been widowed and who have experienced property dispossession, according to residence. This is UNICEF-OVC Indicator A6. Results show that 146 women were identified as widows. Of the 146 widowed women, about 34% experienced property dispossession. Results also show that there were more women who were identified as widows in rural areas (85 persons), compared to urban areas (61 persons). Similarly, women in rural areas were more likely to experience property dispossession (40%) than their urban counterparts (26%). In both rural and urban areas, the percent of widowed women who experienced property dispossession declined between 2005 and 2009 by 8 and 1 percentage points, respectively.

9.5 – BIRTH REGISTRATION WITH CIVIL AUTHORITY

Birth registration refers to the official recording of the birth of a child by an administrative process of

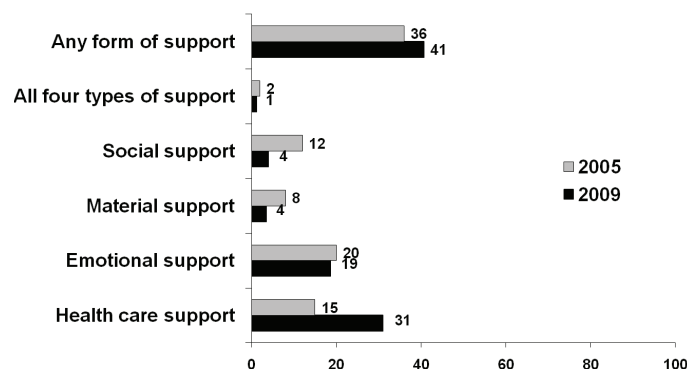


Figure 9.2 – Percent of chronically ill adults aged 18-59 whose households received free, basic external support for the ill person, 2005 & 2009

the state and is coordinated by a particular branch of government. It is a permanent and official record of a child's existence. According to the United Nations Child Rights Convention (UNCRC), birth registration should be done immediately after birth. The registration of a child enables him/her to obtain a birth certificate, which is a personal document issued to an individual by a State as well as the most visible proof of the Government's acknowledgement of the existence of the individual. Thus, birth registration and a birth certificate are two different but related issues. Appendix Table A.9.4 presents data on children under the age of five whose births are registered with civil authorities, the UNICEF-OVC Core Indicator 7. Results indicate that only about 8% of births were registered among children under the age of five years in 2009. Also, it is worth noting that the rural/urban difference was very large (3% vs. 21%, respectively). Overall, among the registered births, about one-half had no birth certificate.

9.6 – PRIMARY CAREGIVER AND SUCCESSION ARRANGEMENTS

Appendix Table A.9.5 presents data on the percent of caregivers who made arrangements for someone else to care for children in the event of their own inability to do so due to illness or death, among respondents who reported they were caregivers for a child or children under the age of 18 (UNICEF-OVC Indicator A4). Overall, 28% of caregivers reported that they have made succession arrangements for someone else to care for children in the event of their own inability to do so due to illness or death. Results also indicate that there were 1,054 males and 1,492 females who were caregivers. Among female respondents, rural females (24%) were less likely than urban females (31%) to make arrangements for children to be taken care of by someone

else. Similarly, rural males (29%) were less likely than urban males (30%) to make such arrangements. Between 2005 and 2009, there was an increase in the percentage of respondents who made succession arrangements in all categories except for urban males.

9.7 – CHILDREN’S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL STATUS

Appendix Table A.9.6 presents data on household distribution of children under the age of 15 by living arrangement and parental survival status according to residence. Overall, 13% of children could be classified as orphans of any type, a reduction of 4 percentage points from 17% in 2005. In 2009, 10% of the household population of children under fifteen were fostered, meaning that both parents were alive but not living with the child. The level of fostering has changed little since 2000. Results also indicate that about five percent of children had lost their father and lived with their mother. Only less than one percent (0.5%) of children whose mother had died lived with their father. In 2009, 17% of children under 15 lived in households with no biological parent present. This includes fostered children and double orphans, as well as maternal and paternal orphans who are not living with their surviving parent. Figures 9.3 and 9.4 show the percentage of children living in households by survival status of parents, and the percentage of children living in households with one or both biological parents absent.

In 2009, 5% of all children under fifteen had lost their mother (maternal orphans). Results indicate that 11% lost their father (paternal orphans). About 3% had lost both parents (double orphans). The reduction in both paternal and maternal orphans between 2005 and 2009 is three percentage points and one percentage point, respectively. Children in urban households were more likely than those in rural areas to have lost at least one parent. Among orphaned children, the highest percentage was paternal orphans (13% for urban children and 10% for rural children, see Appendix Table A.9.6). The percentage of double orphans under age 15 was about 4% for urban households and 3% for rural households (See Appendix Table A.9.6).

9.8 – LIVING ARRANGEMENT AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL STATUS

Appendix Table A.9.7 shows living arrangements of children under 18 years and parental status, by age of the child. In 2009, about 40% of total paternal orphans were

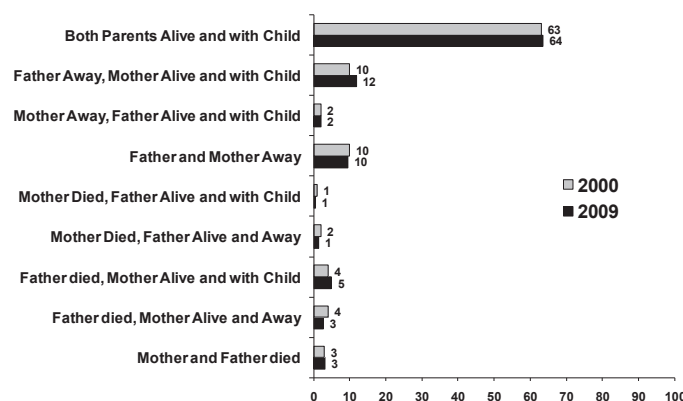


Figure 9.3 – Household distributions of children less than 15 years old by survival status of parents, 2000 & 2009

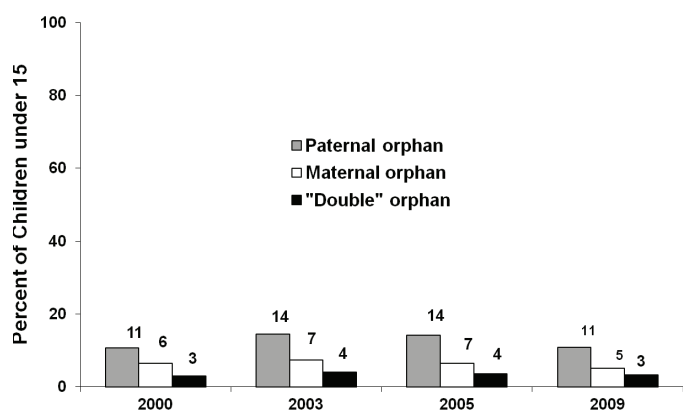


Figure 9.4 – Orphanhood status of children under age 15, 2000-2009

currently living with the mother. On the other hand, only about 15% of total maternal orphans were currently living with father. Approximately 15% of children did not live with either parent, although both parents were alive.

9.9 – PREVALENCE OF ORPHANHOOD AMONG CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18

The prevalence of orphanhood increases with the age of the child. In 2009, the figures for all orphans were 4% among children under the age of five, 12% among children 5-9 years of age, 23% among children aged 10-14, and 31% among children 15-17 years of age (See Appendix Table A.9.8). Prevalence of orphanhood is measured for three different international indicators: UNGASS Additional Indicator #15, UNICEF-OVC Core Indicator 9, and UNAIDS Health and Social Impact Indicator 4. In 2009, of all children under eighteen years of age, 15% were orphans, that is, they had lost either one or both parents. There was a reduction of about four percentage points in the proportion of orphans between 2005 and 2009. The proportions

declined from 18% to 15% in 2005 and 2009, respectively. The proportion of orphans was higher in urban areas than in rural areas in both years (Appendix Table A.9.9). In 2009, the proportion of orphans was 17% in urban areas and 13% in rural areas, while in 2005 nearly one-quarter (24%) of urban children and about 16% of rural children were reported as orphans. In terms of sex, there were slightly higher proportions of male orphans than female orphans in both years.

The proportion of children who had lost their father was almost twice that of children who had lost their mother. In 2009, 12% of children had lost their father while 6% had lost their mother. Similarly, 15% of children had lost their father while 7% had lost their mother in 2005. These patterns were the same in both rural and urban areas and also by sex of the orphaned children. The proportion of children who have lost both parents has remained almost the same between 2005 and 2009 at about 4%. The same pattern across years was present between urban and rural areas and between the two sexes (Table 9.1).

9.10 – ORPHANS AND CHILDREN MADE VULNERABLE DUE TO DEATH OR ILLNESS IN HOUSEHOLD

HIV/AIDS has major impacts at the household, individual, and community levels. These effects are not one-time events, but continuing processes that are sometimes hidden, slow-moving and destructive. Orphans and vulnerable children are likely to be at a disadvantage compared to children whose parents are

still living and whose families are still intact, and they live in households highly likely to need assistance in caring for them. UNICEF-OVC Core Indicator 10 is the percentage of children until the age of 18 who are orphans or made vulnerable due to illness or death among adult (aged 18-59) household members, among children under the age of 18.

In 2009, there were 18% orphaned children or children made vulnerable due to illness or death among adult household members (Appendix Table A.9.9). Of these, 15% had lost one or both parents, 2% had a very sick parent for at least three months in the 12 months prior to the survey, and 3% lived in a household where at least one adult has been very sick for at least three months 12 months prior to the survey, 1% lived in a household where at least one adult died 12 months prior to the survey and had been very sick for at least three months before death, and 5% had either a sick parent or lived in a household where an adult had been ill or lived in a household where an adult had died.

The proportion of OVCs has decreased from nearly a quarter (24%) in 2005 to 18% in 2009. This pattern was observed among the different types of OVCs. More OVCs were recorded in urban areas than in rural areas: in 2009, there were 20% OVCs in urban areas while rural areas had 17%, whereas in 2005 29% OVCs were recorded in urban areas versus 22% recorded in rural areas. Analysis by sex revealed that males were more likely to be orphaned or vulnerable than their female counterparts. In 2009, 18% of OVCs were males,

Table 9.1 – Percent of children under the age of 18 who are orphans, by sex and residence, 2005 & 2009 (UNGASS Additional Indicator #15/UNICEF-OVC Core Indicator 9/UNAIDS Health and Social Impact Indicator 4)

Impact Indicator 4)

Orphan status	Sex ¹				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		Urban		Rural			
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
Both parents alive	79.1	84.4	81.9	85.1	75.1	81.7	82.6	86.1	80.5	84.8
Only father alive	3.7	2.3	2.5	2.2	4.0	2.5	2.7	2.2	3.1	2.3
Only mother alive	11.9	8.6	10.3	8.2	13.7	9.4	10.0	7.9	11.1	8.4
Both parents deceased	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.6	5.8	5.1	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.8
Total maternal orphans	8.2	6.4	6.3	6.0	10.0	7.8	6.2	5.5	7.3	6.2
Total paternal orphans	16.3	12.6	14.0	11.8	19.5	14.5	13.5	11.2	15.2	12.2
Total orphans	20.1	15.0	16.6	14.2	23.7	17.2	16.3	13.4	18.4	14.6
Number of children	3,188	3,132	3,069	3,032	1,802	1,909	4,456	4,258	6,258	6,167

NOTE: Children who are missing information on the survival status of their parents are not presented in the table.

NOTE: Questions about the survival status of the parents of children aged 15-17 were not added until 2005.

¹ There is one child in 2005 and three children in 2009 for whom sex is missing.

compared to 17% who were female, whereas in 2005, about 25% were males and 23% were females (Appendix Table A.9.9). The proportion of orphans and vulnerable children increases with the age of children. Figure 9.5 shows that the proportion of OVCs was highest among children in the age group 15-17 (34% in 2009 and 38% in 2005). The younger age group 0-4 had the lowest proportion of orphans, with 8% in 2009 and 12% in 2005.

9.11 – YOUNG ORPHANS NOT LIVING WITH THEIR YOUNG SIBLINGS

UNICEF-OVC Additional Indicator A5 measures the percent of orphans under age 18 who are living with their siblings under age 18. Among orphans under the age of 18 who have one or more siblings under the age of 18, about one in every three was not living with their siblings in 2009. The percentage has remained almost the same since 2005. There were differences between urban and rural areas in the number of orphans who do not live with their siblings under the age of 18: in 2009, 32% of orphans in rural areas did not live with their siblings under the age of 18, whereas the proportion in urban areas was 29%. In 2005 there were more orphans who did not live with their siblings in urban areas than in rural areas (35% and 28% respectively, Figure 9.6).

Orphans are more likely not to be living with their siblings if only their mother had died than if only their father had died. In 2009, about two in every five children whose mother had died were not living with their siblings, while one in every four were not living with their siblings if only their father had died. In 2005 the pattern was the same as that in 2009. There were no marked differences by sex in the proportions of orphans not living with their siblings, though female orphans were slightly more likely not to be living with their siblings than male orphans. Older orphans are more likely not to be living with their siblings under the age of 18 than younger orphans: in 2009, 42% of orphans aged 15-17 years were not living with their siblings under the age of 18, while only about one-fifth of orphans aged 0-4 were not living with their siblings (Appendix Table A.9.10).

9.12 – MINIMUM BASIC NEEDS FOR PERSONAL CARE FOR OVC

OVC Core Indicator 1 is the ratio of orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) to non-OVC who have three minimum basic material needs for personal care. This indicator assesses the capacity of families to provide children with minimum basic material needs. In Zambia,

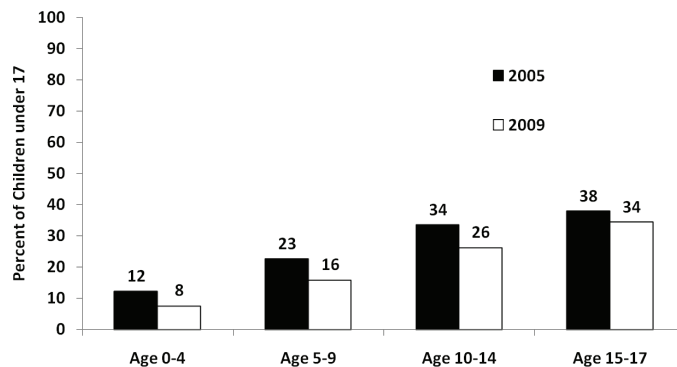


Figure 9.5 – Percent of children classified as OVC, by age, 2005 & 2009

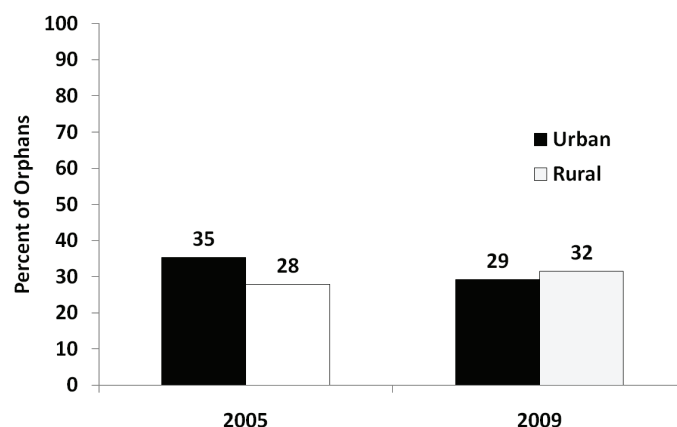


Figure 9.6 – Percent of orphans who did not live with all their siblings under age 18, by residence, 2005 & 2009

the designated items are availability of a blanket, shoes and two sets of clothes. When calculated as a ratio of OVC to non-OVC, it assesses progress in preventing relative disadvantages for orphaned and vulnerable children. In the 2009 ZSBS, for each child aged 5-17 in the household, the informant was asked whether the child had each of the three basic items, and if so, whether the item was for that child alone, or was shared by more than one child (the same questions were asked in the 2005 survey). Appendix Table A.9.11 shows these findings for all children and by OVC status.

About half (49%) of OVCs had all three basic needs in 2009, whereas somewhat more than half (55%) of non-OVCs had all the three basic needs. These proportions were slightly lower compared to the 2005 survey. In 2009, about 54% of OVCs had their own pair of shoes compared to 60% of non-OVCs. A similar pattern was observed in 2005: 54% of OVCs had their own pair of shoes compared to 58% of non-OVCs. The proportion of OVCs with two sets of clothes was virtually the same, in 2009 (80% for OVCs versus 79% for non-OVCs).

However, the proportion who had their own or shared a blanket was slightly higher among non-OVCs than OVCs (95% and 93%, respectively).

9.13 – EXTERNAL CARE AND SUPPORT FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH OVC

A number of international indicators for OVC capture the percent of OVCs whose households received free basic external support in caring for a child. Households with an OVC were asked if the household received any free, basic external support in caring for the child (other than from family or friends) during the twelve months preceding the survey. This indicator measures support that is given free of charge to households with an OVC. In practice, care for orphaned children is provided by surviving family members and extended families as well as from the community. Programs seek to reinforce the capacity of families and communities to care for vulnerable children.

Assistance eligible for inclusion in this indicator is support coming from an organized source that is external to the household. It does not include support received from friends, family or neighbors (unless these individuals are providing the support as part of a community-based project or organization). Four types of support are specified: (1) support related to health care (such as medical care, medicines, or medical supplies), (2) emotional or psychological support (such as companionship, counseling from a trained counselor, or spiritual support), (3) school-related assistance (such as allowances, free admission, books, or supplies) and (4) social and material support (such as clothing, food, financial support, help in housework, training for a caregiver, or legal services).

Results from the 2009 ZSBS, and comparison with the previous 2005 survey, are summarized in Figure 9.7 and in Appendix Table A.9.12. In 2009, only 19% of orphans and vulnerable children lived in households that received at least one of the four types of support. This percentage was an improvement from the 12% reported in 2005. Only about 1% of households with an OVC received all four types of support, an improvement from none in 2005. Overall, 9% received medical support, 6% received emotional support, 2% received social/material support, and about 12% received school-related assistance. These percentages were very low, particularly in light of the fact that many households are likely to have been poor to begin with, and yet have welcomed orphans into their homes. The percentage of OVCs whose households

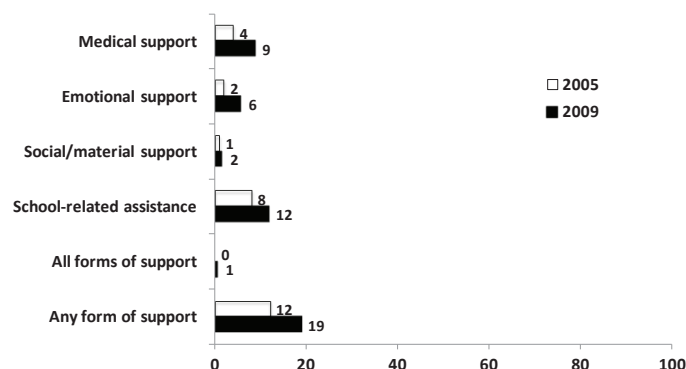


Figure 9.7 – Percent of orphans and vulnerable children whose households received free, basic external support in caring for the child, 2005 & 2009

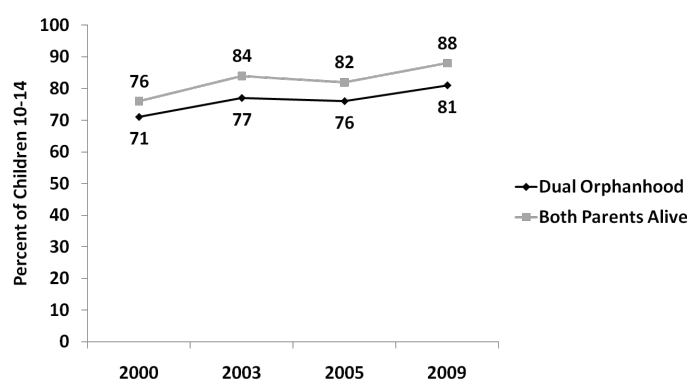


Figure 9.8 – Percent of children aged 10-14 in school, by orphanhood status, 2000-2009

received medical support and school-related assistance, while still low, increased from 4% in 2005 to 9% in 2009 for medical support, and from 8% in 2005 to 12% in 2009 for school-related support.

9.14 – SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AMONG ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

Detailed findings on the schooling of children 10-14 years of age by orphanhood status are presented in Figure 9.8 and Appendix Table A.9.13. Overall, the percent of children aged 10-14 in school increased. Eight in 10 dual orphans (81%) were currently attending school in 2009; about a 10 percentage point increase from the 71% recorded in 2000. However, the percentage of dual orphans currently attending school was less than that of children with both parents alive and living with a parent, across all survey years. In 2009, male dual orphans were more likely to be attending school than female dual orphans, with reported proportions of 82% and 80%, respectively. OVC Core Indicator 6, Orphan School Attendance Ratio, is the ratio of orphaned children aged 10-14 to non-orphaned children in the same age group

who are currently attending school. Non-orphaned children in the comparison are restricted to children living in a household with both biological parents present. The indicator further restricts the comparison of orphans to double orphans (children under 18 who have lost both parents).

In 2009, the ratio of OVC to non-OVC attending school was 0.97, meaning that there were slightly more non-OVC attending school than OVC. That is to say, being an orphan was slightly disadvantageous when it comes to school attendance. In 2005 the ratio was 1, meaning the proportion of OVC attending school was equal to that of non-OVC. In 2009, rural OVCs were just as likely as non-OVCs to be attending school, while in urban areas non-OVCs had a slight advantage. There were no marked differences by sex (Appendix Table A.9.14).

9.15 – SEX BEFORE AGE 15 AMONG ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

UNICEF-OVC Core Indicator 3 is the percent of OVC who report sexual debut before age 15. In 2009, adolescents aged 15-17 were interviewed and information on age at first sex was obtained. Sex before age 15 was reported by about 10% of adolescent males and by 7% of adolescent females (Appendix Table A.9.15). Overall, about one in every thirteen (8%) adolescents aged 15-17 reported having sex before age 15, a decline from 13% in 2005. Figure 9.9 shows the

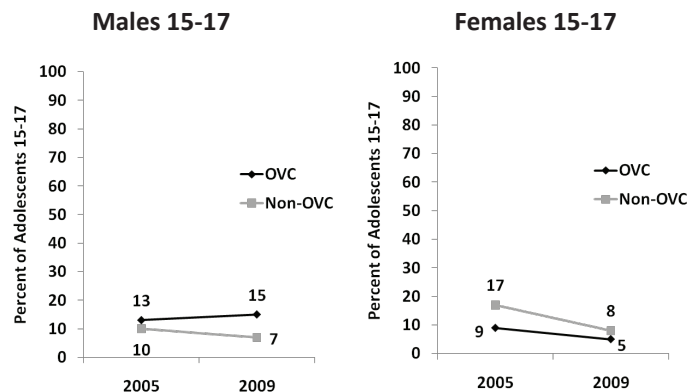


Figure 9.9 – Percent of OVC and Non-OVC aged 15-17 who have had sex before age 15, by sex, 2005-2009

percentage of male and female OVC in this age group reporting sex before age 15 compared to non-OVC. Among males, the percentage reporting early initiation of sex in 2009 was larger among OVC (15%) compared to non-OVC (7%). Among males aged 15-17, the percentage reporting sex before age 15 declined from 10% in 2005 to 7% in 2009.

A different pattern is observed among females. These data indicate a slightly larger percentage of non-OVC females (8%) reporting sex before age 15 compared to OVC (5%). However, percentages reporting early sexual initiation declined substantially for both OVC and non-OVC females between 2005 and 2009 (from 9% to 5% among female OVC, and from 17% to 8% among non-OVC).

Appendix A: Tables

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Chapter 1 Tables

Table A.1.1 – Percent distribution of household population by five year age groups, by sex and residence, 2009

Five Year Age Group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	17.2	13.2	15.1	20.0	19.1	19.6	18.6	16.1	17.4
5-9	14.3	15.1	14.8	17.5	18.5	18.0	15.9	16.8	16.4
10-14	15.3	18.1	16.7	16.4	15.0	15.7	15.9	16.5	16.2
15-19	9.8	11.2	10.5	8.3	7.9	8.1	9.1	9.5	9.3
20-24	7.5	9.6	8.5	5.6	7.6	6.6	6.5	8.6	7.6
25-29	7.5	9.8	8.6	5.8	7.7	6.8	6.6	8.8	7.7
30-34	7.9	6.9	7.4	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.9	6.3	6.6
35-39	6.7	6.2	6.5	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.6
40-44	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.7
45-49	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8
50-54	2.3	0.0	1.2	2.0	0.0	1.0	2.2	0.0	1.1
55-59	1.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.7
60-64	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6
65-69	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.4
70-74	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9
75-79	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
80+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Missing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,799	1,839	3,640	3,683	3,632	7,316	5,482	5,471	10,953

NOTE: Total number includes persons whose sex was not recorded.

Table A.1.2 – Household composition: Percent distribution of sex of household head and usual household size; median household size, by residence, 2009

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Sex of household head			
Male	76.3	75.8	76.0
Female	23.6	24.3	24.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	11.4	7.1	8.6
2	11.3	9.6	10.2
3	14.8	12.9	13.6
4	15.4	15.2	15.3
5	14.4	16.6	15.8
6	12.4	13.7	13.3
7	8.4	10.2	9.6
8	5.2	7.2	6.5
9+	6.5	7.4	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median household size	4.0	5.0	5.0
Number of households	813	1,503	2,316

Table A.1.3 – Percent distribution of respondents by level of education, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				No Schooling (%)				Primary School (%)				Secondary or Higher (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																
Urban	562	817	709	793	3.4	2.3	1.8	1.6	28.1	25.5	21.2	21.3	68.5	72.2	76.6	77.1
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	11.3	10.0	11.2	7.4	58.9	61.9	57.2	56.9	29.8	28.1	30.8	35.6
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	8.4	7.1	7.9	5.2	47.5	48.0	44.5	43.3	44.1	45.0	46.9	51.5
Females																
Urban	721	900	754	865	6.4	4.8	4.1	4.6	39.0	37.0	36.7	36.7	54.6	58.2	58.9	58.7
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	20.8	19.5	19.6	13.7	60.6	62.4	62.6	64.2	18.6	18.1	17.2	21.9
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	15.0	13.8	14.2	10.1	51.9	52.6	53.5	53.4	33.1	33.6	31.8	36.4
Residence																
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	4.8	3.6	3.0	3.2	34.3	31.5	29.2	29.3	61.0	64.9	67.5	67.5
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	16.1	14.7	15.6	10.6	60.0	62.2	60.0	60.6	24.0	23.0	23.8	28.6
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	11.7	10.4	11.2	7.7	50.1	50.4	49.2	48.5	38.3	39.1	39.1	43.7

Table A.1.4 – Percent distribution of respondents by duration of stay in current location, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number			Less than 1 Year stay (%)			1-5 Years (%)			More than 5 Years (%)		
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males												
Urban	562	817	709	793	6.9	12.0	12.4	10.1	31.2	27.2	36.8	33.2
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	4.1	5.7	4.9	3.9	25.6	20.8	19.6	19.9
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	5.1	8.1	7.5	6.3	27.7	23.2	25.6	25.0
Females												
Urban	721	900	754	865	9.9	12.2	11.9	14.5	33.0	27.6	37.7	34.7
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	6.5	7.4	6.9	7.3	30.3	29.9	26.9	25.6
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	7.8	9.3	8.7	10.1	31.4	29.0	30.7	29.2
Residence												
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	8.4	12.1	12.2	12.4	32.2	27.4	37.2	34.0
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	5.1	6.6	5.9	5.9	28.1	25.5	23.4	22.8
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	6.3	8.7	8.1	8.3	29.7	26.2	28.3	27.1
NOTE: Not all percents sum to 100% because of a few missing values (not shown).												

NOTE: Not all percents sum to 100% because of a few missing values (not shown).

Chapter 2 Tables

Table A.2.1 – Percent of respondents with general knowledge of HIV/AIDS, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background Characteristics	Number				Knows HIV/AIDS Can Be Avoided (%)				Knows Healthy-Looking Person Can Have AIDS Virus (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males												
Urban	562	817	709	793	90.0	94.2	98.4	97.7	93.8	96.1	97.2	93.7
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	80.6	85.6	95.9	95.7	85.5	86.0	91.3	86.9
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	84.1	88.9	96.8	96.5	88.5	89.9	93.4	89.5
Females												
Urban	721	900	754	865	88.4	90.0	96.8	94.9	91.3	95.7	97.2	94.0
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	72.2	75.2	92.7	93.6	77.9	77.5	84.8	83.9
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	78.7	80.9	94.2	94.1	83.3	84.5	89.2	87.8
Residence												
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	89.1	92.1	97.6	96.3	92.4	95.9	97.2	93.8
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	76.2	80.3	94.3	94.6	81.5	81.6	88.0	85.4
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	81.2	84.8	95.4	95.3	85.7	87.1	91.2	88.6

Table A.2.2 – Percent of respondents who spontaneously name various ways to prevent HIV transmission, by sex and residence, 2003-2009

Method of Prevention	Males (spontaneous response)								Females (spontaneous response)							
	Urban (%)				Rural (%)				Total (%)				Urban (%)			
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005
Abstinence	78.5	89.7	79.1	59.0	82.9	73.0	66.4	85.3	75.3	71.9	81.6	73.3	78.3	66.9	60.8	79.4
Only one partner /Faithful to one partner	45.3	54.2	48.3	40.8	58.9	47.8	42.5	57.2	47.9	40.0	50.9	46.9	59.6	46.1	37.8	56.5
Use Condom	61.3	72.5	69.7	48.4	68.2	68.5	53.3	69.7	69.0	54.0	68.7	60.4	57.1	60.1	42.1	61.2
Names all 3 ABCs of prevention	21.9	36.1	28.6	10.4	37.0	24.15	14.8	36.7	26.1	17.0	29.3	21.2	7.9	30.7	11.4	30.2
Limit number of partners	5.0	11.7	7.8	6.0	9.0	8.7	5.6	9.9	8.3	4.9	8.2	6.6	4.8	8.7	4.8	8.5
Avoid sex with those who have many partners	1.8	4.2	6.2	2.0	2.9	6.2	2.0	3.4	6.2	0.9	2.9	5.8	2.0	2.4	1.6	2.6
Avoid sex with prostitutes	2.8	6.9	6.8	7.6	5.4	7.1	5.8	5.9	7.0	1.4	3.6	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.4
Avoid injections	0.6	6.4	3.5	1.3	7.3	3.0	1.0	6.9	3.2	1.7	5.0	4.2	0.8	2.6	1.2	5.7
Avoid sharing razor blades	4.0	26.7	17.0	2.9	18.8	17.4	3.4	21.6	17.3	5.1	22.3	17.9	2.4	14.9	3.4	17.5
Number of respondents	817	709	793	1,330	1,307	1,281	2,147	2,016	2,074	900	754	865	1,424	1,392	2,324	2,206

Table A.2.3 – Percent of respondents who recognize ways to prevent HIV transmission based on prompted questions, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Prompted Response: Abstinence ¹ (%)			Prompted Response: One Faithful Partner ² (%)			Prompted Response: Consistent Condom Use ³ (%)		
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2009
Males													
Urban	562	817	709	730	-	-	97.0	92.1	87.5	78.8	95.2	89.5	84.7
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,131	-	-	95.3	88.3	74.8	81.3	91.1	86.5	83.4
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	1,861	-	-	95.9	89.7	79.5	80.3	92.6	87.5	83.9
Females													
Urban	721	900	754	809	-	-	95.8	93.5	83.5	80.0	95.4	88.3	83.6
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,189	-	-	92.8	88.7	74.1	76.0	89.7	86.6	79.4
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	1,998	-	-	93.8	90.6	77.9	77.5	91.7	87.3	81.1
Residence													
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	-	-	96.4	92.8	85.3	79.4	95.3	88.9	84.1
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	-	-	94.0	88.5	74.4	78.5	90.4	86.5	81.4
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	-	-	94.9	90.2	78.6	78.9	92.1	87.4	82.4

¹ Prompted question to capture abstinence as a way to avoid HIV infection was added in 2005.

² Prompted question to capture one faithful partner changed wording in 2005. From 2000 – 2003, the question was phrased “Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having only one sex partner who has no other partners?” Starting in 2005, the phrasing changed to “Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having just one sexual partner who is not infected and who has no other sexual partners?”

³ Manner in which question asked in 2000 is different from other years, so trends are interpreted with caution. In 2000, those who mentioned using a condom in the unprompted question skipped the prompted one. These respondents are included to calculate the indicator for the 2000 survey year only.

Table A.2.4 – Percent of respondents by knowledge of effectiveness of condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS, by sex and residence, 2003-2009

Background characteristics	Number			Very effective against HIV (%)			Somewhat effective against HIV (%)			Not at all effective against HIV (%)			Don't know (%)		
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009
Males															
Urban	817	709	793	35.9	49.1	48.2	46.3	34.8	37.0	16.2	12.8	10.7	1.6	3.2	3.7
Rural	1,330	1,307	1,281	43.3	52.3	57.6	35.9	31.1	23.3	19.3	11.0	13.2	1.5	5.2	5.9
Total	2,147	2,016	2,074	40.5	51.1	54.1	40.0	32.4	28.5	18.1	11.7	12.3	1.5	4.5	5.0
Females															
Urban	900	754	865	32.0	51.7	43.9	42.9	29.8	39.3	23.5	13.1	10.2	1.6	5.3	6.6
Rural	1,424	1,392	1,341	39.1	46.9	45.5	32.0	33.6	23.2	25.9	12.4	13.9	3.0	7.1	7.4
Total	2,324	2,146	2,206	36.4	48.6	51.0	36.2	32.3	29.5	25.0	12.6	12.4	2.4	6.5	7.0
Residence															
Urban	1,717	1,463	1,658	33.8	50.4	46.1	44.4	32.3	38.2	20.0	13.0	10.3	1.6	4.3	5.2
Rural	2,754	2,699	2,622	41.0	49.5	56.5	33.8	32.4	23.3	22.6	11.7	13.5	2.3	6.2	6.6
All respondents	4,471	4,162	4,280	38.2	49.8	52.5	37.8	32.4	29.0	21.6	12.2	12.3	2.0	5.5	6.1

NOTE: In some categories, rows do not sum to exactly 100% because of a few (1-3) missing values (not shown).

Table A.2.5 – Percent of respondents by knowledge of effectiveness of condoms to prevent sexually transmitted infections (STIs), by sex and residence, 2003-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Very effective against STIs (%)				Somewhat effective against STIs (%)				Not at all effective against STIs (%)				Don't know (%)			
	2003	2005	2009		2003	2005	2009		2003	2005	2009		2003	2005	2009		2003	2005	2009	
Males																				
Urban	817	709	793		43.3	55.4	52.3		42.5	32.3	35.6		13.1	8.7	6.4		1.1	3.5	5.5	
Rural	1,330	1,307	1,281		49.2	53.0	59.8		32.9	32.3	21.6		16.3	9.5	12.2		1.6	4.8	6.4	
Total	2,147	2,016	2,074		46.9	53.9	56.9		36.5	32.3	27.0		15.1	9.2	10.0		1.4	4.4	6.1	
Females																				
Urban	900	754	865		37.2	56.0	47.4		42.7	28.5	37.2		18.7	8.6	7.4		1.4	6.9	7.8	
Rural	1,424	1,392	1,341		40.9	46.3	57.1		32.4	35.6	22.1		24.1	11.0	12.8		2.6	6.8	8.0	
Total	2,324	2,146	2,206		39.4	49.7	53.3		36.4	33.1	28.0		22.0	10.2	10.7		2.2	6.8	7.9	
Residence																				
Urban	1,717	1,463	1,658		40.0	55.7	49.8		42.6	30.4	36.4		16.1	8.7	6.9		1.3	5.3	6.7	
Rural	2,754	2,699	2,622		44.8	49.5	58.4		32.5	34.0	21.9		20.3	10.3	12.5		2.1	5.8	7.2	
All respondents	4,471	4,162	4,280		42.9	51.7	55.0		36.4	32.7	27.5		18.7	9.7	10.4		1.8	5.6	7.0	

NOTE: In some categories, rows do not sum to exactly 100% because of a few missing values (not shown).

Table A.2.6 – Percent of respondents who correctly reject common misconceptions about HIV transmission, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Reject HIV transmitted by mosquito bites (%)				Reject HIV transmitted by witchcraft (%)				Reject HIV transmitted by sharing food (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																
Urban	562	817	709	793	74.4	80.3	81.2	74.4	81.3	83.6	84.5	77.4	86.8	87.6	90.0	85.1
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	62.1	65.2	63.6	59.7	68.4	70.3	73.1	74.9	76.0	81.4	83.5	76.1
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	66.6	70.9	69.8	65.3	73.2	75.4	77.1	75.9	80.0	83.8	85.8	79.6
Females																
Urban	721	900	754	865	69.9	74.3	73.7	67.9	74.1	82.7	81.2	71.3	84.2	86.9	86.1	83.1
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	57.8	59.7	59.1	58.4	58.5	66.4	69.0	72.9	72.9	78.4	79.6	74.1
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	62.6	65.4	64.3	62.4	64.8	72.7	73.3	72.3	77.4	81.7	81.9	77.6
Residence																
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	71.9	77.2	77.4	71.0	77.2	83.1	82.8	74.3	85.4	87.2	88.0	84.1
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	59.8	62.4	61.3	59.3	63.2	68.3	71.0	73.9	74.4	79.8	81.5	75.1
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	64.5	68.0	66.9	63.8	68.6	74.0	75.1	74.0	78.6	82.7	83.8	78.6

Table A.2.7 – Percent of respondents with no incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission (UNAIDS Knowledge Indicator 2), and with comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Has no incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission ¹ (%)				Has comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS ² (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	20002	20032	2005	2009
Males												
Urban	562	817	709	793	60.8	67.8	70.4	61.8			59.7	51.2
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	43.7	45.7	50.0	45.2	-	-	41.2	37.6
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	50.0	54.1	57.2	51.4	-	-	47.7	42.8
Females												
Urban	721	900	754	865	52.4	62.1	63.0	52.6	-	-	51.2	43.8
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	34.3	38.3	43.9	42.7	-	-	33.8	33.9
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	41.6	47.5	50.6	46.6	-	-	39.9	37.8
Residence												
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	56.0	64.8	66.6	57.0	-	-	55.3	47.4
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	38.8	41.9	46.9	43.9	-	-	37.4	35.7
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	45.4	50.7	53.8	49.0	-	-	43.7	40.2

¹ Indicator definition: Knows that a healthy-looking person can be infected with the AIDS virus, that the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted through witchcraft.

² Indicator definition: Percent who know that: (a) consistent condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can reduce the chances of HIV infection, (b) a healthy-looking person can be infected with the AIDS virus, (c) the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and (d) the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted through witchcraft. The indicator is not calculated for the survey years 2000-2003 because the question wording of "one faithful, uninfected partner" was not used until 2005.

Table A.2.8 – Percent of respondents with knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT), by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Knows of Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT) (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	562	817	709	793	85.1	86.2	86.7	91.6
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	80.0	84.5	85.9	85.3
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	81.8	85.1	86.2	87.7
Females								
Urban	721	900	754	865	89.7	89.7	90.8	92.5
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	78.1	82.9	86.7	88.9
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	82.8	85.5	88.2	90.3
Residence								
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	87.7	88.0	88.9	92.0
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	79.0	83.7	86.3	87.2
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	82.4	85.4	87.2	89.0

Table A.2.9 – Percent of respondents with knowledge of specific pathways of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT), by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Knows of MTCT during pregnancy (%)				Knows of MTCT at delivery (%)				Knows of MTCT through breast milk (%)				Knows all 3: MTCT during pregnancy, at delivery and through breast milk (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																				
Urban	562	817	709	793	79.7	75.5	60.9	48.2	74.3	78.2	74.3	78.2	65.1	65.4	73.9	82.4	43.6	45.0	46.5	40.9
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	75.1	79.2	77.7	59.9	73.1	72.2	73.1	72.2	61.8	72.2	74.4	76.1	39.6	54.5	62.1	50.4
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	76.8	77.8	71.8	55.4	73.5	74.5	73.5	74.5	63.0	69.6	74.3	78.5	41.0	50.9	56.6	46.7
Females																				
Urban	721	900	754	865	82.2	76.2	67.2	58.8	79.2	83.7	79.2	83.7	71.6	77.9	82.5	88.4	47.3	54.1	56.1	53.9
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	72.6	77.8	79.0	63.6	78.4	79.7	78.4	79.7	61.8	73.3	79.4	84.0	41.3	57.6	69.6	57.3
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	76.5	77.2	74.9	61.7	78.7	81.3	78.7	81.3	65.7	75.1	80.5	85.7	43.7	56.2	64.9	55.9
Residence																				
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	81.1	75.9	64.2	53.7	76.8	81.1	76.8	81.1	68.8	71.9	78.3	85.5	45.7	49.8	51.5	47.7
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	73.8	78.5	78.4	61.8	75.8	76.1	75.8	76.1	61.8	72.8	77.0	80.1	40.5	56.1	66.0	53.9
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	76.6	77.5	73.4	58.7	76.2	78.0	76.2	78.0	64.5	72.4	77.5	82.2	42.5	53.7	60.9	51.5

Table A.2.10 – Percent of respondents with knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT) by the mother taking ARV during pregnancy, by the mother avoiding breastfeeding and by both methods (UNAIDS Knowledge Indicator 5), by sex and residence, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	Number		Knows mother taking ART during pregnancy can prevent HIV ¹ (%)		Knows HIV prevention by mother avoiding breastfeeding ¹ (%)		Knows both prevention by ART during pregnancy and by avoiding breastfeeding ¹	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	709	793	52.1	68.1	71.5	85.5	46.1	65.7
Rural	1,307	1,281	31.4	66.1	52.5	76.8	23.0	62.7
Total	2,016	2,074	38.7	66.9	59.2	80.1	31.1	63.8
Females								
Urban	754	865	60.2	80.5	79.3	88.4	56.0	78.2
Rural	1,392	1,341	31.3	72.5	57.1	82.1	26.6	69.6
Total	2,146	2,206	41.5	75.6	64.9	84.6	37.0	72.9
Residence								
Urban	1,463	1,658	56.2	74.6	75.5	87.0	51.2	72.2
Rural	2,699	2,622	31.4	69.4	54.9	79.5	24.9	66.2
All respondents	4,162	4,280	40.1	71.4	62.1	82.4	34.1	68.5

¹ The indicator definition and the manner in which these questions were asked changed over the course of the survey years. In 2000 and 2003, the items used to measure these indicators were in a spontaneous-response format. This format was changed to prompted responses in 2005, to conform to changes in the indicator definitions. Because prompted response values will differ greatly from spontaneous response values, data from 2000 and 2003 are not presented for comparison.

Table A.2.11 – Percent of respondents with knowledge of special medications for the treatment of HIV/AIDS and of where to obtain these medications, by sex and residence, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	Number		Knows about anti-retroviral medications for treating HIV/AIDS (%)		Knows where to obtain anti-retroviral medications (%)	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
Males						
Urban	709	793	73.2	96.3	68.3	93.3
Rural	1,307	1,281	48.8	92.2	43.0	88.8
Total	2,016	2,074	57.4	93.8	51.9	90.6
Females						
Urban	754	865	70.4	97.1	66.2	93.2
Rural	1,392	1,341	43.7	92.4	37.7	88.1
Total	2,146	2,206	53.1	94.2	47.7	90.1
Residence						
Urban	1,463	1,658	71.8	96.7	67.2	93.2
Rural	2,699	2,622	46.2	92.3	40.3	88.5
All respondents	4,162	4,280	55.2	94.0	49.7	90.3

Chapter 3 Tables

Table A.3.1 – Percent of respondents with personal knowledge of someone who has/suspected to have HIV or of someone who has died of AIDS, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Knows someone with or suspected to have HIV or knows someone who has died from AIDS ¹ (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	562	817	709	793	76.9	81.2	89.7	87.8
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	72.5	80.0	80.6	85.1
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	74.0	80.4	83.8	86.1
Females								
Urban	721	900	754	865	75.5	80.7	86.9	88.3
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	68.0	74.5	78.1	82.4
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	71.0	76.9	81.2	84.7
Residence								
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	76.1	80.9	88.2	88.1
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	70.3	77.2	79.3	83.7
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	72.5	78.6	82.4	85.4

¹ The questions used to construct this indicator have changed over time. In 2000 and 2003, a single question was asked: "Do you personally know anyone who has the AIDS virus or has died from AIDS?" In 2005 and 2009, two questions were used: "Do you know anyone who has died from AIDS?" and "Do you personally know anyone who is suspected to have the AIDS virus or who has the AIDS virus?"

Table A.3.2 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, the percent of respondents who express negative judgments towards those living with HIV/AIDS, by sex and residence, 2005 & 2009

Background characteristics	Number		Believes person with HIV/AIDS should be ashamed (%)		Believes person with HIV/AIDS should be blamed for bringing virus to community (%)		Expresses either negative judgment towards people living with HIV/AIDS (%)	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	706	793	13.9	10.6	11.8	8.9	17.3	13.5
Rural	1,296	1,281	33.0	24.2	29.6	23.2	37.7	30.3
Total	2,002	2,074	26.2	19.0	23.3	17.8	30.5	23.8
Females								
Urban	751	865	15.7	11.1	11.4	10.1	19.2	15.1
Rural	1,381	1,341	36.5	25.8	34.9	25.3	43.7	33.1
Total	2,132	2,206	29.2	20.0	26.6	19.3	35.0	26.0
Residence								
Urban	1,457	1,658	14.8	10.8	11.6	9.5	18.3	14.3
Rural	2,677	2,622	34.8	25.1	32.4	24.3	40.8	31.7
All respondents	4,134	4,280	27.8	19.5	25.0	18.6	32.8	25.0

Table A.3.3 – Among those aged 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, the percent of respondents with accepting attitudes towards community members living with HIV/AIDS, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS				Willing to buy from shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS (%)				HIV+ female teacher should continue working ¹ (%)				Accepting attitude toward both HIV+ shopkeepers and female teachers ¹ (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																
Urban	527	754	655	726	56.2	60.5	78.2	86.4	70.6	81.8	-	89.3	48.2	56.8	-	81.7
Rural	819	1,222	1,203	1,153	43.8	43.4	60.9	71.3	52.0	62.5	-	80.1	31.1	35.9	-	63.1
Total	1,346	1,976	1,858	1,879	48.7	50.0	67.0	77.1	59.3	69.9	-	83.7	37.8	43.9	-	70.3
Females																
Urban	714	895	750	856	52.1	53.8	69.1	82.7	68.9	78.3	-	90.1	45.4	49.2	-	78.5
Rural	998	1,372	1,376	1,322	36.6	38.1	53.9	68.2	55.9	59.4	-	80.3	27.4	29.9	-	62.2
Residence																
Urban	1,241	1,649	1,405	1,582	53.8	56.9	73.3	84.4	69.6	79.9	-	89.7	46.6	52.6	-	80.0
Rural	1,817	2,594	2,579	2,475	39.8	40.6	57.2	69.7	54.2	60.9	-	80.2	29.1	32.7	-	62.6
All respondents	3,058	4,243	3,984	4,057	45.5	47.0	62.9	75.4	60.4	68.3	-	83.9	36.2	40.5	-	69.4

¹ In the 2005 questionnaire, the wording of the question required to calculate this indicator was altered, such that it is not possible to obtain a comparable value for 2005.

Table A.3.4 – Among those aged 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, the percent of respondents who say that a worker who is HIV+ should be allowed to continue to work, by sex and residence, 2005 & 2009

Background characteristics	Number 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS		Says HIV+ worker should continue to work (%)	
	2005	2009	2005	2009
Males				
Urban	655	726	82.6	88.4
Rural	1,203	1,153	62.5	76.8
Total	1,858	1,879	69.6	81.3
Females				
Urban	750	856	80.0	87.2
Rural	1,376	1,322	58.1	76.6
Total	2,126	2,178	65.8	80.7
Residence				
Urban	1,405	1,582	81.2	87.7
Rural	2,579	2,475	60.2	76.7
All respondents	3,984	4,057	67.6	81.0

Table A.3.5 – Among those aged 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, the percent of respondents with willingness to support family members living with HIV/AIDS, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number aged 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS				Willing to care for family member sick with AIDS ¹ (%)				Not secretive about family member's HIV status (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males												
Urban	527	754	655	726	94.3	95.0	95.1	93.1	57.7	67.8	62.4	50.4
Rural	819	1,222	1,203	1,153	90.4	91.2	91.8	90.1	62.2	65.6	66.3	49.7
Total	1,346	1,976	1,858	1,879	91.9	92.6	93.0	91.3	60.4	66.4	65.0	50.1
Females												
Urban	714	895	750	856	95.2	94.0	95.3	93.1	56.6	68.2	57.6	54.1
Rural	998	1,372	1,376	1,322	90.5	90.6	92.9	89.0	59.2	63.7	64.8	49.7
Total	1,712	2,267	2,126	2,178	92.5	91.9	93.7	90.6	58.1	65.5	62.2	51.4
Residence												
Urban	1,241	1,649	1,405	1,582	94.8	94.4	95.2	93.1	57.0	68.0	59.9	52.4
Rural	1,817	2,594	2,579	2,475	90.4	90.9	92.4	89.5	60.5	64.6	65.5	49.8
All respondents	3,058	4,243	3,984	4,057	92.2	92.2	93.4	90.9	59.1	65.9	63.5	50.8

¹ The question used to measure this indicator has changed slightly over time. In 2000, the question was: If a family member became sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for him/her in your household? As of 2003, the wording was changed to the current standard: If a relative of yours became sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for him/her in your household?

Table A.3.6 – Percent of adults aged 18 and older who support education on condom use for prevention of HIV/AIDS among young people (PEPFAR Indicator P8.21.N/Youth Determinant #7), by sex and residence, 2009

Background characteristics	Number	Support education for youth on condom use for HIV prevention (%)
Males		
Urban	793	56.9
Rural	1,281	55.0
Total	2,074	55.7
Females		
Urban	865	54.3
Rural	1,341	49.5
Total	2,206	51.4
Residence		
Urban	1,658	55.5
Rural	2,622	52.1
All respondents	4,280	53.4

Table A.3.7 – Among respondents aged 15-49, the percent who hold particular beliefs and perceptions about abstinence among young men and women, by sex and residence, 2009

Background characteristics	Number aged 15-49	Young men should wait until marriage to have sexual intercourse (%)	Most young men they know wait until marriage (%)	Young women should wait until marriage to have sexual intercourse (%)	Most young women they know wait until marriage (%)
Males					
Urban	733	84.5	15.7	70.3	19.0
Rural	1,169	68.4	15.5	65.8	23.8
Total	1,902	74.6	15.6	67.6	22.0
Females					
Urban	865	82.3	12.5	70.5	19.3
Rural	1,341	69.6	12.4	67.4	23.0
Total	2,206	74.6	12.5	68.6	21.5
Residence					
Urban	1,598	83.3	14.0	70.4	19.2
Rural	2,510	69.0	13.9	66.7	23.4
All respondents	4,108	74.6	13.9	68.1	21.7

Table A.3.8 – Among respondents aged 15-49, the percent who hold particular beliefs and perceptions about faithfulness of sexually active unmarried men and women, by sex and residence, 2009

Background characteristics	Number aged 15-49	Unmarried men who are sexually active should have only one partner (%)	Most sexually active unmarried men they know have only one partner (%)	Unmarried women who are sexually active should have only one partner (%)	Most sexually active unmarried women they know have only one partner (%)
Males					
Urban	733	73.1	14.6	76.3	19.5
Rural	1,169	63.6	16.3	59.6	21.8
Total	1,902	67.3	15.7	66.0	20.9
Females					
Urban	865	76.1	11.5	74.1	18.0
Rural	1,341	63.0	14.2	56.6	20.9
Total	2,206	68.1	13.1	63.5	19.8
Residence					
Urban	1,598	74.7	12.9	75.1	18.7
Rural	2,510	63.3	15.2	58.0	21.3
All respondents	4,108	67.7	14.3	64.7	20.3

Table A.3.9 – Percent of respondents who give different definitions of what “faithfulness” means to them, by residence and sex, 2009

Definition of “faithfulness”	Urban			Rural		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Monogamous/only one partner	86.5	84.9	85.7	85.8	85.8	85.8
Keep main partner unaware of other partnerships	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.6
Keep partner/wives aware of other partnerships	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Being honest/trustworthy	2.9	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.6
Other definitions	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.5	3.6	4.0
Number of respondents	793	865	1,658	1,281	1,341	2,622

NOTE: The total number of respondents in this table includes those for whom data are missing due to a “don’t know” response or due to the placement of the question within the questionnaire. Other definitions provided by respondents were too numerous and varied to group; these included listening, secret, respect, HIV testing, being good, etc.

Table A.3.10 – Percent of respondents who believe that condom purchase by unmarried women is acceptable, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Believes it is acceptable for unmarried women to purchase condoms ¹ (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	562	817	709	793	63.5	57.3	60.1	59.3
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	61.5	60.1	61.4	61.3
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	62.2	59.0	60.9	60.5
Females								
Urban	721	900	754	865	58.8	49.1	56.5	54.5
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	52.7	49.0	55.2	57.6
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	55.2	49.0	55.6	56.4
Residence								
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	60.9	53.0	58.2	56.8
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	56.9	54.3	58.2	59.4
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	58.4	53.8	58.2	58.4

¹ This question was asked of all respondents only in 2000. In all other years, only those who have heard of HIV/AIDS have answered this question. For purposes of comparison, in the calculations for this table, all respondents are included in the denominator for all four survey years.

Table A.3.11 – Percent of respondents who believe that a woman is justified in refusing sex if she knows her partner has other sexual partners, by sex and residence, 2009

Background characteristics	Number	Believes a woman can refuse sex if her partner has other partners (%)
Males		
Urban	793	68.9
Rural	1,281	61.4
Total	2,074	64.2
Females		
Urban	865	69.9
Rural	1,341	60.6
Total	2,206	64.2
Residence		
Urban	1,658	69.4
Rural	2,622	61.0
All respondents	4,280	64.2

Table A.3.12 – Among those who have heard of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), the percent of respondents who believe that a woman is justified in refusing sex or suggesting condom use if her partner has an STI, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who have heard of STI				Woman can negotiate safer sex with partner if he has an STI ¹ (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	494	796	694	755	60.7	50.9	77.5	93.3
Rural	791	1,223	1,234	1,192	45.3	37.7	82.8	85.4
Total	1,285	2,019	1,928	1,947	51.2	42.9	80.9	88.4
Females								
Urban	617	875	735	821	56.4	52.2	77.8	94.5
Rural	819	1,281	1,309	1,251	39.2	38.7	85.6	85.8
Total	1,436	2,156	2,044	2,072	46.6	44.2	82.8	89.2
Residence								
Urban	1,111	1,671	1,429	1,576	58.3	51.6	77.7	93.9
Rural	1,610	2,504	2,543	2,443	42.2	38.2	84.3	85.6
All respondents	2,721	4,175	3,972	4,019	48.8	43.6	81.9	88.9

¹ Indicator definition has changed over time. From 2000-2003, two questions were used to assess this indicator. Respondents were first asked if there was anything a woman could do to protect herself from an STI if her husband had an STI. Those who answered "Yes" were then asked, in a spontaneous response format, what specifically she could do. Those who said either "She can refuse sex" or "She can insist on using condoms" were included in the numerator. In 2005, in order to conform to a change in the indicator definition, two prompted questions were asked about what she could do. Also, this question has appeared in different locations within the questionnaire in different survey years, and this resulted in different groups skipping these questions. In 2000, the questions were asked of all respondents. In 2003 and 2005, only those who had ever had sex and had heard of STIs were asked. In 2009, all respondents were asked. In this table, the denominator has been constructed to include all respondents who have heard of STIs.

Table A.3.13 – Among female respondents who are currently married or living with their partner, the percent who say that they are able to say no to sex if she does not want to have intercourse, and who are able to suggest condom use if she wants her partner to use one, by residence, 2009

Residence	Number of females currently married or living with partner	Able to say no to sex if she does not want to have intercourse (%)	Able to suggest condom use if she wants him to use one (%)
Urban	446	69.5	72.7
Rural	899	69.1	60.2
Total	1,345	69.2	64.2

Table A.3.14 – Among those who are currently married or living with their partner, percent who say they have discussed HIV prevention with their partner, by sex and residence, 2003-2009

Background characteristics	Number of respondents currently married or living with their partner			Have discussed HIV prevention with their partner (%)		
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009
Males						
Urban	404	337	405	82.2	85.8	87.4
Rural	815	864	795	78.9	81.7	81.5
Total	1,219	1,201	1,200	80.0	82.8	83.5
Females						
Urban	465	366	446	71.2	83.6	83.9
Rural	962	952	899	62.3	73.4	74.2
Total	1,427	1,318	1,345	65.2	76.2	77.4
Residence						
Urban	863	703	851	76.5	84.6	85.6
Rural	1,767	1,816	1,691	70.2	77.4	77.6
All respondents	2,630	2,519	2,545	72.3	79.4	80.3

Chapter 4 Tables

Table A.4.1 – Percent of respondents who were first married or co-habiting by specific ages, and median age at first marriage or cohabitation, by sex and current age, 2009

Current age	Percent 1st married/living with partner by exact age					Percent never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage/cohabitation
	15	18	20	22	25			
Males								
15-19	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	99.5	435	-
20-24	0.0	4.0	11.8	NA	NA	74.1	297	-
25-29	1.9	11.0	28.2	44.3	63.1	27.5	309	21.0
30-34	0.3	7.4	22.1	42.2	65.0	9.8	326	23.5
35-39	1.2	8.3	20.2	46.1	57.9	6.0	252	24.2
40-44	0.6	8.1	23.8	43.1	66.9	2.5	160	24.0
45-49	0.8	4.9	19.5	32.5	63.4	0.0	123	25.0
50-54	0.0	9.0	22.0	42.0	67.0	0.0	100	24.2
55-59	0.0	4.2	15.3	25.0	52.8	1.4	72	25.6
20-49	0.8	7.5	20.9	NA	NA	24.3	1,467	23.2
25-49	1.0	8.4	23.2	40.0	63.1	11.6	1,170	23.5
20-59	0.7	7.4	20.7	NA	NA	21.8	1,639	23.4
25-59	0.9	8.2	22.7	39.3	62.8	10.2	1,342	23.6
Females								
15-19	4.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	83.3	443	-
20-24	8.4	40.6	59.7	NA	NA	32.9	419	18.3
25-29	10.8	47.4	66.1	75.5	85.6	11.2	437	18.7
30-34	12.9	44.2	66.8	77.1	83.6	6.4	310	19.1
35-39	12.2	49.4	69.4	79.7	88.6	3.0	271	18.7
40-44	9.0	43.3	68.5	80.3	88.2	2.2	178	19.4
45-49	15.5	56.1	79.7	87.8	96.6	0.7	148	18.6
20-49	11.0	45.8	66.6	NA	NA	12.5	1,763	18.7
25-49	11.8	47.5	68.7	78.7	87.3	6.1	1,344	18.9

NOTE: The age at first marriage/cohabitation is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse or partner.
 NA = Not applicable due to censoring (i.e., some respondents in the age group will not yet have reached the relevant age).

Table A.4.2 – Percent distribution of respondents by marital status, by sex and residence, 1998-2009

Background characteristics	Urban				Rural				Total			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males												
Single, never married	40.6	44.4	47.5	44.0	28.7	35.0	30.2	34.4	33.0	38.6	36.3	38.1
Cohabiting	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
Married monogamous	48.8	46.6	45.7	48.8	56.5	53.3	57.2	52.3	53.6	50.8	53.2	52.8
Polygamous marriage	4.1	2.1	1.3	1.9	9.4	7.2	8.7	6.3	7.5	5.3	6.1	4.6
Formerly married	6.4	6.5	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.4	5.3	5.1	4.1	4.0
Number	562	817	709	793	962	1,330	1,306	1,279	1,524	2,147	2,015	2,072
Missing	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Females												
Single, never married	35.0	32.4	35.8	35.0	19.5	20.9	18.2	21.3	25.7	25.4	24.4	26.7
Cohabiting	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.6
Married monogamous	46.5	50.3	46.0	48.8	56.3	64.3	57.8	56.6	52.3	58.9	53.6	53.5
Polygamous marriage	4.3	0.6	1.9	2.0	12.6	2.7	9.2	9.8	9.3	1.8	6.6	6.7
Formerly married	13.2	16.2	15.6	13.4	10.5	11.9	13.4	11.6	11.6	13.6	14.2	12.2
Number	721	899	754	865	1,068	1,423	1,380	1,338	1,789	2,322	2,134	2,202
Missing	0	1	0	1	2	1	12	3	2	2	12	4
Total												
Single, never married	37.4	38.2	41.5	39.3	23.9	27.7	24.0	27.7	29.1	31.7	30.2	32.2
Cohabiting	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5
Married monogamous	47.5	48.6	45.9	48.8	56.4	59.0	57.5	56.0	52.9	55.0	53.4	53.2
Polygamous marriage	4.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	11.1	4.9	8.9	8.1	8.4	3.5	6.3	5.7
Formerly married	10.2	11.6	10.5	9.4	7.7	8.2	8.7	7.6	8.7	9.5	9.3	8.3
Number	1,283	1,716	1,463	1,658	2,030	2,753	2,686	2,617	3,313	4,469	4,149	4,274
Missing	0	1	0	1	3	1	13	5	3	2	13	6

Table A.4.3 – Percent distribution of recent sexual activity of respondents by the timing of last intercourse, by selected background characteristics, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Had sex the previous night				Had sex within last 4 weeks ¹ (%)				Had sex within last year ²			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009

MALES																
Marital status³																
Single, never married	504	829	732	790	0.8	1.8	2.5	1.1	18.2	15.7	16.9	13.7	18.2	19.1	18.8	18.1
Married/cohabiting	825	1,096	1,078	1,103	15.9	20.1	18.6	23.3	62.8	60.2	63.8	60.5	18.3	18.1	16.7	14.2
Polygamous marriage	114	113	122	96	24.6	26.6	21.3	30.2	64.9	62.8	70.5	61.5	9.6	9.7	6.6	8.3
Formerly married	81	109	83	83	3.7	3.7	6.0	4.8	25.9	21.1	28.9	14.5	32.1	30.3	28.9	36.1
Residence																
Urban	562	817	709	793	6.2	9.7	8.5	13.5	44.8	38.1	42.2	35.7	17.1	19.6	16.9	16.6
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	13.7	14.3	14.5	14.9	47.0	43.1	47.8	44.0	19.1	18.1	17.6	16.2
Age																
15-19	307	432	372	435	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.5	15.0	11.6	10.5	9.4	13.4	11.8	12.6	9.9
20-24	250	394	369	297	6.4	10.2	10.8	6.4	37.2	31.0	35.8	27.9	26.4	22.8	23.0	22.2
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	15.4	17.0	16.0	20.7	58.5	53.9	59.0	53.9	17.9	19.6	17.1	17.2
15-24	557	826	741	732	3.2	5.4	6.2	2.9	25.0	20.8	23.1	16.9	19.2	17.1	17.8	14.9
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	14.6	16.6	16.1	21.4	58.4	53.9	57.9	52.3	18.9	20.2	17.8	17.9
Total males	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	11.0	12.5	12.4	14.4	46.2	41.2	45.8	40.8	18.4	18.6	17.4	16.4

FEMALES																
Marital status³																
Single, never married	461	590	523	589	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	6.7	6.4	9.8	7.6	19.3	22.2	18.4	17.5
Married/cohabiting	955	1,374	1,164	1,194	12.9	18.4	16.4	22.4	62.9	58.6	65.0	60.1	20.6	20.2	16.9	15.7
Polygamous marriage	166	43	142	148	12.6	(14.0)	20.4	18.9	61.4	(58.1)	59.9	57.4	21.7	(23.3)	17.6	22.3
Formerly married	207	315	305	271	0.5	1.0	1.3	2.2	17.9	11.1	8.2	9.2	26.1	27.6	26.9	27.3
Residence																
Urban	721	900	754	865	4.0	9.3	8.1	12.7	40.4	35.3	39.7	35.1	20.0	20.6	15.6	15.4
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	10.9	12.7	12.1	14.5	45.0	41.2	45.3	42.6	21.8	22.5	20.3	19.8
Age																
15-19	415	500	463	443	4.6	4.8	5.8	2.9	20.0	16.2	19.0	14.7	19.8	21.4	16.0	14.0
20-24	404	509	467	419	8.7	13.4	11.1	13.4	40.1	40.1	47.1	41.3	27.5	25.3	21.6	21.0
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	9.5	13.2	12.4	17.6	54.2	47.1	51.1	47.4	18.9	20.5	18.6	18.4
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	6.6	9.1	8.5	8.0	29.9	28.2	33.1	27.6	23.6	23.4	18.8	17.4
Total females	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	8.2	11.4	10.7	13.8	43.1	38.9	43.3	39.7	21.0	21.7	18.7	18.0

¹ Excludes those who had sex the previous night.

² Excludes those who had sex the previous night or who had sex within the last 4 weeks.

³ Percents not shown for those with missing data for marital status. Consult Appendix Table A.4.2 to see number of respondents affected by survey year.

NOTE: Percents in parentheses are based on fewer than 50 observations. Those with missing data for timing of last sex are included when calculating the percents, but are not displayed in the table.

Table A.4.3 cont. – Percent distribution of recent sexual activity of respondents by the timing of last intercourse, by selected background characteristics, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Had sex one or more years ago				Never had sex			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
MALES								
Marital status³								
Single, never married	22.2	25.6	20.0	19.0	40.5	37.9	41.8	48.0
Married/cohabiting	2.8	1.6	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Polygamous marriage	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Formerly married	38.3	45.0	36.1	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Residence								
Urban	13.4	16.5	12.8	12.9	18.5	16.2	19.6	21.1
Rural	9.6	10.9	7.4	8.1	10.4	13.7	12.8	16.6
Age								
15-19	15.0	20.8	12.1	9.9	56.0	54.6	63.2	70.3
20-24	19.6	20.3	16.3	25.6	10.4	15.7	14.1	17.8
25-59	7.4	8.3	6.4	6.6	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.6
15-24	17.1	20.6	14.2	16.3	35.6	36.1	38.7	49.0
25-49	7.3	7.9	6.5	6.6	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.8
Total males	11.0	13.0	9.3	10.0	13.4	14.6	15.2	18.3
FEMALES								
Marital status³								
Single, never married	25.8	24.4	16.6	20.4	47.9	46.4	54.1	53.9
Married/cohabiting	3.4	2.7	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Polygamous marriage	3.0	(4.6)	2.1	1.3	0.6	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Formerly married	54.6	60.0	63.6	60.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
Residence								
Urban	18.0	19.0	15.9	17.7	17.6	15.8	20.6	18.8
Rural	13.0	14.1	13.1	11.6	9.1	9.5	9.2	11.6
Age								
15-19	11.3	13.0	8.6	9.0	44.3	44.6	50.5	59.4
20-24	16.3	13.6	10.9	13.1	7.4	7.7	9.2	11.2
25-49	16.0	18.2	17.4	15.8	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6
15-24	13.8	13.3	9.8	11.0	26.1	26.0	29.8	36.0
Total females	15.0	16.0	14.1	13.9	12.5	11.9	13.2	14.4

³ Percents not shown for those with missing data for marital status. Consult Appendix Table A.4.2 to see number of respondents affected by survey year.

NOTE: Percents in parentheses are based on fewer than 50 observations. Also, those with missing data for timing of last sex are included when calculating the percents, but are not displayed in the table.

Table A.4.4 – Among those who had sex within the 12 months prior to the survey, the percent who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner (higher-risk sex) in the last 12 months, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex within the last year				Had sex with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	383	550	479	522	30.0	37.8	34.9	26.6
Rural	769	1,003	1,044	964	28.4	24.6	23.6	20.6
Total	1,152	1,553	1,523	1,486	28.9	29.3	27.1	22.7
Females								
Urban	464	587	479	548	19.6	21.3	23.4	18.1
Rural	831	1,087	1,082	1,031	13.4	12.9	12.0	12.1
Total	1,295	1,674	1,561	1,579	15.6	15.8	15.5	14.2
Residence								
Urban	847	1,137	958	1,070	24.3	29.3	29.1	22.2
Rural	1,600	2,090	2,126	1,995	20.6	18.5	17.7	16.2
All respondents	2,447	3,227	3,084	3,065	21.9	22.3	21.2	18.3

Table A.4.5 – The percent of respondents who have had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, among all respondents aged 15-49 (UNGASS #16 and PEPFAR P8.11.N) and those aged 15-49 who had sex within the last 12 months, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 15-49								RESPONDENTS AGED 15-49 WHO HAD SEX IN THE PAST YEAR							
	Number				Had more than one sexual partner in last 12 months (%) [UNGASS #16, PEPFAR P8.11.N]				Number				Sexually active and had more than one sexual partner in last 12 months (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																
Urban	531	757	658	733	12.2	13.1	10.8	5.6	355	496	430	465	18.3	20.0	16.5	8.8
Rural	863	1,241	1,214	1,169	20.2	12.8	16.1	10.7	678	925	957	860	25.5	17.2	20.4	14.4
Total	1,394	1,998	1,872	1,902	17.1	12.9	14.2	8.7	1,033	1,421	1,387	1,325	23.0	18.2	19.2	12.5
Females																
Urban	721	900	754	865	1.2	2.6	3.0	0.7	464	587	479	548	1.9	3.9	4.8	1.1
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	2.6	1.9	2.7	0.8	831	1,087	1,082	1,031	3.4	2.5	3.5	1.1
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	2.1	2.2	2.8	0.7	1,295	1,674	1,561	1,579	2.9	3.0	3.9	1.1
Residence																
Urban	1,252	1,657	1,412	1,598	5.9	7.4	6.7	2.9	819	1,083	909	1,013	9.0	11.3	10.3	4.6
Rural	1,933	2,665	2,606	2,510	10.4	7.0	8.9	5.4	1,509	2,012	2,039	1,891	13.3	9.2	11.4	7.1
All respondents	3,185	4,322	4,018	4,108	8.7	7.1	8.1	4.4	2,328	3,095	2,948	2,904	11.8	10.0	11.1	6.3

Table A.4.6 – Among those respondents aged 15-49 who had sex within the last 12 months, the percent distribution of the number of sexual partners, by selected background characteristics, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number aged 15-49 who had sex within last 12 months				One sexual partner (%)				Two sexual partners (%)				Three or more sexual partners (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
MALES																
Residence																
Urban	355	496	430	465	81.7	79.6	83.5	91.2	16.3	16.5	13.6	7.1	2.0	3.4	2.1	1.7
Rural	678	925	957	859	74.5	82.2	79.6	85.6	19.6	14.8	16.5	11.2	5.9	2.4	4.2	3.3
Marital status																
Single, never married	188	303	280	258	70.2	78.6	80.4	84.9	20.7	18.8	13.6	8.9	9.0	2.6	6.1	6.2
Married/cohabiting	707	969	955	950	88.1	89.9	88.4	94.4	9.6	7.6	10.0	4.5	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.0
Polygamous marriage	94	94	102	74	13.8	4.3	16.7	8.1	75.5	81.9	71.6	79.7	10.6	13.8	11.8	12.2
Formerly married	43	55	49	41	(62.8)	76.4	(69.4)	(87.8)	(27.9)	20.0	(22.4)	(9.8)	(9.3)	3.6	(8.2)	(2.4)
Total	1,033	1,421	1,387	1,324	77.0	81.3	80.8	87.5	18.5	15.4	15.7	9.7	4.6	2.7	3.5	2.7
FEMALES																
Residence																
Urban	464	587	479	548	98.1	95.9	95.0	98.9	1.7	3.9	3.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2
Rural	831	1,087	1,082	1,031	96.5	96.6	96.4	98.9	2.9	2.4	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1
Marital status																
Single, never married	121	173	153	150	93.4	91.3	83.0	98.0	5.0	8.1	12.4	2.0	1.6	0.0	3.9	0.0
Married/cohabiting	921	1,334	1,146	1,174	98.8	98.2	97.7	99.7	0.9	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Polygamous marriage	159	41	139	146	94.3	(85.4)	96.4	97.9	5.7	(12.2)	2.9	1.4	0.0	(2.4)	0.0	0.7
Formerly married	92	126	111	105	90.2	87.3	94.6	93.3	9.8	12.7	3.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
Total	1,295	1,674	1,561	1,579	97.1	96.4	96.0	98.9	2.5	2.9	3.2	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
ALL RESPONDENTS WHO HAD SEX WITHIN LAST 12 MONTHS																
Residence																
Urban	819	1,083	909	1,013	91.0	88.5	89.6	95.4	8.1	9.7	8.7	3.8	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.9
Rural	1,509	2,012	2,039	1,890	86.6	90.0	88.5	92.9	10.4	8.1	9.3	5.6	2.9	1.1	2.2	1.5
Marital status																
Single, never married	309	476	433	408	79.3	83.2	81.3	89.7	14.6	14.9	13.2	6.4	6.2	1.7	5.3	3.9
Married/cohabiting	1,628	2,303	2,101	2,124	94.2	94.7	93.5	97.3	4.7	3.8	5.7	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5
Polygamous marriage	253	135	241	220	64.4	28.9	62.7	67.7	31.6	60.7	32.0	27.7	4.0	10.4	5.0	4.6
Formerly married	135	181	160	146	81.5	84.0	86.9	91.8	15.6	14.9	9.4	7.5	3.0	1.1	3.8	0.7
Total	2,328	3,095	2,948	2,903	88.1	89.4	88.8	93.7	9.6	8.7	9.1	4.9	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.3

NOTE: Percents may not total exactly 100% due to missing data (not shown). Percents presented in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

Table A.4.7 – The percent of respondents who had more than one ongoing (concurrent) sexual partnership at six months prior to the survey, among all respondents aged 15-49, and those aged 15-49 who had sex within the last 12 months, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 15-49								Respondents aged 15-49 who were sexually active in the past 12 months				
	Number				Had more than one ongoing/ concurrent sexual partnership at 6 months prior to the survey				Had more than one ongoing/ concurrent sexual partnership at 6 months prior to the survey				
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2009
Males													
Urban	531	757	658	733	5.1	4.8	4.4	2.2	355	496	430	465	3.4
Rural	863	1,241	1,214	1,169	10.9	7.0	8.7	6.1	678	925	957	860	8.3
Total	1,394	1,998	1,872	1,902	8.7	6.2	7.2	4.6	1,033	1,421	1,387	1,325	6.6
Females													
Urban	721	900	754	865	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	464	587	479	548	0.2
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	831	1,087	1,082	1,031	0.2
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	1,295	1,674	1,561	1,579	0.2
Residence													
Urban	1,252	1,657	1,412	1,598	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.1	819	1,083	909	1,013	1.3
Rural	1,933	2,665	2,606	2,510	5.2	3.4	4.4	2.9	1,509	2,012	2,039	1,891	3.9
All respondents	3,185	4,322	4,018	4,108	4.1	3.1	3.7	2.2	2,328	3,095	2,948	2,904	3.1

Table A.4.8 – The percent of respondents who had more than one ongoing sexual partnership in the 12 months prior to the survey, among all respondents aged 15-49 (PEPFAR Indicator P.8.14.N) and those aged 15-49 who had sex within the last 12 months, by selected background characteristics, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Had more than one ongoing sexual partnership in the 12 months prior to the survey' (%)				Number				Had more than one ongoing sexual partnership in the 12 months prior to the survey' (%)			
	MALE RESPONDENTS 15-49								MALE RESPONDENTS AGED 15-49 WHO HAD SEX IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS							
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Residence																
Urban	531	757	658	733	9.8	10.2	8.2	4.9	355	496	430	465	14.6	15.5	12.6	7.7
Rural	863	1,241	1,214	1,169	16.1	11.0	12.1	9.8	678	925	957	859	20.5	14.7	15.4	13.3
Marital status²																
Single, never married	504	827	732	789	6.6	4.0	4.5	3.7	188	303	280	258	17.6	10.9	11.8	11.2
Married/cohabiting	727	984	962	966	10.0	8.4	8.6	5.1	707	969	955	950	10.3	8.6	8.7	5.2
Polygamous marriage	95	94	104	74	77.9	93.6	76.0	91.9	94	94	102	74	78.7	93.6	77.4	91.9
Formerly married	67	93	73	71	14.9	9.7	8.2	5.6	43	55	49	41	(23.3)	16.4	(12.2)	(9.8)
Away during last 12 months³																
Yes	-	-	665	758	-	-	18.5	12.5	-	-	538	586	-	-	22.9	16.2
No	-	-	1,200	1,143	-	-	6.4	4.8	-	-	844	737	-	-	9.1	7.5
Total	1,394	1,998	1,872	1,902	13.7	10.7	10.7	7.9	1,033	1,421	1,387	1,324	18.5	15.0	14.5	11.3
FEMALE RESPONDENTS 15-49																
Residence																
Urban	721	900	754	865	0.8	1.6	1.9	0.2	464	587	479	548	1.3	2.4	2.9	0.4
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.6	831	1,087	1,082	1,031	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.8
Marital status²																
Single, never married	461	592	523	589	1.5	1.9	2.3	0.5	121	173	153	150	5.8	6.4	7.8	2.0
Married/cohabiting	955	1,373	1,164	1,194	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.2	921	1,334	1,146	1,174	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.2
Polygamous marriage	166	43	142	148	3.6	(14.0)	0.7	1.7	159	41	139	146	3.8	(14.6)	0.7	0.7
Formerly married	207	316	305	271	1.4	2.8	1.6	1.5	92	126	111	105	3.3	7.1	4.5	3.8
Away during last 12 months³																
Yes	-	-	649	729	-	-	2.2	0.8	-	-	487	566	-	-	2.9	1.1
No	-	-	1,495	1,477	-	-	1.4	0.3	-	-	1,072	1,013	-	-	2.0	0.4
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.4	1,295	1,674	1,561	1,579	1.8	2.2	2.2	0.6

Table A.4.8 (cont.) – The percent of respondents who had more than one ongoing (concurrent) sexual partnership in the 12 months prior to the survey, among all respondents aged 15-49 (PEPFAR Indicator P.8.14.N) and those aged 15-49 who had sex within the last 12 months, by selected background characteristics, 2000-2009

	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 15-49					RESPONDENTS AGED 15-49 WHO HAD SEX IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS							
	Number					Number							
Background characteristics	2000	2003	2005	2009	Had more than one ongoing/ concurrent sexual partnership in the 12 months prior to the survey ¹ (%)	2000	2003	2005	2009	Had more than one ongoing/ concurrent sexual partnership in the 12 months prior to the survey ¹ (%)			
	ALL MALES AND FEMALES 15-49					SEXUALLY ACTIVE MALES AND FEMALES 15-49							
Residence													
Urban	1,252	1,657	1,412	1,598	4.6	819	1,083	909	1,013	7.1	8.4	7.5	3.8
Rural	1,933	2,665	2,606	2,510	8.1	1,509	2,012	2,039	1,890	10.3	7.8	8.2	6.5
Marital status ²													
Single, never married	965	1,419	1,255	1,378	4.2	309	476	433	408	12.9	9.2	10.4	7.8
Married/cohabiting	1,682	2,357	2,126	2,160	4.8	1,628	2,303	2,101	2,124	4.9	4.0	4.8	2.4
Polygamous marriage	261	137	246	222	30.6	253	135	241	220	31.6	69.6	33.2	31.4
Formerly married	274	409	378	342	4.7	135	181	160	146	9.6	9.9	6.9	5.5
Away during last 12 months ³													
Yes	-	-	1,314	1,487	-	-	-	1,025	1,152	-	-	13.4	8.8
No	-	-	2,695	2,620	-	-	-	1,916	1,750	-	-	5.1	3.4
All respondents	3,185	4,322	4,018	4,108	6.7	2,328	3,095	2,948	2,903	9.2	8.0	8.0	5.5

NOTE: Percents presented in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

¹ An overlapping relationship was determined using two methods. The first method is by identifying the timing of first sex with a partner reported to occur between the first and last sex reported with another partner. The second method is when the first sex with one partner occurred after the first sex with another partner whose relationship status is ongoing, in the event that the last sex in this ongoing partnership was before the first sex with the new partner. The 2000 survey did not ask if the relationship was ongoing, so overlap was determined by the first method only.

² Number of respondents does not equal the total and percents do not sum to 100% due to missing data (not shown).

³ Number of respondents does not equal the total and percents do not sum to 100% due to missing data (not shown). Also, questions to determine whether the respondent was away were not added until 2005.

Table A.4.9 – Among those respondents aged 15-49 who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the proportion of multiple partnerships that were also concurrent, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number aged 15-49 who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months				Proportion of multiple partnerships that are concurrent			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	65	99	71	41	.80	.78	.76	(.88)
Rural	173	159	195	125	.80	.86	.75	.99
Total	238	258	266	166	.80	.83	.76	.90
Females								
Urban	9	23	23	6	-	-	-	-
Rural	28	27	38	11	(.61)	(.81)	(.55)	-
Total	37	50	61	17	(.62)	(.72)	.57	-
Residence								
Urban	74	122	94	47	.78	.75	.72	.81
Rural	201	186	233	136	.78	.85	.72	.90
All respondents	275	308	327	183	.78	.81	.72	.87
NOTE: A "-" indicates fewer than 25 observations, and proportions therefore are not presented. Proportions shown in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.								

Table A.4.10 – Among those who had sex with a marital/cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, the percent distribution of respondents' perceptions of the likelihood that any marital/cohabiting partner with whom they had sex has other sexual partners, by sex and selected background characteristics, 2003-2009

Background characteristics				Number who had sex with a marital/cohabiting partner		Perceived likelihood that marital/cohabiting partner has other partners										Don't Know/Missing (%)			
						Very Likely (%)			Somewhat Likely (%)			Not at All Likely (%)							
						2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009					
MALES																			
Residence																			
Urban	401	342	407																
Rural	797	865	794																
Age																			
15-19	6	9	6																
20-24	114	131	75																
25-59	1,078	1,067	1,120																
15-24	120	140	81																
25-49	954	935	966																
Extramarital partnership¹																			
Yes	109	99	55																
No	1,089	1,108	1,146																
Monogamous marriage/cohabitation²																			
Yes	1,063	1,059	1,075																
No	135	148	125																
Total	1,198	1,207	1,201																
FEMALES																			
Residence																			
Urban	470	375	452																
Rural	955	961	908																
Age																			
15-19	111	119	74																
20-24	342	322	260																
25-49	972	895	1,026																
15-24	453	441	334																
Extramarital partnership¹																			
Yes	27	24	7																
No	1,398	1,312	1,353																
Monogamous marriage/cohabitation²																			
Yes	1,322	1,132	1,164																
No	103	204	192																
Total	1,425	1,336	1,360																

Table A.4.11 – Among those who had sex with a non-regular partner in the last 12 months, the percent distribution of respondents' perceptions of the likelihood that their most recent non-marital/non-cohabiting sexual partner has other sexual partners, by sex and selected background characteristics, 2003-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex with a non-regular partner				Perceived likelihood that non-regular partner has other partners								Don't Know/Missing (%)			
	2003		2005		Very Likely (%)		Somewhat Likely (%)		Not at All Likely (%)				2003		2005	
	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005
MALES																
Residence																
Urban	208	167	139		24.0	29.3	15.8	24.0	30.5	20.9	30.8	24.6	43.8	21.2	15.6	19.4
Rural	247	246	198		25.5	22.4	19.2	16.6	22.0	20.2	38.1	42.3	47.5	19.8	13.4	13.1
Has had multiple partnerships in last year¹																
Yes	177	171	95		31.1	33.3	32.6	22.0	26.9	22.1	24.9	26.9	25.3	22.0	12.9	20.0
No	278	242	242		20.9	19.4	12.0	18.7	24.4	19.8	41.0	40.9	54.1	19.4	15.3	14.1
Total	455	413	337		24.8	25.2	17.8	20.0	25.4	20.5	34.7	35.1	46.0	20.4	14.3	15.7
FEMALES																
Residence																
Urban	125	112	99		29.6	33.0	12.1	12.8	26.8	27.3	26.4	28.6	39.4	31.2	11.6	21.2
Rural	140	130	125		32.9	41.5	28.8	18.6	15.4	15.2	27.9	29.2	41.6	20.7	13.8	14.4
Has had multiple partnerships in last year¹																
Yes	49	50	14		(51.0)	(52.0)	-	(22.4)	(18.0)	-	(16.3)	(22.0)	-	(10.2)	(8.0)	-
No	216	192	210		26.8	33.8	21.0	14.4	21.4	21.0	29.6	30.7	41.4	29.2	14.1	16.7
Total	265	242	223		31.3	37.6	21.4	15.8	20.7	20.5	27.2	28.9	40.6	25.7	12.8	17.4
ALL WHO HAD SEX WITH NON-REGULAR (NON-MARITAL/NON-COHABITING) PARTNER																
Residence																
Urban	333	279	238		26.1	30.8	14.3	19.8	29.0	23.5	29.1	26.2	42.0	24.9	14.0	20.1
Rural	387	376	323		28.2	29.0	22.9	17.3	19.7	18.3	34.4	37.8	45.2	20.2	13.6	13.6
Has had multiple partnerships in last year¹																
Yes	226	221	109		35.4	37.6	32.1	22.1	24.9	21.1	23.0	25.8	25.7	19.5	11.8	21.1
No	494	434	451		23.5	25.8	16.1	16.8	23.0	20.4	36.0	36.4	48.2	23.7	14.8	15.3
Total	720	655	561		27.2	29.8	19.2	18.5	23.7	20.5	31.9	32.8	43.9	22.4	13.7	16.4

NOTE: A "-" indicates that there were fewer than 25 observations and the percents are therefore not presented. Percents presented in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution. A non-regular partner is a non-marital, non-cohabiting sexual partner.

¹ Respondents were considered to have multiple partners in the last year if more than one partner was documented (a) in the partnership table or (b) in the question that asked for total number of partners in the last 12 months.

Table A.4.12 – Among those respondents aged 15-49 who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percent distribution of respondents' perceptions of the likelihood that any of their sexual partners has other sexual partners, by sex and residence, 2003-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months			Among those with multiple partners in past year, perceived likelihood that any partners had other sexual partners												
	2003	2005	2009	Very Likely (%)			Somewhat Likely (%)			Not at All Likely (%)			Don't Know/Missing (%)			
				2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	
Males																
Urban	99	71	41	42.4	49.3	39.0	19.2	31.0	14.6	27.3	12.7	36.6	11.1	7.0	9.8	
Rural	159	195	125	27.7	27.2	24.8	11.3	17.4	18.4	49.1	52.3	52.0	12.0	3.1	4.8	
Total	258	266	166	33.3	33.1	28.3	14.3	21.1	17.5	40.7	41.7	48.2	11.6	4.1	6.0	
Females																
Urban	23	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural	27	38	11	(66.7)	(68.4)	-	(18.5)	(10.5)	-	(14.8)	(15.8)	-	(0.0)	(5.3)	-	
Total	50	61	17	(64.0)	67.2	-	(20.0)	11.5	-	(16.0)	18.0	-	(0.0)	3.3	-	
Residence																
Urban	122	94	47	45.9	52.3	38.3	19.7	26.6	14.9	25.4	14.9	38.3	9.0	5.3	8.5	
Rural	186	233	136	33.3	33.9	26.5	12.4	16.3	19.2	44.1	46.4	48.5	10.2	3.4	5.9	
Total	308	327	183	38.3	39.4	29.5	15.3	19.3	18.0	36.7	37.3	45.9	9.7	4.0	6.6	

NOTE: A “-” indicates fewer than 25 observations and the percents therefore are not calculated. Percents shown in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

NOTE: A “-” indicates fewer than 25 observations and the percents therefore are not calculated. Percents shown in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

Table A.4.13 – Among those respondents aged 15-49 who had more than one ongoing sexual partnership in the last 12 months, the percent distribution of respondents' perceptions of the likelihood that any of their concurrent sexual partners has other sexual partners, by selected background characteristics, 2003-2009

Background characteristics	Number aged 15-49 who had more than one ongoing partnership in last 12 months				Among those with more than one ongoing/concurrent partnership in past year, perceived likelihood that any concurrent partner has other partners								Don't Know/Missing (%)			
	2003	2005	2009		Very Likely (%)				Somewhat Likely (%)				Not at All Likely (%)			
	2003	2005	2009		2003	2005	2009		2003	2005	2009		2003	2005	2009	
Sex																
Males	213	201	150		32.4	30.8	24.0		12.2	22.4	17.3		37.1	35.8	42.0	
Females	36	35	10		(61.1)	(74.3)	-		(25.0)	(17.1)	-		(5.6)	(2.9)	-	
Marital status																
Single, never married	44	45	32		(56.8)	(62.2)	(31.2)		(25.0)	(20.0)	(18.8)		(4.6)	(11.1)	(18.8)	
Married/cohabiting	93	100	51		50.5	41.0	45.1		17.2	32.0	21.6		15.1	16.0	13.7	
Polygamous marriage	94	80	69		7.4	13.8	4.4		6.4	10.0	13.0		67.0	63.8	72.5	
Formerly married	18	11	8		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	
Residence																
Urban	91	68	38		47.2	51.5	(29.0)		17.6	29.4	(15.8)		17.6	11.8	(23.7)	
Rural	158	168	122		30.4	31.6	23.8		12.0	18.4	18.0		41.1	38.7	45.1	
Age																
15-19	17	13	10		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	
20-24	42	34	23		(45.2)	(44.1)	-		(21.4)	(26.5)	-		(14.3)	(20.6)	-	
25-49	190	189	127		31.6	35.4	20.5		13.7	20.1	18.1		39.0	33.9	45.7	
15-24	59	47	33		52.5	(44.7)	(42.4)		15.2	(27.7)	(15.2)		11.9	(19.2)	(18.2)	
All respondents	249	236	160		36.6	37.3	25.0		14.1	21.6	17.5		32.5	30.9	40.0	

NOTE: A "-" indicates fewer than 25 observations, and percents therefore are not presented. Percents presented in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

Table A.4.14 – Among those who had sex with a marital or cohabiting partner within the 12 months prior to the survey, the percent who report condom usage with their most recent marital/cohabiting sexual partner, by sex and selected background characteristics, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex with a marital/cohabiting partner within the last year				Used a condom with most recent marital/cohabiting partner ³ (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
MALES								
Residence								
Urban	304	401	342	407	9.5	8.2	7.6	6.9
Rural	624	797	865	795	5.0	8.2	6.2	6.0
Age								
15-19	7	6	9	6	-	-	-	-
20-24	98	114	131	75	11.2	13.2	9.2	9.3
25-59	823	1,078	1,067	1,121	5.7	7.5	6.2	6.0
15-24	105	120	140	81	12.4	14.2	10.0	11.1
25-49	710	954	935	966	6.6	8.0	6.7	6.6
Duration of partnership¹								
< 3 years	172	214	206	163	9.3	14.5	9.7	11.7
3+ years	756	979	1,000	1,038	5.8	6.7	6.0	5.5
Extramarital partner²								
Yes	109	109	99	55	10.1	11.9	12.1	16.4
No	819	1,089	1,108	1,147	6.0	7.8	6.1	5.8
STI symptom in last year								
Yes	34	45	42	31	(5.9)	(11.1)	(16.7)	(9.7)
No	894	1,153	1,165	1,171	6.5	8.1	6.3	6.2
Total	928	1,198	1,207	1,202	6.5	8.2	6.6	6.3
FEMALES								
Residence								
Urban	377	470	375	452	7.2	8.9	4.8	7.3
Rural	733	955	961	908	3.1	6.7	4.5	6.9
Age								
15-19	112	111	119	74	5.4	13.5	6.7	14.9
20-24	258	342	322	260	6.6	10.2	7.1	11.5
25-49	740	972	895	1,026	3.6	5.8	3.4	5.4
15-24	370	453	441	334	6.2	11.0	7.0	12.3
Duration of partnership¹								
< 3 years	213	267	228	196	7.0	12.4	7.0	10.7
3+ years	897	1,156	1,107	1,164	3.9	6.3	4.1	6.4
Extramarital partner²								
Yes	18	27	24	7	-	(3.7)	-	-
No	1,092	1,398	1,312	1,353	4.6	7.5	4.4	7.1
STI symptom in last year								
Yes	16	29	28	32	-	(10.3)	(10.7)	(9.4)
No	1,094	1,396	1,308	1,328	4.6	7.4	4.4	7.0
Total	1,110	1,425	1,336	1,360	4.5	7.4	4.6	7.1

Table A.4.14 (cont.) – Among those who had sex with a marital or cohabiting partner within the 12 months prior to the survey, the percent who report condom usage with their most recent marital/cohabiting sexual partner, by sex and selected background characteristics, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex with a marital/cohabiting partner within the last year				Used a condom with most recent marital/cohabiting partner ³ (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
ALL THOSE WHO HAD SEX WITH MARITAL/COHABITING PARTNER								
Residence								
Urban	681	871	717	859	8.2	8.6	6.1	7.1
Rural	1,357	1,752	1,826	1,703	4.0	7.4	5.3	6.5
Age								
15-19	119	117	128	80	6.7	14.5	7.8	16.2
20-24	356	456	453	335	7.9	11.0	7.7	11.0
25-59	1,563	2,050	1,962	2,147	4.7	6.7	4.9	5.7
15-24	475	573	581	415	7.6	11.7	7.8	12.1
25-49	1,450	1,926	1,830	1,992	5.1	6.8	5.1	6.0
Duration of partnership¹								
< 3 years	385	481	434	359	8.0	13.3	8.3	11.1
3+ years	1,653	2,135	2,107	2,202	4.8	6.5	5.0	6.0
Extramarital partner²								
Yes	127	136	123	62	8.7	10.3	12.2	14.5
No	1,911	2,487	2,420	2,500	5.2	7.6	5.2	6.5
STI symptom in last year								
Yes	50	74	70	63	(4.0)	10.8	14.3	9.5
No	1,988	2,549	2,473	2,499	5.4	7.7	5.3	6.6
Total	2,038	2,623	2,543	2,562	5.4	7.8	5.5	6.7

NOTE: A “-” indicates that there were fewer than 25 observations and the percents are therefore not presented. Percents presented in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

¹ Total number of respondents shown for duration of partnership may not equal total for all respondents due to missing data. Duration was calculated from the first time the couple had sex, as reported in the partnership history table. In the 2005 report, this characteristic was calculated from the reported age at which the respondent first started living with a marital or cohabiting partner. Differences in the percents reported in 2005 and 2009 are largely explained by the new construction for this characteristic.

² An extramarital partner is defined as a girlfriend/boyfriend who is not living with the respondent, a commercial partner, a casual acquaintance, or anyone else. If the respondent reports more than one marital/cohabiting partner, these are not included as extramarital partners.

³ In the 2005 report, the indicator was calculated for condom use reported for any marital/cohabiting partner. In the 2009 report, the most recent marital/cohabiting partner was determined if the respondent reported more than one marital/cohabiting partner. Any differences in the percents found between the 2005 and 2009 tables are largely explained by this change in the indicator calculation.

Table A.4.15 – Among those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner within the 12 months prior to the survey, the percent who report condom usage with their most recent non-regular sexual partner, by sex and selected background characteristics, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner within the last year				Used a condom with most recent non-regular partner (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
MALES								
Residence								
Urban	115	208	167	139	47.8	54.3	47.9	59.0
Rural	218	247	246	198	33.5	30.8	32.5	29.3
Duration of partnership¹								
< 1 year	187	310	227	178	41.2	45.5	45.4	40.4
1+ years	146	143	185	159	34.9	33.6	30.8	42.8
Has had multiple partners in last year²								
Yes	182	177	171	95	34.1	42.9	46.8	36.8
No	151	278	242	242	43.7	40.6	33.1	43.4
STI symptom in last year								
Yes	42	43	33	14	(38.1)	(32.6)	(30.3)	–
No	291	412	380	333	38.5	42.5	39.5	41.5
Total	333	455	413	337	38.4	41.5	38.7	41.5
FEMALES								
Residence								
Urban	91	125	112	99	37.4	44.0	46.4	46.5
Rural	111	140	130	125	28.8	26.4	14.6	26.4
Duration of partnership¹								
< 1 years	92	106	92	83	40.2	38.7	38.0	47.0
1+ years	110	157	149	141	26.4	32.5	24.2	28.4
Has had multiple partners in last year²								
Yes	33	49	50	14	(15.2)	(36.7)	(28.0)	–
No	169	216	192	210	36.1	34.3	29.7	36.2
STI symptom in last year								
Yes	6	8	12	7	–	–	–	–
No	196	257	230	217	33.2	34.6	29.1	35.9
Total	202	265	242	224	32.7	34.7	29.3	35.3
ALL WHO HAD SEX WITH NON-REGULAR PARTNER								
Residence								
Urban	206	333	279	238	43.2	50.4	47.3	53.8
Rural	329	387	376	323	31.9	29.2	26.3	28.2
Duration of partnership¹								
< 1 years	279	416	319	261	40.9	43.8	43.3	42.5
1+ years	256	300	334	300	31.2	33.0	27.8	36.0
Has had multiple partners in last year²								
Yes	215	226	221	109	31.2	41.6	42.5	34.9
No	320	494	434	452	39.7	37.8	31.6	40.0
STI symptom in last year								
Yes	48	51	45	21	(35.4)	33.3	(31.1)	–
No	487	669	610	540	36.3	39.5	35.6	39.3
Total	535	720	655	561	36.3	39.0	35.3	39.0

NOTE: A “–” indicates that there were fewer than 25 observations and the percents are therefore not presented. Percents presented in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

¹ “Non-regular partner” means a non-marital, non-cohabiting sexual partner. Total number of respondents found for the duration of partnership may not equal the total for all respondents due to missing data. Duration was calculated from the first time that the couple had sex, as reported in the partnership history table. In the 2005 report, this characteristic was calculated from the reported age at which the respondent first started living with a marital or cohabiting partner. Differences in the percents between these two reports are largely explained by the new construction for this characteristic.

² Respondents were considered to have multiple partners in the last year if more than one partner was documented (a) in the partnership table or (b) in the question that asked for total number of partners in last 12 months.

Table A.4.16 – Among those respondents aged 15-49 who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percent who reported using a condom at their last sexual intercourse, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number aged 15-49 who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months				Had multiple partners in last year, and used a condom at last sexual intercourse			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	65	99	71	41	24.6	28.3	29.6	(26.8)
Rural	173	159	195	125	12.7	17.6	18.5	17.6
Total	238	258	266	166	16.0	21.7	21.4	19.9
Females								
Urban	9	23	23	6	-	-	-	-
Rural	28	27	38	11	(0.0)	(11.1)	(10.5)	-
Total	37	50	61	17	(5.4)	(26.0)	21.3	-
Residence								
Urban	74	122	94	47	24.3	31.2	31.9	25.5
Rural	201	186	233	136	11.0	16.7	17.2	16.9
All respondents	275	308	327	183	14.6	22.4	21.4	19.1

NOTE: A "-" indicates fewer than 25 observations, therefore percents were not calculated. Percents presented in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

Table A.4.17 – Among those respondents aged 15-49 who had more than one ongoing/concurrent sexual partnership in the last 12 months, the percent who used a condom with all concurrent sexual partners at last sex with each partner, by selected background characteristics, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number aged 15-49 who had more than one ongoing/concurrent sexual partnership in the last 12 months				Had more than one on-going/concurrent partnership and used a condom at last sex with each concurrent partner (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Sex								
Males	191	213	201	150	9.4	8.0	6.5	10.0
Females	23	36	35	10	-	(16.7)	(11.4)	-
Marital status								
Single, never married	40	44	45	32	(17.5)	(29.6)	(26.7)	(21.9)
Married/cohabiting	80	93	100	51	11.2	7.5	4.0	9.8
Polygamous marriage	80	94	80	69	1.2	1.1	1.2	4.4
Formerly married	13	18	11	8	-	-	-	-
Residence								
Urban	58	91	68	38	12.1	11.0	16.2	(15.8)
Rural	156	158	168	122	7.7	8.2	3.6	7.4
STI symptom in last 12 months								
Yes	24	22	21	7	-	-	-	-
No	190	227	215	153	8.4	9.2	7.0	9.8
Age								
15-19	20	17	13	10	-	-	-	-
20-24	38	42	34	23	(15.8)	(19.0)	(14.7)	-
25-49	156	190	189	127	7.0	4.7	5.3	9.4
15-24	58	59	47	33	13.8	23.7	(14.9)	(9.1)
All respondents	214	249	236	160	8.9	9.2	7.2	9.4

NOTE: A "-" indicates fewer than 25 observations, and percents therefore are not presented. Percents shown in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

Table A.4.18 – Among those who had sex within the 12 months prior to the survey, the percent who report alcohol consumption prior to sex with their most recent partner, regardless of their relationship to the partner, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex within the last year				Either partner or respondent drank alcohol prior to sex ¹ (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
Urban	383	550	479	522	19.1	17.8	17.8	11.9
Rural	769	1,003	1,044	964	8.8	9.2	6.5	8.3
Total	1,152	1,553	1,523	1,486	12.2	12.2	10.0	9.6
Females								
Urban	464	587	479	548	20.5	18.2	16.1	13.3
Rural	831	1,087	1,082	1,031	9.4	11.0	6.2	8.2
Total	1,295	1,674	1,561	1,579	13.4	13.5	9.2	10.0
Residence								
Urban	847	1,137	958	1,070	19.8	18.0	16.9	12.6
Rural	1,600	2,090	2,126	1,995	9.1	10.1	6.4	8.3
All respondents	2,447	3,227	3,084	3,065	12.8	12.9	9.6	9.8

¹ The question to assess alcohol use has changed over time. In 2000, a single question asked whether either the respondent or his/her partner drank alcohol before sex. In 2003, the question was changed to two separate questions, one to assess whether the partner drank and one to assess whether the respondent did. This style of question was maintained through the 2009 survey.

Table A.4.19 – Percent of respondents who have ever been exposed to pornographic materials and who have been exposed to such materials in the last 12 months, by select background characteristics, 2009

Background characteristics	Number	Ever exposed to pornographic material (%)	Exposed to pornographic material in last 12 months (%)
MALES			
Residence			
Urban	793	39.5	27.4
Rural	1,281	30.0	25.1
Ever had sex			
Yes	1,693	35.8	27.5
No	381	24.2	19.2
Age			
15-19	435	26.0	22.5
20-24	297	46.1	36.0
25-59	1,342	33.4	24.8
15-24	732	34.2	28.0
25-49	1,170	35.0	26.5
Total	2,074	33.6	25.9
FEMALES			
Residence			
Urban	865	27.4	19.1
Rural	1,341	16.5	13.7
Ever had sex			
Yes	1,888	21.2	15.8
No	318	18.6	15.7
Age			
15-19	443	19.6	16.0
20-24	419	24.3	19.6
25-49	1,344	20.1	14.6
15-24	862	21.9	17.8
Total	2,206	20.8	15.8
ALL RESPONDENTS			
Residence			
Urban	1,658	33.2	23.0
Rural	2,622	23.1	19.3
Ever had sex			
Yes	3,581	28.1	21.3
No	699	21.6	17.6
Age			
15-19	878	22.8	19.2
20-24	716	33.4	26.4
25-59	2,686	26.7	19.7
15-24	1,594	27.5	22.5
25-49	2,514	27.0	20.1
Total	4,280	27.0	20.7

Table A.4.20 – The percent of respondents who have either paid or were paid to have sex within the last 12 months, among all respondents aged 15-49 and those aged 15-49 who had sex within the last 12 months, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	ALL RESPONDENTS AGED 15-49				RESPONDENTS AGED 15-49 WHO HAD SEX IN THE PAST YEAR											
	Number				Exchanged money for sex (%)				Number				Exchanged money for sex (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																
Urban	531	757	658	733	3.4	6.3	6.2	2.9	355	496	430	465	5.1	9.5	9.5	4.1
Rural	863	1,241	1,214	1,169	7.1	8.6	6.5	4.4	678	925	957	860	8.8	11.4	7.9	5.5
Total	1,394	1,998	1,872	1,902	5.7	7.8	6.4	3.8	1,033	1,421	1,387	1,325	7.6	10.7	8.4	5.0
Females																
Urban	721	900	754	865	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.2	464	587	479	548	4.1	3.6	2.1	1.6
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	4.2	3.8	2.7	1.5	831	1,087	1,082	1,031	5.4	4.3	3.0	1.8
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	3.6	3.3	2.2	1.4	1,295	1,674	1,561	1,579	4.9	4.1	2.7	1.7
Residence																
Urban	1,252	1,657	1,412	1,598	3.0	4.2	3.6	1.9	819	1,083	909	1,013	4.5	6.3	5.6	2.8
Rural	1,933	2,665	2,606	2,510	5.5	6.0	4.4	2.8	1,509	2,012	2,039	1,891	7.0	7.6	5.3	3.4
All respondents	3,185	4,322	4,018	4,108	4.5	5.3	4.2	2.5	2,328	3,095	2,948	2,904	6.1	7.1	5.4	3.2

Table A.4.21 – Among those men aged 15-49 who reported exchanging money for sex in the last year, the percent who also reported using a condom when last exchanging money for sex, by residence and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number of men aged 15-49 who exchanged money for sex in the last year				Used condom when last exchanged money for sex (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Residence								
Urban	18	48	41	19	-	(62.5)	(58.5)	-
Rural	61	107	79	47	36.1	40.2	51.9	(42.6)
Age								
15-19	24	22	24	20	-	-	-	-
20-24	20	56	35	17	-	53.6	(42.9)	-
25-49	35	77	61	29	(48.6)	42.9	62.3	(55.2)
Total	79	155	120	66	44.3	47.1	54.2	42.4

NOTE: A "-" indicates that there were fewer than 25 observations and the percents are therefore not presented. Percents presented in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

Table A.4.22 – Among those who had sex within the 12 months prior to the survey, the percent who report engaging in dry sex at some point in the last 12 months, by sex and residence, 2003-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex within the last year			Engaged in dry sex in the last 12 months (%)		
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009
Males						
Urban	550	479	522	6.9	5.6	3.4
Rural	1,003	1,044	964	11.3	16.0	8.7
Total	1,553	1,523	1,486	9.7	12.7	6.9
Females						
Urban	587	479	548	17.9	12.9	10.0
Rural	1,087	1,082	1,031	23.0	26.6	20.7
Total	1,674	1,561	1,579	21.2	22.4	17.0
Residence						
Urban	1,137	958	1,070	12.6	9.3	6.9
Rural	2,090	2,126	1,995	17.4	21.4	14.9
All respondents	3,227	3,084	3,065	15.7	17.6	12.1

Table A.4.23 – Among women who have ever been widowed, percent who were expected to undergo a sexual cleansing ritual and the percent who underwent such a ritual, according to residence, 2009

Residence	Number of females who have ever been widowed	Expected to undergo sexual cleansing ritual	Underwent sexual cleansing ritual
Urban	61	8.2	32.8
Rural	85	35.3	32.9
Total	146	24.0	32.9

Chapter 5 Tables

Table A.5.1 – The percent of respondents with knowledge of an HIV testing site, ever tested for HIV, and with a desire to be tested or tested again, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number			Knows of a place to go for HIV testing (%)			Ever tested for HIV ¹ (%)			Desires to be tested or tested again (%)						
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009				
Males																
Urban	562	817	709	793	81.3	83.5	91.1	95.2	16.6	12.8	15.7	36.6	66.6	72.7	70.8	79.2
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	72.6	71.1	82.5	92.5	13.3	7.1	7.2	27.8	69.8	80.2	77.2	80.3
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	75.8	75.8	85.5	93.5	14.5	9.3	10.2	31.2	68.6	77.4	75.0	79.9
Females																
Urban	721	900	754	865	70.6	78.3	89.0	96.0	15.1	15.1	25.3	67.8	64.4	69.8	73.5	82.4
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	64.5	62.6	78.1	93.3	9.4	4.4	11.1	55.3	66.8	71.7	74.9	82.6
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	67.0	68.7	81.9	94.3	11.7	8.5	16.1	60.2	65.8	71.0	74.4	82.6
Residence																
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	75.3	80.8	90.0	95.6	15.7	14.0	20.6	52.8	65.3	71.2	72.2	80.9
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	68.3	66.7	80.2	92.9	11.2	5.7	9.2	41.9	68.2	75.8	76.0	81.5
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	71.0	72.1	83.7	94.0	13.0	8.9	13.2	46.1	67.1	74.0	74.7	81.3

¹ Beginning in 2005, the question asking about HIV testing during antenatal care was changed. Before 2005, the question asked whether the woman had agreed to a test, but it was not clear from the response whether she actually had the test. In 2005, the question asked directly whether the test was done. With this change in wording in 2005, it is possible to use this question when constructing the 'ever tested' indicator. This is useful, because some women answered "No" to the question about whether they had ever had an HIV test, but answered "Yes" when asked later about HIV testing during antenatal care.

Table A.5.4 – The percent of respondents with knowledge of symptoms of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in men, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Knows no STI symptoms in males (%)				Knows only one STI symptom in males (%)				Knows two or more STI symptoms in males (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																
Urban	562	817	709	793	22.1	20.6	12.7	16.6	15.0	15.5	13.7	17.3	63.0	63.9	73.6	66.1
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	32.4	23.0	14.7	22.0	15.8	16.6	12.7	17.4	51.8	60.4	72.6	60.6
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	28.6	22.1	14.0	20.0	15.5	16.2	13.0	17.4	55.9	61.7	73.0	62.7
Females																
Urban	721	900	754	865	35.6	27.7	20.7	26.6	16.1	17.9	21.8	18.7	48.3	54.4	57.6	54.7
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	42.1	31.6	19.8	26.6	16.7	15.4	15.3	18.0	41.2	53.0	64.9	55.4
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	39.5	30.1	20.1	26.6	16.5	16.4	17.6	18.3	44.0	53.6	62.3	55.1
Residence																
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	29.7	24.3	16.8	21.8	15.6	16.8	17.8	18.0	54.7	58.9	65.4	60.1
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	37.5	27.4	17.3	24.4	16.3	16.0	14.0	17.7	46.2	56.6	68.6	58.0
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	34.5	26.2	17.2	23.4	16.0	16.3	15.4	17.8	49.5	57.5	67.5	58.8

Table A.5.5 – The percent of respondents with knowledge of symptoms of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in women, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Knows no STI symptoms in females (%)				Knows only one STI symptom in females (%)				Knows two or more STI symptoms in females (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																
Urban	562	817	709	793	35.4	38.2	26.5	29.4	15.8	16.9	14.4	16.4	48.8	44.9	59.1	54.2
Rural	963	1,330	1,307	1,281	37.8	31.4	22.3	29.6	18.0	16.3	13.5	17.5	44.2	52.3	64.1	52.9
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	36.9	34.0	23.8	29.5	17.2	16.5	13.8	17.1	45.9	49.5	62.4	53.4
Females																
Urban	721	900	754	865	31.1	24.4	16.7	22.4	15.8	16.1	17.4	18.2	53.1	59.4	65.9	59.4
Rural	1,070	1,424	1,392	1,341	37.9	26.5	17.2	23.6	18.6	17.9	15.2	16.7	43.5	55.6	67.5	59.7
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	35.2	25.7	17.0	23.1	17.5	17.2	16.0	17.3	47.4	57.1	67.0	59.6
Residence																
Urban	1,283	1,717	1,463	1,658	33.0	31.0	21.5	25.8	15.8	16.5	15.9	17.3	51.2	52.5	62.6	56.9
Rural	2,033	2,754	2,699	2,622	37.9	28.9	19.7	26.5	18.3	17.1	14.4	17.1	43.8	54.0	65.9	56.4
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	36.0	29.7	20.3	26.2	17.3	16.9	14.9	17.2	46.7	53.4	64.7	56.6

Chapter 6 Tables

Table A.6.1 – Percent of respondents with general knowledge of HIV/AIDS, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Heard of HIV/AIDS (%)				Knows HIV/AIDS Can Be Avoided (%)				Knows Healthy-Looking Person Can Have AIDS Virus (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																
15-19	307	432	372	435	92.5	97.2	97.3	97.2	70.0	80.3	92.2	93.3	79.2	84.0	90.1	85.3
20-24	250	394	369	297	95.2	99.2	99.7	99.3	84.0	89.3	98.6	97.3	87.6	90.4	94.8	93.9
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	97.8	99.5	99.8	99.3	88.5	91.5	97.6	97.3	91.7	91.6	93.9	89.9
15-24	557	826	741	732	93.7	98.2	98.5	98.1	76.3	84.6	95.4	95.0	82.9	87.1	92.4	88.8
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	97.7	99.4	99.9	99.2	88.3	92.2	97.7	97.1	92.2	92.3	94.3	90.3
Females																
15-19	415	500	463	443	92.3	92.3	98.5	96.6	67.7	74.0	90.9	91.0	74.9	76.8	85.5	81.3
20-24	404	509	467	419	95.8	95.8	99.6	99.3	79.7	83.7	93.4	93.6	85.4	85.3	88.2	89.3
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	96.9	96.9	99.6	99.3	82.9	82.6	95.7	95.3	85.9	87.2	91.0	89.6
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	94.0	96.3	99.0	97.9	73.6	78.9	92.2	92.3	80.1	81.1	86.9	85.2
Age																
15-19	722	932	835	878	92.4	95.4	98.0	96.9	68.7	76.9	91.5	92.1	76.7	80.2	87.5	83.3
20-24	654	903	836	716	95.6	99.0	99.6	99.3	81.4	86.2	95.7	95.1	86.2	87.5	91.2	91.2
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	97.4	98.9	99.7	99.3	85.7	87.1	96.7	96.3	88.8	89.4	92.4	89.7
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	93.9	97.2	98.8	98.0	74.7	81.5	93.6	93.5	81.2	83.8	89.4	86.8
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	97.3	98.9	99.7	99.2	85.4	87.1	96.7	96.1	88.8	89.6	92.6	89.9
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	95.9	98.2	99.3	98.8	81.2	84.8	95.4	95.3	85.7	87.1	91.2	88.6

Table A.6.3 – The percent of respondents who recognize ways to prevent HIV transmission based on prompted questions, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Knowledge of ways to prevent HIV (prompted responses)												
	2000	2003	2005	2009	Abstinence ¹ (%)			One Faithful Partner ² (%)				Consistent Condom Use ³ (%)					
					20001	20031	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	
Males																	
15-19	307	432	372	435	-	-	95.2	88.3	72.0	75.0	89.8	85.5	65.5	60.0	80.4	79.3	
20-24	250	394	369	297	-	-	94.6	91.6	77.2	78.7	93.0	87.5	78.0	71.3	86.2	87.5	
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	-	-	96.6	89.8	82.4	82.6	93.2	88.4	72.0	68.6	82.8	84.6	
15-24	557	826	741	732	-	-	94.9	89.6	74.3	76.8	91.4	86.3	71.1	65.4	83.3	82.6	
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	-	-	96.7	89.7	82.1	82.8	93.7	87.7	74.7	69.3	84.0	84.8	
Females																	
15-19	415	500	463	443	-	-	91.8	88.5	70.4	70.0	88.8	86.5	58.1	58.8	79.7	72.9	
20-24	404	509	467	419	-	-	95.1	90.4	80.2	78.8	93.4	87.8	72.5	68.6	83.3	84.0	
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	-	-	94.2	91.3	80.1	79.9	92.1	87.4	65.4	63.0	79.1	82.8	
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	-	-	93.4	89.4	75.2	74.4	91.1	87.1	65.2	63.7	81.5	78.3	
Age																	
15-19	722	932	835	878	-	-	93.3	88.4	71.1	72.3	89.2	86.0	61.2	59.3	80.0	76.1	
20-24	654	903	836	716	-	-	94.9	90.9	79.1	78.7	93.2	87.7	74.6	69.8	84.6	85.5	
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	-	-	95.4	90.5	81.3	81.3	92.7	87.9	68.7	65.8	81.0	83.7	
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	-	-	94.1	89.5	74.8	75.5	91.2	86.8	67.6	64.5	82.3	80.3	
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	-	-	95.4	90.6	81.0	81.3	92.9	87.5	69.7	65.9	81.5	83.7	
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	-	-	94.9	90.2	78.6	78.9	92.1	87.4	68.2	65.2	81.5	82.4	
¹ Prompted question to capture abstinence as a way to avoid HIV infection was not asked until 2005.																	
² Prompted question to capture one faithful partner changed wording in 2005. From 1998 – 2003, the question was phrased “Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having only one sex partner who has no other partners?” Starting in 2005, the phrasing changed to “Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having just one sexual partner who is not infected and who has no other sexual partners?”																	
³ Manner in which question asked in 2000 is different from other years, so trends should be interpreted with caution. In 2000, those who mentioned using a condom in the unprompted question skipped the prompted one. These respondents are included to calculate the indicator for the 2000 survey year only.																	

¹ Prompted question to capture abstinence as a way to avoid HIV infection was not asked until 2005.

² Prompted question to capture one faithful partner changed wording in 2005. From 1998 – 2003, the question was phrased "Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having only one sex partner who has no other partners?" Starting in 2005, the phrasing changed to "Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having just one sexual partner who is not infected and who has no other sexual partners?"

³ Manner in which question asked in 2000 is different from other years, so trends should be interpreted with caution. In 2000, those who mentioned using a condom in the unprompted question skipped the prompted one. These respondents are included to calculate the indicator for the 2000 survey year only.

Table A.6.4 – Percent of respondents with composite knowledge of HIV prevention methods in response to prompted questions: UNAIDS Knowledge Indicator 1 (Consistent condom use and one faithful partner) and Knowledge of the three ABCs of HIV prevention (Abstinence, one faithful partner and consistent condom use), by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background Characteristic	Number				Knows consistent condom use and having one faithful partner ¹ (%)				Knows abstinence, having one faithful partner and consistent condom use ² (%)				
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2002	2003	2005	2009
Males													
15-19	307	432	372	435	53.4	51.2	76.1	72.4	-	-	-	75.5	68.3
20-24	250	394	369	297	65.2	59.1	82.4	78.1	-	-	-	80.5	73.7
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	61.4	59.6	79.7	77.5	-	-	-	78.4	73.3
15-24	557	826	741	732	58.7	55.0	79.2	74.7	-	-	-	78.0	70.5
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	63.2	60.2	81.1	77.4	-	-	-	79.8	73.3
Females													
15-19	415	500	463	443	48.4	48.8	74.7	68.4	-	-	-	72.6	64.8
20-24	404	509	467	419	62.1	58.4	80.3	75.9	-	-	-	77.9	71.8
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	56.3	53.6	75.3	75.3	-	-	-	73.3	72.2
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	55.2	53.6	77.5	72.0	-	-	-	75.3	68.2
Age													
15-19	722	932	835	878	50.6	49.9	75.3	70.4	-	-	-	73.9	66.5
20-24	654	903	836	716	63.3	58.7	81.2	76.8	-	-	-	79.1	72.6
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	58.8	56.6	77.6	76.4	-	-	-	75.9	72.8
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	56.6	54.2	78.3	73.3	-	-	-	76.5	69.3
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	59.5	56.7	78.1	76.3	-	-	-	76.4	72.7
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	57.9	55.6	77.8	75.2	-	-	-	76.1	71.4
¹ Wording of the prompted question to capture one faithful partner was changed in 2005. In 2000 and 2003, the question was phrased "Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having only one sex partner who has no other partners?" Starting in 2005, the phrasing changed to "Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having just one sexual partner who is not infected and who has no other sexual partners?" Also, the manner in which the question on condom use was asked in 2000 is different from other years, so trends should be interpreted with caution. In 2000, those who mentioned using a condom in the unprompted question skipped the prompted one. These respondents are included to calculate the indicator for the 2000 survey year only.													
² Prompted question to capture abstinence as a way to avoid HIV infection was not added until 2005.													

¹ Wording of the prompted question to capture one faithful partner was changed in 2005. In 2000 and 2003, the question was phrased "Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having only one sex partner who has no other partners?" Starting in 2005, the phrasing changed to "Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having just one sexual partner who is not infected and who has no other sexual partners?" Also, the manner in which the question on condom use was asked in 2000 is different from other years, so trends should be interpreted with caution. In 2000, those who mentioned using a condom in the unprompted question skipped the prompted one. These respondents are included to calculate the indicator for the 2000 survey year only.

² Prompted question to capture abstinence as a way to avoid HIV infection was not added until 2005.

Table A.6.5 – Percent of respondents who correctly reject common misconceptions about HIV transmission, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Reject HIV transmitted by mosquito bites (%)				Reject HIV transmitted by witchcraft (%)				Reject HIV transmitted by sharing food (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																
15-19	307	432	372	435	58.6	70.1	66.4	62.3	74.6	78.0	78.0	74.0	73.6	76.6	82.0	76.8
20-24	250	394	369	297	68.0	70.6	72.6	66.7	74.4	77.2	80.5	76.1	82.4	85.0	85.4	83.5
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	68.8	71.3	70.0	66.0	72.4	74.0	75.8	76.4	81.4	85.8	87.0	79.6
15-24	557	826	741	732	62.8	70.3	69.5	64.1	74.5	77.6	79.2	74.9	77.6	80.6	83.7	79.5
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	69.2	72.2	70.5	65.8	72.2	74.3	75.0	76.9	82.9	86.4	87.2	80.3
Females																
15-19	415	500	463	443	60.7	66.4	64.6	63.7	64.8	76.4	77.3	74.9	71.8	75.0	79.3	80.4
20-24	404	509	467	419	61.4	63.8	67.4	62.8	71.3	75.4	75.4	70.4	78.0	83.5	80.7	74.7
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	64.0	65.6	62.9	61.8	62.0	70.3	71.0	72.0	79.6	83.5	83.3	77.7
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	61.1	65.1	66.0	63.2	68.0	75.9	76.3	72.7	74.8	79.3	80.0	77.6
Age																
15-19	722	932	835	878	59.8	68.1	65.4	63.0	69.0	77.2	77.6	74.5	72.6	75.8	80.5	78.6
20-24	654	903	836	716	63.9	66.8	69.7	64.4	72.5	76.2	77.6	72.8	79.7	84.2	82.8	78.4
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	66.4	68.4	66.5	63.9	67.2	72.1	73.5	74.2	80.5	84.6	85.2	78.6
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	61.8	67.5	67.6	63.6	70.6	76.7	77.6	73.7	75.9	79.9	81.6	78.5
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	66.4	68.7	66.6	63.7	66.7	72.2	72.9	74.3	81.2	84.8	85.2	78.9
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	64.5	68.0	66.9	63.8	68.6	74.0	75.1	74.0	78.6	82.7	83.8	78.6

Table A.6.6 – Percent of respondents with no incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission (UNAIDS Knowledge Indicator 2) and with comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS (UNGASS #13/PEPFAR P8.8.N), by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Has no incorrect beliefs about HIV transmission ¹ (%)				Has comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS ² (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	20002	20032	2005	2009
Males												
15-19	307	432	372	435	43.3	54.6	54.6	47.4	-	-	44.6	37.5
20-24	250	394	369	297	49.6	56.6	61.2	53.2	-	-	51.2	45.4
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	52.2	53.2	56.8	52.5	-	-	47.5	44.0
15-24	557	826	741	732	46.1	55.6	57.9	49.7	-	-	47.9	40.7
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	52.3	54.6	56.8	52.8	-	-	48.3	44.1
Females												
15-19	415	500	463	443	38.6	49.0	52.1	47.6	-	-	40.4	36.3
20-24	404	509	467	419	45.3	48.7	54.0	47.3	-	-	43.7	39.4
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	41.4	46.5	48.8	46.1	-	-	38.3	37.7
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	41.9	48.9	53.0	47.4	-	-	42.0	37.8
Age												
15-19	722	932	835	878	40.6	51.6	53.2	47.5	-	-	42.3	36.9
20-24	654	903	836	716	46.9	52.2	57.2	49.7	-	-	47.0	41.9
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	46.8	49.8	52.9	49.3	-	-	43.0	40.8
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	43.6	51.9	55.2	48.5	-	-	44.6	39.2
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	46.4	50.3	52.7	49.2	-	-	43.1	40.7
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	45.4	50.7	53.8	49.0	-	-	43.7	40.2

¹ Definition: Knows that a healthy-looking person can be infected with the AIDS virus, that the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted through witchcraft.

² Definition: Knows that: (a) consistent condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can reduce the chances of HIV infection, (b) a healthy-looking person can be infected with the AIDS virus, (C) the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and (d) the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted through witchcraft. This indicator specifically requires the revised phrasing of "one faithful, uninfected partner" be used in its construction. For that reason, the indicator was not calculated for the survey years 2000 and 2003 that used the old phrasing.

¹ Definition: Knows that a healthy-looking person can be infected with the AIDS virus, that the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted through witchcraft.

² Definition: Knows that: (a) consistent condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can reduce the chances of HIV infection, (b) a healthy-looking person can be infected with the AIDS virus, (c) the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and (d) the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted through witchcraft. This indicator specifically requires the revised phrasing of "one faithful, uninfected partner" be used in its construction. For that reason, the indicator was not calculated for the survey years 2000 and 2003 that used the old phrasing.

Table A.6.7 – Percent of respondents with knowledge of special medications for the treatment of HIV/AIDS and of where to obtain these medications, by sex and age, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	Number		Knows about anti-retroviral medications for treating HIV/AIDS (%)		Knows where to obtain anti-retroviral medications (%)	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
Males						
15-19	372	435	45.7	86.2	41.7	82.5
20-24	369	297	58.5	95.0	51.0	90.2
25-59	1,275	1,342	60.5	96.0	55.1	93.2
15-24	741	732	52.1	89.8	46.3	85.7
25-49	1,131	1,170	61.4	96.0	56.0	93.0
Females						
15-19	463	443	44.3	87.4	39.7	80.4
20-24	467	419	54.4	95.7	49.5	92.4
25-49	1,216	1,344	55.9	96.1	50.1	92.6
15-24	930	862	49.4	91.4	44.6	86.2
Age						
15-19	835	878	44.9	86.8	40.6	81.4
20-24	836	716	56.2	95.4	50.1	91.5
25-59	2,491	2,686	58.2	96.0	52.7	92.9
15-24	1,671	1,594	50.6	90.7	45.4	86.0
25-49	2,347	2,514	58.5	96.0	52.9	92.8
All respondents	4,162	4,280	55.2	94.0	49.7	90.3

Table A.6.8 – Percent of respondents with knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT), by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristic	Number				Knows of Mother-to-Child Transmission (MTCT) (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	307	432	372	435	65.8	74.8	71.5	81.2
20-24	250	394	369	297	82.8	84.3	87.5	86.9
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	86.7	88.8	90.1	90.0
15-24	557	826	741	732	73.4	79.3	79.5	83.5
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	87.1	89.0	90.4	89.9
Females								
15-19	415	500	463	443	70.6	74.0	77.3	80.8
20-24	404	509	467	419	84.2	85.5	89.3	93.6
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	87.4	90.0	91.9	92.4
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	77.3	79.8	83.3	87.0
Age								
15-19	722	932	835	878	68.6	74.4	74.7	81.0
20-24	654	903	836	716	83.6	84.9	88.5	90.8
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	87.1	89.4	91.0	91.2
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	75.7	79.6	81.6	85.4
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	87.3	89.6	91.1	91.2
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	82.4	85.4	87.2	89.0

Table A.6.9 – Percent of respondents with knowledge of specific pathways of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT), by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Knows MTCT during pregnancy (%)				Knows MTCT at delivery (%)				Knows MTCT through breast milk (%)				Knows all 3: MTCT during pregnancy, at delivery and through breast milk (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																				
15-19	307	432	372	435	60.6	68.1	56.4	50.6	38.4	50.7	57.5	62.5	46.2	57.2	58.6	70.6	29.6	40.3	41.1	39.8
20-24	250	394	369	297	76.4	74.6	72.4	47.1	46.8	63.4	72.4	72.7	60.8	67.5	74.2	79.5	36.8	47.0	53.9	37.7
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	82.0	81.9	76.2	58.8	54.6	67.6	78.5	78.8	68.9	74.3	78.8	80.8	45.8	55.6	61.9	51.0
15-24	557	826	741	732	67.7	71.2	64.4	49.2	42.2	56.8	64.9	66.7	52.8	62.1	66.4	74.2	32.8	43.5	47.5	38.9
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	82.0	81.7	75.7	57.4	55.9	67.6	78.8	77.9	69.5	74.3	79.1	80.3	47.1	55.5	61.4	49.3
Females																				
15-19	415	500	463	443	62.6	64.6	59.0	53.5	37.6	52.2	63.5	66.6	48.0	61.0	68.2	72.9	28.9	40.8	47.5	45.2
20-24	404	509	467	419	77.0	75.6	77.7	60.6	54.7	68.4	80.7	81.9	71.8	75.8	82.2	88.5	46.3	58.2	67.2	53.7
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	82.2	82.6	79.8	64.8	58.0	71.3	83.7	85.9	70.8	80.2	84.5	89.1	49.0	61.4	70.6	60.2
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	69.7	70.2	68.4	57.0	46.0	60.4	72.2	74.0	59.7	68.5	75.3	80.5	37.5	49.6	57.4	49.3
Age																				
15-19	722	932	835	878	61.8	66.2	57.8	52.0	38.0	51.5	60.8	64.6	47.2	59.2	64.0	71.8	29.2	40.6	44.7	42.5
20-24	654	903	836	716	76.8	75.2	75.4	55.0	51.7	66.2	77.0	78.1	67.6	72.2	78.7	84.8	42.7	53.3	61.4	47.1
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	82.1	82.2	78.0	61.8	56.3	69.5	81.0	82.4	69.8	77.2	81.6	85.0	47.4	58.5	66.1	55.6
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	68.9	70.6	66.6	53.4	44.5	58.8	68.9	70.6	56.9	65.6	71.3	77.6	35.6	46.8	53.0	44.5
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	82.1	82.2	77.8	61.3	57.0	69.6	81.3	82.2	70.2	77.4	81.9	85.0	48.1	58.6	66.1	55.1
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	76.6	77.5	73.4	58.7	51.4	65.1	76.2	78.0	64.5	72.4	77.5	82.2	42.5	53.7	60.9	51.5

Table A.6.10 – Percent of respondents with knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT) by the mother taking ART during pregnancy, by the mother avoiding breastfeeding, and by both methods (UNAIDS Knowledge Indicator 5), by sex and age, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	Number		Knows prevented by mother taking ART during pregnancy ¹ (%)		Knows prevented by mother avoiding breastfeeding ¹ (%)		Knows prevented by ART during pregnancy and by avoiding breastfeeding ¹ (%)	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	372	435	26.6	51.3	44.9	69.7	19.4	47.6
20-24	369	297	37.4	66.0	61.5	81.5	30.4	63.0
25-59	1,275	1,342	42.6	72.1	62.7	83.2	34.8	69.3
15-24	741	732	32.0	57.2	53.2	74.4	24.8	53.8
25-49	1,131	1,170	42.9	72.0	63.5	83.0	35.1	69.3
Females								
15-19	463	443	31.1	59.8	54.0	73.8	26.6	57.6
20-24	467	419	46.2	77.6	67.2	86.6	40.5	73.8
25-49	1,216	1,344	43.6	80.2	68.2	87.5	39.6	77.8
15-24	930	862	38.7	68.4	60.6	80.0	33.6	65.4
Age								
15-19	835	878	29.1	55.6	49.9	71.8	23.4	52.6
20-24	836	716	42.3	72.8	64.7	84.5	36.0	69.3
25-59	2,491	2,686	43.1	76.2	65.4	85.4	37.1	73.5
15-24	1,671	1,594	35.7	63.3	57.3	77.5	29.7	60.1
25-49	2,347	2,514	43.2	76.4	65.9	85.4	37.4	73.8
All respondents	4,162	4,280	40.1	71.4	62.1	82.4	34.1	68.5

¹ The manner in which these questions were asked has changed over the course of the survey years. In 2000 and 2003, the items used to measure these indicators were in a spontaneous-response format. This format was changed to prompted responses in 2005, in order to conform to changes in the indicator definitions. Spontaneous and prompted response values vary greatly. Therefore, the data from 2000 and 2003 based on spontaneous responses are not presented for comparison.

Table A.6.11 – Percent distribution of respondents by beliefs about effectiveness of condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS, by sex and age, 2003-2009

Background Characteristics	Number			Perceived effectiveness of condoms to prevent HIV							
	2003			Very effective (%)		Somewhat effective (%)		Not at all effective (%)		Don't know (%)	
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2009
Males											
15-19	432	372	435	38.9	43.3	35.9	35.2	22.7	10.5	2.6	14.2
20-24	394	369	297	45.9	54.7	39.1	33.6	13.4	8.1	1.5	2.4
25-59	1,321	1,275	1,342	39.2	52.4	41.3	31.3	17.9	13.0	1.2	2.6
15-24	826	741	732	42.2	49.0	37.4	34.4	18.3	9.3	2.1	9.4
25-49	1,172	1,131	1,170	40.3	53.6	41.5	30.6	17.0	12.8	0.8	2.1
Females											
15-19	500	463	443	32.0	48.0	39.4	30.9	25.4	11.2	2.8	15.4
20-24	509	467	419	39.7	52.0	36.5	29.8	22.0	11.6	1.2	5.0
25-49	1,315	1,216	1,344	36.5	47.5	34.6	33.8	25.8	13.6	2.7	5.0
15-24	1,009	930	862	35.9	50.0	38.0	30.3	23.7	11.4	2.0	10.3
Age											
15-19	932	835	878	35.2	45.9	37.8	32.8	24.1	10.9	2.7	14.8
20-24	903	836	716	42.4	53.2	37.6	31.5	18.3	10.0	1.3	3.9
25-59	2,636	2,491	2,686	37.9	50.0	37.9	32.5	21.8	13.3	2.0	3.8
15-24	1,835	1,671	1,594	38.8	49.6	37.7	32.1	21.2	10.5	2.0	9.9
25-49	2,487	2,347	2,514	38.3	50.4	37.8	32.2	21.6	13.2	1.8	3.7
All respondents	4,471	4,162	4,280	38.2	49.8	37.8	32.4	21.6	12.2	2.0	6.1

NOTE: Not all percents sum to 100% because of a few missing values (not shown).

Table A.6.12 – Percent distribution of respondents by perceived effectiveness of condoms to prevent sexually transmitted infections (STIs), by sex and age, 2003-2009

Background characteristics	Number			Perceived effectiveness of condoms to prevent HIV							
	2003	2005	2009	Very effective (%)		Somewhat effective (%)		Not at all effective (%)		Don't know (%)	
				2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2009
Males											
15-19	432	372	435	42.4	44.6	48.3	34.0	35.0	24.8	2.8	11.0
20-24	394	369	297	52.8	60.7	68.4	34.3	29.8	21.2	0.8	2.2
25-59	1,321	1,275	1,342	46.6	54.6	57.2	37.9	32.2	28.9	1.1	3.1
15-24	826	741	732	47.3	52.6	56.4	34.1	32.4	23.4	1.8	6.6
25-49	1,172	1,131	1,170	48.1	55.9	58.3	38.0	31.6	28.9	0.8	2.8
Females											
15-19	500	463	443	34.4	48.8	44.5	39.2	29.2	26.2	2.6	13.0
20-24	509	467	419	44.4	51.0	60.4	35.4	33.8	24.8	1.0	6.2
25-49	1,315	1,216	1,344	39.2	49.5	53.9	35.6	34.4	29.6	2.4	4.8
15-24	1,009	930	862	39.4	49.9	52.2	37.3	31.5	25.5	1.8	9.6
Age											
15-19	932	835	878	38.1	47.0	46.4	36.8	31.7	25.5	2.7	12.1
20-24	903	836	716	48.1	55.3	63.7	34.9	32.1	23.3	0.9	4.4
25-59	2,636	2,491	2,686	42.9	52.1	55.6	36.8	33.3	29.3	1.8	3.9
15-24	1,835	1,671	1,594	43.0	51.1	54.1	35.9	31.9	24.5	1.8	8.3
25-49	2,487	2,347	2,514	43.4	52.6	56.0	36.7	33.0	29.3	1.6	3.8
All respondents	4,471	4,162	4,280	42.9	51.7	55.0	36.4	32.7	27.5	1.8	5.6
NOTE: Not all percents sum to 100% because of a few missing values (not shown).											

Table A.6.13 – Percent of respondents who know an acceptable place to obtain condoms and who say they could get a condom if they wanted one (PEPFAR P8.19.N), by sex and age, 2003-2009

Background characteristics	Number			Knows an acceptable place to obtain a condom ¹ (%)			Knows an acceptable place ¹ and said could get a condom if they wanted one (%)		
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009
Males									
15-19	432	372	435	72.7	73.9	74.7	48.8	47.6	44.6
20-24	394	369	297	87.8	91.3	90.9	67.5	78.3	78.8
25-59	1,321	1,275	1,342	85.6	90.8	93.1	59.4	65.4	75.4
15-24	826	741	732	79.9	82.6	81.3	57.8	62.9	58.5
25-49	1,172	1,131	1,170	87.2	91.9	93.4	62.5	68.7	79.0
Females									
15-19	500	463	443	60.8	70.8	65.2	32.0	38.0	31.8
20-24	509	467	419	77.8	82.4	88.1	47.5	54.4	67.8
25-49	1,315	1,216	1,344	75.1	84.7	87.8	38.0	49.5	60.9
15-24	1,009	930	862	69.4	76.7	76.3	39.8	46.2	49.3
Age									
15-19	932	835	878	66.3	72.2	69.9	39.8	42.3	38.2
20-24	903	836	716	82.2	86.4	89.2	56.3	65.0	72.4
25-59	2,636	2,491	2,686	80.4	87.8	90.4	48.7	57.6	68.1
15-24	1,835	1,671	1,594	74.1	79.3	78.6	47.9	53.6	53.5
25-49	2,487	2,347	2,514	80.8	88.2	90.4	49.5	58.8	69.3
All respondents	4,471	4,162	4,280	77.8	84.4	86.0	48.4	56.0	62.7

¹ An acceptable source is defined as one of the following: Government hospital, Government health centre, family planning clinic, community health worker, youth friendly corner, private hospital/clinic, pharmacy, peer educator, VCT centre and shop.

Chapter 7 Tables

Table A.7.1 – Percent of respondents with personal knowledge of someone who has/suspected to have HIV or of someone who has died of AIDS, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Knows someone with HIV or suspected to have HIV or someone who has died from AIDS ¹ (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	307	432	372	435	56.4	66.7	66.9	71.0
20-24	250	394	369	297	69.2	78.7	86.2	85.5
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	81.0	85.5	88.0	91.1
15-24	557	826	741	732	62.1	72.4	76.5	76.9
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	80.5	86.1	87.9	90.9
Females								
15-19	415	500	463	443	60.5	65.8	72.6	70.7
20-24	404	509	467	419	71.0	79.0	79.9	87.6
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	75.7	80.4	85.0	88.5
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	65.7	72.4	76.2	78.9
Age								
15-19	722	932	835	878	58.7	66.2	70.1	70.8
20-24	654	903	836	716	70.3	78.8	82.7	86.7
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	78.4	82.9	86.5	89.8
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	64.2	72.4	76.4	78.0
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,686	77.9	82.6	86.4	89.8
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	72.5	78.6	82.4	85.4

¹ The questions used to construct this indicator have changed over time. In 2000 and 2003, a single question was asked: "Do you personally know anyone who has the AIDS virus or has died from AIDS?" In 2005 and 2009, two questions were used: "Do you know anyone who has died from AIDS?" and "Do you personally know anyone who is suspected to have the AIDS virus or who has the AIDS virus?"

Table A.7.2 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, the percent of respondents who express negative judgments towards those living with HIV/AIDS, by sex and age, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	Number who have heard of HIV/AIDS		Believes person with HIV/AIDS should be ashamed (%)		Believes person with HIV/AIDS should be blamed for bringing virus to community (%)		Expresses either negative judgment towards people living with HIV/AIDS (%)	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	362	423	24.3	24.8	23.2	23.6	27.1	30.5
20-24	368	295	26.1	18.3	25.5	19.0	32.6	23.7
25-59	1,272	1,333	26.8	17.3	22.7	15.6	30.9	21.8
15-24	730	718	25.2	22.1	24.4	21.7	29.9	27.7
25-49	1,130	1,161	26.4	16.9	22.7	15.4	30.4	21.7
Females								
15-19	456	428	27.2	18.7	24.8	18.5	34.0	24.3
20-24	465	416	33.1	17.1	30.3	19.2	38.7	22.6
25-49	1,211	1,334	28.4	21.4	25.9	19.6	34.0	27.7
15-24	921	844	30.2	17.9	27.6	18.8	36.4	23.5
Age								
15-19	818	851	25.9	21.7	24.1	21.0	30.9	27.4
20-24	833	711	30.0	17.6	28.2	19.1	36.0	23.1
25-59	2,483	2,667	27.6	19.4	24.3	17.6	32.4	24.7
15-24	1,651	1,562	28.0	19.9	26.2	20.2	33.5	25.4
25-49	2,341	2,495	27.4	19.3	24.4	17.7	32.3	24.7
All respondents	4,134	4,229	27.8	19.5	25.0	18.6	32.8	25.0

Table A.7.3 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, the percent of respondents with accepting attitudes towards community members living with HIV/AIDS, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who have heard of HIV/AIDS				Willing to buy from shopkeeper with AIDS (%)				HIV+ female teacher should continue working ¹ (%)				Accepting attitude towards both HIV+ shopkeepers and female teachers ¹ (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																
15-19	284	420	362	423	38.7	44.5	58.3	67.4	52.5	65.5	-	76.6	29.6	36.9	-	57.7
20-24	238	391	368	295	54.6	50.9	63.9	79.3	62.6	67.8	-	86.1	41.2	43.2	-	73.9
25-59	947	1,314	1,272	1,333	50.0	50.9	70.5	79.5	60.4	71.2	-	85.2	39.2	45.6	-	73.4
15-24	522	811	730	718	46.0	47.6	61.1	72.3	57.1	66.6	-	80.5	34.9	40.0	-	64.0
25-49	818	1,165	1,130	1,161	50.6	51.6	70.9	80.1	61.0	72.2	-	85.6	39.8	46.6	-	74.0
Females																
15-19	383	469	456	428	41.5	42.4	57.2	70.3	57.7	61.8	-	82.2	33.4	34.1	-	64.0
20-24	387	503	465	416	43.4	41.8	57.0	75.7	60.5	67.4	-	83.4	35.4	34.8	-	69.2
25-49	942	1,294	1,211	1,334	43.5	46.0	60.9	74.5	63.2	68.5	-	85.0	35.4	39.7	-	69.8
15-24	770	972	921	844	42.5	42.1	57.1	73.0	59.1	64.7	-	82.8	34.4	34.5	-	66.6
Age																
15-19	667	889	818	851	40.3	43.4	57.7	68.9	55.5	63.6	-	79.4	31.8	35.4	-	60.8
20-24	625	894	833	711	47.7	45.8	60.0	77.2	61.3	67.6	-	84.5	37.6	38.5	-	71.2
25-59	1889	2,608	2,483	2,667	46.7	48.5	65.8	77.0	61.8	69.8	-	85.1	37.3	42.7	-	71.6
15-24	1292	1,783	1,651	1,562	43.9	44.6	58.9	72.7	58.3	65.6	-	81.8	34.6	37.0	-	65.6
25-49	1760	2,459	2,341	2,495	46.8	48.6	65.7	77.1	62.2	70.2	-	85.3	37.4	43.0	-	71.8
All respondents	3,181	4,391	4,134	4,229	45.6	46.9	63.1	75.4	60.4	68.1	-	83.9	36.2	40.4	-	69.4

¹ In the 2005 questionnaire, the wording of the question required to calculate this indicator was altered, such that it is not possible to obtain a comparable value for 2005.

Table A.7.4 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, the percent of respondents with willingness to support family members living with HIV/AIDS, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who have heard of HIV/AIDS (%)				Willing to care for family member sick with AIDS ¹ (%)				Not secretive about family member's HIV status (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males												
15-19	284	420	362	423	87.3	85.2	89.0	85.1	54.9	62.4	53.3	53.7
20-24	238	391	368	295	95.0	93.6	93.8	91.5	57.1	62.2	66.6	48.5
25-59	947	1,314	1,272	1,333	92.9	94.8	94.0	93.6	61.8	69.0	67.1	47.1
15-24	522	811	730	718	90.8	89.3	91.4	87.7	55.9	62.3	60.0	51.5
25-49	818	1,165	1,130	1,161	93.0	94.9	94.0	93.5	63.2	69.3	68.1	46.8
Females												
15-19	383	469	456	428	90.3	85.7	87.7	89.0	55.6	60.6	57.9	49.1
20-24	387	503	465	416	90.4	91.2	94.8	90.4	62.3	68.2	64.5	48.1
25-49	942	1,294	1,211	1,334	94.2	94.4	95.5	91.2	57.4	66.2	63.0	47.0
15-24	770	972	921	844	90.4	88.6	91.3	89.7	59.0	64.5	61.2	48.6
Age												
15-19	667	889	818	851	89.1	85.5	88.3	87.1	55.3	61.4	55.9	51.4
20-24	625	894	833	711	92.2	92.3	94.4	90.9	60.3	65.6	65.4	48.2
25-59	1,889	2,608	2,483	2,667	93.5	94.6	94.7	92.4	59.6	67.6	65.1	47.1
15-24	1,292	1,783	1,651	1,562	90.6	88.9	91.3	88.8	57.7	63.5	60.7	49.9
25-49	1,760	2,459	2,341	2,495	93.6	94.7	94.8	92.4	60.1	67.6	65.5	47.1
All respondents	3,181	4,391	4,134	4,229	92.3	92.3	93.4	91.1	58.8	65.9	63.4	48.1

¹ The questions used to measure this indicator have changed over time. In 2000, the question asked: If a family member became sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for him/her in your household? In 2003, the wording was changed to the new standard: If a relative of yours became sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for him/her in your household?

Table A.7.5 – Among those who have heard of HIV/AIDS, the percent of respondents who express accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV/AIDS (UNGASS/PEPFAR/GFATM/UNICEF Stigma and Discrimination indicator), by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who have heard of HIV/AIDS				Accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV/AIDS ¹ (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005 ¹	2009
Males								
15-19	284	420	362	423	15.8	24.5	-	26.7
20-24	238	391	368	295	19.8	27.4	-	35.6
25-59	947	1,314	1,272	1,333	24.2	31.1	-	37.3
15-24	522	811	730	718	17.6	25.9	-	30.4
25-49	818	1,165	1,130	1,161	25.6	31.9	-	37.6
Females								
15-19	383	469	456	428	16.7	21.3	-	31.1
20-24	387	503	465	416	19.9	24.6	-	32.6
25-49	942	1,294	1,211	1,334	18.4	26.5	-	34.3
15-24	770	972	921	844	18.3	23.0	-	31.8
Age								
15-19	667	889	818	851	16.3	22.8	-	28.9
20-24	625	894	833	711	19.8	25.8	-	33.9
25-59	1,889	2,608	2,483	2,667	21.3	28.8	-	35.8
15-24	1,292	1,783	1,651	1,562	18.0	24.3	-	31.2
25-49	1,760	2,459	2,341	2,495	21.7	29.1	-	35.8
All respondents	3,181	4,391	4,134	4,229	20.0	27.0	-	34.1

¹ The indicator is comprised of a positive response on each of the following: would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor whom the respondent knew was living with HIV/AIDS; HIV+ female teacher who is not sick should be allowed to continue to teach in school; willing to care for relative/family member sick with AIDS; and not secretive about family member's HIV status. Because the question about HIV+ female teacher was omitted from the 2005 questionnaire, this indicator could not be calculated for that year.

Table A.7.6 – Among respondents aged 15-24, the percent who express agreement with various statements about condoms, by sex and age, 2003-2009

	MALES 15-24						FEMALES 15-24								
	Aged 15-19			Aged 20-24 (%)			Aged 15-19 (%)			Aged 20-24 (%)					
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009			
Statement about condoms	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009			
1. Condoms break easily	36.6	31.2	37.7	46.2	40.4	45.8	41.2	35.8	41.0	30.4	33.7	32.5	35.8	34.5	37.7
2. Condoms suppress sexual pleasure	26.8	22.0	23.5	42.4	40.1	33.7	34.3	31.0	27.6	26.4	20.7	21.2	40.3	26.9	30.3
3. Condoms are for use with regular partner	31.2	30.4	33.3	38.1	37.4	38.7	34.5	33.9	35.5	29.4	29.2	29.6	35.4	31.8	32.3
4. Condoms promote promiscuity	56.0	57.3	44.1	60.9	64.2	49.5	58.4	60.7	46.3	57.6	54.2	43.3	67.6	58.3	50.4
5. Most parents support the use of condoms by young people	26.6	28.0	25.3	40.1	41.2	39.1	33.0	34.6	30.9	24.8	29.8	24.1	35.6	32.9	29.4
6. Most young people support the use of condoms by their friends	55.6	61.0	46.7	66.0	72.4	63.0	60.5	66.7	53.3	48.0	63.1	49.0	60.5	65.0	53.9
7. Condoms are too embarrassing to suggest	-	31.2	32.0	-	27.6	25.3	-	29.4	29.2	-	35.8	34.3	-	35.6	34.6
8. Number of respondents	432	372	435	394	369	297	826	741	732	500	463	443	509	930	862

Table A.7.7 – The percent of respondents who hold particular beliefs and perceptions about abstinence among young men and women, by sex and age, 2009

Background characteristics	Number	Young men should wait until marriage to have sexual intercourse (%)	Most young men they know wait until marriage (%)	Young women should wait until marriage to have sexual intercourse (%)	Most young women they know wait until marriage (%)
Males					
15-19	435	72.6	19.5	71.3	25.1
20-24	297	71.4	15.5	68.7	22.2
25-59	1,342	77.1	14.4	66.9	21.1
15-24	732	72.1	17.9	70.2	23.9
25-49	1,170	77.1	14.1	65.9	20.8
Females					
15-19	443	74.7	15.4	69.1	24.6
20-24	419	73.8	11.9	69.0	19.1
25-49	1,344	74.8	11.7	68.4	21.3
15-24	862	74.3	13.7	69.0	21.9
Age					
15-19	878	73.7	17.4	70.2	24.8
20-24	716	72.8	13.4	68.9	20.4
25-59	2,686	75.9	13.0	67.7	21.2
15-24	1,594	73.3	15.6	69.6	22.8
25-49	2,514	75.3	12.8	67.2	21.0
All respondents	4,280	74.9	14.0	68.4	21.8

Table A.7.8 – The percent of respondents who hold particular beliefs and perceptions about faithfulness of sexually active unmarried men and women, by sex and age, 2009

Background characteristics	Number	Unmarried men who are sexually active should have only one partner (%)	Most sexually active unmarried men they know have only one partner (%)	Unmarried women who are sexually active should have only one partner (%)	Most sexually active unmarried women they know have only one partner (%)
Males					
15-19	435	68.3	20.0	63.9	22.5
20-24	297	69.7	15.2	65.3	22.6
25-59	1,342	67.0	14.0	66.8	20.6
15-24	732	68.9	18.0	64.5	22.5
25-49	1,170	66.2	14.2	67.0	19.9
Females					
15-19	443	68.6	14.2	61.9	24.8
20-24	419	66.6	13.6	62.3	17.9
25-49	1,344	68.5	12.6	64.4	18.7
15-24	862	67.6	13.9	62.1	21.5
Age					
15-19	878	68.5	17.1	62.9	23.7
20-24	716	67.9	14.3	63.6	19.8
25-59	2,686	67.7	13.3	65.6	19.6
15-24	1,594	68.2	15.8	63.2	22.0
25-49	2,514	67.4	13.3	65.6	19.3
All respondents	4,280	67.9	14.2	64.7	20.5

Table A.7.9 – The percent of respondents who hold particular beliefs and perceptions about faithfulness of married men and women, by sex and age, 2009

Background characteristics	Number	Married men should only have sex with their wives (%)	Most married men they know only have sex with their wives (%)	Married women should only have sex with their husbands (%)	Most married women they know only have sex with their husbands (%)
Males					
15-19	435	83.5	16.3	82.5	46.4
20-24	297	85.2	13.5	83.8	44.4
25-59	1,342	84.0	13.6	80.9	41.8
15-24	732	84.2	15.2	83.1	45.6
25-49	1,170	83.4	14.2	80.8	42.1
Females					
15-19	443	83.5	12.9	83.8	46.5
20-24	419	86.4	10.5	82.3	39.1
25-49	1,344	84.1	10.5	82.6	42.1
15-24	862	84.9	11.7	83.1	42.9
Age					
15-19	878	83.5	14.6	83.1	46.5
20-24	716	85.9	11.7	83.0	41.3
25-59	2,686	84.0	12.0	81.7	42.0
15-24	1,594	84.6	13.3	83.1	44.2
25-49	2,514	83.8	12.2	81.7	42.1
All respondents	4,280	84.2	12.5	82.2	42.8

Table A.7.10 – Percent of respondents who believe that condom purchase by unmarried women is acceptable, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Condom purchase by unmarried women is acceptable ¹ (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	307	432	372	435	55.0	50.5	54.3	48.7
20-24	250	394	369	297	67.6	61.2	62.3	63.3
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	63.1	61.2	62.4	63.7
15-24	557	826	741	732	60.7	55.6	58.3	54.6
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	64.8	62.1	62.8	63.9
Females								
15-19	415	500	463	443	45.3	39.8	48.8	47.2
20-24	404	509	467	419	58.2	51.7	56.1	59.2
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	58.1	51.5	58.1	58.5
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	51.6	45.8	52.5	53.0
Age								
15-19	722	932	835	878	49.4	44.7	51.3	48.0
20-24	654	903	836	716	61.8	55.8	58.8	60.9
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	60.6	56.3	60.3	61.1
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	55.3	50.2	55.1	53.8
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	61.2	56.5	60.3	61.0
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	58.4	53.8	58.2	58.4

¹ This question was asked of all respondents only in 2000. In all other survey years, only those who have heard of HIV/AIDS have answered this question. In this table, all respondents are included in the denominator for all survey years.

Table A.7.11 – Percent of respondents who believe that a woman is justified in refusing sex if she knows her partner has other sexual partners, by sex and age, 2009

Background characteristics	Number	Woman can refuse sex if her partner has other partners (%)
Males		
15-19	435	63.7
20-24	297	66.7
25-59	1,342	63.9
15-24	732	64.9
25-49	1,170	64.8
Females		
15-19	443	65.7
20-24	419	66.4
25-49	1,344	63.1
15-24	862	66.0
Age		
15-19	878	64.7
20-24	716	66.5
25-59	2,686	63.5
15-24	1,594	65.5
25-49	2,514	63.9
All respondents	4,280	64.2

Table A.7.12 – Among those who have heard of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), the percent of respondents who believe that a woman is justified in refusing sex or suggesting condom use if her partner has an STI, by sex and age, 2000-2009 (UNAIDS Sexual Negotiation Indicator 1)

Background characteristics	Number who have heard of STI				Woman can negotiate safer sex with partner if he has an STI ¹ (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	219	362	309	357	39.7	24.3	37.2	82.9
20-24	201	363	360	281	50.2	40.5	81.1	91.8
25-59	865	1,294	1,259	1,309	54.3	48.8	91.6	89.2
15-24	420	725	669	638	44.8	32.4	60.8	86.8
25-49	752	1,146	1,117	1,140	55.3	49.1	91.7	89.4
Females								
15-19	282	424	399	365	45.4	25.9	48.4	85.2
20-24	324	470	450	398	47.2	47.7	85.8	90.7
25-49	830	1,262	1,195	1,309	46.8	49.0	93.2	89.9
15-24	606	894	849	763	46.4	37.4	68.2	88.1
Age								
15-19	501	786	708	722	42.9	25.2	43.5	84.1
20-24	525	833	810	679	48.4	44.5	83.7	91.2
25-59	1,695	2,556	2,454	2,618	50.6	48.9	92.4	89.5
15-24	1,026	1,619	1,518	1,401	45.7	35.2	65.0	87.5
25-49	1,582	2,408	2,312	2,449	50.8	49.1	92.5	89.2
All respondents	2,721	4,175	3,972	4,019	48.8	43.6	81.9	88.9

¹ From 2000 and 2003, two questions were used to assess this indicator. Respondents were asked whether there was anything a woman could do to protect herself from getting an STI if her husband had an STI. Those who answered "Yes" were then asked, in a spontaneous response format, what specifically she could do. Those who said either "She can refuse sex" or "She can insist on using condoms" were included in the numerator. In 2005, to conform to a change in the indicator definition, two prompted questions were asked about what she could do. In addition, this question appears in various locations within the questionnaire over the survey years, and has resulted in different groups skipping these questions. In 2000 and 2009, all respondents were asked. In 2003 and 2005, only those who had ever had sex and had heard of STIs were asked. In this table, the denominator has been constructed to include all respondents who have heard of STIs.

Table A.7.13 – Among female respondents who are currently married or living with their partner, the percent who say that they are able to say no to sex if they do not want to have it and who are able to suggest condom use if she wants her partner to use one, by age, 2009

Age	Number of females currently married or living with partner	Among currently married or cohabiting females	
		Able to say no to sex if she does not want to have intercourse (%)	Able to suggest condom use if she wants him to use one (%)
15-19	67	59.7	58.2
20-24	258	75.6	70.5
25-49	1,020	68.2	62.9
15-24	325	72.3	68.0
Total	1,345	69.2	64.2

Chapter 8 Tables

Table A.8.1 – Percent of respondents who have had sex before the age of 15 (PEPFAR P8.10.N), by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Had sex before age 15 (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	307	432	372	435	19.5	17.4	10.8	9.0
20-24	250	394	369	297	18.0	18.3	10.8	7.1
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	13.2	13.8	8.6	5.4
15-24	557	826	741	732	18.8	17.8	10.8	8.2
Females								
15-19	415	500	463	443	17.4	14.4	14.7	7.2
20-24	404	509	467	419	13.1	14.3	12.4	6.4
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	13.7	14.4	11.8	8.7
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	15.3	14.4	13.6	6.8
Both Sexes								
15-19	722	932	835	878	18.3	15.8	12.9	8.1
20-24	654	903	836	716	15.0	16.1	11.7	6.7
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	13.4	14.1	10.2	7.0
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	16.7	15.9	12.3	7.5

Table A.8.2 – Among those never married respondents who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percent who used a condom with their last sexual partner (PEPFAR P8.20.N), by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number of never married who have had sex in the last 12 months				Never married, sexually active and used a condom with last sexual partner (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	82	100	85	85	35.4	35.0	34.1	31.8
20-24	72	137	122	96	40.3	43.1	38.5	45.8
15-24	154	237	207	181	37.7	39.7	36.1	39.2
Females								
15-19	69	94	71	67	40.6	37.2	23.9	34.3
20-24	34	49	48	50	(38.2)	(34.7)	(37.5)	32.0
15-24	103	143	119	117	39.8	36.4	29.4	33.3
Both Sexes								
15-19	151	194	156	152	37.8	36.1	29.5	32.9
20-24	106	186	170	146	39.6	40.9	38.2	41.1
All respondents	257	380	326	298	38.5	38.4	34.0	36.9

Note: Percents presented in parenthesis are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

Table A.8.3 – Among young females aged 15-24, the percent who have ever been pregnant, by residence and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number of women aged 15-24				Aged 15-24 and has ever been pregnant			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Age 15-19								
Urban	174	194	194	193	20.1	22.2	20.1	19.2
Rural	241	306	269	250	42.3	40.2	40.2	30.4
Total	415	500	463	443	33.0	33.2	31.8	25.5
Age 20-24								
Urban	161	203	142	167	70.2	73.4	64.8	63.5
Rural	243	306	325	252	83.5	85.6	88.6	85.7
Total	404	509	467	419	78.2	80.8	81.4	76.8
Age 15-24								
Urban	335	397	336	360	44.2	48.4	39.0	39.7
Rural	484	612	594	502	63.0	62.9	66.7	58.2
Total	819	1,009	930	862	55.3	57.2	56.7	50.5

Table A.8.4 – The percent distribution of sexual activity among respondents over the last year, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Never had sex (%)				Has had sex, but not in the last year (%)				Had sex in the last year (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																
15-19	307	432	372	435	56.0	54.6	63.2	70.3	15.0	20.8	12.1	9.9	29.0	24.5	24.7	19.8
20-24	250	394	369	297	10.4	15.7	14.1	17.8	19.6	20.3	16.3	25.6	70.0	64.0	69.6	56.6
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	7.4	8.3	6.4	6.6	91.7	90.5	92.1	91.8
15-24	557	826	741	732	35.6	36.1	38.7	49.0	17.1	20.6	14.2	16.3	47.4	43.3	47.1	34.7
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	7.3	7.9	6.5	6.6	91.9	90.7	91.8	91.5
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	13.4	14.6	15.2	18.3	11.0	13.0	9.3	10.0	75.5	72.3	75.6	71.6
Females																
15-19	415	500	463	443	44.3	44.6	50.5	59.4	11.3	13.0	8.6	9.0	44.3	42.4	40.8	31.6
20-24	404	509	467	419	7.4	7.7	9.2	11.2	16.3	13.6	10.9	13.1	76.2	78.8	79.9	75.7
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	16.0	18.2	17.4	15.8	82.6	80.7	82.2	83.4
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	26.1	26.0	29.8	35.9	13.8	13.3	9.8	11.0	60.1	60.8	60.4	53.0
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	12.5	11.9	13.2	14.4	15.0	16.0	14.1	14.0	72.3	72.0	72.7	71.6
Both Sexes																
15-19	722	932	835	878	49.3	49.2	56.2	64.8	12.9	16.6	10.2	9.4	37.8	34.1	33.6	25.7
20-24	654	903	836	716	8.6	11.2	11.4	13.9	17.6	16.5	13.3	18.3	73.8	72.3	75.4	67.7
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	11.8	13.2	11.8	11.2	87.2	85.6	87.2	87.6
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	29.9	30.5	33.8	42.0	15.1	16.6	11.7	13.4	54.9	52.9	54.5	44.6
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	12.0	13.4	12.1	11.5	86.9	85.4	86.8	87.2
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	12.9	13.2	14.2	16.3	13.2	14.6	11.8	12.0	73.8	72.2	74.1	71.6

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Background characteristics	ALL RESPONDENTS					RESPONDENTS WHO HAD SEX WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS													
	Number				Exchanged money for sex (%)				Number				Sexually active and exchanged money for sex (%)						
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009			
Males																			
15-19	307	432	372	435		7.8	5.1	6.4	4.8		89	106	92	86		27.0	19.8	25.0	23.3
20-24	250	394	369	297		8.0	14.2	9.5	6.4		175	252	257	168		11.4	22.2	12.8	10.1
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342		3.9	6.0	5.1	2.5		888	1,195	1,174	1,232		4.2	6.4	5.5	2.5
15-24	557	826	741	732		7.9	9.4	8.0	5.5		264	358	349	254		16.7	21.5	16.0	14.6
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170		4.2	6.6	5.4	2.7		769	1,063	1,038	1,071		4.4	7.1	5.9	2.7
Females																			
15-19	415	500	463	443		6.8	7.0	2.8	2.5		184	212	189	140		15.2	14.2	6.4	7.9
20-24	404	509	467	419		4.5	4.1	2.6	2.4		308	401	373	317		5.8	5.0	3.0	2.5
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344		1.8	1.5	1.8	0.7		803	1,061	999	1,122		2.2	1.7	1.9	0.7
15-24	819	1,009	930	862		5.6	3.3	2.7	2.4		492	613	562	457		9.4	8.2	4.1	4.2
Both Sexes																			
15-19	722	932	835	878		7.2	6.1	4.4	3.6		273	318	281	226		19.0	16.0	12.5	13.7
20-24	654	903	836	716		5.8	8.5	5.6	4.0		483	653	630	485		7.9	11.6	7.0	5.2
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686		2.9	3.8	3.5	1.6		1,691	2,256	2,173	2,354		3.2	4.2	3.9	1.7
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594		6.5	7.3	5.0	3.8		756	971	911	711		11.9	13.1	8.7	7.9
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514		2.9	3.9	3.5	1.6		1,572	2,124	2,037	2,193		3.3	4.4	3.9	1.7
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280		4.4	5.2	4.1	2.4		2,447	3,227	3,084	3,065		5.9	6.9	5.3	3.1

Table A.8.6 – Among those who had sex within the 12 months prior to the survey, the percent who had sex with a non-regular (non-marital, non-cohabiting) partner in the last 12 months, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex within the last year				Had sex with non-regular partner (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	89	106	92	86	94.4	95.3	91.3	94.2
20-24	175	252	257	168	53.1	61.9	52.5	61.3
25-59	888	1,195	1,174	1,230	17.6	16.6	16.5	12.4
15-24	264	358	349	254	67.0	71.8	62.8	72.4
25-49	769	1,063	1,038	1,069	18.9	17.7	17.5	13.4
Females								
15-19	184	212	189	139	40.8	48.1	38.6	47.9
20-24	308	401	373	317	17.5	16.2	15.3	18.6
25-49	803	1,061	999	121	9.1	9.2	11.2	8.7
15-24	492	613	562	456	26.2	27.2	23.1	27.6
Both Sexes								
15-19	273	318	281	225	58.2	63.8	55.9	65.5
20-24	483	653	630	485	30.4	33.8	30.5	33.4
25-59	1,691	2,256	2,173	2,351	13.5	13.1	14.1	10.7
15-24	756	971	911	710	40.5	43.7	38.3	43.6
25-49	1,572	2,124	2,037	2,190	13.9	13.5	14.4	11.0
All respondents	2,447	3,227	3,084	3,061	21.9	22.3	21.2	18.3

Table A.8.7 – The percent of respondents who used a condom with their most recent non-regular (non-marital, non-cohabiting) sexual partner, among all respondents and those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner within the last 12 months, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	ALL RESPONDENTS										RESPONDENTS WHO HAD SEX WITH A NON-REGULAR PARTNER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS					
	Number					Used a condom with most recent non-regular partner					Number			Used a condom with most recent non-regular partner (%)		
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2009	2009
Males																
15-19	307	432	372	435	5.8	9.8	8.1	7.5	5.8	81	84	101	33.3	35.7	34.6	30.9
20-24	250	394	369	297	15.5	16.4	17.3	14.9	15.5	103	135	156	40.7	44.1	43.6	44.7
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	5.1	5.9	6.5	6.0	5.1	153	194	198	39.7	36.5	43.4	45.1
15-24	557	826	741	732	9.7	12.8	12.5	11.2	9.7	184	219	257	37.9	40.1	40.1	38.6
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	5.5	6.4	7.2	6.7	5.5	144	182	188	41.8	37.2	44.7	44.4
Females																
15-19	415	500	463	443	5.0	7.2	7.4	3.7	5.0	67	73	102	23.3	40.0	36.3	32.8
20-24	404	509	467	419	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.6	4.8	59	57	65	29.8	35.2	33.8	33.9
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	2.8	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.8	98	112	98	33.0	23.3	33.7	37.8
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	4.9	6.0	5.8	3.7	4.9	126	130	167	26.2	38.0	35.3	33.3
Both Sexes																
15-19	722	932	835	878	5.4	8.3	7.7	5.4	5.4	148	157	203	28.7	37.7	35.5	31.8
20-24	654	903	836	716	9.2	9.2	10.0	8.6	9.2	162	192	221	37.5	40.8	40.7	40.7
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.6	3.9	251	306	296	37.2	32.3	40.2	42.2
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	7.1	8.7	8.8	7.0	7.1	310	349	424	33.5	39.2	38.2	36.4
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	4.0	3.9	4.7	4.8	4.0	242	294	286	38.4	32.6	40.9	41.7
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	5.1	5.8	6.3	5.6	5.1	561	655	720	35.3	36.3	39.0	39.0

Table A.8.8 – Among those who had sex with a non-regular (non-marital/non-cohabiting) partner in the last 12 months, the percent distribution of respondents' perceptions of the likelihood that their most recent non-regular sexual partner has other sexual partners, by sex and age, 2003-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex with a non-regular partner			Perceived likelihood that last non-regular partner has other partners														
				Very Likely (%)			Somewhat Likely (%)			Not at All Likely (%)			Don't Know/Missing (%)					
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009						
Males																		
15-19	101	84	81	22.8	16.7	11.1	13.9	26.2	21.0	44.6	41.7	51.8	18.8	15.5	16.1			
20-24	156	135	103	19.2	21.5	19.4	19.9	29.6	22.3	43.0	40.0	48.5	18.0	8.9	9.7			
25-59	198	194	153	30.3	31.4	20.3	23.2	22.2	18.9	23.2	28.9	41.2	23.2	17.5	19.6			
15-24	257	219	184	20.6	19.6	15.8	17.5	28.3	21.7	43.6	40.6	50.0	18.3	11.4	12.5			
Females																		
15-19	102	73	67	17.6	28.8	13.4	15.7	21.9	20.9	36.3	39.7	43.3	30.4	9.6	22.4			
20-24	65	57	59	23.1	31.6	20.3	21.5	15.8	15.2	33.8	36.8	47.5	21.5	15.8	16.9			
25-49	98	112	98	51.0	46.4	27.6	12.2	22.3	23.5	13.3	17.9	34.7	23.5	13.4	14.3			
15-24	167	130	126	19.8	30.0	16.7	18.0	19.2	18.2	35.3	38.5	45.2	27.0	12.3	19.8			
Both Sexes																		
15-19	203	157	148	20.2	22.3	12.2	14.8	24.2	21.0	40.4	40.8	48.0	24.6	12.7	18.9			
20-24	221	192	162	20.4	24.5	19.8	20.4	25.5	19.8	40.3	39.1	48.2	19.0	10.9	12.4			
25-59	296	306	251	37.2	36.9	23.1	19.6	22.2	20.7	19.9	24.8	38.6	23.3	16.0	17.5			
15-24	424	349	310	20.3	23.5	16.1	17.7	24.9	20.3	40.3	39.8	48.1	21.7	11.8	15.5			

Table A.8.9 – The percent of respondents who have had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, among all respondents (UNGASS #16 and PEPFAR P8.11.N), and those who had sex within the last 12 months, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	ALL RESPONDENTS						RESPONDENTS WHO HAD SEX WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS					
	Number			Had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months [UNGASS #16, PEPFAR P8.11.N] (%)			Number			Had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months (%)		
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males												
15-19	307	432	372	435	8.1	4.9	4.8	2.5	89	106	92	86
20-24	250	394	369	297	17.6	12.4	10.0	9.1	175	252	257	168
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	19.7	15.8	18.5	11.3	888	1,195	1,174	1,230
15-24	557	826	741	732	12.4	8.5	7.4	5.2	264	358	349	254
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	20.3	16.0	18.7	10.9	769	1,063	1,038	1,069
Females												
15-19	415	500	463	443	2.2	1.6	3.2	0.9	184	212	189	139
20-24	404	509	467	419	2.0	3.7	3.2	1.4	308	401	373	317
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	2.1	1.8	2.6	0.5	803	1,061	999	121
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	2.1	2.7	3.2	1.2	492	613	562	456
Both Sexes												
15-19	722	932	835	878	4.7	3.1	4.0	1.7	273	318	281	225
20-24	654	903	836	716	8.0	7.5	6.2	4.6	483	653	630	485
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	10.9	8.8	10.7	5.9	1,691	2,256	2,173	2,351
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	6.2	5.3	5.1	3.0	756	971	911	710
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	10.5	8.5	10.3	5.4	1,572	2,124	2,037	2,190
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	9.0	7.3	8.5	4.8	2,447	3,227	3,084	3,061
									12.1	10.2	11.4	6.7

Table A.8.10 – Among those respondents who had sex within the last 12 months, the percent distribution of the number of sexual partners, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex within last 12 months				One sexual partner (%)			Two sexual partners (%)			Three or more sexual partners (%)		
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2009
Males													
15-19	89	106	92	86	71.9	80.2	80.4	87.2	19.1	17.9	15.2	10.5	9.0
20-24	175	252	257	168	74.9	79.8	85.6	83.9	18.9	16.7	10.5	10.1	6.3
25-59	888	1,195	1,174	1,230	78.6	82.0	79.9	87.7	17.8	14.6	16.7	10.2	3.6
15-24	264	358	349	254	73.9	79.9	84.2	85.0	18.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	7.2
25-49	769	1,063	1,038	1,069	78.0	81.8	79.7	88.0	18.3	14.9	17.0	9.7	3.6
Females													
15-19	184	212	189	139	95.1	95.3	92.1	97.1	3.8	3.8	4.8	2.9	1.1
20-24	308	401	373	317	97.4	94.8	95.7	98.1	2.3	4.7	4.0	1.9	0.3
25-49	803	1,061	999	121	97.4	97.2	96.8	99.4	2.2	2.1	2.6	0.4	0.2
15-24	492	613	562	456	96.5	94.9	94.5	97.8	2.8	4.4	4.3	2.2	0.6
Both Sexes													
15-19	273	318	281	225	87.6	90.2	88.3	93.4	8.8	8.5	8.2	5.8	3.7
20-24	483	653	630	485	89.2	89.0	91.6	93.2	8.3	9.3	6.7	4.7	2.5
25-59	1,691	2,256	2,173	2,351	87.5	89.1	87.7	93.4	10.4	8.7	10.2	5.6	2.0
15-24	756	971	911	710	88.6	89.4	90.6	93.2	8.5	9.1	7.1	5.1	2.9
25-49	1,572	2,124	2,037	2,190	87.9	89.4	88.1	93.8	10.1	8.5	10.0	5.0	1.9
Total	2,447	3,227	3,084	3,061	87.9	89.2	88.5	93.3	9.8	8.8	9.3	5.4	2.3
NOTE: Percents may not total exactly 100% due to missing data (not shown). Percents presented in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.													

Table A.8.11 – Among those respondents who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percent who reported using a condom at their last sexual intercourse, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months				Had multiple partners and used a condom at last sexual intercourse (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	25	21	18	11	(16.0)	-	-	9.1
20-24	44	49	37	27	(34.1)	(32.6)	(35.1)	25.9
25-59	190	208	236	151	10.5	14.4	16.1	17.2
15-24	69	70	55	38	27.5	38.6	34.6	21.1
25-49	169	188	211	128	11.2	15.4	18.0	19.5
Females								
15-19	9	8	15	4	-	-	-	0.0
20-24	8	19	15	6	-	-	-	33.3
25-49	20	23	31	7	-	-	(22.6)	0.0
15-24	17	27	30	10	-	(29.6)	(20.0)	20.0
Both Sexes								
15-19	34	29	33	15	(11.8)	(44.8)	(30.3)	6.7
20-24	52	68	52	33	32.7	32.4	28.8	27.3
25-59	210	231	267	158	9.5	15.2	16.8	16.5
15-24	86	97	85	48	24.4	36.1	29.4	20.8
25-49	189	211	242	135	10.0	16.1	18.6	18.5
All respondents	296	328	352	206	13.8	21.3	19.9	17.5

NOTE: A "-" indicates fewer than 25 observations, and percents therefore are not presented. Percents presented in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

Table A.8.12 – The percent of respondents who had more than one ongoing/concurrent sexual partnership at six months prior to the survey, among all respondents and those who had sex within the last 12 months, by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	ALL RESPONDENTS										RESPONDENTS WHO HAD SEX IN LAST 12 MONTHS				
	Number					Had more than one ongoing/concurrent sexual partnership at six months prior to the survey (%)					Number				
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2009
Males															
15-19	307	432	372	435	2.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	89	106	92	86	7.9	2.8	2.3
20-24	250	394	369	297	6.0	2.0	1.4	2.7	175	252	257	168	8.6	3.2	4.8
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	12.2	9.7	11.4	7.0	888	1,195	1,174	1,230	13.3	10.7	7.6
15-24	557	826	741	732	4.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	264	358	349	254	8.3	3.1	3.9
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	11.8	9.6	11.2	6.6	769	1,063	1,038	1,069	12.9	10.5	7.2
Females															
15-19	415	500	463	443	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	184	212	189	139	0.5	0.9	1.4
20-24	404	509	467	419	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	308	401	373	317	0.3	1.0	0.0
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.1	803	1,061	999	121	1.0	0.5	0.1
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	492	613	562	456	0.4	1.0	0.4
Both Sexes															
15-19	722	932	835	878	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	273	318	281	225	2.9	1.6	1.8
20-24	654	903	836	716	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	483	653	630	485	3.3	1.8	1.6
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	6.5	5.0	6.2	3.5	1,691	2,256	2,173	2,351	7.4	5.9	4.0
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	756	971	911	710	3.2	1.8	1.7
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	5.9	4.7	5.8	3.1	1,572	2,124	2,037	2,190	6.8	5.5	3.6
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	4.5	3.4	4.0	2.5	2,447	3,227	3,084	3,061	6.1	4.6	3.5

Table A.8.13 – The percent of respondents who had more than one ongoing/concurrent sexual partnership in the 12 months prior to the survey, among all respondents (PEPFAR Indicator P.8.14.N) and those who had sex within the last 12 months, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	ALL RESPONDENTS						RESPONDENTS WHO HAD SEX IN LAST 12 MONTHS					
	Number			Had more than one ongoing/concurrent sexual partnership in the 12 months prior to the survey ¹ (%)			Number			Had more than one ongoing/concurrent sexual partnership in the 12 months prior to the survey ¹ (%)		
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males												
15-19	307	432	372	435	4.9	3.0	2.2	1.8	89	106	92	86
20-24	250	394	369	297	14.0	7.6	6.5	7.1	175	252	257	168
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	16.6	14.3	14.9	10.7	888	1,195	1,174	1,230
15-24	557	826	741	732	9.0	5.2	4.3	4.0	264	358	349	254
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	16.8	14.5	14.9	10.3	769	1,063	1,038	1,069
Females												
15-19	415	500	463	443	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	184	212	189	139
20-24	404	509	467	419	0.7	2.4	2.1	0.5	308	401	373	317
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.4	803	1,061	999	121
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.5	492	613	562	456
Both Sexes												
15-19	722	932	835	878	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	273	318	281	225
20-24	654	903	836	716	5.8	4.6	4.1	3.2	483	653	630	485
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	9.1	7.9	8.4	5.6	1,691	2,256	2,173	2,351
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	4.2	3.2	2.8	2.1	756	971	911	710
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	8.6	7.6	8.0	5.1	1,572	2,124	2,037	2,190
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	7.1	6.0	6.2	4.2	2,447	3,227	3,084	3,061
									9.6	8.3	8.3	5.9

NOTE: Percents in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

¹ An overlapping relationship was determined by two methods. The first method is by identifying the reported timing of first sex with a partner as falling between the first and last reported sex with another partner. The second method is by identifying the first sex with one partner as occurring after the first sex with another partner whose relationship status is ongoing, if the last sex in this ongoing partnership was before the first sex with the new partner. The 2000 survey had no question on whether the relationship was ongoing, so overlap was determined by the first method only.

Table A.8.14 – Among those respondents who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the proportion of multiple partnerships that are concurrent, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months				Proportion of multiple partnerships that are concurrent (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	25	21	18	11	(0.60)	-	-	-
20-24	44	49	37	27	(0.80)	(0.61)	(0.65)	0.78
25-59	190	208	236	151	0.85	0.91	0.80	0.95
15-24	69	70	55	38	0.72	0.61	0.58	0.76
25-49	169	188	211	128	0.83	0.90	0.80	0.94
Females								
15-19	9	8	15	4	-	-	-	-
20-24	8	19	15	6	-	-	-	-
25-49	20	23	31	7	-	-	(0.64)	-
15-24	17	27	30	10	-	(0.59)	(0.50)	-
Both Sexes								
15-19	34	29	33	15	(0.59)	(0.59)	(0.39)	-
20-24	52	68	52	33	0.73	0.62	0.65	0.70
25-59	210	231	267	158	0.84	0.90	0.79	0.94
15-24	86	97	85	48	0.67	0.61	0.55	0.69
25-49	189	211	242	135	0.82	0.90	0.78	0.94
All respondents	296	328	352	206	0.79	0.82	0.73	0.88

NOTE: A "-" indicates fewer than 25 observations and the proportions therefore are not presented. Proportions shown in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

Table A.8.15 – Among female respondents aged 15-24 who had sex with a non-regular (non-marital/non-cohabiting) partner in the last 12 months, the percent who report a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner who was at least 10 years older than the respondent (PEPFAR P8.15.N), by residence and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number of females aged 15-24 who had sex with a non-regular partner in last 12 months				Non-regular partner at least 10 years older than female respondent aged 15-24 (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Residence								
Urban	53	74	55	53	9.4	13.5	9.1	9.4
Rural	76	93	75	73	6.6	8.6	9.3	8.2
Age								
15-19	75	102	73	67	4.0	7.8	8.2	6.0
20-24	54	65	57	59	13.0	15.4	10.5	11.9
Total	129	167	130	126	7.8	10.8	9.2	8.7

Table A.8.16 – Among female respondents aged 15-24 who had sex in the last 12 months, the percent who report any partner who was at least 10 years older than the respondent, by residence and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number of females aged 15-24 who had sex in last 12 months				Any partner at least 10 years older than female respondent aged 15-24 (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Residence								
Urban	157	193	148	155	21.7	14.5	14.9	12.9
Rural	335	420	414	302	13.4	14.3	12.1	10.6
Age								
15-19	184	212	189	140	11.4	15.6	12.2	13.6
20-24	308	401	373	317	18.8	13.7	13.1	10.4
Total	492	613	562	457	16.1	14.4	12.8	11.4

Table A.8.17 – Among female respondents, the percent who report ever being forced to have sex and the percent who report being forced to have sex in the last 12 months, by residence and age, 2003-2009

Background characteristics	Number of females			Ever forced to have sex (%)			Forced to have sex in past 12 months (%)		
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009
Residence									
Urban	900	754	865	12.9	18.7	21.3	9.0	6.0	3.7
Rural	1,424	1,392	1,341	14.8	13.9	17.8	12.5	5.4	4.6
Age									
15-19	500	463	443	9.6	10.6	12.9	7.8	4.5	4.1
20-24	509	467	419	17.9	19.1	21.2	14.9	7.3	4.5
25-49	1,315	1,216	1,344	14.3	16.2	20.6	11.0	5.4	4.2
Total	2,324	2,146	2,206	14.1	15.6	19.2	11.1	5.6	4.2

Table A.8.18 – The percent of respondents with knowledge of an HIV testing site, ever tested for HIV and with a desire to be tested or tested again, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Knows of a place to go for HIV testing (%)				Ever tested for HIV ¹ (%)				Desires to be tested or tested again (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																
15-19	307	432	372	435	54.4	66.0	68.3	86.4	4.9	4.2	3.2	14.7	59.9	72.7	64.5	74.7
20-24	250	394	369	297	74.8	77.4	87.8	92.6	14.4	9.1	10.8	30.0	71.6	78.7	81.3	82.8
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	82.8	78.5	89.9	96.1	17.6	11.0	12.0	36.7	70.6	78.5	76.2	80.9
15-24	557	826	741	732	63.6	71.4	78.0	88.9	9.2	6.5	7.0	20.9	65.2	75.5	72.9	78.0
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	83.2	79.1	91.1	96.1	18.5	11.3	11.6	37.4	70.4	78.6	76.8	80.8
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	75.8	75.8	85.5	93.5	14.5	9.3	10.2	31.2	68.6	77.4	75.0	79.9
Females																
15-19	415	500	463	443	54.5	57.0	76.5	86.7	6.5	4.2	9.7	35.2	63.1	68.2	73.0	74.0
20-24	404	509	467	419	69.8	70.9	83.3	95.7	12.4	9.8	18.8	67.3	70.8	73.5	78.6	85.0
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	71.1	72.3	83.5	96.4	13.6	9.7	17.5	66.2	64.9	71.0	73.4	84.6
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	62.0	64.0	79.9	91.1	9.4	7.0	14.3	50.8	66.9	70.9	75.8	79.4
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	67.0	68.7	81.9	94.3	11.7	8.5	16.1	60.2	65.8	71.0	74.4	82.5
Both Sexes																
15-19	722	932	835	878	54.4	61.2	72.8	86.6	5.8	4.2	6.8	25.1	61.8	70.3	69.2	74.4
20-24	654	903	836	716	71.7	73.8	85.3	94.4	13.2	9.5	15.3	51.8	71.1	75.8	79.8	84.1
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	77.0	75.4	86.8	96.2	15.6	10.4	14.7	51.5	67.7	74.8	74.8	82.8
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	62.6	67.4	79.0	90.1	9.3	6.8	11.1	37.1	66.2	73.0	74.5	78.7
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	76.7	75.5	87.1	96.3	15.9	10.4	14.7	52.8	67.4	74.6	75.0	82.9
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	71.0	72.1	83.7	94.0	13.0	8.9	13.2	46.1	67.1	74.0	74.7	81.3

¹ Starting in 2005, the question which asked about HIV testing during antenatal care was changed to ask directly whether the test was done. In earlier years, the question asked whether the pregnant woman agreed to a test, but it was not clear whether a test was actually conducted. With this change in wording in 2005, it is possible and useful to use this question in constructing the percent ever tested. Some women answered "No" to the question about whether they had ever had an HIV test, but later answered "Yes" when asked about HIV testing during antenatal care.

Table A.8.20 – Among respondents who had sex in the last 12 months, the percent who had an HIV test and received the test results in the last 12 months, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number who had sex in last 12 months				Had an HIV test and received the results in the last 12 months among those respondents who were sexually active in past 12 months (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	89	106	92	86	1.1	1.9	4.4	17.4
20-24	175	252	257	168	6.3	2.8	5.1	21.0
25-59	888	1,195	1,174	1,232	6.0	3.2	5.5	18.3
15-24	264	358	349	254	4.6	2.5	4.9	19.8
25-49	769	1,063	1,038	1,071	6.5	3.5	5.3	19.1
Total	1,152	1,553	1,523	1,485	5.6	3.0	5.4	18.6
Females								
15-19	184	212	189	140	1.6	3.8	7.4	43.6
20-24	308	401	373	317	5.5	5.7	8.8	40.4
25-49	803	1,061	999	1,122	5.2	3.9	7.4	30.6
15-24	492	613	562	457	4.1	5.1	8.4	41.4
Total	1,295	1,674	1,561	1,579	4.8	4.3	7.8	33.7
Both Sexes								
15-19	273	318	281	226	1.5	3.1	6.4	33.6
20-24	483	653	630	485	5.8	4.6	7.3	33.6
25-59	1,691	2,256	2,173	2,354	5.6	3.5	6.4	24.2
15-24	756	971	911	711	4.2	4.1	7.0	33.7
25-49	1,572	2,124	2,037	2,193	5.8	3.7	6.3	25.0
All respondents	2,447	3,227	3,084	3,065	5.2	3.7	6.6	26.4

Table A.8.21 – Among respondents aged 15-24, the percent who gave various reasons why people may not go for an HIV test, by sex and age, 2009

Reason ¹	Males			Females			All respondents		
	15-19	20-24	15-24	15-19	20-24	15-24	15-19	20-24	15-24
Does not feel at risk	11.0	12.1	11.5	12.0	11.2	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.5
Fear of results	62.3	53.9	58.9	57.8	61.6	59.6	60.0	58.4	59.3
Fear of stigma/discrimination	29.7	32.0	30.6	23.9	29.1	26.4	26.8	30.3	28.4
Does not know where to go/lack of information	12.9	19.2	15.4	13.5	15.8	14.6	13.2	17.2	15.0
Fear of death/fear of dying faster	28.3	32.0	29.8	23.7	32.5	28.0	26.0	32.3	28.8
Fear of depression/fear of committing suicide	31.9	38.1	34.4	27.5	34.6	31.0	29.7	36.0	32.6
Other	14.2	15.8	14.9	15.8	21.7	18.7	15.0	19.3	16.9
Number of respondents	435	297	732	443	419	862	878	716	1,594

¹ The percents do not sum to 100% because more than one response is allowed.

Table A.8.22 – The percent of respondents who have been circumcised, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number of respondents				Circumcised (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	307	432	372	435	14.7	11.8	14.8	11.3
20-24	250	394	369	297	16.8	16.8	13.0	11.8
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	17.6	15.6	16.3	13.2
15-24	557	826	741	732	15.6	14.2	13.9	11.5
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	17.2	15.8	16.4	12.4
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	16.8	15.0	15.4	12.6
Females								
15-19	415	500	463	443	2.9	0.8	1.7	1.4
20-24	404	509	467	419	3.5	1.0	1.5	0.0
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	4.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	3.2	0.9	1.6	0.7
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	3.8	0.6	0.9	0.7

Table A.8.23 – Among those uncircumcised male respondents aged 15-24 with no desire to be circumcised, the percent who name various reasons for why they have no desire for circumcision, by age, 2009

Reason given ¹	Among males 15-14 who are not circumcised		
	15-19 (%)	20-24 (%)	15-24 (%)
Against tradition	45.2	51.3	47.6
Against religion	6.0	4.7	5.5
Not natural	3.0	2.6	2.8
Think that too old/only done when young	6.0	5.7	5.9
Pain	34.9	23.8	30.6
Fear of complications	15.9	19.2	17.2
Other reason	14.6	17.1	15.6
Number of uncircumcised males with no desire to be circumcised	301	193	494

¹ The percents do not add up to 100% because multiple responses are allowed.

Table A.8.24 – Among female respondents, the percent distribution of their stated preference towards whether a sexual partner should be circumcised, by age, 2003-2009

Age	Number of females				Partner preference among female respondents ¹							
	2003		2005		Circumcised (%)				Uncircumcised (%)			
	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005
15-19	500	463	443	443	21.2	17.9	25.7	25.7	50.0	38.2	22.6	22.6
20-24	509	467	419	419	23.2	21.6	28.2	28.2	57.6	51.2	14.7	15.7
25-49	1,315	1,216	1,344	1,344	24.4	23.7	30.5	30.5	55.7	51.1	14.4	17.0
15-24	1,009	930	862	862	22.2	19.8	26.9	26.9	53.8	44.7	18.6	19.3
Total	2,324	2,146	2,206	2,206	23.4	22.0	29.1	29.1	54.9	48.3	16.2	17.9

¹ The percents may not sum to 100% because those with missing data are included in calculation of the percent, but not shown in the table.

Table A.8.25 – The percent of respondents who have heard of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Has heard of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males								
15-19	307	432	372	435	73.0	83.8	83.1	82.1
20-24	250	394	369	297	81.6	92.1	97.6	94.6
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	90.7	98.0	98.7	97.5
15-24	557	826	741	732	76.8	87.8	90.3	87.2
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	91.2	97.8	98.8	97.4
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	85.6	94.0	95.6	93.9
Females								
15-19	415	500	463	443	68.7	84.8	86.2	82.4
20-24	404	509	467	419	80.4	92.3	96.4	95.0
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	86.8	96.0	98.3	97.4
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	74.5	88.6	91.3	88.5
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	81.2	92.8	95.2	93.9
Both Sexes								
15-19	722	932	835	878	70.5	84.3	84.8	82.2
20-24	654	903	836	716	80.9	92.2	96.9	94.8
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	88.8	97.0	98.5	97.5
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	75.4	88.2	90.8	87.9
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	88.8	96.8	98.3	97.4
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	83.2	93.4	95.4	93.9

Table A.8.26 – The percent of respondents with knowledge of symptoms of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in men, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Knows no STI symptoms in males (%)			Knows only one STI symptom in males (%)			Knows two or more STI symptoms in males (%)		
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2009
Males													
15-19	307	432	372	435	51.1	42.8	36.8	44.1	18.6	18.8	20.4	23.4	32.4
20-24	250	394	369	297	36.4	23.4	10.8	22.9	15.6	15.7	14.6	20.5	56.6
25-59	988	1,321	1,275	1,342	19.4	14.9	8.2	11.5	14.5	15.5	10.4	14.7	73.8
15-24	557	826	741	732	44.5	33.5	23.9	35.5	17.2	17.3	17.5	22.3	42.2
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	19.5	15.3	8.2	12.1	15.3	15.4	10.8	14.9	73.1
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	28.6	22.1	14.0	20.0	15.5	16.2	13.0	17.4	62.7
Females													
15-19	415	500	463	443	59.3	46.4	38.7	49.4	15.9	18.8	21.4	17.6	33.0
20-24	404	509	467	419	40.6	29.9	20.6	27.7	18.6	15.7	19.9	22.4	49.9
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	30.6	24.0	12.9	18.7	15.8	15.7	15.2	17.2	64.1
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	50.1	38.1	29.6	38.9	17.2	17.2	20.6	19.9	41.2
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	39.5	30.1	20.1	26.4	16.5	16.4	17.6	18.3	55.3
Both Sexes													
15-19	722	932	835	878	55.8	44.7	37.8	46.8	17.0	18.8	21.0	20.5	32.7
20-24	654	903	836	716	39.0	27.0	16.3	25.7	17.4	15.7	17.6	21.6	52.6
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	25.0	19.4	10.5	15.1	15.2	15.6	12.8	15.9	69.0
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	47.8	36.0	27.0	37.3	17.2	17.3	19.3	21.0	41.7
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	25.4	19.9	10.6	15.6	15.6	15.5	13.1	16.1	68.3
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	34.5	26.2	17.2	23.9	16.0	16.3	15.4	17.8	58.8

Table A.8.27 – The percent of respondents with knowledge of symptoms of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in women, by sex and age, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Number				Knows no STI symptoms in females (%)				Knows only one STI symptom in females (%)				Knows two or more STI symptoms in females (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Males																
15-19	307	432	372	435	57.3	49.5	49.4	51.5	21.2	17.6	16.7	20.2	21.5	32.9	33.9	28.3
20-24	250	394	369	297	45.2	36.6	25.2	34.7	17.6	16.2	13.8	19.2	37.2	47.2	61.0	46.1
25-59	968	1,321	1,275	1,342	28.3	28.1	15.9	21.2	15.8	16.3	13.0	15.6	55.9	55.6	71.1	63.2
15-24	557	826	741	732	51.9	43.3	37.4	44.7	19.6	17.0	15.2	19.8	28.6	39.7	47.4	35.5
25-49	837	1,172	1,131	1,170	28.7	27.6	16.4	21.6	16.2	16.6	13.3	16.2	55.1	55.8	70.4	62.1
Total	1,525	2,147	2,016	2,074	36.9	34.0	23.8	29.5	17.2	16.5	13.8	17.1	45.9	49.5	62.4	53.4
Females																
15-19	415	500	463	443	55.4	42.8	40.8	45.4	16.4	20.6	19.6	17.4	28.2	36.6	39.5	37.2
20-24	404	509	467	419	36.1	25.5	20.7	21.9	20.8	19.2	16.6	22.0	43.1	55.2	62.7	56.1
25-49	972	1,315	1,216	1,344	26.1	19.3	13.3	16.2	16.6	15.1	12.8	15.8	57.3	65.6	73.9	68.1
15-24	819	1,009	930	862	45.9	34.1	30.8	34.0	18.6	19.9	18.1	19.6	35.5	46.0	51.1	46.4
Total	1,791	2,324	2,146	2,206	35.2	25.7	17.0	23.1	17.5	17.2	16.0	17.3	47.4	57.1	67.0	59.6
Both Sexes																
15-19	722	932	835	878	56.2	45.9	40.8	48.4	18.4	19.2	19.6	18.8	25.4	34.9	39.5	32.8
20-24	654	903	836	716	39.6	30.3	20.7	27.2	19.6	17.9	16.6	20.8	40.8	51.7	62.7	52.0
25-59	1,940	2,636	2,491	2,686	27.2	23.7	13.3	18.7	16.2	15.7	12.8	15.7	56.6	60.6	73.9	65.6
15-24	1,376	1,835	1,671	1,594	48.3	38.3	30.8	38.9	19.0	18.6	18.1	19.7	32.7	43.2	51.1	41.4
25-49	1,809	2,487	2,347	2,514	27.3	23.2	13.4	18.7	16.4	15.8	12.9	16.0	56.3	61.0	73.7	65.3
All respondents	3,316	4,471	4,162	4,280	36.0	29.7	20.3	26.2	17.3	16.9	14.9	17.2	46.7	53.4	64.7	56.6

Chapter 9 Tables

Table A.9.1 – The percent of households reporting an adult death or long-term illness in the last 12 months, by residence, 2000-2009

Residence	Number of households				Any death reported in household ¹ (%)			Adult (18-59) death (%)			Adult (18-59) illness for three months in last 12 months ² (%)		
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2009
Urban	465	714	664	813	11.2	10.2	6.5	4.3	7.3	8.7	4.1	2.7	3.3
Rural	1,237	1,616	1,634	1,503	11.2	6.2	5.1	5.1	3.2	3.9	2.6	1.9	3.6
All households	1,702	2,330	2,298	2,316	11.2	7.5	5.5	4.8	4.4	5.4	3.0	2.2	3.5

¹ In 2003, the question about deaths within the household asked specifically about deaths among those aged 15-60. In other years, the question was asked more broadly about any death that may have occurred within the household, regardless of age.

² An adult illness is defined as (a) a current household member aged 18-59 who has been chronically ill for at least three months within the last 12 months, or (b) a household member who died within the last 12 months after suffering from a chronic illness for at least three of the last 12 months.

The manner in which an adult illness among those currently living in the household was assessed has changed over time. In 2000, the question asked whether any person currently living within the household has been sick for at least three months of the previous year, regardless of age. If yes, a follow up question asked for the ages of those household members who were sick. In 2003, the question about ill household members followed the questions about whether household members aged 18-60 who had died had been very sick for at least three months of the previous year. In 2003, the question was worded "Has any (other) adult member of your household been very sick during the past 12 months?" In 2005 and 2009, the question on whether a household member aged 18-59 was ill during at least three of the last 12 months was moved to the household roster, and asked about each household member in the 18-59 age range. Note: information on this question was missing for 4.8% of household members in the appropriate range in 2005 and for 3.4% in 2009.

Table A.9.2 – Among adults aged 18-59 who have been chronically ill for three or more months during the last 12 months¹, the percent whose households received free, basic external support for caring for the chronically ill person (UNAIDS Care and Support Indicator 4), by selected background characteristics, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	Number of chronically ill household members aged 18-59		Received medical support at least once a month (%)		Received emotional support in last 30 days (%)		Received material support in last 30 days (%)		Received social support in last 30 days (%)		Received all four forms of support (%)		Received any form of support (%)	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
Age														
18-24	21	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-39	80	37	15.0	(37.8)	21.2	(10.8)	11.2	(2.7)	16.2	(2.7)	2.5	(2.7)	41.2	(40.5)
40-59	46	33	(15.2)	(27.3)	(21.7)	(27.3)	(2.2)	(6.1)	(4.4)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.8)	(42.4)
Sex														
Male	73	34	15.1	(23.5)	19.2	(5.9)	11.0	(0.0)	8.2	(2.9)	1.4	(0.0)	32.9	(29.4)
Female	74	52	14.9	36.5	20.3	26.9	4.0	5.8	16.2	3.8	2.7	1.9	39.2	48.1
Residence														
Urban	52	28	25.0	(35.7)	23.1	(35.7)	7.7	(7.1)	13.5	(3.6)	1.9	(3.6)	46.2	(50.0)
Rural	95	58	9.5	29.3	17.9	10.3	7.4	1.7	11.6	3.4	2.1	0.0	30.5	36.2
All chronically ill	147	86	15.0	31.4	19.7	18.6	7.5	3.5	12.2	3.5	2.0	1.2	36.0	40.7

¹ Includes those who were chronically ill for three or more months prior to their death.

NOTE: A "-" indicates fewer than 25 observations and the percents are therefore not presented. Percents presented in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.

Table A.9.3 – Among those women who have ever been widowed, the percent who have experienced property dispossession (UNICEF-OVC Indicator A6), by residence, 2005-2009

Residence	Number of females ever widowed		Ever widowed and experienced property dispossession (%)	
	2005	2009	2005	2009
Urban	66	61	27.3	26.2
Rural	91	85	48.4	40.0
All widows	157	146	39.5	34.2

Table A.9.4 – Among children under the age of 5, the percent whose births are registered with the civil authorities (UNICEF-OVC Core Indicator 7), by selected background characteristics, 2009

Background characteristics	Number aged 0-4	Registered and had birth certificate ¹	Registered, but no birth certificate ¹	Total registered
	2009	2009	2009	2009
Age				
<2	814	3.1	4.2	7.2
2-4	1,168	4.4	3.7	8.1
Sex²				
Male	1,047	3.7	4.4	8.1
Female	934	4.1	3.3	7.4
Residence				
Urban	551	11.6	9.6	21.2
Rural	1,431	0.9	1.7	2.6
All children aged 0-4	1,982	3.9	3.9	7.8

¹ These categories were not added until the 2009 survey.

² There is one child whose sex is missing in 2009.

Table A.9.5 – Among those respondents who report they are the primary caregiver for a child under the age of 18, the percent of caregivers who have made arrangements for someone else to care for the children in the event of their own inability to do so due to illness or death (UNICEF-OVC Indicator A4), by sex and residence, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	Number of primary caregivers		Has made succession arrangements (%)	
	2005	2009	2005	2009
Males				
Urban	317	366	32.5	29.8
Rural	754	688	21.1	28.6
Total	1,071	1,054	24.5	29.0
Females				
Urban	386	516	25.4	31.2
Rural	780	976	16.3	24.5
Total	1,166	1,492	19.3	26.8
Residence				
Urban	703	882	28.6	30.6
Rural	1,534	1,664	18.6	26.2
All caregivers	2,237	2,546	21.8	27.7

Table A.9.6
2000-2009

	Residence											
	Urban						Rural					
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Living arrangement and parental survival status	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Living with both parents	60.6	53.7	58.4	61.9	65.4	62.9	64.5	64.2	64.0	60.0	62.8	63.5
Living with mother, but not father												
Father alive	11.2	12.0	8.5	10.9	9.4	9.5	9.7	12.2	9.9	10.3	9.3	11.8
Father dead	5.7	8.8	9.1	5.8	3.7	5.6	6.6	4.6	4.3	6.6	7.3	5.0
Living with father, but not mother												
Mother alive	2.9	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.1	2.0
Mother dead	2.6	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.5
Not living with either parent												
Both alive	8.2	7.5	9.3	9.0	9.1	8.4	7.5	9.6	8.8	8.1	8.0	9.5
Only mother alive	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.8	3.2	2.7
Only father alive	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.4
Both dead	3.4	6.1	5.1	4.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Missing information on father/mother	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Maternal Orphan	7.7	9.7	8.4	6.7	5.8	6.2	5.7	4.5	6.4	7.3	6.5	5.1
Total Paternal Orphan	12.5	19.0	17.9	13.4	10.0	12.2	12.7	9.7	10.7	14.4	14.1	10.9
Total (Any type)	16.8	22.6	21.2	15.6	13.1	15.4	15.3	11.6	14.2	17.7	17.0	12.8
Number of children	1,187	1,917	1,556	1,697	2,809	4,286	4,125	3,896	3,996	6,203	5,681	5,593

Table A.9.7 – The percent distribution of children under the age of 18 by living arrangement and parental survival status, by age, 2000-2009

Living arrangement and parental survival status	Age 0-4				Age 5-9				Age 10-14				Age 15-17 ¹			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Living with both parents	76.1	73.4	75.5	73	64.5	59.1	61.9	64.6	50.4	48	51.1	51.7	-	-	40.7	39.9
Living with mother, but not father																
Father alive	12.8	14.9	13.5	16.3	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.6	8	7	5.2	9	-	-	5.6	8.2
Father dead	2.2	3.7	3.9	2.5	5	6.6	7.5	5	5.8	9.4	10.3	7.7	-	-	10.7	10.3
Living with father, but not mother																
Mother alive	1.2	1	0.6	1	2.1	3.7	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.8	3.3	2.7	-	-	2.6	2.1
Mother dead	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.4	1	1.1	0.8	2.2	1.5	2.4	0.6	-	-	2.1	2.2
Not living with either parent																
Both alive	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	13.4	11.2	11	13.2	-	-	14	15.2
Only mother alive	1	0.7	0.4	0.5	3.5	4.3	3.3	2.7	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.1	-	-	6.9	5.4
Only father alive	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.4	3.7	3.8	2.4	2.3	-	-	3.3	3.1
Both dead	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.9	3.5	2.8	2.5	5.6	7.4	7.4	6.9	-	-	8.7	9.6
Missing information on father/mother	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	-	-	5.4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	100	100
Total Maternal Orphan	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	6.1	7	5.4	4.7	11.5	12.7	12.2	9.8			14.1	14.9
Total Paternal Orphan	3.6	5.3	4.9	3.6	11.4	14.4	13.6	10.2	17.5	23.1	23.4	19.7			26.3	25.3
Total (Any type)	5.1	6.3	6.2	4.5	14.6	17.9	16.2	12.4	23.4	28.4	28.2	22.6			31.7	30.6
Number of children	1,378	2,023	1,925	1,982	1,334	2,103	1,803	1,854	1,284	2,077	1,953	1,757	-	-	577	574

¹ Questions about the living arrangements and survival status of the parents of children aged 15-17 were not added until 2005.

Table A.9.7 (continued) – The percent distribution of children under the age of 18 by living arrangement and parental survival status, by age, 2000-2009

Living arrangement and parental survival status	Total age 0-15				Total age 0-17 ¹			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	20001	20031	2005	2009
Living with both parents	64.0	60.0	62.8	63.5	-	-	60.8	61.3
Living with mother, but not father								
Father alive	9.9	10.3	9.3	11.8	-	-	9.0	11.4
Father dead	4.3	6.6	7.3	5.0	-	-	7.6	5.5
Living with father, but not mother								
Mother alive	2.1	2.9	2.1	2.0	-	-	2.1	2.0
Mother dead	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.5	-	-	1.4	0.7
Not living with either parent								
Both alive	8.8	8.1	8.0	9.5	-	-	8.6	10.0
Only mother alive	3.5	3.8	3.2	2.7	-	-	3.5	2.9
Only father alive	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.4	-	-	1.7	1.6
Both dead	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.2	-	-	4.1	3.8
Missing information on father/mother	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.4	-	-	1.2	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
Number of children	3,996	6,203	5,681	5,593	-	-	6,258	6,167

¹ Questions about the living arrangements and survival status of the parents of children aged 15-17 were not added until 2005.

Table A.9.8 – Orphanhood among children under the age of 18 (UNGASS Additional Indicator #15/UNICEF-OVC Core Indicator 9/UNAIDS Health and Social Impact Indicator 4), by age, 2005-2009

Orphan status	Age 0-4				Age 5-9				Age 10-14				Age 15-17 ¹			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009
Both parents alive	94.6	93.1	93.3	95.3	84.7	81.3	83.0	87.3	75.2	70.2	70.7	76.6	-	-	62.9	65.3
Only father alive	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	3.3	3.5	2.6	2.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	3.0	-	-	5.4	5.4
Only mother alive	3.3	4.4	4.4	3.0	8.6	10.9	10.8	7.8	11.9	15.7	16.1	12.8	-	-	17.7	15.7
Both parents deceased	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.9	3.5	2.8	2.5	5.6	7.4	7.4	6.9	-	-	8.7	9.6
Total maternal orphans	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.5	6.2	7.0	5.4	4.8	11.6	12.7	12.2	10.1	-	-	14.4	15.2
Total paternal orphans	3.7	5.3	5.0	3.5	11.5	14.6	13.6	10.3	17.5	23.2	23.4	19.7	-	-	26.3	25.3
Total orphans	5.2	6.4	6.3	4.4	14.8	18.0	16.2	12.5	23.4	28.4	28.3	22.9	-	-	32.1	30.8
Number of children	1,378	2,023	1,925	1,982	1,334	2,103	1,803	1,854	1,284	2,077	1,953	1,757	-	-	577	574

NOTE: Children with missing information on the survival status of their parents are not presented in the table.

¹ Questions about the survival status of the parents of children aged 15-17 were not added until 2005.

Table A.9.8 (continued) – The prevalence of orphanhood among children under the age of 18 (UNGASS Additional Indicator #15/UNICEF-OVC Core Indicator 9/UNAIDS Health and Social Impact Indicator 4), by age, 2005/2009

Orphan status	Total age 0-15				Total age 0-17 ¹			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000 ¹	2003 ¹	2005	2009
Both parents alive	85.1	81.4	82.3	86.8	-	-	80.5	84.8
Only father alive	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.0	-	-	3.1	2.3
Only mother alive	7.8	10.4	10.4	7.6	-	-	11.1	8.4
Both parents deceased	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.2	-	-	4.1	3.8
Total maternal orphans	6.5	7.3	6.6	5.3	-	-	7.3	6.2
Total paternal orphans	10.8	14.4	14.1	10.8	-	-	15.2	12.2
Total orphans	14.3	17.7	17.0	12.9	-	-	18.4	14.6
Number of children	3,996	6,203	5,681	5,593	-	-	6,258	6,167

NOTE: Children with missing information on the survival status of their parents are not presented in the table.

¹ Questions about the survival status of the parents of children aged 15-17 were not added until 2005.

Table A.9.9 – Among children under the age of 18, the percent who are orphans or made vulnerable due to illness or death among adult (18-59) household members (UNICEF-OVC Core Indicator 10), by background characteristics, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	Number of children aged 0-17 ¹		Orphaned children		Vulnerable children						OVC	
			One or both parents dead (%)		Have parent very sick for at least 3 months in the past 12 months ² (%)		Lives in household where at least 1 adult very sick for at least 3 months in the past 12 months ^{3,4} (%)		Lives in household where at least 1 adult died in the past 12 months and had been very sick for at least 3 months before death ⁴ (%)		Either parent very sick, OR lives in household where adult has been very ill, OR lives in household where adult died (%)	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
Age												
0-4	1,925	1,982	6.3	4.4	3.5	2.1	4.0	2.7	2.0	0.9	6.6	3.9
5-9	1,803	1,854	16.2	12.5	3.9	2.4	4.8	2.8	2.6	1.2	8.1	4.6
10-14	1,953	1,757	28.3	22.9	4.5	2.6	4.4	3.6	2.5	1.4	8.4	5.8
15-17	577	574	32.1	30.8	2.8	2.3	4.5	3.7	4.0	1.4	8.7	5.8
Sex⁵												
Male	3,188	3,132	20.1	15.0	3.4	2.6	4.2	3.1	2.4	1.1	7.3	5.0
Female	3,069	3,032	16.6	14.2	4.3	2.0	4.7	3.0	2.6	1.2	8.2	4.6
Residence												
Urban	1,802	1,909	23.7	17.2	3.4	1.6	4.4	2.8	3.9	1.5	8.4	4.4
Rural	4,456	4,258	16.3	13.4	4.0	2.7	4.4	3.2	1.9	1.1	7.5	5.0
Total <18	6,258	6,167	18.4	14.6	3.8	2.3	4.4	3.1	2.5	1.2	7.8	4.8
¹ Years 2005 and 2009 are presented because earlier survey years did not ask about the health of parents who were living away, and survival status of parents was asked only for children aged 0-15. ² Regardless of whether a parent is living within the household or away. ³ Includes children whose ill parent(s) lives within the household, as long as the parent is aged 18-59. ⁴ Includes only those adults aged 18-59. ⁵ There is one child for whom sex is missing in 2005 and there are three children for whom sex is missing in 2009.												

Table A.9.10 – Among those orphans under the age of 18 who have one or more siblings under the age of 18, the percent who do not live with all of their siblings under the age of 18 (UNICEF-OVC Indicator A5), by background characteristics, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	Number of orphans aged 0-17 who have siblings aged 0-17		Not living with all siblings aged 0-17 (%)	
	2005	2009	2005	2009
Age				
0-4	87	54	20.7	22.2
5-9	230	173	23.0	23.7
10-14	414	267	32.6	31.1
15-17	122	134	45.1	42.5
Sex				
Male	474	336	29.8	29.2
Female	379	292	31.7	32.5
Parent who is deceased				
Mother only	135	98	37.0	39.8
Father only	559	391	23.6	24.6
Both mother and father	159	139	49.7	41.7
Residence				
Urban	311	232	35.4	29.3
Rural	542	396	27.9	31.6
All orphans with siblings	853	628	30.6	30.7

Table A.9.11 – Among children aged 5-17, the percents possessing three minimum basic material needs by OVC status (GFATM Indicator HIV-CS4/UNICEF-OVC Core Indicator 1), by background characteristics, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	Number of children aged 5-17				Has own pair of shoes (%)				Has two sets of clothes (%)				Has own or shares a blanket (%)			
	2005		2009		2005		2009		2005		2009		2005		2009	
	OVC	Non-OVC	OVC	Non-OVC	OVC	Non-OVC	OVC	Non-OVC	OVC	Non-OVC	OVC	Non-OVC	OVC	Non-OVC	OVC	Non-OVC
Age																
5-9	408	1,395	293	1,561	43.9	54.6	47.4	57.1	76.5	81.0	79.5	78.4	84.6	90.3	94.2	95.0
10-14	655	1,298	461	1,296	53.9	59.0	54.4	62.1	76.3	83.3	81.6	80.4	87.6	91.7	93.1	95.5
15-17	218	359	197	377	70.2	70.5	62.9	66.6	86.2	81.6	79.2	79.6	93.1	91.1	91.9	93.1
Sex¹																
Male	687	1,537	499	1,586	53.4	56.6	52.7	58.6	76.6	80.3	79.6	78.5	86.9	90.2	93.4	94.8
Female	594	1,515	452	1,646	53.5	60.1	55.5	61.7	79.8	83.8	81.4	80.1	88.4	91.8	92.9	95.2
Residence																
Urban	455	862	337	1,021	76.7	84.4	70.9	81.0	87.5	90.3	86.6	86.1	96.0	97.0	97.3	97.8
Rural	826	2,190	614	2,213	40.7	48.0	44.8	50.6	72.9	78.8	77.0	76.2	82.9	88.6	90.9	93.7
All children	1,281	3,052	951	3,234	53.5	58.3	54.0	60.2	78.1	82.0	80.4	79.3	87.6	91.0	93.2	95.0

¹ There are two non-OVC children for whom sex is missing in 2009.

Table A.9.11 (cont) – Among children aged 5-17, the percents possessing three minimum basic material needs by OVC status (GFATM Indicator HIV-CS4/UNICEF-OVC Core Indicator 1), by background characteristics, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	Number of children aged 5-17				Has all three basic needs ¹				Ratio ²	
	2005		2009		2005		2009		2005	2009
	OVC	Non-OVC	OVC	Non-OVC	OVC	Non-OVC	OVC	Non-OVC		
Age										
5-9	408	1,395	293	1,561	40.9	52.2	41.6	51.4	0.78	0.81
10-14	655	1,298	461	1,296	49.2	56.6	50.5	57.3	0.87	0.88
15-17	218	359	197	377	68.8	66.6	56.8	63.4	1.03	0.90
Sex³										
Male	687	1,537	499	1,586	48.8	53.9	48.1	53.7	0.90	0.90
Female	594	1,515	452	1,646	51.2	57.7	50.2	56.6	0.89	0.89
Residence										
Urban	455	862	337	1,021	74.7	83.0	69.4	78.9	0.90	0.88
Rural	826	2,190	614	2,213	36.2	45.1	38.0	44.2	0.80	0.86
All children 5-17	1,281	3,052	951	3,234	49.9	55.8	49.1	55.2	0.89	0.89

¹ Shoes, two sets of clothes and owns or shares blanket.

² Ratio of the percent for OVC to the percent for non-OVC. A ratio of .89 indicates that the percentage of OVC 5-17 with all three basic needs is lower than the percentage of non-OVC by about 10% — non-OVC are somewhat more likely to have all three basic needs met compared to OVC (ratio .89:1).

³ There are two non-OVC children for whom sex is missing in 2009.

Table A.9.12 – Among orphans and vulnerable children aged 0-17, the percent whose household received certain free basic external support to care for the child in the last 12 months (PEPFAR Indicator C5.8.N/UNGASS #10/GFATM Indicator HIV-CS3/UNICEF-OVC Core Indicator 5/UNAIDS Care and Support Indicator 5), by selected background characteristics, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	Number of OVC children aged 0-17		Received medical support ¹ in the last 12 months (%)		Received emotional support ² in last three months (%)		Received social/material support ³ in last three months (%)		Received school-related assistance ⁴ in the last 12 months (%)		Received all forms of support ⁵ (%)		Received any form of support ⁵ (%)		Missing data on OVC external support ⁶ (%)	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
Age																
0-4	234	150	9.8	12.0	1.7	6.7	1.3	1.3	na	na	0.0	0.7	12.4	16.7	3.0	12.7
5-9	408	294	5.2	8.8	3.2	4.1	0.7	2.0	6.6	7.8	0.0	0.3	12.8	17.4	1.7	5.8
10-14	655	464	1.8	9.3	2.3	5.6	1.2	2.4	8.7	14.9	0.0	1.7	12.2	21.8	1.2	6.9
15-17	218	197	1.8	7.6	1.8	7.6	0.0	1.5	5.5	9.1	0.0	1.0	8.7	16.8	0.9	9.1
Sex⁷																
Male	810	578	4.0	9.0	2.7	5.5	1.4	1.9	7.7	10.8	0.0	1.2	12.0	18.2	2.1	9.9
Female	705	526	4.0	9.5	2.0	5.9	0.4	2.1	7.2	12.3	0.0	1.0	11.8	20.0	1.0	5.5
Residence																
Urban	528	380	2.5	6.6	4.2	9.5	0.6	3.7	2.6	8.6	0.0	2.4	7.0	16.3	1.5	6.3
Rural	987	725	4.8	10.6	1.4	3.7	1.1	1.1	10.2	13.2	0.0	0.4	14.5	20.4	1.6	8.6
All OVC children	1,515	1,105	4.0	9.2	2.4	5.7	0.9	2.0	7.5	11.5	0.0	1.1	11.9	19.0	1.6	7.8

¹ Definition: Medical care, supplies or medicine.

² Definition: Companionship, counseling from a trained counselor, or spiritual support.

³ Definition: Help with household work, training for a caregiver, legal services, clothing, food or financial support.

⁴ Definition: Allowance, free admission, books or supplies. This question was only asked of those in the age range of 5-17.

⁵ Based on household receipt of four types of support for those aged 5-17 or of three types (excluding school-related assistance) for those aged 0-4.

⁶ OVC identified as orphan, mother/father ill for at least three months in the last 12 months, living in household where an adult 18-59 has been ill for at least three months within the last 12 months or living in household where an adult 18-59 died after being ill for at least three months within the last 12 months — however, all data for the OVC section of the household questionnaire was missing.

⁷ There is one child in 2009 for whom sex is missing.

Table A.9.13 – Among children aged 10-14, the percent attending school by parental survival status and the ratio of those percents (UNGASS #12/GFATM Indicator HIV-09/UNICEF-OVC Core indicator 6/UNAIDS Health and Social Impact Indicator 5), by sex and residence, 2000-2009

Background characteristics	Dual orphan				Both parents alive and lives with at least one parent								Ratio of dual orphans to children with both parents ¹							
	Number aged 10-14				Currently attending school (%)				Number aged 10-14								Currently attending school (%)			
	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009	2000	2003	2005	2009				
Sex³																				
Male	41	83	79	62	(75.6)	73.5	73.4	82.3	382	625	625	566	77.0	83.2	81.8	86.8				
Female	31	71	65	59	(64.5)	80.3	80.0	79.7	409	597	540	547	74.1	84.6	82.4	90.0				
Residence																				
Urban	24	80	58	43	-	77.5	74.1	(74.4)	214	380	311	372	87.8	90.8	89.4	92.5				
Rural	48	74	86	78	64.6	75.7	77.9	84.6	577	842	854	742	70.9	80.8	79.4	86.2				
All aged 10-14	72	154	144	121	70.8	76.6	76.4	81.0	791	1,222	1,165	1,114	75.5	83.9	82.1	88.3				
NOTE: A "-" indicates that there were fewer than 25 observations and the percents are therefore not presented. Percents presented in parentheses are based on 25-50 observations and should be interpreted with caution.																				
¹ Ratio of the percent who are dual orphans to the percent with both parents alive and living with a parent. A ratio of .92 (see total for 2009) indicates that the percentage of children 10-14 with both parents alive attending school is less than the percentage of dual orphans by about 10% (ratio .92:1). Given the relatively small number of dual orphans 10-14 in the sample, these statistics should be interpreted with caution.																				
² If the number of observations in the numerator is less than 50, the ratio is not presented.																				
³ There is one child living with a parent whose sex is missing in 2009.																				

Table A.9.14 – Among children aged 10-14, the percent attending school by OVC status and the ratio of those percents, by sex and residence, 2005-2009

Background characteristics	OVC				Non-OVC				Ratio of OVC to non-OVC ¹	
	Number aged 10-14		Currently attending school (%)		Number aged 10-14		Currently attending school (%)			
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
Sex²										
Male	358	238	79.9	84.0	701	642	80.0	87.1	1.00	0.96
Female	297	223	82.8	87.0	597	653	81.9	88.7	1.01	0.98
Residence										
Urban	218	174	81.2	85.1	361	435	88.6	92.4	0.92	0.92
Rural	437	287	81.2	85.7	937	861	77.9	85.6	1.04	1.00
All aged 10-14	655	461	81.2	85.5	1,298	1,296	80.9	87.9	1.00	0.97

¹ Ratio of the percent for OVC to the percent for non-OVC. A ratio of 1.00 (see total for 2005) indicates that among children 10-14, there is no difference between OVC and non-OVC in the percentage attending school (ratio 1:1). A ratio of .97 (see total for 2009) indicates that the percentage of OVC attending school is slightly smaller than the percentage of non-OVC (ratio .97:1).

² There is one non-OVC child for whom sex is missing in 2009.

¹ Ratio of the percent for OVC to the percent for non-OVC. A ratio of 1.00 (see total for 2005) indicates that among children 10-14, there is no difference between OVC and non-OVC in the percentage attending school (ratio 1:1). A ratio of .97 (see total for 2009) indicates that the percentage of OVC attending school is slightly smaller than the percentage of non-OVC (ratio .97:1).

² There is one non-OVC child for whom sex is missing in 2009.

Table A.9.15 – Among children aged 15-17 who completed an individual interview, the percent who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15 and the ratio of the percent for OVC to the percent for non-OVC (UNICEF-OVC Core Indicator 3), by sex and OVC status, 2005 & 2009

Background characteristic	Number aged 15-17 ¹		Had sexual intercourse before age 15 ³ (%)	
	2005	2009	2005	2009
Male				
OVC	96	101	12.5	14.8
Non-OVC	125	181	9.6	6.6
Total	221	282	10.9	9.6
OVC: non-OVC Ratio ²			1.30	2.24
Female				
OVC	91	81	8.8	4.9
Non-OVC	186	169	16.7	7.7
Total	277	250	14.1	6.8
OVC: non-OVC Ratio ²			0.53	0.64

¹ Only those children who are aged 15-17 and who completed an individual interview are included in the numerator for calculating percentages.

² Ratio of the percent for OVC to the percent for non-OVC. The ratio is interpreted as follows: Among males 15-17 in 2009, the percentage of male OVC who report sex before 15 is more than twice as large as the percentage of non-OVC (ratio 2.24:1). Among females, the data indicate an opposite result, e.g., among females, the percentage of female OVCs 15-17 reporting in 2005 is half as large as the percentage of non-OVC (ratio .53:1).

³ These statistics should be interpreted with great caution. Numerators are extremely small for this calculation. In 2009, 15 male OVC and 12 non-OVC males 15-17 reported sex before 15. Among females, 4 OVC and 13 non-OVC females 15-17 reported sex before age 15.

Appendix B: Questionnaires

B3 | **Part A: Household Schedule**

B19 | **Part B: Individual Form**

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
ZAMBIA SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR SURVEY 2009
PART A: HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE - **ENGLISH**

IDENTIFICATION	
Q01 COMMUNITY _____	Q02 Q03 Q04 Q05 Q06 Q07 Q08
Q02 PROVINCE _____	
Q03 DISTRICT _____	
Q04 CLUSTER NUMBER	
Q05 HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	
Q06 CENTRALITY CODE*	
Q07 RESIDENT: (RURAL = 1, URBAN = 2)	
Q08 NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF HEAD _____	

Q09 INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	DAY/MONTH/YEAR _____	DAY/MONTH/YEAR _____	DAY/MONTH/YEAR _____	DAY MONTH YEAR INT. NUMBER RESULT
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	
RESULT**	_____	_____	_____	
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
	_____	_____		
**RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7 DWELLING DESTROYED 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND 9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)				TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN
SUPERVISOR NAME _____ DATE _____	FIELD EDITOR NAME _____ DATE _____		OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY

* CENTRALITY CODES

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Areas within Lusaka City
2 Areas within Ndola City
3 Areas within Kitwe City
4 Areas within 50 KM of Lusaka, Ndola or Kitwe
5 Areas within Provincial Capitals
6 Areas within 30 KM of Southern to Copperbelt Line of Rail | 7 Areas within 30 KM along Northern Line of Rail
8 Areas within 30 KM of Provincial Capitals
9 Areas within District Centers
10 Areas within 30 KM of District Centers
11 Remote Areas |
|---|--|

Introduction and Consent

Hello. My name is _____ and I am working with Central Statistical Office in collaboration with Ministry of Health, collecting information about the people who usually live in your household or who are staying with you now. The information is to help us get a better idea about the health situation in your area. Any information you share is completely confidential and your name or names of household members will not be shared with anyone or attached to information you give.

Please may I proceed with interview? IF YES, CONTINUE.

INTERVIEWER SIGN HERE TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT CONSENT WAS GIVEN _____ DATE: _____

First, please give the names of the persons who usually live in your household or who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.

FIRST RECORD ALL NAMES STARTING WITH THE HEAD. PROBE FOR EVERYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, NOT JUST FAMILY MEMBER BUT SERVANTS, LODGERS, ETC.

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	ELIGIBILITY	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER			IF AGE 18-60 YEARS	IF AGE 5-17 YEARS			
				EDUCATION	CHRONIC ILL ADULT			BASIC MATERIAL NEEDS							
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. PROBE FOR EVERYONE IN HOUSEHOLD.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, ENTER 00.	CIRCLE LINE NO. OF ALL ELIGIBLE MEN (15-60) AND WOMEN (15-59)	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest/grade/year (NAME) completed at that level?*	IF AGE 5-24 YEARS Is (NAME) currently attending school?	Has (NAME) been very sick at least three months during the past twelve months? By very sick, I mean that (NAME) was too sick to work or do normal activities around the house for at least three of the past 12 months?	Does (NAME) have a blanket?	Does (NAME) have a pair of shoes?	Does (NAME) have at least two sets of clothing?	
(H1)	(H2)	(H3)*	(H4)	(H5)	(H6)	(H7)	(H8)	(H9)	(H10)**	(H11)	(H12)	(H13)***	(H14)***	(H15)***	
01			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS 00	01	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO H12	LEVEL YEARS 00 00	Y N 1 2	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y/S Y/A N DK 1 2 3 8	Y/S Y/A N DK 1 2 3 8	Y/S Y/A N DK 1 2 3 8	
02			1 2	1 2	1 2	00	02	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12	00 00	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	
03			1 2	1 2	1 2	00	03	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12	00 00	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	
04			1 2	1 2	1 2	00	04	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12	00 00	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	
05			1 2	1 2	1 2	00	05	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12	00 00	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	
06			1 2	1 2	1 2	00	06	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12	00 00	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	
07			1 2	1 2	1 2	00	07	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12	00 00	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	
08			1 2	1 2	1 2	00	08	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12	00 00	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	
09			1 2	1 2	1 2	00	09	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12	00 00	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	
10			1 2	1 2	1 2	00	10	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12	00 00	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	

*CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY BLOOD
10 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY MARRIAGE
11 = OTHER RELATIVE
12 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD
13 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

CODES FOR Qs. 10: EDUCATION

LEVEL
0 = NURSERY/
KINDERGARTEN
1 = PRIMARY
2 = SECONDARY
3 = HIGHER
8 = DON'T KNOW
GRADE
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
98 = DON'T KNOW

***NOTES FOR H13, H14, H15

Y/S = YES SHARED
Y/A = YES ALONE
N = NO

								IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER			IF AGE 18-60 YEARS	IF AGE 5-17 YEARS		
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	ELIGIBILITY	EDUCATION			CHRONIC ILL ADULT	BASIC MATERIAL NEEDS		
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. PROBE FOR EVERYONE IN HOUSEHOLD.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, ENTER 00.	CIRCLE LINE NO. OF ALL ELIGIBLE MEN (15-60) AND WOMEN (15-59)	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest/grade/year (NAME) completed at that level?*	IF AGE 5-24 YEARS Is (NAME) currently attending school?	Has (NAME) been very sick at least three months during the past twelve months? By very sick, I mean that (NAME) was too sick to work or do normal activities around the house for at least three of the past 12 months?	Does (NAME) have a blanket?	Does (NAME) have a pair of shoes?	Does (NAME) have at least two sets of clothing?
(H1)	(H2)	(H3)*	(H4)	(H5)	(H6)	(H7)	(H8)	(H9)	(H10)**	(H11)	(H12)	(H13)***	(H14)***	(H15)***
			M F	Y N	Y N	IN YEARS		Y N	LEVEL YEARS	Y N	Y N DK	Y/S Y/A N DK	Y/S Y/A N DK	Y/S Y/A N DK
11			1 2	1 2	1 2		11	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12		1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
12			1 2	1 2	1 2		12	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12		1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
13			1 2	1 2	1 2		13	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12		1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
14			1 2	1 2	1 2		14	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12		1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
15			1 2	1 2	1 2		15	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12		1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
16			1 2	1 2	1 2		16	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12		1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
17			1 2	1 2	1 2		17	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12		1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
18			1 2	1 2	1 2		18	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12		1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
19			1 2	1 2	1 2		19	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12		1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
20			1 2	1 2	1 2		20	1 2 ↓ GO TO H12		1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8

***CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**

01 = HEAD	08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND	09 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY BLOOD
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER	10 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY MARRIAGE
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	11 = OTHER RELATIVE
05 = GRANDCHILD	12 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD
06 = PARENT	13 = NOT RELATED
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW	98 = DON'T KNOW

****CODES FOR Qs. 10: EDUCATION**

LEVEL	GRADE
0 = NURSERY/	00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
KINDERGARTEN	98 = DON'T KNOW
1 = PRIMARY	
2 = SECONDARY	
3 = HIGHER	
8 = DON'T KNOW	

*****NOTES FOR H13, H14, H15**

Y/S = YES SHARED
Y/A = YES ALONE
N = NO

IF AGE 0-17 YEARS												IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS											BIRTH REGISTRATION
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother live in this household? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	IF MOTHER NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD Has (NAME)'s mother been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months? By very sick, I mean that she was too sick to work or do normal activities around the house for at least 3 months of the past 12 months.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	IF FATHER NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD Has (NAME)'s father been very sick for at least 3 months of the past 12 months? By very sick, I mean that she was too sick to work or do normal activities around the house for at least 3 months of the past 12 months.	PARENTS ALIVE CHECK H17 AND H20; H19 AND H22 CIRCLE LINE NO. OF CHILD WHOSE MOTHER/ FATHER HAS DIED OR HAS BEEN SICK.	BROTHERS AGE 0-17 YEARS Does (NAME) have any natural brothers under the age of 18? By natural, I mean of the same mother and same father. Do all of (NAME)'s brother live in this household?		SISTERS AGE 0-17 YEARS Does (NAME) have any natural sisters under the age of 18? By natural, I mean of the same mother and same father. Do all of (NAME)'s sister live in this household?		Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
(H1)	(H17)	(H18)	(H19)	(H20)	(H21)	(H22)	(H23)	(H24)	(H25)	(H26)	(H27)	(H28)
01	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		Y N DK 1 2 8	01	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	Y N 1 2	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	Y N 1 2	
02	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	02	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
03	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	03	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
04	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	04	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
05	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	05	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
06	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	06	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
07	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	07	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
08	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	08	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
09	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	09	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
10	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	10	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	

		IF AGE 0-17 YEARS										IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS											BIRTH REGISTRATION
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother live in this household? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	IF MOTHER NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD Has (NAME)'s mother been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months? By very sick, I mean that she was too sick to work or do normal activities around the house for at least 3 months of the past 12 months.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	IF FATHER NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD Has (NAME)'s father been very sick for at least 3 months of the past 12 months? By very sick, I mean that she was too sick to work or do normal activities around the house for at least 3 months of the past 12 months.	PARENTS ALIVE CHECK H17 AND H20; H19 AND H22 CIRCLE LINE NO. OF CHILD WHOSE MOTHER/FATHER HAS DIED OR HAS BEEN SICK.	BROTHERS AGE 0-17 YEARS Does (NAME) have any natural brothers under the age of 18? By natural, I mean of the same mother and same father. Do all of (NAME)'s brother live in this household?		SISTERS AGE 0-17 YEARS Does (NAME) have any natural sisters under the age of 18? By natural, I mean of the same mother and same father. Do all of (NAME)'s sister live in this household?		Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
(H1)	(H17)	(H18)	(H19)	(H20)	(H21)	(H22)	(H23)	(H24)	(H25)	(H26)	(H27)	(H28)
11	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		Y N DK 1 2 8	11	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	Y N 1 2	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	Y N 1 2	
12	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	12	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
13	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	13	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
15	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	15	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
16	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	16	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
17	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	17	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
18	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	18	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
19	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	19	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	
20	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H20		1 2 8	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H23		1 2 8	20	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H26	1 2	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO H28	1 2	

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: CONFIRMATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
H29	Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: Are there any persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	YES 1 NO 2	ENTER EACH IN TABLE
H30	In addition, are there any other people who may not be members of the family, such as domestic servants, or friends who usually live here?	YES 1 NO 2	ENTER EACH IN TABLE
H31	Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who slept here last night, who have not been listed?	YES 1 NO 2	ENTER EACH IN TABLE

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																		
H32	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 PUBLIC TAP 13 WATER FROM OPEN WELL OPEN WELL IN DWELLING 21 OPEN WELL IN YARD/PLOT 22 OPEN PUBLIC WELL 23 COVERED WELL/BOREHOLE PROTECTED WELL IN DWELLING ... 31 PROTECTED WELL IN YARD/PLOT . 32 PROTECTED PUBLIC WELL 33 SURFACE WATER PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RIVER/STREAM 43 POND/LAKE 44 DAM 45 RAIN WATER 51 TANKER TRUCK 61 BOTTLED WATER 71 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)																			
H33	What kind of toilet facilities does your household have?	FLUSH TOILET 11 PIT TOILET/LATRINE TRADITIONAL PIT TOILET 21 VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT (VIP) LATRINE 22 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 31 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)																			
H34	Does your household have: a. Electricity/Solar? b. A radio? c. A television? d. A telephone/Cell? e. A refrigerator?	<table><tr><td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td></tr><tr><td>ELECTRICITY/SOLAR</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>RADIO</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>TELEVISION</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>TELEPHONE/CELL</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>REFRIGERATOR</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>		YES	NO	ELECTRICITY/SOLAR	1	2	RADIO	1	2	TELEVISION	1	2	TELEPHONE/CELL	1	2	REFRIGERATOR	1	2	
	YES	NO																			
ELECTRICITY/SOLAR	1	2																			
RADIO	1	2																			
TELEVISION	1	2																			
TELEPHONE/CELL	1	2																			
REFRIGERATOR	1	2																			

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
H35	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND 11 DUNG 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 PALM/BAMBOO 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD ... 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT 34 CARPET 35 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) _____	
H36	Does any member of your household own: a. A bicycle? b. A motorcycle or motor scooter? c. A car or truck?	YES NO BICYCLE 1 2 MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 1 2 CAR/TRUCK 1 2	
H37	Does your household have any mosquito nets that can be used while sleeping?	YES 1 NO 2	→ H101
H38	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'	NUMBER OF NETS	

Lets talk about each net separately, starting with the one that you got most recently.

	MOSQUITO NETS	NET#1	NET#2	NET#3	NET#4
H39	When you got this net, was it already treated with an insecticide to kill or repel mosquitoes?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE ... 3	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE ... 3	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE . 3	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE ... 3
H40	Since you got this net, was it ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to repel mosquitoes or bugs?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE ... 3	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE ... 3	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE . 3	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE ... 3
H41	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night? IF NO/NOT SURE GO TO NEXT NET. IF NO TO LAST NET SKIP TO 101	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE ... 3	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE ... 3	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE . 3	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE ... 3
H42	Who slept under this mosquito net last night?	NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ...	NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ...	NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ...	NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ... NAME _____ LINE NO. ...
H43	GO BACK TO H39 IN NEXT COLUMN; IF NO MORE MOSQUITO NETS. GO TO H101 IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR MOSQUITO NETS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S)				

SUPPORT FOR CHRONICALLY ILL PEOPLE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
H101	CHECK H7 AND H12: IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE NUMBER OF SICK PEOPLE AGE 18-59. AT LEAST ONE ☐ NONE ☐				H201
H101a	Do you know a place where one can seek services for chronically ill people?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
H102	ENTER IN THE TABLE THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH SICK PERSON AGE 18-59, BEGINNING WITH THE FIRST SICK PERSON LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE PEOPLE. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 SICK PEOPLE, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE (S)				
H103	LINE NUMBER AND NAME FROM H 1 AND 2 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	1ST SICK PERSON NAME _____ LINE NO.	2ND SICK PERSON NAME _____ LINE NO.	3RD SICK PERSON NAME _____ LINE NO.	
H104	You told me that in your household (NAME OF EACH SICK PERSON IN 103) has (ve) been very sick for at least three of months. I would like to ask you about any formal, organized help or support that your household may have received for (that/each of those person (s) for which you did not have to pay. By formal, organized support I mean help provided by someone working for a program. This program could be government, private, religious, charity or community-based.				
H105	Now, I would like to ask you about the support you received for (NAME). In the last 12 months, has your household received any medical support for (NAME), such as medical care, supplies or medicine, for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 107) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 107) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 107) ← DK 8	
H106	Did your household receive any of this support at least once a month while (NAME) was sick?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
H107	In the last 12 months, did your household receive any emotional or psychological support for (NAME), such as companionship, counseling from a trained counselor, or spiritual support for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 109) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 109) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 109) ← DK 8	
H108	Did your household receive any of this support in the past 30 days?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
H109	In the last 12 months, did your household receive any material support for (NAME), such as clothing, food, or financial support, for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 111) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 111) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 111) ← DK 8	
H110	Did your household receive any of this support in the past 30 days?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

H111	In the last 12 months, did your household receive any social support for (NAME), such as help in household work, training for a caregiver, or legal services, for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 113) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 113) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 113) ← DK 8
H112	Did your household receive any of this support in the past 30 days?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8
H113	In the past 30 days has (NAME) had severe pain, mild pain, or no pain at all?	SEVERE 1 MILD 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3 (IF NOT AT ALL, SKIP TO 115)	SEVERE 1 MILD 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3 (IF NOT AT ALL, SKIP TO 115)	SEVERE 1 MILD 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3 (IF NOT AT ALL, SKIP TO 115)
H114	When (NAME) was in pain, was she/he able to reduce or stop the pain most of the time, some of the time, or not at all?	MOST OF THE TIME 1 SOME OF THE TIME 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3	MOST OF THE TIME 1 SOME OF THE TIME 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3	MOST OF THE TIME 1 SOME OF THE TIME 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3
H115	In the last 30 days, did (NAME) suffer from nausea or coughing or diarrhea or constipation? IF YES: Did (NAME) suffer severely or mildly?	SEVERE 1 MILD 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3 (IF NOT AT ALL, SKIP TO 117)	SEVERE 1 MILD 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3 (IF NOT AT ALL, SKIP TO 117)	SEVERE 1 MILD 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3 (IF NOT AT ALL, SKIP TO 117)
H116	Was (NAME) able to reduce or stop the (nausea/ coughing/diarrhea/constipation) most of the time, some of the time, or not at all?	MOST OF THE TIME 1 SOME OF THE TIME 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3	MOST OF THE TIME 1 SOME OF THE TIME 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3	MOST OF THE TIME 1 SOME OF THE TIME 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3
H117	GO BACK TO H105 IN NEXT COLUMN; IF NO MORE SICK PEOPLE, GO TO H201.			

DEATH IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND SUPPORT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
H201	Now, I would like to ask you a few more questions about your household. Think back over the past 12 months. Has any usual member of your household died in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2				→ 301
H202	How many household members died in the last 12 months?	NUMBER OF DEATHS				
H203	ASK 204-222 FOR ONE PERSON AT A TIME, IF MORE THAN 3 PEOPLE HAVE DIED, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.					
H204	What was the name of the person who died (most recently/before him/her)?	NAME 1ST DEATH _____	NAME 2ND DEATH _____	NAME 3RD DEATH _____		
H205	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died?	AGE . DK 9 8	AGE . DK 9 8	AGE . DK 9 8		
H206	Was (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2		
H206A	Where did (Name) die?	HEALTH FACILITY . 1 HOME 2 OTHER 3	HEALTH FACILITY 1 HOME 2 OTHER 3	HEALTH FACILITY 1 HOME 2 OTHER 3		
H207	Was (NAME) very sick for at least 3 of the 12 months before he/she died? By very sick, I mean that (NAME) was too sick to work or do normal activities around the house for at least 3 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8		
H208	CHECK H205: AGE OF PERSON AT DEATH	<18/60+ (SKIP TO H222) ← 18-60	<18/60+ (SKIP TO H222) ← 18-60	<18/60+ (SKIP TO H222) ← 18-60		
H209	I would like to ask you about any formal, organized help or support that your household may have received for (NAME) before he/she died, for which you did not have to pay. By formal, organized support, I mean help provided by someone working for a program. This program could be government, private, religious, charity or community based.					
H210	In the last 12 months, did your household receive any medical supplies for (NAME), such as medical care, supplies or medicine, for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 212) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 212) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 212) ← DK 8		
H211	Did your household receive any of this support at least once a month while (NAME) was sick?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8		
H212	In the last 12 months, did your household receive any emotional or psychological support for (NAME), such as companionship, counseling from a trained counselor, or spiritual support for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 214) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 214) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 214) ← DK 8		
H213	Did your household receive any of this support in the last 30 days before (NAME)'s death?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8		

H214	In the last 12 months, did your household receive any material support for (NAME), such as clothing, food, or financial support, for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 216) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 216) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 216) ← DK 8
H215	Did your household receive any of this support in the last 30 days before (NAME)'s death?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8
H216	In the last 12 months, did your household receive any social support for (NAME), such as help in household work, training for a caregiver or legal services, for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 218) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 218) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 218) ← DK 8
H217	Did your household receive any of this support in the last 30 days before (NAME)'s death?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8
H218	In the last 30 days before (NAME) died, did he/she have severe pain, mild pain, or no pain at all?	SEVERE 1 MILD 2 NOT AT ALL . 3 (SKIP TO 220) ←	SEVERE 1 MILD 2 NOT AT ALL . 3 (SKIP TO 220) ←	SEVERE 1 MILD 2 NOT AT ALL . 3 (SKIP TO 220) ←
H219	When (NAME) was in pain, was he/she able to reduce or stop the pain most of the time, some of the time, or not at all?	MOST OF THE TIME . 1 SOME OF THE TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3	MOST OF THE TIME . 1 SOME OF THE TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3	MOST OF THE TIME . 1 SOME OF THE TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3
H220	In the 30 days before (NAME) died, did he/she suffer from nausea, coughing, diarrhea or constipation? IF YES: Did (NAME) suffer severely or mild?	SEVERE 1 MILD 2 NOT AT ALL . 3 (SKIP TO 222) ←	SEVERE 1 MILD 2 NOT AT ALL . 3 (SKIP TO 222) ←	SEVERE 1 MILD 2 NOT AT ALL . 3 (SKIP TO 222) ←
H221	Was (NAME) able to reduce or stop the nausea/coughing/diarrhea/constipation before he/she died most of the time, some of the time or not at all?	MOST OF THE TIME . 1 SOME OF THE TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3	MOST OF THE TIME . 1 SOME OF THE TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3	MOST OF THE TIME . 1 SOME OF THE TIME . 2 NOT AT ALL . 3
H222	GO BACK TO H204 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE PEOPLE HAVE DIED, GO TO H301.			

SUPPORT FOR ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	SKIP
H301	CHECK COLUMN H7 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: ANY CHILD AGE 0-17? AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGE 0-17 ☐ ↓ NO CHILD AGE 0-17 ☐ →	END
H302	CHECK H12 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: ANY ADULT AGE 18-60 WHO IS ILL? NOT A SINGLE YES IN H12 FOR ADULT AGED 18-60 ☐ ↓ AT LEAST ONE YES IN H12 FOR ADULT AGED 18-60 ☐ → GO TO H306. CHECK H7 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND LIST THE NAME(S), LINE NUMBER(S) AND AGE(S) OF ALL PERSONS AGED 0-17 YEARS.	
H303	CHECK COLUMN H201 AND H205 IN THE PREVIOUS SECTION: ANY ADULT AGE WHO DIED IN PAST 12 MONTHS? NO ADULT AGE 18-60 IN H205 ☐ ↓ AT LEAST ONE ADULT AGE 18-60 IN H205 ☐ → GO TO H306. CHECK H7 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND LIST THE NAME(S), LINE NUMBER(S) AND AGE(S) OF ALL PERSONS AGED 0-17 YEARS.	
H304	CHECK COLUMN H23 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: ANY CHILD WHOSE MOTHER/FATHER HAS DIED OR WHOSE MOTHER/FATHER DOES NOT LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND HAS BEEN VERY ILL? AT LEAST ONE CHILD WHOSE MOTHER/FATHER HAS DIED/DOES NOT LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND HAS BEEN VERY ILL IN H23 (AT LEAST ONE CIRCLED) ☐ ↓ NO CHILD WHOSE MOTHER/FATHER HAS DIED/DOES NOT LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND HAS NOT BEEN VERY ILL IN H23 (NOT ONE CIRCLED) ☐ →	END
H305	GO TO H306. RECORD THE NAME(S), LINE NUMBER(S) AND AGE(S) OF ALL PERSONS AGED 0-17 WHO HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED IN COLUMN H23 AS HAVING A MOTHER/FATHER WHO HAS DIED OR HAS BEEN VERY SICK.	
	IF THERE ARE MORE THAN EIGHT CHILDREN IDENTIFIED BY ANY FILTER AS TO BE LISTED, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	

SUPPORT FOR ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN
(THIS SECTION IS ANSWERED AND DIVIDED INTO COLUMNS FOR EACH CHILD)

H306	NAME FROM H2 LINE NUMBER FROM H1 AGE FROM H7	1ST CHILD NAME _____ LINE NO. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> AGE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					2ND CHILD NAME _____ LINE NO. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> AGE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					3RD CHILD NAME _____ LINE NO. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> AGE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					4TH CHILD NAME _____ LINE NO. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> AGE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				
H307	I would like to ask about any formal, organized help or support that your household may have received for (NAME OF EACH CHILD IN 306) and for which you did not have to pay. By formal, organized support I mean help provided by someone working for a program. This program could be government, private, religious, charity, or community based.																				
H308	Now I would like to ask you about the support your household received for (NAME). In the last 12 months, has your household received any medical support for (NAME), such as medical care, supplies or medicine, for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																
H309	In the last 12 months, did your household received any emotional or psychological support for (NAME), such as companionship, counseling from a trained counselor, or spiritual support for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 311) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 311) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 311) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 311) ← DK 8																
H310	Did your household receive any of this support in the past 3 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																
H311	In the last 12 months, did your household received any material support for (NAME), such as clothing, food, or financial support, for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 313) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 313) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 313) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 313) ← DK 8																
H312	Did your household receive any of this material support in the past 3 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																
H313	In the last 12 months, did your household received any social support for (NAME) such as help in household work, training for a caregiver, or legal services for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 315) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 315) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 315) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 315) ← DK 8																
H314	Did your household receive any of this social support in the past 3 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																
H315	CHECK 306: AGE OF CHILD	AGE 0-4 <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> (SKIP TO 317) ← AGE 5-17 <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> ↓			AGE 0-4 <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> (SKIP TO 317) ← AGE 5-17 <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> ↓			AGE 0-4 <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> (SKIP TO 317) ← AGE 5-17 <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> ↓			AGE 0-4 <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> (SKIP TO 317) ← AGE 5-17 <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> ↓										
H316	In the last 12 months, has your household received any support for (NAME'S) schooling, such as allowances, free admission, books or supplies, for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																
H317	GO BACK TO H308 FOR NEXT CHILD; OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, CONTINUE WITH INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW WITH ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT.																				

NO.	CODING CATEGORIES				
H306	NAME FROM H2 LINE NUMBER FROM H1 AGE FROM H7	5TH CHILD NAME _____ LINE NO. AGE .	6TH CHILD NAME _____ LINE NO. AGE .	7TH CHILD NAME _____ LINE NO. AGE .	8TH CHILD NAME _____ LINE NO. AGE .
H308	Now I would like to ask you about the support your household received for (NAME). In the last 12 months, has your household received any medical support for (NAME), such as medical care, supplies or medicine, for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8
H309	In the last 12 months, did your household received any emotional or psychological support for (NAME), such as companionship, counseling from a trained counselor, or spiritual support for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 311) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 311) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 311) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 311) ← DK 8
H310	Did your household receive any of this support in the past 3 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8
H311	In the last 12 months, did your household received any material support for (NAME), such as clothing, food, or financial support, for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 313) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 313) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 313) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 313) ← DK 8
H312	Did your household receive any of this material support in the past 3 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8
H313	In the last 12 months, did your household received any social support for (NAME) such as help in household work, training for a caregiver, or legal services for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 315) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 315) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 315) ← DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 315) ← DK 8
H314	Did your household receive any of this social support in the past 3 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8
H315	CHECK 306: AGE OF CHILD	AGE 0-4 (SKIP TO 317) ← AGE 5-17 ↓	AGE 0-4 (SKIP TO 317) ← AGE 5-17 ↓	AGE 0-4 (SKIP TO 317) ← AGE 5-17 ↓	AGE 0-4 (SKIP TO 317) ← AGE 5-17 ↓
H316	In the last 12 months, has your household received any support for (NAME'S) schooling, such as allowances, free admission, books or supplies, for which you did not have to pay?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8
H317	GO BACK TO H308 FOR NEXT CHILD; OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, CONTINUE WITH INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW WITH ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT.				

END OF HOUSEHOLD

THANK THE RESPONDENT AND CHECK ELIGIBILITY.

ALL MEN AGED 15-60 AND WOMEN AGED 15-59 WHO ARE USUAL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD,
OR WHO STAYED THERE LAST NIGHT, ARE ELIGIBLE FOR INDIVIDUAL SURVEY.

AFTER NOTING ON A SEPARATE SHEET THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ELIGIBLE FOR INTERVIEW.
IMMEDIATELY STORE THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE IN AN ENVELOPE.

TO MAINTAIN CONFIDENTIALITY, ALWAYS KEEP HOUSEHOLD FORMS SEPARATE FROM INDIVIDUAL
FORMS.

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
ZAMBIA SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR SURVEY 2009
PART B: INDIVIDUAL FORM – ENGLISH**

IDENTIFICATION				
Q01 COMMUNITY _____	Q01			
Q02 PROVINCE _____	Q02			
Q03 DISTRICT _____	Q03			
Q04 CLUSTER NUMBER	Q04			
Q05 HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	Q05			
Q06 CENTRALITY CODE* [NOTE: SUPERVISOR WILL ASSIGN CENTRALITY CODE]	Q06			
Q07 RESIDENCE: RURAL =1 URBAN = 2	Q07			
Q08 RESPONDENT LINE NO.	Q08			

Q09. INTERVIEWER VISITS				
VISIT NO.	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	DAY/ MO NTH/ YEAR _____	DAY/ MO NTH/ YEAR _____	DAY/ MO NTH/ YEAR _____	DAY _____
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH _____
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	YEAR _____
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____	_____	INT. NUMBER _____
TIME	_____	_____	_____	RESULT _____
TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS				_____

***RESULT CODES:**

- 1 COMPLETED
- 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
- 3 ENTIRE HH ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
- 4 POSTPONED
- 5 REFUSED
- 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
- 7 DWELLING DESTROYED
- 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
- 9 OTHER _____

(SPECIFY)

SUPERVISOR NAME _____ DATE _____	FIELD EDITOR NAME _____ DATE _____	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
---	---	--	---

*** CENTRALITY CODES**

- 1 Areas w/in Lusaka city
- 2 Areas w/in Ndola city
- 3 Areas w/in Kitwe city
- 4 Areas w/in 50 KM of Lusaka, Ndola, or Kitwe
- 5 Areas w/in provincial capitals
- 6 Areas w/in 30 KM Southern to Copperbelt line of rail

- 7 Areas w/in 30 KM along Northern line of rail
- 8 Areas w/in 30 KM of provincial capitals
- 9 Areas w/in District centres
- 10 Areas w/in 30 KM of district centres
- 11 Remote areas

SECTION 1. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

READ OUT: Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and Ministry of Health, collecting information pertaining to your health. Please be assured that everything we discuss will be strictly confidential and no information will be shared or leaked. May I continue? First, I would like to ask some questions about you and your household.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q101	CIRCLE SEX OF THE RESPONDENT	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	
Q102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
Q103	How old were you at your last birthday? (COMPARE RESPONSE IN Q102 AND CORRECT Q102 IF NECESSARY.)	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
Q104	Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? (IN ANY LANGUAGE)	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4 CANNOT READ 5	
Q105	Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
Q106	Do you watch television almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
Q107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q110
Q108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 HIGHER 3	
Q109	What is the highest (grade/form/year) you completed at that level? RECORD 00 IF LESS THAN ONE GRADE COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL	GRADE/FORM/YEAR	
Q110	How long have you been living continuously in [NAME OF VILLAGE/TOWN/CITY]? (ENTER 00 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR.)	YEARS	
Q111	In the last 12 months, on how many separate occasions have you traveled or spent days away from your home community and slept away?	NUMBER OF DAYS NONE 00	→ Q113
Q112	In the last 12 months, have you been away from your home community for more than one month (30 consecutive days)?	YES 1 NO 2	
Q113	Have you ever taken an alcoholic drink of any kind, for example, beer, wine, or whiskey?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q117a
Q114	Have you ever gotten 'drunk' from drinking an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q116
Q115	In the last 4 weeks, on how many occasions did you get drunk? (ENTER 00 IF NONE OR NEVER)	NUMBER OF TIMES	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q116	In the last 4 weeks, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage? (ENTER 00 IF NONE OR NEVER)	NUMBER OF DAYS	
Q117	Where do you usually get/buy your alcoholic beverage from? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED)	SHOP A BAR B DISCO C RESTAURANT D FRIENDS E RELATIVES F OTHER X (SPECIFY) _____	
Q117a	Have you gone to the bar/disco/night club in the past seven days and nights including today? IF YES: How many days.	NUMBER FROM 0 to 7	
Q117b	Have you ever taken drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, heroine, sniffed petrol?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q118
Q117c	In the last 4 weeks, which drugs have you taken? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED)	CANNABIS A COCAINE B HEROINE C SNIFFED PETROL D OTHER X (SPECIFY) _____ NONE Y	→ Q117f
Q117d	In the last 4 weeks, on how many occasions did you take the drugs?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
Q117e	In the last 4 weeks, on how many days did you take the drugs?	NUMBER OF DAYS	
Q117f	Where do/did you usually get/buy your drugs from? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED)	SHOP A BAR B DISCO C FRIENDS D RELATIVES E OTHER X (SPECIFY) _____	
Q118	IF FEMALE (GO TO Q119) ☐	IF MALE (SKIP TO Q121) ☐	Q121
Q119	Apart from your own housework, are you currently working?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q123
Q120	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. Are you currently doing any of these things or any other work?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q123 → Q122
Q121	Are you currently working?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q123
Q122	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q124
Q123	What is your current occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do? (ENTER CURRENT EMPLOYMENT OR SOURCE OF INCOME IN SPACE PROVIDED, INCLUDING IF UNEMPLOYED OR FULL-TIME HOUSEWIFE.) (NUMERICAL CODES WILL BE ASSIGNED.)	SPECIFY _____ CODE	→ Q125
Q124	What have you been doing for most of the time over the last 12 months?	GOING TO SCHOOL/STUDYING.....01 01 LOOKING FOR WORK.....02 02 RETIRED03 TOO ILL TO WORK.....04 04 HANDICAPPED, CANNOT WORK.....05 05 HOUSEWORK/CHILD CARE.....06 06 OTHER 07	
Q125	What is your religion? (ENTER CURRENT RELIGION. IF NO RELIGION, ENTER 'NONE' AND SKIP TO Q127.) (NUMERICAL CODES WILL BE ASSIGNED.)	SPECIFY _____ CODE	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q126	IF RESPONDENT IDENTIFIES HIM/HERSELF IN Q125 AS MEMBER OF A CHURCH, ASK: In the last 12 months, have you attended church at least twice each month?	YES 1 NO 2	
Q127	To which ethnic group/ tribe do you belong? (ENTER ETHNIC GROUP / TRIBE.) (NUMERICAL CODES WILL BE ASSIGNED.)	SPECIFY _____ CODE	
Q128	Are you the primary care giver for any children?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Sec 2
Q129	Are any of these children for whom you are the primary caregiver under the age of 18?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Sec 2
Q130	Now I would like to ask you about the children who are under the age of 18 and for whom you are the primary caregiver. Have you made arrangements for someone to care for these children in the event that you fall sick or are unable to care for them?	YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8	

Section 2: Marriage and Cohabiting Partnerships

READ OUT: Now I would like to ask you some general questions about marriage and live-in partnerships.

NO.	QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
Q201	Have you ever been married or lived with a man/woman as if you were married?	YES 1 NO 2			→ SEC 3
Q202	How old were you when you first married/started living with a man/woman?	AGE IN YEARS			
Q203	Are you currently married or living together with a man/woman as if you are married?	YES MARRIED 1 YES LIVING TOGETHER 2 NO 3			→ Q205 → Q206
Q204	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3			→ Q210
Q205	Does your husband/wife live with you or does he/she live somewhere else?	WITH RESPONDENT 1 SOMEWHERE ELSE 2			
Q206	MEN: Do you have more than one wife or other partners who live with you? WOMEN: Does your husband / live-in partner have other wives or does he live with other partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8			→ Q208
Q207	MEN: Altogether, how many wives or other partners live with you? WOMEN: Including yourself, how many wives or other partners live with your husband?	NO. OF WIVES/PARTNERS .			
Q208	For how many years have you been married or living together as if you were married? FOR MEN WITH MORE THAN ONE WIFE/PARTNER: With your first wife/partner? Your second? Your third? (ENTER 00 IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR.)	First spouse/Live-in partner? YEARS .	Second spouse/Live-in partner? YEARS .	Third spouse/Live-in partner? YEARS .	
Q209	How old was your wife/husband/partner on his/her last birthday?	First or only spouse / live-in partner AGE	Second spouse / live-in partner AGE	Third spouse / live-in partner AGE	

NO.	QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q210	Have you been married or lived with a woman/man/partner only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
Q211a IF FEMALE ☐ → Q211b IF MALE ☐ ↓			
Q211aa	Sometimes when a woman's husband dies, she undergoes a 'cleansing ritual', in which she must have sex with relative(s) of her deceased spouse. Have you ever served as a cleanser in such a ritual?	YES 1 NO 2	→ SEC 3
Q211b CHECK Q204: IS RESPONDENT CURRENTLY WIDOWED? IF NOT WIDOWED, ☐ → Q211c IF WIDOWED, ☐ → Q213			
Q211c CHECK Q210: HAS RESPONDENT BEEN MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE IF MORE THAN ONCE, ☐ → Q212 IF ONCE, ☐ → SEC 3			
Q212	How did your previous marriage or union end?	DEATH/WIDOWED 1 DIVORCE 2 SEPARATION 3	→ SEC 3
Q213	Who did most of your late husband's property go to?	RESPONDENT 1 OTHER WIFE 2 SPOUSE'S CHILDREN 3 SPOUSE'S FAMILY 4 OTHER (Specify) 5 NO PROPERTY 6	→ Q215
Q214	Did you receive any of your late husband's assets or valuables?	YES 1 NO 2	
Q215	After your husband died, were you expected to undergo a 'cleansing ritual', in which you were to have sex with a relative(s) of your deceased spouse?	YES 1 NO 2	
Q216	Did you undergo a 'cleansing ritual'?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 3. SEXUAL HISTORY AND BEHAVIOUR

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q301	Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some family life issues. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse (if ever)?	NEVER 00 AGE IN YEARS FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) SPOUSE/PARTNER 95	→ Q302 → Q302
Q301a	THIS FILTER IS ONLY FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER HAD SEX CHECK 103: AGE 15-24 ↓	AGE 25-60 →	Q339a
Q301b	Do you intend to wait until you get married to have sexual intercourse for the first time?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ Q339a
Q302	The first time you had sexual intercourse was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q303	How old was the person you first had sexual intercourse with?	AGE OF PARTNER DON'T KNOW 98	
Q304	Was your first sex partner older than you, younger than you, or about the same age? IF OLDER OR YOUNGER, ASK: By how many years was this sex partner older/younger than you?	OLDER 1 YOUNGER 2 SAME AGE 3 DON'T KNOW 98	→ Q306
Q305	Would you say this person was ten or more years older than you or less than ten years younger than you?	Ten or More Years Older 1 Less Than Ten Years Older 2 Older, Unsure How Much 3 Ten or More Years Younger 4 Less Than Ten Years Younger 5 Younger, Unsure How Much 6	
Q306	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? (COMPLETE ONLY ONE OPTION.) ENTER 00 IF LESS THAN 1 DAY ENTER 'MONTHS AGO' ONLY IF 11 MONTHS OR LESS. ENTER 'YEARS AGO' ONLY IF ONE OR MORE YEARS AGO.	DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4	IF ONE YEAR OR MORE, GO TO Q328

READ OUT:

I am going to ask some specific questions about sex and your sexual partner(s) in the last 12 months. I know it may be difficult to remember exactly, but I would like you to answer the questions to the best of your knowledge, as this information is very important for the survey. Again, this information is all completely private and anonymous and cannot be linked to you or any partner in any way.

I will begin by asking about your most recent sexual partner, but in case you have more than one partner, I will ask only about the last three partners you may have had in the past 12 months. This includes anyone you might have had sex with: husband, wife or wives, girlfriends, boyfriends, friends, casual partners, someone you may have met at a bar, wedding, a special event, etc.

**ASK Q307-Q323 FOR EACH SEXUAL PARTNER, BEGINNING WITH THE MOST RECENT.
COMPLETE ALL QUESTIONS FOR EACH PARTNER, ONE PARTNER AT A TIME.**

		Partner 1 Most recent partner	Partner 2 Next-to-last partner	Partner 3 second-to-last partner																																																																																																
Q307a	Is your relationship with this partner ongoing?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																																																																																
Q307b	How long has this relationship been going on/how long did it last?	DAYS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 4 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WAS A ONE-TIME SEXUAL CONTACT 5																																	DAYS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 4 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WAS A ONE-TIME SEXUAL CONTACT 5																																	DAYS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 4 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WAS A ONE-TIME SEXUAL CONTACT 5																																
Q307c	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? (READ OUT CHOICES) CHECK Q203 IF ANSWER IS 1 OR 2	Husband/wife 1 Live-in partner 2 Girlfriend / boyfriend not living with you 3 Someone whom you paid or who paid you for sex 4 Casual acquaintance 5 Ex-spouse 6 Ex-boyfriend/Ex-girlfriend 7 Other(specify) 8 _____ (SPECIFY)	Husband/wife 1 Live-in partner 2 Girlfriend / boyfriend not living with you 3 Someone whom you paid or who paid you for sex 4 Casual acquaintance 5 Ex-spouse 6 Ex-boyfriend/Ex-girlfriend 7 Other(specify) 8 _____ (SPECIFY)	Husband/wife 1 Live-in partner 2 Girlfriend / boyfriend not living with you 3 Someone whom you paid or who paid you for sex 4 Casual acquaintance 5 Ex-spouse 6 Ex-boyfriend/Ex-girlfriend 7 Other(specify) 8 _____ (SPECIFY)																																																																																																
Q308	How old is this person?	AGE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98			AGE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98			AGE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98																																																																																												
Q309	Is this person older than you, younger than you, or about the same age	OLDER 1 YOUNGER 2 SAME AGE 3 → 311 DON'T KNOW 8 ÷	OLDER 1 YOUNGER 2 SAME AGE 3 → 311 DON'T KNOW 8	OLDER 1 YOUNGER 2 SAME AGE 3 → 311 DON'T KNOW 8 -																																																																																																
Q310	Would you say this person is ten or more years older than you, or less than ten years younger than you?	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH 3 TEN OR MORE YEARS YOUNGER 4 LESS THAN TEN YEARS YOUNGER 5 YOUNGER, UNSURE HOW MUCH 6	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH 3 TEN OR MORE YEARS YOUNGER 4 LESS THAN TEN YEARS YOUNGER 5 YOUNGER, UNSURE HOW MUCH 6	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH 3 TEN OR MORE YEARS YOUNGER 4 LESS THAN TEN YEARS YOUNGER 5 YOUNGER, UNSURE HOW MUCH 6																																																																																																
Q311	At what place or event did you first talk to or get to know this partner?	OWN/FRIEND'S HOUSE 1 CHURCH 2 SCHOOL 3 WORK 4 WEDDING, FUNERAL, OR OTHER FAMILY EVENT 5 SPORTING EVENT 6 BAR/NIGHTCLUB 7 BROTHEL 8 HOTEL 9 ROAD/STREET 10 OTHER 11 _____ (SPECIFY)	OWN/FRIEND'S HOUSE 1 CHURCH 2 SCHOOL 3 WORK 4 WEDDING, FUNERAL, OR OTHER FAMILY EVENT 5 SPORTING EVENT 6 BAR/NIGHTCLUB 7 BROTHEL 8 HOTEL 9 ROAD/STREET 10 OTHER 11 _____ (SPECIFY)	OWN/FRIEND'S HOUSE 1 CHURCH 2 SCHOOL 3 WORK 4 WEDDING, FUNERAL, OR OTHER FAMILY EVENT 5 SPORTING EVENT 6 BAR/NIGHTCLUB 7 BROTHEL 8 HOTEL 9 ROAD/STREET 10 OTHER 11 _____ (SPECIFY)																																																																																																

		Partner 1 Most recent partner	Partner 2 Next-to-last partner	Partner 3 second-to-last partner																																																																																																
Q312	Where does this partner live? PROBE: Does he/she live in:	Same household 1 Same village or neighborhood 2 Other urban area 3 Other rural area 4 Other (specify) 5 Don't know 8	Same household 1 Same village or neighborhood 2 Other urban area 3 Other rural area 4 Other (specify) 5 Don't know 8	Same household 1 Same village or neighborhood 2 Other urban area 3 Other rural area 4 Other (specify) 5 Don't know 8																																																																																																
Q313	How long has it been since the very first time you had sex with this partner? (COMPLETE ONLY ONE OPTION.)	DAYS AGO .. 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS AGO 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS AGO 4 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																																	DAYS AGO .. 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS AGO 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS AGO 4 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																																	DAYS AGO 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS AGO 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS AGO 4 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																																
Q314	How many times have you had sex with this partner: once, twice or more?	ONCE 1 TWICE 2 MORE 3 IF ONCE, GO TO Q317	ONCE 1 TWICE 2 MORE 3 IF ONCE, GO TO Q317	ONCE 1 TWICE 2 MORE 3 IF ONCE, GO TO Q317																																																																																																
Q315	The first time you had sex with this partner, did you or this partner use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																																																																																
Q316	How long has it been since the last (most recent) time you had sex with this partner? (COMPLETE ONLY ONE OPTION.)	DAYS AGO .. 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS AGO 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WAS A ONE-TIME SEXUAL CONTACT 4																									DAYS AGO .. 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS AGO 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WAS A ONE-TIME SEXUAL CONTACT 4																									DAYS AGO 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS AGO 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WAS A ONE-TIME SEXUAL CONTACT 4																																																
Q317	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this (second/third) person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO Q320a	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO Q320a	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO Q320a																																																																																																
Q318	That last time, which brand of condom did you or this partner use? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED) PROBE: Any other brand?	BARE BACK A CHISHANGO B DUREX C EROTICA D JEANS E MAXIMUM F PROTECTOR PLUS G ROUGH RIDER H SALAMA I SUCCESS J WET & WILD K GENERIC BRAND L CARE FEMALE CONDOM M OTHER (SPECIFY) X DK (FEMALE CONDOM) Y DK (MALE CONDOM) Z	BARE BACK A CHISHANGO B DUREX C EROTICA D JEANS E MAXIMUM F PROTECTOR PLUS G ROUGH RIDER H SALAMA I SUCCESS J WET & WILD K GENERIC BRAND L CARE FEMALE CONDOM M OTHER (SPECIFY) X DK (FEMALE CONDOM) Y DK (MALE CONDOM) Z	BARE BACK A CHISHANGO B DUREX C EROTIC D JEANS E MAXIMUM F PROTECTOR PLU G ROUGH RIDER H SALAMA I SUCCESS J WET & WILD K GENERIC BRAND L CARE FEMALE CONDO M OTHER (SPECIFY) X DK (FEMALE CONDOM) Y DK (MALE CONDOM) Z																																																																																																

		Partner 1 Most recent partner	Partner 2 Next-to-last partner	Partner 3 second-to-last partner
Q319	From what place or person did you or this partner get that condom? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED)	SHOP A PHARMACY B HOSPITAL/CLINIC C FAMILY PLANNING CENTRE D BAR/HOTEL E PEER EDUCATOR F YOUTH-FRIENDLY CORNER G OTHER (SPECIFY) X _____ DON'T KNOW Z	SHOP A PHARMACY B HOSPITAL/CLINIC C FAMILY PLANNING CENTRE D BAR/HOTEL E PEER EDUCATOR F YOUTH-FRIENDLY CORNER G OTHER (SPECIFY) X _____ DON'T KNOW Z	SHOP A PHARMACY B HOSPITAL/CLINIC C FAMILY PLANNING CENTRE D BAR/HOTEL E PEER EDUCATOR F YOUTH-FRIENDLY CORNER G OTHER (SPECIFY) X _____ DON'T KNOW Z
Q320a	The last time you had a sexual act, with this partner, did you drink alcohol before sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
Q320b	The last time you had a sexual act, with this partner, did this partner drink alcohol before sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
Q320c	IF NO TO BOTH Q320a AND Q320b GO TO Q321. Were you or your partner drunk at that time? IF YES, WHO?	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH 3 NEITHER 4
Q321	In the past 12 months, how often did you or this partner use a condom during sex? Always, sometimes, or never?	ALWAYS 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	ALWAYS 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	ALWAYS 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8
Q321a	Are you able to negotiate condom use with this partner?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE 8
Q322	In the past 12 months, how likely is it that this partner had other sex partners?	VERY LIKELY 1 SOMEWHAT LIKELY 2 NOT AT ALL LIKELY 3 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LIKELY 1 SOMEWHAT LIKELY 2 NOT AT ALL LIKELY 3 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LIKELY 1 SOMEWHAT LIKELY 2 NOT AT ALL LIKELY 3 DON'T KNOW 8

		Partner 1 Most recent partner	Partner 2 Next-to-last partner	Partner 3 second-to-last partner
Q322a	IF FIRST PARTNER: While sexually active with this partner, how many other sexual partners did you have at the same time as this one? IF 2ND/3RD PARTNER: Not including the [first/second] partner, while sexually active with this partner, how many other sexual partners did you have at the same time as this one?	NUMBER NONE 00 DON'T KNOW 98 (IF NONE/00, SKIP TO Q323)	NUMBER NONE 00 DON'T KNOW 98 (IF NONE/00, SKIP TO Q323)	NUMBER NONE 00 DON'T KNOW 98 (IF NONE/00, SKIP TO Q323)
Q322b	Did sexual contact with any of these other partners take place within the last 12 months?	YES 1 (IF YES, GO BACK TO Q307a AND ASK ABOUT NEXT MOST RECENT PARTNER) NO 2	YES 1 (IF YES, GO BACK TO Q307a AND ASK ABOUT NEXT MOST RECENT PARTNER) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
Q323	Now think about the last partner you had sex with before this [second/third] partner we just talked about. Was this sexual contact within the past 12 months?	YES 1 (IF YES, GO BACK TO Q307a AND ASK ABOUT NEXT PARTNER) NO 2 (IF NO, GO TO Q324)	YES 1 (IF YES, GO BACK TO Q307a AND ASK ABOUT NEXT PARTNER) NO 2 (IF NO, GO TO Q324)	GO TO Q324

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q324	How many people have you had sex with in the past 4 weeks?	4 WEEK TOTAL NONE 00	→ Q326
Q325	How many of these people were new sexual partners for you in the past four weeks? That is, the first time you had sex with them was in the past four weeks. This includes partners with whom you had sex only one time.	4 WEEK NEW	
Q326	How many people have you had sex with in the past 12 months? This includes all male and female partners – people you had sex with only once and people you have had sex with regularly, such as a spouse or someone you live with.	12 MONTHS TOTAL	
Q327	Of these partners you had sex with in the past 12 months, how many did you have sex with for the first time in the past 12 months?	12 MONTHS NEW	
Q328	RESPONDENT IS FEMALE ☐ RESPONDENT IS MALE ☐ →		Q335
Q329	Now I would like to ask you some personal questions. I know that these questions are very personal. However, your answers are confidential and extremely important.		
Q330	The first time you had sexual intercourse, would you say that you had it because you wanted to, or because you were forced to have it against your will?	WANTED TO 1 FORCED TO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO RESPONSE . . . 8	
Q331	Have you ever been forced by a man to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO RESPONSE . . . 8	
Q332	In the last 12 months, has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse against your will?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO RESPONSE . . . 8	→ Q335 → Q335
Q333	In the last 12 months, how many times did this happen?	NUMBER OF TIMES DON'T KNOW 98	

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q334	Would you be willing to tell me who did this to you? If yes who? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. Any one else?	SPOUSE/LIVE-IN PARTNER..... A BOYFRIEND B FATHER C BROTHER D FATHER IN LAW E BROTHER IN-LAW F UNCLE G OTHER MALE RELATIVE H TEACHER I EMPLOYER J STRANGER K FORMER SPOUSE/LIVE-IN PARTNER L FORMER BOYFRIEND M OTHER (SPECIFY) X NOT WILLING TO SAY Z	
Q335	In the last 12 months have you paid for sex or been paid to have sex?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q338
Q336	The last time you paid for sex or were paid to have sex, did you or this partner use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q338
Q337	Did you use a condom during every sexual intercourse every time you paid someone or someone paid you in exchange for sex in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q338	In total, how many different people have you had sexual intercourse with in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. If NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE "95".	Number of Partners Don't Know 98	
Q339	In the past 12 months, did you have "dry sex," that is, did you or a sexual partner do anything to dry or tighten the vagina before sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q339a	Have you ever been exposed to pornographic material?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q340
Q339b	How many times have you watched, seen or read pornographic material in the past 12 months?	NUMBER OF TIMES NONE/NEVER 00 DON'T KNOW 98	→ Q339d
Q339c	In the last 4 weeks, on how many occasions did you watch, see or read pornographic material?	NUMBER OF TIMES DON'T KNOW 98	
Q339d	What sort of pornographic material have you been exposed to? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED)	TELEVISION A VIDEOS/DVDS B INTERNET C MAGAZINE/BOOK D OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
Q339e	Where did you watch, see or read pornographic material? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED)	OWN HOME A BOYFRIEND'S/GIRLFRIEND'S HOME B FRIEND'S HOME C RELATIVE'S HOME D HOTEL E SHOP F INTERNET CAFÉ G OTHER X (SPECIFY)	

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q340	I'm going to read some statements about condoms, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement. a. Condoms break easily. b. Condoms suppress sexual pleasure. c. Condoms are for use with regular partners. d. Condoms promote promiscuity. e. Most parents support the use of condoms by young people. f. Most young people support the use of condoms by their friends. g. Condoms are too embarrassing to suggest.	AGREE DISAG DK BREAK EASILY 1 2 8 SUPPRESS PLEASURE 1 2 8 USE WITH REG PARTNERS. 1 2 8 PROMOTE PROMISCUITY 1 2 8 PARENTS SUPPORT 1 2 8 YOUNG PEOPLE SUPPORT 1 2 8 EMBARRASSING 1 2 8	
Q341	If used every time a person has sex, how effective are condoms for preventing HIV and AIDS? Very effective, somewhat effective, or not at all effective?	VERY EFFECTIVE 1 SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE 2 NOT AT ALL EFFECTIVE 3 NOT SURE 8	
Q342	If used every time a person has sex, how effective are condoms for preventing other sexually transmitted diseases like genital herpes, genital warts, gonorrhea, syphilis, or chlamydia? Very effective, somewhat effective, or not at all effective?	VERY EFFECTIVE 1 SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE 2 NOT AT ALL EFFECTIVE 3 NOT SURE 8	
Q343	Do you know of a place where a person can get condoms?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q345
Q344	What places do you know of where a person can get condoms? IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. NAME OF PLACE _____ _____ _____ PROBE: Any other place? (CIRCLE ALL PLACES THAT ARE MENTIONED.)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC C MOBILE CLINIC D COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER E YOUTH-FRIENDLY CORNER F OTHER PUBLIC (SPECIFY) G _____ PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC H PHARMACY I PRIVATE DOCTOR J MOBILE CLINIC K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER L OTHER PRIVATE (SPECIFY) M _____ OTHER SOURCE PEER EDUCATOR N VCT CENTER O SHOP P CHURCH Q FRIENDS/RELATIVES R OTHER (SPECIFY). X _____	
Q345	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom?	YES 1 NO 2	

Section 4: Sexually Transmitted Infections

READ OUT: Now I would like to ask some questions relating to circumcision and sexually transmitted diseases (Infections).

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q401	Some men or women have been circumcised. Have you been circumcised?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q405
Q402	At what age were you circumcised?	INFANT/CHILD (<13 YRS OLD) 1 YOUTH/ADOLESCENT (13-19 YRS OLD) 2 ADULT (20+ YRS OLD) 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q403	Was your circumcision done in traditional setting or at a health facility?	TRADITIONALLY 1 MEDICALLY 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
Q404	For what reason(s) were you circumcised? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY) Probe: Any other reasons?	TRADITION A RELIGION B HEALTH/HYGIENE C TO PROTECT AGAINST HIV/AIDS D TO PROTECT AGAINST STIs E SEXUAL SATISFACTION F EASE OF PUTTING ON CONDOM G OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ X DON'T KNOW Z	→ Q409
Q405	RESPONDENT IS MALE ☐	RESPONDENT IS FEMALE ☐	Q409
Q406	Would you be interested in getting circumcised if it were safe and affordable?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ Q408 → Q408
Q407	Why would you be interested in getting circumcised? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY) Probe: Any other reasons?	TRADITION A RELIGION B HEALTH/HYGIENE C TO PROTECT AGAINST HIV/AIDS D TO PROTECT AGAINST STIs E SEXUAL SATISFACTION F EASE OF PUTTING ON CONDOM G OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ X DON'T KNOW Z	→ Q409
Q408	Why would you not be interested in getting circumcised? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY Probe: Any other reasons?	TRADITION A RELIGION B HEALTH/HYGIENE C DOES NOT PROTECT AGAINST DISEASE D SEXUAL SATISFACTION WOULD BE HARMED E COST F PAIN G TOO OLD H FEAR OF COMPLICATIONS I DOES NOT LIKE THE LOOK OF IT J NOT NATURAL K OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ X DON'T KNOW Z	

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q409	RESPONDENT IS FEMALE ☐	RESPONDENT IS MALE ☐	Q410
Q409a	If you could choose, would you prefer a sexual partner who was circumcised or not circumcised?	CIRCUMCISED 1 NOT CIRCUMCISED 2 NO PREFERENCE 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ Q409c → Q410
Q409b	Why would you prefer a sexual partner who was circumcised? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY Probe: Any other reasons?	TRADITION A RELIGION B HEALTH/HYGIENE C PROTECTED AGAINST HIV/AIDS D PROTECTED AGAINST STIs E SEXUAL SATISFACTION F EASE OF PUTTING ON CONDOM G OTHER (SPECIFY) X _____ DON'T KNOW Z	→ Q410
Q409c	Why would you prefer a sexual partner who was not circumcised? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY Probe: Any other reasons?	TRADITION A RELIGION B HEALTH/HYGIENE C DOES NOT PROTECT AGAINST DISEASE D SEXUAL SATISFACTION E EASE OF PUTTING ON CONDOM F DOES NOT LIKE THE LOOK OF IT G NOT NATURAL H OTHER (SPECIFY) X _____ DON'T KNOW Z	
Q410	Have you ever heard of diseases or infections that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse (STDs)? For example, genital herpes, genital warts, gonorrhea, syphilis, or Chlamydia?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ Q414
Q410a	Have you ever had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ Q412
Q410b	Did you seek treatment for the diseases?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q411	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q412	In a woman, what signs and symptoms would lead you to think that she has such a disease or infection? (DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS.) (CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED.) (MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.)	ABDOMINAL PAIN A DISCHARGE FROM VAGINA B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE C ITCHING IN GENITAL AREA D BURNING PAIN ON URINATION E PAIN DURING INTERCOURSE F GENITAL ULCERS/OPEN SORES G SWELLINGS IN GENITAL AREA H BLOOD IN URINE I FAILURE TO PASS URINE J LOSS OF WEIGHT K INABILITY TO CONCEIVE L NO SYMPTOMS M OTHER (SPECIFY) X _____ DON'T KNOW Z	
Q413	In a man, what signs and symptoms would lead you to think that he has such a disease or infection? Any other symptom? (DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS.) (CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED.) (MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.)	ABDOMINAL PAIN A DISCHARGE FROM PENIS B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE C ITCHING IN GENITAL AREA D BURNING PAIN ON URINATION E PAIN DURING INTERCOURSE F GENITAL ULCERS/OPEN SORES G SWELLINGS IN GENITAL AREA H BLOOD IN URINE I FAILURE TO PASS URINE J LOSS OF WEIGHT K IMPOTENCE L NO SYMPTOMS M OTHER (SPECIFY) X _____ DON'T KNOW Z	

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to																		
Q414	CHECK Q301 HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐	Q420																		
Q415	MALE Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis? FEMALE Sometimes women experience a bad smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad smelling abnormal discharge?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																			
Q416	MALE Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer on or near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an ulcer or sore on or near your penis? FEMALE Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																			
Q417	CHECK: Q415 AND Q416 DISCHARGE OR ULCER, YES ☐	NO DISCHARGE AND ULCER ☐	Q420																		
Q418	When you last had a genital discharge or ulcer, did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q420																		
Q419	From the time you first noticed the discharge/ulcer, how long did it take you to seek treatment?	DAYS 1 WEEKS 2 MONTHS 3																			
Q419a	Did you get treatment from any of the following? a. Public clinic or hospital b. Private doctor c. Pharmacy/shop d. Traditional healer e. Other	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PUBLIC CLINIC/HOSPITAL</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>PRIVATE DOCTOR</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>PHARMACY/SHOP</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>TRADITIONAL HEALER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> _____ (SPECIFY)		YES	NO	PUBLIC CLINIC/HOSPITAL	1	2	PRIVATE DOCTOR	1	2	PHARMACY/SHOP	1	2	TRADITIONAL HEALER	1	2	OTHER	1	2	
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PRIVATE DOCTOR	1	2																			
PHARMACY/SHOP	1	2																			
TRADITIONAL HEALER	1	2																			
OTHER	1	2																			
Q420	Husbands and Wives/boyfriend and girlfriend do not always agree on everything. Please tell me if you think a wife/girlfriend is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband/boyfriend when she knows he has a disease that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																			
Q421	When a wife/girlfriend knows her husband/boyfriend has a disease that can be transmitted through sexual contact, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																			
Q421a	Is a wife/girlfriend justified in refusing to have sex with her husband/boyfriend when she knows her husband/boyfriend has sex with other women who are not his wives/other women?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																			
Q422	CHECK 203: FEMALE CURRENTLY MARRIED OR HAS A BOYFRIEND ☐	FEMALE, NOT MARRIED OR DATING OR IF MALE ☐	Q425																		
Q423	Can you say no to your husband/boy friend if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																			
Q424	Could you ask your husband/boy friend to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																			

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q425	Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections did you have? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 94, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	Number of Injections None 00	If "00". Skip to Sect. 5
Q426	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor or a nurse or a pharmacist or a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 94, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	Number of Injections None 00	If "00". Skip to Sect. 5
Q427	The last time you had an injection, where did you go for the injection to be given?	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/DOCTOR . . . 21 DENTIST 22 PHARMACY 23 NURSE/HEALTH WORKER/PRIVATE 24 OFFICE/HOME 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER PLACE AT HOME 31 OTHER SPECIFY _____ 36	
Q428	The last time you had an injection, did the person who gave you the injection take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

Section 5: Knowledge about and level of exposure to interventions

READ OUT: Now I would like to ask some questions about HIV, the virus that causes AIDS

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to																																																																																																														
Q501	Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS, or HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q613a																																																																																																														
Q502a	From what source(s) did you receive this information about the AIDS virus? Any other source? (CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED.) (MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.)	[LOCAL PEER EDUCATION INTERVENTION IEC] A TELEVISION B RADIO C PARTNER/BOY/GIRLFRIEND D FRIEND E PARENTS F OTHER FAMILY MEMBER G PEER EDUCATOR H YOUTH-FRIENDLY CORNER I HEALTH CARE WORKER J CO-WORKER/SCHOOL MATE K NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE L TRADITIONAL HEALER M TEACHER N OTHER (SPECIFY) X _____ DON'T KNOW Z																																																																																																															
Q502b	How trustworthy do you consider the following sources for information about HIV and AIDS? Do you consider them (Sources) very trustworthy, somewhat trustworthy or not trustworthy at all? (READ OUT SOURCES)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>VERY</th><th>SOMEWHAT</th><th>NOT</th><th>NA</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Local peer ed</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Program]</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Television</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Radio</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Partner/</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Boy/girlfriend</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Friend</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Parents</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Other family</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Peer educator</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Youth-friendly</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Corner</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Health care</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Worker</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Co-worker/</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>School mate</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Newspaper/</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Magazine</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Traditional</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Healer</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Teacher</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		VERY	SOMEWHAT	NOT	NA	Local peer ed					Program]	1	2	3	4	Television	1	2	3	4	Radio	1	2	3	4	Partner/					Boy/girlfriend	1	2	3	4	Friend	1	2	3	4	Parents	1	2	3	4	Other family	1	2	3	4	Peer educator	1	2	3	4	Youth-friendly					Corner	1	2	3	4	Health care					Worker	1	2	3	4	Co-worker/					School mate	1	2	3	4	Newspaper/					Magazine	1	2	3	4	Traditional					Healer	1	2	3	4	Teacher	1	2	3	4	
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Q502c	How likely would you use or go to the following sources for information about HIV and AIDS? Is it very likely, somewhat likely or not likely at all? (READ OUT SOURCES)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>VERY</th><th>SOMEWHAT</th><th>NOT</th><th>NA</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Local peer ed</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Program]</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Television</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Radio</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Partner/</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Boy/girlfriend</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Friend</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Parents</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Other family</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Peer educator</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Youth-friendly</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Corner</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Health care</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Worker</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Co-worker/</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>School mate</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Newspaper/</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Magazine</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Traditional</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Healer</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Teacher</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		VERY	SOMEWHAT	NOT	NA	Local peer ed					Program]	1	2	3	4	Television	1	2	3	4	Radio	1	2	3	4	Partner/					Boy/girlfriend	1	2	3	4	Friend	1	2	3	4	Parents	1	2	3	4	Other family	1	2	3	4	Peer educator	1	2	3	4	Youth-friendly					Corner	1	2	3	4	Health care					Worker	1	2	3	4	Co-worker/					School mate	1	2	3	4	Newspaper/					Magazine	1	2	3	4	Traditional					Healer	1	2	3	4	Teacher	1	2	3	4	
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Healer	1	2	3	4																																																																																																													
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Q502d	Have you ever seen or listened to a programme called Community Health with sisters (Sister Evelina)? Your Health Matters? (Only program that still airs) Lifeline? Club New Teen Generation (NTG)? Mwanawanga? (Documentary by HCP – not a regular feature)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	YES	NO	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2																																																																																																			
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Q503	Is there anything a person can do to reduce their chances of getting infected with the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ Q504a																																																																																																														
Q504	In what ways can people reduce their chances of getting infected with the AIDS virus? Any other ways? (DO NOT READ OUT THE ANSWERS.) (CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED.) (MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.)	ABSTAIN FROM SEX A USE CONDOMS B LIMIT TO ONE PARTNER/ STAY FAITHFUL TO ONE PARTNER C LIMIT NUMBER OF SEXUAL PARTNERS D AVOID SEX WITH PROSTITUTES E AVOID SEX WITH PERSONS WHO HAVE MANY PARTNERS F AVOID SEX WITH HOMOSEXUALS G AVOID SEX WITH PERSONS WHO INJECT DRUGS INTRAVENOUSLY H AVOID BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS I AVOID INJECTIONS J AVOID KISSING K AVOID MOSQUITO BITES L SEEK PROTECTION FROM TRADITIONAL HEALER M AVOID SHARING RAZORS BLADES N OTHER (SPECIFY) X _____ DON'T KNOW Z																																																																																																															

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q504a	What does 'being faithful' mean to you?	BEING MONOGAMOUS/ONLY ONE PARTNER 1 KEEPING MAIN PARTNER UNAWARE OF OTHER PARTNERSHIPS 2 HAVING MULTIPLE WIVES/PARTNERS THAT KNOW OF THE OTHER PARTNERSHIP 3 OTHER (SPECIFY) 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q505	Now I'm going to read out some questions about the AIDS virus. Some of the questions have accurate information and other incorrect information. Don't worry about getting the right answer, just say what you think. Can a person who looks healthy be infected with the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q506	Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom correctly every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q507	Do you think that a person can get infected with the AIDS virus through mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q508	Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having just one sex partner who is not infected and who has no other sexual partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q509	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by abstaining from sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q510	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q511	Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural powers?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q512	Can the AIDS virus be transmitted from a mother to a child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ Q516
Q513	Can the AIDS virus be transmitted from a mother to a child: (READ OUT) During pregnancy? At delivery? Through breast milk?	YES NO DON'T KNOW 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8	

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q514	Are there any special medications that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with the AIDS virus to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q515	Can the risk of mother to child transmission be reduced by avoiding breastfeeding?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q516	Have you heard about special antiretroviral drugs (USE LOCAL NAME) that people infected with the AIDS virus can get from a doctor or a nurse to help them live longer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ SECT 6
Q517	Do you know where a person could obtain these medications/treatment?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

Section 6: Attitudes toward people living with HIV and AIDS, gender, counselling

READ OUT: Now I would like to ask you some questions about what people think and their attitudes towards people with AIDS.

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q601	Do you personally know anyone who has died from AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q602	Do you personally know anyone who is suspected to have the AIDS virus or who has the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q603	Do you personally know someone who has been denied health services in the last 12 months because he or she is suspected to have the AIDS virus or has the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2	
Q604	Do you personally know someone who has been denied involvement in social events, religious services or community events in the last 12 months because he or she is suspected to have the AIDS virus or has the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2	
Q605	Do you personally know someone who has been verbally abused or teased in the last 12 months because he or she is suspected to have the AIDS virus or has the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2	
Q606	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: people with AIDS should be ashamed of themselves?	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2	
Q607	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: people with the AIDS virus should be blamed for bringing the disease into the community?	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2	
Q608	Have you ever shared a meal with a person you knew or suspected had HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q609	If a relative of yours became sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care of him or her in your own household?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q610	If a worker has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should he/she be allowed to continue working?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q610a	In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in school?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q611	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q612	In your opinion, do you think that unmarried women should always be able to buy condoms?	YES 1 NO 2	
Q612a	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q613	If a member of your family got infected with the virus that causes AIDS would you want it to remain a secret?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q613a	Do you believe that young men should wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q613b	Do you think that most young men you know wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q613c	Do you believe that men who are not married and are having sex should only have sex with one partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q613d	Do you think that most men you know who are not married and are having sex, have sex with only one partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q613e	Do you believe that married men should only have sex with their wives?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q613f	Do you think that most married men you know have sex only with their wives?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q613g	Do you believe that young women should wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q613h	Do you think that most young women you know wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q613i	Do you believe that women who are not married and are having sex should only have sex with one partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q613j	Do you think that most women you know who are not married and are having sex, have sex with only one partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q613k	Do you believe that married women should only have sex with their husbands?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q613l	Do you think that most married women you know have sex only with their husbands?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
Q614	CHECK Q203 CURRENTLY MARRIED OR YES ☐ LIVING WITH SEXUAL PARTNER? 	NO ☐ →	Sec 7
Q615	Have you ever talked with your wife/husband or partner you are living with about ways to prevent getting the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2	

Section 7: HIV Testing

READ OUT: The next questions are about health services and about testing for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to						
Q701	I don't want to know the results but have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q707						
Q702	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. _____ WRITE THE NAME	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 13 MOBILE CLINIC 14 OTHER PUBLIC (SPECIFY) 15 _____ VCT CENTER (TESTING CENTER) 21 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR 32 MOBILE CLINIC 33 OTHER PRIVATE (SPECIFY) 34 _____ OTHER (SPECIFY) 35 _____							
Q703	When was the last time you were tested for the AIDS virus? (COMPLETE ONLY ONE OPTION.) (ENTER 00 IF LESS THAN A WEEK) ENTER 'MONTHS AGO' ONLY IF 11 MONTHS OR LESS. ENTER 'YEARS AGO' ONLY IF ONE OR MORE YEARS AGO.	WEEKS AGO 1 MONTHS AGO 2 YEAR AGO 3	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
Q704	The last time you had the test, did you yourself ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted or was it required?	ASKED FOR THE TEST 1 OFFERED AND ACCEPTED 2 REQUIRED 3							
Q705	I don't want to know the results but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2							
Q706	Did you receive counselling before the HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2							
Q706a	Again, I do not want to know the results, but did you receive counseling after the HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2							
Q707	Would you ever want to be tested (again) for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8							

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q708	Some individuals would choose not to go for VCT. Why, in your opinion is this so? (CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED.) (MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.)	FEEL THEY ARE NOT AT RISK A FEAR OF RESULTS B FEAR OF STIGMA/DISCRIMINATION C DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GO D FEAR OF DEATH/DYING FASTER IF KNOW RESULT E FEAR OF DEPRESSION F FEAR TEMPTATION OF SUICIDE G FEAR GETTING INFECTED DURING TEST H FEAR OF PARTNER'S REACTION I LACK OF KNOWLEDGE/IGNORANCE J FATALISM (NO POINT, NO CURE) K TOO EXPENSIVE L ALREADY KNOW HIV STATUS M OTHER (SPECIFY) X _____ DON'T KNOW Z	
Q709	Do you know of a place where you can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q711
Q710	If you wanted to be tested, where <u>would</u> you go for the test? (CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED.) (MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.) _____ WRITE THE NAME	VCT CENTER (HIV TESTING CENTER) . A HOSPITAL/CLINIC B YOUTH-FRIENDLY CORNER C PHARMACY D MOBILE CLINIC E FAMILY PLANNING CENTER F SHOP G TRADITIONAL HEALER H CHURCH I FRIEND/RELATIVE J PEER EDUCATOR K BAR/HOTEL L OTHER (SPECIFY) X _____ DON'T KNOW Z	
Q711	RESPONDENT IS FEMALE ☐ →	RESPONDENT IS MALE ☐ →	END

Section 8: Childbearing and Antenatal Care (WOMEN ONLY)

READ OUT: The following questions are about the births you have had during your life and about your antenatal care visits.

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q801	Have you ever given birth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q803
Q802	Have you ever been pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ END
Q803	How many times have you given birth?	NUMBER OF BIRTHS	
Q804	Now I would like to ask you about your last birth, whether the child is still alive or not. In what month and year did you have your last birth?	MONTHS DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR AGO DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
Q805	About how many years ago was your last birth? [IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ENTER 00]	YEAR AGO	
Q806	Now I would like to ask some questions about your pregnancy for this last birth. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during that pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q813
Q807	At any time during your visit(s) for antenatal care, were you given any information or counselled about AIDS or the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q808a
Q808	From whom did you receive information or counselling? CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED	HEALTH CARE WORKER A YOUTH-FRIENDLY CORNER B PEER EDUCATORS/COUNCELLOR C ADULT COUNCELLOR D OTHER SPECIFY _____ X	
Q808a	During any of the antenatal visits for that pregnancy, did anyone talk to you about: Babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother Things that you can do to prevent getting the AIDS Virus? Getting tested for the AIDS virus? (READ OUT)	YES NO DK AIDS FROM MOTHER . . 1 2 8 THINGS TO DO 1 2 8 TESTED FOR AIDS . . . 1 2 8	
Q808b	At any time during your visit(s) for antenatal care, were you told of the availability of drugs that can prevent an unborn child from getting HIV and AIDS from the mother at birth?	YES 1 NO 2	
Q808c	At any time during your visit(s) for antenatal care, were you given any information or counselled about other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)? IF NEEDED, SAY: For example, genital herpes, genital warts, gonorrhoea, syphilis, or chlamydia?	YES 1 NO 2	

No.	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to
Q809	Were you offered a test for the AIDS virus as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q813
Q810	I don't want to know the results but were you tested for the AIDS virus as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Q813
Q811	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	
Q812	Have you been tested for the AIDS virus since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	
Q813	Are you pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ END
Q814	How many months pregnant are you? IF SHE DOESN'T KNOW, ASK: Are you early in the pregnancy, in the middle of the pregnancy, or late in the pregnancy? ENTER 2 FOR EARLY. ENTER 5 FOR MIDDLE. ENTER 8 FOR LATE.	MONTHS OF PREGNANCY	
Q815	Have you gone for antenatal care during this pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	



THANK RESPONDENT AND END THE INTERVIEW.
CHECK FOR COMPLETENESS.
IMMEDIATELY STORE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE IN ENVELOPE,
SEPARATE FROM HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRES.

The image features a large background of the Zimbabwean flag, which consists of a green triangle at the top, followed by a red triangle, a black triangle, and a green triangle at the bottom. The flag is positioned on the left side of the page, with the rest of the page being white.

Central Statistical Office
Nationalist Road
P.O. Box 31908 Lusaka
www.zamstats.gov.zm