

UMOYO NETWORK, MALAWI
BASELINE REPORT FOR FOUR MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

ADRA, DAPP Hope Humana, DAPP Child Aid, and NAPHAM

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	IV
BACKGROUND	1
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UMOYO NETWORK	1
CATCHMENT AREAS FOR THE THREE NETWORK PARTNERS	1
SELECTED INTERVENTIONS	2
METHODS	3
TRAINING WORKSHOPS IN SURVEY METHODOLOGY	3
LOT QUALITY ASSURANCE SAMPLING (LQAS).....	3
QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT	4
TABULATION WORKSHOPS	4
DEVELOPING A COMPUTER DATABASE.....	5
RESULTS	5
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	5
FAMILY PLANNING	6
<i>Child Spacing</i>	6
<i>Family Planning Method Use</i>	7
<i>Knowledge of Family Planning Methods</i>	8
HIV/AIDS	9
<i>Awareness of HIV/AIDS and Mother-to-Child Transmission</i>	9
<i>HIV/AIDS Prevention</i>	10
<i>HIV/AIDS Counseling and Testing</i>	12
<i>HIV/AIDS Care and Support</i>	13
<i>Stigma and Discrimination</i>	14
<i>Other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)</i>	15
<i>Sexual History</i>	16
<i>Condom Use</i>	16
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	18
DEMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS.....	18
<i>Family Planning</i>	18
<i>HIV/AIDS</i>	19
<i>Other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)</i>	20
<i>Sexual Attitudes and Behavior</i>	20
REFERENCES	22
APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY TABLES OF COVERAGE ESTIMATES WITH 95 PERCENT CONFIDENCE INTERVALS BY UMOYO NETWORK, GEOGRAPHICAL REGION, AND NGO/PVO CATCHMENT AREA	23

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Umoyo Network's Subgrantee NGOs: Target Population Groups and Catchment Areas	2
Table 2. Types of Respondents and Questionnaire Modules Included in the Baseline Survey	4
Table 3. Literacy	6
Table 4. Family Planning: Behavior and Knowledge	8
Table 5. HIV/AIDS Transmission: Knowledge	9
Table 6. HIV/AIDS Prevention	11
Table 7. HIV/AIDS Counseling and Testing: Knowledge and Attitudes	13
Table 8. HIV/AIDS Care and Support Attitudes	14
Table 9. Knowledge of STIs	15
Table 10. Condom Use and Knowledge	17

ACRONYMS

ADRA	-	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International
AHS	-	Adventist Health Services, Malawi
ASRH	-	Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health
BCC	-	Blantyre Christian Centre (now WAMI – Word Alive Ministries International)
BHR/PVC	-	Bureau of Humanitarian Relief/Private Voluntary Cooperation
CARE	-	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBD	-	Community-based Distribution
CORE Group	-	Child Survival Collaborations and Resources Group
CPR	-	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSTS	-	Child Survival Technical Services
DAPP	-	Development Aid from People to People
DAPPH	-	DAPP Hope Humana
DAPPC	-	DAPP Child AID
EPI	-	Expanded program in immunization
FHI	-	Family Health International
FOCUS Project	-	Short for “Focus on Young Adults”
GOM	-	Government of Malawi
G/PHN	-	Global Bureau/Population, Health, and Nutrition
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IR	-	Intermediate Results
IUD	-	Intrauterine Device
KPC	-	Knowledge, Practice, Coverage
LQAS	-	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
MACRO	-	Malawi AIDS Counseling and Resource Organization
MANASO	-	Malawi Network of Aids Service Organizations
MOHP	-	Ministry of Health and Population
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAPHAM	-	National Association for People Living with HIV/AIDS in Malawi
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
PLAN	-	Plan International
PLWA	-	Persons living with AIDS
PVO	-	Private Voluntary Organization
SA	-	Supervision Area
SC	-	Save the Children/United States
STI	-	Sexually transmitted infection
Sub-Grantees	-	NGOs receiving sub-grant funding from Umoyo Network through an agreement with USAID
TA	-	Technical Assistance
TTV	-	Tetanus toxoid vaccination
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	-	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WHO	-	World Health Organization

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BACKGROUND

This document reports the results from a baseline survey of areas supported by the Umoyo Network of Malawi. The survey was conducted simultaneously by three sub-grantee members: one PVO Partner- The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), and two local NGOs - DAPP and the National Association of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Malawi (NAPHAM). As DAPP activities were organized as two separate models (DAPP-Hope Humana and DAPP-Child Aid) data for each are analyzed separately. In this report they are referred to as DAPPH and DAPPC, respectively.

This is the second baseline survey to be completed for the Umoyo Network. The planning, training, data collection, and tabulation used for these three organizations is similar to that used for the original six NGO members: Adventist Health Services (AHS), Blantyre Christian Centre (BCC), Ekwendeni Hospital, Malawi AIDS Counseling and Resource Organization (MACRO), Malamulo Hospital, and St. Anne's Hospital. Please see the Networks publication "*Umoyo Network, Malawi: Baseline Survey Results for Six Partner Organizations – AHS, BCC, Ekwendeni Hospital, MACRO, Malamulo Hospital, and St. Anne's Hospital*" for a detailed explanation of the development of the Umoyo Network, the LQAS training workshop, and the data collection methods (August 2001).

Establishment of the Umoyo Network

Umoyo Network is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It was initiated in January 1999, formally signed into effect in June of the same year, and began program implementation in July 1999. Please refer to the Networks publication "*Umoyo Network, Malawi: Baseline Survey Results for Six Partner Organizations – AHS, BCC, Ekwendeni Hospital, MACRO, Malamulo Hospital, and St. Anne's Hospital*" for a detailed explanation of the development of the Umoyo Network (August 2001).

The Goal of Umoyo Network is to promote and support the development of networks in order to improve the scope and quality of service delivery mechanisms. Its aims are:

- to assist Malawian organizations, both government and non-government, to reduce fertility, improve reproductive health and child survival;
- to increase the use of HIV/AIDS prevention practices and services, and to improve care for people infected with, and/or affected by HIV/AIDS.

Catchment Areas for the Three Network Partners

The three Umoyo Network member NGOs work throughout Malawi in diverse geographic regions, including both urban and rural settings. Table 1 lists the locations at which each organization works along with their respective target populations. Each PVO/NGO partner organizes its respective catchment area into a number of smaller management units, or supervision areas (SAs), with one supervisor in each area. This baseline survey covers 22 of these SAs distributed among the organizations as follows: ADRA (5 SAs), DAPPH (7 SAs), DAPPC (4 SAs), and NAPHAM (6 SAs).

Table 1. Umoyo Network's Sub-Grantee NGOs: Target Population Groups and Catchment Areas

PVO	Target Group	Catchment Area
ADRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth (age 13-25 years) • Men and women of reproductive age (15-49 years) • 30,942 individuals 	Machinjiri, Blantyre District (Southern Region)
DAPP Child AID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth (age 13-25 years) • Men and women of reproductive age (15-49 years) • 16,577 3,050 individuals **NB the 3,050 are families or households in the catchment area of 72 villages 	Chiwama in Traditional Authority Chimutu, Lilongwe District (Central Region)
DAPP Hope Humana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth (age 13-25 years) • Men and women of reproductive age (15-49 years) • 279,731 individuals 	South Lunzu, Chirimba, Ndirande, Lunzu, Industrial Blantyre, Liangwe in Blantyre District; Providence Industrial Mission and Mwanje, Chiradzulu District (Southern Region)
NAPHAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth (age 13-25 years) • Men and women of reproductive age (15-49 years) • 270,658 individuals 	Blantyre and Phalombe Districts, (Southern Region)Lilongwe and Salima Districts (Central Region), Mzimba and Nkhata Bay (Northern Region),

Selected Interventions

The three members of Umoyo Network included in this report focused on the same project interventions - family planning and HIV/AIDS. This differs from the six original NGOs who also included safe motherhood and newborn care, and child survival and infant nutrition in their baseline survey. Another difference between the two baseline surveys is that the three newer partners investigated stigma and discrimination as related to HIV/AIDS, as well as adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH).

METHODS

Training Workshops in Survey Methodology

Training Workshops were carried out in response to the Umoyo Network Country Manager's request for technical assistance to be provided by NGO Networks to the Umoyo Network and Sub-Grantees staff. Twenty-one participants in the Network's member organizations were trained in the LQAS methodology and baseline data collection principles. Also included in the training were members from Project HOPE, PLAN International, and MANASO. The workshops were carried out using similar objectives and methodologies as for the previous baseline study in August 2001. Please refer to the Networks publication "*Umoyo Network, Malawi: Baseline Survey Results for Six Partner Organizations – AHS, BCC, Ekwendeni Hospital, MACRO, Malamulo Hospital, and St. Anne's Hospital*" for a detailed explanation of the LQAS training workshop (August 2001).

Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS)

The LQAS methodology not only permits calculation of a conventional average coverage for an NGO's program area, but also allows program managers to determine the relative performance of the different SAs that comprise their entire catchment area. With LQAS, each supervisor can determine their relative performance in reaching an annual performance benchmark. During baseline surveys, LQAS is used to determine whether any SA is below average and should be treated as an outlier needing particular assistance.

For most applications, a sample of 19 individuals is required to judge whether an SA has reached a performance benchmark. To calculate a coverage proportion over the entire catchment area the individual samples of 19 are added together and an average is calculated. The data gathered from each SA, when aggregated across each organization's catchment area, or across the entire Umoyo Network, are equivalent to a stratified random sample. Therefore, coverage proportions and confidence intervals can be calculated (See Appendix 1 for a summary of coverage proportions for key indicators with confidence intervals).

Parallel Sampling: Three types of respondents were surveyed, including men of reproductive age (15-49 years), non-pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years), and youth (ages 13-25 years). Separate questionnaires were developed for each type of respondent. The three questionnaires together are referred to as a *set*. Within each SA each of 19 randomly selected houses was the starting point used to sample one individual for each of the respondent types. If present, all three respondent types could be sampled in a single house. However, if a man, woman, or youth was not present in the first house, then the interviewer went on to the next adjoining house to find the remaining interviewees. In this way one *set* of questionnaires was completed for each of 19 sampling points.

Questionnaire Development

The survey instruments used to interview the men and non-pregnant women were modified versions of those used in the May 2000 Umoyo Network baseline survey.² The questionnaires were revised according to the suggestions of the NGO project managers and supervisors to capture relevant information for planning and monitoring their interventions. The questions used for youth (boys and girls) were based on instruments used by FHI and the FOCUS Project. For all three instruments, additional questions deemed essential for program planning were added as identified by the Umoyo Network NGOs.

The three questionnaires were translated into Chichewa by native speakers bilingual in English, and then translated back into English for verification. The questionnaires were then pre-tested and revised. The questionnaires were divided into various modules. Table 2 below shows which modules were administered to each of the three respondent types.

Table 2. Types of Respondents and Questionnaire Modules Included in the Baseline Survey

Questionnaire Module	Type of Respondent		
	Women (non-pregnant) Age 15-49 years	Men Age 15-49 years	Youth (boys and girls) Age 13-25 years
Demographic	X	X	X
Family Planning			
Behavior	X	X	
Knowledge	X	X	
HIV/AIDS/STIs			
Behavior	X	X	X
Knowledge	X	X	X
VCT	X	X	X
Stigma & Discrimination			X
ASRH			X

Tabulation Workshops

The three NGOs together collected data from 22 SAs. NGOs took between 10 and 22 days to collect the 19 sets of data in each of their SAs. Following data collection, a tabulation workshop was held to train supervisors and their managers on how to hand tabulate results using tabulation sheets. Managers and supervisors tabulated data by hand for several key variables. As in the previous baseline survey, LQAS was used by NGO managers and SA supervisors to make decisions about each SA in relation to the others within the NGO's catchment area, and to calculate the overall coverage estimate for each catchment area. The tabulation workshop lasted 3 days and began the process for NGOs to apply the results to improve their program designs. Therefore, within 48 hours of data collection, the team was prepared to use their data for programmatic decision-making.

² The original baseline survey instruments were derived from the Knowledge, Practice, and Coverage 2000 instrument (CSTS, 1999).

Developing a Computer Database

Once the tabulation workshop was completed, the data were entered into a computerized database in Blantyre by hired data entry clerks supervised by an Umoyo Network consultant. Data from each questionnaire were entered twice to minimize data entry errors. The data were entered using EPI INFO Version 6 and analyzed using STATA Version 6.

RESULTS

The results in this section concern responses to questions asked of three different types of respondents: non-pregnant women (15-49 years of age), men (15-49 years of age), and youths (boys and girls 13-25 years of age). These will henceforth be referred to as women, men, and youth for the purpose of brevity.

Data were weighted by SA population sizes using the *direct adjustment method*.³ Although, weighting is not needed to make LQAS judgements about individual SAs, it is used when aggregating data to calculate coverage estimates over more than one SA; for example over the entire Umoyo Network, a geographical area, or an individual NGO/PVO catchment area. This is because a sample of 19 sets of interviews was collected in each SA without regard to variations in the sizes of the SA populations. Therefore, without weighting, a sample could overestimate or underestimate the true coverage proportion. Weighting removes this distortion.

This report mainly presents data on health behaviors and knowledge within the entire program area. However, important regional and/or NGO/PVO variations are also reported (See Appendix 1 for detailed tables with coverage estimates for all projects).

Demographic Characteristics

This section presents basic demographic information about women, men, and youth, including marital status, educational level, literacy, and religious affiliation. In addition, youth were asked about their sources of income.

The majority of men were married and living with their spouse (66%). An additional 7 percent were married but not living with their spouse. Fourteen percent described relationships outside marriage: 9 percent were single and living with a partner, and 5 percent were single but not living with their regular partner. Ten percent of men were single without a regular partner. Less than 4 percent of men were divorced, separated, or widowed. All of these categories are mutual exclusive. For women, the percent married and living with their spouse was significantly higher than that for men (78%). Approximately 6 percent of women were single and living with a partner, while 3 percent were single without a regular partner. Approximately 7 percent of women were widowed

³ For an explanation of this process go to Appendix 5 of the document “A trainers guide for baseline surveys and regular monitoring: Using LQAS for assessing field programs in community health in developing countries”; available at www.ngonetworks.org/pubs/pdf/LQAS_Trainers_Guide_L.pdf.

compared to only 1.4 percent of the men. Among youth half were single without a regular partner (46.6%). Only 12 percent reported being married and living with their spouse, while an additional 5 percent were married but not living with their spouse. Twenty percent of youth were single and living with a partner and 9 percent were single but not living with their partner. Less than three percent were divorced, separated, or widowed.

Forty-eight percent of youth completed the secondary level, compared to 39 percent of the men and 21 percent of the women. Very few men, women, or youth (only 3-6%) had completed any education beyond secondary school.

Functional literacy followed a similar pattern to education. Youth had the highest literacy rate (81%), followed closely by men (77%). Women had the lowest (61%). Religious beliefs were similar across the three respondent groups with approximately forty to fifty percent of each group classifying themselves as either Catholic or Presbyterian. In contrast to the previous baseline survey where about 50 percent of men, women and mothers reported their religion as “other”, only 9-13 percent of subjects in this survey did so.

Youth were asked if they earn money for themselves and how. Twenty-five percent reported earning money. Of these 35 percent said they did “piece work” or *ganyu* while another 35 percent reported getting their income from small business.

Table 3. Literacy

	n	MEAN	95% C.I.
Women (non-pregnant), aged 15-49 years	411	0.61	0.57 0.66
Men, aged 15-49 years	413	0.77	0.72 0.81
Youth (boys and girls), aged 13-25 years	412	0.81	0.77 0.85

Family Planning

Questions about fertility behavior and family planning were asked of men and non-pregnant women 15-49 years of age.

Child Spacing

Overall, 90 percent of women said that it is best to wait at least 24 months between successive births. A higher percentage of women in the northern region agreed with this statement (98%) compared with the central (89%) and southern (90%) regions however the differences were not statistically different. Seventy percent of women agreed that waiting at least 36 months between births would be desirable - 11 percentage points higher than in the first baseline survey. Coverage estimates from ADRA were consistently higher (98% wait 24 months, 77% wait 36 months) than those for the Umoyo Network as a whole but the differences were not statistically different.

The proportion of women reporting actually spacing their children 24 or 36 months was lower than the number who felt that such spacing was desirable. Among the women with two or more children, 73 percent had their most recent birth at least 24 months after the previous birth; and 47 percent spaced their most recent births at 36 months. Again, ADRA has coverages above the Network average for both indicators - 83 percent and 56 percent, respectively.

Eighty-seven percent of mothers under the age of 24 years had their first birth before age 20. This is slightly higher than that measured in the previous baseline survey (80%) and the difference is not statistically different, suggesting that the difference is either not real or small.

Family Planning Method Use

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) was calculated using responses from non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years of age. However, men aged 15-49 years were also asked about their contraceptive use. The calculations did not take into account men whose partners were pregnant at the time of the interview.

Overall, forty-nine percent of women and 40 percent of men reported using any contraceptive method (modern or traditional). For both men and women, the highest prevalences of use were reported in the northern geographic region (59 percent for women and 51 percent for men). When analyzed by NGO catchment area, the lowest prevalence of contraceptive use was reported by DAPPHC (Hope Humana) for both men and women.

The use of *modern* contraceptive methods was also asked of both women and men. Among women, 48 percent reported using a modern method, with the highest prevalences reported in the Northern region (59%) and by NAPHAM (55%). Among men, 38 percent overall reported using a modern contraceptive method, with the highest rates also reported in the Northern region and by NAPHAM. The overall coverage estimates for use of modern contraceptive methods are just a few percentage points below that reported for use of *any* method, suggesting that there is a strong preference for modern methods among women and men who are using contraceptives.

The most preferred contraceptive method among women was injectables (34%). Other methods, such as oral contraceptives, condoms, and tubal ligations, were reported much less frequently by the women (<5% for each of the other methods). Among men, condoms were most frequently reported (19%), followed by injectables (10%), oral contraceptive pills (6%), and other methods (5%). As in the first baseline survey, the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) was infrequently mentioned (2 women and 1 man).

Questions about decision-making for family planning were asked of those women and men who reported using any method of contraception. More than half the women interviewed (53%) saw themselves as the primary decision-makers concerning family planning. In addition, 35 percent reported that the decision to use a method was decided

jointly with their partners. Thus, nearly 90 percent of women perceived themselves as playing a major role in family planning choices. The data from most organizations showed that half the women made the decision alone. The exception was in DAPPC, where 30 percent reported making the decision alone while 52 percent reported that they made the decision with their partners.

Among men, 43 percent viewed women as the primary decision-maker. The same percentage (43%) felt that family planning decisions were made jointly. However, when the data are stratified by organization, men in three of the four NGO coverage areas clearly felt that the decision should be made by the couple, rather than by the woman alone. ADRA, for example, showed that 16 percent of men saw women as the primary decision-maker and 76 percent saw the decisions being made jointly. The difference was due to a strong tendency by men in the south and in the NAPHAM coverage area to view women as the primary family planning decision makers.

Knowledge of Family Planning Methods

Non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years were asked about their knowledge of modern contraceptive methods. Overall, 36 percent knew of three or more modern methods for women. There were some regional variations, however; ranging from 22 percent in the central region to 40 percent in the southern region. A higher proportion (78%) of women knew of at least one modern method of contraception for men.

Table 4. Family Planning: Behavior and Knowledge

	n	MEAN	95% c.i.	
Women (Less than 24 yrs, with at Least One Child) Who Had Their First Birth before Age 20	67	0.87	0.7927	0.9557
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who State Preferable to Wait at Least 24 mo. Between Pregnancies	401	0.90	0.8711	0.9299
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who State Preferable to Wait at Least 36 mo. Between Pregnancies	401	0.70	0.6560	0.7460
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Report Currently Using a Contraceptive Method	415	0.49	0.4404	0.5370
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Report Currently Using a Modern Contraceptive Method	412	0.48	0.4321	0.5290
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Report Currently Using a Contraceptive Method	413	0.40	0.3534	0.4483
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Report Currently Using a Modern Contraceptive Method	413	0.38	0.3356	0.4299
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Know 3 or More Modern Contraceptive Methods for Women	416	0.36	0.3121	0.4047

HIV/AIDS

This section reports responses of men and women 15-49 years of age, and youth (boys and girls) 13-25 years of age concerning HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, stigmatization, and regarding other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

Awareness of HIV/AIDS and Mother-to-Child Transmission

Not surprisingly, awareness of HIV/AIDS was universally high among women (98%), men (99%), and youth (96%).

The three groups were asked about mother-to-child transmission (MTCT), that is, whether HIV could be passed from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, and/or breastfeeding.⁴ Slightly fewer women (60%) than men (66%) knew that HIV could be transmitted to a fetus during pregnancy. For both sexes, NAPHAM estimates (women 45%, men 58%) were significantly lower than that of the other NGO catchment areas. Fewer than half the women and men knew about MTCT during delivery (women 39%, men 40%) or breastfeeding (41% for both sexes). Youth were much more knowledgeable about MTCT during both pregnancy (89%) and breastfeeding (66%). That high proportions of youth are knowledgeable about MTCT is encouraging for the future of these populations.

Seventy-nine percent of women and 84 percent of men believed there are cultural rituals in their communities that may facilitate HIV/AIDS transmission.

Table 5. HIV/AIDS Transmission: Knowledge

	n	MEAN	95% c.i.	
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Know HIV Can Be Transmitted from Mother to Child during Pregnancy	415	0.60	0.5533	0.6479
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Know HIV Can Be Transmitted from Mother to Child during Delivery	415	0.39	0.3393	0.4333
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Know HIV Can Be Transmitted from Mother to Child during Breastfeeding	415	0.41	0.3641	0.4592
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Know HIV Can Be Transmitted from Mother to Child during Pregnancy	414	0.66	0.6091	0.7011
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Know HIV Can Be Transmitted from Mother to Child during Delivery	414	0.40	0.3491	0.4437
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Know HIV Can Be Transmitted from Mother to Child during Breastfeeding	414	0.41	0.3632	0.4583
Youth (13-25 yrs) Who Know HIV Can Be Transmitted from Mother to Child during Pregnancy	405	0.89	0.89173	0.92243
Youth (13-25 yrs) Who Know HIV Can Be Transmitted from Mother to Child during Breastfeeding	412	0.66	0.60949	0.70164

⁴ The youth questionnaire did not include a question about HIV/AIDS transmission from mother to child during delivery.

HIV/AIDS Prevention

Despite the fact that HIV/AIDS awareness was high, overall knowledge of ways to prevent transmission remained moderate. Women and men were asked about ways that men and women could prevent HIV transmission. Fifty-nine percent of women knew two or more ways for men to prevent transmission, but only 14 percent knew three or more ways. There were large variations by NGO catchment area – 17 percent of women from the DAPPC catchment area knew of at least 3 ways for a man to prevent HIV transmission, while only 4 percent of women from the ADRA catchment area knew of at least 3 ways. With regard to prevention in women, 54 percent of women knew two or more ways to prevent transmission, while only 18 percent knew three or more. Fewer women from the ADRA catchment area (5%) and from the Central region (6%) knew of at least 3 ways for a woman to prevent HIV transmission. The three ways most frequently mentioned by women for a man to prevent transmission were using condoms (75%), abstinence (60%), and having only one sexual partner (15%). The three ways most frequently mentioned by women for women to prevent transmission were abstinence (69%), using condoms (55%), and avoiding the sharing of razors (16%).

Men had slightly better knowledge than women but exhibited the same large drop between knowing at least two prevention measures to knowing three or more. Seventy percent of men knew two or more ways to prevent transmission in men, while only 24 percent knew three or more ways. The three ways of preventing transmission in men most frequently mentioned by men were using condoms (76%), abstaining from sex (72%), and having only one sexual partner (26%). Men's knowledge of prevention in *women* was slightly lower; 61 percent knew of two or more ways to prevent HIV transmission in women while 23 percent knew of three or more ways. Among men the three most frequent responses to the question of how to prevent HIV transmission in women were: abstinence (76%), using condoms (53%), and having only one sexual partner (34%).

Sixty percent of youth asked how *any* person can prevent transmission knew of two or more ways, while 26 percent knew of three or more. ADRA had the highest prevalence of youth who knew at least two ways of preventing HIV transmission (80%) and DAPPC had the highest proportion of youth who knew at least 3 ways (42%). The Northern geographic region had by far the lowest proportion of youth who could name 3 or more methods of prevention (12%).

The three most frequent responses for how to specifically prevent transmission were: abstinence (69%), using condoms (57%), and avoiding sharing razors (38%). To assess the degree of misconceptions about HIV transmission, youth were asked whether mosquitoes could transmit the virus. Twenty-two percent thought that a person could be infected through a mosquito bite and this was consistent across all NGOs and regions.

Umoyo Network was particularly interested in assessing people's knowledge of condom use and limiting numbers of partners as ways of preventing HIV transmission. Less than one fifth of each group interviewed (men, women, and youth) mentioned both condom use *and* limiting the number of sexual partners as effective ways of preventing HIV

infection in men and women. The results were as follows: 13 and 9 percent of *women* mentioned both as effective methods of prevention in men and women, respectively; 18 and 11 percent of *men* mentioned both as effective prevention methods in men and women, respectively; and 9 percent of youth mentioned both as effective prevention methods for men and women combined.

In summary, men were slightly more knowledgeable than women and youth on ways of preventing HIV transmission. With respect to specific methods of preventing transmission, however, very few respondents mentioned that both using condoms and limiting the number of sexual partners are two of the most effective ways to prevent HIV transmission.

Table 6. HIV/AIDS Prevention

	n	MEAN	95% C.I.	
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Have Heard of HIV/AIDS	416	0.98	0.9604	0.9903
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Have Heard of HIV/AIDS	414	0.99	0.9741	0.9971
Youth (13-25 yrs) Who Have Heard of HIV/AIDS	415	0.96	0.9397	0.9781
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Know 2 or More Ways for a Man to Prevent HIV Transmission	416	0.59	0.5382	0.6333
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Know 2 or More Ways for a Man to Prevent HIV Transmission	414	0.70	0.6550	0.7437
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Know 2 or More Ways for a Woman to Prevent HIV Transmission	416	0.54	0.4952	0.5913
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Know 2 or More Ways for a Woman to Prevent HIV Transmission	414	0.61	0.5675	0.6617
Youth (13-25 yrs) Who Know 2 or More Ways to Prevent HIV Transmission	415	0.60	0.55480	0.64938
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Name Limiting Number of Partners and Using Condoms as Ways to Prevent HIV Transmission in Men	416	0.13	0.0972	0.1620
Women (15-19 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Name Limiting Number of Partners and Using Condoms as Ways to Prevent HIV Transmission in Men	39	0.00	-0.0159	0.0229
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Name Limiting Number of Partners and Using Condoms as Ways to Prevent HIV Transmission in Men	414	0.18	0.1424	0.2153
Men (15-19 yrs) Who Name Limiting Number of Partners and Using Condoms as Ways to Prevent HIV Transmission in Men	26	0.02	-0.0387	0.0847
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Name Limiting Number of Partners and Using Condoms as Ways to Prevent HIV Transmission in Women	416	0.09	0.0651	0.1211
Women (15-19 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Name Limiting Number of Partners and Using Condoms as Ways to Prevent HIV Transmission in Women	39	0.18	0.0569	0.3114
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Name Limiting Number of Partners and Using Condoms as Ways to Prevent HIV Transmission in Women	414	0.11	0.0801	0.1407
Men (15-19 yrs) Who Name Limiting Number of Partners and Using Condoms as Ways to Prevent HIV Transmission in Women	26	0.18	0.0248	0.3445
Youth (13-25 yrs) Who Name Limiting Number of Partners and Using Condoms as Ways to Prevent HIV Transmission	416	0.095	0.0663	0.1228

HIV/AIDS Counseling and Testing

Overall, a high proportion of women (85%) and men (89%) knew that there was a test to determine whether or not a person has HIV. However, women and men from the DAPPC catchment area (58% and 70%, respectively) were significantly less knowledgeable than others about HIV testing services. When asked specifically about where they could go for HIV testing and/or counseling, nearly all women and men (97% each) knew they could go to the hospital, health center, or a voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) center for the HIV test. There was little variation by geographic region or NGO catchment area; however, women from the DAPPC area (87%) again were less likely to know where to go for an HIV test.

Although, eighty-four percent of youth overall said there was a place in their community for confidential HIV testing, only 49 percent in the DAPPC catchment area were aware of these services – much less than any other NGO coverage area or any of the geographical areas overall.

By far, the most commonly mentioned source of information about HIV counseling and testing was radio (81% for women, 90% for men). Personal communication was the next most likely source of information for men (14%), while 23 percent of women reported getting information about HIV testing from “other” sources. Fifteen percent of women also received information from personal communication, while another 14 percent of men reported receiving information from newspapers. Youths were not asked about sources of information.)

As in the first baseline survey, the primary reason for getting an HIV test, for both men and women, was being sick (women 44%, men 47%). Other responses included planning for the future (women 29%, men 40%), plans to get married (17% women, 23% for men), just wanting to know status (24% women, 5% men), and for family planning purposes (13% women, 18% men). Ten percent of women and 2 percent of men said they “didn’t know” a reason to get tested. For youth, the primary reason given for getting an HIV test was wanting to know their status (50%). Another frequent reason given by youth was planning for the future (47%). In contrast to men and women, only 6 percent of youth stated being sick as a reason to get an HIV test.

Men and women were also asked about reasons why they would *not* want to be tested for HIV/AIDS. Men and women both overwhelmingly stated fear of knowing their status as a reason for not getting tested (83% and 71% respectively). Both men and women also stated their fear of losing their partners (40% and 42% respectively), losing their jobs (15% women, 25% men), or social stigma (18% for both sexes) as reasons for *not* getting tested.

When asked about who should be tested for HIV/AIDS, both men and women strongly felt that “anyone at risk” should be tested (68% for men and 79% for women), but few specifically named commercial sex workers (6% women, 9% men) or their clients (3% both women and men). Respondents infrequently referred to those who were sick, those

with multiple partners, or those about to get married as good candidates for testing. Youths were not asked this question.

Men and women were asked about informing their partners before being tested. Eighty-eight percent of women and 92 percent of men reported that they would talk to their spouse/partner before getting an HIV test, with little variation between geographic regions or catchment areas. Similar proportions said they believed it *necessary* to inform a partner before getting tested for HIV.

When asked if they knew where to go for psychological support *after* being tested for HIV, fifty-eight percent of women and 69 percent of men said they knew where to find such support. Due to discrepancies in the two questionnaires we are unable to analyze the specific data about who women and men consider for psychological support.

Table 7. HIV/AIDS Counseling and Testing: Knowledge and Attitudes

	n	MEAN	95% c.i.	
Women (15-49 yrs), Not Pregnant) Who Know How to Learn Their HIV Status.	416	0.85	0.81819	0.88664
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Know Where to Go for an HIV/AIDS Test	416	0.97	0.9542	0.9869
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Say They Would Talk to Partner before Being Tested	413	0.88	0.8465	0.9099
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Reported Having Had a HIV Test.	408	0.39	0.34101	0.43599
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Know How to Learn Their HIV Status	414	0.89	0.85568	0.91707
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Know Where to Go for an HIV/AIDS Test	414	0.97	0.9531	0.9867
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Say They Would Talk to Partner before Being Tested.	406	0.92	0.89217	0.94552
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Reported Having Had a HIV Test.	380	0.27	0.22935	0.31948
Youth (12-25 years) Who Know Where to Go for an HIV/AIDS Test	415	0.84	0.80521	0.87594
Youth (12-25 years) Who Reported Having Had a HIV Test.	415	0.21	0.17104	0.24980

HIV/AIDS Care and Support

Women and men were asked where they would prefer that a family member receive care if infected with HIV/AIDS. Most women and men preferred that their relatives be cared for in a hospital (women 58%, men 57%) rather than at home (women 37%, men 44%). There was little variation among the geographic regions but some among the NGO catchment areas; those surveyed by ADRA (women 75%, men 73%) and DAPPC (women 72%, men 72%) showed greater preference for hospital care than those surveyed by the other NGOs. Youth were asked about home care in a different context – whether they themselves would be willing to provide home care for either a male or female relative with HIV. Eighty-eight percent said they would be willing to care for a male relative at home and ninety percent would be willing to care for a female relative.

Slightly more than one-quarter of women (27%) and men (28%) believed there was a support group in their area to assist with HIV/AIDS home-based care. Knowledge of such a group was greater in the northern region (women 48%, men 49%) than the central and southern regions. Among those people who knew of support groups for home-based care, the most frequently mentioned organizations were DAPP (women 34%, men 25%) and NAPHAM (women 17%, men 31%).

Table 8. HIV/AIDS Care and Support Attitudes

	n	MEAN	95% c.i.	
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Want a Relative Cared for at a Hospital	406	0.58	0.5344	0.6308
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Want a Relative Cared for at Home	406	0.37	0.3182	0.4123
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Say That There is a Support Group Available to Help Get Home-Based Care	414	0.27	0.2309	0.3172
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Want a Relative Cared for at a Hospital	406	0.57	0.5172	0.6140
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Want a Relative Cared for at Home	406	0.44	0.3933	0.4933
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Say That There is a Support Group Available to Help Get Home-Based Care	413	0.28	0.2394	0.3266
Youth (13-25 yrs) Who Would Care for a Male Relative at Home	407	0.88	0.84605	0.90991
Youth (13-25 yrs) Who Would Care for a Female Relative at Home	410	.90	0.86911	0.92783

In this survey, women and men were asked what type of support should be available to orphans. Women and men gave the same four most frequent responses: food (women 84%, men 80%), money (women 36%, men 38%), school fees (women 30%, men 35%), and psychological support (women 17%, men 21%).

Stigma and Discrimination

Questions about stigma and discrimination were added to this particular survey to gain a better understanding of how people's perceptions of HIV/AIDS may affect their behaviors.

More youth (38%) than women (27%) or men (26%) reported knowing someone who had died from HIV/AIDS. The variation between the three groups was less noticeable with regard to individuals' tolerance for people with the disease. In each group, approximately 80 percent agreed with the following: it is acceptable to share a meal with an infected person, a student infected with HIV (but not sick) should be allowed to continue attending school, and a teacher with HIV (but not sick) should be allowed to continue teaching. There was a slight decrease in each group when asked if they would continue to buy food from a shopkeeper or food seller who contracted the HIV virus (women 68%, men 75%, youth 73%). The existence of stigma and discrimination became more apparent when considering how people felt about their own relatives who had contracted HIV and were living with the disease. Fifty-five percent of women, 50 percent of men, and 61 percent of youth said they would want to keep it a secret if a family member became ill with HIV.

Other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Most respondents reported hearing of other STIs besides HIV/AIDS: 93 percent of women, 97 percent of men, and 89 percent of youth. Minimal variation was found among the geographic regions and NGO/PVO catchment areas. With regard to being able to recall STI symptoms in men and women, men showed greater knowledge than women and youth: Sixty-four percent of men knew two or more symptoms in men, and 61 percent knew two or more in women. About half as many Youths were able to list 2 or more symptoms in either men or women (33% and 27%, respectively). Women were only slightly higher than youths; thirty-eight percent knew two or more symptoms in men, and 41 percent knew two or more in women. This is different from the previous baseline survey, where men were only slightly more knowledgeable than women about male symptoms but equally knowledgeable about female symptoms. Among the NGOs/PVOs, the DAPP catchment areas generally had lower values than the other organizations for women and youth, but not men. There were significantly fewer men in the Northern geographic region who knew of two or more male or female symptoms than in the other regions, while youth in the Central region appeared to have more knowledge of symptoms of STI's in both men and women compared to the other regions.

Table 9. Knowledge of STIs

	n	MEAN	95% c.i.	
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Have Heard of Other Sexually Transmitted Infections	411	0.93	0.9070	0.9560
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Know 2 or More STI Signs/Symptoms in Men	411	0.38	0.3342	0.4285
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Know 2 or More STI Signs/Symptoms in Women	411	0.41	0.3654	0.4610
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Know at Least 1 Place to Get Treated for STI	411	0.93	0.9025	0.9528
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Have Heard of Other Sexually Transmitted Infections	409	0.97	0.9493	0.9842
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Know 2 or More STI Signs/Symptoms in Men	409	0.64	0.5920	0.6855
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Know 2 or More STI Signs/Symptoms in Women	409	0.61	0.5577	0.6529
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Know at Least 1 Place to Get Treated for STI	409	0.94	0.9207	0.9657
Youth (13-25 yrs) Who Have Heard of Other Sexually Transmitted Infections	416	0.89	0.86282	0.92255
Youth (13-25 yrs) Who Know 2 or More STI Signs/Symptoms in Men	416	0.33	0.27990	0.37030
Youth (13-25 yrs) Who Know 2 or More STI Signs/Symptoms in Women	416	0.27	0.22920	0.31509

When asked where one could seek medical help for an STI, most women (93%) and men (94%) knew of at least one place to seek treatment. Among organizations, DAPPC had the lowest proportions of women and men who knew a place to seek treatment (79 percent and 81 percent, respectively). Youth were not asked this question.

Youth were asked whether they had experienced genital discharge or genital ulcers (both symptoms of STIs) in the past 12 months. Ninety-five percent of youth reported not having either symptom in the past 12 months. There was little variation between organizations or geographic areas.

Sexual History

To better understand how youth relate to sexual activity, a series of questions were asked about sources of information and perceptions of sex. Fifty-seven percent of youth reported discussing sexual issues with friends, while 28 percent do not discuss these issues with anyone. Twelve percent discuss sexual issues with family members other than their parents (siblings, spouses, and cousins), and only one percent of youth discuss sex with health care workers. Although only 4 percent reported talking to their parents about sex, 31 percent said they would feel comfortable asking a parent about sex.

Youth were also asked what they thought the appropriate age is for boys and girls to begin having sex. Most felt that girls should wait until age 19 and boys should wait until age 20. Fifty-seven percent of youth said they received moderate to heavy encouragement from their friends to wait until marriage before having sexual intercourse. At the time of the survey, fifty-four percent reported having had sexual intercourse⁵, with 68 percent reporting sexual activity in the past 12 months. The four most frequent reasons youth gave for why they chose to have sex the first time were: for fun or pleasure (34%), being in love (17%), wanting to get married (15%), and to get a boyfriend/girlfriend (11%).

Youth were also asked about *fisi* ceremonies, a sexual initiation process for girls. Only eighteen percent of the youth said their village or community had such a tradition, and only 14 percent of those youth ever participated in a *fisi* ceremony.

Condom Use

All three respondent groups were asked about their use of condoms. Among sexually active youth, forty percent reported never using a condom with their partners, while 48 percent reported using a condom during their most recent sexual experience. The highest estimate for recent condom use was in the NAPHAM catchment area (69%). More than three-quarters of youth who had used a condom recently reported that they themselves suggested using the condom.

Only nineteen percent of women and 45 percent of men said that they (or their partner) used a condom each time they had sexual intercourse. When asked if they had used a condom in their *most recent* sexual experience, percentages for both women (8%) and men (31%) were much less. For men, there were few geographic differences but considerable variation by NGO catchment area for condom use at each sexual intercourse (ranging from 13% for DAPPC to 52% for NAPHAM) and condom use at most recent encounter (ranging from 8% for DAPPC to 40% for NAPHAM). Among women, there were few differences in condom use at each sexual encounter, but there was some

⁵ Note that seventeen percent of youth reported being married (living with or without spouse).

geographic variation for condom use at the most recent sexual contact (ranging from 7% in Southern region to 20% in the Northern region).

Almost all women and men knew where to get condoms, with little variation by region or catchment area. Seventy-nine percent of women and 84 percent of men said the nearest place was less than 5 kilometers away. For men, 58 percent said the nearest place was a shop and 22 percent said the nearest place was at the hospital. Forty-nine percent of women said the shop was the closest place to get condoms, and 31 percent said the hospital. As was the case in the first baseline survey, the widespread knowledge of where to obtain condoms stands in sharp contrast to the infrequency of actual use. When men and women were asked *why* they didn't use condoms regularly, the most frequent response was a general dislike of condoms for unspecified reasons (women 41%, men

Table 10. Condom Use and Knowledge

	n	MEAN	95% c.i.	
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Report Using a Condom Each Time	319	0.19	0.1445	0.2306
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Report Using a Condom in Most Recent Sexual Contact	329	0.08	0.0481	0.1061
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Report Using the Same Condom Twice	59	0.11	0.0315	0.1996
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Know Where to Get Condoms	265	0.95	0.92704	0.97418
Women (15-49 yrs, Not Pregnant) Who Correctly State 3 or More Steps to Putting on Condom	329	0.08	0.0495	0.1080
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Report Using a Condom Each Time	359	0.45	0.3975	0.5009
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Report Using a Condom in Most Recent Sexual Contact	361	0.31	0.2623	0.3582
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Report Using the Same Condom Twice	99	0.19	0.1124	0.2701
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Know Where to Get Condoms	316	0.93	0.90000	0.95396
Men (15-49 yrs) Who Correctly State 3 or More Steps to Putting on Condom	363	0.32	0.2745	0.3711
Youth (13-25 yrs) Who Report Ever Having Used a Condom	211	0.60	0.53479	0.66799
Youth (13-25 yrs) Who Report Using a Condom in Most Recent Sexual Contact	210	0.48	0.41301	0.54928
Youth (13-25 yrs) Who Correctly State 3 or More Steps to Putting on Condom	416	0.17	0.13351	0.20595

43%). As in the first baseline, the “other” category was a popular response for both women (21%) and men (31%). When asked to describe the necessary steps for putting on a condom, about a third (32%) of men, 8 percent of women, and 17 percent of youth could correctly state 3 or more of the steps identified as important by the Umoyo Network program staff. These estimates are lower than those found in the previous baseline (men 24%, women 12%). For men, knowledge was somewhat higher in the ADRA (36%) and NAPHAM (42%) catchment areas and in the Central region (48%).

Youth see three main advantages to using condoms; protection against STI transmission (64%), prevention of pregnancy (47%), and protection against HIV (28%). When a

relationship moves from casual to serious, fifty-two percent of youth think it is still necessary to use condoms.

Approximately three-quarters of the youth interviewed said they think girls (72%) or boys (74%) who carry condoms care about themselves.

Summary of Findings

Demographic Findings

Not surprisingly, marriage was the most common relationship for both men and women (72% and 83%, respectively). Most of the youth of both sexes aged 13-25 years were single, either with or without a regular partner (29% and 47%, respectively). Youth had received more formal education than men and women, but very few of any group had more than a secondary school education. Similarly, youth had higher literacy levels (81%) than men (77%) or women (61%), although the difference between youth and men was not statistically significant. Forty to 50 percent of all groups were either Catholic or Protestant.

Family Planning

At least 90% of women in all geographical areas agreed that it is better to wait 24 months between births, and 70% of women overall felt that the minimum should be 36 months. However, these opinions were not matched by behavior among those with two more children. The spacing for their births was at least 24 months in 73% and 36 months in 47%. The difference likely reflects factors outside the women's control, such as the husband's feelings and access to birth control, which may suggest that availability to birth control measures falls short of demand.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) was calculated using responses from non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years of age. However, men aged 15-49 years were also asked about their contraceptive use. The calculations did not take into account men whose partners were pregnant at the time of the interview.

Forty-eight percent of women and 38 percent of men reported using a modern contraceptive method. Injectables were the preferred method among women (34%) among whom less than 5 percent used oral contraceptives, condoms, or tubal ligations. Men preferred condoms (19%), followed by injectables (10%), oral contraceptive pills (6%), and other methods (5%). Very few respondents of either sex mentioned the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

Decision making regarding family planning was clearly a female role, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Among those who used contraception half the women saw themselves as the primary decision-makers regarding family planning while one third shared the decision with their husbands. Among men the proportions were split equally (around 40%). However, when the male data are examined by NGO region there is a

clear preference for joint decision making among men in three of the four regions. This is offset by the NAPHAM and southern areas where there is a strong tendency for women to make the decisions.

Non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years were asked about their knowledge of modern contraceptive methods. Thirty-six percent knew of three or more modern methods for women, which varied between 22 percent in the central region to 40 percent in the south. Seventy-eight percent knew of at least one modern method of contraception for men.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV/AIDS was very high among women (98%), men (99%), and youth (96%). Sixty percent of women and 66 percent of men knew about mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) during pregnancy. However, less than half knew about MTCT during breastfeeding or delivery. Youth were much more knowledgeable about pregnancy (89%) and breastfeeding (66%) transmission. Clearly sources of information about this topic are more accessible to the young than to older persons. Seventy-nine percent of women and 84 percent of men believed there are cultural rituals in their communities that may facilitate HIV/AIDS transmission.

Awareness of methods of preventing HIV was much lower than awareness of the disease itself, particularly among youth. Fewer than 20 percent of men, women or youth mentioned both condoms and limiting the number of sexual partners as effective approaches to prevention. Only fifty-nine percent of women knew two or more ways for men to prevent transmission and 54 percent knew two or more ways for women. Condoms (75%), abstinence (60%), and having only one sexual partner (15%) were the most methods given for men while abstinence (69%), using condoms (55%), and avoiding the sharing of razors (16%) were most frequently mentioned for women. Men's knowledge of prevention was similar – 72% knew two methods for males and 61 percent knew two methods for women. Using condoms (76%), abstaining from sex (72%), and having only one sexual partner (26%) were the top choices for male prevention by males while abstinence (76%), using condoms (53%), and having only one sexual partner (34%) were most frequently mentioned for women. Only sixty percent of youth knew two or more ways that *any* person can prevent transmission and most frequently mentioned were abstinence (69%), using condoms (57%), and avoiding sharing razors (38%). Twenty-two percent believed that a person could be infected through a mosquito bite. Most women (85%), men (89%) and youth (84%) knew that there was a test for HIV and nearly all of these knew where they could get tested (although knowledge of the test and where to get it was significantly lower in the DAPPC coverage area). By far the most commonly mentioned source of information about HIV counseling and testing for both sexes was radio, followed by personal communication (men) or “other” sources (women). Youth were not asked about sources of information.

For both men and women the most common reason for having an HIV test was being sick (women 44%, men 47%). Other significant reasons were planning for the future (women 29%, men 40%), plans to get married (17% women, 23% for men), just wanting to know status (24% women, 5% men), and for family planning purposes (13% women, 18%

men). For youth, the major reasons were wanting to know status (50%) planning for the future (47%). Only 6 percent of youth stated being sick as a reason to get an HIV test. Reasons for not getting tested were purely related to fear of the consequences of HIV. In approximate order of decreasing frequency for both sexes, these were fear of knowing status, fear of losing partner or job, and social stigma. At least two thirds of both men and women strongly felt that “anyone at risk” should be tested but most did not mention specific types of persons at risk, such as sex workers, their clients or those with multiple partners. Youth were not asked this question.

Just over a quarter of women and men believed there was a support group in their area to assist with HIV/AIDS home-based care. The most frequently mentioned organizations were DAPP and NAPHAM. Perhaps this lack of awareness contributed to the desire by most women and men that a relative with HIV/AIDS be cared for in a hospital instead of home. Among youth, nine out of ten stated that they would be willing to provide home care for a relative with HIV. Both men and women listed food, money, school fees support and psychological support as the types of support that should be provided to AIDS orphans.

More youth (38%) than women (27%) or men (26%) reported knowing someone who had died from HIV/AIDS. Approximately 80 percent in each group agreed that it is acceptable to share a meal with an infected person; that a student infected with HIV (but not sick) should be allowed to continue attending school; and that a teacher with HIV (but not sick) should be allowed to continue teaching. Slightly fewer were willing to buy food from a shopkeeper or food seller who contracted the HIV virus (women 68%, men 75%, youth 73%). Fifty-five percent of women, 50 percent of men, and 61 percent of youth said they would want to keep it a secret if a family member became ill with HIV.

Other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Awareness of STIs other than HIV was high: 93 percent of women, 97 percent of men, and 89 percent of youth. Men were far more knowledgeable about STI symptoms than either women or youths. Most women (93%) and men (94%) knew of at least one place to seek treatment. Among organizations, DAPPC had the lowest proportions of women and men who knew a place to seek treatment (79 percent and 81 percent, respectively). Youth were not asked this question. Youth were asked if they had experienced STI symptoms (genital discharge or genital ulcers) in the past 12 months: 5% reported that they had had either symptom.

Sexual Attitudes and Behavior

Youth most commonly discussed sex with friends (57%), followed by family members other than parents (28%), parents (4%) and health care workers (1%). Despite the low level for parents 31 percent said they would feel comfortable asking a parent about sex. Fifty-seven percent of youth said that they received moderate to heavy encouragement from their friends to wait until marriage before having sexual intercourse. Yet this did not appear to have a strong influence on their attitude: the average age at which youth believed sexual activity should begin was 19 for girls and 20 for boys and 54% had

experienced sexual intercourse. The reasons given for the first sexual experience were fun or pleasure (34%), being in love (17%), wanting to get married (15%), and to get a boyfriend/girlfriend (11%).

Nineteen percent of women and 45 percent of men said that they (or their partner) used a condom each time they had sex. However, only 8 percent of women and 31 percent of men said they used a condom during their last sexual experience. Among men rates varied greatly by NGO catchment area for both consistent condom use (between 13% for DAPPC to 52% for NAPHAM) and use at their most recent encounter (from 8% for DAPPC to 40% for NAPHAM). For women rates for use at their most recent sexual experience ranged from 7% in Southern region to 20% in the North.

Forty percent of sexually active youth said that they never used a condom with their partners, while 48 percent used a condom at their last sexual experience (69% in the NAPHAM area). More than three-quarters of youth who had used a condom recently reported that they themselves had suggested it.

Almost all women and men knew where to get condoms, which was less than 5 Km away according to 79 percent of women and 84 percent of men. Usually this was a shop or hospital. The widespread knowledge of where to obtain condoms stands in sharp contrast to the infrequency of actual use. When men and women were asked *why* they did not use condoms regularly, the most frequent response was dislike for unspecified reasons (women 41%, men 43%) or 'other' reasons. Hence it was difficult to determine the real reason(s) behind infrequent use. Knowledge of how to use a condom was also poor, perhaps reflecting their infrequent use: only 32 percent of men, 8 percent of women, and 17 percent of youth could correctly describe 3 or more of the steps identified as important by the Umoyo Network program staff. For men, knowledge was somewhat higher in the ADRA (36%) and NAPHAM (42%) catchment areas and in the Central region (48%).

Youth see three main advantages to using condoms: protection against STI transmission (64%), prevention of pregnancy (47%), and protection against HIV (28%). When a relationship moves from casual to serious, fifty-two percent of youth think it is still necessary to use condoms.

Approximately three-quarters of the youth interviewed said they think girls (72%) or boys (74%) who carry condoms care about themselves.

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APPENDIX 1: Summary Tables of Coverage Estimates with 95 percent confidence Intervals by Umoyo Network, Geographical Region, and NGO/PVO Catchment Area

MALAWI BASELINE LQAS SURVEY RESULTS 2001 ADRA, DAPP, AND NAPHAM - MEN

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 73: Marital status of men (15 - 49 years)

Marital Status	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Single, living with partner	13	0.09	0.05945	0.11614
Single, regular partner, not living together	20	0.05	0.029663	0.07433
Single, no partner	54	0.1	0.06703	0.12651
Married, living with spouse	266	0.66	0.61478	0.70993
Married, not living with spouse	15	0.07	0.04356	0.09458
Divorced/separated	10	0.02	0.00475	0.03165
Other	0	0	0	0
Widower	5	0.01	0.00198	0.02533
Total	383	1.00		

Table 74: Religion/denomination membership of men (15 -49 years)

Membership	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Moslem	32	0.05	0.02995	0.07275
Anglican	12	0.04	0.01892	0.05567
Catholic	110	0.27	0.22395	0.30933
Presbyterian	111	0.26	0.21935	0.30462
Adventist	30	0.14	0.10565	0.17278
Other	43	0.13	0.10049	0.16643
Pentecostal	23	0.04	0.01816	0.05443
Not religious	51	0.07	0.04857	0.09932
Total	412	100.00		

Table 75: Literacy - men (15 -49 years)

Literacy rates	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.73	0.63783	0.82082
DAPP- HOPE Humana	129	0.73	0.65702	0.81153
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.56	0.44805	0.67630
NAPHAM	114	0.80	0.72757	0.87615
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.78	0.64378	0.91910
Central	114	0.73	0.64249	0.80881
Southern	261	0.78	0.72524	0.82705
Total	413	0.77	0.72414	0.80624

Table 75a: Highest level of education attended by men (15 - 49 years)

Level of Education	n	MEAN	95%	ci
None	49	0.04	0.02182	0.06024
Some primary	85	0.17	0.13053	0.20271
Complete primary	150	0.35	0.30457	0.39699
Secondary	119	0.39	0.33891	0.43321
Higher	10	0.06	0.03333	0.07768
Total	413			

FAMILY PLANNING

FAMILY PLANNING METHOD USE

Table 76: Men (15 -49 years) who report currently using a contraceptive method

contraceptive method	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.38	0.28512	0.48439
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.28	0.20378	0.36195
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.42	0.30595	0.53298
NAPHAM	114	0.52	0.42490	0.61115
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.51	0.34494	0.67796
Central	114	0.42	0.32359	0.50727
Southern	261	0.39	0.32988	0.44898
Total	413	0.40	0.35336	0.44828

Table 77: Reported contraceptive use among men (15 -49 years) by method

Contraceptive method	n	MEAN	95%	ci
LAM	1	0	-0.00156	0.00239
Not using	255	0.6	0.55198	0.64700
Condom	45	0.19	0.14883	0.22438
Injections	70	0.1	0.06795	0.12524
Pill	13	0.06	0.03654	0.08240
Tubal ligation/Vasectomy	5	0.00	-0.00217	0.00969
Other	22	0.05	0.03148	0.07502
Total	411	100.00		

Table 78: Men (15 -49 years) using family planning methods who report currently using a modern contraceptive method

Modern contraceptive method	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.34	0.23991	0.43347
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.26	0.17848	0.33155
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.38	0.26682	0.48994
NAPHAM	113	0.51	0.41986	0.60701
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.49	0.32603	0.65910
Central	114	0.41	0.32263	0.50625
Southern	260	0.37	0.30730	0.42520
Total	412	0.38	0.33565	0.42991

DECISION-MAKING IN FAMILY PLANNING

Table 79: Men (15 -49 years) who view women as decision-makers for family planning

Decision-making in family planning	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>
ADRA	33	0.16	0.02496 0.28589
DAPP - HOPE Humana	40	0.38	0.22145 0.53564
DAPP - Child AID	32	0.13	0.00512 0.24920
NAPHAM	53	0.48	0.33746 0.61543
Results by region			
Northern	20	0.34	0.11069 0.56489
Central	44	0.25	0.11437 0.37964
Southern	94	0.49	0.38759 0.59347
Total	158	0.43	0.34762 0.50350

Table 80: Men (15 -49 years) Who View Couples as decision-makers for family planning

Decision-making in family planning	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>
ADRA	33	0.76	0.60447 0.91267
DAPP - HOPE Humana	40	0.58	0.41498 0.73520
DAPP - Child AID	32	0.57	0.38370 0.74687
NAPHAM	53	0.33	0.19492 0.45565
Results by region			
Northern	20	0.49	0.24548 0.72545
Central	44	0.63	0.47636 0.77410
Southern	94	0.36	0.26507 0.46324
Total	158	0.43	0.35324 0.50938

HIV/AIDS AND OTHER STIs

HIV/AIDS AWARENESS

Table 81: Men (15 -49 years) Who have heard of HIV/AIDS

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.99	0.97345 1.01026
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.97	0.94050 0.99995
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.99	0.96092 1.01306
NAPHAM	114	1.00	1.00000 1.00000
Results by region			
Northern	38	1.00	1.00000 1.00000
Central	114	1.00	0.99638 1.00299
Southern	262	0.98	0.96359 0.99733
Total	414	0.99	0.97411 0.99714

Table 82: Men (15 -49 years) who know 2 or more ways for a man to prevent HIV transmission

HIV prevention	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.74	0.65283 0.83195
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.79	0.72072 0.86275
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.63	0.52044 0.74238
NAPHAM	114	0.60	0.51351 0.69575
Results by region			
Northern	38	0.60	0.43450 0.76116
Central	114	0.43	0.34212 0.52689
Southern	262	0.79	0.73599 0.83596
Total	414	0.70	0.65502 0.74372

Table 83: Men (15 -49 years) who know 3 or more ways for a man to prevent HIV transmission

HIV prevention	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.25	0.16323 0.34110
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.26	0.18119 0.33418
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.22	0.12844 0.32037
NAPHAM	114	0.23	0.14986 0.30626
Results by region			
Northern	38	0.21	0.07473 0.34633
Central	114	0.16	0.09126 0.22774
Southern	262	0.27	0.21638 0.32467
Total	414	0.24	0.20165 0.28464

Table 84: Men (15 -49 years): methods of HIV prevention in men

Ways of HIV prevention	n	MEAN	95% ci
Abstain	287	0.72	0.67316 0.76243
Use condoms	259	0.76	0.71836 0.80288
Maintain one partner	108	0.26	0.21911 0.30629
Limit sexual partners	17	0.02	0.00934 0.04009
Avoid prostitution	15	0.08	0.04995 0.10252
Avoid sex with many partners	5	0.04	0.01720 0.05387
Avoid sex with homosexuals	2	0.01	0.00175 0.02415
Avoid sex with drug addicts	2	0.00	-0.00184 0.00307
Avoid blood transfusion	11	0.05	0.03020 0.07428
Avoid sharing razors	64	0.18	0.14025 0.21605

Table 85: Men (15 - 49 years) who mentioned limiting number of partners and using condoms as ways of preventing HIV transmission in men

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
ADRA	95	0.16	0.08808	0.23969
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.21	0.13481	0.27614
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.18	0.08780	0.26271
NAPHAM	114	0.15	0.08611	0.22038
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.12	0.01431	0.23399
Central	114	0.11	0.05149	0.16800
Southern	262	0.20	0.15344	0.25139
Total	414	0.18	0.14124	0.21528

Table 86: Men (15 -19 years) who mentioned limiting number of partners and using condoms as ways of preventing HIV transmission in men

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
ADRA	11	0.26	-0.04795	0.57156
DAPP - HOPE Humana	9	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
DAPP - Child AID	1	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
NAPHAM	5	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Results by region				
Northern	2	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Central	1	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Southern	23	0.02	-0.04371	0.09192
Total	26	0.02	-0.03874	0.08469

Table 87: Men (15-49 years) who know 2 or more ways for a woman to prevent HIV transmission

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
ADRA	95	0.53	0.42294	0.62747
DAPP- HOPE Humana	129	0.65	0.56333	0.73050
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.45	0.33404	0.56284
NAPHAM	114	0.60	0.50354	0.68652
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.56	0.39890	0.72926
Central	114	0.47	0.37864	0.56472
Southern	262	0.66	0.63361	0.71879
Total	414	0.61	0.56752	0.66167

Table 88: Men (15 -49 years) who know 3 or more ways for a woman to prevent HIV transmission

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
ADRA	95	0.16	0.08351	0.23300
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.24	0.16195	0.31052
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.21	0.11629	0.30366
NAPHAM	114	0.23	0.15198	0.30896
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.21	0.07780	0.35128
Central	114	0.21	0.13332	0.28491
Southern	262	0.24	0.18432	0.28785
Total	414	0.23	0.18846	0.26976

Table 89: Men (15 -49 years): HIV transmission prevention methods in women

Ways of HIV Prevention	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Abstain	275	0.76	0.72173	0.80743
Use condoms	176	0.53	0.47627	0.57713
Have one partner	127	0.34	0.28812	0.38352
Limit partners	25	0.09	0.05769	0.11433
Avoid prostitution	9	0.04	0.02068	0.06055
Avoid sex with many partners	6	0.04	0.01945	0.05856
Avoid sex with homosexuals	1	0.01	0.00101	0.02302
Avoid sex with drug addicts	2	0.00	-0.00252	0.00675
Avoid blood transfusion	11	0.06	0.03208	0.07818
Avoid sharing razors	60	0.17	0.13515	0.21162

Table 90: Men (15 -49 years) who mentioned limiting number of partners and using condoms as ways of preventing HIV transmission in women

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.09	0.02829	0.14288
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.08	0.03320	0.12857
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.21	0.11863	0.30691
NAPHAM	114	0.14	0.07617	0.20592
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.21	0.07473	0.34533
Central	114	0.21	0.13459	0.28657
Southern	262	0.07	0.04190	0.10562
Total	414	0.11	0.08009	0.14072

Table 91: Men (15 -19 years) who mentioned limiting number of partners and use of condoms as ways of HIV prevention in women

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	11	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
DAPP - HOPE Humana	9	0.30	-0.07556	0.66948
DAPP - Child AID	1	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
NAPHAM	5	0.06	-0.27344	0.39832
Results by region				
Northern	2	0.50	-5.85310	6.85310
Central	1	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Southern	23	0.17	0.00374	0.33570
Total	26	0.18	0.02483	0.34449

Table 92: Men (15 -49 years) who know of mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy

Mother-to-child transmission of HIV	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.70	0.60594	0.79367
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.72	0.64531	0.80175
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.78	0.68065	0.87231
NAPHAM	114	0.58	0.48958	0.67347
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.53	0.35995	0.69264
Central	114	0.59	0.49905	0.68233
Southern	262	0.68	0.62600	0.73946
Total	414	0.66	0.60913	0.70109

Table 93: Men (15 -49 years) who know of mother-to-child transmission during delivery

Mother-to-child transmission of HIV	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	95	0.37	0.26830	0.46571
DAPP -HOPE Humana	129	0.42	0.33534	0.50807
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.16	0.07670	0.24592
NAPHAM	114	0.38	0.28720	0.46798
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.28	0.12879	0.42726
Central	114	0.31	0.22442	0.39691
Southern	262	0.43	0.36949	0.49017
Total	414	0.40	0.34910	0.44372

Table 94: Men (15 -49 years) who know of mother-to-child transmission during breastfeeding

HIV Sero-Status	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	95	0.43	0.32749	0.53020
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.35	0.26804	0.43505
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.52	0.40560	0.63543
NAPHAM	114	0.47	0.37253	55.84637
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.43	0.26422	0.59395
Central	114	0.32	0.23763	0.41220
Southern	262	0.44	0.37516	0.49603
Total	414	0.41	0.36317	0.45834

Table 95: Men (15 -49 years) who know how people can learn their HIV sero-status

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	95	0.88	0.81347	0.94656
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.87	0.81025	0.92818
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.70	0.59700	0.80738
NAPHAM	114	0.91	0.85162	0.96039
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.88	0.77157	0.98817
Central	114	0.83	0.76366	0.90263
Southern	262	0.90	0.86681	0.93899
Total	414	0.89	0.85568	0.91707

Table 96: Men (15 -49 years) who know where to get HIV/AIDS counselling and testing

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	95	0.97	0.93108	1.00378
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.94	0.90362	0.98413
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.94	0.88052	0.99264
NAPHAM	114	1.00	0.98330	1.00793
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.97	0.90610	1.02640
Central	114	1.00	0.99119	1.00558
Southern	262	0.96	0.93763	0.98472
Total	414	0.97	0.95309	0.98665

Table 97: Sources of Information by Men (15 - 49 years) on where to go for HIV/AIDs Counselling and Testing

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
Radio	341	0.9	0.87204	0.93112
Television	15	0.07	0.04737	0.09904
Sign post	14	0.06	0.03453	0.08076
News paper	40	0.14	0.10569	0.17453
Written material	15	0.04	0.02349	0.06407
Someone told me	57	0.14	0.10855	0.17805
Other	64	0.10	0.06822	0.12710
Don't know	0	0.00	0.00000	0.00000

Table 98: Reasons stated by men on (15-49 years) on why a person should get an HIV test

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
To know status	19	0.05	0.03262	0.07704
Marriage	73	0.23	0.18858	0.27076
Family planning	36	0.18	0.14681	0.22253
Insurance	26	0.04	0.02319	0.06276
Plan for the future	125	0.4	0.35109	0.44663
protect partner	24	0.07	0.04911	0.10043
Protect child	10	0.02	0.00438	0.02960
If I am sick	211	0.47	0.42263	0.52003
Other	17	0.02	0.00711	0.03518
Don't know	19	0.02	0.00562	0.03220

Table 99: Reasons stated by men (15-49 years) why a person would not get an HIV test

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
Would lose job	39	0.25	0.20340	0.28747
lose terminal benefits	31	0.09	0.06524	0.12217
lose pension	17	0.05	0.02757	0.06779
Lose partner	141	0.4	0.34790	0.44343
Fear of knowing	290	0.83	0.79395	0.86732
Stigma	94	0.18	0.14162	0.21663
Other	42	0.09	0.06229	0.11837
Don't know	37	0.04	0.02059	0.05878

Table 100: Reasons stated by men (15-49 years) for not revealing results of an HIV test

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
Would lose job	39	0.25	0.20340	0.28747
lose terminal benefits	31	0.09	0.06524	0.12217
lose pension	17	0.05	0.02757	0.06779
Lose partner	141	0.4	0.34790	0.44343
Stigma	160	0.30	0.25708	0.34678
Other	59	0.11	0.07517	0.13510

Table 101:Men (15-49 years) who stated that they would talk to a partner before H

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>
ADRA	93	0.84	0.76189 0.91442
DAPP-HOPE Humana	128	0.95	0.91684 0.99015
DAPP- Child AID	74	0.89	0.81552 0.96216
NAPHAM	111	0.89	0.83550 0.95197
Results By Region			
Northern	38	0.93	0.84265 1.01432
Central	110	0.89	0.83105 0.94967
Southern	258	0.93	0.89463 0.95868
Total	406	0.92	0.89217 0.94552

Table 102:Men (15-49 years) who believe it is necessary to inform partner before having HIV test

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>
ADRA	95	0.89	0.82596 0.95410
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.95	0.91133 0.98808
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.90	0.83595 0.97233
NAPHAM	114	0.90	0.84119 0.95416
Results by region			
Northern	38	0.91	0.81409 1.00512
Central	113	0.85	0.78051 0.91503
Southern	261	0.94	0.91656 0.97247
Total	412	0.92	0.89510 0.94734

Table 103:Men (15-49 years) who reported having had an HIV test

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>
ADRA	83	0.23	0.14116 0.32724
DAPP - HOPE Humana	122	0.33	0.24324 0.41220
DAPP - Child AID	70	0.10	0.02679 0.16979
NAPHAM	105	0.23	0.14721 0.31060
Results by region			
Northern	35	0.19	0.05139 0.32340
Central	107	0.21	0.13551 0.29362
Southern	238	0.30	0.24108 0.35833
Total	380	0.27	0.22935 0.31948

Table 104:Men (15-49 years): opinion on who should be tested for HIV/AIDS

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>
Sex workers	20	0.09	0.05994 0.11523
Users of sex workers	6	0.03	0.01013 0.04101
Travelling workers	8	0.03	0.01168 0.04380
Anyone at risk	284	0.69	0.64266 0.73329
People with multiple partners	19	0.04	0.02021 0.05817
Sexually active people	15	0.04	0.02351 0.06339
The sick	9	0.02	0.00397 0.02880
If getting married	21	0.03	0.01145 0.04340
Other	55	0.15	0.11228 0.18153
Don't know	7	0.02	0.00373 0.02828

Table 105:Men (15-49 years) who know where to get psychological support after an HIV test

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
ADRA	95	0.78	0.69848	0.86734
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.63	0.55023	0.71932
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.46	0.34375	0.57298
NAPHAM	114	0.73	0.65197	0.81661
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.74	0.59016	0.88352
Central	114	0.53	0.43724	0.62328
Southern	261	0.73	0.68043	0.78830
Total	413	0.69	0.64436	0.73401

Table 106:Men (15-49 years) who consider wife/partner could provide psychological support after an HIV test

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
ADRA	95	0.00	-0.00932	0.01878
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.05	0.00882	0.08191
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.03	-0.01018	0.06478
NAPHAM	114	0.09	0.03759	0.14493
Results by region				
Southern	38	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Central	114	0.05	0.01063	0.09341
Southern	261	0.07	0.04110	0.10458
Total	413	0.06	0.04101	0.08871

Table 107:Men (15-49 years) who would like a relative with AIDS cared for at hospital

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
ADRA	94	0.73	0.63898	0.82174
DAPP - HOPE Humana	124	0.58	0.49093	0.66716
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.72	0.61635	0.82428
NAPHAM	113	0.53	0.43890	0.62573
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.51	0.34494	0.67796
Central	113	0.64	0.54937	0.72918
Southern	255	0.55	0.48480	0.60784
Total	406	0.57	0.51718	0.61402

Table 107:Men (15-49 years) who would like a relative with AIDS cared for at home

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
ADRA	94	0.31	0.21126	0.40108
DAPP - HOPE Humana	124	0.43	0.34518	0.52208
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.27	0.16347	0.36811
NAPHAM	113	0.47	0.37363	0.56045
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.48	0.31806	0.65101
Central	113	0.36	0.27447	0.45469
Southern	255	0.46	0.40133	0.52456
Total	406	0.44	0.39331	0.49333

Table 108:Men (15-49 years) who think a person with AIDS could be cared for at a hospital

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	94	0.75	0.66392	0.84159
DAPP - HOPE Humana	124	0.6	0.51410	0.68886
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.71	0.60257	0.81323
NAPHAM	109	0.61	0.51882	0.70473
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.61	0.45004	0.77907
Central	113	0.74	0.65518	0.81992
Southern	252	0.58	0.51610	0.63891
Total	402	0.62	0.56755	0.66307

Table 109:Men (15-49 years) who think a person with AIDS could be cared for at a home

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	94	0.29	0.19805	0.38524
DAPP - HOPE Humana	124	0.42	0.32858	0.50456
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.28	0.17441	0.38200
NAPHAM	110	0.43	0.33930	0.52744
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.37	0.20774	0.52910
Central	113	0.32	0.22923	0.40335
Southern	252	0.45	0.38951	0.51323
Total	403	0.42	0.36869	0.46538

Table 110:Men (15-49 years) who would want themselves cared for at hospital

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	94	0.73	0.64325	0.82518
DAPP - HOPE Humana	123	0.48	0.39213	0.57123
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.71	0.60422	0.81456
NAPHAM	111	0.55	0.45892	0.64682
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.49	0.32125	0.65920
Central	112	0.69	0.59996	0.77437
Southern	254	0.49	0.42343	0.54719
Total	403	0.53	0.48209	0.57995

Table 111:Men (15-49 years) who want themselves cared for at home

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	94	0.31	0.21068	0.40038
DAPP - HOPE Humana	123	0.54	0.44574	0.62452
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.28	0.17309	0.38034
NAPHAM	111	0.49	0.39223	0.58112
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.45	0.28295	0.61934
Central	112	0.37	0.27478	0.45592
Southern	254	0.54	0.47996	0.60334
Total	403	0.50	0.44880	0.54684

Table 112:Men (15-49 years) who know a support group assisting with home based care

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	95	0.21	0.12798	0.29528
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.23	0.15947	0.30743
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.06	0.00780	0.12055
NAPHAM	113	0.34	0.25343	0.43110
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.49	0.32204	0.65506
Central	114	0.31	0.22226	0.39439
Southern	261	0.26	0.20862	0.31606
Total	413	0.28	0.23936	0.32660

Table 113:Organisations mentioned by men (15-49 years) that assist in home based care

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	19	0.06	0.00725	0.11079
Blantyre Christian Centre	2	0.1	0.03283	0.16358
DAPP	17	0.25	0.15767	0.34873
Hospital	7	0.03	-0.00931	0.05924
Malawi AIDS Counselling and Research Organisat	6	0.11	0.03949	0.17561
NAPHAM	17	0.31	0.21078	0.41445
Other	15	0.14	0.06722	0.22167

OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)

Table 114: Men (15-49 years) who have heard of other Sexually Transmitted Infections

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	95	0.96	0.92509	1.00190
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.98	0.96148	1.00594
DAPP - Child AID	73	0.88	0.79860	0.95344
NAPHAM	113	0.95	0.91119	0.99168
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.98	0.93578	1.02646
Central	111	0.90	0.83969	0.95451
Southern	260	0.99	0.97302	1.00082
Total	409	0.97	0.94927	0.98418

Table 115: Men (15-49 years) who know 2 or more STI signs/symptoms in men

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	95	0.67	0.56872	0.76199
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.65	0.56727	0.73466
DAPP - Child AID	73	0.73	0.62356	0.83262
NAPHAM	113	0.62	0.53191	0.71341
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.48	0.31131	0.64409
Central	111	0.68	0.59597	0.77169
Southern	260	0.64	0.57629	0.69409
Total	409	0.64	0.59195	0.68546

Table 116: Men (15-49 years) who know 2 or more STI signs in women

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	95	0.5	0.39218	0.59696
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.62	0.53236	0.70302
DAPP - Child AID	73	0.62	0.50348	0.73182
NAPHAM	113	0.61	0.51422	0.69721
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.39	0.22504	0.54957
Central	111	0.68	0.58723	0.76413
Southern	260	0.60	0.53771	0.65771
Total	409	0.61	0.55772	0.65286

Table 117: Men (15-49 years) who know 2 or more places to get treated for other ST

By NGO	stix			
	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	95	0.31	0.21615	0.40574
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.59	0.50483	0.67748
DAPP - Child AID	73	0.15	0.06800	0.23689
NAPHAM	113	0.42	0.32778	0.51260
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.46	0.29558	0.62770
Central	111	0.46	0.36922	0.55767
Southern	260	0.50	0.44196	0.56431
Total	409	0.49	0.44376	0.54107

Table 118:Men (15-49 years) who know at least one place to get treated for STI

By NGO				
	stix			
	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.95	0.90911	0.99613
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.98	0.95847	1.00531
DAPP - Child AID	73	0.81	0.71509	0.90027
NAPHAM	113	0.91	0.85089	0.96036
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.98	0.93578	1.02646
Central	111	0.85	0.77721	0.91379
Southern	260	0.97	0.94965	0.99113
Total	409	0.94	0.92065	0.96571

Table 119:Men (15-49 years) who reported using a condom each time they have sex

By NGO				
	condomus			
	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	83	0.24	0.15017	0.33904
DAPP - HOPE Humana	111	0.41	0.32121	0.50737
DAPP - Child AID	74	0.13	0.05469	0.21371
NAPHAM	91	0.52	0.41114	0.62045
Results by region				
Northern	28	0.44	0.24151	0.63328
Central	101	0.45	0.34885	0.54615
Southern	230	0.45	0.38542	0.51498
Total	359	0.45	0.39747	0.50087

Table 120:Reasons stated by men (15-49 years) who do not use condoms each time they have sex

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
They break	7	0.05	0.02236	0.07662
Too expensive	9	0.04	0.01523	0.06403
Don't like	87	0.43	0.36891	0.49277
Less satisfying	11	0.06	0.02687	0.08414
Don't know where to get them	4	0.005	-0.00379	0.01424
Partner refused	14	0.09	0.05385	0.12528
Not available	36	0.13	0.09022	0.17506
Other	62	0.31	0.25356	0.36940
Don't know	38	0.09	0.05723	0.13012

Table 121:Men (15-49 years) who report using condoms in the most recent sexual contact

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	83	0.13	0.05909	0.20872
DAPP - HOPE Humana	109	0.25	0.16459	0.32906
DAPP - Child AID	74	0.08	0.01769	0.14535
NAPHAM	95	0.40	0.29514	0.49539
Results by region				
Northern	29	0.28	0.10935	0.45843
Central	104	0.28	0.18895	0.36373
Southern	228	0.32	0.25996	0.38208
Total	361	0.31	0.26231	0.35820

Table 122:Men (15-49 years) who reported using the same condom twice

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>
ADRA	20	0.1	-0.04551 0.23720
DAPP - HOPE Humana	36	0.43	0.26214 0.60211
DAPP - Child AID	9	0.12	-0.14507 0.37738
NAPHAM	34	0.00	0.00000 0.00000
Results by region			
Northern	9	0.00	0.00000 0.00000
Central	20	0.00	-0.01459 0.01672
Southern	70	0.26	0.15106 0.36065
Total	99	0.19	0.11241 0.27009

Table 123:Men (15-49 years): the nearest place to get condoms

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>
CBD	4	0.004	-0.00248 0.01096
Health care centre	37	0.07	0.03976 0.09083
Hospital	101	0.22	0.18011 0.26618
Missing data	47	0.09	0.05768 0.11588
Other	19	0.04	0.01921 0.05938
Shop	155	0.58	0.53026 0.63224
Total who know place to obtain condoms	316	0.93	0.90000 0.95396
Total	363	100.00	

Table 124:Places men (15-49 years) would prefer to go for condoms

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95 % <i>ci</i>
CBD	13	0.008	-0.00137 0.01662
Health care centre	40	0.09	0.05833 0.11676
Hospital	139	0.41	0.35832 0.45995
Other	19	0.06	0.03850 0.08900
Shop	102	0.32	0.26899 0.36519
Total	363	100.00	

Table 125:Men (15-49 years) who stated that the nearest place to get condoms is 5 Km away or less

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>
ADRA	81	0.76	0.66337 0.85380
DAPP - HOPE Humana	109	0.8	0.72359 0.87621
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.7	0.59281 0.80529
NAPHAM	95	0.90	0.83395 0.95878
Results by region			
Northern	29	0.82	0.67309 0.96965
Central	105	0.79	0.71008 0.86866
Southern	226	0.86	0.81226 0.90394
Total	360	0.84	0.80479 0.88039

Table 126: Men (15-49 years) who mentioned correctly 3 or more steps to putting on a condom

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	<i>ci</i>
ADRA	83	0.36	0.25484	0.46577
DAPP - HOPE Humana	111	0.22	0.14197	0.29859
DAPP - Child AID	74	0.2	0.10797	0.29512
NAPHAM	95	0.42	0.32241	0.52480
Results by region				
Northern	29	0.16	0.02084	0.30771
Central	104	0.48	0.38360	0.57888
Southern	230	0.29	0.23083	0.34899
Total	363	0.32	0.27448	0.37113

HIV/AIDS STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Table 127: Men (15-49 years) who report having a close friend /relative who died of AIDS

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	95	0.3	0.21016	0.39863
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.19	0.12310	0.26151
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.24	0.14192	0.33846
NAPHAM	112	0.32	0.23643	0.41255
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.40	0.23884	0.56550
Central	113	0.27	0.18306	0.34847
Southern	260	0.25	0.19892	0.30518
Total	411	0.26	0.21943	0.30482

Table 128: Men (15-49 years) willing to share a meal with an HIV/AIDS person

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	95	0.8	0.71336	0.87844
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.76	0.68131	0.83200
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.71	0.60810	0.81637
NAPHAM	111	0.82	0.74425	0.89029
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.87	0.76049	0.98319
Central	114	0.74	0.65566	0.81963
Southern	258	0.80	0.74827	0.84698
Total	410	0.79	0.74787	0.82738

Table 129: Men (15-49 years) who stated children with HIV /AIDS should be allowed to continue school

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	94	0.81	0.73082	0.89193
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.84	0.77883	0.90667
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.7	0.59148	0.80286
NAPHAM	110	0.78	0.70522	0.86162
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.87	0.76049	0.98319
Central	114	0.63	0.54481	0.72431
Southern	256	0.86	0.82154	0.90613
Total	408	0.81	0.77405	0.85018

Table 130: Men (15-49 years) who would buy food from a person who has HIV/AIDS

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	94	0.77	0.68693	0.85940
DAPP - HOPE Humana	126	0.74	0.65969	0.81545
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.7	0.59373	0.80471
NAPHAM	112	0.76	0.68457	0.84421
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.82	0.69615	0.95030
Central	114	0.59	0.49424	0.67783
Southern	256	0.80	0.75052	0.84920
Total	408	0.75	0.71029	0.79441

Table 131:Men (15-49 years) who stated that a teacher with HIV/AIDS should continue teaching

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	94	0.85	0.77449	0.92221
DAPP - HOPE Humana	127	0.82	0.75027	0.88623
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.69	0.57883	0.79242
NAPHAM	113	0.75	0.67386	0.83502
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.77	0.63054	0.91065
Central	114	0.53	0.43855	0.62456
Southern	258	0.87	0.82742	0.91035
Total	410	0.79	0.74883	0.82821

Table 132:Men (15-49 years)who would want to keep it a secret if a relative has HIV/AIDS

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	95	0.63	0.53273	0.73031
DAPP - HOPE Humana	126	0.5	0.40793	0.58495
DAPP - Child AID	73	0.33	0.22033	0.44141
NAPHAM	112	0.49	0.40000	0.58747
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.56	0.39890	0.72926
Central	111	0.57	0.48115	0.66799
Southern	257	0.47	0.41332	0.53624
Total	406	0.50	0.45284	0.55052

Table 133:Men (15-49 years) who would provide support to mother/father if contracted HIV/AIDS

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	93	0.83	0.75659	0.91079
DAPP - HOPE Humana	127	0.81	0.74149	0.87966
DAPP - Child AID	70	0.55	0.43011	0.66909
NAPHAM	110	0.68	0.59441	0.77111
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.75	0.60028	0.89410
Central	108	0.68	0.59041	0.76923
Southern	255	0.77	0.71962	0.82338
Total	400	0.75	0.70668	0.79199

Table 134:Men (15-49 years) who would provide support to a friend if contracted HIV/AIDS

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95% <i>ci</i>	
ADRA	95	0.91	0.84882	0.96720
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.85	0.79247	0.91634
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.56	0.44807	0.67631
NAPHAM	111	0.78	0.70164	0.85821
Results by region				
Northern	36	0.70	0.54488	0.85882
Central	114	0.78	0.70414	0.85825
Southern	260	0.84	0.79428	0.88417
Total	410	0.82	0.78285	0.85750

Table 135:Men(15-49years) who know 2 or more things a person with HIV/AIDS can do to live positively

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
ADRA	85	0.49	0.38005	0.59697
DAPP - HOPE Humana	122	0.39	0.30015	0.47554
DAPP - Child AID	72	0.49	0.36726	0.60380
NAPHAM	91	0.53	0.43009	0.63900
Results by region				
Northern	30	0.56	0.37392	0.75075
Central	102	0.59	0.49256	0.68675
Southern	238	0.41	0.34981	0.47581
Total	370	0.46	0.40535	0.50732

Table 136:Men (15-49years) who reported there are cultural rituals that facilitate HIV/AIDS transmission

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
ADRA	95	0.91	0.84973	0.96769
DAPP - HOPE Humana	126	0.88	0.82208	0.93726
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.67	0.56086	0.77733
NAPHAM	106	0.79	0.71298	0.87017
Results by region				
Northern	34	0.76	0.60963	0.91183
Central	110	0.80	0.72115	0.87374
Southern	259	0.86	0.81214	0.89841
Total	403	0.84	0.80432	0.87617

Table 137:Men (15-49years) who state that no action should be taken with people with HIV/AIDS

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
ADRA	95	0.01	-0.01036	0.03212
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.01	-0.00765	0.02311
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.13	0.05500	0.21275
NAPHAM	113	0.08	0.03083	0.13371
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.09	-0.00774	0.18382
Central	113	0.16	0.09031	0.22713
Southern	261	0.01	-0.00333	0.01621
Total	411	0.04	0.02404	0.06383

Table 138:Men (15-49 years) who state that people with HIV/AIDS should be separated

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
ADRA	95	0.04	0.00000	0.07772
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.03	0.00000	0.05761
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.07	0.00885	0.12436
NAPHAM	113	0.00	0.00000	0.01400
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.03	0.00000	0.09600
Central	113	0.00	0.00000	0.00903
Southern	261	0.02	0.00344	0.03840
Total	411	0.02	0.87100	0.92922

Table 139:Men (15-49 years) who state that people with HIV/AIDS should be Supported

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
ADRA	95	0.96	0.92279	1.00114
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.91	0.85568	0.95780
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.7	0.58990	0.80291
NAPHAM	113	0.89	0.82991	0.94764
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.86	0.74044	0.97619
Central	113	0.79	0.71222	0.86509
Southern	261	0.94	0.90667	0.96625
Total	411	0.90	0.87100	0.92922

Table 140:Men (15-49 years): opinions on the types of support orphans need

	<i>n</i>	MEAN	95%	<i>ci</i>
Food	365	0.8	0.75627	0.83450
Money	150	0.38	0.33375	0.42792
Psychological support	70	0.21	0.17378	0.25325
School fees	152	0.35	0.30172	0.39409
Vocational training	17	0.04	0.02394	0.06362
Medicine	43	0.10	0.07342	0.13234
Don't know	2	0.01	0.00093	0.02124
Other	33	0.08	0.04958	0.10056

MALAWI BASELINE LQAS SURVEY RESULTS 2001 ADRA ,DAPP, AND NAPHAM - WOMEN

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1: Marital status of Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant)

Marital Status	n	Mean	95% ci	
Single, living w/partner	8	0.06	0.03411	0.08022
Single, regular partner, not living together	11	0.01	-0.00001	0.01647
Single, no partner	13	0.03	0.01097	0.04321
Married, living with spouse	294	0.78	0.73439	0.81722
Married, not living with spouse	22	0.05	0.03173	0.07670
Divorced/separated	19	0.01	0.00000	0.01772
Other	0	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Widow	26	0.07	0.04417	0.09464
Total	393	100.00		

Table 2: Highest level of education completed by Women(15 -49 years, not pregnant)

Level of education	n	MEAN	95% ci	
None	76	0.14	0.10543	0.17215
Some primary	104	0.22	0.18035	0.26034
Complete primary	157	0.39	0.33917	0.43313
Secondary	74	0.21	0.17212	0.25093
Higher	5	0.04	0.02358	0.06281
Total	416	100.00		

Table 3: Literacy - Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant)

Literacy rates	n	MEAN	95% ci	
ADRA	94	0.65	0.54864	0.74545
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.50	0.40930	0.58281
DAPP - Child AID	74	0.38	0.26235	0.48825
NAPHAM	112	0.73	0.64733	0.81418
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.84	0.71485	0.96327
Central	111	0.67	0.57612	0.75445
Southern	264	0.58	0.52326	0.64322
Total	411	0.61	0.56510	0.65970

Table 4: Religion/Denomination membership of Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant)

Membership	n	MEAN	95% ci	
Moslem	35	0.13	0.09764	0.16273
Anglican	23	0.09	0.06359	0.11936
Catholic	104	0.19	0.15365	0.22981
Presbyterian	97	0.21	0.16742	0.24574
Adventist	32	0.10	0.07099	0.12902
Penticostal	51	0.17	0.13657	0.20977
Not religious	11	0.01	0.00225	0.02446
Other	61	0.09	0.06534	0.12166
Total	414	100.00		

FAMILY PLANNING

Average parity = 3.8 children and ranging from 1 - 14 births

Child Spacing

Table 5: Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) who waited at least 24 months between 2 live births

Child spacing	n	MEAN	95% ci	
ADRA	51	0.83	0.71806	0.93353
DAPP - HOPE Humana	67	0.80	0.70510	0.90064
DAPP - Child AID	36	0.73	0.57386	0.87969
NAPHAM	17	0.48	0.21142	0.74079
Results by region				
Northern	3	0.26	-1.07713	1.60520
Central	45	0.65	0.50069	0.79128
Southern	123	0.75	0.67294	0.82805
Total	171	0.73	0.66680	0.80064

Table 6: Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) who waited at least 36 months between 2 live births

Child spacing	n	MEAN	95% ci	
ADRA	51	0.56	0.41851	0.70054
DAPP - HOPE Humana	67	0.46	0.33326	0.57805
DAPP - Child AID	36	0.26	0.10652	0.40617
NAPHAM	17	0.46	0.19961	0.72820
Results by region				
Northern	3	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Central	45	0.61	0.46672	0.76246
Southern	123	0.45	0.36226	0.54064
Total	171	0.47	0.39001	0.54105

Table 7: Women (< 24 years) who reported having had their first birth before age 20 years

Mother's age at first birth	n	MEAN	95% ci	
ADRA	19	0.88	0.71194	1.03890
DAPP - HOPE Humana	18	1.00	1.00000	1.00000
DAPP - Child AID	13	1.00	1.00000	1.00000
NAPHAM	17	0.77	0.55097	0.99499
Results by region				
Northern	8	0.85	0.53136	1.16916
Central	18	0.98	0.91453	1.04986
Southern	41	0.82	0.70039	0.94459
Total	67	0.87	0.79269	0.95569

Table 8: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who said it is best to wait at least 24 months between pregnancies

Birth interval	n	MEAN	95% ci	
ADRA	94	0.98	0.95178	1.00893
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.89	0.84027	0.94791
DAPP - Child AID	73	0.96	0.91324	1.00582
NAPHAM	105	0.90	0.83780	0.95605
Results by region				
Northern	34	0.98	0.92721	1.02986
Central	109	0.89	0.83108	0.95015
Southern	258	0.90	0.86194	0.93598
Total	401	0.90	0.87105	0.92991

Table 9: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who said it is best to wait at least 36 months between pregnancies

Birth interval	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	94	0.77	0.68000 0.85409
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.69	0.61288 0.77415
DAPP - Child AID	73	0.70	0.58850 0.80453
NAPHAM	105	0.70	0.61213 0.79015
Results by region			
Northern	34	0.62	0.44274 0.78740
Central	109	0.72	0.63449 0.80575
Southern	258	0.70	0.64401 0.75657
Total	401	0.70	0.65602 0.74603

FAMILY PLANNING METHOD USE

Table 10: Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) who report currently using a contraceptive method

Contraceptive method	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.50	0.39704	0.60183
DAPP- HOPE Humana	130	0.43	0.34243	0.51485
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.54	0.42245	0.65185
NAPHAM	114	0.55	0.45562	0.64112
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.59	0.43022	0.75740
Central	114	0.37	0.28238	0.46259
Southern	263	0.52	0.45567	0.57725
Total	415	0.49	0.44038	0.53697

Table 11: Reported contraceptive use among Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) by method

Contraceptive method	n	MEAN	95%	ci
LAM	2	0.0008	0.00000	0.34307
Not using a method	223	0.52	0.46869	0.56560
Barrier/diaphragm	1	0.0009	0.00000	0.00380
Condom	10	0.03	0.01186	0.04374
Injections	136	0.34	0.28943	0.38098
Pill	13	0.05	0.02709	0.06845
Tubal lig/vasectomy	12	0.03	0.01713	0.05273
Other	15	0.04	0.01756	0.05344

Table 12: Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) currently using a modern contraceptive method

Modern Cotraceptive Method	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.47	0.37214	0.57666
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.41	0.32753	0.50051
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.49	0.37356	0.60514
NAPHAM	114	0.55	0.45496	0.64048
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.59	0.43022	0.75740
Central	113	0.37	0.27951	0.46029
Southern	261	0.51	0.44557	0.56768
Total	412	0.48	0.43213	0.52902

DECISION-MAKING IN FAMILY PLANNING

Table 13: Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) who view women as decision-makers for family planning

Decision-making in family planning	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	43	0.57	0.41453	0.72297
DAPP - HOPE Humana	49	0.46	0.31542	0.60471
DAPP - Child AID	41	0.30	0.15078	0.44276
NAPHAM	58	0.59	0.45693	0.71807
Results by region				
Northern	22	0.35	0.13744	0.57162
Central	55	0.42	0.28915	0.55881
Southern	114	0.57	0.47454	0.65924
Total	191	0.53	0.46015	0.60297

Table 13: Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) who view couples as decision-makers for family planning

Decision-making in family planning	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	43	0.36	0.21445	0.51416
DAPP Humana	49	0.42	0.27206	0.55806
DAPP Child	41	0.52	0.35584	0.67525
NAPHAM	58	0.29	0.17026	0.41113
Results by region				
Northern	22	0.32	0.11056	0.53489
Central	55	0.43	0.29286	0.56283
Southern	114	0.33	0.24494	0.42058
Total	191	0.35	0.27979	0.41612

Table 14: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) reasons why women do not use family planning

Reasons	n	MEAN	95%	ci
No response	8	0.05	0.02014	0.07682
Breast-feeding	12	0.01	0.00000	0.02347
Don't know	19	0.12	0.07734	0.16319
Don't know where to get contraceptives	4	0.006	0.00000	0.01550
Fear of side effects	8	0.03	0.00711	0.05171
Health concerns	14	0.06	0.02977	0.09317
Inconvenient	3	0.02	0.00235	0.04061
Infrequent sex	4	0.003	0.00000	0.00898
Not having sex	34	0.08	0.04713	0.12021
Not married	21	0.06	0.02793	0.09014
Opposed to using	5	0.007	0.00000	0.01804
Other	44	0.19	0.13500	0.23779
Other is opposed	1	0.002	0.00000	0.00723
Partner is opposed	5	0.08	0.04463	0.11646
Religious reasons	11	0.1	0.05790	0.13599
Too expensive	1	0.002	0.00000	0.00723
Wants more children	30	0.18	0.13244	0.23461

Table 14a: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who know 3 or more modern contraceptive methods for women

Knowledge of family planning	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.49	0.38900	0.59376
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.39	0.30322	0.47231
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.37	0.25590	0.47761
NAPHAM	114	0.31	0.22654	0.39939
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.30	0.14814	0.45370
Central	114	0.22	0.13903	0.29234
Southern	264	0.40	0.34433	0.46348
Total	416	0.36	0.31212	0.40467

Table 15: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who know one or more modern contraceptive methods for men

Knowledge of family planning	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.85	0.78214	0.92661
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.77	0.69567	0.84197
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.68	0.57700	0.79089
NAPHAM	114	0.79	0.71765	0.86863
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.85	0.72592	0.96631
Central	114	0.69	0.60057	0.77342
Southern	264	0.81	0.76133	0.85677
Total	416	0.78	0.74453	0.82392

HIV AIDS AND OTHER STIs

HIV/AIDS AWARENESS

Table 16: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who have heard of HIV/AIDS

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.99	0.96780	1.01030
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.97	0.94453	1.00100
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.97	0.93616	1.01037
NAPHAM	114	0.97	0.94822	1.00472
Results by region				
Northern	38	1.00	1.00000	1.00000
Central	114	1.00	0.99462	1.00408
Southern	264	0.97	0.94503	0.98854
Total	416	0.98	0.96040	0.99031

Table 17: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who know at least 2 ways for a man to prevent HIV transmission

HIV prevention	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.64	0.54161	0.73822
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.67	0.58580	0.74928
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.50	0.38508	0.61512
NAPHAM	114	0.50	0.40342	0.58979
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.46	0.29283	0.62480
Central	114	0.43	0.33359	0.51790
Southern	264	0.64	0.58234	0.69886
Total	416	0.59	0.53822	0.63328

Table 18: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who know at least 3 or more ways for a man to prevent HIV transmission

HIV prevention	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.04	-0.00118	0.07708
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.14	0.07630	0.19516
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.17	0.08667	0.26103
NAPHAM	114	0.16	0.09126	0.22774
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.14	0.02640	0.25964
Central	114	0.11	0.05146	0.16795
Southern	264	0.15	0.10765	0.19464
Total	416	0.14	0.10812	0.17544

Table 19: Women's (15 -49 years, not pregnant) answers regarding ways for men to prevent HIV transmission

Ways of HIV Prevention	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Abstain	243	0.60	0.5550816	0.6529652
Use condom	258	0.75	0.7054579	0.7922556
Maintain one sexual partner	74	0.15	0.1140462	0.1854649
Limit sexual partners	39	0.07	0.0473046	0.0995024
Avoid prostitutes	18	0.10	0.0734025	0.1344847
Avoid sex with one with many sexual partner	11	0.03	0.0109756	0.0435769
Avoid sex with homosexuals	0	-	0	0
Avoid sex with drug users	0	-	0	0
Avoid blood transfusion	7	0.04	0.0168463	0.0537899
Avoid sharing razor	32	0.09	0.0573276	0.1132274

Table 20: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who mentioned limiting number of partners and using condoms as ways of preventing HIV transmission in men

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.15	0.07290	0.21713
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.10	0.04432	0.14619
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.17	0.08600	0.26002
NAPHAM	114	0.16	0.09376	0.23128
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.18	0.04970	0.30384
Central	114	0.06	0.01647	0.10576
Southern	264	0.15	0.10385	0.18980
Total	416	0.13	0.09716	0.16198

Table 21: Women (15-19 yrs, not pregnant) who mentioned limiting number of partners and using condoms as ways of preventing HIV transmission in men

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	12	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
DAPP - HOPE Humana	7	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
DAPP - Child AID	9	0.34	-0.04275	0.73223
NAPHAM	11	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Results by region				
Northern	6	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Central	11	0.17	-0.09281	0.44000
Southern	22	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Total	39	0.00	-0.01588	0.02286

Table 22: Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) who know at least 2 ways for a woman to prevent HIV transmission

HIV prevention	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.57	0.46687	0.66974
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.59	0.50972	0.68008
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.44	0.32259	0.55077
NAPHAM	114	0.49	0.39539	0.58172
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.40	0.23247	0.55819
Central	114	0.52	0.42544	0.61169
Southern	264	0.56	0.49926	0.61982
Total	416	0.54	0.49516	0.59130

Table 23: Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) who know at least 3 ways for a woman to prevent HIV transmission

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.05	0.00390	0.09097
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.19	0.12498	0.26208
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.19	0.09600	0.27479
NAPHAM	114	0.18	0.10883	0.25219
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.18	0.05259	0.30898
Central	114	0.06	0.01304	0.09862
Southern	264	0.22	0.16608	0.26601
Total	416	0.18	0.14263	0.21672

Table 23a: Women (15 -49 years) Who know of HIV prevention in Women by Ways

Ways of HIV prevention	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Abstain	261	0.69	0.63954	0.73314
Use condoms	194	0.55	0.50075	0.60109
Maintain one partner	76	0.14	0.10216	0.17149
Limit sexual partners	48	0.14	0.10385	0.17358
Avoid prostitution	9	0.07	0.04470	0.09634
Avoid sex with many partners	9	0.04	0.01868	0.05723
Avoid sex with homosexuals	0	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Avoid sex with drug addicts	2	0.01	0.00052	0.02164
Avoid blood transfusion	8	0.03	0.00937	0.04098
Avoid sharing razors	47	0.16	0.12469	0.19899

Table 24: Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) who mentioned limiting number of partners and using condoms as ways of preventing HIV transmission in women

HIV prevention	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.09	0.03244	0.15052
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.05	0.01391	0.09142
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.17	0.08605	0.26010
NAPHAM	114	0.13	0.07037	0.19729
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.16	0.03920	0.28461
Central	114	0.06	0.01285	0.09822
Southern	264	0.10	0.06351	0.13633
Total	416	0.09	0.06505	0.12112

Table 24a: Women (15 - 19 years, not pregnant) who mentioned limiting number of partners and use of condoms as ways of preventing HIV transmission in women

HIV prevention	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	12	0.04	-0.08920	0.16627
DAPP - HOPE Humana	7	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
DAPP - Child AID	9	0.23	-0.11309	0.57313
NAPHAM	11	0.55	0.20025	0.90121
Results by region				
Northern	6	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Central	11	0.12	-0.10953	0.34275
Southern	22	0.21	0.02725	0.39891
Total	39	0.18	0.05685	0.31143

Table 25: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who know of MTCT during pregnancy

Mother-to-child transmission of HIV	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.68	0.58069	0.77230
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.74	0.66315	0.81550
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.74	0.63554	0.83813
NAPHAM	113	0.45	0.35449	0.54068
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.63	0.47128	0.79691
Central	114	0.48	0.38553	0.57173
Southern	264	0.63	0.57605	0.69299
Total	415	0.60	0.55329	0.64793

Table 26: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who know of MTCT during delivery

Mother-to-child transmission of HIV	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.30	0.20267 0.38968
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.36	0.27468 0.44103
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.12	0.04496 0.19424
NAPHAM	113	0.43	0.33625 0.52157
Results by region			
Northern	37	0.33	0.16827 0.48536
Central	114	0.36	0.26886 0.44759
Southern	264	0.40	0.33863 0.45750
Total	415	0.39	0.33925 0.43333

Table 27: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who know of MTCT during breastfeeding

Mother-to-child transmission of HIV	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.38	0.27622 0.47455
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.36	0.27736 0.44401
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.47	0.35227 0.58180
NAPHAM	113	0.47	0.37418 0.56101
Results by region			
Northern	37	0.39	0.22093 0.54995
Central	114	0.47	0.38046 0.56658
Southern	264	0.39	0.33561 0.45432
Total	415	0.41	0.36408 0.45917

Table 28: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who know how to learn their HIV sero-status

HIV Sero-Status	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.86	0.78601 0.92915
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.86	0.80414 0.92322
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.58	0.46458 0.69178
NAPHAM	114	0.84	0.77561 0.91109
Results by region			
Northern	38	0.74	0.59016 0.88352
Central	114	0.87	0.81280 0.93627
Southern	264	0.85	0.80998 0.89597
Total	416	0.85	0.81819 0.88664

Table 29: Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) who know where to get HIV/AIDS counselling and testing

HIV/AIDS Counselling and Testing	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.99	0.96780 1.01000
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.97	0.93637 0.99813
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.87	0.78816 0.94467
NAPHAM	114	0.97	0.94271 1.00310
Region by region			
Northern	38	1.00	1.00000 1.00000
Central	114	0.99	0.97957 1.00839
Southern	264	0.96	0.93856 0.98509
Total	416	0.97	0.95421 0.98685

Table 30: Source of Information for Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) on where to go for HIV/AIDS counselling and testing

Source of Information	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Radio	296	0.81	0.77136	0.84941
Television	10	0.05	0.02590	0.06803
Sign post	20	0.08	0.05345	0.10763
Newspaper	27	0.10	0.06732	0.12618
Written materials	10	0.02	0.00293	0.02716
Someone told me	72	0.15	0.11205	0.18262
Other	99	0.23	0.18852	0.27237
Don't know	4	0.00	0.00000	0.00866

Table 31: Reasons stated by Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) why a person should get an HIV test

HIV Test Reasons	n	MEAN	95%	ci
To know status	120	0.24	0.20203	0.28594
Marriage	71	0.17	0.13163	0.20490
Family planning	28	0.13	0.09736	0.16312
Insurance	15	0.01	0.00000	0.01367
Plan for the future	66	0.29	0.24771	0.33655
Protect partner	12	0.05	0.02891	0.07159
Protect child	13	0.04	0.02004	0.05784
If I am sick	191	0.44	0.38871	0.48562
Other	15	0.06	0.03326	0.07805
Don't know	26	0.10	0.07251	0.13166

Table 32: Reasons Stated by Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) for not revealing results of an HIV test

Reasons	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Loss of job	33	0.15	0.11427	0.18375
Lose terminal benefits	29	0.10	0.06893	0.12693
Lose pension	7	0.01	0.00129	0.02239
Lose partner	142	0.42	0.37132	0.46761
Stigma	150	0.28	0.23995	0.32793

Table 33: Reasons Stated by women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) why a person would not get an HIV test

Reasons	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Loss of job	33	0.15	0.11427	0.18375
Lose terminal benefits	29	0.10	0.06893	0.12693
Lose pension	7	0.01	0.00129	0.02239
Lose partner	142	0.42	0.37132	0.46761
Stigma	86	0.18	0.14097	0.21586
Fear of knowing	269	0.71	0.66210	0.75116

Table 34: Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) who stated they would talk to partner before being tested for HIV

	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.95	0.90698 0.99528
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.90	0.84518 0.95100
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.82	0.73546 0.91096
NAPHAM	113	0.85	0.78427 0.91762
Results by region			
Northern	37	0.95	0.87095 1.02250
Central	114	0.84	0.77361 0.90968
Southern	262	0.89	0.84619 0.92394
Total	413	0.88	0.84652 0.90987

Table 35: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who believe it is necessary to inform partner before having an HIV test

	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	91	0.91	0.84671 0.96811
DAPP - HOPE Humana	125	0.89	0.83990 0.94910
DAPP - Child AID	73	0.82	0.72537 0.90730
NAPHAM	105	0.88	0.82027 0.94535
Region by region			
Northern	35	0.89	0.77868 0.99815
Central	110	0.94	0.89687 0.98601
Southern	249	0.87	0.83124 0.91456
Total	394	0.89	0.85833 0.92053

Table 36: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who reported having had an HIV test

	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	92	0.23	0.14662 0.32317
DAPP - HOPE Humana	130	0.37	0.28744 0.45580
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.08	0.01616 0.13937
NAPHAM	110	0.43	0.33370 0.52154
Results by region			
Northern	36	0.24	0.09219 0.38463
Central	114	0.31	0.22127 0.39323
Southern	258	0.42	0.36114 0.48246
Total	408	0.39	0.34101 0.43599

Table 37: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant): who should go for an HIV Test

	n	MEAN	95% ci
Sex workers	11	0.06	0.03591 0.08191
Users of sex workers	6	0.03	0.01642 0.05190
Truck drivers, soldiers, travelling sales person	5	0.03	0.01624 0.05160
Anyone	335	0.79	0.63043 0.72185
Those with multiple partners	13	0.05	0.02505 0.06571
Anyone sexually active	25	0.06	0.03459 0.08000
Those who are sick	15	0.08	0.05280 0.10555
Those getting married	20	0.07	0.04607 0.09631
Don't Know	10	0.00	0.00000 0.01057
Total	406	100.00	

Table 38: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who know where to get psychological support after an HIV test

Psychosocial support	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.62	0.52102	0.71978
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.49	0.40244	0.57591
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.42	0.30391	0.53077
NAPHAM	112	0.67	0.57743	0.75483
Results by region				
Northern	36	0.75	0.59679	0.89543
Central	114	0.58	0.48435	0.66853
Southern	264	0.57	0.50824	0.62852
Total	414	0.58	0.53009	0.62564

Table 39: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who consider husband/partner could provide psychosocial support after an HIV test

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.89	0.82648	0.95441
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.60	0.51793	0.68773
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.62	0.50595	0.72951
NAPHAM	114	0.74	0.65490	0.81902
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.74	0.59490	0.88681
Central	114	0.63	0.54279	0.72248
Southern	264	0.69	0.63483	0.74704
Total	416	0.68	0.63554	0.72552

Table 40: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who would like a relative with AIDS cared for at a hospital

Care for AIDS patients	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.75	0.65619	0.83549
DAPP -HOPE Humana	127	0.59	0.50577	0.67904
DAPP - Child AID	74	0.72	0.61384	0.82360
NAPHAM	111	0.55	0.45803	0.64596
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.65	0.49280	0.81447
Central	112	0.59	0.49235	0.67769
Southern	257	0.58	0.51669	0.63828
Total	406	0.58	0.53441	0.63075

Table 41: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who would like a relative with AIDS cared for at home

Care for AIDS patients	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.30	0.20257	0.39069
DAPP - HOPE Humana	127	0.31	0.23182	0.39541
DAPP - Child AID	74	0.20	0.11015	0.29820
NAPHAM	111	0.43	0.33452	0.52151
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.42	0.24959	0.58283
Central	112	0.37	0.27403	0.45508
Southern	257	0.36	0.30320	0.42152
Total	406	0.37	0.31823	0.41230

Table 42: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who think a person with AIDS could be cared for at the hospital

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.84	0.76494	0.91578
DAPP - HOPE Humana	126	0.62	0.53347	0.70537
DAPP - Child AID	74	0.73	0.62557	0.83287
NAPHAM	112	0.53	0.43857	0.62625
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.68	0.52031	0.83205
Central	112	0.49	0.39683	0.58489
Southern	256	0.62	0.55663	0.67655
Total	406	0.59	0.54309	0.63914

Table 43: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who think a person with AIDS could be cared for at Home

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.22	0.13680	0.30808
DAPP - HOPE Humana	126	0.30	0.22041	0.38291
DAPP - Child AID	74	0.22	0.12120	0.31364
NAPHAM	112	0.41	0.32184	0.50716
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.30	0.14814	0.45370
Central	112	0.36	0.27036	0.45099
Southern	256	0.35	0.29099	0.40861
Total	406	0.35	0.30337	0.39655

Table 44: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who would want themselves cared for at a hospital

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.80	0.72288	0.88619
DAPP - HOPE Humana	127	0.63	0.54560	0.71577
DAPP - Child AID	73	0.77	0.67185	0.86939
NAPHAM	112	0.49	0.39909	0.58715
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.73	0.58072	0.87690
Central	111	0.49	0.39311	0.58200
Southern	257	0.59	0.53382	0.65470
Total	406	0.58	0.52850	0.62502

Table 45: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who would want themselves cared for at home

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.25	0.16053	0.33878
DAPP - HOPE Humana	127	0.34	0.25222	0.41870
DAPP - Child AID	73	0.23	0.13060	0.32814
NAPHAM	112	0.48	0.38813	0.57609
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.27	0.11978	0.41457
Central	111	0.46	0.36959	0.55805
Southern	257	0.39	0.32705	0.44694
Total	406	0.40	0.35070	0.44636

Table 46: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who know of a support group that provides home based care (HBC)

Knowledge of Support group	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.16	0.08646	0.23734
DAPP - HOPE Humana	130	0.24	0.17042	0.32034
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.10	0.03325	0.17463
NAPHAM	114	0.32	0.23134	0.40495
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.48	0.31131	0.64408
Central	113	0.31	0.22668	0.40039
Southern	263	0.25	0.19728	0.30263
Total	414	0.27	0.23090	0.31719

Table 47: Support organisations mentioned by women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) where home based care support is available

Support Organization	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	10	0.06	0.01390	0.11505
BCC	2	0.05	0.00272	0.08876
DAPP	26	0.34	0.23980	0.43449
Hospital	13	0.12	0.05035	0.18242
MACRO	2	0.00	0.00000	0.01552
NAPHAM	11	0.17	0.09654	0.25293
Other	30	0.26	0.16797	0.34818

OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)

Table 48: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who have heard of other sexually transmitted infections

STIs	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.94	0.89599	0.99105
DAPP - HOPE Humana	130	0.94	0.89231	0.97808
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.88	0.80395	0.95400
NAPHAM	111	0.93	0.87783	0.97614
Results by region				
Northern	36	0.98	0.93278	1.02790
Central	113	0.90	0.83836	0.95285
Southern	262	0.94	0.91009	0.96834
Total	411	0.93	0.90700	0.95604

Table 49: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who know 2 or more signs and symptoms in men of other STIs

Signs and Symptoms of other STIs	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.46	0.35822	0.56351
DAPP - HOPE Humana	130	0.29	0.20932	0.36712
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.53	0.41373	0.64338
NAPHAM	111	0.47	0.37231	0.56084
Results by region				
Northern	36	0.39	0.21991	0.55419
Central	113	0.47	0.37663	0.56352
Southern	262	0.35	0.29655	0.41319
Total	411	0.38	0.33418	0.42849

Table 50: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who know 2 or more signs and symptoms in women of other STIs

Signs and Symptoms of other STIs	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.60	0.50001	0.70169
DAPP - HOPE Humana	130	0.32	0.23544	0.39748
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.52	0.40006	0.62999
NAPHAM	111	0.49	0.39602	0.58494
Results by region				
Northern	36	0.41	0.24811	0.57523
Central	113	0.47	0.37769	0.56460
Southern	262	0.40	0.33688	0.45613
Total	411	0.41	0.36538	0.46099

Table 51: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who know 2 or more places to get treated for other STIs

Treatment for other STIs	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.27	0.17816	0.36090
DAPP - HOPE Humana	130	0.41	0.32784	0.49942
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.14	0.06341	0.22504
NAPHAM	111	0.41	0.31388	0.49951
Results by region				
Northern	36	0.52	0.34755	0.69045
Central	113	0.46	0.37160	0.55836
Southern	262	0.38	0.31679	0.43485
Total	411	0.40	0.35387	0.44905

Table 52: Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) who know at least 1 place to get treated for other STIs

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.94	0.89599	0.99105
DAPP - HOPE Humana	130	0.94	0.89231	0.97808
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.79	0.69152	0.88024
NAPHAM	111	0.92	0.86836	0.97105
Results by region				
Northern	36	0.95	0.86727	1.02330
Central	113	0.89	0.83384	0.95007
Southern	262	0.94	0.90753	0.96671
Total	411	0.93	0.90250	0.95280

Table 53: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who reported using a condom each time they had Sex

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	90	0.21	0.12371	0.29511
DAPP - HOPE Humana	75	0.20	0.10669	0.29172
DAPP - Child AID	68	0.16	0.07021	0.24878
NAPHAM	86	0.17	0.09151	0.25470
Results by region				
Northern	29	0.28	0.10957	0.45875
Central	97	0.23	0.14752	0.31886
Southern	193	0.17	0.11458	0.22096
Total	319	0.19	0.14450	0.23063

Table 54: Reasons Stated by Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) on why they do not use condoms each time they have Sex

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
They break	6	0.01	0.00000	0.01602
Too expensive	1	0.02	0.00185	0.03691
Don't like	81	0.41	0.34791	0.47301
Less satisfying	13	0.03	0.00714	0.04923
Don't know where to get	4	0.02	0.00399	0.04219
Partner refused	17	0.12	0.07520	0.15661
Not available	17	0.09	0.05054	0.12192
Other	54	0.21	0.15792	0.26145
Don't know	54	0.13	0.08360	0.16793

Table 54a: Women (15 - 49 years, not pregnant) who reported using a condom in their most recent sexual contact

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	90	0.16	0.07887	0.23137
DAPP - HOPE Humana	80	0.09	0.02260	0.14757
DAPP - Child AID	69	0.10	0.02633	0.17049
NAPHAM	90	0.06	0.00872	0.10712
Results by region				
Northern	30	0.20	0.05084	0.35683
Central	98	0.09	0.02893	0.14144
Southern	201	0.07	0.03180	0.10130
Total	329	0.08	0.04814	0.10610

Table 55: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) reported using the same condom twice during a sexual contact

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	15	0.06	-0.07583	0.18862
DAPP - HOPE Humana	14	0.23	-0.02364	0.47878
DAPP - Child AID	10	0.30	-0.04286	0.65083
NAPHAM	20	0.02	-0.04773	0.08935
Results by region				
Northern	8	0.09	-0.16568	0.34506
Central	18	0.01	-0.04688	0.07627
Southern	33	0.17	0.03240	0.30072
Total	59	0.12	0.03152	0.19957

Table 56: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant): the nearest place to get condoms

Places to get condoms	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Community Based Distributor Agents	1	0.00	0.00000	0.00373
Health centre	35	0.10	0.06630	0.14087
Hospital	98	0.31	0.26643	0.38092
Other	9	0.05	0.02607	0.08121
Shop	117	0.49	0.45732	0.57960

Table 57: Places where women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) would prefer to get condoms

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
CBDA	12	0.01	0.00000	0.01965
Health centre	33	0.12	0.08357	0.16365
Hospital	134	0.51	0.48734	0.60843
Other	10	0.05	0.02595	0.08058
Shop	74	0.25	0.21295	0.32055

Table 58: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who stated that the nearest place to get condoms is 5 km away or less

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	88	0.56	0.44934	0.66113
DAPP - HOPE Humana	79	0.78	0.68173	0.86976
DAPP - Child AID	65	0.70	0.59020	0.81814
NAPHAM	97	0.83	0.75974	0.91016
Results by region				
Northern	30	0.80	0.64981	0.95287
Central	99	0.92	0.86217	0.97255
Southern	200	0.75	0.69034	0.81127
Total	329	0.79	0.74679	0.83512

Table 59: Women(15 -49 years, not pregnant) who correctly mentioned 3 or more steps to putting on a condom

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	90	0.10	0.04003	0.16934
DAPP- HOPE Humana	80	0.07	0.01217	0.12561
DAPP - Child AID	69	0.12	0.03844	0.19336
NAPHAM	90	0.08	0.02523	0.14177
Results by region				
Northern	30	0.16	0.01760	0.29256
Central	98	0.08	0.02512	0.13427
Southern	201	0.07	0.03712	0.10990
Total	329	0.08	0.04950	0.10803

HIV/AIDS STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Table 60: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) Who Reported Having a Close Friend or Relative Who has died of HIV/AIDS

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.30	0.20716	0.39505
DAPP - HOPE Humana	130	0.19	0.12500	0.26273
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.25	0.15112	0.35055
NAPHAM	112	0.34	0.25249	0.43089
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.32	0.16394	0.47978
Central	114	0.36	0.27318	0.45240
Southern	262	0.24	0.18622	0.29005
Total	413	0.27	0.22633	0.31225

Table 61: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) willing to share a meal with a person with HIV/AIDS

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.81	0.72733	0.88865
DAPP - HOPE Humana	130	0.78	0.71131	0.85489
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.54	0.42073	0.65175
NAPHAM	114	0.82	0.75377	0.89551
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.74	0.59016	0.88352
Central	113	0.83	0.75553	0.89735
Southern	263	0.80	0.75097	0.84835
Total	414	0.80	0.76417	0.84116

Table 62: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who stated that children with HIV should be allowed to continue school

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.82	0.74162	0.89963
DAPP - HOPE Humana	130	0.82	0.75533	0.88860
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.51	0.39034	0.62195
NAPHAM	113	0.82	0.74350	0.88858
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.89	0.78810	0.99732
Central	113	0.73	0.64376	0.81055
Southern	262	0.84	0.79514	0.88454
Total	412	0.82	0.78000	0.85492

Table 63: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who would buy food from a person who has HIV/AIDS

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	93	0.79	0.70653	0.87498
DAPP - HOPE Humana	126	0.69	0.60811	0.77186
DAPP - Child AID	73	0.52	0.40457	0.63928
NAPHAM	112	0.65	0.56163	0.74089
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.84	0.71485	0.96327
Central	111	0.62	0.53335	0.71632
Southern	256	0.68	0.62427	0.73916
Total	404	0.68	0.63043	0.72207

Table 64: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who believe a teacher with HIV should continue teaching

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.79	0.70043	0.86962
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.80	0.72711	0.86770
DAPP - Child AID	74	0.53	0.41045	0.64337
NAPHAM	113	0.78	0.70016	0.85579
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.81	0.67724	0.93946
Central	111	0.71	0.62474	0.79615
Southern	261	0.81	0.75822	0.85471
Total	410	0.78	0.74644	0.82613

Table 65: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who would want to keep it secret if a relative has HIV/AIDS

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	92	0.65	0.55147	0.75001
DAPP - HOPE Humana	126	0.44	0.35659	0.53251
DAPP - Child AID	72	0.46	0.33991	0.57571
NAPHAM	109	0.65	0.55525	0.73762
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.69	0.53741	0.84915
Central	110	0.62	0.52850	0.71273
Southern	252	0.52	0.45768	0.58189
Total	399	0.55	0.50148	0.59952

Table 66: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who would provide support to father/mother if they contracted HIV/AIDS

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	90	0.88	0.81092	0.94806
DAPP - HOPE Humana	129	0.84	0.78037	0.90734
DAPP - Child AID	74	0.59	0.47660	0.70594
NAPHAM	112	0.81	0.74116	0.88743
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.67	0.51713	0.82957
Central	112	0.78	0.69964	0.85601
Southern	255	0.86	0.81356	0.90011
Total	405	0.83	0.79379	0.86718

Tale 67: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who would provide support to a friend if they contracted HIV/AIDS

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	93	0.91	0.85338	0.97068
DAPP - HOPE Humana	130	0.84	0.77153	0.90053
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.61	0.50279	0.72668
NAPHAM	114	0.74	0.66297	0.82559
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.65	0.49607	0.81288
Central	114	0.72	0.63777	0.80489
Southern	261	0.83	0.78049	0.87293
Total	413	0.80	0.75663	0.83473

Table 68: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who know 2 or more things a person with HIV/AIDS can do to live positively

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.44	0.34289	0.54643
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.32	0.24361	0.40614
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.37	0.25526	0.47688
NAPHAM	114	0.50	0.40226	0.58863
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.48	0.31131	0.64409
Central	114	0.46	0.37116	0.55705
Southern	264	0.39	0.33169	0.45018
Total	416	0.41	0.36326	0.45821

Table 69: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) who reported that there are traditional rituals that facilitate HIV/AIDS transmission

	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.75	0.66378	0.84148
DAPP - HOPE Humana	130	0.82	0.75271	0.88665
DAPP - Child AID	75	0.40	0.28719	0.51420
NAPHAM	112	0.78	0.69749	0.85434
Results by region				
Northern	38	0.74	0.59016	0.88352
Central	111	0.72	0.63632	0.80580
Southern	262	0.82	0.77147	0.86543
Total	411	0.79	0.75407	0.83268

Table 70: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) whose attitude is that no action should be taken with people with HIV/AIDS

Nothing	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.04	0.00220	0.08740
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.10	0.04823	0.15414
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.16	0.07241	0.23927
NAPHAM	113	0.07	0.01928	0.11202
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.16	0.03392	0.27976
Central	114	0.06	0.01528	0.10333
Southern	260	0.08	0.04999	0.11785
Total	411	0.08	0.05517	0.10838

Table 71: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) whose attitude is that people with HIV/AIDS should be separated from others

Separated	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.02	-0.00888	0.04850
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.01	-0.00750	0.01872
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.05	0.00164	0.10500
NAPHAM	113	0.00	-0.00512	0.00734
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Central	114	0.00	-0.00539	0.00796
Southern	260	0.01	-0.00350	0.01497
Total	411	0.00	-0.00199	0.01099

Table 72: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant) whose attitude is that people with HIV/AIDS should be supported/treated

Supported	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.91	0.84795	0.96722
DAPP - HOPE Humana	128	0.75	0.67205	0.82447
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.64	0.53423	0.75447
NAPHAM	113	0.88	0.81613	0.93889
Results by region				
Northern	37	0.81	0.67583	0.94169
Central	114	0.83	0.75554	0.89680
Southern	260	0.81	0.76713	0.86222
Total	411	0.82	0.77940	0.85448

Table 72a: Women (15 -49 years, not pregnant): what support do orphans need?

Orphan Care	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Food	369	0.84	0.80354	0.87487
Money	151	0.36	0.31782	0.41127
Psychological support	59	0.17	0.13467	0.20782
School fees	139	0.30	0.25658	0.34565
Vocational training	10	0.05	0.02727	0.06878
Medicines	33	0.07	0.04129	0.08925
Don't know	4	0.01	0.00134	0.02243
Other	29	0.07	0.04703	0.09726

MALAWI BASELINE LQAS SURVEY RESULTS 2001
ADRA, DAPP Hope Humana, DAPP Child Aid, NAPHAM - Youth

Table 1: Religion/denomination

Membership	n	MEAN	95 % ci	
Moslem	23	0.06	0.03828	0.08518
Anglican	19	0.07	0.04546	0.09531
Catholic	108	0.23	0.18663	0.26832
Presbyterian	107	0.27	0.23045	0.31736
Adventist	42	0.14	0.10476	0.17206
Pentecostal	48	0.14	0.10524	0.17265
Not religious	9	0.002	0.00000	0.00560
Other	52	0.09	0.05996	0.11503
Total	408	100.00		

Table 1a: Marital status of youth

Marital Status	n	Mean	95 % ci	
Single, living w/partner	73	0.20	0.16161	0.24594
Single, regular partner, not living together	41	0.09	0.06207	0.12269
Single, no partner	165	0.50	0.44669	0.55136
Married, living with spouse	55	0.12	0.08768	0.15618
Married, not living with spouse	13	0.05	0.02928	0.07604
Divorced/separated	3	0.01	0.00223	0.02761
Other	2	0.00	0.00000	0.00737
Widow	2	0.01	0.00114	0.02484
Total	354	100.00		

Table 2: Literacy- Youth (13-25)

Literacy level	n	MEAN	95% ci	
ADRA	95	0.82	0.73757	0.89602
DAPP- HOPE Humana	130	0.74	0.66298	0.81591
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.65	0.54220	0.76137
NAPHAM	111	0.88	0.82255	0.94392
Results By Region				
Northern	36	0.89	0.77667	0.99495
Central	113	0.88	0.81927	0.94091
Southern	263	0.78	0.73458	0.83460
Total	412	0.81	0.77160	0.84773

Table 3: Youths highest level of education(completed)

Level of education	n	MEAN	95% ci	
None	27	0.07	0.04663	0.09650
Some primary	62	0.1	0.07129	0.12942
Complete primary	172	0.32	0.27339	0.36351
Secondary	148	0.48	0.42760	0.52422
Higher	5	0.03	0.01626	0.05118
Total	414	100.00		

Table 4: Youth who state working as a means of earning money

Means of earning money	n	MEAN	95% ci	
ADRA	95	0.23	0.14457	0.31716
DAPP- HOPE Humana	131	0.31	0.23195	0.39278
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.41	0.29724	0.52354
NAPHAM	110	0.17	0.10220	0.24620
Results By Region				
Northern	36	0.18	0.04570	0.30737
Central	112	0.07	0.02175	0.11748
Southern	264	0.30	0.24135	0.35229
Total	412	0.25	0.20432	0.28785

Table 5: Source of income for Youth (13-25 years)

Source of income	n	MEAN	95% ci
Piece work/ganyu	48	0.35	0.26249 0.43172
Farming	18	0.03	0.00161 0.06574
Employed	10	0.25	0.17391 0.32804
Small business	44	0.35	0.26048 0.42946
Other	5	0.02	0.00000 0.05007
Total	125	100.00	

Table 6: Youth(13-25 years) relationship to household head

Relationship to household head	n	MEAN	95% ci
Both parents	179	0.45	0.40111 0.49758
Mother only	67	0.08	0.05091 0.10252
Father only	18	0.08	0.05391 0.10659
Grandparent(s)	32	0.03	0.01190 0.04382
Spouse	48	0.14	0.10718 0.17465
Brother/Sister	32	0.11	0.08204 0.14337
Uncle	12	0.02	0.00640 0.03353
Other	24	0.09	0.06419 0.12030
Total	412	100.00	

Table 7: Youth(13-25 years) who have heard about HIV/AIDS

knowledge of HIV/AIDS	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	1.00	1.00000 1.00000
DAPP- HOPE Humana	131	0.92	0.86683 0.96352
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.88	0.80567 0.95499
NAPHAM	113	1.00	1.00000 1.00000
Results By Region			
Northern	38	1.00	1.00000 1.00000
Central	113	1.00	0.98666 1.00727
Southern	264	0.95	0.91753 0.97281
Total	415	0.96	0.93967 0.97805

Table 8: Youth(13-25 years) who know someone infected with or who has died from HIV/AIDS

knowledge of HIV/AIDS	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	94	0.49	0.38545 0.59131
DAPP- HOPE Humana	128	0.29	0.20614 0.36475
DAPP- Child Aid	73	0.30	0.19295 0.40841
NAPHAM	112	0.47	0.37633 0.56408
Results By Region			
Northern	37	0.51	0.33644 0.67444
Central	110	0.66	0.56818 0.74826
Southern	260	0.30	0.24012 0.35183
Total	407	0.38	0.33566 0.43052

Table 8: Youth(13-25 years) with close relative infected or who died from HIV/AIDS

knowledge of HIV/AIDS	n	MEAN	95% ci
Close relative	51	0.12	0.08362 0.14537
close friend	25	0.06	0.03885 0.08571
Both	1	0.009	0.00000 0.03664
no one	332	0.81	0.76131 0.83887
Don't know	2	0.01	0.00797 0.03660
Total	411	100.00	

Table 9: Youth (13-25 years) knowing that correct condom use each time during sex protects against HIV

Knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.92	0.86187 0.97422
DAPP- HOPE Humana	131	0.82	0.75103 0.88493
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.75	0.64699 0.84699
NAPHAM	110	0.85	0.78440 0.91928
Results By Region			
Northern	38	0.94	0.86734 1.02057
Central	111	0.88	0.81944 0.94194
Southern	263	0.82	0.77230 0.86595
Total	412	0.84	0.80296 0.87430

Table 10: Youth (13-25 years) who know that abstaining from sex can protect against HIV

Knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.99	0.97065 1.01037
DAPP- HOPE Humana	130	0.81	0.74691 0.88230
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.84	0.75661 0.92494
NAPHAM	111	0.98	0.94578 1.00458
Results By Region			
Northern	37	1.00	1.00000 1.00000
Central	112	1.00	0.98401 1.00790
Southern	263	0.86	0.82309 0.90631
Total	412	0.90	0.87020 0.92854

Table 11: Youth (13-25 years) who know 2 or more ways to prevent HIV transmission

Knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.80	0.72215 0.88489
DAPP- HOPE Humana	131	0.66	0.57529 0.73996
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.72	0.62027 0.82611
NAPHAM	113	0.52	0.42690 0.61397
Results By Region			
Northern	38	0.55	0.38034 0.71202
Central	113	0.56	0.47055 0.65626
Southern	264	0.62	0.55800 0.67605
Total	415	0.60	0.55480 0.64938

Table 12: Youth (13-25 years) who know 3 or more ways to prevent HIV transmission

Knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.32	0.22422 0.41525
DAPP- HOPE Humana	131	0.28	0.20433 0.36056
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.42	0.30963 0.53693
NAPHAM	113	0.23	0.14931 0.30636
Results By Region			
Northern	38	0.12	0.01099 0.22651
Central	113	0.23	0.14987 0.30708
Southern	264	0.28	0.22455 0.33346
Total	415	0.26	0.21747 0.30220

Table 12a: Youth (13-25 years) who know of HIV transmission prevention by ways

Ways of HIV prevention	n	MEAN	95% ci
Abstain	283	0.69	0.64044 0.73257
Use condom	211	0.57	0.52003 0.61838
Maintain one sexual partner	59	0.16	0.12256 0.19515
Limit sexual partners	16	0.03	0.01048 0.04231
Avoid prostitutes	15	0.04	0.02031 0.0591
Avoid sex with one with many sexual partners	14	0.05	0.02561 0.06743
Avoid sex with homosexuals	4	0.01	0.00149 0.02358
Avoid sex with drug users	11	0.03	0.01119 0.04362
Avoid blood transfusion	25	0.09	0.05735 0.11275
Avoid sharing razor	166	0.38	0.32994 0.42624

Table 12b: Youth (13-25 yrs) who mentioned limiting number of partners and using condoms as ways of preventing HIV transmission

	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.03	-0.00503 0.06459
DAPP - HOPE Humana	131	0.05	0.01143 0.08622
DAPP - Child AID	76	0.19	0.09651 0.27553
NAPHAM	114	0.15	0.08085 0.21277
Results by region			
Northern	38	0.09	-0.00668 0.18147
Central	114	0.21	0.13161 0.28267
Southern	264	0.06	0.03268 0.09122
Total	416	0.09	0.06632 0.12279

Table 13: Youth (13-25 years) who think that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites

Knowledge on HIV/AIDS	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.22	0.13370 0.30290
DAPP- HOPE Humana	131	0.21	0.14140 0.28333
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.21	0.11600 0.30326
NAPHAM	112	0.23	0.15349 0.31251
Results By Region			
Northern	38	0.18	0.05068 0.30558
Central	112	0.22	0.14118 0.29674
Southern	264	0.23	0.17559 0.27721
Total	166	0.22	0.18202 0.26245

Table 14: Youth (13-25 years) who know that "healthy looking" people can be infected by HIV

HIV/AIDS knowledge	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.96	0.91382 0.99794
DAPP- HOPE Humana	130	0.86	0.80305 0.92286
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.69	0.57876 0.79236
NAPHAM	110	0.92	0.86722 0.97080
Results By Region			
Northern	38	0.74	0.59333 0.88573
Central	112	0.89	0.82704 0.94628
Southern	261	0.91	0.87045 0.94170
Total	411	0.89	0.86296 0.92298

Table 15: Youth (13-25 years) who know that pregnant women can transmit HIV to unborn baby

HIV/AIDS knowledge	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.98	0.94493 1.00000
DAPP- HOPE Humana	131	0.86	0.80079 0.92090
DAPP- Child Aid	73	0.79	0.69828 0.88851
NAPHAM	106	0.92	0.86356 0.97035
Results By Region			
Northern	36	0.74	0.59051 0.89122
Central	110	0.94	0.89805 0.98657
Southern	259	0.89	0.85020 0.92730
Total	405	0.89	0.86173 0.92243

Table 16: Youth (13-25 years) who know mothers can transmit HIV to baby through breastfeeding

HIV/AIDS knowledge	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.88	0.81449 0.94719
DAPP- HOPE Humana	131	0.61	0.52234 0.69183
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.73	0.62495 0.82982
NAPHAM	110	0.68	0.59202 0.76905
Results By Region			
Northern	38	0.72	0.56769 0.86758
Central	112	0.70	0.61843 0.79010
Southern	262	0.64	0.57900 0.69618
Total	412	0.66	0.60949 0.70164

Table 17: Youth(13-25 years) who state that it is possible to get confidential HIV test in community

knowledge on VCT	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.89	0.82370 0.95275
DAPP- HOPE Humana	131	0.83	0.76846 0.89784
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.49	0.37751 0.60751
NAPHAM	113	0.85	0.77924 0.91414
Results By Region			
Northern	38	0.72	0.57157 0.87038
Central	113	0.88	0.81972 0.94120
Southern	264	0.84	0.79353 0.88295
Total	415	0.84	0.80521 0.87594

Table 18: Youth(13-25 years) who report having had an HIV test

Voluntary counselling and testing	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.94	0.03449 0.15421
DAPP- HOPE Humana	131	0.19	0.11892 0.25410
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.04	-0.00528 0.08438
NAPHAM	113	0.25	0.16918 0.33139
Results By Region			
Northern	38	0.33	0.16991 0.48221
Central	113	0.32	0.23084 0.40523
Southern	264	0.17	0.12601 0.21761
Total	415	0.21	0.17104 0.24980

Table 19: Reasons stated by Youth(13-25 years) for being tested for HIV

HIV/AIDS knowledge	n	MEAN	95% ci
marriage	5	0.01	0.00000 0.04535
future	17	0.47	0.32799 0.61777
partner	1	0.0041	0.00000 0.02254
sick	3	0.06	0.00000 0.13108
know status	26	0.5	0.35181 0.64201
to donate blood	4	0.06	0.00000 0.12526
Total	49		

Table 20: Youth(13-25 years): timing of HIV test

HIV sero status	n	MEAN	95% ci
Youth who report receiving HIV test results	50	0.88	0.78682 0.97335
Youth who report having HIV test in the past 6 months	50	0.39	0.25057 0.53071
Youth who report having HIV test in the past 1 year	50	0.81	0.69709 0.92244
Youth who report being tested 2 or more times	41	0.43	0.27295 0.58947
Total			

Table 21: Youth(13-25 years) who have heard of other STIs

Knowledge on STIs	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.95	0.90871 0.99597
DAPP- HOPE Humana	131	0.86	0.80551 0.92416
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.71	0.60193 0.81139
NAPHAM	114	0.92	0.86439 0.96775
Results By Region			
Northern	38	0.68	0.52479 0.83552
Central	114	0.94	0.89596 0.98437
Southern	264	0.89	0.85707 0.93170
Total	416	0.89	0.86282 0.92255

Table 22: Youth(13-25 years) who know 2 or more STI signs/symptoms in men

Knowledge on STIs	n	MEAN	95% ci	
ADRA	95	0.37	0.27569	0.47396
DAPP- HOPE Humana	131	0.25	0.17285	0.32266
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.38	0.26913	0.49253
NAPHAM	114	0.40	0.30555	0.48790
Results By Region				
Northern	38	0.20	0.06887	0.33675
Central	114	0.52	0.42690	0.61313
Southern	264	0.28	0.22244	0.33109
Total	416	0.33	0.27990	0.37030

Table 23: Youth(13-25 years) who know 2 or more STI signs/symptoms in women

Knowledge on STIs	n	MEAN	95% ci	
ADRA	95	0.33	0.23659	0.42963
DAPP- HOPE Humana	131	0.21	0.13678	0.27741
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.24	0.14065	0.33677
NAPHAM	114	0.33	0.24341	0.41883
Results By Region				
Northern	38	0.26	0.11295	0.40475
Central	114	0.46	0.36951	0.55535
Southern	264	0.22	0.16708	0.26720
Total	416	0.27	0.22920	0.31509

Table 24: Youth(13-25 years) who report not having genital discharge in the past 12 months

Knowledge on STIs	n	MEAN	95% ci	
ADRA	93	0.98	0.95684	1.00984
DAPP- HOPE Humana	128	0.94	0.89859	0.98185
DAPP- Child Aid	74	0.91	0.83708	0.97364
NAPHAM	112	0.96	0.91678	0.99431
Results By Region				
Northern	38	0.86	0.73980	0.97332
Central	112	0.94	0.90019	0.98698
Southern	257	0.96	0.93382	0.98298
Total	407	0.95	0.92816	0.97088

Table 25: Youth(13-25 years) who report not having genital ulcer in the past 12 months

Knowledge on STIs	n	MEAN	95% ci	
ADRA	93	0.94	0.88481	0.98645
DAPP- HOPE Humana	126	0.94	0.89267	0.97932
DAPP- Child Aid	75	0.97	0.93676	1.01079
NAPHAM	111	0.96	0.92240	0.99681
Results By Region				
Northern	37	0.88	0.77191	0.99060
Central	113	0.95	0.90451	0.98869
Southern	255	0.95	0.92619	0.97877
Total	405	0.95	0.92538	0.96911

Table 26: Youth(13-25 years) willing to share a meal with a person who has HIV/AIDS

Stigma and Discrimination	n	MEAN	95% ci	
ADRA	95	0.80	0.71874	0.88240
DAPP- HOPE Humana	127	0.79	0.72279	0.86537
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.66	0.55057	0.76857
NAPHAM	112	0.80	0.72005	0.87167
Results By Region				
Northern	37	0.69	0.53094	0.84426
Central	114	0.74	0.65733	0.82100
Southern	259	0.82	0.77187	0.86626
Total	410	0.79	0.75527	0.83382

Table 27: Youth(13-25 years) who report he/she would care for infected male relative in the home

Stigma and Discrimination	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.92	0.87055 0.97869
DAPP- HOPE Humana	126	0.86	0.79456 0.91864
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.74	0.63611 0.83857
NAPHAM	110	0.90	0.83868 0.95433
Results By Region			
Northern	37	0.76	0.61675 0.90509
Central	114	0.89	0.83457 0.95010
Southern	256	0.88	0.84267 0.92213
Total	407	0.88	0.84606 0.90991

Table 28: Youth(13-25 years) who report he/she would care for infected female relative in the home

Stigma and Discrimination	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.97	0.93230 1.00414
DAPP- HOPE Humana	127	0.90	0.84750 0.95313
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.70	0.58915 0.80095
NAPHAM	112	0.89	0.83202 0.94939
Results By Region			
Northern	38	0.72	0.57157 0.87038
Central	114	0.94	0.89558 0.98419
Southern	258	0.90	0.86244 0.93634
Total	410	0.90	0.86911 0.92783

Table 29: Youth(13-25 years) who stated that children with HIV should be allowed to continue school

Stigma and Discrimination	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.79	0.70390 0.87141
DAPP- HOPE Humana	126	0.81	0.73975 0.87884
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.50	0.38614 0.61617
NAPHAM	114	0.89	0.82759 0.94575
Results By Region			
Northern	38	0.66	0.50719 0.82176
Central	114	0.93	0.88563 0.97920
Southern	259	0.83	0.78407 0.87615
Total	411	0.84	0.80809 0.87866

Table 30: Youth(13-25 years) who stated that a teacher with HIV should continue teaching

Stigma and Discrimination	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.73	0.63748 0.81963
DAPP- HOPE Humana	125	0.82	0.74610 0.88411
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.50	0.38323 0.61325
NAPHAM	108	0.75	0.66250 0.82936
Results By Region			
Northern	38	0.69	0.53226 0.84943
Central	112	0.68	0.59551 0.77054
Southern	256	0.81	0.76249 0.85910
Total	404	0.78	0.73548 0.81710

Table 31: Youth(13-25 years) who would buy food from a person who has HIV/AIDS

Stigma and Discrimination	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	92	0.73	0.63474 0.82017
DAPP- HOPE Humana	124	0.73	0.64841 0.80728
DAPP- Child Aid	75	0.55	0.43105 0.66168
NAPHAM	105	0.74	0.65868 0.82849
Results By Region			
Northern	37	0.76	0.62029 0.90741
Central	110	0.72	0.63191 0.80287
Southern	249	0.74	0.68160 0.79177
Total	396	0.73	0.69036 0.77777

Table 32: Youth(13-25 years) who would want to keep it a secret if a relative has HIV/AIDS

Stigma and Discrimination	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.54	0.43588	0.64008
DAPP- HOPE Humana	126	0.60	0.50967	0.68336
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.39	0.28045	0.50513
NAPHAM	113	0.63	0.53622	0.71732
Results By Region				
Northern	38	0.68	0.52103	0.83261
Central	114	0.53	0.43282	0.61895
Southern	258	0.63	0.56626	0.68515
Total	410	0.61	0.55903	0.65400

Table 33: People that youth (13-25 years) report discussing sexual topics with.

Sexual History- Discussion on sex issues	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Parents/Guardian	36	0.04	0.01988	0.05703
Other family members	46	0.12	0.09220	0.01559
Spouse/Partner	41	0.09	0.06429	0.12013
Friends	216	0.57	0.52477	0.62035
Teacher	16	0.01	0.00069	0.02044
Health care worker	8	0.01	0.00314	0.02649
Others	58	0.14	0.10930	0.17688
No one	119	0.28	0.23777	0.32464

Table 34: Youth(13-25 years) who report being comfortable asking parents/Guardians about sex

Sexual History - Discussions on sex issues	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	94	0.48	0.37689	0.58264
DAPP- HOPE Humana	129	0.35	0.26876	0.43585
DAPP- Child Aid	75	0.23	0.13020	0.32434
NAPHAM	113	0.26	0.17792	0.34217
Results By Region				
Northern	38	0.23	0.09310	0.37523
Central	113	0.16	0.09446	0.23302
Southern	260	0.37	0.30688	0.42475
Total	411	0.31	0.26902	0.35914

Table 35: Youth(13-25 years) who report being comfortable asking parents/Guardians about sexuality

Sexual History - Discussions on sexuality	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.67	0.56861	0.76189
DAPP- HOPE Humana	129	0.40	0.31077	0.48186
DAPP- Child Aid	75	0.50	0.37951	0.61113
NAPHAM	110	0.36	0.27048	0.45292
Results By Region				
Northern	37	0.39	0.22076	0.54976
Central	112	0.12	0.06130	0.18489
Southern	260	0.48	0.41988	0.54215
Total	409	0.40	0.34758	0.44302

Table 36: Youth(13-25 years) who think people in his/her age group have boyfriend/girlfriend

Sexual History - Youths opinion	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Youth age 13	17	0.26	0.02428	0.48651
Youth age 14	25	0.74	0.55830	0.92672
Youth age 15	37	0.97	0.90942	1.02754
Youth age 16	49	0.75	0.62372	0.87523
Youth age 17	44	0.94	0.86440	1.01233
Youth age 18	48	0.73	0.60427	0.86361
Youth age 19	34	1.00	0.98234	1.01373
Youth age 20	39	0.91	0.81519	1.00368
Youth age 21	40	1.00	0.98595	1.01104
Youth age 22	20	1.00	0.97845	1.01813
Youth age 23	8	1.00	1.00000	1.00000
Youth age 24	19	0.99	0.94822	1.03596
Youth age 25	20	0.99	0.94760	1.03550
Youth age (missing)	16	0.99	0.93972	1.04264
Total	416	0.89	0.86103	0.92115

Sexual History

Table 37: Youth(13-25 years) opinion on ideal age to begin having sex

Sexual History - Youths opinion on ideal age to start sex	n	MEAN*	95% ci
Youths opinion on ideal age for girls to start having sex	387	19 years	18.42355 19.08733
Youths opinion on ideal age for boys to start having sex	377	20 years	19.52545 20.16487
Total			

* Here MEAN refers to the mean of responses regarding the best age to begin having sex.

Table 38: Youth(13-25 years) who received moderate or strong encouragement from friends to wait before having sex

Sexual History - Youths opinion on sex	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	95	0.53	0.42957 0.63395
DAPP- HOPE Humana	129	0.63	0.54050 0.70982
DAPP- Child Aid	74	0.52	0.39854 0.63170
NAPHAM	105	0.53	0.43090 0.62505
Results By Region			
Northern	32	0.30	0.13193 0.46758
Central	112	0.68	0.58952 0.76536
Southern	259	0.56	0.49937 0.62107
Total	403	0.57	0.52476 0.62175

Table 39: Youth(13-25 years) who report having had sexual intercourse

Sexual History	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	94	0.59	0.48685 0.68954
DAPP- HOPE Humana	127	0.64	0.55142 0.72105
DAPP- Child Aid	74	0.49	0.36988 0.60305
NAPHAM	110	0.44	0.34848 0.53707
Results By Region			
Northern	37	0.55	0.37750 0.71409
Central	109	0.38	0.28453 0.46940
Southern	259	0.59	0.52864 0.64929
Total	405	0.54	0.49125 0.58874

Table 40: Youth(13-25 years) who report having had sex the past 12 months

Sexual History	n	MEAN	95% ci
ADRA	48	0.66	0.52634 0.80337
DAPP- HOPE Humana	62	0.65	0.52769 0.77196
DAPP- Child Aid	33	0.67	0.49770 0.83701
NAPHAM	60	0.72	0.60306 0.83699
Results By Region			
Northern	21	0.57	0.34066 0.80230
Central	50	0.71	0.58249 0.84238
Southern	132	0.68	0.59970 0.76091
Total	203	0.68	0.61538 0.74480

Table 41: Reasons stated by Youth(13-25 years) on why they have sex the first time

Sexual History- Reasons for sex	n	MEAN	95% ci
To get boy/girlfriend	20	0.11	0.06955 0.15759
Aroused	25	0.09	0.05195 0.13217
Curious	5	0.05	0.01945 0.07967
Needed money/food/fees	4	0.03	0.00416 0.04866
In love	44	0.17	0.12117 0.22630
Fun/pleasure	71	0.34	0.27540 0.40695
Parents/guardians encouraged	3	0.00	0.00000 0.01262
Wanted to marry	30	0.15	0.09688 0.19482
Forced	2	0.00	0.00000 0.01167
Friends doing it	19	0.09	0.04957 0.12862
Fisi	0	0.00	0.00000 0.00000
Other	18	0.10	0.05918 0.13827
Total	203		

Table 42: Youth(13-25 years) who reported to have ever used a male condom with partner

Condom use	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	51	0.42	0.28403	0.56482
DAPP- HOPE Humana	67	0.46	0.33311	0.57789
DAPP- Child Aid	36	0.31	0.14923	0.46595
NAPHAM	57	0.84	0.73640	0.93483
Results By Region				
Northern	20	0.76	0.55563	0.96546
Central	50	0.81	0.69961	0.92403
Southern	141	0.56	0.47214	0.63821
Total	211	0.60	0.53479	0.66800

Table 43: Youth(13-25 years) who reported to have used a male condom with partner last time

Condom use	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	51	0.30	0.16687	0.42636
DAPP- HOPE Humana	67	0.36	0.23906	0.47452
DAPP- Child Aid	36	0.25	0.10124	0.39834
NAPHAM	56	0.69	0.56195	0.81252
Results By Region				
Northern	19	0.49	0.24036	0.73540
Central	50	0.80	0.68651	0.91570
Southern	141	0.42	0.34180	0.50696
Total	210	0.48	0.41301	0.54928

Table 44: Youth (13-25 years) who suggested using a condom the last time they had sex

Condom use	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Self	53	0.76	0.66912	0.86035
Partner	12	0.08	0.01742	0.13818
Both	14	0.16	0.07536	0.23957
Total	79	100.00		

Table 45: Reasons stated by youth (13-25 years) on why they did not use a condom last time they had sex

Condom use	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Condoms were not available	4	0.23	0.05096	0.40423
Condoms were too expensive	2	0.02	0.00000	0.06670
Partner objected	1	0.01	0.00000	0.04573
Don't like	6	0.43	0.21674	0.63327
Used other contraceptive	1	0.02	0.00000	0.07155
Didn't think it was necessary	2	0.02	0.00000	0.08173
Didn't think of it	2	0.02	0.00000	0.06866
Partner is faithful	4	0.23	0.04958	0.40182
Other	4	0.01	0.00000	0.02098
Don't know	1	0.01	0.00000	0.03910
Total				

Table 46: Youth(13-25 years) who correctly state 3 or more steps to putting on a condom

Condom use	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.22	0.13330	0.30236
DAPP- HOPE Humana	131	0.12	0.06026	0.17129
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.13	0.05307	0.20808
NAPHAM	114	0.22	0.14197	0.29614
Results By Region				
Northern	38	0.13	0.01867	0.24352
Central	114	0.16	0.08824	0.22344
Southern	264	0.18	0.13036	0.22297
Total	416	0.17	0.13351	0.20595

Table 47: Youth(13-25 years) opinions on the disadvantages of using condoms

Condom use	n	MEAN	95%	ci
no disadvantage	117	0.3	0.25474	0.34422
Reduces pleasure	18	0.03	0.01502	0.04956
Can come off	32	0.09	0.05948	0.11455
Can burst	113	0.25	0.20870	0.29342
Shows lack of trust	11	0.02	0.00434	0.02957
Unsafe/<100% effective	20	0.06	0.03323	0.07800
Causes itchness	34	0.07	0.04229	0.09102
Ruins mood	0	0.00	0.00000	0.00000
Faithful partner	4	0.01	0.00230	0.02496
Other	25	0.12	0.08417	0.14573
Don't know	97	0.21	0.17384	0.25395
Total	406			

Table 48: Youth(13-25 years) opinions on the advantages of using condoms

Condom use	n	MEAN	95%	ci
Protects against STI	275	0.64	0.59812	0.69084
prevents pregnancy	195	0.47	0.41868	0.51531
protects against HIV	153	0.28	0.23455	0.32132
other	15	0.02	0.00537	0.03125
Don't know	27	0.09	0.06439	0.12049
Total	416			

Table 49: Youth(13-25 years) who think a girl who carries condoms cares about herself

Condom use	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.73	0.63528	0.81784
DAPP- HOPE Humana	130	0.69	0.60770	0.76906
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.59	0.47650	0.70280
NAPHAM	114	0.76	0.67674	0.83667
Results By Region				
Northern	38	0.94	0.86190	1.01935
Central	114	0.68	0.59813	0.77132
Southern	263	0.72	0.66202	0.77163
Total	415	0.72	0.67870	0.76526

Table 50: Youth(13-25 years) who think a boy who carries condoms cares about himself

Condom use	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.87	0.80519	0.94143
DAPP- HOPE Humana	130	0.69	0.61358	0.77415
DAPP- Child Aid	75	0.61	0.49645	0.72246
NAPHAM	110	0.78	0.69898	0.85680
Results By Region				
Northern	36	0.95	0.88265	1.02596
Central	113	0.64	0.54806	0.72801
Southern	261	0.76	0.70539	0.81004
Total	410	0.74	0.69936	0.78443

Table 51: Youth(13-25 years) who think that it is necessary to use condoms in a serious relationship

Condom use	n	MEAN	95%	ci
ADRA	95	0.53	0.42425	0.62875
DAPP- HOPE Humana	130	0.45	0.36760	0.54107
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.47	0.35454	0.58413
NAPHAM	113	0.58	0.48847	0.67323
Results By Region				
Northern	37	0.59	0.42820	0.76066
Central	114	0.63	0.54196	0.72174
Southern	263	0.48	0.41766	0.53919
Total	414	0.52	0.46923	0.56590

Table 52: Youth(13-25 years) who report that his/her village has fisi ceremonies

Sexual History -Cultural rituals	n	MEAN	95% ci	
ADRA	95	0.05	0.00730	0.09932
DAPP- HOPE Humana	130	0.10	0.05114	0.15768
DAPP- Child Aid	76	0.11	0.04133	0.18787
NAPHAM	114	0.28	0.19524	0.36238
Results By Region				
Northern	38	0.22	0.07827	0.35204
Central	114	0.31	0.22209	0.39420
Southern	263	0.14	0.10196	0.18757
Total	415	0.18	0.14630	0.22113

Table 53: Youth(13-25 years) who reported not having participated in fisi ceremonies

Sexual History -Cultural rituals	n	MEAN	95% ci	
Results By Region				
Northern	9	0.93	0.71523	1.13904
Central	19	0.67	0.43613	0.90213
Southern	21	0.97	0.88785	1.04988
Total	49	0.86	0.75461	0.95816