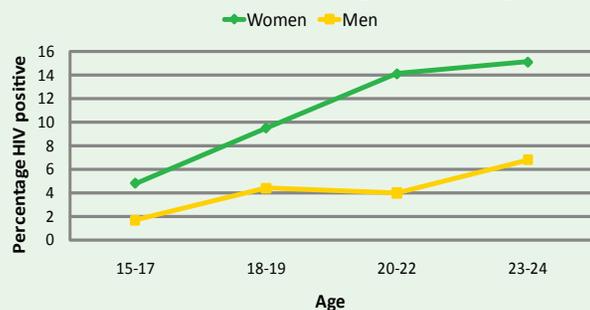


HIV/AIDS Youth Data from the 2009 Mozambique INSIDA

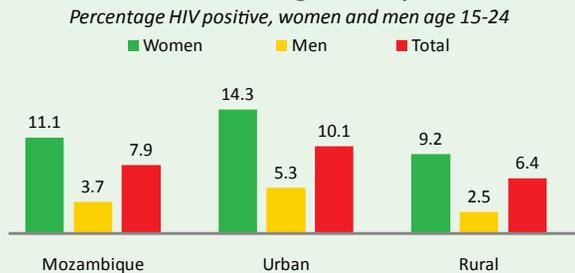
The 2009 National Survey on Prevalence, Behavioral Risks, and Information about HIV and AIDS in Mozambique (INSIDA) included HIV testing of over 3,400 women and men age 15-24. Youth are important targets for behavior change interventions to reduce the transmission of HIV, as habits and beliefs formed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

HIV Prevalence Among Youth by Age



Overall, 11.1% of women and 3.7% of men age 15-24 are HIV-positive. Young women have higher levels of HIV infection than young men at all ages. HIV prevalence for both women and men generally increases with age.

HIV Prevalence Among Youth by Residence

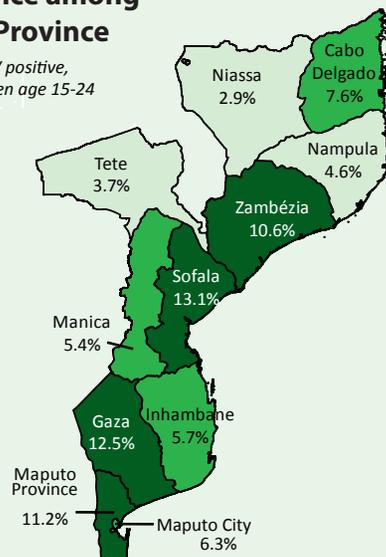


HIV prevalence is higher among women than men in both urban and rural areas. Higher HIV prevalence is found in urban areas (10.1%), compared with rural areas (6.4%).

HIV Prevalence among Youth by Province

Percent HIV positive, women and men age 15-24

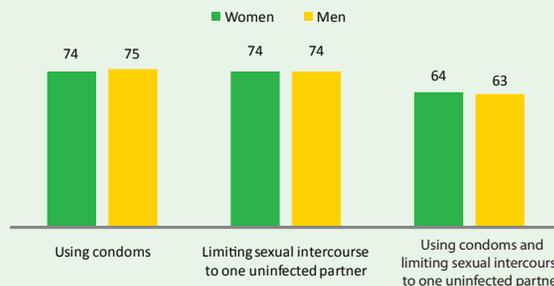
Mozambique 7.9%



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

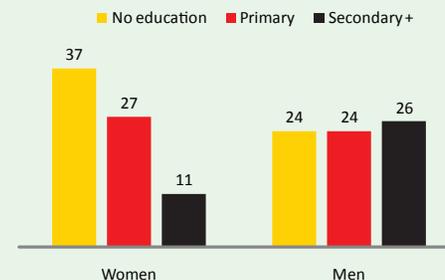
Percent of women and men age 15-24 who know that HIV can be prevented by:



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.

Age at First Sexual Intercourse Among Youth by Education

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

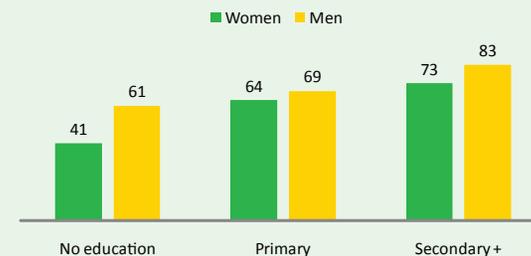


Overall, one-quarter of youth age 15-24 had sex before age 15. Women with secondary or higher education are least likely to have sex before age 15. In contrast, there is almost no difference in age at first sexual intercourse among men by education level.

Condom use at first sexual intercourse among youth age 15-24 has doubled since 2003.

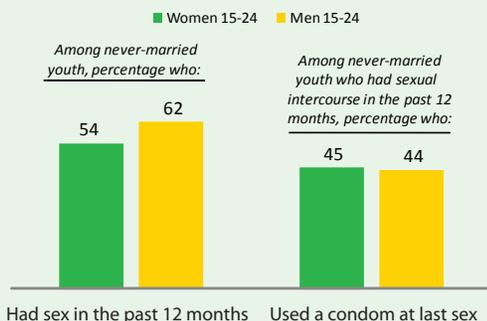
Knowledge of Condom Source by Education

Percent of women and men age 15-24 who know a condom source:



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.

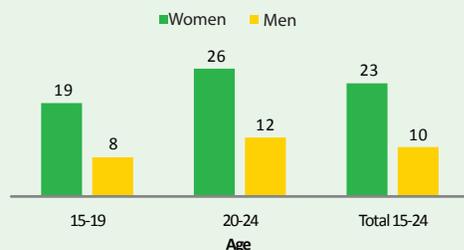
Premarital Sex and Condom Use



More than half of never-married youth age 15-24 had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months. However, less than half of these individuals used a condom at last sexual intercourse.

Prior HIV Testing

Percent of women and men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past year and had an HIV test and received the results in the past year



Overall, 23% of women and 10% of men age 15-24 had sexual intercourse and had an HIV test and received the results in the past year. Women are more likely than men to have been tested for HIV. For both men and women the proportion who have been tested for HIV increases with age.

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.

For more information on the results of the 2009 Mozambique INSIDA, please contact:

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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.

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



HIV and Youth

