

Albania

Survey year: 2008–09		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1		Sexuality Education in Schools								
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	61	74	49		41	49	57	70	84
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	57	62	52		42	53	53	61	69
SECTION 3		Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health								
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	38	51	28		18	32	37	41	63
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	79	93	70		62	71	82	90	96
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	88	96	82		72	83	92	95	95
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	74	86	64		53	66	76	82	91
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	78	88	70		62	72	78	84	94
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	36	51	26		20	26	30	47	60
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	22	31	15		10	16	20	24	38
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	85	93	79		72	79	86	91	95
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 ⁵	63	74	55		48	56	62	69	81
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ⁵	49	57	43		38	40	49	51	64
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	82	89	76		69	77	82	88	93
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	86	90	83		76	82	89	88	92
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	30	18	39		49	38	30	22	10
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	36	27	45		52	45	37	32	21

Albania

Survey year: 2008–09		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	130,000	50,000	80,000		32,000	28,000	27,000	23,000	20,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	141,000	56,000	85,000		35,000	31,000	27,000	25,000	23,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	136,000	51,000	85,000		31,000	29,000	29,000	25,000	21,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	144,000	58,000	86,000		30,000	32,000	30,000	29,000	23,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	95	95	95		93	95	96	96	96
61	% of boys attending primary school	95	96	95		94	97	94	96	97
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	99	99	100		99	98	102	99	98
63	% of women attending secondary school	55	70	46		33	49	56	66	82
64	% of men attending secondary school	57	67	51		39	52	57	64	80
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	96	104	92		85	93	98	104	102
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	47	61	38		27	40	50	53	73
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	99	99	99		98	99	99	99	100
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	44	64	31		20	28	50	60	73
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	31	51	19		8	19	33	44	63
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	0

Albania

Survey year: 2008–09	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
† = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median.								
* = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group.								
[] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Bangladesh¹

Survey year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 3	SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH								
SECTION 1	Sexual Activity and Marriage								
1	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
3	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
4	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
5	% of women aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
6	% of men aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
7	% of women aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
8	% of men aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
9	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been married	47	36	51	56	54	49	48	33
10	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been married	*	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
11	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been married	86	88	77	93	91	89	84	75
12	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been married	32	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
13	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young women	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
14	Median age at first marriage among young women ²	16.4	17.7	16.1	15.0	15.6	16.0	17.2	18.4
15	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young women	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
16	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young men ³	24.1	†	23.5	21.1	22.6	23.8	24.3	†
17	Median age at first marriage among young men ³	24.5	†	24.3	23.0	24.5	24.7	24.3	†
18	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young men ³	0.4	na	0.8	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.0	na
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, TV or newspapers)	58	38	62	79	71	59	41	38

Bangladesh¹

Survey year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
20	% of men aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21	Average number of modern methods known among women aged 15–19	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7
22	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
23	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	42	44	41	41	38	46	39	45
24	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using any contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
25	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
26	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	38	40	37	35	34	41	38	40
27	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using modern contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
28	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using a condom	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
29	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
30	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	4	4	4	5	4	5	2	6
31	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using traditional contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
32	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
33	% of married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	20	19	20	18	19	15	23	23
SECTION 3	Childbearing								
34	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever had a child	27	18	29	35	34	26	27	15
35	Median age at first birth among young women ²	19.0	†	18.7	17.5	17.9	18.7	19.5	†
36	% of mothers <20 whose most recent birth was delivered at a health facility	16	30	13	7	7	11	21	38
37	% of recent births to mothers <20 that were unplanned	21	28	18	20	21	19	19	22
CHAPTER 4	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								

See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"

Bangladesh¹

Survey year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention	SEE TABLE TITLED "SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS"							
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	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
SECTION 3 Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	32	46	28	16	22	29	39	53
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	33	45	29	17	24	30	40	50
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	8	7	13	2	5	6	12	15
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	18	21	17	8	13	22	21	27
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	56	62	54	55	55	54	54	61
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	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom ⁵	86	88	85	84	85	84	88	88
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom ⁵	90	89	91	89	90	92	90	91
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	36	31	38	37	39	39	38	28
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	36	28	38	45	44	39	34	20
CHAPTER 5 REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1 Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	7,788,000	1,674,000	6,114,000	1,636,000	1,503,000	1,620,000	1,503,000	1,526,000

Bangladesh¹

Survey year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	8,211,000	1,650,000	6,561,000	1,921,000	1,724,000	1,568,000	1,667,000	1,322,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	7,595,000	1,770,000	5,825,000	1,063,000	1,496,000	1,656,000	1,610,000	1,762,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	8,007,000	1,978,000	6,029,000	1,305,000	1,569,000	1,714,000	1,738,000	1,682,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance								
60	% of girls attending primary school	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
61	% of boys attending primary school	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
63	% of women attending secondary school ⁷	46	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
64	% of men attending secondary school ⁷	43	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school ⁷	107	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media								
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	28	23	30	14	28	33	35	28
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	51	77	45	26	30	45	76	79
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	5	10	5	2	2	4	10	11
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	2	2	2	2	0	1	4	4
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	37	18	41	68	53	36	16	15

Bangladesh¹

Survey year: 2007	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. This country's main female DHS sample consisted of ever-married women only. Data on unmarried women were not collected, and indicators for "all women" will reflect only women who are currently married, widowed or divorced/separated. Exceptions are indicators 9, 11 and 14, in which household survey data are used to provide a basis for measuring the timing of marriage for all women in the respective age-group. Moreover, only ever-married men were interviewed in the main DHS survey. Thus, we followed the same steps outlined above (i.e., using the household survey data) to calculate median age at first marriage among young men (indicator 17).								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 20–24-year-old women.								
3. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old men.								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The data provided reflect the percentage of women or men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, his wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with him, as opposed to asking him to use a condom.								
6. The Bangladesh 2007 DHS survey asked questions about violence in the following situations: the wife does not obey her elders, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
7. Indicators 60–65 on school attendance were unavailable in the 2007 Bangladesh DHS. Thus, the data shown, for young women only, come for these countries were drawn from the World Bank Development Indicators and represent the percentage enrolled in (as opposed to the percentage attending) primary and secondary school in 2007.								
na=not available nc=not collected * = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group. † = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median.								

Bolivia

Survey year: 2008		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	79	88	61		48	72	83	90	90
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	36	45	16		10	20	33	45	56
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	70	84	40		28	49	73	86	90
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	83	92	64		53	69	89	91	96
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	60	74	32		19	43	63	75	82
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	62	75	36		23	46	63	76	84
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	24	32	9		5	14	21	30	40
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	28	35	13		11	15	26	31	45
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	89	91	87		86	88	89	90	93
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 ⁵	79	86	67		62	72	81	86	88
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom ⁶	87	92	77		73	81	88	92	94
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁷	16	14	20		19	21	19	15	9
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc

Bolivia

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Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	562,000	318,000	244,000		121,000	119,000	124,000	111,000	87,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	584,000	317,000	268,000		130,000	132,000	125,000	111,000	86,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	533,000	351,000	182,000		75,000	100,000	113,000	120,000	124,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	553,000	359,000	193,000		82,000	107,000	111,000	129,000	124,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	94	94	93		92	93	95	94	94
61	% of boys attending primary school	95	95	94		93	95	95	95	95
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	99	99	99		99	98	99	99	99
63	% of women attending secondary school	62	71	48		30	55	69	73	77
64	% of men attending secondary school	66	73	54		38	61	70	74	83
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	95	97	88		77	90	100	99	93
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	91	91	90		84	92	91	93	91
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	81	96	52		19	71	93	97	97
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	42	53	22		13	26	40	53	64
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	36	47	14		4	18	37	49	57
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	3	1	6		12	2	1	1	1

Bolivia

Survey year: 2008	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. The data provided reflect the percentage of women or men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, his wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with him, as opposed to asking him to use a condom.								
7. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
na = not available nc = not collected † = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median. [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Colombia¹

Survey year: 2010		National	Residence			Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 3	SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH									
SECTION 1	Sexual Activity and Marriage									
1	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	50	50	51		51	54	52	48	43
2	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
3	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	91	90	92		92	93	93	89	86
4	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
5	% of women aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	14	13	17		19	17	13	12	7
6	% of men aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
7	% of women aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	61	60	66		67	69	63	58	50
8	% of men aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
9	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been married	17	15	25		28	25	16	11	5
10	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been married	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
11	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been married	52	48	70		73	67	57	41	26
12	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been married	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
13	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young women ²	17.6	17.7	17.2		16.9	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.1
14	Median age at first marriage among young women ²	21.4	22.2	19.3		18.8	19.9	20.8	22.8	26.5
15	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young women ²	3.8	4.5	2.1		1.9	2.6	3.3	5	8.4
16	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young men	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
17	Median age at first marriage among young men	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
18	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young men	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
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, TV or newspapers)	25	24	31		34	25	23	23	21

Colombia¹

Survey year: 2010		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
20	% of men aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
21	Average number of modern methods known among women aged 15–19	6.5	6.6	6.0		5.8	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8
22	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	65	66	61		56	62	65	66	70
23	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	61	61	60		51	67	63	65	[63]
24	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using any contraception	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
25	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	59	60	54		45	56	57	62	66
26	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	55	55	54		45	60	59	59	[60]
27	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using modern contraception	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
28	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using a condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
29	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	6	6	7		11	5	8	4	5
30	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	6	6	6		6	7	4	6	[3]
31	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using traditional contraception	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
32	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	32	32	33		40	33	30	31	29
33	% of married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	20	20	20		24	16	20	17	[25]
SECTION 3	Childbearing									
34	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever had a child	16	14	22		24	23	15	11	6
35	Median age at first birth among young women ²	21.4	22.0	19.8		19.1	20.2	21.3	22.4	27.8
36	% of mothers <20 whose most recent birth was delivered at a health facility	96	98	90		89	97	99	99	98
37	% of recent births to mothers <20 that were unplanned	62	65	57		56	62	67	64	74
CHAPTER 4	SEXUAL RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY									
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									

Colombia¹

Survey year: 2010		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	92	93	87		85	93	93	93	92
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
SECTION 3 Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health										
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	81	84	70		66	80	84	85	89
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	95	98	87		84	96	98	98	99
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	82	83	80		78	83	82	83	85
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	80	80	79		78	81	80	79	79
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	24	26	17		15	22	25	26	32
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
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	81	83	76		73	80	83	83	85
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 ⁵	72	75	58		54	68	75	77	80
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	79	83	65		60	76	83	85	88
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	2	2	4		4	3	2	1	1
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
CHAPTER 5 REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE										
SECTION 1 Demographic Information										

Colombia¹

Survey year: 2010	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. No men were interviewed for the DHS in this country; therefore we are unable to provide any male data with the exception of the demographic and school attendance information.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
na = not available nc = not collected [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Democratic Republic of Congo

Survey Year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 3	SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH								
SECTION 1	Sexual Activity and Marriage								
1	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	52	46	60	62	62	57	53	39
2	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	51	48	53	49	48	54	58	45
3	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	91	86	96	96	97	93	88	85
4	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	91	88	94	92	91	92	93	87
5	% of women aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	18	13	23	24	24	19	18	9
6	% of men aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	18	16	19	20	18	16	21	15
7	% of women aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	61	55	67	70	69	66	60	46
8	% of men aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	56	54	57	60	52	58	53	56
9	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been married	25	20	30	31	35	28	27	11
10	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been married	6	8	5	3	8	4	13	5
11	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been married	73	59	84	83	88	82	74	41
12	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been married	33	28	37	45	48	35	27	17
13	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young women ¹	17.0	17.7	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.9	17.1	18.3
14	Median age at first marriage among young women ¹	19.1	†	18.4	18.3	18.6	18.2	18.7	†
15	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young women ¹	2.1	na	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.6	na
16	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young men ²	18.0	18.4	17.7	16.7	17.8	17.9	18.6	18.4
17	Median age at first marriage among young men ²	24.8	26.8	23.9	23.8	23.6	24.2	24.8	29.2
18	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young men ²	6.8	8.4	6.2	7.1	5.8	6.3	6.2	10.8
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, TV or newspapers)	83	73	94	96	96	94	74	69

Democratic Republic of Congo

Survey Year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
20	% of men aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	85	75	93	95	96	91	75	72
21	Average number of modern methods known among women aged 15–19	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.4
22	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	45	54	38	[41]	[47]	44	42	49
23	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	15	24	8	13	5	12	20	31
24	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using any contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
25	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	19	24	15	[22]	[19]	8	21	24
26	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	4	8	2	2	2	2	7	12
27	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using modern contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
28	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using a condom	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
29	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	26	30	23	[19]	[28]	36	21	25
30	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	10	16	6	10	3	10	13	19
31	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using traditional contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
32	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	5	1	9	[6]	[12]	6	1	4
33	% of married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	26	30	24	18	20	32	31	31
SECTION 3	Childbearing								
34	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever had a child	19	15	22	20	29	19	23	9
35	Median age at first birth among young women ⁴	20.2	20.9	19.9	19.7	20.3	20.0	19.4	22.4
36	% of mothers <20 whose most recent birth was delivered at a health facility	73	90	63	59	61	70	88	100
37	% of recent births to mothers <20 that were unplanned	31	40	25	24	21	35	32	56
CHAPTER 4	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								

See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"

Democratic Republic of Congo

Survey Year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention	SEE TABLE TITLED "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
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	45	50	40	36	40	42	46	57	
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	58	60	56	56	53	55	60	64	
SECTION 3: Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health										
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	14	20	9	8	9	10	17	23	
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	37	55	21	17	20	26	41	69	
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	61	82	43	41	34	49	80	88	
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	54	61	48	44	48	50	57	68	
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	76	83	71	66	74	72	81	87	
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	15	19	11	11	11	10	18	23	
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	21	26	16	14	12	18	26	30	
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	41	45	38	40	37	44	37	46	
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 ⁶	25	26	25	24	25	24	25	28	
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	54	64	46	43	45	46	60	72	
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁷	76	72	79	81	78	77	75	69	
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	
CHAPTER 5: REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE										
SECTION 1: Demographic Information										
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	4,400,000	1,962,000	2,437,000	792,000	840,000	950,000	920,000	898,000	

Democratic Republic of Congo

Survey Year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	4,423,000	1,836,000	2,587,000	743,000	862,000	1,008,000	947,000	862,000	
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	3,739,000	1,922,000	1,817,000	568,000	606,000	737,000	785,000	1,043,000	
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	3,762,000	1,681,000	2,080,000	591,000	670,000	831,000	779,000	895,000	
SECTION 2 School Attendance										
60	% of girls attending primary school	59	73	50	43	49	55	66	84	
61	% of boys attending primary school	63	76	53	45	54	57	72	85	
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	95	96	94	94	91	97	92	98	
63	% of women attending secondary school	25	39	12	7	14	15	26	53	
64	% of men attending secondary school	32	47	21	14	18	28	36	59	
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	77	82	56	50	74	54	72	90	
SECTION 3 Exposure to Media										
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	32	46	16	7	9	23	41	55	
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	25	46	3	2	2	1	16	72	
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	10	14	6	2	5	7	15	16	
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	4	7	1	0	1	1	3	10	
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	57	35	82	92	88	74	48	18	

Democratic Republic of Congo

Survey Year: 2007	National		Residence			Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES										
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.										
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.										
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).										
4. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.										
5. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.										
6. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.										
7. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.										
na = not available nc = not collected † = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median. [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.										

Dominican Republic

Survey Year: 2007		National	Residence			Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	91	91	90		86	90	92	93	92
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	91	91	90		86	92	92	93	91
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	72	74	66		63	70	72	75	76
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	90	93	84		79	88	93	94	95
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	83	84	83		80	84	85	85	83
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	88	88	87		84	87	89	88	89
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	41	42	37		31	38	41	45	46
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	34	37	27		21	33	37	38	41
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	87	88	86		82	86	86	90	91
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 ⁵	88	88	87		83	87	88	90	90
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ⁵	83	85	81		77	82	85	86	87
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	98	98	97		95	98	98	98	98
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	97	97	96		94	97	97	98	98
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	4	3	6		8	6	4	2	1
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	7	6	10		13	8	7	5	3
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									

Dominican Republic

Survey Year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	489,000	332,000	157,000	94,000	105,000	108,000	96,000	85,000	
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	504,000	330,000	174,000	109,000	115,000	104,000	96,000	79,000	
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	482,000	341,000	141,000	82,000	90,000	96,000	101,000	112,000	
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	492,000	338,000	154,000	101,000	92,000	98,000	96,000	195,000	
SECTION 2 School Attendance										
60	% of girls attending primary school	90	90	90	86	89	92	93	90	
61	% of boys attending primary school	88	88	89	82	88	91	92	91	
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	102	102	101	104	101	102	102	99	
63	% of women attending secondary school	53	57	44	27	41	51	65	74	
64	% of men attending secondary school	38	43	28	16	23	33	53	65	
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	140	133	159	173	182	156	123	113	
SECTION 3 Exposure to Media										
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	86	87	83	74	83	89	88	93	
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	93	95	89	78	93	97	97	98	
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	55	58	50	39	49	56	65	63	
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	49	52	43	30	43	52	58	59	
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	2	2	4	9	3	1	0	0	

Dominican Republic

Survey Year: 2007	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
nc = not collected								

Egypt¹

Survey year: 2008		National	Residence			Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	18	23	13		7	11	17	22	28
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	59	70	51		33	49	59	72	80
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ³	5	7	3		2	3	5	5	9
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ³	18	22	15		9	16	14	24	28
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	87	91	83		77	82	87	92	94
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	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁴	39	28	48		63	51	41	29	16
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc

Egypt¹

Survey year: 2008		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	3,985,000	1,606,000	2,379,000		980,000	821,000	745,000	733,000	709,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	4,160,000	1,598,000	2,563,000		1,036,000	878,000	811,000	732,000	707,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	3,839,000	1,547,000	2,292,000		810,000	837,000	752,000	729,000	714,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	3,981,000	1,652,000	2,329,000		912,000	900,000	764,000	693,000	713,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	88	88	88		82	90	90	91	89
61	% of boys attending primary school	89	89	89		87	90	91	91	88
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	98	99	98		94	99	99	99	101
63	% of women attending secondary school	64	69	60		49	61	68	69	75
64	% of men attending secondary school	67	69	66		59	63	69	72	77
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	95	100	91		83	97	98	97	97
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	44	39	45		37	39	53	50	50
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	96	95	96		88	99	96	100	100
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	3	5	2		1	2	2	4	10
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	2	5	1		0	1	2	4	9
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	3	5	3		9	1	1	0	0

Egypt¹

Survey year: 2008	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. This country's main DHS sample consisted of ever-married women only. Data on never-married women were not collected, and indicators for "all women" reflect only women who are either currently married or are no longer married because they are widowed or divorced/separated. Exceptions are indicators 9, 11 and 14, in which household survey data are used to provide a basis for measuring the timing of marriage for all women in the respective age-group.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
3. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
4. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
na=not available nc=not collected † = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median.								

Ethiopia

Survey Year: 2011		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	54	68	49		42	50	47	55	68
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	76	77	76		71	74	79	80	77
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	33	66	21		13	19	18	27	66
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	43	76	30		21	28	29	39	75
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	74	95	67		53	65	69	76	94
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	56	77	49		42	47	50	55	77
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	65	73	62		57	61	61	67	74
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	24	38	19		12	15	21	22	39
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	34	49	30		21	28	33	34	48
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	74	87	72		68	72	70	77	85
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 ⁶	62	76	59		52	58	60	62	74
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ⁶	72	85	70		66	68	69	72	81
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	69	86	63		54	61	64	69	87
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	88	96	86		81	85	87	90	96
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁷	68	46	76		81	78	76	71	46
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁷	45	25	50		57	54	51	43	25

Ethiopia

Survey Year: 2011		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	5,497,000	599,000	4,898,000		1,160,000	1,121,000	1,088,000	1,088,000	1,039,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	5,539,000	543,000	4,996,000		1,113,000	1,130,000	1,124,000	1,163,000	1,014,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	4,948,000	1,044,000	3,904,000		693,000	876,000	920,000	925,000	1,529,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	4,964,000	755,000	4,210,000		869,000	834,000	874,000	1,122,000	1,266,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	65	82	62		53	57	63	72	82
61	% of boys attending primary school	64	86	60		51	59	61	68	86
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	102	95	103		103	97	103	105	96
63	% of women attending secondary school	13	36	6		3	4	4	13	34
64	% of men attending secondary school	14	44	7		3	2	5	14	41
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	96	83	89		100	182	93	94	85
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	26	41	20		8	14	22	34	41
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	18	47	8		4	4	6	10	50
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	9	13	8		2	7	6	14	13
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	2	6	1		0	1	0	1	7
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	62	35	71		86	77	70	57	34

Ethiopia

Survey Year: 2011	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
2. Because of data quality problems (e.g., data not provided and errors in recall of dates at first sex or at first marriage), some values for the gap between first sex and first union appear to be negative. These should be interpreted as zeros, however; that is, for the subgroups of women who appear to have a negative gap between first sex and first marriage, these two events likely coincided or occurred very close to each other.								
3. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old men.								
4. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
5. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
6. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
7. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
na = not available † = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median. * = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group. [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Ghana

Survey Year: 2008		National	Residence			Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	53	59	48		44	46	54	55	61
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	56	57	55		54	51	56	55	62
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	30	32	27		19	30	34	30	32
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	74	86	61		43	62	79	81	90
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	87	94	81		70	83	91	92	95
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	76	79	73		63	77	77	81	78
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	85	88	82		78	83	86	88	90
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	28	34	22		17	22	30	33	34
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	34	42	28		23	27	31	38	50
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	69	72	66		63	66	69	74	72
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 ⁶	63	66	60		47	61	66	68	68
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ⁶	64	67	62		60	62	64	66	69
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	87	92	83		72	84	88	93	94
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	93	94	93		91	91	94	95	94
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beat ⁷	37	29	44		52	44	38	32	23
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beat ⁷	21	17	25		33	25	25	17	12
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									

Ghana

Survey Year: 2008		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	1,373,000	612,000	761,000		255,000	273,000	277,000	294,000	273,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	1,441,000	558,000	884,000		344,000	300,000	301,000	257,000	239,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	1,268,000	607,000	660,000		208,000	238,000	269,000	262,000	290,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	1,330,000	558,000	771,000		278,000	269,000	277,000	258,000	249,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	74	80	71		60	72	78	82	84
61	% of boys attending primary school	73	81	69		58	72	75	82	88
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	101	98	103		103	99	104	99	96
63	% of women attending secondary school	42	51	35		19	36	40	52	59
64	% of men attending secondary school	42	53	34		24	34	43	51	63
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	101	96	102		79	106	92	103	94
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	74	80	68		51	70	80	78	83
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	62	80	45		20	41	65	77	92
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	26	37	15		8	14	19	33	46
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	19	31	8		5	8	14	27	39
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	15	7	23		42	21	10	8	4

Ghana

Survey Year: 2008	National		Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES										
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.										
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.										
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).										
4. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old women.										
5. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.										
6. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.										
7. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.										
na = not available										
† = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median.										
* = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group.										
[] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.										

Guatemala

Survey Year: 2008–09		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 3	SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH									
SECTION 1	Sexual Activity and Marriage									
1	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	28	24	31		33	35	28	26	15
2	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active ¹	40	42	39		35	38	36	50	41
3	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	36	37	36		29	39	41	40	32
4	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active ¹	89	90	87		84	93	90	93	86
5	% of women aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	8	6	10		13	11	9	6	2
6	% of men aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 ¹	20	22	18		17	24	22	17	18
7	% of women aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	38	32	43		46	45	42	35	19
8	% of men aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18 ¹	60	61	59		60	61	54	69	49
9	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been married	22	18	25		29	29	20	20	9
10	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been married ¹	6	3	8		14	7	3	4	2
11	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been married	60	52	65		71	65	64	64	33
12	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been married ¹	44	38	49		49	54	47	35	24
13	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young women ²	18.4	19.0	18.0		17.2	18.2	18.1	18.7	20.4
14	Median age at first marriage among young women ²	19.4	20.7	18.5		17.6	18.9	18.8	19.9	22.8
15	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young women ²	1	1.7	0.5		0.4	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.3
16	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young men ³	17	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
17	Median age at first marriage among young men ³	23	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
18	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young men ³	6	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
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, TV or newspapers)	52	48	55		52	53	48	58	48

Guatemala

Survey Year: 2008–09		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
20	% of men aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	42	33	47	57	44	41	28	42
21	Average number of modern methods known among women aged 15–19	4.8	5.9	4.0	2.8	4.1	5.0	6.0	6.7
22	% of sexually active, ⁴ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	39	[49]	[21]	*	*	*	*	*
23	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	33	43	27	20	29	37	48	49
24	% of sexually active ⁴ men aged 15–24 currently using any contraception ¹	39	48	33	24	36	40	49	63
25	% of sexually active, ⁴ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	32	[38]	[21]	*	*	*	*	*
26	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	28	38	23	16	24	32	45	41
27	% of sexually active ⁴ men aged 15–24 currently using modern contraception ¹	32	39	26	17	26	31	43	59
28	% of sexually active ⁴ men aged 15–24 currently using a condom ¹	34	43	27	19	28	28	49	60
29	% of sexually active, ⁴ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	7	[12]	[0]	*	*	*	*	*
30	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	5	5	4	4	5	5	3	8
31	% of sexually active ⁴ men aged 15–24 currently using traditional contraception ¹	7	9	6	7	10	9	6	4
32	% of sexually active, ⁴ never-married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	55	[45]	[72]	*	*	*	*	*
33	% of married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	26	25	26	31	23	21	24	35
SECTION 3	Childbearing								
34	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever had a child	17	14	19	21	20	17	17	8
35	Median age at first birth among young women ²	20.3	21.4	19.7	18.9	20.1	19.8	20.7	23.7
36	% of mothers <20 whose most recent birth was delivered at a health facility	60	83	46	31	46	64	86	98
37	% of recent births to mothers <20 that were unplanned	35	40	33	31	36	37	39	35
CHAPTER 4	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								

See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"

Guatemala

Survey Year: 2008–09		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention								
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 ¹	79	88	72	56	67	83	93	95
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV ¹	87	94	82	68	83	94	98	98
SECTION 3 Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom ¹	73	82	67	46	64	85	89	97
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	74	86	64	43	64	80	90	92
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	85	93	79	63	81	91	96	97
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	22	32	14	5	13	21	32	41
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{1,6}	19	25	14	5	13	12	39	30
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	43	59	31	21	31	38	57	76
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	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beat his wife ⁷	7	3	10	12	11	7	3	1
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beat his wife	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
CHAPTER 5 REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1 Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	920,000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Guatemala

Survey Year: 2008–09		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	938,100	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	821,900	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	823,100	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school ⁸	86	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
61	% of boys attending primary school ⁸	90	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school ⁸	96	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
63	% of women attending secondary school ⁸	39	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
64	% of men attending secondary school ⁸	41	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school ⁸	95	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	76	78	74		59	76	82	82	81
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	75	89	63		20	68	89	97	98
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	74	83	67		52	68	78	85	89
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	50	63	40		10	42	59	69	70
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	5	2	8		21	6	1	0	0

Guatemala

Survey Year: 2008–09	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Comparable data for men were unavailable in the 2008–09 Encuesta Nacional de Salud Materno Infantil, or ENSMI. Thus, the national and subgroup data (area of residence and wealth quintile) for indicators 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 24, 27, 28, 31, 44 and 48 come from the 2002 ENSMI. Moreover, given the unavailability of 2008–09 data for both men and women for indicators 19, 20, 40 and 41, those values also come from the earlier survey (2002).								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
3. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old men.								
4. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
5. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
6. The question was asked differently in the 2002 questionnaire, which is the source for comprehensive knowledge among young men. Thus, indicator 48 includes the following components: knowing there is no cure for AIDS; knowing that condom use reduces risk of transmission; knowing at least one of the following three ways of preventing infection—having just one partner, not having sex with women who have additional partners and not having sex with strangers; and knowing that an infected person can appear healthy.								
7. There was no exact equivalent in the ENSMI to the DHS question on whether the respondent agreed with at least one of five reasons for why a husband would be justified in hitting his wife. Thus, we used the somewhat comparable question of whether the respondent agreed that “there are situations in which a husband has the right to hit his wife.”								
8. Data for indicators 60–65 on school attendance were unavailable in the 2002 and 2008 Guatemala CDC surveys. Thus, the data are from the World Bank Development Indicators and represent the percentage enrolled in (as opposed to percentage attending) primary and secondary school in 2008 in Guatemala.								
nc=not collected na=not available * = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group. [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Honduras¹

Survey Year: 2005–06		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 3	SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH									
SECTION 1	Sexual Activity and Marriage									
1	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	32	28	36		42	34	38	30	19
2	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
3	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	75	70	81		87	84	80	76	57
4	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
5	% of women aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	11	9	13		17	15	14	9	4
6	% of men aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
7	% of women aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	44	38	50		56	53	51	41	26
8	% of men aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
9	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been married	25	20	31		37	28	32	22	11
10	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been married	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
11	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been married	66	59	74		80	77	72	66	43
12	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been married	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
13	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young women ²	18.2	18.8	17.6		17.3	17.4	17.6	18.5	19.8
14	Median age at first marriage among young women ²	18.9	19.6	18.1		17.7	18.0	18.1	19.2	20.8
15	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young women ²	0.7	0.8	0.5		0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0
16	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young men	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
17	Median age at first marriage among young men	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
18	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young men	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
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, TV or newspapers)	37	31	44		49	44	38	34	26

Honduras¹

Survey Year: 2005–06		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	44	51	35		27	32	44	50	57
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	76	84	67		58	66	77	82	90
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	70	72	68		63	67	74	73	72
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	89	91	86		80	87	90	91	93
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	30	37	22		13	19	31	35	43
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
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	81	86	75		70	73	80	87	91
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 ⁵	84	86	83		78	83	84	86	87
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	48	50	47		40	45	52	52	50
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	16	11	21		27	23	16	11	7
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									

Honduras¹

Survey Year: 2005–06		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	444,407	195,000	249,000		94,000	97,000	92,000	84,000	79,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	461,615	195,000	267,000		103,000	104,000	96,000	82,000	77,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	429,279	230,000	199,000		65,000	76,000	94,000	97,000	97,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	441,883	205,000	237,000		90,000	93,000	92,000	83,074	82,632
SECTION 2 School Attendance										
60	% of girls attending primary school	89	91	87		82	88	91	94	93
61	% of boys attending primary school	86	89	84		78	85	87	91	93
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	103	102	104		106	103	104	103	100
63	% of women attending secondary school	42	59	25		9	21	38	59	76
64	% of men attending secondary school	34	54	19		7	13	32	52	78
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	124	110	134		120	159	116	114	97
SECTION 3 Exposure to Media										
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	91	90	93		92	92	90	90	93
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	72	93	48		13	46	84	95	97
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	45	57	31		18	29	43	55	67
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	37	51	20		3	16	36	49	62
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	2	1	4		7	4	2	1	0

Honduras¹

Survey Year: 2005–06	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest

NOTES

1. No men were interviewed for the DHS in this country; therefore we are unable to provide any male data with the exception of the demographic information and the school attendance data.

2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.

3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).

4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.

5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.

6. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.

nc = not collected

na = not available

* = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group.

[] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.

India

Survey Year: 2005–06		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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 ⁶	28	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV ⁶	35	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	12	14	11		8	10	11	14	19
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	46	57	41		31	37	41	52	67
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	85	91	81		69	79	85	91	93
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	36	56	27		9	17	30	47	70
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	45	65	35		13	25	39	58	78
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁷	20	33	14		4	7	15	26	45
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁷	36	47	29		15	24	32	44	55
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	62	69	59		59	58	60	64	70
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 ⁸	68	73	65		62	64	65	69	76
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ⁸	70	75	67		59	66	68	73	81
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom ⁹	78	81	76		74	76	76	79	84
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom ⁹	82	86	79		70	77	81	85	90
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ¹⁰	54	44	59		62	62	61	54	37
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ¹⁰	42	33	47		53	50	48	39	25

India

Survey Year: 2005–06		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	58,632,000	15,713,000	42,918,000		13,661,000	13,075,000	12,078,000	10,964,000	8,853,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	64,032,000	18,441,000	45,591,000		14,151,000	14,215,000	13,127,000	12,102,000	10,437,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	57,671,000	17,936,000	39,736,000		9,919,000	11,419,000	12,457,000	12,399,000	11,477,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	63,157,000	21,852,000	41,305,000		10,358,000	12,379,000	13,452,000	13,958,000	13,010,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	71	74	69		61	70	73	76	79
61	% of boys attending primary school	73	74	73		66	74	76	76	78
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	96	100	95		92	94	97	101	101
63	% of women attending secondary school	46	60	40		21	34	44	61	74
64	% of men attending secondary school	57	61	55		36	49	57	65	79
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	80	97	73		58	69	77	94	94
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	34	35	34		21	32	36	40	41
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	59	85	48		21	39	60	80	93
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	29	48	20		5	11	22	39	65
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	13	21	9		1	5	9	18	29
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	29	9	38		66	45	26	11	3

India

Survey Year: 2005–06	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. The results presented here are non-standard. These values are the percent of women or men who have ever been married and have started living with their spouse.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women. The median age at “marriage” indicator (No. 14) is measuring the age at which at least 50% of young women in the sample have undergone a marriage ceremony, not the age at which at least 50% have actually started living with their spouse.								
3. The negative value of indicator 15 for India (the median age at first intercourse is higher than the median age at first marriage) is a result of a traditional cultural practice still widespread in the north of the country whereby marriage can precede cohabitation by months or even years. (Women can be married at a very young age but not move in with their husbands until much later, when the ceremony of gauna is performed.) Moreover, whereas India’s 2005–2006 DHS included unmarried women, indicator 13 principally captures age at first sex among ever-married women only, because in these socially conservative contexts, unmarried women are highly unlikely to report sexual activity.								
4. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men. The median age at “marriage” indicator (No. 17) is measuring the age at which at least 50% of young men in the sample have undergone a marriage ceremony AND have started living with their spouse.								
5. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
6. Unlike the comparable question asked in the other 28 DHS countries’ questionnaires, India’s differed on several elements. India’s question was whether 15–49-year-old men and women agreed that a series of topics, including the use of condoms to prevent STIs, should be taught in school to each sex, and at what age that instruction should begin. Thus, indicators 40 and 41 are the percentages of 15–49-year-old women and men who agree that instruction about condom use to prevent STIs should be offered to young women aged 13–15.								
7. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents’ ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
8. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
9. The data provided reflect the percentage of women or men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, his wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with him, as opposed to asking him to use a condom.								
10. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								

India

Survey Year: 2005–06	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest

na = not available
 * = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group.
 [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.

Indonesia^{1,2}

Survey Year: 2006		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
19	% of women aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	75	60	79	86	81	63	62	63	
20	% of men aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	67	59	73	82	71	70	61	52	
21	Average number of modern methods known among women aged 15–19	4.5	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.1	
22	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	
23	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	47	49	46	44	50	61	32	49	
24	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using any contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	
25	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	
26	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	46	48	45	42	49	59	32	49	
27	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using modern contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	
28	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using a condom	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	
29	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	
30	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	
31	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using traditional contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	
32	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	
33	% of married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	10	10	10	9	11	4	13	17	
SECTION 3	Childbearing									
34	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever had a child	7	3	10	5	5	8	11	6	
35	Median age at first birth among young women ³	22.5	24.3	21.2	20.8	21.0	21.8	22.7	24.4	
36	% of mothers <20 whose most recent birth was delivered at a health facility	38	62	29	14	36	50	51	75	
37	% of recent births to mothers <20 that were unplanned	10	10	10	10	10	7	12	13	
CHAPTER 4	SEXUAL RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY									

Indonesia^{1,2}

Survey Year: 2006		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	24	37	17		9	19	28	32	45
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	39	59	29		18	32	42	53	72
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	36	49	26		13	24	33	45	61
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	42	56	32		17	29	41	54	69
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	10	16	6		3	6	10	14	23
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	15	19	13		2	15	12	26	27
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	85	86	84		83	83	85	86	86
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 ⁶	57	60	56		52	57	58	58	61
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom ⁷	83	87	80		74	81	83	85	91
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beat his wife ⁸	31	26	34		38	34	31	28	23
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beat his wife ⁸	16	14	18		23	17	16	15	12

Indonesia^{1,2}

Survey Year: 2006		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	10,454,000	4,244,000	6,210,000		2,154,000	2,143,000	2,248,000	1,986,000	1,924,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	10,833,000	4,160,000	6,673,000		2,448,000	2,253,000	2,199,000	2,004,000	1,917,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	10,574,000	5,023,000	5,551,000		1,946,000	1,840,000	2,083,000	2,147,000	2,559,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	10,909,000	4,887,000	6,022,000		1,920,000	2,335,000	2,236,000	2,215,000	2,204,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	84	83	84		86	85	84	83	79
61	% of boys attending primary school	86	86	86		85	87	86	86	84
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	98	96	99		101	98	98	96	94
63	% of women attending secondary school	59	65	55		38	54	60	72	69
64	% of men attending secondary school	57	65	51		36	48	57	67	80
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	103	99	106		106	113	105	108	86
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	32	39	31		25	40	35	38	20
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	72	80	70		48	76	88	85	99
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	6	11	5		6	3	6	11	7
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	2	5	2		3	1	1	5	2
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	21	12	24		41	17	10	9	1

Indonesia^{1,2}

Survey Year: 2006	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. This country's main DHS sample consisted of ever-married women only. Data on never-married women were not collected, and indicators for "all women" reflect only women who are either currently married or are no longer married because they are widowed or divorced/separated. Exceptions are indicators 9, 11 and 14, in which household survey data are used to provide a basis for measuring the timing of marriage for all women in the respective age-group. Moreover, only currently married men were interviewed in the main DHS survey. Thus, we following the same steps outlined above (i.e., using the household survey data) to calculate median age at first marriage among young men (indicator 17).								
2. Men who participated in the DHS were given a shortened version of the questionnaire. Thus, only limited data for men are available.								
3. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
4. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.								
5. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
6. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
7. The data provided reflect the percentage of women or men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, his wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with him, as opposed to asking him to use a condom.								
8. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
nc=not collected na=not available								

Kenya

Survey Year: 2008–09		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 3	SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH								
SECTION 1	Sexual Activity and Marriage								
1	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	37	40	36	40	38	32	36	38
2	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	44	36	45	32	53	50	44	33
3	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	86	79	89	96	89	90	83	80
4	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	88	92	86	87	89	86	85	91
5	% of women aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	11	9	12	18	11	11	11	8
6	% of men aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	22	15	24	27	27	23	21	14
7	% of women aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	47	39	50	62	54	48	44	36
8	% of men aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	58	51	60	61	68	61	57	48
9	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been married	13	16	12	18	16	8	12	12
10	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been married	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
11	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been married	62	50	68	86	64	67	63	47
12	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been married	17	23	16	21	28	9	11	21
13	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young women ¹	18.3	19.5	17.7	17.7	16.6	17.2	18.4	20.0
14	Median age at first marriage among young women ¹	20.2	22.7	19.5	19.1	18.5	19.1	20.3	23.0
15	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young women ¹	1.9	3.2	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.0
16	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young men ²	17.4	18.3	16.9	16.3	17.1	17.1	17.3	18.1
17	Median age at first marriage among young men ²	24.8	25.6	24.5	23.4	24.5	23.7	25.4	25.2
18	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young men ²	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.1	7.4	6.6	8.1	7.1
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, TV or newspapers)	44	30	47	71	50	37	38	27

Kenya

Survey Year: 2008–09		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
20	% of men aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	36	26	38	55	43	30	36	13
21	Average number of modern methods known among women aged 15–19	3.7	4.3	3.5	2.7	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.2
22	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	22	[17]	24	[9]	*	*	[38]	[17]
23	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	23	52	14	7	[19]	[10]	[46]	29
24	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using any contraception	65	65	65	64	65	62	75	59
25	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	18	[11]	21	[2]	*	*	[38]	[11]
26	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	19	48	11	6	[14]	[6]	[47]	23
27	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using modern contraception	59	64	57	52	62	51	67	59
28	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using a condom	54	55	53	47	59	48	63	51
29	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	4	[6]	3	[6]	*	*	[0]	[6]
30	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	3	4	3	1	[5]	[4]	[0]	6
31	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using traditional contraception	6	1	8	13	2	12	8	1
32	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	75	[80]	73	[83]	*	*	[58]	[82]
33	% of married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	30	29	30	30	[27]	[16]	[31]	41
SECTION 3	Childbearing								
34	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever had a child	15	16	14	19	14	10	17	13
35	Median age at first birth among young women ¹	19.8	21.0	19.3	18.7	18.8	19.5	19.7	21.5
36	% of mothers <20 whose most recent birth was delivered at a health facility	53	69	48	26	44	55	70	69
37	% of recent births to mothers <20 that were unplanned	46	43	47	41	51	45	48	49
CHAPTER 4	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								

See table entitled "Sexuality Education in Schools"

Kenya

Survey Year: 2008–09		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention	See table entitled "Sexuality Education in Schools"							
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	61	65	60	51	61	65	62	65
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	72	73	72	65	74	71	75	72
SECTION 3 Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	40	48	37	25	33	40	45	50
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	65	75	62	47	61	66	70	76
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	84	92	82	72	86	82	85	92
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	75	81	72	58	73	76	78	83
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	92	95	90	83	90	93	93	95
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	48	57	45	29	45	47	49	61
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	55	66	52	42	49	53	59	68
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	73	76	72	63	70	75	76	80
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 ^{5,6}	52	57	51	51	49	50	52	57
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ^{5,6}	57	64	55	45	55	55	56	66
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom ^{6,7}	87	92	85	83	83	85	89	93
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom ^{6,7}	93	94	92	90	91	92	93	95
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁸	53	34	59	67	67	59	49	32
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁸	44	36	46	53	51	45	41	36
CHAPTER 5 REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1 Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	2,469,000	338,000	2,131,000	553,000	568,000	504,000	486,000	356,000

Kenya

Survey Year: 2008–09		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	2,491,000	284,000	2,207,000	615,000	560,000	568,000	448,000	299,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	2,174,000	402,000	1,772,000	411,000	454,000	472,000	446,000	391,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	2,188,000	322,000	1,866,000	379,000	516,000	503,000	494,000	293,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance								
60	% of girls attending primary school	80	83	80	66	84	84	83	86
61	% of boys attending primary school	78	85	76	63	77	82	85	89
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	103	97	104	105	109	103	98	97
63	% of women attending secondary school	18	32	16	6	8	19	28	37
64	% of men attending secondary school	17	44	13	7	9	13	20	53
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	108	73	122	78	84	159	143	69
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media								
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	77	79	76	44	76	88	86	85
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	32	65	24	5	11	21	50	74
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	26	44	22	9	15	23	36	49
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	14	33	10	1	3	8	21	39
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	20	12	21	54	21	11	9	7

Kenya

Survey Year: 2008–09	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. Data for indicators 52 and 53 were unavailable or the Kenya 2008–09 DHS; the data provided were drawn from Kenya's 2003 DHS.								
7. The data provided reflect the percentage of women or men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, his wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with him, as opposed to asking him to use a condom.								
8. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children or she refuses sexual intercourse with him.								
* = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group. [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Malawi

Survey Year: 2010		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	58	63	57		53	57	57	59	63
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	64	68	62		57	63	64	62	69
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	51	54	50		46	51	50	53	52
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	79	82	78		74	77	77	80	84
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	89	89	89		85	89	90	87	92
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	72	76	71		69	70	71	74	75
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	87	89	86		84	85	86	87	90
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	42	56	38		34	35	38	44	55
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	45	54	42		35	41	40	46	54
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	55	70	52		48	49	52	58	68
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 ^{5,6}	53	62	51		50	51	50	52	62
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ^{5,6}	55	65	53		50	50	52	53	66
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	85	90	84		81	83	84	87	90
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	91	95	89		86	89	90	91	94
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beat his wife ⁷	13	10	13		15	13	14	11	10
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beat his wife ⁷	13	8	14		16	14	13	13	10

Malawi

Survey Year: 2010		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	970,000	147,000	823,000		201,000	187,000	185,000	200,000	197,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	987,000	151,000	836,000		199,000	195,000	189,000	193,000	209,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	853,000	164,000	689,000		143,000	147,000	160,000	180,000	222,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	863,000	156,000	707,000		161,000	157,000	152,000	178,000	217,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	92	95	91		84	90	92	95	98
61	% of boys attending primary school	90	96	89		82	87	91	92	97
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	102	98	102		102	103	102	103	100
63	% of women attending secondary school	13	30	9		3	5	7	12	31
64	% of men attending secondary school	12	28	9		3	4	7	13	29
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	108	108	106		88	138	109	98	105
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	58	66	57		39	47	57	67	74
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	21	48	14		6	8	12	13	53
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	17	26	15		11	11	13	14	31
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	7	16	4		2	2	3	4	19
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	35	21	38		55	47	37	29	13

Malawi

Survey Year: 2010	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 20–24-year-old women.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old men.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. Data for indicators 50 and 51 were unavailable in the Malawi 2010 DHS; thus, the data provided were drawn from Malawi's 2004 DHS.								
7. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
na = not available † = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median.								

Moldova

Survey Year: 2005		National	Residence			Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	73	82	66		50	63	73	80	86
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	85	91	81		68	82	88	88	93
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	90	97	85		78	85	90	95	99
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	95	99	92		85	95	97	96	98
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	78	85	73		59	72	80	84	90
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	81	87	77		64	77	82	87	91
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	42	51	35		21	31	43	48	56
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	54	63	48		24	49	64	61	66
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	97	96	98		97	98	97	97	97
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 ⁵	71	73	70		69	71	73	70	73
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ⁵	68	69	67		61	65	73	71	69
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	91	94	88		82	87	92	93	96
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	94	97	93		88	94	94	96	98
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	21	14	26		38	27	20	15	10
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	22	15	27		32	27	23	17	13

Moldova

Survey Year: 2005		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	94,000	29,000	65,000		20,000	20,000	22,000	19,000	13,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	96,000	28,000	68,000		24,000	20,000	22,000	17,000	13,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	133,000	51,000	82,000		26,000	22,000	29,000	29,000	27,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	135,000	54,000	81,000		25,000	23,000	29,000	29,000	30,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	84	80	86		88	86	85	82	76
61	% of boys attending primary school	84	81	85		88	80	83	89	76
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	100	99	101		101	106	102	92	100
63	% of women attending secondary school	79	75	81		80	83	79	80	71
64	% of men attending secondary school	80	74	83		83	82	84	80	69
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	99	102	97		97	102	94	100	103
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	84	83	85		82	84	83	85	87
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	93	96	91		82	92	97	94	99
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	60	64	58		50	56	63	64	68
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	52	54	51		39	48	57	56	61
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	2	1	2		5	3	1	1	0

Moldova

Survey Year: 2005	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
nc = not collected								
* = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group.								
[] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Mozambique

Survey Year: 2003		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	62	74	56		48	56	60	69	81
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	66	70	63		56	57	71	67	76
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	57	75	44		32	43	51	64	82
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	83	90	74		64	68	77	92	93
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	53	69	44		33	40	50	61	80
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	53	64	46		39	44	52	56	71
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	20	31	12		8	10	14	23	36
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	38	39	36		36	29	39	41	39
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	61	59	63		68	61	63	57	56
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 ⁵	45	45	44		46	43	43	43	48
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ⁵	40	40	40		45	31	41	41	41
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	71	81	65		60	62	67	78	86
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	80	87	75		74	65	81	89	89
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	54	48	58		53	59	59	57	45
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	42	42	42		42	46	40	43	39

Mozambique

Survey Year: 2003		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	1,510,456	534,701	975,755		268,861	296,049	309,643	297,560	338,342
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	1,514,065	489,043	1,025,022		280,102	301,299	313,411	334,608	283,130
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	1,278,054	586,627	691,427		214,713	182,762	208,323	283,728	388,528
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	1,274,631	592,703	681,928		159,329	205,216	233,257	294,440	381,115
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	57	75	48		39	44	49	68	87
61	% of boys attending primary school	63	76	57		52	51	57	72	88
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	90	98	84		76	86	87	95	99
63	% of women attending secondary school	7	14	1		0	1	0	3	21
64	% of men attending secondary school	8	18	2		1	2	4	7	23
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	80	77	61		8	63	11	51	91
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	53	67	40		22	35	51	57	75
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	24	47	4		2	2	4	16	62
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	6	12	1		0	1	1	5	16
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	4	8	0		0	0	0	1	12
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	42	23	59		78	64	48	40	12

Mozambique

Survey Year: 2003	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 20–24-year-old women.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
nc = not collected								
[] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Nepal

Survey Year: 2011		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	37	39	36		31	34	32	41	43
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	85	87	85		77	82	87	88	90
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	97	96	97		93	96	97	98	97
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	74	85	73		60	66	71	81	89
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	79	88	77		66	71	75	85	93
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁶	26	40	24		8	16	20	33	48
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁶	34	42	32		20	21	25	25	42
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	65	73	64		59	62	62	66	77
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 ^{7,8}	83	84	83		81	82	80	86	85
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ^{7,8}	80	75	81		73	83	81	80	80
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	93	95	93		85	90	93	97	98
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	96	97	95		92	94	96	97	98
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beat his wife ^{8,9}	23	27	23		28	24	22	20	23
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beat his wife ^{8,9}	21	20	22		26	23	22	20	19

Nepal

Survey Year: 2011		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	1,782,000	208,000	1,573,000		412,000	390,000	340,000	342,000	298,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	1,881,000	258,000	1,623,000		399,000	387,000	391,000	363,000	339,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	1,645,000	242,000	1,403,000		288,000	337,000	349,000	360,000	311,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	1,735,000	349,000	1,386,000		234,000	316,000	357,000	408,000	422,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	86	93	85		82	82	88	89	94
61	% of boys attending primary school	92	95	92		86	91	93	96	98
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	94	98	93		95	90	95	93	97
63	% of women attending secondary school	58	71	56		41	48	59	69	79
64	% of men attending secondary school	59	71	58		46	52	59	65	76
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	98	101	97		90	91	99	107	104
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	55	55	55		49	56	56	59	53
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	52	83	48		11	29	52	78	90
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	18	46	13		3	6	9	25	48
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	11	26	8		1	4	6	17	27
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	24	7	27		46	35	24	13	5

Nepal

Survey Year: 2011	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 20–24-year-old women.								
2. Because of data quality problems (e.g., data not provided and errors in recall of dates at first sex or at first marriage), some values for the gap between first sex and first union appear to be negative. These should be interpreted as zeros, however; that is, for the subgroups of women who appear to have a negative gap between first sex and first marriage, these two events likely coincided or occurred very close to each other.								
3. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old men.								
4. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
5. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
6. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
7. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
8. Data for indicators 50, 51, 54 and 55 were unavailable in the Nepal 2011 DHS; the data provided were drawn from Nepal's 2006 DHS.								
9. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
nc = not collected na = not available † = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median. * = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group.								

Nigeria

Survey Year: 2008		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	32	38	29		20	24	33	39	41
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	47	50	45		36	42	49	51	52
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	12	17	10		3	6	11	17	19
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	37	54	27		10	17	33	49	64
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	68	81	60		38	56	67	80	85
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	53	63	47		31	42	55	65	67
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	68	75	64		53	62	69	75	77
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	22	30	18		9	15	21	28	34
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	33	40	28		18	25	33	38	41
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	44	54	39		26	34	45	56	63
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 ⁶	47	49	45		38	42	49	51	51
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ⁶	52	53	51		46	52	55	55	51
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	70	79	64		52	62	70	78	82
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	84	88	81		72	81	84	87	90
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beatng his wife ⁷	43	31	50		56	53	49	39	23
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beatng his wife ⁷	30	24	33		37	34	34	28	20

Nigeria

Survey Year: 2008		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	9,532,000	3,031,000	6,501,000		1,925,000	2,040,000	1,954,000	1,802,000	1,811,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	9,936,000	3,070,000	6,866,000		2,116,000	2,037,000	2,077,000	1,928,000	1,788,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	8,207,000	2,839,000	5,367,000		1,453,000	1,543,000	1,691,000	1,781,000	1,740,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	8,531,000	2,926,000	5,605,000		1,501,000	1,484,000	1,843,000	1,962,000	1,740,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	59	72	54		29	49	71	78	77
61	% of boys attending primary school	65	76	60		37	59	76	81	78
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	91	95	89		78	83	93	97	98
63	% of women attending secondary school	46	63	38		11	27	51	64	73
64	% of men attending secondary school	52	66	45		19	37	57	67	75
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	90	94	85		55	73	90	96	97
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	54	66	47		27	41	52	67	74
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	44	72	28		4	12	31	69	89
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	12	20	7		1	3	9	15	27
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	9	16	5		0	2	5	12	24
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	36	17	47		71	55	39	19	7

Nigeria

Survey Year: 2008	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
2. Because of data quality problems (e.g., data not provided and errors in recall of dates at first sex or at first marriage), some values for the gap between first sex and first union appear to be negative. These should be interpreted as zeros, however; that is, for the subgroups of women who appear to have a negative gap between first sex and first marriage, these two events likely coincided or occurred very close to each other.								
3. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.								
4. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
5. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
6. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
7. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
na = not available †								
= Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median.								

Pakistan^{1,2}

Survey Year: 2006–07		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
19	% of women aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	67	54	70		88	68	55	51	45
20	% of men aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
21	Average number of modern methods known among women aged 15–19	3.7	4.0	3.6		3.3	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.3
22	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
23	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	7	12	5		1	4	12	11	15
24	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using any contraception	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
25	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
26	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	4	9	3		1	1	6	7	13
27	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using modern contraception	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
28	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using a condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
29	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
30	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	3	3	2		0	3	6	4	2
31	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using traditional contraception	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
32	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
33	% of married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	20	25	19		17	19	24	18	25
SECTION 3	Childbearing									
34	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever had a child	7	5	8		11	9	6	5	3
35	Median age at first birth among young women ³	22.7	23.9	22.1		20.7	21.5	22.7	23.2	24.6
36	% of mothers <20 whose most recent birth was delivered at a health facility	36	50	30		15	27	46	47	[73]
37	% of recent births to mothers <20 that were unplanned	10	12	9		9	9	11	10	11
CHAPTER 4	SEXUAL RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY									

Pakistan^{1,2}

Survey Year: 2006–07		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	20	32	13		3	8	16	26	42
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	31	50	21		5	13	26	43	65
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	3	3	5		0	1	3	7	9
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
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	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
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	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beatng his wife	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beatng his wife	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc

Pakistan^{1,2}

Survey Year: 2006–07		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	9,930,000	3,247,000	6,683,000		2,055,000	2,085,000	2,095,000	1,926,000	1,758,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	10,345,000	3,424,000	6,920,000		2,131,000	2,162,000	2,152,000	2,090,000	1,800,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	9,616,000	3,433,000	6,183,000		1,558,000	1,904,000	2,067,000	2,164,000	1,914,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	10,003,000	3,691,000	6,312,000		1,691,000	2,041,000	1,951,000	2,321,000	2,001,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	62	76	56		32	53	72	81	88
61	% of boys attending primary school	70	78	66		49	65	75	84	88
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	89	97	85		65	83	95	96	100
63	% of women attending secondary school	25	40	18		5	10	23	40	54
64	% of men attending secondary school	29	36	26		12	19	30	37	50
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	87	112	69		40	49	74	108	108
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc

Pakistan^{1,2}

Survey Year: 2006–07	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
<p>1. This country's main DHS sample consisted of ever-married women only. Data on never-married women were not collected, and indicators for "all women" reflect only women who are either currently married or are no longer married because they are widowed or divorced/separated. Exceptions are indicators 9, 11 and 14, in which household survey data are used to provide a basis for measuring the timing of marriage for all women in the respective age-group.</p>								
<p>2. No men were interviewed for the DHS in this country; therefore we are unable to provide any male data with the exceptions of population and school attendance data.</p>								
<p>3. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.</p>								
<p>4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.</p>								
<p>nc = not collected na = not available [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.</p>								

Peru¹

Survey Year: 2007–08 (data are from a continuous survey)		National	Residence			Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	48	53	31		22	31	47	54	56
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	90	97	72		58	74	92	97	98
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	53	61	27		18	26	46	60	67
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	27	30	18		15	17	23	28	34
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	10	4	12		2	3	9	11	14
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
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	72	76	60		55	61	71	76	77
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 ⁵	81	84	74		67	74	83	85	84
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom ⁶	92	95	85		78	85	93	95	96
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beat his wife	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beat his wife	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc

Peru¹

Survey Year: 2007–08 (data are from a continuous survey)		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	1,423,000	848,000	575,000		191,000	370,000	326,000	272,000	265,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	1,473,000	869,000	604,000		209,000	382,000	314,000	293,000	276,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	1,415,000	1,010,000	405,000		106,000	276,000	307,000	320,000	406,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	1,458,000	968,000	490,000		141,000	310,000	343,000	313,000	348,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	87	85	89		93	87	81	84	88
61	% of boys attending primary school	85	82	90		91	89	85	79	83
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	102	104	99		102	98	96	107	106
63	% of women attending secondary school	63	69	51		34	63	67	73	66
64	% of men attending secondary school	64	71	52		44	63	65	73	70
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	99	97	98		77	100	103	101	95
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	74	76	71		61	71	75	76	77
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	65	76	37		11	36	69	78	80
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	31	38	13		4	17	23	41	42
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	19	24	6		0	7	14	28	27
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	10	6	21		37	19	9	5	4

Peru¹

Survey Year: 2007–08 (data are from a continuous survey)	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. No men were interviewed for the DHS in this country; therefore we are unable to provide any male data with the exceptions of population and school attendance data.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. The data provided reflect the percentage of women or men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, his wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with him, as opposed to asking him to use a condom.								
nc = not collected na = not available † = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median. * = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group. [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Philippines¹

Survey Year: 2008		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	36	39	32		24	34	38	40	39
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	65	69	59		42	59	65	73	74
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	59	62	55		45	54	59	64	66
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	77	81	71		62	73	77	82	85
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	21	23	17		14	15	19	24	26
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
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	94	95	92		90	93	95	95	96
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 ^{6,7}	84	86	83		80	84	86	85	86
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom ^{7,8}	95	95	94		93	93	95	95	96
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc

Philippines¹

Survey Year: 2008		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁹	14	12	17		21	19	15	12	8
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	5,213,000	2,377,000	2,836,000		1,267,000	1,168,000	980,000	949,000	845,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	5,457,000	2,396,000	3,061,000		1,342,000	1,261,000	1,108,000	944,000	802,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	4,812,000	2,651,000	2,161,000		703,000	890,000	914,000	1,039,000	1,266,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	5,025,000	2,462,000	2,563,000		995,000	1,010,000	1,131,000	935,000	960,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school ⁷	85	88	83		75	85	90	90	91
61	% of boys attending primary school ⁷	81	84	79		69	79	85	89	90
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school ⁷	105	105	106		110	107	108	101	101
63	% of women attending secondary school ⁷	64	69	59		36	60	70	77	73
64	% of men attending secondary school ⁷	50	59	42		22	35	58	65	79
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school ⁷	129	117	142		162	170	119	120	93
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	70	71	68		54	69	72	74	73
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	88	93	81		52	86	94	97	96
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	34	41	24		14	23	37	39	45
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	26	32	18		7	17	28	32	36
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	6	2	11		28	6	2	1	1

Philippines¹

Survey Year: 2008	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Men who participated in the DHS were given a shortened version of the questionnaire. Thus, only limited data for men are available.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
3. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.								
4. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
5. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
6. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
7. Data for indicators 50, 52 and 60–65 were unavailable in the Philippines 2008 DHS; thus, the data provided were drawn from Philippines' 2003 DHS.								
8. The data provided reflect the percentage of women or men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, his wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with him, as opposed to asking him to use a condom.								
9. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
nc = not collected na = not available † = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median. * = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group. [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Rwanda

Survey Year: 2010		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
19	% of women aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	40	38	40	52	44	39	32	34
20	% of men aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	25	17	26	31	32	24	24	19
21	Average number of modern methods known among women aged 15–19	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.8
22	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	17	*	13	*	*	*	*	[18]
23	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	33	*	32	*	*	*	*	[52]
24	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using any contraception	51	64	49	45	45	53	42	67
25	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	17	*	13	*	*	*	*	[18]
26	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	29	*	27	*	*	*	*	[52]
27	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using modern contraception	47	63	44	40	38	45	40	65
28	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using a condom	28	52	24	18	21	22	25	48
29	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	[0]
30	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	3	*	4	*	*	*	*	[0]
31	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using traditional contraception	5	1	5	5	7	8	2	2
32	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	73	*	74	*	*	*	*	[79]
33	% of married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	6	*	7	*	*	*	*	[6]
SECTION 3 Childbearing									
34	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever had a child	5	4	5	7	6	4	5	3
35	Median age at first birth among young women ¹	22.9	24.0	22.8	22.2	22.7	22.7	23.0	24.1
36	% of mothers <20 whose most recent birth was delivered at a health facility	87	91	86	83	80	89	93	93
37	% of recent births to mothers <20 that were unplanned	40	46	39	30	46	43	44	43
CHAPTER 4 SEXUAL RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY									

Rwanda

Survey Year: 2010		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	89	92	89		87	87	88	90	93
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	91	93	91		90	89	92	92	93
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	59	66	58		48	53	57	66	68
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	86	92	85		79	81	84	90	92
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	91	95	90		83	88	91	93	94
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	91	94	90		88	89	91	92	94
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	85	94	90		88	89	91	92	94
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	52	50	65		42	45	50	55	64
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	47	53	46		38	39	50	48	55
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	74	81	73		68	72	71	76	81
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 ^{5,6}	61	58	62		62	65	61	60	58
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	96	97	95		94	96	95	96	97
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	96	98	96		95	96	96	97	97
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beatings his wife ⁷	56	40	59		66	63	59	56	40
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beatings his wife ⁷	25	19	26		34	30	26	23	16

Rwanda

Survey Year: 2010		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	643,000	89,000	555,000		97,000	185,000	127,000	122,000	112,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	637,000	87,000	549,000		105,000	175,000	125,000	115,000	117,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	541,000	104,000	437,000		76,000	142,000	96,000	83,000	145,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	534,000	89,000	446,000		74,000	133,000	111,000	94,000	122,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	88	94	88		81	87	89	91	95
61	% of boys attending primary school	86	90	86		78	85	87	89	93
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	102	104	102		104	103	101	103	101
63	% of women attending secondary school	16	29	14		6	9	11	18	32
64	% of men attending secondary school	15	24	13		7	10	12	16	26
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	107	122	102		79	88	97	115	126
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	71	84	68		42	59	72	83	89
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	12	47	6		2	2	4	5	39
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	4	6	4		4	3	4	5	6
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	1	3	1		0	0	0	1	3
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	27	11	30		56	40	26	16	7

Rwanda

Survey Year: 2010	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTAS								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old men.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. Data for indicator 50 were unavailable in the Rwanda 2010 DHS; thus, the data provided were drawn from the Rwanda 2005 DHS.								
7. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
nc = not collected na = not available † = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median. * = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group. [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Senegal

Survey year: 2010–11		National	Residence		Wealth Quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
19	% of women aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	69	57	80	88	78	72	63	49	
20	% of men aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	66	55	78	79	76	68	60	50	
21	Average number of modern methods known among women aged 15–19	2.9	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.8	
22	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	16	20	14	[18]	[23]	[20]	*	*	
23	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	6	13	3	2	6	5	9	13	
24	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using any contraception	57	71	44	32	63	63	52	[81]	
25	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	15	20	11	[18]	[16]	[20]	*	*	
26	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	5	11	3	2	4	5	6	13	
27	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using modern contraception	56	71	44	31	63	63	52	[81]	
28	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using a condom	56	71	43	31	63	61	52	[79]	
29	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	2	0	3	[0]	[7]	[0]	*	*	
30	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	
31	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using traditional contraception	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[0]	
32	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	77	80	74	[61]	[72]	[77]	*	*	
33	% of married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	31	41	27	25	26	35	43	38	
SECTION 3 Childbearing										
34	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever had a child	16	11	20	31	20	11	14	7	
35	Median age at first birth among young women ¹	21.4	23.6	19.6	18.2	19.4	21.6	22.6	25.0	
36	% of mothers <20 whose most recent birth was delivered at a health facility	75	92	65	46	72	89	92	96	
37	% of recent births to mothers <20 that were unplanned	20	31	16	15	20	24	23	26	
CHAPTER 4 SEXUAL RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY										

Senegal

Survey year: 2010–11		National	Residence		Wealth Quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	42	48	36		31	37	41	46	50
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	43	46	40		38	36	45	46	48
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	19	27	12		10	10	17	23	32
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	44	61	28		24	31	41	51	65
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	75	88	59		55	61	76	80	89
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	70	80	61		50	63	70	77	84
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	87	89	84		76	85	88	89	91
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	29	41	18		10	20	26	35	48
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	33	43	20		14	18	25	42	51
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	31	38	25		23	22	29	36	43
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 ^{5,6}	27	29	26		27	29	28	26	28
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	79	86	72		65	73	78	84	89
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	78	82	73		71	71	77	78	87
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁷	60	49	71		80	70	63	54	42

Senegal

Survey year: 2010–11		National	Residence		Wealth Quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁷	24	20	28	37	28	23	22	16	
CHAPTER 5 REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE										
SECTION 1 Demographic Information										
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	790,000	333,000	456,000	155,000	167,000	161,000	154,000	152,000	
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	806,000	324,000	482,000	173,000	174,000	168,000	155,000	134,000	
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	699,000	338,000	361,000	115,000	124,000	145,000	155,000	160,000	
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	710,000	361,000	349,000	125,000	124,000	133,000	159,000	168,000	
SECTION 2 School Attendance										
60	% of girls attending primary school	56	73	46	44	52	58	63	69	
61	% of boys attending primary school	52	71	41	38	48	55	59	71	
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	107	103	111	118	109	106	106	98	
63	% of women attending secondary school	27	43	15	10	18	29	34	52	
64	% of men attending secondary school	29	44	18	13	20	28	36	54	
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	93	98	86	74	90	102	94	95	
SECTION 3 Exposure to Media										
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	62	68	56	43	53	63	69	74	
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	66	90	43	11	28	80	94	96	
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	16	28	4	3	4	8	19	39	
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	11	20	2	0	2	6	14	29	
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	19	6	31	52	36	12	4	1	

Senegal

Survey year: 2010–11	National	Residence		Wealth Quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. Indicator 50 data were unavailable in the 2010–11 DHS; the data come from the previous DHS, from 2005.								
7. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
nc = not collected na = not available * = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group. [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Tanzania

Survey Year: 2010		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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 ⁴	65	70	65		58	62	70	67	67
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV ⁴	72	67	76		76	78	76	71	63
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	70	79	67		61	66	68	73	78
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	81	88	78		72	76	80	85	86
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	88	95	86		83	86	84	89	96
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	76	79	75		71	74	78	78	79
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	87	94	85		80	83	85	90	94
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	48	55	45		39	46	46	50	55
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁵	43	57	37		34	31	39	47	56
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	60	68	58		55	56	60	59	72
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 ^{4,6}	63	70	61		56	60	63	63	72
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ^{4,6}	63	64	63		62	63	66	63	64
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	80	87	78		72	77	79	83	88
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	87	89	86		82	86	86	86	91
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beatings his wife ⁷	54	43	58		61	59	60	57	36
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beatings his wife ⁷	38	27	42		46	46	42	37	25

Tanzania

Survey Year: 2010		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	2,802,000	602,000	2,199,000		504,000	614,000	616,000	566,000	499,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	2,834,000	539,000	2,296,000		575,000	624,000	643,000	556,000	436,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	2,413,000	704,000	1,708,000		314,000	449,000	483,000	533,000	637,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	2,426,000	597,000	1,829,000		395,000	471,000	541,000	526,000	493,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	81	87	80		68	76	86	87	90
61	% of boys attending primary school	78	90	76		67	73	80	85	91
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	104	97	105		101	104	107	102	98
63	% of women attending secondary school	25	43	18		7	9	18	32	46
64	% of men attending secondary school	26	45	20		10	11	20	34	53
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	95	97	89		69	79	91	93	87
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	60	76	54		32	43	59	68	80
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	32	69	16		8	6	18	24	76
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	26	42	20		12	13	24	28	42
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	12	29	6		1	1	9	10	30
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	30	9	39		58	52	35	23	5

Tanzania

Survey Year: 2010	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Data for indicators 40, 41, 50 and 51 were unavailable in the Tanzania 2010 DHS; thus, the data provided were drawn from Tanzania's 2004–05 DHS.								
5. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
6. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
7. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
[] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Uganda

Survey Year: 2006		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 3	SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH								
SECTION 1	Sexual Activity and Marriage								
1	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	43	45	43	52	48	37	40	41
2	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	35	33	36	36	36	39	33	34
3	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	92	87	94	96	96	91	93	89
4	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	86	85	87	91	85	84	85	87
5	% of women aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	16	12	16	18	18	15	17	12
6	% of men aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	12	15	11	10	9	15	11	15
7	% of women aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	62	53	65	70	71	57	62	56
8	% of men aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	48	53	46	45	47	44	43	56
9	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been married	22	17	24	40	32	19	19	12
10	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been married	2	0	2	3	4	2	1	0
11	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been married	78	58	84	88	90	82	83	59
12	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been married	44	30	48	54	57	52	33	29
13	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young women ¹	16.7	17.3	16.6	16.2	16.6	16.5	16.8	17.3
14	Median age at first marriage among young women ¹	18.0	19.3	17.7	17.2	17.4	17.5	18.0	19.6
15	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young women ¹	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.3
16	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young men ²	17.9	17.6	18.0	18.6	17.3	18.0	18.3	17.5
17	Median age at first marriage among young men ²	21.9	24.1	21.7	22.4	22.2	21.3	21.3	22.4
18	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young men ²	4.0	6.5	3.7	3.8	4.9	3.3	3.0	4.9

Uganda

Survey Year: 2006		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
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, TV or newspapers)	46	31	50	67	57	50	41	32
20	% of men aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	38	34	38	61	41	35	31	29
21	Average number of modern methods known among women aged 15–19	4.3	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.3	5.0
22	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	36	[52]	31	*	*	*	[41]	51
23	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	11	25	9	7	7	6	12	31
24	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using any contraception	42	61	38	31	26	37	52	68
25	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	31	[43]	28	*	*	*	[33]	44
26	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	8	25	5	2	4	4	7	29
27	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using modern contraception	38	58	33	28	24	27	47	63
28	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using a condom	31	47	27	25	21	19	37	53
29	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	5	[8]	4	*	*	*	[8]	6
30	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	3	0	4	5	3	2	4	1
31	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using traditional contraception	5	3	5	3	2	9	5	5
32	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	55	[42]	59	*	*	*	[55]	48
33	% of married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	34	24	35	34	38	34	35	27
SECTION 3	Childbearing								
34	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever had a child	19	16	20	30	26	17	17	13
35	Median age at first birth among young women ¹	18.8	19.4	18.7	18.3	18.5	18.4	19.0	19.7
36	% of mothers <20 whose most recent birth was delivered at a health facility	54	79	49	37	42	56	61	78

Uganda

Survey Year: 2006		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	70	56	73	75	77	74	74	55	
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	59	45	62	64	68	61	58	49	
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	2,266,000	256,000	2,010,000	419,000	417,000	474,000	496,000	460,000	
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	2,275,000	216,000	2,059,000	421,000	428,000	498,000	491,000	439,000	
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	1,902,000	335,000	1,567,000	306,000	321,000	337,000	382,000	557,000	
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	1,883,000	271,000	1,612,000	292,000	307,000	378,000	424,000	482,000	
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	81	87	81	71	78	82	87	89	
61	% of boys attending primary school	82	90	82	73	83	82	86	89	
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	99	96	99	97	95	100	100	100	
63	% of women attending secondary school	16	35	13	3	6	9	13	39	
64	% of men attending secondary school	16	36	14	3	6	9	16	38	
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	101	97	97	78	102	101	81	101	
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	75	92	72	44	68	71	81	94	
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	14	45	7	1	1	2	8	39	
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	23	42	19	8	12	12	20	44	
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	8	27	4	0	1	0	4	25	

Uganda

Survey Year: 2006		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	22	5	26	54	29	27	16	3

Uganda

Survey Year: 2006	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTAS								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
nc = not collected								
* = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group.								
[] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Ukraine

Survey Year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 3	SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH								
SECTION 1	Sexual Activity and Marriage								
1	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	18	19	15	23	12	21	15	21
2	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	33	33	33	38	38	36	26	30
3	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	78	79	74	78	74	78	78	81
4	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	92	92	91	90	93	95	91	90
5	% of women aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
6	% of men aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	2	2	1	1	1	4	3	1
7	% of women aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	28	29	25	35	24	24	30	29
8	% of men aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	44	44	43	50	49	48	37	41
9	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been married	7	7	7	9	3	14	3	5
10	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been married	3	3	3	6	3	5	4	0
11	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been married	53	51	58	60	58	54	49	49
12	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been married	26	26	23	24	28	25	25	25
13	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young women ¹	19.3	19.4	19.0	19.2	18.8	19.0	19.3	19.8
14	Median age at first marriage among young women ¹	21.2	21.5	20.1	20.8	19.9	20.9	20.8	22.2
15	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young women ¹	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.5	2.4
16	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young men ²	18.6	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.4	18.2	19.3	18.6
17	Median age at first marriage among young men ²	23.7	23.8	23.6	22.9	23.8	24.0	23.6	24.0
18	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young men ²	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.1	5.4	5.8	4.3	5.4
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, TV or newspapers)	42	41	45	48	40	43	44	40

Ukraine

Survey Year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"							
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention								
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	93	94	92	92	92	93	94	94
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	83	84	78	74	81	84	85	85
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health								
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	58	62	48	47	50	57	66	65
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	96	97	93	91	96	96	97	97
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	98	98	97	98	98	98	97	98
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	92	93	89	91	90	92	92	93
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	89	90	86	85	87	89	90	90
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	45	48	37	33	41	46	55	45
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	43	45	36	28	40	51	47	42
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	97	97	98	96	98	97	98	98
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 ⁵	83	85	77	75	81	81	85	87
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ⁵	68	70	64	57	65	73	70	72
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	97	98	95	95	96	97	98	98
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	95	96	94	93	95	96	96	95
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	4	3	5	7	5	4	2	2
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	11	10	14	21	12	9	11	7
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE								

Ukraine

Survey Year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Demographic Information								
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	984,000	580,000	403,000	174,000	237,000	189,000	178,000	207,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	1,036,000	643,000	393,000	167,000	240,000	199,000	228,000	202,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	1,279,000	833,000	446,000	216,000	304,000	239,000	256,000	264,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	1,339,000	885,000	454,000	193,000	296,000	264,000	286,000	300,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance								
60	% of girls attending primary school ⁷	90	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
61	% of boys attending primary school ⁷	90	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school ⁷	100	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
63	% of women attending secondary school ⁷	85	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
64	% of men attending secondary school ⁷	84	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school ⁷	99	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media								
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	69	74	61	54	64	68	76	84
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	98	98	98	98	98	98	97	99
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	69	72	63	64	69	67	71	73
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	51	56	42	37	49	50	54	62
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0

Ukraine

Survey Year: 2007	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
7. Data for indicators 60–65 on school attendance were unavailable in the 2007 Ukraine DHS. Thus, the data are from the World Bank Development Indicators and represent the percentage enrolled in (as opposed to the percentage attending) primary and secondary school in 2007 in Ukraine.								
na = not available † = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median. * = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group. [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Vietnam^{1,2}

Survey Year: 2002		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
19	% of women aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	30	*	29	*	*	*	*	*
20	% of men aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
21	Average number of modern methods known among women aged 15–19	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.2	2.0	2.2	1.8	3.0
22	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
23	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	23	*	23	*	*	*	*	*
24	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using any contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
25	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
26	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	14	*	13	*	*	*	*	*
27	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using modern contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
28	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using a condom	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
29	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
30	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	9	*	9	*	*	*	*	*
31	% of sexually active men aged 15–24 currently using traditional contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
32	% of sexually active, never-married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
33	% of married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	13	*	11	*	*	*	*	*
SECTION 3	Childbearing								
34	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever had a child	2	1	2	na	na	na	na	na
35	Median age at first birth among young women ³	22.6	†	21.7	na	na	na	na	na
36	% of mothers <20 whose most recent birth was delivered at a health facility ⁴	48	*	45	[26]	[51]	[61]	*	*
37	% of recent births to mothers <20 that were unplanned	12	12	12	14	7	15	16	12

Vietnam^{1,2}

Survey Year: 2002		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 4	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	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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 ⁵	29	34	27		15	21	34	30	40
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV ⁵	32	39	31		23	30	34	35	39
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom ⁵	56	64	53		39	50	59	60	50
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom ⁵	57	66	55		41	55	57	65	69
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use ⁵	82	90	80		60	82	85	89	93
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner ⁵	85	91	84		63	83	90	93	95
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{5,6}	42	52	40		24	34	44	51	56
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^{5,6}	50	63	47		30	44	55	60	62
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	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
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	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom ⁵	83	86	82		68	83	85	88	89
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc

Vietnam^{1,2}

Survey Year: 2002		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
CHAPTER 5 REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE										
SECTION 1 Demographic Information										
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	3,234,000	433,000	2,800,000		na	na	na	na	na
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	3,390,000	515,000	2,875,000		na	na	na	na	na
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	4,224,000	735,000	3,489,000		na	na	na	na	na
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	4,404,000	797,000	3,607,000		na	na	na	na	na
SECTION 2 School Attendance										
60	% of girls attending primary school	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
61	% of boys attending primary school	nc	nc	nc		nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na
63	% of women attending secondary school ⁷	37	53	34		na	na	na	na	na
64	% of men attending secondary school ⁷	45	60	42		na	na	na	na	na
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school ⁷	82	89	80		na	na	na	na	na
SECTION 3 Exposure to Media										
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	52	36	54		32	61	57	61	57
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	78	85	78		56	81	89	88	100
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	31	20	31		26	18	50	28	41
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	24	20	25		26	18	24	28	41
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	16	15	16		38	8	11	12	0

Vietnam^{1,2}

Survey Year: 2002	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest

NOTES

1. This country's main DHS sample consisted of ever-married women only. Data on never-married women were not collected, and indicators for "all women" reflect only women who are either currently married or are no longer married because they are widowed or divorced/separated. Exceptions are indicators 9, 11 and 14, in which household survey data are used to provide a basis for measuring the timing of marriage for all women in the respective age-group.

2. No men were interviewed in the 2002 Vietnam DHS; therefore we are unable to provide many indicators for men, except for population data and limited school attendance data. Nonetheless, a Vietnam Population and AIDS Indicator Survey (AIS) conducted in 2005 provided data for indicators 41, 44 and 48.

3. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.

4. Comparable data were unavailable, so indicator 36 gives the percentage of mothers younger than 20 for whom the most recent birth in the preceding three years (rather than in the preceding five years) was delivered at a health facility.

5. Data for indicators 40, 41, 43–48 and 52 were unavailable in the 2002 Vietnam DHS; the data provided were drawn from Vietnam's 2005 AIS.

6. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.

7. The data are for school enrollment (as opposed to attendance) in 2002. Further, Vietnam's school levels are not strictly comparable with other countries'. As a result, the data for indicators 63 and 64 show the proportions of students enrolled in upper secondary school in 2002 (percentages of 16–20-year-olds). The proportions enrolled in lower secondary in 2002 are not shown (i.e., 85% of female 11–15-year-olds and 89% of male 11-15-year-olds, respectively).

nc=not collected

na=not available

† = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median.

* = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group.

[] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.

Zambia

Survey Year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
CHAPTER 3	SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH									
SECTION 1	Sexual Activity and Marriage									
1	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	48	40	56		57	56	58	49	33
2	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been sexually active	45	40	49		53	47	47	50	35
3	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	93	87	98		99	98	97	96	78
4	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been sexually active	86	81	91		89	91	93	86	77
5	% of women aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	14	10	17		19	16	16	13	7
6	% of men aged 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15	16	15	17		17	20	18	16	13
7	% of women aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	59	46	68		71	73	65	60	36
8	% of men aged 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18	51	47	55		56	54	56	54	42
9	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever been married	19	13	26		27	26	29	19	7
10	% of men aged 15–19 who have ever been married	1	2	1		1	1	1	2	1
11	% of women aged 20–24 who have ever been married	74	59	85		90	82	86	76	45
12	% of men aged 20–24 who have ever been married	29	18	39		47	45	34	28	9
13	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young women ¹	17.4	17.9	17.0		17.2	17.0	16.6	17.0	18.8
14	Median age at first marriage among young women ¹	18.7	20.1	18.1		18.2	18.0	17.7	18.3	22.1
15	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young women ¹	1.3	2.2	1.1		1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	3.3
16	Median age at first sexual intercourse among young men ²	17.9	18.4	17.3		17.0	17.6	18.0	17.3	19.1
17	Median age at first marriage among young men ²	23.5	25.5	22.7		22.3	23.1	22.8	23.9	26.6
18	Gap between median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among young men ²	5.6	7.1	5.4		5.3	5.5	4.8	6.6	7.5
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, TV or newspapers)	64	50	77		90	84	68	60	43

Zambia

Survey Year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
20	% of men aged 15–19 who have not heard of family planning on any of three sources (radio, TV or newspapers)	58	47	69	73	75	67	58	39
21	Average number of modern methods known among women aged 15–19	3.5	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.7	4.1
22	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	28	25	30	[41]	[31]	23	22	[28]
23	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using any contraception	28	36	25	[20]	28	25	31	*
24	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using any contraception	43	52	38	35	30	40	46	63
25	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	26	25	27	[38]	[27]	21	22	[28]
26	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using modern contraception	17	26	13	[10]	16	12	23	*
27	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using modern contraception	41	50	35	32	29	37	46	61
28	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using a condom	35	43	30	28	23	32	38	54
29	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	2	0	3	[3]	[5]	3	0	[1]
30	% of married women aged 15–19 currently using traditional contraception	11	10	11	[11]	12	13	8	*
31	% of sexually active ³ men aged 15–24 currently using traditional contraception	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	1
32	% of sexually active, ³ never-married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	64	70	60	[52]	[64]	56	77	[64]
33	% of married women aged 15–19 who have an unmet need for contraception	22	27	20	[26]	17	23	19	*
SECTION 3 Childbearing									
34	% of women aged 15–19 who have ever had a child	22	17	27	31	24	27	22	13
35	Median age at first birth among young women ¹	19.2	20.4	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.4	18.7	21.8
36	% of mothers <20 whose most recent birth was delivered at a health facility	60	87	44	36	39	50	80	91
37	% of recent births to mothers <20 that were unplanned	44	59	35	30	33	41	53	64
CHAPTER 4 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	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"							

Zambia

Survey Year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	56	55	56		54	60	57	53	55
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	68	67	68		66	71	69	65	68
SECTION 3 Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health										
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	40	39	40		39	38	42	43	37
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	76	80	72		69	72	73	78	81
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	88	93	83		82	81	84	92	93
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	73	73	73		75	72	73	72	75
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	90	90	90		90	89	89	89	92
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	34	42	27		24	26	26	36	48
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	37	46	29		24	25	30	39	51
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	65	72	61		56	61	66	66	77
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 ⁵	39	40	38		42	38	34	37	43
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ⁵	58	64	53		50	54	54	59	69
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	74	79	70		67	69	71	78	81
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	87	91	85		84	82	85	89	93
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	62	56	66		65	68	71	65	47
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁶	48	42	53		48	56	59	51	34
CHAPTER 5 REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE										
SECTION 1 Demographic Information										
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	864,000	330,000	534,000		174,000	150,000	168,000	169,000	202,000

Zambia

Survey Year: 2007		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	870,000	299,000	572,000		176,000	179,000	179,000	171,000	165,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	719,000	344,000	375,000		102,000	115,000	119,000	173,000	210,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	723,000	333,000	390,000		116,000	93,000	134,000	160,000	218,000
SECTION 2 School Attendance										
60	% of girls attending primary school	80	87	77		74	74	80	85	88
61	% of boys attending primary school	80	88	76		72	75	80	85	91
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	100	99	101		104	99	100	100	97
63	% of women attending secondary school	35	53	21		5	19	22	41	63
64	% of men attending secondary school	38	58	24		14	20	25	44	69
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	93	91	85		38	95	88	93	91
SECTION 3 Exposure to Media										
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	58	68	49		41	42	51	59	79
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	36	64	10		2	2	9	34	88
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	29	39	20		17	15	19	27	50
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	15	26	4		0	0	3	12	39
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	29	15	43		52	50	41	27	3

Zambia

Survey Year: 2007	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTAS								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 30–34-year-old men.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
* = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group. [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								

Zimbabwe

Survey Year: 2010–11		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
SECTION 1	Sexuality Education in Schools									
38	% of schools that provided skills-based HIV education in the last academic year	See table titled "Sexuality Education in Schools"								
39	Inclusion in the national school curriculum of skills-based HIV education or health education, including HIV prevention									
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	37	43	34		29	34	36	39	45
41	% of men aged 18–49 who agree that adolescents aged 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to prevent HIV	48	55	44		39	40	42	52	59
SECTION 3	Self-Efficacy Related to Sexual Health									
42	% of women aged 15–24 who report that they could get condoms on their own	42	38	44		43	41	47	42	37
43	% of women aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	64	63	65		62	66	65	65	64
44	% of men aged 15–24 who know a source for the condom	82	88	79		74	77	79	86	90
45	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by condom use	81	84	79		75	79	82	83	84
46	% of women aged 15–49 who know that HIV risk is reduced by having one uninfected partner	90	92	89		84	90	90	91	93
47	% of women aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	52	59	47		41	50	48	55	61
48	% of men aged 15–24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS ⁴	47	57	42		34	42	43	48	62
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	84	86	83		83	83	84	82	89
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 ^{5,6}	54	62	50		45	49	52	57	64
51	% of surveyed men who agree with all three reasons why a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband ^{5,6}	51	58	46		42	47	42	55	62
52	% of women aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	80	82	79		73	79	81	83	83
53	% of men aged 15–49 who believe that if the husband has an STI, the wife is justified in asking him to use condom	83	88	81		75	78	82	87	90
54	% of women aged 15–49 who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁷	40	29	46		52	49	46	34	25

Zimbabwe

Survey Year: 2010–11		National	Residence		Wealth quintile					
Name of indicator			Urban	Rural		Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
55	% of surveyed men who agree with at least one reason why a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife ⁷	33	27	37		39	40	38	32	23
CHAPTER 5	REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE									
SECTION 1	Demographic Information									
56	No. of girls aged 10–14 in 2011	789,000	191,000	598,000		174,000	179,000	183,000	124,000	129,000
57	No. of boys aged 10–14 in 2011	790,000	188,000	602,000		184,000	176,000	178,000	129,000	122,000
58	No. of women aged 15–19 in 2011	812,000	319,000	493,000		125,000	138,000	161,000	162,000	224,000
59	No. of men aged 15–19 in 2011	806,000	235,000	572,000		138,000	156,000	194,000	164,000	154,000
SECTION 2	School Attendance									
60	% of girls attending primary school	87	90	87		83	88	88	89	90
61	% of boys attending primary school	87	86	87		84	88	86	86	90
62	No. of girls per 100 boys attending primary school	101	105	100		99	100	101	104	101
63	% of women attending secondary school	48	56	44		31	45	49	51	63
64	% of men attending secondary school	47	62	43		27	43	47	52	69
65	No. of women per 100 men attending secondary school	102	91	104		114	106	104	98	90
SECTION 3	Exposure to Media									
66	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to radio	34	47	26		10	21	31	44	51
67	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to television	38	72	17		3	8	14	57	81
68	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to newspapers	18	30	10		3	8	14	19	34
69	% of women aged 15–19 who are exposed to all sources of media (radio, TV or newspapers)	9	17	4		0	3	3	11	21
70	% of women aged 15–19 who have very limited exposure to the three sources of media	47	18	65		87	72	61	30	10

Zimbabwe

Survey Year: 2010–11	National	Residence		Wealth quintile				
Name of indicator		Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
NOTES								
1. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old women.								
2. Medians were calculated on the basis of 25–29-year-old men.								
3. Sexually active refers to having had sexual intercourse in the past three months. (Those who are married/in a union are considered to be sexually active).								
4. Comprehensive knowledge is a four-part measure. It combines respondents' ability to correctly report the two most common ways of reducing HIV risk (consistently using condoms and having just one HIV-negative partner); knowing correctly that a healthy-looking person can have HIV; and correctly rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission.								
5. The three reasons are: the wife knows that her husband has had sex with other women, she knows that he has an STI, and she is tired or not in the mood.								
6. Data for indicators 50 and 51 were unavailable in the 2010–11 Zimbabwe DHS for; the data provided were drawn from Zimbabwe's 2005–06 DHS.								
7. DHS surveys ask questions about violence in the following situations: the wife burns the food, she argues with her husband, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.								
na = not available † = Fewer than 50% of the respondents in the subgroup had experienced the event of interest by the beginning of the five-year age-group, making it impossible to calculate a median. * = When the data are available for fewer than 25 respondents, no values are given (the data are suppressed) because there is too little information to accurately represent the group. [] = When the data are available for 25–49 respondents, the values are bracketed to indicate small sample size, which means the values will be less precise than those based on at least 50 respondents.								