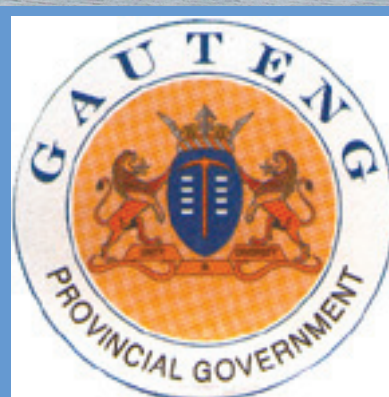




BEHAVIOURAL DETERMINANTS OF HIV/AIDS AMONG EMPLOYEES WORKING FOR A PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

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INTRODUCTION

- The aim of the study was to investigate behavioural risk factors for HIV/AIDS among employees working for a provincial government in South Africa.
- The study measured 5 behavioural determinants of HIV:
 - multiple sexual partnerships,
 - condom use,
 - alcohol abuse,
 - age at sexual debut and
 - sexual violence

METHODS

- Study population:** 153,462 Gauteng provincial government employees in 13 departments.
- Study design:** A stratified random sampling design was used to select the sample for this study. Employees in the 9 small departments were grouped together and sampled disproportionately, while employees in 4 large departments were each sampled proportionately.
- Sample size:** A total of 3,679 eligible individuals were sampled in 183 clusters .

DATA ANALYSIS

- The data analysis was performed using Stata version 12.
- Five behavioural determinants were used in five different logistic regression models to determine which correlates were associated with each of the behavioural determinants of HIV/AIDS.
- Ethics approval for this study was obtained from the HSRC Research Ethics Committee.

FINDINGS

Demographic characteristics

	Total		Chi2 P
	No.	Percent	
Sex of respondents			
Male	866	28.4	
Female	1657	71.6	
Race			.01
African	2174	86.4	.01
White	243	9.9	.01
Coloured	65	2.5	.97
Asian	41	1.1	.91
Age in years			<.01
19-30	476	14.6	.08
31-40	671	25.4	.07
41-50	727	31.7	.17
51 and above	654	28.3	.11

Behavioural determinants of HIV

Behavioural determinant	Total		Chi2 P
	n	%	
Lifetime number of partners (mean, SE)	2286	3.0 (0.04)	
Self-reported overlapping sexual relationships	111	5.3	<.01
Did you use condom at 1 st sexual encounter (30 years old or younger)	242	57.1	.01
Have you been drunk in the past month	344	26.2	<.01
A concerned relative/ friend/ doctor suggested – cut down drinking			
Yes (not in past 12 months)	126	9.5	<.01
Yes (in past 12 months)	85	6.1	<.01
Been forced to have sex in the 12 months	49	2.7	.05

- 98.2% of the respondents indicated that they have ever had sexual intercourse. 5% of males reported concurrent partnerships in the last 12 months compared to 1% females
- 35% reported condom use with partner one. Women were more likely to have used a condom at first sex than men.
- 26.2% of the respondents got drunk in the past month
- The mean age at sexual debut was slightly earlier for males (12.2 years) than females (14.7 years)
- 2.8% reported being forced to have sex in the last 12 months.

Relationships between HIV prevalence and sexual risk behaviours

Risk behaviour	Total		95% CI
	No.	% HIV +	
Self-reported overlapping sexual relationships	108	15.4	[7.3, 29.6]
Condom use at 1 st sexual encounter (30 years old or younger)	230	5.4	[2.7, 10.3]
Age at sexual debut (for 30 years old or younger)			
12 years or younger	22	8.8	[1.3, 41.8]
13 to 16 years old	366	13.6	[9.6, 18.8]
17 to 21	1305	13.0	[10.9, 15.5]
22 or older	510	11.2	[8.4, 14.8]
Been forced to have sex in the 12 months	49	12.0	[4.5, 28.1]

- 15.4% of respondents with overlapping sexual relationships were HIV+
- 5.4% of respondents who were 30 years old or younger who used a condom at 1st sexual encounter were HIV+
- 8.8% of those who had sexual debut when they were 12 years or younger were HIV+ as compared to 11.2% among those who had sexual debut when they were 22 years or older
- 12% of those who had been forced to have sex in the past 12 months were HIV+

CONCLUSION

- While condom use was higher among those who reported multiple sexual partnerships and those with secondary partners, they remain at higher risk of HIV.
- Similarly those who reported condom use with their primary partner were a higher risk of HIV.
- Findings in this study concur with the association of alcohol use with high-risk sexual behaviours which is a major mode of HIV transmission.
- Prevalence remains high among those who have experienced sexual violence.