

MOZAMBIQUE

National Survey on Prevalence, Behavioral Risks and Information about HIV and AIDS (2009 INSIDA)

Key Findings



The 2009 National Survey on Prevalence, Behavioral Risks and Information about HIV and AIDS in Mozambique (INSIDA) was carried out by the Instituto Nacional de Saúde (INS) of the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE). ICF Macro provided technical assistance for the survey. Additional technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) (Mozambique Office), JHPIEGO, and ECA/UEM. The survey was funded by the Mozambican National AIDS Council (CNCS) and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), via CDC.

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MINISTERIO DE SAÚDE



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA



CNCS



National Survey on Prevalence, Behavioral Risks and Information about HIV and AIDS (2009 INSIDA)

The 2009 National Survey on Prevalence, Behavioral Risk Factors and Information about HIV and AIDS in Mozambique (INSIDA) was designed with the main objective of obtaining national and provincial data to assess behaviors and social risk factors for HIV infection and determine the prevalence of HIV infection in the entire population aged 0-64 years. Data collection took place from June to October 2009.

The survey obtained information on knowledge of, attitudes towards, and risk behaviors for HIV infection; socio-economic and cultural factors that contribute to the risk of infection; and knowledge and coverage of media and information campaigns for HIV/AIDS prevention. The survey also collected blood samples from all people eligible for the survey in order to estimate the prevalence of HIV in the general population age 0-64 years. In addition, a Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) component was included in the survey to ensure that participants, their families, and communities could learn their HIV status should they so desire.

A national sample of 6,232 households was selected in order to provide representative results for each of the 11 provinces. All women and men age 15-64 and adolescents age 12-14 living in these households were eligible to be interviewed in the survey and to provide a blood sample for HIV testing. In addition, in half of the households,

information about children age 0-11 years was collected through an interview of their caregiver: all these children were also eligible for HIV testing.

This report presents information on selected key indicators from the 2009 INSIDA for women and men age 15-49. Several of these indicators are comparable to results of the 2003 Mozambique Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS), which allows evaluation of changes in knowledge and behavior over time.

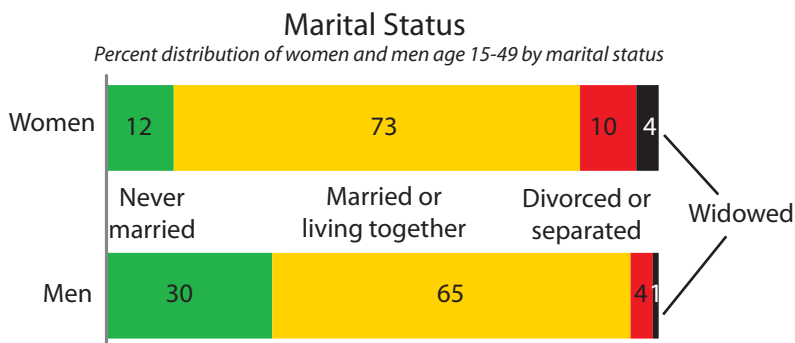
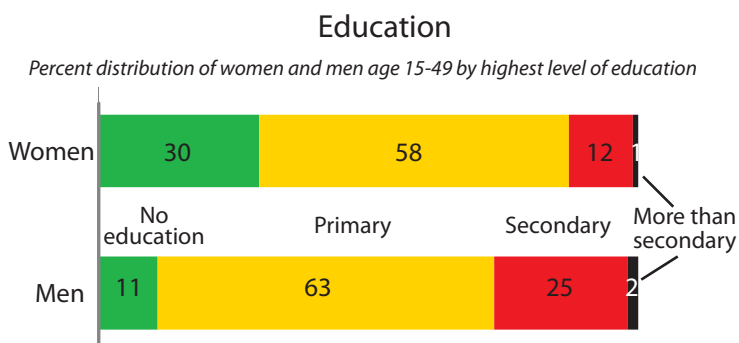
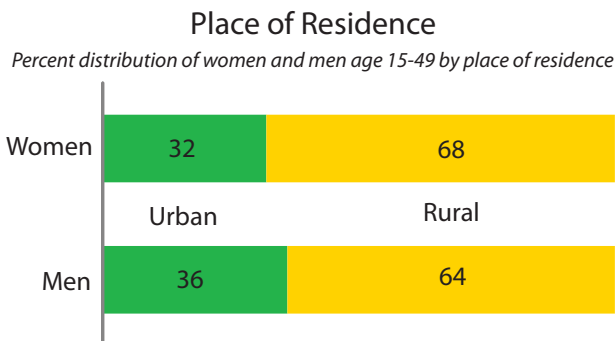


CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Approximately one-third of women and men age 15-49 in Mozambique live in urban areas. About one-fifth of the urban population lives in Maputo City.

Three in ten women and one in ten men age 15-49 in Mozambique have had no education. Sixty-three percent of men and 58% of women have completed primary school. Twice as many men as women have secondary or higher education (27% versus 13%).

Almost three-quarters of women and 65% of men age 15-49 reported being in union at the time of the survey, either married or living together. In contrast, 12% of women and 30% of men have never been married. About three times more women than men are divorced/separated or widowed.

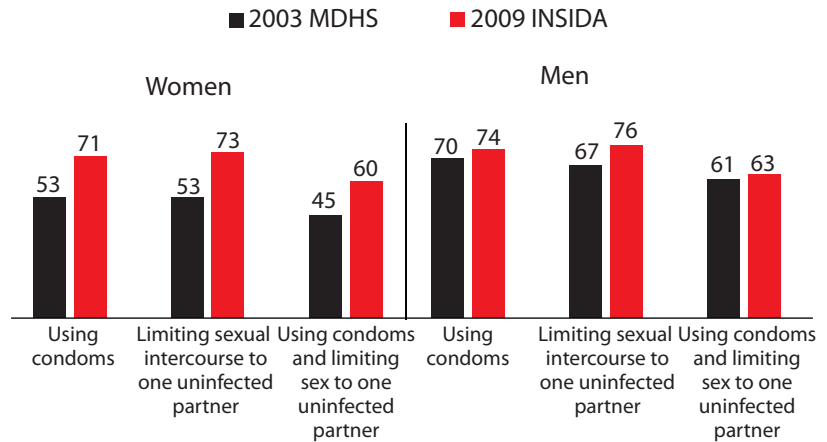


KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV AND AIDS

About six in ten women and men in Mozambique know that HIV can be prevented by using condoms and by limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner. Men are slightly more likely than women to know about the different HIV prevention methods.

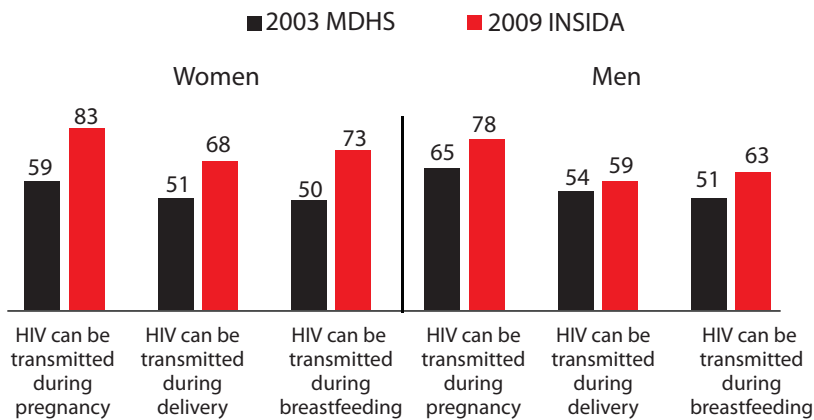
Knowledge of all HIV prevention methods has increased since the 2003 Mozambique Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS). The increases in women's knowledge of HIV prevention methods are greater than the increases in men's knowledge.

Trends in Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be prevented by:



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

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



About eight in ten women and men age 15-49 know that HIV can be transmitted from mother-to-child during pregnancy. Slightly fewer women (73%) and men (63%) know that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and even fewer women (68%) and men (59%) know that HIV can be transmitted during delivery.

Knowledge of PMTCT has increased for both women and men since the 2003 MDHS. In 2003, men had higher levels of knowledge of PMTCT, but the 2009 INSIDA found that women are more likely to know about PMTCT.



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HIV/AIDS-RELATED ATTITUDES

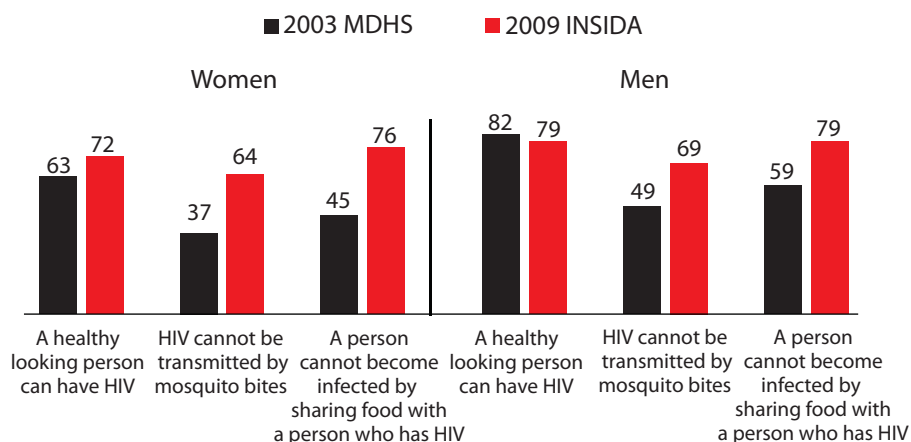
Common misconceptions about HIV still persist in Mozambique. Only two-thirds of women and men age 15-49 know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites. Seventy-two percent of women and almost eight in ten men know that a healthy looking person can have HIV and 76% of women and 79% of men know that a person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

The proportion of people that reject these common misconceptions about HIV has increased since 2003, most notably among women.

Overall acceptance of people living with HIV/AIDS in Mozambique remains low. Though the majority of women (88%) and men (85%) say they are willing to care for a family member with HIV in their home, only 35% of women and 37% of men say that they would not want to keep secret that a family member has HIV. Furthermore, only 18% of women and men express accepting attitudes on all four indicators.

Rejection of Common Misconceptions about HIV

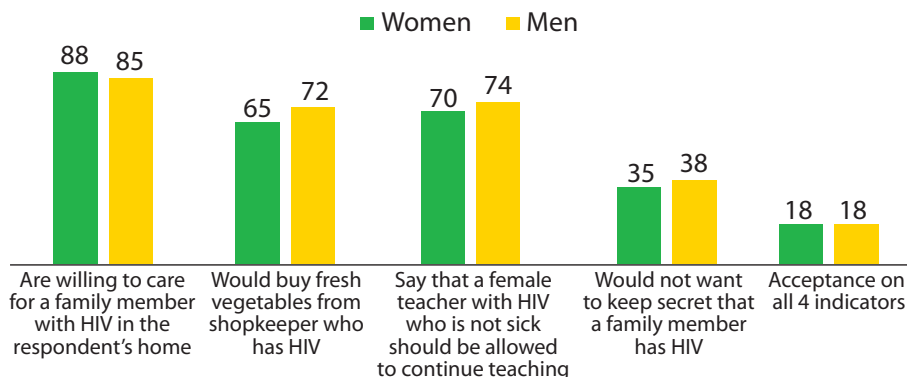
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who say that:



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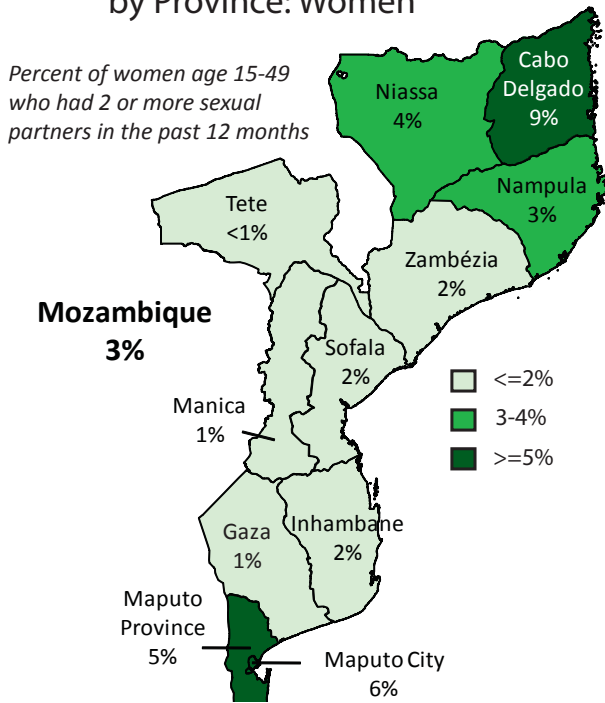
Accepting Attitudes Towards People Living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who:

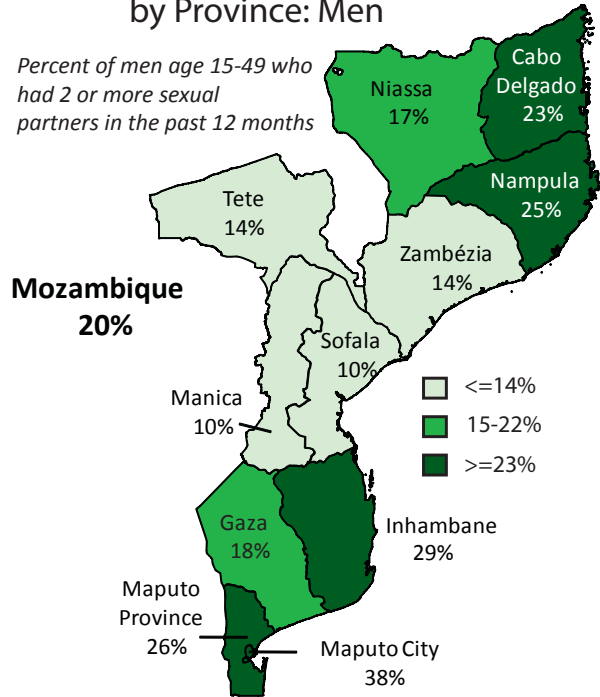


SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Multiple Sexual Partners by Province: Women



Multiple Sexual Partners by Province: Men



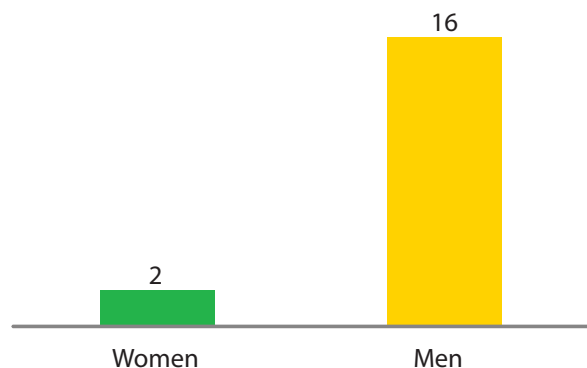
The proportion of women age 15-49 who had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months (3%) is relatively low compared to the proportion of men age 15-49 (20%). Multiple sexual partners for women is highest in Cabo Delgado at 9% and lowest in Tete, where it is less than 1%.

Multiple sexual partners for men age 15-49 in the past 12 months ranges from a low of 10% in Manica and Sofala to a high of 38% in Maputo City.

During INSIDA respondents were asked the first and last time they had sex with their most recent sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the survey (up to three partners). This information was used to determine whether they had overlapping (concurrent) sexual partnerships in the previous 12 months. Eight times more men (16%) than women (2%) had multiple concurrent sexual partners in the 12-month period before the survey. Concurrent sexual partnerships increase the risk of HIV transmission both because they allow the virus to pass quickly through multiple individuals and because the viral load is extremely high during the first three weeks of infection, increasing the risk of transmission during unprotected sex.

Multiple Concurrent Sexual Partners

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 that had multiple concurrent sexual partners in the 12-month period before the survey

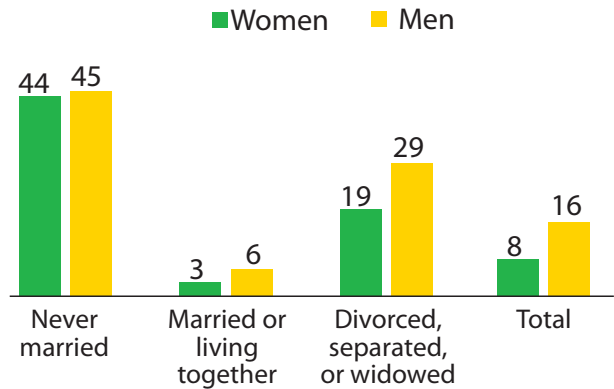


SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Condom use in Mozambique is very low. Only 8% of women and 16% of men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months used a condom at last sex. Never married individuals are most likely to use condoms, but still less than half of never married women and men used a condom at last sex. Individuals who are married or living together are least likely to use condoms. Men report higher levels of condom use than women.

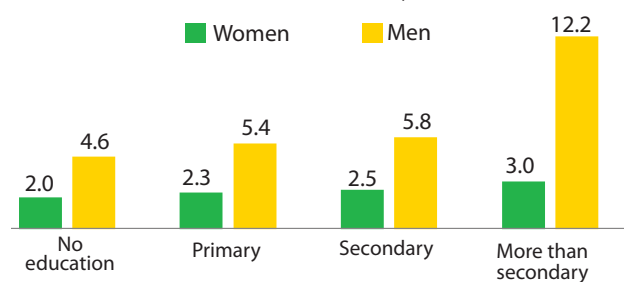
Condom Use at Last Sex by Marital Status

Among women and men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage that used a condom at last sex



Mean Number of Lifetime Sexual Partners by Education Level

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of lifetime sexual partners



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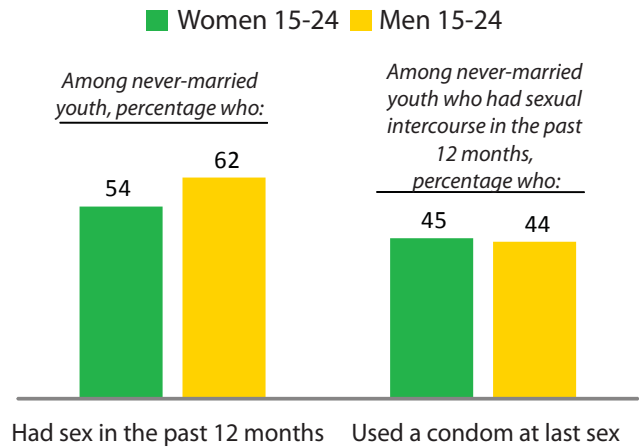
Free condoms are offered at an outpatient clinic at the Central Hospital of Beira.

For both men and women age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, the mean number of lifetime sexual partners increases with level of education. Men have, on average, more lifetime sexual partners than do women. The increase in mean number of lifetime sexual partners by education level is most dramatic among men; men with more than secondary education (12.2) have twice as many lifetime sexual partners as men with secondary education (5.8).

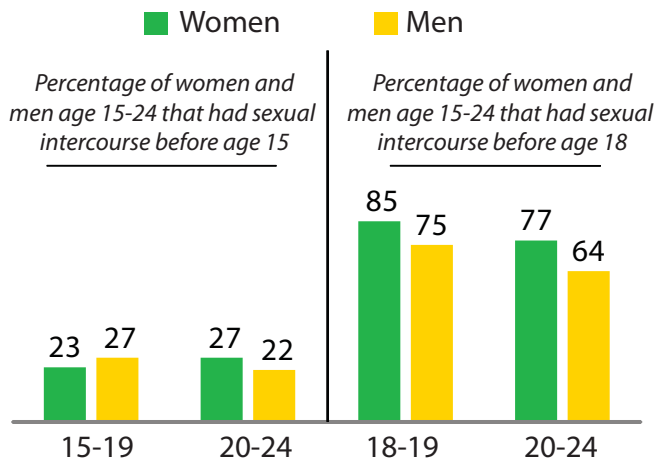
YOUTH AND HIV

Over half (54%) of never-married women and 62% of never-married men age 15-24 had sexual intercourse in the 12 months prior to the survey. However, among these individuals less than half used a condom at last sex. Condom use at last sex was approximately the same for both women and men.

Premarital Sex and Condom Use



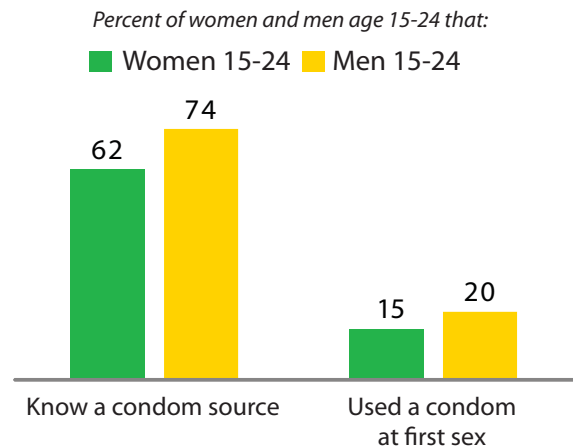
Age at First Sexual Intercourse



Overall one-quarter of women and men age 15-24 had sexual intercourse before age 15. Among individuals age 18-19, 85% of women and 75% of men had sex before age 18.

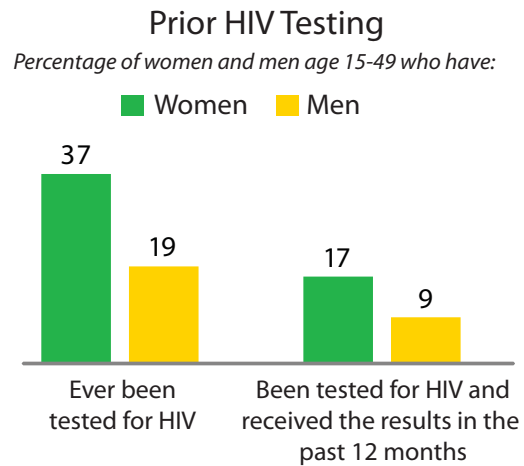
Just 15% of women and 20% of men reported having used a condom at first sex. However, about six in ten women and three-quarters of men age 15-24 currently know a condom source. Men are more likely than women to have used a condom at first sex and to know a condom source.

Knowledge of Condom Source and Condom Use at First Sex



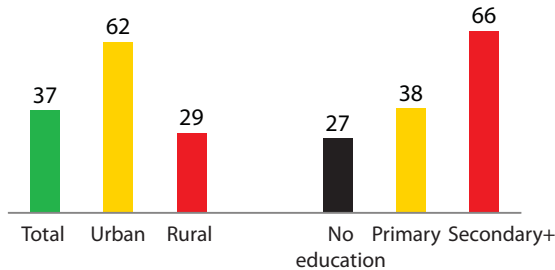
VOLUNTARY COUNSELING AND TESTING

HIV testing in Mozambique is low; only 37% of women and 19% of men age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV. Recent HIV testing is even lower. Less than two in ten women (17%) and about one in ten men have been tested for HIV and received the results in the past 12 months. Women are both more likely to have ever been tested for HIV and to have been tested and received the results in the past 12 months.



Prior HIV Testing among Pregnant Women by Residence and Education

Among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage who were counseled, were offered and accepted an HIV test, and who received results



Overall 37% of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey were counseled, were offered and accepted an HIV test, and received the results during antenatal care. Urban women (62%) were more likely to have received an HIV test than rural women (29%). HIV testing increases with education level; women with secondary or more education (66%) were more than two times more likely to have had an HIV test during antenatal care than women with no education (27%).

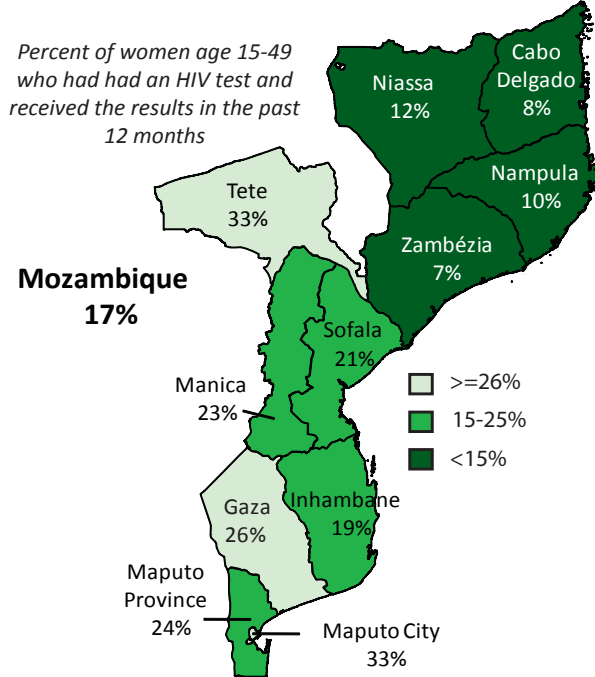


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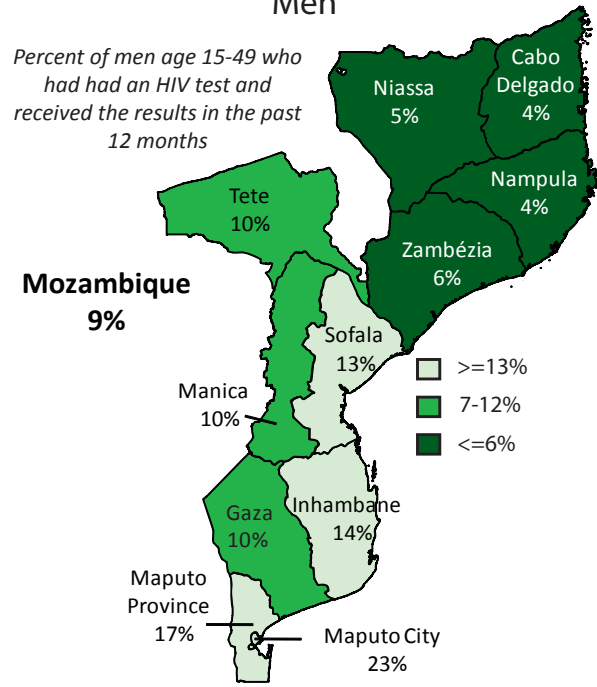
A community health worker provides counseling for HIV in Ile District (Zambézia), Mozambique.

VOLUNTARY COUNSELING AND TESTING

Prior HIV Testing by Province:
Women



Prior HIV Testing by Province:
Men



Less than two in ten (17%) women age 15-49 have been tested for HIV and received the results in the past 12 months. Prior HIV testing is highest in Tete and Maputo City (33% each) and lowest in Zambézia (7%).

About one in ten (9%) men age 15-49 have been tested for HIV and received the results in the past 12 months. Prior HIV testing is highest in Maputo City (23%) and lowest in Cabo Delgado and Nampula (4% each). Men are less likely to have been tested for HIV and received the results than women.

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These female volunteers are community AIDS activists in Beira, Mozambique.

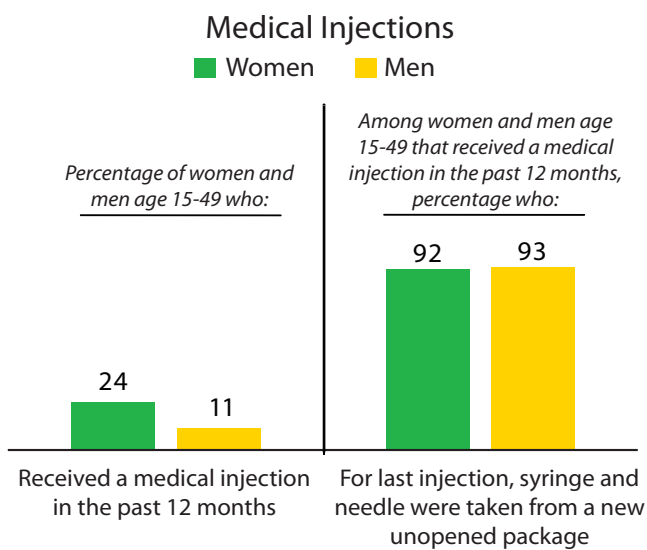


ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS

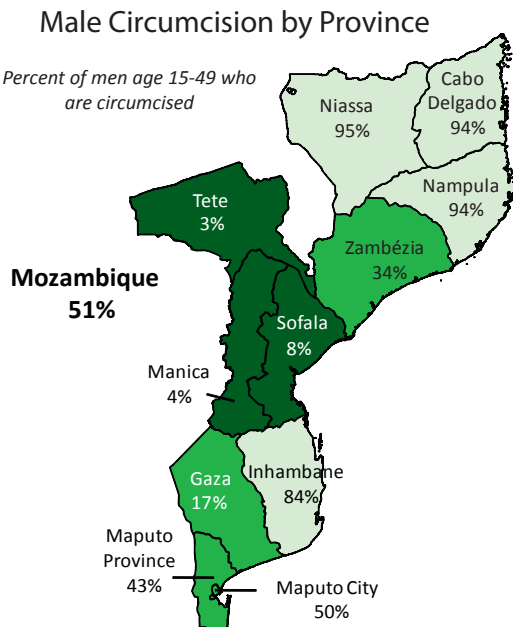
There are several other factors beyond sexual behavior that put individuals at risk for contracting HIV. These factors include tattooing and scarification, receiving medical injections with unclean needles and for men, being uncircumcised.



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About one quarter of women and 11% of men age 15-49 had a medical injection in the past 12 months. For the majority of these individuals, 92% of women and 93% men, the syringe and needle were taken from a new unopened package for their last injection.



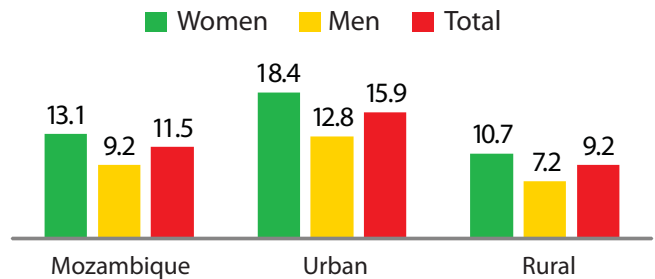
Half of men age 15-49 in Mozambique are circumcised. Circumcision ranges from a high of 95% in Niassa to a low of 3% in Tete. Studies have shown that the risk of HIV infection tends to be higher in uncircumcised men compared to circumcised men.

HIV PREVALENCE

Overall, 13.1% of women and 9.2% of men age 15-49 are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence is higher among women than men in both urban and rural areas. Higher HIV prevalence is found in urban areas (15.9%), compared with rural areas (9.2%).

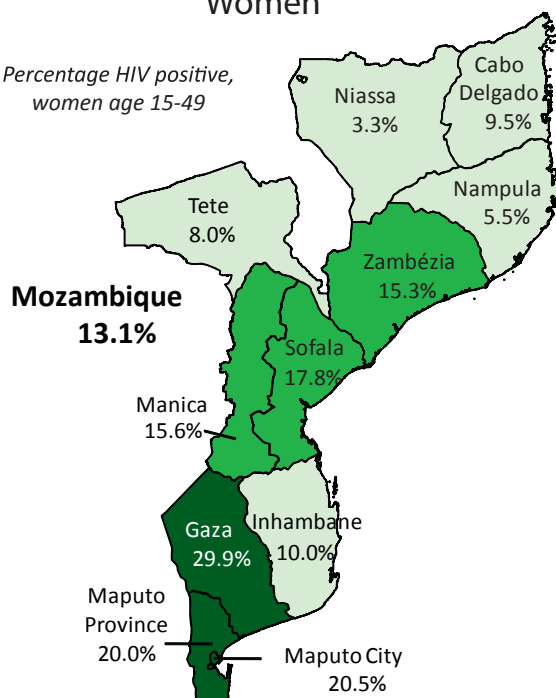
HIV Prevalence by Residence

Percentage HIV-positive, women and men age 15-49



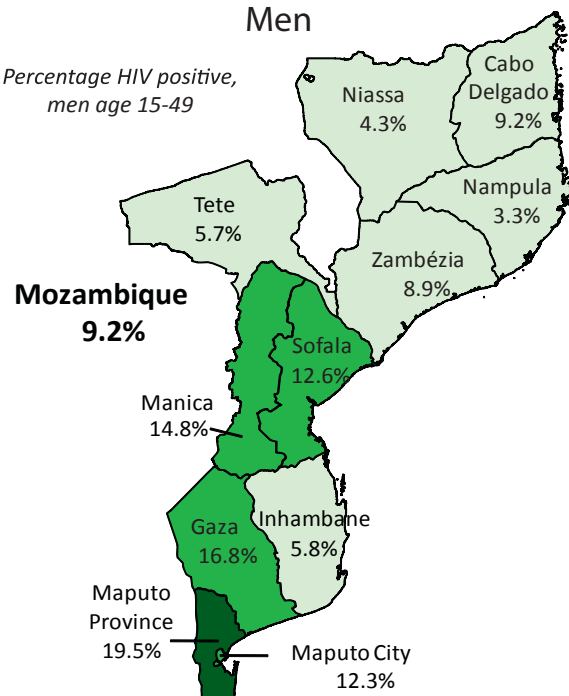
HIV Prevalence by Province: Women

Percentage HIV positive, women age 15-49



HIV Prevalence by Province: Men

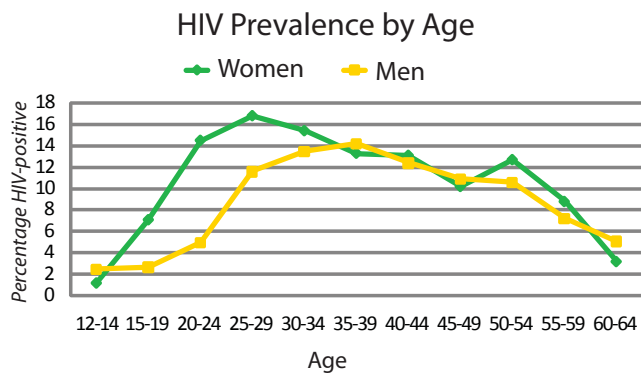
Percentage HIV positive, men age 15-49



Overall, 13.1% of women age 15-49 are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence is highest in Gaza (29.9%) and lowest in Niassa (3.3%).

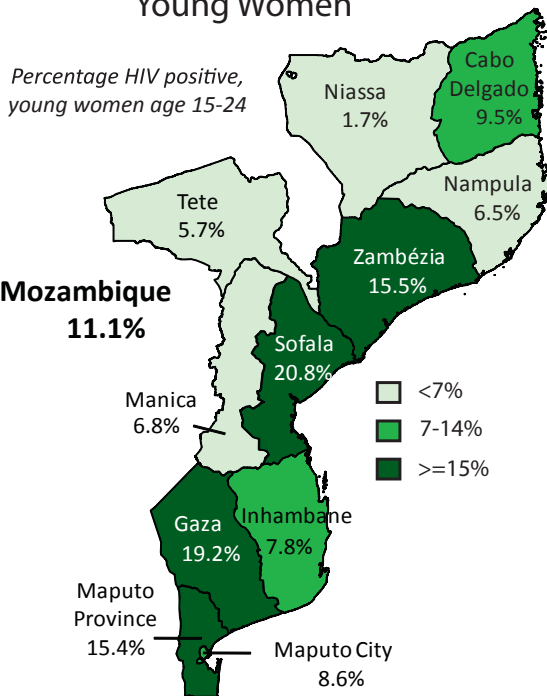
Overall, 9.2% of men age 15-49 are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence ranges from a high of 19.5% in Maputo Province to a low of 3.3% in Nampula.

HIV PREVALENCE



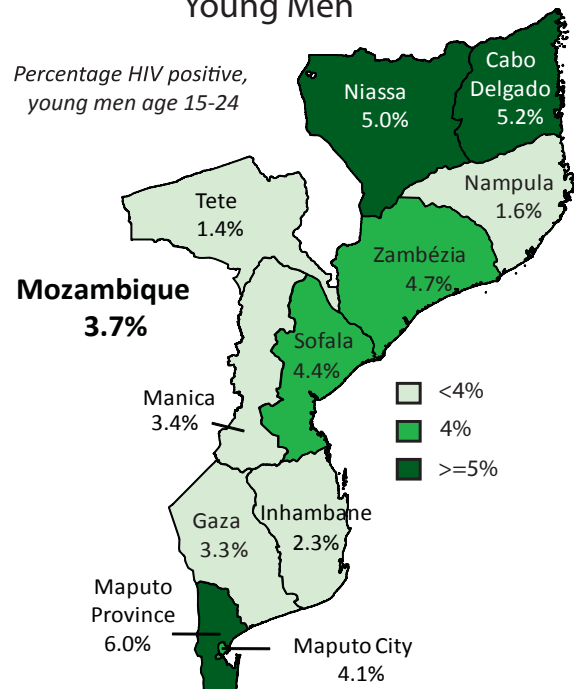
Women become infected at younger ages than men. Prevalence for both women and men increases with age until it peaks at age 25-29 for women (16.8%) and at age 35-39 for men (14.2%).

HIV Prevalence by Province: Young Women



HIV prevalence among young women age 15-24 is 11.1%. This is three times the prevalence among young men age 15-24. HIV prevalence among young women ranges from a low of 1.7% in Niassa to a high of 20.8% is Sofala.

HIV Prevalence by Province: Young Men



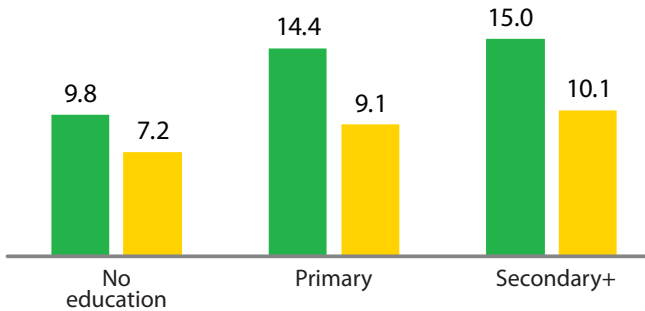
Overall, 3.7% of young men age 15-24 are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence is highest in Maputo Province (6.0%) and lowest in Tete (1.4%).

HIV PREVALENCE

HIV Prevalence by Education

Percent HIV-positive, women and men age 15-49

■ Women ■ Men



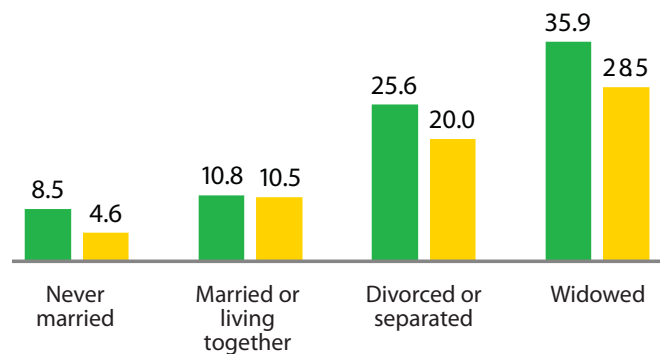
HIV prevalence increases with education for both women and men. HIV prevalence is highest among women with secondary or higher education.

For both women and men, HIV infection rates are considerably higher among those who are widowed or divorced/separated than those who are married/living together or those who have never been in union.

HIV Prevalence by Marital Status

Percentage HIV-positive, women and men age 15-49

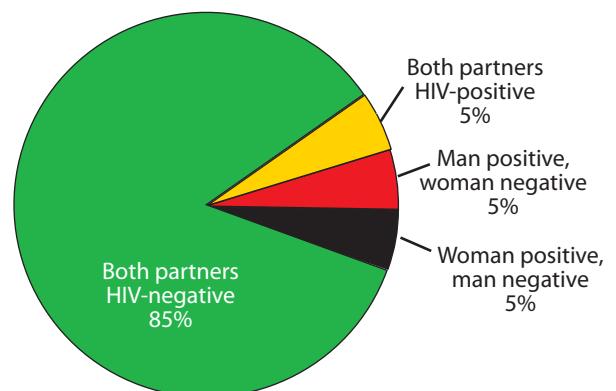
■ Women ■ Men



HIV Prevalence among Couples

Percentage HIV-positive, women and men age 15-49

In 15% of couples, one or both partners are HIV-positive. The proportion of couples where both partners are infected, only the wife is infected, or only the husband is approximately equal (5%).



KEY INDICATORS

	RESIDENCE			
	MOZAMBIQUE	URBAN	RURAL	
KNOWLEDGE				
Percentage of women age 15-49 that have heard of AIDS	98.1	99.3	97.5	
Percentage of men age 15-49 that have heard of AIDS	98.7	99.5	98.3	
Percentage of women age 15-49 with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	31.8	40.2	27.8	
Percentage of men age 15-49 with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	35.0	46.0	29.0	
Percentage of young women age 15-24 that know a formal source of condoms ²	61.6	69.8	56.6	
Percentage of young men age 15-24 that know a formal source of condoms ²	73.6	81.0	68.0	
Percentage of women age 15-49 that know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	51.9	67.9	44.4	
Percentage of men age 15-49 that know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	43.5	56.6	36.3	
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR				
Percentage of young women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	25.0	19.3	28.4	
Percentage of young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	24.8	24.8	24.8	
Percentage of never married young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months	54.0	61.6	43.5	
Percentage of never married young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months	61.9	68.4	55.7	
Among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who report the use of a condom during their last intercourse	8.3	19.1	3.3	
Among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who report the use of a condom during their last intercourse	16.1	33.1	6.9	
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	3.0	4.1	2.5	
Percentage of men age 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	19.8	22.8	18.1	
Among men age 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, percentage who report the use of a condom during their last intercourse	22.3	43.1	7.7	
PROTECTIVE FACTORS				
Percentage of men who are circumcised	51.3	54.0	49.9	
TESTING				
Percentage of women age 15-49 who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know the result	17.0	25.3	13.2	
Percentage of men age 15-49 who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know the result	8.9	15.9	5.1	
HIV PREVALENCE				
Percentage of women age 15-49 who are HIV positive	13.1	18.4	10.7	
Percentage of men age 15-49 who are HIV positive	9.2	12.8	7.2	

1 Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom 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 (AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by supernatural means)

	PROVINCE										
	NIASSA	CABO DELGADO	NAMPULA	ZAMBÉZIA	TETE	MANICA	SOBALA	INHAMBANE	GAZA	MAPUTO PROVINCE	MAPUTO CITY
	100.0	99.6	96.4	100.0	98.5	93.5	99.4	92.0	99.5	99.7	99.8
	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.7	98.5	97.8	98.4	93.8	96.2	98.9	100.0
	38.1	34.2	16.0	51.6	10.3	28.5	48.0	20.5	26.2	28.1	44.3
	40.8	25.7	28.1	28.8	30.1	33.6	67.9	27.9	16.7	45.0	55.0
	76.3	59.7	44.0	73.2	60.6	56.1	71.7	58.6	59.3	68.4	65.6
	87.2	81.9	58.4	72.2	78.1	79.5	87.1	67.7	59.8	76.7	78.2
	56.2	40.7	39.3	43.5	55.6	44.0	79.5	46.1	61.8	68.9	72.0
	47.5	30.9	31.8	41.6	60.3	35.9	64.8	29.9	26.4	58.8	61.9
	37.6	45.6	34.6	25.1	13.7	15.7	21.8	27.7	18.2	11.8	11.5
	13.9	60.6	31.3	24.4	16.8	7.2	15.5	16.4	23.6	24.8	23.3
	*	(72.2)	(38.3)	42.6	(34.7)	(28.1)	47.1	57.3	65.1	63.7	68.6
	(81.7)	89.2	65.5	66.7	50.6	39.7	45.2	68.6	44.6	71.1	68.8
	7.8	2.3	3.4	3.4	5.4	7.6	6.9	11.7	9.5	23.6	34.1
	12.0	5.9	5.7	8.5	11.4	16.1	19.2	23.5	26.6	44.9	48.6
	3.8	9.0	3.3	1.5	0.1	0.6	1.8	2.3	1.1	5.0	6.0
	16.8	22.6	25.1	13.5	13.8	9.9	9.8	28.7	17.5	25.9	37.6
	14.8	6.6	6.9	7.9	22.6	(33.8)	32.6	25.5	(31.0)	50.5	49.7
	94.5	94.3	94.4	33.7	2.9	3.9	8.2	83.6	16.8	43.3	50.4
	12.2	8.3	10.3	7.0	33.1	22.7	20.7	18.9	26.1	24.2	32.7
	4.7	3.7	3.8	5.6	9.8	10.2	13.2	14.3	9.8	16.9	23.2
	3.3	9.5	5.5	15.3	8.0	15.6	17.8	10.0	29.9	20.0	20.5
	4.3	9.2	3.3	8.9	5.7	14.8	12.6	5.8	16.8	19.5	12.3

2 The following responses are not considered sources for condoms : friends, family members and home

* Value is based on too few cases.

() Value is based on a small number of cases.

