

Correlates of Correct HIV Knowledge and Myth Rejection in South Africa: The 2012 National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behavior Survey

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Abstract

Introduction: Correct knowledge of HIV transmission and prevention and myth rejection is a prerequisite to practicing safer behavior and important for reducing the risk of new infections. This study investigates the association between correct knowledge of HIV transmission, prevention and myth rejection with socio-demographic factors and HIV-related behavioral risk practices in South Africa.

Methods: The study used the 2012 South African national HIV prevalence, incidence and behavior survey data based on a multistage cross-sectional design. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression models were used to examine correlates of correct HIV knowledge and myth rejection.

Results: Of 26,544 sub-sample of youth and adults data (15 years and older) who responded to the HIV knowledge question, only 26.8% reported correct knowing of HIV transmission, prevention and rejection of all myths about HIV. In the final model significant negative predictors of correct HIV knowledge, prevention and myth rejection included residing in rural informal areas (OR=0.68 (95% CI: 0.48- 0.95), $p=0.027$), and being a harmful alcohol drinker (OR= 0.18 (95% CI: 0.06- 1.29), $p=0.001$) while sexual debut at 15 years and older (OR=1.8 (95 CI: 1.12- 2.91), $p= 0.015$) was a significant positive predictor of correct HIV knowledge and myth rejection.

Conclusion: The findings confirms that levels of HIV knowledge can either prevent individuals from making informed choices and take appropriate actions aimed at preventing the infection or make people to take precautions to protect themselves. Efforts to promote HIV knowledge, prevention and myth rejection in the general population should be strengthened given the declining HIV knowledge levels in the country.

Keywords: HIV knowledge and myth rejection; Household survey; South Africa

Introduction

South Africa has the highest burden of HIV globally, and heterosexual intercourse is the predominant mode of HIV infection in the country [1]. The probability of becoming infected depends on the likelihood of unprotected sex with an infected person [2,3]. Different strategies have been implemented to reduce the incidence of HIV in the general population. One of the main objectives of such interventions is to improve the general level of knowledge of HIV with the hypothesis that increasing HIV knowledge will reduce risky behaviors [4,5].

Knowledge about HIV/AIDS is believed to be an important step in HIV-related behaviour change, while low knowledge and misconceptions can prevent individuals from making informed choices and taking appropriate actions aimed at preventing the infection [6,7]. It is assumed that people who are knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS transmission and its prevention are more likely to protect themselves. However, there is limited evidence to show that knowledge is internalised and translated into preventative practices [5]. Empirical evidence gives mixed results about the effect of HIV knowledge on risk behaviour. Some studies show a positive effect of knowledge of HIV and prevention methods on protective sexual behavior [6-8] and others show that having good knowledge is of little protective benefit [9].

In South Africa, findings from the 2012 national HIV survey indicated that there has been a significant decline in accurate knowledge and myths core indicator based on five items on HIV transmission and prevention as recommended by UNAIDS [5] among all age groups from 30.3% in 2008 to 26.8% in 2012 [1,4]. Although it is not clear how knowledge impacts HIV-related risk behavior in the country, the 2012 national HIV survey also found that there was a significant

decline in condom use at last from 2008 to 2012 [1,4]. This suggests that ignorance about how HIV is transmitted and prevented may be detrimental to HIV prevention efforts. Consequently, there is a need to assess the correct knowledge levels in relation to risk behaviors. This is vital for identifying factors related to knowledge gaps in order to refine implementation of information, education and communication (IEC) activities.

This study investigated the association between correct knowledge of HIV transmission, prevention and myth rejection with socio-demographic factors and HIV-related behavioral risk practices in South Africa.

Methods

Data

This study used data from the 2012 South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behaviour Survey, a nationally representative population-based HIV household survey [1]. Participants were selected

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using cross-sectional multi-stage stratified cluster sampling design. A systematic probability sample of 15 households was drawn from each of 1000 enumeration areas (EAs) selected randomly from strata defined by province, locality type and race group province. Institutionalized individuals (including individuals in educational institutions, military barracks, old-age homes, or hospitals) were excluded from the study. In each sampled household all persons residing at the household including visitors who spent a night before were invited to participate. A detailed questionnaire soliciting information related to knowledge, attitudes, practice, behaviours, and demographic factors was administered to participants with informed consent. The current analysis is based on the sub-sample of youth and adults (15 years and older) who responded to the HIV knowledge question only.

Measures

Dependent variable: The primary outcome is a composite measure defined as correct knowing of transmission and prevention and rejection of all myths about HIV based on the following questions as recommended by UNAIDS [5]:

Can AIDS be cured?

Can a person reduce the risk of HIV by having fewer sexual partners?

Can a healthy-looking person have HIV?

Can a person get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected?

Can a person reduce the risk of getting HIV by using a condom every time he/she has sex?

To create a composite measure the responses were dichotomised into 0=incorrect knowledge and 1=correct knowledge and myth rejection.

Independent variables: Explanatory variables included socio-demographic variables such as sex (male, female), age groups (15 to 24 years, 25 to 49 years, 50 years and older), race groups (Black African, White, Coloured, Indian/Asian), marital (not married, married) status, educational level (no education/Primary, Secondary, Tertiary), employment status (not employed, employed), and locality type (urban formal, urban informal, rural informal, rural formal). Including HIV-related risk behaviors such as age at early sexual debut (less than 15 years/more than 15 years), age disparate partnership (5 years and older, 5 years and younger, within 5 years older or 5 years younger), multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months (one partner, two or more sexual partners), condom use at last sex (no, yes), and alcohol use (abstainers, low risk, hazardous, high harmful, and high risk drinkers) based on the Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT) scale [10]. HIV risk perception (no/yes), knowledge of HIV status (yes/no) and actual HIV status were also explore.

Ethical consideration

Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of the Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa (REC: 5/17/11/10). The study protocol was also reviewed and cleared by the Associate Director of Science of the National Center for HIV and AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, USA.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics was used summarize socio-demographic

profile and HIV-related behavioral practices of the study sample. Chi-square tests were computed to assess differences between categorical variables. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression models were fitted to analyses associations between the primary outcome and a set of socio-demographic and HIV-related variables. Odds Ratio (OR) with 95% confidence Intervals (CI) and p-value ≤ 0.05 are reported for factors significantly associated with correct knowledge of HIV transmission, prevention and myth rejection. Analysis was done using STATA 13 (Stata Corp, College Station, Texas, USA) software taking into account the complex multi-level sampling design.

Results

Background characteristics of the study sample

Table 1 describes the study sample and correct knowledge of HIV transmission, prevention and myth rejection about HIV by socio-demographic characteristics. Out of a total of 26086 respondents about half were aged 25-49 years (50.6%) and female (51.9%). The majority of the sample was Black Africans (77.7%), not married (68.5%), had secondary level education (70.7%), was unemployed (61.3%), and about half lived in urban formal (52.0%).

Of 26,544 youths and adults aged 15 years and older who responded to the HIV knowledge question, only 26.8% reported correct knowing of HIV transmission, prevention and rejection of all myths about HIV. There was no significant difference in correct HIV knowledge and myth rejection between males and females. Correct HIV knowledge and myth rejection was significantly higher among those aged 15-24 and 25-49 years compared to those 50 years and older, it was also

Variables	Total	%	Correct knowledge and myth rejection			
			n	%	95% CI	p-value
Age (years)						
15 to 24	7220	27.5	7154	28.6	26.8-30.4	<0.001
25 to 49	11746	50.6	11634	27.7	26.0-29.4	
50+	7841	21.9	7756	22.4	20.5-24.4	
Sex						
Male	48.1	11603	11464	26.2	24.6-27.8	0.172
Female	51.9	15203	15080	27.3	25.8-28.9	
Race groups						
Black African	77.7	15388	15231	23.6	22.1-25.2	<0.001
White	10.3	2900	2868	43.3	39.1-47.6	
Coloured	9.3	4979	4942	30.3	27.4-33.5	
Indian/Asian	2.8	3467	3438	41.4	37.4-45.5	
Marital status						
Not Married	68.5	16878	16795	25.7	24.3-27.2	<0.001
Married	31.5	9390	9342	29.3	27.4-31.3	
Education level						
No education/Primary	18	4351	4310	19.3	17.2-21.6	<0.001
Secondary	70.7	16112	15984	27.5	26.0-29.0	
Tertiary	11.3	2288	2267	40.2	36.2-44.4	
Employment status						
Not employed	61.3	14426	14364	24	22.6-25.4	<0.001
Employed	38.7	9779	9737	31.8	29.7-33.9	
Locality type						
Urban formal	52.0	15835	15686	31.7	29.6-33.8	<0.001
Urban informal	7.8	2718	2701	21.9	19.1-25.0	
Rural informal	34.7	5662	5597	20.8	19.0-22.7	
Rural formal	5.5	2591	2560	24.8	21.2-28.8	

Subtotals do not equal to total (n) due to non-response and / or missing data

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the study sample and correct knowledge of HIV transmission, prevention and myth rejection about HIV.

significantly higher among other race groups compared Black Africans, those married, those with higher levels of education, the employed and those residing in urban formal areas compared to other settings (all $p < 0.001$).

Table 2 describes the study sample and correct knowledge of HIV transmission, prevention and myth rejection by HIV-related risk behaviors. Majority of respondents had sexual debut at 15 years and older (93.8%), had one sexual partner (87.4%), had sexual partners within 5 years of age (6.3%), reported no condom use at last sex (63.8%), were abstainers (61.1%), perceived themselves as being at risk of HIV infection (76.5%), about half were not aware of their HIV status (50.2%) and most were HIV negative (82.9%). Correct HIV knowledge and myth rejection was significantly higher among participants who reported sexual debut at 15 years or older ($p < 0.001$), have sexual partner within 5 years older or younger ($p < 0.01$), self-perceived themselves as at risk of HIV ($p < 0.001$), low risk alcohol drinkers, and those who had an HIV negative status ($p < 0.05$).

Factors associated with correct knowledge of HIV and myth rejection

In the univariate logistic regression analysis (Table 3) correct knowledge of HIV, prevention and myth rejection showed a significant negative association with those 50 years and older (OR=0.72 (95%

CI: 0.64-0.81), $p < 0.001$), those residing in urban informal (OR=0.61 (95% CI: 0.50-0.74), $p < 0.001$), rural informal (OR=0.57 (95% CI: 0.49-0.66), $p < 0.001$), rural formal (OR=0.71; 95% CI (0.57-0.89), $p = 0.003$) areas (Table 4). Correct HIV knowledge and myth rejection showed a significant positive association with other race groups (OR=1.96 (95% CI: 1.72- 2.22), $p < 0.001$), married participants (OR=1.20 (95% CI: 1.08-1.33), $p < 0.001$), those with secondary (OR=1.58 (95% CI: 1.58-1.58), $p < 0.001$), and tertiary education [OR=2.81 (95% CI: 2.25-3.50) $p < 0.001$] and the employed (OR=1.48 (95% CI: 1.32-1.65), $p < 0.001$).

Furthermore, Table 4 shows that correct knowledge of HIV transmission, prevention and myth rejection about HIV had a significant positive association with those who had sexual debut at 15 years or older age (OR=1.80 (95% CI: 1.27-2.55), $p = 0.001$), sexual partners within 5 years of age than with those with sexual partners 5 years and older (OR=1.08 (95% CI: 0.92-1.25), $p < 0.001$), low risk alcohol users (OR=1.55 (95% CI: 1.37-1.75), $p < 0.001$), and those who perceived themselves being at risk of HIV (OR=1.37 (95% CI: 1.21-1.56), $p < 0.001$). Correct HIV knowledge and myth rejection showed a significant negative association with those with more than 2 partners (OR=0.77 (95% CI: 0.58-1.00), $p = 0.052$), and HIV positive participants (OR=0.86 (95% CI: 0.74-.98), $p = 0.030$).

In the final multivariate model (Figure 1) significant negative predictors of correct HIV knowledge and myth rejection included residing in rural informal areas (OR=0.68 (95% CI: 0.48- 0.95), $p = 0.027$), and being a harmful alcohol drinker (OR= 0.18 (95% CI: 0.06- 1.29), $p = 0.001$) while sexual debut at 15 years and older (OR=1.8 (95 CI: 1.12- 2.91), $p = 0.015$) was a significant positive predictor of correct HIV knowledge and myth rejection.

Variables	Total	%	Correct knowledge and myth rejection			
			n	%	95% CI	p-value
Sexual debut (age in year)						
<15	6.2	393	391	18.7	14.0-24.5	0.001
≥ 15	93.8	6793	6729	29.3	27.4-31.2	
No of sex partners in last 12 months						
One partner	87.4	14264	14215	28.8	27.3-30.4	0.119
Two partners	7.2	864	862	27.3	23.3-31.7	
More than 2 partners	5.4	630	628	23.7	19.3-28.8	
Age disparate partnerships						
5 years and older	20.5	3254	3243	28.2	25.6-30.9	0.009
5 years and younger	19.2	2671	2662	24.9	22.3-27.8	
Within 5 years older or younger	60.3	9792	9758	29.7	27.9-31.6	
Condom use last sex						
No	63.8	10713	10676	28.7	26.9-30.5	0.788
Yes	36.2	4726	4710	28.3	26.2-30.5	
Alcohol use risk score (AUDIT*)						
Abstainers	61.1	14686	14613	24.4	23.0-25.9	<0.001
Low risk (1-7)	27	6354	6336	33.4	30.9-35.9	
Hazardous (8-15)	9.0	1862	1852	25.7	22.7-29.0	
Harmful (16-19)	1.5	340	339	21.6	15.6-29.2	
High risk (20+)	1.4	296	295	26.5	19.3-35.2	
Perceived risk of HIV infection						
No	23.5	4911	4891	22.3	20.3-24.3	<0.001
Yes	76.5	21325	21245	28.2	26.7-29.8	
Awareness of HIV status						
No	50.2	1276	1272	24.0	20.9-27.5	0.403
Yes	49.8	1289	1284	22.1	19.0-25.5	
HIV status						
Negative	82.9	18075	17963	25.9	24.3-27.5	0.030
Positive	17.1	2632	2615	23.0	20.8-25.4	

*AUDIT Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test, Subtotals do not equal to total (n) due to non-response and / or missing data

Table 2: Correct knowledge of HIV transmission, prevention and myth rejection about by HIV related risk behaviors.

Variables	OR	95% CI	p-value
Age (years)			
15 to 24	1		
25 to 49	0.96	0.86-1.06	0.396
50+	0.72	0.64-0.81	<0.001
Sex			
Male	1		
Female	1.06	0.97-1.15	0.172
Race groups			
Black African	1		
Other	1.96	1.72- 2.22	<0.001
Marital status			
Not Married	1		
Married	1.20	1.08-1.33	<0.001
Education level			
No education/Primary	1		
Secondary	1.58	1.58-1.58	<0.001
Tertiary	2.81	2.25-3.50	<0.001
Employment status			
Not employed			
Employed	1.48	1.32-1.65	<0.001
Locality type			
Urban formal	1		
Urban informal	0.61	0.50-0.74	<0.001
Rural informal	0.57	0.49-0.66	<0.001
Rural formal	0.71	0.57-0.89	0.003

OR: Odds Ratio, CI: Confidence Intervals

Table 3: Univariate logistic regression analyses of socio-demographic characteristics associated with correct knowledge of HIV transmission, prevention and myth rejection.

Variables	OR	95% CI	p-value
Sexual debut (age in year)			
<15	1		
>=15	1.80	1.27-2.55	0.001
No of sex partners in last 12 months			
One partner	1		
Two partners	0.93	0.75-1.15	0.490
More than 2 partners	0.77	0.58-1.00	0.052
Age disparate partnerships			
5 years Older	1		
5 years younger	0.85	0.71-1.01	0.340
within 5years	1.08	0.92-1.25	<0.001
Condom use at last sex			
No	1		
Yes	0.98	0.87-1.11	0.787
Alcohol use risk score (AUDIT)			
abstainers	1		
Low risk	1.55	1.37-1.75	<0.001
Hazardous level	1.07	0.89-1.29	0.448
Harmful (16-19)	0.86	0.56-1.29	0.452
High risk (20+)	1.12	0.74-1.68	0.597
Perceived risk of HIV infection			
No	1		
Yes	1.37	1.21-1.56	<0.001
Awareness of HIV status			
No	1		
Yes	0.96	0.87-1.06	0.416
HIV status			
Negative	1		
Positive	0.86	0.74-.98	0.030

OR: Odds Ratio; CI: Confidence Intervals; AUDIT Alcohol used Disorder Identification Test

Table 4: Univariate logistic regression analyses of HIV-related risk behaviours associated with correct HIV transmission, prevention and myth rejection.

Discussion

Correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention accompanied by appropriate reduction in behavioural risk practices are important in combating and reversing the spread of HIV [11]. In the current study the socio-demographic profile of individuals with high correct HIV knowledge levels included individuals age (15-24 - and 25-49 years), residing in urban areas, being married, having higher educational qualifications and being employed. Other race groups (White, Coloureds, Indians/Asians) also had higher HIV knowledge levels than Black Africans. HIV-related risk behaviour profile of individuals with high correct knowledge levels included self-reported sexual debut at 15 years or older age, same age sexual partners, self-perceived risk of HIV, low risk alcohol drinking, and negative HIV status.

Studies have shown that younger individuals are more receptive to information and may therefore have higher levels of accurate knowledge about HIV/AIDS [12]. However, others found that that knowledge of HIV transmission and prevention was higher among older age groups [13]. Other studies also found high knowledge levels among those with higher educational level, who were employed, living in urban areas, and were married. This has been attributed to the fact that in many instances higher education can lead to better employment, income and access to information [14,15]. Living in urban setting may also have its own advantage in terms of better education and access to information as well as HIV services in general [16]. Given current findings about marital status and knowledge levels it is possible married individuals may be more conscious about the health of their family members and thereby have more knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention.

The univariate analysis found significant positive association with socio-demographic and HIV-related risk profiles of individuals with high knowledge levels and vice versa. Consistent with current findings other studies have also shown that knowledge levels about HIV/AIDS and misconceptions can either prevent individuals from making

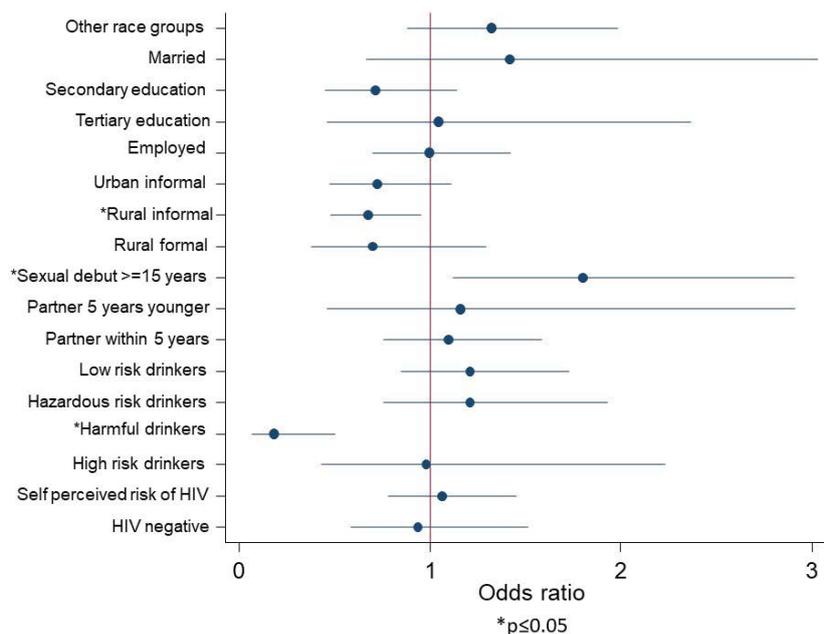


Figure 1: Coefficient plot of the multivariate logistic regression model of factors associated with correct knowledge of HIV transmission, prevention and myth rejection.

informed choices and take appropriate actions aimed at preventing the infection or make people to take precautions to protect themselves [17,18]. However, in the final multivariate model only residing in rural informal areas and high risk/harmful alcohol drinking remained significant negative predictors of correct HIV knowledge and myth rejection while sexual debut at 15 years and older age remained the only significant positive predictor.

Previous studies in rural communities in Africa have indicated that low levels of knowledge and misconceptions about the cause of HIV are widespread [19-21]. This has been attributed to socioeconomic factors such as limited educational opportunities and /or low educational attainment characteristic of rural areas [19,21-23]. This has been shown to lead to risk behaviors that can compromise their sexual health [19-23]. These observations highlight the need for better educational opportunities and for improved information, education and communication (IEC) strategies targeting rural areas in order to improve knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention.

In the present study alcohol was the only risk behavior associated with low levels of knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention. Studies show that alcohol use can reduce the ability to learn and to perform sexual risk-reduction strategies [24,25]. It has been observed that despite a high number of participants that engaged in high risk drinking stating that they had been exposed to HIV educational programs, sexual risk behaviors remained high [26]. Therefore, there is a need for HIV risk-reduction strategies, targeting alcohol use in order to improve HIV knowledge in this group and induce behavioral change.

The observed positive association between HIV knowledge and delayed age at sexual debut probably reflects widespread and sustained communication efforts to disseminate messages to motivate people to engage in behavioral change. Evidence show that increased HIV knowledge through comprehensive sexuality education increased among others self-efficacy related to refusing sex, and late initiation of first sexual intercourse [27]. This highlight the importance age-appropriate and culturally relevant comprehensive sexuality education as a strategy to improve HIV knowledge especially among young people [28].

Limitations

A number of limitations need to be considered when interpreting these results. Since this was a cross-sectional study, causality between the factors analyzed cannot be inferred. Another limitation of this study is recall bias and social desirability bias due to self-report. There may also be other unobserved or unmeasured mechanisms affecting HIV knowledge and myth rejection (positively or negatively). Nevertheless, the strength of this study is the probability-based sampling design that allows us to generalize our results to those aged 15 years and older population in the country. This study therefore provides useful insights on correlates of correct knowing of transmission and prevention and rejection of all myths about HIV in South Africa.

Conclusion

Generally, higher knowledge levels of HIV transmission, prevention and myth rejection were associated with socio-demographic and behavioral factors synonymous with better access to information. These findings may contribute in the design, targeting, monitoring and evaluation of programs aimed at improving knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention and myth rejection. Efforts towards strengthening and promoting improved HIV knowledge, prevention and myth rejection in the general population should involve

evidence-based prevention communication strategies and targeted implementation of social and behavioral interventions [1].

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