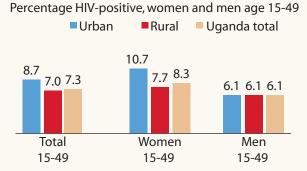
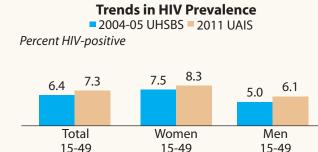
# Results from the 2011 Uganda AIDS Indicator Survey

The 2011 Uganda AIDS Indicator Survey (UAIS) included HIV testing of nearly 12,000 women and about 9,600 men age 15-59, and nearly 10,000 children under age five.

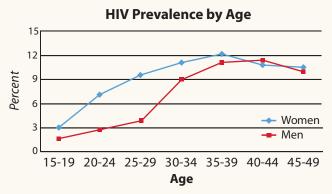
### HIV Prevalence by Residence



Overall, 7.3% of Ugandans age 15-49 are HIVpositive. HIV prevalence is higher among women (8.3%) than among men (6.1%). Ugandans living in urban areas are more likely to be HIV-positive than those living in rural areas (8.7% versus 7.0%).

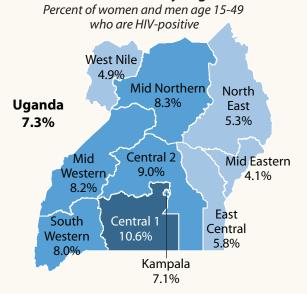


Overall HIV prevalence among women and men age 15-49 has increased from 6.4% in the 2004-05 UHSBS to 7.3% in the 2011 UAIS. It is important to remember that an increase in HIV prevalence is not necessarily a sign of ineffective HIV prevention programmes; it could be a result of an increase in the uptake of antiretroviral (ARV) medication, resulting in more people with HIV living longer.

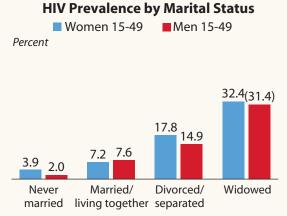


From age 15 to 39, women have higher HIV prevalence than their male counterparts. Also, prevalence for both women and men increases with age until it peaks at age 35-39 for women (12.1%) and at age 40-44 for men (11.3%).

**HIV Prevalence by Region** 



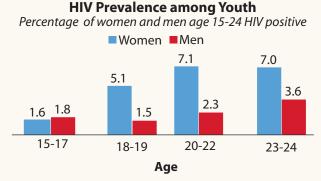
HIV prevalence ranges from a low of 4.1% in Mid Eastern region to a high of 10.6% in Central 1 region.



Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

HIV prevalence is highest among those who are widowed. HIV prevalence is also high among divorced and separated men and women. Women and men who have never been married are least likely to be HIV-positive.

Among couples where both partners were tested for HIV, 6% were discordant, which means one partner is HIV-positive and the other is not.



Overall, 3.7% of young women and men age 15-24 are HIV-positive. HIV prevalence among young women is markedly higher than among young men, except for youth age 15-17 where there is nearly no difference in HIV prevalence between women and men.

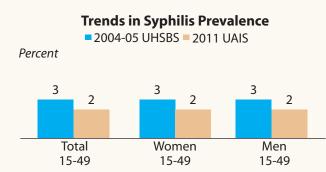


**HIV Prevalence in Children** Percent of children under age five who are HIV-positive



Less than one percent of Ugandan children under age five are HIV-positive. HIV infection rates among children are the same in urban and rural areas and are nearly identical for boys and girls.

HIV counselling and testing has increased tremendously; currently, 66% of women and 45% of men age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV and received their results, compared with just 13% of women and 11% of men in 2004-05.



Results from the 2011 UAIS show a slight decrease in syphilis prevalence since the 2004-05 UHSBS, from 3% to 2% of adults age 15-49. Differences in syphilis infection are mostly small.

**Response rates and methodology:** HIV prevalence and syphilis prevalence data were obtained from blood samples voluntarily provided by women and men who were interviewed in the 2011 UAIS. Of the 22,357 eligible women and men age 15-59, 96% provided specimens for HIV and syphilis testing.

For more information on the results of the 2011 Uganda AIDS Indicator Survey, please contact:

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The 2011 Uganda AIDS Indicator Survey (UAIS) was implemented by the Ministry of Health. The Demographic and Health Surveys division at ICF International provided financial and technical assistance for the survey through a contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)/Uganda. Financial and technical assistance was also provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), especially in the area of HIV and syphilis testing. Financial support was provided by the Government of Uganda, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the President's Emergency Fund for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the World Health Organisation (WHO), and DFID and DANIDA through the Partnership Fund. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics also partnered in the implementation of the survey. The Uganda Virus Research Institute conducted central laboratory test result.



# 2011 Uganda AIDS Indicator Survey (UAIS)



### Prevalence of HIV and Syphilis