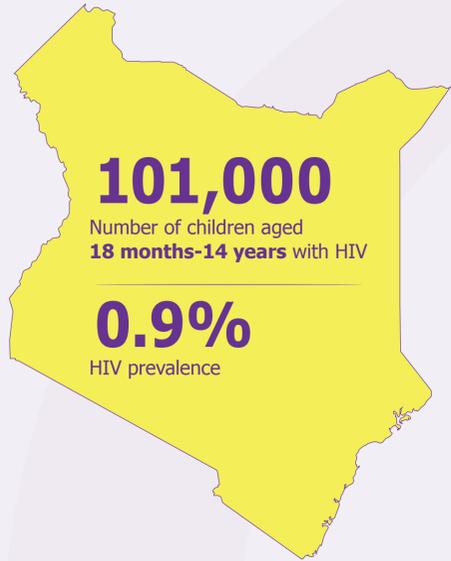


Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey (KAIS) 2012 Child DATA SHEET



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 1.1% 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 18 months of age or children aged 18 months to 14 years who reside in the North Eastern region.

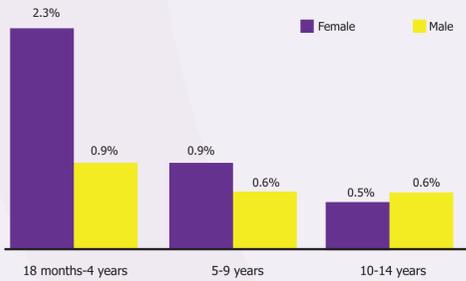


KAIS 2012 was the first national population-based survey in Kenya to collect HIV information for children aged 18 months to 14 years in order to estimate the number of children living with HIV, as well as the need for HIV care and treatment. KAIS 2012 also interviewed children aged 10 to 14 years to gather information about HIV knowledge, attitudes, and risk behaviors among this adolescent population. The information presented within is based on parent's report for the 18 months to 14 years age group and on the child's interview for the 10 to 14 years age group.

HIV Prevalence by Age Group

HIV prevalence was highest among females aged 18 months-14 years.

Percent HIV-infected among children aged 18 months-14 years



HIV prevalence among children aged 18 months to 4 years was higher among females (2.3%) than males (0.9%), but was similar between females and males for the 5 to 9 years and 10 to 14 years age groups.

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. The Ministry of Health currently recommends that the following HIV-infected children be treated with ART: all HIV-infected children less than 2 years of age; HIV-infected children between 2 and 5 years of age who have a CD4 cell percentage <25%; or HIV-infected children between 5 and 12 years of age with a CD4 cell count of <500 cells/μl.
- Due to the small number of HIV-infected children aged 18 months to 14 years identified in the survey, it was not possible to present more detailed information about the coverage of HIV care and treatment among this population, such as ART coverage. The figures that are presented should be interpreted with caution given the small numbers and cannot be generalized beyond this sample to the general population of children aged 18 months to 14 years infected with HIV.
- KAIS 2012 covered 9 of the 10 National AIDS and STI Control Programme (NASOP) 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 regions and urban areas of Nairobi region. The North Eastern region was excluded due to regional insecurity during the development of the sampling frame.

KAIS 2012 was designed to capture information for children at the national level only. Therefore, the findings for HIV prevalence (for children aged 18 months to 14 years) and from the children's questionnaire (for children aged 10 to 14 years) have been presented on a national level only and not disaggregated by region.

For the KAIS 2012 children's interview, all eligible children aged 10 to 14 years were interviewed, but only children aged 12 to 14 years were asked about their sexual behaviours and HIV risk, given the sensitivity of asking these questions of the younger children.

KAIS 2012 was supported by National AIDS and STI Control Programme (NASOP), Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), National Public Health Laboratory Services (NPHLS), National AIDS Control Council (NACC), National Council for Population and Development (NCPD), Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI), U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC/Kenya, CDC/Atlanta), United States Agency for International Development (USAID/Kenya), University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), Joint United Nations Team on HIV/AIDS, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF), Liverpool Voluntary Counselling and Testing (LVCT), African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), World Bank, and Global Fund.

The development of the KAIS 2012 wall chart was supported by the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) and the Population Reference Bureau (PRB) with support from the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through Cooperative Agreement AID-OAA-A-10-00009 through USAID.

KAIS 2012 was made possible by support from the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through cooperative agreements #P5001805, GH000069, and P5001818 through the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of Global HIV/AIDS (DGHA). This survey was also funded in part by support from the Global Fund, World Bank, and the Joint United Nations Team for HIV/AIDS.

Disclaimer: The findings and conclusions presented do not necessarily represent the official positions of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Government of Kenya.

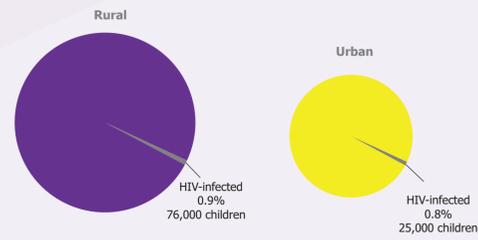
The KAIS 2012 data sheet and final report can be found online at www.nascop.or.ke.

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HIV Prevalence in Rural and Urban Areas

HIV prevalence was similar in rural and urban areas.

Percent HIV-infected among children aged 18 months-14 years

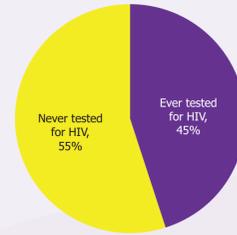


Approximately 76,000 children aged 18 months to 14 years living in rural areas had HIV, which accounted for 75% of all children with HIV. In urban areas, there were an estimated 25,000 HIV-infected children aged 18 months to 14 years, or 25% of all children with HIV. The HIV prevalence for children aged 18 months to 14 years was similar for rural and urban areas, at 0.9% and 0.8% respectively.

HIV Testing

Less than half of children aged 18 months to 14 years with an HIV-infected parent had ever been tested for HIV.

Percent HIV tested among children aged 18 months-14 years



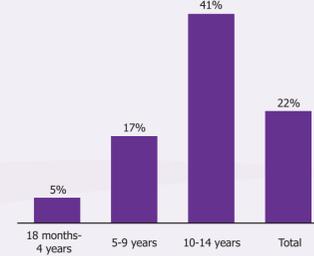
More than half, or 55%, of children aged 18 months to 14 years who had a parent infected with HIV had never been tested for HIV, as reported by their parent or guardian.

HIV Care and Treatment: Among HIV-infected children aged 18 months to 14 years identified through KAIS (28 children), only 11 were reported by their parent as having been diagnosed with HIV prior to the survey. All of these children were currently receiving HIV-related care services.

Male Circumcision

Approximately one-fifth of male children aged 18 months-14 years were circumcised.

Percent circumcised among males aged 18 months-14 years

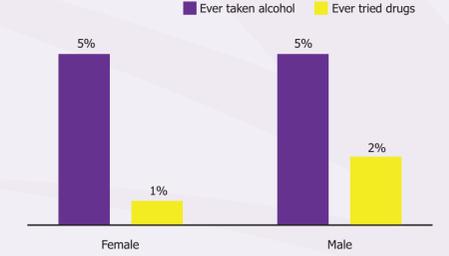


Overall, 22% of male children aged 18 months to 14 years had been circumcised, as reported by their parent or guardian. The proportion of circumcised males aged 10 to 14 years, at 41%, was higher than the proportion circumcised among the other two age groups.

Alcohol and Drug Use

Few children reported ever using drug or alcohol.

Percent of children aged 10-14 years

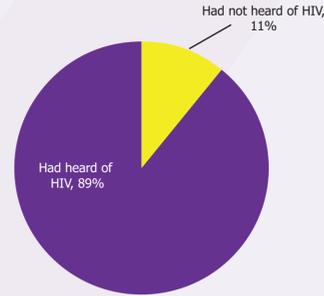


Among children aged 10 to 14 years, few reported ever taking alcohol (5%) and ever trying drugs (1%). The percent of females was similar to the percent of males who had ever taken alcohol or ever tried drugs.

Heard of HIV

The majority of children had heard of HIV.

Percent among children aged 10-14 years

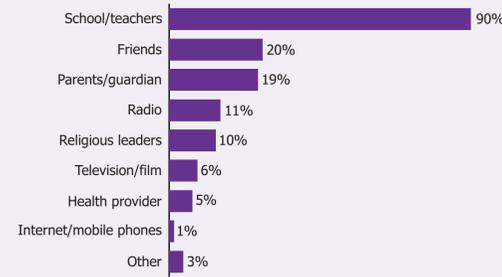


Children aged 10 to 14 years were asked if they had heard of HIV/AIDS, and if they had, where they had learned about it. The large majority of children aged 10 to 14 years had heard of HIV/AIDS.

Source of HIV Information

Most children received information about HIV from school.

Percent of children aged 10-14 years who had heard of HIV

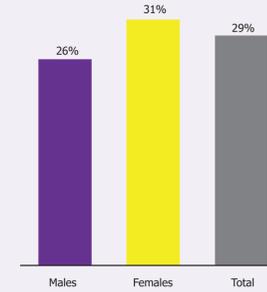


The most common source of information about HIV/AIDS was from school, including from their teachers, at 90%. Other sources of information included friends (20%) and parents or guardians (19%).

Discuss HIV with Parents

Most children who had heard of HIV had never discussed HIV/AIDS with their parents.

Percent of children aged 10-14 years who had heard of HIV

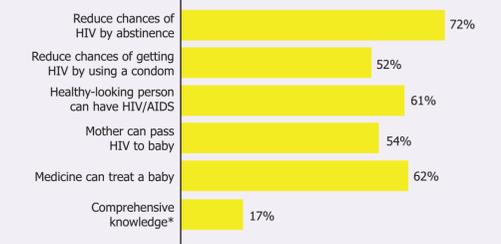


Approximately 3 out of 10 children aged 10 to 14 years who had heard of HIV had ever discussed HIV/AIDS with their parents or guardians.

HIV Knowledge

Most children lacked comprehensive knowledge about HIV.

Percent of children aged 10-14 years who had heard of HIV and answered correctly



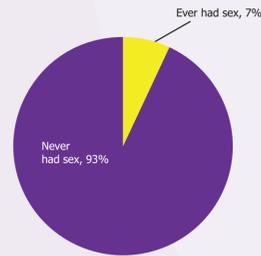
*Comprehensive knowledge was defined as answering all five knowledge questions correctly.

Children aged 10 to 14 years who had heard of HIV were asked questions about their knowledge of HIV prevention and treatment. Almost three-quarters of these children knew that one can reduce the chance of getting HIV by having no sex at all, while 52% knew that condoms can reduce the chances of getting HIV. Though more than half of all children aged 10 to 14 years who had heard of HIV had correct knowledge about some aspects of HIV/AIDS, only 17% had comprehensive knowledge.

Ever Had Sex

Few children reported ever having sex.

Percent of children aged 12-14 years

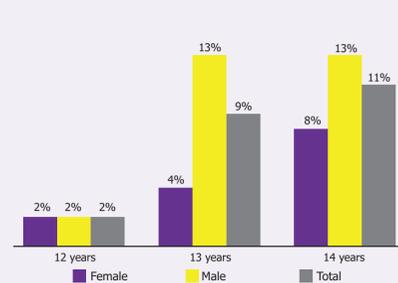


KAIS 2012 asked children aged 12 to 14 years about their sexual history and behaviors. Overall, 7% of children aged 12 to 14 years reported ever having sex.

Ever Had Sex by Age

Children aged 14 years were five times more likely to have had sex compared to children aged 12 years.

Percent of children aged 12-14 years

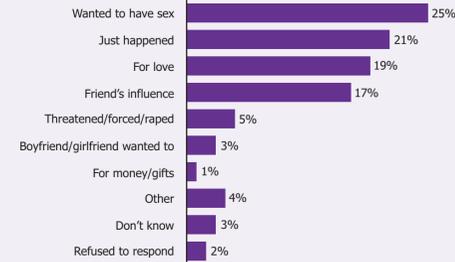


Of children aged 14 years, 11% ever had sex, which was five times higher than the proportion of children aged 12 years who reported ever having sex (2%). Among children aged 13 to 14 years, the proportion of males who ever had sex (13%) was higher than the proportion among females (4%).

Reason for First Sex

Children had sex because they wanted to, it just happened, for love, or due to a friend's influence.

Percent of children aged 12-14 years who ever had sex

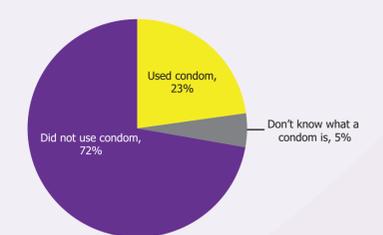


Children aged 12 to 14 years who ever had sex were asked to provide the main reason why they had sex for the first time. The most common responses provided were that they wanted to have sex (25%); it just happened (21%); they had sex for love (19%); and they had sex because of a friend's influence (17%). Approximately 5% reported they had sex for the first time because they were threatened, forced, or raped.

Condom Use at First Sex

Most children who ever had sex did not use a condom the first time they had sex.

Percent of children aged 12-14 years who ever had sex



Among children aged 12 to 14 years who ever had sex, the majority (72%) did not use a condom the first time they had sex. Approximately 23% used a condom the first time they had sex, while 5% did not know what a condom is.

