



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

A turning tide among teenagers?

Social science that makes a difference

Outline of the presentation



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



Objectives of the report

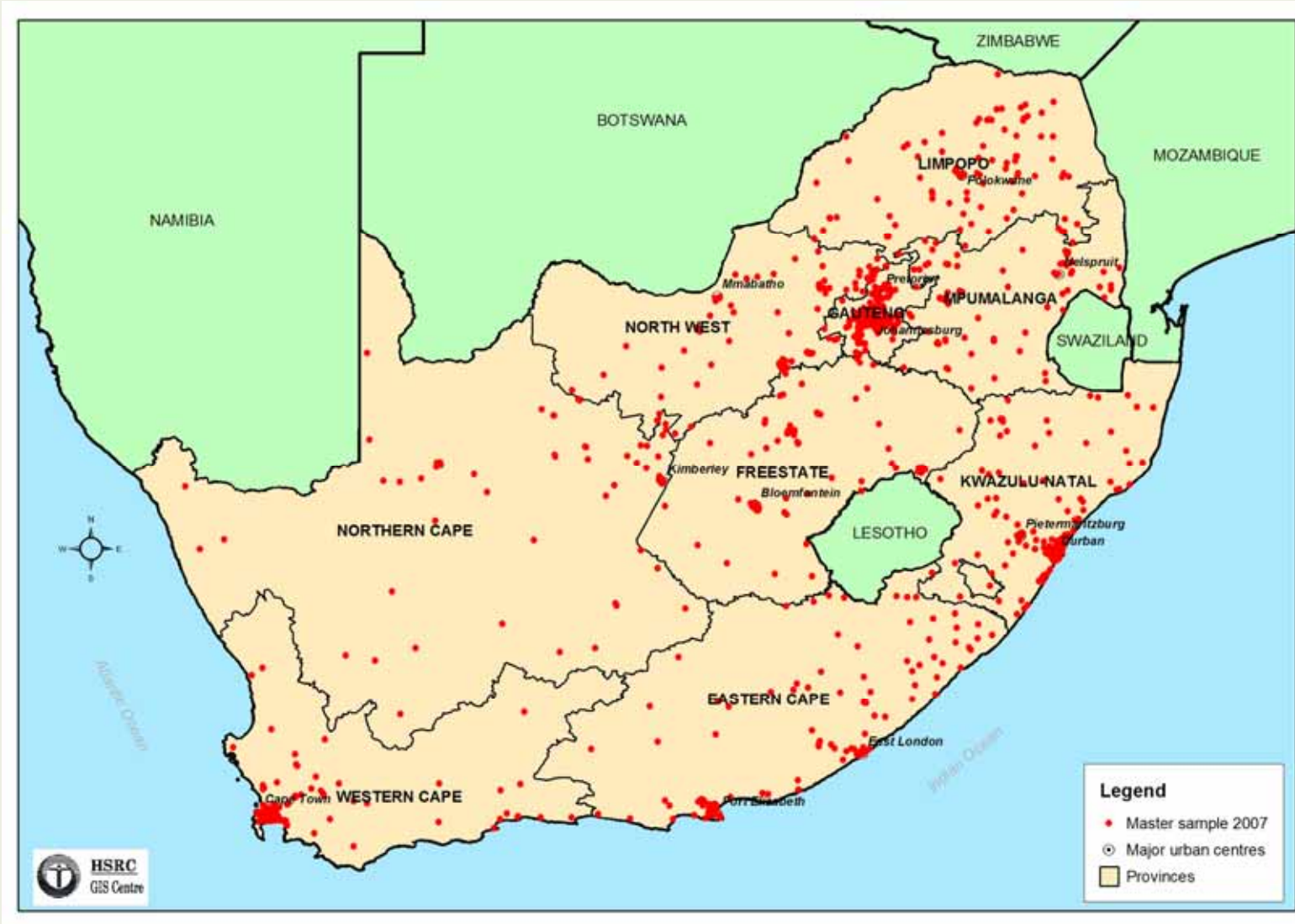
- To present data for mid-term review of SA NSP 2007-2011
- To describe trends in HIV prevalence, HIV incidence, and risk behaviour in SA 2002-2008
- To assess exposure to major national HIV communication programmes
- To propose indicators to be used to monitor the South African HIV & AIDS epidemic and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



Method

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

2007 Master Sample used in 2008





80100119-52-Q1-3

80100119-71-Q1-4

80100119-91-Q1-5

80100119-31-Q1-2

80100119-171-Q2-1

80100119-172-Q2-1

80100119-220-Q2-13

80100119-10-Q1-1

80100119-115-Q1-6

80100119-224-Q2-14

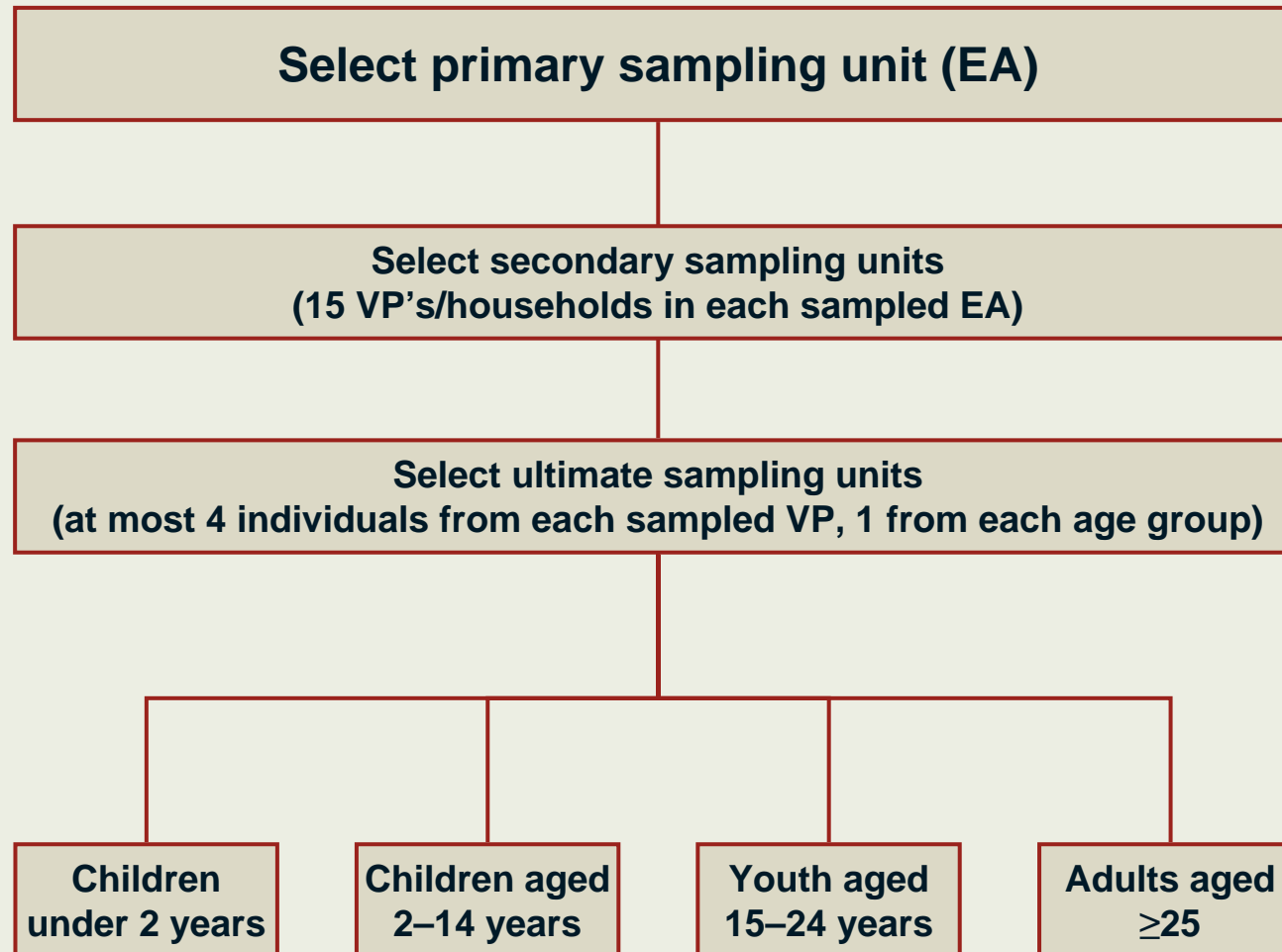
80100119-130-Q1-7

80100119-157-Q2-3

80100119-199-Q2-11

80100119-203-Q2-12

Sampling participants



Questionnaires

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



Blood specimens



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

Ethics



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

Results

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



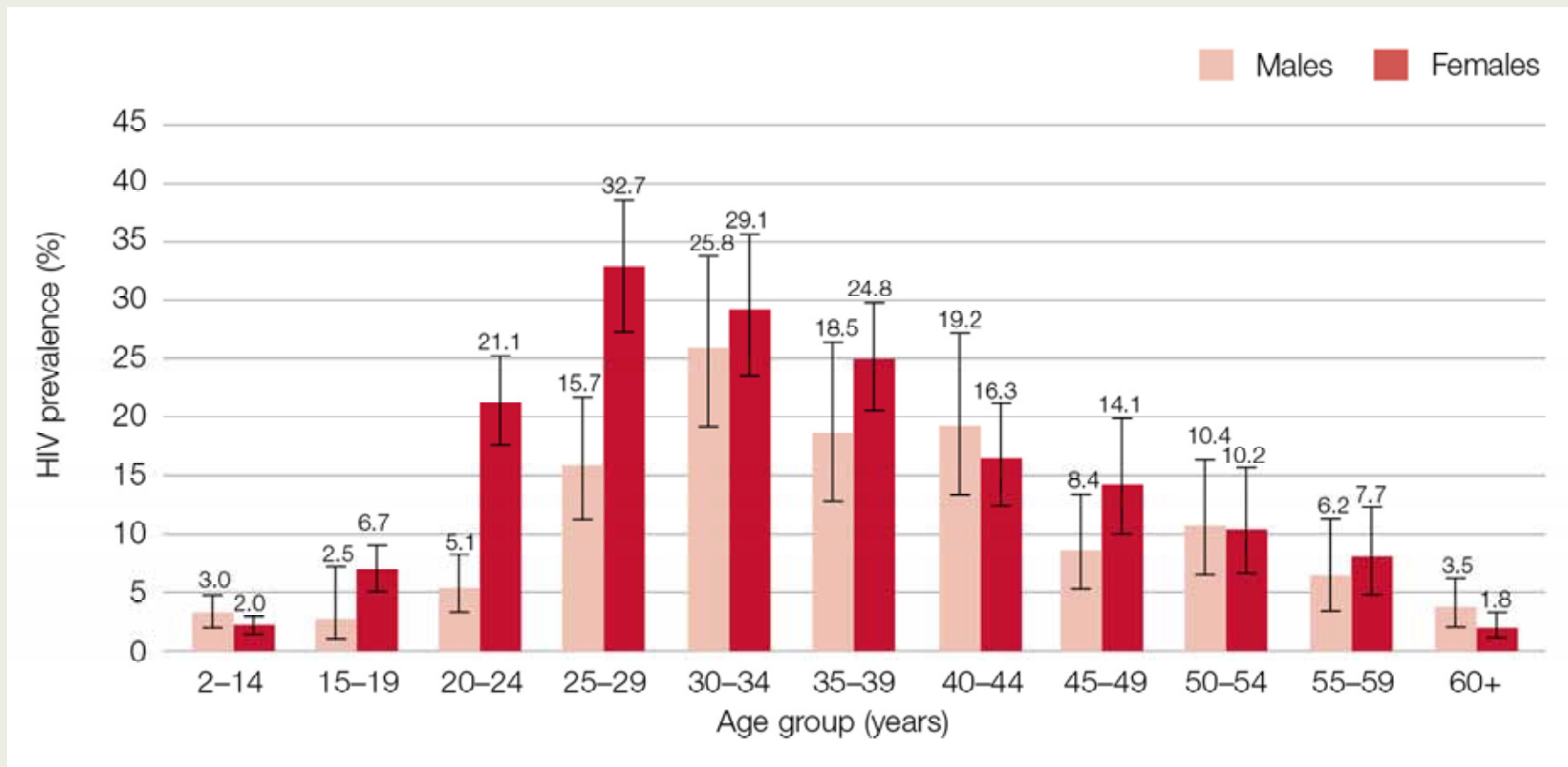
HIV Prevalence and Incidence Results



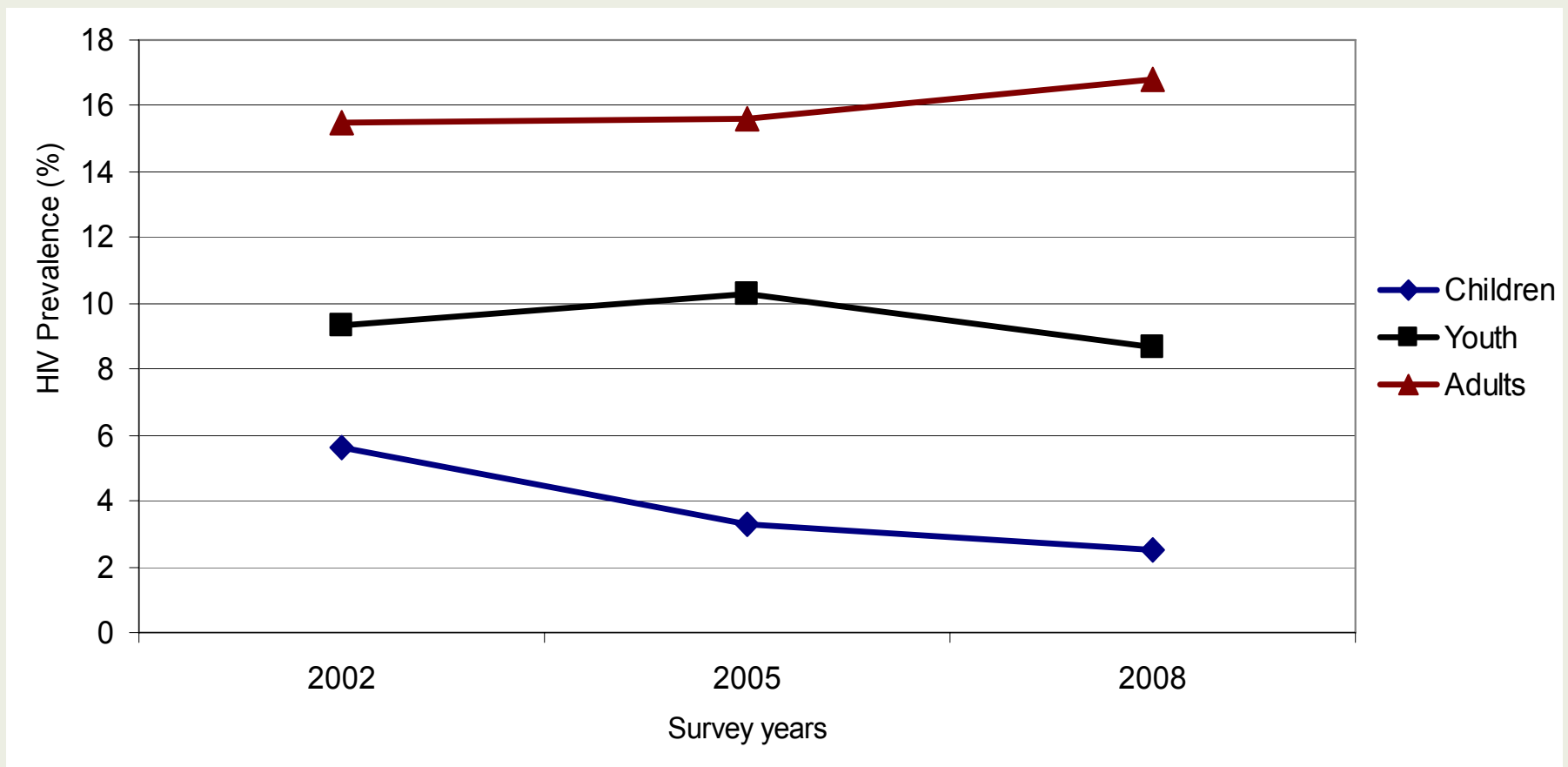
HIV Prevalence

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

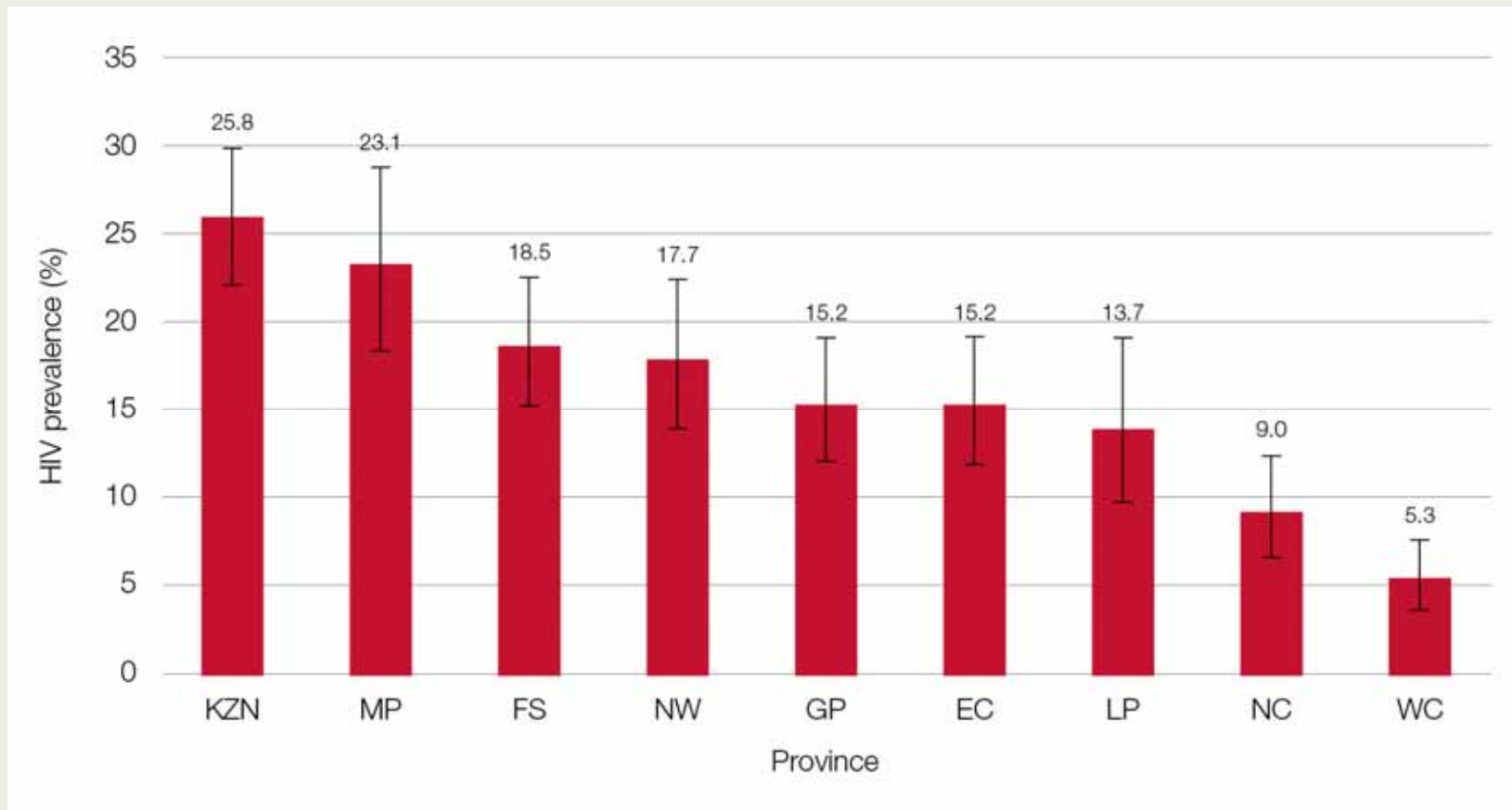
HIV prevalence, by sex and age, South Africa, 2008



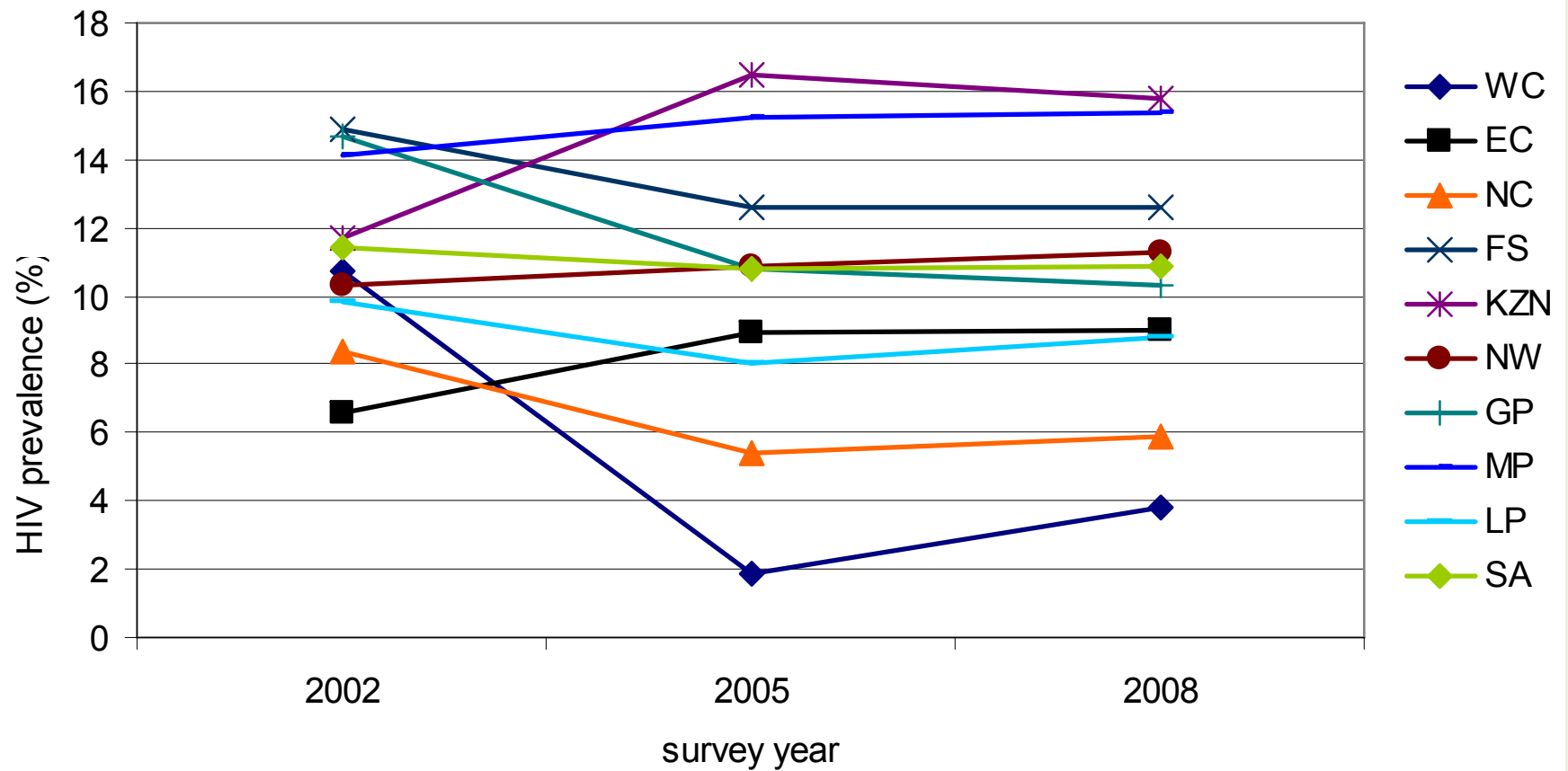
Trends in HIV prevalence (%) by age, 2002-2008



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



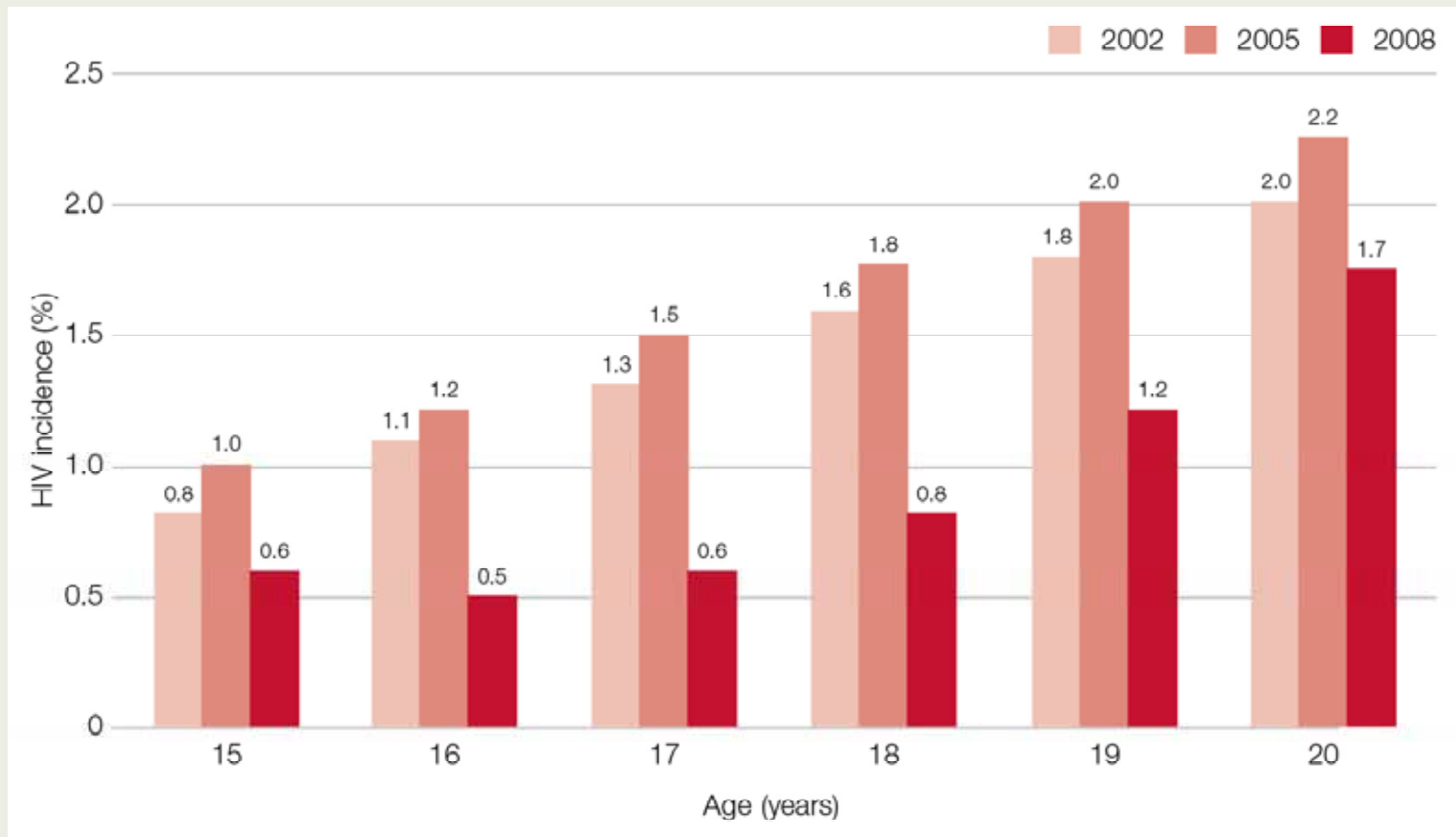
HIV prevalence by province, South Africa 2002-2008



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

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

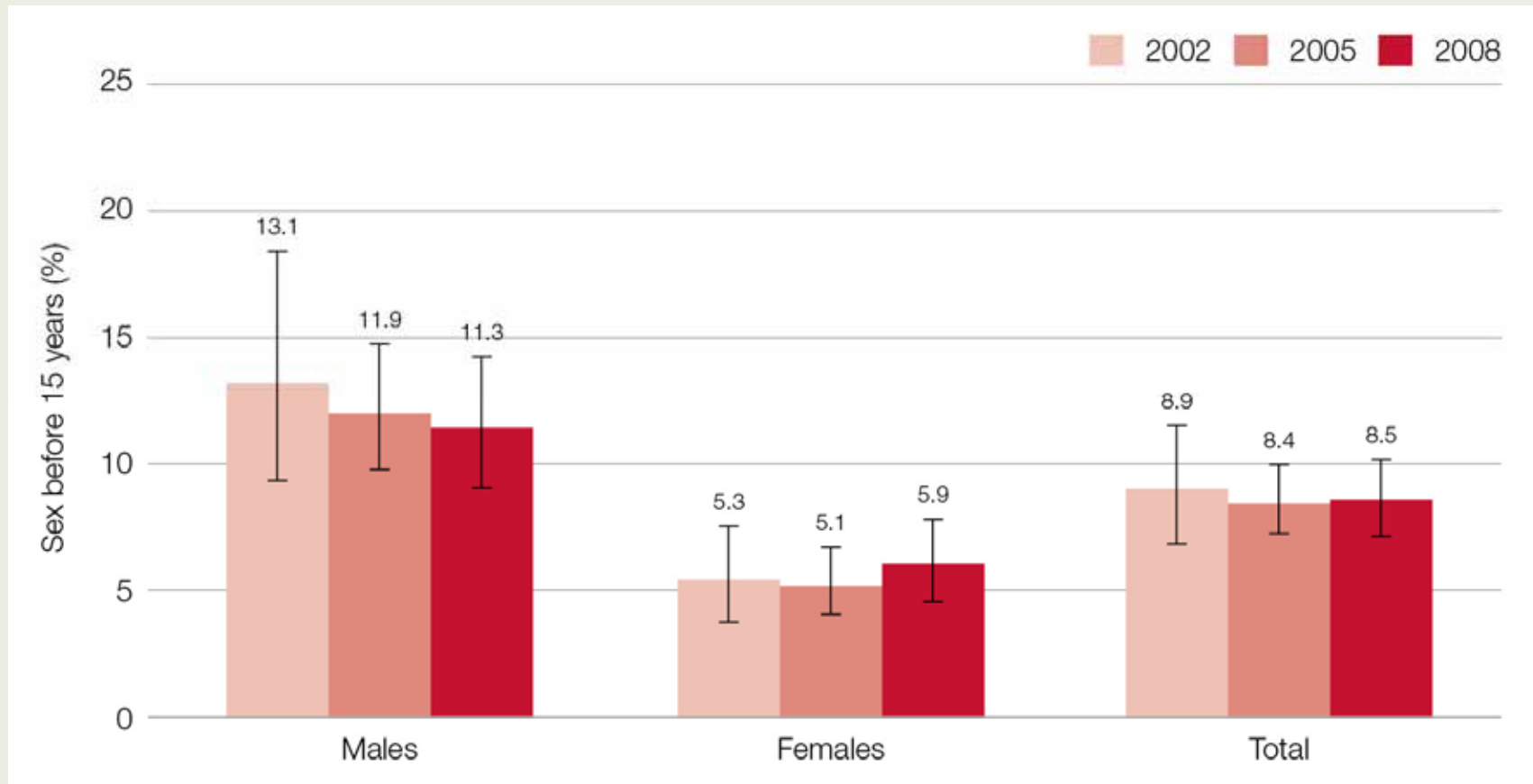
Comparison of HIV incidence among 15 - 20 year olds, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008



Behavioural Results



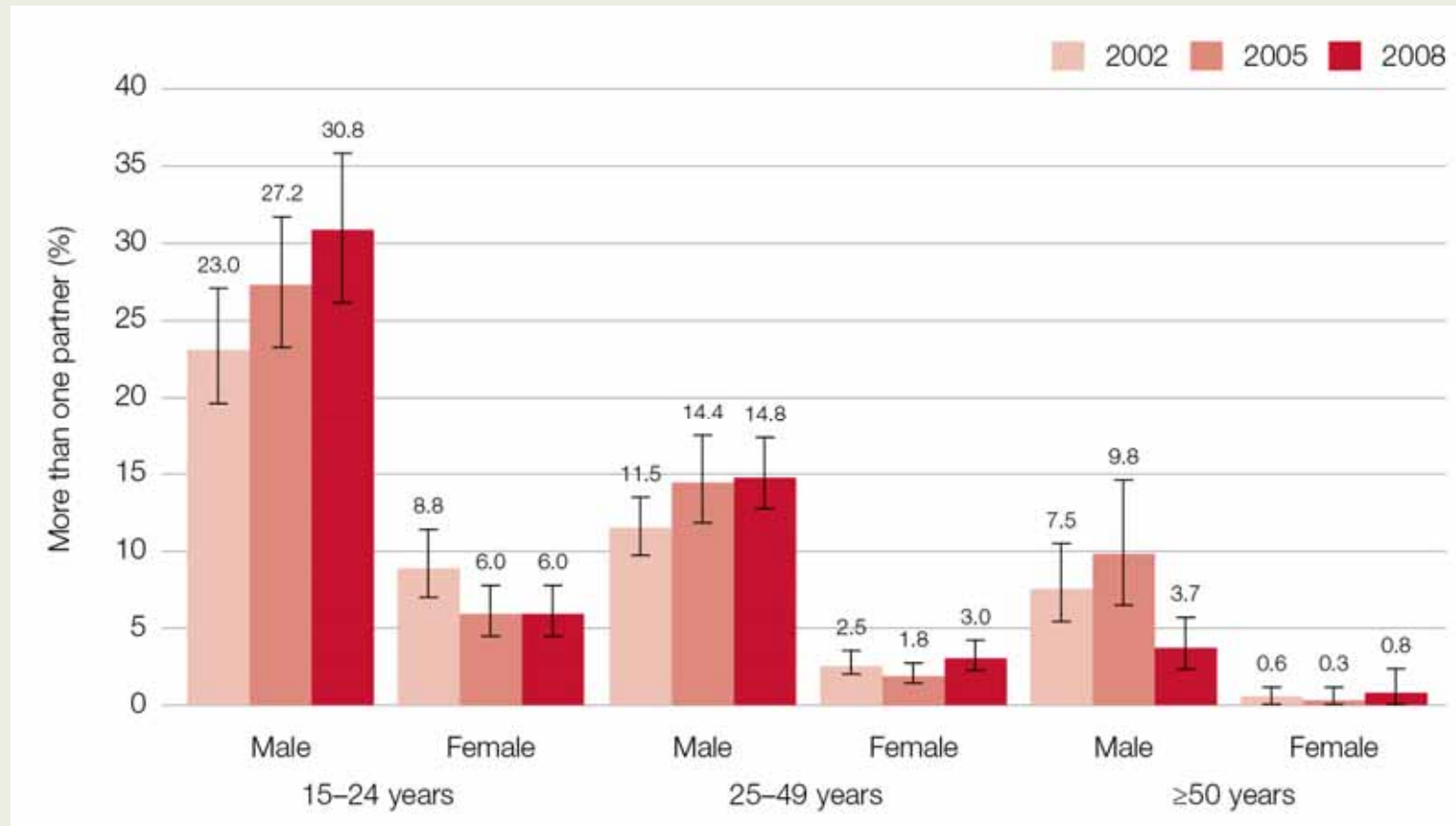
Sexual debut by sex among 15-24 year olds, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008



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

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

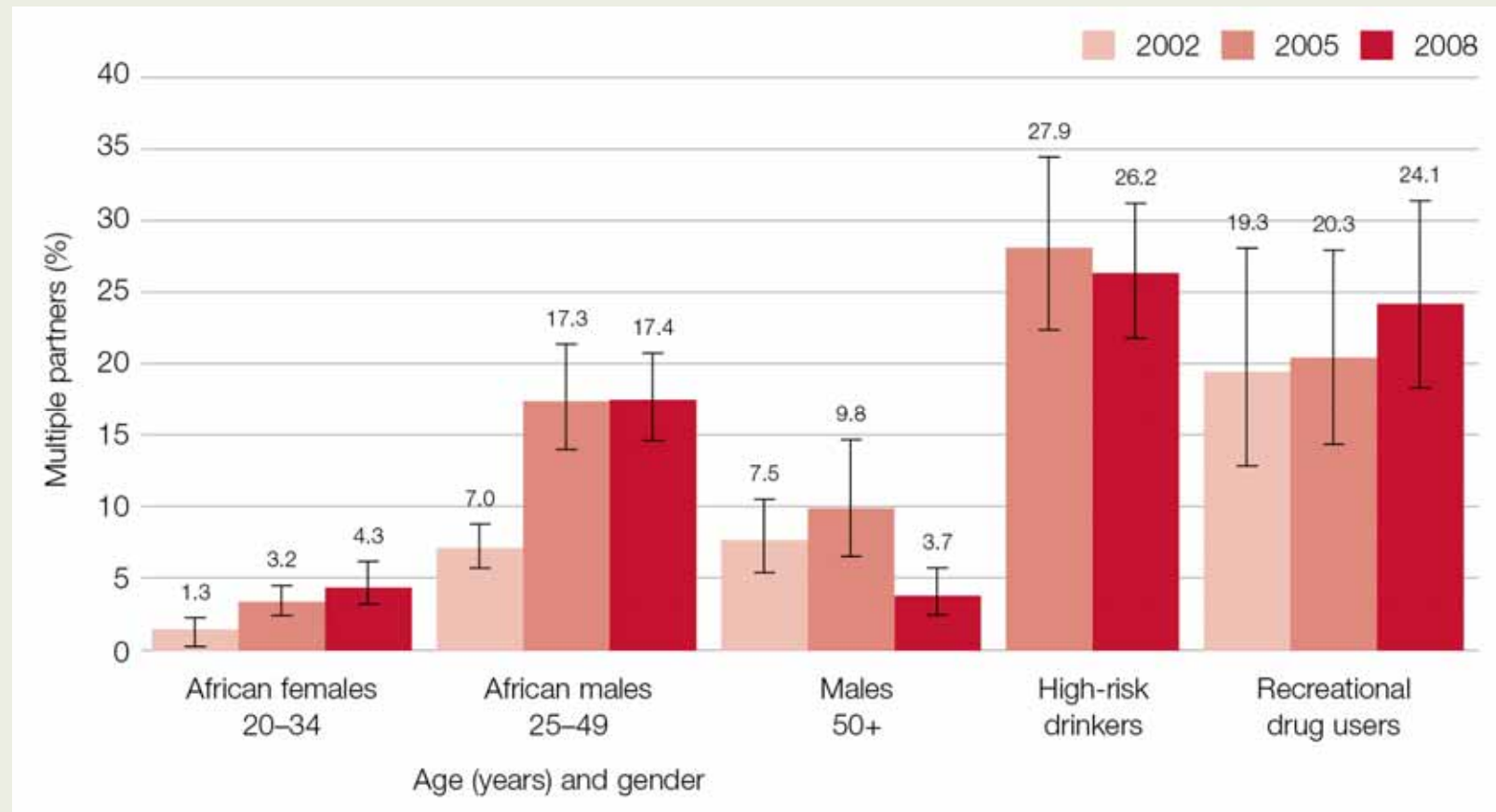
Multiple sexual partners, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008



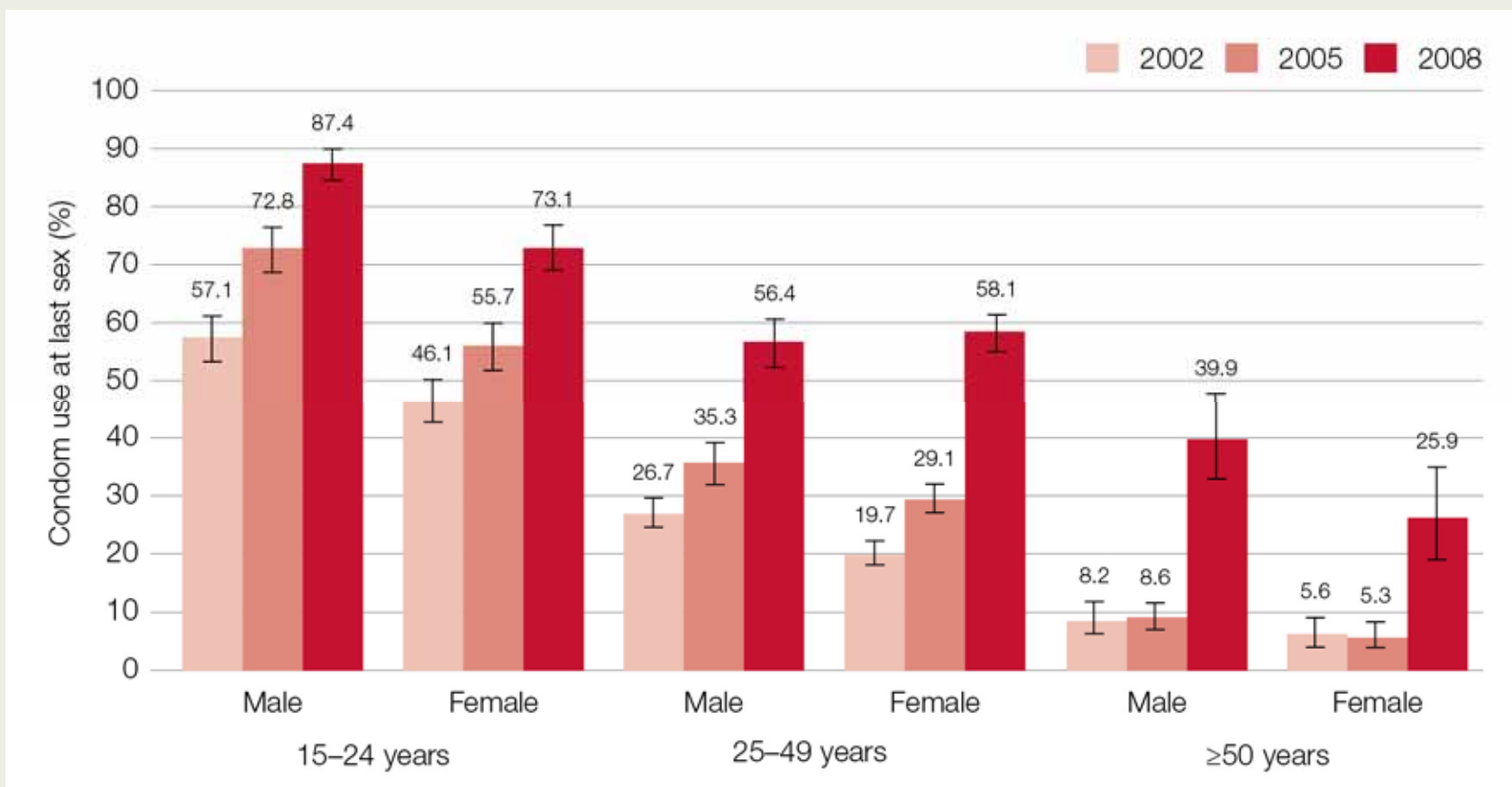
Multiple sexual partners among 15 - 49 year olds by province, South Africa, 2002, 2005 and 2008

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

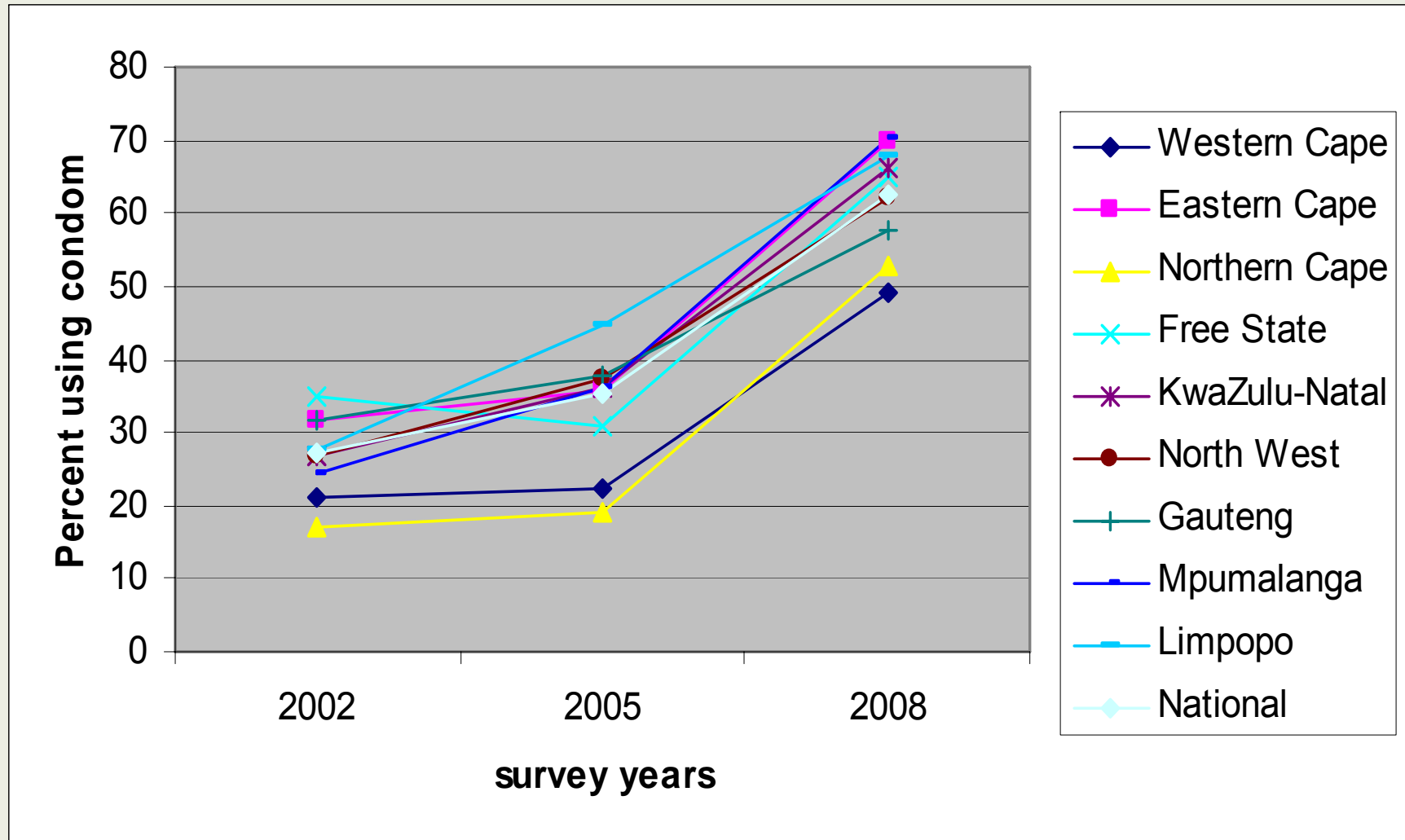
Most-at-risk population with multiple sexual partners, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008



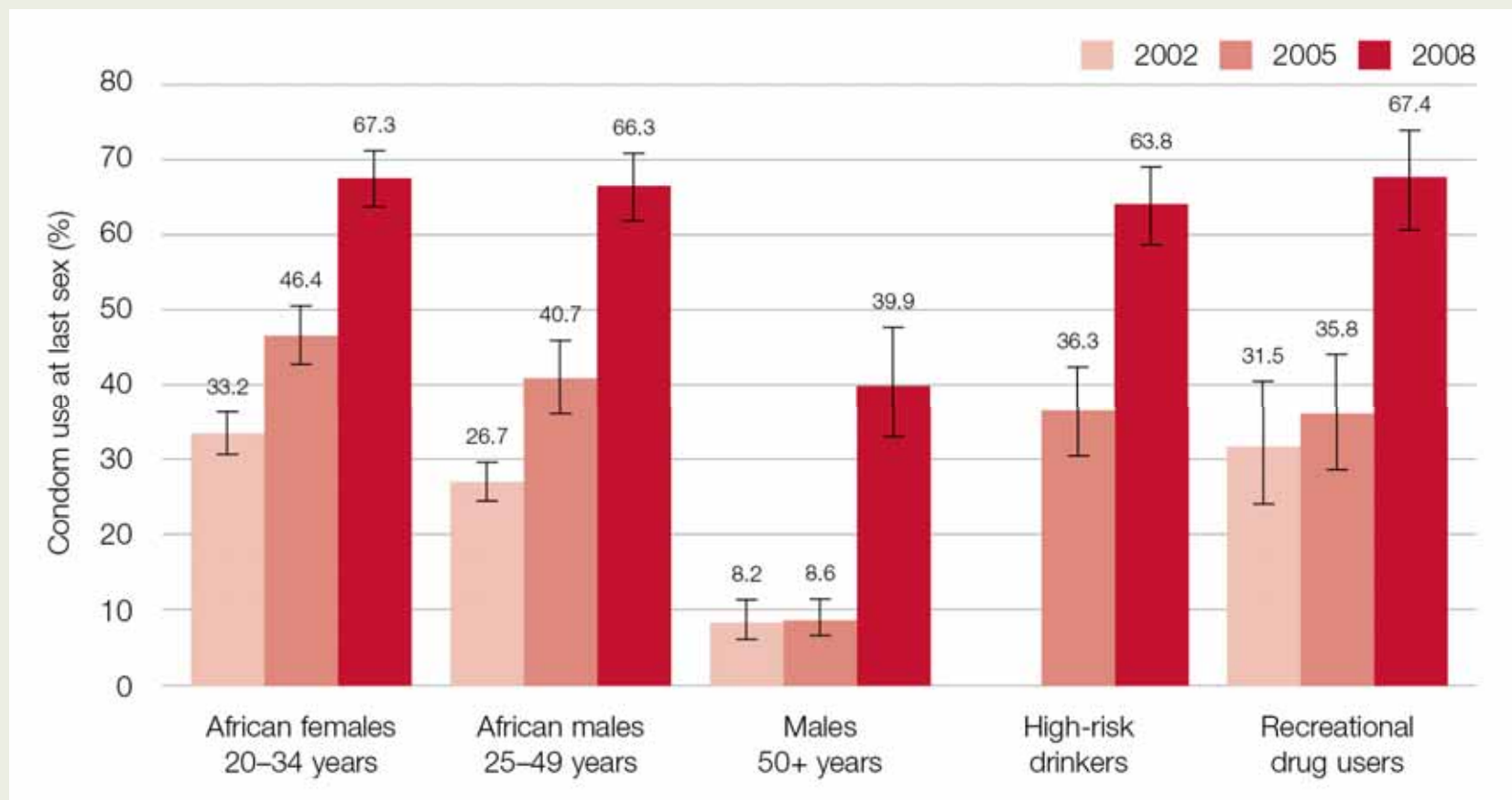
Condom use by age group and sex, South Africa 2002, 2005 and 2008



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



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



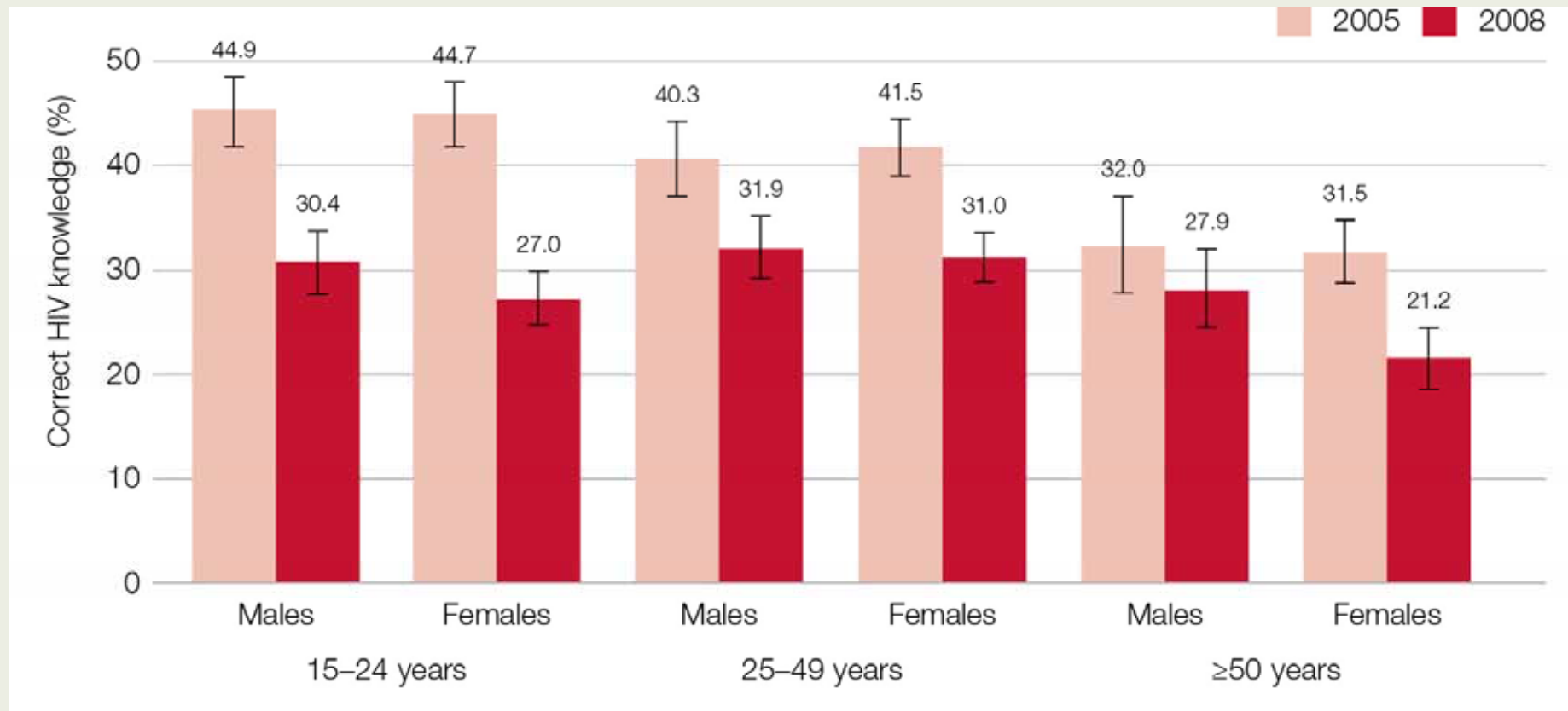
Respondents aged 15 years and older who ever had an HIV test, South Africa, 2002, 2005 and 2008

2002	Yes %
Male	21.4
Female	21.4
Total	21.4

2005	
Male	27.6
Female	32.9
Total	30.5

2008	
Male	43.0
Female	56.7
Total	50.8

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



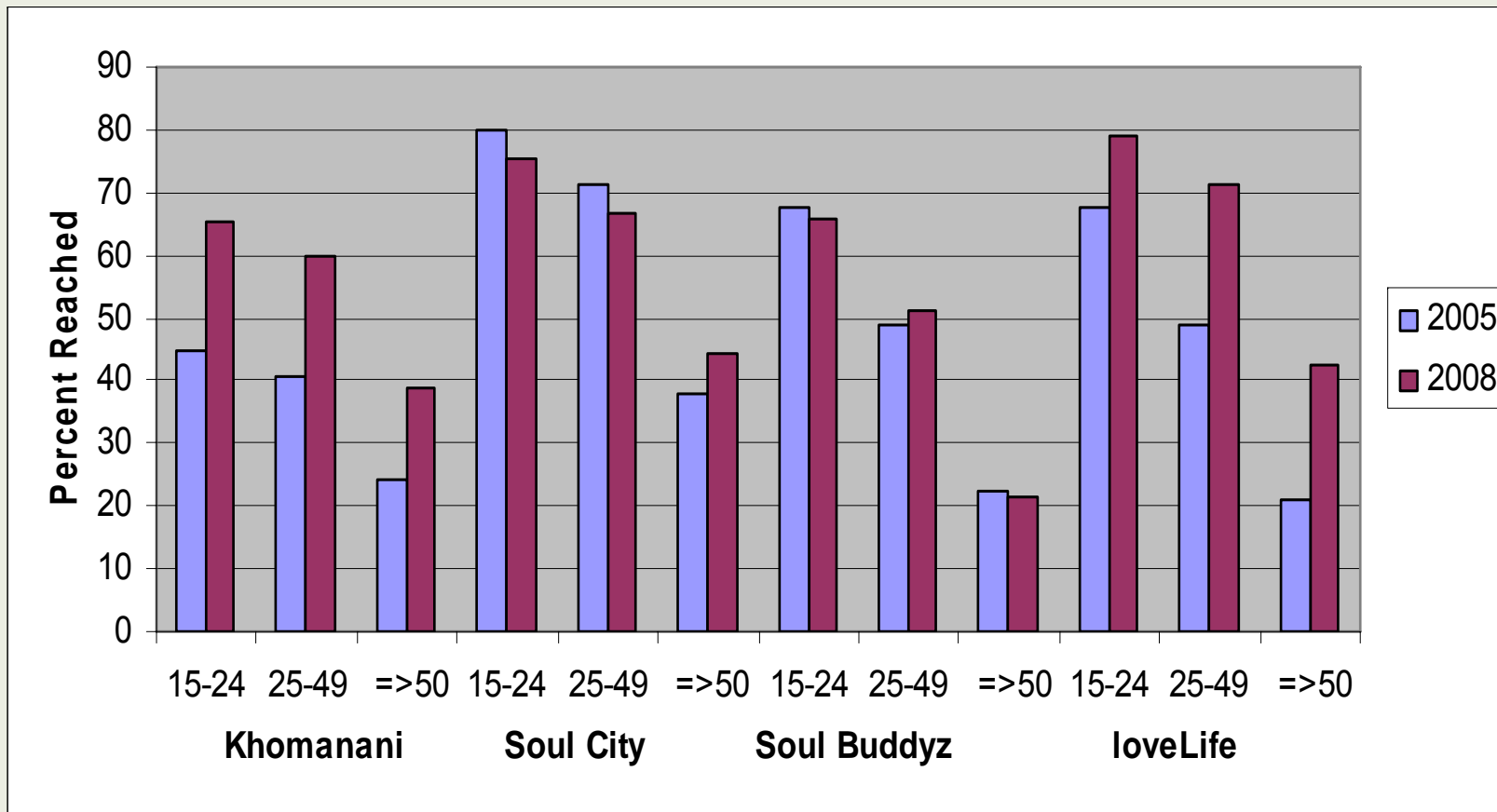
Exposure to HIV Communication Programmes



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

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

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



Conclusions: successes

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



Conclusions: challenges

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



Recommendations

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



Recommendations cont'd

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



Research consortium

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





Acknowledgements

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



Country specific indicators

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

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Evaluation of HIV/AIDS in the Republic of South Africa
as Part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS
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Thank you for your attention

