

# PUBLIC AWARENESS OF HIV EPIDEMIC IN UKRAINE 2017



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МІНІСТЕРСТВО  
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## **Abbreviations**

**AIDS** – Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

**HIV** – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

**IDUs** – Injecting drug users

**PLWH** – People Living with HIV

**CPH** – Center of Public Health of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine

## **Target groups**

**Population, 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

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

## General information about the survey

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

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

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

The third wave of the survey was also conducted in Ukraine (not including Crimea and settlements in Donetsk and Luhansk oblast, which were not under the control of the Ukrainian government) in November 2015. It covered three particular target groups of the campaign: the population of Ukraine aged 15+, the population of Ukraine aged 15-24 (Youth) and the population of Dnipropetrovsk oblast aged 15+.

The fourth wave of the survey was also conducted in Ukraine (not including Crimea and settlements in Donetsk and Luhansk oblast, which were not under the control of the Ukrainian government) in November 2016. It covered four particular target groups of the campaign: the population of Ukraine aged 15+, the population of Ukraine aged 15-24 (Youth), the population of Dnipropetrovsk oblast aged 15+ and the population of Zaporizka oblast aged 15+.

The fifth wave of the survey was also conducted in Ukraine (not including Crimea and settlements in Donetsk and Luhansk oblast, which are not under the control of the Ukrainian government) in November 2017. It covered four particular target groups of the campaign: the population of Ukraine aged 15+, the population of Ukraine aged 15-24 (Youth), the population of Dnipropetrovsk oblast aged 15+ and the population of Zaporizka oblast aged 15+.

This report gives the results of the fifth wave of the survey, compared with the results of the second, the third and the fourth waves.

The total sample size of the fifth wave of the survey was 2260 interviews<sup>1</sup>, the Youth aged 15-24 sample size was 890 interviews, the Dnipropetrovsk oblast sample was 342 interviews, and the Zaporizka oblast sample was 323 interviews. The total sample size of the fourth wave of the survey was 1729 interviews, the Youth sample size was 446 interviews, and the Dnipropetrovsk oblast sample was 325 interviews, the Zaporizka oblast sample was 293 interviews. The total sample size of the third wave of the survey was 1502 interviews, the Youth sample size was 403 interviews, and the Dnipropetrovsk oblast sample was 340 interviews. The total sample size of the second wave of the survey was 1479 interviews, the Youth sample size was 411 interviews and the Dnipropetrovsk oblast sample size was 321 interviews.

The sample of the survey is four-stage random. At the last sampling stage, interviews were conducted with the person who fits by age (15+). If there are several persons who fit by age, the interview was

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<sup>1</sup> Sample size of 2260 interviews includes 1000 respondents for nationally representative sample (which include 129 respondents aged 15-24, 85 residents of Dnipropetrovsk oblast and 45 residents of Zaporizka oblast) and the boosters of 1260 interviews, including 761 respondents for Youth, 257 for residents of Dnipropetrovsk oblast and 278 for residents of Zaporizka oblast. The boosters were conducted in order to have enough number of respondents for reliable analysis.

conducted with the person whose birthday was the last among members of household aged 15+. If all potential respondents refused to participate in the survey, the interviewer attempted an interview at the next household.

The sample for Ukraine is representative by gender, age, settlement size, and region of residence of the population aged 15+ of all Ukrainian settlements that are under the control of the Ukrainian government. This based on State Statistic Service of Ukraine data: for the second wave - at January 1, 2013; for the third wave – at January 1, 2014; for the fourth wave – at January 1, 2015; for the fifth wave – at January 1, 2016.

The sample for Youth is representative by gender, age, settlement size, and region of residence of the population aged 15-24 of Ukrainian settlements that are under control of the Ukrainian government. This is based on State Statistic Service of Ukraine data: for the second wave - at January 1, 2013; for the third wave – at January 1, 2014; for the fourth wave – at January 1, 2015; for the fifth wave – at January 1, 2016.

The sample for Dnipropetrovska oblast is representative by gender, age and settlement size of the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast aged 15+ according to State Statistic Service of Ukraine data: for the second wave - at January 1, 2013; for the third wave – at January 1, 2014; for the fourth wave – at January 1, 2015; for the fifth wave – at January 1, 2016.

The sample for Zaporizka oblast is representative by gender, age and settlement size of the population of Zaporizka oblast aged 15+ according to State Statistic Service of Ukraine data: for the fourth wave – at January 1, 2015; for the fifth wave – at January 1, 2016.

Geographical coverage of the territories of the survey differs in 2014, 2015 and 2016 because of changes in the borders of territories that are under control of the Ukrainian government and those that are not controlled by the Ukrainian government. Territorial coverage in 2015 and 2016 was defined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Order dated November 7, 2014 № 1085-p “On the list of settlements in the territory of which the public authorities temporarily do not exercise their authority, and the list of settlements that are located on the contact line” and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Order dated May 5, 2015 № 428-p “On the Amendments to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Order dated November 7, 2014 № 1085”.

***Distribution of the sample (population of Ukraine) by regions in the waves of the survey showing different regional coverage***

	2 <sup>nd</sup> wave	3 <sup>rd</sup> wave	4 <sup>th</sup> wave	5 <sup>th</sup> wave
Kyiv city	7,2%	7,4%	7,5%	7,5%
North	13,0%	13,4%	13,4%	13,4%
West	22,6%	23,3%	23,5%	23,6%
Center	25,0%	25,6%	25,7%	25,6%
South	16,3%	16,4%	16,5%	16,5%
East	15,9%	14,0%	13,4%	13,4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Regional composition of the survey:

- **West:** Volynska, Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, Lvivska, Rivnenska, Ternopilska, Chernivetska oblasts
- **North:** Zhytomyrska, Kyivska, Sumska, Chernigivska oblasts
- **Center:** Vinnytska, Dnipropetrovska, Kirovogradska, Poltavska, Khmelnytska, Cherkaska oblasts
- **South:** Zaporizka, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Khersonska oblasts

- **East:** Kharkivska, Donetsk and Luganska (territories that are under control of the Ukrainian government) oblasts
- Kyiv city

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

Approximately one third of Ukrainians (33%) are aware of the campaign “Don’t give AIDS a Chance!” in 2017. This percentage is higher among Youth (49%) as well as among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast (63% though this share has significantly decreased, from 76% in 2016). In contrast, in Zaporizka oblast this figure is significantly lower – 28%.







Graph 1.1

**Have you heard or seen anything about “DON’T GIVE AIDS A CHANCE!” campaign?**

(shows the card with the samples of ads of the campaign)

% of all respondents

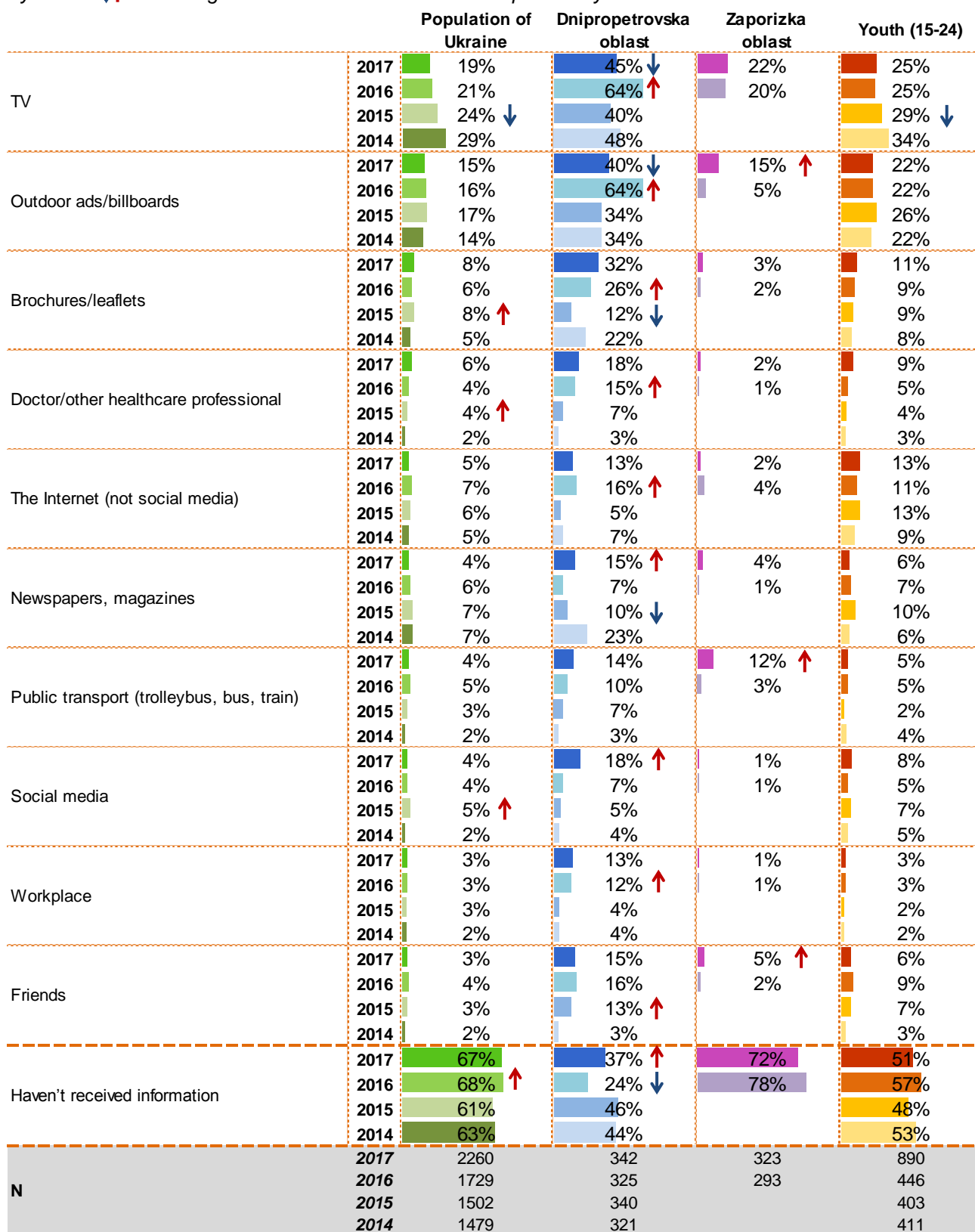
Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	33%	63% 	28%	49%
	2016	32% 	76% 	22%	43%
	2015	39%	54%		52%
	2014	37%	56%		47%
No	2017	67%	37% 	72%	51%
	2016	68% 	24% 	78%	57%
	2015	61%	46%		48%
	2014	63%	44%		53%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411

The most common sources of information about the “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” campaign in Ukraine remain the TV – 19%, and outdoor ads/billboards – 15%.



Graph 1.2

**Where have you heard or seen about “DON’T GIVE AIDS A CHANCE!” campaign?**% of all respondents (**TOP-10**)Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

More than half of those respondents who have heard about “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” campaign said that the campaign encouraged them:

- to be more cautious about intimate relationships (75%);
- to learn more about methods of prevention against sexually transmitted diseases (71%);
- to feel better about HIV-positive people (55%);
- to get tested for HIV (53%).

In Dnipropetrovska and Zaporizka oblast, 78% and 77%, respectively, said they were encouraged to get tested for HIV thanks to the materials from “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” campaign.

Graph 1.3

**Do materials from this campaign encourage you... (% of those who answered “yes”)**

% of all respondents (Population of Ukraine)

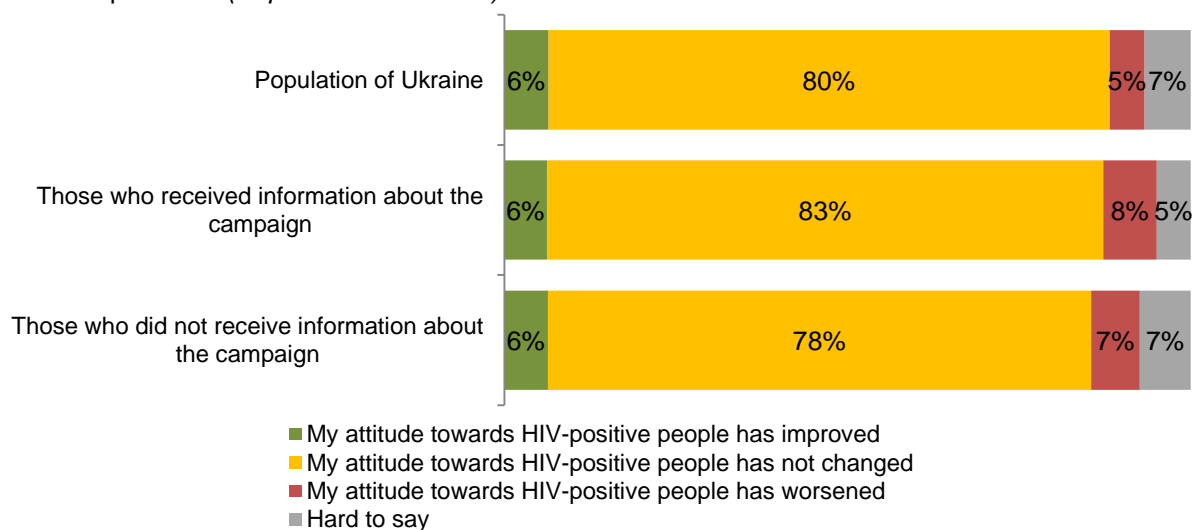
	Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
to be more cautious about intimate relationships?	75%	92%	89%	85%
to learn more about methods of prevention against sexually transmitted diseases?	71%	74%	82%	76%
to feel better about HIV-positive people?	55%	59%	73%	56%
to get tested for HIV test?	53%	78%	77%	57%
to learn more about HIV-positive people?	46%	60%	81%	52%
<b>N</b>	<b>2017</b> 902	232	92	442

There were no relationships revealed between whether respondents have seen/heard something about “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” campaign and any changes in their attitude to HIV-positive people over the last year. The vast majority of the representatives of both groups said that their attitude has not changed.

Graph 1.4

**Has your attitude towards HIV-positive people changed over the last year? If so how exactly?**

% of all respondents (Population of Ukraine)



Among the population of Ukraine, those respondents who have received the information about the campaign during the last 12 months were more likely than those who did not, to say that during the last 12 months they:
















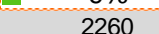





- have become more cautious about intimate relationships (17% vs 8%);
- have become more interested in protection against sexually transmitted diseases (15% vs 9%);
- have got tested for HIV (5% vs 2%);
- a partner has got tested for HIV test per their request (3% vs 1%).

Similar trends are observed among other target groups: Youth, population of Dnipropetrovska and Zaporizka oblast.

Graph 1.5

**Has your own behaviour regarding protection against HIV/AIDS changed in the past year?**



















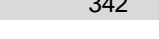

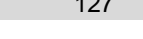



% of all respondents (*Population of Ukraine*)

	Population of Ukraine	Those who received information about the campaign	Those who did not receive information about the campaign
Yes, I've become more cautious about intimate relationships	 11%	 17%	 8%
Yes, I've become less cautious about intimate relationships	 2%	 2%	 2%
Yes, I've become more interested in protection against sexually transmitted diseases	 11%	 15%	 9%
Yes, I've got tested for HIV	 3%	 5%	 2%
My partner has got tested for HIV per my request	 1%	 3%	 1%
No, my behaviour has not changed	 70%	 65%	 73%
Hard to say	 9%	 7%	 10%
<b>N</b>	<b>2017</b> 2260	791	1469

Graph 1.6

**Has your own behaviour regarding protection against HIV/AIDS changed in the past year?**


















% of all respondents (*Dnipropetrovska oblast*)

	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Those who received information about the campaign	Those who did not receive information about the campaign
Yes, I've become more cautious about intimate relationships	 13%	 16%	 9%
Yes, I've become less cautious about intimate relationships	 2%	 2%	 2%
Yes, I've become more interested in protection against sexually transmitted diseases	 8%	 9%	 5%
Yes, I've got tested for HIV	 4%	 4%	 3%
My partner has got tested for HIV per my request	 2%	 2%	 2%
Other	 1%	 2%	 1%
No, my behaviour has not changed	 77%	 74%	 83%
Hard to say	 6%	 7%	 5%
<b>N</b>	<b>2017</b> 342	215	127

Graph 1.7

**Has your own behaviour regarding protection against HIV/AIDS changed in the past year?**





















% of all respondents (*Zaporizka oblast*)

	Zaporizka oblast	Those who received information about the campaign	Those who did not receive information about the campaign
Yes, I've become more cautious about intimate relationships	 13%	 20%	 10%
Yes, I've become less cautious about intimate relationships	0%	1%	0%
Yes, I've become more interested in protection against sexually transmitted diseases	 7%	 11%	 5%
Yes, I've got tested for HIV	 4%	 14%	 1%
My partner has got tested for HIV per my request	 2%	 9%	0%
No, my behaviour has not changed	 71%	 65%	 73%
Hard to say	 13%	 10%	 14%
<b>N</b>	<b>2017</b> 323	90	233

Graph 1.8

**Has your own behaviour regarding protection against HIV/AIDS changed in the past year?**

% of all respondents (*Youth (15-24)*)

	Youth (15-24)	Those who received information about the campaign	Those who did not receive information about the campaign
Yes, I've become more cautious about intimate relationships	 22%	 22%	 19%
Yes, I've become less cautious about intimate relationships	 3%	 3%	 2%
Yes, I've become more interested in protection against sexually transmitted diseases	 23%	 23%	 17%
Yes, I've got tested for HIV	 5%	 5%	 3%
My partner has got tested for HIV per my request	 2%	 2%	1%
No, my behaviour has not changed	 61%	 61%	 62%
Hard to say	 5%	 5%	 7%
<b>N</b>	<b>2017</b> 890	436	454

Approximately a third of respondents have heard about the All-national HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline: 35% of Ukrainians, 33% of the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast, 37% of the residents of Zaporizka oblast, 43% of Youth.

































Graph 1.9

### Have you heard about the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline<sup>2</sup>?

(the card with the name of the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline, its telephone number 0800500451 and Internet web-site address helpme.com.ua was shown to the respondents)

% of all respondents

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	 35%	 33%	 37%	 43%
	2016	 33%	 42% 	 37%	 43%
	2015	 33% 	 28%		 46%
	2014	 39%	 31%		 42%
No	2017	 65%	 67%	 63%	 57%
	2016	 67%	 58% 	 63%	 57%
	2015	 67% 	 72%		 54%
	2014	 61%	 69%		 58%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411

<sup>2</sup> In the questionnaire the name of helpline is represented as "National HIV/AIDS Helpline"

Among those who have heard of the “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” campaign 63% are aware of the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline among (this indicator increased, comparing with 2016), whereas among those who have never heard of the campaign only 21% heard of this helpline.

































Graph 1.10

### Have you heard about the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline<sup>3</sup>?

(the card with the name of the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline, its telephone number 0800500451 and Internet web-site address helpme.com.ua was shown to the respondents)

% of all respondents

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Those who received information about the campaign	Those who did not receive information about the campaign
Yes	2017	 35%	 63% 	 21%
	2016	 33%	 55%	 20%
	2015	 33% 	 56% 	 18% 
	2014	 39%	 62%	 25%
No	2017	 65%	 37% 	 79%
	2016	 67%	 45%	 80%
	2015	 67% 	 44% 	 82% 
	2014	 61%	 38%	 75%
N	2017	2260	902	1358
	2016	1729	646	1083
	2015	1502	653	849
	2014	1479	622	857

<sup>3</sup> In the questionnaire the name of helpline is represented as “National HIV/AIDS Helpline”

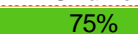

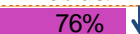




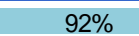

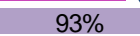
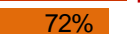
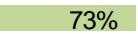
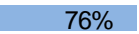
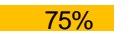


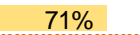




























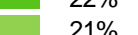

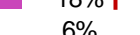

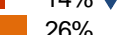

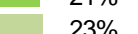
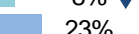


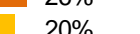
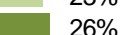
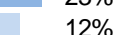
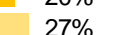


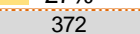
The overwhelming majority of all target groups know that the calls to the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline are free of charge. Comparing with 2016, the percentage of those who know that the calls to the Helpline are free of charge has increased among Youth, but decreased in Zaporizka oblast (from 93% to 76%) in 2017.

Graph 1.11

**Do you know how much it costs to call the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline<sup>4</sup>? Is it ...**

% of respondents, who have heard of the helpline

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Free	2017	75% 	90% 	76%  	83%  
	2016	77% 	92%  	93% 	72% 
	2015	73% 	76% 		75% 
	2014	72% 	86% 		71% 
The same rate as a local calls	2017	3% 	3% 	4% 	3% 
	2016	2% 	0% 	1% 	2% 
	2015	3% 	1% 		6% 
	2014	2% 	2% 		1% 
The same rate as a call to another city	2017	1% 	0% 	2% 	1% 
	2016	0% 	0% 	0% 	0% 
	2015	1% 	0% 		0% 
	2014	1% 	0% 		1% 
Don't know	2017	22% 	7% 	18%  	14%  
	2016	21% 	8%  	6% 	26% 
	2015	23% 	23% 		20% 
	2014	26% 	12% 		27% 
N	2017	845	123	118	372
	2016	639	142	106	198
	2015	517	105		183
	2014	570	87		169

<sup>4</sup> In the questionnaire the name of helpline is represented as "National HIV/AIDS Helpline"

The situation that Ukrainians were most likely to say should cause people to call the Helpline was if the caller suspects him/herself being HIV-positive (53%).



The residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast, in addition to the above-mentioned reason for calling the Helpline, mentioned the following: for information about HIV and AIDS in general; to ask where they can undergo HIV test; to ask how to prevent getting HIV; if they know someone who might have HIV or AIDS.









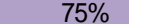














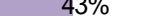













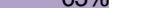







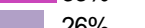



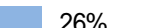

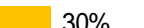
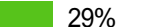

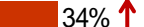
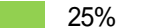




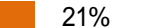




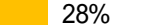
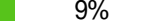
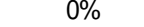
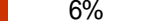
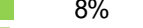
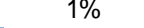
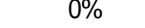
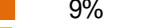




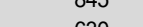
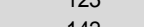
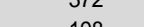
Approximately 9% of the Ukrainians said that they do not know when it is necessary to call the Helpline. This figure was 6% among Youth.

Graph 1.12

### When should someone call the helpline for HIV/AIDS consultation?

% of the respondents who have heard of the helpline

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
If they think they might have HIV or AIDS	2017	 53%	 56%	 48% 	 52% 
	2016	 57%	 46%	 75%	 64%
	2015	 58%	 33%		 58%
For information about HIV and AIDS in general	2017	 39% 	 54% 	 53%	 42% 
	2016	 34% 	 36%	 43%	 30%
	2015	 46%	 44%		 43%
To ask where they can undergo a HIV test	2017	 38%	 70% 	 44% 	 45% 
	2016	 36%	 33%	 63%	 32%
	2015	 36%	 44%		 38%
To ask about how to prevent getting HIV	2017	 35%	 69% 	 33%	 47% 
	2016	 31%	 35%	 26%	 25%
	2015	 34%	 26%		 30%
If they know someone who might have HIV or AIDS	2017	 29%	 38% 	 38% 	 34% 
	2016	 25%	 22%	 25%	 21%
	2015	 28%	 26%		 28%
Don't know	2017	 9%	 0%	 0%	 6%
	2016	 8%	 1%	 0%	 9%
	2015	 6%	 5%		 8%
<b>N</b>	2017	845	123	118	372
	2016	639	142	106	198
	2015	517	105		183























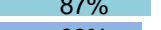
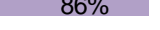

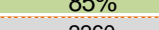
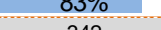

17% of the respondents among the population of Ukraine know about the possibility of online consultation on HIV/AIDS issues. This indicator is higher among Youth (26%), and it has increased from 19% in 2016, This indicator has also significantly increased among the residents of Zaporizka oblast (from 14% to 31%).

Graph 1.13

**Are you aware of the possibility of online consultation on HIV/AIDS issues at the web-site indicated on the card?** (the card with the name of the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline, its telephone number 0800500451 and Internet web-site address helpme.com.ua was shown to the respondents)

% of all respondent

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%



		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	 17%	 16%	 31% 	 26% 
	2016	 13%	 13%	 14%	 19%
	2015	 15%	 17%		 25%
No	2017	 83%	 84%	 69% 	 74% 
	2016	 87%	 87%	 86%	 81%
	2015	 85%	 83%		 75%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403



















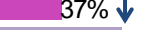






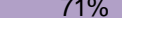

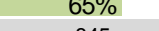
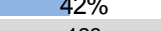

40% of those who have heard of the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline know about online consultation on HIV/AIDS issues. There are 51% of such respondents among Youth, 63% among the population of Zaporizka oblast and 36% in Dnipropetrovsk oblast. Comparing with 2016, this indicator increased in all target groups.

Graph 1.14

**Are you aware of the possibility of online consultation on HIV/AIDS issues at the web-site indicated on the card?** (the card with the name of the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline, its telephone number 0800500451 and Internet web-site address helpme.com.ua was shown to the respondents)

% of the respondents who have heard of the helpline

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	 40% 	 36%	 63% 	 51% 
	2016	 29%	 20% 	 29%	 33%
	2015	 35%	 58%		 46%
Hi	2017	 60% 	 64%	 37% 	 49% 
	2016	 71%	 80% 	 71%	 67%
	2015	 65%	 42%		 54%
N	2017	845	123	118	372
	2016	639	142	106	198
	2015	517	105		183

The respondents were asked to rate the two types of images used in the “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance” campaign.

**“To Believe or Not?”**



**“0.06 mm of latex”**



The majority of the respondents (38%) favored the information materials of “To Believe or not?” campaign, 27% chose “0.06 mm of latex” a fifth said they none of the images.

In Zaporizka oblast, the respondents selected both variants about equally (29% and 31%). However, about one third (34%) liked none of the images.

*Graph 1.15*

#### What material do you like the most?

% of all respondents

	Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
"To Believe or Not?"	38%	51%	29%	45%
"0.06 mm of latex"	27%	30%	31%	33%
I don't like any images	20%	9%	34%	14%
Difficult to answer	15%	11%	6%	8%
<b>N</b>	<b>2017</b> 2260	342	323	890

Regarding the influence of the offered information materials on the shaping of HIV-safe behaviour, one can not single out a “leader”. According to the respondents, both variants motivate them about equally to think about the safety of sexual relations and to take measures of protection against HIV.

*Graph 1.16*

#### And what information material does encourage the most to think about safety of sexual intercourses and to take measures against HIV?

% of all respondents

	Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
"To Believe or Not?"	33%	42%	34%	38%
"0.06 mm of latex"	35%	44%	27%	41%
None of the images makes me think about HIV issue	18%	6%	32%	14%
Difficult to answer	14%	8%	7%	7%
<b>N</b>	<b>2017</b> 2260	342	323	890

## 2 HIV awareness

More than half (55%) of Ukrainians consider themselves to be very or fairly well informed about HIV/AIDS. 28% say that they are poorly informed and 6% are not informed at all.

The percentage of informed respondents is higher among Youth (70%), as well as among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast (72%). Among the population of Zaporizka oblast, this percentage is 58%.

Graph 2.1

### How well informed would you say you are about HIV and AIDS?

% of all respondents

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Very well informed	2017	11%	13%	8% ↑	14%
	2016	9% ↓	11%	3%	12%
	2015	12%	16%		15%
	2014	11%	11%		12%
Fairly well informed	2017	44% ↓	59% ↓	50%	56%
	2016	49%	69% ↑	54%	57%
	2015	47%	39% ↓		54%
	2014	44%	56%		56%
Fairly poorly informed	2017	28%	20%	34%	20%
	2016	27%	14% ↓	28%	20%
	2015	25%	23%		23%
	2014	27%	26%		22%
Not at all informed	2017	6%	2%	3% ↓	2%
	2016	6% ↓	1%	11%	4%
	2015	9%	8% ↑		3%
	2014	10%	1%		2%
Don't know	2017	11% ↑	5%	4%	8%
	2016	8%	5%	3%	7%
	2015	7%	14% ↑		5%
	2014	8%	7%		8%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411

75% of Ukrainians have heard or seen some information about HIV/AIDS in the past year. The TV remains the most common source of information about HIV/AIDS in Ukraine (55%). There was an increase in the number of respondents who received the information from brochures/leaflets (from 12% to 15%), from doctors (from 10% to 12%), from social media (from 6% to 10%), at schools (from 6% to 9%), comparing with 2016.

85% of Youth received the information about HIV/AIDS in the past year. The main sources of the information for Youth are the TV (51%), outdoor ads/billboards (30%), and the Internet except for the social media (25%). 26% of Youth received such information at schools and 11% at the Universities.

Among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast 85% have received the information about HIV/AIDS in the past year (which is significantly lower than 94% in 2016). Among the population of Zaporizka oblast, 75% have received the information about HIV/AIDS in the past year (compared with 68% in 2016). The most common sources of information were the TV and outdoor ads.

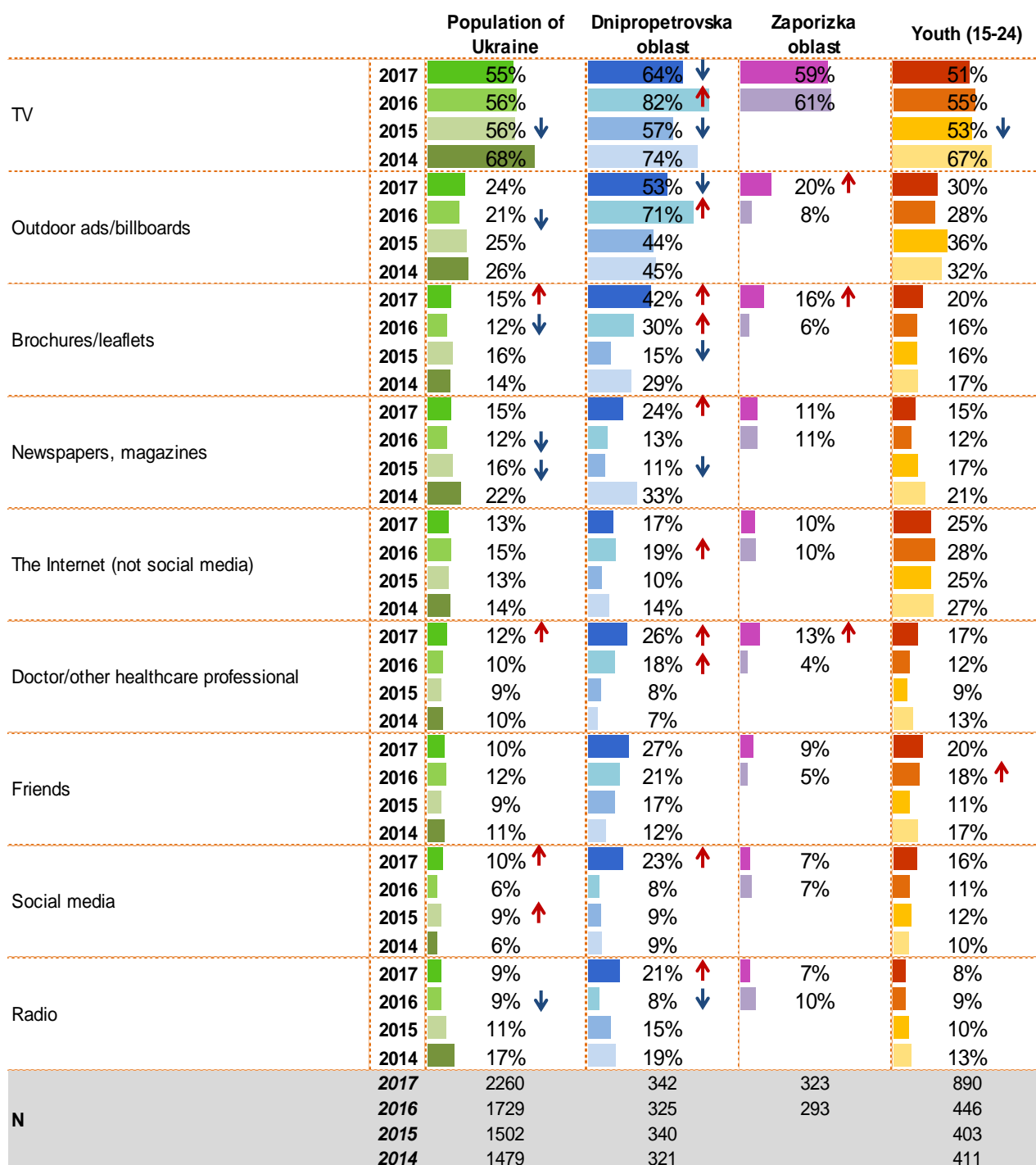
Graph 2.2 (continued on the next page)

**Where did you get any information about HIV and AIDS during the last year from?**

% of all respondents

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

The graph includes the sources, which constitute at least 5% of the responses at least in one of the target groups


























































































































Graph 2.2 (started on the previous page)

# **Where did you get any information about HIV and AIDS during the last year from?**

% of all respondents

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

The graph includes the sources, which constitute at least 10% of the responses at least in one of the target groups

			Population of Ukraine		Dnipropetrovska oblast		Zaporizka oblast		Youth (15-24)	
School	2017		9% 			13%		16% 		26% 
	2016		5% 			10%		8%		19%
	2015		7%			7%				23%
	2014		5%			6%				23%
Public transport (trolleybus, bus, train)	2017		9%			24% 		15% 		10%
	2016		8%			13%		6%		10%
	2015		6%			8%				5%
	2014		6%			12%				8%
Workplace	2017		9%			20%		6% 		7%
	2016		7%			14%		1%		5%
	2015		6%			5%				3%
	2014		8%			14%				6%
Lectures	2017		7%			15%		6%		14%
	2016		4%			5%		3%		10%
	2015		4%			4%				10%
	2014		3%			4%				8%
Public events that took place in your city	2017		5%			11%		2%		9%
	2016		4% 			8%		1%		6%
	2015		8% 			5%				10%
	2014		5%			8%				7%
Partner or husband / wife	2017		4%			16% 		4%		6%
	2016		4%			7%		2%		5%
	2015		3%			5%				2%
	2014		3%			3%				2%
The University	2017		3%			6%		5%		11%
	2016		2%			3%		2%		7%
	2015		4% 			2%				11%
	2014		2%			3%				9%
I do not remember	2017		15%			7%		10% 		8%
	2016		16% 			5%		5%		10%
	2015		14%			5%				11%
	2014		8%			6%				6%
Haven't received information	2017		10%			8%		15%		7%
	2016		10%			1%		27%		7%
	2015		10%			16%				4%
	2014		13%			8%				10%
N	2017		2260			342		323		890
	2016		1729			325		293		446
	2015		1502			340				403
	2014		1479			321				411

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

- You can get infected with HIV and be unaware of it (83% of the respondents consider this statement to be correct);
- Use of condoms considerably reduces the risk of getting infected with HIV (78%);
- There is no medicine as of now to completely cure HIV infection and AIDS (75%);
- A healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive (71%);
- You cannot rest assured that you do not have HIV/AIDS just because you do not take drugs (62%).

Approximately one third of Ukrainians (32%) know that getting infected with HIV does not mean a death-warrant; 37% know that people living with HIV are provided with treatment and can live a normal life; and 27% know that HIV-positive woman can give a birth to a healthy child.

68% 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.

In Dnipropetrovska oblast, there is a significant decrease since the last wave in the number of those who are aware that a person can get infected with HIV and be unaware of it (from 95% in 2016 to 88% in 2017; that there is no medicine as of now to cure HIV-infection and AIDS completely, (88% to 81%); that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, (84% to 67%); you cannot rest assured that you do not have HIV/AIDS just because you do not take drugs, (70% to 59%); that getting infected with HIV does not mean a death-warrant, (55% to 36%); and that an HIV-positive woman can give a birth to a healthy child (40% to 9%). There is also a decrease in the number of those who believe that a woman who is known to be carrying condoms would not have a bad image (from 73% to 62%).

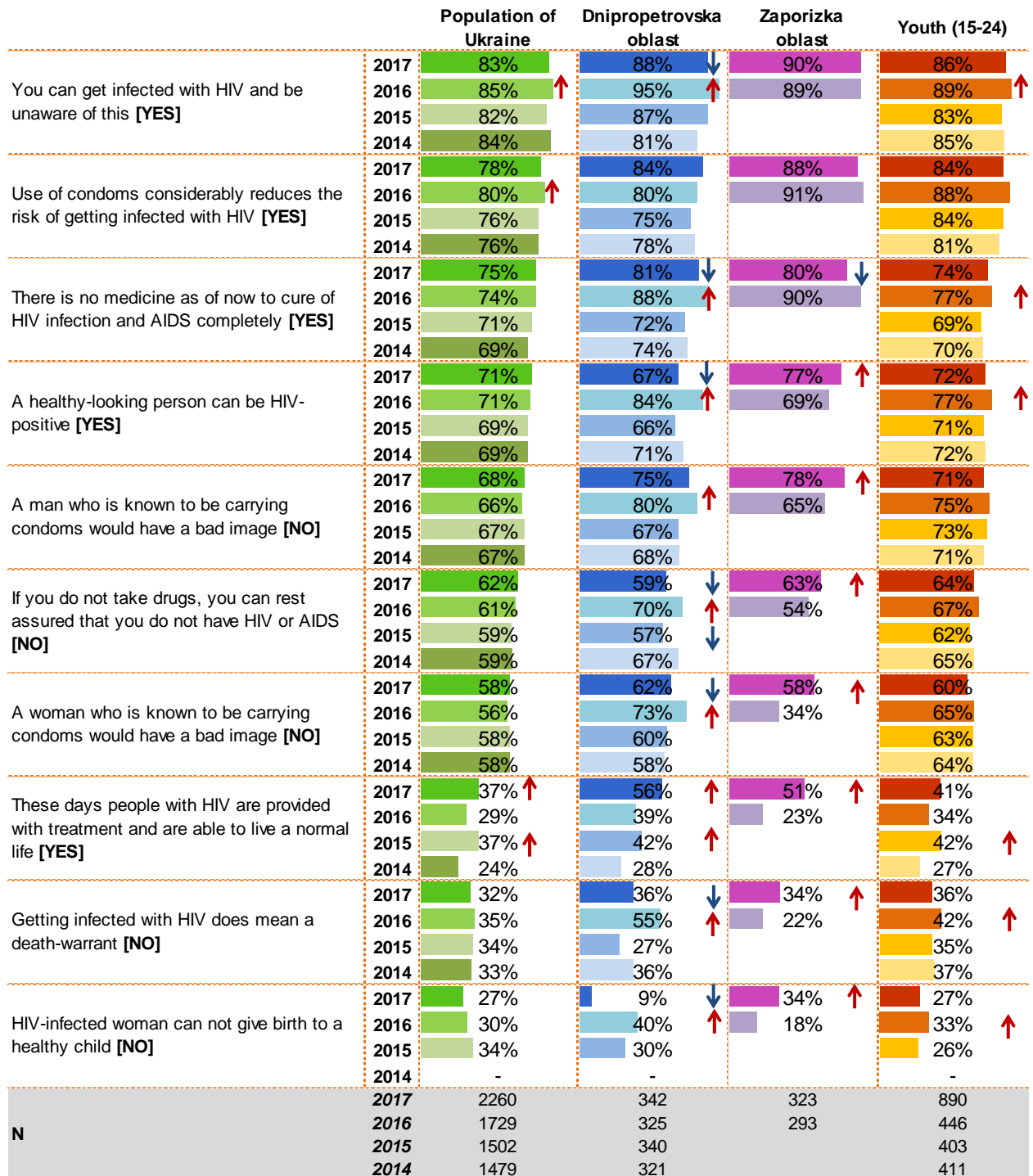
In Zaporizka oblast, there is a decrease in the number of those, who are aware that there is no medicine as of now to cure HIV-infection and AIDS completely (from 90% in 2016 to 80% in 2017). At the same time, there is an increase in the number of those who believe that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive (69% to 77%); you cannot rest assured that you do not have HIV/AIDS just because you do not take drugs (54% to 63%); that people living with HIV are provided with treatment and can live a normal life (23% to 51%); that getting infected with HIV does not mean a death-warrant (22% to 34%); and that an HIV-positive woman can give a birth to a healthy child (18% to 34%). There is also an increase in those who believe that a man or a woman who is known to be carrying condoms would not have a bad image (from 65% in 2016 to 78% in 2017 for men and from 34% to 58% for women).

Graph 2.3

**Now I am going to read you a set of statements about HIV and AIDS. Please label each of them right or wrong.**

% of all respondents, share of those who believe the statement to be correct

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%



According to the overwhelming majority, the main reasons why HIV is being spread are the following:

- Spread of drug-trafficking (70%);
- Spread of prostitution (69%);
- Spread of homosexual relations (63%);
- People believe that they are not at risk of getting HIV (52%).

There is no difference among Youth, the residents of Dnipropetrovska and Zaporizka oblast regarding this issue. They all believe that the reasons why HIV is being spread are the similar to above-mentioned ones.

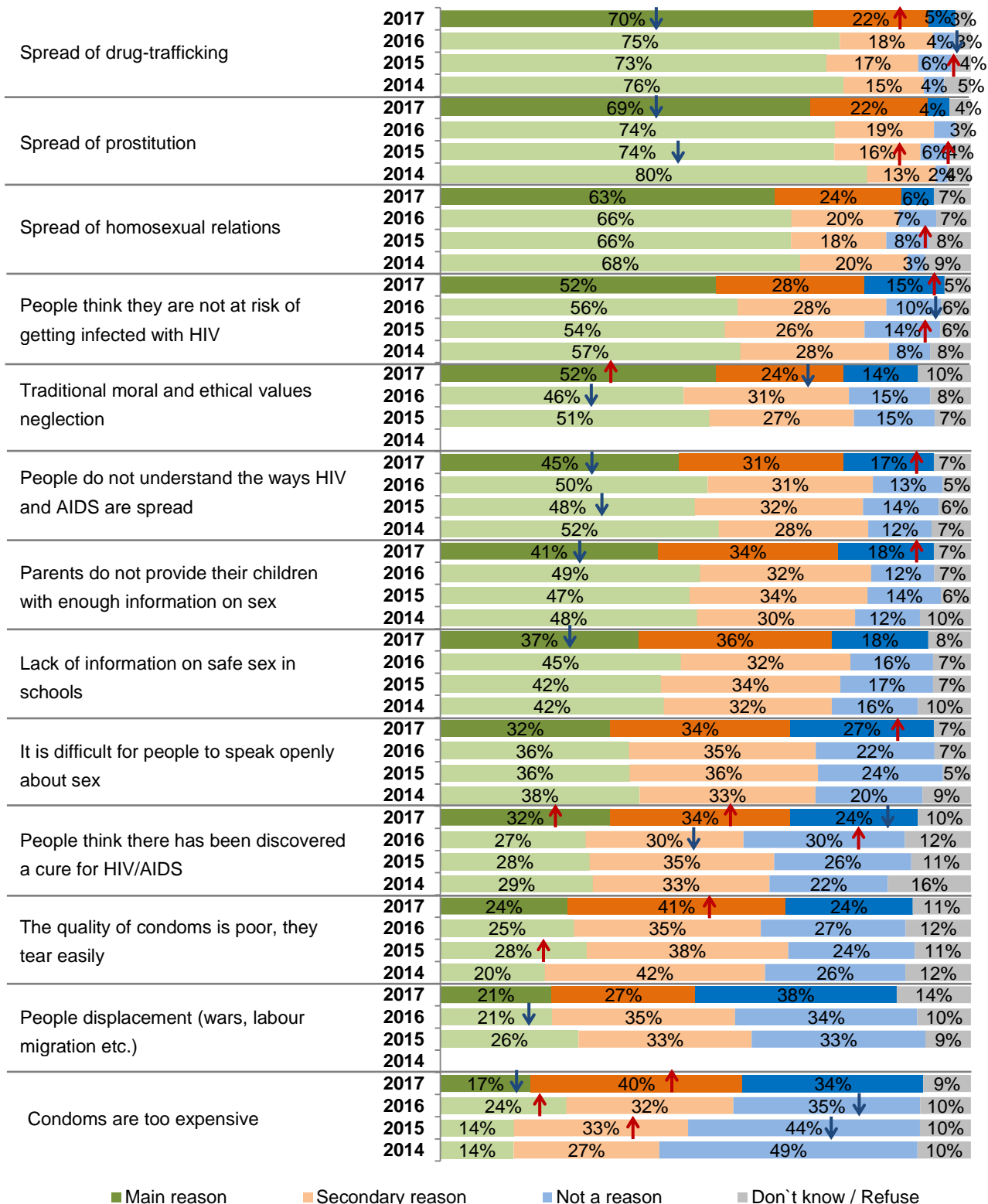


Graph 2.4

Now I am going to read you a few statements concerning the reasons of HIV/AIDS spread in Ukraine. Please specify if it is the main reason, secondary reason or not a reason at all of the ineffective HIV/AIDS prevention in Ukraine for each of the statements?

% of all respondents, population of Ukraine: 2017 N=2260, 2016 N=1729, 2015 N=1502, 2014 N=1479

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%



■ Main reason

■ Secondary reason

■ Not a reason

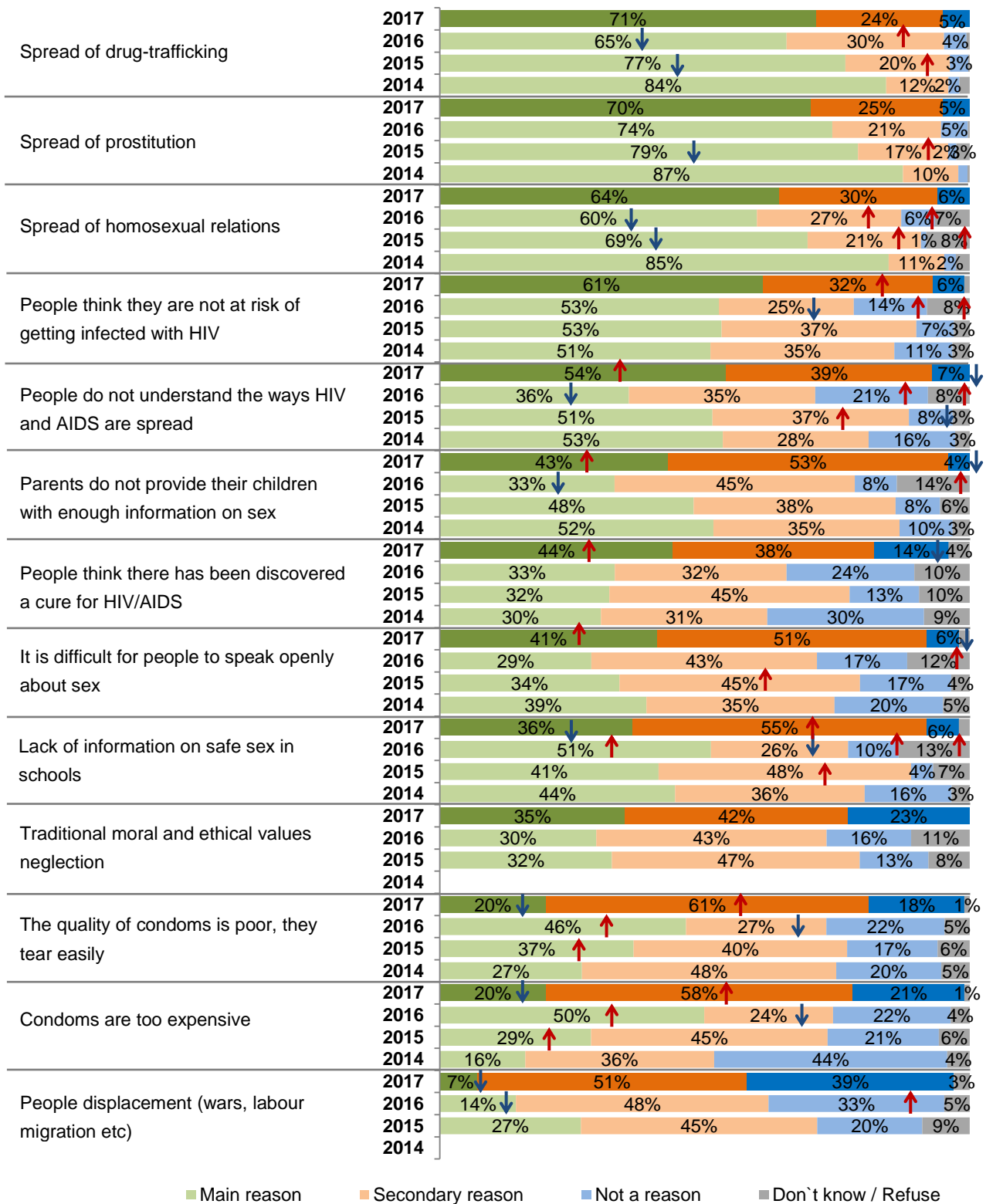
■ Don't know / Refuse

Graph 2.5

Now I am going to read you a few statements concerning the reasons of HIV/AIDS spread in Ukraine. Please specify if it is the main reason, secondary reason or not a reason at all of the ineffective HIV/AIDS prevention in Ukraine for each of the statements?

% of all respondents: *Dnipropetrovska oblast*: 2017 N=342, 2016 N=325, 2015 N=340, 2014 N=321

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

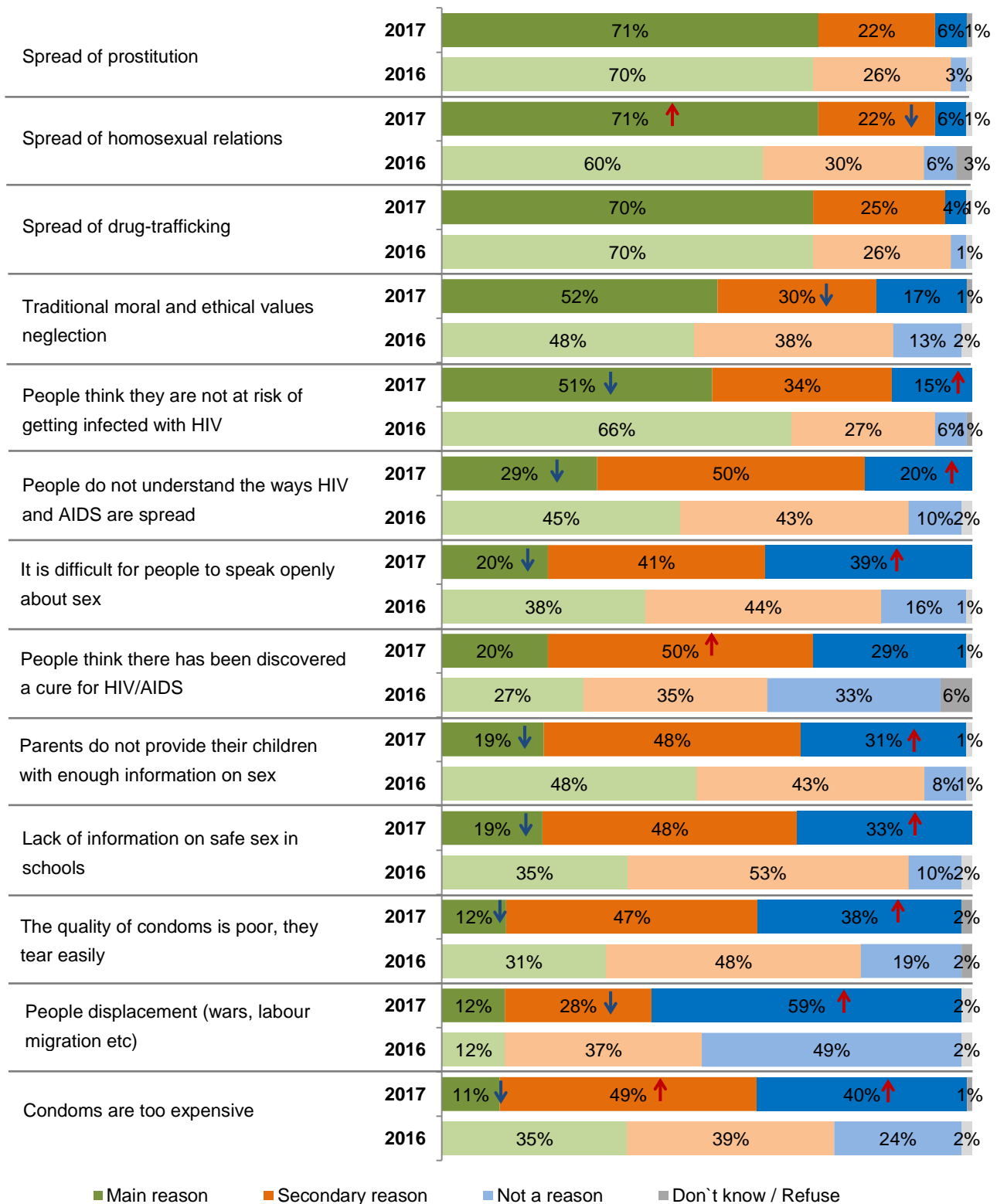


Graph 2.6

**Now I am going to read you a few statements concerning the reasons of HIV/AIDS spread in Ukraine. Please specify if it is the main reason, secondary reason or not a reason at all of the ineffective HIV/AIDS prevention in Ukraine for each of the statements?**

% of all respondents: Zaporizka oblast: 2017 N=323, 2016 N=293

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

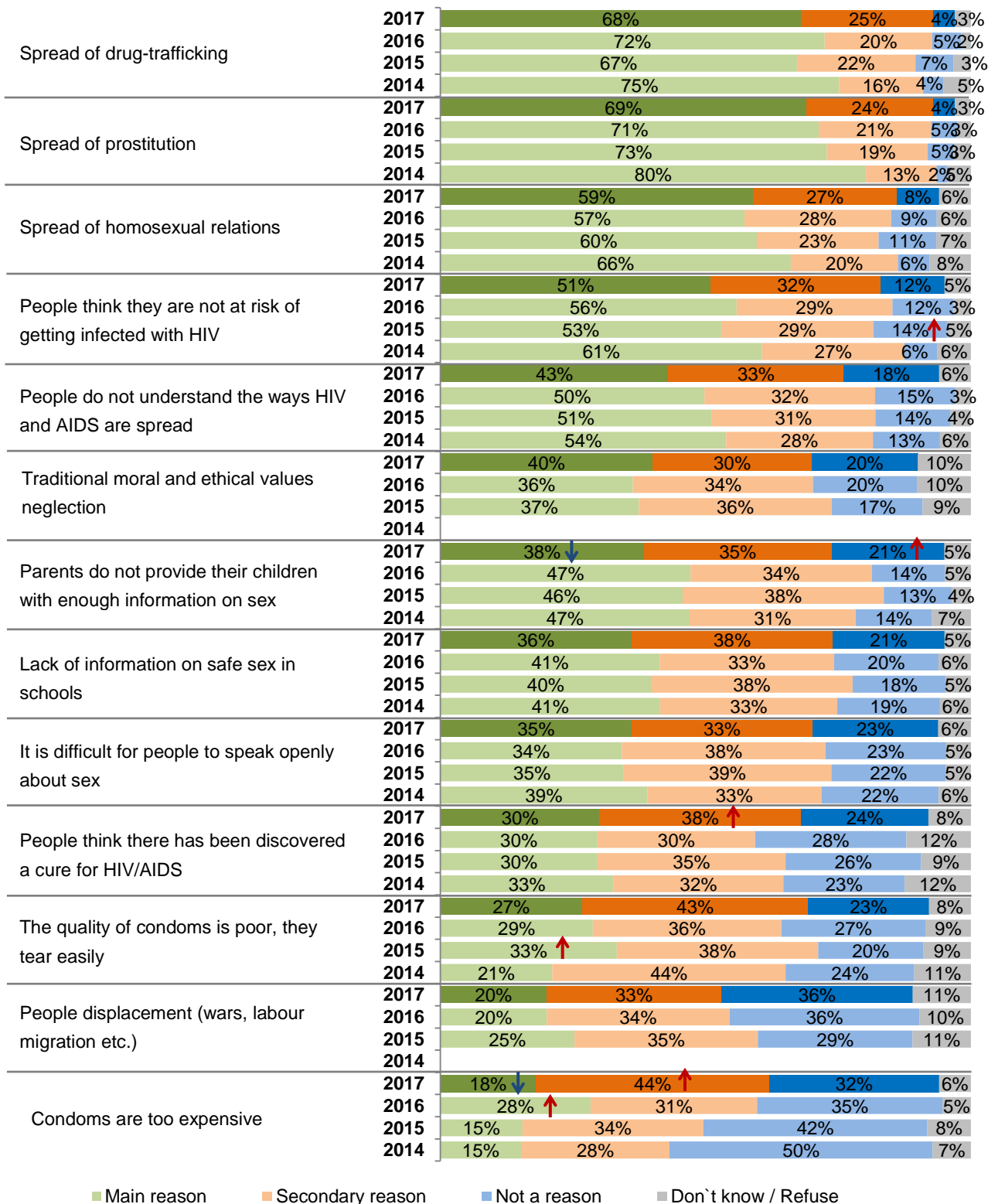


Graph 2.7

Now I am going to read you a few statements concerning the reasons of HIV/AIDS spread in Ukraine. Please specify if it is the main reason, secondary reason or not a reason at all of the ineffective HIV/AIDS prevention in Ukraine for each of the statements?

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24): 2017 N = 890; 2016 N=446, 2015 N=403, 2014 N=411

Symbols «↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%



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

- Transfusion of infected blood (88% of Ukrainians know this way of HIV transmission; though this is lower than the figure of 93% in 2016);
- Blood-to-blood contact with HIV-positive person (86% – down from 93% in 2016);
- Shared use of needles and syringes for injections (85% – down from 93% in 2016);
- Vaginal sex without using condoms (82%).

There is a significant decrease among the Youth in the level of awareness of HIV transmission in comparison to 2016: when transfusing infected blood (94% in 2016 versus 88% in 2017), blood-to-blood contact with HIV-positive person (93% versus 84%), shared use of needles and syringes for injections (93% versus 85%),

In Dnipropetrovska oblast, there is a significant increase in the number of those who are aware of the probability of HIV transmittance via anal sex without condom (from 75% in 2016 to 96% in 2017).
































In Zaporizka oblast, there is a decrease in the number of the respondents, who mentioned the ways of the HIV transmittance when having sex without a condom: via vaginal sex (from 97% to 87%), via anal sex (91% to 85%), and via oral sex (88% to 77%).

Graph 2.8

**Which of these are possible and which are impossible ways of getting HIV or AIDS?****Possible ways**

% of all respondents: share of those who considers the following ways of being infected to be possible

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
When transfusing infected blood	2017	88% 	99%	93%	88% 
	2016	93% 	96%	90%	94%
	2015	90%	99% 		93%
	2014	89%	95%		88%
Through blood of infected people upon any blood-to-blood contact	2017	86% 	92%	94%	84% 
	2016	93% 	94%	93%	93%
	2015	90%	97% 		89%
	2014	88%	88%		83%
Shared use of needles and syringes for injections	2017	85% 	95%	94%	85% 
	2016	93% 	95% 	90%	93%
	2015	90% 	89%		91%
	2014	87%	90%		86%
Vaginal sex without using a condom	2017	82%	97%	87% 	85%
	2016	85%	94% 	97%	86%
	2015	84% 	78% 		82%
	2014	80%	90%		78%
When doing piercing and tattoo	2017	80%	85%	85%	82%
	2016	83%	89% 	84%	83%
	2015	81%	73% 		86%
	2014	80%	82%		81%
Anal sex without using a condom	2017	75%	96% 	85% 	74%
	2016	75%	75%	91%	76%
	2015	74% 	71% 		73%
	2014	66%	83%		66%
When using somebody else's shaving products, toothbrushes	2017	71%	67%	65%	69%
	2016	70% 	66%	69%	70%
	2015	75%	66%		76%
	2014	76%	72%		74%
An HIV-positive mother-to-baby transmission	2017	66%	81%	76%	67%
	2016	70% 	78%	73%	65%
	2015	64% 	84%		63% 
	2014	75%	83%		75%
Oral sex without using a condom	2017	64%	75%	77% 	65%
	2016	65%	71% 	88%	69%
	2015	65% 	60% 		63%
	2014	54%	82%		55%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411

The most important objective of the campaign is raising awareness of those ways of being infected that are directly connected with the risky behaviour of citizens – unprotected sex or shared use of sharp objects (the fact that citizens are aware of the possibility of HIV transmittance by blood transfusion, blood-to-blood contacts or when the child is born does not have any impact on their behaviour). For each of the target groups the proportion aware of all the ways of getting infected through the risky behavior was calculated.

Among the population of Ukraine, the proportion of people who are aware of all the ways of getting infected which are associated with risky behavior is 40% (this share has considerably decreased since 2016, when it reached 44%).

Among Youth, this proportion has slightly decreased and equals 39%.

Among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast, the proportion of those who are aware of all ways of getting infected decreased from 50% to 32%.

Among the residents of Zaporizka oblast, this proportion decreased from 54% to 46%.

Graph 2.9

**Which of these are possible and which are impossible ways of getting HIV or AIDS?**

**Possible ways, associated with risky behaviour**

% of all respondents: share of those who considers the following ways of being infected to be possible

Symbols «↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

Awareness on the ways of getting infected associated with a risky behavior - % of respondents who consider all the indicated ways of getting infected to be possible

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Shared use of needles and syringes for injections	2017	85% ↓	95%	94%	85% ↓
	2016	93% ↑	95% ↑	90%	93%
	2015	90% ↑	89%		91%
	2014	87%	90%		86%
Vaginal sex without using a condom	2017	82%	97%	87% ↓	85%
	2016	85%	94% ↑	97%	86%
	2015	84% ↑	78% ↓		82%
	2014	80%	90%		78%
When doing piercing and tattoo	2017	80%	85%	85%	82%
	2016	83%	89% ↑	84%	83%
	2015	81%	73% ↓		86%
	2014	80%	82%		81%
Anal sex without using a condom	2017	75%	96% ↑	85% ↓	74%
	2016	75%	75%	91%	76%
	2015	74% ↑	71% ↓		73%
	2014	66%	83%		66%
When using somebody else's shaving products, toothbrushes	2017	71%	67%	65%	69%
	2016	70% ↓	66%	69%	70%
	2015	75%	66%		76%
	2014	76%	72%		74%
Oral sex without using a condom	2017	64%	75%	77% ↓	65%
	2016	65%	71% ↑	88%	69%
	2015	65% ↑	60% ↓		63%
	2014	54%	82%		55%
<b>Awareness on the ways of getting infected associated with a risky behavior (% of respondents who know all the ways)</b>	2017	40% ↓	32% ↓	46% ↓	39%
	2016	44%	50% ↑	54%	44%
	2015	46% ↑	37% ↓		44%
	2014	37%	50%		37%
<b>N</b>	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411



Regarding wrong stereotypes about HIV transmittance, 26% of Ukrainians wrongly consider that a person can be infected if treated at a doctor's surgery where HIV-positive patients are also treated (down from 32% in 2016). 19% consider that one can be infected via mosquito bites (down from 23%). 18% consider that a person can be infected by sharing the same glass with HIV-positive person (down from 24%). Comparing with 2016, there is a decrease in the number of those who consider that a person can get infected by sharing a toilet/bathroom/swimming pool with an HIV-positive person (from 21% in 2016 to 16% in 2017), through a kiss (from 19% to 14%, ), by sharing food with an HIV-positive person (from 16% to 11%), through sneezing or coughing (from 13% to 10%), and by eating food, prepared by an HIV-positive person (from 12% to 8%).

Among Youth, there is a decrease in those who think that a person can get infected through sneezing or coughing (from 14% in 2016 to 9% in 2017), or by eating food, prepared by an HIV-positive person (from 12% to 7%).

Among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast, there is an increase in those who think that a person can be infected via mosquito bites (from 14% in 2016 to 31% in 2017), through shared use of a towel, bath sponge, soap (from 8% to 15%), and through sneezing or coughing (from 4% to 9%).

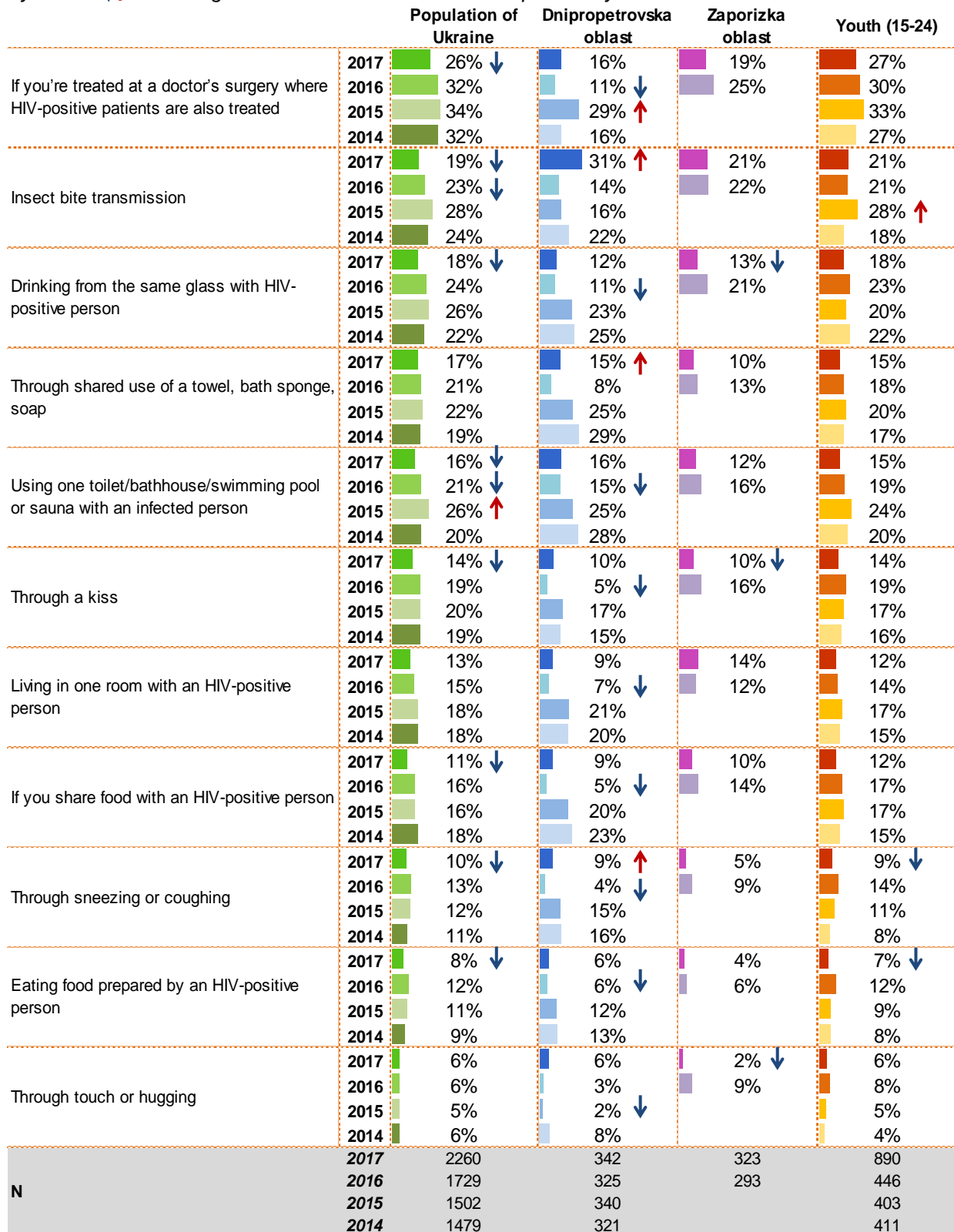
Compared to 2016, the following ways of getting HIV and AIDS were mentioned less often in Zaporizka oblast: by sharing the same glass with HIV-positive person (down from 21% to 13%), through a kiss (from 16% to 10%), and through touch and hugging (from 9% to 2%).

Graph 2.10

**Which of these are possible and which are impossible ways of getting HIV or AIDS?****Impossible ways**

% of all respondents: share of those who consider that the following ways of getting HIV-positive are possible

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%



According to the majority of the 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: 86% of Ukrainians mentioned it as a method to reduce the risk of infection (down from 89% in 2016). Also 77% mentioned using condoms during each sexual intercourse as another effective way of protection (down from 81% in 2016); and 42% mentioned that abstaining from anal sex is another effective way of protection.

In 2017, among the residents of Dnipropetrovska and Zaporizka oblast, there is an increase in those who think that it is possible to reduce the risk of HIV transmission by abstaining from anal sex (from 49% to 60% in Dnipropetrovska oblast and from 26% to 34% in Zaporizka oblast). In these oblasts, there is also a decrease in a number of those who do not consider that for preventing infection, it necessary to use condoms constantly: from 3% to 7% in Dnipropetrovska oblast and from 4% to 14% in Zaporizka oblast. Moreover, in Zaporizka oblast, there is an increase in the proportion of those who do not consider that it is possible to reduce the risk of HIV transmission by engaging in sexual intercourse with a constant and faithful partner, who does not have HIV (from 3% to 9%).



















Graph 2.11

### Is it possible to reduce the risk of HIV transmission...

#### Possible ways

% of all respondents:

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine		Dnipropetrovska oblast		Zaporizka oblast		Youth (15-24)	
		no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes
By engaging in sexual intercourse only with a constant and faithful partner, that doesn't have any other sexual partner	2017	7%	86% 	3%	95% 	9%	89%	6%	88%
	2016	4%	89%	1%	97%	3%	93%	4%	91%
	2015	 5%	90%	0%	98% 			 6%	88%
	2014	3%	91%	3%	94%			2%	88%
By using condoms during each sexual intercourse	2017	10%	77% 	 7%	87%	 14%	84%	9%	85%
	2016	 8%	81%	 3%	90%	4%	89%	 6%	88% 
	2015	 11%	80%	8%	87%			 13%	79% 
	2014	5%	82%	4%	90%			4%	85%
Abstain from anal sex	2017	31%	42%	21%	60% 	53%	34% 	34%	42%
	2016	32%	38%	23%	49%	54%	26%	32%	38%
	2015	 33%	37%	23%	44%			34%	36%
	2014	28%	38%	22%	55%			28%	38%
N	2017	2260		342		323		890	
	2016	1729		325		293		446	
	2015	1502		340				403	
	2014	1479		321				411	

There is an increase in those who consider that the following reduce the risk of being HIV-positive: use of hormonal contraceptives (13% in 2016 versus 17% in 2017), sexual penetration without ejaculation (from 19% to 25%), using of spermicidal agents (from 15% to 19%).

There is also an increase in the proportion of the interviewed residents of Dnipropetrovsk who consider that the use of hormonal contraceptives reduces the risk of HIV transmission (from 10% in 2016 to 31% in 2017).

Among the residents of Zaporizka oblast there is an increase in the number of those who consider that the following reduce the risk of being HIV-positive: use of hormonal contraceptives (from 7% in 2016 to 15% in 2017), use of spermicidal agents (from 11% to 24%), and sexual contacts only with those persons who said that they are HIV negative (from 21% to 33%).

Graph 2.12

### Is it possible to reduce the risk of HIV transmission...

#### Impossible ways

% of all respondents:

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine		Dnipropetrovska oblast		Zaporizka oblast		Youth (15-24)	
		no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes
Use of hormonal contraceptives (i.e. birth control pills)	2017	57%	17%	46%	31%	70%	15%	58%	21%
	2016	58%	13%	56%	10%	77%	7%	56%	17%
	2015	53%	19%	46%	18%			56%	19%
	2014	50%	15%	51%	27%			45%	18%
Sexual penetration without ejaculation	2017	47%	25%	44%	31%	62%	25%	44%	29%
	2016	51%	19%	40%	33%	57%	21%	49%	23%
	2015	46%	24%	31%	40%			44%	24%
	2014	44%	21%	44%	28%			39%	23%
Use of spermicidal agents when having a sexual intercourse	2017	41%	19%	39%	24%	57%	24%	42%	22%
	2016	43%	15%	40%	23%	60%	11%	39%	18%
	2015	37%	20%	23%	25%			37%	22%
	2014	36%	16%	31%	26%			36%	16%
Sexual contacts only with those who told you they are not HIV-positive	2017	38%	41%	15%	71%	56%	33%	39%	43%
	2016	41%	38%	12%	78%	64%	21%	42%	41%
	2015	36%	46%	20%	63%			34%	51%
	2014	32%	43%	14%	71%			29%	44%
N	2017	2260		342		323		890	
	2016	1729		325		293		446	
	2015	1502		340				403	
	2014	1479		321				411	

One third of the respondents (31%) say they do not need additional information on HIV/AIDS. This figure was 23% for Youth, 42% for Dnipropetrovska oblast (this proportion has significantly increased from 30% in 2016. The largest number is among the residents of Zaporizka oblast (53% - again a significant increase from 44% in 2016).

Those who need information would first and foremost prefer to receive the information on the possible personal measures of HIV-infection prophylaxis (31%). The other most requested information relates to HIV-testing and explanation of the results (24%) and on the treatment of HIV and people who live with HIV (23%).

In comparison with 2016, there is an increase in the need for the following information among the population of Ukraine and Youth: HIV-testing and explanation of the results; the treatment of HIV and people who live with HIV; other information about HIV/AIDS.
























































































The respondents from Dnipropetrovska and Zaporizka oblast were less likely to want to receive information on HIV-testing and explanation of the results than in 2016. In addition, the information on the possible personal measures of HIV-infection prophylaxis is less requested by the respondents of Zaporizka oblast.

Graph 2.13

### What type of information about HIV/AIDS you would like to receive in future

% of all respondents

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
To receive information on measures person could take to prevent HIV	2017	 31%	 16%	 14% 	 37%
	2016	 27%	 32% 	 24%	 22% 
	2015	 27%	 17%		 32%
To receive information on HIV testing and test results explanation	2017	 24% 	 20% 	 22% 	 31% 
	2016	 19% 	 30% 	 32%	 22%
	2015	 23%	 19%		 27%
To receive information about HIV treatment and people living with HIV	2017	 23% 	 21%	 25%	 34% 
	2016	 17% 	 21%	 27%	 21%
	2015	 21%	 17%		 20%
To receive other information about HIV and AIDS	2017	 14% 	 12%	 10%	 18% 
	2016	 10% 	 11%	 16%	 12%
	2015	 14%	 9%		 15%
No further information about HIV and AIDS is required	2017	 31%	 42% 	 53% 	 23%
	2016	 34%	 30%	 44%	 23%
	2015	 32%	 28%		 21%
Difficult to answer	2017	 14% 	 15%	 2%	 12% 
	2016	 19% 	 10% 	 2%	 22%
	2015	 14%	 26%		 16%
<b>N</b>	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403

### **3 Attitudes to HIV**

In 2017, the health issues people in Ukraine are most worried about are cancer (27%) and heart diseases (19%).

One in ten Ukrainians is worried about HIV/AIDS (11%). There are more of those among Youth (21%). The proportion of respondents who are worried about HIV/AIDS increased from 11% in 2016 to 23% in 2017 in Dnipropetrovska oblast. In Zaporizka oblast, 13% said that they are worried about HIV/AIDS.

Among the respondents in Zaporizka oblast, there is an increase in the number of those who are worried about sexually-transmitted infections other than HIV (from 2% to 7%).

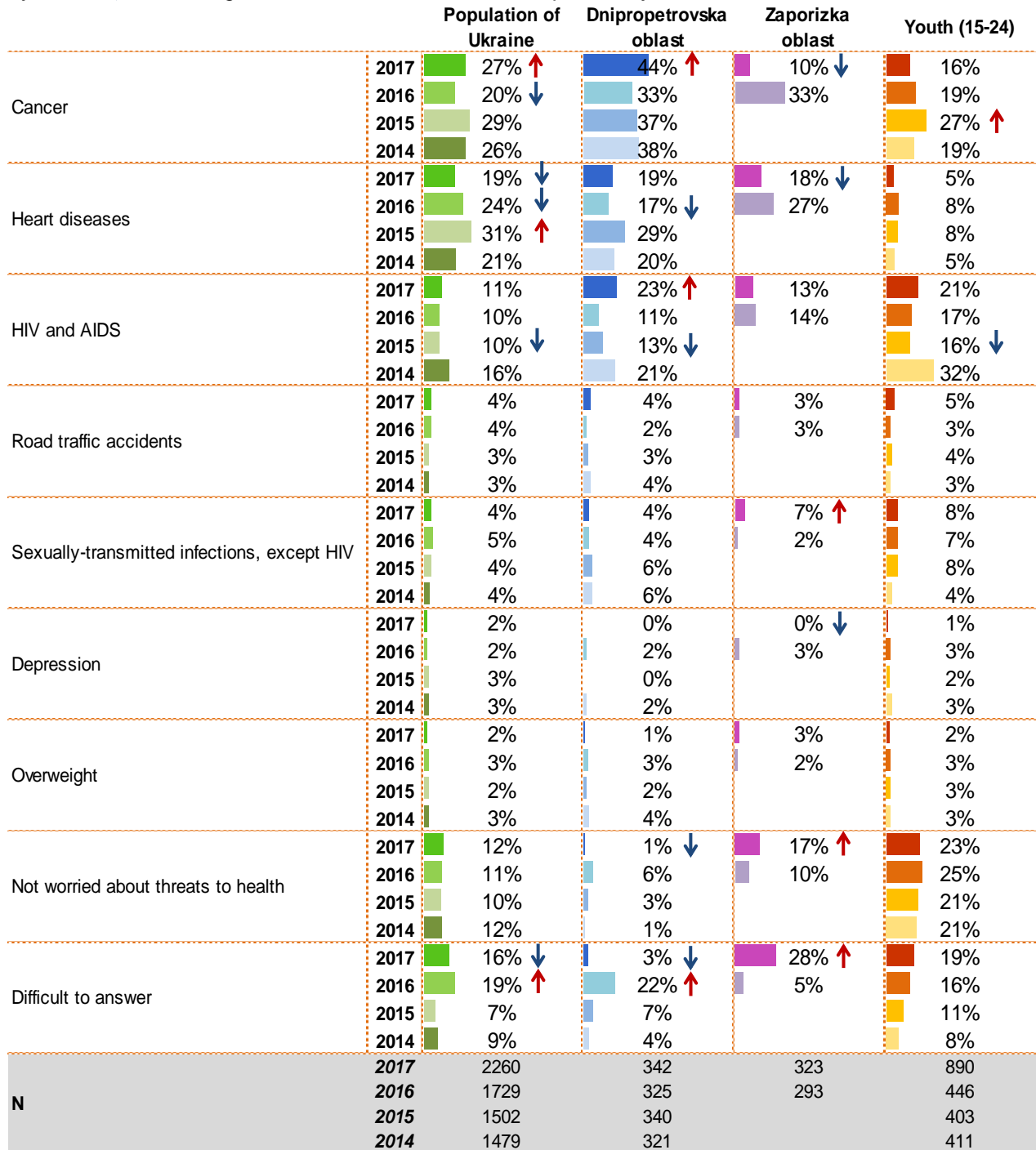
Approximately one in ten of those interviewed (12%) do not worry about health issues at all. The majority of such respondents are among Youth (23%).

Graph 3.1

**Which of the following threats to health worries you most of all?**

% of all respondents

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%



63% of Ukrainians are sure they are not at risk to get HIV-positive (are absolutely not at risk or unlikely to get HIV-positive). Approximately one quarter (26%) consider the risk as real (“absolutely real”, “quite real” and “fifty-fifty”); 10 % did not respond to the question.

Youth assesses the risk of being HIV-positive higher than the population in general (32% among Youth versus 26% among the population in general).

Among the respondents of Dnipropetrovska oblast, 23% consider the risk to get HIV-positive as real, while 72% are sure they are absolutely not at risk or unlikely to get HIV-positive.

In Zaporizka oblast, 32% of the respondents assess the risk of being HIV-positive as real. According to 64% of the respondents, they are unlikely to get HIV-positive or absolutely not at risk.

Graph 3.2

### How high is the risk that you yourself might get infected with HIV?

% of all respondents

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Absolutely real	2017	5%	5%	4%	7%
	2016	4%	2%	3%	6%
	2015	3%	3%		3%
	2014	2%	3%		3%
Quite real	2017	7%	5%	14%	9%
	2016	7%	6%	13%	10%
	2015	7%	5% ↓		8%
	2014	7%	17%		6%
Fifty-fifty	2017	14%	13%	14%	16%
	2016	15%	12%	12%	18%
	2015	12%	10%		16%
	2014	12%	15%		18%
Unlikely	2017	35% ↑	30% ↓	39% ↓	38%
	2016	30%	39% ↑	48%	32%
	2015	32%	29%		35%
	2014	35%	34%		37%
I'm absolutely not at risk	2017	28%	42% ↑	25%	19%
	2016	32%	30%	21%	22%
	2015	31%	33%		23%
	2014	31%	25%		18%
Don't know	2017	10%	5% ↓	4%	12%
	2016	12%	10% ↓	4%	14%
	2015	14%	19% ↑		16%
	2014	12%	6%		18%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411



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

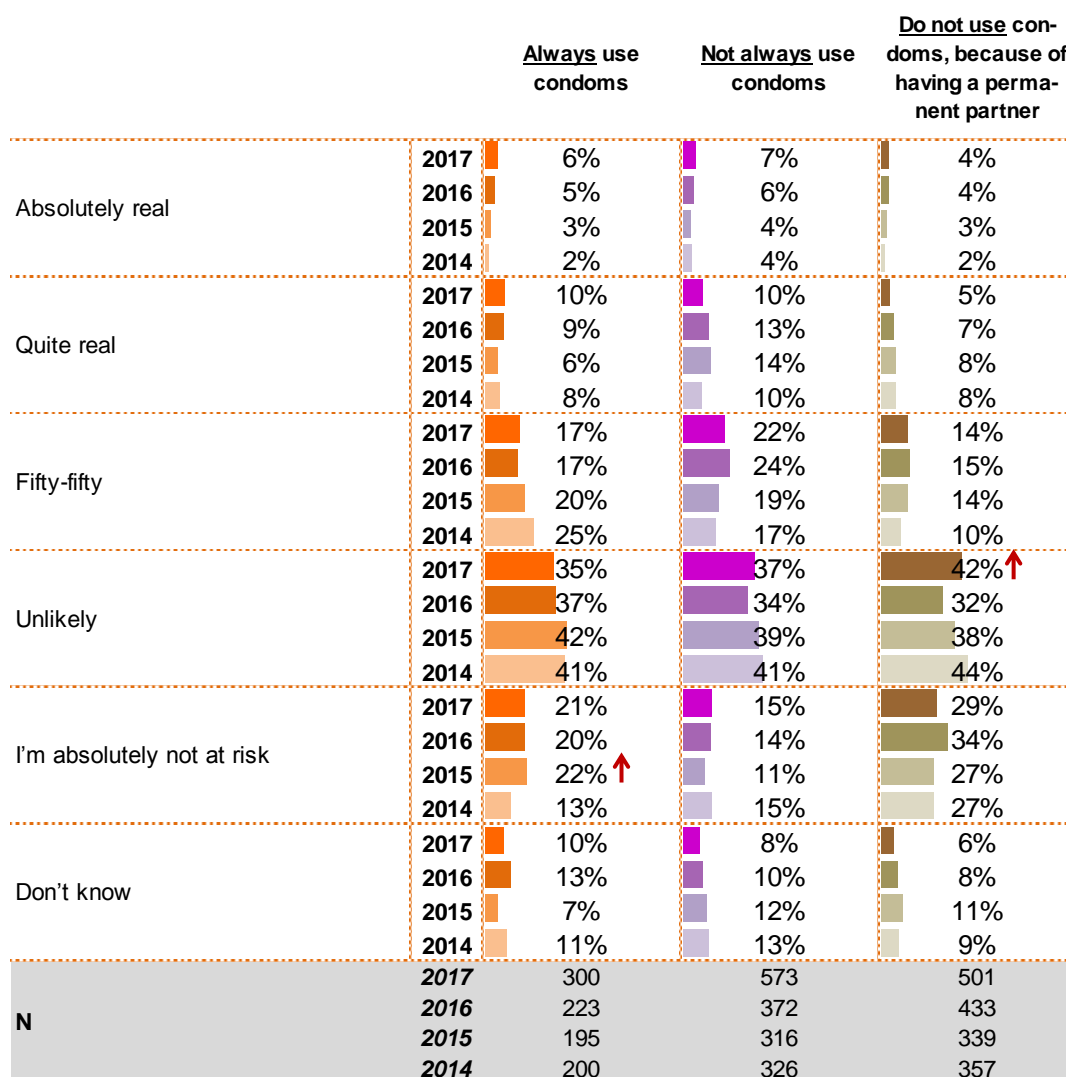
Graph 3.3

### How high is the risk that you yourself might get infected with HIV?

% of respondents who: always use condoms; use condoms from time to time; don't use condoms because of having permanent partners.

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

Population of Ukraine



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 (61%). 16% of the respondents say that they do not always have the possibility to take safety measures (although they are aware of them), and 12% don't know how to protect themselves.

In Zaporizka oblast, there is a significant decrease in the number of those who know how to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS and always take corresponding measures but anything might happen in life (from 86% in 2016 to 66% in 2017). However, the proportion of those who say that they do not always have the possibility to take safety measures, doubled (from 12% to 25%).

Graph 3.4

### Why do you think there is real risk?

% of those respondents who consider that they are completely at risk, quite at risk or fifty-fifty

Symbols «↑» «↓» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
I know how to secure myself against HIV and AIDS and I always take corresponding measures but anything might happen in life	2017	61%	76%	66% ↓	63%
	2016	63%	87% ↑	86%	62%
	2015	62%	47%		57%
	2014	67%	66%		70%
I know how to secure myself against HIV and AIDS but I am not always able to take safety measures	2017	16%	16%	25% ↑	15%
	2016	13%	5%	12%	20%
	2015	16%	11%		19%
	2014	13%	16%		16%
I don't know how to secure myself against HIV and AIDS	2017	12%	6%	7%	12%
	2016	12%	4% ↓	1%	7%
	2015	13%	32% ↑		16%
	2014	9%	11%		9%
Other	2017	4%	1%	1%	0%
	2016	4%	2%	1%	2%
	2015	2%	2%		3%
	2014	2%	2%		0%
Difficult to answer	2017	7%	1%	1%	9%
	2016	9%	2%	0%	9%
	2015	5%	5%		6%
	2014	7%	1%		5%
N	2017	636	73	99	281
	2016	466	73	86	146
	2015	333	71		101
	2014	369	115		120

Those Ukrainians who think they are unlikely to get infected explain their confidence by the facts that they: have one permanent sexual partner whom they trust (49%); they do not take drugs (41%); they do not have a sexual partner (23%); or they use condoms (7%).

Approximately a quarter (23%) do not believe that they can be infected.

Youth mostly give the fact that they are not taking drugs as the reason why they are not worrying about the risk of being HIV-positive (55%).

In Dnipropetrovska oblast, the trends regarding this issue do not differ from the nation-wide ones.

In Zaporizka oblast, options “I have one permanent sexual partner I trust” and “I do not do drugs” received the same share of answers (52%). Comparing with 2016, there is a decrease in the share of those who believe that the risk of getting infected does not exist (from 24% to 13%).

Graph 3.5

### Why do you think it is unlikely you would get HIV-positive?

% of respondents who consider that the risk is low or that they are absolutely not at risk of being infected

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
I have one permanent sexual partner I trust	2017	49%	54%	52%	35%
	2016	47%	57%	48%	32% ↓
	2015	47% ↓	48%		45%
	2014	53%	58%		41%
I do not do drugs	2017	41%	30%	52%	55%
	2016	36%	36% ↑	43%	45%
	2015	34%	22%		40%
	2014	36%	27%		44%
I do not have a sexual partner	2017	23%	19%	31%	32%
	2016	23%	14%	29%	31%
	2015	21%	16%		23%
	2014	22%	22%		28%
I do not believe it can happen to me	2017	23%	20%	13% ↓	20%
	2016	27%	24%	24%	26%
	2015	25% ↑	24% ↑		23%
	2014	20%	14%		19%
I always use condoms	2017	7%	14%	8%	21%
	2016	7%	14% ↑	4%	13%
	2015	9%	3%		18%
	2014	8%	8%		17%
I am too old to be infected	2017	1%	0%	0%	0%
	2016	1%	0%	1%	0%
	2015	1%	1%		0%
	2014	1%	1%		0%
Other	2017	0%	1%	0%	0%
	2016	1%	1%	0%	0%
	2015	1%	0%		1%
	2014	0%	0%		0%
Difficult to answer	2017	5%	3%	4%	4%
	2016	4%	3%	5%	4%
	2015	5%	7%		4%
	2014	5%	6%		5%
N	2017	1403	253	212	504
	2016	1070	218	196	239
	2015	944	205		232
	2014	930	180		218

42% of the respondents wouldn't agree if a new partner suggested having sex without a condom (this indicator has significantly increased since 2016, when it reached 48%), but 8% would agree to such proposal. 24% of the respondents suppose they would never have a new relationship and 26% would not know what to do in such a situation.

49% of the respondents among Youth would not agree if a new partner suggested having sex without a condom and only 11% would agree. 11% of the respondents do not believe there is a possibility of them having a new relationship.

Among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast, more than a half (51%) wouldn't agree if a new partner suggested having sex without a condom (a significant decrease from 76% in 2016), and 5% would agree. 19% suppose they would never have a new relationship (a significant increase from 11% in 2016).














45% of the respondents from Zaporizka oblast would not agree if a partner suggested having sex without a condom and 12% would agree.

Graph 3.6

**Your new partner wants to intimate with you without a condom and without being sure about his/her HIV status. Would you agree or not?**

% of all respondents

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Would agree	2017	8% 	5%	12%	11%
	2016	6% 	5%	9%	11%
	2015	10% 	9%		10%
	2014	6%	8%		11%
Would not agree	2017	42% 	51% 	45%	49%
	2016	48% 	76% 	44%	54%
	2015	40%	39% 		52%
	2014	39%	55%		46%
Don't know	2017	26%	25% 	23%	29%
	2016	23%	8% 	24%	26%
	2015	26%	36% 		23%
	2014	25%	23%		29%
Would never have a new relationship	2017	24%	19% 	19%	11%
	2016	23%	11%	23%	10%
	2015	25% 	16%		15%
	2014	30%	15%		14%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411

Compared to 2016, the share of women and men who would not agree to having sex without a condom decreased (from 49% to 42% for women and from 47% to 42% for men). There are more women than men who suppose that they will never have a new relationship (28% of women and 19% of men).

Graph 3.7

**Your new partner wants to intimate with you without a condom and without being sure about his/her HIV status. Would you agree or not?**

% of all respondents

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Women	Men
Would agree	2017	8% ↑	6% ↑	11% ↑
	2016	6% ↓	4% ↓	8% ↓
	2015	10% ↑	7%	12%
	2014	6%	5%	7%
Would not agree	2017	42% ↓	42% ↓	42% ↓
	2016	48% ↑	49% ↑	47% ↑
	2015	40%	42%	38%
	2014	39%	39%	39%
Don't know	2017	26% ↑	24% ↑	28%
	2016	23%	20%	27%
	2015	26%	22%	30%
	2014	25%	21%	30%
Would never have a new relationship	2017	24%	28%	19%
	2016	23%	27%	19%
	2015	25% ↓	29% ↓	20%
	2014	30%	36%	24%
N	2017	2260	1189	1071
	2016	1729	940	789
	2015	1502	799	703
	2014	1479	784	695

Half of the respondents (50%) would take the initiative and themselves suggest using a condom with a new sexual partner (a significant decline from 57% in 2016). Additional analysis showed that men and women demonstrate the same level of will to take on such an initiative. More than one third of the respondents (36%) do not know whether they will take on such initiative in these situations.

Among Youth, the share of those who are ready to suggest using condoms with a new sexual partner is higher than among total population (66%), but this share decreased from 74% in 2016.

Among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast, the share of those who are ready to suggest using condoms with a new sexual partner has significantly decreased, from 76% in 2016 to 49% in 2017). More than one third (35%) will not suggest using condoms with a new sexual partner. This is the highest proportion out of all target groups.

















In Zaporizka oblast, 60% of residents are ready to suggest using condoms with a new sexual partner. Among this target group, there is an increase in the number of those who would **not** suggest using a condom with a new sexual partner, from 5% in 2016 to 14% in 2017.

Graph 3.8

### Imagining you were starting a new relationship, would you take the initiative and suggest using condoms?

% of all respondents

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	50% 	49% 	60%	66% 
	2016	57% 	76% 	62%	74% 
	2015	52%	54% 		63%
	2014	52%	65%		67%
No	2017	14% 	35% 	14% 	11%
	2016	9% 	5% 	5%	7%
	2015	15% 	17% 		12% 
	2014	11%	10%		6%
Don't know	2017	36%	16%	26%	23%
	2016	34%	19% 	33%	19%
	2015	33%	29%		25%
	2014	37%	25%		27%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411

45% of Ukrainians think that they will be able to convince a new partner to use a condom, while 13% believe that it would prove difficult for them. There are 41% of the respondents, who do not know whether they will be able to convince a partner to use condoms.

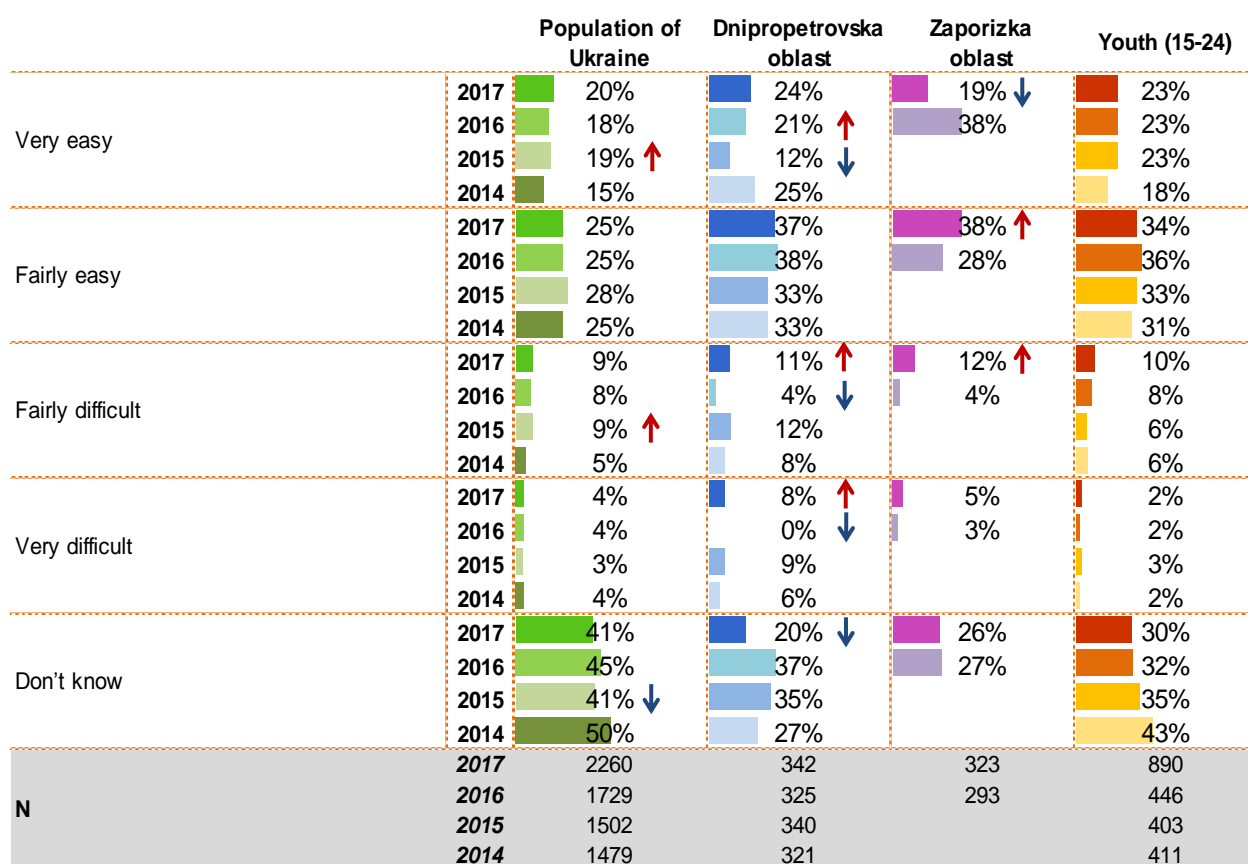
57% of Youth are sure it would be easy to convince a new partner to use condoms. 61% of respondents from Dnipropetrovska oblast and 57% from Zaporizka oblast think that it would be easy to convince a new partner to use condoms.

Graph 3.9

**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?**

% of all respondents

Symbols «↑↓» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%










































































Men think they would find it easier than women to convince a partner to use condoms. (51% of men and 40% of women say that they find it very or fairly easy to convince a partner). There is a significant increase in the number of women who think that it would be fairly or very difficult to convince a partner to use condoms (from 10% in 2016 to 15% in 2017).

Graph 3.10

**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?**

% of all respondents

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Women	Men
Very easy	2017	 20%	 16%	 25%
	2016	 18%	 18%	 27%
	2015	 19% 	 16%	 22%
	2014	 15%	 13%	 18%
Fairly easy	2017	 25%	 24% 	 26%
	2016	 25%	 28%	 29%
	2015	 28%	 26%	 30%
	2014	 25%	 23%	 27%
Fairly difficult	2017	 9%	 10% 	 8%
	2016	 8%	 7% 	 7%
	2015	 9% 	 11% 	 7%
	2014	 5%	 6%	 5%
Very difficult	2017	 4%	 5% 	 4%
	2016	 4%	 3%	 3%
	2015	 3%	 3%	 3%
	2014	 4%	 5%	 3%
Don't know	2017	 41% 	 44%	 37%
	2016	 45%	 43%	 34%
	2015	 41% 	 44% 	 38% 
	2014	 50%	 53%	 47%
<b>N</b>	2017	2260	1189	1071
	2016	1729	940	789
	2015	1502	799	703
	2014	1479	784	695



A quarter of respondents (25%) among the population of Ukraine say that they would, and 22% that they would not, suggest undergoing an HIV test to a new partner. More than a half of respondents could not answer whether they would suggest undergoing an HIV test before having sexual intercourse with a new partner (54%). There is little difference between men and women on this question.

Approximately one third of Youth (33%) would suggest undergoing an HIV test before having sex with a new partner and approximately a fifth of the respondents (19%) would not.

In Dnipropetrovska oblast, the proportion of those who would **not** be willing to suggest an HIV test before sex with a new partner has significantly increased (from 6% in 2016 to 27% in 2017). In accordance with this trend, the share of those who **are** ready to take on such initiative has decreased (from 47% to 30%, respectively).





















































In Zaporizka oblast, one third (31%) would suggest undergoing an HIV test before having sex with a new partner (this share has significantly increased from 17% in 2016), while approximately the same number of the respondents (32%) would not.

Graph 3.11

**Imagining you were starting a new relationship, would you take the initiative and suggest undergo HIV-test before you have sexual intercourses?**

% of all respondents

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	 25%	 30% 	 31% 	 33%
	2016	 25%	 47% 	 17%	 32%
	2015	 22%	 22%		 25%
	2014	 22%	 30%		 26%
No	2017	 22% 	 27% 	 32%	 19%
	2016	 20% 	 6% 	 32%	 21%
	2015	 25%	 28%		 28% 
	2014	 20%	 21%		 18%
Don't know	2017	 54%	 43%	 38% 	 48%
	2016	 55%	 47%	 51%	 47%
	2015	 53% 	 51%		 47%
	2014	 58%	 49%		 56%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411

A half of the respondents (50%) do not know how easy it would be to convince a new partner to undergo HIV testing at the start of a new relationship. 20% believe this would be an easy task, while 30% think this would be difficult to do.

29% of Youth believe it would be very or fairly easy to convince a new partner to undergo HIV testing at the start of a new relationship. 28% think it would be difficult to do.

26% of the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast consider it would be an easy task, while 41% consider that it will be difficult to do (ta significant increase from 14% in 2016).

19% of the residents of Zaporizka oblast believe it would be an easy task too, while it would be a problem for 39%.

Graph 3.12

**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

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

			Population of Ukraine		Dnipropetrovska oblast		Zaporizka oblast		Youth (15-24)	
Very easy	2017	<div><div></div></div>	6%		<div><div></div></div>	4%	<div><div></div></div>	2% ↓	<div><div></div></div>	7%
	2016	<div><div></div></div>	7%		<div><div></div></div>	7%	<div><div></div></div>	9%	<div><div></div></div>	9%
	2015	<div><div></div></div>	7%		<div><div></div></div>	3%			<div><div></div></div>	7%
	2014	<div><div></div></div>	5%		<div><div></div></div>	6%			<div><div></div></div>	6%
Fairly easy	2017	<div><div></div></div>	14%		<div><div></div></div>	22%	<div><div></div></div>	17%	<div><div></div></div>	22%
	2016	<div><div></div></div>	14% ↑		<div><div></div></div>	26% ↑	<div><div></div></div>	14%	<div><div></div></div>	18%
	2015	<div><div></div></div>	10%		<div><div></div></div>	16%			<div><div></div></div>	14%
	2014	<div><div></div></div>	10%		<div><div></div></div>	17%			<div><div></div></div>	11%
Fairly difficult	2017	<div><div></div></div>	18%		<div><div></div></div>	24% ↑	<div><div></div></div>	21%	<div><div></div></div>	19%
	2016	<div><div></div></div>	15% ↓		<div><div></div></div>	11% ↓	<div><div></div></div>	20%	<div><div></div></div>	17%
	2015	<div><div></div></div>	21% ↑		<div><div></div></div>	21%			<div><div></div></div>	21%
	2014	<div><div></div></div>	14%		<div><div></div></div>	21%			<div><div></div></div>	15%
Very difficult	2017	<div><div></div></div>	12%		<div><div></div></div>	17% ↑	<div><div></div></div>	18%	<div><div></div></div>	9%
	2016	<div><div></div></div>	11%		<div><div></div></div>	3%	<div><div></div></div>	14%	<div><div></div></div>	7%
	2015	<div><div></div></div>	9%		<div><div></div></div>	13%			<div><div></div></div>	10%
	2014	<div><div></div></div>	10%		<div><div></div></div>	12%			<div><div></div></div>	11%
Don't know	2017	<div><div></div></div>	50%		<div><div></div></div>	33% ↓	<div><div></div></div>	41%	<div><div></div></div>	43%
	2016	<div><div></div></div>	53%		<div><div></div></div>	53%	<div><div></div></div>	44%	<div><div></div></div>	49%
	2015	<div><div></div></div>	53% ↓		<div><div></div></div>	47%			<div><div></div></div>	48%
	2014	<div><div></div></div>	61%		<div><div></div></div>	45%			<div><div></div></div>	57%
N	2017		2260		342		323		890	
	2016		1729		325		293		446	
	2015		1502		340				403	
	2014		1479		321				411	

## 4 Risk behavior and HIV testing

88% of Ukrainians over 15 have experience of sexual intercourse.

Among Youth 65% had sexual intercourse and 28% have never had sexual intercourse.

The percentage of the respondents with sexual experience in Dnipropetrovska oblast is 94%.

The percentage of the respondents from Zaporizka oblast is 93%.

Graph 4.1

### Have you ever been intimate with anyone?

% of all respondents

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	88%	94%	93%	65%
	2016	88%	89%	94%	66%
	2015	86% ↓	87% ↓		63%
	2014	90%	93%		64%
No	2017	5%	3%	5%	28%
	2016	5%	4%	3%	26%
	2015	5%	4%		26%
	2014	5%	2%		27%
I'd rather not answer	2017	7%	4%	3%	7%
	2016	7%	7%	3%	8%
	2015	9% ↑	10%		11%
	2014	5%	5%		9%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411

63% had their first sexual experience at the age of 15 or later and 4% before they turned 15. 32% did not answer this question.

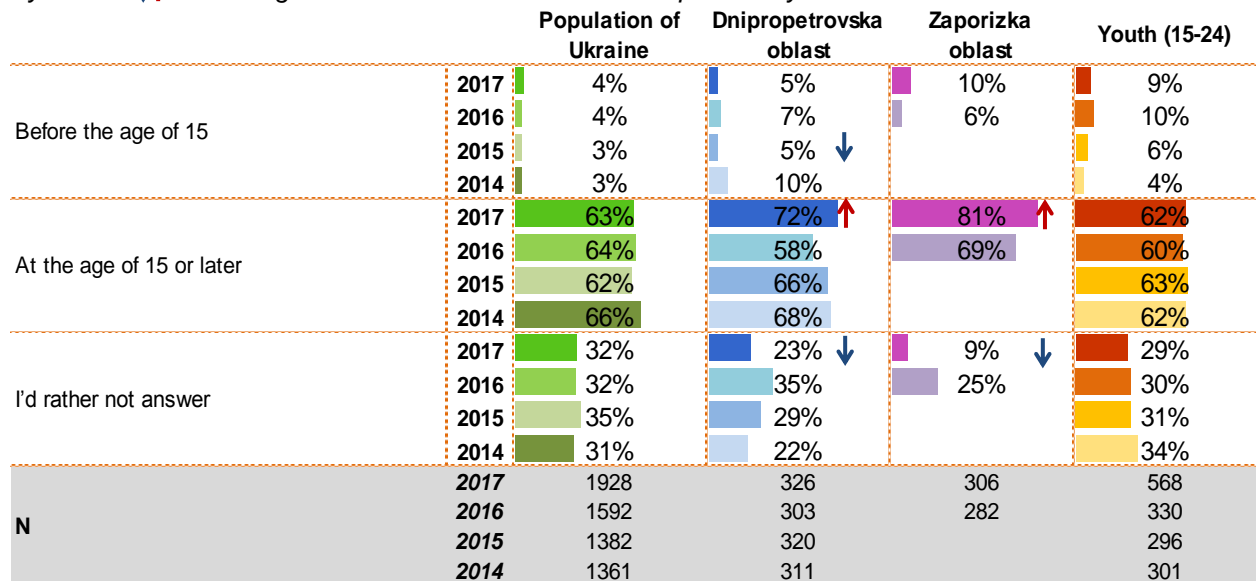
Among the Youth 9% had their first sexual experience before 15. In Dnipropetrovska oblast 5% and in Zaporizka oblast 10% of the respondents had their first sexual experience before they turned 15.

Graph 4.2

#### At what age did you have your first sexual intercourse?

% of respondents who had ever had sexual intercourse

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%



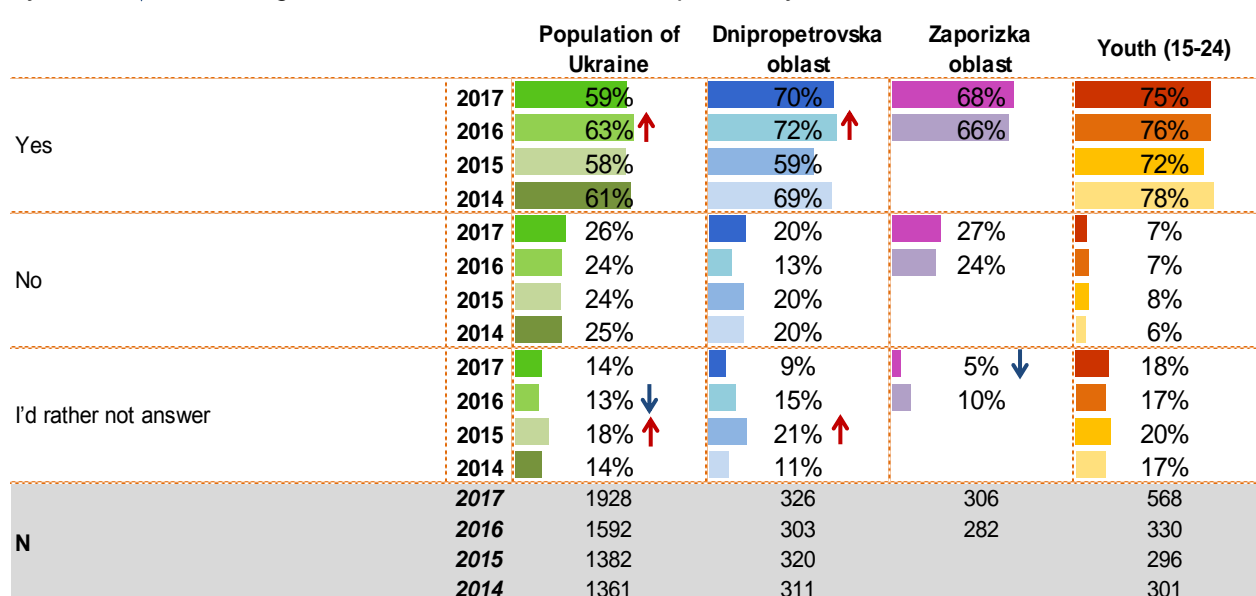
Out of those respondents who have experience of sexual intercourse, 59% of Ukrainians, 75% of Youth, 70% of the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast, 68% of Zaporizka oblast have been intimate within the last 12 months.

Graph 4.3

#### Have you been intimate with anyone in the past 12 months?

% of respondents who had ever had sexual intercourse

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%



The majority of the respondents 83%, 82% of Youth, 93% of the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast, 92% of Zaporizka oblast, who have been intimate within the last 12 months, had sexual intercourse with a spouse or permanent sexual partner.

Graph 4.4

**Have you had a sexual intercourse with a spouse or permanent sexual partner in the last year (12 months)?**

% of respondents who had had sexual intercourse past 12 months

	Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	83%	93%	92%	82%
No	7%	6%	6%	9%
Difficult to answer	10%	1%	2%	9%
<b>N</b>	<b>2017</b> 1519	271	227	524

The majority of the respondents had one to four occasions of sexual intercourse with a permanent sexual partner within the last 7 days.

Graph 4.5

**Please indicate number of occasions of sexual intercourse with a spouse or permanent sexual partner in the last 7 days (a week)?**

% of respondents who had had sexual intercourse with a spouse or permanent sexual partner past 12 months

	Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
One	23%	15%	13%	16%
Two	15%	11%	24%	17%
Three	10%	13%	16%	10%
Four	5%	12%	11%	6%
Five and more	7%	15%	16%	9%
I'd rather not answer	40%	34%	20%	42%
<b>N</b>	<b>2017</b> 1284	245	206	418

The majority of the respondents, 65% of Ukrainians, 53% of the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast and 68% of Zaporizka oblast did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse with a permanent sexual partner. Youth is an exception in this case. The majority (55%) used a condom during last sexual intercourse with a permanent sexual partner.

Graph 4.6

**Did you use a condom during your last sexual intercourse with a spouse or permanent sexual partner?**

% of respondents who had had sexual intercourse with a spouse or permanent sexual partner past 12 months













	Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	30%	47%	31%	55%
No	65%	53%	68%	39%
Difficult to answer	5%	0%	1%	6%
<b>N</b>	<b>2017</b> 1284	245	206	418

The vast majority of the respondents have not had any sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months): 81% of Ukrainians, 89% of the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast, 84% of Zaporizka oblast, 73% of Youth. Therefore, among Youth, there is the largest share of those who have had a casual sexual partner in the last 12 months (19%).

Graph 4.7

**Have you had any sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months)?**

% of respondents who had had sexual intercourse past 12 months













	Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	 12%	 11%	 13%	 19%
No	 81%	 89%	 84%	 73%
Difficult to answer	 7%	 1%	 2%	 9%
<b>N</b>	<b>2017</b> 1519	271	227	524

The majority of those who had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year had done so one to four times.

Graph 4.8

**Please indicate number of occasions of sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year?**

% of respondents who had had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner past 12 months

	Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
One	 28%	-	-	 20%
Two	 14%	-	-	 15%
Three	 8%	-	-	 7%
Four	 5%	-	-	 5%
Five and more	 8%	-	-	 8%
I'd rather not answer	 38%	-	-	 46%
<b>N</b>	<b>2017</b> 209	36*	31*	102







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

The majority used a condom during last sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner, 78% of Ukrainians, and 85% of Youth.

Graph 4.9

**Did you use a condom during your last sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner?**

% of respondents who had had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner past 12 months

	Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	 78%	-	-	 85%
No	 17%	-	-	 14%
Difficult to answer	 5%	-	-	 1%
<b>N</b>	<b>2017</b> 209	36*	31*	102

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

13% of Ukrainians who had intimate relations over the past 12 months, use condoms always and 12% almost always; 37% of respondents do not use condoms because they have one permanent partner, another 4% do not use them because of other reasons ( significant decrease from 16% in 2016).

49% of Youth who had intimate relations over the past 12 months use condoms always and almost always.

34% of the residents in Dnipropetrovska oblast who had intimate relations over the past 12 months use condoms always or almost always. In Zaporizka oblast, there are 31% of those who do this.

It is worth mentioning that the respondents who have heard about the "Don't Give AIDS a Chance" campaign were more likely than the others to use condoms always or almost always during sexual

intercourses over the last year (30% comparing with 22% of those who have not heard about this campaign).

Graph 4.10

### How often in the past year did you use condoms during the sexual intercourse?

% of respondents who had had sexual intercourse past 12 months

Symbols «↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Always	2017	13%	24%	18% ↑	31%
	2016	13%	33% ↑	7%	31%
	2015	14%	22%		31%
	2014	13%	26%		33%
Almost always	2017	12%	10%	13%	18%
	2016	10%	17% ↑	11%	15%
	2015	9%	5% ↓		15%
	2014	10%	17%		16%
From time to time	2017	13% ↑	10%	8%	14%
	2016	9% ↓	6%	13%	14%
	2015	13% ↑	12%		15%
	2014	9%	15%		10%
Rarely	2017	9%	3% ↓	8%	7%
	2016	8%	9%	7%	5%
	2015	7%	5%		5%
	2014	8%	4%		8%
I don't use them because I have one permanent partner	2017	37%	45% ↑	46%	18%
	2016	39% ↑	21%	45%	16%
	2015	33% ↓	29%		17%
	2014	39%	23%		14%
I don't use them due to other reasons	2017	4% ↓	4% ↓	4% ↓	2% ↓
	2016	16% ↑	14%	14%	13%
	2015	5% ↓	8% ↑		1%
	2014	4%	2%		2%
I'd rather not answer	2017	12% ↑	3% ↑	4%	9%
	2016	5% ↓	0% ↓	2%	5%
	2015	20%	20%		16%
	2014	17%	14%		17%
N	2017	1519	271	227	524
	2016	1264	266	219	308
	2015	1106	275		275
	2014	1086	264		282

Ukrainians who do not use condoms or do not always use them name the following reasons:

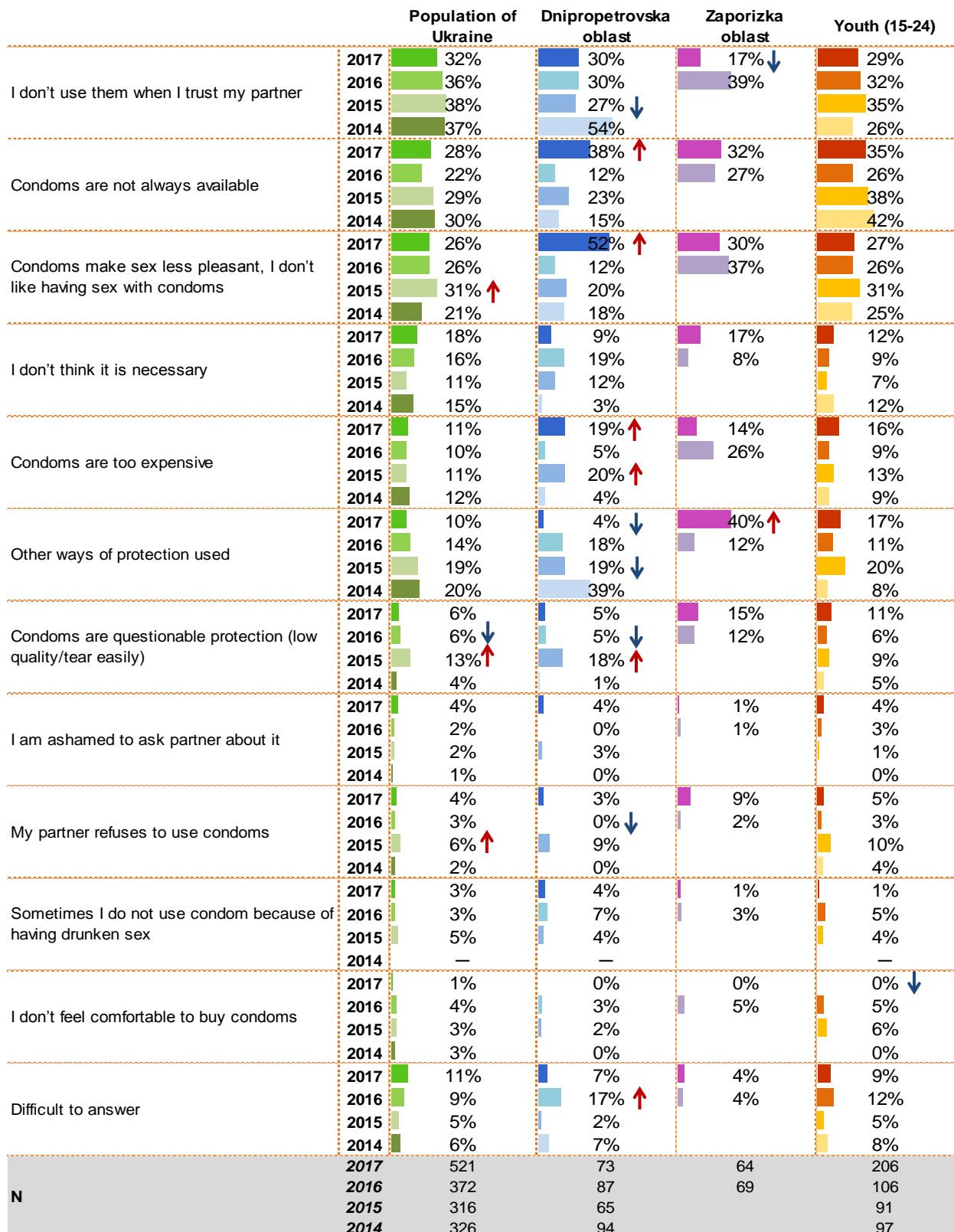
- 32% say this is because they trust their partner;
- 28% say condoms are not always available;
- 26% say that condoms make sex less pleasant;
- 18% don't think it's necessary;
- 11% think that condoms are too expensive;
- 10% use other means of protection.

Graph 4.11

**Why don't you use or not always use condoms?**

% of respondents who had intimate relations over the past 12 months and not always use condoms not because of having permanent partner

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%





Condoms are perceived mostly as a method of contraception among those who has used condoms for the past 12 months (85% of Ukrainians, 86% of Youth, 88% of population of Dnipropetrovska oblast and 87% of population of Zaporizka oblast).



Approximately one third of Ukrainians (35%) use condoms to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS, approximately a half of Youth (51%), 44% of the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast and 39% of Zaporizka oblast named protection from HIV.






39% of the respondents among the population of Ukraine use condoms as protection from other infections. This indicator is 52% among Youth, 58% among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast, 29% of Zaporizka oblast.

Graph 4.12

### Why do you use condoms?

% of respondents who indicated frequency of using condoms (from “always” to “seldom”)

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Contraception	2017	85%	88%	87%	86%
	2016	81%	87%	88%	80%
	2015	83%	86%		82%
	2014	77%	88%		79%
Protection against other infections	2017	39%	58% 	29%	52%
	2016	39%	37%	26%	46%
	2015	35% 	44%		46%
	2014	44%	40%		47%
Protection against HIV and AIDS	2017	35%	44% 	39% 	51%
	2016	33%	27%	23%	46%
	2015	34%	33% 		41%
	2014	36%	55%		54%
Difficult to answer	2017	3%	3%	2%	2%
	2016	3%	3%	1%	0%
	2015	2%	1%		2%
	2014	3%	2%		4%
N	2017	821	152	108	379
	2016	596	183	87	207
	2015	511	136		177
	2014	526	170		194











































Of those respondents who have been intimate with anyone within the last year, 24% of Ukrainians used condoms during their last sexual intercourse. The highest rate of condom usage is among Youth (47%). 34% of the respondents of Dnipropetrovska oblast used condoms during their last sexual intercourse, which is significantly lower than last year (45%). 28% of the respondents in Zaporizka oblast say that they used condoms during their last sexual intercourse, which is significantly higher than last year (19%).

Graph 4.13

### Did you use condoms during last sexual intercourse?

% of respondents, who had intimate relations over the past 12 months

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	 24%	 34% ↓	 28% ↑	 47%
	2016	 23%	 45% ↑	 19%	 46%
	2015	 23%	 27% ↓		 45%
	2014	 21%	 39%		 47%
No	2017	 57%	 59% ↑	 65%	 34%
	2016	 56% ↑	 35%	 66%	 32%
	2015	 50% ↓	 46%		 32%
	2014	 58%	 45%		 29%
I'd rather not answer	2017	 19%	 8% ↓	 7% ↓	 19%
	2016	 21% ↓	 19%	 15%	 22%
	2015	 26% ↑	 27% ↑		 23%
	2014	 22%	 17%		 23%
N	2017	1519	271	227	524
	2016	1264	266	219	308
	2015	1106	275		275
	2014	1086	264		282

65% of Ukrainians, 75% of the respondents in Dnipropetrovska oblast, 76% of the respondents in Zaporizka oblast and 55% of Youth had one sexual partner during the last 12 months. 26% of Ukrainians refused to answer and the rest had two or more sexual partners.

Graph 4.14

### How many partners did you have sex with in the past 12 months?

% of respondents, who had intimate relations over the past 12 months

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
One	2017	65%	75%	76%	55%
	2016	68%	73%	68%	52%
	2015	63%	68%		58%
	2014	67%	67%		56%
Two	2017	6%	5%	6%	9%
	2016	5%	5%	7%	13%
	2015	6%	5%		10%
	2014	5%	8%		7%
Three	2017	2%	3%	2%	4%
	2016	3%	0%	4%	5%
	2015	2%	1%		1%
	2014	2%	4%		5%
Four	2017	1%	0%	1%	2%
	2016	1%	0%	0%	2%
	2015	0%	0%		0%
	2014	1%	0%		1%
Five to ten	2017	0% ↓	0%	3%	2%
	2016	1%	0%	2%	1%
	2015	1%	0%		2%
	2014	0%	0%		0%
More than ten	2017	0% ↓	0%	1%	1%
	2016	1%	0%	0%	1%
	2015	0%	1%		0%
	2014	0%	1%		1%
I'd rather not answer	2017	26% ↑	17%	13%	28%
	2016	21% ↓	22%	19%	27%
	2015	28%	25%		29%
	2014	24%	20%		29%
N	2017	1519	271	227	524
	2016	1264	266	219	308
	2015	1106	275		275
	2014	1086	264		282

Out of those respondents who have ever been intimate with anyone, 31% discussed safe sex with their partner; 28% discussed previous relations with a partner; 25% underwent a test for sexually transmitted infections and 22% asked their partner to use a condom. However, 14% abstained from sexual relations if a partner refused to use a condom (this proportion is significantly higher than the 9% in 2016). Another 14% asked if their partner underwent an HIV test and 6% asked the partner to undergo such a test. 8% asked their partner to undergo a test for sexually transmitted infections.

Youth more often than the general population expressed their readiness for safe sexual behavior. 54% discussed safe sex with their partner; 44% discussed previous relations with a partner; 40% asked their partner to use a condom; 21% asked if their partner underwent an HIV test; 21% abstained from sexual relations if a partner refused to use a condom; 10% asked a partner to undergo an HIV test.

Among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast, there is a decrease in those who discussed safe sex with their partner (from 53% in 2016 to 38% in 2017); discussed previous relations with a partner (from 41% to 29%); underwent a test for sexually transmitted infections (from 53% to 31%); asked a partner to use condom (from 47% to 27%); asked if their partner underwent an HIV test (from 30% to 20%); abstained from sexual relations if a partner refused to use a condom (from 32% to 18%).

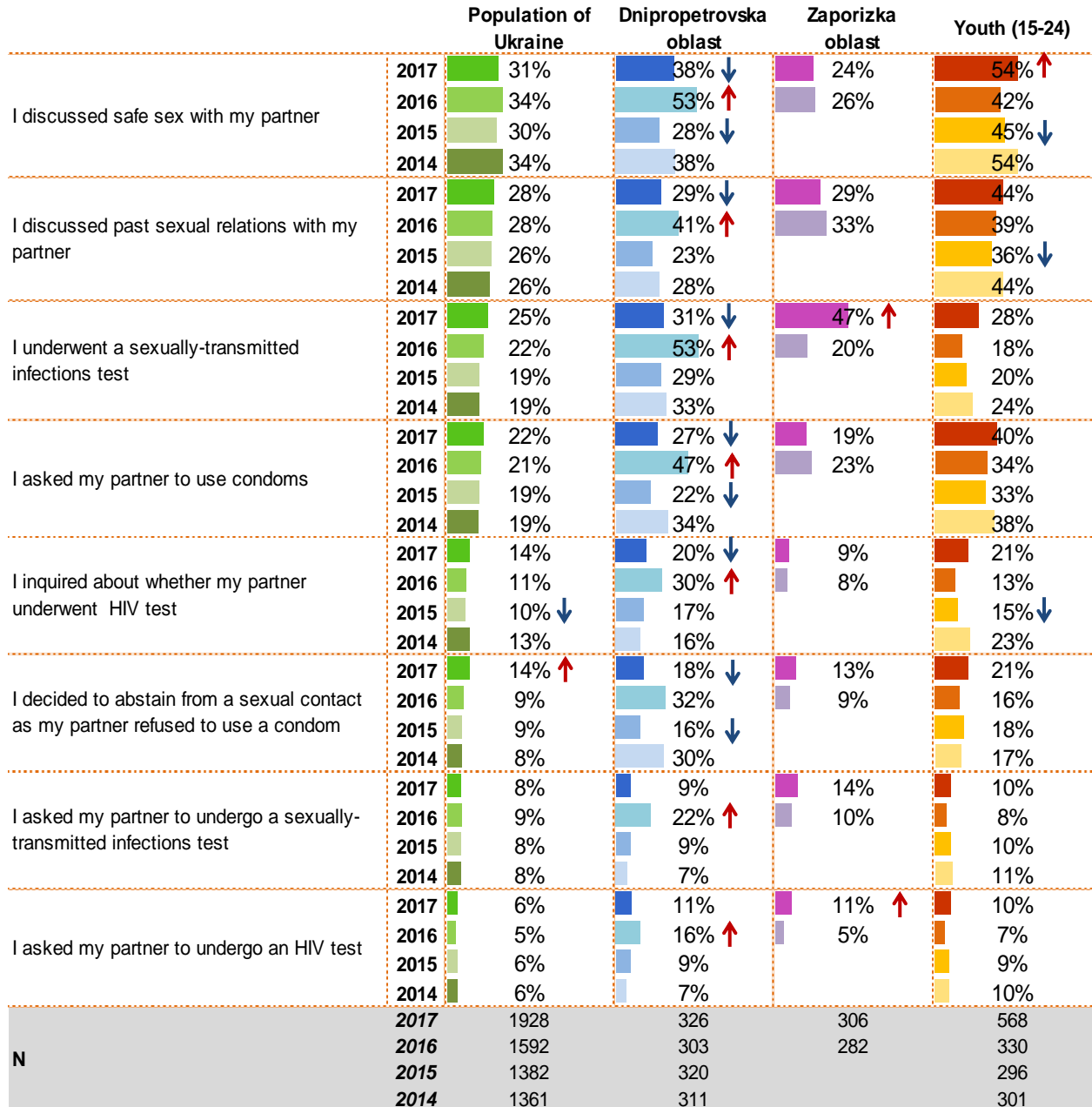
Among the residents of Zaporizka oblast there is an increase in the number of those who underwent a test for sexually transmitted infections (from 20% in 2016 to 47% in 2017); or asked a partner to undergo a HIV test (from 5% to 11%).

Graph 4.15

There are situations listed below, which people in relationships can come across. Please specify for each situation whether you have come across it in your relationship.

% of respondents who have ever had a sexual intercourse

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%



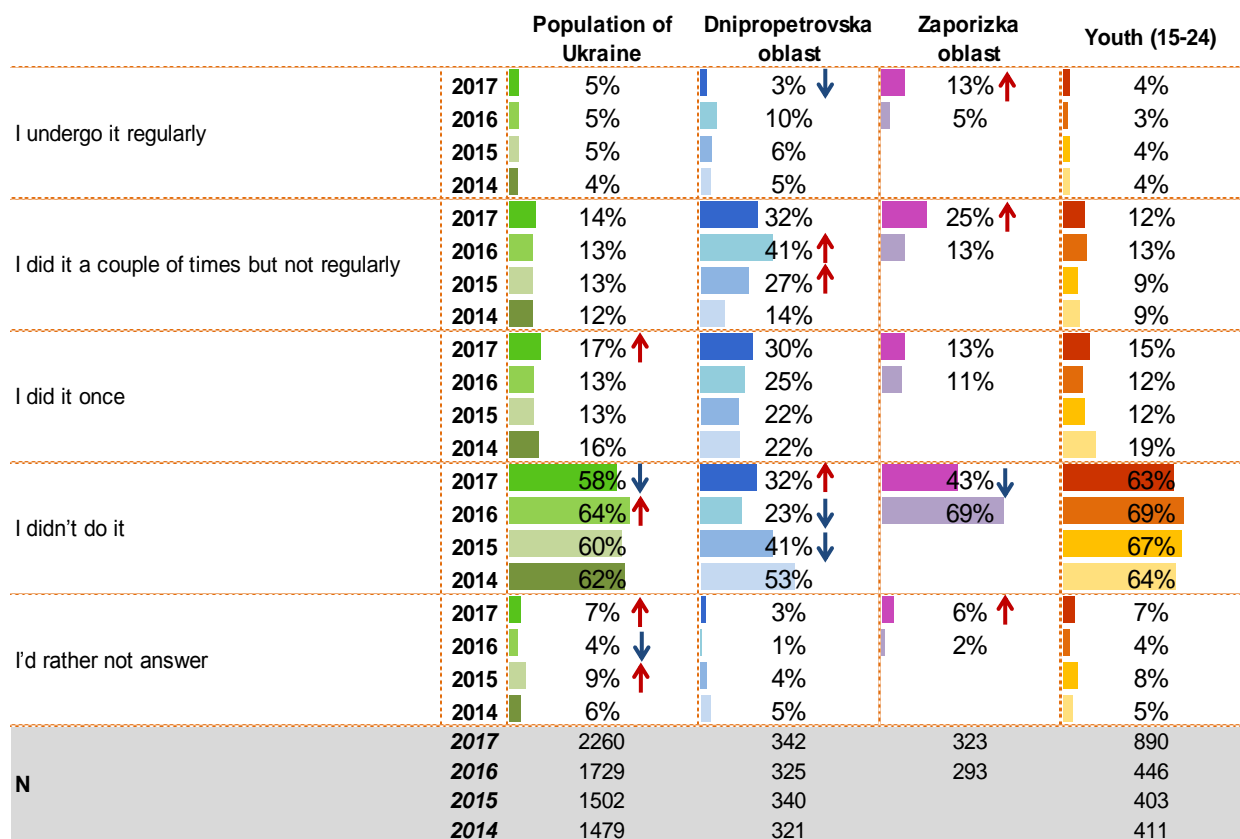
The majority of the respondents has never undergone a HIV test: 58% of total population (a significant decrease from 64% in 2016, 63% of Youth, while there are 32% in Dnipropetrovska oblast (this indicator increased from 23% in 2016), 43% in Zaporizka oblast (this indicator decreased from 69% in 2016).

Graph 4.16

### Have you undergone an HIV test?

% of all respondents

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%



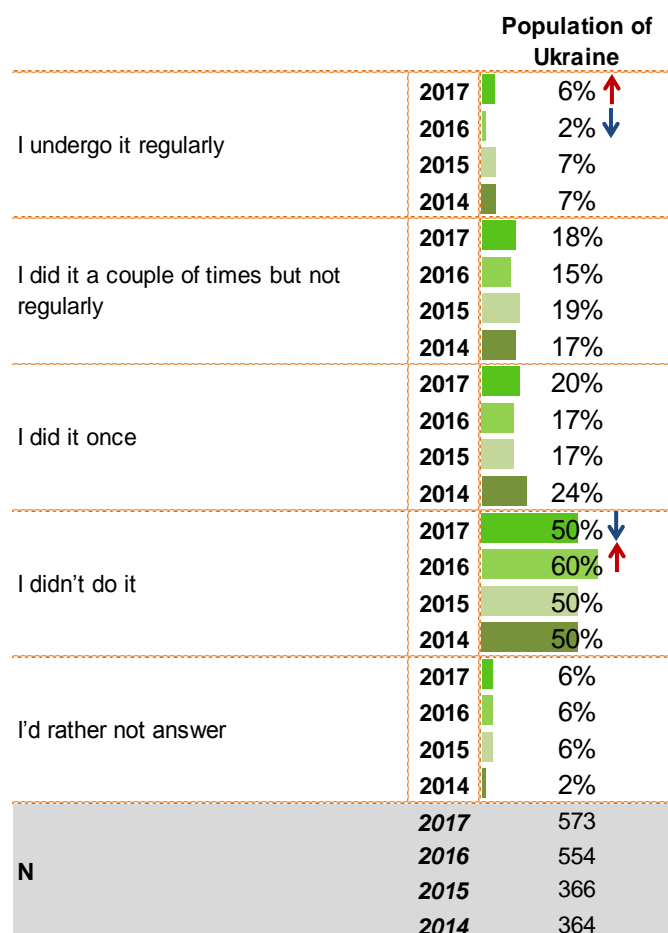
Among those who have never used condoms, or who use them but not always, a half of the respondents (50%) have never undergone an HIV test. This indicator is significantly lower comparing with 2016, when it reached 60%. However, the share of those who undergo the HIV test regularly has increased (from 2% in 2016, to 6% in 2017).

Graph 4.17

### Have you undergone a HIV test?

% of respondents who not always or never use condoms not because they have one permanent partner

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%





Most people who underwent the test did it because they needed a mandatory health certificate (including those who did it in connection with pregnancy): 87% amongst total population of Ukraine, 85% amongst Youth, 98% amongst respondents of Dnipropetrovska oblast and 97% amongst respondents of Zaporizka oblast who had taken the test. .






10% of Ukrainians did it just for themselves thinking they might have HIV. There are 9% of such respondents among Youth, 6% among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast and 8% among the residents of Zaporizka oblast.

Graph 4.18

### Why did you undergo the test?

% of respondents who have taken an HIV test

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
I needed a mandatory health certificate (including owing to pregnancy)	2017	87% 	98%	97% 	85% 
	2016	82%	96% 	85%	73%
	2015	81%	91%		81%
	2014	81%	86%		80%
For my own peace of mind/ I thought I might have HIV	2017	10%	6%	8%	9%
	2016	11%	4%	7%	16%
	2015	16%	9%		13%
	2014	11%	6%		12%
I was convinced at a public event / I went for company	2017	3%	0% 	4%	7%
	2016	5%	4%	8%	6%
	2015	4%	2%		5%
	2014	3%	4%		7%
At my partner's request	2017	1%	1%	0%	1%
	2016	2%	2%	1%	1%
	2015	2%	1%		2%
	2014	0%	0%		1%
I'd rather not answer	2017	3%	1%	0%	2%
	2016	2%	0%	2%	5%
	2015	3%	0%		2%
	2014	4%	3%		6%
<b>N</b>	2017	846	234	162	249
	2016	617	233	86	128
	2015	523	199		119
	2014	518	152		138



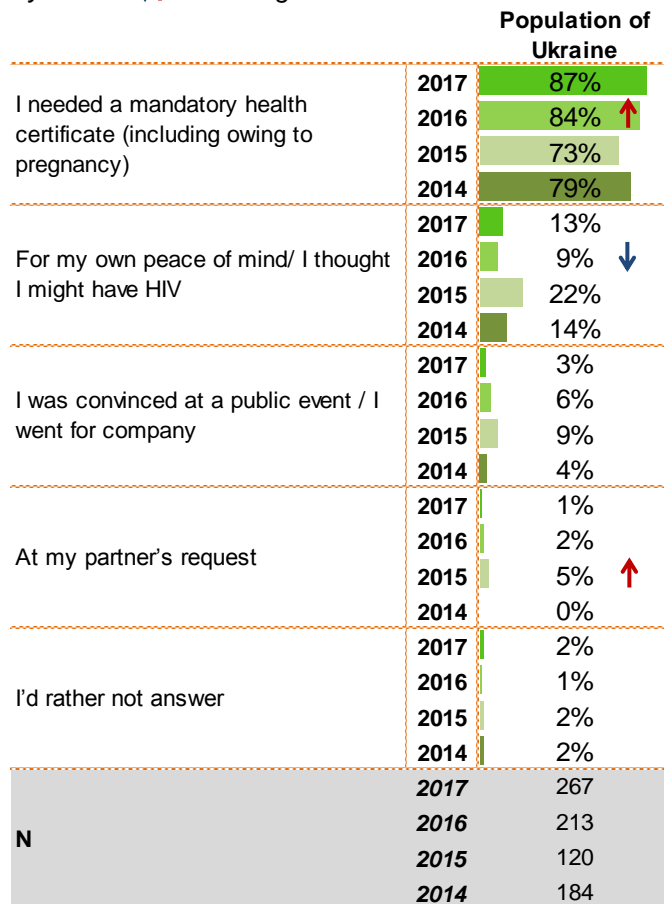
Among those who never use condoms or use them but not always, and who had a test, the share of those who got tested because they needed a mandatory health certificate (including those who did it in connection with pregnancy), has significantly increased to 87%. 13% of such respondents underwent the test for their own peace of mind.

Graph 4.19

### Why did you undergo the test?

% of respondents who not always or never use condoms not because they have one permanent partner and passed an HIV test

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%



The popular places to get tested for HIV are the women's consultation centres (40%), other medical institutions (31%), trust cabinets/AIDS centres (15%).

Graph 4.20

### Where have you undergone an HIV test?

% of respondents have taken an HIV-test

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Women's consultations	2017	40%	45%	35%	38%
	2016	31%	37%	28%	28%
	2015	31%	33%		34%
Other medical institution	2017	31%	30%	47%	34%
	2016	44%	42%	44%	39%
	2015	45%	42%		35%
Trust cabinets/AIDS centers	2017	15%	18%	8%	18%
	2016	15%	11%	24%	19%
	2015	14%	13%		16%
Family doctor	2017	10%	7%	8%	7%
	2016	5%	6%	3%	6%
	2015	5%	5%		7%
NGOs	2017	3%	0%	3%	2%
	2016	1%	2%	0%	1%
	2015	1%	4%		1%
Ambulatory actions of different organizations (quick testing)	2017	2%	0%	0%	1%
	2016	1%	0%	2%	2%
	2015	2%	0%		3%
Mobile laboratory	2017	1%	0%	1%	3%
	2016	2%	1%	0%	3%
	2015	2%	1%		3%
Used test-systems by yourself	2017	1%	0%	0%	0%
	2016	0%	1%	0%	0%
	2015	2%	0%		3%
Difficult to answer	2017	0%	0%	1%	0%
	2016	1%	0%	0%	1%
	2015	0%	2%		0%
<b>N</b>	2017	846	234	162	249
	2016	617	233	86	128
	2015	523	199		119

The most convenient way to get tested for HIV for Ukrainians are the following: trust cabinets/AIDS centres (19%), to use test-systems by themselves (16% - down from 25% in 2016). The proportion of those who consider it convenient to get tested in a mobile laboratory has increased (from 9% to 14%) and at family doctor (from 8% to 12%). In contrast, the proportion of the respondents who said they have no need to undergo HIV test decreased (from 5% to 2%).


































































































































In contrast to other target groups, the Youth more often mentioned the ambulatory actions of different organisations as a convenient way of getting an HIV test.

Graph 4.21

### Where would you like to undergo an HIV test?

% of all respondents

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Trust cabinets/AIDS centers	2017	 19%	 15% 	 20%	 24%
	2016	 16%	 9%	 15%	 22%
	2015	 17%	 9%		 23%
To use test-systems by yourself	2017	 16% 	 15% 	 6% 	 18% 
	2016	 25% 	 26% 	 22%	 29%
	2015	 19%	 17%		 26%
Mobile laboratory	2017	 14% 	 9%	 8% 	 16% 
	2016	 9%	 8% 	 17%	 10%
	2015	 10%	 14%		 12%
Other medical institution	2017	 13%	 17%	 28% 	 10%
	2016	 11%	 14%	 12%	 9%
	2015	 13%	 12%		 10%
Women's consultations	2017	 12%	 25%	 21% 	 13%
	2016	 11% 	 18%	 13%	 9%
	2015	 15%	 20%		 15%
Family doctor	2017	 12% 	 8%	 11%	 9%
	2016	 8%	 6%	 10%	 7%
	2015	 9%	 6%		 4%
Ambulatory actions of different organizations (quick testing)	2017	 10%	 10%	 6% 	 16%
	2016	 9%	 6%	 20%	 11%
	2015	 9%	 10%		 9%
NGOs	2017	 3%	 4%	 8% 	 3%
	2016	 2%	 3%	 4%	 2%
	2015	 3%	 4%		 2%
Nowhere, I would not undergo the test	2017	 2% 	 1%	 1%	 1%
	2016	 5%	 3%	 1%	 2%
	2015	 4%	 1%		 1%
Difficult to answer	2017	 11%	 9%	 3% 	 7%
	2016	 11%	 12%	 7%	 8%
	2015	 13%	 12%		 10%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403

The overwhelming majority of those who got tested for HIV were satisfied with the quality of consultation and the HIV testing procedure: 85% among Ukrainians. 10% of the respondents say that they were not offered consultation while undergoing HIV test.

The proportion of Youth who were partly satisfied with the quality of consultation and HIV testing procedure has significantly decreased (from 8% to 1%).

Graph 4.22

**Were you satisfied with the quality of HIV testing procedure and consultation?**

% of respondents who have taken an HIV-test (except for those who use test-system by themselves)

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	85%	95%	96% ↑	86%
	2016	84%	91%	87%	81%
	2015	83%	93%		87%
	2014	80%	92%		81%
Yes, but no consultation was proposed	2017	10%	5%	2%	8%
	2016	8%	5% ↑	4%	8%
	2015	6%	1% ↓		8%
	2014	9%	5%		10%
Partly yes, partly no	2017	2%	0%	2%	1% ↓
	2016	4%	3%	3%	8%
	2015	5% ↑	1%		2%
	2014	2%	1%		3%
No	2017	0%	0%	0%	1%
	2016	0%	0%	0%	1%
	2015	1%	2%		1%
	2014	1%	1%		0%
Don't know	2017	4%	0%	1% ↓	5%
	2016	4%	1%	7%	2%
	2015	5%	3%		2%
	2014	8%	1%		6%
N	2017	843	234	162	249
	2016	615	232	86	128
	2015	515	199		116
	2014	511	151		136

In 2017, there is an increase in the number of the respondents who have undergone an HIV-test in the last 12 months, among the total population (from 11% in 2016 to 14% in 2017), among Youth (from 11% to 16%) and among Zaporizka oblast (from 10% to 28%). While, this proportion decreased among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast (from 26% to 19%).

Graph 4.23

### Have you undergone HIV test in the past 12 months?

% of all respondents

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%


		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	14% ↑	19% ↓	28% ↑	16% ↑
	2016	11%	26%	10%	11%
	2015	9%	13%		19%
	2014	10%	16%		13%
No	2017	86% ↓	81% ↑	71% ↓	82% ↓
	2016	89%	74%	87%	89%
	2015	90%	80%		87%
	2014	88%	82%		86%
Difficult to answer	2017	1%	0%	1%	2%
	2016	1%	1%	3%	1%
	2015	1%	2%		0%
	2014	2%	2%		2%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411



The overwhelming majority of the respondents who have undergone an HIV-test are aware of its results.

Graph 4.24

### Do you know your results?

% of respondents who have taken an HIV- test in the last 12 months

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	92%	100%	96% 	86%
	2016	94%	95%	82%	95%
	2015	94%	96%		100%
	2014	89%	90%		92%
No	2017	6%	0%	0%	6%
	2016	2%	0%	4%	0%
	2015	3%	0%		0%
	2014	3%	4%		4%
Don't remember	2017	1%	0%	1% 	3%
	2016	1%	0%	14%	2%
	2015	2%	0%		0%
	2014	3%	0%		1%
Refuse	2017	2%	0%	2%	6%
	2016	3%	5%	0%	3%
	2015	1%	4%		0%
	2014	5%	6%		3%
N	2017	374	61	93	141
	2016	233	82	42	53
	2015	185	77		58
	2014	204	68		68


Among those respondents who have not undergone HIV testing the prevailing majority of Ukrainians (71%) simply did not feel the need. This proportion is the highest among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast (90%). The proportion of such respondents is the least among Youth (64%).





21% of Ukrainians did not undergo a HIV-test because they are sure there is no chance that they might have HIV or AIDS. The proportion of such respondents is the least among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast (5%, down from 11% in 2016).

Graph 4.25

### Why didn't you undergo the test?

% of respondents who did not undergo a HIV-test in the last 12 month or never passed it

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
I do not feel need to undergo the test	2017	71%	90%	67%	64%
	2016	72%	89%	72%	63%
	2015	71%	83%		67%
I am sure there is no chance that I might have HIV or AIDS	2017	21%	5% 	29%	24%
	2016	21%	11%	22%	23%
	2015	18%	9%		20%
I don't know where to do it	2017	4%	0%	4%	6%
	2016	4%	1%	6%	6%
	2015	3%	1%		5%
I did not know one could have a test for HIV	2017	4% 	2%	3%	6%
	2016	1%	2%	4%	4%
	2015	2%	1%		3%
I don't want to pay for it	2017	4%	5%	5%	4%
	2016	3%	1%	6%	5%
	2015	4%	5%		3%
I don't want the other to know I undergo the test	2017	2%	1%	2%	5%
	2016	2%	1%	1%	3%
	2015	3%	1%		4%
I don't trust the reliability of the test	2017	2%	0%	2%	2%
	2016	1%	0%	1%	2%
	2015	2%	0%		3%
I am afraid of the test results	2017	1%	0%	5% 	1%
	2016	1%	0%	1%	1%
	2015	1%	0%		0%
Other	2017	0%	0%	4% 	0%
	2016	0%	0%	0%	1%
	2015	0%	0%		1%
I'd rather not answer	2017	3%	2%	2%	6%
	2016	5%	2%	1%	6%
	2015	4%	4%		6%
<b>N</b>	2017	1750	274	211	695
	2016	1432	240	245	376
	2015	1198	251		314

More than one third of Ukrainians (38%) are interested in having an HIV test if it is free of charge. This share increased comparing with 2016, when it equaled 31%. The same trend is observed among Youth: 52% versus 46%. There is a significant decrease in the number of those who are willing to have HIV test in Dnipropetrovska oblast (34% versus 48%) and in Zaporizka oblast (33% versus 40%).

Graph 4.26

**Would you like to have a free HIV test if you were offered one?**

% of all respondents

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	38% ↑	34% ↓	33%	52%
	2016	31%	48% ↑	40%	46%
	2015	29%	33%		43%
	2014	32%	39%		43%
No	2017	51% ↓	62% ↑	57%	36%
	2016	59%	45% ↓	53%	43%
	2015	59%	62% ↑		47%
	2014	57%	50%		43%
I'd rather not answer	2017	11%	4%	10%	13%
	2016	10%	7%	7%	11%
	2015	12%	5% ↓		11%
	2014	11%	11%		14%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411



Among Ukrainians who have never taken an HIV test, approximately one third (30%) would do it if it was free of charge (an increase from 24% in 2016). Among Youth this figure reached 51% (up from 40% in 2016), among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast – 10% (a significant decrease from 45% in 2016), and among the population of Zaporizka oblast – 27% (down from 33%).

Graph 4.27

**Would you like to have a free HIV test if you were offered one?**

% of respondents who have never taken an HIV test

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	30% ↑	10% ↓	27%	51% ↑
	2016	24%	45% ↑	33%	40%
	2015	22%	23%		37%
	2014	25%	27%		38%
No	2017	60% ↓	87% ↑	64%	39% ↓
	2016	64%	45% ↓	58%	47%
	2015	64%	72%		50%
	2014	65%	62%		49%
I'd rather not answer	2017	9% ↓	3% ↓	9%	11%
	2016	12%	10%	10%	13%
	2015	14% ↑	6%		12%
	2014	10%	11%		13%
N	2017	1233	98	97	581
	2016	1112	92	207	318
	2015	979	141		284
	2014	961	169		273

The majority of Ukrainians who always use condoms would like to take a free HIV test (56%). More than one third (37%) are willing to do so among those who do not use condoms because of having one trusted partner or 49% who use condoms from time to time.

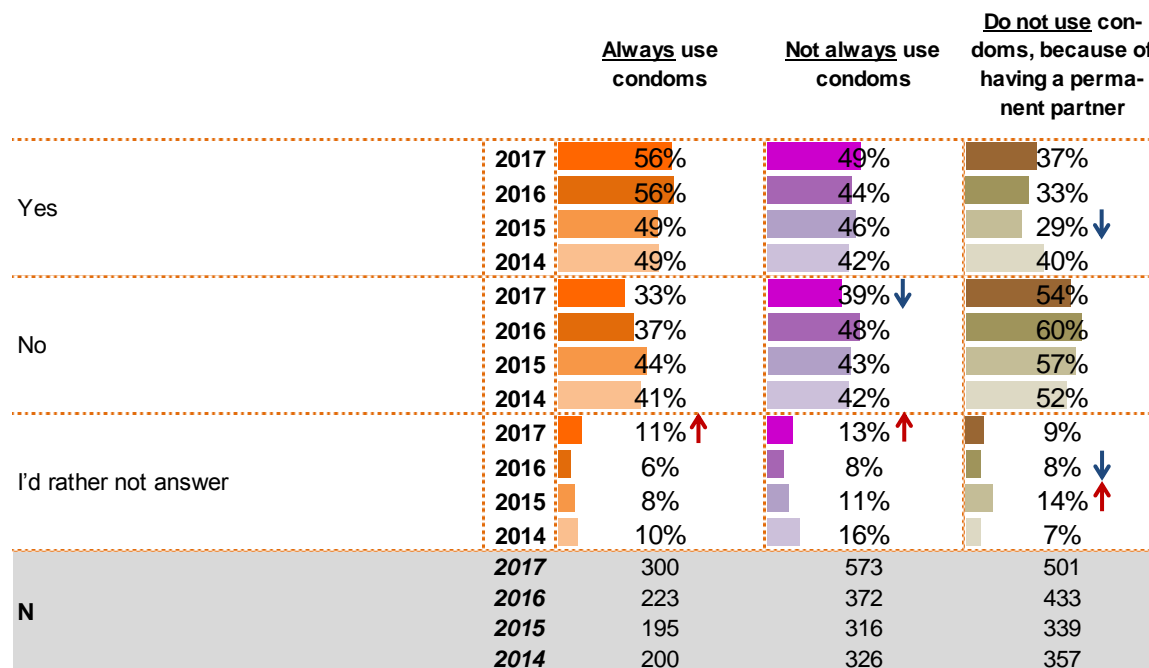
Graph 4.28

**Would you like to have a free HIV test if you were offered one?**

% of respondents who: always use condoms; use condoms from time to time; do not use condoms because of having one trusted partner

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

Population of Ukraine



## 5 Attitude to PLWH

Two thirds (65%) of Ukrainians think that HIV-positive people have the right to keep it a secret (70% of Youth, 82% of the respondents in Dnipropetrovska oblast and 87% of the respondents in Zaporizka oblast). Compared to 2016, this indicator has significantly increased among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast (from 73%) and Zaporizka oblast (from 69%). In contrast, among the total population there is a significant increase in those who disagree with the statement (up from 19% in 2016 to 22% in 2017).

43% of Ukrainians believe that people get HIV only because of their carelessness and immoral behaviour. The proportion of such respondents is the least among the residents of Zaporizka oblast (32%).

40% of Ukrainians think that the rights of HIV-positive people are violated in Ukraine (an increase from 36% in 2016). The largest proportion of such respondents is among the residents of Zaporizka oblast (58%, up from 45% in 2016); the proportion is the least among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast (25%).

26% of the respondents consider HIV to be a “divine retribution” (versus 29% in 2016) and 24% that people living with HIV/AIDS should be isolated.

Among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast, there is an increase in the number of those who agree with the statement that HIV is a “divine retribution” (up from 21% to 35%), while this proportion has significantly decreased among the population of Zaporizka oblast (down from 45% to 25%). In addition, there is an increase in the number of the respondents in Zaporizka oblast who disagree with the statement that people living with HIV/AIDS should be isolated (up from 61% to 69%).

Graph 5.1





































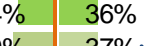










































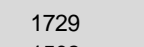

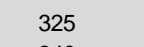



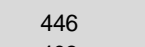

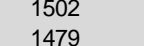

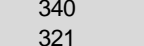

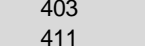


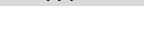
**Please, state, to what extent you agree\* or disagree\*\* with the following statements regarding HIV-positive people.**

% of all respondents

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

\* total value of “rather agree” and “completely agree”

\*\* total value of “rather disagree” and “completely disagree”

		Population of Ukraine		Dnipropetrovska oblast		Zaporizka oblast		Youth (15-24)	
		disagree	agree	disagree	agree	disagree	agree	disagree	agree
People infected with HIV or AIDS have the right to keep it confidential	2017	 22%	 65%	 11%	 82%	 9%	 87%	 20%	 70%
	2016	19%	 66%	 24%	 73%	25%	 69%	19%	 69%
	2015	22%	 68%	 11%	 68%			21%	 69%
	2014	22%	 65%	23%	 73%			18%	 69%
People only get HIV because of personal carelessness and immoral behavior	2017	49%	 43%	46%	 49%	 65%	 32%	 50%	 42%
	2016	49%	 42%	47%	 49%	 60%	 38%	54%	 38%
	2015	 52%	 40%	 54%	 38%			52%	 39%
	2014	45%	 44%	46%	 49%			48%	 41%
Rights of the people who live with HIV/AIDS are violated in Ukraine	2017	35%	 40%	 62%	 25%	 20%	 58%	 40%	 38%
	2016	 34%	 36%	 59%	 28%	42%	 45%	41%	 36%
	2015	 39%	 37%	31%	 34%			 43%	 34%
	2014	27%	 44%	36%	 47%			28%	 43%
HIV and AIDS are divine retribution	2017	 55%	 26%	 48%	 35%	 70%	 25%	 63%	 19%
	2016	50%	 29%	 69%	 21%	42%	 45%	61%	 19%
	2015	54%	 27%	52%	 22%			61%	 18%
	2014	51%	 27%	58%	 27%			57%	 21%
People living with HIV/AIDS should be isolated	2017	58%	 24%	 71%	 20%	 69%	 27%	 65%	 22%
	2016	 57%	 23%	 68%	 22%	61%	 31%	62%	 22%
	2015	62%	 19%	46%	 26%			61%	 18%
	2014	—	—	—	—			—	—
N	2017	2260		342		323		890	
	2016	1729		325		293		446	
	2015	1502		340				403	
	2014	1479		321				411	

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 to Ukraine 7) can't be accepted even as visitors to Ukraine. Acceptance to a certain group presumes the respondent accepts the subsequent ones, for example, if a respondent accepts PLWH as neighbours then he/she accepts them as colleagues, residents and visitors to Ukraine as well, and so on.

Only 16% of Ukrainians are ready to accept PLWH as colleagues, neighbours, close friends, or family members. This figure is even lower regarding other vulnerable groups – 14% for bisexuals, 14% for homosexuals, 12% for transgenders, 8% for commercial sex workers, and 5% for injection drug users (IDUs).

More than a half of Ukrainians do not tolerate PLWH: 69% of the 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 at all. This figure is higher regarding other vulnerable groups – 84% for IDUs, 79% for commercial sex workers; 75% for homosexuals, 74% for bisexuals, 72% for transgenders.

However, there is a positive trend. In 2017, there is a decrease in the number of the respondents, who said that they would keep out of Ukraine the representatives of all vulnerable groups.

In general, the results are similar among Youth: 18% are ready to accept PLWH as colleagues, close friends or even family members; at the same time, 18% are ready to accept bisexuals that close, 16% for homosexuals, 15% for transgenders, 11% for commercial sex workers and 6% for IDUs. There is a decrease in the number of the respondents of this target group who would keep out of Ukraine PLWH (from 28% to 21%), homosexuals (from 36% to 28%), commercial sex workers (from 41% to 29%), IDUs (from 57% to 44%).

The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast is the least tolerant group: 7% of the respondents are ready to accept PLWH as colleagues or closer, 8% for transgenders, 7% for homosexuals, 6% for bisexuals, 2% for each of commercial sex workers and IDUs. At the same time, there is a significant increase in the number of those who accept bisexuals as residents of Ukraine (from 16% to 34%), commercial sex workers (from 42% to 58%), IDUs (from 40% to 50%). In addition, there is a decrease in the number of those who would not let the following vulnerable groups to the country: homosexuals (from 56% to 42%), transgenders (from 44% to 33%), and commercial sex workers (from 50% to 28%).

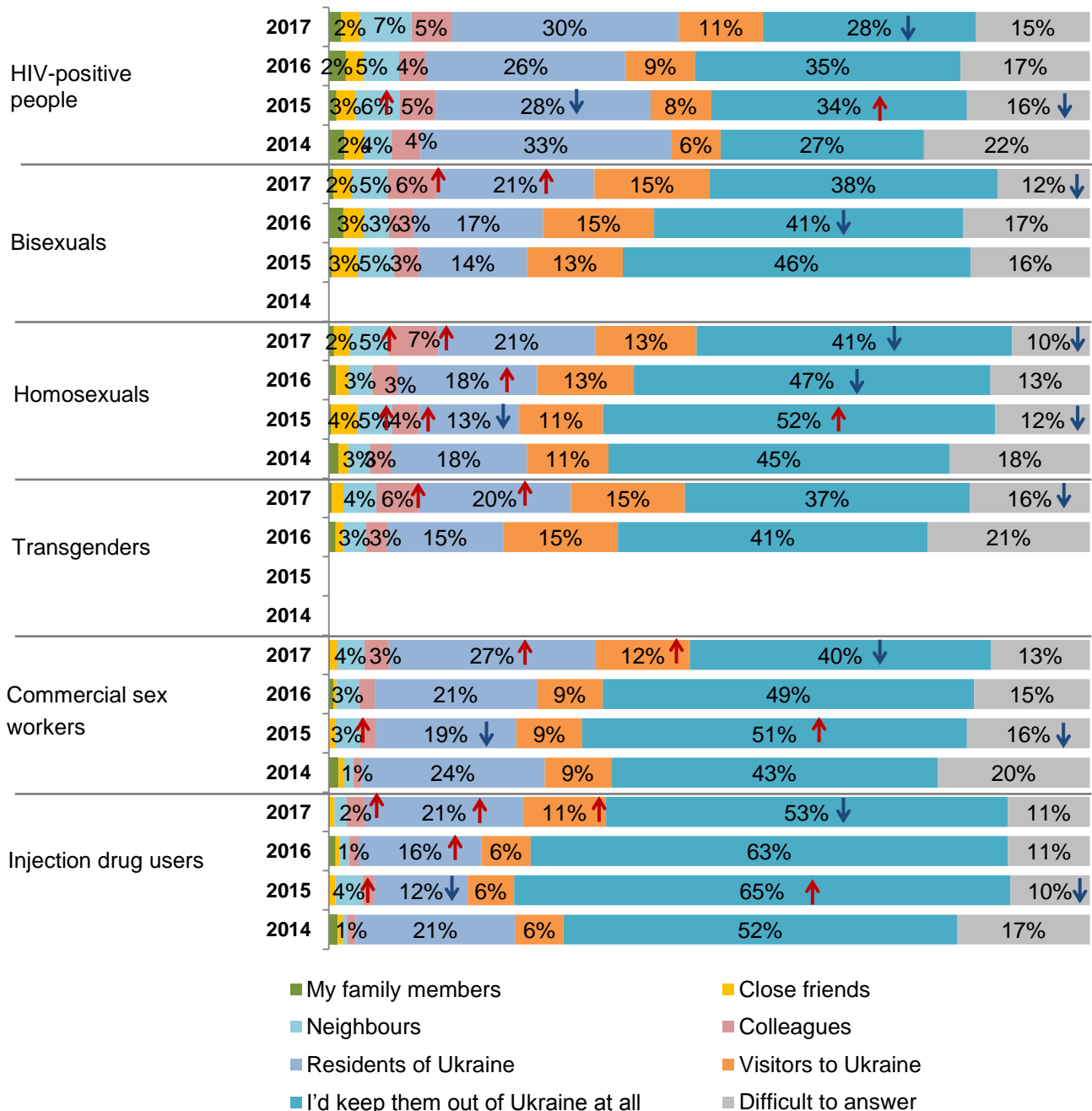
7% of the residents in Zaporizka oblast are ready to accept PLWH as colleagues and closer, 9% for bisexuals, 8% for transgenders, 8% for homosexuals, 6% for commercial sex workers, and 1% for IDUs. At the same time, there is a decrease in the number of those who would not let the following vulnerable groups to the country: PLWH (from 36% to 25%), bisexuals (from 53% to 36%), commercial sex workers (from 60% to 38%), IDUs (from 75% to 61%).

Graph 5.2

**Please assess your attitude towards the representatives of different groups by the following access levels. 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: population of Ukraine, 2017 N=2260, 2016 N=1729, 2015 N=1502, 2014 N=1479

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

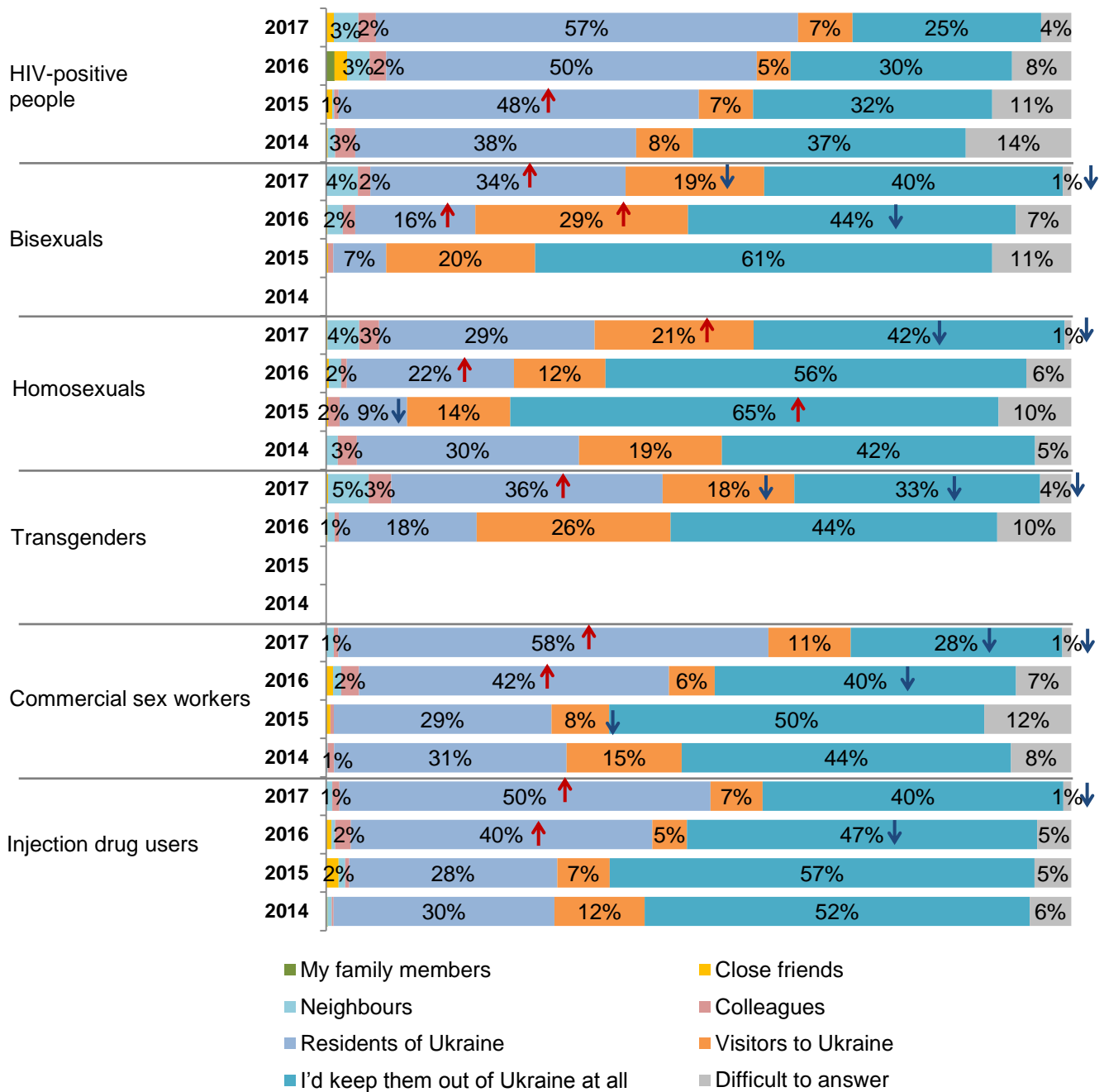


Graph 5.3

**Please assess your attitude towards the representatives of different groups by the following access levels.**

% of all respondents: *Dnipropetrovska oblast*: 2017 N=342, 2016 N=325, 2015 N=340, 2014 N=321

Symbols «↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

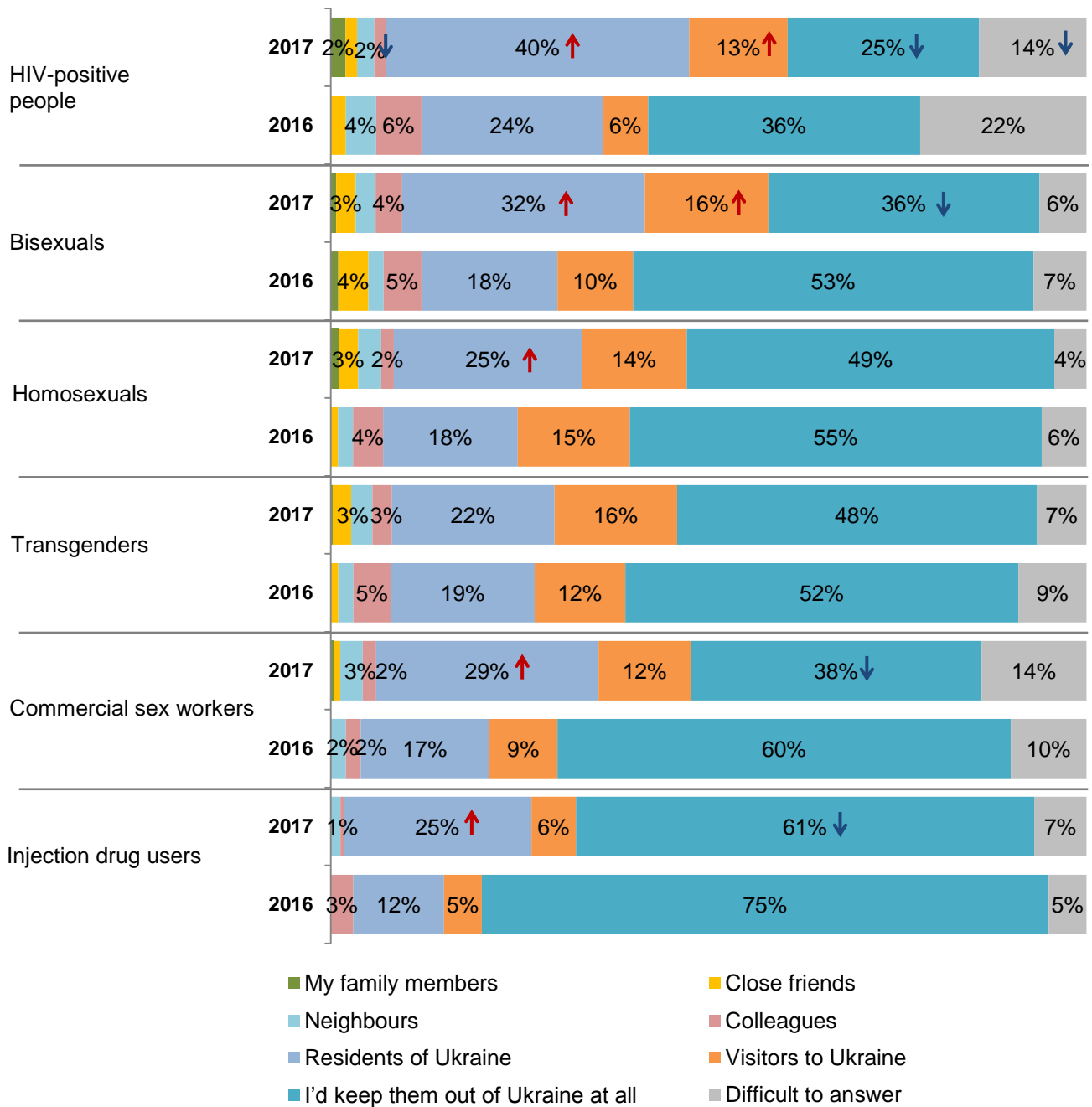


Graph 5.4

**Please assess your attitude towards the representatives of different groups by the following access levels.**

% of all respondents: Zaporizka oblast. N 2017 = 323, N 2016 = 293

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%




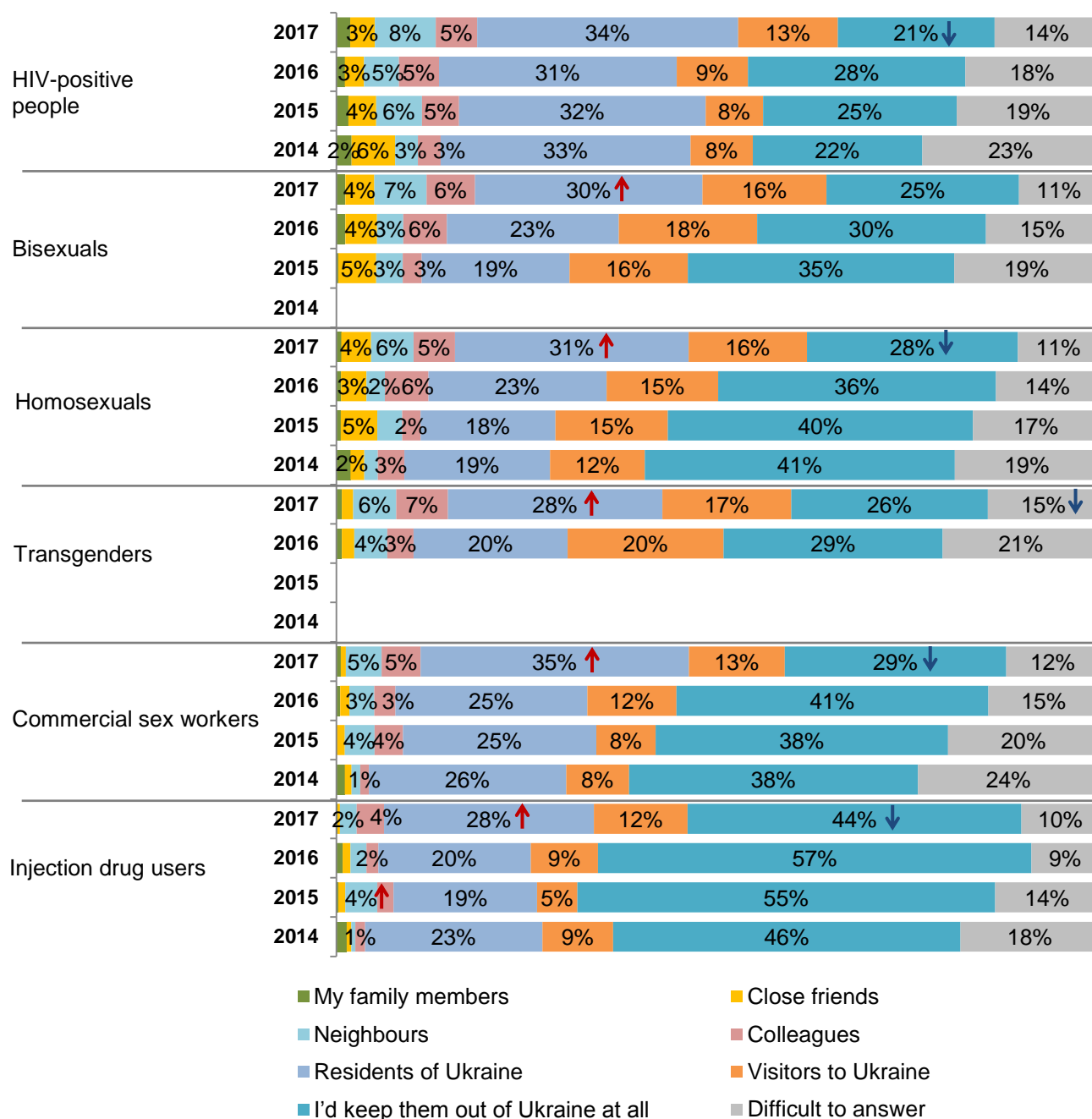


Graph 5.5

**Please assess your attitude towards the representatives of different groups by the following access levels.**

% of all respondents: Youth (15-24), N 2016 = 446, N 2015 = 403, N 2014 = 411

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%



More than one third (37%) of the population say that finding out about an HIV-positive status of one of their friends or colleagues at work/study would not change their attitude. Another 12% say that they would provide such acquaintance with possible help and support. About one third (36%) would have worse attitude towards such person, in particular, 18% would feel it unpleasant to communicate with HIV-positive person but would not show that; 11% would try to communicate less; 7% would stop communicating with them at all.

There is a significant decrease in the number of Youth who say that finding out about an HIV-positive status of a person would make them try to communicate with him/her less (from 13% in 2016 to 8% in 2017).

Among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast, there is a significant increase in the number of those who say that finding out about an HIV-positive status of a person would stop them communicating with him/her at all (from 4% in 2016 to 9% in 2017).

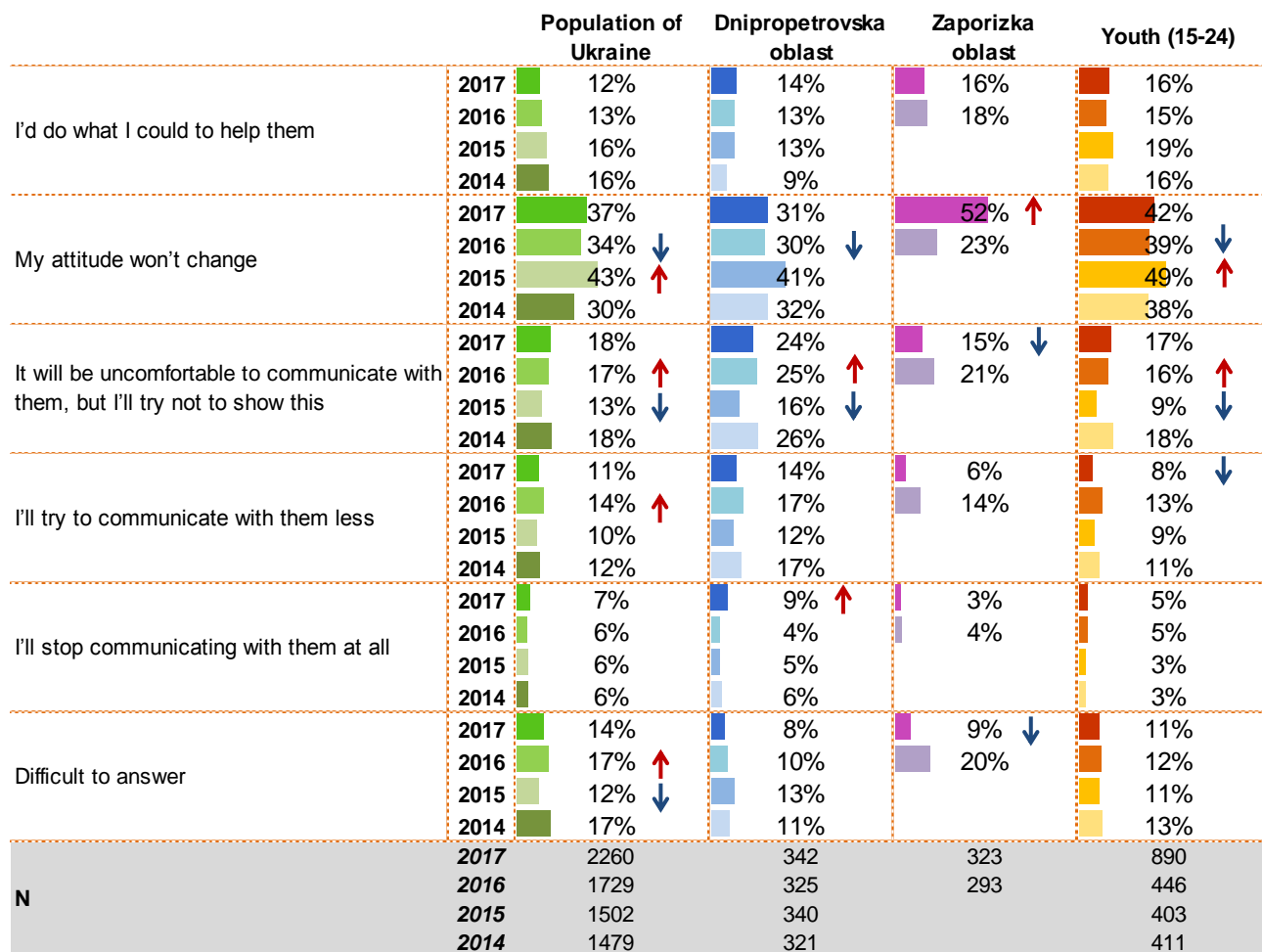
Among the residents of Zaporizka oblast, there is a significant increase in the number of those, who would not change their attitude to an HIV-positive acquaintance (from 23% in 2016 to 52% in 2017). In contrast, the number of those, who would feel it unpleasant to communicate with HIV-positive person but would not show that, has decreased (from 21% to 15%).

Graph 5.6

### Would you change the way you treat your friends, colleagues, or fellow students if you know they are HIV-positive?

% of all respondents

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%



The majority of those who would start to treat an HIV-positive acquaintance worse often explains it by the fear of getting infected (55% for Ukrainians, 38% for Dnipropetrovska oblast, 56% for Zaporizka oblast and 61% for Youth).

Comparing with the last year, there is a significant increase in all target groups in the number of those who would change their attitude toward HIV-positive acquaintance because they think HIV is a result of immoral behaviour (general population from 17% to 24%, among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast - from 38% to 55%, Zaporizka oblast – from 11% to 24%, among the Youth – from 13% to 20%).

Graph 5.7

### Why can your attitude change for worse?

% of respondents who stated they will try to communicate less with or abstain from communication with PLHW

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine		Dnipropetrovska oblast		Zaporizka oblast		Youth (15-24)
I'm afraid that I could get infected	2017	55%		38%		56%		61%
	2016	55%		42%		63%		57%
	2015	57%		51%				58%
	2014	60%		63%				63%
I would think it was their fault they got infected because of their immorality	2017	24%	↓↑	55%	↑	24%	↑	20%
	2016	17%	↓	38%		11%		13%
	2015	25%	↑	27%				21%
	2014	18%		33%				14%
Other	2017	1%		0%		0%		1%
	2016	1%		0%		0%		1%
	2015	1%		2%				1%
	2014	2%		0%				1%
Difficult to answer	2017	24%	↓	10%	↓	24%		24%
	2016	29%	↑	21%		28%		29%
	2015	22%		21%				26%
	2014	26%		18%				24%
N	2017	1021		162		109		359
	2016	911		177		169		210
	2015	616		147				126
	2014	777		186				191







8% of the respondents have PLWH among acquaintances. This indicator is significantly higher than 5% in 2016. The same trend is observed among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast (increase from 5% to 11%) and Zaporizka oblast (from 1% to 7%).

Graph 5.8

### Are there any HIV-positive people among the people you know?

% of all respondents

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	8% 	11% 	7% 	7%
	2016	5%	5%	1%	6%
	2015	4%	6%		3%
	2014	5%	6%		3%
No	2017	92% 	89% 	93% 	93%
	2016	95%	95%	99%	94%
	2015	96%	94%		97%
	2014	95%	94%		97%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411

The vast majority of those who know PLWH, 63%, say that they treat them as ordinary people. Approximately a quarter (25%) try to avoid communicating with them but they try to hide it.

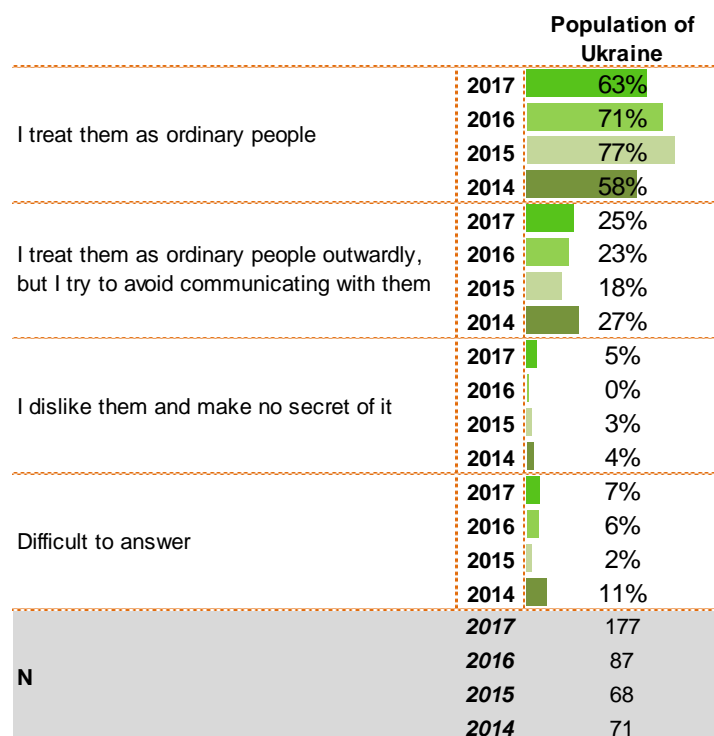
Those who know HIV-positive persons and treat them worse than ordinary people, explain their behaviour by being afraid of getting infected/worried about their kids getting infected or blame PLHW for immoral behavior but the number of these cases is not enough for the reliable analysis.

Graph 5.9

### What is your attitude towards them?

% of all respondents, who know anyone HIV-positive

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%



35% of the total population think it is OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same school with HIV-negative children (41% among Youth, 27% among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast, 53% among the population of Zaporizka oblast). This indicator has significantly increased since 2016 in the last two target groups.

20% of the general populations don't agree that it is OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to (15% among Youth, 24% among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast and 14% among the population of Zaporizka oblast)







































































The others think that it would depend on the situation or they do not have firm opinion on the issue.

Graph 5.10

**In your opinion, is it OK for HIV-positive children to go to same school as HIV-negative children do?**

% of all respondents

Symbols «» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	 35%	 27% 	 53% 	 41%
	2016	 34%	 18%	 35%	 40%
	2015	 37% 	 23%		 38%
	2014	 33%	 23%		 39%
Depending on the situation	2017	 28% 	 34%	 27%	 29%
	2016	 23%	 35% 	 30%	 24%
	2015	 26%	 24%		 32% 
	2014	 23%	 26%		 22%
No	2017	 20%	 24% 	 14% 	 15%
	2016	 22%	 39%	 22%	 18%
	2015	 23% 	 37%		 18%
	2014	 28%	 37%		 23%
Don't know / not sure	2017	 17% 	 15% 	 5% 	 15%
	2016	 21% 	 9% 	 13%	 18%
	2015	 14%	 16%		 13%
	2014	 16%	 14%		 16%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411

In 2017, there is a significant decrease in the number of the respondents who don't agree that it is OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to. The main reason was that children could get infected – 58% among the population of Ukraine (67% in 2016), 56% among Youth (64% in 2016), 40% among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast (64% in 2016) and 55% in Zaporizka oblast (75% in 2016).

The number of those who consider that an HIV-positive child could hardly come from a good family increased among the general population (up from 18% in 2016 to 26% in 2017), among the respondents of Dnipropetrovska oblast (up from 33% in 2016 to 58% in 2017) and Zaporizka oblast (up from 20% to 40%, respectively). 26% of Youth support this opinion.

Graph 5.11

### Why could you not agree with that?

% of respondents who could not agree that it is OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Negative children could get infected	2017	58% ↓	40% ↓	55% ↓	56%
	2016	67% ↑	64% ↑	75%	64% ↑
	2015	57% ↓	47% ↓		49% ↓
	2014	68%	67%		64%
An HIV-positive child could hardly come from a good family and can have bad influence on other children	2017	26% ↑	58% ↑	40% ↑	26%
	2016	18% ↓	33%	20%	20% ↓
	2015	29% ↑	39% ↑		33% ↑
	2014	16%	27%		12%
Other	2017	1%	0%	0%	1%
	2016	1%	1%	0%	2%
	2015	0%	0%		0%
	2014	1%	1%		1%
Difficult to answer	2017	21%	5% ↓	11%	23%
	2016	19%	5%	10%	19%
	2015	18%	18%		22%
	2014	21%	16%		25%
N	2017	1374	240	153	507
	2016	1144	264	184	273
	2015	975	264		250
	2014	992	239		255

Plurality of Ukrainians, 43%, would advise a person whose partner has contracted HIV to continue the relationship with additional HIV-preventive measures. There are 48% among Youth. This proportion increased among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast (up from 45% in 2016 to 55% in 2017) and Zaporizka (from 24% to 48%).

27% would advise ending the relationship in such a case. This proportion decreased among the population of Zaporizka oblast (down from 39% to 22%).

Graph 5.12

**What advice would you give to someone whose girlfriend or boyfriend has contracted HIV?**

% of all respondents

Symbols «↓↑» show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
To continue relationship, taking HIV and AIDS prevention measures	2017	43%	55%↑	48%↑	48%
	2016	39%↓	45%	24%	46%
	2015	46%↑	43%		53%
	2014	36%	38%		44%
Withdraw from that person	2017	27%	27%	22%↓	21%
	2016	25%↑	25%	39%	20%
	2015	20%↓	20%↓		14%
	2014	28%	31%		21%
Don't know	2017	12%	9%↓	18%↑	12%
	2016	13%	21%↑	7%	16%
	2015	15%	13%		14%
	2014	17%	13%		17%
Difficult to answer	2017	19%↓	9%	12%↓	18%
	2016	23%↑	9%↓	30%	18%
	2015	19%	24%		19%
	2014	20%	18%		19%
<b>N</b>	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411






































































Plurality of respondents in each of the target groups would not buy vegetables from an HIV-positive salesman or say that it would depend on the situation. The share of those who definitely would not buy vegetables from a HIV-positive salesman decreased in all target groups, while there is a significant increase in the number of the respondents in Zaporizka oblast who would buy fresh vegetables from an HIV-positive salesman (up from 19% to 35%).

Graph 5.13

**If you get to know that a salesman has HIV, would you buy fresh vegetables from him?**

% of all respondents

Symbols « » show significant statistical difference with probability of 95%

		Population of Ukraine	Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zaporizka oblast	Youth (15-24)
Yes	2017	 17%	 12%	 35% 	 20%
	2016	 15%	 8%	 19%	 15%
	2015	 15%	 11%		 13%
	2014	 15%	 12%		 20%
Depending on the situation	2017	 28% 	 31%	 39%	 30%
	2016	 21%	 27%	 36%	 25%
	2015	 24%	 25%		 31% 
	2014	 21%	 21%		 20%
No	2017	 40% 	 45%	 18% 	 35%
	2016	 45%	 54% 	 26%	 40%
	2015	 41% 	 39% 		 36%
	2014	 47%	 51%		 43%
Don't know/not sure	2017	 16% 	 11%	 9% 	 14%
	2016	 20%	 12%	 18%	 19%
	2015	 20%	 25% 		 20%
	2014	 17%	 16%		 17%
N	2017	2260	342	323	890
	2016	1729	325	293	446
	2015	1502	340		403
	2014	1479	321		411

## 6 Core indicators for Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting<sup>5</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 CPH.

### 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, 2017: N=890; 2016: N=446; 2015: N=403; 2014: N=411

	2017	2016	2015	2014
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? <b>[YES]</b>	88%	91%	88%	88%
2. Is it possible to reduce the risk of HIV transmission by using condoms during each sexual intercourse? <b>[YES]</b>	85%	88%	79%	85%
3. Is it a correct statement that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive? <b>[YES]</b>	72%	77%	71%	72%
4. Is the transmission possible through a mosquito bite? <b>[NO]</b>	55%	56%	49%	50%
5. Is it possible to get HIV by sharing food with an HIV-positive person? <b>[NO]</b>	65%	61%	53%	55%

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

Table 6.1.2

Indicator 1

Respondents aged 15-24, 2017: N=890; 2016: N=446; 2015: N=403; 2014: N=411

		2017	2016	2015	2014
Numerator	Number of respondents aged 15-24 who gave correct answer to all five questions	27%	25%	20%	23%
Denominator	Total number of respondents aged 15-24				

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring\\_en.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf)

Table 6.1.3  
Indicator 1, by gender and by age  
Male respondents aged 15-19 N=199; aged 20-24 N=256  
Female respondents aged 15-19 N=184; aged 20-24 N=251

				2017
<b>MALE</b>	<b>15-19</b>	Numerator	Number of male respondents aged 15-19 who gave correct answers to all five questions	28%
		Denominator	Total number of male respondents aged 15-19	
	<b>20-24</b>	Numerator	Number of male respondents aged 20-24 who gave correct answers to all five questions	27%
		Denominator	Total number of male respondents aged 20-24	
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>15-19</b>	Numerator	Number of female respondents aged 15-19 who gave correct answers to all five questions	27%
		Denominator	Total number of female respondents aged 15-19.	
	<b>20-24</b>	Numerator	Number of female respondents aged 20-24 who gave correct answers to all five questions	25%
		Denominator	Total number of female respondents aged 20-24.	

## 6.2 Indicator 2. Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months) and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse<sup>6</sup>

The indicator was calculated by dividing the number of the respondents aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months) and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse by total number of number of respondents aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months)<sup>7</sup>.

Table 6.2.1  
Indicator 2  
Respondents aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months), 2017: N=189

		2017
Numerator	Number of respondents aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months) and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse	80%
Denominator	Total number of respondents aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months)	

<sup>6</sup> This indicator was not calculated in 2014-2016 (the question about sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner was not asked)

<sup>7</sup> The respondents who had sexual intercourse with commercial sex workers were not included when the indicator was calculated (the question regarding such partners was not asked)

Table 6.2.2

Indicator 2, by gender and by age

Male respondents aged 15-19 N=26, aged 20-24 N=60, aged 25-49 N=88, who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months)

Female respondents aged 15-19 N=8, aged 20-24 N=18, aged 25-49 N=31, who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months)

				2017
<b>MALE</b>	<b>15-19</b>	Numerator	Number of male respondents aged 15-19 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months) and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse	82%*
		Denominator	Total number of male respondents aged 15-19 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months)	
	<b>20-24</b>	Numerator	Number of male respondents aged 20-24 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months) and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse	91%
		Denominator	Total number of male respondents aged 20-24 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months)	
	<b>25-49</b>	Numerator	Number of male respondents aged 25-49 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months) and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse	81%
		Denominator	Total number of male respondents aged 25-49 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months)	
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>15-19</b>	Numerator	Number of female respondents aged 15-19 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months) and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse	70%*
		Denominator	Total number of female respondents aged 15-19 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months)	
	<b>20-24</b>	Numerator	Number of female respondents aged 20-24 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months) and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse	75%*
		Denominator	Total number of female respondents aged 20-24 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months)	
	<b>25-49</b>	Numerator	Number of female respondents aged 25-49 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months) and used a condom during the last sexual intercourse	73%*
		Denominator	Total number of female respondents aged 25-49 who have had sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months)	

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

### 6.3 Indicator 3. Percentage of men and women aged 15–49 who report discriminatory attitudes towards PLWH<sup>8</sup>

The indicator was calculated by dividing the number of the respondents aged 15-49 who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by total number of respondents aged 15-49<sup>9</sup>.

*Table 6.3.1*

*Indicator 3*

*Respondents aged 15-49, 2017: N=1278*

		2017
Numerator	Number of men and women aged 15-49 who answered “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>	39%
Denominator	Total number of men and women aged 15-49	

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<sup>8</sup> The methodology of calculation of this indicator was modified in 2017.

<sup>9</sup> The difference between the Indicators, which were constructed for monitoring the United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS ([http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring\\_en.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf)) : all respondents, not only those who have heard about HIV, were included in order to calculate this indicator (this question was not asked during this survey)

Table 6.3.2

Indicator 3, by gender and by age

Male respondents aged 15-19 N=199; aged 20-24 N=256; aged 25-49 N=489

Female respondents aged 15-19 N=184; aged 20-24 N=251; aged 25-49 N=497

				2017
<b>MALE</b>	<b>15-19</b>	Numerator	Number of male respondents aged 15-19 who answered "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>	43%
		Denominator	Total number of male respondents aged 15-19	
	<b>20-24</b>	Numerator	Number of male respondents aged 20-24 who answered "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>	42%
		Denominator	Total number of male respondents aged 20-24	
	<b>25-49</b>	Numerator	Number of male respondents aged 25-49 who answered "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>	38%
		Denominator	Total number of male respondents aged 25-49	
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>15-19</b>	Numerator	Number of female respondents aged 15-19 who answered "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>	41%
		Denominator	Total number of female respondents aged 15-19	
	<b>20-24</b>	Numerator	Number of female respondents aged 20-24 who answered "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>	33%
		Denominator	Total number of female respondents aged 20-24	
	<b>25-49</b>	Numerator	Number of female respondents aged 25-49 who answered "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>	39%
		Denominator	Total number of female respondents aged 25-49	

Table 6.3.4

Percentage of the respondents aged 15-49 who answered "No" to the question "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a salesman if you know he had HIV?"

Respondents aged 15-49, 2017: N=577

		2017
Numerator	Number of respondents aged 15-49 who answered "No" to the question "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a salesman if you know he had HIV?"	34%
Denominator	Total number of men and women aged 15-49	

Table 6.3.5

Percentage of the respondents aged 15-49 who answered "No" to the question "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a salesman if you know he had HIV?", by gender and by age

Male respondents aged 15-19 N=89; aged 20-24 N=110; aged 25-49 N=219

Female respondents aged 15-19 N=72; aged 20-24 N=123; aged 25-49 N=224

				2017
<b>MALE</b>	<b>15-19</b>	Numerator	Number of men aged 15-19 who answered "No" to the question "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a salesman if you know he had HIV?"	37%
		Denominator	Total number of men aged 15-19	
	<b>20-24</b>	Numerator	Number of men aged 20-24 who answered "No" to the question "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a salesman if you know he had HIV?"	36%
		Denominator	Total number of men aged 20-24	
	<b>25-49</b>	Numerator	Number of men aged 25-49 who answered "No" to the question "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a salesman if you know he had HIV?"	35%
		Denominator	Total number of men aged 25-49	
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>15-19</b>	Numerator	Number of women aged 15-19 who answered "No" to the question "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a salesman if you know he had HIV?"	40%
		Denominator	Total number of women aged 15-19	
	<b>20-24</b>	Numerator	Number of women aged 20-24 who answered "No" to the question "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a salesman if you know he had HIV?"	30%
		Denominator	Total number of women aged 20-24	
	<b>25-49</b>	Numerator	Number of women aged 25-49 who answered "No" to the question "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a salesman if you know he had HIV?"	33%
		Denominator	Total number of women aged 25-49	

Table 6.3.7

Percentage of the respondents aged 15-49 who answered "No" to the question "Is it OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to?"

Respondents aged 15-49, 2017: N=545

Respondents aged 15-49, 2017: 7,437			2017
Numerator	Number of men and women aged 15-49 who answered “No” to the question “Is it OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to?”		17%
Denominator	Total number of men and women aged 15-49		

Table 6.3.8

Percentage of respondents aged 15-49 who answered "No" to the question "Is it OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to?", by gender and by age

Male respondents aged 15-19 N=80; aged 20-24 N=118; aged 25-49 N=210

Female respondents aged 15-19 N=65; aged 20-24 N=125; aged 25-49 N=209

				2017
<b>MALE</b>	<b>15-19</b>	Numerator	Number of men aged 15-19 who answered "No" to the question "Is it OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to?"	16%
		Denominator	Total number of men aged 15-19	
	<b>20-24</b>	Numerator	Number of men aged 20-24 who answered "No" to the question "Is it OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to?"	19%
		Denominator	Total number of men aged 20-24	
	<b>25-49</b>	Numerator	Number of men aged 25-49 who answered "No" to the question "Is it OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to?"	17%
		Denominator	Total number of men aged 25-49	
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>15-19</b>	Numerator	Number of women aged 15-19 who answered "No" to the question "Is it OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to?"	14%
		Denominator	Total number of women aged 15-19	
	<b>20-24</b>	Numerator	Number of women aged 20-24 who answered "No" to the question "Is it OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to?"	12%
		Denominator	Total number of women aged 20-24	
	<b>25-49</b>	Numerator	Number of women aged 25-49 who answered "No" to the question "Is it OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same schools HIV-negative children go to?"	17%
		Denominator	Total number of women aged 25-49	



## 7 Conclusions and recommendations

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

33% of Ukrainians have at some point heard about the information campaign “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!”<sup>10</sup>.

The most common **sources of information about the “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance”** campaign in Ukraine are TV (19%) and outdoor ads/billboards (15%).

Among the population of Ukraine, respondents who received the information about the “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance” campaign over the last year mentioned more often than those who did not receive such information, that over the last 12 months they: **became more cautious in their intimate relationships** (17% versus 8%); **became more interested in the issues of protection against sexually-transmitted infections** (15% vs. 9%); underwent an HIV-test (5% vs. 2%); asked their partner to undergo an HIV-test (3% vs. 1%).

35% of Ukrainians have heard about the **All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline**. Among those who have heard about the campaign, 63% know about the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline (this indicator has significantly increased from 55% in 2016), while among those who are not aware of the campaign, only 21% have heard about the helpline.

The vast majority of Ukrainians (75%) who have heard about the helpline know that **the helpline is free**. 22% of Ukrainians do not know anything about the price of the helpline and only 4% think that the helpline is not 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 (53%); if the caller wishes to hear general information about HIV (up from 34% in 2016 to 39% in 2017); to ask where to have HIV test (38%); and to ask about how to prevent getting HIV (35%).

Among those who have heard about the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline 40%, know about online HIV/AIDS consultations (this proportion has significantly increased from 29% in 2016).

#### Youth<sup>11</sup>

- 49% heard about the information campaign “Don’t Give AIDS a Chance!” (this is significantly higher than 43% in 2016), while 43% are aware of the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline.
- In 2017, there was a significant increase in the proportion of Youth who are aware of the fact that the calls on All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline are free of charge (from 72% to 83%) and of the online HIV/AIDS consultations (from 33% to 51% among those who have heard about All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline).

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<sup>10</sup> Only the significant differences (probability 0,95) between the results of 2016 and 2017 are mentioned hereafter.

<sup>11</sup> For the characteristics of the subsample, only significant differences (probability 0,95) between the general Ukrainian population, on the one hand, and the Youth/the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast/the population of Zaporizka oblast, on the other, as well as significant differences (the probability is 0.95) between 2016 and 2017, are mentioned hereafter

### The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast

- 63% have heard about the information campaign "Don't Give AIDS a Chance!" (down significantly from 76% in 2016).
- 33% have heard about the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline; 36% of them are aware of the online HIV/AIDS consultations.

### The population of Zaporizka oblast

- Only 28% have heard about the information campaign "Don't Give AIDS a Chance!".
- Approximately one third (37%) know about the All-National HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Helpline. Among these respondents, there is a significant decrease in those who know that the calls on this line are free of charge (from 93% in 2016, to 76% in 2017). At the same time, the share of those who are aware of online HIV/AIDS consultations, has significantly increased (up from 29% in 2016 to 63% in 2017).

## 7.2 HIV awareness

55% of Ukrainians consider themselves to be very or fairly well **informed about HIV and AIDS**. 28% say they are poorly informed, 6% are not informed at all.

75% 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 (55%), outdoor ads/billboards (24%), brochures/leaflets (15%) newspapers/magazines (15%). Compared to 2016, there is an increase in the number of the respondents who received the information from brochures/leaflets (up from 12% to 15%), from doctors (up from 10% to 12%), from social media (up from 6% to 10%), at schools (up from 6% to 9%).

The majority of Ukrainians know the following **facts about HIV**:

- You can get infected with HIV and be unaware of it (83% of the respondents evaluated this statement correctly);
- Use of condoms considerably reduces the risk of getting infected with HIV (78%);
- There is no medicine as of now to cure the HIV infection and AIDS completely (75%);
- A healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive (71%);
- You cannot be sure that you do not have HIV or AIDS just because you do not take drugs (62%).

At the same time, only approximately one third of Ukrainians (32%) know that HIV does not mean a death warrant; 37% know that people living with HIV are provided with treatment and can live a normal life; 27% know that an HIV-positive woman can give birth to a healthy child.

According to the respondents, **the main reasons why HIV is being spread** are: the drug-trafficking (70%); prostitution (69%), homosexual relations (63%). 52% of people believe they are not at risk of getting infected with HIV.

Most Ukrainians are aware of the **possible ways of HIV transmission associated with risky behavior**:

- Shared use of needles and syringes for injections (85%);
- Vaginal sex without using a condom (82%);
- When doing piercing and tattoo (80%);
- Anal sex without using a condom (75%);
- When using somebody else's shaving products, toothbrushes (71%);
- Oral sex without a condom (64%).

The total share of Ukrainians who are aware of all above-mentioned ways of HIV transmission is 40% (down from 44% in 2016).

The following **false facts about the possible ways of HIV transmission** are most widely believed among Ukrainians: being treated at the same surgery with HIV-positive patients (26% of the respondents support this, down from 32% in 2016); via mosquito bites (19%, down from 23%), drinking from the same glass with an HIV-positive person (18%, down from 24%).

According to the majority of the respondents, the best way **to protect from HIV** is considered to be engaging in sexual intercourse only with a constant and faithful partner that does not have any other sexual partners (86%, down from 89% in 2016). 77% mentioned using condoms during each sexual intercourse as another effective way of protection (down from 81% in 2016).

At the same time, only 57% of Ukrainians definitely know that using hormonal contraceptives does not reduce the risk of HIV infection, and 47% know that sexual penetration without ejaculation does not reduce the risk of HIV infection. Also only 41% of Ukrainians definitely know that spermicidal agents do not reduce the risk of HIV infection. Only 38% of respondents understand that sexual contact only with those persons who said that they are HIV negative would not always be safe.

31% of Ukrainians say that they don't **need any further information on HIV and AIDS**. Others **most often** prefer to receive the information on the possible personal measures of HIV-infection prophylaxis (31%), information relating to HIV-testing and explanation of the results (24%) and on the treatment of HIV and people who live with HIV (23%).

#### **Youth**

- 70% consider themselves to be very or fairly well informed about HIV and AIDS.
- 85% have heard or seen some information about HIV and AIDS in the past year.
- There is a significant decrease in the level of awareness of HIV transmission in comparison to 2016: transfusion of infected blood (from 94% in 2016 to 88% in 2017), blood-to-blood contact with HIV-positive person (from 93% to 84%), shared use of needles and syringes for injections (from 93% to 85%).
- There is also a decrease in those who think that a person can be infected through sneezing or coughing (from 14% in 2016 to 9% in 2017), or by eating food, prepared by an HIV-positive person (from 12% to 7%, respectively).
- 23% say that they don't need any further information on HIV and AIDS.

#### **The population of Dnipropetrovsk oblast**

- 72% of the residents in Dnipropetrovsk oblast consider themselves to be very or fairly well informed about HIV and AIDS.
- 85% received information about HIV/AIDS, which is significantly lower than in 2016 (94%).
- In Dnipropetrovsk oblast, there is a significant decrease in the number of those who are aware that a person can get infected with HIV and be unaware of it, 95% versus 88%; that there is no medicine as of now to cure HIV-infection and AIDS completely, 88% versus 81%; that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, 84% versus 67%; you cannot rest assured that you do not have HIV/AIDS just because you do not take drugs, 70% versus 59%; that getting infected with HIV does not mean a death-warrant, 55% versus 36%. There is also a decrease in the number of those who believe that a woman who is known to be carrying condoms would not have a bad image (73% versus 62%).
- Among the population of Dnipropetrovsk oblast, the proportion of those who are aware of all ways of getting infected that are associated with risky behavior, decreased from 50% to 32%.
- There is an increase in those who think that a person can be infected via mosquito bites (from 14% in 2016 to 31% in 2017), through shared use of a towel, bath sponge, soap (8% versus 15%), through sneezing or coughing (4% versus 9%).

- 42% of the residents in Dnipropetrovska oblast say they do not need additional information on HIV/AIDS (a significant increase from 30% in 2016).

### The population of Zaporizka oblast

- 58% of the residents in Zaporizka oblast consider themselves to be very or fairly well informed about HIV and AIDS.
- 75% of the respondents have received information about HIV or AIDS in the past year (there were 68% of such respondents in 2016).
- In Zaporizka oblast, there is a decrease in the number of those, who are aware that there is no medicine as of now to cure HIV-infection and AIDS completely (90% in 2016 versus 80% in 2017). At the same time, there is an increase in the number of those who believe that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, 69% versus 77%; you cannot rest assured that you do not have HIV/AIDS just because you do not take drugs, 54% versus 63%; that people living with HIV are provided with treatment and can live a normal life, 23% versus 51%; that getting infected with HIV does not mean a death-warrant, 22% versus 34%; that HIV-positive woman can give a birth to a healthy child, 18% versus 34%. There is also an increase in those who believe that a man or a woman who is known to be carrying condoms would not have a bad image (65% versus 78% for men, 34% versus 58% for women).
- Among the residents of Zaporizka oblast, the proportion of those who are aware of all ways of getting infected that are associated with risky behavior, decreased from 54% to 46%.
- 42% say that they don't need any further information on HIV and AIDS.

## 7.3 Attitudes to HIV

In 2017, **the health issues** people in Ukraine **are most worried about** are cancer (27%) and heart diseases (19%). One in ten Ukrainians is worried about HIV/AIDS (11%).

63% of Ukrainians are sure **they are not at risk to get HIV-positive (are absolutely not at risk or unlikely to get HIV-positive)**. 26% consider the risk as real ("absolutely real", "quite real" and "fifty-fifty").

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 (61%). 16% of respondents say that they do not always have the possibility to take safety measures, and 12% don't know how to protect themselves.

Those Ukrainians who think they are unlikely to get infected most often explain their confidence by the facts that they: have one permanent sexual partner whom they trust (49%); they do not take drugs (41%); do not believe that it can happen to them (23%); they do not have a sexual partner (23%).

Regarding the attitudes to relationships with new sexual partners, 8% of Ukrainians would agree if a new partner suggested having sex without a condom (this figure was significantly lower in 2016, 6%), 26% are not sure; 42% wouldn't agree to this proposition (this indicator has significantly decreased from 48% in 2016), and 24% said they would never have new relationships. Comparing with 2016, there is a decrease in the number of women (49% in 2016 and 42% in 2017) as well as men (47% in 2016 and 42% in 2017) who would agree to have sex with a new partner without a condom. Women more often than men believe that they wouldn't have new relationships (28% vs 19% among men), which is partially explained by the prevalence of the older female respondents.

50% of Ukrainians say they would take the initiative and suggest using a condom with a new sexual partner (down from 57% in 2016). There are no significant differences between men and women.

45% of Ukrainians think that they have quite a good chance of convincing a new partner to use a condom, while 13% believe that it would prove difficult for them. Men find it easier than women to convince a partner to use condoms. (51% of men and 40% of women say that they find it very or fairly

easy to convince a partner). There is a significant increase in the number of women who think that it would be fairly or very difficult to convince a partner to use condoms (15% in 2017 versus 10% in 2016).

25% of the respondents would, and 22% would not, suggest undergoing an HIV test in a new relationship. However, the majority of the respondents could not answer whether they would suggest undergoing an HIV-test before having sexual intercourse with a new partner (54%), which may mean that this is an unusual notion and people haven't previously considered such a course of action.

### **Youth**

- HIV and AIDS is the most worrying disease for young people in 2017 (21%).
- 32% feel themselves to be at risk of getting HIV.
- Among Youth, the most common reasons for confidence in not getting infected are: they do not take drugs (55%). 21% of those who think they are unlikely to get infected say this is because they always use condoms (vs. 7% among the total population).
- 49% would not agree if a new partner proposed sex without a condom.
- Among the Youth, the share of those who are ready to suggest using condoms with a new sexual partner is higher than among total population (66%), but this share decreased comparing with 2016, when it equaled 74%.
- Approximately one third of the Youth (33%) would suggest undergoing an HIV test before having sex with a new partner and approximately one fifth of the respondents (19%) would not.

### **The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast**

- The proportion of the respondents who are worried about HIV/AIDS increased from 11% in 2016 to 23% in 2017, in Dnipropetrovska oblast.
- Among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast, a half (51%) wouldn't agree if a new partner suggested having sex without a condom (down from 76% in 2016), and 5% would agree. 19% suppose they would never have a new relationship (a significant increase from 11% in 2016).
- Among the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast, the share of those who are ready to suggest using condoms with a new sexual partner has significantly decreased (76% in 2016 versus 49% in 2017). More than one third (35%) will not suggest using condoms with a new sexual partner. This is the highest indicator out of all target groups.
- In Dnipropetrovska oblast, the proportion of those who would not be willing to suggest an HIV test before sex with a new partner has significantly increased (from 6% in 2016 to 27% in 2017). In accordance with this trend, the share of those who are ready to take on such initiative, have decreased (from 47% to 30%).

### **The population of Zaporizka oblast**

- In Zaporizka oblast, 32% of the respondents assess the risk of being HIV-positive as real.
- There is a significant decrease in the number of those who say they know how to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS and always take corresponding measures but anything might happen in life (from 86% in 2016 to 66% in 2017). At the same time, the proportion of those who say that they do not always have the possibility to take safety measures, doubled (from 12% in 2016 to 25% in 2017).
- Compared to 2016, there is a decrease in the share of those, who believe that the risk of getting infected does not exist (from 24% to 13%).
- In Zaporizka oblast, 60% of residents are ready to suggest using condoms with a new sexual partner. Among this target group, there is an increase in the number of those who will not take such initiative and themselves suggest using a condom with a new sexual partner (from 5% in 2016 to 14% in 2017).

- One third (31%) would suggest undergoing an HIV test before having sex with a new partner (this share has significantly increased from 17% in 2016), while approximately the same number of the respondents (32%) would not.

#### 7.4 Risk behavior and HIV testing

88% of Ukrainians over the age of 15 have experience of sexual intercourse. 63% of them had their first **sexual experience** after they turned 15, while 4% had it before they turned 15, others refused to answer the question.

Out of those respondents who have ever been intimate with anyone, 31% discussed safe sex with their partner, 28% discussed previous relations with their partner, 25% underwent a test for sexually transmitted infections, 22% asked their partner to use condoms, 14% decided to abstain from sex if their partner refused to use a condom (this proportion has significantly increased comparing with 9% in 2016). Another 14% asked if their partner had undergone an HIV test, 6% asked their partner to undergo an HIV test, and 8% asked their partner to undergo a test for sexually transmitted infections.

59% of Ukrainians have been **intimate with anyone within the last 12 months**, 65% of them had only one sexual partner during the last 12 months, 9% more than one, and 26% refused to answer the question.

The majority of the respondents who have been intimate within the last 12 months, 83%, had sexual intercourse with a spouse or permanent sexual partner. The vast majority of these respondents, 65%, did not use a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a permanent sexual partner.

12% of the respondents had sexual intercourses with a casual sexual partner in the last year (12 months). The majority of them (78%) used condom during the last sexual intercourse.

13% of Ukrainians who had intimate relations over the past 12 months **use condoms** always, 12% almost always, and 22% from time to time or rarely; 37% of the respondents do not use condoms because they have one permanent partner, another 4% do not use them because of other reasons, the rest refused to answer.

Ukrainians who do not use condoms or do not always use them, name the following reasons: 32% say this is because they trust their partner; 28% say condoms are not always available; 26% say that condoms make sex less pleasant; 18% don't think it's necessary; 10% use other means of protection. 11% think that condoms are too expensive.

The majority of those who used condoms during last year perceive condoms mostly as a method of contraception (85%) and 35% use condoms to protect themselves from HIV and AIDS. For 39% of Ukrainians condoms serve for protection from other infections.

More than a half of Ukrainians (58%) have never undergone an **HIV test** and 31% took one (others refused to answer). Among those who have never used condoms/use them but not always, a half of the respondents (50%) have never got tested for HIV. The proportion of those who have undergone an HIV test during the last 12 months has significantly increased from 11% to 14%, comparing with 2016.

Among those who took an HIV test, the main reason for getting tested was to get a mandatory health certificate including one due to pregnancy (87%); the majority of the others did it for own peace of mind (10%).

The most popular locations for getting tested are women's consultation centres (40%) other medical institutions (31%), and AIDS centres (15%).

The overwhelming majority (85%) of those who got tested for HIV were satisfied with the quality of consultation and the HIV testing procedure, 10% of the respondents say that they were generally satisfied but they were not offered consultation while undergoing HIV test, and only 2% were partly satisfied.

30% of those who have never got tested for HIV are interested in getting a free test (this share has significantly increased from 24% in 2016).

### Youth

- 65% have experience of sexual intercourse.
- 31% of those who had intimate relations over the past 12 months use condoms always, however, only 18% don't use condoms because of having a permanent partner.
- 19% of Youth who have had any sexual intercourse in the last year (12 months) had it with a casual sexual partner. 85% of them used a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a casual sexual partner.
- Youth who have been intimate with somebody show higher readiness for safe sex than the total population: 54% discussed safe sex with their partner; 44% discussed previous relations with their partner; 40% asked their partner to use condoms; 21% asked if their partner underwent an HIV test; 21% decided to abstain from sex if their partner refused to use a condom; 10% asked a partner to undergo an HIV test.
- The proportion of those who have undergone an HIV-test during the last 12 months has significantly increased, from 11% in 2016 to 16% in 2017.
- Out of those who have never got tested for HIV 51% are interested in getting a free test (a significant increase from 40% in 2016).

### The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast

- 33% of those who had intimate relations over the past 12 months always use condoms (a significant increase from 22% in 2015).
- 76% underwent an HIV-test.
- 93% of those who got tested for HIV were satisfied with the quality of consultation and the HIV testing procedure.
- Out of those who have never got tested for HIV 10% are interested in getting a free test (a significant decrease from 45% in 2016).

### The population of Zaporizka oblast

- Among the residents of Zaporizka oblast, there is a significant increase in the number of those who have always used a condom during sexual intercourse over the last year (from 7% to 18%).
- Among those who use condoms, there is an increase in the number of those who use them to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS (up from 23% in 2016 to 39% in 2017).
- Among the residents of Zaporizka oblast, there is an increase in the number of the respondents who have undergone an HIV-test (from 29% to 51%), in particular, those who did it in the last 12 months (from 10% to 28%).
- There is a significant increase in the proportion of the respondents who got tested for HIV and were satisfied with the quality of the HIV testing procedure (from 87% in 2016 to 96% in 2017).
- Among those who have never got tested for HIV 33% are interested in getting a free test.

## 7.5 Attitude to PLWH

The majority of Ukrainians (65%) think that HIV-positive people have the right **to keep it a secret**. 43% of Ukrainians believe people get HIV only because of their immoral behaviour. 26% of the

respondents consider HIV to be a “divine retribution” and 24% that people living with HIV/AIDS should be isolated.

40% of Ukrainians think that the rights of HIV-positive people are violated in Ukraine (up from 36% in 2016).

43% would advise a person whose partner has contracted HIV to continue the relationship with additional HIV-preventive measures; 27% would advise to end the relationship in such case, and the rest do not know what to advise in this case.

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.** Only 16% are ready to accept PLWH as colleagues, neighbours, close friends or family members.

The majority of Ukrainians are intolerant of PLWH – 69% agree to have PLWH as no closer than residents of Ukraine/visitors to Ukraine or would keep them out of Ukraine altogether. Ukrainians are less tolerant of other vulnerable groups (IDUs, homosexuals, bisexuals, transgenders, commercial sex workers). However, there is a positive trend. In 2017, there is a decrease in the number of the respondents, who said that they would keep out of Ukraine PLWH and the representatives of other vulnerable groups.

**Perception of acquaintances in case of getting HIV infection.** 49% of Ukrainians 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. For 18% the communication with such person would be uncomfortable, but they'd try not to show this. 18% answered that they would try to communicate less with such person or stop communicating at all, the remainder are not sure about their reaction.

Out of those people who would negatively change their attitude to a person in case of his/her HIV-positive status, 55% explain it with fear of getting infected. There is an increase in the number of those who would change their attitude toward HIV-positive acquaintance because they think HIV is a result of immoral behaviour (from 17% in 2016 to 24% in 2017).

**Perception of PLWH.** 8% of Ukrainians have PLWH among acquaintances. Among those who know PLWH 63% say that they treat them as ordinary people, 25% try to avoid communicating with them.

**Perception of HIV-positive children.** 35% think that it is acceptable for HIV-positive children to attend the same school as HIV-negative children while 20% are against it (others answered that it depends on the situation or 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

Youth is more tolerant to PLWH according to the following indicators:

- 58% say that finding out about an HIV-positive status of one of their friends or colleagues at work/study would not change their attitude or that they would even offer them help. There is a significant decrease in the number of Youth who say that finding out about an HIV-positive status of a person would make them try to communicate with them less (from 13% in 2016 to 8% in 2017).
- Youth are more likely to think that it is acceptable for HIV-positive children to attend the same school as HIV-negative children than the total population.
- 48% would advise a person whose partner has contracted HIV to continue the relationship with additional HIV-preventive measures.



### **The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast**

- The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast is the least tolerant group towards PLWH and other vulnerable groups: 7% of the respondents are ready to accept PLWH as colleagues or closer.
- Among the population of Dnipropetrovska oblast there is a significant increase in the number of those who say that finding out about an HIV-positive status of a person would make them stop communicating with them at all (from 4% in 2016 to 9% in 2017)
- 55% of the respondents consider HIV is a result of immoral behaviour.

There are positive tendencies too:

- The population of Dnipropetrovska oblast is more likely to think that HIV-positive people have the right to keep it a secret.
- There is a significant increase in the number of those who think that it is OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same school as HIV-negative children (from 18% in 2016 to 27% in 2017).
- There is a significant increase in the number of the respondents who would advise a person whose partner has contracted HIV to continue the relationship with additional HIV-preventive measures (from 45% in 2016 to 55% in 2017).
- At the same time, there is a significant increase in the number of those who accept bisexuals as residents of Ukraine (from 16% to 34%), commercial sex workers (from 42% to 58%), IDUs (from 40% to 50%). In addition, there is a decrease in the number of those who would not let the following vulnerable groups to the country: homosexuals (from 56% to 42%), transgenders (from 44% to 33%), and commercial sex workers (from 50% to 28%).

### **The population of Zaporizka oblast**

Among the population of Zaporizka oblast, there are positive tendencies in the attitudes towards PLWH:

- 87% think that HIV-positive people have the right to keep it a secret (this is the highest indicator among all target groups).
- There is a decrease in the number of those who agree with the statement that HIV is a “divine retribution” (from 45% in 2016 to 25% in 2017).
- Among the residents of Zaporizka oblast there is a significant increase in the number of those, who would not change their attitude to an HIV-positive acquaintance (from 23% in 2016 to 52% in 2017). In contrast, the number of those who would feel it unpleasant to communicate with an HIV-positive person but would not show that, has decreased (from 21% to 15%).
- There is an increase in those think that it is OK for HIV-positive children to attend the same school as HIV-negative children (from 35% in 2016 to 53% in 2017).
- There is a significant increase in the number of the respondents who would advise a person whose partner has contracted HIV to continue the relationship with additional HIV-preventive measures (from 24% in 2016 to 48% in 2017)

## **7.6 Conclusions and recommendations on target areas of campaign**

In 2017, comparing to 2016 both positive and negative tendencies are observed. The positive tendencies are:

- Decreased share of the respondents who have wrong stereotypes about HIV transmittance in household contacts
- Increased share of the respondents who have undergone an HIV-test over the last 12 months
- Increased desire to undergo an HIV-test if it is free of charge among those people who have never done this

- Decreased share of the respondents who say that they would not let PLWH and other vulnerable groups to the country.

The negative tendencies are:

- Decreased share in the number of those who named correctly all ways of getting HIV infection associated with risky behavior
- Decreased share in the number of those who think that it is possible to reduce the risk of getting infected with HIV is to engage in sexual intercourse only with a constant and faithful partner and if always use a condom
- Decreased share in the number of those (both among men and women) who wouldn't agree if a new partner suggested having sex without a condom or those who would take an initiative and themselves suggest using a condom with a new sexual partner
- Increased share in the number of those who consider that the following reduce the risk of being HIV-positive: use of hormonal contraceptives, sexual penetration without ejaculation, using of spermicidal agents
- Increased share of those who explain their intolerance towards PLWH by the fact that HIV is the result of immoral behavior.

The following target areas of communication were recommended in 2016-2017 and they are still relevant for 2017 – the following information is recommended to be shared:

- Ways of getting HIV infection through risky behavior (including when doing piercing and tattoo, using somebody else's shaving products, toothbrushes, and sex without using a condom)
- It is necessary to use condoms for protection from HIV. Moreover, it is important to emphasize the need to use a condom during sexual intercourse with a new partner, "normality" of such suggestions, especially, from women
- Use of hormonal contraceptives, sexual penetration without ejaculation, using of spermicidal agents do not reduce the risk of getting infected with HIV
- Sexual pleasure during unprotected sex is not worth infection of HIV and other diseases
- HIV-positive woman can give a birth to a healthy child
- In general, it is recommended to add some positive information about PLWH, including the facts that they are ordinary people like everybody else. It is necessary to spread the stories about people who got infected, which show that it is not person's "guilt" or "immorality".

## 8 Sample design

The sample size of 2260 interviews includes 1000 respondents over 15 years old for a nationally representative sample (which included 129 respondents aged 15-24, 85 residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast over 15 years old and 45 residents of Zaporizka oblast over 15 years old) and boosters of 1260, which includes 761 interviews with Youth, 257 interviews with the residents of Dnipropetrovska oblast and 278 interviews with the residents of Zaporizka 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, 2016.

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 those 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.
5. At the last stage interview was conducted with the person who fits by age (15+). If there are several persons who fit by age, the interview was conducted with the person whose birthday was the last among members of household aged 15+. If the selected respondent was not at home, the interviewer visited the household 1-2 times more. If all potential respondents refused to participate in the survey, the interviewer attempted an interview at the next household.

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

Four 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, 2016.
2. Weighted data for 890 respondents aged 15-24 population corresponds with the population aged 15-24 distribution by gender/macoregion/settlement type according to State Statistics Service of Ukraine data for January 1, 2016.
3. Weighted data for 342 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, 2016.
4. Weighted data for 323 respondents in Zaporizka 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, 2016.

*Comparison of sample and general population distribution for population of Ukraine (15 y.o. and older) according to key demographic indicators*

Ukraine		Survey sample	Population of Ukraine, State Statistics Service as of 1.01.2016
Gender	Male	45,3%	45,5%
	Female	54,7%	54,5%
Age	15-24 y.o.	12,9%	12,9%
	25-34 y.o.	19,1%	19,2%
	35-44 y.o.	17,2%	17,3%
	45-54 y.o.	16,4%	16,3%
	55-64 y.o.	15,8%	15,8%
	65 y.o. and older	18,6%	18,5%
Region	East	13,4%	13,3%
	West	23,6%	23,6%
	North	13,4%	13,4%
	Center	25,6%	25,6%
	South	16,5%	16,5%
	Kyiv city	7,6%	7,5%
Settlement size	Village	32,8%	32,9%
	City, 0-50 thsd	21,6%	21,7%
	City, 50-100 thsd	5,4%	5,6%
	City, 101-500 thsd	17,9%	17,5%
	City, more than 500 thsd	22,3%	22,3%
Total		100%	100%

*Comparison of sample and general population distribution for the Youth (15-24 y.o.) according to key demographic indicators*

Youth		Survey sample	Population of Ukraine, State Statistics Service as of 1.01.2016
Gender	Male	51,1%	51,3%
	Female	48,9%	48,7%
Region	East	11,1%	11,9%
	West	26,1%	27,7%
	North	11,9%	12,6%
	Center	25,3%	24,2%
	South	18,4%	16,0%
	Kyiv city	7,3%	7,6%
Settlement size	Village	35,9%	36,3%
	City, 0-50 thsd	19,6%	19,9%
	City, 50-100 thsd	4,6%	5,1%
	City, 101-500 thsd	15,9%	16,5%
	City, more than 500 thsd	24,0%	22,2%
Total		100%	100%

*Comparison of sample and general population distribution for Dnipropetrovska oblast (15 y.o. and older) according to key demographic indicators*

Dnipropetrovska oblast		Survey sample	Population of Ukraine, State Statistics Service as of 1.01.2016
Gender	Male	44,7%	44,8%
	Female	55,3%	55,2%
Age	15-24 y.o.	11,7%	11,7%
	25-34 y.o.	19,0%	19,2%
	35-44 y.o.	17,7%	17,3%
	45-54 y.o.	16,3%	16,3%
	55-64 y.o.	16,0%	16,2%
	65 y.o. and older	19,3%	19,2%
Settlement size	Village	16,3%	16,2%
	City, 0-50 thsd	17,0%	17,1%
	City, 50-100 thsd	2,3%	2,2%
	City, 101-500 thsd	14,0%	14,2%
	City, more than 500 thsd	50,3%	50,3%
Total		100%	100%

*Comparison of sample and general population distribution for Zaporizka oblast (15 y.o. and older) according to key demographic indicators*

Zaporizka oblast		Survey sample	Population of Ukraine, State Statistics Service as of 1.01.2016
Gender	Male	44,3%	44,7%
	Female	55,7%	55,3%
Age	15-24 y.o.	11,3%	11,3%
	25-34 y.o.	18,7%	18,6%
	35-44 y.o.	17,0%	17,1%
	45-54 y.o.	16,7%	16,6%
	55-64 y.o.	17,0%	17,0%
	65 y.o. and older	19,3%	19,4%
Settlement size	Village	22,3%	22,4%
	City, 0-50 thsd	15,3%	15,3%
	City, 50-100 thsd	3,0%	3,0%
	City, 101-500 thsd	15,3%	15,5%
	City, more than 500 thsd	44,0%	43,8%
Total		100%	100%