The 2009 National Survey on Prevalence, Behavioral Risks, and Information about HIV and AIDS in Mozambique (INSIDA) included HIV testing of over 3,400 women and men age 15-24. Youth are important targets for behavior change interventions to reduce the transmission of HIV, as habits and beliefs formed during adolescence are often continued for many years to come.

**HIV Prevalence among Youth by Province**

HIV prevalence among youth age 15-24 ranges from a low of 2.9% in Niassa to a high of 13.1% in Sofala.

**Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods among Youth**

Almost three-quarters of men and women age 15-24 know that HIV can be prevented by using condoms or limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner, and about 64% know both methods of prevention. There is no difference between men and women's knowledge of HIV prevention.

**Knowledge of Condom Source by Education**

Overall, 62% of women and 74% of men age 15-24 know a condom source. Knowledge of condom sources increases with education for both men and women.
Methodology and coverage rates: HIV prevalence data were obtained from testing dried blood spot (DBS) samples voluntarily provided by women and men age 12-64 who were interviewed and from children age 0-11 years whose mother, father, or caregiver was interviewed during the survey. The DBS were obtained from capillary blood. Of the 18,383 eligible subjects, 91% provided DBS specimens. The coverage rate was 92% among adults age 15-49. Free HIV counseling and testing was offered to survey participants and their community.