# AIDS Indicator Survey

# Tabulation Plan

# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Table 1.1  Results of the household and individual interviews    1.2 DHS

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), [country, year]

| | Residence | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Result | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Household interviews** | | | |
|   Households selected | | | |
|   Households occupied | | | |
|   Households interviewed | | | |
|   Household response rate[1] | | | |
| **Interviews with women age 15-49** | | | |
|   Number of eligible women | | | |
|   Number of eligible women interviewed | | | |
|   Eligible women response rate[2] | | | |
| **Interviews with men age 15-54[59]** | | | |
|   Number of eligible men | | | |
|   Number of eligible men interviewed | | | |
|   Eligible men response rate[2] | | | |

[1] Households interviewed / households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed / eligible respondents

This table presents information on the number of households selected and interviewed and the number of eligible women and of eligible men identified and interviewed.  It also provides the response rates for households, women and men.  A more detailed percent distribution of the results of the household and individual interviews by region is presented in Appendix A.
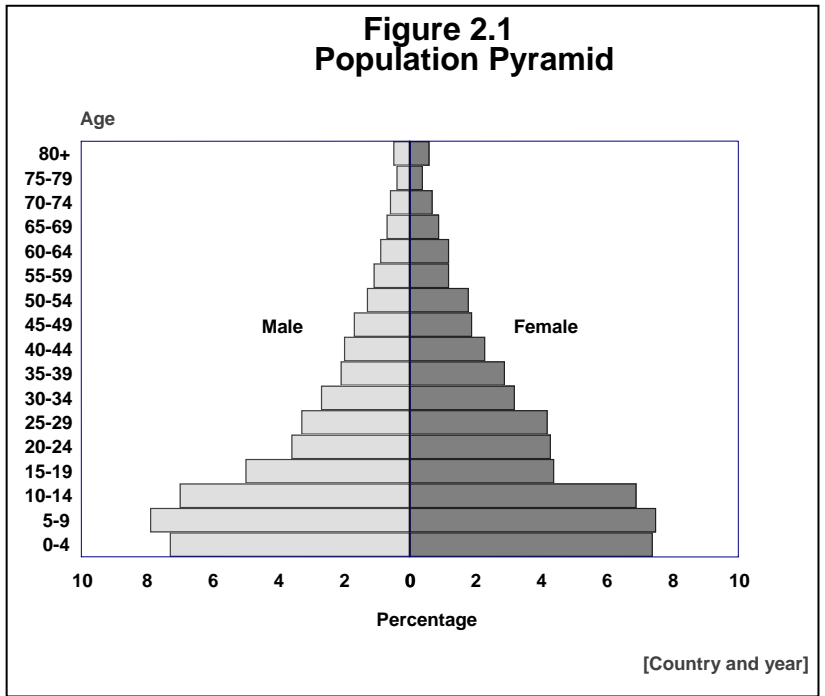
# CHAPTER 2: HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

| Table 2.1  Household population by age, sex, and residence | | | | | | | | 2.1 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age groups, according to sex and residence, [country, year] | | | | | | | | |
| Age | Urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| <5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10-14 | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | | |
| 30-34 | | | | | | | | | |
| 35-39 | | | | | | | | | |
| 40-44 | | | | | | | | | |
| 45-49 | | | | | | | | | |
| 50-54 | | | | | | | | | |
| 55-59 | | | | | | | | | |
| 60-64 | | | | | | | | | |
| 65-69 | | | | | | | | | |
| 70-74 | | | | | | | | | |
| 75-79 | | | | | | | | | |
| 80+ | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: Total includes X persons whose sex was not recorded. | | | | | | | | | |

This table gives the distribution of the population by age, according to sex and residence.  The population age structure derives from the past history of the population.  It is also a device to test the quality of the data collected in regard to age reporting.  In a high fertility country, the age structure shows large percentages in the first age group (<5) for each sex. The percentages decline progressively as age increases.  Usually, the number of males is higher than that of females in the first few 5-year age groups and the reverse pattern is observed at older ages.  This table is based on the de facto population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

| Population pyramid (Working table for Figure 2.1) | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age groups, according to sex, [country, year] | | | |
| Age | Male | Female | Total |
| <5 | | | |
| 5-9 | | | |
| 10-14 | | | |
| 15-19 | | | |
| 20-24 | | | |
| 25-29 | | | |
| 30-34 | | | |
| 35-39 | | | |
| 40-44 | | | |
| 45-49 | | | |
| 50-54 | | | |
| 55-59 | | | |
| 60-64 | | | |
| 65-69 | | | |
| 70-74 | | | |
| 75-79 | | | |
| 80+ | | | |
| Total | | | 100.0 |
| Number | | | |



Figure 2.1
Population Pyramid

This is a working table for producing the population pyramid in Figure 2.1, not for presentation as a table in the printed report.  The percent distribution of the population by age and sex is based on the overall total (both sexes combined).

The denominator for each age-sex category of the working table is the total de facto household population (usual residents and visitors who spent the night preceding the survey in the household).  In this table males and females are two components of a single two-dimensional distribution (age and sex) of the population.

| Table 2.2 Household composition | | | 2.2 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of household, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18 years of age, according to residence, [country, year]

| | Residence | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristic | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Household headship** | | | |
| Male | | | |
| Female | | | |
| | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Number of usual members** | | | |
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9+ | | | |
| | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Mean size of households** | | | |
| **Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18 years of age** | | | |
| Foster children[1] | | | |
| Double orphans | | | |
| Single orphans | | | |
| No orphans | | | |
| | | | |
| Number of households | | | |

Note: Table is based on the de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1]Foster children are those under age 18 years of age living in households with neither their mother nor their father present

The household composition usually affects the allocation of resources (financial, emotional, etc.) available to household members. In cases where women are heads of households, it is usually found that financial resources are limited. Similarly, the size of the household affects the well being of its members. Where the size of the household is large, crowding can lead to health problems.

Table 2.3 Educational attainment of household population

Percent distribution of the de facto household population age six and over by highest level of education attended or completed, according to background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristic | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-9 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 10-14 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 30-34 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 35-39 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 40-44 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 45-49 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 50-54 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 55-59 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 60-64 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 65+ | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-9 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 10-14 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 30-34 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 35-39 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 40-44 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 45-49 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 50-54 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 55-59 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 60-64 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 65+ | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |

[1] Completed X grade at the primary level
[2] Completed X grade at the secondary level

Table 2.4 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households by household characteristics, according to residence, [country, year]

| Household characteristic | Residence | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Source of drinking water** | | | |
| Pipe into dwelling | | | |
| Pipe into yard | | | |
| . . . . . | | | |
| . . . . . | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Sanitation facility** | | | |
| Flush toilet | | | |
| Traditional pit toilet | | | |
| . . . . . | | | |
| . . . . . | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Flooring material** | | | |
| Earth, sand | | | |
| Tiles | | | |
| . . . . . | | | |
| . . . . . | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Roof material** | | | |
| Thatch, mud | | | |
| Metal | | | |
| . . . . . | | | |
| . . . . . | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Wall material** | | | |
| Dirt | | | |
| Stone | | | |
| . . . . . | | | |
| . . . . . | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Rooms used for sleeping** | | | |
| 1 room | | | |
| 2 rooms | | | |
| 3 or more rooms | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households | | | |

Table 2.5 Household energy source

Percent distribution of households by energy source, according to residence, [country, year]

| Household characteristic | Residence | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Electricity** | | | |
| Yes | | | |
| No | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | | | |
| **Type of cooking fuel** | | | |
| Electricity | | | |
| Natural gas | | | |
| . . . . . | | | |
| . . . . . | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households | | | |

| Table 2.6  Household possessions | | | | | | 2.10 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of households and de jure population possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land and livestock/farm animals by residence, [country, year] | | | | | | |
| | Households | | | Population | | |
| Possession | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Household effects** | | | | | | |
| Radio | | | | | | |
| Television | | | | | | |
| Mobile telephone | | | | | | |
| Non-mobile telephone | | | | | | |
| Refrigerator | | | | | | |
| **Means of transport** | | | | | | |
| Bicycle | | | | | | |
| Animal drawn cart | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle/scooter | | | | | | |
| Car/truck | | | | | | |
| Boat with a motor | | | | | | |
| Number | | | | | | |

The availability of durable consumer goods is a useful indicator of household socioeconomic level.  Moreover, particular goods have specific benefits.  Having access to a radio or a television exposes household members to innovative ideas; a refrigerator prolongs the wholesomeness of foods; and a means of transport allows greater access to many services away from the local area.  This table shows the availability of selected household possessions by residence.

If additional household possessions were included in a country-specific questionnaire, they can be included in the table.

| Residence/region | Wealth quintile | | | | | Total | Number of population | Gini Coefficient |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| Rural | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| Total | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | | |

**Table 2.7 Wealth quintiles** — 2.11 DHS

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles and the Gini Coefficient, according to residence and region, [country, year]

In addition to standard background characteristics, most of the results in the country reports are shown by wealth quintiles, an indicator of the economic status of households. Although surveys under the DHS program do not collect data on consumption or income, they do collect detailed information on dwelling and household characteristics and access to a variety of consumer goods and services, and assets which are used as a measure of socio-economic status. The wealth index is a recently developed measure that has been tested in a number of countries in relation to inequities in household income, use of health services, and health outcomes. The resulting wealth index is an indicator of the level of wealth that is consistent with expenditure and income measures. The wealth index was constructed using household asset data and principal components analysis.

Each asset is assigned a weight (factor score) generated through principal component analysis, and the resulting asset scores were standardized in relation to a standard normal distribution with a mean of zero and standard deviation of one. Each household is then assigned a score for each asset, and the scores are summed for each household; individuals were ranked according to the total score of the household in which they reside. The total population in the households included in the sample is then divided into quintiles from one (lowest) to five (highest).

To create wealth quintiles the de jure population is classified into five wealth categories, each with the same number of persons, according to an index representing the wealth of the household in which a person resides. At the national level, approximately 20 percent of the population is in each wealth quintile.

Table 2.11 shows the distribution across the five wealth quintiles of the population of urban and rural areas and in each region. These distributions indicate the degree to which wealth is evenly (or unevenly) distributed by geographic areas. The distribution of households by quintiles is not exactly 20 percent due to the fact that members of the households, not households, were divided into quintiles.

Also included in Table 2.11 is the Gini Coefficient, which indicates the level of concentration of wealth, 0 being an equal distribution and 1 a totally unequal distribution. The Gini coefficient is calculated as a ratio of the areas on the Lorenz curve diagram. If the area between the line of perfect equality and Lorenz curve is A, and the area underneath the Lorenz curve is B, then the Gini coefficient is A/(A+B). This ratio is expressed as a percentage or as the numerical equivalent of that percentage, which is always a number between 0 and 1.

The Gini coefficient is often calculated with the more practical Brown Formula shown below:

$$G = \left| 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} (X_k - X_{k-1})(Y_k + Y_{k-1}) \right|$$

G: Gini coefficient
$X_k$: cumulated proportion of the population variable, for k = 0,...,n, with $X_0 = 0$, $X_n = 1$
$Y_k$: cumulated proportion of the income variable, for k = 0,...,n, with $Y_0 = 0$, $Y_n = 1$

The small sample variance properties of G are not known, and large sample approximations to the variance of G are poor. In order for G to be an unbiased estimate of the true population value, it should be multiplied by n/(n-1).

Table 2.8 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one and more than one mosquito net (treated or untreated), ever treated mosquito net[1] and insecticide treated net[2] (ITN), and the average number of nets per household, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| | Any type of mosquito net | | | Ever treated mosquito nets[1] | | | Insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs)[2] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage with at least one | Percentage with more than one | Average number of nets per household | Percentage with at least one | Percentage with more than one | Average number of ever treated nets per household | Percentage with at least one | Percentage with more than one | Average number of ITNs per household | Number of households |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |

[1] An ever-treated net is 1) a pretreated net or a non-pretreated which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time

[2] An insecticide treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory treated net that does not require any further treatment or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months

Window screens and untreated mosquito nets and curtains offer some protection against mosquitoes and other insects but screens and nets are often ill-fitting or torn which reduces their effectiveness as a physical barrier. These defects can be largely overcome by treatment with a fast-acting insecticide that will repel or kill mosquitoes.

Table 2.8 shows the possession by households of mosquito nets of various degrees of effectiveness.

| Background characteristic | Percentage who slept under any net last night | Percentage who slept under an ever-treated net last night[1] | Percentage who slept under an ITN last night[2] | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Table 2.9  Use of mosquito nets by children

12.2 DHS

Percentage of children under five years of age who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), an ever-treated mosquito net, and an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey, by background characteristics, [country, year]

**Age (in years)**
<1
1
2
3
4

**Sex**
Male
Female

**Residence**
Urban
Rural

**Region**
Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4

**Wealth quintile**
Lowest
Second
Middle
Fourth
Highest

Total

[1] An ever-treated net is 1) a pretreated net  or a non-pretreated which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time

[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months

Age is an important factor in determining levels of acquired immunity to malaria.  For about six months following birth, antibodies acquired from the mother during pregnancy protect children born in areas of endemic malaria.  This immunity is gradually lost and children start to develop their own immunity to malaria.  The pace at which immunity is developed depends on their exposure to malaria infection, and in high malaria-endemic areas, children are thought to have attained a high level of immunity by their fifth birthday.  Such children may experience episodes of malaria illness but usually do not suffer from severe, life-threatening malaria.  Immunity in areas of low malaria transmission is acquired more slowly and malaria illness affects all age groups of the population.

Table 2.9 shows the protection afforded to children less than five years of age by various categories of mosquito nets. For the child's age in this table, the Household Listing in the Household Questionnaire is used.

| Table 2.10  Use of mosquito nets by women | | | | | | | | 12.3 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Percentage of all women age 15-49 and pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), an ever-treated mosquito net, and an insecticide-treated Net (ITN) the night before the survey, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristic | Percentage of all women age 15-49 who: | | | | Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Slept under any net last night | Slept under an ever-treated net last night[1] | Slept under an ITN last night[2] | Number of women | Slept under any net last night | Slept under an ever-treated net last night[1] | Slept under an ITN last night[2] | Number of women |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| None | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | |

[1] An ever-treated net is 1) a pretreated net or a non-pretreated which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months

In malaria-endemic areas adults usually have acquired some degree of immunity to severe, life-threatening malaria. However, pregnancy leads to a depression of the immune system so that pregnant women, especially those in their first pregnancy, have a higher risk to malaria.  Moreover, these malarias may be asymptomatic and lead to malaria-induced anemia and may interfere with the mother-fetus exchange resulting in low birth weight births.  During pregnancy women can reduce the risk of the adverse effects of malaria by sleeping under insecticide- treated mosquito nets.

# CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Table 3.1 Age of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men by age, [country, year]

| Age | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| 15-19 | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | |
| 30-34 | | | | | | |
| 35-39 | | | | | | |
| 40-44 | | | | | | |
| 45-49 | | | | | | |
| 50-54 | na | na | na | | | |
| 55-59 | na | na | na | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Total 15-49 | 100.0 | | | | | |
| Total 15-54[59] | na | na | na | 100.0 | | |

na = Not applicable

Table 3.2 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men by selected background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | |
| 30-34 | | | | | | |
| 35-39 | | | | | | |
| 40-44 | | | | | | |
| 45-49 | | | | | | |
| **Religion** | | | | | | |
| ---- | | | | | | |
| ---- | | | | | | |
| **Ethnic Group** | | | | | | |
| ---- | | | | | | |
| ---- | | | | | | |
| ---- | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | |
| Married | | | | | | |
| Living together | | | | | | |
| Divorced/separated | | | | | | |
| Widowed | | | | | | |
| **Pregnancy status** | | | | | | |
| Pregnant | | | | na | na | na |
| Not pregnant | | | | na | na | na |
| Unsure | | | | na | na | na |
| **Number of living children under 18** | | | | | | |
| 0 | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | | | | | | |
| 3-4 | | | | | | |
| 5 or more | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | |
| Total 15-49 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | |

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.
na = Not applicable

Table 3.3 Educational attainment

Percent distribution of women and men 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended, according to background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristics | Women | | | | | | Men | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No education | Primary | Secondary | More than secondary | Total | Number of women | No education | Primary | Secondary | More than secondary | Total | Number of men |
| **Age** | Col. 1 | Col. 2 | Col. 3 | Col. 4 | Col. 5 | Col. 6 | Col. 7 | Col. 8 | Col. 9 | Col. 10 | Col. 11 | Col. 12 |
| 15-24 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 15-19 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 20-24 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 25-29 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 30-39 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 40-49 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Rural | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 2 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 3 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Second | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Middle | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Fourth | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Highest | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |

Table 3.4 Employment status

Percent distribution of women and men 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, [country, year]

| | Women | | | | | | | | Men | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employed in the last 12 months | | Not employed in the last 12 months | | | | | | Employed in the last 12 months | | Not employed in the last 12 months | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Currently empl-oyed | Not currently empl-oyed | Going to school | Looking for work | House-work/ child care | Other | Total | Number of women | Currently empl-oyed | Not currently empl-oyed | Going to school | Looking for work | House-work/ child care | Other | Total | Number of men |
| **Age** | Col. 1 | Col. 2 | Col. 3 | Col. 4 | Col. 5 | Col. 6 | Col. 7 | Col. 8 | Col. 9 | Col. 10 | Col. 11 | Col. 12 | Col. 13 | Col. 14 | Col. 15 | Col. 16 |
| 15-24 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 30-39 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 40-49 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Rural | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Primary | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Second | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Middle | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Highest | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |

Table 3.5 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| | Women | | | | | | Men | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristics | Reads a news-paper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | All three media at least once a week | No media at least once a week | Number of women | Reads a news-paper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | All three media at least once a week | No media at least once a week | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30-34 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35-39 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40-44 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45-49 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 3.6  Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and of men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, [country, year]

| Age | Marital status | | | | | | Total | Percentage of respondents currently in union | Number of respondents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Never married | Married | Living together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| 30-34 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| 35-39 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| 40-44 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| 45-49 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| Total | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| 30-34 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| 35-39 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| 40-44 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| 45-49 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| 50-54[59] | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |
| Total 15-54[59] | | | | | | | 100.0 | | |

This is a descriptive table of basic importance in defining the population base for many of the subsequent tables.  In this table, the term "married" is intended to mean legal or formal marriage, while "living together" designates an informal union. Widowed, divorced, and separated women make up the remainder of the "ever-married" or "ever-in-union" category.

Table 3.7 Number of wives and cowives

Percent distribution of currently married women 15-49 by number of cowives and percent distribution of currently married men 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristics | Women | | | | Number of women | Men | | | | Number of men |
| | Number of cowives | | | | | Number of wives | | | | |
| | 0 | 1 | 2+ | Total | | 1 | 2 | 3+ | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | **Col. 1** | **Col. 2** | **Col. 3** | **Col. 4** | **Col. 5** | **Col. 6** | **Col. 7** | **Col. 8** | **Col. 9** | **Col. 10** |
| 15-24 | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 15-19 | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 20-24 | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 25-29 | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 30-39 | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 40-49 | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Rural | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 2 | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 3 | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Primary | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Secondary | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| More than secondary | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Second | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Middle | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Fourth | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Highest | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | 100.0 | | | | | 100.0 | |

| Table 3.8  Age at first marriage | | | | | | | 6.3 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages. and median age at first marriage, according to current age, [country, year] | | | | | | | |
| | Percentage first married by exact age: | | | | | Percentage never married | Number of respondents | Median age at first marriage |
| Current age | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | | |
| | WOMEN | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | na | na | na | na | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | na | na | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30-34 | | | | | | | | |
| 35-39 | | | | | | | | |
| 40-44 | | | | | | | | |
| 45-49 | | | | | | | | |
| 20-49 | | | | na | na | | | |
| 25-49 | | | | | | | | |
| | MEN | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | na | na | na | na | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | na | na | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30-34 | | | | | | | | |
| 35-39 | | | | | | | | |
| 40-44 | | | | | | | | |
| 45-49 | | | | | | | | |
| 20-49 | | | | na | na | | | |
| 25-49 | | | | | | | | |
| 20-54[59] | | | | na | na | | | |
| 25-54[59] | | | | | | | | |

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse or partner.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Whether or not the start of marriage coincides with the initiation of sexual intercourse, and thus, the beginning of exposure to the risk of pregnancy, first marriage is an important social and demographic indicator and, in most societies, represents the point in a person's life when childbearing first becomes welcome.  Note that in this table "married" includes "living with a woman/man". In this table, the age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse or partner.

Trends in age at marriage by persons of different age cohorts can be described by comparing the cumulative distribution for successive younger age groups.  In drawing conclusions concerning trends, the data for the oldest age cohorts should be interpreted cautiously since respondents may not recall dates or ages at marriage with accuracy, particularly in populations where informal unions are common.

For each cohort the accumulated percentages stop at the lower age boundary of the cohort to avoid censoring problems. For instance, for the cohort currently age 20-24, accumulation should stop with the percentage married by exact age 20.

As a measure of central tendency, the median age at marriage is used.  The median here is defined as the age by which half of the cohort has married, not the age by which half of those married have started living with their spouse.  The median is preferred over the mean as a measure of central tendency, because, unlike the mean, it can be estimated for all cohorts where at least half are ever-married at the time of survey.

Another, often more reliable, way of estimating trends is by comparison of the percentage ever married for five-year age groups with similar data from earlier censuses and surveys.  Possible definitional inconsistencies between data sets should be considered when making such comparisons.

Figure 3.1 Characteristics of couples

Percent distribution of couples according to difference of age and education between husband and wife, [country, year]

| Differences | Percent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| **Age difference** | | |
| Wife older | | |
| Husband older 0-4 y. | | |
| Husband older 5-9 y. | | |
| Husband older 10-14 y. | | |
| Husband older 15+ y. | | |
| Total | 100.0 | |
| **Education difference** | | |
| Husband and Wife: None | | |
| Husband some education, Wife none | | |
| Wife some education, Husband none | | |
| Husband and Wife: some education | | |
| Total | 100.0 | |

Figure 3.1 Characteristics of couples



**Age difference**



**Education difference**
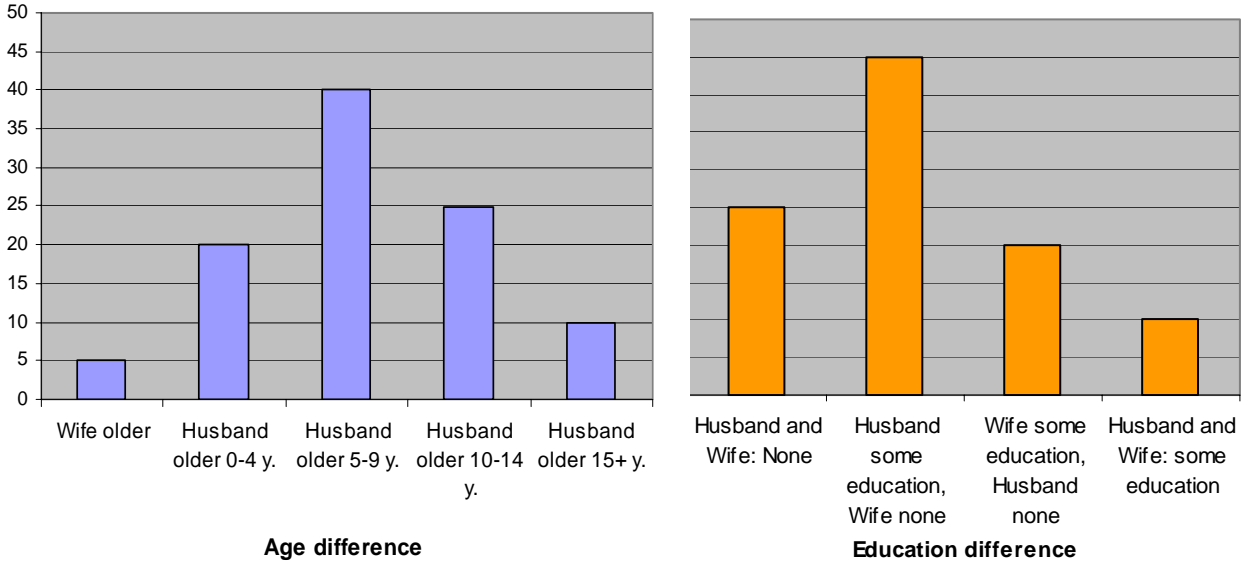
The table is for the production of Figure 3.1 and should not be shown.
Include all interviewed men 15+

| | Table 3.9  Age at first sexual intercourse | | | | | | | 6.5 DHS |

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had intercourse, and median age at first intercourse, according to current age, [country, year]

| Current age | Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age: | | | | | Percentage who never had intercourse | Number of respondents | Median age at first intercourse |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | na | na | na | na | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | na | na | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30-34 | | | | | | | | |
| 35-39 | | | | | | | | |
| 40-44 | | | | | | | | |
| 45-49 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 20-49 | | | | na | na | | | |
| 25-49 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | | | | |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | na | na | na | na | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | na | na | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30-34 | | | | | | | | |
| 35-39 | | | | | | | | |
| 40-44 | | | | | | | | |
| 45-49 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 20-49 | | | | na | na | | | |
| 25-49 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | na | na | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 20-54[59] | | | | na | na | | | |
| 25-54[59] | | | | | | | | |

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Age at first marriage has long been used as a proxy for the beginning of exposure to the risk of pregnancy.  In some countries, however, the beginning of exposure may occur before (or in a few cases after) the couple begins living together or is formally married.  The information in Table 3.9 parallels the information in Table 3.8 on marriage.  It allows an assessment of the age at which women and men start having sexual intercourse and the trend in this indicator across age cohorts.

The median for the age group 15-24 corresponds to UNAIDS *Young People's Sexual Behavior* Indicator 1 "Median age at first sex among young men and women"

| Table 3.10  Male circumcision | | 13.12 DHS |
|---|---|---|
| Percentage of men age 15-49 who report having been circumcised, by background characteristics, [country, year] | | |
| | | |
| Background characteristic | Percentage Circumcised | Number of men |
| **Age** | | |
| 15-24 | | |
|   15-19 | | |
|   20-24 | | |
| 25-29 | | |
| 30-39 | | |
| 40-49 | | |
| | | |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | | |
| Rural | | |
| | | |
| **Region** | | |
| Region 1 | | |
| Region 2 | | |
| Region 3 | | |
| Region 4 | | |
| | | |
| **Ethnic Group** | | |
| Group 1 | | |
| Group 2 | | |
| Group 3 | | |
| | | |
| **Education** | | |
| No education | | |
| Primary | | |
| Secondary | | |
| More than | | |
| | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | | |
| Second | | |
| Middle | | |
| Fourth | | |
| Highest | | |
| | | |
| Total 15-49 | | |
| | | |
| 50-54[59] | | |
| Total 15-54[59] | | |

Male circumcision has been shown to lower the risk to men of contracting sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.  This table shows the percentage of men who report that they have been circumcised.  Men who declared that they were unsure whether they had been circumcised are considered as not having been circumcised.

| | Among all women: | | Among women who have heard of TB: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who have heard of TB | Number of women | Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing | Percentage who believe that TB can be cured | Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret | Number of women |

**Table 3.11.1  Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis: Women** 3.9.1 DHS

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by background characteristics, [country, year]

**Age**
 15-19
 20-24
 25-29
 30-34
 35-39
 40-44
 45-49

**Residence**
 Urban
 Rural

**Region**
 Region 1
 Region 2
 Region 3
 Region 4

**Education**
 No education
 Primary
 Secondary
 More than secondary

**Wealth quintile**
 Lowest
 Second
 Middle
 Fourth
 Highest

Total

| | Among all men: | | Among men who have heard of TB: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who have heard of TB | Number of men | Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing | Percentage who believe that TB can be cured | Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret | Number of men |

**Table 3.11.2 Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis: Men**                3.9.2 DHS

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by background characteristics, [country, year]

**Age**
 15-19
 20-24
 25-29
 30-34
 35-39
 40-44
 45-49

**Residence**
 Urban
 Rural

**Region**
 Region 1
 Region 2
 Region 3
 Region 4

**Education**
 No education
 Primary
 Secondary
 More than secondary

**Wealth quintile**
 Lowest
 Second
 Middle
 Fourth
 Highest

Total

# CHAPTER 4: HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE

Table 4.1  Knowledge of AIDS
13.1  DHS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS by background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristic | Women | | Men | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Has heard of AIDS | Number of women | Has heard of AIDS | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Never married | | | | |
| Ever had sex | | | | |
| Never had sex | | | | |
| Married/living together | | | | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | | | | |
| Rural | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | | | | |
| Primary | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | |
| Second | | | | |
| Middle | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | |
| Highest | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 50-54[59] | na | na | | |
| Total 15-54[59] | na | na | | |

na  = Not applicable

Table 4.2  Knowledge of HIV prevention methods — 13.2 DHS

Table 4.2  Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, and by abstaining from sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| | Women | | | | | Men | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by | | | | | Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by | | | | |
| Background characteristic | Using condoms[1] | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2] | Using condoms, and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2] | Abstaining from sexual intercourse | Number of women | Using condoms[1] | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2] | Using condoms, and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2] | Abstaining from sexual intercourse | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever had sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never had sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married/living together | | | | | | | | | | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50-54[59] | na | na | na | na | na | | | | | |
| Total 15-54[59] | na | na | na | na | na | | | | | |

na = Not applicable
[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners

Most HIV/AIDS programs that target the general population promote monogamy and condom use as the primary ways of avoiding HIV infection among sexually active men and women, who make up the majority of all adults in virtually every population.

In Table 4.2, data columns 3 and 8 show indicators which measure the extent to which those messages have reached the general population.  The totals correspond to UNAIDS *Knowledge* Indicator 1 "Knowledge of HIV prevention methods."

| Table 4.3.1  Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS : Women | | | | | | | 13.3.1 DHS |

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who say that: | | | | Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1] | Percentage with a compre-hensive knowledge about AIDS[2] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus | AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites [COUNTRY SPECIFIC] | AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means [COUNTRY SPECIFIC] | A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS [COUNTRY SPECIFIC] | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | | |
| Ever had sex | | | | | | | |
| Never had sex | | | | | | | |
| Married/living together | | | | | | | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | |

[1] Two most common local misconceptions:  [DEFINE FOR EACH COUNTRY BASED ON THE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION]
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

Tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 provide indicators of the level of knowledge that certain popular ideas about AIDS transmission are incorrect.

UNAIDS *Knowledge* Indicator 2 "No incorrect beliefs about AIDS" is presented in data column 5 in Table 4.3.1 for women and in Table 4.3.2 for men. Popular misconceptions about AIDS transmission are determined on a country-specific basis. The statements used in the questionnaire should include the most common misconceptions in the country where the survey is implemented. One question should always center on knowledge of the concept of a "healthy carrier", that is, knowledge that one may contract HIV by having unprotected sex even with an apparently healthy person. The exact wording referring to a healthy carrier may vary locally.

UNAIDS *Knowledge* Indicator 2 measures the level of misconception about AIDS transmission. Many of the people who know that condoms protect against AIDS may also believe that AIDS can be contracted from a mosquito bite or another uncontrollable event. Thus, they may reason why they should bother to reduce the pleasure of sex, if they can become infected by something as random as a mosquito bite. At high levels of HIV-related awareness and low levels of misconceptions about AIDS transmission is a strong indicator of a successful AIDS information campaign.

| Table 4.3.2  Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Men | | | | | | | 13.3.2 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Percentage of men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, [country, year]

| | Percentage of men who say that: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus | AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites [COUNTRY SPECIFIC] | AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means [COUNTRY SPECIFIC] | A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS [COUNTRY SPECIFIC] | Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1] | Percentage with a compre-hensive knowledge about AIDS[2] | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | | |
| Ever had sex | | | | | | | |
| Never had sex | | | | | | | |
| Married/living together | | | | | | | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 50-54[59] | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-54 [59] | | | | | | | |

[1] Two most common local misconceptions:  [DEFINE FOR EACH COUNTRY BASED ON THE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions

Table 4.4  Knowledge of prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV                                                                                      13.4 DHS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| | Women | | | | Men | | | |
| | Percentage who know that: | | | | Percentage who know that: | | | |
| Background characteristic | HIV can be transmitted by breast-feeding | Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | Number of women | HIV can be transmitted by breast-feeding | Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | | | |
| Ever had sex | | | | | | | | |
| Never had sex | | | | | | | | |
| Married/living together | | | | | | | | |
| Divorced/separated/ | | | | | | | | |
| Widowed | | | | | | | | |
| **Pregnancy status pregnant** | | | | | | | | |
| Currently pregnant | | | | | na | na | na | na |
| Not pregnant/not sure | | | | | na | na | na | na |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | | | | | |
| 50-54[59] | na | na | na | na | | | | |
| Total 15-54 [59] | na | na | na | na | | | | |

na = Not applicable

Table 4.4 on knowledge of prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCT) is presented only if the HIV/AIDS module has been included in the survey questionnaire.  The denominators for the percentages include all women and men 15-49.

Data columns 3 and 7 correspond to UNAIDS *Knowledge* Indicator 5 "Knowledge of prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV."  This indicator measures knowledge of methods to prevent transmission from a mother to her child through anti-retroviral therapy and by avoiding breastfeeding. Men's knowledge on this topic is important because in many societies men dominate decisions about family formation and childbearing.

# CHAPTER 5: ATTITUDES RELATING TO HIV/AIDS

| Table 5.1.1  Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women | | | | | 13.5.1 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with AIDS, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home | Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus | Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus | Percentage expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators | Number of women who have heard of AIDS |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | |
| Ever had sex | | | | | | |
| Never had sex | | | | | | |
| Married/living together | | | | | | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |

Tables 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 indicate what people say about how they feel or what they would do when confronted with various situations involving people living with AIDS and are meant to detect social stigma associated with AIDS. The data are based on answers to a series of hypothetical questions about men and women with AIDS.

A low score on the indicator indicates high levels of stigma. However, a high score does not necessarily indicate low levels of stigma. While a high score could mean there is little real stigma attached to AIDS, it

could also mean that the respondent has had limited personal exposure to people with AIDS. Additionaly, it could mean that people know they should not discriminate and thus report accepting attitudes which do not reflect their true feelings.  Thus, changes in this indicator between surveys could reflect a reduction in stigma or an increased awareness that it is not acceptable to express prejudices.

| Table 5.1.2  Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men | | | | | | 13.5.2 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with AIDS, by background characteristics,  [country, year]

| | Percentage of men who: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home | Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus | Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus | Percentage expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators | Number of men who have heard of AIDS |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | |
| Ever had sex | | | | | | |
| Never had sex | | | | | | |
| Married/living together | | | | | | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | | | |
| 50-54[59] | | | | | | |
| Total 15-54 [59] | | | | | | |

Data column 5 in Tables 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 corresponds to the following indicators:
1) President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief *Policy and Systems Strengthening* Indicator 2 "Percentage of the general population with accepting attitudes toward persons living with HIV/AIDS"
2) UNICEF OVC *Raising Aawareness to Create a Supportive Environment* Indicator A7 "Stigma and discrimination."
3) UNAIDS *Stigma and Discrimination* Indicator 1 "Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV." (The UNAIDS indicator includes all respondents in the denominator, not just those who have heard of HIV/AIDS.)

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Woman is justified in: | | | | Woman is justified in: | | | |
| | Refusing to have sexual intercourse | Asking that they use a condom | Refusing sexual intercourse or asking that they use a condom | Number of women | Refusing to have sexual intercourse | Asking that they use a condom | Refusing sexual intercourse or asking that they use a condom | Number of men |

Table 5.2 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband ... 13.6 DHS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that, if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease, his wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with him or asking that they use a condom, by background characteristics, [country, year]

**Age**
  15-24
    15-19
    20-24
  25-29
  30-39
  40-49

**Marital status**
  Never married
    Ever had sex
    Never had sex
  Married/living together
  Divorced/separated/widowed

**Residence**
  Urban
  Rural

**Region**
  Region 1
  Region 2
  Region 3
  Region 4

**Education**
  No education
  Primary
  Secondary
  More than secondary

**Wealth quintile**
  Lowest
  Second
  Middle
  Fourth
  Highest

Total 15-49

| Background characteristic | Refusing to have sexual intercourse | Asking that they use a condom | Refusing sexual intercourse or asking that they use a condom | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50-54[59] | na | na | na | na |
| Total 15-54[59] | na | na | na | na |

na = Not applicable

Data columns 3 and 7 correspond to UNAIDS *Sexual Negotiation and Attitudes* Indicator 1 "Women's ability to negotiate safer sex with husband."

| Table 5.3 Adult support of education about condom use to prevent AIDS | | | | 13.7 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Percentage of women and men age 18-49 who agree that children age 12-14 years should be taught about using a condom to avoid AIDS, by background characteristics [country, year]

| | Women | | Men | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who | Number of | Percentage who | Number of |
| Background characteristic | agree | women | agree | men |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 18-24 | | | | |
| 18-19 | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Never married | | | | |
| Married/living together | | | | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | | | | |
| Rural | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | | | | |
| Primary | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | |
| Second | | | | |
| Middle | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | |
| Highest | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Total 18-49 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 50-54[59] | | | na | na |
| Total 18-54 [18-59] | | | na | na |

na = Not applicable

Table 5.3 concerning adult support of education about condom use to prevent AIDS is shown only where the HIV/AIDS module has been included in the survey questionnaire. The table is limited to adult opinion, so the minimum age for the table is 18 years (not 15 years).

Data columns 1 and 3 correspond to the Youth Guide *Determinants* Indicator 15 "Adult support of education about condom use for prevention of HIV/AIDS among young people."

| Perception and beliefs about abstinence and faithfulness (Working table for Figure 5.1) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proportion of all women and men age 15-49 who believe/think that: | Women | Men |
| Young men should wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse | 67 | 29 |
| Young women should wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse | 72 | 38 |
| Married men should only have sex with their wives | 89 | 74 |
| Most married men they know only have sex with their wives | 23 | 30 |
| Married women should only have sex with their husbands | 87 | 82 |
| Most married women they know only have sex with their husbands | 35 | 35 |

This table is for the production of Figure 5.1 and should not be shown. Figure 5.1 must be included in countries targeted for special initiatives under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

**Figure 5.1**
**Perceptions and Beliefs about Abstinence and Faithfulness**
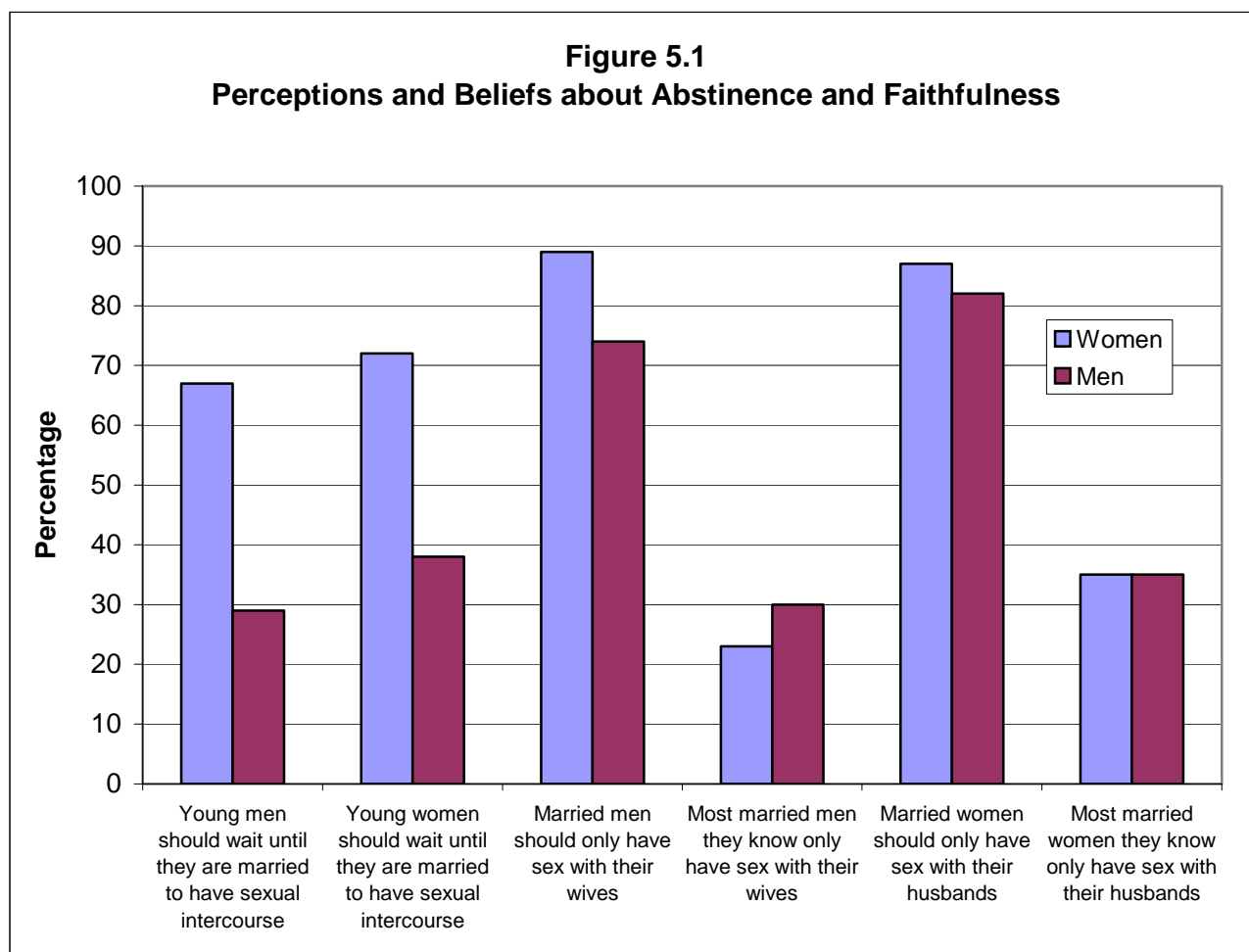
# CHAPTER 6: HIV/AIDS-RELATED BEHAVIOR

Table 6.1 Recent sexual activity

Percent distribution of women and men 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristics | Women | | | | | | Men | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | Never had sexual inter-course | Total | Number of women | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | Never had sexual inter-course | Total | Number of men |
| | Within 1 year | One or more years | Missing | | | | Within 1 year | One or more years | Missing | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 15-19 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 20-24 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 25-29 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 30-39 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 40-49 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Married | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Marital duration[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married only once | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 0-4 years | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 5-9 years | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 10-14 years | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 15-19 years | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 20-24 years | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 25+ years | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Married more than once | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Rural | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 2 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 3 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Primary | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Secondary | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| More than secondary | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Second | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Middle | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Fourth | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Highest | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | | 100.0 | | | | | | 100.0 | |

[1] Excludes women and men who are not currently married

Table 6.2.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women          13.8.1 DHS

Among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had intercourse with more than one partner and the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months; and among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse; and among those having higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last higher-risk intercourse; and the mean number of sexual partners during her lifetime for women who ever had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristic | Among women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: | | | Among women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months: | | Among women who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months: | | Among women who ever had sexual intercourse: | |
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months | Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1] | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse[1] | Number of women | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | | | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | | | | |
| Married/living together | | | | | | | | | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |

[1]Sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

Tables 6.2.1, 6.2.2, and 13.9 pertain to potentially risky sexual activity in the 12 months preceding the survey (Tables 6.2.1 and 6.2.2 pertains to multiple sexual partners and Table 6.3 pertains to paid sex among male respondents). For the main survey report, an introductory paragraph to these tables should summarize some of the information presented earlier in Table 6.1 "Recent sexual activity."

The following indicators are included in Tables 6.2.1 and 6.2.2:
1) Data column 1 corresponds to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief *Prevention Indicator 4* "Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months" UNGASS

*Knowledge and Behaviour Indicator 16* "Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months", and UNAIDS *Young Peoples Sexual Behavior* Indicator 4, "Young people having multiple partners in last year".

2) Data column 2 corresponds to UNAIDS *Sexual Behavior Indicator 1* "Higher-risk sex in the last year."

3) Data column 4 corresponds to UNGASS *Knowledge and Behaviour Indicator* 17 "Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who had more than one partner in the past 12 months reporting the use of a condom during their last sexual intercourse".

4) Data column 6 corresponds to President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief *Prevention* Indicator 5 "Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who say they used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with such a partner in the last 12 months."

Table 6.2.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men    13.8.2 DHS

Among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had intercourse with more than one partner and the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months; and among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse; and among those having higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last higher-risk intercourse; and the mean number of sexual partners during his lifetime for men who ever had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| | Among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: | | | Among men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months: | | Among men who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months: | | Among men who ever had sexual intercourse: | |
| Background characteristic | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months | Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1] | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse[1] | Number of men | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | | | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | | | | |
| Married/living together | | | | | | | | | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | | | | | | |
| 50-54[59] | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-54[59] | | | | | | | | | |

[1]Sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

| Background characteristic | Payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | | Condom use at last paid sexual intercourse | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage reporting condom use | Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months |

Table 6.3  Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse: Men          13.9 DHS

Percentage of men age 15-49 reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, the percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, [country, year]

**Age**
 15-24
   15-19
   20-24
 25-29
 30-39
 40-49

**Marital status**
 Never married
 Married/living together
 Divorced/separated/widowed

**Residence**
 Urban
 Rural

**Region**
 Region 1
 Region 2
 Region 3
 Region 4

**Education**
 No education
 Primary
 Secondary
 More than secondary

**Wealth quintile**
 Lowest
 Second
 Middle
 Fourth
 Highest

Total 15-49

50-54[59]
Total 15-54[59]

The following indicators are included in Table 6.3:
1) Data column 1 corresponds to UNAIDS *Sexual Behavior* Indicator 3 "Commercial sex in the last year."
2) Data column 1 (for 15-24) corrresponds to the Youth Guide *Behavioural* Indicator 21 "Sex with commercial sex worker among young people."
3) Data column 3 corresponds to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief *Prevention* Indicator 6 "Percent of men reporting sex with a sex worker in the last 12 months who used a condom during last paid intercourse" and UNAIDS *Sexual Behavior* Indicator 4 "Condom use at last commercial sex, client report."

Table 6.4.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women 13.10.1 DHS

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of women ever tested, and the percentage of women age 15-49 who received their test results the last time they were tested for HIV in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristic | Percentage who know where to get an HIV test | Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who received results from last HIV test taken in the past 12 months | Number of women |
| | | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested[1] | Total | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Ever had sex | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Never had sex | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Married/living together | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Rural | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Primary | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Second | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Middle | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Highest | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Total | | | | | 100.0 | | | |

[1] Includes 'Don't know/missing'

Tables 6.4.1 and 6.4.2, which pertain to coverage of prior HIV testing, are used only where the DHS HIV/AIDS module has been included in the survey questionnaire. The following indicators are included in the tables:
1) Data column 2 partially corresponds to UNAIDS *Voluntary Counseling and Testing* Indicator 1 "Population requesting an HIV test, receiving a test and receiving test results." (The voluntary part of the indicator is not included in the table.)
2) Data column 7 corresponds to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief *Counseling and Testing* Indicator 1 "Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received their test results the last time they were tested."

| Table 6.4.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men | | | | | | | | 13.10.2  DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of men ever tested, and the percentage of men who received their test results the last time they were tested for HIV in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, [country, year]

| | | Percent distribution of  men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who know where to get an HIV test | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested[1] | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who received results from last HIV test taken in the past 12 months | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Ever had sex | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Never had sex | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Married/living together | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Rural | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Primary | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Second | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Middle | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Highest | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 50-54[59] | | | | | 100.0 | | | |
| Total 15-54[59] | | | | | 100.0 | | | |

[1]Includes 'Don't know/missing'

Table 6.5 Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV                                                                                           13.11  DHS

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received HIV counseling during antenatal care for their most recent birth, and percentage who accepted an offer of HIV testing by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received HIV counseling during antenatal care[1] | Percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and who[2]: | | Percentage who were counseled, were offered and who accepted an HIV test, and who received results[2] | Number of women who gave birth in the last two years[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Received results | Did not receive results | | |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | |

[1] In this context, "counseled" means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother, 2) preventing the virus, and 3) getting tested for the virus
[2.] Only women who were offered the test are included here.  Women who were either required or asked for the test are excluded from the numerator of this measure.
[3] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past two years

Table 6.5 on pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV is used only where the DHS HIV/AIDS module has been included in the questionnaire.

Data column 4 corresponds to UNAIDS *Mother to Child Transmission* Indicator 1 "Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV."

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| | Women | | | | | Men | | | | |
| | Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months: | | | Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse | | Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months: | | | Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse |
| Background characteristic | STI | Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer | | STI | Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married/living together | | | | | | | | | | |
| Divorced/separated/ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Widowed | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Circumcised** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | na | na | na | na | na | | | | | |
| No | na | na | na | na | na | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50-54[59] | na | na | na | na | na | | | | | |
| Total 15-54 [59] | na | na | na | na | na | | | | | |

na = Not applicable

Table 6.6 presents information on self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms.

Data columns 1 and 7 for age 15-24 partially correspond to Youth Guide *Impact* Indicator 30 "Young people with a sexually transmitted infection." The Youth Guide definition specifies: "Young people with sexually-transmitted infections that were detected during diagnostic testing."

The following table is used to produce Figure 6.1 and should not be shown in the report.

| Women and men seeking treatment for STIs (Working table for Figure 6.1) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Percentage of women and men age 15-49 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months who sought advice or treatment, [country, year] | | |
| Source of advice or treatment | Percentage of WOMEN | Percentage of MEN |
| Clinic/hospital/private doctor/other health professional | 30 | 45 |
| Advice or medicine from shop/pharmacy | 25 | 20 |
| Advice or treatment from any other source | 10 | 8 |
| No advice or treatment | 50 | 55 |
| Number with STD and symptoms of STD | | |
| Note: The categories are not mutually exclusive and the sum of percentages may exceed 100 percent. | | |



**Figure 6.1**
**Women and Men Seeking Advice or Treatment for STIs**
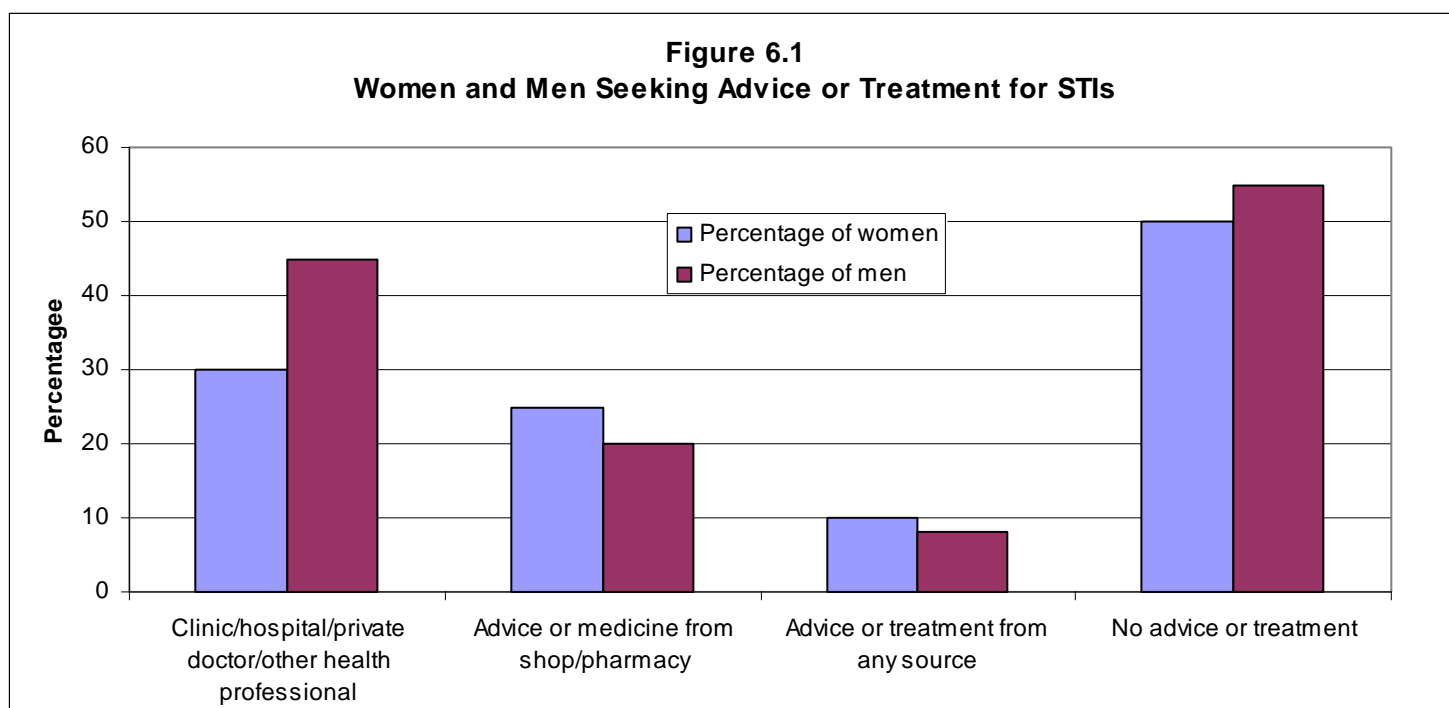
The first two bars in Figure 6.1 (row 1 in the table) correspond to UNAIDS *STI Care and Prevention* Indicator 4 "Men and women seeking treatment for STIs" (The UNAIDS indicator specifies: "Percentage of respondents reporting symptoms of STIS in the last 12 months who sought care at a service provider with personnel trained in STI care.")

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | | Men | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months | Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months | Number of women | For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package | Number of women receiving medical injections in the last 12 months | Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months | Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months | Number of men | For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package | Number of men receiving medical injections in the last 12 months |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25-29 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50-54[59] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-54[59] | na | na | na | na | na | | | | | |

Note: Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist or any other health worker.
na = Not applicable

Table 6.7 provides information on the receipt of medical injections in the 12 months preceding the survey.

The following indicators are included in the table:
1) Data columns 2 and 7 correspond to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief *Prevention* Indicator 8 "Average number of medical injections per person per year."

2) Data columns 4 and 9 correspond to President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief *Prevention* Indicator 9 "Proportion of women and men reporting that the last health care injection was given with a syringe and needle set from a new, unopened package."
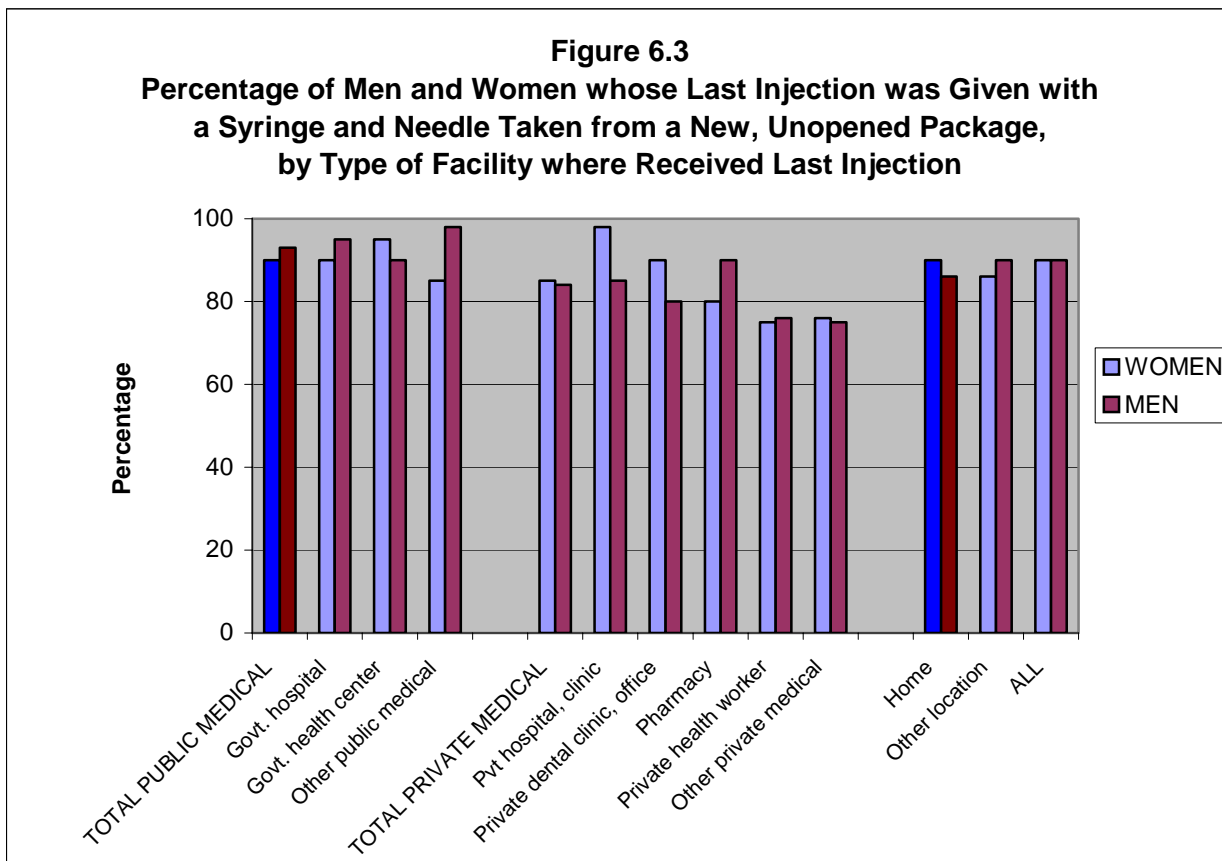
The following table is for the production of Figure 6.2 and should not be shown in the report.

| Source of last medical injection (Working table for Figure 6.2) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 who received a medical injection in the last 12 months by type of facility where received the last injection, [country, year] | | | | |
| | Women | | Men | |
| Facility for last medical injection | Percent | N | Percent | N |
| Total public medical facility | | | | |
|    Govt. hospital | | | | |
|    Govt. health center | | | | |
|    Other public facility | | | | |
| Total private medical facility | | | | |
|    Private hospital, clinic | | | | |
|    Private dental clinic, office | | | | |
|    Pharmacy | | | | |
|    Private health worker | | | | |
|    Other private medical | | | | |
|  Home | | | | |
|  Other location | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |
| Number with a medical injection | | | | |



**Figure 6.2**
**Type of Facility Where Last Medical injection Was Received**
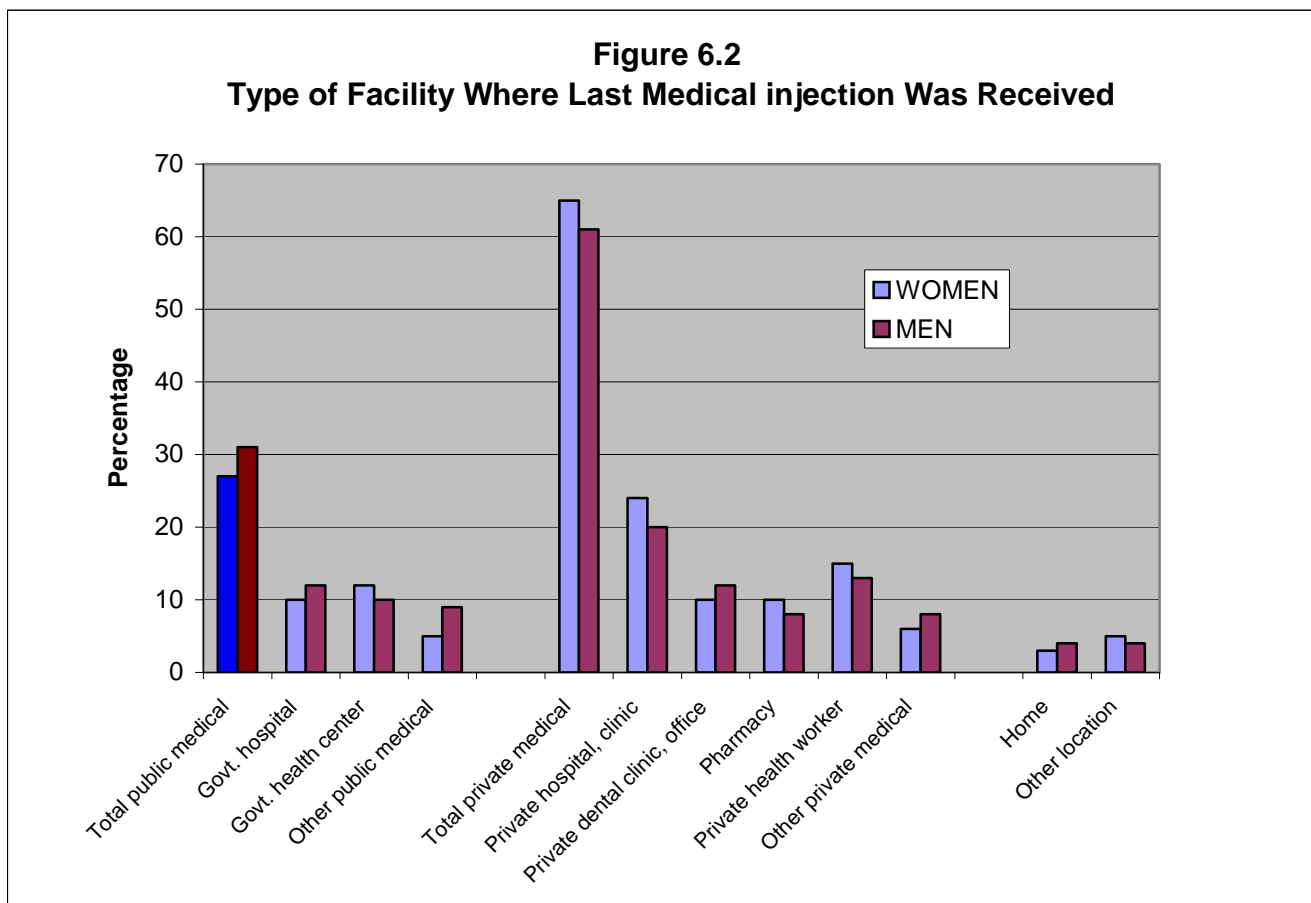
The following table is for production of Figure 6.3 and should not be shown in the report.

| Safe injection (Working table for Figure 6.3) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Among women and men age 15-49 who received a medical injection in the last 12 months, the percentage whose last medical injection was given with a syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package, according to type of facility where received the last injection, [country, year] | | |
| Facility for last medical injection | Women | Men |
| Total public medical | | |
|   Govt. hospital | | |
|   Govt. health center | | |
|   Other public medical | | |
| Total private medical | | |
|   Private hospital, clinic | | |
|   Private dental clinic, office | | |
|   Pharmacy | | |
|   Private health worker | | |
|   Other private medical | | |
|  Home | | |
|  Other location | | |
| ALL | | |
| Number with medical injection | | |



**Figure 6.3**
**Percentage of Men and Women whose Last Injection was Given with a Syringe and Needle Taken from a New, Unopened Package, by Type of Facility where Received Last Injection**

# CHAPTER 7: YOUTH AND HIV/AIDS

Table 7.1 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and of a source of condoms among youth 13.15 DHS

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristic | Women age 15-24 | | | Men age 15-24 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1] | Percentage who know a condom source[2] | Number of women | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1] | Percentage who know a condom source[2] | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | |
| 20-22 | | | | | | |
| 23-24 | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | |
| Ever had sex | | | | | | |
| Never had sex | | | | | | |
| Ever married | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | |
| Total 15-24 | | | | | | |

[1]Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 4.2, 4.3.1, and 4.3.2.
[2]For this table, the following responses are not considered sources for condoms: friends, family members and home

Table 7.1 pertains to comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and of a condom source among the population age 15-24. Data columns 1 and 4 in Table 7.1 correspond to the following indicators:
1) President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief *Prevention* Indicator 1 "Percentage of young people age 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission." Major misconceptions are determined on a country specific basis.
2) Youth Guide *Risk Factors and Preventive Factors* Indicator 9 "Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people."
3) UNGASS *Knowledge and Behavior* Indicator 10 **"**Young people's knowledge about HIV prevention"
Data columns 2 and 5 correspond to Youth Guide *Risk Factors and Preventive Factors* Indicator 10 "Knowledge of a formal source of condoms among young people."

| Background characteristic | Women age 15-24 | | Women age 18-24 | | Men age 15-24 | | Men age 18-24 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Number of women | Percentage who-had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Number of women | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Number of men | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | na | na | | | na | na |
| 15-17 | | | na | na | | | na | na |
| 18-19 | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | |
| 20-22 | | | | | | | | |
| 23-24 | | | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married | | | | | | | | |
| **Knows condom source**[1] | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | | | | | | |
| No | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-24 | | | | | | | | |

Table 7.2 Age at first sexual intercourse among youth                    13.16 DHS

Percentage of young women and of young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and of young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, by background characteristics, [country, year]

na = Not available
[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home

Table 7.2 pertains to the age at first sexual intercourse among the population age 15-24.

Data columns 1 and 5 in Table 13.16 correspond to: Youth Guide *Behavioural* Indicator 16 "Sex before the age of 15."

Columns 3 and 7 correspond to UNGASS *Knowledge and Behavior* Indicator 11A: "Percentage of young women and young men 18-24 who have sex before the age of 18."

The following table is for production of Figure 7.1 and should not be shown in the report. This figure is designed to present trends and therefore is only to be presented when the same type of data are available from earlier surveys. Data from the current survey can be taken from Table 7.2.

| Trend in age at first sexual intercourse (Working table for Figure 7.1)<br>Percentage of respondents 15-19 who have had sexual intercourse before exact age 15 and percentage of respondents 18-19 who have had sexual intercourse before exact age 18, [country, year] | Survey X | Survey X+n |
|---|---|---|
| Percentage of WOMEN 15-19 who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15 | 20 | 15 |
| Percentage of MEN 15-19 who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15 | 25 | 20 |
| Percentage of WOMEN 18-19 who had sexual intercourse before exact age 18 | 60 | 55 |
| Percentage of MEN 18-19 who had sexual intercourse before exact age 18 | 70 | 65 |



**Figure 7.1**
**Trend in Age at First Sexual Intercourse**

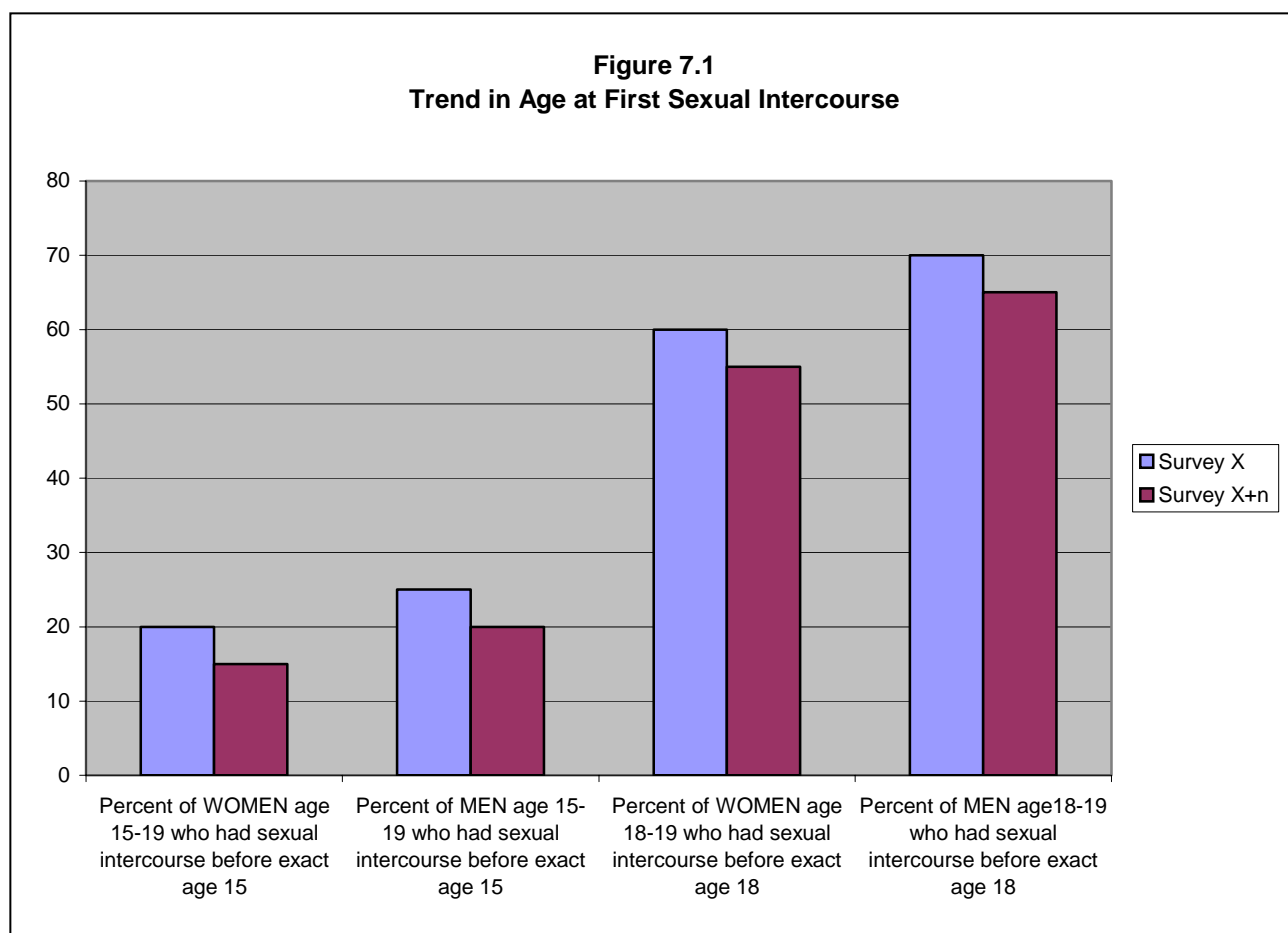| Background characteristic | Table 7.3 Condom use at first sexual intercourse among youth | | | 13.17 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Table 7.3 Condom use at first sexual intercourse among youth                    13.17  DHS

Among  young women and young men age 15-24 who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom the first time they had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristic | Women age 15-24 | | Men age 15-24 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse | Number of women who have ever had sexual intercourse | Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse | Number of men who have ever had sexual intercourse |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | |
| 15-17 | | | | |
| 18-19 | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | |
| 20-22 | | | | |
| 23-24 | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Never married | | | | |
| Ever married | | | | |
| **Knows condom source**[1] | | | | |
| Yes | | | | |
| No | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | | | | |
| Rural | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | | | | |
| Primary | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | |
| Second | | | | |
| Middle | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | |
| Highest | | | | |
| Total 15-24 | | | | |

[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home

Table 7.3 pertains to condom use at first sexual intercourse among the population age 15-24.

Data columns 1 and 3 correspond to UNAIDS *Young People's Sexual Behavior* Indicator 6, "Condom use at first sex."

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, the percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and, among those who had premarital sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at the last sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristic | Never-married women age 15-24 | | | | | Never-married men age 15-24 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Among women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: | | | | | Among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: | |
| | Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse | Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | Number of never-married women | Percentage who used a condom at last sexual inter-course | Number of women | Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse | Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | Number of never-married men | Percentage who used a condom at last sexual inter-course | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20-22 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23-24 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Knows condom source**[1] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-24 | | | | | | | | | | |

[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home

Table 7.4 pertains to premarital sexual intercourse and condom use among the population age 15-24.

The following indicators are presented in Table 7.4:
1) Data columns 1 and 6 correspond to President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief *Prevention* Indicator 2, "Percent of never-married young men and women age 15-24 who have never had sex."
2) Data columns 2 and 7 correspond to President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief *Prevention Indicator* 3, "Percent of never-married women and men age 15-24 who had sex in the last 12 months.
3) Data columns 2 and 7 correspond to UNAIDS *Young People's Sexual Behavior* Indicator 2, "Young people having premarital sex in last year."
4) Data columns 4 and 9 correspond to UNAIDS *Young People's Sexual Behavior* Indicator 3,"Young people using a condom during premarital sex."

| Background characteristic | Among women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: | | Among women age 15-24 who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1] | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse[1] | Number of women |

Table 7.5.1 Higher-risk sexual intercourse among youth and condom use at last higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months: Women

13.19.1
DHS

Among young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among those having higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last higher-risk intercourse, by background characteristics, [country, year]

**Age**
  15-19
    15-17
    18-19
  20-24
    20-22
    23-24

**Marital status**
  Never married
  Ever-married

**Knows condom source**[2]
  Yes
  No

**Residence**
  Urban
  Rural

**Region**
  Region 1
  Region 2
  Region 3
  Region 4

**Education**
  No education
  Primary
  Secondary
  More than secondary

**Wealth quintile**
  Lowest
  Second
  Middle
  Fourth
  Highest

Total 15-24

[1]Sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was a spouse nor who lived with the respondent
[2]For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home

Tables 7.5.1 and 7.5.2 pertain to higher-risk sexual intercourse and condom use among the population age 15-24.

The following indicators are presented in Tables 7.5.1 and 7.5.2:
Data column 1 corresponds to UNGASS *Knowledge and Behavior* Indicator 12, "High risk sex among young women and men."
Data column 3 corresponds to:
1) UNGASS *Knowledge and Behavior* Indicator 13, "Young people's condom use with non-regular partners in the last 12 months."
2) Youth Guide *Behavioral* Indicator 17, "Condom use among young people who had higher risk sex in the past year"

| Table 7.5.2  Higher-risk sexual intercourse among youth and condom use at last higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months: Men | | | | | 13.19.2 DHS |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Among young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among those having higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last higher-risk intercourse, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristic | Among men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: | | Among men age 15-24 who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months: | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1] | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse[1] | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | |
| 15-17 | | | | |
| 18-19 | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | |
| 20-22 | | | | |
| 23-24 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Never married | | | | |
| Ever-married | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Knows condom source**[2] | | | | |
| Yes | | | | |
| No | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | | | | |
| Rural | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | | | | |
| Primary | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | |
| Second | | | | |
| Middle | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | |
| Highest | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Total 15-24 | | | | |

[1] Sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was a spouse nor who lived with the respondent
[2] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home

The following table is for production of Figure 7.2 and it should not be shown in the report.

| Abstinence, Being faithful and condom use (ABC) among young women and men (Working table for Figure 7.2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Denominator:** | | **Numerator:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part 1 | All young people aged 15-24 | | Those who have never had sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part 2 | All young people aged 15-24 | | Those who have had sex but not in the last 12 months | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part 3 | All young people aged 15-24 | | Those who had sex with only one partner in the last 12 months and who used a condom the last time | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part 4 | All young people aged 15-24 | | Those who had sex with only one partner in the last 12 months and who did not use a condom the last time | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part 5 | All young people aged 15-24 | | Those who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and who used a condom the last time | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part 6 | All young people aged 15-24 | | Those who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and who did not use a condom the last time | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Women | | | | | | Men | | | | | |
| | | 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 15-24 | | 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 15-24 | |
| | | 1998 | 2003 | 1998 | 2003 | 1998 | 2003 | 1998 | 2003 | 1998 | 2003 | 1998 | 2003 |
| Never | | 45 | 50 | 8 | 13 | 26.5 | 31.5 | 45 | 50 | 8 | 13 | 26.5 | 31.5 |
| Sex not last year | | 5 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 6.5 | 7.5 |
| Only 1 partner & condom | | 5 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 8 |
| Only 1 partner & no condom | | 39 | 34 | 69 | 65 | 54 | 49.5 | 39 | 34 | 69 | 65 | 54 | 49.5 |
| >1 partner & condom | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| >1 partner & no condom | | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2.5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2.5 |



**Figure 7.2**
**Abstinence, Being Faithful and Condom Use (ABC)**
**among Young Women and Men**
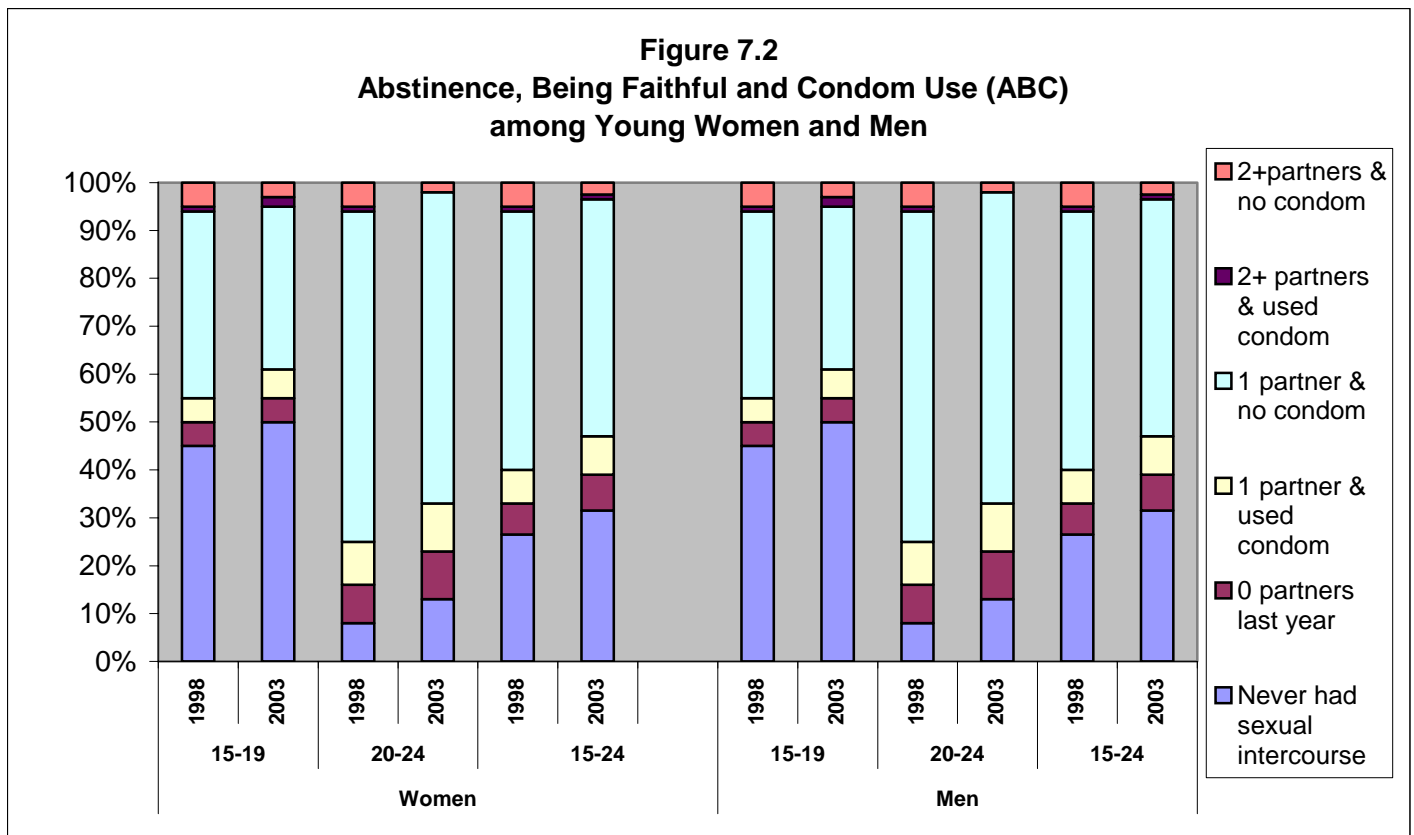
| Background characteristic | Table 7.6 Age-mixing in sexual relationships among women age 15-19 | 13.20 DHS |
|---|---|---|

Percentage of women age 15-19 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a man who was 10 or more years older than themselves, by background characteristics, and percentage of women age 15-24 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a man who was 10 or more years older than themselves [country, year]

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who had higher-risk intercourse with a man 10+ years older[1] | Number of women who had higher-risk intercourse in the last 12 months[1] |
|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | |
| 15-17 | | |
| 18-19 | | |
| | | |
| **Marital status** | | |
| Never married | | |
| Ever-married | | |
| | | |
| **Knows condom source**[2] | | |
| Yes | | |
| No | | |
| | | |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | | |
| Rural | | |
| | | |
| **Region** | | |
| Region 1 | | |
| Region 2 | | |
| Region 3 | | |
| Region 4 | | |
| | | |
| **Education** | | |
| No education | | |
| Primary | | |
| Secondary | | |
| More than secondary | | |
| | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | | |
| Second | | |
| Middle | | |
| Fourth | | |
| Highest | | |
| | | |
| Total 15-19 | | |
| | | |
| Total 15-24 | | |

[1]Sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was a spouse nor who lived with the respondent
[2]For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home

Table 7.6 pertains to age-mixing in sexual relations among women 15-19.

Column 1 in Table 7.6 corresponds to UNAIDS *Young People's Sexual Behavior* Indicator 7 "Age-mixing in sexual relationships."

The Youth Guide *Behavioral* Indicator 20 "Age-mixing in sexual partnerships among young women" is calculated on women 15-24 and includes all partners (higher-risk and non-higher-risk partners) who are older by 10 or more years.

| Table 7.7 Drunkenness during sexual intercourse among youth | | | | | | 13.21 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Among all young women and young men age 15-24, the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months while being drunk and percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months when drunk or with a partner who was drunk, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| | Women age 15-24 | | | Men age 15-24 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months when drunk | Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months when drunk or with a partner who was drunk | Number of women | Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months when drunk | Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months when drunk or with a partner who was drunk | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | | | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | | | |
| 20-22 | | | | | | |
| 23-24 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | |
| Ever-married | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Knows condom source**[1] | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | | | | |
| No | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | |
| Primary | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Total 15-24 | | | | | | |

[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home

Table 7.7 pertains to drunkenness during sexual intercourse among the population age 15-24.

Columns 1 and 4 partially correspond to Youth Guide *Behavioral* Indicator 22, "Sex among young people while they are intoxicated." It differs from the indicator because people under the influence of drugs are not included.

It also corresponds to UNAIDS *Young People's Sexual Behavior* Indicator 9 "Sex among young people while they are intoxicated."

| Table 7.8  Recent HIV tests among youth | | | | 13.22 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who have had an HIV test in the past 12 months and received the results of the test, by background characteristics, [country, year] | | | | |
| | Among women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: | | Among men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: | |
| Background characteristic | Percentage who have been tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months | Number of women | Percentage who have been tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months | Number of men |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | |
| 15-17 | | | | |
| 18-19 | | | | |
| 20-24 | | | | |
| 20-22 | | | | |
| 23-24 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Never married | | | | |
| Ever-married | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Knows condom source**[1] | | | | |
| Yes | | | | |
| No | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | | | | |
| Rural | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | | | | |
| Primary | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | |
| | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | |
| Second | | | | |
| Middle | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | |
| Highest | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Total 15-24 | | | | |
| [1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home | | | | |

Table 7.8 pertains to HIV testing among the population age 15-24 that had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Data columns 1 and 3 correspond to the Youth Guide *Behavioral* Indicator 23 "Testing behaviour among young people."

# CHAPTER 8: ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

| Table 8.1  Children's living arrangements and orphanhood | | | | | | | | | | | 16.1 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents,  and the percentage of de jure children not living with a biological parent, according to background characteristics, [country, year] | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Background characteristic | Living with both parents | Living with mother but not with father | | Living with father but not with mother | | Not living with either parent | | | | Missing information on father or mother | Total | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Father alive | Father dead | Mother alive | Mother dead | Both alive | Only mother alive | Only father alive | Both dead | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| <2 | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 2-4 | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 5-9 | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 10-14 | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| 15-17 | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Second | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total <15 | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |
| Total <18 | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | |

| Note: Table is based only on children who usually live in the household. |
|---|

This table gives information relevant to children's living arrangements and orphanhood for children under 18 years of age.  In the text it is also important to discuss the percentage of children with only one parent dead, since this is sometimes used to assess the orphanhood situation.

| Table 8.2  Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) | | | | | | | 16.2 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Percentage of de jure children under age 18 years who are orphans or made vulnerable due to illness among adult household members, according to background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristic | Orphan children<br><br>Percentage of children with one or both parents dead | Percentage of children who: | | | Vulnerable children<br><br>Percentage of children who have a very sick parent OR live in a household where an adult has been very sick OR died in the past 12 months | OVC children<br><br>Percentage of children who are orphans and/or vulnerable | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Have a very sick parent for at least 3 months in the past 12 months[1] | Live in a household where at least 1 adult has been very sick for at least 3 months in the past 12 months[2] | Live in a household where at least 1 adult died in the past 12 months and had been very sick for at least 3 months before he/she died[2] | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | | | | | | | |
| <2 | | | | | | | |
| 2-4 | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 | | | | | | | |
| 10-14 | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | | | | | | | |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | | | | | |
| Female | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | |
| Total <15 | | | | | | | |
| Total <18 | | | | | | | |

Note:  Table is based only on children who usually live in the household. Very sick means person was too sick to work or do normal activities.
[1]Whether or not lives in same household as child
[2]Persons age 18 to 59 years

Data column 1 corresponds to:
1) UNICEF-OVC *Raising Awareness to Create a Supportive Environment* Core Indicator 9 "Percentage of children who are orphans".
2) UNAIDS *Health and Social Impact* Indicator 4 "Prevalence of Orphanhood".

Data column 5 corresponds to UNICEF-OVC *Raising Awareness to Create a Supportive Environment* Core Indicator 10 "Percentage of children who are vulnerable".

| | Percentage of children whose births are registered: | | | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Had a birth certificate | Did not have a birth certificate | Total registered | of children |
| **Age** | | | | |
| <2 | | | | |
| 2-4 | | | | |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | | | | |
| Female | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | | | | |
| Rural | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | |
| Second | | | | |
| Middle | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | |
| Highest | | | | |
| Total | | | | |

Table 8.3 Birth registration of children under age five — 2.12 DHS

Percentage of de jure children under five years of age whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, [country, year]

The registration of births is the inscription of the facts of the birth into an official log kept at the registrars office. A birth certificate is issued at the time of registration or later as proof of the registration of the birth. Table 8.3 gives the percentage of children under five years of age whose births were officially registered and the percentage who had a birth certificate at the time of the survey. Not all children who are registered may have a birth certificate since some certificates may have been lost or were never issued. However, all children with a certificate have been registered.

Data column 3 (Total registered) corresponds to UNICEF-OVC Core Indicator 7 "Birth registration."

| Background characteristic | Percentage attending school by survivorship of parents | | | | | Percentage attending school by OVC status | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both parents deceased | Number | Both parents alive and living with at least one parent | Number | Ratio[1] | OVC | | Non OVC | | |
| | | | | | | Percent-age | Number | Percent-age | Number | Ratio[2] |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 8.4  School attendance by survivorship of parents and OVC status      16.3 DHS

For de jure children 10-14 years of age, the percentage attending school by parental survival and by OVC status and the ratios of the percentages attending, by parental survival and OVC status, according to background characteristics, [country, year]

Note:  Table is based only on children who usually live in the household.
[1] Ratio of the percentage with both parents deceased to the percentage with both parents alive and living with a parent
[2] Ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non OVC

Data column 5 corresponds to the following indicators:

1) UNICEF-OVC *Ensuring Access to Essential Services* Core Indicator 6 "Orphan school attendance ratio"

2) UNAIDS *Health and Social Impact* Indicator 5 "Ratio of orphans to non-orphans who are in school".

3) UNGASS *Knowledge and Behavior* Indicator 14 "Ratio of current school attendance among orphans to that among non-orphans, aged 10-14".

| Background characteristic | Among children 5-17 years of age percentage possessing: | | | | | Percentage possessing all three basic needs by OVC status | | | | |
| | Shoes | Two sets of clothes | Blanket | All three basic needs[1] | Number of children | OVC | | Non OVC | | Ratio[2] |
| | | | | | | Percent-age | Number | Percent-age | Number | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10-14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 8.5  Possession of basic material needs by orphans and vulnerable children                    16.4 DHS

Among de jure children age 5-17 years, the percentage possessing three minimum basic material needs, the percentage of OVC and non-OVC who possess all three basic material needs, and the ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non OVC, according to background characteristics, [country, year]

Note:  Table is based only on children who usually live in the household.
[1] Shoes, two sets of clothing, a blanket
[2] Ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non OVC

Data column 10 corresponds to UNICEF-OVC *Strengthening the Capacity of Families to Protect and Care for Children* Core Indicator 1 "Basic Material Needs".

| | Women | | Men | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OVC status | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15 | Number of Women | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15 | Number of men |
| OVC | | | | |
| Non OVC | | | | |
| Total | | | | |
| Ratio[1] | | Na | | na |

Table 8.6 Sexual intercourse before age 15 of orphans and vulnerable children  16.7 DHS

Percentage of de jure children age 15-17 who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15, total and by OVC status, and ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non OVC, by sex, [country, year]

Note:  Table is based only on children who usually live in the household and who also slept in household the night preceding the interview.
na =  Not applicable
[1] Ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non-OVC

Row 4 corresponds to UNICEF-OVC *Strengthening the Capacity of Families to Protect and Care for Children* Core Indicator 3 "Sex before age 15"

| Background characteristic | Percentage of orphans not living with all siblings | Number of orphans with one or more siblings |
|---|---|---|
| **Table 8.7 Orphans not living with siblings** | | 16.5 DHS |
| Among de jure orphans under age 18 years who have one or more siblings under age 18 years, the percentage who do not live with all their siblings under age 18, by background characteristics [country, year] | | |
| **Age** | | |
| 0-4 | | |
| 5-9 | | |
| 10-14 | | |
| 15-17 | | |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male | | |
| Female | | |
| **Orphanhood status** | | |
| Maternal orphan | | |
| Paternal orphan | | |
| Both parents deceased | | |
| **Number of living siblings under age 18 years** | | |
| 1 | | |
| 2-3 | | |
| 3-4 | | |
| 6+ | | |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | | |
| Rural | | |
| **Region** | | |
| Region 1 | | |
| Region 2 | | |
| Region 3 | | |
| Region 4 | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | | |
| Second | | |
| Middle | | |
| Fourth | | |
| Highest | | |
| Total | | |

Note:  Table is based only on children who usually live in the household

Data column 1 corresponds to OVC-OVC *Mobilizing and Strengthening Community-based Responses* Indicator A5 "Orphans living with siblings".

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women and men who are primary caregivers | Number of women and men age 15-49 | Percentage of caregivers who have made succession arrangements | Number of primary caregivers |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Table 8.8  Succession planning                                    16.8 DHS

Percentage of de facto women and men age 15-49 who are the primary caregivers of children under age 18 years, and among the primary caregivers, the percentage who have made arrangements for someone else to care for the children in the event of their own inability to do so due to illness or death, by selected background characteristics, [country, year]

**Age**
  15-19
  20-29
  30-39
  40-49

**Sex**
  Women
  Men

**Education**
  No education
  Primary
  Secondary
  More than secondary

**Residence**
  Urban
  Rural

**Region**
  Region 1
  Region 2
  Region 3
  Region 4

**Wealth quintile**
  Lowest
  Second
  Middle
  Fourth
  Highest

Total 15-49

Note: Table is based only on women and men who slept in household the night preceding the interview.

Data column 3 corresponds to UNICEF-OVC *Strengthening the Capacity of Families to Protect and Care for Children* Indicator A4 "Succession Planning".

| Table 8.9  Widows dispossessed of property | | | | 16.9 DHS |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Percentage of de facto women age 15-49 who have been widowed, and the percentage of widowed women who have been dispossessed of property, by selected background characteristics, [country, year]

| | | | Among ever-widowed women: | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Background characteristic | Percentage of ever-widowed women | Number of women | Percentage who were dispossessed of property[1] | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15-19 | | | | |
| 20-29 | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Married | | | | |
| Widowed | | | | |
| **Age of youngest child** | | | | |
| < 18 years | | | | |
| 18+ years | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | | | | |
| Rural | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | | | | |
| Primary | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | |
| More than secondary | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | |
| Second | | | | |
| Middle | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | |
| Highest | | | | |
| Total | | | | |

Note: Table is based only on women and men who slept in household the night preceding the interview.

[1] Dispossessed of property indicates that none of late husband's assets went to the respondent

Data column 3 corresponds to UNICEF-OVC *Ensuring that Governments Protect the Most Vulnerable Children* Indicator A6 "Property Dispossession".

| | Table 8.10  External support for very sick persons | | | | | | 16.10 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Percentage of de jure women and men age 18-59 who have been either very sick or who died within the last 12 months after being very sick whose households received certain free basic external support to care for them within the last year, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| | Percentage of very sick persons whose households received: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Medical support at least once a month during illness | Emotional support in the last 30 days[1] | Social/ material, support in the last 30 days[2] | At least one type of support in the last 30 days | All three types of support in the last 30 days | None of the types of support | Number of persons |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | | | | | | | |
| 30-39 | | | | | | | |
| 40-49 | | | | | | | |
| 50-59 | | | | | | | |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | | | | | |
| Female | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | |
| Total 15-59 | | | | | | | |

Note: Table is based only on women and men who usually live in the household and who were very sick (unable to work or do normal activities) in the last 12 months or who died in the last 12 months and were very sick at least 3 of the 12 months before death. Support refers to the past 30 days for living persons and in the 30 days preceding death for deceased persons.
[1] Support such as companionship, counseling from a trained counselor or spiritual support for which there was no payment
[2] Support such as help with household work, training for a caregiver, legal services, clothing, food or financial support for which there was no payment

Column 4 corresponds to the following indicators:

1) PEPFAR *Care, Support, and/or Treatment* Indicator 4 "Percent of adults age 18-59 who have been chronically ill for 3 or more months during the past 12 months, including those ill for 3 or more months before death, whose households have received, free of user charges, basic external support in caring for the chronically ill person".
2) CARE & SUPPORT Core Indicator 9 "External support for chronically ill persons".
3) UNAIDS *Care and Support* Indicator 4 "Households receiving help in caring for chronically ill adults".

| Table 8.11  External support for orphans and vulnerable children | | | | | | | | 16.11 DHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children under age 18 years whose household received certain free basic external support to care for the child in the last 12 months, by background characteristics, [country, year]

| Background characteristic | Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children whose household received: | | | | | | | Number of OVC children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Medical support in the last 12 months[1] | Emotional support in the last 3 months[2] | Social/ material support in the last 3 months[3] | School-related assistance in the last 12 months[4] | At least one type of support[5] | All types of support[5] | None of the types of support | |
| **Age of child in years** | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | | | | na | | | | |
| 5-9 | | | | | | | | |
| 10-14 | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | | | | | | | | |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | | | | |
| Second | | | | | | | | |
| Middle | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth | | | | | | | | |
| Highest | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | |

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual household members.
na = Not applicable
[1] Medical care, supplies or medicine
[2] Companionship, counseling from a trained counselor, or spiritual support for which there was no payment
[3] Help with household work, training for a caregiver, legal services, clothing, food, or financial support for which there was no payment
[4] Allowance, free admission, books, or supplies for which there as no payment.  Percentage calculated for ages 5-17 years.
[5] Four types of support for those age 5-17, three types of support (i.e. excluding school support) received by those age 0-4

Data column 5 corresponds to the following indicators:
1) UNICEF-OVC *Mobilizing and Strengthening Community-based Responses* Core Indicator 5 "External support for OVC".
2) UNGASS *National Commitment and Action* Core Indicator 8 "Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children whose households received free basic external support in caring for the child".

Data column 6 corresponds to the following indicators:
1) PEPFAR *Orphan and Vulnerable Children (OVC)* Indicator 1 "Percentage of OVC under 18 living in households whose household received, free of user charge, basic external support in caring for the child".
2) CARE & SUPPORT Core Indicator 10 "External support for OVC".

Data column 6 partially corresponds to UNAIDS *Care and Support* Indicator 5 "Households receiving help with orphan care".

# APPENDIX A: SAMPLE DESIGN

Percent distribution of households, eligible women, and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, eligible men and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region, [country, year]

| Result | Residence | | Region | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 | Region 4 | |
| **Selected households** | | | | | | | |
| Completed (C) | | | | | | | |
| Household present but no respondent at home (HP) | | | | | | | |
| Postponed (P) | | | | | | | |
| Refused (R) | | | | | | | |
| Dwelling not found (DNF) | | | | | | | |
| Household absent (HA) | | | | | | | |
| Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV) | | | | | | | |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | | | | | | | |
| Other (O) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | | | | | | | |
| Household response rate (HRR) [1] | | | | | | | |
| **Eligible women** | | | | | | | |
| Completed (EWC) | | | | | | | |
| Not at home (EWNH) | | | | | | | |
| Postponed (EWP) | | | | | | | |
| Refused (EWR) | | | | | | | |
| Partly completed (EWPC) | | | | | | | |
| Incapacitated (EWI) | | | | | | | |
| Other (EWO) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | | | | | | | |
| Eligible women response rate (EWRR) [2] | | | | | | | |
| Overall response rate - women (OWRR) [3] | | | | | | | |
| **Eligible men** | | | | | | | |
| Completed (EMC) | | | | | | | |
| Not at home (EMNH) | | | | | | | |
| Postponed (EMP) | | | | | | | |
| Refused (EMR) | | | | | | | |
| Partly completed (EMPC) | | | | | | | |
| Incapacitated (EMI) | | | | | | | |
| Other (EMO) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | | | | | | | |
| Eligible men response rate (EMRR) [2] | | | | | | | |
| Overall response rate - men (OMRR) [5] | | | | | | | |

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).
[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as: OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100
[4] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).
[5] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as: OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100

# APPENDIX B: SAMPLING ERRORS

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, [country, year]

| Variable | Estimate | Base Population |
|---|---|---|
| Urban residence | Proportion | All women/men 15-49 |
| No education | Proportion | All women/men 15-49 |
| Secondary school or higher | Proportion | All women/men 15-49 |
| Never married (in union) | Proportion | All women/men 15-49 |
| Currently married (in union) | Proportion | All women/men 15-49 |
| Had two or more sexual partners in past 12 months | Proportion | All women/men 15-49 who had sex in the past 12 months |
| Had higher risk sex in the past 12 months | Proportion | All women/men 15-49 who had sex in the past 12 months |
| Condom use at last higher risk sex, adults 15-49 | Proportion | All women/men 15-49 who had higher risk sex in the past 12 months |
| Had sex before age 15 | Proportion | All women/men 15-24 |
| Condom use at last higher risk sex, youth 15-24 | Proportion | All women/men 15-24 who had higher risk sex in the past 12 months |
| Abstinence among youth (never had sex) | Proportion | Never-married women/men 15-24 |
| Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth | Proportion | Never-married women/men 15-24 |
| Had sex with a prostitute in past 12 months (Men) | Proportion | All men 15-49 |
| Had injection in past 12 months | Proportion | All women/men 15-49 |
| Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months | Proportion | All women/men 15-49 |
| Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV | Proportion | All women/men 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS |
| HIV prevalence | Proportion | All women/men 15-49 who were tested for HIV |

Table B.2 Sampling errors for the total sample, [country, year]

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence intervals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Un-weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | Value -2SE (R-2SE) | Value +2SE (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary school or higher | | | | | | | | |
| Never married (in union) | | | | | | | | |
| Currently married (in union) | | | | | | | | |
| Had two or more sexual partners in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Had higher risk sex in the past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Condom use at last higher risk sex, adults 15-49 | | | | | | | | |
| Had sex before age 15 | | | | | | | | |
| Condom use at last higher risk sex, youth 15-24 | | | | | | | | |
| Abstinence among youth (never had sex) | | | | | | | | |
| Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth | | | | | | | | |
| Had injection in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HIV prevalence | | | | | | | | |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary school or higher | | | | | | | | |
| Never married (in union) | | | | | | | | |
| Currently married (in union) | | | | | | | | |
| Had two or more sexual partners in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Had higher risk sex in the past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Condom use at last higher risk sex, adults 15-49 | | | | | | | | |
| Had sex before age 15 | | | | | | | | |
| Condom use at last higher risk sex, youth 15-24 | | | | | | | | |
| Abstinence among youth (never had sex) | | | | | | | | |
| Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth | | | | | | | | |
| Had sex with a prostitute in past 12 months (Men) | | | | | | | | |
| Had injection in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HIV prevalence | | | | | | | | |
| WOMEN AND MEN | | | | | | | | |
| HIV prevalence | | | | | | | | |

Table B.3 Sampling errors for the urban sample, [country, year]

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence intervals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Un-weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | Value -2SE (R-2SE) | Value +2SE (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary school or higher | | | | | | | | |
| Never married (in union) | | | | | | | | |
| Currently married (in union) | | | | | | | | |
| Had two or more sexual partners in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Had higher risk sex in the past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Condom use at last higher risk sex, adults 15-49 | | | | | | | | |
| Had sex before age 15 | | | | | | | | |
| Condom use at last higher risk sex, youth 15-24 | | | | | | | | |
| Abstinence among youth (never had sex) | | | | | | | | |
| Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth | | | | | | | | |
| Had injection in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HIV prevalence | | | | | | | | |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary school or higher | | | | | | | | |
| Never married (in union) | | | | | | | | |
| Currently married (in union) | | | | | | | | |
| Had two or more sexual partners in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Had higher risk sex in the past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Condom use at last higher risk sex, adults 15-49 | | | | | | | | |
| Had sex before age 15 | | | | | | | | |
| Condom use at last higher risk sex, youth 15-24 | | | | | | | | |
| Abstinence among youth (never had sex) | | | | | | | | |
| Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth | | | | | | | | |
| Had sex with a prostitute in past 12 months (Men) | | | | | | | | |
| Had injection in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HIV prevalence | | | | | | | | |
| WOMEN AND MEN | | | | | | | | |
| HIV prevalence | | | | | | | | |

Table B.4 Sampling errors for the rural sample, [country, year]

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence intervals | |
| | | | Un-weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | Value -2SE (R-2SE) | Value +2SE (R+2SE) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary school or higher | | | | | | | | |
| Never married (in union) | | | | | | | | |
| Currently married (in union) | | | | | | | | |
| Had two or more sexual partners in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Had higher risk sex in the past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Condom use at last higher risk sex, adults 15-49 | | | | | | | | |
| Had sex before age 15 | | | | | | | | |
| Condom use at last higher risk sex, youth 15-24 | | | | | | | | |
| Abstinence among youth (never had sex) | | | | | | | | |
| Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth | | | | | | | | |
| Had injection in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HIV prevalence | | | | | | | | |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary school or higher | | | | | | | | |
| Never married (in union) | | | | | | | | |
| Currently married (in union) | | | | | | | | |
| Had two or more sexual partners in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Had higher risk sex in the past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Condom use at last higher risk sex, adults 15-49 | | | | | | | | |
| Had sex before age 15 | | | | | | | | |
| Condom use at last higher risk sex, youth 15-24 | | | | | | | | |
| Abstinence among youth (never had sex) | | | | | | | | |
| Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth | | | | | | | | |
| Had sex with a prostitute in past 12 months (Men) | | | | | | | | |
| Had injection in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HIV prevalence | | | | | | | | |
| WOMEN AND MEN | | | | | | | | |
| HIV prevalence | | | | | | | | |