

XII. HIV/AIDS

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing the transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from the infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. HIV module was administered to ever married women 15-49 years of age. It may be noted that the questions in this module often refer to “the AIDS virus”. This terminology is used strictly as a method of data collection to aid respondents, preferred over the correct terminology of “HIV” that is used here in reporting the results, where appropriate.

One indicator which is both an MDG and the Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR; formerly UNGASS) is the percentage of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. This is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful husband can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the MICS Punjab, 2014 all ever-married women who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Table HA.1. Due to cultural sensitivities around talking to unmarried women about issues relating to sexual behavior and the possibility that this may compromise survey team safety and increase survey non-response, the HIV module was only administered to ever-married women.

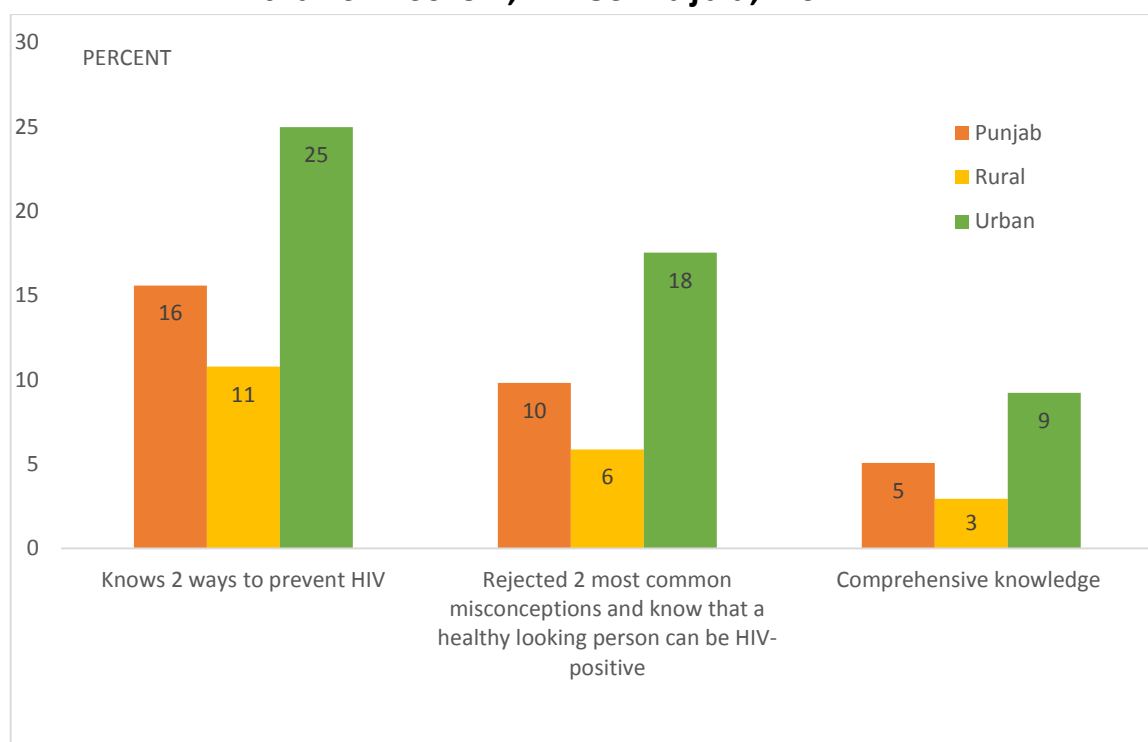
In Punjab, 39 percent of the ever married women age 15-49 years have heard of AIDS, higher in urban (60%) than in rural areas (28%). However, the percentage of women who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission – using a condom every time during sexual intercourse and having only one faithful uninfected husband – is only 16 percent. About 24 percent of women know of having one faithful uninfected husband and 20 percent know about using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission.

More than half of women have heard of AIDS in Rawalpindi division compared to just over one in ten women in DG Khan division (52% and 14%). AIDS awareness is very low (only 8%) among women living in the households in the lowest quintile compared to 76 percent of women living in the households in the highest quintile. Similarly, awareness is low among women from rural areas (28%) and women with pre-school or no education (14%) compared to those from urban areas (60%) and women with higher education (94%).

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission											
Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Punjab, 2014.											
	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful husband	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Punjab	39.0	24.1	19.8	15.6	25.2	23.0	28.3	20.5	9.8	5.1	34,855
Area of residence											
Rural	28.2	16.9	13.6	10.8	18.1	15.0	19.6	13.1	5.9	2.9	23,061
All Urban	60.1	38.3	31.7	25.0	39.1	38.7	45.5	34.7	17.5	9.2	11,794
Major Cities	66.4	43.3	35.6	27.8	42.1	43.4	49.5	40.3	20.2	10.4	6,295
Other Urban	52.9	32.4	27.3	21.8	35.6	33.3	40.8	28.3	14.5	7.9	5,499
Age											
15-24 ¹	32.4	18.7	15.5	11.5	20.8	20.0	23.4	15.0	7.5	3.3	5,144
15-19	21.0	10.9	10.4	7.1	13.5	12.7	13.6	8.4	4.9	1.8	1,066
20-24	35.3	20.7	16.9	12.7	22.7	21.9	26.0	16.7	8.2	3.7	4,078
25-29	44.4	26.9	22.6	17.5	29.0	26.4	32.0	22.8	11.1	5.7	7,025
30-39	43.3	27.5	22.7	18.3	28.0	25.9	32.1	24.1	11.7	6.3	13,185
40-49	32.8	20.3	15.9	12.6	20.8	18.1	23.0	16.6	7.5	3.8	9,501
Women's education^a											
None/pre-school	13.5	7.1	5.5	4.2	7.7	5.4	7.6	4.8	1.6	0.6	17,377
Primary	39.6	20.9	16.5	12.5	24.6	18.8	25.6	16.5	6.5	2.9	6,209
Middle	58.6	34.8	27.4	20.6	35.6	34.2	41.6	28.5	11.4	4.8	3,215
Secondary	79.0	52.2	43.4	34.6	52.4	50.1	60.6	44.4	22.1	11.9	4,277
Higher	93.8	67.1	57.4	47.5	67.1	71.1	80.6	65.1	37.9	21.9	3,763
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	7.9	4.7	3.8	3.1	4.2	2.9	3.8	2.1	0.9	0.4	6,686
Second	18.8	10.2	8.2	6.1	11.2	8.5	11.9	7.3	2.4	1.1	6,814
Middle	35.1	19.9	16.5	12.9	21.8	17.1	23.8	15.2	6.2	3.2	6,914
Fourth	53.7	32.5	26.2	20.5	35.4	31.4	38.8	28.3	13.3	6.3	7,197
Highest	76.0	50.9	42.1	33.7	50.8	52.6	60.4	47.0	25.0	13.8	7,244
Division											
Bahawalpur	30.3	21.2	19.5	16.0	17.6	18.7	21.8	11.8	5.2	2.9	3,529
D.G. Khan	13.9	7.6	6.4	5.1	8.3	7.9	10.0	6.2	3.2	1.7	3,286
Faisalabad	34.5	25.5	18.6	16.1	21.4	22.9	28.1	19.7	10.2	6.5	4,274
Gujranwala	55.3	34.0	25.3	21.1	38.1	28.8	39.1	26.0	11.6	5.6	5,154
Lahore	53.1	28.1	25.3	17.3	32.6	31.4	37.2	31.5	13.9	5.7	6,285
Multan	24.7	16.5	14.1	11.6	17.1	16.2	19.7	12.2	6.5	3.9	3,867
Rawalpindi	52.3	32.8	27.3	21.7	34.5	33.7	37.8	31.0	16.1	9.0	3,281
Sahiwal	29.3	19.8	16.9	13.2	20.8	16.4	21.4	15.1	8.0	4.7	2,435
Sargodha	37.2	21.9	16.4	12.8	23.9	19.4	25.7	17.6	9.0	4.6	2,745
¹ MICS indicator 9.S1 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women											
^a Total includes 11 unweighted cases of women's education missing											

Table HA.1 also provides the percentage of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Punjab, that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means and by mosquito bites. The table also provides information on whether the women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with AIDS. Overall, 10 percent of women reject the two most common misconceptions, and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive. About 28 percent of the women know that supernatural means, and 23 percent of women know that mosquito bites cannot spread HIV, while 25 percent of women know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive. More women are able to correctly identify ways of HIV transmission and misconceptions concerning HIV in urban areas, with higher education and from households in the highest quintile. For example, only 8 percent of women with pre-school or no education know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive compared to 67 percent of women with higher education.

Figure HA.1: Women with comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, MICS Punjab, 2014



People who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include those who know of the two main ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected husband and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions. The comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is quite low but with clear differences by area of residence. Overall, 5 percent of women were found to have comprehensive knowledge, which was higher in urban areas (9%) compared to rural areas (3%). The percentage of the women with comprehensive knowledge increases with their education level; lowest (less than 1%) for women with only pre-school or no education and highest (22%) among women with higher education. Figure HA.1 summarises the information on comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission by area.

Table HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission							
Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Punjab, 2014.							
	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and: Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹		
Punjab	29.5	27.7	26.3	31.4	23.6	7.6	34,855
Area of residence							
Rural	21.4	19.9	19.5	22.9	17.3	5.4	23,061
All Urban	45.5	43.0	39.6	48.2	35.9	11.9	11,794
Major Cities	49.5	46.9	42.4	52.2	38.5	14.1	6,295
Other Urban	40.9	38.5	36.4	43.5	32.9	9.4	5,499
Age							
15-24	24.8	22.8	22.7	26.5	19.9	5.8	5,144
15-19	15.3	14.0	13.8	17.2	11.2	3.8	1,066
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25-29	33.6	31.5	30.2	35.7	27.3	8.6	7,025
30-39	32.7	30.7	28.9	34.8	25.8	8.4	13,185
40-49	24.8	23.5	21.8	26.2	19.9	6.6	9,501
Women's education^a							
None/pre-school	9.8	9.3	9.3	10.5	8.3	3.0	17,377
Primary	29.2	26.5	26.9	31.2	23.4	8.4	6,209
Middle	44.3	41.5	39.2	46.9	35.2	11.7	3,215
Secondary	60.4	56.5	53.3	64.0	47.9	15.0	4,277
Higher	73.5	70.6	62.1	78.3	57.0	15.6	3,763
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.6	5.2	1.3	6,686
Second	14.1	12.9	13.4	15.0	11.8	3.8	6,814
Middle	26.8	25.2	25.3	28.7	22.4	6.3	6,914
Fourth	40.3	37.5	35.7	42.9	31.8	10.8	7,197
Highest	57.7	54.8	49.0	61.1	44.7	14.9	7,244
Division							
Bahawalpur	24.3	24.4	23.7	26.9	21.2	3.4	3,529
D.G. Khan	9.0	7.4	7.7	9.7	6.3	4.2	3,286
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Lahore	38.1	36.3	32.9	40.3	30.0	12.9	6,285
Multan	19.1	17.8	17.6	21.1	14.9	3.6	3,867
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Sahiwal	21.9	21.0	18.6	23.5	16.5	5.8	2,435
Sargodha	28.0	26.4	26.0	30.2	23.0	7.0	2,745
¹ MICS indicator 9.S2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV							
^a Total includes 11 unweighted cases of women's education missing							

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables HA.2. Overall, 31 percent of ever married women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of the women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 24 percent, while 8 percent did not know of any specific way. The proportion of women with knowledge of all the three ways of mother-to-child transmission is lowest in D.G Khan division (6%) and highest in Rawalpindi division (33%). In urban areas, the proportion of women with knowledge of all the three ways is twice as high (36%) compared to rural areas (17%).

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are considered low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for a family member with AIDS in own home; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV-positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV-positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is HIV-positive.

Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women who:						Number of ever married women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member who is HIV-positive in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Punjab	68.2	50.0	58.5	61.6	95.7	19.0	13,601
Area of residence							
Rural	67.9	46.0	56.8	60.9	95.2	17.0	6,512
All Urban	68.6	53.6	60.1	62.2	96.1	20.8	7,089
Major Cities	69.0	55.1	60.1	62.5	96.1	21.2	4,178
Other Urban	68.1	51.6	60.1	61.8	96.1	20.3	2,911
Age							
15-24	69.1	48.1	57.5	60.3	94.8	18.5	1,664
15-19	73.9	39.8	52.5	57.5	94.7	16.7	224
20-24	68.3	49.4	58.3	60.7	94.8	18.7	1,440
25-29	69.0	51.2	60.3	59.8	96.0	18.7	3,117
30-39	68.2	52.0	59.6	62.3	95.8	20.1	5,705
40-49	67.2	46.1	55.4	62.8	95.5	17.6	3,115
Marital Status							
Currently married	68.3	50.1	58.7	61.5	95.6	19.0	12,984
Formerly married	67.0	47.1	54.0	62.7	96.2	18.9	617
Women's education^a							
None/pre-school	64.6	37.5	45.7	57.5	92.4	11.7	2,344
Primary	69.1	44.4	52.0	62.0	94.8	16.4	2,459
Middle	68.9	45.9	55.8	63.1	96.2	16.1	1,883
Secondary	67.7	53.3	61.7	63.5	96.7	21.1	3,377
Higher	70.2	61.3	70.0	61.4	97.1	25.2	3,532
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	62.7	28.4	37.2	51.1	89.8	5.6	525
Second	69.2	37.7	48.8	58.5	94.3	12.8	1,284
Middle	67.9	44.0	54.0	61.0	95.3	15.4	2,426
Fourth	67.0	51.2	60.9	62.3	95.7	19.5	3,863
Highest	69.5	56.7	63.2	63.1	96.6	23.0	5,503
Division							
Bahawalpur	61.6	36.6	46.9	57.9	94.3	10.4	1,069
D.G. Khan	79.1	43.3	52.0	50.6	92.2	18.9	457
Faisalabad	45.0	46.2	54.7	64.9	92.9	12.7	1,477
Gujranwala	63.4	47.4	60.9	69.6	97.3	17.0	2,852
Lahore	76.1	58.7	61.9	61.8	96.1	26.4	3,340
Multan	72.3	41.0	55.1	55.4	95.6	14.5	954
Rawalpindi	70.0	55.6	60.7	60.6	96.2	21.2	1,717
Sahiwal	85.3	54.2	64.8	61.3	96.7	26.0	714
Sargodha	73.4	47.0	56.8	50.2	95.2	14.5	1,021

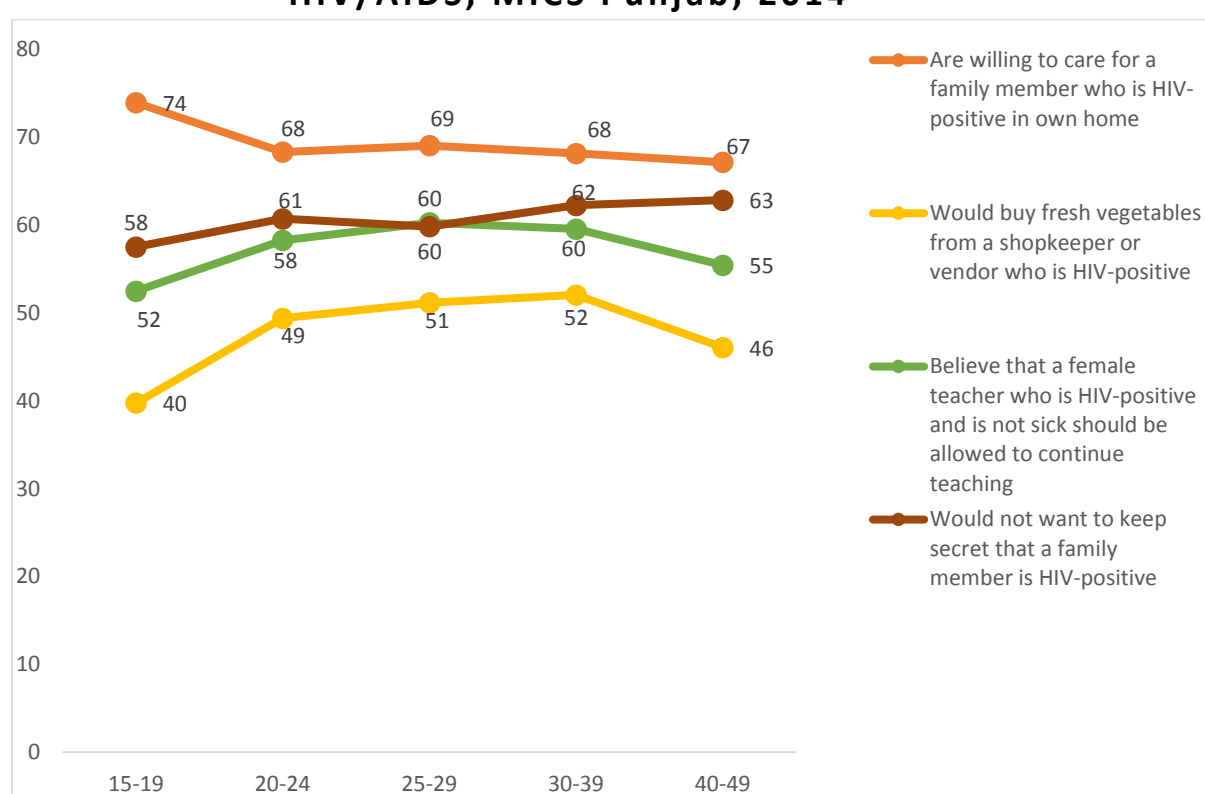
¹ MICS indicator 9.S3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV

^a Total includes 5 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Table HA.3 provides data on the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV. In Punjab, 96 percent of women who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement. The most common accepting attitude is willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home (68%) followed by the women who would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus (62%).

Overall, 19 percent of the women express accepting attitude on all four indicators, slightly higher in urban (21%) compared to rural (17%). More educated women and those living in the households in the highest quintile have more accepting attitudes than women with lower education and living in the households in the lowest quintile. Information on women's accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS by age is depicted in Figure HA.2.

Figure HA.2: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, MICS Punjab, 2014



Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing during Antenatal Care

Another important indicator is the knowledge of the place for HIV testing and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.

Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Table HA.4. About 9 percent of ever married women knew where to be tested for HIV, while almost 2 percent of women have actually been tested and about the same proportion of women know the result of their most recent test. A smaller proportion has been tested within the last 12 months and know the result (less than 1 percent respectively).

Knowledge about the place to get tested for HIV is strongly associated with education of the women and wealth. Almost one-third of women with higher education, know a place to get tested (29%) compared to only 2 percent of women with pre-school or no education. Similarly, less than 1 percent of women living in the households in the lowest quintile know a place for HIV testing compared to more than 20 percent of women living in the households in the highest quintile.

Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing						
Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Punjab, 2014						
	Percentage of women who:					
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of ever married women age 15-49
Punjab	8.5	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	34,855
Area of residence						
Rural	6.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	23,061
All Urban	13.2	3.2	2.8	1.0	0.9	11,794
Major Cities	13.3	3.6	3.2	1.2	1.1	6,295
Other Urban	13.2	2.7	2.3	0.8	0.7	5,499
Age						
15-24	7.5	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	5,144
15-19	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,066
20-24	8.5	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7	4,078
25-29	9.7	2.2	1.9	0.9	0.8	7,025
30-39	9.6	2.2	1.9	0.8	0.7	13,185
40-49	6.7	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	9,501
Women's education^a						
None/pre-school	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	17,377
Primary	6.1	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	6,209
Middle	10.9	2.1	1.7	0.7	0.6	3,215
Secondary	18.8	3.9	3.3	1.2	1.1	4,277
Higher	29.2	6.7	6.0	2.4	2.2	3,763
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6,686
Second	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	6,814
Middle	6.5	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	6,914
Fourth	10.4	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	7,197
Highest	20.4	5.1	4.6	1.6	1.5	7,244
Division						
Bahawalpur	8.3	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	3,529
D.G. Khan	3.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	3,286
Faisalabad	7.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	4,274
Gujranwala	14.0	4.4	4.1	1.5	1.5	5,154
Lahore	8.2	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.5	6,285
Multan	6.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	3,867
Rawalpindi	12.2	3.0	2.6	1.1	0.9	3,281
Sahiwal	8.7	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	2,435
Sargodha	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	2,745
¹ MICS indicator 9.S4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV						
² MICS indicator 9.S5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results						
^a Total includes 11 unweighted cases of women's education missing						

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.5. About 80 percent of these women received antenatal care, but very few received HIV counselling during

antenatal care (1%). About the same percentage of women were offered an HIV test, got tested during antenatal care and received results.

Table HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care						
Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, Punjab, 2014.						
	Percentage of women who:					Number of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care¹	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Punjab	78.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	10,653
Area of residence						
Rural	74.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	7,369
All Urban	88.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.4	3,284
Major Cities	91.3	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.1	1,692
Other Urban	85.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.6	1,592
Age						
15-24	81.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	2,538
15-19	78.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	348
20-24	82.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	2,190
25-29	80.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	3,746
30-39	76.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.9	3,924
40-49	61.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	446
Marital Status						
Currently married	78.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	10,534
Formerly married	72.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	119
Women's education^a						
None/pre-school	65.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	4,816
Primary	83.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	1,961
Middle	89.0	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	1,096
Secondary	93.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.5	1,467
Higher	96.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	3.3	1,311
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	56.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,327
Second	72.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	2,166
Middle	83.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	2,144
Fourth	90.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	2,065
Highest	95.3	4.2	4.7	4.5	2.9	1,951
Division						
Bahawalpur	60.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	1,068
D.G. Khan	62.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	1,181
Faisalabad	85.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	1,237
Gujranwala	86.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.8	1,578
Lahore	82.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.3	1,914
Multan	79.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	1,162
Rawalpindi	88.3	2.4	1.8	1.6	0.8	882
Sahiwal	80.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	827
Sargodha	81.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	804
¹ MICS indicator 9.S7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care						
² MICS indicator 9.S8 - HIV testing during antenatal care						
^a Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing						

HIV Indicators for Young Women

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections. The next tables present specific information on this age group.

Table HA.6 summarizes information on key HIV indicators for ever married young women of age group 15-24 years. Results with respect to comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention (3%), knowledge of mother to child transmission (20%), and knowledge of a place to get tested (7%) are generally lower compared to the ever married women population age 15-49 years as a whole. Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV for all the four indicators (discussed in Table HA.3) are almost the same in this age group (19%). Overall, less than 1 percent of the ever married young women, have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result.

Table HA.6: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of ever married women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of ever married women age 15-24 years who:						Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators	Number of ever married women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result	Number of ever married women age 15-24 years		
Punjab	3.3	19.9	7.5	1.1	0.6	5,144	18.5	1,664
Area of residence								
Rural	2.2	16.3	6.3	0.7	0.3	3,634	17.0	964
All Urban	5.8	28.5	10.3	2.0	1.2	1,510	20.4	700
Major Cities	6.3	28.5	9.2	2.9	1.8	761	24.3	361
Other Urban	5.3	28.5	11.4	1.1	0.5	748	16.4	339
Age								
15-24 ¹	1.8	11.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	1,066	16.7	224
15-19	1.3	7.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	201	21.7	29
20-24	1.9	12.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	865	16.0	195
25-29	3.7	22.2	8.5	1.4	0.7	4,078	18.7	1,440
30-39	2.4	18.4	6.9	0.8	0.6	2,258	17.6	686
40-49	5.3	26.9	10.4	2.1	1.0	1,820	19.7	754
Marital Status								
Currently married	3.3	20.1	7.6	1.0	0.5	4,984	18.7	1,626
Formerly married	1.7	15.0	5.5	2.8	1.7	160	(9.6)	39
Women's education^a								
None/pre-school	0.3	4.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	2,029	11.1	168
Primary	1.2	13.4	4.0	0.4	0.2	1,158	13.8	263
Middle	2.0	24.0	8.0	0.7	0.4	655	16.6	258
Secondary	8.0	41.9	16.2	2.6	1.3	792	18.1	518
Higher	14.5	56.5	26.2	5.0	3.0	506	25.1	455
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	0.6	5.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	1,045	3.1	83
Second	1.1	12.1	4.3	0.4	0.3	1,187	12.7	233
Middle	2.5	19.5	6.3	0.6	0.3	1,067	16.1	342
Fourth	3.5	28.0	9.4	0.9	0.5	1,009	21.4	465
Highest	10.4	40.1	19.6	4.3	2.2	836	22.3	541
Division								
Bahawalpur	2.4	20.5	9.3	0.3	0.1	514	13.4	163
D.G. Khan	0.5	4.8	3.1	0.2	0.0	561	19.3	63
Faisalabad	3.9	24.2	5.9	0.3	0.3	604	10.5	181
Gujranwala	5.5	28.3	12.5	3.5	1.8	703	16.1	326
Lahore	3.5	20.6	4.7	1.1	0.7	917	26.7	369
Multan	2.2	16.2	9.0	0.1	0.1	578	11.8	146
Rawalpindi	6.9	33.1	13.1	2.9	0.9	434	18.5	206
Sahiwal	1.5	11.8	7.8	0.6	0.4	398	33.5	82
Sargodha	2.6	16.7	2.9	0.5	0.5	435	15.8	129

¹ MICS indicator 9.S1 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

^a Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing