

2012 HIV/AIDS Knowledge Attitudes and Behavior Survey, Jamaica

*Report of Findings from HIV/AIDS Knowledge Attitudes and Behavior Survey,
Jamaica 2012*

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A INTRODUCTION

The Caribbean accounts for a small percentage of the global epidemic, nevertheless, its HIV prevalence among adults is about 1.0% which is higher than all other regions except for sub-Saharan Africa.

Jamaica, the third largest island in the Caribbean and with an estimated 32,000 persons living with HIV, had an adult prevalence of 1.7% in 2011 (UNAIDS 2010). Jamaica's National HIV Strategic Plan 2012 – 17 describes the HIV epidemic as mixed, given that it demonstrates features of both a generalized epidemic as well as concentration among high risk groups including Commercial Sex Workers (9%) (Duncan et al 2010) and Men who have sex with Men (32%) (Figueroa et al 2011). While the prevalence in the general population has remained under 2% over the last few years, great concern has been expressed about the high risk groups. The prevalence among other high risk groups range between 5 – 10% including prison inmates (4.8%), crack/cocaine users (5%) and the homeless (10%) (Duncan et al, Ministry of Health, Jamaica 2010, Figueroa et al 2008, UNAIDS 2010).

Socio-cultural and economic vulnerabilities are among the main drivers of the epidemic which result in high risk behaviours such as multiple partnerships, forced/coerced sex, early initiation of sexual activity, crack/cocaine usage and infrequent condom use. Jamaica has made strident moves in creating an enabling environment to reduce vulnerability to HIV and other diseases. Focal points of this multi-sectoral strategy include strengthening the legal/policy political, social and cultural agenda and frameworks to provide sustained and effective services in the population.

The Ministry of Health has used National Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior and Practices (KABP) surveys over the years to track the attitude and behavior of the general public to the epidemic and monitor the impact of its HIV/AIDS interventions. Continuous monitoring of trends in behaviour patterns is a key component of the evaluation of programmatic interventions which have been implemented over the past 8 years. This remains important to the development of appropriate strategies to manage Jamaica's epidemic.

B. Executive Summary

The results of the 2012 KABP survey indicate mixed programme results in a number of areas:

Multiple partnerships, which has continued to rank among the leading risk factors in Jamaica registered a 2% increase overall between 2008 and 2012, with a significant increase among the 15 – 24 year age group. The prevailing harsh economic climate has continued to impact the HIV epidemic, making the young increasingly vulnerable to high risk practices.

While the mean number of multiple partnerships over the period increased among males, a very encouraging sign was the concomitant increase in condom use (for the last ten times of sex) among persons with multiple partners. This pattern remained the same whether or not these persons were in married/cohabiting or non-cohabiting unions. This indicates strong uptake of the HIV prevention message as persons appear to be increasing their protection in high risk sexual encounters.

Overall condom use at last sex remained constant at 63% over the period, 2008-2011, for persons with multiple partners.

Persons engaged in more risky behaviours (i.e. non-users of condoms in multiple partnerships) tested for HIV more frequently than their counterparts and at a slightly increased rate over 2008 (50.9% vs. 50%).

Another encouraging signal was the decline in coercive sex, whether as a victim or aggressor.

Transactional sex recorded a concerning increase among all groups in 2012, but was higher among males, younger persons and person in short term (< 1 year) relationships. Casual relationships increased overall, but was more pronounced among females and younger persons. However, with sensitization to the importance of protective sex, condom use in such situations increased just over 2% in 2012.

Faced with growing economic challenges there is a high risk that the patterns observed with casual and transactional sex could become a worrying sign for the national HIV programme.

Reported lifetime incidence of STIs showed a significant decrease, particularly among older males 25-49 years. STI incidence also declined among all risk groups, but particularly so among persons involved in transactional sex (16% decline) and those with multiple partners (14.8% decline).

Overall, HIV prevention knowledge decreased by 7 – 10% among males and females. Knowledge of condom use and having one faithful uninfected partner each declined by 4 – 5%, while abstinence knowledge increased by 4%. Of noteworthy importance is the decline in endorsement of inappropriate methods of HIV transmission (i.e. mosquito bites, sharing food with HIV positive person, etc.).

Accepting attitudes towards Persons living with AIDS (PLWWAs) increased among females in 2012, but declined among younger males. Targeted human rights interventions should be developed to address what appears to be an increase in stigma and discrimination among males.

Media messages have positively impacted the behavior of more persons, moving from just about one-third of the population in 2008 to approximately half in 2012. They have had the greatest impact on sexually active persons and those in married/cohabiting unions. However, about half of the population correctly interpreted campaign messages. This suggests a possible need to redesign the communication plan and multimedia campaigns for HIV prevention.

C. METHODOLOGY

A cross-sectional, household-based, survey among a randomly selected sample of 1800 persons island wide was used to provide data for this study. Respondents represented persons aged 15-49yrs with the younger group, 15-24years, over sampled to facilitate a more robust sample of sexually active persons in this age cohort.

i Sample Design and Selection

The sample design reflected the following multi-staged approach:

1. The island was stratified into 14 parishes with Kingston and St. Andrew treated as two parishes to ensure that the inner city areas of Kingston in particular, were fully represented in the sample.
2. Each parish was further stratified into constituencies.
3. Each constituency was stratified into two areas, namely:
 - a. Parish capitals and main towns
 - b. Rural areas
4. Each of the two areas comprising the constituencies was then divided into primary sampling units (PSU's) or Enumeration Districts.
5. A random sample of PSUs was then selected with probability proportional to size (PPS). This statistical technique was designed to ensure that the larger PSUs were selected with a greater probability while at the same time; each household was selected with equal probability irrespective of the PSU from which it came. Kingston Metropolitan Region (KMR) and St. James were purposively selected.
6. 72 EDs were selected as follows:
 - 23 EDs in KMR and Montego Bay
 - 25 EDs in other urban areas
 - 24 EDs in rural areas

7. Twenty five households were then systematically selected from each ED and one person identified within each household as the person to be interviewed. Interviewers identified the households to be included using a map of the area, a random starting point and a pre-determined sampling interval. Within the household one (1) respondent was then randomly selected to participate using the Kish card method.
8. The sample was quota controlled for age and gender.

The sample size was estimated to enable results projectable +/- 5% at a 90% confidence level.

- Data Collection:

Data was collected in face-to-face confidential interviews by trained interviewers. Answers to sensitive questions on sexual behavior were however not told to the interviewer but answered by the respondent himself on separate cards provided for the purpose. These cards were then dropped into a large sealed reinforced envelope by the respondent.

The instrument was first pretested for flow, comprehension and to identify areas that would need specific attention in administering. Following refinement of the instrument, trained interviewers from Hope Caribbean traveled to each enumeration district, selected the household and the person to be interviewed then administered the questionnaire to available and consenting persons.

Selected persons who were at home at the time of the survey and consented to being interviewed, after being read the informed consent form, were interviewed. In urban areas where the selected respondent was not at home at the time of the survey, interviewers requested an appointment on a convenient day and time when they could be interviewed. Based on suggested return days and times, a second visit to the urban ED was made.

If respondent was still unavailable at the time of the second visit they were removed from the sample and a new respondent selected from the specific household. This substitute respondent was the person who answered the door when the interviewer approached the house, provided their demographic quota had not yet been filled. If this quota had been filled then the household was removed from the sample and no interview conducted.

The interviewer then substituted the entire household with the household to the *right* of the “non-response” household (provided this household had not already been included in the survey)¹ and began selection of a new respondent. Respondent will be selected using the Kish card method. If the selected respondent was not at home then the interviewer substituted with the person who first answered the door, provided their demographic quota had not been filled. Only one call/attempt was made to any substitute household. Interviewer continued substitution until a qualifying interview was gained.

¹ If household has been included then substitution was made with the nearest household that has not been included

Interviewers were rigorously trained over a five day period with two days devoted to field practice. Interviewers were all female and travelled in groups of 4 with a supervisor (for the purpose of on site validation).

Informed consent was obtained from each respondent before proceeding with the interview. Interviewers assured participants of their anonymity and the confidentiality of the information. No identifiers (name, address, etc) were included on the questionnaires.

The data collection instrument utilized indicator measures and definitions consistent with UNGASS. Where appropriate existing indicators (similar to those used in YR 2004) were used to ensure comparability with previous surveys. Fieldwork was conducted between January and February, 2012.

Results of Fieldwork

- A total of 2310 households were called on and 72% of initially selected respondents were completed.
- 28% of respondents were substituted.
- Refusals accounted for 6% of initial calls.

Absence from home at time of first visit was highest among younger males and older females of employment age as shown in table below.

Profile of respondents absent on first visit to household

	Profile of selected respondent absent from household at time of first visit (n=364) %
Males 15-24yrs	25.8
Females 15-24yrs	24.4
Males 25-49yrs	21.7
Females 25-49yrs	28.0

- **Questionnaire Design:**

The questionnaire was designed to accommodate both face-to-face interviewing and respondent completed sections. This was handled as follows:

Questionnaires were each given a unique identifier number which was also recorded on the self-administered cards for each questionnaire. For the self-administered portion respondents were given Card A if they were married/cohabiting and Card B if they were sexually active in the last year but neither married nor cohabiting. The questions were then read by the interviewer and the respondent asked to fill in the appropriate response on the card without the interviewer seeing. On completion the respondent was asked to fold the card and drop it into a large sealed and reinforced envelope carried by the interviewer. This served as the receptacle carried by each interviewer into which all cards collected for the day were dropped. Envelopes had a slot cut into them through which the completed cards were dropped. Envelopes were then brought back to the office where they were opened and the cards attached to the correct questionnaire based on the assigned identification number.

The following areas were self-administered:

- Sexual behaviour with main partner based on being in a cohabiting union and not being in a cohabiting union
- Multiple partnerships
- High risk sexual activities including transactional, coercion, casual partners and commercial sex
- Condom use based on partner type
- Last time condom use
- Substance use
- Sexually transmitted infections

The following areas were covered in the face to face portion of the interview:

- Demographics
- Union status
- HIV/AIDS knowledge and protective practices
- Stigma and discrimination
- Condom attitudes and access
- Voluntary counseling and testing
- Risk perception
- Exposure to intervention
- NHP Campaign recall

NOTE: Wherever the self-reported response varied from the interviewed response, the self-reported was taken as the truth and used in analyzing the data and arriving at measurements for indicators.

Sample Demographics:

The sample comprised 48% of persons aged 15 – 24 years and 52% of persons aged 25 – 49 years. The male: female distribution within the sample was equal. (*Table i*).

The working class (C2) income group accounted for the largest proportion of the sample (45.4%), while the lower (D) and upper/middle (ABC1) income groups accounted for another 31.1% and 23.3% of the sample respectively. Just over one-third of the sample (36.6%) was comprised of persons employed on a full-time basis, while 11.2% reported being employed part time. Unemployed persons and students accounted for 52.2% of the sample (*Table ii*).

The majority of participants reported actively practicing their religion (57.9%).

Table i: Distribution of Sample by Age Group and Sex

	Frequency	Percentage
15-24yrs	871	48.4%
25-49yrs	929	51.6%
Male	902	50.1%
Female	898	49.9%
Total	1800	100.0

Table ii: Demographic Characteristics of Sample: Income, Employment Status & Religion

Upper/middle income (ABC1)	420	23.3%
Working class (C2)	818	45.4%
Lower income (D)	561	31.1%
Refused	110	
Employed full-time	659	36.6%
Employed part-time	202	11.2%
Unemployed	560	31.1%
Student	379	21.1%
Actively practicing religion	1043	57.9%
Not actively practicing religion	757	42.1%

CHAPTER 1:

REVIEW OF SPECIFIC RISK BEHAVIOURS

More males were sexually active in 2012 than in the 2008 while cohabiting relationships, usually considered more stable and hence lower risk, decreased by gender and age (*Table 1a*). On the contrary, the higher risk visiting and casual relationships increased significantly by both age and gender (*Fig 1b*).

Table 1a: 2012 Relationship Status by Age & Gender

	Married/cohabiting		Points change	Not sexually active in last 12mths		Points change
	2012	2008		2012	2008	
Male (n=902)	23.2	26.2	-3.0	19.7	24.8	-5.1
Female (n=898)	31.0	34.2	-3.2	26.5	26.1	.4
15-24yrs (n=871)	9.5	13.1	-3.6	32.7	35.6	-2.9
25-49 yrs (n=929)	43.5	47.1	-3.6	14.1	15.4	-1.3
Male (15-24yrs); (n=455)	4.8	5.1	-.3	31.2	38.0	-6.8
Female (15-24y); (n=416)	14.7	21.1	-6.4	34.4	33.2	1.2
Male (25-49yrs); (n=447)	41.8	47.2	-5.4	8.1	11.6	-3.5
Female (25-49); (n=482)	45.0	46.9	-1.9	19.7	19.2	.5

Table 1b: 2012 Relationship Status by Age & Gender

	Visiting or casual relationships		% points change
	2012	2008	
Male (n=902)	57.1	49.0	8.1
Female (n=898)	42.5	39.7	2.8
15-24yrs (n=871)	57.7	51.3	6.4
25-49 yrs (n=929)	42.4	37.5	4.9
Male (15-24yrs); (n=455)	64.0	56.8	7.2
Female (15-24y); (n=416)	51.0	45.7	5.3
Male (25-49yrs); (n=447)	50.1	41.2	8.9
Female (25-49); (n=482)	35.3	33.8	1.8

MULTIPLE PARTNERSHIPS

Not surprisingly, based on the foregoing observation of an increase in visiting and casual relationships, multiple partnerships overall increased. This was significantly so among the youth, 15-24 years and females. Over a half (52.4%) of those multiple relationships are < 1 year. Such relationships have traditionally been considered even more high risk than the more longer term relationships as among them would be the casual one-off encounters. Fortunately, persons reporting these relationships were significantly more likely to have also used a condom in their last such encounter than persons in longer term relationships (*Table 2b*). Twenty percent (20%) of those who are in cohabiting relationships also have other partners.

Table 2a: Multiple Partnerships by socio-demographic variables YR 2008 vs YR 2012

	RESPONDENTS WITH MULTIPLE PARTNERS		
	YR 2012	YR 2012	YR 2008
Total	(n= 1333)	41.0	38.9
Male	(n=704)	60.5***	61.5***
Female	(n=629)	19.4	16.8
15-24yrs	(n=563)	52.4***	47.2***
25-49yrs	(n=770)	32.9	32.6
Married/cohabiting	(n=470)	20.0	21.7
Sexually active in last 12 months but not married	(n=863)	52.6	51.0***
- Have a main partner (% of those having multiple partners and in a non-married/non-cohabiting union) (n=384)		66.2	70.3
Length of primary relationship (whether married or not)	(n= 414)		
Less than a year		52.4	49.8
More than a year		47.6	50.2

***p<0.001

Table 2b: Multiple Partner Relationship less than and more than a year by Condom Usage YR 2012

	Relationship < 1 yr (n=211) %	Relationship > 1 yr (n=188) %
Within last 12 months		
- Condom used at last sex	63.5	54.8***
- Condom not used at last sex	35.1	45.2

***p=0.00

Not only is there an increase in the proportion reporting multiple partnerships in the previous 12 months, but the number of partners reported also increased in 2012 vs 2008. What is encouraging however is that more of this subgroup are reporting condom use and greater frequency of use as also use with main partner shows a significant increase.

Of concern is the observation that while more risky situations of sexual activity have been reported, the ideal of consistent condom use has not increased and use last time remains as in 2008.

Table 3: Frequency of Sex and Condom Use among Persons with Multiple Partnerships YR 2008 vs YR 2012

RESPONDENTS WITH MULTIPLE PARTNERS		
	%	
	YR 2012	YR 2008
Mean number of partners had in last 12 months		
• Males with multiple partners	6.19 (SD7.17)	5.68 (SD6.38)
• Females with multiple partners	2.24(SD1.4)	2.91 (SD 2.23)
• Total persons in multiple partnerships	5.31(SD5.57)	5.08(SD5.85)
Frequency of condom use last 10 times sex had:		
	(n=545)	(n=488)
Never (0 times)	9.7	15.2
Sometimes (1-7 times)	32.3	28.1
Most times (8 times)	15.4	12.9
Everytime (10 times)	42.6	43.9
Condom used last time sex had:	63.0 (n=548)	63.3 (n=509)
Condom used last time sex had by relationship status		
• Married and used condom	40.4 (n=94)	30.0
• Not cohabiting but used a condom with main partner/ last partner	67.6 (n=454)	48.4

Table 4: Condom last Used among Persons with Multiple Partnerships YR 2012

	Multiple Partnership (n=531) %
<u>Within 12 months</u>	
- Condom at last sex	63.1
- Condom not used at last sex	35.4
<u>Not in last 12 months</u>	
- Condom used at last sex	1.1
- Condom not used at last sex	0.4

* p=0.000

In comparing risk perceptions of persons in multiple partnerships, frequent condom users perceived a lower risk of becoming HIV positive. Nevertheless, of noteworthy importance is that the majority of intermittent users (64%) and non-users (64%) had a similar perception that they had little or no chance of becoming HIV positive. Consistent or intermittent condom use was the reason given for this risk perception by both users and non-users of condoms (*Table 5*).

Table 5: Risk Perception of Persons with Multiple Partners Analyzed by Condom Use YR 2012

	YR 2012 Non- user (n=53) %	YR 2012 Sometimes User (n=176)	YR 2012 Most Times User (n=316) %	YR 2012 Total (N=545) %
No chance	24.5	22.2	40.2	32.8
Little chance	37.7	42.0	41.1	41.1
Moderate chance	13.2	10.8	7.6	9.2
Good chance	13.2	8.5	4.1	6.4
Unsure	9.4	16.4	7.0	9.9
Reasons for little or no chance:				
- Use a condom all the time	(n=33) 3.0	(n=113) 7.1	(n=257) 55.6	(n=370) 40.8
- Use a condom sometimes	27.3	63.7	19.5	33.0
- Have sex with spouse only	18.2	11.5	7.4	8.6
- Get check-ups regularly	-	-	-	0.5
- Condom can burst, not 100% safe	6.1	1.8	8.6	6.5

HIV testing was highest among persons with more risky behaviours (i.e. non-users in multiple partnerships) for both a history of HIV testing as well as current testing (i.e. within the last year) (Table 6).

Table 6: HIV testing by Condom usage of those engaging in Multiple Partnerships in last year YR 2008 vs YR 2012

	YR 2008 Non-user (n=74) %	YR 2012 Non-user (n=53) %	YR 2008 Sometimes User (n=137) %	YR 2012 Sometimes User (n=176) %	YR 2008 Most times user (n=277) %	YR 2012 Most times user (n=316) %
Ever had an HIV test done	54.1	71.7	50.4	60.2	39.4	50.6**
HIV test done in last year and know the results	50.0	50.9	46.7	35.2	37.2	32.3

** P<0.005

TRANSACTIONAL SEX

Transactional sex is widely recognized as one of the most risky sexual encounters as it involves the exchange of gifts or money for sex. Unfortunately this practice is inching upwards and is particularly so among the youth (15-24 years) as also in both cohabiting and non-cohabiting relationships. What is even more disturbing however is that only 50% are protecting themselves in these situations by using a condom all or most of the times and 69% of those who do not now use a condom have no intention of changing. Similarly 19% of those who use condoms sometimes have no intention of using a condom the next time they engage in these high risk transactional encounters (*Table 9*).

Table 7: Transactional Sex by Socio-Demographic Variables YR 2008 vs YR 2012

SAMPLE SIZE BY DEMGRAPHICS FOR TRASACTIONAL SEX	Total Transactional sex %		
	YR 2012 %	YR 2008 %	
Total	(n=1618)	39.0	37.0
Male	(n=823)	53.8	52.7
Female	(n=795)	23.6	21.0
15-24yrs	(n=695)	42.6*	39.1
25-49yrs	(n=923)	36.3	35.4
Married/cohabiting; Sexually active in last 12 months but not married;	(n=487)	29.6***	25.4
Length of primary relationship (whether married or not)			
Less than a year	(n=418)	53.1***	43.3
More than a year	(n=735)	38.1	56.7

*p<0.05; ***p<0.001

Table 8: Safe Sex Behavior by Persons Reporting Transactional Sex YR 2008 vs YR 2012

	YR 2012 Total Transactional sex %	YR 2008 Total Transactional sex %
Average number of times condom used of last 10 times sex had		
-Had transactional sex	6.24 (SD3.9)***	6.32 (SD 4.0)
-Had no transactional sex	4.77 (SD4.3)	4.63 (SD 4.4)
Frequency of condom use last 10 times sex had:		
	(n=628)	(n=468)
Never (0 times)	17.2***	20.3
Sometimes (1-7 times)	31.7	25.9
Most times (8 times)	12.6	12.6
Everytime (10 times)	38.5	41.2
Condom used last time sex had		
	58.8 (n=612)	57.1 (n=487)

***p< 0.001

Table 9: Safe Likelihood of using a condom next time sex had by Persons Reporting Transactional Sex in Last 12 months (YR 2012)

	YR 2012 Non-user (n=108) %	YR 2012 Sometimes User (n=199) %	YR 2012 Most times user (n=321) %	YR 2012 Total (N=628) %
Very likely	14.8	48.7	88.5	63.2
Likely	13.0	24.1	6.5	13.2
Neither likely nor unlikely	2.8	8.0	7.6	4.3
Unlikely	61.1	13.5	2.5	15.3
Don't Know	8.3	5.5	2.5	3.8

COERCIVE SEX

Encouragingly incidence of coercive encounters, whether as victim or aggressor, is declining. This is so irrespective of gender or age. Encouragingly also is the fact that use of condoms is increasing in these situations. As seen before however, inconsistent use is increasing, particularly where the person was the victim and powerless to negotiate (Table 10).

Table 10: Coercive Intercourse (past 12 months) by Socio-Demographic Variables YR 2008 vs YR 2012

	BEEN FORCED		FORCED/AGGRESOR	
	%		%	
	YR 2008	YR 2012	YR 2008	YR 2012
Total	11.9 (n=1330)	10.3 (n=1384)	11.0 (n=1333)	8.1 (n=1333)
Male	15.0*** (n=668)	13.7 (n=724)	16.4*** (n=670)	12.2*** (n=724)
Female	8.8 (n=662)	6.7 (n=660)	5.4 (n=663)	3.6** (n=660)
15-24yrs	13.1 (n=573)	12.3 (n=586)	14.0 (n=573)	9.6 (n=586)
25-49yrs	11.0 (n=757)	8.9 (n=798)	8.7 (n=760)	7.0 (n=798)
Married/cohabiting	8.6*** (n=537)	8.2 (n=487)	8.1 (n=540)	5.1* (n=487)
Sexually active in last 12 months but not married	13.9 (n=787)	11.5 (n=897)	12.8 (n=787)	9.7 (n=897)
Frequency of condom use last 10 times sex had:	(n=152)	(n=143)	(n=139)	(n=112)
Never (0 times)	24.3	14.7	23.7	17.9
Sometimes(1-7 times)	24.3	32.2	25.9	27.7
Most times (8 times)	10.5	19.6	10.1	12.5
Every time (10 times)	40.8	33.6	40.3	42.0
Condom used last time sex had	55.7; (n=158)	61.1; (n=134)	64.4; (n=146)	60.7;* (n=107)

*p<0.05; **p<0.005; ***p<0.001,*Base= sexually active in last 12 months

CASUAL PARTNERS

As mentioned earlier, casual relationships are increasing among both gender but more so among women and persons 15-24 years, and persons in cohabiting relationship (*Table 11*). In these situations it is encouraging to see that more persons are using condoms but still it is 44% who are exposing themselves to risk through either non use or occasional use.

Table 11: Coercive Casual Partnerships by Socio-Demographic Variables YR 2008 vs YR 2012

SAMPLE SIZE BY DEMOGRAPHICS FOR HIGH RISK PARTNERS			
YR 2008	YR 2012	YR 2012	YR 2008
Total : (n=1338)	(n=1384)	39.2	34.4
Male: (n=672)	(n=724)	57.5	55.2***
Female: (n=666)	(n=660)	19.1	13.4
15-24yrs: (n=573)	(n=586)	52.6	44.9***
25-49yrs: (n=765)	(n=798)	29.3	26.5
Married/cohabiting: (n=541)	(n=487)	19.7	15.5
Sexually active in last 12 months but not married: (n=791)	(n=897)	49.7	47.3***
Frequency of condom use last 10 times sex had: (n=442)	(n=537)		
Never (0 times)		10.6	15.8
Sometimes (1-7 times)		33.5	26.9
Most times (8 times)		13.8	13.1
Everytime (10 times)		42.1	44.1
Condom used last time sex had: (n=458)	(n=523)	65.2	62.7

***p<0.001

SAME SEX INTERCOURSE

Reported same sex intercourse shows an increase over 2008 among females (75% in 2012 vs 71.4% in 2008), persons 25-49 years (53.1% in 2012 vs 42.9 in 2008) and persons who are in cohabiting unions(31.2% in 2012 vs 14.3 in 2008) . Meanwhile, condom use at last sex among this group declined over the period (*Table 12*)

Table 12: Same sex Intercourse by Socio-Demographic Variables YR 2008 vs YR 2012

	YR 2012 Had Same Sex Intercourse (n=32) %	YR 2008 Had Same Sex Intercourse (n=21) %
Male	25.0	28.6
Female	75.0	71.4
15-24yrs	46.9 *	57.1
25-49yrs	53.1	42.9
Married/cohabiting	31.2	14.3
Sexually active in last 12 months but not married	68.8	85.8
Frequency of condom use last 10 times sex had:		
Never (0 times)	28.1	23.8
Sometimes (1-7 times)	15.6	38.1
Most times (8 times)	9.4	9.5
Everytime (10 times)	40.6	28.6
Condom used last time sex had	37.5	52.4

*p < 0.05

STI INCIDENCE

Self-reported incidence of STIs shows a significant decline, particularly among men 25-49 years (*Table 13*). A similar pattern was seen among women in the same age category (*Table 14*). This pattern also holds true irrespective of the type of relationships, with significant declines in the incidence of STIs among multiple partnerships as well as transactional and casual sexual contacts. (*Table 15*). This is interesting and even questionable since for the most part, consistent condom use shows decline in these relationships while last time use shows no significant change to that reported in 2008.

Table 13: Males STI Incidence YR 2004 vs YR 2008 VS YR 2012

	MALES 15-24 YRS			MALES 25-49 YRS		
	YR 2004 (n=389) %	YR 2008 (n=274) %	YR 2012 (N=377) %	YR 2004 (n=419) %	YR 2008 (n=398) %	YR 2012 (n=442) %
Ever had and STI	9.8	8.0	6.6	34.3	34.9	16.5***
Had genital discharge in past 3 months		-	4.8	-	-	4.1
Had genital discharge in last 12 months	2.1	6.6	9.8	4.0	4.3	9.1***
Had genital ulcer in last 12 months	-	2.9	2.1	-	1.5	3.2

***p < 0.001

Table 14: Same Females STI Incidence YR 2004 vs YR 2008 vs YR 2012

	FEMALES 15-24 YRS			FEMALES 25-49 YRS		
	YR 2004 (n=320) %	YR 2008 (n=299) %	YR 2012 (n=315) %	YR 2004 (n=471) %	YR 2008 (n=367) %	YR 2012 (n=477) %
Ever had and STI	8.2	14.4**	10.5	15.0	17.2	12.2
Had genital discharge in past 3 months	-	-	12.7	-	-	7.8
Had genital discharge in last 12 months	8.1	18.1***	25.7***	9.1	16.1	17.7
Had genital ulcer in last 12 months	0.9	2.0	2.5	0.4	1.4	1.5

** p<0.005;*** p< 0.001

Table 15: STI Incidence by Risk Groups YR 2008 VS YR 2012

SAMPLE SIZE BY DEMOGRAPHICS FOR HAD STI AT LEAST ONCE	HAD STI AT LEAST ONCE IN LIFETIME %		
	YR 2012	YR 2012	YR 2008
Had multiple partners in last 12 months; (n=508)	(n=548)	14.8***	25.6
No multiple partners; (n=746)	(n=718)	11.0	15.4
Had transactional sex in last 12 months; (n=490)	(n=631)	16.0***	25.3
No transactional sex; (n=836)	(n=749)	9.1	16.6
Had casual partners in last 12 months; (n=460)	(n=542)	14.0***	23.9
No casual partners; (n=878)	(n=838)	11.1	17.9

***p<0.001

CHAPTER 2: BEHAVIOUR BY MARITAL STATUS

MARRIED & COHABITING PARTNERSHIPS:

The largest proportion of participants reported being in a sexual relationship with a married or cohabiting partner for 5 years or more. Younger persons 15 – 24 were largely in such relationships for a 2 – 4 years period, while older persons reported being in a relationship for more than twice that time period (*Table 16*). The trend was similar for persons who were living with a married or cohabiting partner (*Fig 17*).

Table 16: Length of Time in Sexual Relationship with Married/Cohabiting by Age & Gender YR 2012

	<1yr	1 yr	2 - 4 yrs	5- 9yrs	9+ yrs
Male (n=205)	9.2	7.8	22.3	30.1	30.6
Female (n=271)	8.8	6.2	20.9	29.7	34.4
15-24yrs (n=81)	21.9	15.9	37.8	19.5	4.9
25-49 yrs (n=395)	6.3	5.0	18.1	32.0	38.5
Male (15-24yrs); (n=22)	18.1	22.7	45.5	9.1	4.5
Female (15-24yrs); (n=59)	23.3	13.3	35.0	23.3	5.0
Male (25-49yrs); (n=183)	8.2	6.0	19.6	32.6	33.7
Female (25-49yrs); (n=212)	4.7	4.2	16.9	31.5	42.7

Table 17: Length of Time Living with Married/Cohabiting Partner by Age & Gender YR 2012

	Less than 1yr	One yr	2 to 4 yrs	5 to 9 yrs	9+yrs
Male (n=205)	7.8	8.8	23.4	26.8	33.2
Female (n=271)	8.9	7.7	24.0	22.1	37.3
15-24yrs (n=81)	19.8	21.0	39.5	18.5	1.2
25-49 yrs (n=395)	6.1	5.6	20.5	25.3	42.5
Male (15-24yrs); (n=22)	22.7	31.8	31.8	13.6	0.0
Female (15-24y); (n=59)	18.6	16.9	42.4	20.3	1.7
Male (25-49y); (n=183)	6.0	9.0	22.4	28.4	37.2
Female (25-49y); (n=212)	6.1	5.2	18.9	22.6	47.2

Approximately 6 in 10 persons in married or cohabiting relationships expose themselves to risk of infection by either never or occasionally protecting themselves. Of note is the fact that younger males were less inclined to expose themselves to this risk (*Fig 18*).

Table 18: Frequency of Condom Use with Married/Cohabiting by Age & Gender YR 2012

	Every time	Most times	Occasionally	Never
Male (n=205)	8.3	18.5	34.8	39.0
Female (n=273)	13.2	19.8	31.9	35.2
15-24yrs (n=82)	9.8	25.6	35.4	29.3
25-49 yrs (n=396)	11.4	17.9	32.3	38.4
Male (15-24yrs); (n=22)	22.7	29.3	27.3	22.7
Female (15-24yrs); (n=61)	5.0	25.0	38.3	31.7
Male (25-49yrs); (n=183)	6.6	17.5	35.0	41.0
Female (25-49yrs); (n=213)	15.5	18.3	30.0	36.2

Condom use with a married or cohabiting partner registered an overall decline by sex and among younger persons. However, sub-group analyses revealed an encouraging increase among younger males and a marginal increase among older females (*Table 19*)

Table 19: Condom Used at Last Sex with Married/Cohabiting by Age & Gender YR 2008 VS YR 2012

Condom use at last sex with married/live in partner				
	YEAR 2008		YEAR 2012	
Male	25.8	(n=240)	24.5	(n=204)
Female	28.8	(n=312)	26.5	(n=272)
15-24yrs	34.4	(n=122)	25.6***	(n=82)
25-49 yrs	25.6	(n=430)	25.6	(n=394)
Male (15-24yrs)	32.1	(n=28)	40.9***	(n=22)
Female (15-24yrs)	35.1	(n=94)	20.2	(n=60)
Male (25-49yrs)	25.0	(n=212)	22.5	(n=182)
Female (25-49yrs)	26.1	(n=218)	28.3	(n=212)

***p<0.001

Over the four year interval of the study, there was a general decline in the incidence of multiple partnerships among persons in married or cohabiting relationships (*Table 20*).

Table 20: Multiple Partnerships with Married/Cohabiting by Age & Gender YR 2008 VS YR 2012

Incidence of Multiple Partnerships				
	YEAR 2008		YEAR 2012	
Male	38.1	(n=239)	35.5**	(n=203)
Female	8.7	(n=312)	5.5	(n=274)
Male (15-24yrs)	51.9	(n=27)	31.8***	(n=22)
Female (15-24yrs)	9.7	(n=93)	5.0	(n=60)
Male (25-49yrs)	36.3	(n=212)	35.9	(n=181)
Female (25-49yrs)	8.2	(n=219)	5.6	(n=214)

** p< 0.005; ***p<0.001

Regular condom use with main partners in multiple partner scenarios declined among males and younger persons. Condom use at last sex with main partner declined among all groups, with the exception of older persons where it remained stable compared to 2008 (*Fig 21*).

Table 21: Condom Use Every Time & Last time with Main Partner where Multiple Partners Exist YR 2008 VS YR 2012

SAMPLE SIZE BY DEMOGRAPHICS FOR CONDOM USE		Incidence of Condom Use Every time		Incidence of condom Use Last Time	
YR 2008	YR 2012	YR 2008	YR 2012	YR 2008	YR 2012
Male	(n=72)	11.0	9.7	23.1	22.2
Female	(n=15)	18.4	20.0	36.8	33.3
15-24yrs	(n=10)	21.9	10.0	30.2	20.0
25-49 yrs	(n=77)	10.5	11.7	25.5	25.0

The incidence of condom use in multiple partnerships had a small increase among males, but registered a large decline among females. Incidence remained the same by age (*Table 22*).

Table 22: Condom Use with Multiple Partners other than Married/Cohabiting by Age & Gender YR 2008 VS YR 2012

Incidence of Condom Use in Multiple Partnerships				
	YR 2008		YR 2012	
Male	75.1	(n=91)	79.2***	(n=72)
Female	70.1	(n=27)	42.9	(n=14)
15-24yrs	78.1	(n=23)	77.8***	(n=9)
25-49 yrs	73.2	(n=95)	72.7	(n=77)
Male (15-24yrs)	71.3	(n=14)	85.7***	(n=7)
Female (15-24yrs)	88.7	(n=9)	50.0	(n=2)
Male (25-49yrs)	75.8	(n=77)	78.5*	(n=65)
Female (25-49yrs)	62.2	(n=18)	41.7	(n=12)

*p< 0.05; ***p<0.001

NON-COHABITING UNIONS

The number of persons in non-cohabiting sexual unions increased within age groups and by sex over 2008 (*Table 23*).

Table 23: Sexually active Unmarried/Non-Cohabiting by Age & Gender YR 2008 VS YR 2012

<i>Sexually active unmarried/cohabiting</i>		
	YR 2008	YR 2012
Male	49.0 (n=896)	57.1** (n=902)
Female	39.7 (n=904)	42.5 (n=898)
15-24yrs	51.3 (n=893)	57.7 *** (n=871)
25-49 yrs	37.5 (n=907)	42.4 (n=929)
Male (15-24yrs)	56.8 (n=447)	64.0 (n=455)
Female (15-24yrs)	45.7 (n=446)	51.0 (n=416)
Male (25-49yrs)	41.2 (n=449)	50.1* (n=447)
Female (25-49yrs)	33.8 (n=458)	35.3 (n=482)

* p< 0.05; **p< 0.005; ***p<0.001

There was a marginal decline in the proportion of persons in non-cohabiting unions with a main partner (*Fig 24*). Males demonstrated a marginal increase in condom use with main partner at last sex, while females showed a decline. Older males were the specific sub group to have increased condom usage with main partners (*Table 25*). In 2012 a higher frequency of condom use was observed among males, younger person and the young male sub group (*Table 26*).

Table 24: Multiple Incidence of Sexually active not Married/Cohabiting Having a Main Partner by Age & Gender YR 2008 VS YR 2012

<i>Proportion with Main Partner</i>		
	YR 2008	YR 2012
	%	%
Male	69.4 (n=432)	66.5 *** (n=507)
Female	83.0 (n=353)	82.4 (n=374)
15-24yrs	76.5 (n=447)	74.8 (n=497)
25-49 yrs	74.3 (n=338)	71.1 (n=384)
Male (15-24yrs)	69.6 (n=247)	68.4 (n=288)
Female (15-24yrs)	85.0 (n=200)	83.7 (n=209)
Male (25-49yrs)	69.2 (n=185)	63.9 (n=219)
Female (25-49yrs)	80.4 (n=153)	80.6 (n=165)

***p<0.001

Table 25: Condom Use at Last Sex (With Main Partner) by Age & Gender 2008 VS YR 2012

	<i>Condom use at last sex with Main Partner</i>	
	%	
	YR 2008	YR 2012
Male	62.2 (n=315)	64.0*** (n=333)
Female	53.3 (n=300)	47.1 (n=306)
15-24yrs	67.8 (n=357)	62.9 (n=369)
25-49 yrs	47.7 (n=258)	46.3 (n=270)
Male (15-24yrs)	74.0 (n=181)	72.8 (n=195)
Female (15-24yrs)	61.4 (n=176)	51.7 (n=174)
Male (25-49yrs)	46.3 (n=134)	51.4 (n=138)
Female (25-49yrs)	49.2 (n=124)	40.9 (n=132)

***p<0.001

Table 26: Frequency of Condom Use with Main Partner by Age & Gender YR 2012

	Every time	Most times	Occasionally	Never
Male (n=332)	37.3	29.8	19.3	11.7
Female (n=301)	29.2	29.2	21.9	18.9
15-24yrs (n=368)	38.6	28.8	20.4	10.9
25-49 yrs (n=265)	26.4	30.6	20.8	21.1
Male (15-24yrs); (n=195)	46.2	28.2	16.4	6.7
Female (15-24yrs); (n=173)	30.1	29.5	24.9	15.6
Male (25-49yrs); (n=137)	24.8	32.1	23.4	19.0
Female (25-49yrs); (n=128)	28.1	28.9	18.0	23.4

Having multiple partnerships was reported by more males and younger persons. Among persons in multiple partnership arrangements most have no main partner. This phenomenon was reported more than twice as many times among males than females (*Table 27*).

Table 27: Incidence of Multiple Partnerships (with or without main partner) YR 2012

	Had multiple partners	Have main partner	No main partner
Male	70.1 (n=501)	66.5 (n=328)	77.5 (n=169)
Female	28.5 (n=362)	27.4 (n=296)	34.4 (n=64)
15-24yrs	58.1 (n=484)	54.7 (n=360)	68.3 (n=123)
25-49 yrs	45.6 (n=379)	38.6 (n=264)	62.7 (n=110)
Male (15-24yrs)	73 (n=282)	71.7 (n=191)	75.8 (n=91)
Female (15-24yrs)	37.1 (n=202)	35.5 (n=169)	46.9 (n=32)
Male (25-49yrs)	66.2 (n=219)	59.1 (n=137)	79.5 (n=78)
Female (25-49yrs)	17.5 (n=160)	16.5 (n=127)	21.9 (n=32)

Use of condoms at last sex for persons with no main partner was significantly greater than for persons with a main partner (*Table 28*).

Table 28: Incidence of Condom Use at Last Sex in Multiple Partnerships YR 2012

	Condom use last time (Have main partner)	Condom Use last time (No main partner)
Male	72.1 (n=215)	78.3 (n=129)
Female	45.6 (n=79)	63.6 (n=22)
15-24yrs	70.1 (n=194)	79.5 (n=83)
25-49 yrs	55.0 (n=100)	72.1 (n=68)
Male (15-24yrs)	78.7 (n=136)	82.4 (n=68)
Female (15-24yrs)	50.0 (n=58)	66.7 (n=15)
Male (25-49yrs)	60.8 (n=79)	73.8 (n=61)
Female (25-49yrs)	33.3 (n=21)	57.1 (n=7)

Males had 3 ½ times more partners in the last 12 month period than females, while younger persons had almost 1 ½ times more than older persons (*Table 29a*). Persons in married or cohabiting relationships also had substantially fewer partners than persons who were not in such relationships. This is particularly so among males 15-24 years.

Table 29a: Mean Number of Partners in Unmarried/Non-cohabiting Relationships in the Past 12 Months by Age & Gender YR 2012

Mean Number of Partners in the past 12 months		
Male	4.82	(n=455)
Female	1.36	(n=363)
15-24yrs	3.86	(n=481)
25-49 yrs	2.72	(n=377)
Male (15-24yrs)	5.53	(n=279)
Female (15-24yrs)	1.55	(n=202)
Male (25-49yrs)	3.91	(n=216)
Female (25-49yrs)	1.12	(n=161)

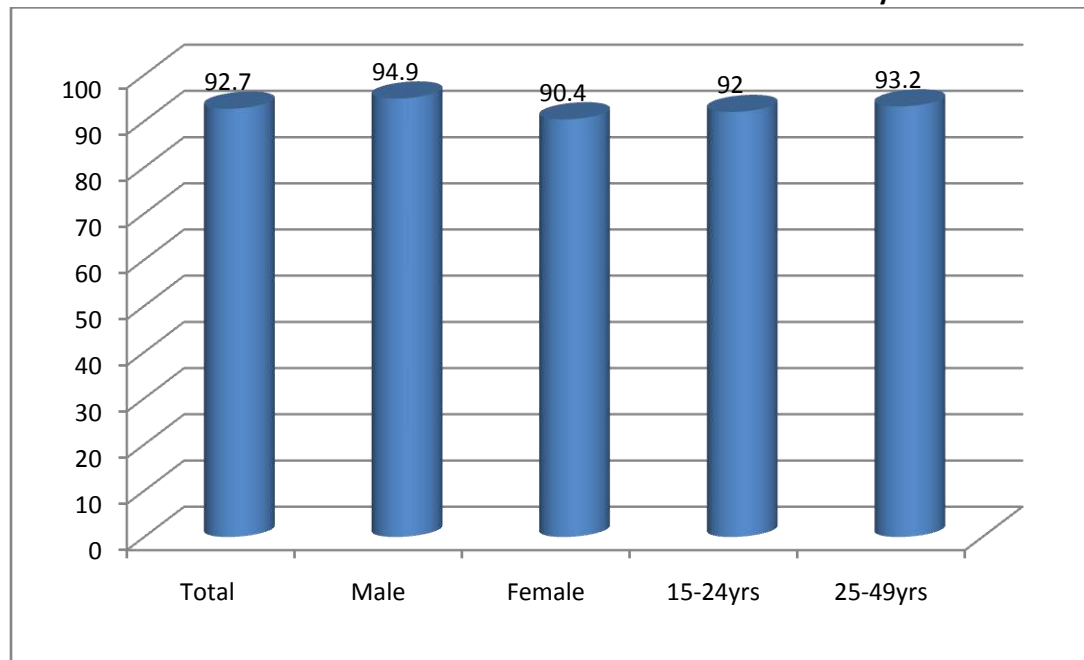
Table 29b: 2012 Mean Number of Partners in Married/Cohabiting Relationships in the Past 12 Months by Age & Gender

Mean Number of Partners in the past 12 months		
Male	2.79	(n=203)
Female	1.01	(n=267)
15-24yrs	1.46	(n=79)
25-49 yrs	1.85	(n=391)
Male (15-24yrs)	2.71	(n=21)
Female (15-24yrs)	1.00	(n=58)
Male (25-49yrs)	2.80	(n=182)
Female (25-49yrs)	1.02	(n=209)

CHAPTER 3: ACCESS & ATTITUDES TO CONDOMS

Most persons were able to access condoms readily. Access was higher among males and older persons (*Table 30*).

Table 30: % able to obtain a condom immediately YR 2012



The main points of purchase for condoms were shops and pharmacies. To a lesser extent condoms were also procured from clinics or partners. The main change in procurement habits compared to 2008 was a decline in the use of clinics and an increase in supplies from partners. There was a significant difference in purchasing habits by age and sex. Younger persons accessed condoms mainly from shops, while older persons obtained their supply from pharmacies. It was also younger persons who relied more on partners to provide condoms (*Table 31*). Shops, pharmacies and supermarkets were the leading outlets of choice among males, while pharmacies, partners and shops were the leading choices among females (*Table 32*).

Table 31: Where condoms usually bought by Age YR 2012

Source	2008	2012		
	Total (n=1406) %	Total (n=1575) %	15-24yrs (n=679) %	25-49yrs (n=896) %
Shop	28.6	28.7	31.4	26.7
Pharmacy	25.5	24.3	18.1	29
Clinic/don't buy	14.4	9.2	9.0	9.4
Partner provides it	12.5	13.9	19.3	9.8
Supermarket	9.5	12.6	13.5	11.8
Gas Station	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.5
Wholesale	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.2
Bar	1.0	.9	1.0	0.8
Anywhere	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
Vendor	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2

Table 32: Where condoms usually bought by Gender YR 2012

Source	2008	2012		
	Total (n=1406) %	Total (n=1575) %	Males (n=803) %	Females (n=772) %
Shop	28.6	28.7	42.0	14.9
Pharmacy	25.5	24.3	21.0	27.7
Clinic/don't buy	14.4	9.2	7.7	10.8
Partner provides it	12.5	13.9	.7	27.6
Supermarket	9.5	12.6	18.6	6.3
Gas Station	2.4	2.2	2.6	1.7
Wholesale	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.3
Bar	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.1
Anywhere	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1
Vendor	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3

Persons are now significantly more likely to carry a condom with them on their person indicating an uptake of the message to be prepared. Males were more likely to have a condom on their person or in their house than females (*Table 33*). Younger persons were also more likely to have condoms on their person or in the house (*Table 34*).

Table 33: Extent to Which Persons Generally Have a Condom by Gender YR 2012

Source	2008	2012		
	Total (n=1470) %	Total (n=1575) %	Males (n=803) %	Females (n=772) %
Extent to which usually have a condom on self:				
- Everytime	22.0	24.7	32.1	17.0
- Most times	14.2	17.5	24.2	10.5
- Sometimes	13.3	13.6	18.1	13.1
- Rarely	10.5	10.5	9.2	11.8
- Never	39.7	31.2	15.9	47.2
Extent to which usually have a condom in the house:				
- Everytime	52.5	55.2	64.3	45.9
- Most times	11.8	12.4	12.8	11.9
- Sometimes	11.9	12.3	10.6	14.0
- Rarely	7.3	5.0	4.0	6.0
- Never	16.3	14.7	7.7	21.9

Table 34: Extent to Which Persons Usually Have a Condom by Age YR 2012

Source	Total (n=1575) %	15-24yrs (n=679) %	25-49yrs (n=896) %
Extent to which usually have a condom on self:			
- Everytime	24.7	25.5	24.1
- Most times	14.7	20.2	15.4
- Sometimes	15.6	19.4	12.7
- Rarely	10.5	9.9	10.9
- Never	31.2	24.6	36.3
Extent to which usually have a condom in the house:			
- Everytime	55.2	56.4	54.4
- Most times	12.4	13.5	11.5
- Sometimes	12.3	12.7	11.9
- Rarely	5.0	4.3	5.5
- Never	14.7	12.7	16.2

Condoms were perceived to be more available during the day, but moreso by males (*Table 35*) and younger persons (*Table 36*). Very few persons perceived a difficulty in accessing condoms when needed.

Table 35a: Perceived condom access day and night by Gender YR 2012

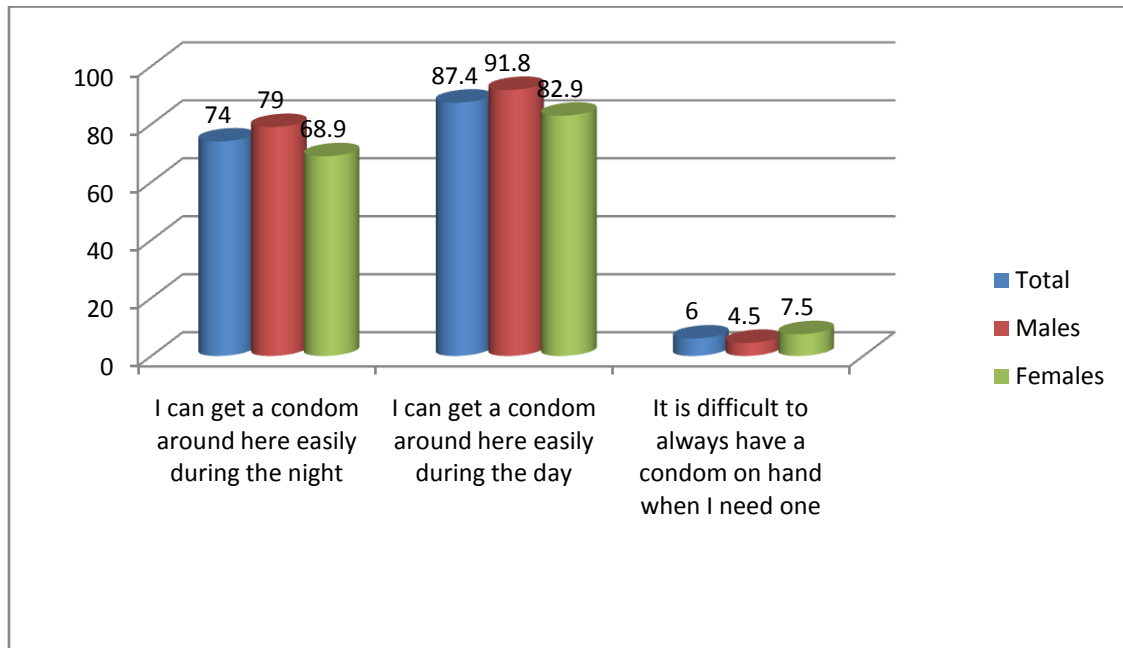
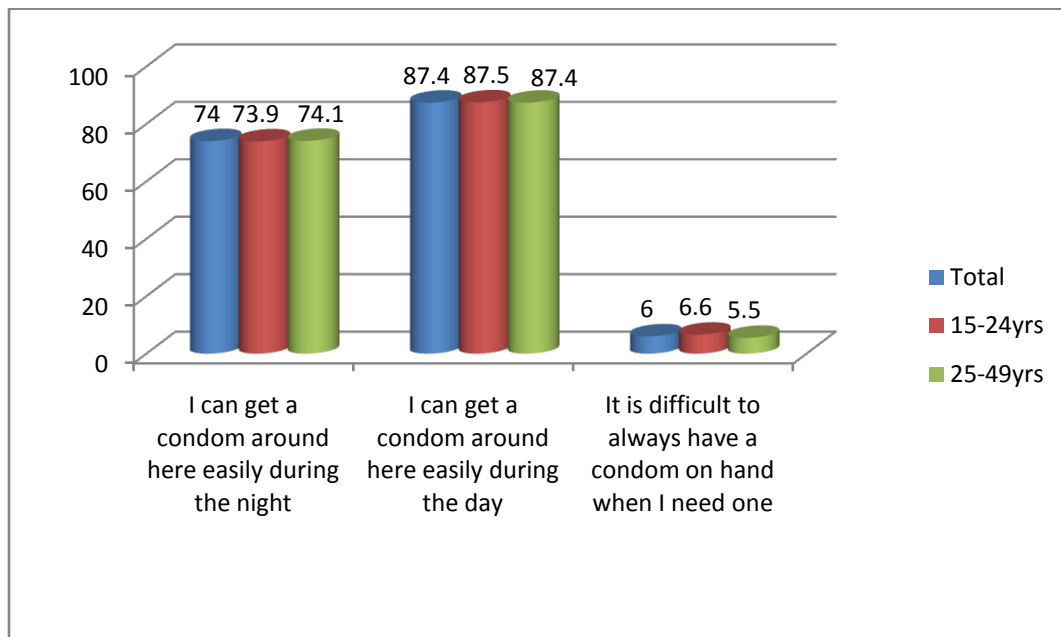


Table 35b: Perceived condom access day and night by Age YR 2012



Reasons for Not Using Condom all of the last 10 times sex had

Table 36a: Reasons for not using condoms all of the last 10 times sex had YR 2012

	% of Respondents (n=1024)
Love or trust partner	46.9
Don't like using condoms	14.7
Didn't have one	13.1
Partner doesn't like using condoms	8.0
Didn't feel to use one/couldn't bother	5.5
Allergic to condoms/allergic to some brands	3.9
Trying to have a child	3.8
Couldn't get one at the time	2.0
Use with other partner/Don't use with main partner	1.6
Do HIV Tests/HIV test for both	1.3
Oral contraceptive used/other contraceptive method used	0.9
Have only one partner	0.9
Have never used one	0.8
Condom keep bursting/condom burst and dint have another one	0.6
Don't know how to use one	0.5
No excuse, don't know why	0.5
Pressured/coerced by partner	0.5
Partner is /was pregnant	0.6
Had oral sex	0.3
Too expensive	0.2
Didn't know any better	0.1
Same sex relationship	0.1
Prefer unprotected sex with main partner	0.1
Other	1.1
Not sure	1.4
No answer	3.0

Issues of loving or trusting the partner accounted for just under a half of the reasons given for not using a condom in each of the 10 previous sexual encounters.

This was fairly similar for both males and females but significantly more so for persons 25-49 than for the younger group. There was also the matter of not liking condoms (14.7%). This was more an issue for men than women.

Table 36b: Reasons for not using a Condom all of the last 10 times sex had by Gender

	% of Males (n=461)	% of Females (n=563)
Love or trust partner	48.8	45.3
Don't like using condoms	18.4	11.7
Didn't have one	18.4	8.7
Partner doesn't like using condoms	4.1	11.2
Didn't feel to use one/couldn't bother	4.6	6.2
Allergic to condoms/allergic to some brands	0.9	6.4
Trying to have a child	2.8	4.6
Couldn't get one at the time	2.2	1.8
Use with other partner/Don't use with main partner	3	.04
Do HIV Tests/HIV test for both	0.9	1.6
Oral contraceptive used/other contraceptive method used	.9	.7
Have only one partner	1.3	.5
Have never used one	0.4	1.1
Condom keep bursting/condom burst and dint have another one	0.4	0.7
Don't know how to use one	0.7	0.4
No excuse, don't know why	0.4	0.5
Pressured/coerced by partner	0.4	0.5
Partner is /was pregnant	0.2	0.9
Had oral sex	0.4	0.2
Too expensive	0.4	0.0
Didn't know any better	0.2	0.0
Same sex relationship	0.0	0.2
Prefer unprotected sex with main partner	0.0	0.2
Other	1.3	0.9
Not sure	0.2	0.3
No answer	1.7	4.1

Table 36c: Reasons for not using a Condom all of the last 10 times sex had by Age

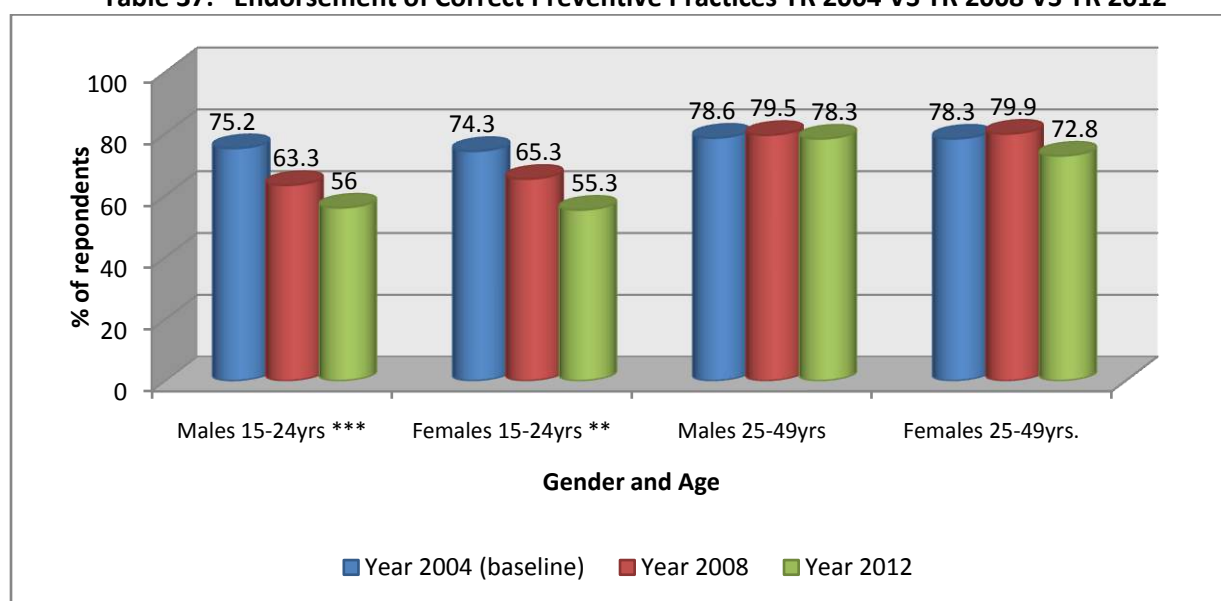
	15-24y (n=377)	25-49y (n=647)
Love or trust partner	37.9	52.1
Don't like using condoms	16.4	13.8
Didn't have one	25.0	12.9
Partner doesn't like using condoms	6.9	8.7
Didn't feel to use one/couldn't bother	8.5	3.7
Allergic to condoms/allergic to some brands	4.0	3.9
Trying to have a child	4.2	3.6
Couldn't get one at the time	2.1	1.9
Use with other partner/Don't use with main partner	2.1	1.2
Do HIV Tests/HIV test for both partners negative	0.5	1.7
Oral contraceptive used/other contraceptive method used	0.0	1.2
Have only one partner	0.0	1.4
Have never used one	0.5	0.9
Condom keep bursting/condom burst and didn't have another one	1.1	0.3
Don't know how to use one	1.1	0.2
No excuse, don't know why	0.5	0.5
Pressured/coerced by partner	0.8	0.3
Partner is /was pregnant	0.8	0.5
Had oral sex	0.5	0.2
Too expensive	0.3	0.2
Didn't know any better	0.3	0.0
Same sex relationship	0.0	0.2
Prefer unprotected sex with main partner	0.3	0.0
Other	0.8	1.2
Not sure	1.9	1.1
No answer	1.3	4.0

CHAPTER 4: KNOWLEDGE

Endorsement of correct preventive practices

Just over a half of the younger age cohort (56%) have correct knowledge of preventive practices. This represents a 7 – 10% decrease over the years for both males and females. While knowledge was higher among older persons there was a smaller decline of 1 – 7% in their level of knowledge over the four year period (*Table 37*).

Table 37: Endorsement of Correct Preventive Practices YR 2004 VS YR 2008 VS YR 2012



Correct preventive practices is a Ministry of Health HIV/AIDS Program indicator which measures the proportion of the population able to endorse correct HIV/AIDS preventive practices. The younger age cohort (15-24 year olds) must endorse 3 preventive practices: condom use always, one faithful partner, abstinence while the older age cohort (25-49 year olds) must endorse 2 preventive practices: condom use always, one faithful partner

Endorsement of abstinence as a preventive method increased by 4 percentage points between 2008 and 2012. However endorsement of the 2 other key preventive methods - use of a condom at all times and having one faithful uninfected partner declined by some 4 percentage points (*Table 38*). These declines occurred among both males and females (*Table 39*). On the other hand there was an encouraging decline in incorrect knowledge of HIV transmission by sex and age, indicating some success with the national sensitization efforts. However, more attention needs to be focused on the misperception of withdrawal as an HIV prevention method. (*Table 40*)

Table 38: Endorsement of Correct Knowledge by Age & Gender YR 2004 VS YR 2008 VS YR 2012

	Endorsement of Use a condom always	Endorsement of Have one faithful uninfected partner	Endorsement of Abstinence	Base
Total sample; YR 2008	90.6	83.9	79.8	(n=1800)
Total Sample; YR 2012	86.6	78.3	83.8	(n=1800)
Males 15-24yrs; YR 2004	93.4	90.3	83.0	(n=453)
Males 15-24yrs; YR 2008	89.0	83.0	77.2	(n=447)
Males 15-24 yrs; YR 2012	85.9	73.2	80.7	(n=455)
Females 15-24yrs; YR 2004	93.1	86.1	85.7	(n=447)
Females 15-24yrs; YR 2008	92.8	80.3	82.7	(n=446)
Females 15-24yrs; YR 2012	80.8	73.8	83.2	(n=416)
Males 25-49yrs; YR 2004	94.4	93.6	n/a	(n=425)
Males 25-49yrs; YR 2008	89.5	87.1	n/a	(n=448)
Males 25-49yrs; YR 2012	90.4	85.7	n/a	(n=447)
Females 25-49yrs; YR 2004	93.1	93.3	n/a	(n=475)
Females 25-49yrs; YR 2008	91.0	85.6	n/a	(n=458)
Females 25-49 yrs; YR 2012	89.0	80.3	n/a	(n=482)

Table 39: HIV/AIDS Specific Knowledge by Gender YR 2004 VS YR 2008 VS YR 2012

	MALES			FEMALES		
	YR 2004 (N=878) %	YR 2008 (N=895) %	YR 2012 (N=902)	YR 2004 (N=922) %	YR 2008 (N=904) %	YR 2012 (N=898)
Appropriate methods (prompted) (agreement)						
One faithful partner	91.9	85.0	79.4	89.8	83.0	77.4
Condom use all the time	93.8	89.3	88.1	93.1	91.9	85.2
Abstinence	84.1	77.8	83.0	85.7	81.9	84.7
Inappropriate methods (prompted) (agreement)						
Avoid mosquitoes and/or insect bites	17.0	27.4***	18.1	12.0	22.3***	10.6
Not sharing food with PWAIDS	20.3	13.0***	10.5	13.7	8.0***	7.2
Not touching someone with AIDS	11.4	11.4	2.9	6.5	6.6	3.3

***p<0.001

Table 40: HIV/AIDS Specific Knowledge by Age YR 2008 VS YR 2012

<u>Appropriate methods (prompted)</u>	15-24 AGE GROUP		25-49 AGE GROUP	
	YR 2008	YR 2012	YR 2008	YR 2012
	(N=893)	(N=871)	(N=906)	(N=929)
	%	%	%	%
One faithful partner	81.6	73.5	86.3 *	82.9
Condom use all the time	90.9	83.5	90.3	89.7
Abstinence	80.0	81.9	79.7	85.8
<u>Inappropriate methods (prompted)</u>				
Avoid mosquitoes and/or insect bites	27.7	17.3	22.1***	11.5
Not sharing food with PWAIDS	11.5	9.0	9.7	8.8
Not touching someone with AIDS	8.2	2.6	7.6	3.6
Withdrawing before man ejaculates	15.1	57.2	14.0	59.6

*p<.05; ***p<0.001

CHAPTER 5: STIGMA & DISCRIMINATION

- **Stigma and discrimination among PLWAs was assessed using the following statements:**
 - a. **Willing to buy fresh vegetables from a vendor whom they knew was HIV+;**
 - b. **Agree that a female who is HIV+ but not sick should be allowed to continue teaching in school;**
 - c. **Agree that they would want to keep the HIV status of a family member secret;**
 - d. **Persons who get AIDS have gotten what they deserve;**
 - e. **When person contracts AIDS they let their family down.**

The statements above were collapsed into a 3 and 4 point composite score. Overall, males and females had similar accepting attitudes towards PLWAs. Notably, less persons had accepting attitudes on the 4 point composite score than on the 3 point composite score. More positive attitudes were expressed on the aspects of caring for a family member and allowing a HIV+ teacher to remain in the classroom. Disclosure to partner and family was more valued than disclosure to friends and co-workers (*Table 41*). Older persons had more accepting attitudes on both composite scores (*Table 42*).

Table 41: Attitudes to People Living with HIV/AIDS by Gender YR 2012

	Sex of respondent		Total (N=1800) %
	Male (N=902) %	Female (N=898) %	
Accepting attitudes to PLWA (4 components)	13.1	13.8	13.4
Accepting attitudes to PLWA (3 components)	33.8	33.9	33.8
Willing to care for a family member who becomes sick with the AIDS virus	81.6	82.1	81.8
Willing to buy fresh vegetables from a vendor whom they knew was HIV+	27	30.6	28.9
Agree that a female teacher who is HIV+ but not sick should be allowed to continue teaching in school	72.8	79.7	76.3
Agree that they would not want to keep the HIV status of a family member a secret	28.7	33.9	31.3
Persons who get AIDS have gotten what they deserve	7.9	4.7	6.3
When a person contracts AIDS they let their family down	27.05	19.5	23.4
Attitudes to disclosure of HIV status:			
– Status should be disclosed to best friend	50.1	35.2	42.7
– Status should be disclosed to partner	83.6	79.8	81.7
– Status should be disclosed to parent	84.7	81.1	82.9
– Status should be disclosed to co-workers	41.6	25.7	33.7
– Status should be disclosed the employer/boss	45.2	34	39.6

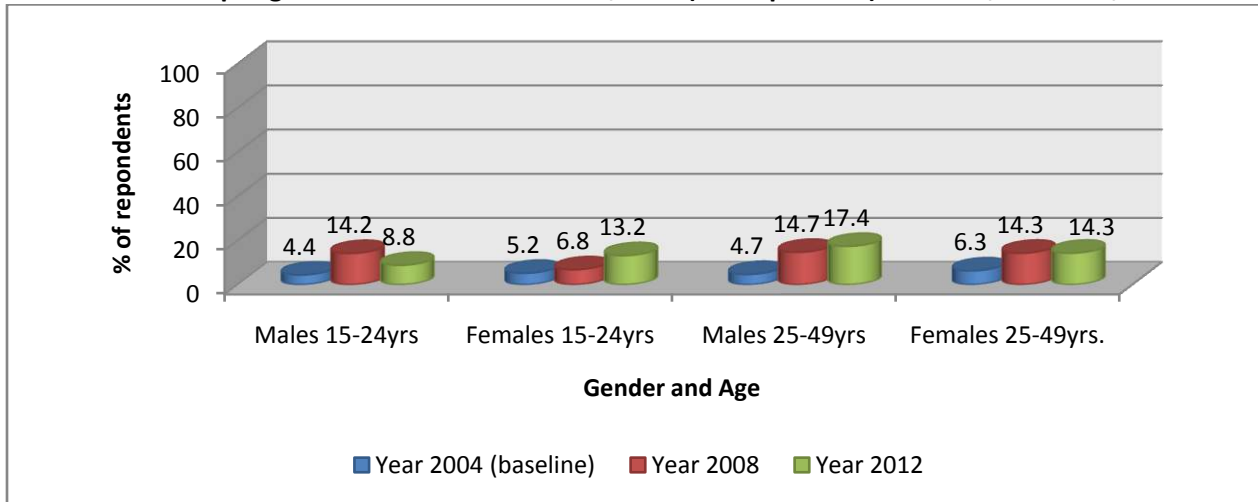
Table 42: Attitudes to People Living with HIV/AIDS by Age YR 2012

	Age of respondent		Total (N=1800) %
	15-24yrs (N=871) %	25-49yrs (N=929) %	
	Accepting attitudes to PLWA (4 components)	10.9	
Accepting attitudes to PLWA (3 components)	32.5	35.1	33.8
Willing to care for a family member who becomes sick with the AIDS virus	83.7	80.1	81.8
Willing to buy fresh vegetables from a vendor whom they knew was HIV+	25.1	32.4	28.9
Agree that a female teacher who is HIV+ but not sick should be allowed to continue teaching in school	71.5	80.7	76.3
Agree that they would not want to keep the HIV status of a family member a secret	34	28.9	31.3
Persons who get AIDS have gotten what they deserve	7.9	4.8	6.3
When a person contracts AIDS they let their family down	31.3	16	23.4
Attitudes to disclosure of HIV status:			
– Status should be disclosed to best friend	39.7	45.4	42.7
– Status should be disclosed to partner	81.2	82.2	81.7
– Status should be disclosed to parent	84.3	81.6	82.9
– Status should be disclosed to co-workers	30.4	36.7	33.7
– Status should be disclosed to employer/boss	37.3	41.8	39.6

Sub-group analyses revealed that for the young age group only 8.8 % of males possess a positive attitude towards persons living with AIDS and this has seen a 5.4 point decline when compared to 2008. Their female counterparts are actually much more accepting of persons living with HIV/AIDS (13.2%). This more positive attitude among females has been steadily increasing over the years.

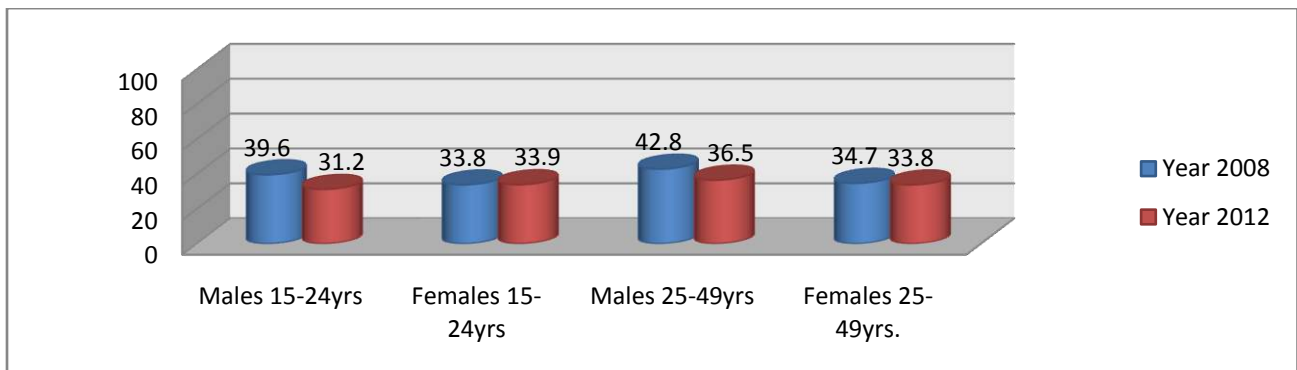
For the older age group, males with accepting attitudes towards PLW HIV/AIDS has increased when compared with 2008 (17.4%). Females meanwhile have shown no change in attitude towards PLW HIV/AIDS (*Table 43*).

Table 43: Accepting Attitude towards PLW HIV/AIDS (4 components) YR 2004 / YR 2008 / YR 2012



In respect of using three components as the measure of an accepting attitude to persons living with HIV/AIDS, 2008 and 2012 males, irrespective of age, show a decrease, while females have more or less remained the same (*Table 44*).

Table 44: Accepting Attitude towards PLW HIV/AIDS (3 components): YR 2008 VS YR 2012



CHAPTER 6: RESPONSE TO MEDIA CAMPAIGN

Recall of at least one message was impressive (96.2%) and even more so that just under a half, (49.1%) indicated that some aspect of a message had motivated them to think or act more responsibly (*Table 46a*). Condom related messages, in particular how to put on a condom, were the most memorable, followed by message on abstinence. In fact all messages were recalled to varying degrees, whether messages encouraging condom use generally, risk attributed to multiple partners, messages directed at women or messages addressing stigma and discrimination. Not surprisingly, the messages were more likely to significantly resonate with the sexually active.

A very positive point is that the messages are reported to have actually encouraged condom use (*Table 46a*) and may have contributed to the increased use of the condom which was reported in Table 3 for use in the last 10 sexual encounters.

Table 45a: Advertising Message Recall (unprompted) YR 2012

	N=1800 %
Q. Recall seeing or hearing messages or advertising on condom use or multiple partners	96.2
Q. Where did you see or hear the advertisement?	
- Television	97.6
- Radio	50.9
- Posters	28.9
- Back of bus	11.0
- Super board	9.4
- Cinema	2.0

Table 45b: Specific Message recalled (prompted) YR 2012

	N=1800 %
Q. What do you recall seeing or hearing?	
- Pinch, leave and inch and roll	92.7
- Use a condom everytime	91.6
- Real men nuh ride without condom	84.4
- Abstinence mek sense, sex can wait	82.1
- Protect yourself when having sex	79.3
- Know your partner's status	77.4
- Live up, Love, Respect	73.8
- More partners, more risk	69.3
- Smart women always buy, carry and use condoms	68.3
- Yes I can support someone living with HIV	62.4
- Get it, Got it	28.6

Table 46a: Behaviour Change as a result of Mass Media Campaign YR 2012

	Total (n=851) %	15-24 yr old (n=405) %	15-49 yr old (n=446) %	Male (n=411) %	Female (n=440) %
Q. Did any of the things you saw or heard make you think or behave differently?					
Yes	49.1	48.4	49.8	47.4	50.9
Q. In what way did you think or behave differently?					
Use protection when having sex	32.9	32.6	33.6	33.6	32.3
Use a condom every time	35.1	36.8	33.6	42.8	28.0
Abstain from having sex	13.0	15.8	10.5	7.1	18.6
Get an HIV test	6.5	4.9	7.8	6.1	6.8
Partner to get an HIV Test	2.4	2.2	2.5	1.2	3.4
Have one faithful partner	10.5	6.4	14.1	10.2	10.7

Table 46b: 2012 Profiling Persons Impacted by the Messages

HAS IMPACTED BEHAVIOUR	
	%
Total; (n=1730)	49.1
15-24yrs; (n=835)	48.4
25-49yrs; (n=895)	49.8
Male; (n=868)	47.4
Female ; (n=862)	50.9
Ever had sex; (n=1555)	50.3**
Never had sex; (n=177)	39.0
Married/cohabiting; (473)	51.0
Not married but sexually active; (n=864)	51.4
Multiple partners in last 12 months; (n=528)	56.1
High risk partners (new partner/ one night stand/ someone met in bar or club); (n=522)	53.6

** p<0.005

Messages were generally discussed more with friends than partners and this was so irrespective of age, sex, or union status. Unfortunately persons with high risk partners were significantly less likely to discuss these messages with their partners (*Table 47*).

Table 47: % Who Have Discussed Message of Campaign with Sex Partner and Friends YR 2012

	Discussed message with partner %	Discussed message with friends %
Total; (n=1732)		
15-24yrs; (n=837)	43.3	62.6
25-49yrs; (n=895)	57.3	61.6
Male; (n=868)	49.4	63.8
Female ; (n=864)	51.7	60.4
Ever had sex; (n=1555)	55.8	63.2
Never had sex; (n=177)	4.5	52.5
Married/cohabiting; (473)	64.4	62.6
Not married but sexually active; (n=864)	56.6	64.7
Had multiple partners in last 12 months; (n=528)	55.7	65
Had high risk partners (new partner/ one night stand/ someone met in bar or club); (n=522)	54.4*	64.2

*p<0.05

Behaviour change has occurred as a result of messaging on just about half of the participants, with a significantly greater impact among persons who have had sex and those who are in married or cohabiting unions (*Table 47*).

CHAPTER 7: ATTITUDES TO CIRCUMCISION

Just under a quarter (24.3%) of the male respondents reported being circumcised, with the practice occurring more among lower income persons (*Table 48*). More than half (57.9%) of respondents, 25-49 years, would recommend circumcision, while less than a half (45.9%) of those 15-24 years would recommend it to a family member or friend. On the other hand, females (55.0%) are more likely than males (49.0%) to recommend circumcision to a relative or friend (*Table 49*).

Majority of the respondent's negative attitudes towards circumcision was indicated by the rationale of it being unnecessary, never considered circumcision, not being culturally relevant and painful. These reasons held irrespective of age, sex or income group (*Figs. 50 - 52*).

Table 48: Percentage Who Are Circumcised YR 2012

MALE RESPONDENTS CIRCUMCISED (n=886) %	
Male (n=886)	24.3
15-24yrs (n=446)	23.3
25-49yrs (n=440)	25.2
<u>Socio-economic group</u>	
Upper/Middle Income (n=190)	20.5
Working Class (n=399)	23.1
Lower Income (n=296)	28.4

Table 49: % Of Respondents Who Would Recommend Circumcision To Relative Or Friend YR 2012

	RECOMMEND CIRCUMCISION (n= 1800) %
15-24yrs; (n=871)	45.9***
25-49yrs; (n=929)	57.9
Male; (n=902)	49.0**
Female ; (n=898)	55.0
Upper/Middle Income; (n=420)	49.5
Working Class; (n=818)	54.2
Lower Income; (n=561)	50.4

p<0.005; *p<0.001

Table 50: Rationale For Not Recommending Circumcision To Relative/Friend By Age

REASONS FOR NOT RECOMMENDING CIRCUMCISION	TOTAL (n=701) %	15-24YRS (n=380) %	25-49 YRS (n=321) %
Unnecessary	35.5	34.5	36.8
Never Considered it	16.1	16.8	15.3
Painful	9.8	11.6	7.8
Reduces sexual pleasure	3.4	3.2	3.7
Not culturally relevant/ not what we do	10.6	8.2	13.4
Individual's decision	7.6	7.9	7.2
Afraid to do it	2.6	1.8	3.4
Don't know much about circumcision, need more information	3.1	3.9	2.2
Against God's Will	.4	.3	.6
Parent's decision	.7	.8	.6
Skin helps to protect against disease/ infection	2.1	1.6	2.8
Depends on Person's Age	.3	.3	.3
Can cause a problem/side effect if not done properly	.6	.5	.6
If causing a problem then maybe it should be done	.3	.3	.3
Depends on person's religion	.3	.5	.0
Don't know of anyone who has done it	.1	.3	.0

Table 51: Rationale For Not Recommending Circumcision To Relative Or Friend By Gender YR 2012

REASONS FOR NOT RECOMMENDING CIRCUMCISION	TOTAL (n=701) %	MALE (n=386) %	FEMALES (n=316) %
Unnecessary	35.5	36.6	34.2
Never Considered it	16.1	12.7	20.3
Painful	9.8	9.1	10.8
Reduces sexual pleasure	3.4	3.6	3.2
Not culturally relevant/ not what we do	10.6	13.0	7.6
Individual's decision	7.6	7.8	7.3
Afraid to do it	2.6	1.6	3.8
Don't know much about circumcision, need more information	3.1	2.9	3.4
Against God's Will	.4	.8	.0
Parent's decision	.7	.3	1.3
Skin helps to protect against disease/ infection	2.1	2.9	1.3
Depends on Person's Age	.3	.5	.0
Can cause a problem/side effect if not done properly	.6	.5	.6
If causing a problem then maybe it should be done	.3	.5	.0
Depends on person's religion	.3	.5	.0
Don't know of anyone who has done it	.1	.3	.0

Table 52: Rationale For Not Recommending Circumcision To Relative Or Friend By SES YR 2012

REASONS FOR NOT RECOMMENDING CIRCUMCISION	TOTAL (n=701) %	Upper/Middle Income (n=171) %	Working Class (n=302) %	Lower Income (n=228) %
Unnecessary	35.5	34.5	38.7	32.0
Never Considered it	16.1	4.6	7.8	3.7
Painful	9.8	8.8	7.0	14.5
Reduces sexual pleasure	3.4	5.8	3.3	1.8
Not culturally relevant/ not what we do	10.6	10.5	8.9	12.7
Individual's decision	7.6	9.9	7.9	5.3
Afraid to do it	2.6	.0	.7	1.9
Don't know much about circumcision, need more information	3.1	1.7	2.0	5.7
Against God's Will	.4	.6	.3	.4
Parent's decision	.7	1.2	.7	.4
Skin helps to protect against disease/ infection	2.1	3.5	1.7	1.8
Depends on Person's Age	.3	.0	.3	.4
Can cause a problem/side effect if not done properly	.6	1.8	.3	.0
If causing a problem then maybe it should be done	.3	.6	.3	.0
Depends on person's religion	.3	.0	.7	.0
Don't know of anyone who has done it	.1	.6	.0	.0

CHAPTER 8: **CHILDBEARING & ANTENATAL CARE**

Of the 896 female respondents, most (69.5%) had not had a child in the last 2 years, with 17.5 % having given birth within this time (*Table 53*). Of the 167 who are either pregnant or had a child within the last 2 years, the majority (78.6%) attended an antenatal clinic during pregnancy. The majority were provided with information on STI (82.6%) and HIV (81.4%) making them well aware of signs, symptoms, preventions and treatment, vitally important to protect their unborn child, resulting in 95.8% opting to do an HIV Test during their pregnancy (*Table 54*).

Table 53: Percentage Of Females Being Pregnant YR 2012

	REONDENTS (n=896) %
Given Birth in last 2 yrs	17.5
At least 6 months pregnant	1.9
Neither	69.5
Never had Sex	11.0

Table 54: Percentage Of Pregnant Females Making Antenatal Care Visits YR 2012

	REONDENTS (n=167) %
Attended Antenatal Clinic	78.6
Attended Private Clinic	21.4
Counseled about HIV	81.4
Counseled about STI	82.6
HIV Test offered during visits	95.2
HIV Test done during visits	95.8
HIV Test results received	95.2

CHAPTER 9: ROLE OF RELIGION

Just over a half of the respondents (57.9%) indicated that they are actively religious. These were significantly more likely to be female.

Table 55: Religious and Non Religious Based Groups Profile YR 2012

	Total N=1800 %	Male N=902 %	Female N=898 %	15-24y N=871 %	25-49y N=929 %
Actively practices religion	57.9	45.8	70.2**	56.0%	59.7%
Does not actively practice religion	42.1	54.2	29.8	44.0%	40.3%

While the proportion of both groups who have ever used a condom is similar (>97%) as also persons who know where to access a condom (92-93%), there is a significant difference among persons who have ever bought a condom. Here we see that persons who are not actively religious were significantly more likely to have bought a condom (81.7% vs 69.2% religious). Both groups however indicate that for the most part, embarrassment with buying a condom is not an issue. Is it then that the religious do not see themselves in need of a condom?

Table 56: Attitude towards Condoms and Availability by Religious/Faith Based Groups YR 2012

	Actively Religious (N=891) %	Not Actively Religious (N=684) %	Total (N=1575) %
Ever Used a condom	97.1	97.7	97.3
Ever bought a condom	69.2	81.7***	74.7
Embarrassed to buy a condom	13.0	12.4	12.8
Able to get a condom	93.2	92.1	92.7

***p<0.001

Not surprisingly, the church was among the three major venues through which actively religious groups participated in a workshop on HIV/AIDS. Foremost was school (47.6%), followed by the community (19.4%) and church (17.1%). While, for the not actively religious group of respondents, they indicated school (44.3%), community (18.6%) and clinic (14.8%).

Table 57: Place of participation in Workshops on HIV/AIDS/STI by Religious Profile YR 2012

	Actively Religious (N=891) %	Not Actively Religious (N=684) %	Total (N=1575) %
School	47.6	44.3	46.5
Community	19.4	18.6	19.1
Church	17.1	3.8	12.4
Clinic	11.2	14.8	12.4
Youth Club	9.7	6.0	8.4
Sports	0.6	1.1	0.8
Hotel	0.0	1.6	0.6

Eight out of ten persons for both religious and non-religious groups accessed information on HIV/AIDS from the media. Significantly more actively religious persons (46.9%) however accessed information through Doctor/clinic, versus one-third of persons (36.0%) who are not actively religious.

Table 58a: Source from which Information on HIV/AIDS/STI Accessed by Religious Profile(YR 2012)

	Actively Religious (N=1037) %	Not Actively Religious (N=750) %	Total (N=1787) %
Media	83.5	85.6	84.4
Doctor/Clinic	46.9***	36.0	42.3
Friends	36.6	40.9	38.4
Internet	36.5	35.5	36.1
Community	33.3	37.9	35.2
School	33.5	31.7	32.7
Home/Family	30.1	33.6	31.6
Church	23.7***	8.9	17.5

***p<0.001

Among the full-time employed, just over a quarter (25.7%) were able to participate in a workshop at their place of employment (Table 58b).

Table 58b: The Workplace as a point for disseminating information on HIV/AIDS YR 2012

	Employed Full Time (n=167) %	Employed Part-time (n=43) %
On the Job participation in workshops	25.7	7.0
Information at workplace on HIV/AIDS/STI	(n=654) 22.3	(n=199) 13.1

p=0.000

The actively religious was significantly less likely to discuss the topic of HIV and AIDS with partners (Table 59) but were more likely to do so with family members, friends or someone at church. It would seem the topic needs to become more normative for discussion among this group among which it probably is currently one of embarrassment.

Table 59: Discussion of HIV/AIDS and need to practice Safe Sex by Religious/Faith Based Group YR 2012

	Actively Religious (N=1043) %	Not Actively Religious (N=757) %	Total (N=1800) %
Most recent partner	66.9	67.9**	67.2
Partner before the Most Recent	51.6	57.7***	54.3
Family Member	64.1	59.3	62.1
Friends	76.3	74.4	75.5
Someone at church	36.5***	9.2	25.1

p<.005; *p<0.001

Table 60: Individuals that should be aware if Family Member got sick with HIV by Religious/Faith Based Group YR 2012

	Actively Religious (N=1043)	Not Actively Religious (N=757)	Total (N=1800)
Best Friend	41.6	44.1	42.7
Partner	81.2	82.4	81.7
Parents	82.2	83.9	82.9
Coworkers	31.1	37.3*	33.7
Church Members	43.0	44.0	43.4
Employer/Boss	39.2	40.2	39.6

*p<0.05

There is an equally strong sentiment among those not actively practicing religion that anal sex generally should remain illegal even though the bible is not a strong influencer of opinion in this group as we see in Table 61.

Table 61: Agreement with Statements towards Anal Sex/Buggery law by Religious/Faith Based Group YR 2012

	Actively Religious (N=1043) %	Not Actively Religious (N=757) %	Total (N=1800) %
	Agree/Strongly agree		
Anal sex should remain illegal between two men	89.9	88.0	89.0
Anal sex should remain illegal between man and a woman	82.3	81.8	82.0
Anal sex between consulting adult men is a private matter/decision	58.8	59.3	59.0
Anal sex between consulting adult male and female is a private matter/decision	60.7	61.6	61.1

Table 62: Contributing Factors to Attitudes towards Anal Sex by Religious/Faith Based Group YR 2012

	Actively Religious (N=1043) %	Not Actively Religious (N=757) %	Total (N=1800) %
The bible	51.9	37.9	46.0
My culture/What Jamaicans do	36.0	39.5	37.5
My Family	20.4	13.7	17.6
The Church	27.6	11.9	21.0
It's not my business	13.1	13.2	13.2
School	8.7	5.9	7.6
Personal Views	7.0	8.6	7.7
Music	5.8	4.8	5.3
Not right/Abnormal	4.0	4.8	4.3
Unclean/unhygienic	2.0	3.4	2.6
Health reasons	1.0	0.6	1.6
It's not necessary	0.1	0.0	0.1
People are free to do what they want	0.0	0.3	0.1
Morally wrong	0.0	0.1	0.1

CHAPTER 10: VIOLENCE

Approximately 1 in 10 (12%) of sexually active persons admitted to having been victims of violence meted out by a sex partner in the past 12 months. Violence was almost as pervasive among men (5.7%) as among women (6.8%) in the relationship (Table 63).

Table 63: Types of Violence Experienced by Victims YR 2012

	Total (N=1552) %	Age & Gender of Victims			
		15-24 YRS (N=667) %	25-49 YRS (N=885) %	MALE (N=799) %	FEMALE (N=753) %
Slapped you/threw something that could hurt you	6.1	7.2	5.3	6.2	6.0
Pushed/shoved you	6.5	7.5	5.7	7.2	5.8
Hit you with a fist/something that could hurt	4.8	5.8	4.1	4.3	5.4
Kicked/Dragged/Beat you up	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.9
Choked/Burnt you	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Threatened you with/actually used a gun, knife/other weapon against you	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.8	3.4
Physically forced you to have sexual intercourse against your will	2.7	3.7	2.0	2.3	3.1
Forced you to do something you found degrading/humiliating	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.3
Made you afraid of what they would do if you didn't have sex with them	1.2	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.4

Table 64: Partner Who Was the Aggressor YR 2012

<u>Gender of victim</u>	Total (N=1552) %	Age & Gender of Aggressor			
		15-24 YRS (N=667) %	25-49 YRS (N=885) %	Male (N=799) %	Female (N=753) %
Male	5.7	7.4	4.4	.6	11.0
Female	6.8	8.7	5.4	11.9	1.5

Table 65: Violent Acts Done to Partner by Age Group & Gender YR 2012

	Total (N=1552) %	15-24 YRS (N=667) %	25-49 YRS (N=885) %	MALE (N=799) %	FEMALE (N=753) %
Slapped/threw something that could hurt them	7.7	10.5	5.5	6.9	8.4
Pushed/shoved a sexual partner	6.6	8.2	5.3	6.2	6.9
Hit them with a fist/something that could hurt	5.0	7.1	3.5	4.7	5.3
Kicked/Dragged/Beat them up	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.8
Choked/Burnt them	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.6	1.3
Threatened them with/actually used a gun, knife/other weapon against them	2.5	3.3	2.0	1.8	3.3
Physically forced them to have sexual intercourse against their will	1.5	2.2	1.0	1.8	1.1
Forced them to do something they found degrading/humiliating	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4
Made them afraid of what you would do if they didn't have sex with you	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.3	0.6

Table 66: Partner Who Was the Aggressor by Age Group & Gender YR 2012

<u>Gender of Aggressor</u>	Total (N=1552) %	Age & Gender of Victim			
		15-24 YRS (N=667) %	25-49 YRS (N=885) %	MALE (N=799) %	FEMALE (N=753) %
Male	5.5	6.9	4.4	1.1	10.1
Female	5.5	7.3	4.2	9.5	1.3

CHAPTER 11: ATTITUDE TO ANAL SEX/BUGGERY LAW AND HOMOSEXUALITY

- **Anal Sex/Buggery Law**

The society remains resolute in its view that the buggery law should not be repealed. Interestingly, women (21.4%) are more likely to agree with a repeal than are men (16.4%).

This view of anal sex remaining illegal was widely supported whether the act is between a man and a woman or between two men. Support was significantly stronger among men.

Alongside this very strong view that buggery should remain illegal is the view among many, and more significantly so among women, that these really are private matters between consenting adults.

Table 67: Attitude towards Anal Sex/Buggery law by Gender YR 2012

	Agree/Strongly Agree		
	MALE (N=902) %	FEMALE (N=898) %	Total (N=1800) %
Decriminalize Anal Sex	16.4	21.4	18.9
Anal sex should remain illegal between two men	90.9**	87.2	89.0
Anal sex should remain illegal between man and a woman	85.3***	78.8	82.0
Anal sex is a private matter/ decision between consenting adult men	54.3	63.8***	59
Private matter/decision between consenting adult man and woman	56.5	65.5***	61.1

** p<0.005; ***p<0.001

*No answers included: male 1.9%; female .6%

The 15-24 year olds were significantly higher (63.9%) in their agreement of anal sex being a private matter between a man and a woman. While 8 out of 10 of both age groups agreed that anal sex between two men and a man and a woman should remain illegal.

Table 68: Attitude towards Anal Sex/Buggery Law by Age Group YR 2012

	15-24 YR OLDS (N=871) %	25-49 YR OLDS (N=929) %	Total (N=1800) %
Decriminalize Anal Sex	18.9	19.0	18.9
Anal sex should remain illegal between two men	89.7	88.4	89
Anal sex should remain illegal between man and a woman	82.2	81.9	82
Anal sex between consenting adult men is a private matter/decision	61.5	56.7	59
Anal sex between consenting adult male and female is a private matter/decision	63.9**	58.5	61.1

** p<0.005 *No Answer included: 15-24 yrs old 1.1%; 25-49 yrs 1%

On a whole, 19% of all Socio-economic groups are tolerant towards Anal Sex as they strongly agree or agreed with Anal Sex being decriminalized. However, it should be noted that there was a great significance within the working class (60.5%) who strongly disagreed with anal sex being decriminalized.

Table 69: Attitude towards Anal Sex/Buggery Law by Socio-Economic Group YR 2012

	Socio-economic groups			Total (N=1799) %
	Middle/Upper (N=420) %	Working Class (N=818) %	Lower (N=561) %	
Decriminalize Anal Sex	19.3	18.8	18.7	18.9
Should remain illegal between two men	86.7	90.4	88.9	89.0
Should remain illegal between man and a woman **	76.2	84.7	82.5	82.0
Private matter/decision between two consenting men	59.8	58.6	59.0	59.0
Private matter/decision between a consenting man and woman	63.1	60.8	60.1	61.1

** p<0.005 *No answers included: middle/upper class 1.4%; working class .7%; lower class 1.1%

Main influencers of these views were the bible and Jamaican culture. The influence of the bible was strongest among females (49.2% vs 42.8% for males) and persons 25-49 years (54.8% vs 36.6% for 15-24 years) while among males, the influence of culture was stronger (42.2% versus 32.7% for females).

Table 70: Contributing Factors to Attitude towards Anal Sex/Buggery Law by Gender YR 2012

	Total (N=1800) %	MALE (N=902) %	FEMALE (N=898) %	15-24 YRS (N=871) %	25-49 YRS (N=929) %
Bible	46.0	42.8	49.2	36.6	54.8
Culture	37.5	42.2	32.7	37.1	37.9
Church	21.0	18.3	23.7	18.8	23.0
Family	17.6	17.3	17.9	18.0	17.2
Not my business	13.2	10.5	15.8	15.7	10.8
School	7.6	8.6	6.5	10.1	5.2
Personal Views	7.7	8.1	7.2	6.2	9.0
Music	5.3	6.8	3.9	6.9	3.9
Not right/Abnormal	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.0
Unclean/unhygienic	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.0
Health Reasons	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6
Not necessary	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Morally wrong	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
People are free to do what they want	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
No answer	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.2

Culture emerged as the main reason for all socio-economic groups with the proportion of persons from the lower income bracket (40.1%) and the middle/upper and working class being similar at (36%). However, for the upper/middle class, majority of respondents (49%) ascribe to the bible as a foundation on which they formulate their views on anal sex.

**Table 71: Contributing Factors to Attitude towards Anal Sex/Buggery Law by Socio-Economic Group
YR 2012**

	Upper/Middle Class (N=420) %	Working Class (N=818) %	Lower Income (N=561) %	Total (N=1799) %
Bible	49.0	20.5	14.1	46.0
Culture	36.2	36.3	40.1	37.5
Church	24.3	17.6	23.5	21.0
Family	19.0	15.3	20.0	17.6
Not my business	12.9	13.6	12.8	13.2
School	11.0	5.9	7.5	7.6
Personal Views	7.9	8.9	5.7	7.7
Music	8.3	4.5	4.3	5.3
Not right/Abnormal	3.1	4.5	5.0	4.3
Unclean/unhygienic	3.3	3.3	1.1	2.6
Health Reasons	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.8
Not necessary	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Morally wrong	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
People are free to do what they want	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
No answer	2.1	1.7	2.9	2.1

Table 72: Attitude towards Homosexuality YR 2012

	Agree/Strongly Agree				
	Total (N=1800) %	15-24 YRS (N=871) %	25-49 YRS (N=929) %	MALE (N=902) %	FEMALE (N=898) %
Develop a policy to legalize homosexuality	3.8	4.3	3.2	2.9	4.6
Would still buy food/vegetables from a shopkeeper or food seller if I knew he was gay	30.6	30.2	30.9	18.0	43.2***
Would feel uncomfortable if I found out my neighbor was gay	57.8	60.4	55.3	70.8	44.8
At the workplace					
It wouldn't bother me if I found out my boss is a homosexual	37.7	37.2	38.2	31.5	44.0
If I had to work closely with a female homosexual I would feel uncomfortable	47.4	45.9	48.8***	35.4	59.5
If I had to work closely with a male homosexual I would feel uncomfortable	62.8	66.3	59.6	81.4	44.2
In the family					
If I found out a member of my household is gay, I would want them to leave the house.	60.3	58.0	62.3**	73.7	46.7
Would want a family member to keep it a secret if I found out they were gay	37.7	39.7	35.9	33.2	42.4
When a person is gay they bring shame on the family	77.9	78.7	77.1	83.7	72.1
People who are gay choose to be that way	74.0	73.8	74.1**	71.5	76.4

p<0.005; *p<0.001

CHAPTER 12: RESULTS OF PROGRAMME INDICATORS

2012 KABP Indicators		Male %	Female %	Total %
Participants with an HIV test in 12 months who know the result		49.4	68.7	59.1
<u>Numerator:</u> # of respondents aged 15-49 who have been tested for HIV during the last 12 months and who know their results (Q723)		446	617	1063
<u>Denominator:</u> #Number of all respondents age 15-49		902	898	1800
15-19yrs <u>Indicator:</u>		20.00	34.68	23.51
<u>Numerator:</u>		54	60	114
<u>Denominator:</u>		270	215	485
20- 24yrs <u>Indicator:</u>		43.78	74.63	59.84
<u>Numerator:</u>		81	150	231
<u>Denominator:</u>		185	201	386
25- 49yrs <u>Indicator:</u>		62.55	80.71	71.98
<u>Numerator:</u>		279	389	668
<u>Denominator:</u>		446	482	928
Young people's knowledge of HIV/AIDS		35.60	51.3	38.50
<u>Numerator:</u> # of respondents age 15-24 who gave correct answers to all five knowledge questions- one partner, 100% condom use, healthy looking person, mosquito bites, sharing food.		162	178	340
<u>Denominator:</u> Number of all respondents aged 15-24		455	416	871
15-19yrs <u>Indicator:</u>		33.70	39.07	36.08
<u>Numerator:</u>		91	84	175
<u>Denominator:</u>		270	215	485
20-24yrs <u>Indicator:</u>		38.38	46.77	42.75
<u>Numerator:</u>		71	94	165
<u>Denominator:</u>		185	201	386
Sexual Debut under 15 yrs among young people		49.01	12.50	31.57

Numerator: # of respondents 15-24 who report the age at which they first had sexual intercourse as under 15 years.	223	52	275
Denominator: Number of all respondents aged 15-24 years	455	416	871
15-19yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	48.89	16.28	34.43
<u>Numerator:</u>	132	35	167
<u>Denominator:</u>	270	215	485
20-24yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	49.19	8.46	27.20
<u>Numerator:</u>	91	17	108
<u>Denominator:</u>	185	201	386
<i>Multiple Sex Partners in past 12 months</i>	47.23	13.59	30.44
<u>Numerator:</u> # of Respondents aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	426	122	548
<u>Denominator:</u> # of all respondents aged 15-49	902	898	1800
15-19yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	38.89	15.81	28.66
<u>Numerator:</u>	105	34	139
<u>Denominator:</u>	270	215	485
20- 24yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	60.00	22.39	40.41
<u>Numerator:</u>	111	45	156
<u>Denominator:</u>	185	201	386
25- 49yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	46.98	8.92	27.23
<u>Numerator:</u>	210	43	253
<u>Denominator:</u>	446	482	928

	Male %	Female %	Total %
<i>Multiple Sex partners in past 12 months + condom use at last sex</i>	66.20	43.44	61.13
Numerator: # of respondents (aged 15-49) who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	282	53	335
Denominator: Number of respondents (15-49) who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months	426	122	548
15-19yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	75.24	55.88	70.50
<u>Numerator:</u>	79	19	98
<u>Denominator:</u>	105	34	139
20- 24yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	75.68	44.44	66.67
<u>Numerator:</u>	84	20	104
<u>Denominator:</u>	111	45	156
25- 49yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	56.67	32.56	52.57
<u>Numerator:</u>	119	14	87
<u>Denominator:</u>	210	43	186
<i>Proportion of ever-married or partnered woman aged 15-49 who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months</i>		9.35	9.35
<u>Numerator:</u> Ever married or partnered women aged 15-49 include women who have ever been married or had intimate partner		26	26
An intimate partner is defines as a cohabitating partner, whether or not they have been married at the time. These women are asked if they experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months. Those reporting at least one incident corresponding to any one of these items the last 12 months are included in the numerator			
<u>Denominator:</u> Total women surveyed aged 15- 49 who currently have or had intimate partner.		278	278
15-19yrs <u>Indicator:</u>		21.43	21.43

	<u>Numerator:</u>		3	3
	<u>Denominator:</u>		14	14
20- 24yrs	<u>Indicator:</u>		8.51	8.51
	<u>Numerator:</u>		4	4
	<u>Denominator:</u>		47	47
25- 49yrs	<u>Indicator:</u>		8.76	8.76
	<u>Numerator:</u>		19	19
	<u>Denominator:</u>		217	217
Percentage of young adults 15-19 yrs who have never had sex			23.70	41.86
	<u>Numerator:</u> # of persons 15-19 yrs who have never had sex		64	90
	<u>Denominator:</u> # of all respondents 15-19 yrs		270	485

	Male %	Female %	Total %
Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 yrs reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sex with a non-regular partner.	79.25	57.14	75.26
Numerator: # of persons 15-24 yrs who used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-regular partner	126	20	146
Denominator: # of persons 15-24 yrs who had sex with a non-regular partner	159	35	194
15-19yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	82.93	75.00	81.63
	<u>Numerator:</u>	68	12
	<u>Denominator:</u>	82	16
20-24yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	75.32	42.11	68.75
	<u>Numerator:</u>	58	8
	<u>Denominator:</u>	77	19

<i>Percentage of persons 15-49 yrs expressing accepting attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS</i>	15.08	19.71	17.39
Numerator: # persons 15-49 yrs expressing accepting attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS	136	177	313
Denominator: # of all respondents aged 15-49 yrs	902	898	1800
15-19yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	8.89	14.42	11.34
<u>Numerator:</u>	24	31	55
<u>Denominator:</u>	270	215	485
20- 24yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	13.51	19.40	16.58
<u>Numerator:</u>	25	39	64
<u>Denominator:</u>	185	201	386
25- 49yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	19.46	22.20	20.88
<u>Numerator:</u>	87	107	194
<u>Denominator:</u>	446	482	928

	Male	Female	Total
Median age at which persons reported first having sex	14yrs	17yrs	16yrs
Base= Sexually active population 15-49yrs who could recall age of first sex)			
15-19yrs	13yrs	16yrs	14yrs
20-24yrs	14yrs	17yrs	16yrs
25-49yrs	15yrs	17yrs	16yrs

	Male %	Female %	Total %
The % of women who were counseled and offered voluntary HIV testing during antenatal care for their most recent pregnancy, accepted an offer of testing and received their test results, of all women who were pregnant at any time in the 2 years preceding the survey.		94.59	94.59
<u>Numerator:</u> # of women 15-49 who were counseled and offered voluntary HIV testing during antenatal care for their most recent pregnancy, accepted an offer of testing and received their test results			
<u>Denominator:</u> # of all women 15-49yrs who were pregnant at any time in the 2 years preceding the survey.			
15-19yrs		93.75	93.75
20- 24yrs		98.15	98.15
25- 49yrs		93.83	93.83
% reporting transactional sex	49.11	20.94	35.06
<u>Numerator:</u> # persons 15-49 yrs reporting transactional sex in last 12 months	443	188	631
<u>Denominator:</u> # of all respondents aged 15-49 yrs	902	898	1800
15-19yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	31.85	20.00	26.60
<u>Numerator:</u>	86	43	129
<u>Denominator:</u>	270	215	485
20- 24yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	58.92	28.86	43.26
<u>Numerator:</u>	109	58	167
<u>Denominator:</u>	185	201	386
25- 49yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	55.48	18.05	36.06
<u>Numerator:</u>	248	87	335

<u>Denominator:</u>	446	482	928
<i>Percentage of persons 15-49 yrs expressing accepting attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS</i> <i>(4 components as per last KABP study- school teacher, shopkeeper, look after family member, not keep it a secret)</i>	13.08	13.81	13.44
<u>Numerator:</u> # persons 15-49 yrs expressing accepting attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS	118	124	242
<u>Denominator:</u> # of all respondents aged 15-49 yrs	902	898	1800
15-19yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	8.15	12.56	10.10
<u>Numerator:</u>	22	27	49
<u>Denominator:</u>	270	215	485
20- 24yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	9.73	13.93	11.92
<u>Numerator:</u>	18	28	46
<u>Denominator:</u>	185	201	386
25- 49yrs <u>Indicator:</u>	17.45	14.32	15.82
<u>Numerator:</u>	78	69	147
<u>Denominator</u>	446	482	928
<i>Percentage of persons 15-49 yrs expressing accepting attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS</i> <i>(3 components: school teacher, look after family member, not keep it a secret)</i>	33.8	33.85	33.83
<u>Numerator:</u> # persons 15-49 yrs expressing accepting attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS	305	304	609
<u>Denominator:</u> # of all respondents aged 15-49 yrs	902	898	1800
15-19yrs	29.6	33.95	31.54
	80	73	153
	270	215	485
20- 24yrs	34.44	33.8	33.6
	62	68	130
	185	201	386
25- 49yrs	36.5	33.8	35.12
	163	163	326
	446	482	928