



Turkmenistan

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2015-2016

Key Findings

August 2016



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The 2015-2016 Turkmenistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2015-2016 by the State Committee of Statistics of Turkmenistan, as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). Financial costs of the survey were covered by the Government of Turkmenistan and UNICEF with additional support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to collect internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. Also, MICS data can be used as a baseline to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

At the national level, the 2015-2016 Turkmenistan MICS allows to track the target indicators of government programs such as: the National Strategy of Economic, Political and Cultural Development of Turkmenistan for the Period until 2020 (endorsed in 2003), the National Program for the Socio-Economic Development of Turkmenistan (2011-2030) (adopted in 2010), the National Programme on the Development of Social and Living Conditions of Residents of Villages, Communities, Towns and Regional Centres for the Period 2010 to 2020 (2007), the State “Health” Program (since 1995), the National Program “Immunoprophylaxis for 2003-2020”, the national programs: on Protection and promotion of the breastfeeding in Turkmenistan (since 1998), Anaemia Prevention and Control Programme (since 1998), “On salt iodization and flour fortification with iron” (since 1996), “On production of flour enriched with folic acid and iron”, “On Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses” (2001), on “Improvement of Perinatal Care for the period 2014-2018”, the National Programme on Early Childhood Development and School Readiness 2011-2015, the “National program of healthy nourishment of population of Turkmenistan within 2013-2017”, the National Reproductive Health Strategy for 2011-2015, the Safe Motherhood Programme (2006), the National Introduction of the WHO Livebirth definitions (2007), on a Newborn resuscitation and effective neonatal care (2006), “On prevention of disease caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV – infection)”, National Strategy on Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health for 2015-2019, the State Programme for Healthcare System Development in Turkmenistan for 2012-2016, the Program “On supply of population with pure drinking water” and others.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the 2015-2016 Turkmenistan MICS prior to the release of full tables and the final survey report that will contain detailed information on all survey findings by various demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics. The final survey report is expected to be released by the end of 2016.

Results presented in this report are not expected to change. The data on selected indicators, such as for child mortality and child disciplining are not presented in this report pending an analysis of the corresponding data in more details. For more information on indicators and the analysis conducted in the full final report please go to mics.unicef.org and data.unicef.org.

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2015-2016 TURKMENISTAN MICS AT A GLANCE

Survey implementation			
Sample frame	Population census 2012	Questionnaires	Household
- Updated	June – July 2015		Women (age 15-49) Children under five Form for Immunization Records at Health Facility
Interviewer training	August – September 2015	Fieldwork	September 2015 – January 2016
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	6,101	- Eligible	3,785
- Occupied	5,974	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3,765
- Interviewed	5,861	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.5
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.1		
Women			
- Eligible for interviews	7,693		
- Interviewed	7,618		
- Response rate (Per cent)	99.0		

Survey population			
Average household size	5.1	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	39.1
- Age 5	13.3	- Rural areas	60.9
- Age 18	36.4	- Ashgabat city	12.1
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	19.4	- Ahal velayat	13.3
		- Balkan velayat	6.7
		- Dashoguz velayat	23.6
		- Lebap velayat	19.4
		- Mary velayat	24.8

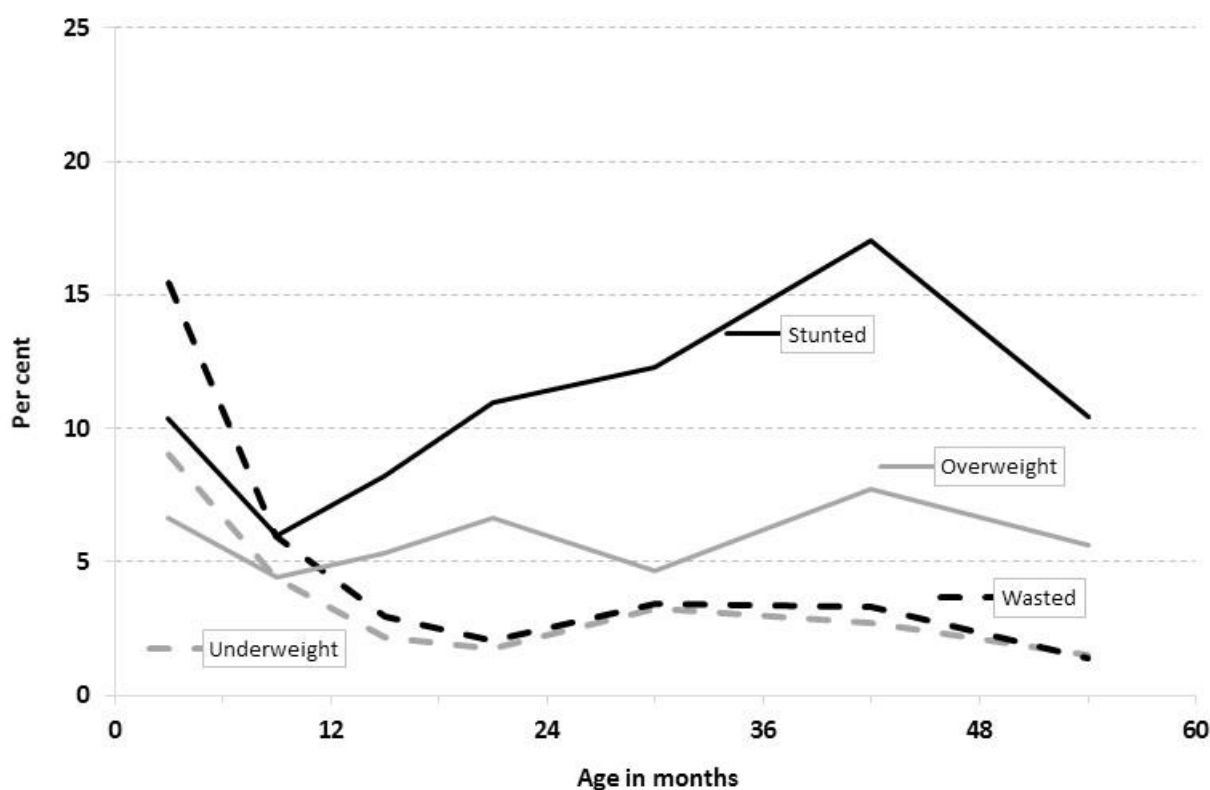
Housing characteristics	
Percentage of households with	
- Electricity	100.0
- Finished floor	97.1
- Finished roofing	99.0
- Finished walls	99.8
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.96

Household or personal assets	
Percentage of households that own	
- Any type of television	99.7
- A refrigerator	99.4
- Farm animals/livestock	55.3
Percentage of households that have agricultural land	59.7
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a	
- Mobile phone	98.6
- Passenger car	54.5

NUTRITION

Nutritional status ¹			
MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
2.1a	MDG 1.8 Underweight prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.1b		(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	3.2 0.7
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.2b		(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	11.5 2.7
2.3a	Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.3b		(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	4.2 1.1
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	5.9

Figure 1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Turkmenistan, 2015-2016



¹ Weight and height/length measurements were successfully completed for 98.8 and 98.7 per cent of children under age 5, respectively.

Breastfeeding and infant feeding

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
2.5	Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	98.5
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	73.4
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²	58.9
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ³ during the previous day	81.4
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	64.1
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	19.5
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	16.1
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ⁴ during the previous day	56.9
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	82.3
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	91.0
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ⁵ or more during the previous day	92.5
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups ⁶ during the previous day	85.2
2.17a	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	73.3
2.17b		(b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	82.9
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	21.8

² Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

³ Infants receiving breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids).

⁴ Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

⁵ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months.

⁶ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 4 out of the 7 following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

Salt iodization

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodate or iodide	96.7

Low-birthweight

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	3.3
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	99.3

CHILD HEALTH

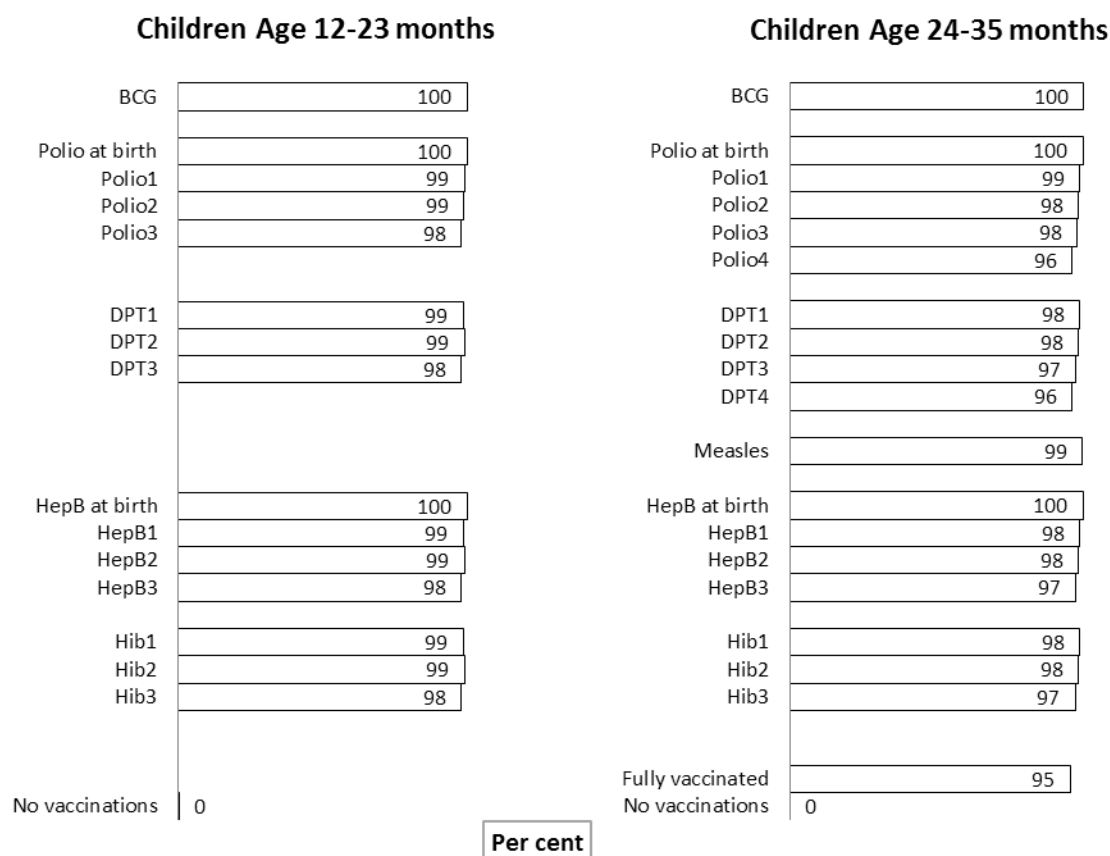
Vaccinations

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	99.9
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	97.9
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	98.0
3.4	MDG 4.3 Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received measles vaccine by their second birthday	99.3
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose ⁷ of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3 ⁷) by their first birthday	98.0
3.6	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	98.0
3.8	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received all ⁸ vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (measles by second birthday)	95.3

⁷ Corresponds to HepB4 according to the national calendar as the birth dose is labeled as HepB1 in Turkmenistan.

⁸ Full vaccination includes the following: one dose of BCG, four doses of the Polio and HepB vaccines (the birth dose and doses 1-3), three doses of the DPT and Hib vaccines by 12 months of age, and one dose of the measles vaccine (administered as MMR) by 24 months of age.

Figure 2: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles by 24 months), Turkmenistan, 2015-2016



Note: Polio4 and DPT4 are booster doses that are not included in full vaccination coverage.

Diarrhoea			
MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
-	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	1.9
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	51.4
3.11	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	6.6
3.S1 ⁹	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding ¹⁰	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	39.4

⁹ The indicator numbering system #.S# denotes a survey specific indicator calculated by the introduction of a non-standard module or question(s) to this survey that is not part of the global MICS5 Questionnaires or by applying a non-standard calculation method that is not included in the global MICS5 Tabulation Plan.

¹⁰ This is comparable to MICS Indicator 3.12 “Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding” with the exception that recommended homemade fluids are not included as part of the institutional approach in Turkmenistan.

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
-	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	0.4
3.13	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	(*)
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	(*)

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Solid fuel use

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	0.0

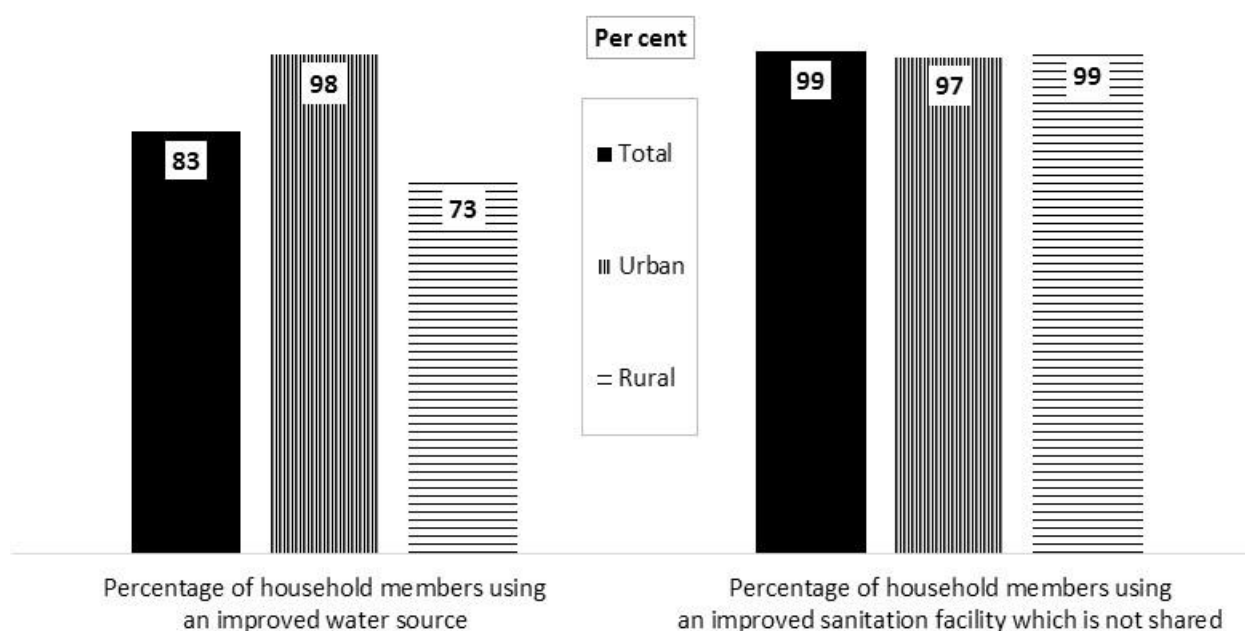
Fever

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
-	Children with fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	5.6
3.20	Care-seeking for fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	59.3

WATER AND SANITATION

Water and sanitation				
MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description		Value
4.1	MDG 7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	82.8
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	69.2
4.3	MDG 7.9	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	98.6
4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	60.5
4.5		Place for handwashing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap are present	99.4
4.6		Availability of soap ¹¹	Percentage of households with soap	99.9

Figure 3: Use of improved drinking water and improved sanitation in urban and rural areas, Turkmenistan, 2015-2016



¹¹ The indicator name has been changed from the standard "MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent" since other cleansing agents such as ash, mud or sand are not applicable for Turkmenistan.

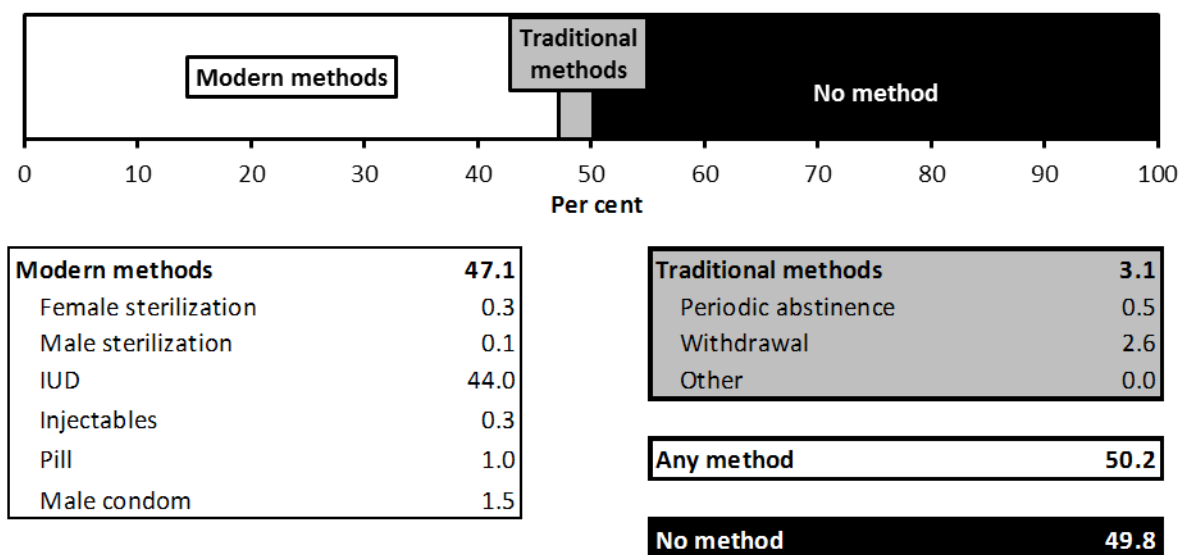
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Contraception and unmet need			
MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
-	Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate ^A for women age 15-49 years	3.2
5.1 MDG 5.4	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate ^A for women age 15-19 years	28
5.2	Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	1.4
5.3 MDG 5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	50.2
5.4 MDG 5.6	Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	12.1

^AThe age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births to women in a specific age group during a three-year period, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed.

Figure 4: Use of contraception, Turkmenistan, 2015-2016



Maternal and newborn health

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
5.5a	MDG 5.5	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider
5.5b	MDG 5.5		
5.6		Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth
5.S1		Content of antenatal care (includes ultrasound)	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured, gave urine and blood samples and had an ultrasound during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth
5.7	MDG 5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth
5.8		Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility
5.9		Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section

Post-natal health checks

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	99.8
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	99.8
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	99.8

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Child development			
MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	42.8
6.2	Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	94.4
6.3	Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	14.8
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	80.6
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	48.0
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	53.0
6.7	Inadequate care	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	0.8
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	90.9

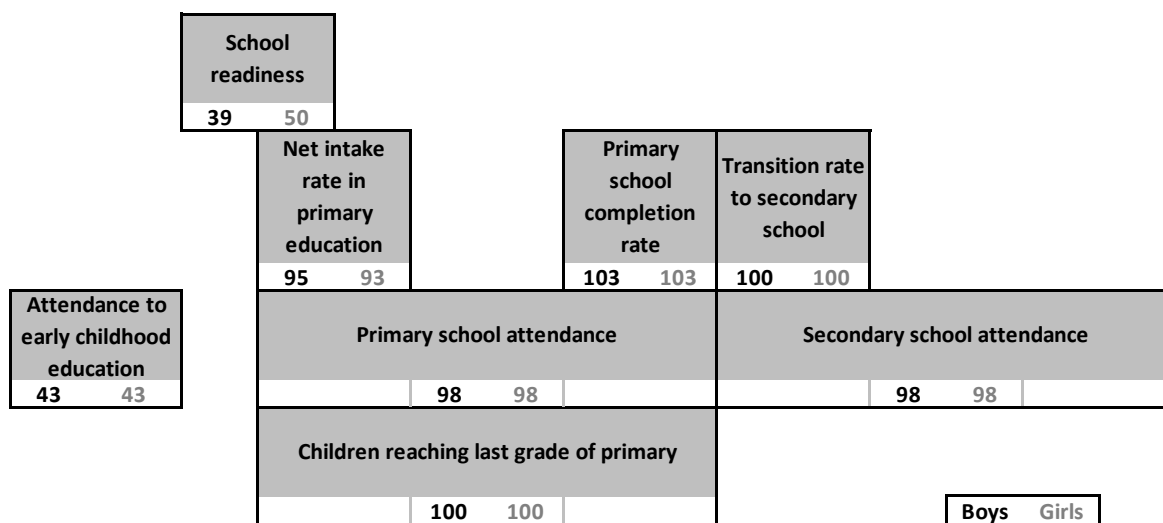
LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy and education ^{12, A}				
MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description		Value
7.1	MDG 2.3	Literacy rate among young women	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	99.6
7.2		School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	44.1
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school ¹³	94.2
7.4	MDG 2.1	Primary school ^B net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	98.1
7.5		Secondary school ^C net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	98.4
7.6	MDG 2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	100.0
7.7		Primary completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by the number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	102.8
7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year divided by the number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	99.8
7.9	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.99
7.10	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.00
^A Data collected during the 2015/2016 school year. ^B Primary school consists of grades 1-3. ^C Secondary school consists of grades 4-11.				

¹² Education indicators, wherever applicable, are based on information on reported school attendance (at any time during the school year), as a proxy for enrolment.

¹³ In accordance with the Law on Education of Turkmenistan from 4th May 2013, starting from the 2013/2014 school year school-entry age is 6 years (previously 7 years). When calculating this indicator the age of the child was calculated on the basis of the year of birth (without months) in order to reflect timely admission of children to school, in accordance with Article 21, Paragraph 3 of the Law.

Figure 5: Education indicators by sex, Turkmenistan, 2015-2016



Note: All indicator values are in per cent

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	99.6

Child labour

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ¹⁴	0.3

Early marriage

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	0.2
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	5.9
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of young women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	6.0
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	3.3 2.7

Attitudes towards domestic violence

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	26.3
8.S1	Attitudes towards domestic violence (including additional circumstance)	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food, (6) she does not respect her husband's parents	35.0

¹⁴ Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities at or above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores at or above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work.

Children's living arrangements

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	1.2
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	3.5
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	0.9

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
-	Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS	80.7
9.1 MDG 6.3	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ¹⁵ , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission ¹⁶	25.4
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹⁷ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	65.3
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ¹⁸ toward people living with HIV	1.0

HIV testing

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	64.1
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	10.3
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	74.6
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	55.6

Orphans

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
9.16 MDG 6.4	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents divided by proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years whose parents are alive and who are living with one or both parents	(*)

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹⁵ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner.

¹⁶ The two most common misconceptions among women about HIV transmission identified by this survey, and therefore included in the indicator calculation, are that HIV can be transmitted by i) kissing with someone with HIV and ii) mosquito bites.

¹⁷ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding.

¹⁸ People (1) who think that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive, (3) who would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home.

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT

Access to mass media

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	20.7

Use of information/communication technology

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	57.5
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months	39.3