

COMPREHENSIVE CORRECT KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS

Table HIV-1: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS among women of reproductive age [Location and year]. {N = total surveyed}	
Knowledge	% (n) women
Having one uninfected, faithful partner to prevent HIV/AIDS (Q702=yes)	
Using condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS (Q703=yes)	
Can not get HIV/AIDS from mosquitoes (Q705=no)	
Can not get HIV/AIDS from sharing food with infected person (Q709=no)	
A healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS (Q710=yes)	

Key Indicator HIV-A: Proportion of women who have comprehensive correct knowledge* of HIV/AIDS among women of reproductive age [Location and year]. {N = total surveyed}	
Indicator	% (n) women
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	

**Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is having heard of HIV/AIDS, AND identifying that using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner are two ways to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission, AND rejecting two common misconceptions that mosquitoes transmit HIV/AIDS and sharing food with an infected person transmits HIV/AIDS, AND knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS.*

Table HIV-2: Demographic characteristics of women with and without comprehensive correct knowledge* of HIV/AIDS among women of reproductive age [Location and year]. {N = total surveyed}		
Characteristic	Does have comprehensive correct knowledge	Does NOT have comprehensive correct knowledge
	% (n) women	% (n) women
Age		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship Status		
Living with husband or partner		
Not living with husband or partner		
Sexually active in last 30 days		
Yes		
No		

**Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is having heard of HIV/AIDS, AND identifying that using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner are two ways to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission, AND rejecting two common misconceptions that mosquitoes transmit HIV/AIDS and sharing food with an infected person transmits HIV/AIDS, AND knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS.*

COMPREHENSIVE CORRECT KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

Table HIV-3: Correct knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS among women of reproductive age [Location and year]. {N = total surveyed}	
Knowledge	% (n) women
Can transmit HIV/AIDS during pregnancy and delivery	
Can transmit HIV/AIDS through breastfeeding	

Key Indicator HIV-B: Proportion of women who have comprehensive correct knowledge* of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS among women of reproductive age [Location and year]. {N = total surveyed}	
Indicator	% (n) women
Comprehensive correct knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS	

**Comprehensive correct knowledge of mother-to-child transmission is having heard of HIV/AIDS AND knowing that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, and breastfeeding.*

Table HIV-4: Demographic characteristics of women with and without comprehensive correct knowledge* of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS among women of reproductive age [Location and year]. {N = total surveyed}		
Characteristic	Does have comprehensive correct knowledge % (n) women	Does NOT have comprehensive correct knowledge % (n) women
Age		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship Status		
Living with husband or partner		
Not living with husband or partner		
Ever pregnant		
Yes		
No		
Currently pregnant		
Yes		
No		

**Comprehensive correct knowledge of mother-to-child transmission is having heard of HIV/AIDS AND knowing that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, and breastfeeding.*

ACCEPTING ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

Table HIV-5: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS among women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS [Location and year]. {N = Q701 = 1}	
Attitude	% (n) women
Does not believe positive HIV/AIDS status of family member should be kept secret (Q713=no)	
Willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS at home (Q714=yes)	
Believes a teacher with HIV/AIDS should be allowed to keep teaching (Q715=yes)	
Willing to buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS (Q716=yes)	

Key Indicator HIV-C: Proportion of women who have accepting attitudes* towards people living with HIV/AIDS among women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS [Location and year]. {N = Q701 = 1}	
Indicator	% (n) women
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS	

**Accepting attitudes is not believing the HIV/AIDS positive status of a family member should be kept secret AND is willing to care for HIV/AIDS positive relative in her household AND believing that an HIV/AIDS positive teacher should be allowed to continue teaching AND would buy fresh vegetables from HIV/AIDS positive person.*

Table HIV-6: Demographic characteristics of women with and without accepting attitudes* towards people living with HIV/AIDS among women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS [Location and year]. {N = Q701 = 1}		
Characteristic	Has accepting attitudes % (n) women	Does NOT have accepting attitudes % (n) women
Age		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship Status		
Living with husband or partner		
Not living with husband or partner		

**Accepting attitudes is not believing the HIV/AIDS positive status of a family member should be kept secret AND is willing to care for HIV/AIDS positive relative in her household AND believing that an HIV/AIDS positive teacher should be allowed to continue teaching AND would buy fresh vegetables from HIV/AIDS positive person.*

PAST HIV TESTING

Key Indicator HIV-D: Proportion of women who have ever had an HIV test among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS [Location and year]. {N = Q701 = 1}	
Indicator	% (n) women
Ever had HIV test	

HIV-7: Demographic characteristics of women by whether or not they have ever been tested for HIV among women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS [Location and year]. {N = Q701 = 1}		
Characteristic	NEVER had an HIV test {N = Q723 = 2} % (n) women	Had an HIV test {N = Q723 = 1} % (n) women
Age		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship Status		
Living with husband or partner		
Not living with husband or partner		

Table HIV-8: Testing characteristics among women who have ever had an HIV test [Location and year]. {N = Q723 = 1}	
Characteristic	% (n) women
Timing of last HIV/AIDS test	
Less than 1 year ago	
1-2 years ago	
3 or more years ago	
Testing was voluntary	
Received counseling when tested	
Received test results	
Source of testing	
Public Sector	
Hospital	
Government health facility	
Clinic / family planning	
Mobile clinic (government, public)	
Private Sector	
Private hospital / clinic	
Pharmacy	
Private medical doctor	
Mobile clinic (private)	
Traditional healer	

INTENT TO BE TESTED FOR HIV IN THE FUTURE

Key Indicator HIV-E: Proportion of women who would have an HIV test in the future among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS [Location and year]. {N = Q701 = 1}	
Indicator	% (n) women
Would go for an HIV test in the future	

Table HIV-9: Demographic characteristics of women by whether or not they would go for a HIV test in the future among women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS [Location and year]. {N = Q701 = 1}			
Characteristic	Would go for HIV test in future % (n) women	Would not go for an HIV test in future % (n) women	Don't know % (n) women
Age			
15-24			
25-34			
35-49			
Relationship Status			
Living with husband or partner			
Not living with husband or partner			
Know a source for testing			
Yes			
No			

Table HIV-10: Primary reason for not wanting to go for an HIV test in the future among women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS and would not go for a test in the future. [Location and year]. {N = Q701 = 1 AND Q729 = 2 or 8}	
Reason	% (n) women
Sure of being infected	
Afraid of the result	
Afraid of the blood taking	
Afraid of catching infection	
Fear of stigmatization	
Too expensive	
Other	

RECEIPT OF HIV/AIDS INFORMATION

Table HIV-11: Received and preferred sources of information about HIV/AIDS among women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS [Location and year].* {N = Q701 = 1}		
Source	Source of HIV/AIDS information received	Preferred source of HIV/AIDS information
	% (n) women	% (n) women
Mass media		
Health services		
People		
Other places		

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.