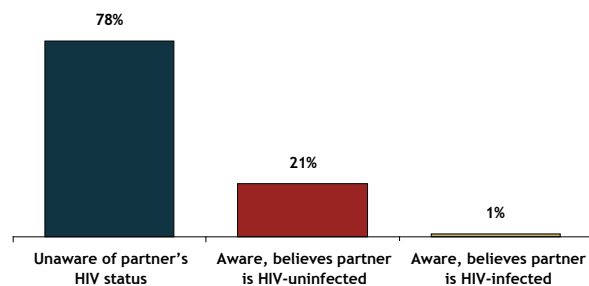


Knowledge of Sexual Partner's HIV Status is Very Low

There are about 350,000 couples in Kenya where one person has HIV and the other does not. In most of these couples, neither person knows that one sexual partner has HIV. Overall, in 78% of sexual partnerships, people did not know their partner's HIV status. People that have HIV often show no signs or symptoms of infections and do not appear sick. Without a blood test result from a sexual partner, it is not possible to know a partner's HIV status. **Individuals should be aware of their partner's HIV status before having unprotected sex.**

Knowledge of Sexual Partner's HIV Status



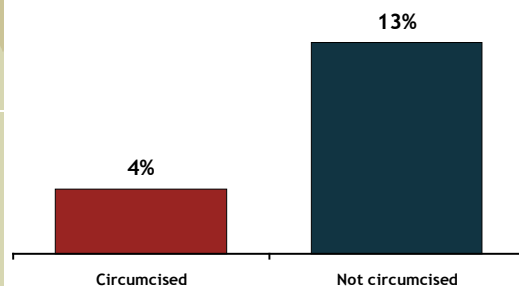
HIV Prevalence is High Among Men Who Are Not Circumcised (15-64 years)

Medical male circumcision has been proven to reduce the risk of getting HIV. HIV prevalence among uncircumcised men is three times higher than among circumcised men.

Increasing circumcision and safer sex behaviors among boys and men of all of ages will help reduce new HIV infections.

Over 80% of men in all provinces are circumcised, except in Nyanza (49%).

HIV Prevalence by Male Circumcision Status



The 2007 KAIS was conducted by the National AIDS/STI Control Programme (NASCOP) of the Ministries of Medical Services, and Public Health & Sanitation in partnership with:

National AIDS Control Council (NACC)

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)

National Public Health Laboratory Services (NPHLS)

Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)

National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD)

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

World Health Organization (WHO)

Joint UN Team on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

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Towards a Future Free of HIV

Towards a Future Free of HIV



Kenya

AIDS

Indicator Survey

Fact Sheet

KAIS Overview

The 2007 KAIS provides up-to-date information on HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Kenya. The main purposes of the survey were to:

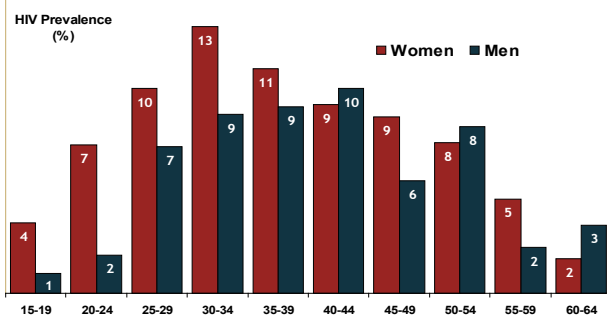
- Determine HIV prevalence in adults
- Estimate recent HIV infections
- Determine unmet need for HIV/AIDS services
- Describe behaviors and other risk factors related to HIV

This fact sheet presents key findings relating to HIV from the 2007 KAIS. Findings are based on a nationally representative sample of adults aged 15-64 years from the eight provinces. Respondents completed interviews and gave a blood sample for HIV and other STI testing. 10,239 women and 7,701 men in 9,691 households completed interviews. Among those interviewed, 88% of women and men gave a blood sample for testing.

National HIV Prevalence: 7% (15-64 years)

KAIS results indicate that 7% of adults aged 15-64 years are infected with HIV. This means that about **1.4 million adults** are living with HIV. More women are infected (8%) compared to men (5%). **Young women between 15 and 34 years old are disproportionately infected compared to young men of the same age.**

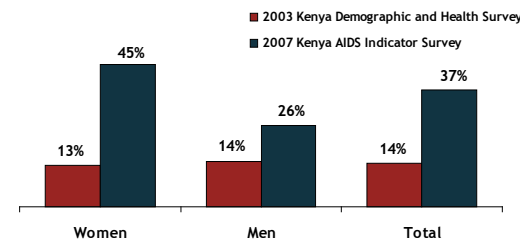
HIV Prevalence by Sex and Age Group (years)



Most Adults Have Never Tested for HIV

About one in three adults aged 15-64 years have ever tested for HIV and received results. Compared to Kenya's 2003 survey, KAIS indicates that HIV testing has increased two- to three-fold among adults aged 15-49 years.

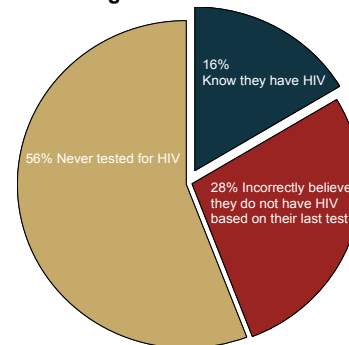
Ever Tested for HIV and Received Results



84% of HIV-infected Adults Do Not Know They Are Infected (15-64 years)

A large majority (84%) of HIV-infected adults do not know they are infected. This is because more than half of infected adults (56%) have never tested for HIV and 28% think they are not infected based on their last test. **Everyone should make sure they and their sexual partners have been tested for HIV recently.**

Knowledge of HIV-infected Status



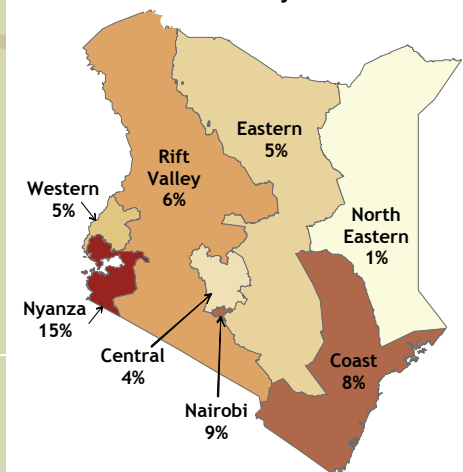
HIV Care and Treatment

Many HIV-infected adults are not accessing the medications they need mainly because they do not know they are infected. Doctors recommend that all HIV-infected persons take daily Septrin to prevent common infections. In 2007, among HIV-infected adults, only 12% were taking Septrin; over 1 million were not taking it, most of whom did not know their HIV status. HIV-infected persons with a weak immune system need life-saving antiretrovirals (ARVs) to make them stronger. In 2007, only 39% of those in need of ARVs were taking them; over 200,000 were not, most of whom did not know their HIV status. Among HIV-infected adults who knew their HIV status, the large majority was taking Septrin and ARVs.

HIV Prevalence by Province (15-64 years)

HIV prevalence varies widely across provinces. Provinces with high prevalence include Nyanza (15%), Nairobi (9%), Coast (8%), and Rift Valley (6%). North Eastern has the lowest prevalence at 1%.

HIV Prevalence by Province



HIV Prevalence by Sex and Residence (15-64 years)

Urban areas have a higher HIV prevalence than rural areas. Since 75% of Kenyans live in rural areas, there are more HIV-infected adults in rural areas than in urban areas. **About 1 million HIV-infected individuals aged 15-64 years live in rural areas, compared to 400,00 in urban areas.**

HIV prevalence	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
Women	8	10
Men	5	6
Total	7	8