HIV Prevalence by Age Group

The prevalence of HIV among children aged 18 months to 14 years was 0.9%. This corresponds to an estimated 101,000 children infected with HIV in the country. The prevalence of HIV was 1.2% for females and 0.7% for males in this age group.

It is important to note that this estimate does not include children younger than 12 months of age or children aged 15 to 17 years who reside in the north-eastern region.

HIV Prevalence in Rural and Urban Areas

HIV prevalence was similar in rural and urban areas.

HIV Testing

Less than half of children aged 12 months to 14 years with an HIV-infected parent had ever been tested for HIV. Among children aged 12 to 14 years who were tested, 9% were found to be HIV-positive. The prevalence of HIV among children aged 12 to 14 years was similar for rural and urban areas, at 0.6% and 0.5%, respectively.

HIV Prevalence among children aged 12 months to 14 years who were tested for HIV was higher among females (2.3%) than males (0.9%). For children aged 12 to 14 years, 7% of children reported ever having sex. The most common reason for sex was to prevent pregnancy. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, only 22% had correct knowledge about HIV. Most children lacked comprehensive knowledge about HIV.

Children aged 12 to 14 years who ever had sex were asked to provide the main reason why they had sex for the first time. The most common responses provided were that they had sex because they wanted to have a baby (44%) or were under pressure from a partner (29%).

HIV Knowledge

Most children lacked comprehensive knowledge about HIV. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, only 1% had comprehensive knowledge. Children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV were asked about topics related to HIV/AIDS prevention and management. About 82% of children who had heard of HIV knew that using a condom can prevent HIV transmission, but only 36% knew that HIV can be transmitted through sex.

Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, only 4% had been tested for HIV. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who were tested for HIV, 22% were found to be HIV-positive. The prevalence of HIV among children aged 12 to 14 years was similar for rural and urban areas, at 0.6% and 0.5%, respectively.

Male Circumcision

Approximately one-fifth of male children aged 12 to 14 months were circumcised. Among male children aged 12 to 14 years, 22% were circumcised. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who were circumcised, 7% were male circumcision.

Reason for First Sex

Children had sex because they wanted to, it just happened, or due to social pressure. About 30% of children aged 12 to 14 years who had sex were asked to provide the main reason why they had sex. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had sex, 44% said they had sex because they wanted to, 29% said they had sex because it just happened, and 22% said they had sex because of social pressure.

Condom Use at First Sex

Most children who ever had sex did not use a condom the first time they had sex. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had sex, 73% did not use a condom the first time they had sex. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had sex, 27% did use a condom the first time they had sex. Among children aged 12 to 14 years who had sex, only 6% used a condom the first time they had sex, while 94% did not use a condom the first time they had sex.

Alcohol and Drug Use

Few children reported ever using drugs or alcohol. Of children aged 12 to 14 years, 1% reported ever using alcohol and 2% reported ever using drugs. Of children aged 12 to 14 years, 3% reported ever using alcohol and 5% reported ever using drugs.

Source of HIV Information

Most children who had heard of HIV had never discussed HIV/AIDS with their parents. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 46% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their parents. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 53% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their friends. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 50% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their teachers. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 49% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their parents. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 47% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their brothers and sisters. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 46% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their mothers. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 46% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their fathers. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 46% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their grandparents.

People who had heard of HIV

HIV-infected

Parents/guardian

School/teachers

Friends

Radio

Religious healers

Television/Internet

Health provider

Internet/mobile phones

Other

HIV Knowledge

Most children lacked comprehensive knowledge about HIV. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, only 1% had comprehensive knowledge. Children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV were asked about topics related to HIV/AIDS prevention and management. About 82% of children who had heard of HIV knew that using a condom can prevent HIV transmission, but only 36% knew that HIV can be transmitted through sex.

Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 46% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their friends. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 50% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their teachers. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 49% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their parents. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 47% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their brothers and sisters. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 46% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their mothers. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 46% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their fathers. Of children aged 12 to 14 years who had heard of HIV, 46% had discussed HIV/AIDS with their grandparents.