Uganda AIDS Indicator Survey 2011

Preliminary Report

Ministry of Health Kampala, Uganda

ICF International Calverton, Maryland, USA

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Entebbe, Uganda

U.S. Agency for International Development Kampala, Uganda

World Health Organisation Country Office Kampala, Uganda

> Uganda Bureau of Statistics Kampala, Uganda

Uganda Virus Research Institute Entebbe, Uganda

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This report summarizes the findings of the 2011Uganda AIDS Indicator Survey (UAIS) carried out by the Ministry of Health. The Demographic and Health Surveys project 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 Plan for AIDS Relief, the World Health Organization (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 test results. 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 necessarily reflect the views of the donor organizations.

Additional information about the survey may be obtained from the Ministry of Health (MOH), P.O. Box 7272, Kampala (Telephone: 256.41.340.874 or 256.41.259.669; Fax: 256.41.348.278; E-mail: opioalex@infocom.co.ug; jmusinguzi@infocom.co.ug; wkirungi@starcom.co.ug).

Additional information about the survey may also 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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1 INTRODUCTION

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. Data collection took place from 8 February to 2 September 2011.

The UAIS was implemented by the Ministry of Health. The survey was co-coordinated by a survey director and two deputy directors based at the Ministry of Health headquarters. In the central office, a field coordinator and laboratory coordinator linked the central level functions with the survey implementation in the field. ICF provided financial and technical assistance for the survey through a contract with USAID/Uganda. Financial and technical assistance was also provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Financial support was provided by the Government of Uganda, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the World Health Organization (WHO), and DFID and DANIDA through the Partnership Fund. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics also partnered in the implementation of the survey. All central testing of specimens was conducted at the Uganda Virus Research Institute.

The survey provides information on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and indicators of coverage and access to other programmes, e.g., HIV testing, access to anti-retroviral therapy, services for treating sexually transmitted infections, and coverage of interventions to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. The survey also collected information on the prevalence of HIV and syphilis and their social and demographic variations in the country. The overall goal of the survey was to provide programme managers and policymakers involved in HIV/AIDS programmes with strategic information to effectively plan, implement and evaluate HIV/AIDS interventions.

The information obtained from the survey will also assist policymakers and programme implementers to monitor and evaluate existing programmes and to design new strategies for combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Uganda. The survey data will in addition be used to make population projections and to calculate indicators developed by the UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS), USAID, the President's Emergency Fund, the UNAIDS Programme, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Uganda Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan, and the Uganda AIDS Commission.

The specific objectives of the 2011 UAIS were to:

- Obtain estimates of the prevalence and distribution of HIV and syphilis.
- Obtain estimates of indicators about knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour related to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.
- Obtain information on HIV/AIDS programme coverage indicators.
- Determine levels of CD-4 T-lymphocyte counts among HIV-positive adults to quantify HIV treatment needs and to calibrate model-based estimates
- Obtain information on HIV prevalence that will be used to calibrate and improve the sentinel surveillance systems.
- Evaluate the risk factors for HIV and syphilis infections in Uganda.

This preliminary report presents the results of selected HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitude and behavioural indicators from the 2011 UAIS. The report also contains data on adult HIV prevalence in Uganda. A comprehensive report of the findings of the survey will be published in June 2012 and will include all programme indicators and results from the laboratory testing on HIV and syphilis. While considered provisional, the results presented here are not expected to differ significantly from those that will be presented in the detailed report.

2 SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

The sample for the 2011 UAIS covered the population residing in households. A representative probability sample of 11,680 households was selected for the survey. The sample was constructed to allow for separate estimates for HIV/AIDS indicators for each of ten geographic regions. The regions were created for the survey and do not represent administrative units of the country. Each region comprised 7-11 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. The 10 regions were comprised of the following districts¹:

- 1 North East Region: Kotido, Abim, Kaabong, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Katakwi, Amuria, Bukedea, Soroti, Kumi and Kaberamaido districts.
- 2 Mid Northern Region: Gulu, Amuru, Kitgum, Pader, Apac, Oyam, Lira, Amolatar, Dokolo.
- 3 West Nile: Moyo, Adjumani, Yumbe, Arua, Koboko, Nyadri and Nebbi districts
- 4 Mid Western region: Masindi, Buliisa, Hoima, Kibaale, Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kasese, Kyenjojo and Kamwenge.
- 5 South-Western Region: Bushenyi, Rukungiri, Kanungu, Kabale, Kisoro, Mbarara, Ibanda, Isingiro, Kiruhura and Ntungamo districts.
- 6 Mid Eastern Region: Kapchorwa, Bukwa, Mbale, Bududa, Manafwa, Tororo, Butaleja, Sironko, Pallisa, Budaka and Busia regions.
- 7 Central 1: Kalangala, Masaka, Mpigi, Rakai, Lyantonde, Sembabule, and Wakiso districts.
- 8 Central 2: Kayunga, Kiboga, Luwero, Nakaseke, Mubende, Mityana, Mukono and Nakasongola
- 9 East-Central: Jinja, Iganga, Namutumba, Kamuli, Kaliro, Bugiri and Mayuge districts, 10 Kampala: Kampala district.

The sample was allocated equally across all ten regions, so as to allow a sufficient size to produce reliable estimates for each region. Since the sample was not allocated in proportion to the size of each region, the UAIS sample is not self-weighting at the national level. Consequently, weighting factors have been applied to the data to produce nationally representative estimates.

The survey utilized a two-stage sample design. The first stage involved selecting sample points or clusters from a list of enumeration areas (EAs) covered in the 2002 Population Census. A total of 470 clusters were selected, comprised of 79 urban and 391 rural points. The second stage of selection involved the systematic sampling of households from a list of households in each cluster that was produced by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics prior to the UAIS data collection.

All women and men aged 15-59 years who were either permanent residents of the households in the sample or visitors present in the household on the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. All women and men who were interviewed were asked to voluntarily give a blood sample for testing. In addition, blood samples were drawn from children under age five after obtaining consent from their parents or caretaker.

2.2 Questionnaires

Two questionnaires were used to collect interview data: the Household Questionnaire and an Individual Questionnaire for women and men aged 15-59. The contents of the questionnaires were based on the model AIDS Indicator Survey questionnaires developed by the MEASURE DHS programme and on the questionnaires used in the 2004-05 Uganda HIV Sero-Behavioural Survey

¹ The 2011 UAIS regions are similar to those used for the 2004-05 Uganda HIV Sero-Behavioural Survey, but with the 2004-05 Central region divided into two, and two districts from the 2004-05 Near East region transferred to the Central region. Thus comparisons by region across these two surveys need to be made cautiously. Furthermore, some of these districts have since been divided up to form new districts.

(UHSBS). The household and individual questionnaires were loaded onto personal data assistants (PDAs) which were used to conduct the interviews.

In consultation with stakeholders from government agencies and local and international organisations, the questionnaires were revised to reflect HIV/AIDS issues relevant to Uganda. The questionnaires were then translated from English into six local languages—Ateso-Karamajong, Luganda, Lugbara, Luo, Runyankole-Rukiga, and Runyoro-Rutoro. The questionnaires were further refined after the pretest and training of the field staff.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all the usual members and visitors in the selected households. Some basic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including age, sex, education, relationship to the head of the household, and orphanhood among children under age 18 years. The main purpose of the Household Questionnaire was to identify women and men who were eligible for the individual interview. The household questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household'swelling unit, such as the source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used to construct the house, ownership of various durable goods, and ownership of land and farm animals. Information was also collected on adult chronic illness and deaths in the household during the 12 months before the survey.

The Individual Questionnaire was used to collect information from consenting women and men aged 15-59 years and covered the following topics:

- Background characteristics (education, media exposure, occupation, religion, etc.)
- Antenatal care and breastfeeding for recent births (for women only)
- Marriage and sexual activity (including sexual violence)
- M Knowledge of and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS
- Prior testing for HIV, results of prior testing, and whether taking medication
- Recent injections, prevalence and attitudes towards male circumcision
- M Knowledge and prevalence of other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

In addition to the questionnaires, two forms were used to record results of home-based testing: a Field Test Result Form for Adults and a Field Test Result Form for Children. These forms were used by the teams' laboratory technicians to administer informed consent and record the results of the helmsed testing and any treatment provided to respondents.

All aspects of the UAIS data collection were pretested in October 2010. For this, four teams were formed, each with 1 supervisor, 2 female interviewers, 2 male interviewers, 3 laboratory technicians, and 2 HIV/AIDS counselors. Team members were trained for two weeks and then proceeded to conduct the pretest in four locations: Hoima in the west, Lira in the north, Soroti in the east, and Wakiso, just outside of Kampala city. The four clusters were selected by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics to exclude clusters that had been selected for the main survey and to represent a range of languages. The lessons learnt from the pretest were used to finalize the survey instruments and logistical arrangements for the survey.

2.3 Biomarkers

One of the main objectives of the survey was to provide up-to-date estimates of the prevalence of HIV and syphilis infections in the country. The survey was also designed to provide information on CD4 levels among HIV-positive adults.

2.3.1 Biomarker Collection

In order to collect biomarkers, all adults aged 15-59 who were interviewed were asked to voluntarily provide a blood sample for testing for HIV and syphilis. Blood samples were also requested from all children under five for HIV testing. Biomarker results reported for the survey were based on centralized testing of blood specimens at the Uganda Virus Research Institute. Since laboratory testing for syphilis and for HIV among children is still ongoing, their results are not presented in this preliminary report. The main report will present results of all biomarkers including syphilis and HIV prevalence among children.

| | Biomarker Testing in the UAIS | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| No. | Biomarker | Sample | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Syphilis | 15-59 yrs | Bioline syphilis rapid test and if positive, RPR test in field lab—results returned to respondents Subsequent EIA testing at UVRI | Venous blood | | | | | |
| 2a | HIV | 0-4 yrs | Determine rapid test (Statpak, UniGold)— results returned for those 18-59 mos. Dried blood spots for all children Subsequent PCR testing at UVRI for those <18 months who test HIV+ on RDTs | Finger prick (heel prick for <6 months) | | | | | |
| 2b | HIV | 15-59 yrs | Determine rapid test (Statpak, UniGold)— results returned for those who consent for venous blood draw (backup DBS prepared in the field) Dried blood spots for those who refuse venous blood draw Subsequent EIA testing (Murex and Vironostika Uniform II+O) at UVRI, and ANILAB as a tie breaker at UVRI | Venous blood; finger prick for respondents who refuse venous | | | | | |
| 2c | CD4 | 15-59 yrs who test HIV+ on rapid test | BD TruCount at CDC-Uganda Laboratory | Venous blood held at ambient temperature and tested within 5-7 days | | | | | |

For the purposes of blood sample collection and testing, three laboratory technicians and two HIV counselors were included in each of the 20 field teams. The laboratory technicians were recruited from public and private health facilities. To obtain informed consent for blood sampling, the laboratory technician explained the procedure, the confidentiality of the data, the fact that respondents could obtain their HIV and syphilis results immediately if they wanted, that they would be provided with counseling before and after the rapid tests, that those testing positive for syphilis could be treated the following day after confirmatory testing, and that, if they tested positive for HIV, they could obtain their CD4 count from a nearby health facility. Respondents were also told that they could opt for all, only some, or none of the tests and that they could decide for each test if they wanted the results given to them or not. Laboratory technicians also asked for permission to store leftover blood for future unspecified tests. Finally, they asked respondents if they had any questions and gave them a card with contact information for the three principal investigators for the survey and the chair of the ethics committee in case they wanted to ask further questions or lodge a complaint. For non-emancipated respondents aged 15-17 years, laboratory technicians also sought consent of the parent or guardian in addition to the respondent.

After obtaining consent, laboratory technicians proceeded to draw blood from the arm by venipuncture using an evacuated tube collection system. Three tubes of blood were collected:

- Tube 1: 5 milliliters (ml) of blood was collected into an EDTA (anticoagulated) Vacutainer tube from which all the rapid tests (HIV and syphilis) were performed in the field
- Mathematical Tube 2: 5 ml of blood was collected into an SST Vacutainer tube (no anticoagulant) from which serum was obtained for storage and transport to the central laboratory (UVRI)
- Tube 3: 2 ml of blood was collected into a special blood collection tube (BD Vacutainer® CD4 Stabilization Blood Collection System) designed to stabilize CD4 cells for up to 7 days at 30°C.

In cases where respondents were willing to participate but refused the venous blood draw and in cases where the veni-puncture process did not prove feasible, such as with subjects who had very small veins, respondents were offered the rapid tests based on finger-prick samples collected.

Before starting work in a given area, each team made arrangements to establish a temporary field laboratory, usually setting up their mobile equipment in a spare room in a laboratory attached to a hospital or health centre. Each team carried cold boxes, centrifuges, a generator, a liquid nitrogen tank, and routine lab supplies such as pipettes, gloves, tubes, etc.

In the field laboratories, the laboratory technicians centrifuged the blood and transferred the plasma to microvials labeled with the same bar code identification. Packed blood cells in the EDTA Vacutainer tubes were transferred to microvials and labeled with bar codes for long-term storage. Microvials containing plasma and packed blood cells were stored in liquid nitrogen tanks and their location within the tank recorded on a pre-printed specimen inventory form. All dried blood spots were airdried overnight in plastic boxes and stored at ambient temperature in ziplock bags containing desiccants. The CD-4 sample tubes from those who tested HIV-positive were placed in a special container. Laboratory technicians called the central office to alert them about any HIV-positive CD4 samples. The central office dispatcher then arranged for one of the ten sample retrieval vehicles to transport the samples to the CDC laboratory in Entebbe for CD4 testing within 5-7 days. Other blood specimens were also transported periodically from the field to the HIV Reference Laboratory (HRL) at the Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI) in Entebbe in liquid nitrogen tanks.

Specimens received at UVRI were checked against the specimen shipping forms and registered electronically using bar-code readers. Specimens were assigned unique laboratory numbers during the registration process. Laboratory testing and storage were carried out against those numbers.

2.3.2 Home-Based Tests for HIV and Syphilis

In the households, home-based HIV and syphilis testing was conducted and results provided to respondents. Home-based rapid HIV testing was conducted based on existing national protocols. For adults, an aliquot of blood was obtained from the EDTA Vacutainer tube and applied to the Determine rapid HIV test platform. In the case of children, the blood samples were obtained directly from the finger-prick using a microtainer tube. Those testing negative on Determine were categorized as HIV-negative. Adult respondents and children above 18 months testing positive on Determine were retested using Stat-pak for confirmation. Any discrepancy between the two tests was resolved using Uni-gold as a tie-breaker. Test results were returned to the respondents by the HIV counselors on the team, during post-test counseling. Adult respondents who were HIV positive were offered CD4 testing which was done at UVRI. For those respondents, a counselor advised them to use the Retrieval Card to get the results of the CD4 T-cell counts at a nearby health facility after about six weeks, and in the interim, also referred them for chronic HIV/AIDS care including cotrimoxazole prophylaxis from a nearby facility, in line with current MoH guidelines.

In the case of children, HIV results were provided in the household for those 18-59 months. For those under 18 months with a positive Determine test, the counselor advised the parent or guardian that the test results are not definite. They were given a Retrieval card and referred to nearby health facility for the results after about six weeks. In such cases, the laboratory technician marked the dried blood spot for that child 'for PCR' and dispatched it to the HIV Reference Laboratory at UVRI for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing.

Syphilis testing was only performed for adults. An aliquot of blood was obtained from the EDTA Vacutainer tube and tested using the Bioline syphilis rapid diagnostic test at the same time as the rapid HIV testing. For those whose syphilis test was positive, a qualitative rapid plasma regain (RPR) test (on undiluted plasma) was conducted in a field-based laboratory. Results were returned to respondents the following day and those with reactive RPR results were offered treatment according to national treatment guidelines. These drugs included Benzathine penicillin (2.4 million units by deep intramuscular injection), or doxycycline (100 mg tablets/capsules twice daily for 14 days) for those that were hyper-sensitive to penicillin. For participants who were pregnant and hyper-sensitive to penicillin, erythromycin (250mg tablets for 14 days) was used instead. All teams carried emergency ana-packs for management of anaphylactic shock. As part of the syphilis treatment, field workers counseled respondents to inform their sexual partners and encourage them to get tested for syphilis.

2.3.3 Central Laboratory Testing

HIV: Plasma specimens from the venous blood draw were tested first with the Murex HIV 1.2.0 (Abbott) assay. All samples found to be HIV-reactive on Murex were re-tested with Vironostika HIV Uni-Form II Plus-O to confirm their sero-status. Discordant results were resolved using ANILAB Systems HIV EIA. Ten percent of Murex-negative samples were also re-tested with Vironostika. For quality control, all positive specimens and 5 percent of negative specimens were re-tested using the same testing algorithm in the CDC-Uganda laboratory. The purpose of quality control testing was solely to document the quality of the original testing; quality assurance test results were not be used to correct original test results.

The CD4+T-cell count testing of HIV-positives was implemented within a 7 day window after specimen collection (current specifications for the CD4 stabilization tubes). These tests were conducted at the CDC-Uganda laboratory.

The dried blood spots (DBS) prepared in the field from anticoagulated blood were stored in freezers at temperatures of -20°C at the UVRI laboratory. The DBS samples from adults were tested only if the serum samples were lost in transit or if respondents did not provide a venous blood sample. DBS samples were tested for HIV antibodies. Serum was eluted from 6 mm discs punched from the DBS and tested following with the same algorithm described above. For quality control, all positive specimens and 5 percent of negative specimens were re-tested at the CDC-Uganda laboratory using the same testing algorithm. DBS specimens from children under 18 months who tested HIV positive were tested for HIV-DNA (Cobas AmpliPrep/Cobas Taqman HIV-1 Qual Test) at the CDC-Uganda laboratory. Results for these children were returned to designated health facilities so that parents could retrieve results.

Syphilis: All adult serum specimens, regardless of field result, were screened at the central laboratory on EIA. Reactive specimens from ELISA were re-tested to detect active syphilis infection. The RPR card test was used in dilutions of 1:8. For quality control, all positive and 5 percent of negative specimens were re-tested on the same algorithm at the CDC Uganda Laboratory.

2.4 Training and Data Collection

The survey was co-coordinated by a survey director and two deputy directors based at the Ministry of Health headquarters. In the central office, a field coordinator and laboratory coordinator linked the central level functions with the survey implementation in the field. Furthermore, four teams of

regional supervisors each comprised of interviewer, laboratory and HIV counseling specialists coordinated data collection activities in Eastern, Western, Northern and Central regions of the country. Two PDA programmers were recruited to support data management for the survey. They were based in the central office but went to the field to check on the pace and quality of the data collection and resolve technical problems.

The training of field staff for the UAIS was held at the Hotel Africana in Kampala from 17-29 January 2011. For the two weeks prior to the start of training, the UAIS management team—along with other senior trainers—interviewed short-listed candidates for the various positions. A total of some 250 trainees were recruited, consisting of 120 supervisor/interviewer candidates, 80 laboratory technicians, and 50 HIV counselors. Trainers were senior staff from the UAIS project and staff from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, UVRI, the Ministry of Health and ICF Macro. After two days of plenary sessions that provided an overview of the survey design and explanations of the administrative issues, participants were divided into six groups—three for supervisors/interviewers, two for laboratory techs, and one for counselors. Many of the trainers and trainees had participated in either the 2004-05 Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey (UHSBS), the 2006 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), and/or the 2010 Uganda Malaria Indicator Survey (UMIS).

Training consisted of an overview of the survey and its objectives, techniques of interviewing, field procedures, a detailed description of all sections of the household and individual questionnaires, use of the personal data assistants (PDAs), transfer information between team members, mock interviews, and periodic tests. Trainees were divided into language groups to review the questionnaires in their local languages. Two days were set aside for practice interviewing in sites close to Kampala, interspersed with discussions of the experience. A few days before the end of training, project staff identified individuals who were appointed regional and team supervisors. They were provided a half-day special training on how to supervise and how to receive, store, and transfer data on the tablet computers that were provided to the team supervisors.

The lab technicians were trained on blood draw procedures (for both venous and capillary blood), specimen processing in the field lab, storage and transport of specimens, syphilis testing, lab safety procedures, labeling of samples and consent administration. In addition, the nurse-interviewers were trained on how to administer syphilis treatment.

HIV counselors were trained on how to administer pre- and post-test counseling, how to counsel respondents on their test results, and how to maintain privacy as well as encourage test result disclosure to partners.

Twenty teams carried out data collection for the survey. Each team consisted of one supervisor, four interviewers (two female and two male), three laboratory technicians, and two HIV counselors. In each team, at least two of the interviewers were health personnel capable of treatment and referral. The laboratory technicians were responsible for drawing blood samples, carrying out HIV and syphilis testing and preparing samples for shipment to UVRI. The HIV counselors were responsible for performing pre-test and post-test counseling and referral of clients who required further care. Because of their size and the amount of equipment and supplies, each team had two vehicles.

Data collection took place over a seven-month period, from 8 February to 2 September 2011.

2.5 Data Processing

Because all interviews were conducted using PDAs, there was minimal data entry. Paper questionnaires were used to record the results of the blood draw and the HIV and syphilis testing. These results were entered in the field by the team supervisor. Interviewers transferred completed household and adult questionnaires to the team supervisor using Bluetooth technology. For the first time in a national survey, a "real-time" web-based data management system was implemented. The system transferred data from the field to the central office on the internet. It also delivered system

updates to the field from the central office. The system was completely automated and required little action on the part of team supervisors. Supervisors were equipped with GPRS modems, which were used to access the web. The system required supervisors to connect the modem to their tablets to transmit data to the Central Office.

2.6 Ethical Considerations

The protocol for the survey was developed jointly by all parties to the survey. It was reviewed and approved by the Science and Ethics Committee of the Uganda Virus Research Institute, ICF Macro's Institutional Review Board, and a review committee at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta. It was also cleared by the Ethics Committee of the Uganda National Council of Science and Technology.

3 RESULTS FROM THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

3.1 Response Rates

Table 1 shows response rates for the UAIS. A total of 11,750 households were selected in the sample, of which 11,434 were found to be occupied at the time of the fieldwork. The shortfall is largely due to structures that were vacant or destroyed. Among the occupied households, 11,340 were interviewed, yielding a household response rate of 99 percent.

In the households interviewed in the survey, a total of 12,374 eligible women age 15-59 were identified, of whom 12,153 were interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98 percent. With regard to the male survey results, 9,983 eligible men age 15-59 were identified, of whom 9,588 were interviewed, yielding a response rate of 96 percent. Response rates were only slightly lower in urban than rural areas.

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Uganda 2011

| | Resid | ence | |
|---|-------|-------|--------|
| Result | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Household interviews | | | |
| Households selected | 2,350 | 9,400 | 11,750 |
| Households occupied | 2,278 | 9,156 | 11,434 |
| Households interviewed | 2,250 | 9,090 | 11,340 |
| Household response rate ¹ | 98.8 | 99.3 | 99.2 |
| Interviews with women age 15-59 | | | |
| Number of eligible women Number of eligible women | 2,536 | 9,838 | 12,374 |
| interviewed | 2,480 | 9,673 | 12,153 |
| Eligible women response rate ² | 97.8 | 98.3 | 98.2 |
| Interviews with men age 15-59 | | | |
| Number of eligible men | 1,938 | 8,045 | 9,983 |
| Number of eligible men interviewed | 1,849 | 7,739 | 9,588 |
| Eligible men response rate ² | 95.4 | 96.2 | 96.0 |

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

The principal reason for non-response

among both eligible men and women was the failure to find individuals at home despite repeated visits to the household. The lower response rate for men reflects the more frequent and longer absence of men from the households.

3.2 Characteristics of Respondents

Although women and men age 15-59 were interviewed in the survey, the tables in this report present data for ages 15-49. Data for those age 50-59 and 15-59 are presented at the bottom of the tables as row totals. This is in order to facilitate comparison with data from other sources such as the 2004-05 Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey (UHSBS) and the 2006 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS).

The distribution of women and men age 15-49 years by background characteristics is shown in Table 2. The proportions of both women and men decrease with increasing age reflecting the comparatively young age structure of the Ugandan population. Sixty-five percent of women are married or living in an informal union with a man, compared with 59 percent of men. Because men marry later in life than women, over one-third of men (36 percent) age 15-49 have never married, compared with less than one-quarter (23 percent) of the women. On the other hand, women are more likely than men to be widowed (4 percent versus less than 1 percent) and more likely to be divorced or separated (8 versus 5 percent, respectively). This pattern is most probably due to the greater likelihood that men re-marry.

The vast majority (85 percent) of adult women and men live in rural areas. South Western region is the most heavily populated, accounting for just under one-fifth of the respondents. The vast majority of respondents (over 85 percent) have had at least some formal education, with 15 percent of women and only 6 percent of men age 15-49 having never attended school. However, close to half of both women and men have only attended some primary school, without completing it. Women are

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

considerably disadvantaged in education compared with men. For example, 35 percent of men have attended secondary school or higher, compared with only 23 percent of women.

Table 2 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Uganda 2011

| | | Women | | | Men | |
|---------------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| Background | Weighted | Weighted | Unweighted | Weighted | Weighted | Unweighted |
| characteristic | percent | number | number | percent | number | number |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 21.7 | 2,414 | 2,451 | 23.8 | 2,067 | 2,089 |
| 20-24 | 19.3 | 2,148 | 2,164 | 15.2 | 1,323 | 1,392 |
| 25-29 | 17.0 | 1,884 | 1,921 | 15.1 | 1,309 | 1,335 |
| 30-34 | 13.5 | 1,495 | 1,464 | 13.3 | 1,157 | 1,164 |
| 35-39 | 12.2 | 1,351 | 1,361 | 12.9 | 1,122 | 1,117 |
| 40-44 | 8.6 | 951 | 945 | 10.7 | 933 | 887 |
| 45-49 | 7.7 | 857 | 842 | 9.0 | 779 | 734 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 22.8 | 2,527 | 2,620 | 35.5 | 3,085 | 3,235 |
| Married | 54.6 | 6,059 | 5,739 | 52.6 | 4,572 | 4,269 |
| Living together | 10.4 | 1,156 | 1,342 | 6.6 | 576 | 682 |
| Divorced/separated | 8.3 | 920 | 1,025 | 4.8 | 416 | 487 |
| Widowed | 3.9 | 437 | 422 | 0.5 | 40 | 45 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.5 | 1,716 | 2,352 | 14.6 | 1,273 | 1,746 |
| Rural | 84.5 | 9,384 | 8,796 | 85.4 | 7,417 | 6,972 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Central 1 | 6.4 | 714 | 1,018 | 6.8 | 595 | 804 |
| Central 2 | 6.7 | 745 | 1,089 | 6.5 | 565 | 842 |
| Kampala | 4.0 | 449 | 1,184 | 4.1 | 354 | 924 |
| East Central | 12.3 | 1,360 | 1,143 | 12.6 | 1,094 | 938 |
| Mid Eastern | 8.4 | 929 | 1,151 | 9.4 | 816 | 979 |
| North East | 12.8 | 1,418 | 1,027 | 12.4 | 1,074 | 708 |
| West Nile | 9.4 | 1,044 | 1,148 | 9.7 | 840 | 876 |
| Mid Northern | 11.0 | 1,226 | 1,067 | 12.4 | 1,076 | 942 |
| South Western | 19.0 | 2,111 | 1,104 | 15.9 | 1,380 | 747 |
| Mid Western | 9.9 | 1,102 | 1,217 | 10.3 | 896 | 958 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 14.8 | 1,637 | 1,629 | 5.5 | 481 | 468 |
| Primary incomplete | 49.6 | 5,509 | 5,245 | 44.7 | 3,888 | 3,720 |
| Primary complete | 12.3 | 1,360 | 1,329 | 14.6 | 1,273 | 1,235 |
| Secondary or higher | 23.4 | 2,593 | 2,945 | 35.1 | 3,049 | 3,295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 17.0 | 1,889 | 1,827 | 17.1 | 1,484 | 1,387 |
| Second | 18.6 | 2,062 | 1,895 | 20.0 | 1,736 | 1,588 |
| Middle | 19.1 | 2,122 | 1,889 | 19.0 | 1,655 | 1,535 |
| Fourth | 20.8 | 2,309 | 2,161 | 19.0 | 1,653 | 1,631 |
| Highest | 24.5 | 2,717 | 3,376 | 24.9 | 2,162 | 2,577 |
| Total 15-49 | 100.0 | 11,099 | 11,148 | 100.0 | 8,689 | 8,718 |
| | | • | • | | , | · · |
| Total 15-59 | 100.0 | 12,153 | 12,153 | 100.0 | 9,588 | 9,588 |

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.

3.3 Male Circumcision

Circumcision is practised in many societies in Uganda. Table 3 shows that almost one-quarter of Ugandan men age 15-49 (24 percent) are circumcised, a tiny bit lower than the level of 25 percent found in the 2004-05 UHSBS (MOH and ORC Macro, 2006).

There are only slight differences in the prevalence of circumcision by age group, implying that there has been little change in the prevalence of the practice over time.

Male circumcision is more common among urban than rural men. It is also much more common among men in Mid Eastern region (56 percent), East Central (46 percent) and Kampala (35 percent) than in other regions. Less than 10 percent of men in North East, Mid Northern, and South Western regions are circumcised.

As expected, male circumcision is higher among Muslim men, 98 percent of whom have been circumcised. Prevalence is lowest among Catholic men (12 percent).

The results also show that the practice of male circumcision is related to wealth. Men from the lowest wealth quintile are least likely to be circumcised (14 percent), compared with those in the highest quintile, 33 percent of whom have been circumcised.

3.4 Knowledge of HIV Transmission

The 2011 UAIS included a series of questions that inquired about respondents' knowledge about modes of transmission of HIV and about ways of reducing the risk of getting HIV.

Table 4 shows that knowledge of HIV prevention methods among adults is widespread. Nine in 10 adults (90 percent of women and 91 percent of men age 15-49) know that having only one

Table 3 Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 who report having been circumcised, by background characteristics, Uganda 2011

| Background | Percentage | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|
| characteristic | circumcised | Number of men |
| Age | | |
| 15-24 | 23.8 | 3,390 |
| 15-19 | 20.0 | 2,067 |
| 20-24 | 29.7 | 1,323 |
| 25-29 | 26.1 | 1,309 |
| 30-39 | 23.8 | 2,279 |
| 40-49 | 21.0 | 1,712 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 37.8 | 1,273 |
| Rural | 21.2 | 7,417 |
| Region | | |
| Central 1 | 28.1 | 595 |
| Central 2 | 25.8 | 565 |
| Kampala | 35.2 | 354 |
| East Central | 45.6 | 1,094 |
| Mid Eastern | 56.4 | 816 |
| North East | 5.5 | 1,074 |
| West Nile | 25.7 | 840 |
| Mid Northern | 1.7 | 1,076 |
| South Western | 9.5 | 1,380 |
| Mid Western | 25.6 | 896 |
| Religion | | |
| Catholic | 12.2 | 3,689 |
| Anglican/Protestant | 14.4 | 3,107 |
| SDA | 24.6 | 124 |
| Pentecostal | 15.3 | 506 |
| Other Christian | 21.1 | 174 |
| Muslim | 98.2 | 1,015 |
| Other | 19.3 | 75 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 14.3 | 1,484 |
| Second | 20.8 | 1,736 |
| Middle | 23.6 | 1,655 |
| Fourth | 23.3 | 1,653 |
| Highest | 32.5 | 2,162 |
| Total 15-49 | 23.6 | 8,689 |
| 50-59 | 23.4 | 899 |
| Total 15-59 | 23.6 | 9,588 |

uninfected, faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting the AIDS virus. More than three-quarters of women and men say that using condoms every time they have sex can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus.

Table 4 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, by background characteristics, Uganda 2011

| | | Wo | men | | | λ. | /len | |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| | | **** | Using | | | | Using | |
| | | | condoms | | | | condoms | |
| | | | and | | | | and | |
| | | Limiting | limiting | | | Limiting | limiting | |
| | | sexual | sexual | | | sexual | sexual | |
| | | | intercourse | | | | intercourse | |
| | | to one | to one | | | to one | to one | |
| | Using | | | Number of | Using | | uninfected | Number |
| Background characteristic | condoms1 | partner ² | partner ^{1,2} | women | condoms ¹ | partner ² | partner ^{1,2} | of men |
| Age | CONCORNO | parator | paraser | WOHIGH | CONGONIS | paraier | parater | OI III OI |
| 15-24 | 78.4 | 89.2 | 73.5 | 4,561 | 80.4 | 88.3 | 75.8 | 3,390 |
| 15-19 | 75.5 | 87.4 | 70.0 | 2,414 | 76.5 | 85.6 | 70.8 | 2,067 |
| 20-24 | 81.7 | 91.1 | 77.4 | 2,148 | 86.6 | 92.5 | 83.7 | 1,323 |
| 25-29 | 79.4 | 90.1 | 74.4 | 1,884 | 87.4 | 92.4 | 83.5 | 1,309 |
| 30-39 | 75.1 | 89.4 | 69.5 | 2,846 | 85.2 | 92.6 | 81.5 | 2,279 |
| 40-49 | 70.1 | 90.4 | 65.8 | 1,808 | 78.3 | 91.9 | 74.9 | 1,712 |
| Marital status | 70.1 | 30.1 | 00.0 | 1,000 | , 0.5 | 3 2.3 | , ,,, | 1,,,12 |
| Never married | 75.7 | 87.2 | 70.3 | 2,527 | 80.3 | 87.8 | 75.2 | 3,085 |
| Ever had sex | 86.7 | 91.3 | 81.1 | 1,058 | 89.5 | 92.8 | 84.9 | 1,500 |
| Never had sex | 67.7 | 84.3 | 62.5 | 1,468 | 71.7 | 83.1 | 66.0 | 1,585 |
| Married/living together | 76.2 | 90.4 | 71.4 | 7,215 | 83.3 | 92.7 | 80.2 | 5,148 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 78.4 | 90.0 | 73.2 | 1,358 | 84.1 | 89.0 | 77.4 | 456 |
| Residence | 7011 | 20.0 | | 2,500 | 0 | 0510 | ,,,, | |
| Urban | 86.5 | 91.4 | 80.5 | 1,716 | 88.8 | 94.2 | 85.1 | 1,273 |
| Rural | 74.5 | 89.3 | 69.7 | 9,384 | 81.2 | 90.2 | 77.1 | 7,417 |
| Region | , ,,,_ | 03.0 | | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | | 20.2 | 7.7- | ., |
| Central 1 | 89.3 | 89.3 | 81.2 | 714 | 93.0 | 94.7 | 89.5 | 595 |
| Central 2 | 83.3 | 85.6 | 74.9 | 745 | 88.9 | 91.8 | 85.2 | 565 |
| Kampala | 87.3 | 88.8 | 78.8 | 449 | 89.7 | 94.2 | 86.4 | 354 |
| East Central | 92.9 | 96.8 | 90.9 | 1,360 | 84.5 | 89.5 | 79.0 | 1,094 |
| Mid Eastern | 76.2 | 90.5 | 72.4 | 929 | 77.0 | 87.5 | 73.0 | 816 |
| North East | 70.0 | 89.6 | 66.7 | 1,418 | 77.2 | 85.2 | 74.8 | 1,074 |
| West Nile | 59.6 | 79.5 | 50.1 | 1,044 | 76.5 | 93.5 | 74.5 | 840 |
| Mid Northern | 62.8 | 81.4 | 54.8 | 1,226 | 78.7 | 90.1 | 73.2 | 1,076 |
| South Western | 75.4 | 94.2 | 73.0 | 2,111 | 83.1 | 94.0 | 79.7 | 1,380 |
| Mid Western | 79.5 | 93.3 | 76.0 | 1,102 | 85.0 | 90.9 | 78.8 | 896 |
| Education | | | | , | | | | |
| No education | 53.8 | 84.0 | 48.9 | 1,637 | 62.9 | 81.2 | 60.5 | 481 |
| Primary incomplete | 76. 1 | 89.0 | 71.1 | 5,509 | 79.4 | 88.6 | 74.4 | 3,888 |
| Primary complete | 82.5 | 91.3 | 76.7 | 1,360 | 83.8 | 92.7 | 80.4 | 1,273 |
| Secondary or higher | 87.9 | 93.6 | 83.2 | 2,593 | 88.4 | 94.3 | 85.2 | 3,049 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | • |
| Lowest | 63.3 | 83.8 | 57.2 | 1,889 | 72.1 | 85.4 | 67.7 | 1,484 |
| Second | 72.3 | 87.5 | 67.3 | 2,062 | 81.8 | 90.8 | 77.3 | 1,736 |
| Middle | 73.5 | 89.6 | 69.0 | 2,122 | 82.0 | 91.7 | 78.5 | 1,655 |
| Fourth | 79.5 | 92.5 | 75.1 | 2,309 | 84.7 | 90.8 | 80.5 | 1,653 |
| Highest | 88.1 | 92.8 | 83.0 | 2,717 | 88.2 | 93.9 | 84.6 | 2,162 |
| Total 15-49 | 76.4 | 89.6 | 71.4 | 11,099 | 82.3 | 90.8 | 78.3 | 8,689 |
| 50-59 | 57.1 | 85.5 | 52.3 | 1,054 | 72.5 | 91.7 | 69.4 | 899 |
| Total 15-59 | 74.7 | 89.3 | 69.7 | 12,153 | 81.4 | 90.9 | 77.5 | 9,588 |

¹ Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse

² Partner who has no other partners

Knowledge of both these means of avoiding HIV transmission is also high, with 71 percent of women and 78 percent of men age 15-49 citing both being faithful to one uninfected partner and consistently using condoms as ways of reducing the risk of getting the AIDS virus. Knowledge of HIV prevention methods tends to be higher among urban women and men, those who have more education, and those in the higher wealth quintiles. Women in East Central region and men in Central 1 region are more likely to know that using condoms and limiting sexual partners are ways of reducing the risk of getting the AIDS virus.

There has been a slight increase in the proportion of women who say that using condoms is a means of preventing HIV—from 68 percent in 2004-05 to 70 percent in 2006 to 76 percent in 2011. The proportion of women who cite faithfulness to one uninfected partner as a means of preventing HIV has hardly changed, from 88 percent in 2004-05 to 89 percent in 2006 (UBOS and Macro International, 2007) and 90 percent in 2011. Among men, knowledge of ways to avoid HIV appears to have increased between 2004-05 and 2006 and then declined slightly in 2011. For example, the proportion of men age 15-49 who cite both condom use and remaining faithful as means of avoiding HIV increased from 72 percent in 2004-05 to 82 percent in 2006 and then declined to 78 percent in 2011.

In addition to knowing about effective ways to avoid contracting HIV, it is also useful to be able to identify incorrect beliefs about AIDS, in order to eliminate misconceptions. Common misconceptions about AIDS include the idea that HIV-infected people always appear ill and the belief that the virus can be transmitted through mosquito bites or other insect bites, by sharing food with someone who is infected, or by witchcraft or other supernatural means. Respondents were asked about these four misconceptions.

Data in Tables 5.1 and 5.2 indicate that the vast majority of Ugandan adults know that people infected with HIV do not necessarily show signs of infection. Eighty-seven percent of women and 90 percent of men age 15-49 know that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV. Fewer respondents understand that the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites; only 53 percent of women and 57 percent of men know that AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites. Respondents were also asked if they thought that people could get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means. The vast majority of Ugandans reject this idea, with about 80 percent of women and men saying that witchcraft is not a means of transmission. Seventy-three percent of women and 79 percent of men age 15-49 understand that sharing food with HIV-infected people is not a means of transmitting the virus.

Comprehensive knowledge refers to respondent's knowledge of two means of reducing HIV risk (consistent use of condoms and being faithful to one uninfected partner), rejection of the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission (mosquito bites and sharing food with a person who has AIDS), and knowledge that a healthy-looking person can have HIV. One-third of women and 41 percent of men age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge about AIDS. This represents a slight increase among women and little change for men. For example, the proportion of women age 15-49 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission increased from 28 percent in 2004-05 to 31 percent in 2006 and to 34 percent in 2011. The proportion of men with comprehensive knowledge increased from 36 percent in 2004-05 to 42 percent in 2006 and then declined very slightly to 41 percent in 2011.

Table 5.1 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, Uganda 2011

| | Perce | ntage of respon | ndents who say | y that: | Percentage | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| • | | | | | who say that | | |
| | | | | | a healthy | | |
| | | | | | looking | | |
| | | | AIDS cannot | A norman | person can have the AIDS virus | | |
| | | | | A person | | | |
| | | | be | cannot | and who | 3 | |
| | - 4 4.4 | | transmitted | become | reject the | Percentage | |
| | A healthy- | AIDS cannot | | infected by | two most | with a | |
| | looking | be | witchcraft or | | common | compre- | |
| | person can | transmitted | other | with a | local | hensive | |
| | have the | | supernatural | • | miscon- | knowledge | Number of |
| Background characteristic | AIDS virus | bites | means | has AIDS | ceptions | about AIDS ² | women |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 85.4 | 58.4 | 79.0 | 75.4 | 45.6 | 36.8 | 4,561 |
| 15-19 | 82.2 | 59.4 | 78.8 | 76.4 | 44.8 | 34.0 | 2,414 |
| 20-24 | 89.0 | 57.4 | 79.2 | 74.3 | 46.5 | 39.8 | 2,148 |
| 25-29 | 88.0 | 50.0 | 79.5 | 72.2 | 39.6 | 33.1 | 1,884 |
| 30-39 | 87.7 | 50.5 | 79.0 | 71.5 | 39.7 | 32.0 | 2,846 |
| 40-49 | 88.1 | 48.4 | 75.8 | 69.5 | 39.8 | 30.2 | 1,808 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 83.0 | 64.2 | 78.8 | 78.1 | 49.5 | 38.1 | 2,527 |
| Ever had sex | 88.9 | 62.9 | 80.7 | 79.4 | 52.1 | 43.8 | 1,058 |
| Never had sex | 78.7 | 65.1 | 77.5 | 77.1 | 47.6 | 34.1 | 1,468 |
| Married/living together | 88.2 | 49.9 | 78.4 | 71.7 | 39.9 | 32.4 | 7,215 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 87.2 | 51.2 | 78.6 | 69.7 | 40.1 | 33.2 | 1,358 |
| Residence | | 144 | | | | | |
| Urban | 93.5 | 66.3 | 86.4 | 83.3 | 56.9 | 49.0 | 1,716 |
| Rural | 85.6 | 51.0 | 77. 1 | 71.0 | 39.4 | 31.1 | 9,384 |
| Region | | 7 | 4 | | | | |
| Central 1 | 94.5 | 55.0 | 87.3 | 76.0 | 47.0 | 39.8 | 714 |
| Central 2 | 91.7 | 53.2 | 83.3 | 73.7 | 42.7 | 35.8 | 745 |
| Kampala | 95.0 | 73.8 | 87.0 | 79.8 | 62.0 | 52.7 | 449 |
| East Central | 92.8 | 48.7 | 84.9 | 71.5 | 39.7 | 37.9 | 1,360 |
| Mid Eastern | 80.6 | 46.7 | 73.7 | 69.2 | 32.8 | 28.7 | 929 |
| North East | 83.5 | 49,0 | 64.1 | 69.7 | 36.8 | 29,8 | 1,418 |
| West Nile | 80.5 | 37.4 | 63.0 | 66.7 | 26.3 | 15.7 | 1,044 |
| Mid Northern | 80.2 | 44.5 | 85.7 | 76.9 | 35.1 | 23.2 | 1,226 |
| South Western | 89.9 | 65.9 | 79.6 | 74.3 | 54.8 | 42.6 | 2,111 |
| Mid Western | 85.2 | 61.9 | 85.8 | 75.2 | 46.4 | 37.5 | 1,102 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 77.5 | 38.2 | 70.5 | 62.2 | 26.5 | 17.0 | 1,637 |
| Primary incomplete | 85.7 | 46.8 | 75.1 | 68.0 | 35.1 | 27.6 | 5,509 |
| Primary complete | 91.0 | 60.3 | 85.0 | 78.0 | 48.3 | 38.8 | 1,360 |
| Secondary or higher | 93.0 | 73.1 | 87.5 | 87.4 | 63.5 | 55.1 | 2,593 |
| Wealth quintile | -0.0 | -0.4 | | | | -0.4 | 1 200 |
| Lowest | 78.3 | 38.4 | 67.6 | 65.2 | 28.0 | 20.4 | 1,889 |
| Second | 82.4 | 47.9 | 75.4 | 70.7 | 34.7 | 26.1 | 2,062 |
| Middle | 85.0 | 51.9 | 75.8 | 67.9 | 38.4 | 29.4 | 2,122 |
| Fourth | 91.4 | 55.2 | 81.5 | 73.7 | 44.6 | 36.2 | 2,309 |
| Highest | 93.8 | 67.4 | 88.2 | 83.2 | 58.2 | 50.5 | 2,717 |
| Total 15-49 | 86.9 | 53.3 | 78.5 | 72.9 | 42.1 | 33.8 | 11,099 |
| 50-59 | 80.7 | 38.5 | 69.6 | 64.4 | 27.9 | 18.5 | 1,054 |
| | | | | | | | |

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

Table 5.2 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, Uganda 2011

| | Perce | entage of respo | ndents who say | y that: | Percentage who say that | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------|---|---|------------------|
| | | | AIDS cannot | A person cannot | a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and who | | |
| | A healthy- looking person can have the | AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito | be transmitted by witchcraft or other supernatural | with a | reject the two most common local miscon- | Percentage with a compre- hensive knowledge | Number of |
| Background characteristic | AIDS virus | bites | means | has AIDS | ceptions ¹ | about AIDS ² | men |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 86.5 | 58.0 | 81.2 | 78.1 | 46.2 | 37.8 | 3,390 |
| 15-19 | 83.9 | 57.1 | 79.4 | 76.4 | 44.4 | 34.8 | 2,067 |
| 20-24 | 90.7 | 59.3 | 84.0 | 80.8 | 49.1 | 42.5 | 1,323 |
| 25-29 | 91.1 | 60.3 | 82.1 | 80.3 | 51.5 | 45.6 | 1,309 |
| 30-39 | 91.8 | 57.7 | 81.3 | 79.8 | 50.7 | 45.0 | 2,279 |
| 40-49 | 90.9 | 52.5 | 80.1 | 78.0 | 46.1 | 38.7 | 1,712 |
| Marital status | 965 | 60.0 | 01.6 | 70.0 | 40.0 | 20.0 | 2.005 |
| Never married | 86.5 90.5 | 60.8 | 81.6 86.8 | 78.9 80.5 | 48.9 50.4 | 39.9 | 3,085 |
| Ever had sex Never had sex | 90.3 82.7 | 61 <i>.</i> 9 59.7 | 76.7 | 77.3 | 47.6 | 44.6 35.5 | 1,500 |
| Married/living together | 91.2 | 55.6 | 81.2 | 77.3 79.2 | 48.0 | 41.8 | 1,585 5,148 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 90.2 | 51,1 | 77.4 | 75.3 | 45.2 | 40.1 | 456 |
| Residence | 90.2 | 31,1 | 77 | 75.5 | 73.2 | 40.1 | 450 |
| Urban | 94.1 | 70.5 | 88.1 | 87.0 | 62.5 | 55.2 | 1,273 |
| Rural | 88.7 | 54.9 | 80.0 | 77.5 | 45.7 | 38.6 | 7,417 |
| Region | 2017 | 05 | 23.5 | | 1217 | 20.2 | ,, |
| Central 1 | 93.0 | 56,4 | 93.1 | 82.0 | 48.6 | 45.4 | 595 |
| Central 2 | 92.4 | 59.7 | 92.3 | 76.2 | 50.2 | 45.9 | 565 |
| Kampala | 96.4 | 77.2 | 95.3 | 89.1 | 72.2 | 64.5 | 354 |
| East Central | 92.3 | 53.1 | 91.7 | 77.8 | 44.5 | 38.3 | 1,094 |
| Mid Eastern | 81.6 | 49.9 | 79.2 | 76.3 | 38.0 | 30.8 | [*] 816 |
| North East | 83.4 | 53.3 | 73.0 | 75 .1 | 48.0 | 44.9 | 1,074 |
| West Nile | 90.1 | 55.6 | 73.7 | 78.9 | 46.4 | 36.6 | 840 |
| Mid Northern | 88.6 | 58.7 | 71.9 | 89.2 | 52.0 | 40.4 | 1,076 |
| South Western | 91.4 | 61.0 | 77.6 | 71.9 | 48.8 | 40.5 | 1,380 |
| Mid Western | 91.0 | 58.3 | 83.0 | 80.7 | 47.2 | 39.8 | 896 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 77.0 | 34.8 | 61.8 | 55.6 | 25.7 | 22.7 | 481 |
| Primary incomplete | 87.2 | 46.9 | 78.2 | 72.4 | 36. 1 | 29.4 | 3,888 |
| Primary complete | 91.4 | 54.2 | 80.5 | 80.5 | 46.7 | 39.6 | 1,273 |
| Secondary or higher | 93.6 | 75.1 | 88.2 | 90.1 | 67 <i>.</i> 7 | 59.4 | 3,049 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 81.3 | 42.7 | 70.3 | 70.7 | 32.7 | 25.7 | 1,484 |
| Second | 89.5 | 53.1 | 78.0 | 79.0 | 44.8 | 36.9 | 1,736 |
| Middle | 90.2 | 55.3 | 80.9 | 78.5 | 46.4 | 40.1 | 1,655 |
| Fourth Wichart | 90.0 94.2 | 60.7 69.2 | 83.8 | 77.6 | 49.2 | 42.3 | 1,653 |
| Highest | 94.2 | 09.2 | 89.4 | 85.5 | 61.9 | 54.8 | 2,162 |
| Total 15-49 | 89.5 | 57.2 | 81.2 | 78.9 | 48.2 | 41.1 | 8,689 |
| 50-59 | 91.0 | 57.9 | 80.8 | 74.8 | 49.1 | 39.0 | 899 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-59 | 89.6 | 57.3 | 81.1 | 78.5 | 48.2 | 40.9 | 9,588 |

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

Respondents were also asked if they knew that the virus that causes AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby during breastfeeding and that there are special drugs 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.

As shown in Table 6, a large majority of women and men are aware that breastfeeding is a means of HIV transmission (85 percent of women and 80 percent of men age 15-49). Most adults also know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission can be reduced by taking special drugs during pregnancy. The proportion of women and men who are aware of both is somewhat lower—65 percent of women and 56 percent of men age 15-49.

Differentials in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission and anti-retroviral drug therapy during pregnancy are not large. Knowledge is lower among vounger respondents, unmarried respondents who have never had sexual intercourse, and those who live in rural areas. It is also lower among women and men in Mid Eastern region and among women in West Nile region. Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission is also lower among the less educated respondents and those in the lower wealth quintiles.

There has been a steady increase in the level of knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV over time. As shown in Figure 1, the proportion of women age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding and also know that transmission can be reduced by a mother taking special drugs during pregnancy has increased from 36 percent in the 2004-05 UHSBS to 52 percent in the 2006 UDHS and to 65 percent in the 2011 UAIS. The proportion of men age 15-49 who know these two facts has also increased, from 35 percent in the 2004-05 UHSBS to 43 percent in the 2006 UDHS and to 56 percent in the 2011 UAIS.

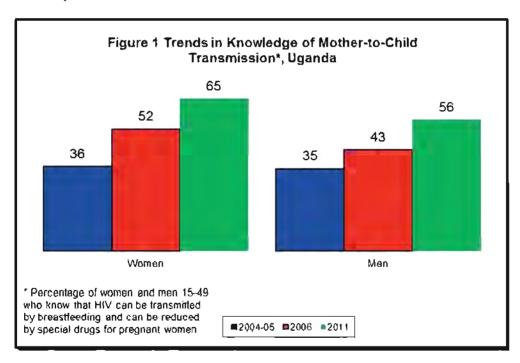


Table 6 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HTV 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, by background characteristics, Uganda 2011

| Pack | | | Wo | men | | |] | Men | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|---|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Risk of by mother teached large and risk of teached large by mother teached large by mother teaching by mother teached large by mother teaching teaching teaching teaching by mother teaching teachin | | | | HIV can be | | - | | HIV can be | |
| MTCT breastfeeding breas | | | | | | | | | |
| Can be ward risk of variety by mother by mot | | | | - | | | | | |
| MTCT can by mother taking transmitted from the proper taking transmitted from the proper taking by mother taking transmitted from the proper taking by mother taking transmitted from the proper taking by mother taking transmitted from the proper taking by breast by breast by breast by breast by breast during by mother taking transmitted from the proper taking transmitted from the proper taking by breast by breast during by mother taking transmitted from the proper taking by breast by breast during by mother taking transmitted from the proper taking by breast during by mother taking transmitted from the proper taking by breast during by mother taking transmitted from the proper taking taking transmi | | | MTCT | | | | | | |
| HIV can be HIV | | | | | | | can be | | |
| HIV can be special transmitted by breast- during special drugs by treast- during by treast- special drugs b | | | | | | | | | |
| HIV can be transmitted by breast- during breast- during by breast- during by breast- during by breast- during | | | by mother | be reduced | | | by mother | be reduced | |
| Packground characteristic by breast by | | | | by mother | | | taking | | |
| Background characteristic by breast during feeding pregnancy pregn | | HIV can be | special | | | HIV can be | | | |
| Background characteristic Feeding Pregnancy Pregnancy Of wome Feeding Pregnancy Pregnancy Of modes | | transmitted | | special drugs | | transmitted | drugs | special drugs | |
| Age 15-24 84.0 65.4 60.4 4,561 76.8 56.1 48.5 3,39. 15-19 79.5 57.1 51.8 2,414 72.8 51.1 43.0 2,067. 20-24 89.1 74.7 70.1 2,148 83.1 63.9 56.9 1,322. 25-29 89.4 77.9 73.4 1,884 84.9 67.5 62.4 1,303. 30-39 86.0 75.6 69.2 2,846 81.1 68.9 60.4 2,275. 40-49 83.1 68.2 62.3 1,808 78.9 66.9 58.7 1,712. Marital status Never married 79.7 59.1 53.6 2,527 76.3 56.1 47.9 3,082. Ever had sex 87.6 74.3 67.4 1,058 82.6 64.6 55.8 1,500. Never had sex 74.0 48.2 43.7 1,468 70.3 48.0 40.4 1,582. Married/living together 87.2 74.0 68.8 7,215 81.9 68.0 60.7 5,144. Married/living together 87.2 74.0 68.8 7,215 81.9 68.0 60.7 5,144. Married/living together 87.2 74.0 68.8 7,215 81.9 68.0 60.7 5,144. Married/living together 89.9 64.4 9,796 na na na na (a) 60.7 61.4 61.4 61.4 61.4 61.4 61.4 61.4 61.4 | | by breast- | during | during | Number | by breast- | during | during | Number |
| \$\begin{array}{c} 1\begin{array}{c} 1arra | Background characteristic | feeding | pregnancy | pregnancy | of women | feeding | pregnancy | pregnancy | of men |
| 15-19 79.5 57.1 51.8 2,414 72.8 51.1 43.0 2,067 20-24 89.1 74.7 70.1 2,148 83.1 63.9 56.9 1,322 25-29 89.4 77.9 73.4 1,884 84.9 67.5 62.4 1,306 30-39 86.0 75.6 69.2 2,846 81.1 68.9 66.4 2,278 Marital status Never married 79.7 59.1 53.6 2,527 76.3 56.1 47.9 3,081 Ever had sex 87.6 74.3 67.4 1,058 82.6 64.6 55.8 1,500 Never had sex 87.6 74.3 67.4 1,058 82.6 64.6 55.8 1,500 Maritodlying together 87.2 74.0 68.8 7,215 81.9 68.0 60.7 5,144 Divorced/separated/widowed 85.7 73.4 67.4 1,358 75.5 58.3 52.1 45.6 Currently pregnant Pregnant 88.4 75.3 71.1 1,303 na na na na na (Currently pregnant 88.4 69.9 64.4 9,796 na na na na (Currently pregnant 88.5 69.9 64.4 9,796 na na na na (Currently na na na na (Currently na na na na na na (Currently na na na na na na na na (Currently na | Age | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 89.1 74.7 70.1 2,148 83.1 63.9 56.9 1,32: 25-29 89.4 77.9 73.4 1,884 84.9 67.5 66.24 1,30: 30-39 86.0 75.6 69.2 2,846 81.1 68.9 60.4 2,27: 40-49 83.1 68.2 62.3 1,808 78.9 66.9 58.7 1,712 Marital status Never married 79.7 59.1 53.6 2,527 76.3 56.1 47.9 3,08: Ever had sex 87.6 74.3 67.4 1,058 82.6 64.6 55.8 1,500: Nover had sex 87.6 74.3 67.4 1,058 82.6 64.6 55.8 1,500: Lorental sex 87.6 74.3 67.4 1,058 82.6 64.6 55.8 1,500: Married/living together 87.2 74.0 68.8 7,215 81.9 68.0 60.7 5,144 Divorced/separated/widowed 85.7 73.4 67.4 1,358 75.5 58.3 52.1 450: Currently pregnant Pregnant 88.4 75.3 71.1 1,303 na na na na na (a. Currently pregnant or not sure 84.9 69.9 64.4 9,796 na na na na (a. Currently pregnant 88.4 75.3 71.1 1,303 na na na na (a. Currently pregnant 88.4 69.1 63.8 9,384 79.4 62.1 54.8 7,417 Region Central 1 87.8 84.8 76.7 714 76.8 75.4 62.9 592 Central 2 85.2 72.3 65.6 745 74.1 62.5 51.7 560: Kampala 91.2 80.3 75.4 449 82.9 65.3 57.5 357.5 358 Central 79.9 79.9 67.8 1,360 71.9 68.4 54.2 1,094 Mid Eastern 72.6 59.2 55.0 92.9 73.0 40.8 36.5 814 North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,418 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,072 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 844 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,077 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 844 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,077 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 844 Mid Western 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 896 Education North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,418 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,072 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 844 Mid Western 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 896 Education 79.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,045 Wealth quintile Lowest 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,488 Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,736 Middle 82.9 67.9 61.8 2,122 78.7 61.1 53.2 1,655 Fourth 86.9 77.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,655 Highest 89.0 81.0 74.3 2,717 80.6 60.2 55.7 8,685 50.59 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 66.3 57.3 895 | 15-24 | 84.0 | 65.4 | 60.4 | 4,561 | 76.8 | 56 .1 | 48.5 | 3,390 |
| 20-24 89.1 74.7 70.1 2,148 83.1 63.9 56.9 1,32: 25-29 89.4 77.9 73.4 1,884 84.9 67.5 62.4 1,30: 30-39 86.0 75.6 69.2 2,846 81.1 68.9 60.4 2,27: 40-49 83.1 68.2 62.3 1,808 78.9 66.9 58.7 1,712 Marital status Never married 79.7 59.1 53.6 2,527 76.3 56.1 47.9 3,08: Ever had sex 87.6 74.3 67.4 1,058 82.6 64.6 55.8 1,500 Ever had sex 74.0 48.2 43.7 1,468 70.3 48.0 40.4 1,58: Married/living together 87.2 74.0 68.8 7,215 81.9 68.0 60.7 5,144 Divorced/separated/widowed 85.7 73.4 67.4 1,358 75.5 58.3 52.1 450 Currently pregnant Pregnant 88.4 75.3 71.1 1,303 na na na na na (a. 1) Not pregnant on tot sure 84.9 69.9 64.4 9,796 na na na na (a. 1) Residence Urban 89.7 78.5 72.8 1,716 80.5 70.3 60.8 1,272 Region Central 1 87.8 84.8 76.7 714 76.8 75.4 62.9 592 Central 2 85.2 72.3 65.6 745 74.1 62.5 51.7 560 Kampala 91.2 80.3 75.4 449 82.9 65.3 57.5 357.5 862 Central 2 85.2 72.3 65.6 745 74.1 62.5 51.7 560 Kampala 91.2 80.3 75.4 449 82.9 65.3 57.5 357.5 359 Mid Eastern 72.6 59.2 55.0 929 73.0 40.8 36.5 814 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,079 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 844 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,079 North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,18 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,072 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 844 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,079 North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,18 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,072 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 844 Mid Western 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 896 Education 79.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,045 West Nile 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,486 Education 79.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,045 Wealth quintile Lowest 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,486 Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,736 Middle 82.9 67.9 61.8 2,122 78.7 61.1 53.2 1,655 Fourth 86.9 77.7 67.5 52.30 97.8 965.3 55.8 15.5 1,655 Fourth 86.9 77.7 67.5 52.30 97.8 965.3 55.8 15.5 1,655 Fourth 86.9 77.7 67.5 52.30 97.8 965.3 55.8 15.5 1,655 Fourth 86.9 77.7 67.5 52.30 1,004 63.3 55.7 8,685 Ed | 15-19 | 79.5 | 57.1 | 51.8 | 2,414 | 72.8 | 51.1 | 43.0 | 2,067 |
| 25-29 89.4 77.9 73.4 1,884 84.9 67.5 62.4 1,306 30-39 86.0 75.6 69.2 2,846 81.1 68.9 60.4 2,275 40-49 83.1 68.2 62.3 1,808 78.9 66.9 58.7 1,712 Marital status Never married 79.7 59.1 53.6 2,527 76.3 56.1 47.9 3,085 Ever had sex 87.6 74.3 67.4 1,058 82.6 64.6 55.8 1,506 Merital fiving together 87.2 74.0 68.8 7,215 81.9 68.0 60.7 5,144 Divorced/separated/widowed 85.7 73.4 67.4 1,358 75.5 58.3 52.1 456 Currently pregnant 88.4 75.3 71.1 1,303 na na na na na (carried) 84.9 69.9 64.4 9,796 na na na na (carried) 84.5 69.1 63.8 9,384 79.4 62.1 54.8 74.1 86.5 69.1 63.8 9,384 79.4 62.1 54.8 74.1 86.5 69.1 63.8 9,384 79.4 62.1 54.8 74.1 86.5 69.1 63.8 9,384 79.4 62.1 54.8 74.1 86.5 69.1 63.8 9,384 79.4 62.1 54.8 74.1 62.5 51.7 56.1 86.5 69.2 66.3 67.5 57.5 81.0 62.9 59.2 55.0 929 73.0 40.8 36.5 81.6 North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,418 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,074 Mest Mile Bastern 90.7 72.6 59.2 55.0 929 73.0 40.8 36.5 81.6 North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,418 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,074 Mest Mile Bastern 90.7 72.6 70.3 2,111 80.4 66.2 57.2 3,38 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 66.6 1,072 89.4 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 66.6 1,072 89.9 Frimary complete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,88 Mid Northern 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 89.9 Frimary complete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,88 Mid Northern 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 89.9 Frimary complete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,88 Frimary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,88 Frimary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,88 Frimary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,88 Frimary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,88 Frimary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,88 Frimary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,88 Frimary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,88 Frimary complete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,88 Frimary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,88 Frimary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,88 Frimary incomplete | 20-24 | 89.1 | 74.7 | 70.1 | | 83.1 | 63.9 | 56.9 | 1,323 |
| 30-39 | 25-29 | 89.4 | 77.9 | 73.4 | | 84.9 | 67.5 | 62.4 | 1,309 |
| ## Marital status Never married 79.7 59.1 53.6 2,527 76.3 56.1 47.9 3,083 Ever had sex 87.6 74.3 67.4 1,058 82.6 64.6 55.8 1,500 Never had sex 74.0 48.2 43.7 1,468 70.3 48.0 40.4 1,583 Married/living together 87.2 74.0 68.8 7,215 81.9 68.0 60.7 5,144 Divorced/separated/widowed 85.7 73.4 67.4 1,358 75.5 58.3 52.1 450 Currently pregnant 88.4 75.3 71.1 1,303 ma na na na 0.0 Not pregnant or not sure 84.9 69.9 64.4 9,796 na na na na 0.0 Residence Urban 89.7 78.5 72.8 1,716 80.5 70.3 60.3 1,273 Rural 84.5 69.1 63.8 9,384 79.4 62.1 54.8 7,417 Region Central 87.8 84.8 76.7 71.4 76.8 75.4 62.9 59.2 Central 2 85.2 72.3 65.6 74.5 74.1 62.5 51.7 56.6 East Central 79.9 79.9 67.8 1,360 71.9 68.4 54.2 1,994 Mid Eastern 72.6 59.2 55.0 92.9 73.0 40.8 36.5 81.0 North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,418 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,074 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 84.4 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,075 South Western 90.7 72.6 70.3 2,111 80.4 66.2 57.2 1,386 Mid Western 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 89.9 Education 79.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,045 Wealth quintile | 30-39 | 86.0 | 75.6 | 69.2 | | 81.1 | 68.9 | 60.4 | 2,279 |
| Never married 79,7 59,1 53,6 2,527 76,3 56,1 47,9 3,085 | 40-49 | 83.1 | 68.2 | | | | 66.9 | 58.7 | 1,712 |
| Ever had sex | Marital status | | | | • | | | | • |
| Ever had sex | Never married | 79.7 | 59.1 | 53.6 | 2,527 | 76.3 | 56.1 | 47.9 | 3,085 |
| Never had sex 74.0 48.2 43.7 1,468 70.3 48.0 40.4 1,585 Married/living together 87.2 74.0 68.8 7,215 81.9 66.0 60.7 5,144 Divorced/separated/widowed 85.7 73.4 67.4 1,358 75.5 58.3 52.1 450 Currently pregnant Pregnant 88.4 75.3 71.1 1,303 na na na na 0.8 (Not pregnant or not sure 84.9 69.9 64.4 9,796 na na na 0.8 (Residence Urban 89.7 78.5 72.8 1,716 80.5 70.3 60.8 1,273 Rural 84.5 69.1 63.8 9,384 79.4 62.1 54.8 7,417 Region Central 1 87.8 84.8 76.7 714 76.8 75.4 62.9 592 Central 2 85.2 72.3 65.6 745 74.1 62.5 51.7 563 Kampala 91.2 80.3 75.4 449 82.9 65.3 57.5 354 East Central 79.9 79.9 67.8 1,360 71.9 68.4 54.2 1,099 Mid Eastern 72.6 59.2 55.0 92.9 73.0 40.8 36.5 816 North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,418 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,074 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 844 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,076 South Western 90.7 72.6 70.3 2,111 80.4 66.2 57.2 1,386 Mid Western 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 898 Education No chuscation 79.9 58.5 53.2 1,637 61.8 47.8 39.9 481 Primary incomplete 88.5 75.8 70.4 1,360 80.8 63.9 55.5 1,273 Secondary or higher 90.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,045 West Nile 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,482 Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,734 Wealth quintile Lowest 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,482 Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,734 Wealth quintile Lowest 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,482 Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,734 Wealth quintile Lowest 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,482 Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,736 Middle 82.9 67.9 61.8 2,122 78.7 61.1 53.2 1,653 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,653 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,653 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,653 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.7 8,685 50.5 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 895 50.5 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 895 50.5 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 895 50.5 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 895 50.5 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 89 | Ever had sex | | | | | | 64.6 | 55.8 | 1,500 |
| Married/living together 87.2 74.0 68.8 7,215 81.9 68.0 60.7 5,148 Divorced/separated/widowed 85.7 73.4 67.4 1,358 75.5 58.3 52.1 450 Currently pregnant Pregnant 88.4 75.3 71.1 1,303 na na na na na (controlled in the controlled | Never had sex | | | | | | 48.0 | | 1,585 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed 85.7 73.4 67.4 1,358 75.5 58.3 52.1 456 Currently pregnant Pregnant Pregnant 88.4 75.3 71.1 1,303 na | Married/living together | 87.2 | 74.0 | | | | 68.0 | 60.7 | 5,148 |
| Currently pregnant Pregnant 88.4 75.3 71.1 1,303 ma na n | | | | | | | | | 456 |
| Pregnant | | | | | • | | | | |
| Not pregnant or not sure Residence Urban 89.7 78.5 72.8 1,716 80.5 70.3 60.8 1,273 Rural 84.5 69.1 63.8 9,384 79.4 62.1 54.8 7,417 Region Central 1 87.8 84.8 76.7 714 76.8 75.4 62.9 593 Central 2 85.2 72.3 65.6 745 74.1 62.5 51.7 565 Kampala 91.2 80.3 75.4 449 82.9 65.3 57.5 355 Bast Central 79.9 79.9 67.8 1,360 71.9 68.4 54.2 1,094 Mid Eastern 72.6 59.2 55.0 929 73.0 40.8 36.5 816 North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,418 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,074 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 844 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,076 South Western 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 898 Education No education 79.9 58.5 53.2 1,637 61.8 47.8 39.9 481 Primary incomplete 88.5 75.8 70.4 1,360 80.8 63.9 55.5 1,273 Secondary or higher 90.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,045 Wealth quintile Lowest Lowest 8 8.6 59.9 67.9 61.8 2,122 78.7 61.1 53.2 1,655 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,655 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,655 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,655 Fighest 89.0 81.0 74.3 2,717 80.6 70.2 61.0 2,165 Total 15-49 85.3 70.6 65.2 11,099 79.6 63.3 55.7 8,685 50.59 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 895 | | 88.4 | 75.3 | 71,1 | 1.303 | па | na | na | 0 |
| Residence Urban 89.7 78.5 72.8 1,716 80.5 70.3 60.8 1,277 Rural 84.5 69.1 63.8 9,384 79.4 62.1 54.8 7,417 Region Central 1 87.8 84.8 76.7 714 76.8 75.4 62.9 592 Central 2 85.2 72.3 65.6 745 74.1 62.5 51.7 560 Kampala 91.2 80.3 75.4 449 82.9 65.3 57.5 352 East Central 79.9 79.9 67.8 1,360 71.9 68.4 54.2 1,094 Mid Eastern 72.6 59.2 55.0 929 73.0 40.8 36.5 816 North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,418 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,074 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 844 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,076 South Western 90.7 72.6 70.3 2,111 80.4 66.2 57.2 1,386 Mid Western 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 89.6 Education No education 79.9 58.5 53.2 1,637 61.8 47.8 39.9 481 Primary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,888 Primary complete 88.5 75.8 70.4 1,360 80.8 63.9 55.5 1,272 Secondary or higher 90.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,049 Wealth quintile Lowest 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,488 Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,736 Middle 82.9 67.9 61.8 2,122 78.7 61.1 53.2 1,655 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,655 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,655 Highest 89.0 81.0 74.3 2,717 80.6 70.2 61.0 2,162 | 9 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Urban 89.7 78.5 72.8 1,716 80.5 70.3 60.8 1,272 Rural 84.5 69.1 63.8 9,384 79.4 62.1 54.8 7,417 Region Central 1 87.8 84.8 76.7 714 76.8 75.4 62.9 592 Central 2 85.2 72.3 65.6 745 74.1 62.5 51.7 562 Kampala 91.2 80.3 75.4 449 82.9 65.3 57.5 355 East Central 79.9 79.9 67.8 1,360 71.9 68.4 54.2 1,094 Mid Eastern 72.6 59.2 55.0 929 73.0 40.8 36.5 818 North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,418 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,074 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 844 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,076 South Western 90.7 72.6 70.3 2,111 80.4 66.2 57.2 1,388 Mid Western 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 896 Education 79.9 58.5 53.2 1,637 61.8 47.8 39.9 48.1 Primary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,888 Primary complete 88.5 75.8 70.4 1,360 80.8 63.9 55.5 1,273 Secondary or higher 90.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,045 Wealth quintile Lowest 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,484 Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,736 Middle 82.9 67.9 61.8 2,122 78.7 61.1 53.2 1,653 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,653 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,653 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,653 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.7 8,685 50.59 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 895 50.59 | | | | | -, | | | | • |
| Rural 84.5 69.1 63.8 9,384 79.4 62.1 54.8 7,417 Region Central 1 87.8 84.8 76.7 714 76.8 75.4 62.9 592 Central 2 85.2 72.3 65.6 745 74.1 62.5 51.7 562 Kampala 91.2 80.3 75.4 449 82.9 65.3 57.5 352 East Central 79.9 79.9 67.8 1,360 71.9 68.4 54.2 1,094 Mid Eastern 72.6 59.2 55.0 929 73.0 40.8 36.5 816 North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,418 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,074 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 844 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,076 South Western 90.7 72.6 70.3 2,111 80.4 66.2 57.2 1,386 Mid Western 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 896 Education No education 79.9 58.5 53.2 1,637 61.8 47.8 39.9 481 Primary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,881 Primary complete 88.5 75.8 70.4 1,360 80.8 63.9 55.5 1,273 Secondary or higher 90.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,045 Wealth quintile Lowest 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,484 Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,734 Middle 82.9 67.9 61.8 2,122 78.7 61.1 53.2 1,653 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,653 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,653 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,653 Fighest 89.0 81.0 74.3 2,717 80.6 70.2 61.0 2,162 | | 89.7 | 78.5 | 72.8 | 1.716 | 80.5 | 70.3 | 60.8 | 1.273 |
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| Central 2 85.2 72.3 65.6 745 74.1 62.5 51.7 562 Kampala 91.2 80.3 75.4 449 82.9 65.3 57.5 354 East Central 79.9 79.9 67.8 1,360 71.9 68.4 54.2 1,094 Mid Eastern 72.6 59.2 55.0 929 73.0 40.8 36.5 816 North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,418 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,074 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 844 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,076 South Western 90.7 72.6 70.3 2,111 80.4 66.2 57.2 1,386 Mid Western 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 896 Education No education 79.9 58.5 53.2 1,637 61.8 47.8 39.9 481 Primary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,886 Primary complete 88.5 75.8 70.4 1,360 80.8 63.9 55.5 1,273 Secondary or higher 90.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,049 Wealth quintile Lowest 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,484 Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,734 Middle 82.9 67.9 61.8 2,122 78.7 61.1 53.2 1,653 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,653 Highest 89.0 81.0 74.3 2,717 80.6 70.2 61.0 2,163 Total 15-49 85.3 70.6 65.2 11,099 79.6 63.3 55.7 8,685 50.59 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 895 | • | 87.8 | 84.8 | 76.7 | 714 | 76.8 | 75.4 | 62.9 | 595 |
| Kampala 91.2 80.3 75.4 449 82.9 65.3 57.5 35.4 East Central 79.9 79.9 67.8 1,360 71.9 68.4 54.2 1,094 Mid Eastern 72.6 59.2 55.0 929 73.0 40.8 36.5 816 North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,418 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,074 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 84 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,076 South Western 90.7 72.6 70.3 2,111 80.4 66.2 57.2 1,380 Mid Western 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 896 Education 79.9 58.5 53.2 1,637 61.8 47.8 39.9 481 Primary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>565</td> | | | | | | | | | 565 |
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| Mid Eastern 72.6 59.2 55.0 929 73.0 40.8 36.5 816 North East 88.0 73.5 70.3 1,418 79.1 66.2 62.3 1,074 West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 84 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,076 South Western 90.7 72.6 70.3 2,111 80.4 66.2 57.2 1,386 Mid Western 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 896 Education 79.9 58.5 53.2 1,637 61.8 47.8 39.9 481 Primary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,888 Primary complete 88.5 75.8 70.4 1,360 80.8 63.9 55.5 1,273 Secondary or higher 90.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> | - | | | | | | | | |
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| West Nile 81.3 46.7 42.3 1,044 84.4 57.3 53.2 840 Mid Northern 88.7 67.6 64.0 1,226 89.2 72.2 67.6 1,076 South Western 90.7 72.6 70.3 2,111 80.4 66.2 57.2 1,380 Mid Western 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 896 Education No education 79.9 58.5 53.2 1,637 61.8 47.8 39.9 481 Primary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,888 Primary complete 88.5 75.8 70.4 1,360 80.8 63.9 55.5 1,273 Secondary or higher 90.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,045 Wealth quintile Lowest 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,484 Second 84.4 67.2 | | | | | | | | | |
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| South Western 90.7 72.6 70.3 2,111 80.4 66.2 57.2 1,380 Mid Western 84.9 72.5 65.2 1,102 81.8 56.0 49.9 896 Education No education 79.9 58.5 53.2 1,637 61.8 47.8 39.9 481 Primary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,886 Primary complete 88.5 75.8 70.4 1,360 80.8 63.9 55.5 1,273 Secondary or higher 90.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,049 Wealth quintile Lowest 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,484 Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,736 Middle 82.9 67.9 61.8 2,122 78.7 | | | | | | | | | |
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| Primary incomplete 83.5 69.0 63.5 5,509 78.0 58.7 52.0 3,886 Primary complete 88.5 75.8 70.4 1,360 80.8 63.9 55.5 1,273 Secondary or higher 90.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,049 Wealth quintile Lowest 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,484 Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,736 Middle 82.9 67.9 61.8 2,122 78.7 61.1 53.2 1,653 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,653 Highest 89.0 81.0 74.3 2,717 80.6 70.2 61.0 2,162 Total 15-49 85.3 70.6 65.2 11,099 79.6 63.3 55.7 8,689 50-59 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 7 | | 70.0 | 58 5 | 52.2 | 1 627 | 61 Q | 47 9 | 20.0 | / 121 |
| Primary complete 88.5 75.8 70.4 1,360 80.8 63.9 55.5 1,273 Secondary or higher 90.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,049 Wealth quintile Lowest 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,484 Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,736 Middle 82.9 67.9 61.8 2,122 78.7 61.1 53.2 1,653 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,653 Highest 89.0 81.0 74.3 2,717 80.6 70.2 61.0 2,162 Total 15-49 85.3 70.6 65.2 11,099 79.6 63.3 55.7 8,689 50-59 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 899 | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary or higher 90.9 78.8 73.7 2,593 83.9 71.3 63.0 3,049 Wealth quintile Lowest 81.6 59.5 55.3 1,889 78.6 56.9 52.5 1,484 Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,736 Middle 82.9 67.9 61.8 2,122 78.7 61.1 53.2 1,652 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,653 Highest 89.0 81.0 74.3 2,717 80.6 70.2 61.0 2,162 Total 15-49 85.3 70.6 65.2 11,099 79.6 63.3 55.7 8,689 50-59 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 899 | | | | | | | | | |
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| Second 84.4 67.2 63.1 2,062 80.6 60.2 54.0 1,736 Middle 82.9 67.9 61.8 2,122 78.7 61.1 53.2 1,652 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,652 Highest 89.0 81.0 74.3 2,717 80.6 70.2 61.0 2,162 Total 15-49 85.3 70.6 65.2 11,099 79.6 63.3 55.7 8,689 50-59 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 899 | | 01 6 | 50 F | EE 2 | 1 000 | 70 € | <i>EL</i> 0 | 50 F | 1 404 |
| Middle 82.9 67.9 61.8 2,122 78.7 61.1 53.2 1,652 Fourth 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,652 Highest 89.0 81.0 74.3 2,717 80.6 70.2 61.0 2,162 Total 15-49 85.3 70.6 65.2 11,099 79.6 63.3 55.7 8,689 50-59 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 899 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth Highest 86.9 72.7 67.5 2,309 78.9 65.3 55.8 1,653 Highest 89.0 81.0 74.3 2,717 80.6 70.2 61.0 2,162 Total 15-49 85.3 70.6 65.2 11,099 79.6 63.3 55.7 8,689 50-59 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 899 | | | | | • | | | | |
| Highest 89.0 81.0 74.3 2,717 80.6 70.2 61.0 2,162 Total 15-49 85.3 70.6 65.2 11,099 79.6 63.3 55.7 8,689 50-59 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 899 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-49 85.3 70.6 65.2 11,099 79.6 63.3 55.7 8,689 50-59 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 899 | | | | | | | | | |
| 50-59 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 899 | nignest | 89.0 | 81.0 | /4.3 | 2,717 | 80.6 | 70.2 | 61.0 | 2,162 |
| 50-59 77.5 57.4 50.9 1,054 76.3 64.3 57.3 899 | T-4-1 15 40 | 0.5.3 | 70.7 | 750 | 11.000 | 70.7 | (2.2 | cc 7 | 0.600 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-59 84 6 69 4 63 9 12 153 79 3 63 4 55 8 9 589 | DU-DY | 77.5 | 57.4 | 50.9 | 1,054 | 76.3 | 64.3 | 57.3 | 899 |
| 1044 10 05 1 05 12,100 750 | Total 15-59 | 84.6 | 69.4 | 63.9 | 12,153 | 79.3 | 63.4 | 55.8 | 9,588 |

3.5 Attitudes Relating to HIV/AIDS

Stigma and discrimination against people infected with HIV is one of the key challenges in the prevention and control of the epidemic. People living with HIV/AIDS face discrimination and sometimes neglect due to hostile attitudes. More importantly, stigma leads to secrecy and denial that hinders people from seeking counseling and testing for HIV, which is one of the crucial first steps in fighting the epidemic.

In the UAIS, respondents who had heard of AIDS were asked questions related to their attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS. They were asked about their willingness to care for a sick relative with AIDS in their own households. They were also asked if they were willing to buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper/vendor if they knew that he/she had the AIDS virus.

Survey results indicate that 9 in 10 Ugandans would be willing to care for a relative who is sick with AIDS in their own household (Tables 7.1 and 7.2); fewer women (70 percent) and men (79 percent) say they would buy vegetables from a shopkeeper if they knew he or she was HIV positive.

Over three-quarters of Ugandans believe that a female teacher who has the AIDS virus but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching in the school. However, only about one-third of women and less than half of men say that if a member of their family got infected with the virus that causes AIDS, they would not want it to remain a secret.

A composite indicator combines all four of these attitudes. As shown in the next-to-last columns in Tables 7.1 and 7.2, only 20 percent of women and 33 percent of men express positive attitudes on all four components of the indicator. It is also interesting to note that for all indicators, women are less likely to express accepting attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS than men. The same gender pattern was identified in both the 2004-05 UHSBS and the 2006 UDHS. Differentials by background characteristics in the proportion of respondents who express acceptance on all four indicators are not large. There is a slight increase in accepting attitudes as education increases. Women and men in Mid Northern region are the most likely to have accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV, while women in East Central have the lowest level.

Trends in the level of stigma are not uniform. For example, the proportion of women and men who say they are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in their homes has remained relatively stable since 2004-05, changing from 86 percent in 2004-05 to 85 percent in 2006 and to 91 percent in 2011 for women and from 87 percent in 2004-05 to 90 percent in 2006 and to 93 percent in 2011 for men. The proportions of both women and men who would buy fresh vegetables from an HIV-positive vendor declined slightly between 2004-05 and 2006 and then increased substantially in 2011. However, both the proportions who say a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to continue teaching and the proportions who would not want to keep secret the fact that a family member was HIV-positive increased considerably from 2004-05 to 2006 and then declined in 2011. It is unclear what might be fueling these apparent changes in attitudes.

Table 7.1 Accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes towards people with AIDS, by background characteristics, Uganda 2011

| | | Percentage of r | espondents who: | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Are willing to | Would buy | Say that a female teacher | Would not | | |
| | care for a family member | fresh vegetables | with the AIDS virus and is not | | Percentage | |
| | with the AIDS virus in the | from shopkeeper | sick should be allowed to | family member got infected | expressing accepting | Number of women who |
| | respondent's | who has the | continue | | attitudes on all | have heard of |
| Background characteristic | home | AIDS virus | teaching | virus | four indicators | AIDS |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 88.6 | 70.1 | 75.6 | 32.6 | 18.5 | 4,508 |
| 15-19 | 85.1 | 68.6 | 73.1 | 32.6 | 17.1 | 2,384 |
| 20-24 | 92.6 | 71.8 | 78.5 | 32.7 | 20.0 | 2,123 |
| 25-29 | 92.7 | 71.8 | 79.2 | 34.0 | 21.3 | 1,874 |
| 30-39 | 93.1 | 70.5 | 78.3 | 36.1 | 21.2 | 2,833 |
| 40-49 | 89.8 | 67.4 | 74.8 | 37.0 | 20.8 | 1,798 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 86.5 | 71.0 | 75.2 | 33.2 | 19.1 | 2,492 |
| Ever had sex | 92.4 | 76.9 | 82.6 | 30.1 | 20.1 | 1,055 |
| Never had sex | 82.1 | 66.7 | 69.8 | 35.4 | 18.3 | 1,437 |
| Married/living together | 91.9 | 69.1 | 76.8 | 34.7 | 19.6 | 7,171 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 92.2 | 73.3 | 79.6 | 35.6 | 23.8 | 1,349 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.2 | 82.4 | 88.0 | 30.7 | 23.3 | 1,704 |
| Rural | 89.9 | 67.8 | 74.7 | 35.2 | 19.4 | 9,308 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Central 1 | 96.3 | 79.3 | 84.7 | 24.9 | 19.5 | 713 |
| Central 2 | 96.6 | 74.2 | 81.5 | 21.6 | 13.2 | 737 |
| Kampala | 96.5 | 86.5 | 90.5 | 27.3 | 21.4 | 446 |
| East Central | 96.0 | 67.3 | <i>77.</i> 9 | 14.4 | 8.4 | 1,356 |
| Mid Eastern | 92.6 | 68.6 | 81.2 | 32.2 | 17.6 | 923 |
| North East | 82.8 | 71.4 | 77.8 | 33.4 | 21.1 | 1,393 |
| West Nile | 85.4 | 64.3 | 68.5 | 50.8 | 29.9 | 1,043 |
| Mid Northern | 92.8 | 73.7 | 70.4 | 61.8 | 34.4 | 1,216 |
| South Western | 86.4 | 63.4 | 73.4 | 36.2 | 17.3 | 2,085 |
| Mid Western | 93.4 | 71.4 | 77.8 | 31.2 | 19.3 | 1,100 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 83.7 | 58.2 | 66.0 | 37.5 | 18.1 | 1,616 |
| Primary incomplete | 89.5 | 64.7 | 73.0 | 34.8 | 18.0 | 5,456 |
| Primary complete | 92.9 | 77.4 | 82.0 | 33.0 | 21.1 | 1,356 |
| Secondary or higher | 96.5 | 84.8 | 88.8 | 32.6 | 25.0 | 2,585 |
| Wealth quintile | | | <i></i> - | | | 4.6 |
| Lowest | 84.5 | 62.4 | 67.6 | 43.0 | 22.1 | 1,858 |
| Second | 90.6 | 67.1 | 73.4 | 37.7 | 20.2 | 2,048 |
| Middle | 87.3 | 65.0 | 71.3 | 33.5 | 17.2 | 2,108 |
| Fourth | 92.2 | 69.5 | 80.2 | 32,2 | 18.9 | 2,288 |
| Highest | 96.3 | 81.9 | 86.9 | 28.8 | 21.6 | 2,710 |
| Total 15-49 | 90.7 | 70.1 | 76.8 | 34.5 | 20.0 | 11,013 |
| 50-59 | 92.1 | 64.7 | 69.0 | 38.3 | 19.8 | 1,041 |
| Total 15-59 | 90.8 | 69.6 | 76.1 | 34.8 | 20.0 | 12,053 |

Table 7.2 Accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Uganda 2011

| | | Percentage of 1 | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | Say that a | | | |
| | Are willing to | Would buy | female teacher | Would not | | |
| | care for a | fresh | with the AIDS | want to keep | | |
| | family member | vegetables | virus and is not | | Percentage | |
| | with the AIDS | from | | family member | expressing | |
| | virus in the | shopkeeper | allowed to | got infected | accepting | Number of |
| | respondent's | who has the | continue | with the AIDS | attitudes on all | |
| Background characteristic | home | AIDS virus | teaching | virus | four indicators | heard of AIDS |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 89.2 | 74.5 | 75.9 | 41.1 | 26.4 | 3,303 |
| 15-19 | 86.0 | 69.7 | 71.8 | 37 <i>.</i> 7 | 22.3 | 2,011 |
| 20-24 | 94.2 | 81.9 | 82.2 | 46.5 | 32.8 | 1,293 |
| 25-29 | 92.6 | 83.0 | 82.7 | 47.9 | 34.6 | 1,277 |
| 30-39 | 95.4 | 82.5 | 81.4 | 49.6 | 35.8 | 2,246 |
| 40 -4 9 | 95.5 | 80.5 | 80.5 | 53.1 | 38.9 | 1,683 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 88.8 | 74,4 | 75.8 | 40.3 | 26.0 | 3,012 |
| Ever had sex | 93.2 | 74.4 78.9 | 75.8 79.4 | 40.5 42.5 | 28.8 | 1,490 |
| Never had sex | 84.5 | 69.9 | 72.4 | 38.3 | 23.4 | 1,523 |
| Married/living together | 94.9 | 82.1 | 81.6 | 50.6 | 36.6 | 5,050 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 92.1 | 77.2 | 76.3 | 46.8 | 31.5 | 448 |
| Divorced separated widower | 74.1 | 11.2 | 70.3 | 70.8 | 31.5 | 776 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.1 | 86.0 | 87.6 | 41.1 | 31.6 | 1,261 |
| Rura1 | 92.2 | 77.9 | 77.8 | 47.7 | 32.8 | 7,249 |
| | | | | | | |
| Region | | 22.5 | 22.2 | ••• | -0.1 | *** |
| Central 1 | 95.1 | 82.6 | 80.9 | 30.9 | 23.1 | 593 |
| Central 2 | 96.2 | 81.1 | 79.4 | 28.2 | 20.0 | 555 |
| Kampala | 96.5 | 85.8 | 89.6 | 39.3 | 31.8 | 352 |
| East Central | 95.3 | 81.6 | 82.7 | 34.9 | 24.8 | 1,084 |
| Mid Eastern | 84.3 | 68.9 | 76.1 | 51.5 | 30.9 | 803 |
| North East | 94.9 | 79.5 | 86.2 | 51.3 | 37.6 | 964 |
| West Nile | 88.1 | 74.7 | 66.5 | 51.1 | 38.5 | 833 |
| Mid Northern | 96.0 | 86.7 | 87.1 | 70.1 | 55.5 | 1,069 |
| South Western | 91.1 | 75.3 | 77.2 | 49.4 | 29.1 | 1,362 |
| Mid Western | 91.2 | 79.1 | 71.0 | 40.8 | 24.8 | 89 4 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 88.0 | 64.6 | 68.0 | 38.0 | 21.3 | 428 |
| Primary incomplete | 90.7 | 72.2 | 72.0 | 44.9 | 27.5 | 3,818 |
| Primary complete | 92.7 | 80.6 | 78.8 | 51.0 | 34.3 | 1,250 |
| Secondary or higher | 95.6 | 89,2 | 90.2 | 48.6 | 40.0 | 3,014 |
| WY - WAL | | | | | | |
| Wealth quintile Lowest | 90.6 | 73.2 | 73.9 | 52.2 | 35.0 | 1,399 |
| Second | 92.2 | 73.2 77.1 | 76.9 | 51.6 | 35.2 | |
| Middle | 92.2 91.1 | 77.1 77.2 | 76.9 75.5 | 45.8 | 30.3 | 1,709 1,637 |
| Fourth | 91.1 92.8 | 81.5 | 75.3 79.8 | 45.4 | 31.2 | 1,630 |
| Highest | 95.2 | 81.3 | 79.8 87.3 | 43.4 41.1 | 31.8 | 2,135 |
| 111EIIOST | <u>ک</u> ا ل کر | 04.1 | 07.3 | 71.1 | 31.0 | 2,133 |
| Total 15-49 | 92.6 | 79.1 | 79.3 | 46.7 | 32.6 | 8,510 |
| 50-59 | 92.9 | 75.9 | 82.2 | 48.3 | 33.8 | 884 |
| T . 115.50 | 00.5 | 50.5 | 70 (| 46.0 | 26 - | 0.004 |
| Total 15-59 | 92.6 | 78.8 | 79.6 | 46.9 | 32.7 | 9,394 |
| | | | | | | |

3.6 Sexual Behaviour

3.6.1 Age at First Sex

By far the major means of HIV transmission in Uganda is through sexual intercourse. One way to reduce the spread of HIV infection is by encouraging young people to delay initiating sexual relations. Table 8 shows the age at which survey respondents reported they first had sex.

The data show that over half of young women and two-thirds of young men age 15-19 report that they have never had sexual intercourse. The proportion of women age 15-19 who have never had sex showed a steady increase from 38 percent in 1995 to 48 percent in 2000-01 (UBOS and ORC Macro, 2001) and to 54 percent in 2004-05, after which it has stayed steady. The corresponding proportion of men age 15-19 who have never had sex has varied from 52 percent in 1995 to 61 percent in 2000-01 to 58 percent in 2004-05 to 66 percent in 2011. More detailed analysis of age at first sex will be undertaken in the final report.

| Table 8 | Age at first sexual intercourse | |
|---------|---------------------------------|--|
|---------|---------------------------------|--|

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had intercourse, and median age at first intercourse, according to current age, Uganda 2011

| | Percen | tage who had | first sexual in | Percentage — who never had | | Median age at first | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Current age | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | intercourse | Number | intercourse |
| | | | | WOMEN | | | | |
| 15-19 | 11,1 | na | na | na | na. | 54.4 | 2,414 | a |
| 20-24 | 14.2 | 58.1 | 83.9 | na | na | 6.0 | 2,148 | 17.5 |
| 25-29 | 15.0 | 59.0 | 83.3 | 92.3 | 97.7 | 0.7 | 1,884 | 17.4 |
| 30-34 | 16.2 | 67.1 | 86.5 | 93.0 | 95.8 | 0.7 | 1,495 | 16.8 |
| 35-39 | 16.7 | 63.3 | 86.6 | 93.2 | 97.0 | 0.2 | 1,351 | 16.9 |
| 40-44 | 17.9 | 63.1 | 84.2 | 93.6 | 96.2 | 0.0 | 951 | 16.9 |
| 45-49 | 14.6 | 60.0 | 83.3 | 91.6 | 95.9 | 0.0 | 857 | 17.1 |
| 20-49 | 15.6 | 61.4 | 84.6 | na | na | 1.8 | 8,686 | 17.2 |
| 25-49 | 16.0 | 62.5 | 84.9 | 92.8 | 96.7 | 0.4 | 6,538 | 17.0 |
| 15-24 | 12.6 | na | na | na | na | 31.6 | 4,561 | a |
| 20-59 | 15.7 | 61.3 | 84.3 | na | na. | 1.7 | 9,739 | 17.2 |
| 25-59 | 16.2 | 62.2 | 84.4 | 92.7 | 96.5 | 0.5 | 7,592 | 17.0 |
| | | | | MEN | | | | |
| 15-19 | 12.1 | na | na | na | na | 66.2 | 2,067 | a |
| 20-24 | 8.6 | 44,2 | 72.9 | na. | na | 13,4 | 1,323 | 18.3 |
| 25-29 | 7.0 | 38.5 | 68.4 | 84.6 | 95.2 | 1.6 | 1,309 | 18.6 |
| 30-34 | 6.0 | 43.8 | 71.9 | 86.4 | 93.4 | 0.7 | 1,157 | 18.3 |
| 35-39 | 6.7 | 38.6 | 64.0 | 83.0 | 93.0 | 0.6 | 1,122 | 18.6 |
| 40 -44 | 7.4 | 41.2 | 67.3 | 86.1 | 94.0 | 0.1 | 933 | 18.5 |
| 45 -4 9 | 7.6 | 40.5 | 68.7 | 81.9 | 90.6 | 0.3 | 779 | 18.5 |
| 20-49 | 7.2 | 41.2 | 69.1 | na | na | 3.3 | 6,622 | 18.4 |
| 25-49 | 6.9 | 40.4 | 68. 1 | 84.5 | 93.4 | 0.7 | 5,299 | 18.5 |
| 15-24 | 10.7 | na | na | na | na | 45.6 | 3,390 | a |
| 20-59 | 7.1 | 39.8 | 67.9 | na. | na | 2.9 | 7,521 | 18.5 |
| 25-59 | 6.8 | 38.8 | 66.8 | 83.6 | 92.8 | 0.7 | 6,198 | 18.6 |

na = Not applicable due to censoring

3.6.2 Number of Sexual Partners

Since the most important mechanism of HIV transmission in Uganda is through unprotected sexual intercourse with an infected partner, women and men interviewed in the 2011 UAIS were asked questions about the number of partners with whom they had had sex in the 12 months preceding the

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

survey, whether they had used a condom with any of these partners, and the number of sexual partners in their whole life. Results are shown in Tables 9.1 and 9.2 for women and men, respectively.

Only 3 percent of women age 15-49 reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months before the survey, compared with 18 percent of men. Among women, there are no strong variations by background characteristics in the proportion with multiple partners. Among men, older men and urban men are more likely to have multiple partners, as are men in East Central and Mid Western regions. Polygamy may contribute to the fact that married men are most likely to have multiple partners.

Table 9.1 Multiple sexual partners: Women

Among all women age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse, and the mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime for women who ever had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Uganda 2011

| | All women | | the past 12 | omen who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months | | Women who ever had sexual intercourse ¹ | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of women | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of women | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 2.8 | 4,561 | 24.5 | 128 | 2.0 | 3,108 | |
| 15-19 | 2.1 | 2,414 | 28.1 | 50 | 1.9 | 1,097 | |
| 20-24 | 3.7 | 2,148 | 22.3 | 79 | 2.1 | 2,011 | |
| 25-29 | 3.7 | 1,884 | 19.4 | 69 | 2.3 | 1,862 | |
| 30-39 | 3.0 | 2,846 | 6.7 | 85 | 2.4 | 2,817 | |
| 40-49 | 2.3 | 1,808 | (0.0) | 41 | 2.7 | 1,795 | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 2.3 | 2,527 | 41.7 | 58 | 2.1 | 1,053 | |
| Married/living together | 2.8 | 7,215 | 6.2 | 202 | 2.2 | 7,184 | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 4.6 | 1,358 | 22.1 | 63 | 2.8 | 1,345 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.2 | 1,716 | 29.8 | 106 | 2.8 | 1,469 | |
| Rural | 2.3 | 9,384 | 8.7 | 217 | 2.2 | 8,113 | |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Central 1 | 4.5 | 714 | (11.9) | 32 | 2.8 | 628 | |
| Central 2 | 3,1 | 745 | (15.9) | 23 | 2.8 | 652 | |
| Kampala | 5.4 | 449 | 23.8 | 24 | 3.0 | 368 | |
| East Central | 6.7 | 1,360 | 23.8 | 91 | 2.9 | 1,232 | |
| Mid Eastern | 3.9 | 929 | (9.2) | 37 | 3.3 | 773 | |
| North East | 1.2 | 1,418 | * | 17 | 2.0 | 1,285 | |
| West Nile | 1.3 | 1,044 | * | 13 | 1.8 | 915 | |
| Mid Northern | 1.9 | 1,226 | • | 24 | 1.7 | 1,064 | |
| South Western | 0.9 | 2,111 | • | 19 | 1.7 | 1,712 | |
| Mid Western | 3.9 | 1,102 | (4.2) | 43 | 2.4 | 953 | |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.3 | 1,637 | (3.8) | 38 | 2.1 | 1,589 | |
| Primary incomplete | 3.0 | 5,509 | 12.1 | 165 | 2.3 | 4,777 | |
| Primary complete | 3.1 | 1,360 | (15.9) | 43 | 2.4 | 1,200 | |
| Secondary or higher | 3.0 | 2,593 | 28.9 | 78 | 2.4 | 2,016 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.0 | 1,889 | (9.1) | 38 | 2.0 | 1,735 | |
| Second | 2.3 | 2,062 | (2.3) | 47 | 2.1 | 1,804 | |
| Middle | 2.1 | 2,122 | 17.5 | 45 | 2.2 | 1,803 | |
| Fourth | 2.9 | 2,309 | 21,2 | 67 | 2,4 | 1,912 | |
| Highest | 4.6 | 2,717 | 19.0 | 126 | 2.7 | 2,327 | |
| Total 15-49 | 2.9 | 11,099 | 15.7 | 323 | 2.3 | 9,582 | |
| 50-59 | 0.6 | 1,054 | * | 6 | 2.7 | 1,023 | |
| Total 15-59 | 2.7 | 12,153 | 15.4 | 329 | 2.3 | 10,605 | |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Among women who reported having had more than one partner in the 12 months before the survey, only 16 percent said they used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse. The proportion is even lower among men who had multiple partners; only 13 percent said they used a condom the last time they had sex. There are strong differences in condom use among men with more than one recent partner by education and wealth quintile; condom use increases considerably as education level and wealth quintile increase. Condom use is also more prevalent in urban areas, among younger men, among men who are not currently married or living together with a woman, and among men in Kampala and Central 1 region. As for the number of lifetime sexual partners, women reported a mean of 2.3, compared with 6.7 for men. As might be expected, the mean number of partners increases with age, especially for men.

Table 9.2 Multiple sexual partners: Men

Among all men age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse; and the mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime for men who ever had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Uganda 2011

| | All men | | Men who had 2 past 12 | - | Men who ever had sexual intercourse ¹ | |
|---|--|----------------|---|---------------|--|------------------------|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual inter- course | Number of men | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 9.2 | 3,390 | 27.7 | 311 | 4.3 | 1,815 |
| 15-19 | 4.2 | 2,067 | 31,4 | 86 | 2.8 | 689 |
| 20-24 | 17.0 | 1,323 | 26.2 | 225 | 5.2 | 1,126 |
| 25-29 | 18.5 | 1,309 | 11.0 | 242 | 5.6 | 1,254 |
| 30-39 | 25.3 | 2,279 | 12.2 | 576 | 7.3 | 2,157 |
| 40-49 | 24.2 | 1,712 | 5.4 | 415 | 9.7 | 1,583 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 7.0 | 3,085 | 37.1 | 217 | 4.0 | 1,481 |
| Married/living together | 24.4 | 5,148 | 7.9 | 1,257 | 7.4 | 4,895 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 15.1 | 456 | 36.7 | 69 | 9.0 | 432 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.4 | 1,273 | 27.9 | 272 | 7.9 | 1 ,002 |
| Rural | 17.1 | 7,417 | 10.2 | 1,271 | 6.5 | 5,807 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Central 1 | 21.2 | 595 | 27.8 | 126 | 8.7 | 483 |
| Central 2 | 17.1 | 565 | 12,5 | 96 | 7.2 | 446 |
| Kampala | 11.3 | 354 | 33.2 | 40 | 7.5 | 26 1 |
| East Central | 30.5 | 1,094 | 15.7 | 333 | 8.1 | 890 |
| Mid Eastern | 15.8 | 816 | 9.2 | 1 29 | 8.3 | 617 |
| North East | 14.5 | 1,074 | 5.6 | 156 | 5.1 | 870 |
| West Nile | 11.6 | 840 | 16.0 | 98 | 6.7 | 715· |
| Mid Northern | 15.5 | 1,076 | 5.2 | 167 | 5.0 | 827 |
| South Western | 13.5 | 1,380 | 10.0 | 1 87 | 5.7 | 1 ,042 |
| Mid Western | 23.6 | 896 | 13.6 | 211 | 7.2 | 657 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 20.5 | 481 | 3.2 | 98 | 6.8 | 440 |
| Primary incomplete | 16.2 | 3,888 | 9.9 | 628 | 7.1 | 2,917 |
| Primary complete Secondary or higher | 20.2 18.4 | 1,273 3,049 | 10.1 20.4 | 257 559 | 6.3 6.5 | 1,090 2,36 1 |
| | 10.4 | 3,049 | 20.4 | 339 | 0.5 | 2,301 |
| Wealth quintile Lowest | 14.2 | 1,484 | 3.7 | 211 | 5.5 | 1,222 |
| Second | 16.6 | 1,736 | 8.2 | 289 | 5.9 | 1,222 1,391 |
| Middle | 15.8 | 1,655 | 8.5 | 262 | 7.0 | 1,296 |
| Fourth | 19.1 | 1,653 | 14.4 | 202 315 | 7.1 | 1,257 |
| Highest | 21.6 | 2,162 | 22.7 | 467 | 7.8 | 1,642 |
| Total 15-49 | 17.8 | 8.689 | 13.3 | 1.543 | 6.7 | 6,808 |
| 50-59 | 16.4 | 899 | 3.5 | 147 | 11.8 | 804 |
| Total 15-59 | 17.6 | 9,588 | 12.4 | 1,690 | 7.3 | 7,613 |

4 **HIV TESTING RESULTS**

The 2011 UAIS included HIV testing. All women and men who were individually interviewed were asked if they would consent to provide a blood sample for HIV and syphilis testing. In this preliminary report, results from central level HIV testing for adults are presented. A more detailed analysis of the results will be included in the final report, along with HIV prevalence data for children under five and results for syphilis testing.

4.1 **HIV Testing Coverage**

Overall, 96 percent of eligible respondents in the UAIS provided blood samples for HIV testing (Table 10). Women were more likely to have been tested than men (97 percent versus 94 percent).

The main reason for non-response for the testing was not having been interviewed for whatever reason (3 percent of eligible respondents), followed by refusal to provide a blood sample (1 percent of eligible respondents).

| Table 10. Response rates for testing Response rates for HIV testing (unweighted), Uganda 2011 | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Percentage of respondents age 15-49 who were: | Women | Men | Both sexes | | | | | |
| Interviewed and tested | 96.8 | 94.1 | 95.6 | | | | | |
| Interviewed, refused testing | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | | | | | |
| Interviewed, absent for testing 0.1 0.1 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Interviewed, not tested for other | Interviewed, not tested for other | | | | | | | |
| reason | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | | | | | |
| Not interviewed, not tested | 1.8 | 4.0 | 2.8 | | | | | |
| Total Number of eligible respondents | 100.0 11,353 | 100.0 9,080 | 100.0 20,433 | | | | | |

4.2 **HIV Prevalence**

Survey results show that 6.7 percent of Ugandan adults age 15-49 are HIV-positive (Table 11). This figure is not statistically different from the HIV prevalence of 6.4 percent found in the 2004-05 UHSBS.

HIV prevalence is higher for women than men; overall, 7.7 percent of women have HIV, compared with 5.6 percent of men. For both sexes, HIV infection levels are highest among those in their 30s and 40s and are lowest in the 15-19 year age group—3 percent among women and 1 percent among men.

HIV prevalence varies enormously by marital status. As expected, those who have never married and never had sex are the least likely to be infected. Nevertheless, a tiny fraction (less than two percent) of these respondents are HIV-positive, suggesting either errors in reporting on sexual behaviour or nonsexual transmission of the virus, such as through unsterile injections or blood transfusions. Respondents who are divorced or separated and especially those who are widowed are the most likely to be HIV-positive. Almost one-third of widowed adults are living with HIV.

Results indicate that uncircumcised men are slightly more likely to be HIV-positive than those who have been circumcised. In interpreting these results, it is important to remember that other factors could be affecting this association; a more sophisticated multivariate analysis is necessary.

Ugandan women in urban areas are more likely to be living with HIV than those in rural areas; there is no significant urban-rural differential in HIV infection among men. Infection rates also vary in different regions of Uganda. Regions with relatively high levels of HIV-positive adults include Central 1 and Central 2 and, among women, Mid Western and Kampala regions. When educational background is considered, the results show that HIV infection generally decreases as the level of education increases, though the pattern is saw-toothed. There is no consistent pattern of HIV infection by wealth quintile, though for both sexes combined, the results show that beginning with the second wealth quintile, the level of HIV infection increases with wealth.

The 2011 UAIS contains information on CD4 counts among those who are HIV-positive as well as self-reported information on HIV status and anti-retroviral drug therapy. Analysis of these results will be presented in the more detailed final report that will be available in June 2012.

Table 11 HIV prevalence by background characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 whose blood samples were tested in the laboratory, by background characteristics, Uganda 2011

| _ | Women | | Men | | Both sexes | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| Background | Percentage | | Percentage | | Percentage | |
| characteristic | HIV positive | Number | HIV positive | Number | HIV positive | Number |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 2.8 | 2,335 | 1.1 | 2,062 | 2.0 | 4,396 |
| 20-24 | 6.3 | 2,082 | 3.2 | 1,324 | 5.1 | 3,406 |
| 25-29 | 9.6 | 1,822 | 3.5 | 1,323 | 7.0 | 3,145 |
| 30-34 | 10.3 | 1,444 | 8.4 | 1,153 | 9.4 | 2,597 |
| 35-39 | 10.2 | 1,309 | 10.5 | 1,131 | 10.3 | 2,440 |
| 40-44 | 9.7 | 914 | 9.5 | 938 | 9.6 | 1,852 |
| 45-49 | 9.8 | 839 | 9.0 | 782 | 9.4 | 1,621 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 4.0 | 2,445 | 1.7 | 3,070 | 2.7 | 5,515 |
| Ever had sex | 7.0 | 1,034 | 2.1 | 1,485 | 4,1 | 2,519 |
| Never had sex | 1.7 | 1,411 | 1.3 | 1,585 | 1.5 | 2,996 |
| Married/living together | 6.4 | 6,997 | 7.0 | 5,180 | 6.6 | 12,177 |
| Divorced/separated | 17.3 | 881 | 14.3 | 420 | 16.3 | 1,300 |
| Widowed | 31.2 | 422 | (26.2) | 41 | 30.7 | 463 |
| Male circumcision | | | ` ' | | | |
| Circumcised | na | na | 4.4 | 2,034 | na | па |
| Not circumcised | na | na | 6.0 | 6,678 | na | na |
| Residence | | | | -, | | |
| Urban | 10.2 | 1,663 | 5.7 | 1,264 | 8.3 | 2,927 |
| Rural | 7.2 | 9,082 | 5.6 | 7,448 | 6.5 | 16,529 |
| Region | | ,,,,, | 0.0 | ., | 0,2 | 10,225 |
| Central 1 | 13.0 | 696 | 8.0 | 596 | 10.7 | 1,292 |
| Central 2 | 9.4 | 730 | 8.2 | 551 | 8.9 | 1,282 |
| Kampala | 9.3 | 438 | 4.0 | 355 | 6.9 | 792 |
| East Central | 6.7 | 1,323 | 4.3 | 1,084 | 5.6 | 2,407 |
| Mid Eastern | 3.7 | 912 | 3.6 | 795 | 3.7 | 1,707 |
| North East | 6.0 | 1,359 | 5.6 | 1,146 | 5.8 | 2,505 |
| West Nile | 4.4 | 1,004 | 4.2 | 845 | 4.3 | 1,850 |
| Mid Northern | 8.5 | 1,177 | 5.1 | 1,079 | 6.9 | 2,256 |
| South Western | 8.6 | 2,027 | 6.7 | 1,367 | 7.9 | 3,394 |
| Mid Western | 9.6 | 1,079 | 6.4 | 894 | 8.2 | 1,973 |
| Education | 7.0 | 1,075 | 0,4 | 0.74 | 0.2 | 1,575 |
| No education | 9.3 | 1,570 | 8.7 | 474 | 9.2 | 2,044 |
| Primary incomplete | 7.6 | 5,351 | 5.9 | 3,905 | 6.9 | 9,256 |
| Primary complete | 8.6 | 1,324 | 6.6 | 1,276 | 7.6 | 2,600 |
| | 6.3 | | 4.2 | 3,056 | 5.2 | |
| Secondary or higher Wealth quintile | د.ن | 2,500 | 4.2 | 3,000 | J.∠ | 5,556 |
| - | 7.5 | 1 914 | 5.2 | 1 500 | 6.5 | 2 222 |
| Lowest Second | 6.3 | 1,814 2,003 | 5.3 4.5 | 1,508 | 5.4 | 3,323 |
| | | | | 1,752 | | 3,755 |
| Middle | 6.6 8.2 | 2,052 | 6.8 | 1,663 | 6.7 7.6 | 3,715 |
| Fourth | 8.2 | 2,256 | 6.7 | 1,647 | 7.6 | 3,903 |
| Highest | 9.3 | 2,619 | 4.9 | 2,142 | 7.3 | 4,760 |
| Total 15 40 | 77 | 10 745 | 5 | 0.711 | 67 | 10 455 |
| Total 15-49 | 7.7 | 10,745 | 5.6 | 8,711 | 6.7 | 19,456 |
| 50-59 | 7.0 | 1,011 | 5.7 | 898 | 6.4 | 1,910 |
| Total 15-59 | 7.6 | 11,756 | 5.6 | 9,610 | 6.7 | 21,366 |
| 101411J=J7 | 7.0 | 11,/30 | ٥.٥ | 7,010 | 0.7 | 21,300 |

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

na = Not applicable

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