

Uganda

AIDS Indicator Survey

Key Findings



This report summarises the key findings of the 2011 Uganda AIDS Indicator Survey (UAIS) which was implemented by the Ministry of Health. The Demographic and Health Surveys division at ICF International provided financial and technical assistance for the survey through a contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)/Uganda. Financial and technical assistance was also provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), especially in the area of HIV and syphilis testing. Financial support was provided by the Government of Uganda, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the President's Emergency Fund for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the World Health Organisation (WHO), and DFID and DANIDA through the Partnership Fund. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics also partnered in the implementation of the survey. The Uganda Virus Research Institute conducted central laboratory tests. It is important to acknowledge the contribution of the central coordination office, field staff, district officials, communities, and survey respondents, without whom the survey would not have been possible. The opinions expressed in this report do not necessary reflect the views of the donor organisations.

Additional information about the survey may be obtained from the Ministry of Health (MOH), P.O. Box 7272, Kampala (Telephone: 256.41.4340.874 or 256.41.4259.669; Fax: 256.41.4348.278; E-mail: opioalex@infocom.co.ug; jmusinguzi@infocom.co.ug; wkirungi@starcom.co.ug).

Additional information about the survey may be obtained from Demographic and Health Surveys, ICF International, 11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300, Calverton, MD 20705, U.S.A. (Telephone: 301.572.0200; Fax: 301.572.0999; e-mail: reports@measuredhs.com).

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ABOUT THE 2011 UAIS

The 2011 Uganda AIDS Indicator Survey (AIS) is a nationally representative, population-based, HIV serological survey. The survey was designed with the objective of obtaining national and sub-national estimates of the prevalence of HIV and syphilis infection as well as information about other indicators of programme coverage, such as knowledge, attitudes and sexual behaviour related to HIV/AIDS.

Who participated in the survey?

A representative probability sample of 12,153 women and 9,588 men age 15–59 in selected households were interviewed. This represents a response rate of 98% for women and 96% for men. The sample was constructed to allow for separate estimates for HIV/AIDS indicators for each of 10 geographic regions. The regions were created for the survey and do not represent administrative units of the country. Each region comprised between 8 and 15 contiguous administrative districts of Uganda that share similar languages and cultural characteristics. Because of its unique character as an entirely urban district and capital city of Uganda, Kampala comprised a separate region.



CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Household composition

Ugandan households consist of an average of 4.7 people. Over half (53%) of the household members are children under age 15.

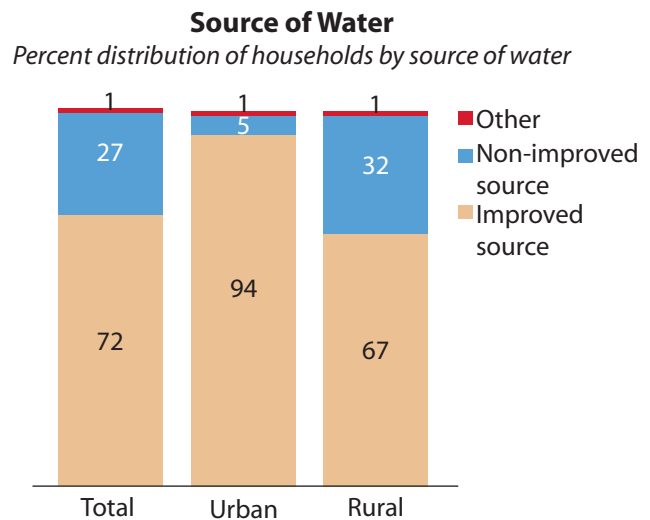
Housing conditions

Housing conditions vary greatly based on residence. More than half (57%) of urban households have electricity compared with only 4% of rural households. Almost all (94%) households in urban areas have access to an improved water source, compared with 67% of households in rural areas. Overall, just 16% of households use an improved, not-shared toilet facility. Nine percent of Ugandan households have no toilet facility.

Ownership of goods

Currently, 66% of Ugandan households own a radio and 57% have a mobile phone. Forty-six percent of urban households have a television, compared with 3% of rural households.

Two in ten urban households own a bicycle, compared with 42% of rural households. Nationwide, only 3% of households own a car or truck. Rural households are most likely to own agricultural land (80%).



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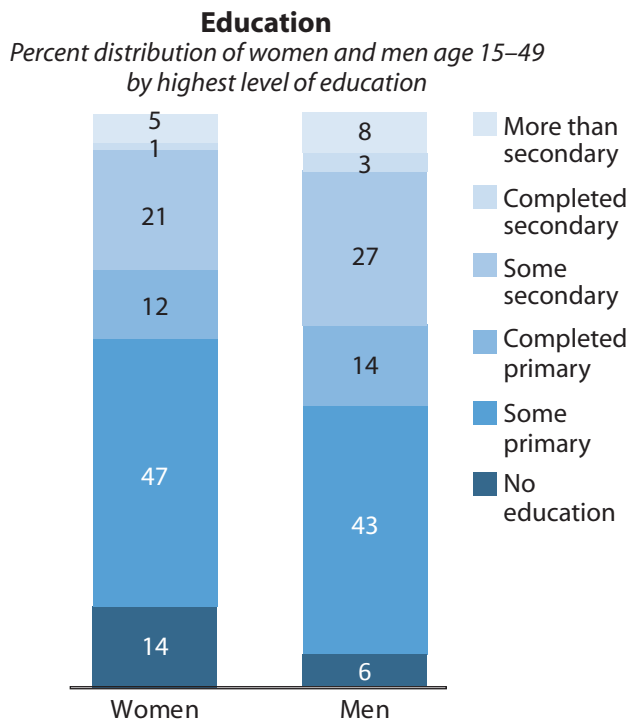
CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Education of survey respondents

Fourteen percent of Ugandan women and 6% of Ugandan men age 15-49 have had no formal education; 27% of women and 38% of men have gone to secondary school or beyond. Urban residents and those living in Kampala have the highest level of education.

Exposure to mass media

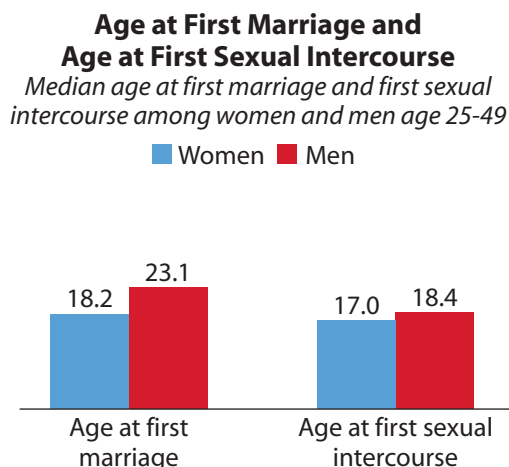
Radio is the most popular mass medium in Uganda, with 72% of women and 87% of men reporting that they listen to the radio on a weekly basis. However, one-quarter of women and 11% of men report that they do not listen to the radio, read a newspaper, or watch television at least once a week. Women and men with no education and those living in the poorest households are least likely to be exposed to mass media on a weekly basis.



Marriage and sexual activity

Nearly two-thirds (64%) of women and 57% of Ugandan men are currently married or living together with a partner. Women marry, on average, almost five years earlier than men; the median age at first marriage for women age 25-49 is 18.2 years, compared with 23.1 years for men age 25-49. For both women and men, age at first marriage increases with level of education.

Women also begin sexual activity earlier than men; the median age at first sexual intercourse for women age 25-49 is 17.0 years, compared with 18.4 years for men age 25-49. The median age at first sexual intercourse is highest among women with secondary or higher education and those from the wealthiest households. There is no clear relationship between age at first sexual intercourse and level of education or wealth among men.



KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV AND AIDS

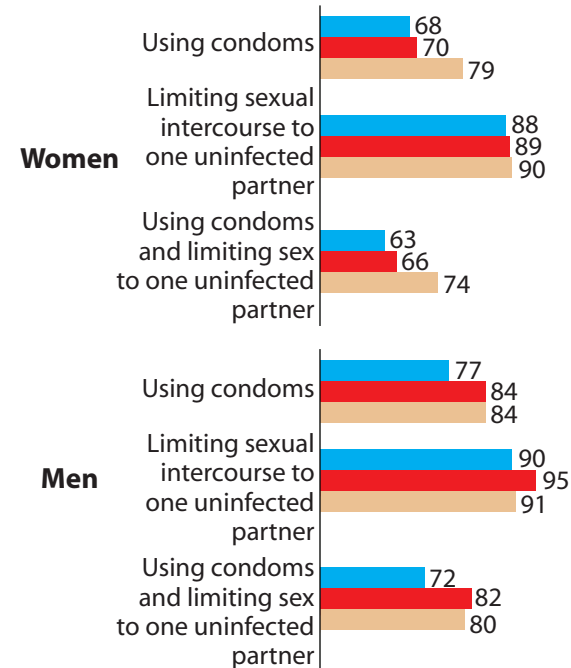
Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Nearly 3 in 4 women and 80% of men age 15-49 in Uganda know that HIV can be prevented by using condoms and by limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner. Men are slightly more likely than women to know about the different HIV prevention methods. Knowledge of HIV prevention methods is highest among women and men with secondary or higher education.

Among women, knowledge of all HIV prevention methods has increased since the 2004-05 Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey (UHSBS). In contrast, men's knowledge of condoms as an HIV prevention method has remained the same since the 2006 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), while knowledge that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can reduce the risk of contracting HIV has decreased slightly since the 2006 UDHS.

Trends in Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods

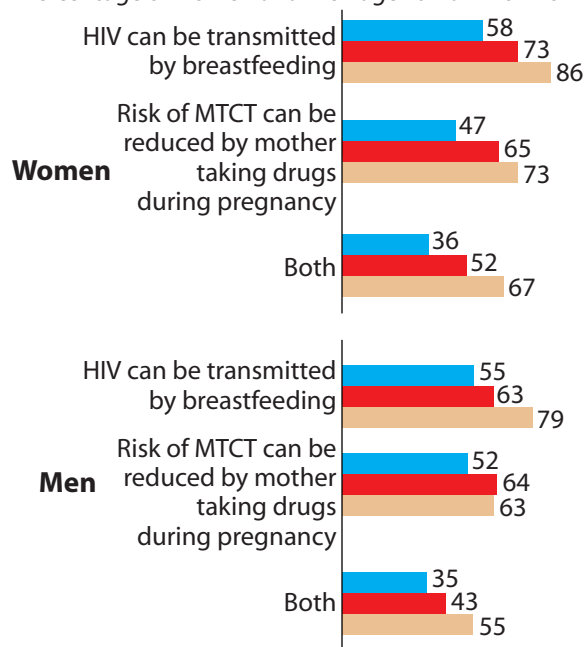
■ 2004-05 UHSBS ■ 2006 UDHS ■ 2011 UAIS
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be prevented by:



Trends in Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV

■ 2004-05 UHSBS ■ 2006 UDHS ■ 2011 UAIS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that:



Prevention of mother-to-child transmission

Eighty-six percent of women and 79% of men age 15-49 know that HIV can be transmitted from mother-to-child by breastfeeding. Fewer women (73%) and men (63%) know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking drugs during pregnancy. Two-thirds (67%) of women and 55% of men know both key messages about prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV.

Knowledge that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding has increased for both women and men since the 2004-05 UHSBS. Women's knowledge that the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking drugs during pregnancy has increased since the 2006 UDHS, while among men this knowledge has remained essentially unchanged since 2006.

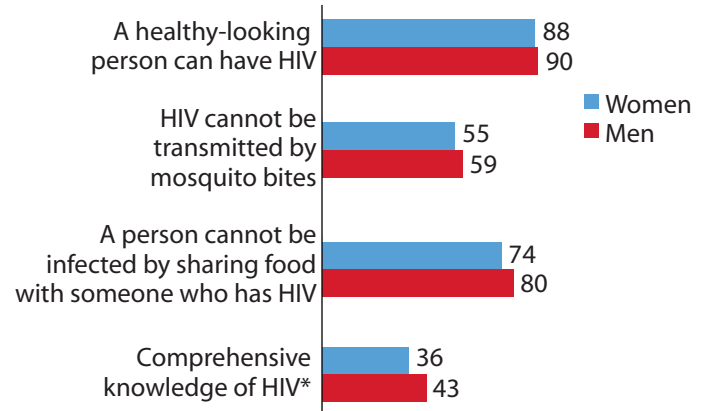
HIV-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

Common misconceptions about HIV still persist in Uganda. Only 55% of women and 59% of men age 15-49 know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites. Eighty-eight percent of women and 9 in 10 men know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, while 74% of women and 80% of men know that a person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV. Women and men living in urban areas, those with secondary or higher education, and those living in the wealthiest households are most likely to know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and reject common misconceptions about HIV.

Overall acceptance of people living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda remains low. Though the majority of women (92%) and men (93%) say they are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in their home, only 32% of women and 44% of men say that they would not want to keep secret that a family member has HIV. Furthermore, only 20% of women and 31% of men express accepting attitudes on all four indicators.

There has been little change since the 2004-05 UHSBS in the proportion of Ugandans who reject common misconceptions about HIV. Similarly, the proportion of Ugandans who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS has remained essentially unchanged.

Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who say that:



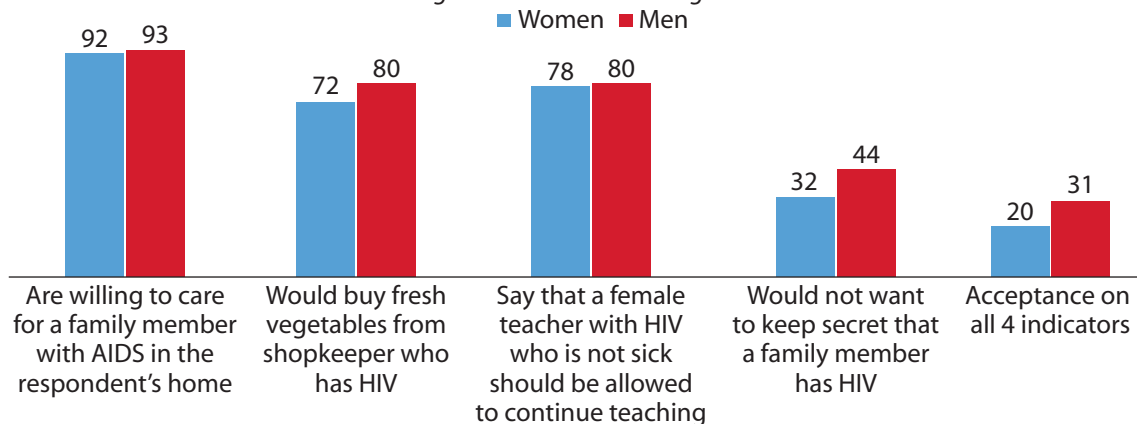
*Comprehensive knowledge of HIV knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention.



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Accepting Attitudes Towards People Living with HIV/AIDS

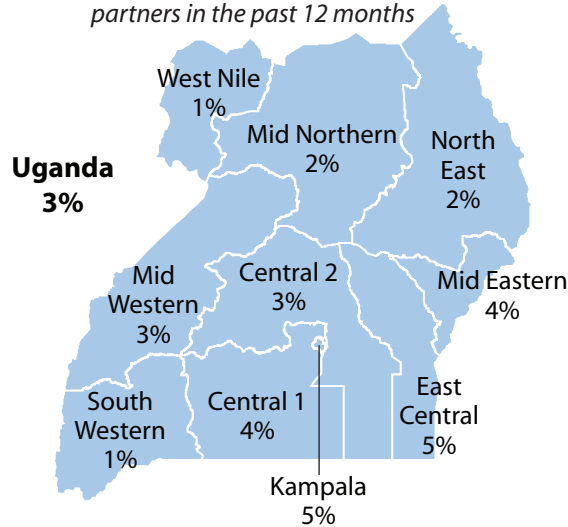
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who:



SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Multiple Sexual Partners: Women

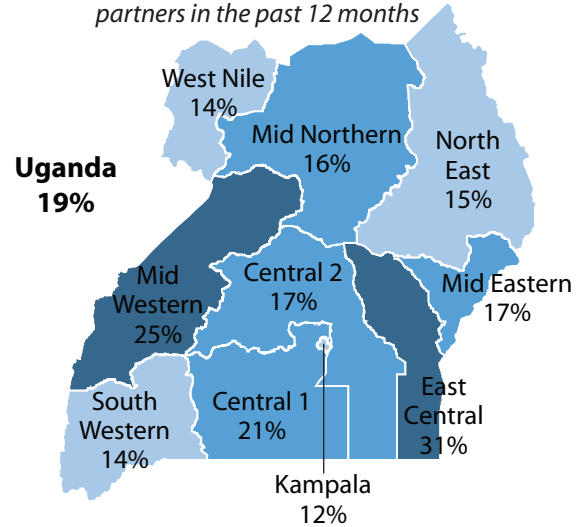
Percent of women age 15-49 who had 2+ sexual partners in the past 12 months



Three percent of Ugandan women age 15-49 reported having two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. Multiple sexual partnerships ranges from a low of 1% of women in the South Western and West Nile regions to a high of 5% in East Central region and Kampala.

Multiple Sexual Partners: Men

Percent of men age 15-49 who had 2+ sexual partners in the past 12 months



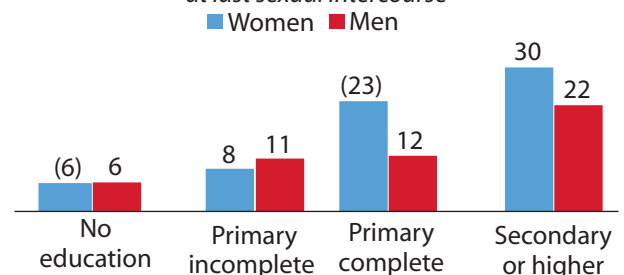
The proportion of men age 15-49 who had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months is more than six times higher than the proportion of women (19% versus 3%). Among men, multiple sexual partnerships are most common in the East Central (31%) and Mid Western (25%) regions.

Condom use

Women and men who reported having two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months were asked if they used a condom the last time that they had sexual intercourse. Sixteen percent of women and 15% of men who had multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse. Among women and men reporting multiple sexual partnerships, condom use is higher among those under age 25 and those who have never been married. Condom use among those with multiple partners increases dramatically with level of education; women with secondary or higher education were five times more likely to report condom use at last intercourse than women with no education (30% versus 6%).

Condom Use among Respondents Reporting Multiple Sexual Partnerships by Education Level

Among women and men age 15-49 who had 2+ sexual partners in the past 12 months, percent who reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse



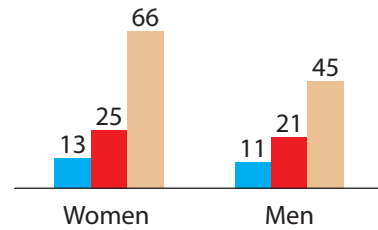
Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

HIV COUNSELLING AND TESTING

HIV testing in Uganda has increased dramatically over the past seven years. Since the 2004-05 UHSBS the proportion of women age 15-49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received their results has increased more than five-fold. Similarly, HIV testing among men age 15-49 has increased from 11% in the 2004-05 UHSBS to its current level of 45% of men who have ever been tested and received their results.

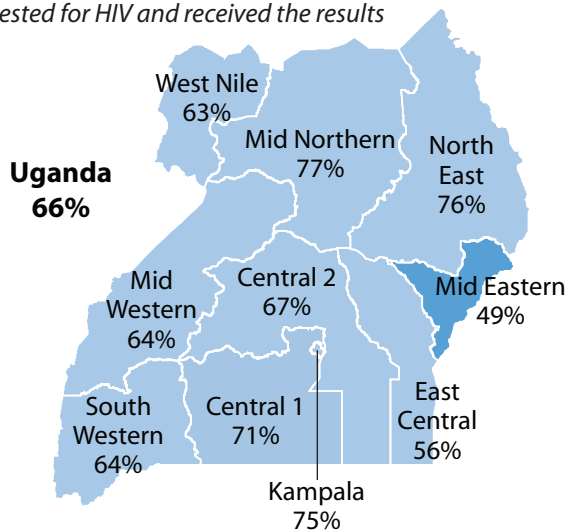
Prior HIV testing is higher in urban areas than rural areas among both women and men. Women and men who are married or living together are more likely than those who are divorced, separated, widowed, or those have never been married to have ever been tested for HIV and received their results. Prior HIV testing increases with level of education; 57% of men with secondary or higher education have ever been tested for HIV and received the results, compared with 32% of men with no education.

Trends in HIV Testing
 Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results



HIV Testing: Women

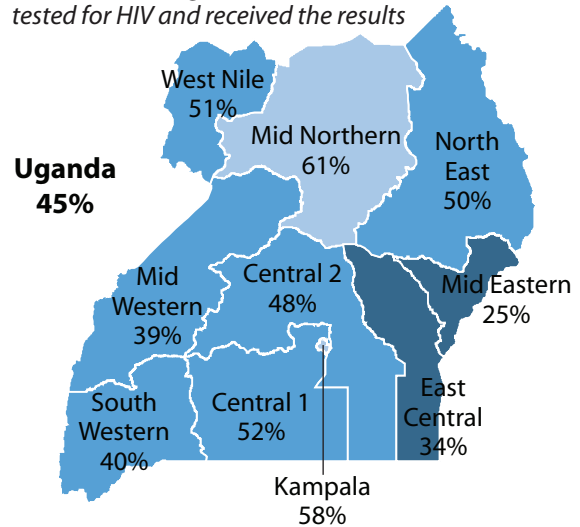
Percent of women age 15-49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results



Two-thirds of Ugandan women age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV and received the results. Prior HIV testing is highest in the Mid Northern, North East and Kampala regions, where at least three-quarters of women have ever been tested for HIV and received their results.

HIV Testing: Men

Percent of men age 15-49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results

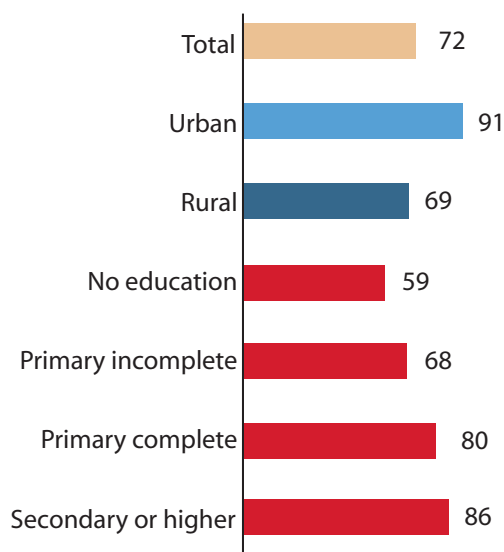


Forty-five percent of men age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV and received the results. Prior HIV testing ranges from a high of 61% of men in the Mid Northern region to a low of 25% of men in the Mid Eastern region.

HIV COUNSELLING AND TESTING

Prior HIV Testing among Pregnant Women by Residence and Education

Among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received their results



Overall 72% of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years before the survey were offered and accepted an HIV test, and received the results during antenatal care. Urban women (91%) were more likely to have received an HIV test than rural women (69%). HIV testing during pregnancy increases with education level; 86% of women with secondary or higher education had an HIV test during antenatal care, compared with 59% of women with no education. HIV testing during pregnancy ranges from a low of 52% of women in East Central region to a high of 88% of women in Kampala. HIV testing during pregnancy has increased dramatically from the 2004-05 UHSBS, when just 5% of pregnant women were tested and received the results during antenatal care.



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MALE CIRCUMCISION

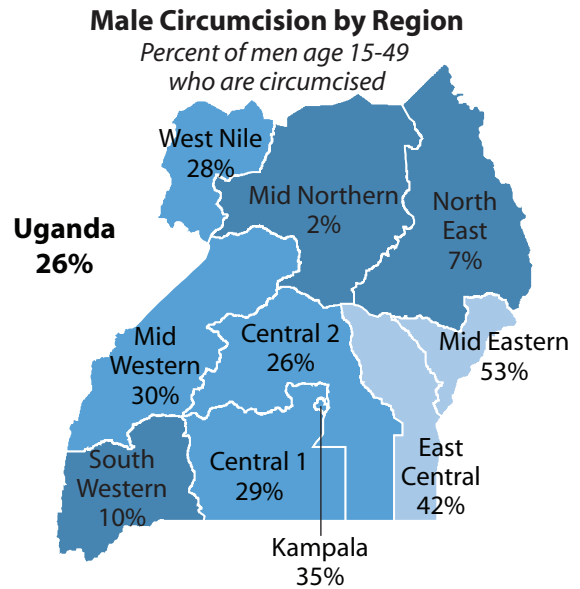
About one in four (26%) men age 15-49 in Uganda are circumcised. Circumcision is more common in urban areas than in rural areas (37% versus 24%). The proportion of men who are circumcised ranges from 2% of men in the Mid Northern region to a high of 53% of men in the Mid Eastern region.

Circumcision varies dramatically by ethnicity. Just 2% of Langi and Acholi men are circumcised, compared with 81% of Bagisu/Sabiny men. Men living in the wealthiest households are twice as likely as men living in the poorest households to be circumcised (35% and 17%, respectively).

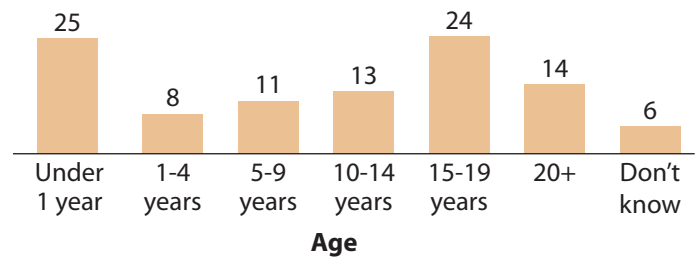
Two-thirds of circumcised men report that the circumcision took place at home, while 21% report that the circumcision took place in a health facility. One-quarter of men report that the circumcision occurred when they were less than one year old, while an equal proportion reported that they were circumcised between the ages of 15-19 years.

Men who reported that they were not circumcised were asked whether they would like to be circumcised; half reported that they do not want to be circumcised, while 46% said that they would like to have the operation and 4% were unsure.

Respondents were asked whether they would recommend that their uncircumcised male relatives and friends go for male circumcision. About seven in ten women and men age 15-49 said that they would recommend circumcision for their uncircumcised male relatives and friends while 18% of women and 22% of men said they would *not* recommend circumcision to male relatives and friends.



Age at Circumcision
Among circumcised men age 15-49, percent distribution by age at circumcision



YOUTH AND HIV

Premarital sex

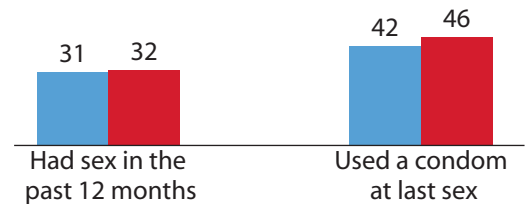
About one-third of never-married women and men age 15-24 had sexual intercourse in the 12 months prior to the survey. Never-married youth living in urban areas were more likely to have had sex in the past 12 months than never-married youth living in rural areas. Among never-married youth who reported having sex in the past 12 months, 42% of women and 46% of men age 15-24 used a condom at last sexual intercourse. Condom use is higher among never-married youth living in urban areas and those with secondary or higher education.

Premarital Sex and Condom Use

■ Women 15-24 ■ Men 15-24

Among never-married youth, percentage who:

Among never-married youth who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who:

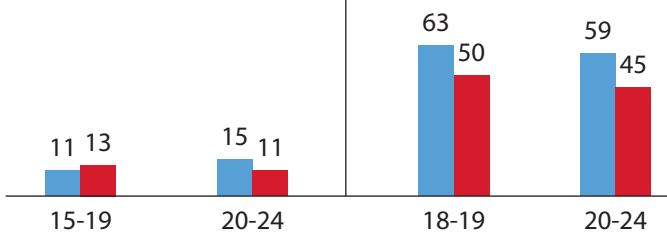


Age at First Sexual Intercourse

■ Women ■ Men

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 that had sexual intercourse before age 15

Percentage of women and men age 18-24 that had sexual intercourse before age 18



Age at first sexual intercourse

Thirteen percent of women and 12% of men age 15-24 had sexual intercourse before age 15. Youth with higher levels of education are less likely to begin sexual intercourse before age 15. Among youth age 18-24, 60% of women and 47% of men had sex before age 18. Ever-married young women are markedly more likely to begin sexual intercourse before age 18 than never-married young women (70% versus 39%). The difference by marital status among young men is less dramatic; 52% of ever-married young men age 18-24 had sex before age 18, compared to 45% of never-married young men age 18-24.

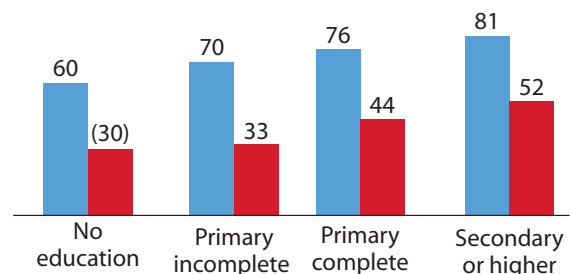
HIV counselling and testing

Among youth age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, 74% of young women and 43% of young men have ever been tested for HIV and received their results. HIV testing is more common among youth living in urban areas than among youth living in rural areas. Young women and men who know a condom source are more likely to have ever been tested for HIV and received their results than youth who do not know a condom source. HIV testing increases with level of education among both young women and men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months.

HIV Testing among Youth who had Sexual Intercourse in the past 12 months

Among women and men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percent who have ever been tested for HIV and received their results

■ Women ■ Men

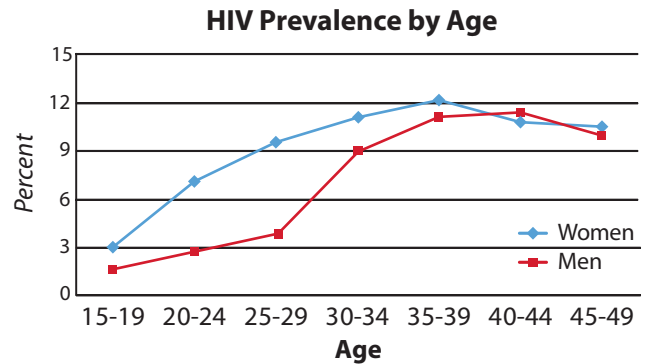


Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

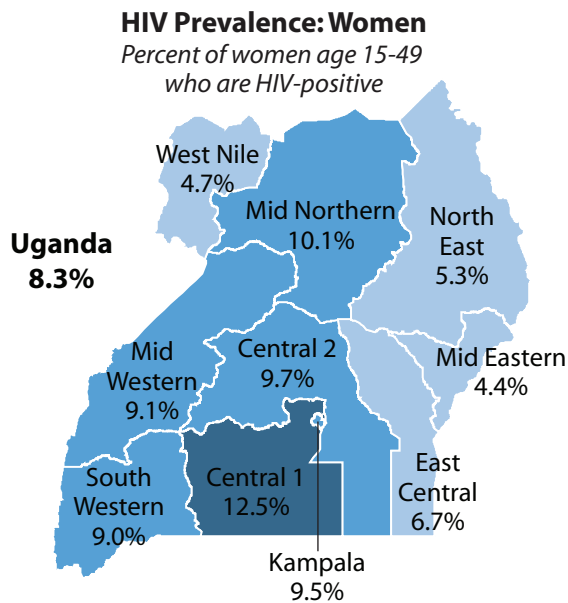
HIV PREVALENCE

All interviewed adults age 15-59 were eligible for HIV testing in the 2011 UAIS and 97% of women and 94% of men age 15-49 agreed to be tested for HIV. Overall, 7.3% of adults age 15-49 in Uganda are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence is higher among women (8.3%) than among men (6.1%). Among women, HIV prevalence is higher in urban areas (10.7%) than in rural areas (7.7%). In contrast, HIV prevalence is the same (6.1%) for men living in urban and rural areas.

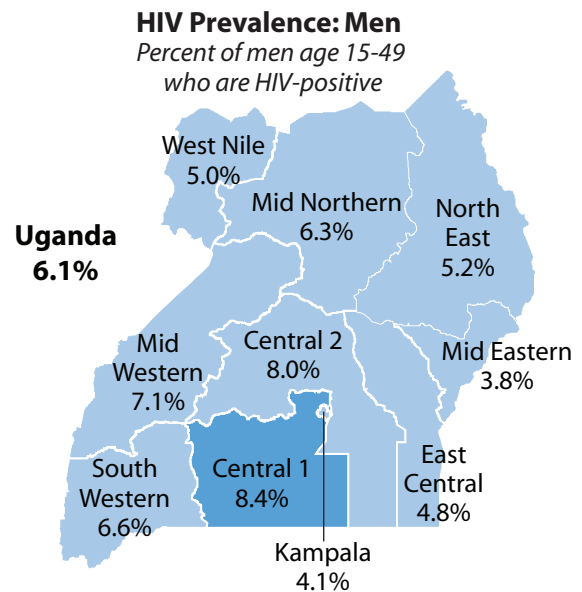
Women and men with secondary or higher education are less likely than those with lower levels of education to be HIV-positive. Among women, HIV prevalence is highest among those living in the wealthiest households. There is no clear relationship between HIV prevalence and household wealth among men.



Women become infected at younger ages than men. Prevalence for both women and men increases with age until it peaks at age 35-39 for women (12.1%) and at age 40-44 for men (11.3%).



Overall, 8.3% of women age 15-49 are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence is highest in Central 1 (12.5%) and lowest in Mid Eastern (4.4%).



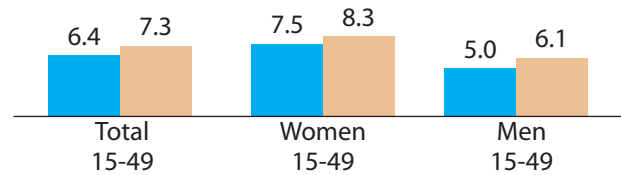
Overall, 6.1% of men age 15-49 are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence ranges from a high of 8.4% in Central 1 to a low of 3.8% in Mid Eastern.

HIV PREVALENCE

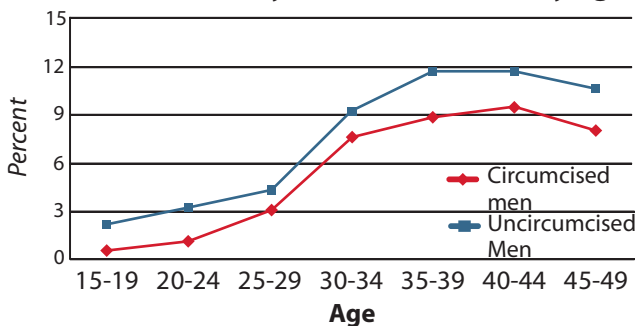
Trends in HIV prevalence

Overall HIV prevalence among women and men age 15-49 has increased from 6.4% in the 2004-05 UHSBS to 7.3% in the 2011 UAIS. It is important to remember that an increase in HIV prevalence is not necessarily a sign of ineffective HIV prevention programs; it could be a result of more people knowing their HIV status and taking antiretroviral (ARV) medication, resulting in more people with HIV living longer. However, these relationships were not analyzed in this survey.

Trends in HIV Prevalence
 ■ 2004-05 UHSBS ■ 2011 UAIS
 Percent HIV-positive



HIV Prevalence by Male Circumcision by Age



HIV prevalence and male circumcision

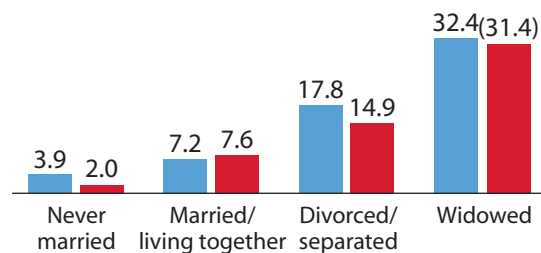
HIV prevalence is 4.5% among circumcised men age 15-49 and 6.7% among uncircumcised men age 15-49. Among circumcised men, HIV prevalence is highest in the Central 1 region (6.9%) and lowest in Kampala (2.3%). However, among uncircumcised men HIV prevalence is highest in Central 1 region (9.0%) and lowest in the Mid Eastern region (4.1%).

HIV prevalence by marital status

HIV prevalence is highest among those who are widowed. HIV prevalence is also high among divorced and separated men and women. Women and men who have never been married are least likely to be HIV-positive.

HIV Prevalence by Marital Status

■ Women 15-49 ■ Men 15-49
 Percent

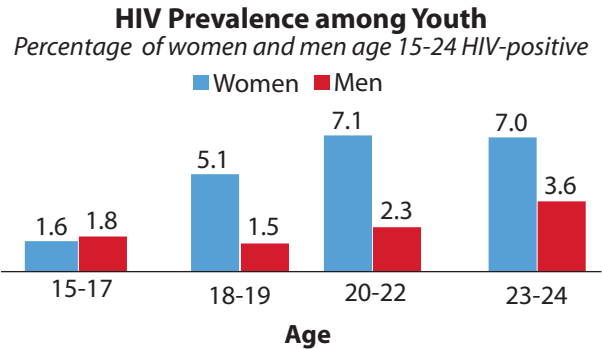


Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

HIV PREVALENCE

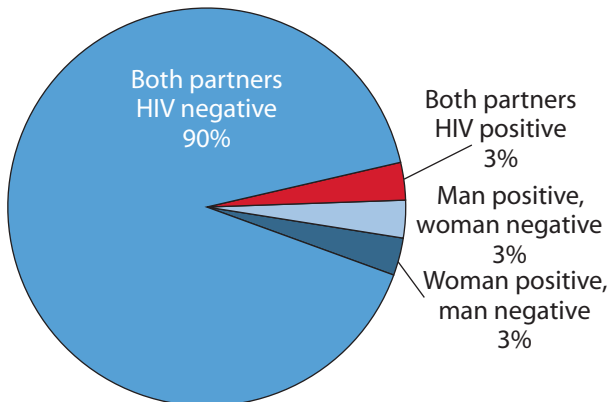
HIV prevalence among youth

Overall, 3.7% of young women and men age 15-24 are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence among young women is markedly higher than among young men, except for youth age 15-17 where there is nearly no difference in HIV prevalence between women and men. Among young women age 15-24, HIV prevalence is higher among those living in urban areas, while among young men age 15-24 HIV prevalence is higher among those living in rural areas. There is no clear relationship between HIV prevalence and level of education or household wealth among youth.



HIV Prevalence among Couples

Percent distribution of couples living in the same household who were both tested for HIV



HIV prevalence among couples

In nine out of ten couples in Uganda, both partners are HIV-negative. The proportion of couples where both partners are infected, only the wife is infected, or only the husband is infected is approximately equal (3%). Discordance (when one partner is infected, while the other is not) is higher among couples living in wealthier households and among couples where the man is ten or more years older than the woman. Eleven percent of couples living in Central 1 region are discordant, while couples living in West Nile, Mid Eastern, and Mid Northern regions are least likely to be discordant (4%, each).

HIV prevalence among children

The 2011 Uganda AIS also tested nearly 10,000 children under age five for HIV; 0.7% of children are HIV-positive. Children whose mother is deceased (4.3%) and those whose mother is widowed (3.3%) are most likely to be HIV-positive. There is no difference in HIV prevalence among children by urban-rural residence and infection rates are nearly the same for girls and boys. There is no clear relationship between HIV prevalence in children and household wealth.



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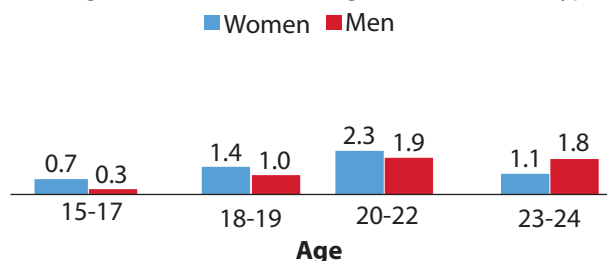
SYPHILIS PREVALENCE

All interviewed adults age 15-59 were eligible for syphilis testing in the 2011 UAIS and 97% of women and 94% of men age 15-49 agreed to be tested for syphilis. Overall, 1.8% of adults age 15-49 in Uganda have syphilis. The prevalence of syphilis has decreased slightly since 2004-05, when 3.1% of adults age 15-49 had syphilis.

Syphilis prevalence for both women and men increases with age until it reaches a peak, which for women is at age 55-59 (3.7%) and for men at age 50-54 (4.8%). Among youth age 15-24, 1.2% have syphilis.

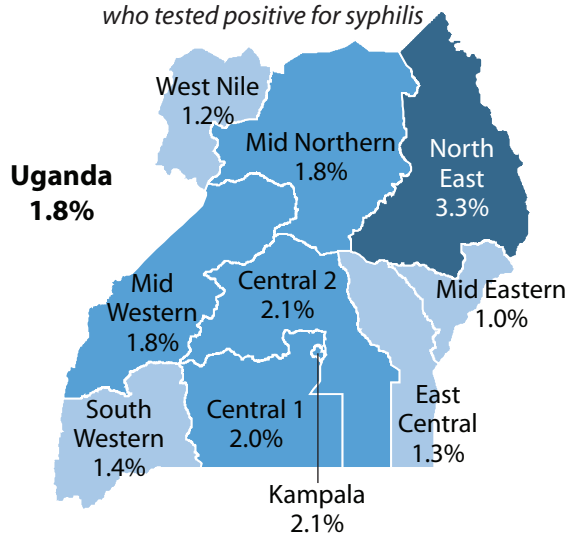
In 96% of couples in Uganda, both partners do not have syphilis, and in 1% of couples both partners are infected. Three percent of couples are discordant, which means one partner is infected, while the other is not.

Prevalence of Syphilis among Youth
Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who have syphilis



Prevalence of Syphilis: Women

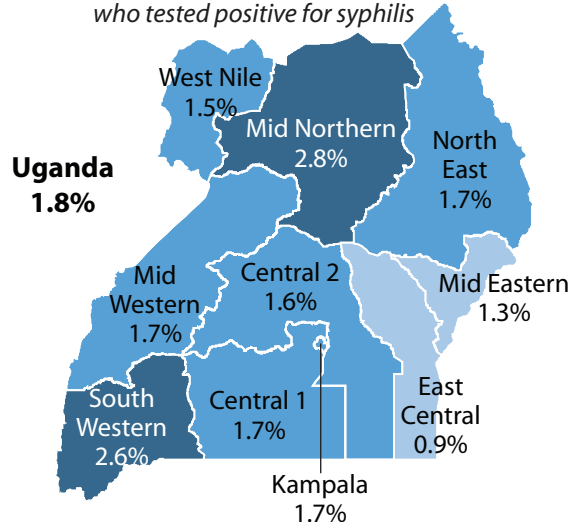
Percent of women age 15-49 who tested positive for syphilis



Overall, 1.8% of women age 15-49 have syphilis. Syphilis prevalence is highest in North East (3.3%) and lowest in Mid Eastern (1.0%).

Prevalence of Syphilis: Men

Percent of men age 15-49 who tested positive for syphilis



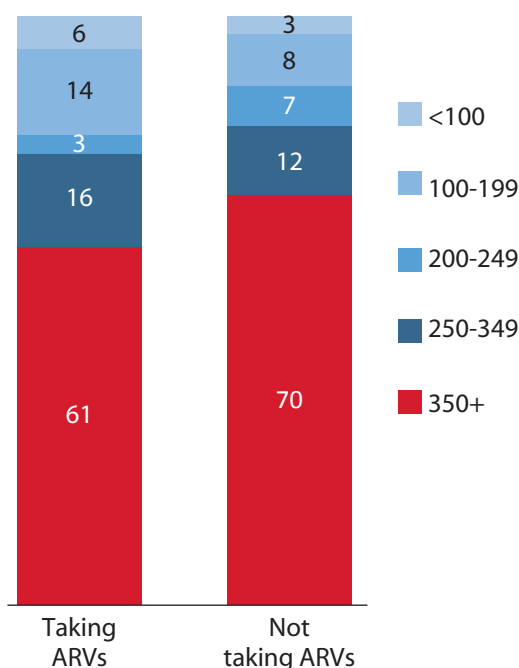
Overall, 1.8% of men age 15-49 have syphilis. Syphilis prevalence ranges from a high of 2.8% in Mid Northern to a low of 0.9% in East Central.

CD4 TESTING

The 2011 UAIS included CD4 testing for women and men who tested positive for HIV. CD4 levels in HIV-positive individuals are an indicator of the status of their ability to fight off infections. Current policy in Uganda is to provide antiretroviral (ARV) treatment to those whose CD4 levels drop below 350 cells per microlitre. Thirty-one percent of women and 34% of men age 15-49 who tested positive for HIV in the 2011 UAIS have a CD4 level below 350. Women and men who report taking ARVs were slightly more likely than those who did not report taking ARVs to have a CD4 level below 350 (39% versus 30%).

CD4 Levels among those HIV-positive

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 that tested HIV-positive in the 2011 UAIS by CD4 level (per μ L)*



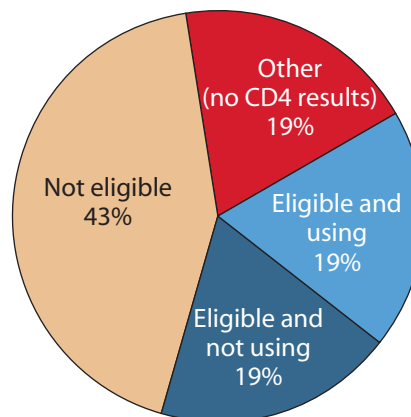
*CD-4 results are not available for 20 percent of respondents 15-49. Most of the shortfall consists of respondents who tested HIV-negative on the home-based rapid test and HIV-positive in the central laboratory.

ARV ELIGIBILITY AND USE

One objective of the CD4 testing component of the UAIS was to estimate the proportion of adults eligible to be taking ARVs and the proportion of those who are actually taking them. Forty-three percent of respondents are not eligible for ARVs because they have a CD4 count greater than 350 and did not report that they are currently taking ARVs. Individuals with a CD4 count less than 350 or those who reported being HIV-positive and reported taking ARVs are considered eligible for ARVs. Among individuals that are eligible for ARVs, equal proportions reported using ARVs and not using ARVs (19% each). The survey shows that one-third to one-half of Ugandan adults who are eligible for treatment with ARVs are currently being treated. However, caution must be used in interpreting this data, given that CD4 results are not available for 19% of respondents who tested positive for HIV.

ARV Eligibility and Use

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 that tested positive for HIV by ARV eligibility and use



KEY INDICATORS

	Residence		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Knowledge			
Percent of women age 15-49 who know that the risk of HIV transmission can be reduced by using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner	74	80	72
Percent of men age 15-49 who know that the risk of HIV transmission can be reduced by using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner	80	85	78
Percent of women age 15-49 that know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	67	75	65
Percent of men age 15-49 that know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	55	61	53
Percent of women age 15-49 with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	36	50	32
Percent of men age 15-49 with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	43	58	39
Percent of women age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	39	50	35
Percent of men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	39	55	35
Behaviour			
Percent of women age 15-49 who had 2+ sexual partners in the last 12 months	3	4	3
Percent of men age 15-49 who had 2+ sexual partners in the last 12 months	19	19	19
Percent of men age 15-49 who are circumcised	26	37	24
Percent of young women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	13	11	14
Percent of young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	12	12	12
Percent of never married young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months	31	41	27
Percent of never married young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months	32	38	30
HIV Testing			
Percent of women age 15-49 who have ever been tested and received the results	66	76	63
Percent of men age 15-49 who have ever been tested and received the results	45	59	42
Percent of women age 15-49 who were tested for HIV and received the results during antenatal care ²	72	91	69
Among young women age 15-24 who had sex in the last 12 months, percent who were ever tested for HIV and received results	74	84	71
Among young men age 15-24 who had sex in the last 12 months, percent who were tested for HIV and received results in the last 12 months	24	34	22
HIV Prevalence			
Percent of women age 15-49 who are HIV-positive	8.3	10.7	7.7
Percent of men age 15-49 who are HIV-positive	6.1	6.1	6.1
Percent of children under age five who are HIV-positive	0.7	0.7	0.7
Syphilis Prevalence			
Percent of women age 15-49 who tested positive for syphilis	1.8	1.9	1.8
Percent of men age 15-49 who tested positive for syphilis	1.8	1.5	1.8
ARV Eligibility and Use³			
Percent of women and men age 15-49 eligible for and using ARVs ⁴	19	24	17
Percent of women and men age 15-49 eligible for and <i>not</i> using ARVs ⁵	19	23	17

¹Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention (HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with someone who has HIV)

	Region									
	Central 1	Central 2	Kampala	East Central	Mid Eastern	North East	West Nile	Mid Northern	South Western	Mid Western
	82	77	79	90	74	65	51	57	75	75
	89	86	86	79	75	73	77	73	82	77
	78	67	75	68	58	68	45	65	72	65
	63	52	57	53	40	62	52	66	57	48
	42	36	52	39	31	29	17	24	45	37
	46	47	64	37	32	45	40	43	40	40
	40	41	50	41	37	32	20	28	47	40
	34	42	61	36	29	45	39	42	38	36
	4	3	5	5	4	2	1	2	1	3
	21	17	12	31	17	15	14	16	14	25
	29	26	35	42	53	7	28	2	10	30
	16	13	9	22	18	15	9	8	5	16
	10	14	10	19	11	4	7	10	8	18
	39	37	39	34	27	26	18	30	16	36
	42	30	38	33	28	28	39	26	20	41
	71	67	75	56	49	76	63	77	64	64
	52	48	58	34	25	50	51	61	40	39
	77	76	88	52	59	80	73	76	79	71
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12.5	9.7	9.5	6.7	4.4	5.3	4.7	10.1	9.0	9.1
	8.4	8.0	4.1	4.8	3.8	5.2	5.0	6.3	6.6	7.1
	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.4
	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.0	3.3	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.8
	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.6	1.7
	15	16	26	13	17	29	29	20	22	17
	18	24	19	21	17	14	17	23	13	18

²Among women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey ³CD4 results are not available for 19% of respondents who tested positive for HIV. ⁴Those who were tested in the UAIS as being HIV-positive and who self-report that they are HIV-positive and are taking ARVs. ⁵Those who were tested in the UAIS as being HIV-positive with a CD4 count ≤ 350, and they either report that they are not taking ARVs or they are missing or not applicable for the question on ARVs.

