MICS

MINISTRY OF CABINET

CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

# SUDAN

## Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014

# Key Findings

## April, 2015

Republic of Sudan
Central Bureau of Statistics

WFP World Food Programme
wfp.org Fighting Hunger Worldwide

unicef

UNFPA sudan

World Health Organization

Department for International Development
UKaid
from the British people

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# Foreword

The Sudan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2014 by the Central Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Food Program (WFP), and Department for International Development (DfID) UK provided financial support.

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in 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 accurate evidence for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The specific objectives of the survey is to

- Update information for assessing the situation of children and women in Sudan based on MICS5 modules and geographical coverage of the 18 States in Sudan.
- Measure the trend towards achievement of the MDGs and the goals of a World Fit For Children Plan of Action and other internationally agreed upon indicators related to children and women.
- Furnish data needed for the indicators as per the global review of the Millennium Development Goals.
- Contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Sudan and to strengthen technical expertise, national capacity building in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems.
- Update Census indicators and provide solid evidence for decentralization (planning and measure of progress).
- Provide key evidence for social sector programming and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) under development and accountabilities for sector strategic plans and UNDAF 2013-2016.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of key results (national averages) from the Sudan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2014 prior to the release of full tables and the final analytical report that will contain detailed information on all survey findings by state level, various demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics. Results related to food security will be analysed and presented within the final full report. The final survey report is expected to be released in July 2015.

Results presented in this report have been reviewed by the national MICS Technical Committee and approved by the national MICS Steering Committee. The results are not expected to change and are considered final.

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# SUDAN MICS 2014 AT A GLANCE

## Survey implementation

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sample frame** | Sudan Population Census 2008 | **Questionnaires** | Household |
| **Listing** | July 2014 | | Women (age 15-49) |
| | | | Children under five |
| **Interviewer training** | July 2014 | **Fieldwork** | August - November 2014 |

**Survey sample**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Households | | Children under five | |
| - Sampled | 18,000 | - Eligible | 14,751 |
| - Occupied | 17,142 | - Mothers/caretakers interviewed | 14,081 |
| - Interviewed | 16,801 | - Response rate (Per cent) | 95.5 |
| - Response rate (Per cent) | 98.0 | | |
| Women | | | |
| - Eligible for interviews | 20,327 | | |
| - Interviewed | 18,302 | | |
| - Response rate (Per cent) | 90.0 | | |

## Survey population

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average household size | 5.9 | **Percentage of population living in** | |
| **Percentage of population under:** | | - Urban areas | 30.8 |
| - Age 5 | 15.2 | - Rural areas | 69.2 |
| - Age 18 | 50.6 | | |
| Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years | 30.7 | | |

## Housing characteristics

| | |
|---|---|
| **Percentage of households with** | |
| - Electricity | 44.9 |
| - Finished floor | 14.0 |
| - Finished roofing | 25.0 |
| - Finished walls | 28.1 |
| Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping | 3.23 |

## Household or personal assets

| | |
|---|---|
| **Percentage of households that own** | |
| - A television | 39.6 |
| - A refrigerator | 25.9 |
| - Agricultural land | 39.5 |
| - Farm animals/livestock | 51.0 |
| **Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a** | |
| - Mobile phone | 73.8 |
| - Car or truck | 6.4 |

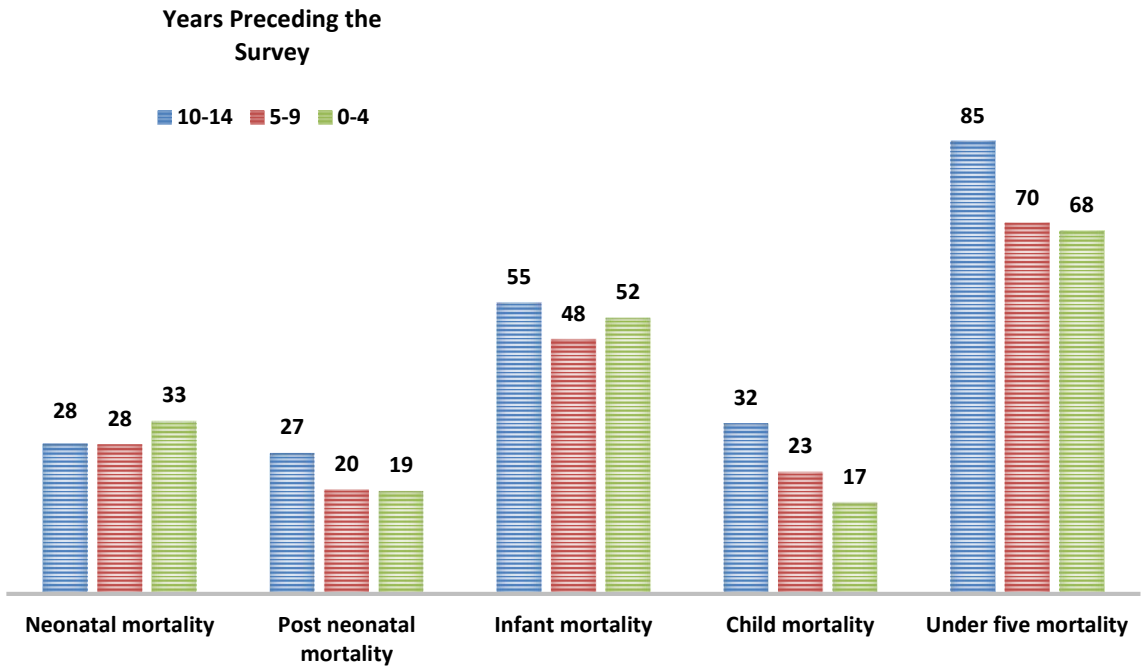
# CHILD MORTALITY

## Early childhood mortality

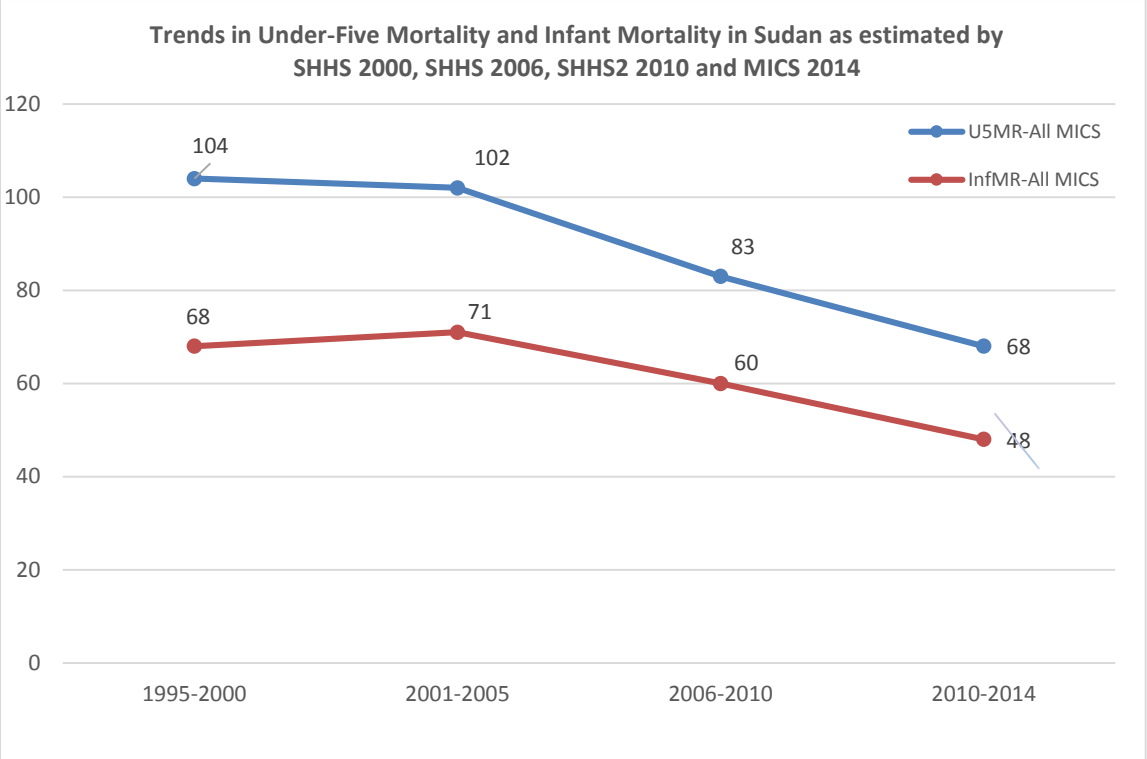
| MICS Indicator | | Indicator | Description | Value [A] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.1 | | Neonatal mortality rate | Probability of dying within the first month of life | 33 |
| 1.2 | **MDG 4.2** | Infant mortality rate | Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday | 52 |
| 1.3 | | Post-neonatal mortality rate | Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates | 19 |
| 1.4 | | Child mortality rate | Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays | 17 |
| 1.5 | **MDG 4.1** | Under-five mortality rate | Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday | 68 |

[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, Sudan MICS, 2014




*Note: Indicator Values are per 1,000 live birth*

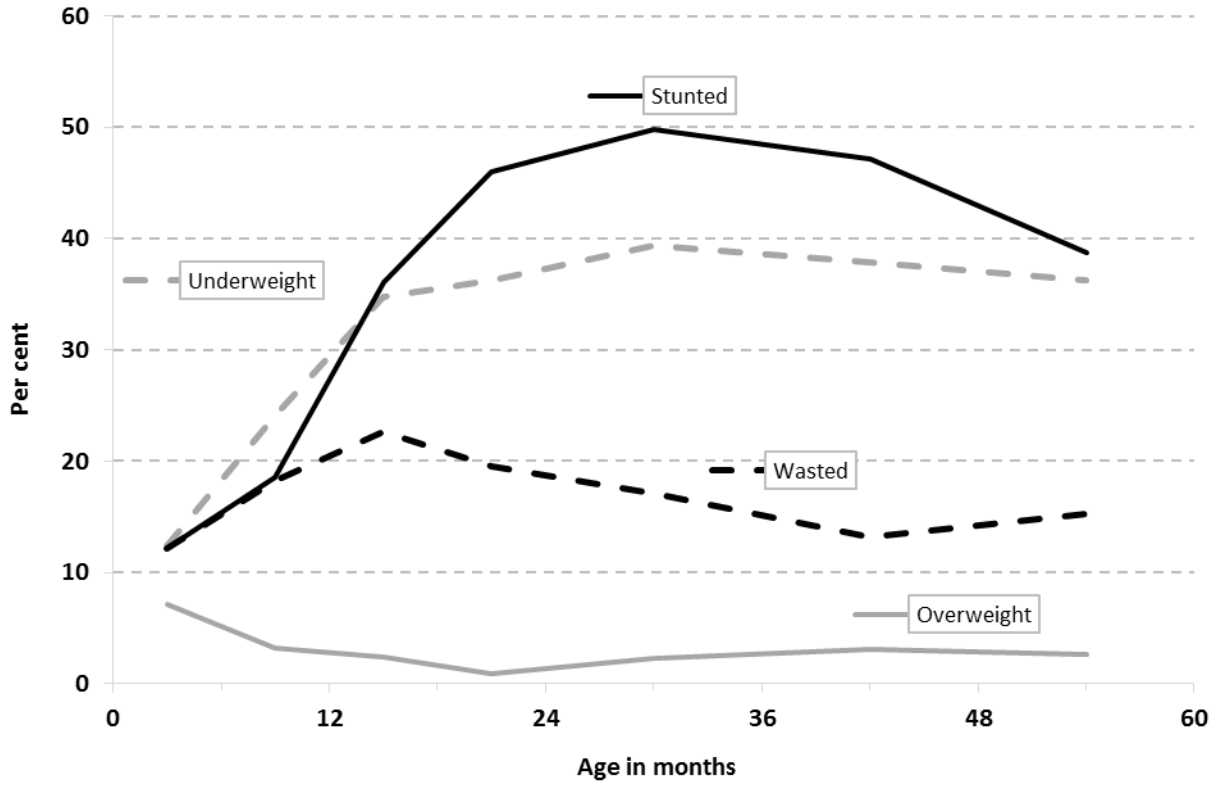

Trends in Under-Five Mortality and Infant Mortality in Sudan as estimated by SHHS 2000, SHHS 2006, SHHS2 2010 and MICS 2014
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
104
102
83
68
68
71
60
48
U5MR-All MICS
InfMR-All MICS
1995-2000
2001-2005
2006-2010
2010-2014

# 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) | 33.0 |
| | (b) Severe | (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) | 12.0 |
| | | of the median weight for age of the WHO standard | |
| 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) | 38.2 |
| | (b) Severe | (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) | 18.2 |
| | | of the median height for age of the WHO standard | |
| 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) | 16.3 |
| | (b) Severe | (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) | 4.5 |
| | | of the median weight for height of the WHO standard | |
| 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 | 3.0 |

**Figure 2: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Sudan MICS, 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 | 95.6 |
| 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 | 68.7 |
| 2.7 | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[ii] | 55.4 |
| 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 | 80.8 |
| 2.9 | Continued breastfeeding at 1 year | Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day | 89.4 |
| 2.10 | Continued breastfeeding at 2 years | Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day | 48.8 |
| 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 | 21.2 |
| 2.12 | Age-appropriate breastfeeding | Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[iv] during the previous day | 63.1 |
| 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 | 61.2 |
| 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 | 57.5 |
| 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 | 40.7 |
| 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 | 28.0 |
| 2.17a<br>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<br>(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 | 25.0<br>37.0 |
| 2.18 | Bottle feeding | Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day | 7.3 |

## 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 iodate | 7.6 |

## Low-birth weight

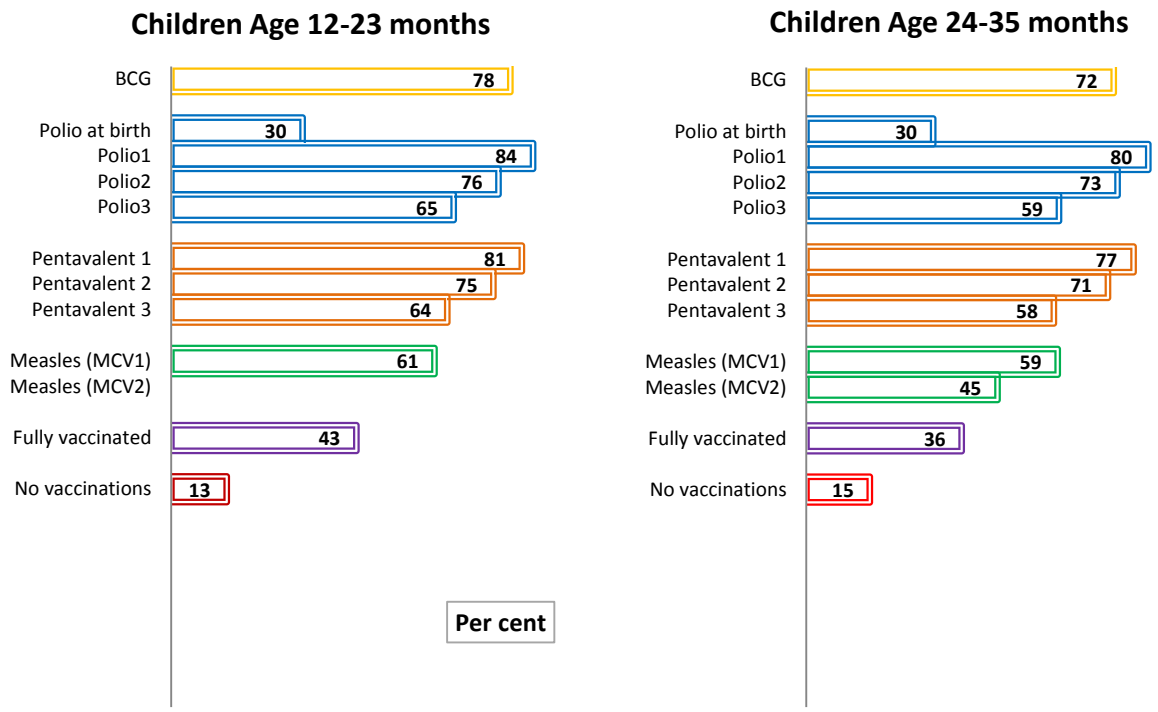
| MICS Indicator | Indicator | Description | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2.20 | Low-birth weight infants | Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth | 32.3 |
| 2.21 | Infants weighed at birth | Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth | 16.3 |

# 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 | 78.5 |
| 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 | 65.3 |
| 3.3<br>3.5<br>3.6 | | Pentavalent vaccine (DTP-Hep B-Hib) immunization coverage | Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of pentavalent vaccine (Penta 3) by their first birthday | 63.9 |
| 3.4 | **MDG 4.3** | Measles immunization coverage (Measles 1, MCV1) | Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday | 60.9 |
| 3.8 | | Full immunization coverage | Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all[vii] vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday | 42.8 |

### Figure 3: Vaccinations by age 12 months Sudan MICS, 2014



## 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 | 58.2 |

## Diarrhea

| MICS Indicator | Indicator | Description | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| - | Children with diarrhea | Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 29.0 |
| 3.10 | Care-seeking for diarrhea | Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider | 42.7 |
| 3.12 | Diarrhea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding | Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea 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 diarrhea. | 59.3 |

## 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 | 17.8 |
| 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 | 48.3 |
| 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 | 59.0 |

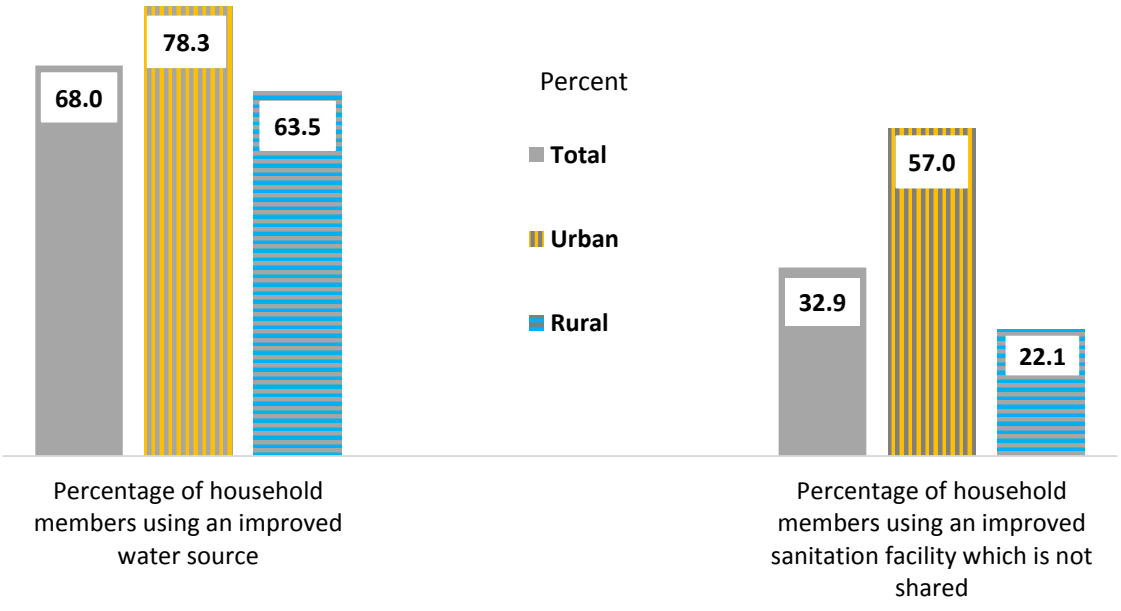
## Solid fuel use

| 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 | 58.2 |

# 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 | 68.0 |
| 4.2 | | Water treatment | Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method | 4.1 |
| 4.3 | MDG 7.9 | Use of improved sanitation | Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared | 32.9 |
| 4.4 | | Safe disposal of child's feces | Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely | 53.0 |
| 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 | 25.8 |
| 4.6 | | Availability of soap or other cleansing agent | Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent | 55.4 |

**Figure 4: Use of improved water and sanitation in urban and rural areas, Sudan MICS, 2014**



# REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

## Contraception and unmet need

| MICS Indicator | | Indicator | Description | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | | Total fertility rate | Total fertility rate [A] for women age 15-49 years | 5.2 |
| 5.1 | **MDG 5.4** | Adolescent birth rate | Age-specific fertility rate [A] for women age 15-19 years | 87 |
| 5.2 | | Early childbearing | Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18 | 21.5 |
| 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 | 12.2 |
| 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 | 26.6 |

[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, MICS, 2014

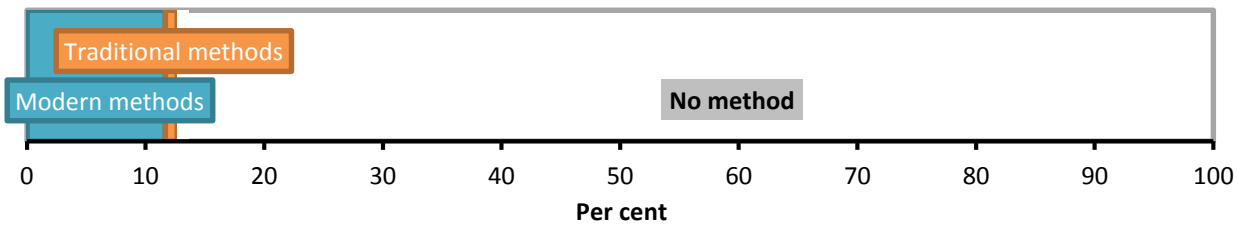
| | |
|---|---|
| **Modern methods** | **11.7** |
| IUD | 0.4 |
| Injectables | 1.4 |
| Implants | 0.3 |
| Pill | 9.0 |
| Male condom | 0.0 |
| Female condom | 0.0 |
| Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly | 0.0 |
| LAM | 0.4 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Traditional methods** | **0.5** |
| Periodic abstinence | 0.2 |
| Withdrawal | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Any method** | **12.1** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **No method** | **87.8** |

Note: The total does not add to 100% as 0.1% of responses were either "Don't know" or missing.



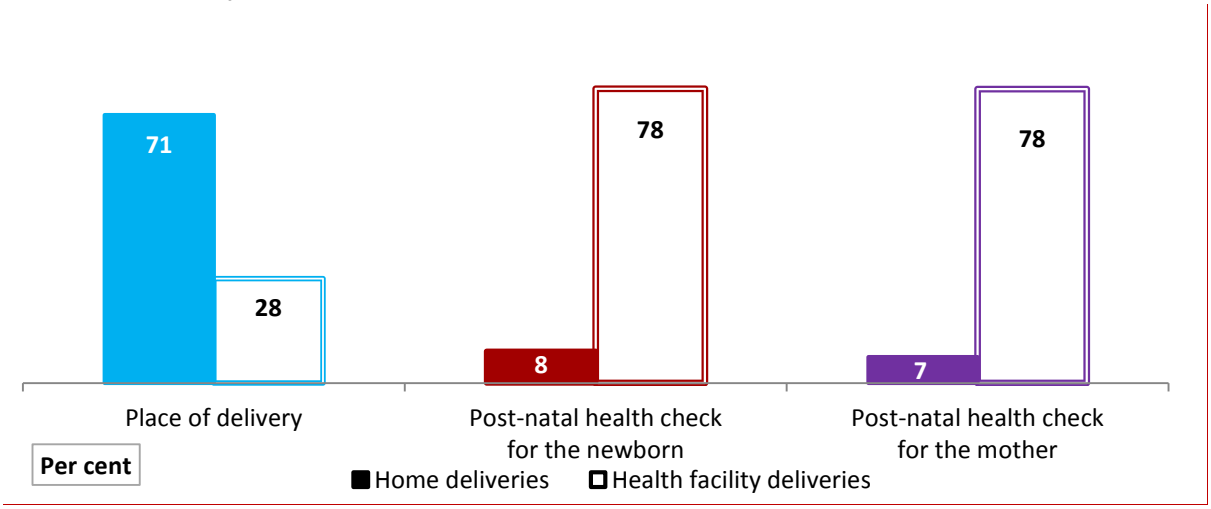
## Maternal and newborn health

| MICS Indicator | | Indicator | Description | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.5a<br>5.5b | **MDG 5.5**<br>**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<br>(a) at least once by skilled health personnel<br>(b)at least four times by any provider | <br>79.1<br>50.7 |
| 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 | 62.8 |
| 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 | 77.7 |
| 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 | 27.7 |
| 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 | 9.1 |

## 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 | 51.5 |
| 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 | 27.7 |
| 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 | 26.6 |

### Figure 6: Place of delivery and post-natal health checks, Sudan MICS, 2014



# CHILD DEVELOPMENT

## Child development

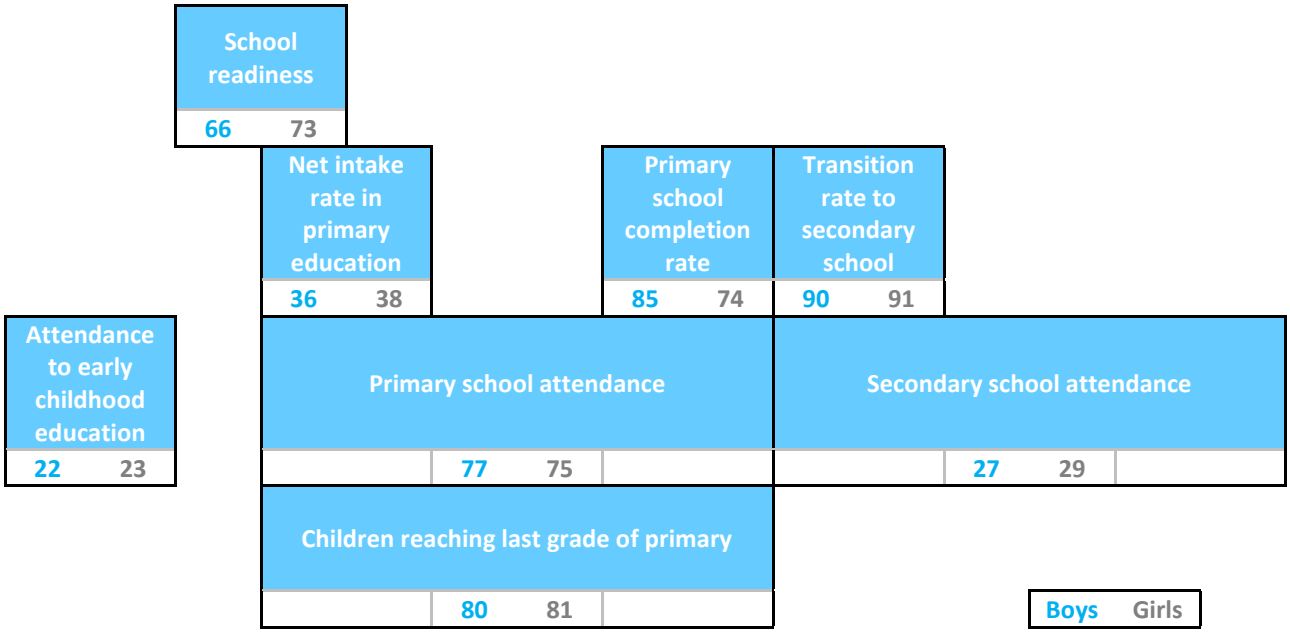
| MICS Indicator | Indicator | Description | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.1 | Attendance to early childhood education | Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme | 22.3 |
| 6.5 | Availability of children's books | Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books | 1.5 |
| 6.6 | Availability of playthings | Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings | 45.5 |

# LITERACY AND EDUCATION

## Literacy and education[viii]

| 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<br>(a) women | 59.8 |
| 7.2 | | School readiness | Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year | 69.7 |
| 7.3 | | Net intake rate in primary education | Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school | 36.8 |
| 7.4 | **MDG 2.1** | Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school | 76.4 |
| 7.5 | | Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher | 28.4 |
| 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 | 80.4 |
| 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) | 79.3 |
| 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 | 90.7 |
| 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 | 0.98 |
| 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 | 1.07 |

## Figure 7: Education indicators by sex, Sudan MICS, 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 | 67.3 |

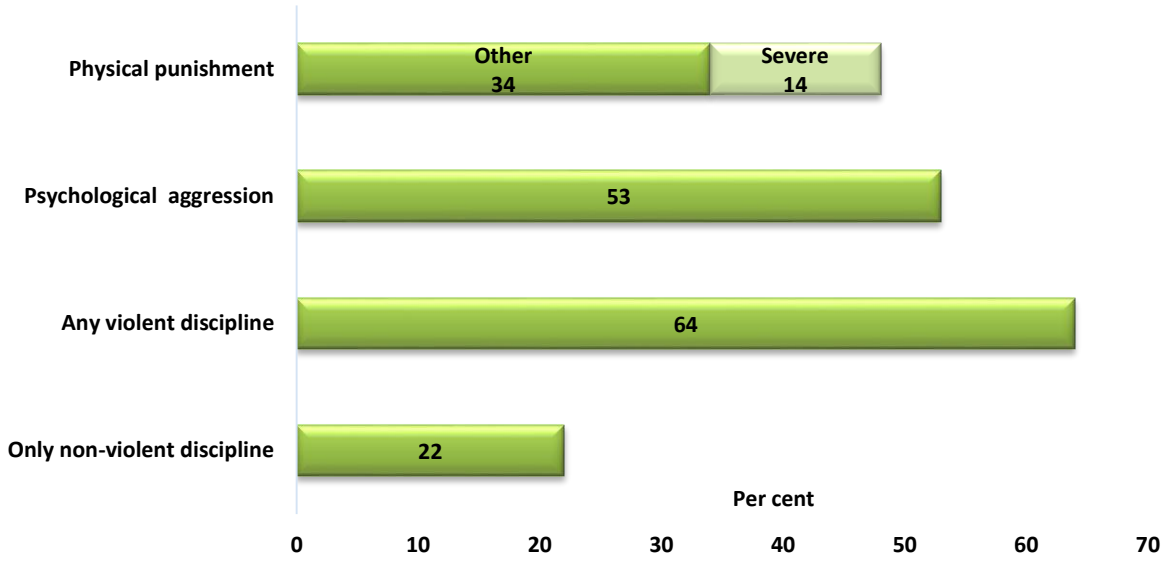
## Child labor

| MICS Indicator | Indicator | Description | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8.2 | Child labor | Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labor[ix] | 24.9 |

## 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 | 63.9 |

**Figure 8: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Sudan MICS, 2014**



## Early marriage and polygyny

| MICS Indicator | Indicator | Description | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8.4 | Marriage before age 15 | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were first married before age 15 | 11.9 |
| 8.5 | Marriage before age 18 | Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married before age 18 | 38.0 |
| 8.6 | Young women age 15-19 years currently married | Percentage of young women age 15-19 years who are married | 21.2 |
| 8.7 | Polygyny | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous marriage | 21.7 |
| 8.8a<br>8.8b | Spousal age difference | Percentage of young women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older,<br>(a)among women age 15-19 years,<br>(b)among women age 20-24 years | <br>7.9<br>23.0 |

## Female genital mutilation/cutting

| MICS Indicator | Indicator | Description | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8.9 | Approval for female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that FGM/C should be continued | 40.9 |
| 8.10 | Prevalence of FGM/C among women | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who report to have undergone any form of FGM/C | 86.6 |
| 8.11 | Prevalence of FGM/C among girls | Percentage of daughters age 0-14 years who have undergone any form of FGM/C, as reported by mothers age 15-49 years | 31.5 |

## Attitudes towards domestic violence

| MICS Indicator | Indicator | 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 | 34.0 |

## 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 | 3.4 |
| 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 | 5.3 |
| 8.15 | Children with at least one parent living abroad | Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad | 1.8 |

# HIV/AIDS

## HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes

| MICS Indicator | | Indicator | Description | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | | Have heard of AIDS | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS | 74.8 |
| 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[x], and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission[xi] | 8.5 |
| 9.2 | | Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[xii] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | 28.4 |
| 9.3 | | Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV | Percentage of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions[xiii] toward people living with HIV | 7.9 |

## 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<br>(a) Women | 17.0 |
| 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<br>(a) Women | 1.6 |
| 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 been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results<br>(a) Women | 1.2 |
| 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 | 4.2 |
| 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 | 3.6 |

## 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 | 0.82 |

# NOTES

[i] Weight and height/length measurements were successfully completed for 80.7 and 78.2 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, three doses of Polio, three doses of Pentavalent vaccine which includes Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus Influenzae (HiB) as a combined vaccine and Measles 1 (MCV1) administered at 9 months.

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

[ix] 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

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

[xi] The two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission are included in the indicator calculation: i) mosquito bites and ii) sharing food with someone with HIV

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

[xiii] 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