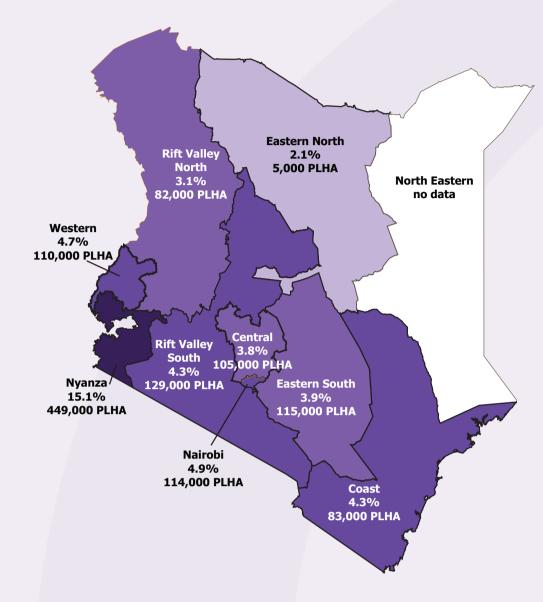
# Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey

## (KAIS) 2012 Adult DATA SHEET



#### **15-64 years HIV Prevalence in** Kenya: 5.6% 1.2 Million People Living With HIV/AIDS

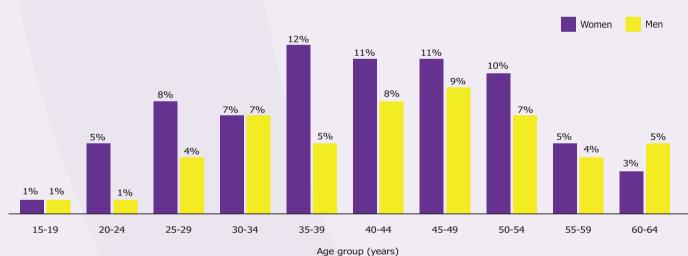
This map reflects the percentage and number of people living with HIV/ AIDS (PLHA) per region. The prevalence of HIV (proportion of HIV-infected persons among the region's total population) varied greatly across the nine regions, with the lowest prevalence in Eastern North region, at 2.1%, and the highest prevalence in Nyanza region, at 15.1%. With the national HIV prevalence of 5.6%, there were an estimated 1.2 million persons aged 15-64 years living with HIV in 2012. Of these, approximately 106,000 were newly infected in the past year.

The 2012 Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey (KAIS) was a nationally representative populationbased survey of adults and adolescents aged 15 to 64 years and children aged 18 months to 14 years. Nearly 14,000 women and men aged 15 to 64 years participated in this survey. The information presented within is based on the results of the adult interview and of laboratory testing of the biological specimens.

#### **HIV Prevalence by Age Group**

HIV prevalence increased with advancing age, peaking at 35-39 years among women and 45-49 years among men

Percent HIV-infected among those aged 15-64 years



Across the age groups, HIV prevalence was highest among the 35-39 years age group for women and the 45-49 years age group for men. HIV prevalence was higher among women than men for most age groups.

from three national surveys: 2003 Kenya Demographic and Health

Survey (KDHS), KAIS 2007, and KAIS 2012. Because the 2008-09 KDHS was implemented so close to the KAIS 2007, this survey was

not included our comparison of HIV prevalence over time.

KAIS 2012 covered 9 of the 10 National AIDS and STI Control

Programme (NASCOP) programmatic regions, which include the

rural and urban areas of Central, Coast, Eastern North, Eastern

South, Nyanza, Rift Valley North, Rift Valley South, and Western

excluded due to regional insecurity during the development of the

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The findings and conclusions presented do not necessarily represent the official positions

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The KAIS 2012 data sheet and final report can be found online at www.nascop.or.ke.

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(NCPD), Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI), U.S. Centers for Disease Control

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regions and the urban areas of Nairobi. The North Eastern region was

#### **Selected Notes and Definitions**

- Co-trimoxazole (CTX), commonly known as Septrin, is an antibiotic that if taken daily, can prevent certain bacterial and parasitic infections that cause pneumonia, diarrhea, and malaria and can prolong the lives of HIV-infected adults and children. The Ministry of Health recommends that all HIV-infected adults and children, regardless of their CD4 cell count, take co-trimoxazole daily to reduce the risk of illnesses associated with HIV/AIDS.
- Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is medicine that stops or slows HIV from multiplying in the body and slows the virus's destruction of the immune system. ART therefore can prolong the life of a person with HIV infection. Under 2011 Kenyan HIV treatment guidelines, the following HIV-infected persons are eligible for ART initiation: persons not on ART who have a CD4 count <350 cells/μL, and persons with active co-infection with tuberculosis or chronic Hepatitis B virus co-infection requiring treatment, regardless of CD4 count. A CD4 cell count indicates the strength of a person's immune system Of note, KAIS 2012 did not measure hepatitis infection among participants; therefore this criterion could not be used to estimate ART eligibility and ART coverage.
- The estimate for women who tested for HIV at an antenatal clinic (ANC) is reported as the percentage of women who were pregnant between 2008 and 2012 and attended ANC.
- Demand for family planning is defined as the percentage of women aged 15-49 years who were married or cohabiting and wished to delay, space, or limit their next pregnancy by two years or more.
- Unmet need for family planning is defined as the proportion of women who wish to delay, space, or limit their next pregnancy by two or more years and not currently using any form of contraception.
- For all figures that compare KAIS 2007 to KAIS 2012, the North Eastern region is included in the KAIS 2007 analysis but not in the

KAIS 2012 analysis.

To understand the changes in HIV prevalence from 2003 to 2012, we compared HIV prevalence among women and men aged 15-49 years

#### **Trends in HIV Prevalence**

**HIV** prevalence has declined between 2007 and 2012.

Percent HIV-infected among those aged 15-49 years

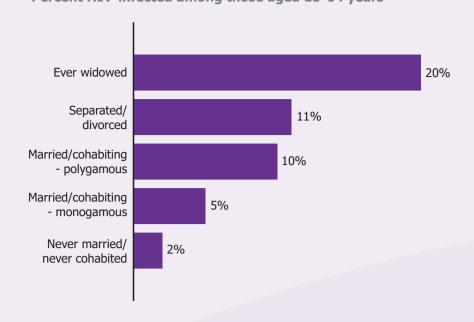


In 2012, the prevalence of HIV among adults and adolescents aged 15 to 49 years was 6%, lower than KAIS 2007 (8%) and KDHS 2003 (7%). Between 2007 and 2012, HIV prevalence declined among women, from 9% to 7%, and among men, from 6% to 4%.

#### **HIV Prevalence by Marital Status**

HIV prevalence was highest among those who had ever been widowed.

Percent HIV-infected among those aged 15-64 years

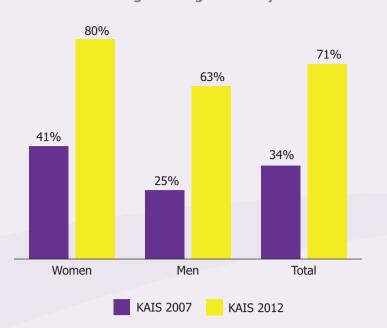


HIV prevalence varied by marital status. HIV prevalence was highest among adults and adolescents who had ever been widowed. HIV prevalence was highest among adults and adolescents aged 15 to 64 years who had ever been widowed. Adults and adolescents who had ever married or cohabited had the lowest prevalence.

#### **HIV Testing**

The proportion who ever tested for HIV doubled from 2007 to 2012.

Percent tested among those aged 15-64 years

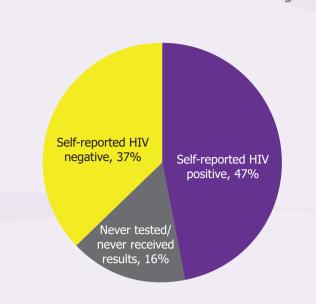


Coverage of HIV testing among adults and adolescents aged 15 to 64 years increased from 34% in 2007 to 71% in 2012. HIV testing coverage increased among both women and men during this period. To reach the national HIV testing goal of 80%, an additional 18% of men will need to be tested for HIV.

#### **Knowledge of HIV Status**

Less than half of HIV-infected adults and adolescents were aware they had HIV.

Percent of HIV-infected adults and adolescents aged 15-64 years

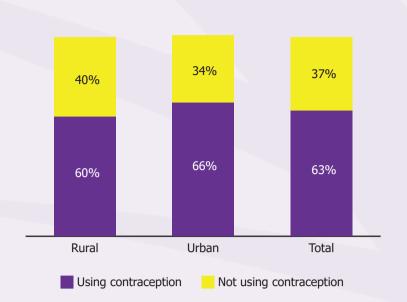


Among all adults and adolescents aged 15 to 64 years found to be HIV-infected in KAIS 2012, 47% self-reported they were HIV-positive based on their last HIV test. Over half (53%) of HIV-infected persons did not know they were HIVinfected, because they had never been tested for HIV, had been tested but had not received the test results, or believed themselves to be HIV-uninfected based on their last HIV test results. This means that of the estimated 1,192,000 million persons living with HIV, an estimated 633,000 were unaware of their HIV status.

#### **Unmet Need for Family Planning** among HIV-Infected Women

Approximately 4 out of 10 HIV-infected women had an unmet need for family planning.

Percent of HIV-infected women aged 15-49 years



Family planning is an important component of care for women living with HIV. Among HIV-infected women aged 15 to 49 years who were married or cohabiting and did not want to have another child or to have a child in the next two years, more than 60% were using some form of contraception. However, there was still a large proportion of women who had an unmet need for family planning, especially those living in rural areas.

					HIV Prevalence					HIV Testing (ever)			Course Bohavious aurora Coursella Astina in Locat 12 Marsh				UTV Compand Treatment		ANG and Family Plant		DMTCT
		Aged 15-64 years (% infected)  Age Groups (years)							64 years	(% tested) Aged 15-64 years			Sexual Behaviour among Sexually Active in Last 12 Months				HIV Care and Treatment		ANC and Family Planning		PMTCT Aged 15-54 years
	Ageu 15-64 years			Age Groups (years)			Aged 15-64 years			Aged 15-64 years			Aged 15-64 years  Among HIV-infected			Aged 15-64 years  Among HIV-infected		Age 15-54 years			
	Total	Women	Men	15-49	15-24	25-49	50-64	Circumcised Men	Uncircumcised Men	Total	Women	Men	Knew Last Partner's HIV Status (%)	Consistent Condom Use with All Sexual Partner(s) of Discordant or Unknown HIV Status† (%)	Did Not Know They Were Infected (%)	Consistent Condom Use with All Sexual Partner(s) of	On ART among Those who are ART-eligible (%)	On Co-trimoxazole (%)	Pregnant amo Women who Tested at ANC wo in Last 5 Years	Demand for Family Planning among HIV- positive Women in Union (%)	Uptake of Maternal/Infant Prophylaxis among HIV- positive Women who Reported Live Birth in Last 5 Years (%)
Total	5.6	6.9	4.4	5.6	2.1	7.7	6.1	3.1	16.9	71.3	79.8	62.5	54.9	13.7	55.6	20.2	60.5	41.5	93.1	87.4	89.0
Rural	5.1	6.2	3.9	5.0	1.6	7.1	5.7	2.7	16.0	66.6	76.1	56.3	50.1	10.9	54.5	17.9	60.9	43.6	91.0	85.8	87.4
Urban	6.5	8.0	5.1	6.5	2.8	8.7	6.9	3.8	18.2	79.3	86.4	72.5	62.4	19.4	57.0	23.4	59.9	38.7	96.8	89.7	92.0
Nairobi	4.9	6.1	3.8	4.6	2.0	6.1	9.0	3.3	9.5	84.1	90.1	78.6	64.2	23.6	65.1	31.8	*	38.0	97.8	*	*
Central	3.8	5.6	2.0	4.1	1.0	5.6	2.4	1.8	*	69.0	77.2	60.5	55.7	9.0	51.8	*	*	40.1	97.8	*	*
Coast	4.3	6.1	2.6	3.8	1.3	5.2	8.6	2.4	*	72.3	80.1	64.4	60.2	12.7	64.7	29.7	*	38.5	96.9	*	*
Eastern North	2.1	3.6	0.8	2.1	0.5	3.4	2.2	0.8	*	63.1	69.9	56.8	55.9	9.2	*	*	*	44.3	87.7	*	*
Eastern South	3.9	5.3	2.3	3.6	0.9	5.1	5.2	2.3	*	68.4	80.7	55.1	52.2	14.7	56.0	*	*	41.8	97.4	*	*
Nyanza	15.1	16.1	13.9	15.7	6.2	22.7	12.2	8.1	25.9	79.9	85.6	73.3	56.6	16.3	51.7	17.3	66.8	45.3	93.1	92.6	95.8
Rift Valley North	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.7	0.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	8.4	65.7	76.3	55.1	50.1	12.6	*	*	*	24.4	92.1	*	*
Rift Valley South	4.3	4.9	3.6	4.7	2.0	6.6	1.2	3.0	12.0	65.7	73.9	57.6	53.3	13.4	60.9	*	*	40.0	84.0	*	*
Western	4.7	5.8	3.5	4.4	1.6	6.5	6.6	3.5	4.2	67.6	76.1	58.0	47.8	9.1	50.9	2.4	*	47.1	90.2	*	*

\*Indicates that the sample size for the given indicator was less than 25 and was therefore not reported. <sup>†</sup>Indicates reported HIV status.

#### **Sexual Behaviours among Youth (15-24 years)**

More men than women aged 15-24 years had their sexual debut before aged 15 years.

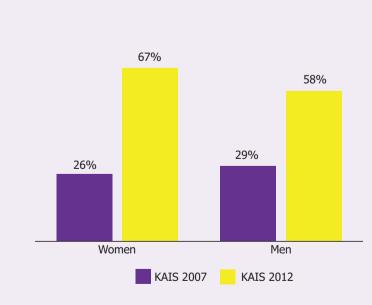
Percent of youth who had sex before age 15



Among women aged 15 to 24 years, the proportion who had sex for the first time before the age of 15 years in 2012 (16%) was similar to 2007 (16%). However, for men aged 15 to 24 years, the proportion decreased in 2012, at 27% from 34% in 2007.

#### Condom use at first sex was twice as high among women and men in 2012 than in 2007.

Percent who used a condom at first sex

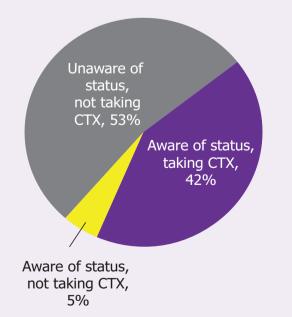


In 2012, about two-thirds of women aged 15-24 years said they used a condom the first time they had sex, while condom use at first sex was 58% for men. The proportion who reported using condoms the first time they had sex increased more than twofold from 2007 to 2012 for both women and men.

#### **HIV Care**

More than half of those not taking cotrimoxazole were unaware they had HIV.

Percent among HIV-infected aged 15-64 years

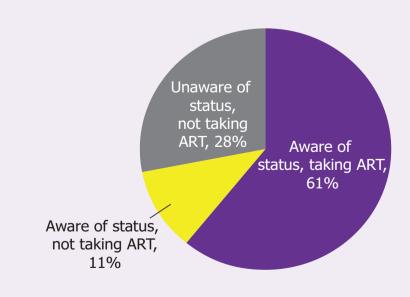


Co-trimoxazole (CTX) usage was 42% among all HIV-infected adults and adolescents aged 15 to 64 years. Among those not taking co-trimoxazole, the majority were unaware of their HIV-positive status. Co-trimoxazole coverage in KAIS 2012 was much higher than the 12% coverage in KAIS 2007.

### **HIV Treatment**

Approximately 4 out of 10 of those who had HIV and were eligible for ART were not taking ART.

**Percent among HIV-infected aged 15-64 years** 

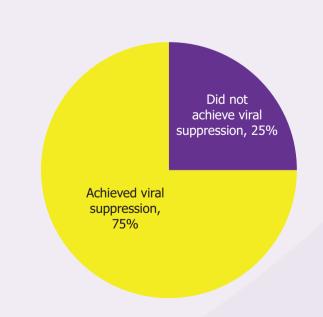


Coverage of ART among all HIV-infected adults and adolescents aged 15 to 64 years who were eligible for ART was 61%. This was a large increase from 2007, when ART coverage among those with a CD4 count <350 cells/ μL was 29%. ART eligibility was based on the 2011 Kenyan guidelines for ART initiation.

#### **Viral Load Suppression**

**Three-quarters of HIV-infected persons on ART** achiveved viral suppression.

Percent among HIV-infected aged 15-64 years on ART



Three-quarters of HIV-infected adults and adolescents aged 15 to 64 years who were currently taking ART achieved viral suppression. ART is considered successful if HIV-infected persons on ART have achieved and sustained viral suppression, defined in KAIS 2012 as an HIV RNA concentration less than 1,000 copies/mL.

























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