INDICATORS APPENDIX
CALCULATIONS of INDICATORS

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
Section 1: Sexual Activity and Marriage*

*"Marriage" refers to both formal legal marriages and informal consensual unions. "Sexually active" means having had sex in the past three months. We assume married individuals to be currently sexually active.

1. % of women aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–19 who have ever been sexually active}}{\text{all women 15–19}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 women aged 15–19 who have ever engaged in sexual intercourse.

Note: "All women" means whether they have ever been married or in a cohabitating union or not; and whether they are sexually active or not. Unless defined otherwise, the indicator refers to the entire population in that age-group that was surveyed.

2. % of men aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active

$$= \frac{\text{number of men 15–19 who have ever been sexually active}}{\text{all men 15–19}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 men aged 15–19 who have ever engaged in sexual intercourse.

Note: "All men" means whether they have ever been married or in a cohabitating union or not; and whether they are sexually active or not. Unless defined otherwise, the indicator refers to the entire population in that age-group that was surveyed.

3. % of women aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 20–24 who have ever been sexually active}}{\text{all women 20–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 women aged 20–24 who have ever engaged in sexual intercourse.

4. % of men aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active

$$= \frac{\text{number of men 20–24 who have ever been sexually active}}{\text{all men 20–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 men aged 20–24 who have ever engaged in sexual intercourse.

5. % of women aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–24 who had their first sexual intercourse before they attained the age of 15}}{\text{all women 15–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 women aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before they were 15 years old.

6. % of men aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15

$$= \frac{\text{number of men 15–24 who had their first sexual intercourse before they attained the age of 15}}{\text{all men 15–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 men aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before they were 15 years old.

7. % of women aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 18–24 who had their first sexual intercourse before they attained the age of 18}}{\text{all women 18–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 women aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before they were 18 years old.

Note: The percentage of young women who initiated sexual activity between ages 15 and 17 can be determined by subtracting indicator 5 from indicator 7.

8. % of men aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18

$$= \frac{\text{number of men 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before they attained the age of 18}}{\text{all men 18–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 men aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before they were 18 years old.

Note: The percentage of young men who initiated sexual activity between ages 15 and 17 can be determined by subtracting indicator 6 from indicator 8.

9. % of women aged 15–19 who have ever been married

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–19 who have ever been legally married or in a consensual union}}{\text{all women 15–19}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 women aged 15–19 who have ever been in a formal marriage or consensual union.

10. % of men aged 15–19 who have ever been married

$$= \frac{\text{number of men 15–19 who have ever been legally married or in a consensual union}}{\text{all men 15–19}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 men aged 15–19 who have ever been in a formal marriage or consensual union.

11. % of women aged 20–24 who have ever been married

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 20–24 who have ever been legally married or in a consensual union}}{\text{all women 20–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 women aged 20–24 who have ever been in a formal marriage or consensual union.

12. % of men aged 20–24 who have ever been married

$$= \frac{\text{number of men 20–24 who have ever been legally married or in a consensual union}}{\text{all men 20–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 men aged 20–24 who have ever been in a formal marriage or consensual union.

13. Median age at first intercourse among young women

The measure is calculated by summing up the proportions who had their first sexual intercourse by each incremental single year of age, among all women in the specified age-group of 20–24 or 25–29 (e.g., x% did so before age 15; x% between age 15 and 16; and so on) until the 50% mark is reached.

That is, the age by which half (50%) of young women had their first experience of sexual intercourse.

14. Median age at first marriage among young women

The measure is calculated by summing up the proportions who enter into formal or consensual union by each incremental single year of age, among all women in the specified age-group of 20–24 or 25–29 (e.g., x% did so before age 15; x% between age 15 and 16; and so on) until the 50% mark is reached.

That is, the age at which half (50%) of young women enter into formal or consensual union.

15. Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young women

= the median age at first marriage (indicator14) – the median age at first intercourse (indicator 13)

That is, the difference in years between the two previous indicators, median age at first intercourse and median age at first marriage.

16. Median age at first sexual intercourse among young men

The measure is calculated by summing up the proportions who had their first sexual intercourse by each incremental single year of age, among all men in the specified age-group of 25–29 or 30–34 (e.g., x% did so before age 15; x% between age 15 and 16; and so on) until the 50% mark is reached.

That is, the age by which half (50%) of young men had their first experience of sexual intercourse.

17. Median age at first marriage among young men

The measure is calculated by summing up the proportions who enter into formal or consensual union by each incremental single year of age, among all men in the specified age-group of 25–29 or 30–34 (e.g., x% did so before age 15; x% between age 15 and 16; and so on) until the 50% mark is reached.

That is, the age at which half (50%) of young men enter into formal or consensual union.

18. Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young men

= the median age at first marriage (indicator17) – the median age at first intercourse (indicator 16)

That is, the difference in years between the two previous indicators, median age at first intercourse and median age at first marriage.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
Section 2: Contraceptive Knowledge, Use and Need

19. % of women aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, television or newspaper)

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–19 who responded negatively to the question of whether they had encountered a family planning message on all three of the main media sources—the radio, television, newspapers/magazines—in recent months}}{\text{all women 15–19}} \times 100$$

It is the number per every 100 women aged 15–19 who reported that they had not heard about family planning on the radio or television or read about family planning in a newspaper/magazine in the months preceding the survey.

20. % of men aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, television or newspaper)

$$= \frac{\text{number of men 15–19 who responded negatively to the question of whether they had encountered a family planning message on all three of the main media sources—the radio, television, newspapers/magazines—in recent months}}{\text{all men 15–19}} \times 100$$

It is the number per every 100 men aged 15–19 who reported that they had not heard about family planning on the radio or television or read about family planning in a newspaper/magazine in the months preceding the survey.

21. Average number of modern methods known among women aged 15–19

$$= \frac{\text{sum of the number of modern methods known by all female respondents 15–19}}{\text{number of women aged 15–19 responding}}$$

That is, the average number of modern contraceptive methods known by an adolescent woman. Each female respondent was asked about which modern contraceptive methods she knows. This figure includes the methods that the female respondent mentions spontaneously and those with which she states she is familiar once she is prompted with a list of specific methods (this is called prompting).

22. % *of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception*

$$= \frac{\text{number of currently sexually active, never-married women 15–19 who are using a contraceptive method—either traditional or modern}}{\text{currently sexually active, never-married women 15–19}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 currently sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 who are using a modern or a traditional contraceptive method.

23. % *of married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception*

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–19 who are currently married or in union and using any contraceptive method—either traditional or modern}}{\text{married women 15–19}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 women in union aged 15–19 who are using a modern or a traditional contraceptive method.

24. % *of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using any contraception*

$$= \frac{\text{number of men 15–24 who are currently sexually active and using any contraceptive method—either traditional or modern}}{\text{currently sexually active men 15–24 (whether married or not)}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 currently sexually active men aged 15–24 who are using a modern or a traditional contraceptive method.

25. % *of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception*

$$= \frac{\text{number of currently sexually active, never-married women 15–19, who are using a modern contraceptive method}}{\text{currently sexually active, never-married women 15–19}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 currently sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 who are using a modern contraceptive method.

26. % of married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–19 who are currently married or in union and using a modern contraceptive method}}{\text{married women 15–19}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 women in union aged 15–19 who are using a modern contraceptive method.

27. % of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using modern contraception

$$= \frac{\text{number of currently sexually active men 15–24 who are using a modern contraceptive method}}{\text{currently sexually active men 15–24 (whether married or not)}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 currently sexually active men aged 15–24 who are using a modern contraceptive method.

28. % of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using the condom

$$= \frac{\text{number of currently sexually active men 15–24 who used a condom at last sexual intercourse}}{\text{currently sexually active men 15–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 currently sexually active men aged 15–24 who have used a condom during their most recent experience of sexual intercourse.

29. % of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception

$$= \frac{\text{number of sexually active, never-married women 15–19 who are using a traditional contraceptive method}}{\text{currently sexually active, never-married women 15–19}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 currently sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 who are using a traditional contraceptive method.

30. % of married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–19 who are currently married or in union and using a traditional contraceptive method}}{\text{married women 15–19}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 women in union aged 15–19 who are using a traditional contraceptive method.

31. % of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using traditional contraception

$$= \frac{\text{number of currently sexually active men 15–24 who are currently using a traditional contraceptive method}}{\text{currently sexually active men 15–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 currently sexually active men aged 15–24 who are using a traditional contraceptive method.

32. % of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 who have unmet need for contraception

$$= \frac{\text{number of currently sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 who are fecund (able to become pregnant) and want to wait at least two more years to have another child, but who are not using a contraceptive method}}{\text{currently sexually active, never-married women 15–19}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 currently sexually active, never-married women 15–19 who are fecund and who do not want a child for at least two years but who are not using any method of contraception.

Note: The numerator also includes those who are pregnant or in amenorrhea and whose last pregnancy was unwanted or mistimed.

33. % of married women aged 15–19 who have unmet need for contraception

$$= \frac{\text{number of married women aged 15–19 who are fecund (able to become pregnant) and want to wait at least two more years to have another child but who are not using a contraceptive method}}{\text{married women 15–19}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 women 15–19 who are in union, fecund and who do not want a child for at least two years, but who are not using any method of contraception.

Note: The numerator also includes those who are pregnant or in amenorrhea and whose last pregnancy was unwanted or mistimed.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
Section 3: Childbearing

34. % of women aged 15–19 who have ever had a child

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–19 who have given birth}}{\text{all women 15–19}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 women aged 15–19 who have ever given birth.

35. Median age at first birth among all young women

The measure is calculated by summing up the proportions who had their first birth by each incremental single year of age, among all women in the specified age-group of 20–24, 25–29 or 30–34 (e.g., x% did so before age 15; x% between age 15 and 16; and so on) until the 50% mark is reached.

That is, the age at which half (50%) of young women had their first child.

36. % of mothers younger than 20 whose most recent birth was delivered at a health facility

$$= \frac{\text{all women who were younger than 20 when they last gave birth within the five years prior to the interview and delivered that birth at a health facility}}{\text{women who were younger than 20 when they last gave birth within the five years preceding the survey}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 women younger than 20 at the time of birth who delivered their most recent birth at a health facility.

37. % of recent births to mothers <20 that were unplanned

$$= \frac{\text{all births that were reported as mistimed (wanted at a later time) or unwanted among women who have had a child at age <20 in the five years prior the interview}}{\text{births to women at age <20 in the five years preceding the survey (ever-married; and never-married)}} \times 100$$

This is, the number per every 100 births occurring at age <20 in the past five years that were wanted at a later time (mistimed) or not wanted at all (unwanted).

SEXUAL RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY
Section 1: Sexuality Education in Schools

38. % of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year

$$= \frac{\text{number of schools that provided skill-based HIV education in the last academic year}}{\text{number of schools surveyed or reporting data}} \times 100$$

That is, the percentage of schools (both private and public) that reported providing skills-based HIV education in the last academic year.

39. Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention

This indicator describes the status of HIV education in the national curriculum. If such education is included, teachers have to deliver a fixed number of lessons on the topic, using a skill-based approach.

SEXUAL RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY
Section 2: Adults' Attitudes about Sexual Health Information

40. % of women aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV

$$= \frac{\text{number of women aged 18–49 who agree that boys and girls aged 12–14 should be taught about using condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS}}{\text{all women aged 18–49}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 women aged 18–49 years who are in favor of boys and girls aged 12–14 years being educated about using a condom to prevent HIV.

41. % of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV

$$= \frac{\text{number of men aged 18–49 who agree that boys and girls aged 12–14 should be taught about using condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS}}{\text{all men aged 18–49}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 men aged 18–49 who are in favor of boys and girls aged 12–14 being educated about using a condom to prevent HIV.

SEXUAL RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY
Section 3: Self–Efficacy Related to Sexual Health

42. % of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–24 who responded positively to the question of whether they were able to get a condom on their own}}{\text{all women 15–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 women aged 15–24 who reported that they were able to obtain a condom on their own, without the assistance of a sexual partner, friend or family member.

43. % of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–24 who responded positively to the question of whether they knew a source for a condom}}{\text{all women 15–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 women aged 15–24 who reported that they knew where to obtain a condom.

44. % of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom

$$= \frac{\text{number of men 15–24 who responded positively to the question of whether they knew a source for a condom}}{\text{all men 15–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 men aged 15–24 who reported that they knew where to obtain a condom.

45. % of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–49 who responded positively to the question of whether condom use reduces HIV risk}}{\text{all women 15–49}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 women aged 15–49 who reported that they know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use.

46. % of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–49 who responded positively to the question of whether HIV risk is reduced by having only one uninfected sexual partner}}{\text{all women 15–49}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 women aged 15–49 who reported that they know that HIV risk is reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner.

47. % of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–24 who can correctly identify two ways to reduce the risk of HIV, know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission}}{\text{all women 15–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 women aged 15–24 whose responses indicated that they had comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS.

Note: Comprehensive knowledge is defined as knowing that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by consistent use of condoms and by limiting sex to one monogamous, uninfected partner; knowing that a healthy looking person can have HIV; and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.

48. % of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS

$$= \frac{\text{number of men 15–24 who can correctly identify two ways to reduce the risk of HIV, know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission}}{\text{all men 15–24}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per every 100 men aged 15–24 whose responses indicated that they had comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (see note to indicator 47).

SEXUAL RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY
Section 4: Women's Autonomy, Societal Norms and Gender Equality

49. % of married women aged 15–49 who have sole or joint (with husband) say in their own health care

$$= \frac{\text{number of married women 15–49 who responded that they have sole or joint (with husband) say in their own health care}}{\text{married women 15–49}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 married women aged 15–49 who say that they have sole or joint (with husband) say in their own health care.

50. % of women aged 15–49 who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–49 who agree with all 3 reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband}}{\text{all women 15–49}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 women aged 15–49 who agree that a wife can refuse to have sex with her husband:

- if she knows her husband has an infection that she can get during sexual intercourse,
- when she is tired or not in the mood, and
- when she knows her husband has sex with other women.

51. % of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband

$$= \frac{\text{number of surveyed men who agree with all 3 reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband}}{\text{all surveyed men}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 men who agree that a wife can refuse to have sex with her husband:

- if she knows her husband has an infection that she can get during sexual intercourse,
- when she is tired or not in the mood, and
- when she knows her husband has sex with other women.

52. % of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, his wife is justified in asking him to use condom

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–49 who believe that if a wife knows that her husband has an STI, she is justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex}}{\text{all women 15–49}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 women aged 15–49 who believe that if a wife knows that her husband has an infection that she can get during sexual intercourse, she is justified in asking that they use a condom.

53. % of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, his wife is justified in asking him to use condom

$$= \frac{\text{number of men 15–49 who believe that if a wife knows that her husband has an STI, she is justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex}}{\text{all men 15–49}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 men aged 15–49 who believe that if a wife knows that her husband has an infection that she can get during sexual intercourse, she is justified in asking that they use a condom.

54. % of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife}}{\text{all women 15–49}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 women aged 15–49 years who believe that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following situations:

- if she goes out without telling him;
- if she neglects the children;
- if she argues with him;
- if she refuses to have sex with him; or
- if she burns the food.

55. % of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife

$$= \frac{\text{number of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife}}{\text{all surveyed men}} \times 100$$

That is, the number per 100 men who believe that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following situations:

- if she goes out without telling him;
- if she neglects the children;
- if she argues with him;
- if she refuses to have sex with him; or
- if she burns the food.

REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE
Section 1: Demographic Information*

**Please note that indicators 56–59 are population estimates by sex and age-group from the UN Population Division. They can be directly applied to yield absolute numbers in 12 of the 66 survey-derived indicators (i.e., 1, 2, 9, 10, 19, 20, 34, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70).*

56. Number of girls aged 10–14 in 2011

The measure is calculated by adding the number of all girls who are age 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

It is the total number of girls aged 10–14 in 2011.

57. Number of boys aged 10–14 in 2011

The measure is calculated by adding the number of all boys who are age 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

It is the total number of boys aged 10–14 in 2011.

58. Number of women aged 15–19 in 2011

The measure is calculated by adding the number of all adolescent women who are age 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

It is the total number of adolescent women aged 15–19 in 2011.

59. Number of men aged 15–19 in 2011

The measure is calculated by adding the number of all adolescent men who are age 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

It is the total number of adolescent men aged 15–19 in 2011.

REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE
Section 2: School Attendance

60. % of girls attending primary school

$$= \frac{\text{number of primary-school aged girls who are currently attending any grade of formal primary school}}{\text{all girls of primary-school age (country specific)}} \times 100$$

It is the number per 100 primary-school aged girls who are attending primary school.

Note: The definition and duration of primary and secondary education varies by country. The individual survey reports specify the primary- and secondary-school ages that are included in these calculations (i.e., in Ethiopia, primary-school age is 7–14 and secondary-school age is 15–18, whereas in Uganda, primary-school age is 6–12 and secondary-school age is 13–18).

61. % of boys attending primary school

$$= \frac{\text{number of primary-school aged boys who are currently attending any grade of formal primary school}}{\text{all boys of primary-school age (country specific)}} \times 100$$

It is the number per 100 primary-school aged boys who are attending primary school (see note in indicator 60).

62. Number of girls per 100 boys attending primary school

$$= \frac{\text{\% of girls attending primary school (indicator 60)}}{\text{\% of boys attending primary school (indicator 61)}} \times 100$$

It is the number of primary-school aged girls attending primary school per 100 primary-school aged boys attending primary school.

63. % of women attending secondary school

$$= \frac{\text{number of secondary-school aged women who are currently attending any grade of formal secondary school}}{\text{all women of secondary-school age (country specific)}} \times 100$$

It is the number per 100 secondary-school aged women who are attending secondary school (see note in indicator 60).

64. % of men attending secondary school

$$= \frac{\text{number of secondary-school aged men who are currently attending any grade of formal secondary school}}{\text{all men of secondary-school age (country specific)}} \times 100$$

It is the number per 100 secondary-school aged men who are attending secondary school (see note in indicator 60).

65. Number of women per 100 men attending secondary school

$$= \frac{\text{\% of women attending secondary school (indicator 63)}}{\text{\% of men attending secondary school (indicator 64)}} \times 100$$

It is the number of secondary school-aged women attending secondary school per 100 secondary-school aged men attending secondary school.

REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE
Section 3: Exposure to Media

66. % of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–19 who listen to the radio at least once a week}}{\text{all women 15–19}} \times 100$$

It is the number per 100 adolescent women aged 15–19 who listen to the radio at least once a week.

67. % of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–19 who watch television at least once a week}}{\text{all women 15–19}} \times 100$$

It is the number per 100 adolescent women aged 15–19 who watch television at least once a week.

68. % of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–19 who read a newspaper/ magazine at least once a week}}{\text{all women 15–19}} \times 100$$

It is the number per 100 adolescent women aged 15–19 who read a newspaper/magazine at least once a week.

69. % of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–19 who have access to all 3 sources of media at least once a week}}{\text{all women 15–19}} \times 100$$

It is the number per 100 adolescent women aged 15–19 who have exposure to all 3 sources of media (radio, television, newspaper/magazine) at least once a week.

70. % of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media

$$= \frac{\text{number of women 15–19 who have limited or no exposure to any kind of media}}{\text{all women 15–19}} \times 100$$

It is the number per 100 adolescent women aged 15–19 who have no exposure at all to any kind of media or have exposure to some media less than once a week.