

# PUBLIC AWARENESS OF HIV EPIDEMY IN UKRAINE 2014

Prepared for: **giz**

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## Abbreviations

**AIDS** – Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

**HIV** - Human Immunodeficiency Virus

**IDUs** – Injecting drug users

**PLWH** - People Living with HIV

**UCDC** - State institution "Ukrainian Center for Socially Dangerous Disease Control of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine"

## Target groups:

**Total, Population of Ukraine, Ukrainians** – population of Ukraine aged 15 and older

**Youth** – population of Ukraine aged 15-24

**Population of Dnipropetrovska oblast** – population of Dnipropetrovska oblast aged 15 and older

## General information about the survey

The **objective** of the research is to evaluate the outputs and outcomes of the “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” campaign: induced changes, measuring HIV and AIDS-related knowledge, behaviour, and attitudes in Ukraine.

The first wave of the survey was conducted in Autonomous Republic Crimea in January-February 2013 and covered two target groups: the population of Crimea aged 15+ and the population of Crimea aged 15-24.

The second wave of the survey was conducted in Ukraine (not including Crimea and settlements in Donetsk and Luhansk oblast which are not under control of Ukrainian government) in November 2014. It covered three target groups of the campaign: the population of Ukraine aged 15+, the population of Ukraine aged 15-24 (Youth) and the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast aged 15+.

Dnipropetrovska oblast became target one of the “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” campaign because of the high HIV prevalence there. As of December 1, 2014 Dnipropetrovska oblast holds the second place in Ukraine by HIV prevalence after Odeska oblast in Ukraine (732 PLWH per 100 000 of population)<sup>1</sup>

The total sample size of the second wave of the survey was 1479 interviews<sup>2</sup>, the Youth sample size was 411 interviews, and the Dnipropetrovska oblast sample was 321 interviews.

The sample for Ukraine is representative for the population of Ukrainian settlements that are under control of the Ukrainian government aged 15+ by gender, age, settlement size, region of respondent’s residence according to State Statistic Service of Ukraine data at January 1, 2013.

The sample for Youth is representative for the population of Ukrainian settlements that are under control of the Ukrainian government aged 15-24 by gender, settlement size, region of respondent’s residence according to State Statistic Service of Ukraine data at January 1, 2013.

The sample for Dnipropetrovska oblast is representative of the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast aged 15+ by gender, age and settlement size according to State Statistic Service of Ukraine data at January 1, 2013.

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<sup>1</sup> According to data provided by the Ukrainian center for socially dangerous disease control of the Ministry of health of Ukraine (December 9th, 2014). <http://dssz.gov.ua/attachments/article/2421/листопад%202014.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Sample size of 1479 interviews includes 1068 respondents for nationally representative sample (which included 211 respondents aged 15-24 and 110 residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast) and boosters of 200 respondents for Youth and 211 respondents for residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast. The boosters were conducted in order to have enough number of respondents for reliable analysis.

# 1 Awareness of the “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” campaign and the National HIV/AIDS helpline

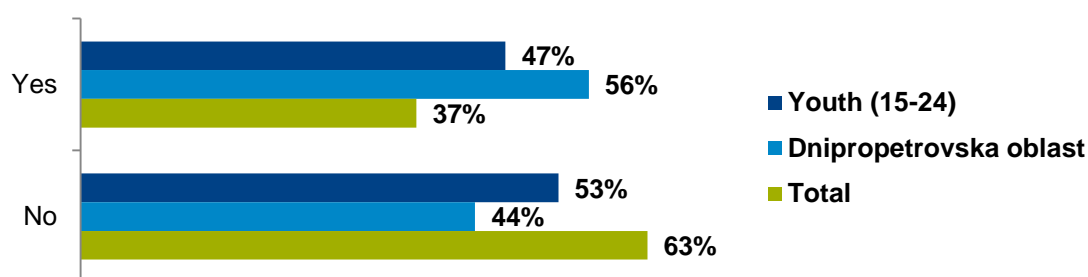
Overall 37% of Ukrainians have heard about the campaign "Don't Give AIDS a Chance!" and this percentage is higher among Youth (47%).

The number of those who have heard about the campaign in Dnipropetrovska oblast is significantly higher than in Ukraine and amounts to 56%.

Graph 1.1

## A1. HAVE YOU HEARD OR SEEN ANYTHING ABOUT THE “DON’T GIVE AIDS A CHANCE!” CAMPAIGN? (A card with examples of campaign advertisement was shown)

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



The most common sources of information about the “Don't Give AIDS a Chance!” campaign in Ukraine are the TV (29%), outdoor ads/billboards (14%) and newspapers (7%).

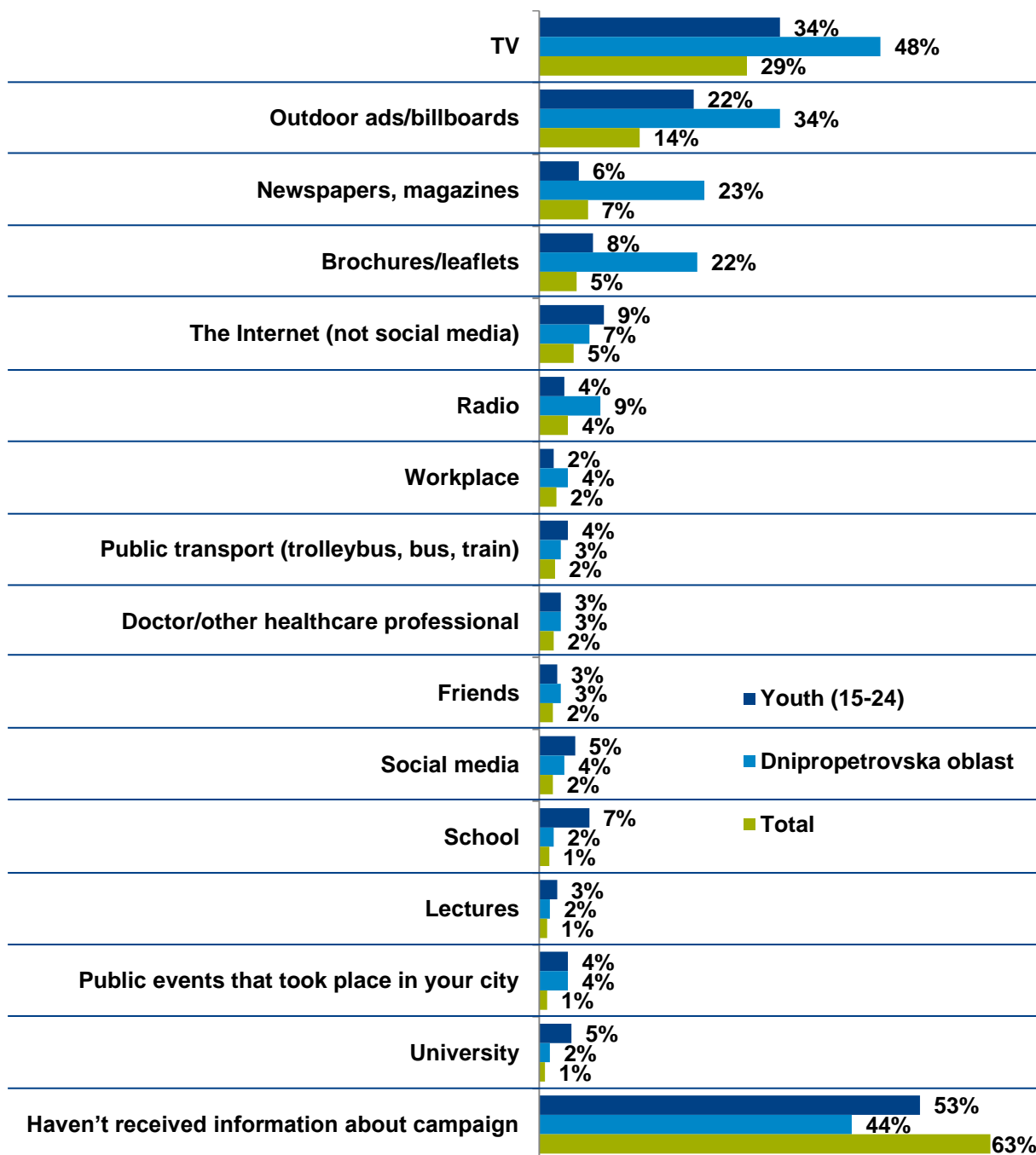
Only 5% of Ukrainians know about the campaign from the Internet (other than social media); this percentage is higher among Youth (9%), as indeed was the case for almost all the possible sources of campaign awareness. If the campaign is being targeted particularly at younger people the strategy seems to be working.

The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast more often than the total population heard about this campaign from TV (48%), outdoor ads/billboards (34%), newspapers (23%), brochures (22%), radio (9%). For all of the possible sources, more people mentioned them in Dnipropetrovska oblast, presumably reflective of greater campaign activity there.

Graph 1.2

**A3. PLEASE TELL ME WHERE YOU HAVE HEARD OR SEEN ABOUT THE “DON’T GIVE AIDS A CHANCE!” CAMPAIGN?**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



\*The graph doesn't show sources which were named by 2% of responses or less

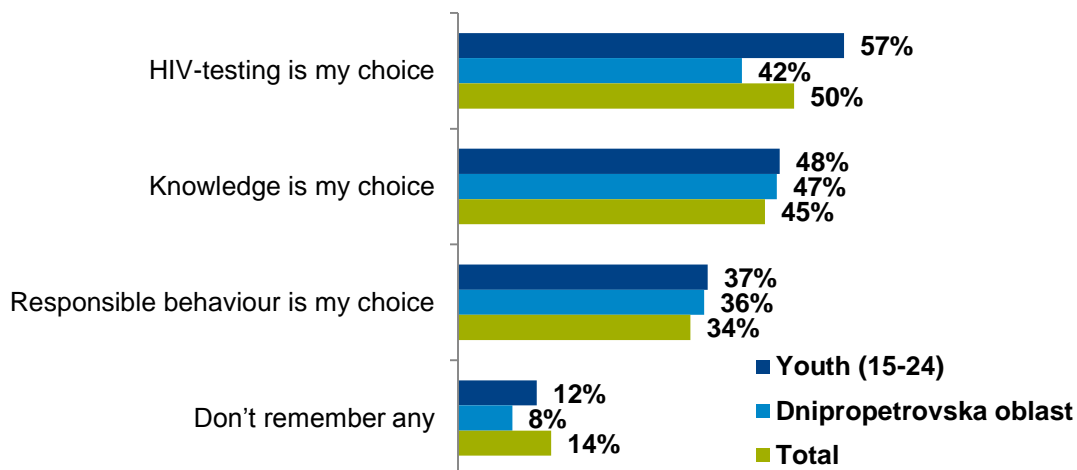
The catchiest message was 'HIV testing is my choice' – half of those who have heard something about the campaign remembered it. Youth more often remembered this message than total population.

Among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast the most memorable message was 'Knowledge is my choice' (47%).

Graph 1.3

**A2. CAN YOU REMEMBER ANY OF THE KEY MESSAGES OF THE “DON’T GIVE AIDS A CHANCE!” CAMPAIGN? (A card with examples of campaign advertisement was shown)**

% of respondents who have heard or seen anything about the “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” campaign: Youth (15-24), N=201; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=190; Total, N=622

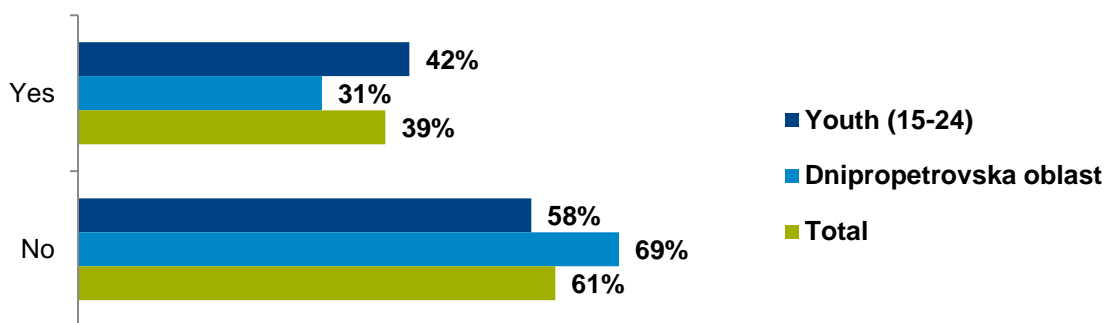


39% of Ukrainians have heard about the National HIV/AIDS helpline. This percentage is higher among Youth (42%) but lower among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast (31%)

Graph 1.4

**A4. HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE NATIONAL HIV/AIDS HELPLINE?**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479

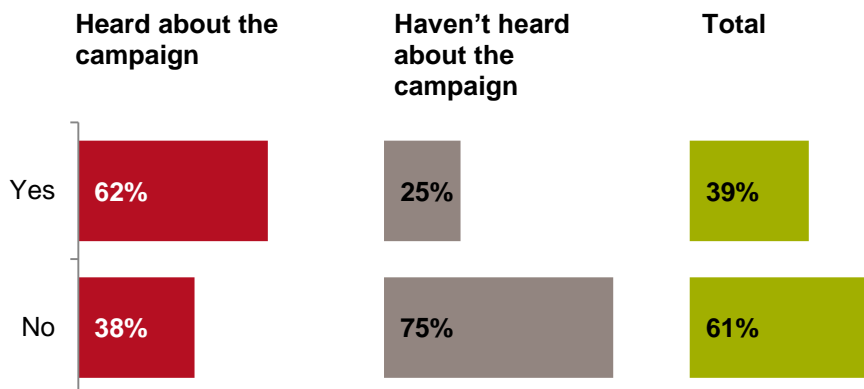


The “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” campaign had a positive impact on awareness of the National HIV/AIDS helpline. Among those who have heard about the campaign 62% know about the National HIV/AIDS helpline, while among those who are not aware of the campaign only 25% have heard about the helpline.

Graph 1.5

**A4. HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE NATIONAL HIV/AIDS HELPLINE?**

% of all respondents who have received information on campaign, N=622; who haven't received information on campaign, N=857; Total, N=1479

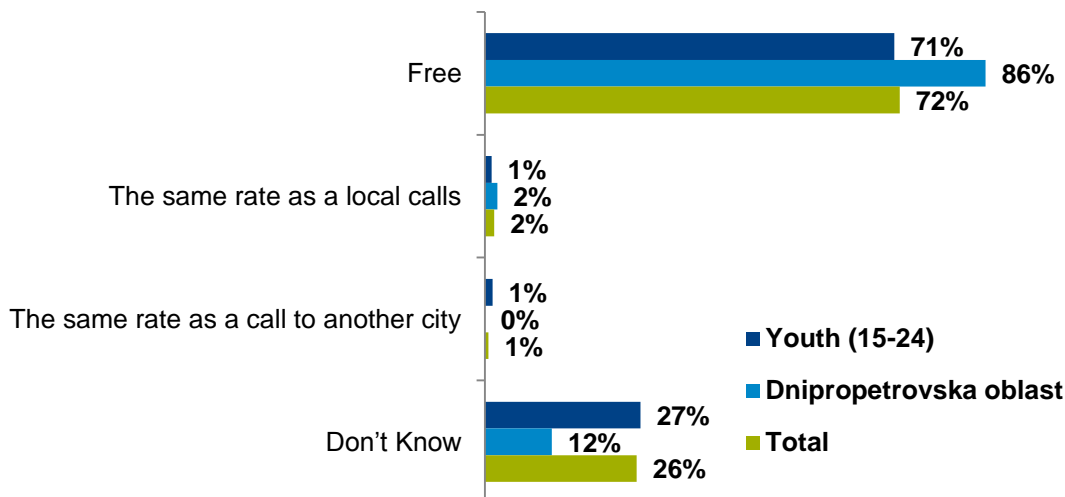


Most Ukrainians (72%) know that the helpline is free. This figure is higher among population of Dnipropetrovska oblast (86%). A quarter of Ukrainians do not know anything about the price of the helpline. Only 3% think that the helpline isn't free. There are no significant differences in this regard among the Youth and total population.

Graph 1.6

**A5. DO YOU KNOW HOW MUCH IT COSTS TO CALL THE NATIONAL HIV/AIDS HELPLINE? IS IT...**

% of respondents who heard about the National HIV/AIDS helpline: Youth (15-24), N=169; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=87; Total, N=570



Among those Ukrainians who have heard about the helpline the following reasons were named for calling it: if the caller suspects him/herself to have HIV or AIDS (55%) and if the caller wishes to hear general information about HIV and AIDS (46%). There were no significant differences in this regard among Youth and total population.

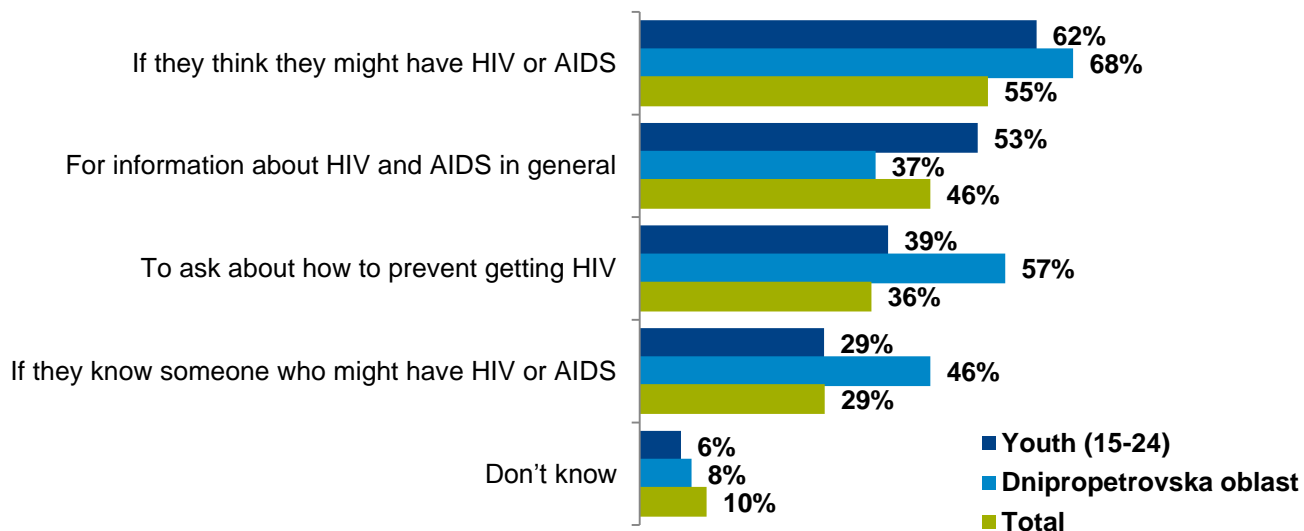
The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast more often named all reasons for calling except for receiving general information about HIV and AIDS.



Graph 1.7

**A6. WHEN SHOULD SOMEONE CALL THE NATIONAL HIV/AIDS HELPLINE?**

% of respondents who heard about the helpline: Youth (15-24), N=169; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=87; Total, N=570



## 2 HIV awareness

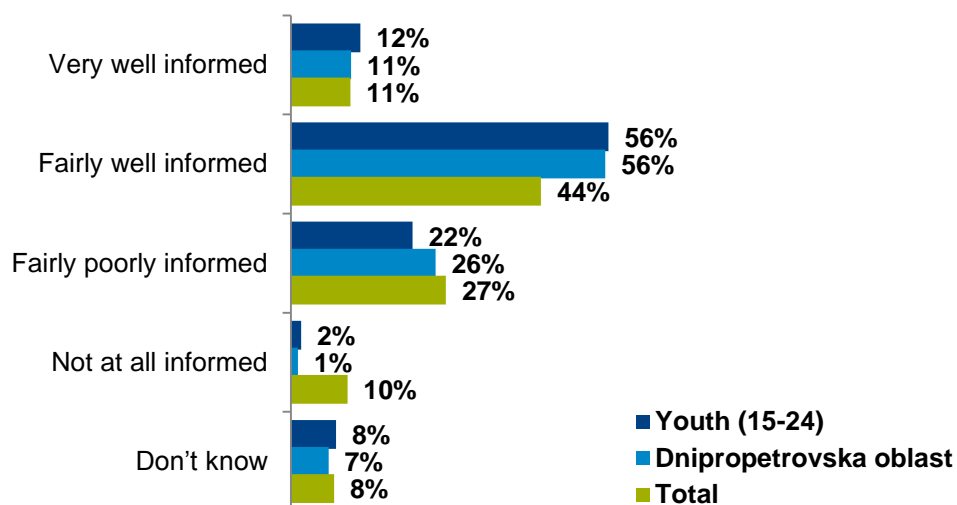
55% of Ukrainians consider themselves to be very or fairly well informed about HIV and AIDS. 27% say they're poorly informed and 10% are not informed at all.

The percentage of informed respondents is higher among Youth (68%) and the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast (67%).

Graph 2.1

### C2. OVERALL HOW WELL INFORMED WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE ABOUT HIV AND AIDS?

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



87% of Ukrainians have heard or seen some information about HIV and AIDS in the past year. The most common sources of information about HIV and AIDS in Ukraine are the TV (68%), outdoor ads/billboards (26%) and newspapers/magazines (22%).

The most popular sources of information for Youth, just as for all Ukrainians, are the TV (67%) and outdoor ads/billboards (32%). Evidently Internet (except for social media) is a more popular source of information among the Youth (27%) than among the total population (14%).

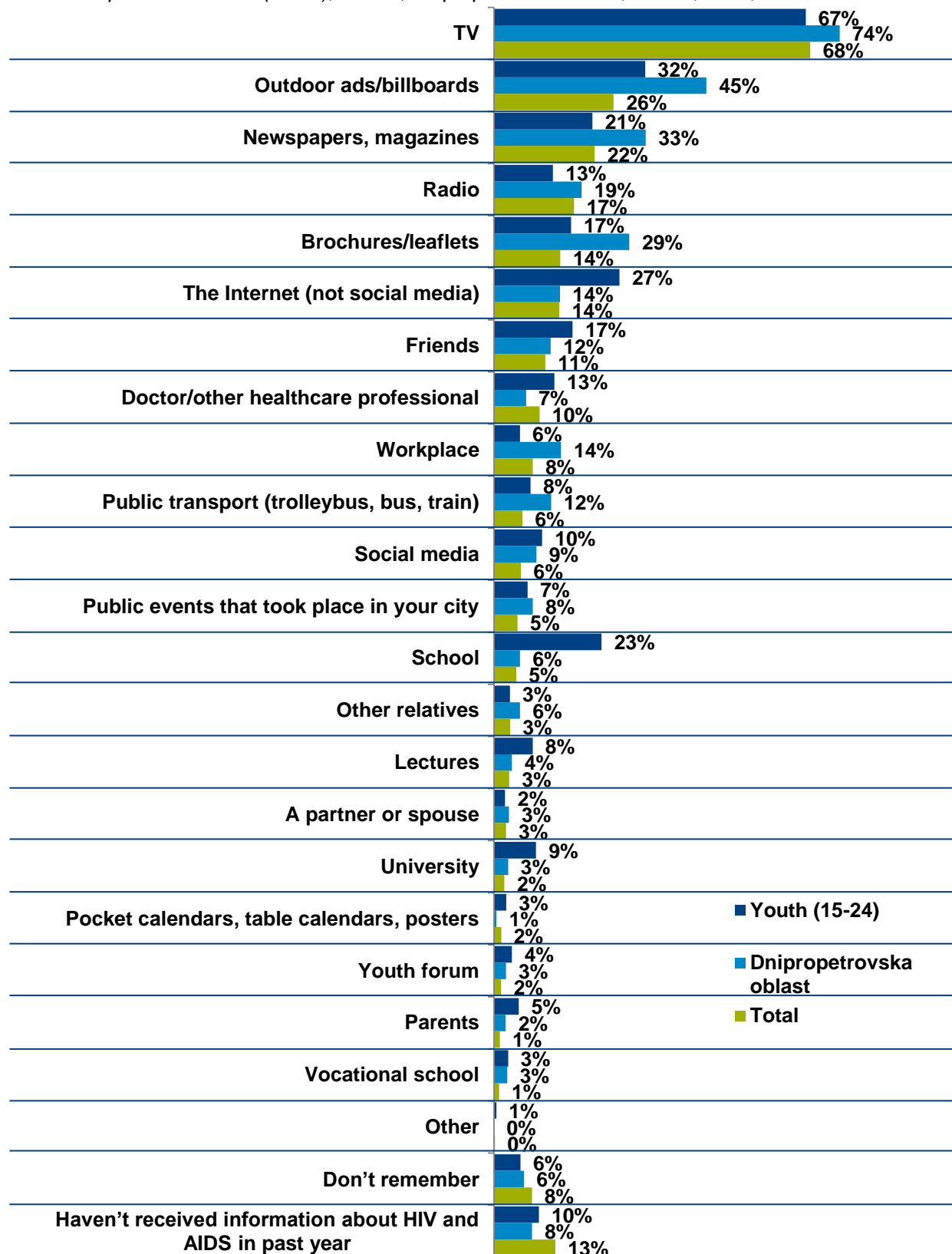
The topic of HIV and AIDS is becoming increasingly more popular in educational institutions – 23% of Youth received such information at schools (this figure constitutes 5% for the total population) and 9% received it at universities (2% among the total population).

The percentage of those, who received information about HIV and AIDS within the last year is significantly higher in Dnipropetrovska oblast (92%). Also the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast has a higher tendency than the total population to receive such information from newspapers (33%), brochures (29%), their workplace (14%) and public transportation (12%).

Graph 2.2

**A3.1 NOW I ASK YOU TO TRY AND REMEMBER WHERE YOU GOT THE INFORMATION ON HIV AND AIDS FROM. PLEASE TELL ME WHERE YOU HAVE HEARD OR SEEN ABOUT HIV AND AIDS IN THE PAST YEAR. ANY OTHERS?**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



More than a half of Ukrainians know the following information about HIV:

- You can get infected with HIV and be unaware of it (84% of respondents estimated this statement correctly);
- Use of condoms considerably reduces the risk of getting infected with HIV (76%);
- A healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive (69%);
- There is no medicine as of now to completely cure HIV and AIDS (69%);
- You cannot rest assured that you do not have HIV just because you do not take drugs (59%).

On the other hand only one third of Ukrainians know that HIV is not a death sentence and only 1/4 know that PLWH can live a normal life in our time.

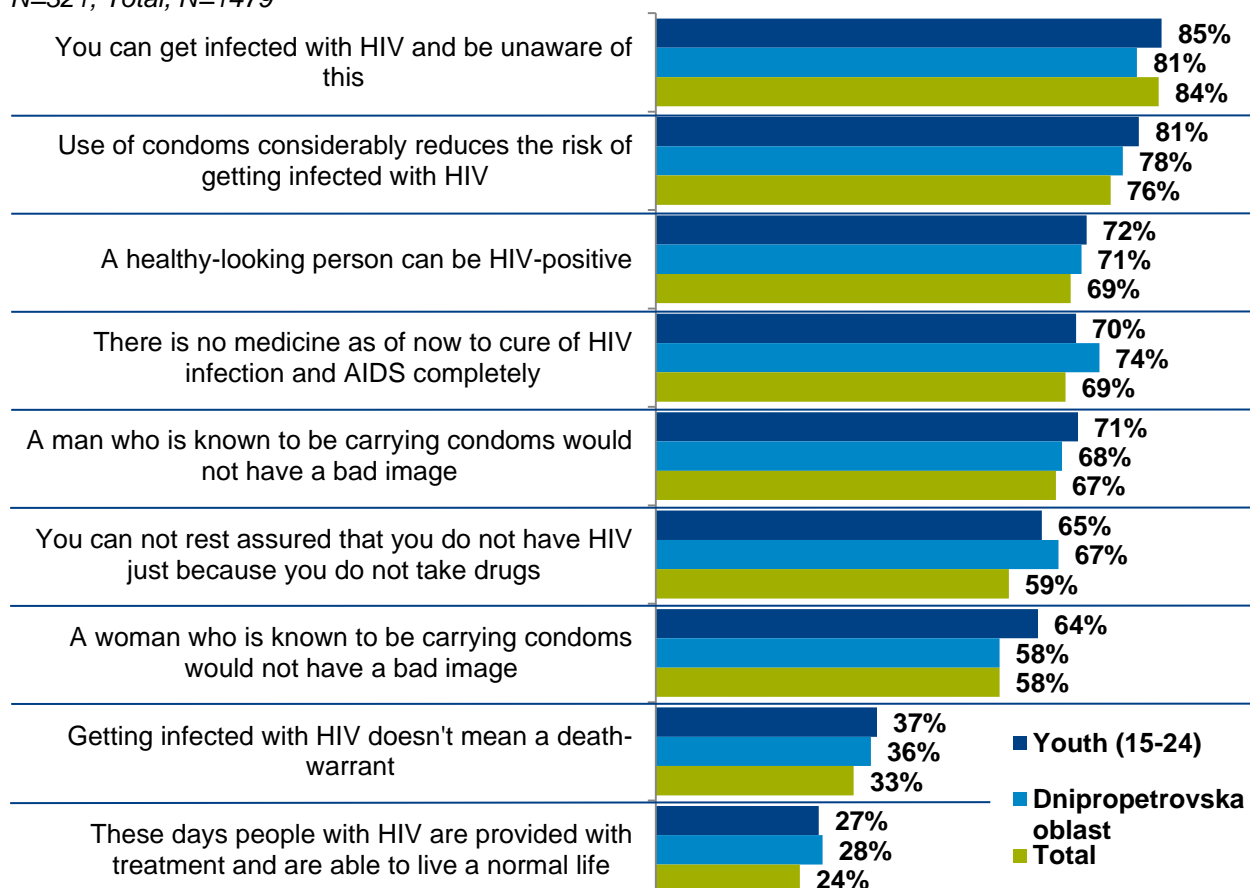
Also 67% of Ukrainians believe that a man who is known to be carrying condoms would not have a bad image; 58% of Ukrainians believe the same to be true about a woman that is known to be carrying condoms.

We can see similar tendencies among Youth, population of Dnipropetrovska oblast and the total population. However more people in Dnipropetrovska oblast know that you can't cure HIV completely (74% in Dnipropetrovska oblast, 69% among Ukrainians), and more people there know that you cannot rest assured that you do not have HIV just because you do not take drugs (65% in Dnipropetrovska oblast, 59% among Ukrainians).

Graph 2.3

**C3. NOW I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SET OF STATEMENTS ABOUT HIV AND AIDS. PLEASE LABEL EACH OF THEM RIGHT OR WRONG. IF YOU ARE NOT SURE CONCERNING ANY OF THE STATEMENTS, PLEASE TELL ME ABOUT IT.**

% of respondents estimated the statement correctly: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



According to the public opinion, the main reasons why HIV is being spread is prostitution (according to 80% of respondents), drug-trafficking (76% mentioned it among the main reasons) and homosexual relations (68%). Other reasons given by the respondents are: people believe they are not at risk of getting HIV (57% mentioned it as one of the main reasons) or that people do not understand the ways HIV is distributed (52%).

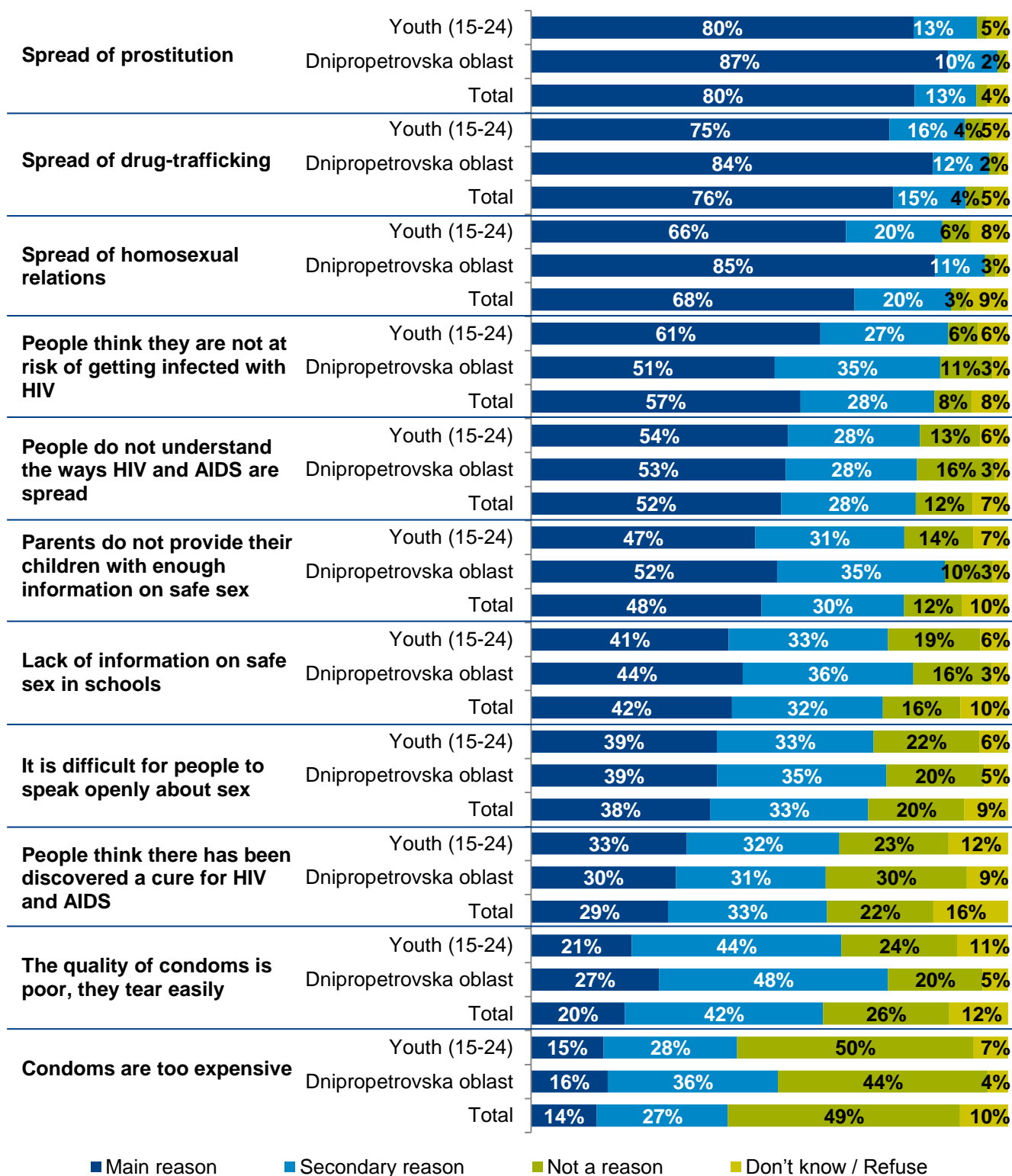
Youth showed no significant differences in this regard.

The respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast were more likely to mention prostitution, drug-trafficking and homosexual relations as main reasons of HIV epidemic.

Graph 2.4

**C4. NOW I AM GOING TO READ YOU A FEW STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE REASONS FOR HIV AND AIDS SPREAD IN UKRAINE. PLEASE SPECIFY IF IT IS THE MAIN REASON, SECONDARY REASON OR NOT A REASON AT ALL OF THE UNEFFECTIVE HIV AND AIDS PREVENTION IN UKRAINE FOR EACH OF THE STATEMENTS?**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



Most Ukrainians are aware of the ways of HIV transmission. The highest level of awareness is observed for:

- Transfusion of infected blood (89% of Ukrainians know this way of HIV transmission);
- Blood-to-blood contact with an infected person (88%);
- Shared use of needles and syringes for injections (87%).

The level of awareness of HIV transmission through piercing and tattooing, unprotected vaginal sex, sharing shaving products/toothbrushes, from an HIV positive mother to a baby is a bit lower: 75% - 80%. The lowest level of awareness is observed for the following ways of HIV transmission:

- Anal sex without a condom (66%);
- Oral sex without a condom (54%).

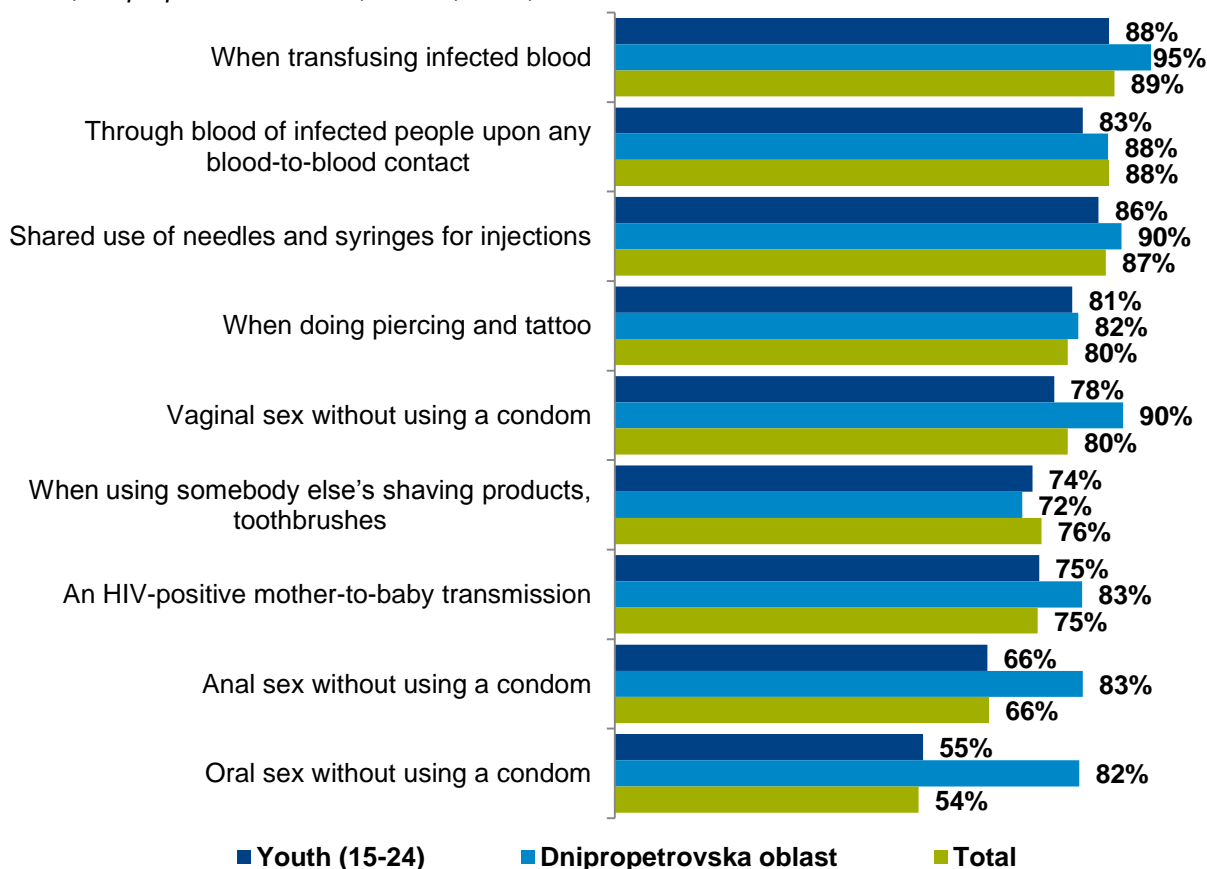
There are no significant differences in awareness levels among Youth and total population of Ukraine.

Dnipropetrovska oblast is ahead of the total population in terms of awareness of ways of HIV transmission. In particular, residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast are much more aware of the possibility of HIV transmission through unprotected oral/anal/vaginal sex.

Graph 2.5

**Z26. WHICH OF THESE ARE POSSIBLE WAYS OF GETTING HIV? POSSIBLE WAYS OF HIV TRANSMISSION**

% of all respondents: share of those who are aware of certain way of HIV transmission, Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



As for the wrong stereotypes about HIV transmission 32% of Ukrainians wrongly consider that HIV can be transmitted if you are treated at a doctor's surgery where HIV-positive patients are also treated. 20-25% of Ukrainians wrongly consider that HIV is transmitted via mosquito bites, sharing kitchen utensils, toilet /

bathroom / room / towels and other household items with an infected person, consuming food together or kissing. All these wrong beliefs lead to intolerance to PLWH.

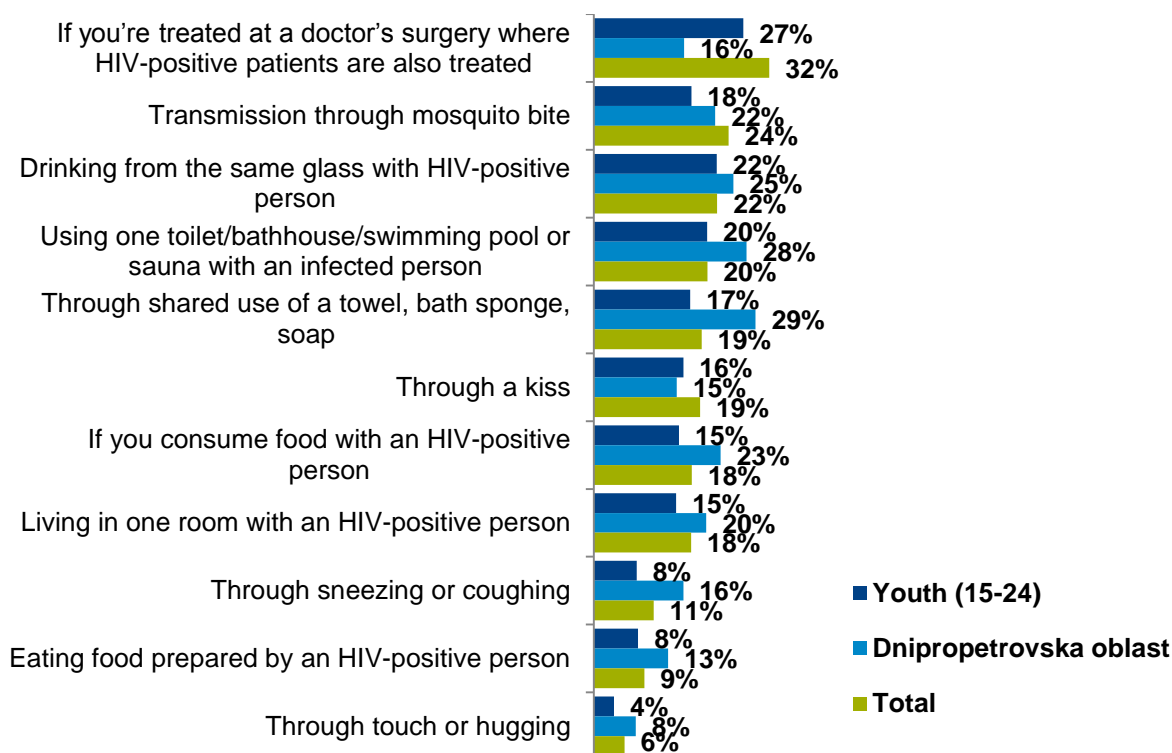
The prevalence of the following wrong beliefs among Dnipropetrovska oblast population is significantly higher than among Ukrainians:

- Using one toilet/bathroom/swimming pool or sauna with an HIV-positive person
- Through shared use of a towel, bath sponge, soap
- Consuming food with an HIV-positive person
- Through sneezing or coughing
- Eating food prepared by an HIV-positive person

Graph 2.6

**Z26. WHICH OF THESE ARE POSSIBLE WAYS OF GETTING HIV? IMPOSSIBLE WAYS OF HIV TRANSMISSION**

% of all respondents: share of those who think that certain ways of HIV transmission are possible, Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



According to the total population the best way to protect from HIV is to engage in sexual intercourse only with a constant and faithful partner that doesn't have any other sexual partners (91% of Ukrainians mentioned it as a method to reduce the risk of infection); also 82% mentioned using condoms during each sexual intercourse as another effective way of protection.

Overall Youth and the total population named the same possible methods of reducing the risk of HIV transmission.

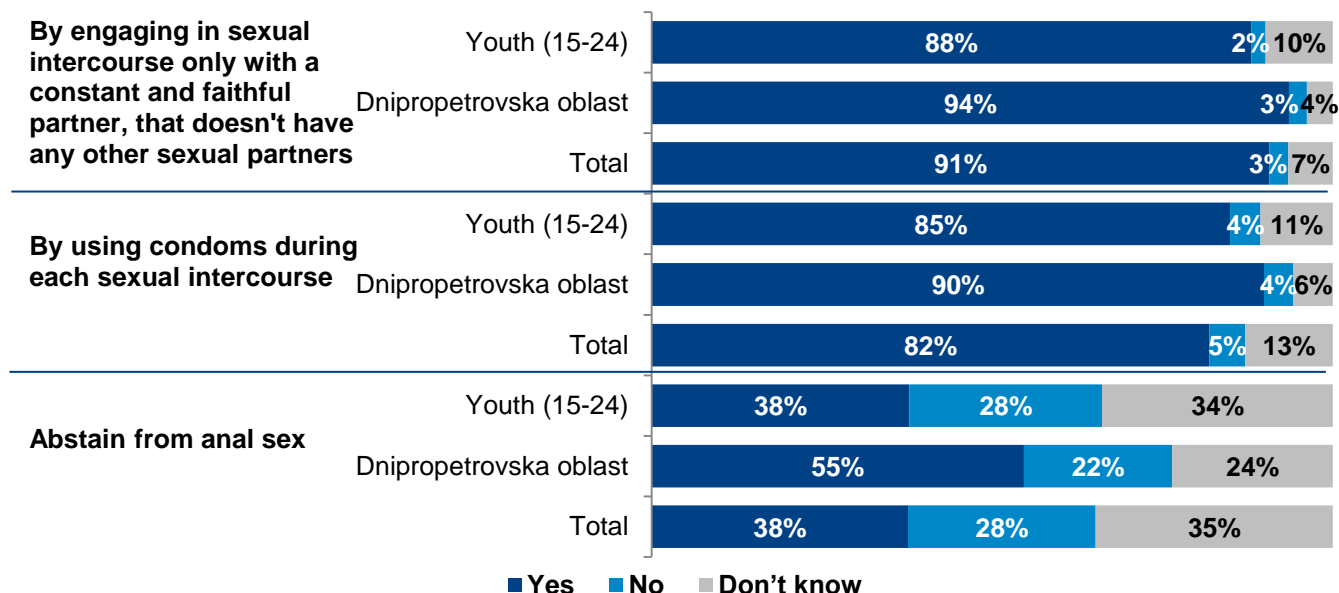
The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast named the following methods of reducing the risk of HIV transmission more often than total population: 71% believed that you can reduce the risk of HIV transmission by having sexual contacts only with those who told you they are not HIV positive (43% among Ukrainians) and 55% named abstaining from anal sex (38% among Ukrainians).



Graph 2.7

**Z27. IS IT POSSIBLE TO REDUCE THE RISK OF HIV TRANSMISSION... POSSIBLE METHODS TO REDUCE THE RISK**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



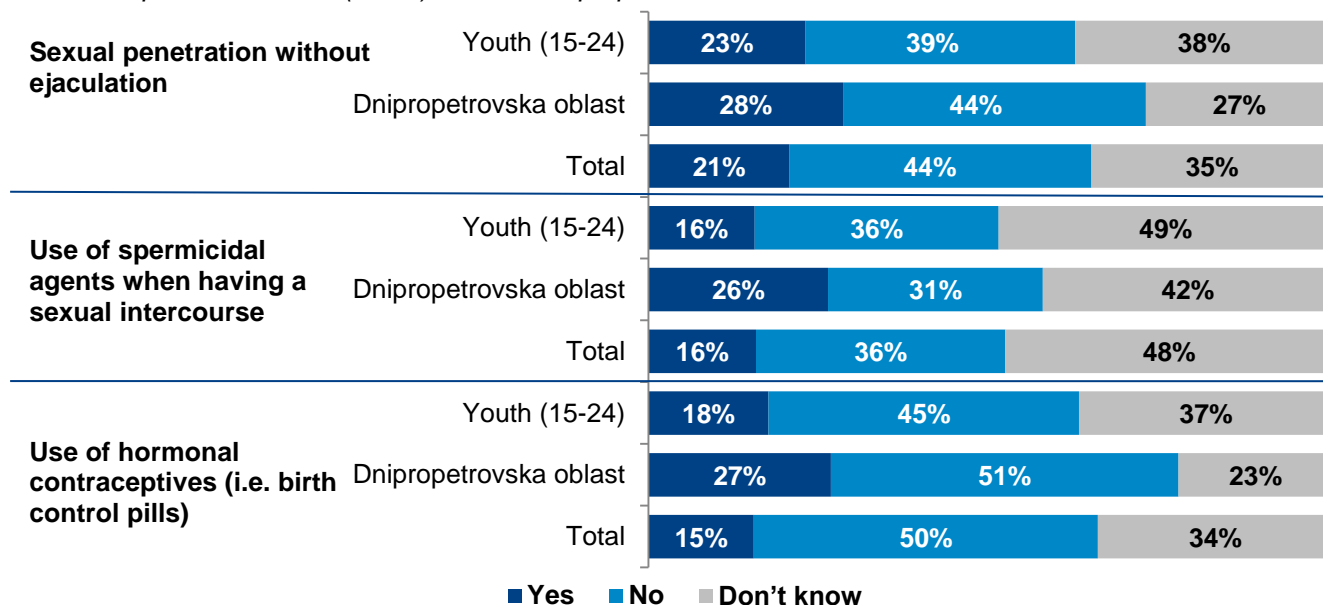
Wrong stereotypes on HIV protection are prevalent among at most one fifth of the Ukrainian population: reducing HIV risk by practicing sexual penetration without ejaculation (21%); use of spermicidal agents when having a sexual intercourse (16%); use of hormonal contraceptives (i.e. birth control pills – 15%).

However, huge number of respondents show uncertainty concerning wrong stereotypes on HIV protection: almost a half (48%) of Ukrainians do not know if usage of spermicidal agents lowers the risk of HIV transmission, a third of the population do not know if sexual penetration without ejaculation (35%) or usage of hormonal contraceptives (34%) reduces this risk rates.

Graph 2.8

**Z27. IS IT POSSIBLE TO REDUCE THE RISK OF HIV TRANSMISSION... WRONG METHODS TO REDUCE THE RISK**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



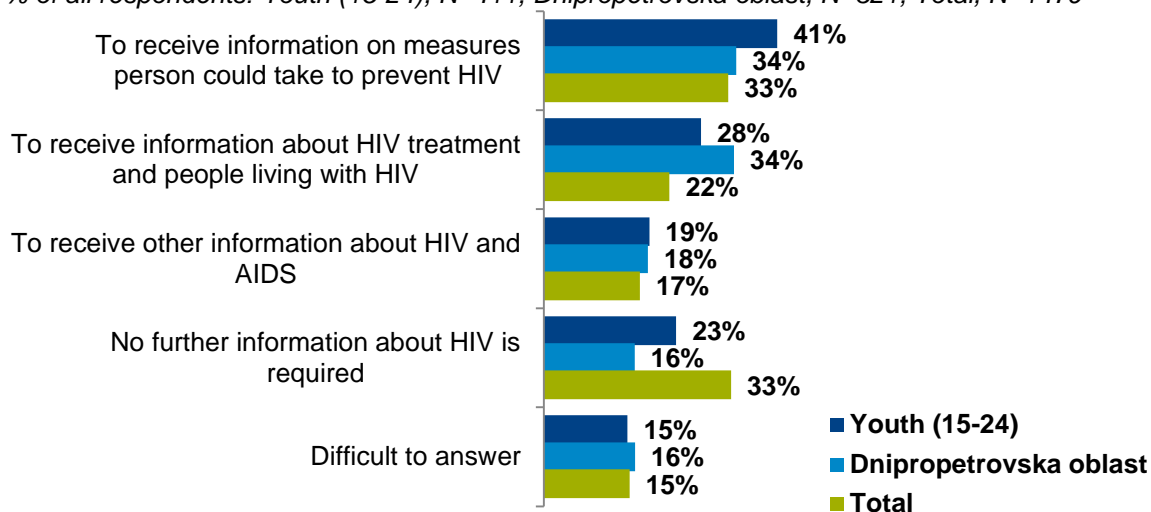
Only 33% of all respondents say that they don't need any further information on HIV and AIDS, this figure is lower among Youth (23%) and among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast (16%).

The total population and Youth would first of all like to continue receiving information about the possible measures of HIV prevention. The most needed information among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast is about measures a person could take to prevent HIV and information about HIV treatment and people living with HIV.

Graph 2.9

**A7. WE'D LIKE TO KNOW WHAT TYPES OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ABOUT HIV AND AIDS YOU WOULD LIKE TO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE IN FUTURE.**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



### 3 Attitudes to HIV

The most disturbing health issue in Ukraine is cancer: 26% of all respondents are worried about it. Heart diseases hold the second place (21%) and HIV and AIDS the third place (16%). Sexually transmitted diseases, except HIV, road traffic accidents, excess weight and depression are the main concern only for 3-4% of the respondents. 12% of the respondents do not worry about health issues at all.

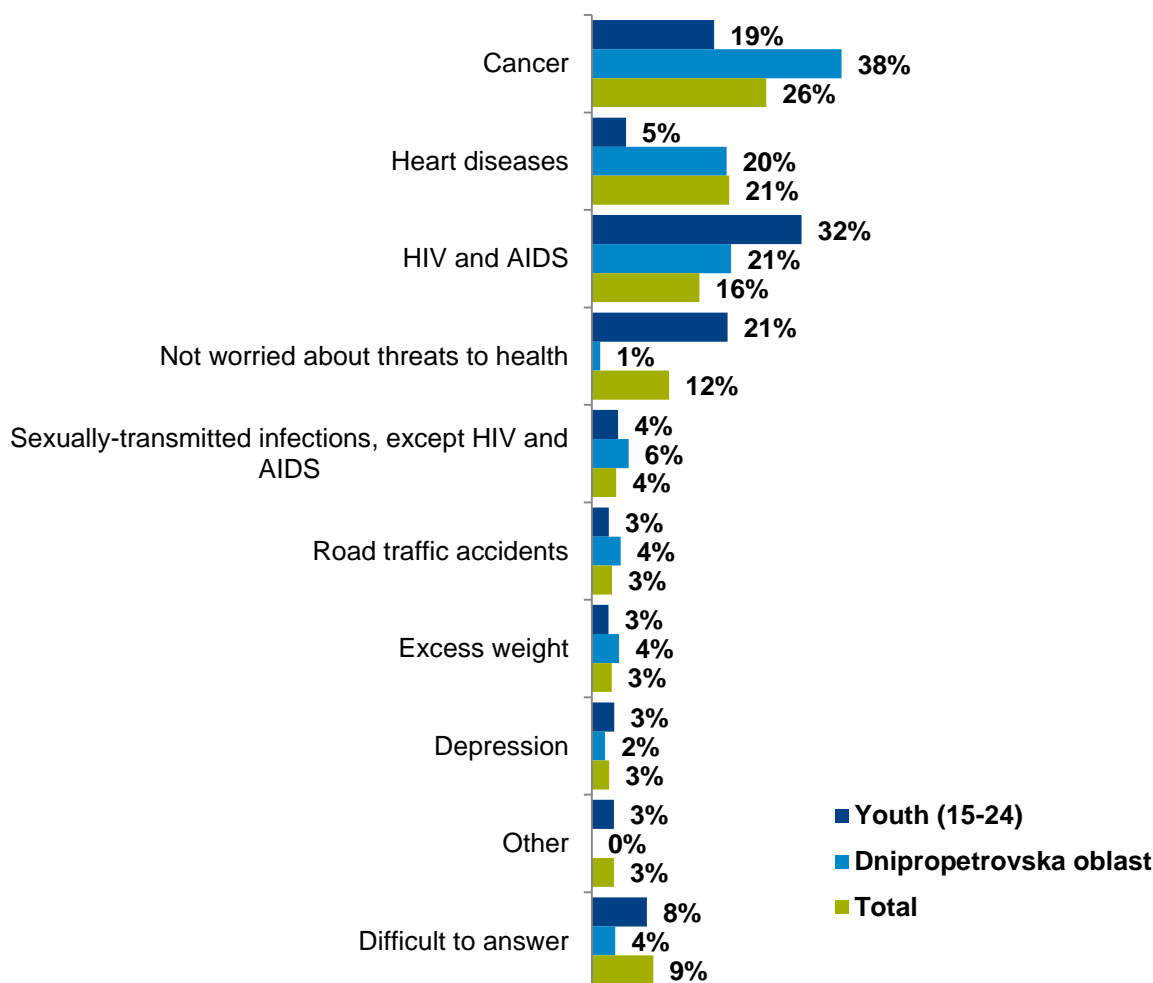
Youth has the highest share of those who do not worry about health issues (21%). When it comes to health concerns the Youth shows significant differences from the total population of Ukraine: HIV and AIDS is the most worrying disease (32%), cancer holds the second place (19%), while only a small fraction of respondents named heart diseases as their main concern (5%). Concern levels for sexually transmitted diseases (except HIV), road traffic accidents, excess weight and depression are similar to the total population of Ukraine.

The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast shows the highest level of concern with health threats – only 1% doesn't worry about their health. The population of this oblast has a much higher level of concern about cancer - 38% named it as a most important health threat (only 26% for Ukraine). HIV or AIDS and heart diseases hold the second place with 21%.

Graph 3.1

#### C1. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING THREATS TO HEALTH WORRIES YOU MOST OF ALL?

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



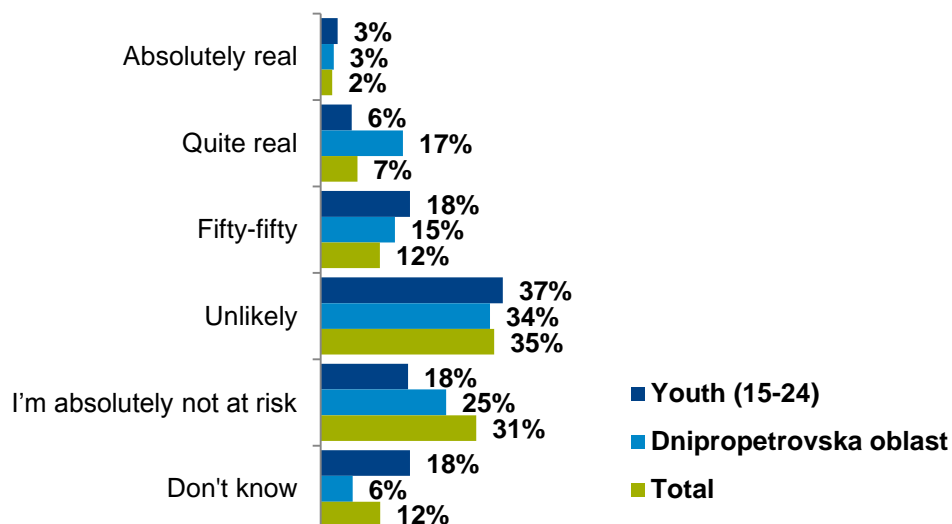
66% of Ukrainians say they are absolutely not at risk or unlikely to get infected. Only 21% consider the risk as real («absolutely real», «quite real» and «fifty-fifty»); approximately 12% did not answer the question.

Youth and residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast feel themselves to be at a higher risk of getting HIV than the total population.

Graph 3.2

**Z1. HOW HIGH IS THE RISK THAT YOU YOURSELF MIGHT GET INFECTED WITH HIV?**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479

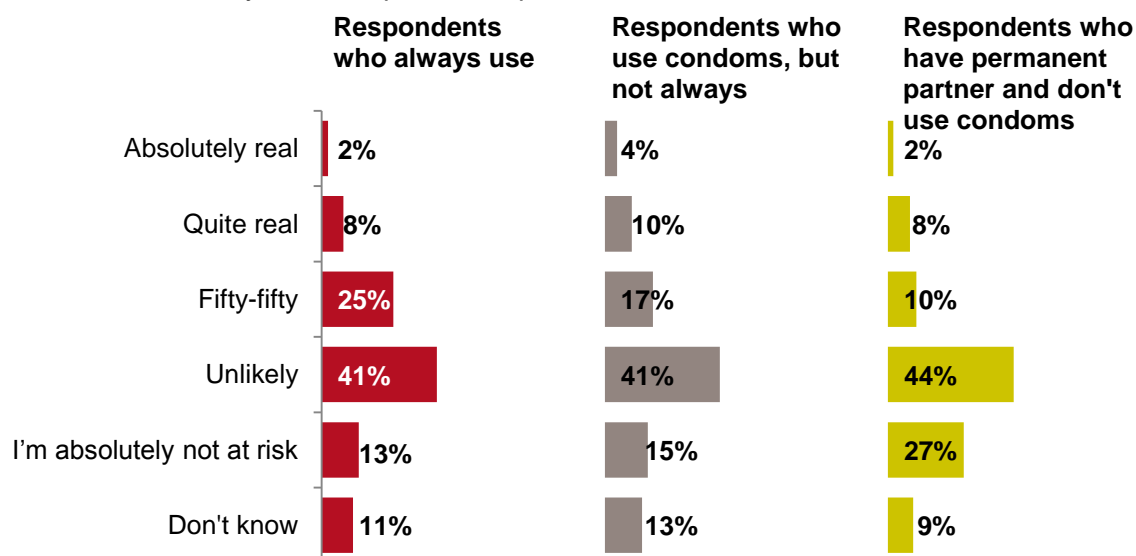


Those who don't use condoms because of having permanent partners assess their risk of being infected as lower than do those who always or not always use condoms (for the figures on using condoms see Chapter 4)

Graph 3.3

**Z1. HOW HIGH IS THE RISK THAT YOU YOURSELF MIGHT GET INFECTED WITH HIV?**

% of respondents who: Always use condoms, N=200; Use condoms time to time, N=326; Don't use condoms because they have one permanent partner, N=357;

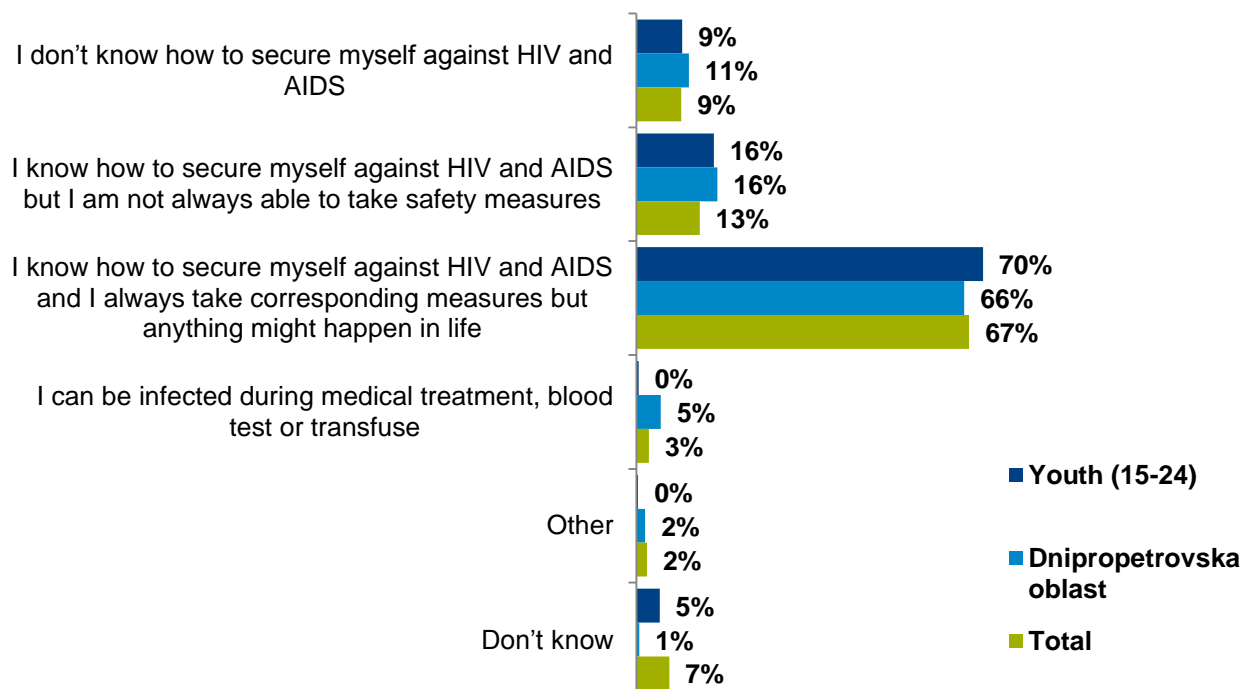


Most of those who consider themselves to be at risk of HIV infection say that they know how to protect themselves but anything might happen in life (67%). 13% of respondents say that they do not always have the possibility to take safety measures, and 9% don't know how to protect themselves. Youth and the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast showed no significant differences from the total population of Ukraine in this regard.

Graph 3.4

## Z2. WHY DO YOU THINK THERE IS A REAL RISK TO BE INFECTED WITH HIV?

% of those respondents, who consider that the risk is absolutely real, quite real or fifty-fifty: Youth (15-24), N=120; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=115; Total, N=369



Those who think they are unlikely to get infected explain their confidence by the fact they a) have one permanent sexual partner whom they trust (53%); b) do not take drugs (36%); or c) do not have a sexual partner (22%).

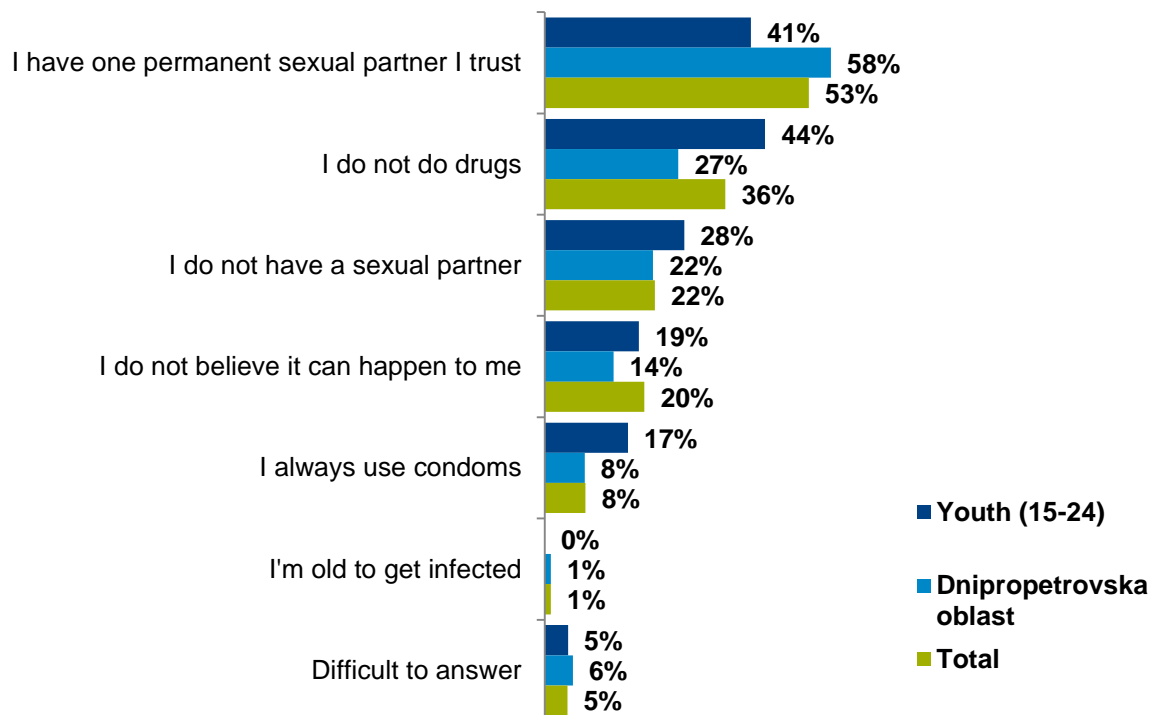
The following reasons for not feeling at risk of getting HIV were more popular among Youth than among total population: not taking drugs (44%), not having a sexual partner (28%), or always using condoms (17%).

The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast rely for the most on having one permanent partner (58%). Not taking drugs is the second most popular reason for confidence of not getting infected (27%) and lack of a sexual partner is the third (22%).

Graph 3.5

**Z3. WHY DO YOU THINK IT IS UNLIKELY YOU WOULD GET HIV-INFECTED?**

% of those respondents, who consider that the risk is unlikely or it's absolutely not threatened:  
 Youth (15-24), N=218; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=180; Total, N=930



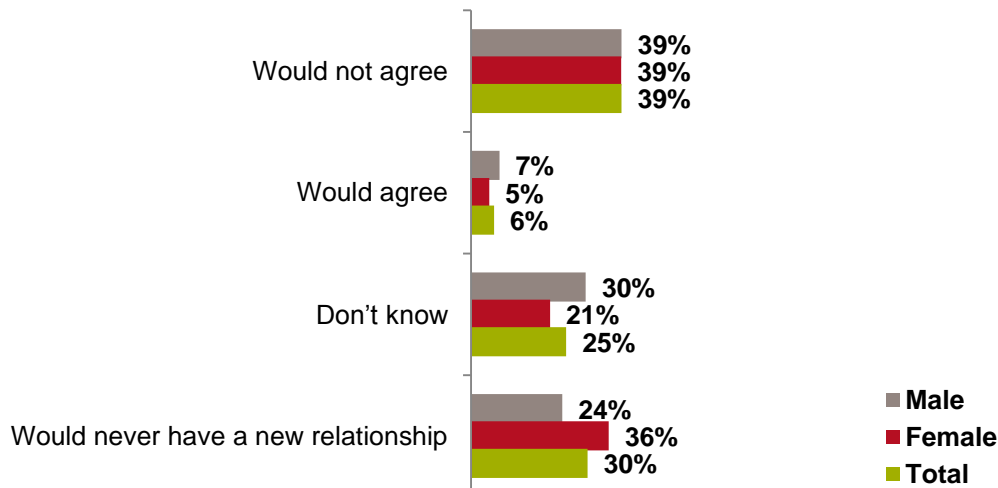
39% of respondents wouldn't agree if a new partner suggested having sex without a condom and only 6% would agree to such a proposal. 25% of respondents would not know what to do in such a situation and 30% suppose they would never have a new relationship.

More men than women wouldn't know what to do in such a situation and significantly more women suppose that they will never have a new relationship. Also men would agree slightly more often to sleep with somebody without a condom (7% versus 5% among women).

Graph 3.6

**Z21. IMAGINE YOU WERE STARTING A NEW RELATIONSHIP, AND YOUR NEW PARTNER WANTS TO SLEEP WITH YOU WITHOUT A CONDOM. WOULD YOU AGREE OR NOT? UKRAINE**

% of all respondents: Male, N=695; Female, N=784; Total, N=1479



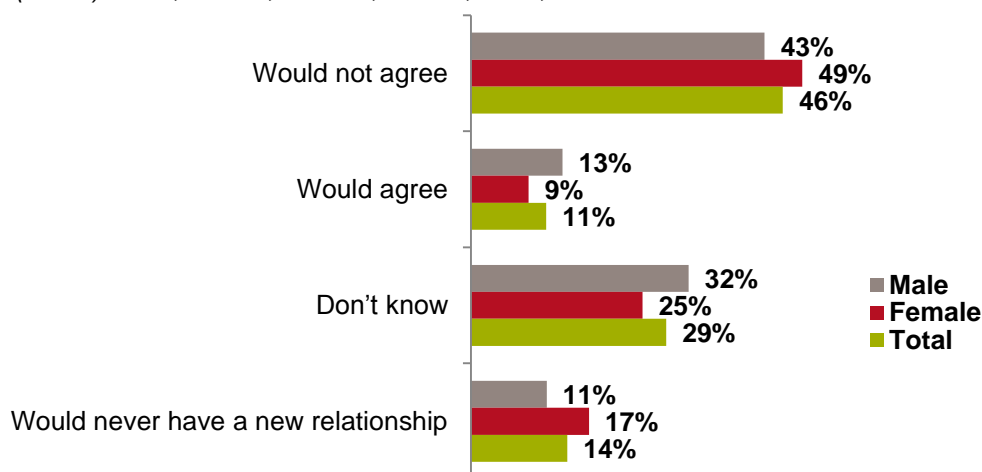
46% of Youth would not agree if a new partner proposed sex without a condom and only 11% would agree. About one third of Youth would not know what to do in such a situation.

Among Youth just as among the total population, more young men would agree to sleep with new partner without a condom and more young women suppose that they would never have a new relationship.

Graph 3.7

**Z21. IMAGINE YOU WERE STARTING A NEW RELATIONSHIP, AND YOUR NEW PARTNER WANTS TO SLEEP WITH YOU WITHOUT A CONDOM. WOULD YOU AGREE OR NOT? YOUTH**

% of Youth (15-24): Male, N=217; Female, N=194; Total, N=411



Among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast 55% would not agree if a new partner proposed sex without a condom, while 8% would agree. 22% would not know what to do in such a situation and 15% wouldn't have new relationships.

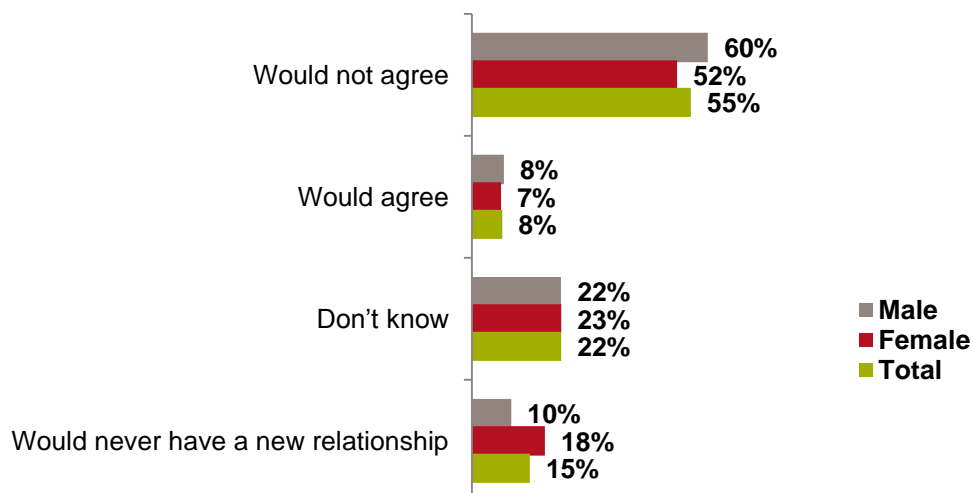
Overall men and women from Dnipropetrovska oblast demonstrate the same level of refusal from sex with new partners without condoms – 70% (those who would refuse from sex without condoms and those who would never have new relationships). At the same time, more women suppose they would never have a new relationship.

Graph 3.8

**Z21. IMAGINE YOU WERE STARTING A NEW RELATIONSHIP, AND YOUR NEW PARTNER WANTS TO SLEEP WITH YOU WITHOUT A CONDOM. WOULD YOU AGREE OR NOT? DNIPROPETROVSKA OBLAST**

**DNIPROPETROVSKA OBLAST**

% of respondents in Dnipropetrovska oblast: Male, N=141; Female, N=180; Total, N=321

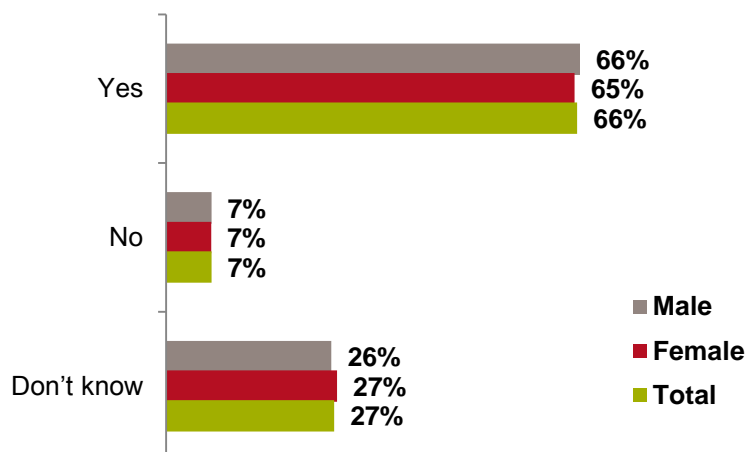


Two thirds of Ukrainians that admit a possibility of a new relationship say they would take the initiative and suggest using a condom with a new sexual partner. Men and women demonstrate the same level of will to take on such an initiative.

Graph 3.9

**Z22. AND AGAIN IMAGINING YOU WERE STARTING A NEW RELATIONSHIP, WOULD YOU TAKE THE INITIATIVE AND SUGGEST USING CONDOMS? UKRAINE**

% of respondents, who admit the possibility of a new relationship: Male, N=558; Female, N=543; Total, N=1101

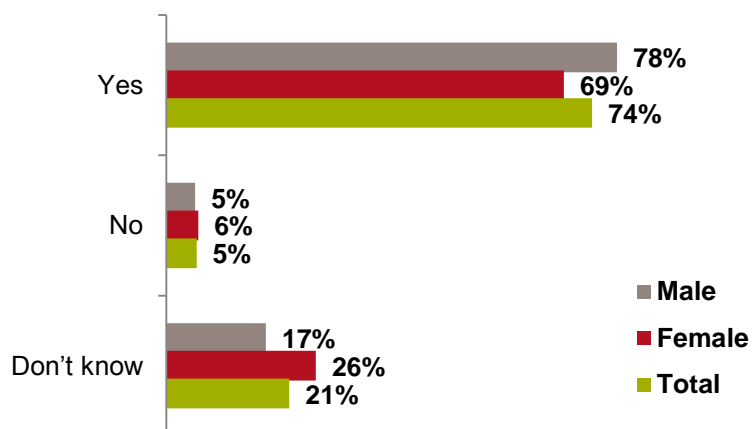


Among Youth the share of those who are ready to suggest using condoms with a new sexual partner is higher than among total population (74% against 66%). Men are more likely to suggest condom use than women in a new relationship.

Graph 3.10

**Z22. AND AGAIN IMAGINING YOU WERE STARTING A NEW RELATIONSHIP, WOULD YOU TAKE THE INITIATIVE AND SUGGEST USING CONDOMS? YOUTH**

% of Youth, who admit the possibility of a new relationship: Male, N=193; Female, N=161; Total, N=354



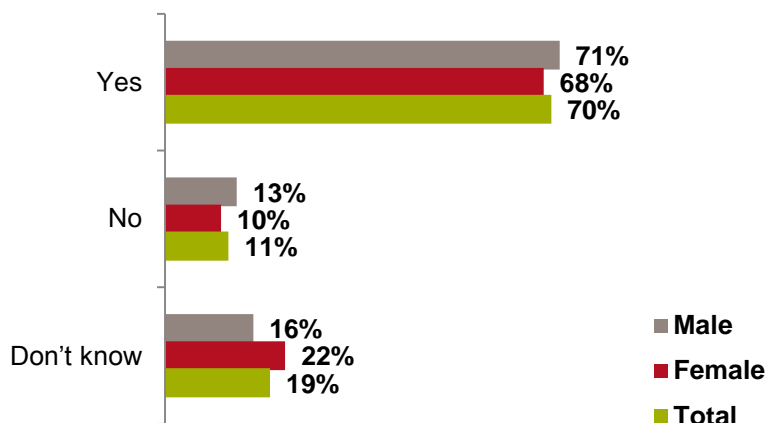
Among respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast the share of those who are ready to suggest using condoms with a new sexual partner is 70%. Men and women are almost equally ready to propose using a condom in a new relationship.



Graph 3.11

**Z22. AND AGAIN IMAGINING YOU WERE STARTING A NEW RELATIONSHIP, WOULD YOU TAKE THE INITIATIVE AND SUGGEST USING CONDOMS? DNIPROPETROVSKA OBLAST**

% of respondents in Dnipropetrovska oblast, who admit the possibility of a new relationship: Male, N=129; Female, N=149; Total, N=278



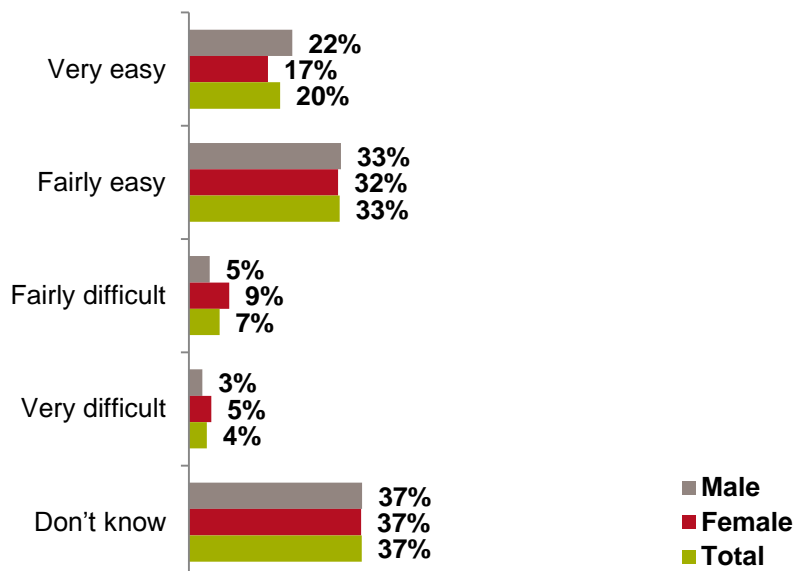
53% of Ukrainians think that they have quite a good change of convincing a new partner to use a condom and only 11% believe that it would prove difficult for them. There is also quite a big share of those who do not know whether it would be difficult or easy (37%).

Men think it would be easier than women do to convince a partner to use condoms.

Graph 3.12

**Z23. IF YOU DID WANT TO CONVINCe A NEW PARTNER TO USE CONDOMS AT THE START OF A NEW RELATIONSHIP, HOW EASY OR DIFFICULT DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE? UKRAINE**

% of all respondents, who admit the possibility of a new relationship: Male, N=558; Female, N=543; Total, N=1101

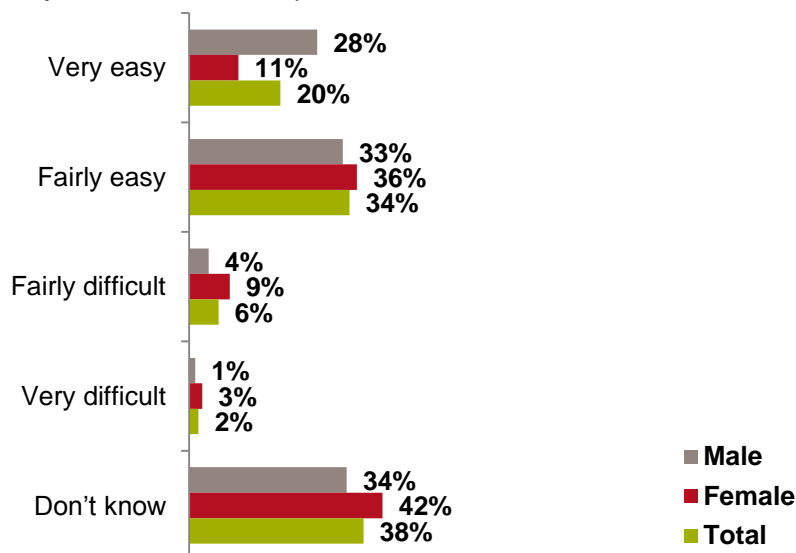


The results for Youth are roughly the same: 54% of respondents say it would be easy to convince a new partner to use condoms while 8% suppose it would be difficult. Men find it easier than women to convince a partner to use condoms.

Graph 3.13

**Z23. IF YOU DID WANT TO CONVINCe A NEW PARTNER TO USE CONDOMS AT THE START OF A NEW RELATIONSHIP, HOW EASY OR DIFFICULT DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE? YOUTH**

% of Youth, who admit the possibility of a new relationship: Male, N=193; Female, N=161; Total, N=354

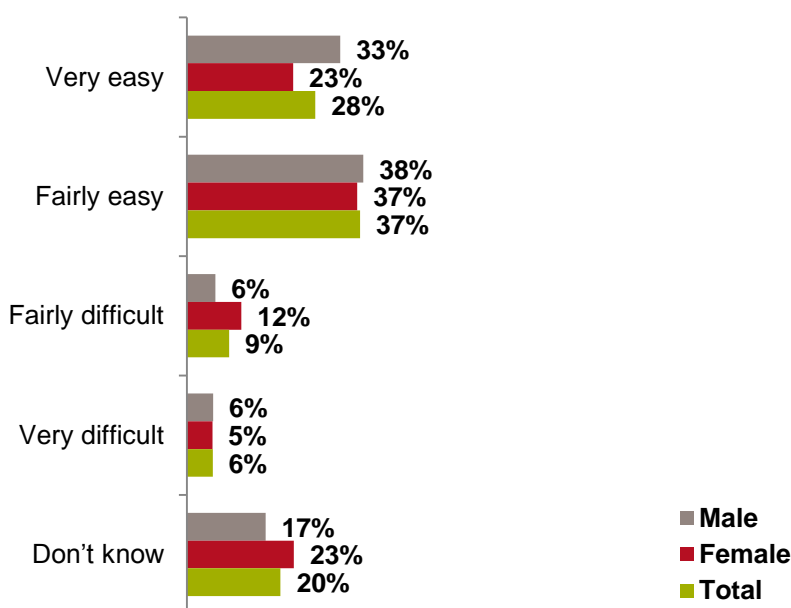


Among respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast 65% think that it would be easy to convince a new partner to use condoms while 15% believe it to be a difficult task. This is much higher than the 53% in Ukraine as a whole who think it would be easy. Men are more likely than women to say they would find it easy to convince a partner to use condoms, just as in the other two target groups.

Graph 3.14

**Z23. IF YOU DID WANT TO CONVINCe A NEW PARTNER TO USE CONDOMS AT THE START OF A NEW RELATIONSHIP, HOW EASY OR DIFFICULT DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE? DNIPROPETROVSKA OBLAST**

% of respondents in Dnipropetrovska oblast, who admit the possibility of a new relationship: Male, N=129; Female, N=149; Total, N=278



Almost equal amounts of respondents say that they would (22%) and that they would not (20%) suggest undergoing an HIV test in a new relationship. However, the majority of respondents could not answer whether they would suggest undergoing HIV test before having sexual intercourses with a new partner (58%), which may mean that this is untypical idea and people haven't previously considered such a course of actions.

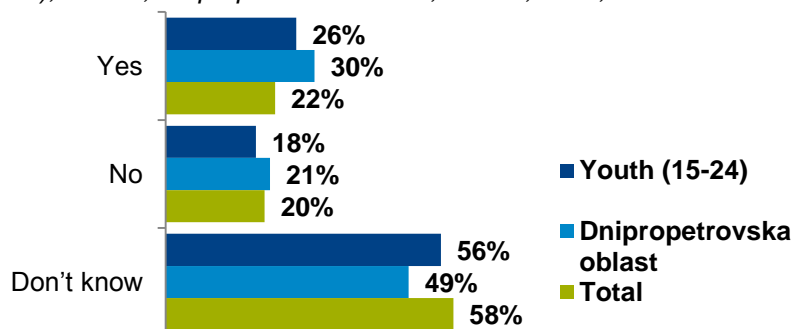
Among Youth 26% would suggest undergoing an HIV test before having sex with a new partner and 18% would not propose it.

In Dnipropetrovska oblast the share of those who would be willing to suggest an HIV test before sex with a new partner is higher than among the total population (30%), while the share of those who would not is almost the same (21%). 49% respondents could not answer the question, which is a lower figure than among total population.

Graph 3.15

**Z24. AGAIN IMAGINING YOU WERE STARTING A NEW RELATIONSHIP, WOULD YOU TAKE THE INITIATIVE AND SUGGEST UNDERGOING AN HIV TEST BEFORE YOU HAVE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



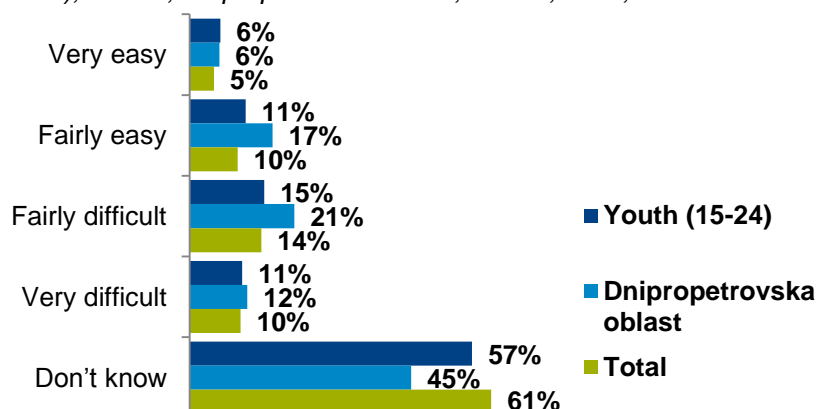
The majority of respondents do not know how easy it would be to convince a new partner to undergo HIV testing at the start of a new relationship (61%). Only 15% believe this would be very or fairly easy while 24% think this would be very difficult or fairly difficult.

The perception of this question among Youth is similar to the total population. At the same time, 23% of the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast believe that this would be easy while 33% see this as a difficult task.

Graph 3.16

**Z25. IF YOU DID WANT TO CONVINCE A NEW PARTNER TO UNDERGO HIV TEST AT THE START OF A NEW RELATIONSHIP, HOW EASY OR DIFFICULT DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE?**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



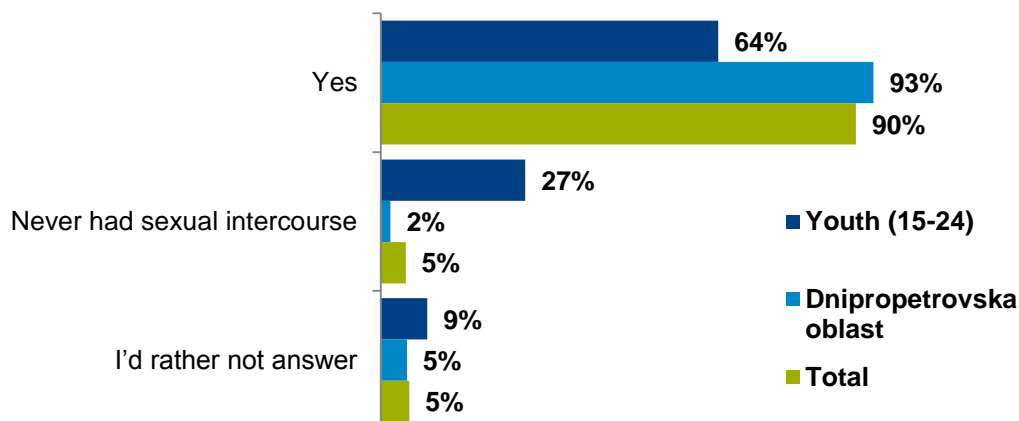
## 4 Risk behavior and HIV testing

90% of Ukrainians over 15 have experience of sexual intercourse. The percentage of respondents with sexual experience is just as high in Dnipropetrovska oblast – 93%. Among Youth only 64% have had sexual intercourse and 27% never had sexual intercourse.

Graph 4.1

### Z4. HAVE YOU EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479

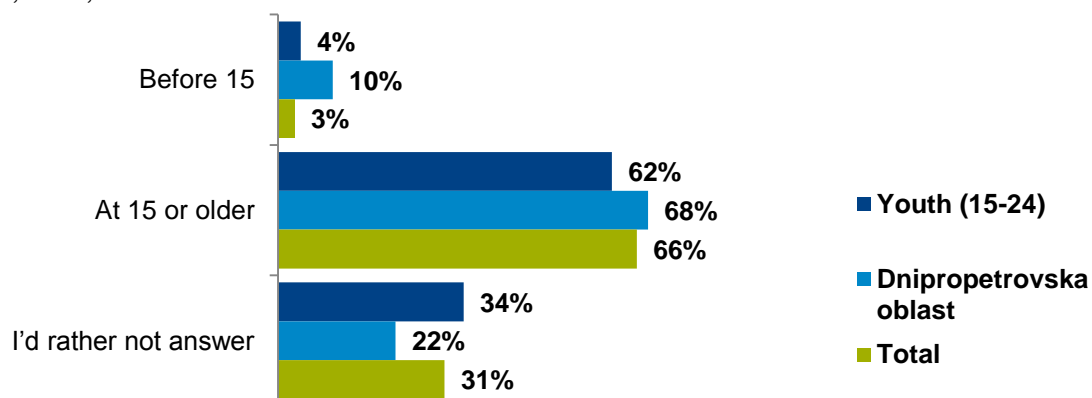


Two thirds of Ukrainians had their first sexual experience at the age of 15 or later (66%), while only 3% did it before they turned 15. This figure is significantly higher in the Dnipropetrovska oblast – one in every ten respondents had their first sexual intercourse before they turned 15.

Graph 4.2

### Z5. AT WHAT AGE DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?

% of those respondents who have ever had a sexual intercourse: Youth (15-24), N=301; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=311; Total, N=1361

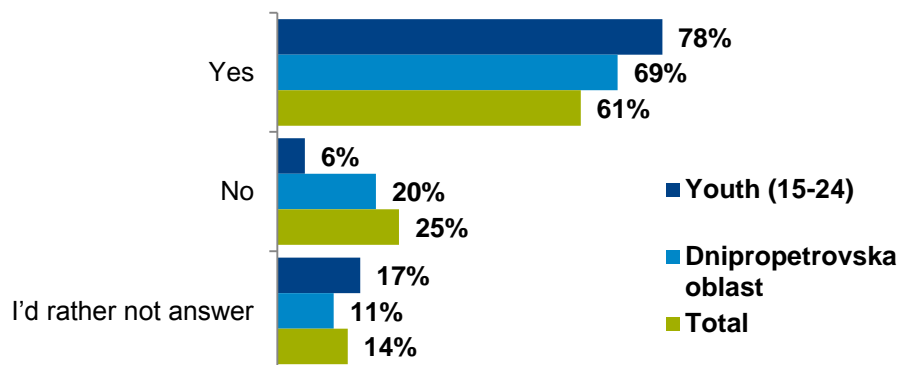


Out of those respondents who have experience of sexual intercourse 61% of Ukrainians, 69% residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast and 78% of Youth have been intimate within the last 12 months.

Graph 4.3

**Z6. WE ALL KNOW THAT PEOPLE HAVE VERY DIFFERENT SEXUAL HABITS. SOME ARE VERY ACTIVE, OTHERS ARE LESS ACTIVE, AND EVERYONE EXPERIENCES PHASES IN THEIR LIFE WHERE NOTHING AT ALL HAPPENS ON THE SEX FRONT. HOW ABOUT YOU: HAVE YOU BEEN INTIMATE WITH ANYONE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?**

% of those respondents who have ever had a sexual intercourse: Youth (15-24), N=301; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=311; Total, N=1361



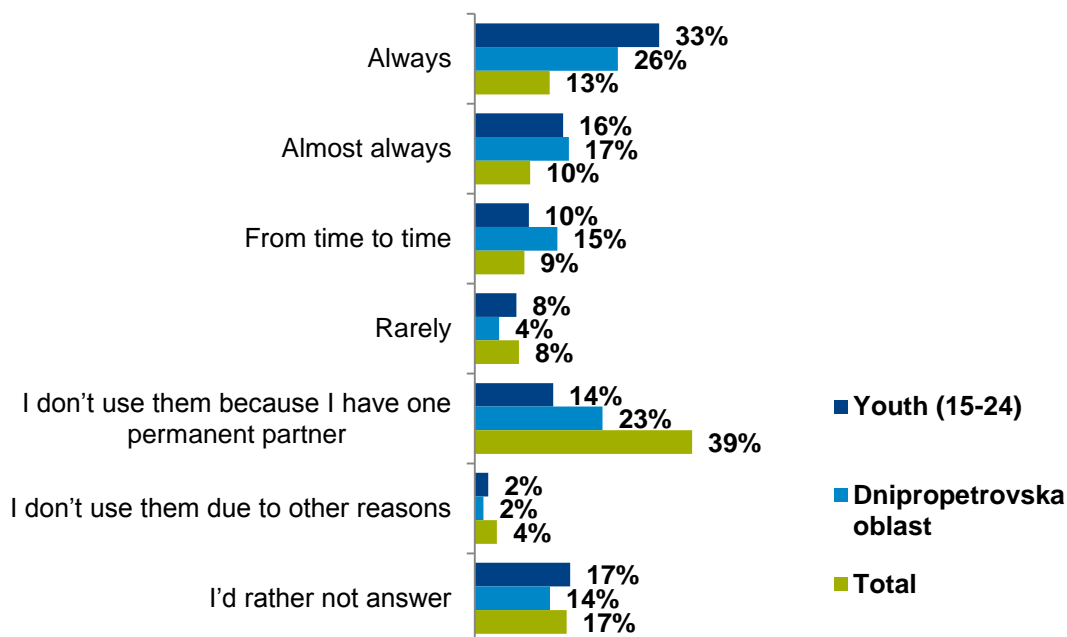
13% of Ukrainians who had intimate relations over the past 12 months use condoms always and 10% almost always; 17% use them from time to time or rarely. 39% of respondents do not use condoms because they have one permanent partner and 4% do not use them because of other reasons.

Condoms are more widely used among Youth and population of Dnipropetrovska oblast than among total population of Ukraine.

Graph 4.4

**Z8. HOW OFTEN IN THE LAST YEAR DID YOU USE CONDOMS DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?**

% of respondents who have been intimate in the past 12 months: Youth (15-24), N=282; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=264; Total, N=1086



Among those Ukrainians who do not use condoms or do not always use them 37% say this is because they trust their partner, 30% say condoms are not always available, 21% say that condoms make sex less pleasant, 20% use other means of protection, 15% don't think it's necessary and 12% think that condoms are too expensive.

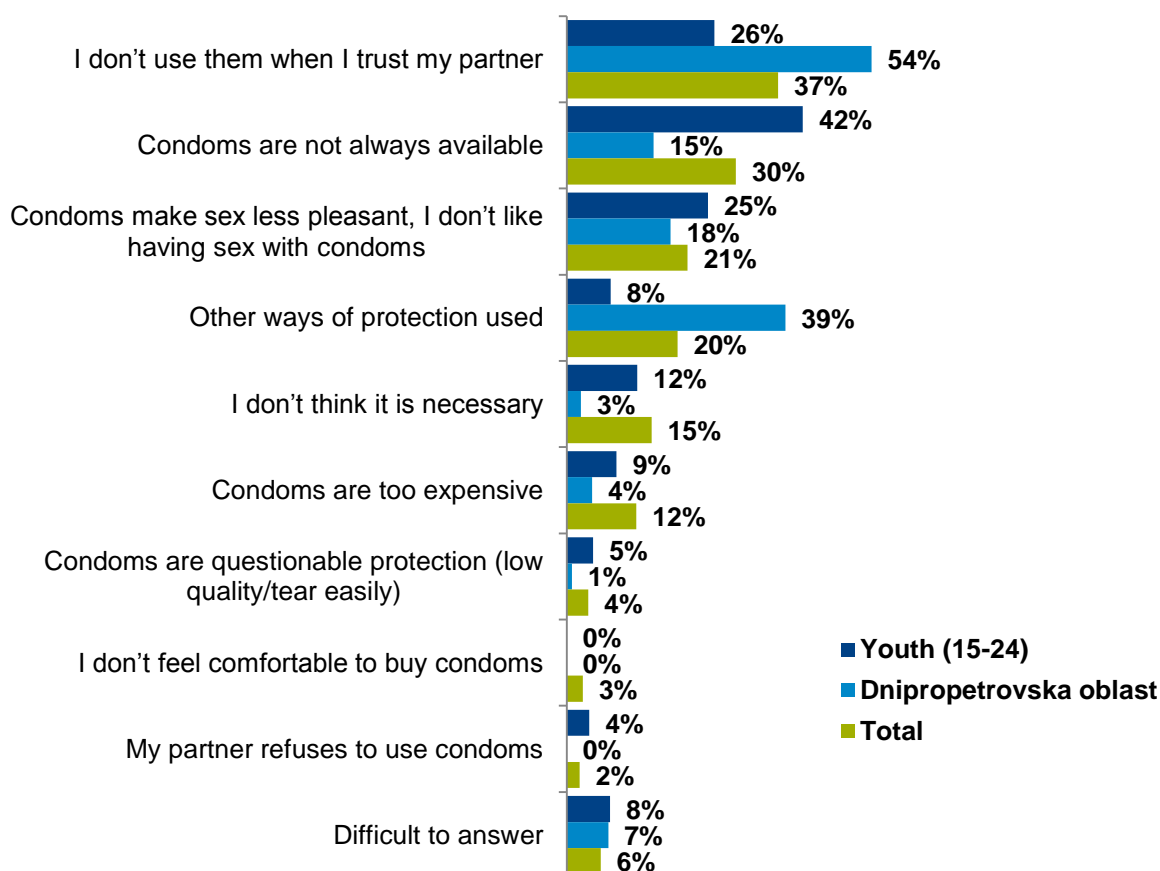
For Youth the main reason for not using condoms is their unavailability (42%) followed by trust in the partner (26%) and less pleasurable sex (25%).

The most popular reason for not using a condom in Dnipropetrovska oblast is the same as for the total population – a trustworthy partner. However, using other ways of protection is significantly more widespread in Dnipropetrovska oblast (39%) than among the total population (20%). Only 15% say that condoms aren't always available.

Graph 4.5\*

**Z9. WHY DON'T YOU USE OR NOT ALWAYS USE CONDOMS?**

% of respondents, who have been intimate in the past 12 months and do not always use condoms for other reason than having permanent partner: Youth (15-24), N=97; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=94; Total, N=326



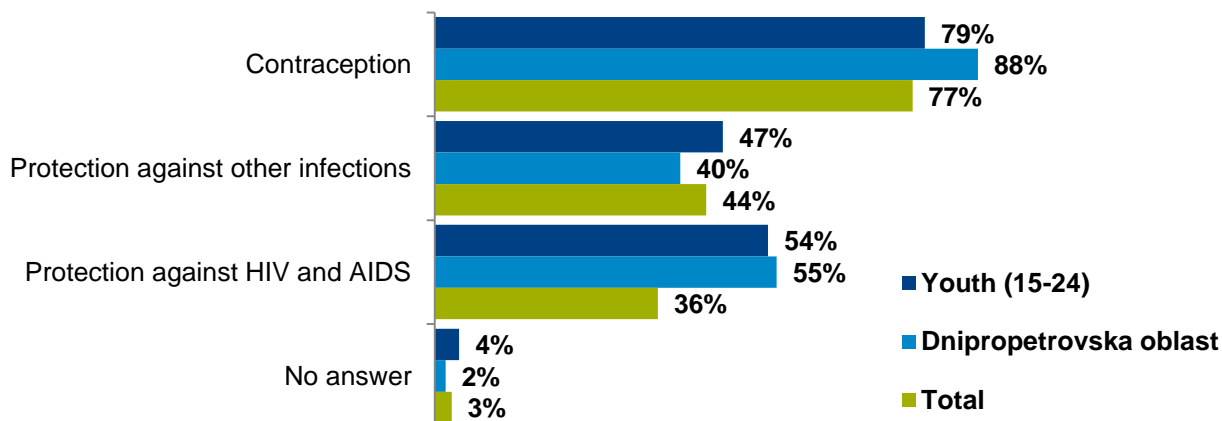
\* The graph doesn't show options, which were named by 1% respondents or less

Condoms are perceived mostly as a method of contraception among Ukrainians (77%), among the Youth (79%) and even more so among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast (88%). 36% of Ukrainians use condoms to protect themselves from HIV and AIDS, 44% use them as protection from other infections – Youth and respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast named protection from HIV more often (54% and 55% correspondently).

Graph 4.6

**Z10. WHY DO YOU USE CONDOMS?**

% of respondents who use condoms at least rarely: Youth (15-24), N=194; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=170; Total, N=526

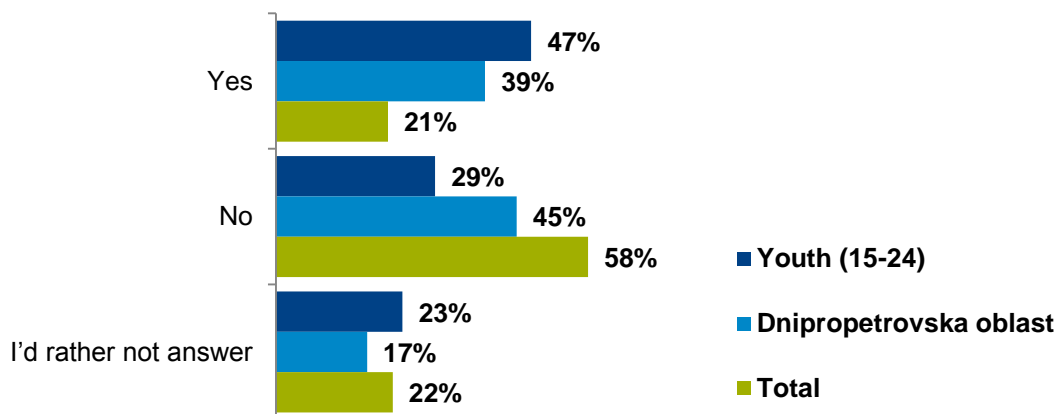


Of those respondents who have been intimate with anyone within the last year 21% of Ukrainians used condoms during the last sexual intercourse. The highest rate of condom usage is among the Youth (47%) and the respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast showed 39%.

Graph 4.7

**Z11. DID YOU USE CONDOMS DURING THE LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?**

% of respondents who have been intimate in the past 12 months: Youth (15-24), N=282; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=264; Total, N=1086

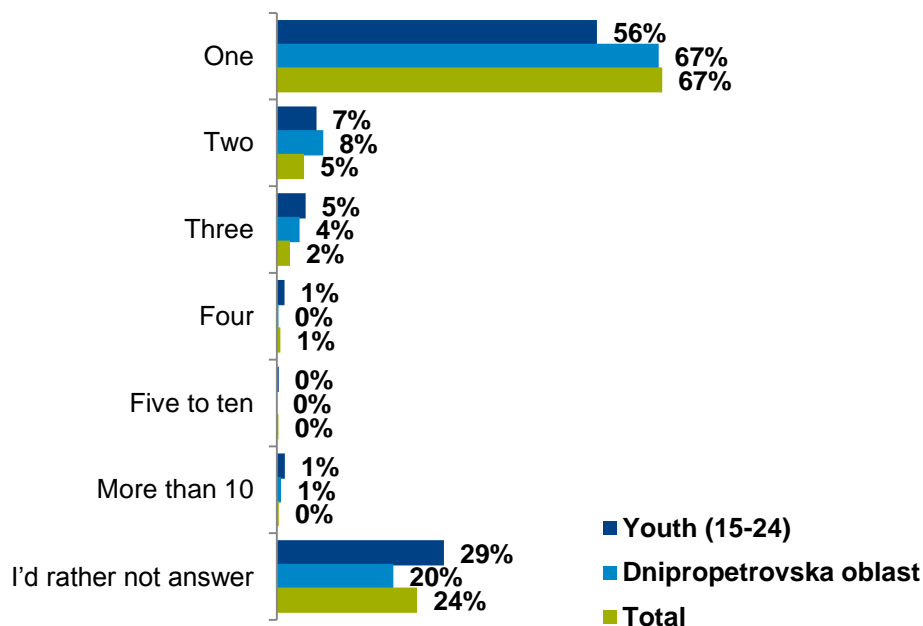


67% of Ukrainians, 67% from Dnipropetrovska oblast and 56% of Youth had one sexual partner during last 12 months, about one fifth of the respondents refused to answer, others had 2 or more.

Graph 4.8

**Z7. IT'S PERFECTLY POSSIBLE FOR SOMEONE TO HAVE SEVERAL PARTNERS DURING A YEAR, AND MANY PEOPLE ALSO OCCASIONALLY PRACTICE CASUAL SEX WITH RANDOM ACQUAINTANCES. HOW MANY PARTNERS HAVE YOU HAD SEX WITH IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?**

*% of respondents, who have been intimate with anyone in the past 12 months: Youth (15-24), N=282; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=264; Total, N=1086*



Out of those respondents who have ever been intimate with anyone 34% discussed safe sex with their partner, 26% discussed previous relations with a partner, 19% said they underwent a test for sexually transmitted infections and another 19% asked their partner to use a condom, however only 8% abstained from sexual relations if partner refused to use a condom. Another 13% asked if their partner underwent an HIV test and 6% asked the partner to undergo such a test. Just 8% asked their partner to undergo a test for sexually transmitted infection.

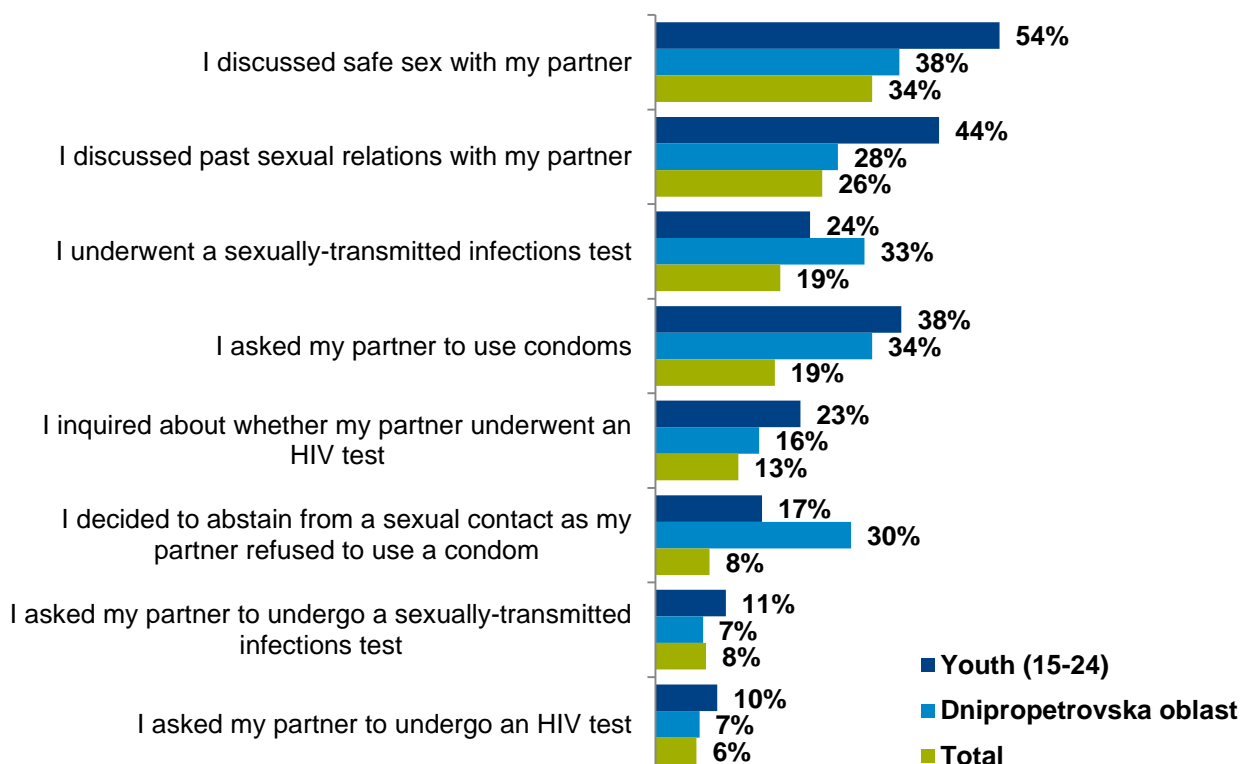
The Youth and respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast were significantly more often engaged in any of the listed practices than total population. 30% of respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast refused to have sex without a condom, which is considerably more than in other two target groups.



Graph 4.9

**Z12. THERE ARE SITUATIONS LISTED BELOW, WHICH PEOPLE IN RELATIONSHIPS CAN COME ACROSS. PLEASE, READ AND SPECIFY FOR EACH SITUATION WHETHER YOU HAVE COME ACROSS IT IN YOUR RELATIONSHIP. IF IT DOESN'T APPLY TO YOU, SPECIFY THE CORRESPONDING ANSWER OPTION.**

*% of those respondents who have ever had a sexual intercourse: Youth (15-24), N=301; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=311; Total, N=1361*

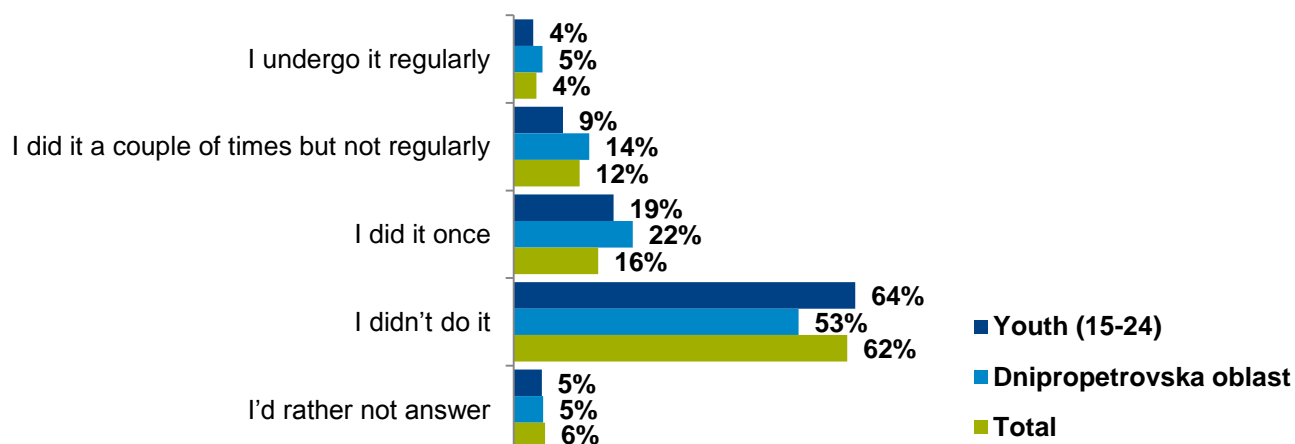


Most respondents have never undergone an HIV test – 62% among the total population, 64% of Youth and 53% of respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast. 16% got tested once and another 16% got tested a couple of times.

Graph 4.10

**Z13. HAVE YOU UNDERGONE AN HIV TEST?**

*% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479*

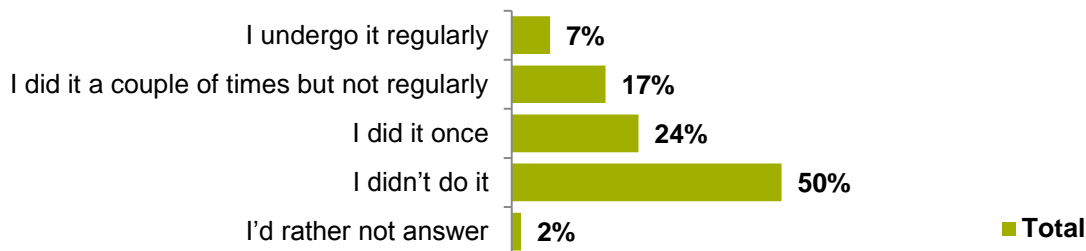


Among those who have never used condoms, or who use them but not always, a half of respondents have never undergone an HIV test, 24% did it once, 17% did it a couple of times but do not take the test regularly and only 7% pass the test regularly.

Graph 4.11

**Z13. HAVE YOU UNDERGONE A HIV TEST?**

% of all respondents who not always or never use condoms not because having one permanent partner:  
Total, N=364

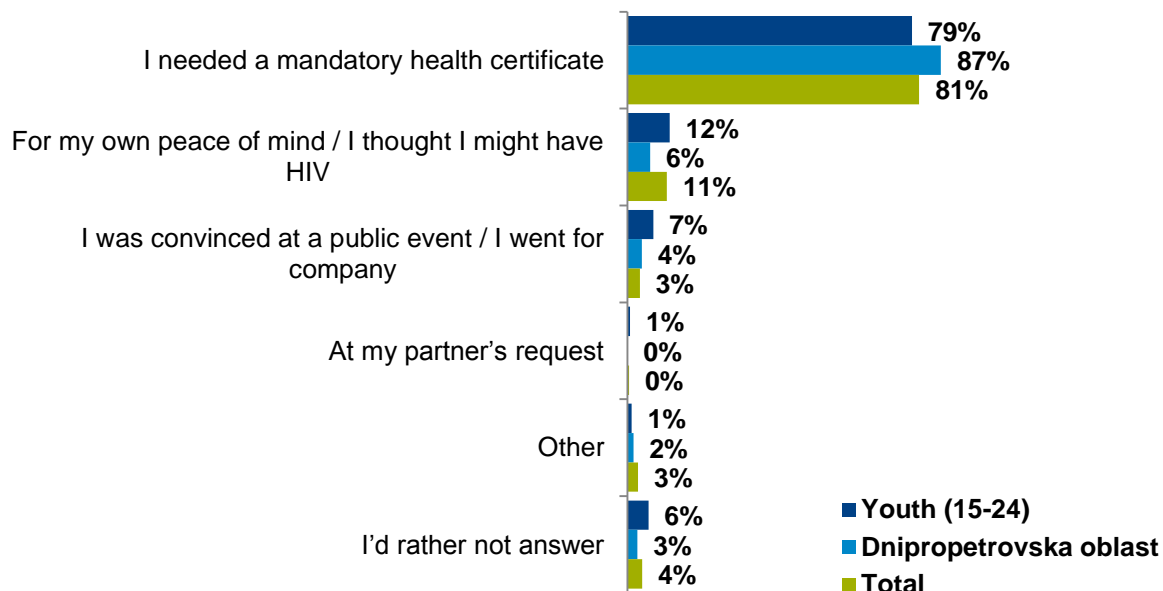


Most people who underwent the test did it because they needed a mandatory health certificate - 81% among the total population of Ukraine, 79% of Youth and 87% of respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast. 11% Ukrainians did it just for themselves thinking they might have HIV; almost the same rate is among Youth (12%) and this figure is significantly lower among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast (6%).

Graph 4.12

**Z14. WHY DID YOU UNDERGO THE TEST?**

% of respondents, who have undergone an HIV test: Youth (15-24), N=138; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=152; Total, N=518

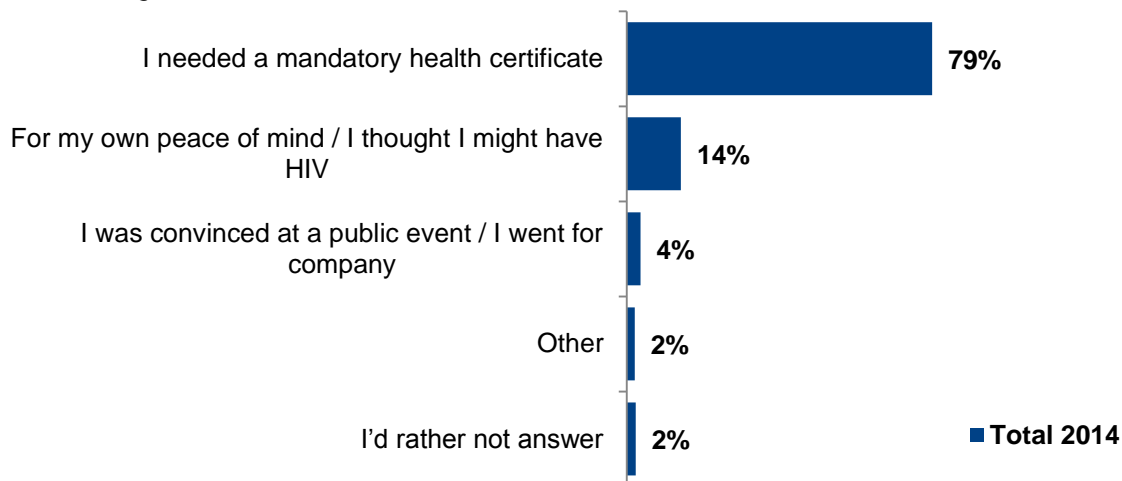


Among those who never use condoms or use them but not always, and who had a test, 79% got tested because they needed a mandatory health certificate, 14% underwent the test for their own peace of mind, which means that unprotected sex (not with one permanent partner) didn't affect the motivation for HIV testing.

Graph 4.13

**Z14. WHY DID YOU UNDERGO THE TEST?**

% of respondents, who not always or never use condoms not because having one permanent partner and have undergone an HIV test: Total, N=184

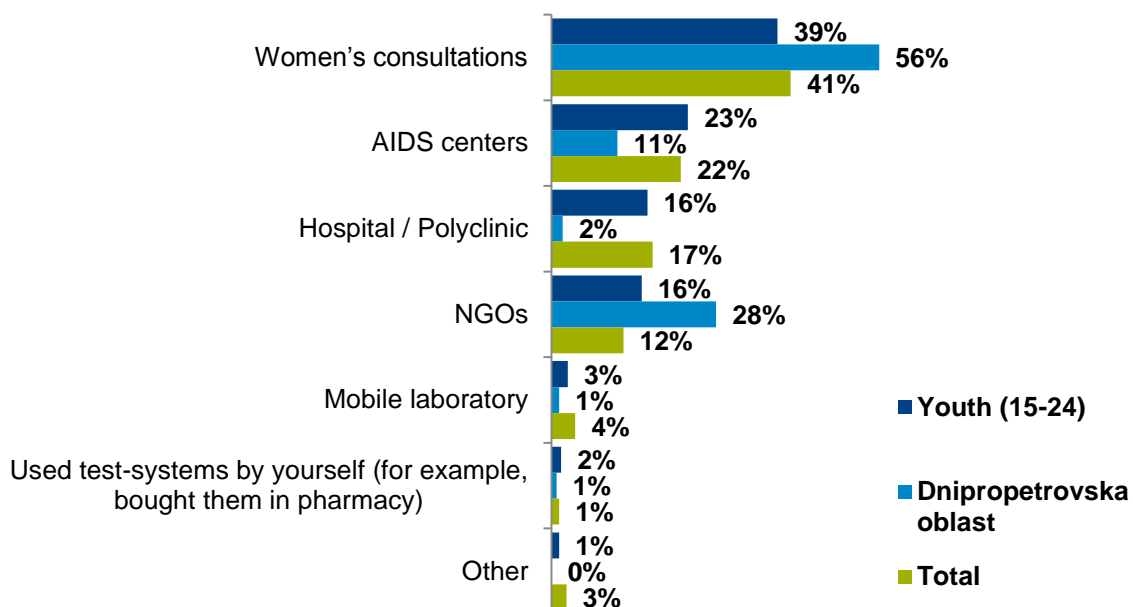


The most popular places to get tested for HIV are the women’s consultations centres (41% among the total population). 22% visited AIDS centres, 17% - hospital, 12% - NGOs and 4% - mobile laboratories. Among Youth the results are similar. Respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast were more likely to get tested for HIV at a women’s consultations centre (56%) and at a NGOs, but rarely so in a hospital (2%) or in AIDS centres (11%).

Graph 4.14

**Z15. WHERE HAVE YOU UNDERGONE AN HIV TEST?**

% of respondents, who have undergone an HIV test: Youth (15-24), N=138; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=152; Total, N=518

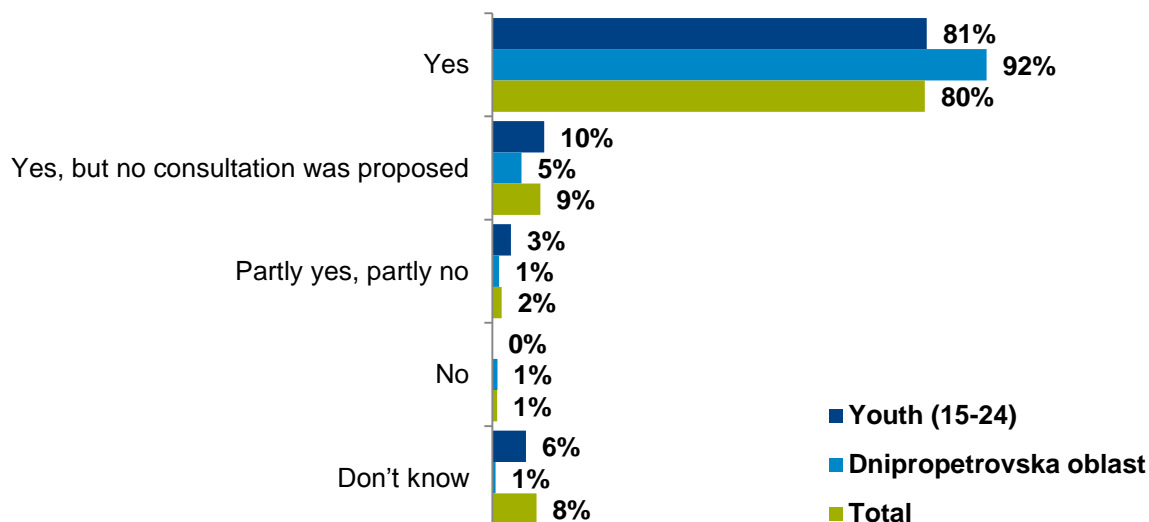


Of those who got tested for HIV the overwhelming majority was satisfied with the quality of the HIV testing procedure and consultation: (80% among Ukrainians, 81% among Youth and 92% for respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast). Only 3% of Ukrainians who had had a test were dissatisfied or partly dissatisfied with the quality of HIV testing procedure and consultation.

Graph 4.15

**Z16. WERE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE QUALITY OF HIV TESTING PROCEDURE AND CONSULTATION?**

% of respondents, who have undergone an HIV test (except those who used test-systems by themselves): Youth (15-24), N=136; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=151; Total, N=511

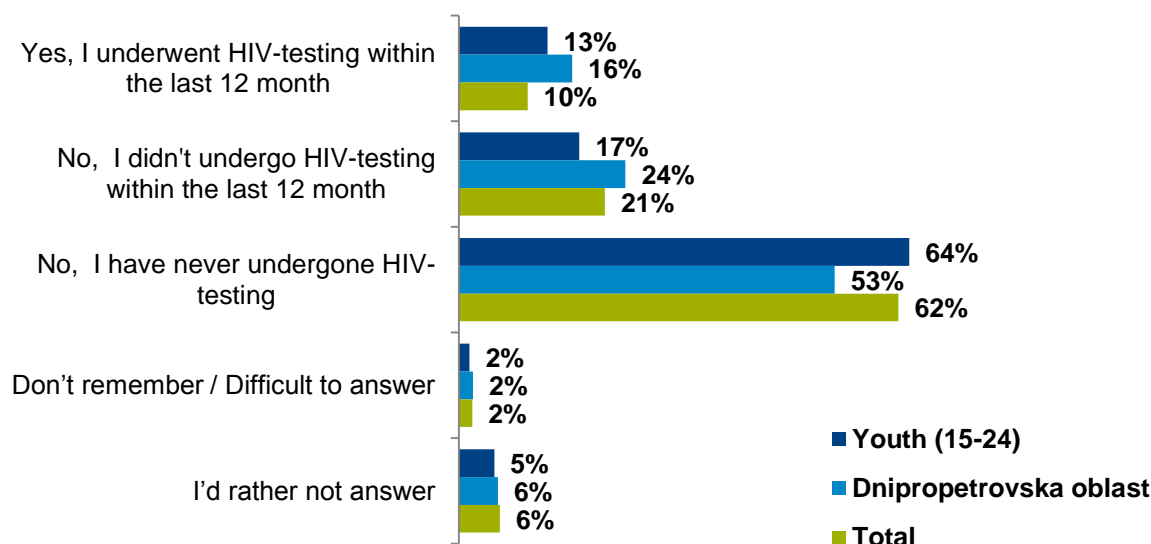


Only 10% of Ukrainians, 13% of Youth and 16% of residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast underwent an HIV test within the last 12 months.

Graph 4.16

**Z17. I DON'T NEED TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU UNDERGONE HIV TESTING WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479

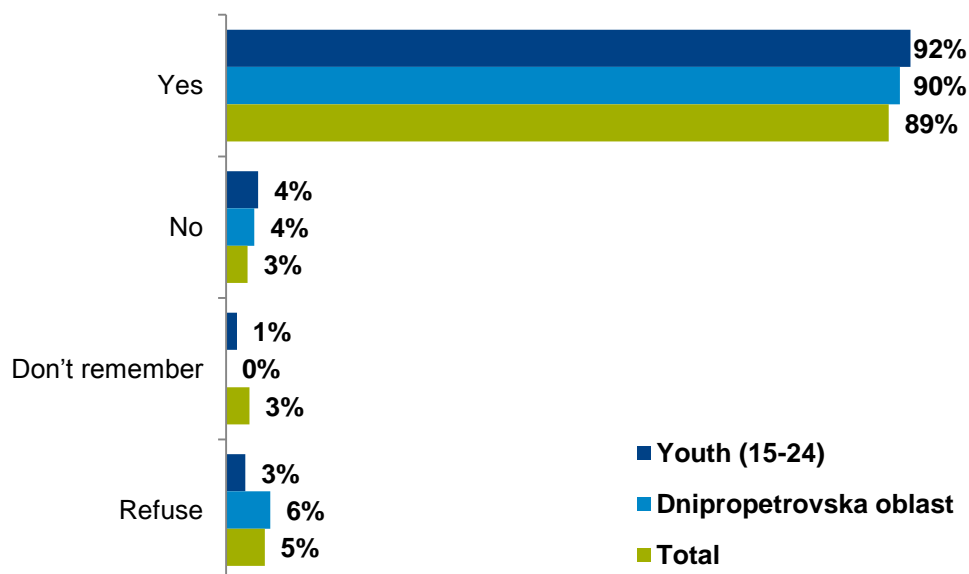


Among those respondents who got tested for HIV within the last 12 month 90% already know their results.

Graph 4.17

**Z18. I DON'T NEED TO KNOW THE RESULTS OF YOUR TEST BUT I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF YOU KNOW THEM?**

% of those who undergone HIV testing within the last 12 month: Youth (15-24), N=68; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=68; Total, N=204



Among those respondents who did not undergo HIV testing within the last 12 month, at least a half of respondents from all target groups are sure that they did not have the opportunity to get infected with HIV.

For Ukrainians some other popular reasons are: not knowing that this test can be done (7%) or where it can be done (6%) and not thinking it is necessary (7%).

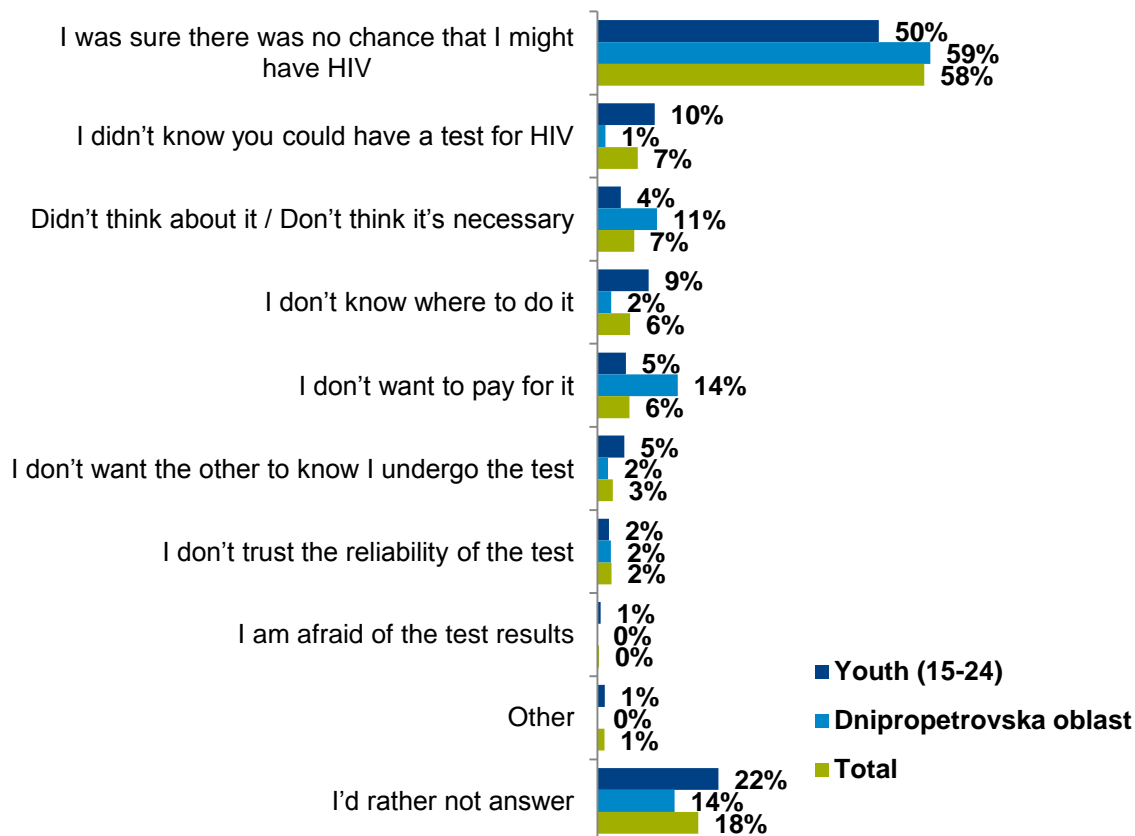
For Youth these other top reasons are: not knowing that this test can be done (10%) or where it can be done (9%).

For respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast other top reasons are: not willing to pay for this test (14%) and not thinking it is necessary (11%).

Graph 4.18

**Z19. WHY DIDN'T YOU UNDERGO THE TEST?**

% of those who have never undergone HIV testing or did not undergo HIV testing within the last 12 month: Youth (15-24), N=324; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=238; Total, N=1198

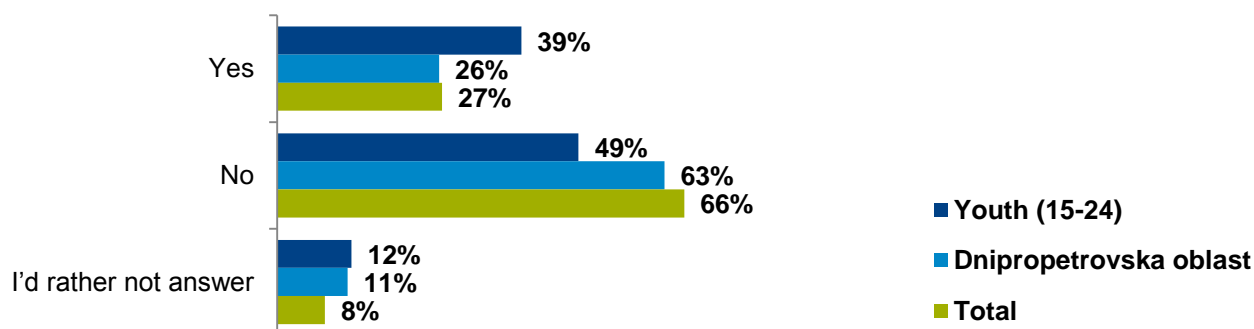


Out of those respondents who have never undergone HIV testing, 27% of Ukrainians are interested in taking a free HIV test. Among Youth this figure is 39% and among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast it's 26%.

Graph 4.19

**Z20. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A FREE HIV TEST IF YOU WERE OFFERED TO?**

% of all respondents, who have not undergone the HIV test: Youth (15-24), N=254; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=154; Total, N=884

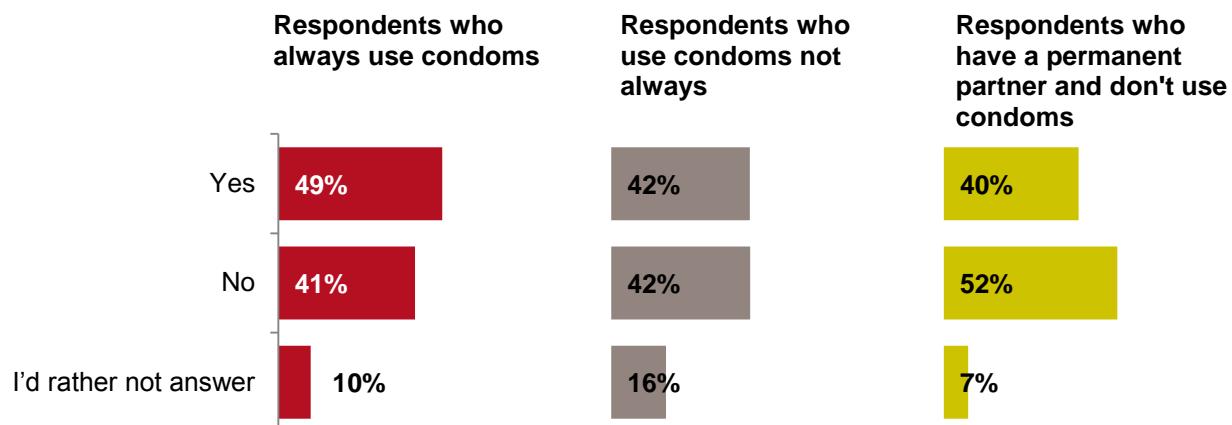


Almost half of those who always use condoms would like to make a free HIV test, whereas this number is smaller for those who use condoms from time to time (42%) or do not use them because of a permanent partner (40%).

Graph 4.20

**Z20. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A FREE HIV TEST IF YOU WERE OFFERED TO?**

% of respondents who: Always use condoms, N=200; Use condoms from time to time, N=326; Don't use condoms because they have one permanent partner, N=357;



## 5 Attitude to PLWH

65% of Ukrainians think that people infected with HIV have the right to keep it a secret (69% of Youth and 73% among the respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast).

44% of Ukrainians believe people get HIV only because of their immoral behaviour (at the same time 45% disagree or rather disagree with such a statement). The same share of Ukrainians (44%) thinks that the rights of HIV-positive people are violated in Ukraine.

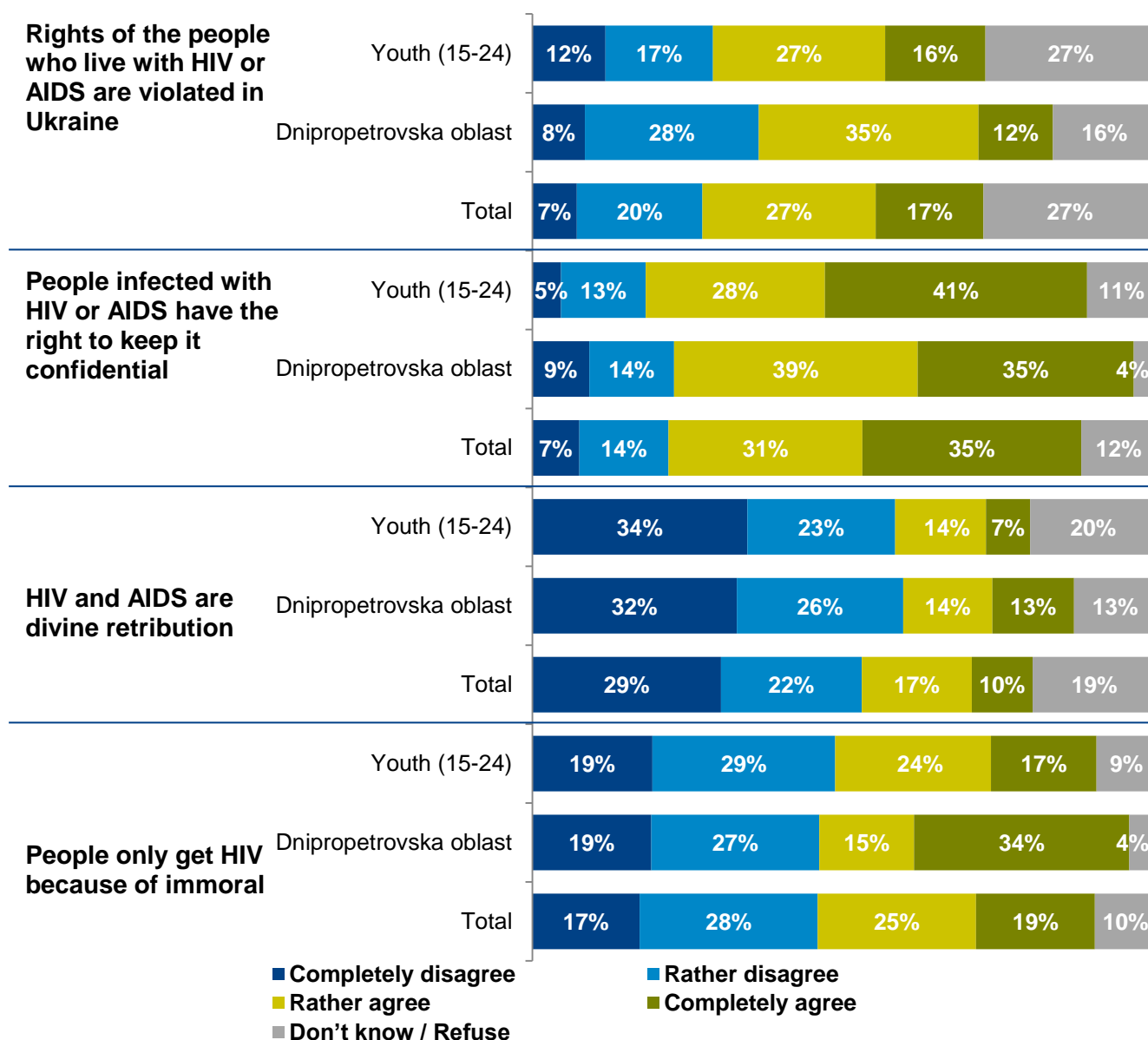
27% of respondents consider HIV to be a «divine retribution».

Youth and population of Dnipropetrovska oblast have rather similar results to the total population.

Graph 5.1

### C6. PLEASE STATE TO WHAT EXTENT YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS REGARDING HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE.

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479





The survey includes four main levels of perception of PLWH: the perception of unfamiliar PLWH (Bogardus scale), perception of acquaintances in case of getting HIV, perception of the acquaintances that are PLWH and perception of HIV-positive children.

The Bogardus scale consists of 7 steps, which mean that representatives of a certain group can be accepted as 1) family members 2) close friends 3) neighbours 4) colleagues 5) residents of Ukraine 6) visitors of Ukraine 7) can't be accepted even as visitors of Ukraine. Acceptance as each group presumes the respondent accepts the subsequent, for example if a respondent accepts PLWH as neighbours then he accepts them as colleagues, residents and visitors of Ukraine as well, and so on.

Only 12% of Ukrainians are ready to admit PLWH as colleagues, or neighbours, or close friends, or family members. For the other vulnerable groups, this figure is lower - 8% for homosexuals, 4% for IDUs, 4% for commercial sex workers.

More than a half of Ukrainians do not tolerate PLWH - 66% of respondents say they agree to have PLWH as no closer than residents of Ukraine or visitors to Ukraine or would keep them out of Ukraine altogether. For the other vulnerable groups, this figure is higher - 79% for IDUs, 76% for commercial sex workers, 74% for homosexuals.

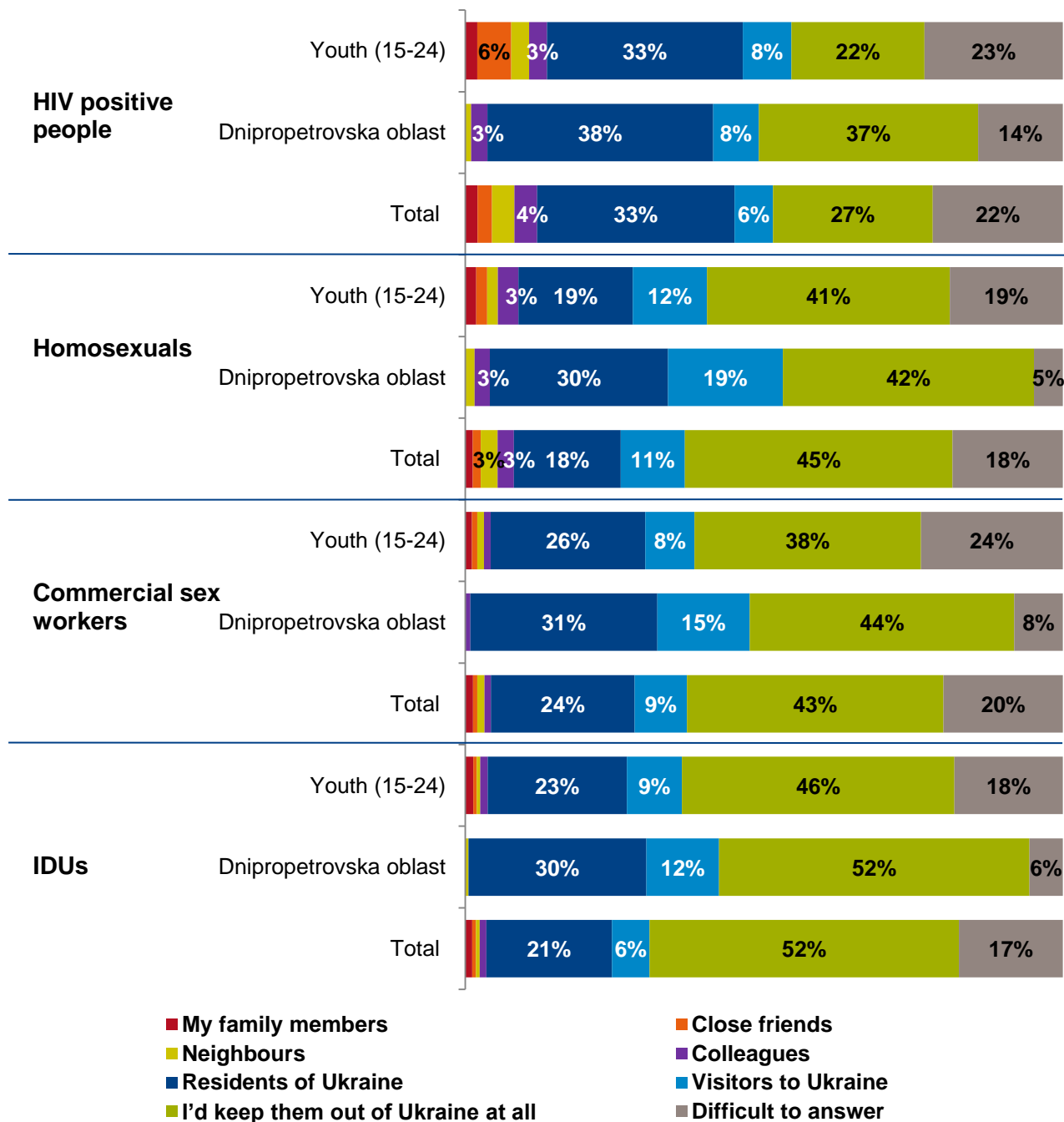
Generally the same results are among Youth: 14% are ready to admit PLWH as colleagues, neighbours, close friends, or even family members, 9% are ready to admit homosexuals so close, 4% - commercial sex workers and IDUs.

As for population of Dnipropetrovska oblast, this is the least tolerant group: only 4% of them are ready to admit PLWH and homosexuals as colleagues and closer and only 1% are ready to accept commercial sex workers and IDUs to this point.

Graph 5.2

**C5. PLEASE ASSESS YOUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF DIFFERENT GROUPS BY THE FOLLOWING ACCESS LEVELS (GIVE CARD C5). EACH ACCESS LEVEL IN THE SCALE PROVIDES FOR ALL THE FOLLOWING ACCESS LEVELS, FOR EXAMPLE IF A GROUP IS ACCEPTED AS A FAMILY MEMBER, IT IS ALSO ACCEPTED AS FRIENDS, NEIGHBOURS, ETC. I AGREE TO ACCEPT THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THIS GROUP AS...**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479

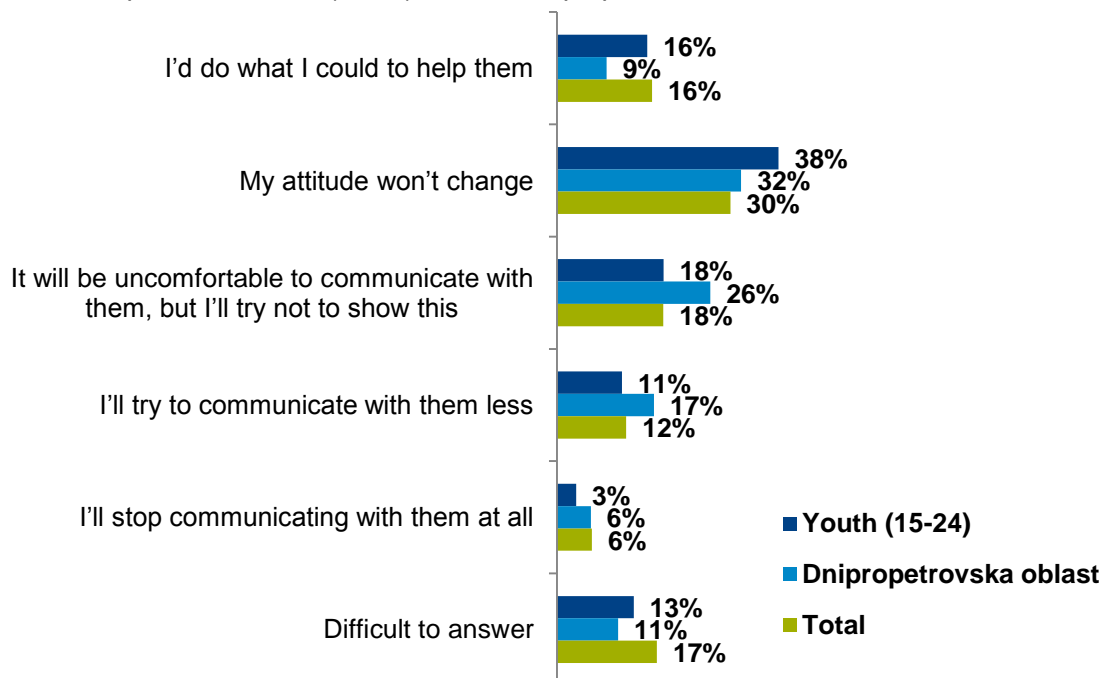


Almost a half of Ukrainians (46%) say that finding out about an HIV-positive status of one of their friends or colleagues wouldn't change their attitude and/or they would like to help such friend or colleague. Among Youth this figure is 54% and among population of Dnipropetrovska oblast it is 41%.

Graph 5.3

**C10. WOULD YOU CHANGE THE WAY YOU TREAT YOUR FRIENDS, COLLEAGUES, OR FELLOW STUDENTS IF YOU KNOW THEY ARE HIV POSITIVE?**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479

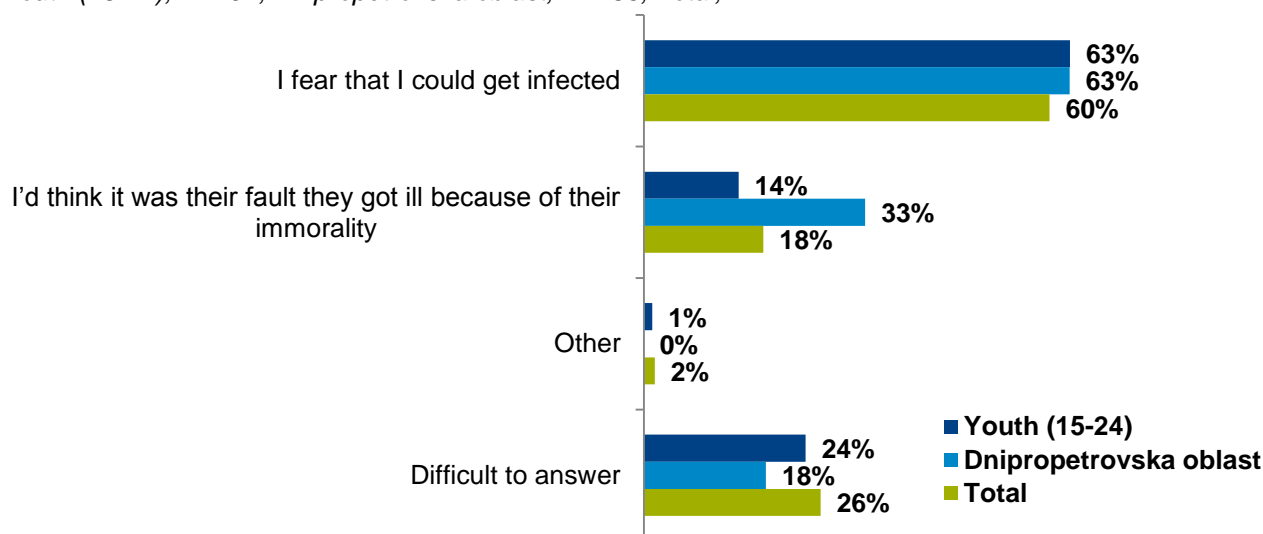


Those respondents who would try to communicate less or stop communicating at all with an HIV positive friend/colleague most often explained it by the fear of getting infected (60% for Ukrainians and 60% for Youth and the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast). 18% of Ukrainians and 14% of Youth will try to communicate less with an HIV positive person because they think HIV is a result of immoral behaviour. This notion is especially strong among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast – 33%.

Graph 5.4

**C11. WHY CAN YOUR ATTITUDE CHANGE FOR WORSE?**

% of respondents, who said that will try to communicate less or stop communicating with PLWH at all: Youth (15-24), N=191; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=186; Total, N=777

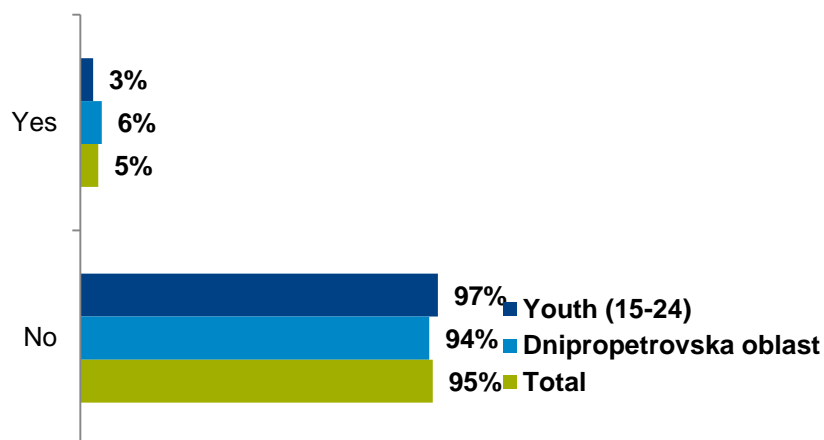


5% of Ukrainians have PLWH among acquaintances.

Graph 5.5

**C7. ARE THERE ANY HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE AMONG THE PEOPLE YOU KNOW?**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479

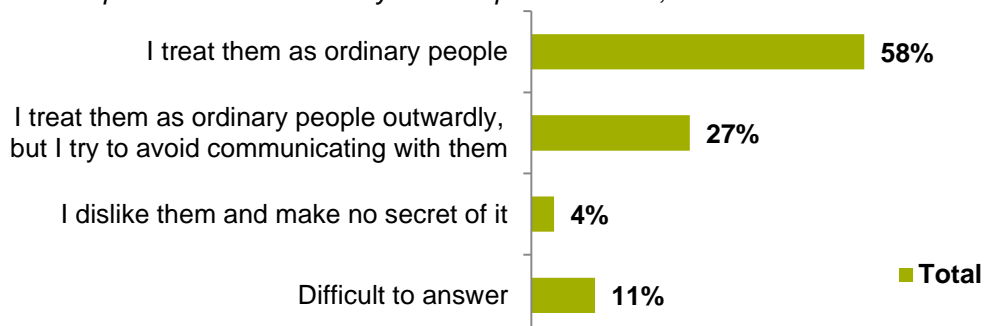


Among those who know PLWH 58% say that they treat them as ordinary people, 27% try to avoid communicating with them, but only 4% of Ukrainians who know PLWH demonstrate an openly negative attitude toward PLWH.

Graph 5.6

**C8. WHAT IS YOUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE YOU KNOW?**

% of all respondents who know anyone HIV-positive: Total, N=71

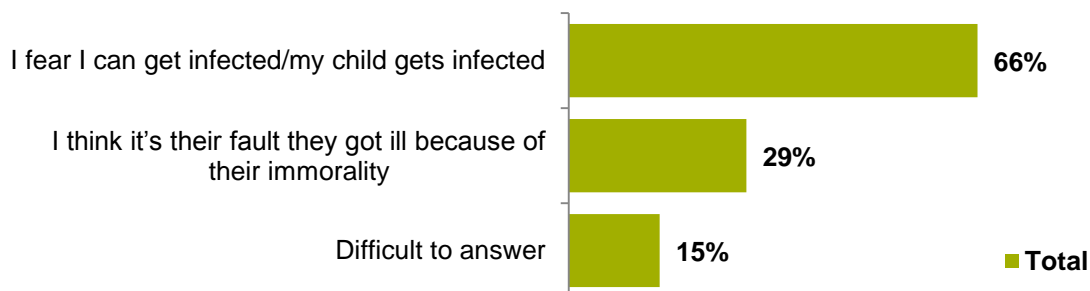


2/3 of those who know anyone HIV-positive and treat them worse than ordinary people explain their behaviour by being afraid of getting infected/worried about their kids getting infected.

Graph 5.7

**C9. WHY DO YOU TREAT THEM WORSE THAN ORDINARY PEOPLE?**

% of those who know anyone HIV-positive and treat them worse than ordinary people: Total, N=27\*



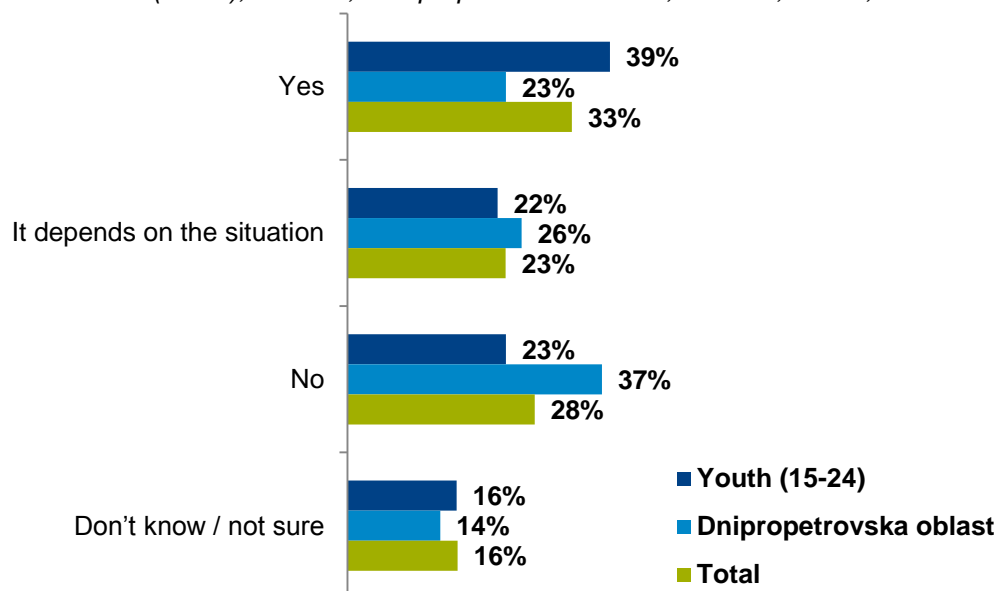
\* The number of cases is not sufficient for any detailed analysis

33% of the total population think it is ok for HIV-positive children to attend the same school with HIV-negative children (39% among the Youth and just 23% among the respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast).

Graph 5.8

**C12. IS IT OK FOR HIV-POSITIVE CHILDREN TO ATTEND THE SAME SCHOOLS HIV-NEGATIVE CHILDREN GO TO?**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479

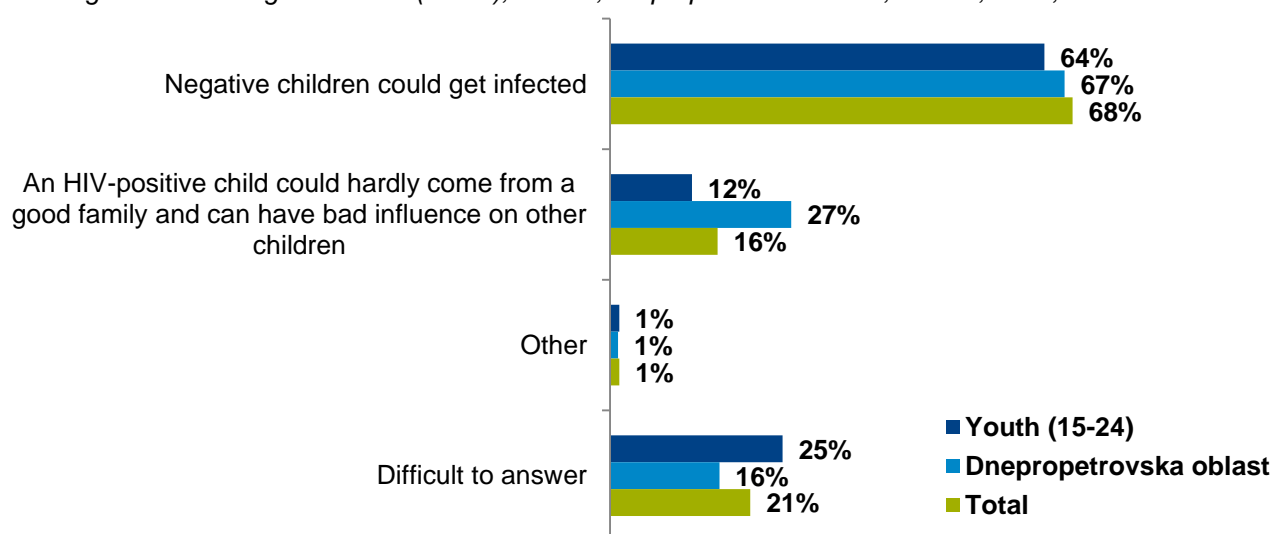


Among those respondents who couldn't agree that it is ok for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to the following reasons were highlighted: children could get infected (about two thirds of all target groups) and that an HIV-positive child could hardly come from a good family and can have bad influence on other children (12% among the Youth, 16% among Ukrainians and 27% in the Dnipropetrovska oblast).

Graph 5.9

**C13. WHY COULDN'T YOU AGREE WITH THAT?**

% of respondents, who couldn't agree that it is ok for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to: Youth (15-24), N=255; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=239; Total, N=992



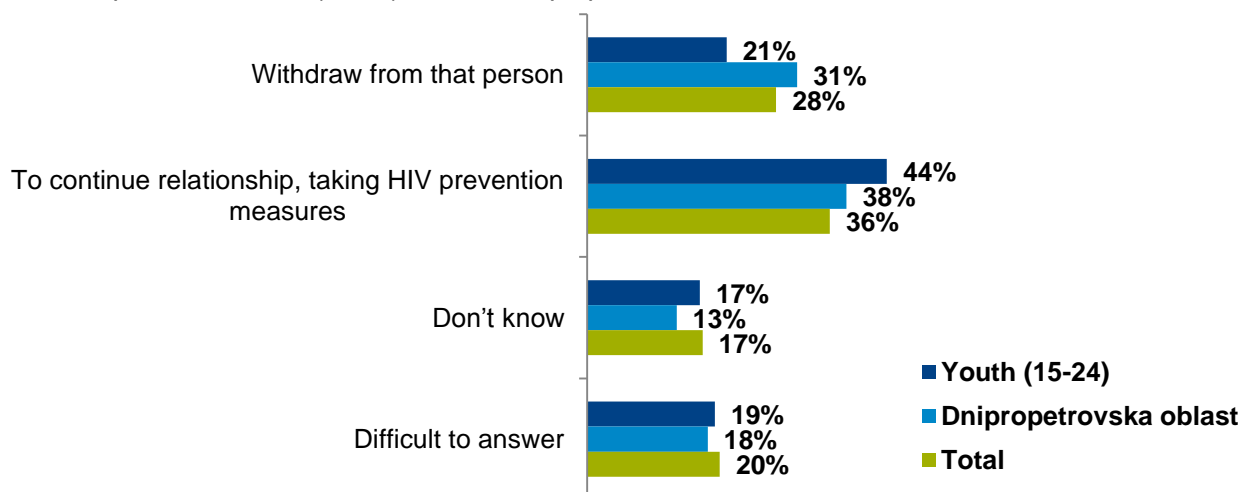
36% Ukrainians would advise a person whose partner has contracted HIV to continue the relationship with additional HIV-preventive measures, while 28% would recommend they end the relationship. Among

residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast these figures constitute 36% and 31% while Youth show the highest tolerance: 44% versus 21%.

Graph 5.10

**C14. WHAT ADVICE WOULD YOU GIVE TO SOMEONE WHOSE GIRLFRIEND OF BOYFRIEND HAS CONTRACTED HIV?**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479

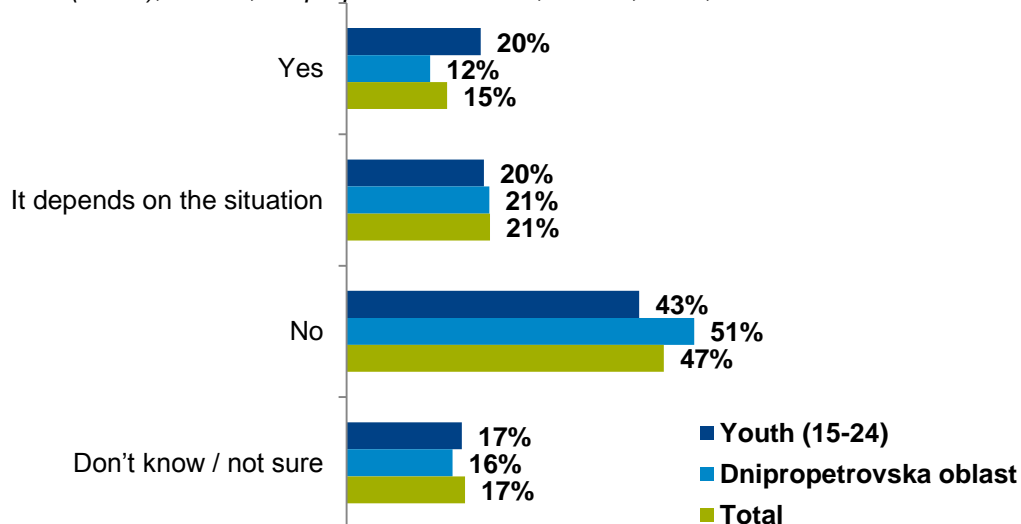


Almost a half of Ukrainians would not buy vegetables from an HIV-positive salesman (47%), 15% would buy and 21% say that it will depend on situation. The Youth again show a higher percentage – 20% would buy fresh vegetables and 20% say that it will depend on situation.

Graph 5.11

**C15. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SALESMAN IF YOU KNOW THAT PERSON HAD HIV?**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N=411; Dnipropetrovska oblast, N=321; Total, N=1479



## 6 Core indicators for Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting<sup>3</sup>

The indicators were constructed for monitoring the United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS and correspondent questions for their measurement were added to the survey upon the request of UCDC

### 6.1 Indicator 1. Percentage of young people aged 15–24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission

The 5 questions on HIV prevention which were chosen for indicator are presented in *Table 6.1.1*

*Table 6.1.1*

*Percentage of young men and women aged 15-24 who gave correct answers to questions:  
N=411*

1. Is it possible to reduce the risk of HIV transmission by engaging in sexual intercourse only with a constant and faithful partner that doesn't have any other sexual partners?	88%
2. Is it possible to reduce the risk of HIV transmission by using condoms during each sexual intercourse?	85%
3. Is it a correct statement that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive?	72%
4. Is the transmission possible through a mosquito bite?	50%
5. Is it possible to get HIV by sharing food with an HIV-positive person?	55%

The indicator was calculated by dividing the number of respondents aged 15-24 who gave correct answers to all five questions on HIV prevention (see *Table 6.1.1*) by total amount of respondents aged 15-24.

*Table 6.1.2*

*Indicator 1*

*Respondents aged 15-24, N=411*

numerator	Amount of respondents aged 15-24 who gave correct answers to all five questions	23%
denominator	Total amount of respondents aged 15-24	

*Table 6.1.3*

*Indicator 1, by gender*

*Male respondents aged 15-24, N=217; Female respondents aged 15-24, N=194*

<b>Male</b>	numerator	Amount of male respondents aged 15-25 who gave correct answers to all five questions	25%
	denominator	Total amount of male respondents aged 15-24	
<b>Female</b>	numerator	Amount of female respondents aged 15-25 who gave correct answers to all five questions	21%
	denominator	Total amount of female respondents aged 15-24	

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/GARPR\\_2014\\_guidelines\\_en\\_0.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf)

Table 6.1.4

Indicator 1, by age group

Respondents aged 15-19, N=183; Respondents aged 20-24, N=228

<b>15-19</b>	numerator	Amount of respondents aged 15-19 who gave correct answers to all five questions	19%
	denominator	Total amount of respondents aged 15-19	
<b>20-24</b>	numerator	Amount of respondents aged 20-24 who gave correct answers to all five questions	26%
	denominator	Total amount of respondents aged 20-24	

## 6.2 Indicator 2. Percentage of young men and women aged 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15

The indicator was calculated by dividing the number of respondents aged 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15 by total amount of respondents aged 15-24.

Table 6.2.1

Indicator 2

Respondents aged 15-24, N=411

numerator	Amount of respondents aged 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	3%
denominator	Total amount of respondents aged 15-24	

Table 6.2.2

Indicator 2, by gender

Male respondents aged 15-24, N=217; Female respondents aged 15-24, N=194

<b>MALE</b>	numerator	Amount of male respondents aged 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	6%
	denominator	Total amount of male respondents aged 15-24	
<b>FEMALE</b>	numerator	Amount of female respondents aged 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	0%
	denominator	Total amount of female respondents aged 15-24	

Table 6.2.3

Indicator 2, by age group

Respondents aged 15-19, N=183;

Respondents aged 20-24, N=228

<b>15-19</b>	numerator	Amount of respondents aged 15-19 who had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	4%
	denominator	Total amount of respondents aged 15-19	
<b>20-24</b>	numerator	Amount of respondents aged 20-24 who had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	3%
	denominator	Total amount of respondents aged 20-24	



### 6.3 Indicator 3. Percentage of men and women aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months

The indicator was calculated by dividing the number of respondents aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months by total amount of respondents aged 15-49.

Table 6.3.1  
Indicator 3  
Respondents aged 15-49, N=1010

numerator	Amount of men and women aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months	9%
denominator	Total amount of respondents aged 15-49	

Table 6.3.2  
Indicator 3, by gender  
Male respondents aged 15-49, N=515;  
Female respondents aged 15-49, N=495

<b>MALE</b>	numerator	Amount of male respondents aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months	11%
	denominator	Total amount of male respondents aged 15-49	
<b>FEMALE</b>	numerator	Amount of female respondents aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months	7%
	denominator	Total amount of female respondents aged 15-49	

Table 6.3.3  
Indicator 3, by age group  
Respondents aged 15-19, N=183;  
Respondents aged 20-24, N=228;  
Respondents aged 25-49, N=599

<b>15-19</b>	numerator	Amount of respondents aged 15-19 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months	9%
	denominator	Total amount of respondents aged 15-19	
<b>20-24</b>	numerator	Amount of respondents aged 20-24 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months	13%
	denominator	Total amount of respondents aged 20-24	
<b>25-49</b>	numerator	Amount of respondents aged 25-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months	8%
	denominator	Total amount of respondents aged 25-49	

### 6.4 Indicator 4. Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one partner in the past 12 months and used a condom during their last sexual intercourse

The indicator was calculated by dividing the number of respondents aged 15-49 who had more than one partner in the past 12 months and used a condom during their last sexual intercourse by total amount of respondents aged 15-49 who have been intimate with more than one partner in the past 12 months.

Table 6.4.1  
Indicator 4  
Respondents aged 15-49 who have been intimate with more than one partner in the past 12 months, N=95

numerator	Amount of men and women aged 15-49 who had more than one partner in the past 12 months and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse	61%
denominator	Total amount of men and women aged 15-49 who have been intimate with more than one partner in the past 12 months	

Table 6.4.2

Indicator 4, by gender

Male respondents aged 15-49 who have been intimate with more than one partner in the past 12 months, N=62;

Female respondents aged 15-49 who have been intimate with more than one partner in the past 12 months, N=33\*

<b>MALE</b>	numerator	Amount of male respondents aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse	53%
	denominator	Total amount of male respondents aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	
<b>FEMALE</b>	numerator	Amount of female respondents aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse	74%
	denominator	Total amount of female respondents aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	

\*The number of cases is not sufficient for reliable analysis

Table 6.4.3

Indicator 4, by age group

Respondents aged 15-19 who have been intimate with more than one partner in the past 12 months, N=16\*;

Respondents aged 20-24 who have been intimate with more than one partner in the past 12 months, N=31\*;

Respondents aged 25-49 who have been intimate with more than one partner in the past 12 months, N=48\*

<b>15-19</b>	numerator	Amount of men and women aged 15-19 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse	61%
	denominator	Total amount of men and women aged 15-19 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	
<b>20-24</b>	numerator	Amount of men and women aged 20-24 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse	64%
	denominator	Total amount of men and women aged 20-24 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	
<b>25-49</b>	numerator	Amount of men and women aged 25-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse	60%
	denominator	Total amount of men and women aged 25-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	

\*The number of cases is not sufficient for reliable analysis

## 6.5 Indicator 5. Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who have undergone an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results

The indicator was calculated by dividing the number of respondents aged 15-49 who received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know their results by total amount of respondents aged 15-49.

Table 6.5.1

Indicator 5

Respondents aged 15-49, N=1010

numerator	Amount of men and women aged 15-49 who have undergone HIV-testing in the past 12 months and know their results	14%
denominator	Total amount of respondents aged 15-49	

Table 6.5.2  
Indicator 5, by gender  
Male respondents aged 15-49, N=515;  
Female respondents aged 15-49, N=495

<b>MALE</b>	numerator	Amount of male respondents aged 15-49 who have undergone HIV-testing in the past 12 months and know their results	13%
	denominator	Total amount of male respondents aged 15-49	
<b>FEMALE</b>	numerator	Amount of female respondents aged 15-49 who have undergone HIV-testing in the past 12 months and know their results	15%
	denominator	Total amount of female respondents aged 15-49	

Table 6.5.3  
Indicator 5, by age group  
Respondents aged 15-19, N=183;  
Respondents aged 20-24, N=228;  
Respondents aged 25-49, N=599

<b>15-19</b>	numerator	Amount of men and women aged 15-19 who have undergone HIV-testing in the past 12 months and know their results	8%
	denominator	Total amount of respondents aged 15-19	
<b>20-24</b>	numerator	Amount of men and women aged 20-24 who have undergone HIV-testing in the past 12 months and know their results	17%
	denominator	Total amount of respondents aged 20-24	
<b>25-49</b>	numerator	Amount of men and women aged 25-49 who have undergone HIV-testing in the past 12 months and know their results	14%
	denominator	Total amount of respondents aged 25-49	

## 6.6 Indicator 6. Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who report discriminatory attitudes towards PLWH

The indicator was calculated by dividing the number of respondents aged 15-49 who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by total amount of respondents aged 15-49.

Table 6.6.1  
Indicator 6  
Respondents aged 15-49, N=1010

numerator	Amount of men and women aged 15-49 who answered «No» or «Sometimes yes, sometimes no» to at least one of the questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would you buy fresh vegetables from a salesman if you know he had HIV?</li> <li>• Is it ok for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to?</li> </ul>	74%
denominator	Total amount of men and women aged 15-49	

Table 6.6.2  
Percentage of respondents aged 15-49 who answered «No» or «It depends on the situation» to the question "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a salesman if you know he had HIV?"  
Respondents aged 15-49, N=1010

numerator	Amount of men and women aged 15-49 who answered «No» or «It depends on the situation» to the question "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a salesman if you know he had HIV?"	66%
denominator	Total amount of men and women aged 15-49	

*Table 6.6.3  
 Percentage of respondents aged 15-49 who answered «No» or «It depends on the situation» to the question “Is it ok for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to?”  
 Respondents aged 15-49, N=1010*

numerator	Amount of men and women aged 15-49 who answered «No» or «It depends on the situation» to the question “Is it ok for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to?”	49%
denominator	Total amount of men and women aged 15-49	

## 7 Conclusions and recommendations

### 7.1 Awareness about the “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” campaign and National HIV/AIDS helpline

37% of Ukrainians have at some point heard about the information campaign “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!”.

The most common **sources of information about the “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!”** campaign in Ukraine are the TV (29%), outdoor ads/billboards (14%), newspapers (7%), brochures (5%), Internet other than social media (5%), radio (4%).

The most memorable message was “**HIV-testing is my choice**” – a half of those Ukrainians who have heard something about the campaign remembered it.

39% of Ukrainians have at some point heard about the **National HIV/AIDS helpline**. The “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” campaign has had a positive impact on the National HIV/AIDS helpline awareness. Among those who have heard about the campaign 62% know about the National HIV/AIDS helpline, while among those who are not aware of the campaign only 25% have heard about the helpline.

Most Ukrainians (72%) who heard about the helpline know that the **helpline is free**. A quarter of Ukrainians do not know anything about the price of the helpline and only 3% think that the helpline isn't free.

Among those Ukrainians who have heard about the helpline the following were given as possible **reasons for making a call**: if the caller suspects him/herself to have HIV (55%); if the caller wishes to hear general information about HIV (46%); to ask about how to prevent getting HIV (36%).

#### Youth<sup>4</sup>

- 47% heard about the information campaign “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” (vs. 37% among the total population);
- Youth were more likely than the total population to have heard about the campaign from outdoor ads/billboards (22%) Among those who heard about the campaign Youth more often remembered “HIV-testing is my choice” message than total population.

#### The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast

- 56% heard about the information campaign “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” (vs. 37% among the total population);
- The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast was more likely than the total population to have heard about the campaign from TV (48%), outdoor ads/billboards (34%), newspapers (23%), brochures (22%), radio (9%);
- Among those who heard about the campaign the most memorable message was “Knowledge is my choice” (47%);
- 31% had heard about the National HIV/AIDS helpline (vs. 39% among the total population);
- 57% among those who know about the helpline named HIV prevention as a reason to call (vs. 36% among the total population).

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<sup>4</sup> From here and after only significant differences are mentioned between the total population of Ukraine on one side and Youth/population of Dnipropetrovska oblast on the other

## 7.2 HIV awareness

55% of Ukrainians consider themselves to be very or fairly well **informed about HIV and AIDS**. 27% say they're informed poorly, 10% are not informed at all.

87% of Ukrainians have heard or seen some information about HIV and AIDS in the past year. The most common **sources of information about HIV and AIDS** in Ukraine are the TV (68%), outdoor ads/billboards (26%), newspapers/magazines (22%), brochures (14%) and Internet (not including social media – 14%).

Over a half of Ukrainians know the following:

- You can get infected with HIV and be unaware of it (84% of respondents evaluated this statement correctly);
- Use of condoms considerably reduces the risk of getting infected with HIV (76%);
- A healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive (69%);
- There is no medicine as of now to completely cure the HIV infection and AIDS (69%);
- You cannot rest assured that you do not have HIV or AIDS just because you do not take drugs (59%).

On the other hand only a third of Ukrainians know that HIV is not a death sentence and only a quarter know that PLWH can have a normal life these days.

According to the public opinion, the **main reasons why HIV is being spread** are: prostitution (according to 80% of respondents), drug-trafficking (76%) and homosexual relations (68%).

Most Ukrainians are aware of the **possible ways of HIV transmission**. The highest level of awareness is observed for such ways as:

- Transfusion of infected blood (89% of Ukrainians know this way of HIV transmission);
- Blood-to-blood contact with an infected person (88%);
- Shared use of needles and syringes for injections (87%);
- When doing piercing and tattoo (80%);
- Vaginal sex without using a condom (80%);
- When using somebody else's shaving products, toothbrushes (76%).

The lowest level of awareness is observed for the following ways of HIV transmission:

- Anal sex without a condom (66%);
- Oral sex without a condom (54%).

The following **false facts about HIV transmission** are most spread among Ukrainians: being treated at the same surgery with HIV-positive patients (32% of respondents), via mosquito bites (24%), drinking from the same glass with an HIV-positive person (22%). All these wrong beliefs could be expected to cause intolerance to PLWH.

The best way **to protect from HIV** is considered to be engaging in sexual intercourse only with a constant and faithful partner that doesn't have any other sexual partners (91%); 82% mentioned using condoms during each sexual intercourse as another effective way of protection.

However, only about a half of Ukrainians definitely know that sexual penetration without ejaculation and using hormonal contraceptives (i.e. birth control pills) don't reduce the risk of HIV infection and about a third of Ukrainians definitely know that spermicidal agents don't reduce the risk of HIV infection. Approximately one in five believe that these methods reduce the risk of HIV infection.

Only 33% of Ukrainians say that they don't **need any further information on HIV and AIDS**. Others would first of all like to continue receiving information about the possible measures of HIV-prevention (33%) and about PLWH (22%).

### Youth

- 68% consider themselves to be very or fairly well informed about HIV and AIDS (vs. 55% among the total population);
- The Internet (other than social media) is a more popular source of information about HIV among the Youth (27%) than among the total population (14%). The topic of HIV and AIDS is becoming increasingly more popular in educational institutions – 23% of Youth received such information at their schools (vs. 5% among the total population) and 9% received it at their universities (vs. 2% among the total population);
- 23% say that they don't need any further information on HIV and AIDS (vs. 33% among the total population).

### The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast

- 67% consider themselves to be very or fairly well informed about HIV and AIDS (vs. 55% among total population);
- 92% have heard or seen some information about HIV and AIDS in the past year (vs. 87% among the total population);
- 85% believe that homosexual relations are among the main reasons for HIV distribution (vs. 68% among the total population);
- The prevalence of wrong beliefs among Dnipropetrovska oblast population is significantly higher than total population regarding the following false ways of HIV transmission:
  - Using one toilet/bathroom/swimming pool or sauna with an infected person;
  - Through shared use of a towel, bath sponge, soap;
  - Consuming food with an HIV-positive person;
  - Through sneezing or coughing;
  - Eating food prepared by an HIV-positive person.
- 55% named abstaining from anal sex as a possible method of reducing the risk of HIV transmission (vs. 38% among the total population);
- 16% say that they don't need any further information on HIV and AIDS (vs. 33% among total population);
- 34% would like to receive information about HIV treatment and about PLWH (vs. 22% among the total population);

### 7.3 Attitudes to HIV

The **most disturbing health issue** in Ukraine is cancer: 26% of all respondents are worried about it. Heart diseases hold the second place (21%) and HIV and AIDS – the third place (16%).

66% of Ukrainians say they are absolutely not **at risk or unlikely to get infected with HIV**. Only 21% consider the risk as real («absolutely real», «quite real» and «fifty-fifty»); approximately 12% did not answer the question.

Most of those Ukrainians who consider themselves to be at risk of HIV infection say that they know how to protect themselves but anything might happen in life (67%), 13% say that they do not always have the possibility to take safety precautions and 9% don't know how to protect themselves.



Those Ukrainians who think they are unlikely to get infected explain their confidence with the fact they a) have one permanent sexual partner whom they trust (53%); b) do not take drugs (36%); c) do not have a sexual partner (22%).

67% of Ukrainians believe that a man **who is known to be carrying condoms would not have a bad image** and 58% of Ukrainians believe the same to be true about a woman that is known to be carrying condoms.

As for the **attitudes to relationships with new sexual partners** only 6% of Ukrainians would agree if a new partner suggested having sex without a condom, additionally 25% are not sure; 39% wouldn't agree to this proposition and 30% would never have new relationships. Men are more likely than women to agree to have sex without a condom (7% vs. 5% among women). Also more men (30%) than women (21%) wouldn't know what to do if their partner in a new relationship were to suggest sexual intercourse without a condom. Women more often believe that they wouldn't have new relationships (36% vs 24% among men).

Two thirds of Ukrainians who admit a possibility of a new relationship say they would take the initiative and suggest using a condom with a new sexual partner. There are no significant differences between men and women.

53% of Ukrainians think that they have quite a good chance of convincing a new partner to use a condom and only 11% believe that it would prove difficult for them. Men say they would find it easier than do women to convince a partner to use condoms. Almost an equal percentage of respondents say that they would (22%) and that they would not (20%) suggest undergoing an HIV test in a new relationship. However, the majority of respondents could not answer whether they would suggest undergoing HIV-test before having sexual intercourses with a new partner (58%), which may mean that this is an unusual notion and people haven't previously considered such a course of actions.

### Youth

- HIV and AIDS are the most worrying diseases (32%), cancer holds the second place (19%), while only a small fraction of respondents named heart diseases as their main concern (5%);
- 27% feel themselves to be at risk of getting HIV (vs. 21% among the total population);
- 17% of those who think they are unlikely to get infected say it is so because they always use condoms (vs. 8% among the total population);
- 46% would not agree if a new partner proposed sex without a condom (vs. 39% among the total population);
- Among those who admit a possibility of a new relationship, 74% are ready to suggest using condoms with a new sexual partner (vs. 66% among the total population). Men are more likely to say they would suggest using a condom in a new relationship (78% vs. 69% among women). Other gender differences are the same as among total population.

### The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast

- The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast shows the highest level of concern with health threats: 38% are concerned about cancer (vs. 26% among total population), 21% are concerned about HIV and AIDS (vs. 16% among the total population);
- 35% feel themselves to be at risk of getting HIV (vs. 21% among the total population);
- 55% would not agree if a new partner proposed sex without a condom (vs. 39% among the total population);
- Among those who admit a possibility of a new relationship 65% think that it would be easy to convince a new partner to use condoms (vs. 53% among the total population);



- Among those who admit a possibility of a new relationship 30% would suggest undergoing HIV test (vs. 22% among the total population). 23% believe it would be very or fairly easy to convince a new partner to undergo an HIV test at the start of a new relationship (vs. 15% among total population);
- There are no gender differences in readiness to sleep with a new partner without a condom and to take the initiative to use a condom in new relationships. However, men say they find it easier than women do to convince a partner to use condoms.

#### 7.4 Risk behavior and HIV testing

90% of Ukrainians over 15 have experience of sexual intercourse. 2/3 of them had their first **sexual experience** at the age of 15 or later (66%), while only 3% did it before they turned 15, others refused to answer the question.

Out of those respondents who have ever been intimate with anyone, 34% discussed safe sex with their partner, 26% discussed previous relations with their partner, 19% asked their partner to use condoms and the same amount underwent a test for sexually-transmitted infections, 13% inquired about whether partner underwent HIV test, 8% decided to abstain from sex if their partner refused to use a condom.

**Sexual practices within last 12 months.** 61% of Ukrainians have been intimate within the last 12 months.

Among them 13% always **use condoms**, 10% use them almost always and 17% use them from time to time or rarely. 39% do not use condoms because they have one permanent partner and 4% do not use them because of other reasons, others refused to answer.

Among those Ukrainians who do not use or do not always use condoms (not including those who don't use them because they have one permanent partner) 37% say that this is because they trust their partner, 30% say condoms are not always available, 21% that condoms make sex less pleasant, 20% that they use other methods of contraception, 15% don't think it's necessary and 12% say that condoms are too expensive.

Among those who used condoms during last year condoms are perceived mostly as a method of contraception (77%) and only 36% of Ukrainians use condoms to protect themselves from HIV and AIDS.

67% of Ukrainians had only one sexual partner during the last 12 months.

More than a half of Ukrainians (62%) has never undergone a **HIV test** and 32% took it (others refused to answer).

Among those who have never used condoms/use them but not always 48% got tested for HIV.

Among those who took an HIV test the main reason for getting tested is to get a mandatory health certificate (81%); the majority of the others did it for own peace of mind. The most popular locations for getting tested are women's consultations (41%) and AIDS centers (22%). Most of those who got tested for HIV were satisfied with the test and consultation (80%), 9% said that they were satisfied, but consultation wasn't provided and only 3% showed some dissatisfaction.

Out of those who never got tested for HIV 27% are interested in getting a free test.

#### Youth

- 64% have experience of sexual intercourse (vs. 90% among the total population);
- 33% of those who had intimate relations over the past 12 months use condoms always (vs. 13% among the total population) however, only 14% don't use condoms because of having a

permanent partner (vs. 39% among total population). The top reason of not using condoms or not always using them condoms is that they are not always available (42% vs. 30% among the total population);

- Youth who have been intimate with somebody show higher readiness to safe sex than total population: 54% discussed safe sex with their partner (vs. 34% among the total population); 44% discussed previous relations with their partner (vs. 26% among the total population); 38% asked their partner to use condoms (vs. 19% among the total population);
- Out of those who never got tested for HIV 39% are interesting in getting a free test (vs. 27% among the total population).

### The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast

- 78% have been intimate within the last 12 months (vs. 61% among the total population);
- 10% have had their first sexual experience before they turned 15 (vs. 3% among the total population);
- 26% of those who had intimate relations over the past 12 months use condoms always (vs. 13% among the total population) however, only 23% don't use condoms because of permanent partner (vs. 39% among total population). Using other ways of protection is significantly more widespread reason for not using condoms in Dnipropetrovska oblast (39%) than among total population (20%);
- 55% of those who use condoms use them to protect themselves from HIV and AIDS (vs. 36% among the total population);
- Residents of Dnipropetrovska oblasts who have been intimate with somebody show higher readiness to safe sex than total population: 33% underwent a test for sexually-transmitted infections (vs. 19% among the total population); 34% asked their partner to use a condom (vs. 19% among the total population); 30% decided to abstain from sex if their partner refused to use a condom (vs. 8% among the total population);
- Among those who took an HIV test 56% got tested at a women's consultation (vs. 41% among the total population), 28% - at an NGO (vs. 12%);
- 92% of those who got tested for HIV are satisfied with the provided test and consultation (vs. 80% among the total population).

### 7.5 Attitude to PLWH

Most Ukrainians (65%) believe that people with HIV have the right **to keep their diagnosis a secret**. As for the belief that people get HIV only because of their immoral behaviour the opinions are completely divided – 44% believe this statement to be true while 45% disagree/rather disagree with it.

36% would advise a person whose partner contracted HIV to continue the relationship with additional HIV-preventive measures, while 28% would recommend ending the relationship, others are not sure.

The survey indicates 4 levels of perception for PLWH: the perception of unfamiliar PLWH (Bogardus scale), perception of acquaintances in case of getting HIV infection; perception of familiar PLWH; perception of HIV-positive children.

**Bogardus scale.** Only 12% are ready to accept PLWH as colleagues, neighbours, close friends or family members.

More than a half of Ukrainians are intolerant of PLWH – 66% agree to have PLWH as no closer than residents of Ukraine/visitors to Ukraine/would keep them out of Ukraine altogether. However Ukrainians are even less tolerant of other vulnerable groups (IDUs, homosexuals, commercial sex workers).

**Perception of acquaintances in case of getting HIV infection.** Almost a half of Ukrainians (46%) say that finding out about an HIV-positive status of one of their friends or colleagues wouldn't change their attitude or they even would like to help such a friend/colleague. 30% answered that they would try to communicate less with such person or stop communicating at all, others are not sure about their reaction.

Out of those people who would try to communicate less or stop communicating at all with a PLWH 60% explain it with fear of getting infected and only 18% - by accusing PLWH in immorality.

**Perception of PLWH.** 5% of Ukrainians have PLWH among acquaintances. Among those who know PLWH 58% say that they treat them as ordinary people, 27% try to avoid communicating with them, but only 4% demonstrate an openly negative attitude toward PLWH. Negative attitude is most often explained by fear to get infected.

**Perception of positive children.** 33% think that it's ok for HIV-positive children to attend the same school with HIV-negative children while 28% are against it (others are not sure in their position). Most of the latter say that the main reason for their position is that HIV-negative children could get infected.

### Youth

- 44% would advise a person whose partner contracted HIV to continue the relationship with additional HIV-preventive measures (vs. 36% among the total population);
- 54% say that finding out about an HIV-positive status of one of their friends or colleagues wouldn't change their attitude or they even would like to help such a friend/colleague (vs. 46% among the total population).

### The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast

- 4% are ready to accept PLWH as colleagues or closer (vs. 12% among the total population);
- Out of those people who would try to communicate less or stop communicating at all with familiar person in case of getting HIV 33% think that an HIV-positive status is the results of a person's own immorality (vs. 18% among the total population);
- 23% think that it's ok for HIV-positive children to attend the same school with HIV-negative children (vs. 33% among the total population).

## 7.6 Recommendations on target areas of campaign

On the basis of the survey results following target areas of communication are recommended:

- HIV can be transferred through unprotected oral and anal sex as well as through vaginal;
- Among all methods of contraception only condoms can protect from HIV (this message is especially relevant for population of Dnipropetrovska oblast which has more widespread belief that other methods of contraception can reduce the risk to be infected with HIV);
- Sexual pleasure during unprotected sex is not worth infection of HIV and other diseases (especially relevant message for men as they are more inclined to risky behaviour);
- It's natural for women to have condoms and insist on using them; shyness is not worth infection with HIV and other diseases;
- Symptoms of HIV don't show themselves right after the infection, one can't tell if a person has HIV just by looking at him/her;
- HIV tests are accessible, anonymous, free (or cheap to buy in drugstore for those who don't want to address organizations) and quick;
- It's natural to ask a partner to take HIV test;
- It's safe to live with PLWH and use the same bath, soap, towel etc. (everything except for shaving products and toothbrushes). Mosquito bites can't transfer HIV;

- There is no medicine to cure HIV completely, but PLWH receive treatment and are not dangerous for people around them. Any positive information about PLWH would be good to prove that they are common people just like everybody else.

Also it is recommended to organize a campaign in women's consultations, AIDS centers, hospitals and NGOs which conduct HIV testing on the importance of consultations as 9% of those who took an HIV test said that the consultation wasn't proposed.

## 8 Sample design

The sample size of 1479 interviews includes 1068 respondents for a nationally representative sample (which included 211 respondents aged 15-24 and 110 residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast) and boosters of 200 respondents for Youth and 211 respondents for residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast. The boosters were conducted in order to have a sufficient number of respondents for reliable analysis.

The sample design is based on State Statistics Service of Ukraine data for January 1, 2013

The sample design for the nationally representative sample included the following stages:

1. The sample was first stratified by 25 administrative units (24 oblasts and Kyiv - not including Crimea and settlements in Donetska and Luhanska oblast which are not under control of Ukrainian government).
2. In each administrative unit (except for Kyiv) interviews were proportionally distributed according to the size of settlement. The following grouping of settlements is used in the sample design: rural area; towns and town-type settlements with population less than 50,000; towns with population of 51,000-100,000; towns with population of 101,000-500,000; cities with population of more than 500,000. All Ukrainian settlements with a population greater than 200,000 were included in the sample, smaller settlements were randomly selected from a list of such settlements, ordered alphabetically.
3. For Kyiv and other large cities the sample was then stratified by administrative districts.
4. Within each settlement the routes were selected randomly. Each interviewer received instructions with rules for selecting a starting point for the route and defining skip intervals for selecting the following addresses. To define the starting point of the route, the number of houses on the route was divided by the number of interviews and by 2 (for example, 48 (number of houses) is divided by 10 (number of needed interviews) and by 2  $\approx$  3). So, the poll should be started from the 3rd house on the route. If there are several households in the house the number of households should be divided by 4 – that will be the number of the household for the survey. To define the skip interval for choosing the next house the number of houses on the route was divided by the number of interviews (for example, 48 (number of houses) is divided by 10 (number of needed interviews)  $\approx$  5).
5. For the last stage, an interview was conducted with the person who fits the age and gender quota these quotas were calculated for each interviewer based on State Statistics Service of Ukraine data for January 1, 2013. If several people at a selected address fit the quota the interview was conducted with the person whose birthday was the last among the rest of dwellers aged over 15 years old in the household. If all the potential respondents in the house refused to take part in the poll or didn't fit the quotas the interviewer moved to the next house.

The sample design for boosters was built according to the same scheme.

Three types of weights were calculated for the analysis:

1. Weighted data for Ukrainian population corresponds to the population's distribution by age/gender/settlement type and administrative unit according to State Statistics Service of Ukraine data for January 1, 2013.

2. Weighted data for 411 respondents aged 15-24 population corresponds with the population's aged 15-24 distribution by gender/macroregion/settlement type according to State Statistics Service of Ukraine data for January 1, 2013.
3. Weighted data for 321 respondents in Dnipropetrovska oblast population corresponds with the oblast's population distribution by age/gender/settlement type according to State Statistics Service of Ukraine data for January 1, 2013.

*Sample for the population of Ukraine aged 15+: size of the city*

<b>Size of the city:</b>	Village	33%
	City with the population below 50 thsd	22%
	City with the population 51-100 thsd	6%
	City with the population 101-500 thsd	17%
	City with the population 500 thsd+	22%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Sample for the population of Ukraine aged 15+: administrative unit*

<b>Oblast:</b>	Vinnyska	4%
	Volynska	2%
	Dnipropetrovska	8%
	Donetska	6%
	Zhytomyrska	3%
	Zakarpatska	3%
	Zaporizka	5%
	Ivano-Frankivska	3%
	Kyivska	4%
	Kirovogradska	2%
	Luganska	3%
	Lvivska	6%
	Mykolaivska	3%
	Odeska	6%
	Poltavska	4%
	Rivnenska	3%
	Sumska	3%
	Ternopil'ska	3%
	Kharkivska	7%
	Khersonska	3%
	Khmelnyska	3%
	Cherkaska	3%
	Chernivetska	2%
	Chernigivska	3%
	Kyiv	7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

Response rate

Result of visit		Count	Total address %	Total contacts %
Codes	Nobody lives at this apartment\house	224	4%	
	Nobody found home after 3 visits	1110	20%	
	Resident of flat\house refused. Do not open the door	1798	33%	43%
	Selected respondent refused	675	12%	16%
	Selected respondent not found home after 3 visits	24	0%	1%
	Interviews conducted not completely (respondent refused)	49	1%	1%
	Other reason	145	3%	3%
	Interview conducted entirely after 1 visit	1479	27%	35%
<b>Total addresses</b>		<b>5504</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>Total contacts</b>		<b>4170</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total conducted, completed and included in dataset</b>		<b>1479</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>RESPONSE RATE</b>		<b>35%</b>		

Reason of refusal (refusal by selected respondent)

		Count	Column N %
Codes	Respondent does not have time to interview	247	38%
	Selected respondent cannot do the survey due to poor health	52	8%
	Respondent does not trust the research company	24	4%
	Respondent does not trust interviewer	43	7%
	Respondent does not want to participate in the survey (without reason)	172	26%
	Respondent does not want to participate in the survey because of the topic	116	18%
	Other reason for the refusal	21	3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>100%</b>