MICS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Round 5

Guyana

Key Findings Report

April 2015

unicef

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Round 5
Key Findings Report Guyana
April 2015

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OVERVIEW

The Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey round 5 (MICS5) was carried out in 2014 by the Bureau of Statistics, as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Government of Guyana provided financial support.

The global Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (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.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Guyana MICS5 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 mid-2015.

Results presented in this report are not expected to change and are considered final. For more information on indicators and the analysis conducted in the full final report please go to mics.unicef.org.

Suggested citation:
Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Health and UNICEF. 2015. Guyana *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014*, *Key Findings*. Georgetown, Guyana: Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Health and UNICEF

GUYANA MICS5 2014 AT A GLANCE

Survey implementation

Sample frame	Population and Housing Census Guyana 2012	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five
Updated	February-March 2014		
Interviewer training	March 2014	**Fieldwork**	April-July 2014

Survey sample

Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	5,904	- Eligible	3,482
- Occupied	5,526	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3,358
- Interviewed	5,077	- Response rate (Per cent)	96.4
- Response rate (Per cent)	91.9		
Women		Men	
- Eligible for interviews	5,809	- Eligible for interviews	2,526
- Interviewed	5,076	- Interviewed	1,682
- Response rate (Per cent)	87.4	- Response rate (Per cent)	66.6 (+)

(+) Due to the low response rate among men further analysis will be done and results should be interpreted with caution.

Survey population

Average household size	3.8	**Percentage of population living in**	
		- Urban areas	27.2
Percentage of population under:		- Rural areas	72.8
- Age 5	9.6		
- Age 18	36.0	- Region 1	1.9
		- Region 2	5.5
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	15.2	- Region 3	15.7
		- Region 4	44.3
		- Region 5	6.8
		- Region 6	14.7
		- Region 7&8	2.7
		- Region 9	3.4
		- Region 10	5.0

Housing characteristics

Percentage of households with	
- Electricity	86.9
- Finished floor	81.2
- Finished roofing	97.0
- Finished walls	93.2
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.87

Household or personal assets

Percentage of households that own	
- A television	88.0
- A refrigerator	78.1
- Agricultural land	13.6
- Farm animals/livestock	18.8
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a	
- Mobile phone	88.6
- Car or truck	23.1

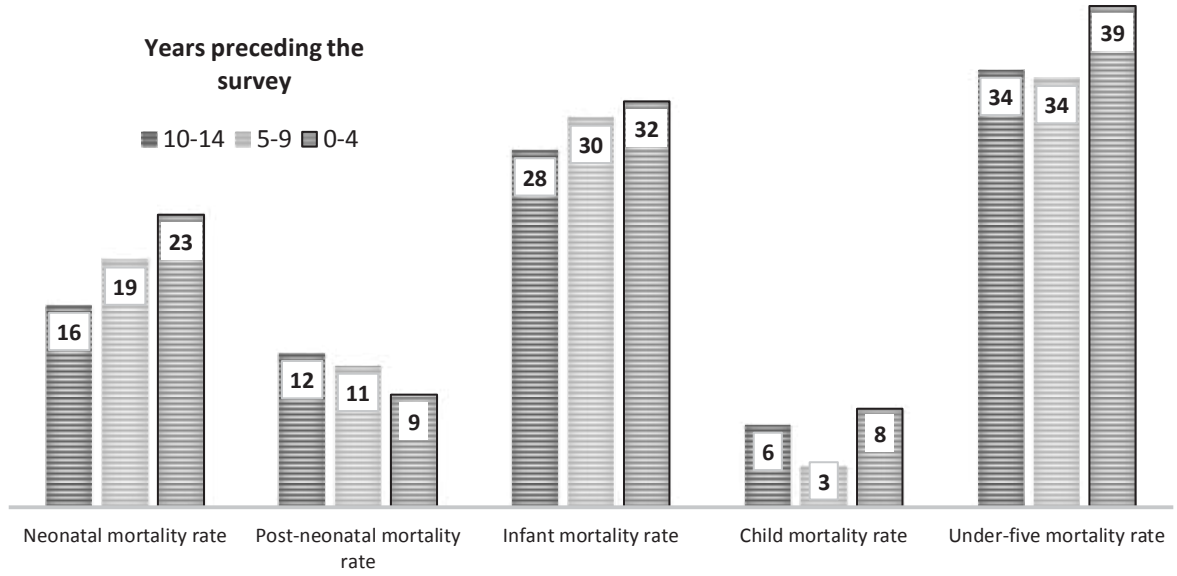
CHILD MORTALITY

Early childhood mortality

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value[A]
1.1		Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	23
1.2	**MDG 4.2**	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	32
1.3		Post-neonatal mortality rate	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	9
1.4		Child mortality rate	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	8
1.5	**MDG 4.1**	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	39

[A] Indicator values are per 1,000 live births and refer to the five-year period before the survey

Figure 1: Early childhood mortality rates, Guyana MICS5, 2014



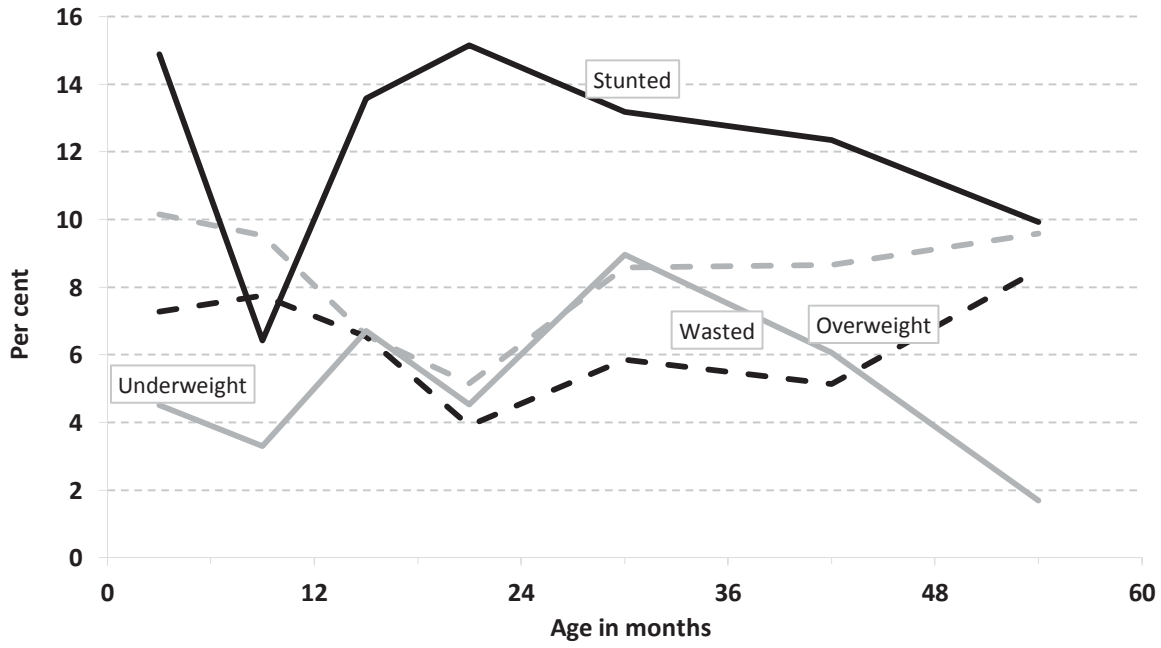
Note: Indicator values are per 1,000 live births

NUTRITION

Nutritional status[i]

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
2.1a	**MDG 1.8**	Underweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.1b		(a) Moderate and severe	(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	8.5
		(b) Severe	(b) minus three standard deviations (severe)of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	2.2
2.2a		Stunting prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.2b		(a) Moderate and severe	(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	12.0
		(b) Severe	(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	3.4
2.3a		Wasting prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.3b		(a) Moderate and severe	(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	6.4
		(b) Severe	(b) minus three standard deviations (severe)of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	1.7
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	5.3

Figure 2: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Guyana MICS5, 2014



Breastfeeding and infant feeding

MICS Indicator	Indicator	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	89.0
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	49.2
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[ii]	23.3
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[iii] during the previous day	36.2
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	55.6
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	40.9
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	14.1
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[iv] during the previous day	40.5
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	80.9
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	83.9
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[v] or more during the previous day	61.6
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups[vi] during the previous day	65.2
2.17a 2.17b	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 (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	25.1 41.9
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	69.5

Salt iodization

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate	19.8

Low-birth weight

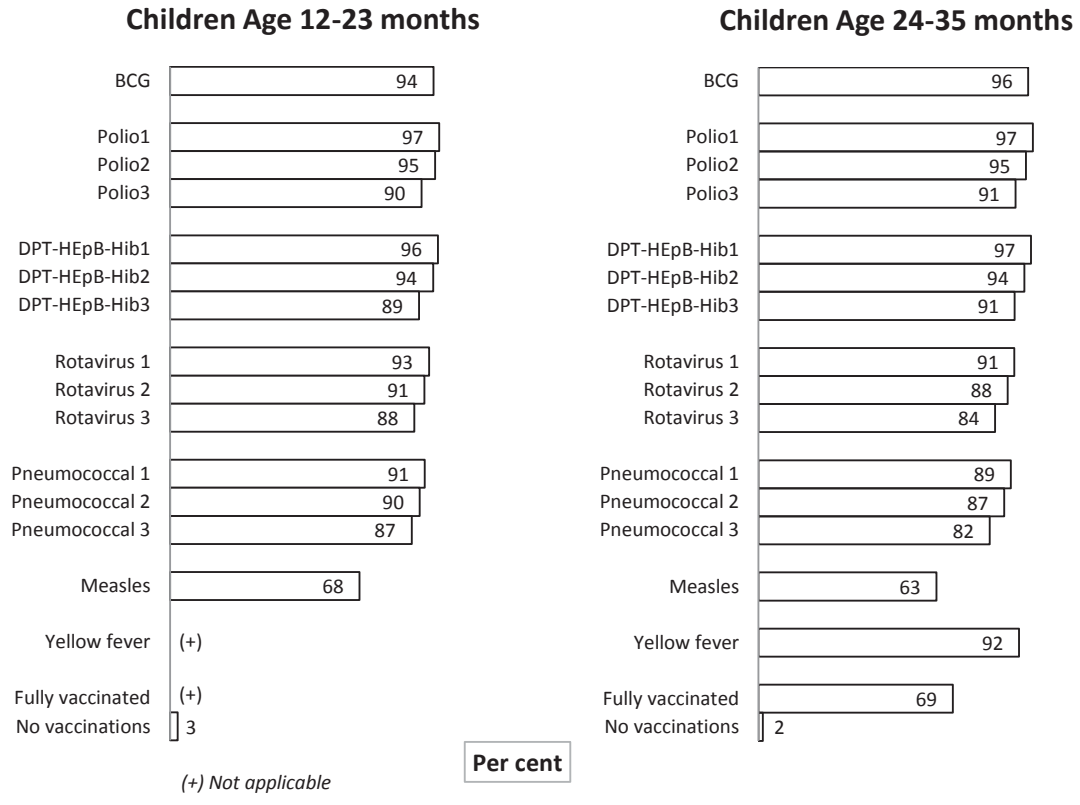
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.20	Low-birth weight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	13.6
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	93.9

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	94.5
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	90.2
3.3 3.5 3.6	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT), Hepatitis B (HEpB) and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) immunization coverage (Pentavalent)	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3), Hepatitis B (HEpB) and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) by their first birthday	89.4
3.4 **MDG 4.3**	Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received measles vaccine by their second birthday	93.4
3.7	Yellow fever immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received yellow fever vaccine by their second birthday	92.3
3.8	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received all[vii] vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (measles and yellow fever by their second birthday)	68.9

Figure 3: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles and yellow fever by 24 months), Guyana MICS5, 2014



(+) Not applicable

Tetanus toxoid

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.9	Neonatal tetanus protection	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to the most recent birth	22.3

Diarrhoea

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	8.3
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	60.9
3.S1	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)[viii]	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS	42.5
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	28.9

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	2.2
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	83.6
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	30.9

Solid Fuel Use

MICS Indicator	Indicator	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	6.9

Malaria / Fever

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
-		Children with fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	13.7
3.16a 3.16b		Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)[ix]	Percentage of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	 5.3 2.8
3.18	**MDG 6.7**	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the previous night	7.4
3.19		Population that slept under an ITN	Percentage of household members who slept under an ITN the previous night	3.8
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	70.7
3.21		Malaria diagnostics usage	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	12.0
3.22	**MDG 6.8**	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	7.4
3.23		Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	(0.0)
3.24		Pregnant women who slept under an ITN	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the previous night	6.9

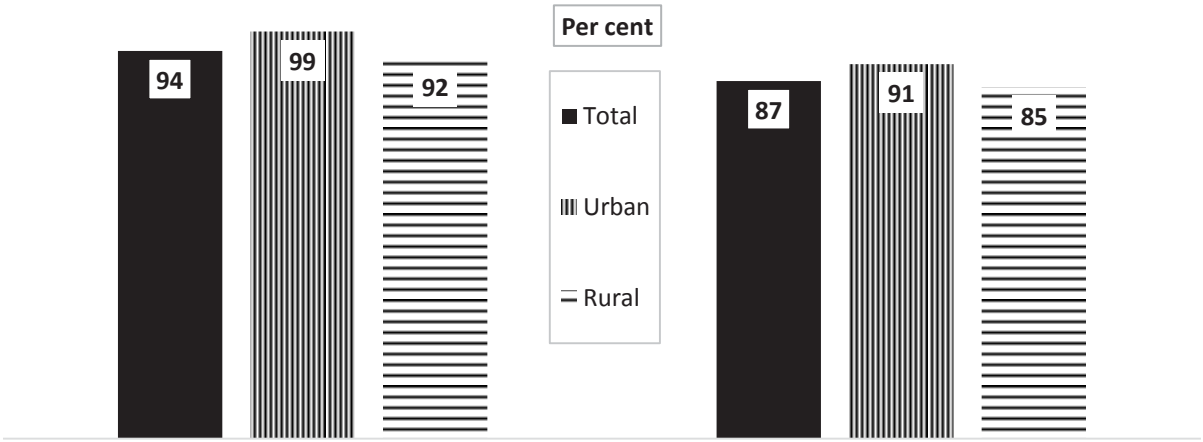
( ) Figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases

WATER AND SANITATION

Water and Sanitation

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
4.1	**MDG 7.8**	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	94.2
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	27.4
4.3	**MDG 7.9**	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	86.9
4.4		Safe disposal of child's feces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	43.0
4.5		Place for hand washing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	78.8
4.6		Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	79.4

Figure 4: Use of improved water and sanitation in urban and rural areas, Guyana MICS5, 2014



Percentage of household members using an improved water source

Percentage of household members using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

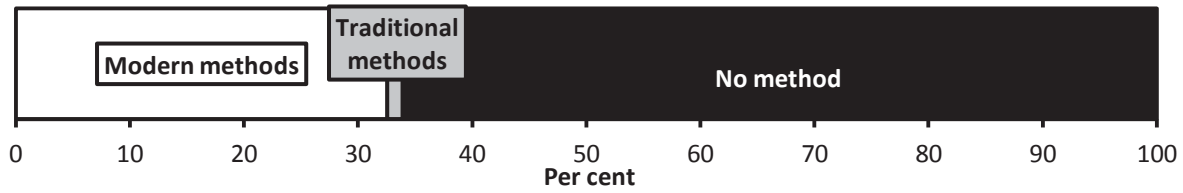
Contraception and Unmet Need

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
-		Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate[A] for women age 15-49 years	2.6
5.1	**MDG 5.4**	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate[A] for women age 15-19 years	74
5.2		Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	15.8
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	34.1
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	28.0

[A] The age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births to women in a specific age group during a specified 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 5: Use of contraception, Guyana MICS5, 2014



Modern methods	**32.6**
Female sterilization	3.3
Male sterilization	0.1
IUD	5.8
Injectables	4.9
Implants	1.0
Pill	7.7
Male condom	9.0
Female condom	0.7
Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	0.0

Traditional methods	**1.3**
Periodic abstinence	0.4
Withdrawal	0.4
Other	0.5

Any method	**33.9**

No method	**65.9**

Note: The total does not add to 100% as 0.2% of responses were missing.

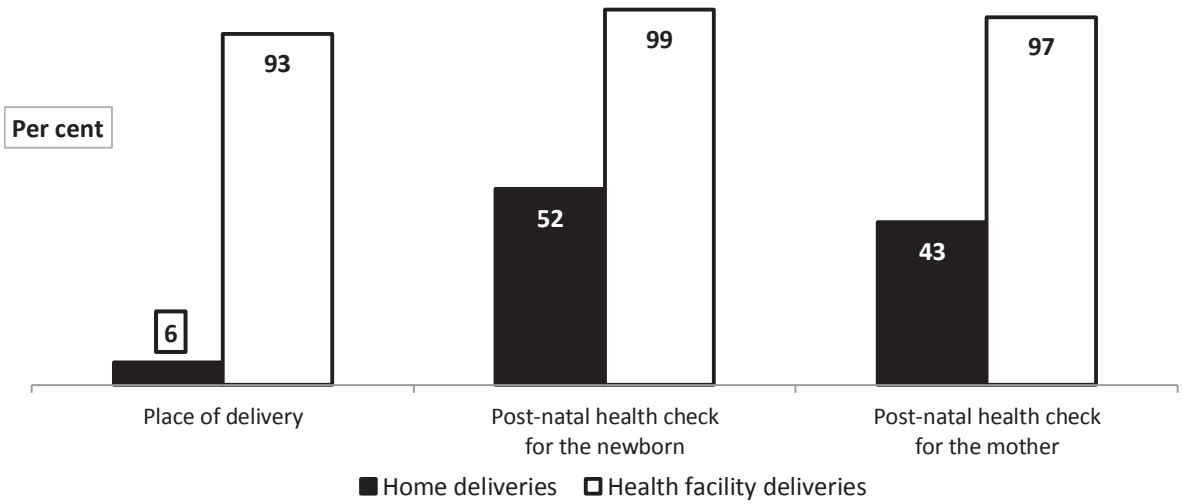
Maternal and Newborn Health

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
5.5a 5.5b	**MDG 5.5** **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	 90.7 86.7
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	93.6
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	92.4
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	92.7
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	16.9

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	98.0
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	95.4
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	93.0

Figure 6: Place of delivery and post-natal health checks, Guyana MICS5, 2014



CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Child Development

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	61.0
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	87.2
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	15.9
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	54.8
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	47.3
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	68.5
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	5.0
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	85.6

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

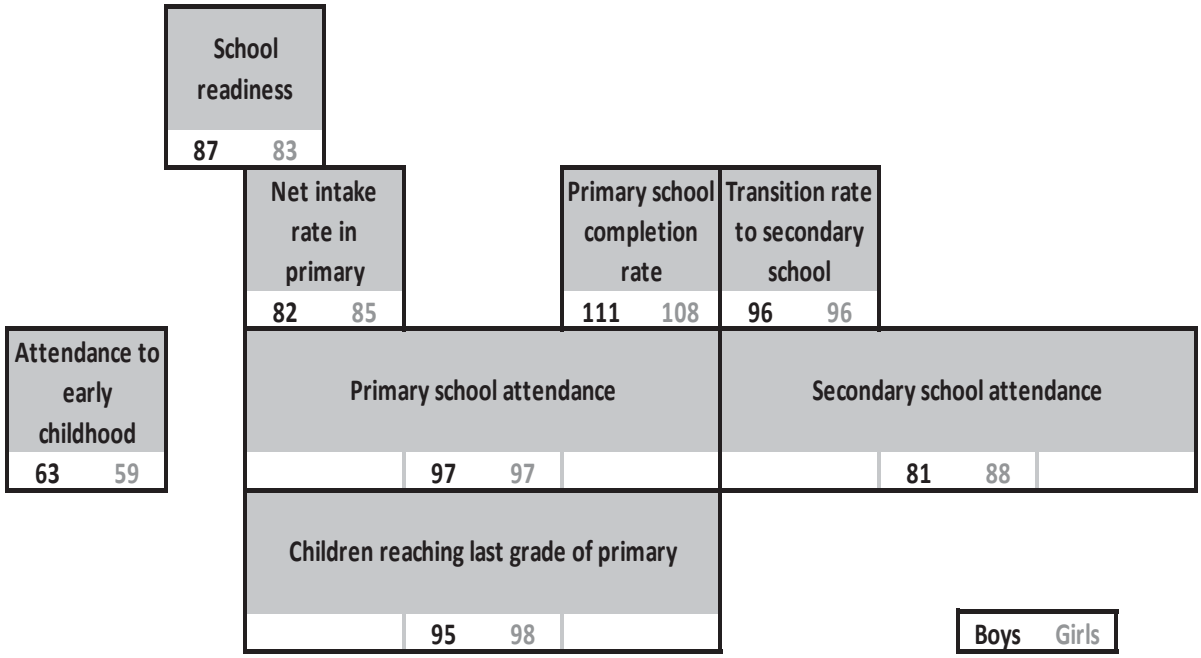
Literacy and Education

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
7.1	**MDG 2.3**	Literacy rate among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education (a) Women (b) Men	 98.0 97.7
7.2		School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	84.9
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	83.3
7.4	**MDG 2.1**	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	97.0
7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	84.5
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	96.4
7.7		Primary completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	109.1

Literacy and Education

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
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 number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	95.9
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	1.00
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	1.08

Figure 7: Education indicators by sex, Guyana MICS5, 2014



Note: All indicator values are in per cent

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth Registration

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	88.7

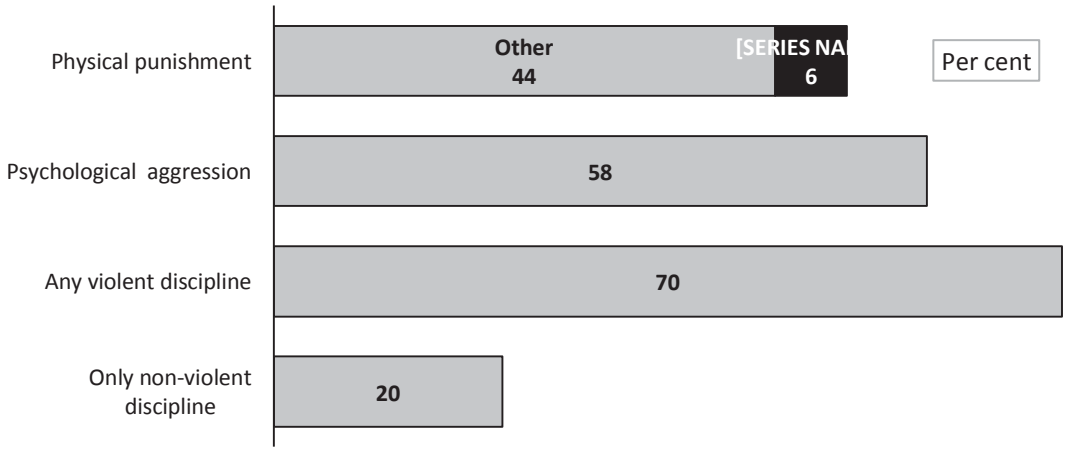
Child Labour

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[x]	18.3

Child Discipline

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.3	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	69.7

Figure 8: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Guyana MICS5, 2014



Early Marriage and Polygyny

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	
		(a) Women	4.4
		(b) Men	1.0
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of people age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	
		(a) Women	26.9
		(b) Men	6.6
8.6	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of young people age 15-19 years who are married or in union	
		(a) Women	13.3
		(b) Men	13.4
8.7	Polygyny	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	
		(a) Women	3.3
		(b) Men	4.2
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,	15.5
		(b) among women age 20-24 years	15.1

Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of people 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	
		(a) Women	10.2
		(b) Men	9.6

Children's Living Arrangements

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	10.0
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	7.0
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	5.7

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
-		Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS	
			(a) Women	97.5
			(b) Men	97.4
9.1	**MDG 6.3**	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[xi], and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission[xii]	
			(a) Women	51.5
			(b) Men	40.2
9.2		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[xiii] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	
			(a) Women	52.5
			(b) Men	34.6
9.3		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions[xiv] toward people living with HIV	
			(a) Women	23.2
			(b) Men	23.0

HIV Testing

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
9.4	People who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	
		(a) Women	90.0
		(b) Men	87.6
9.5	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	
		(a) Women	26.3
		(b) Men	24.9
9.6	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	
		(a) Women	40.8
		(b) Men	26.5
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	66.7
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	84.8

Sexual Behaviour

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
9.9		Young people who have never had sex	Percentage of never married young people age 15-24 years who have never had sex	
			(a) Women	79.0
			(b) Men	55.8
9.10		Sex before age 15 among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15	
			(a) Women	4.9
			(b) Men	12.6
9.11		Age-mixing among sexual partners	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	11.8
9.12		Multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
			(a) Women	1.9
			(b) Men	13.8
9.13		Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	
			(a) Women	42.2
			(b) Men	59.0
9.14		Sex with non-regular partners	Percentage of sexually active young people age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	
			(a) Women	12.0
			(b) Men	36.7
9.15	**MDG 6.2**	Condom use with non-regular partners	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months	
			(a) Women	57.2
			(b) Men	87.5

Orphans

MICS Indicator		Indicator	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	(*)

(*)Figure that is based on less than 25 unweighted cases)

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT

Access to Mass Media

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	
		(a) Women	39.9
		(b) Men	41.3

Use of Information/Communication Technology

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	62.2
		(b) Men	67.6
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	66.6
		(b) Men	66.5

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective Well-being

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
11.1	Life satisfaction	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	
		(a) Women	93.0
		(b) Men	95.1
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	
		(a) Women	93.6
		(b) Men	92.6
11.3	Perception of a better life	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	
		(a) Women	81.9
		(b) Men	83.3

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco Use

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
12.1	Tobacco use	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	
		(a) Women	2.1
		(b) Men	20.7
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	
		(a) Women	1.7
		(b) Men	9.4

Alcohol Use

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
12.3	Use of alcohol	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	
		(a) Women	26.0
		(b) Men	63.0
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	
		(a) Women	5.1
		(b) Men	20.0

NOTES

[i] Weight and height/length measurements were successfully completed for 91.6 and 89.0 per cent of children under age 5, respectively

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

[iii] 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)

[iv] 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

[v] 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

[vi] 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

[vii] Full vaccination includes the following: BCG; 3 doses of Polio, 3 doses of Pentavalent (combination vaccine that includes DPT, Hib and HepB), 3 doses of Rotavirus and 3 doses of Pneumococcal administered before age 1 and Measles (MMR) and Yellow Fever administered at or after age 12 months but before age 24 months.

[viii] The indicator does not include diarrhea treatment with zinc. It reports the percentage of children with diarrhea who received any ORS.

[ix] An ITN is (a) a conventionally treated net which has been soaked with an insecticide within the past 12 months, (b) factory treated net which does not require any treatment (LLIN), (c) a pretreated net obtained within the last 12 months, or (d) a net that has been soaked with or dipped in insecticide within the last 12 months

[x] 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

[xi] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

[xii] The two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission are included in the indicator calculation: i) Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home and ii) Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching

[xiii] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

[xiv] 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