

Thailand

Monitoring the situation of children and women



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012



NSO
National Statistical Office



UNICEF
United Nations Children's Fund



MOPH
Ministry of Public Health



NHSO
National Health Security Office



THPF
Thai Health Promotion Foundation



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Preface

The National Statistical Office (NSO) conducted the Thailand 2012 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which was part of MICS4 programme, between September and November 2012. This was the second such survey, following the earlier survey being part of MICS3 programme, which was carried out between December 2005 and February 2006 in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). For Thailand 2012 MICS, the National Statistical Office's aims were to obtain updated information on the situation of children and women, including various key indicators that allow countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), A World Fit for Children (WFFC) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The data/information obtained from Thailand 2012 MICS can be used by government organizations in their evidence-based plans and policies regarding children and women. Additional information on the global MICS project may be obtained from www.childinfo.org.

The National Statistical Office would like to take this opportunity to express its gratitude to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Thai Health Promotion Foundation, the National Health Security Office, the International Health Policy Program, Thailand (IHPP) and Academic Institutes (Institute for Population and Social Research: Mahidol University, College of Population Studies: Chulalongkorn University) for their financial and technical support.

National Statistical Office



Executive Summary

Nutrition

Nutritional Status

- About 16 per cent of children under 5 in Thailand suffer from stunting or are too short for their age, while almost 1 out of 10 (9 per cent) is moderately underweight. About 7 per cent of children are moderately wasted or too thin for their height.
- Children living in the Northeastern and Southern regions of Thailand are more likely to be underweight and stunted than other children. The prevalence of underweight (14 per cent) and stunting (34 per cent) are significant among children of mothers with no education. The age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children aged 0-5 months are undernourished according to three indices (18 per cent with underweight, 19 per cent with stunting and 16 per cent with wasting) in comparison to children who are older.
- Children from the poorest households have higher rates of stunting and underweight than those from the richest households.
- One in ten children (11 per cent) under 5 years of age is overweight. Children in the richest households and those who have mothers with higher education are more likely to be overweight. The largest populations of overweight children are concentrated in the Central region and Bangkok, with the smallest in the Northeastern region.

Breastfeeding

- Fewer than half of newborns (46 per cent) in Thailand are put to the breast within one hour of birth. Regional averages range from a high of 61 per cent in the South to a low of 29 per cent in Bangkok. Children born in the poorest households (51 per cent) are more likely to be breastfed within one hour of birth than those in the richest households (34 per cent).
- Only 12 per cent of infants under the age of 6 months receive the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding.
- The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding for six months is particularly low in the Central region and Bangkok, at 8 per cent. The practice of exclusive breastfeeding is higher in Northern (20 per cent), Northeastern (14 per cent), and Southern (12 per cent) regions.
- Children born in the richest households are less likely to be exclusively breastfed (9 per cent) than those born in the poorest households (16 per cent).
- Girls (16 per cent) are more likely to be breastfed than boys (10 per cent).
- Only 24 per cent of children aged 6-23 months are being appropriately fed.

Salt Iodization

- Some 71 per cent of households consume adequately iodized salt. Around 87 per cent of the richest households consume adequately iodized salt compared to 54 per cent of the poorest households. Use of iodized salt was lowest in the Northeastern region at 54 per cent and highest in Bangkok at 82 per cent. More than two thirds (73 per cent) of municipal households were found to be using adequately iodized salt compared to only 69 per cent in non-municipal areas.

Low Birth Weight

- Some 8 per cent of all births are low birth weight. Children living in the Northern and Northeastern regions (9 per cent) are more likely to be born with low birth weight compared to the national average. There was no significant variation of low birth weight in municipal and non-municipal areas or by mother's education.

Child Health

Immunization Coverage

- Nearly all children (98 per cent) aged 12-23 months in Thailand received a Bacillus-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis) vaccination in the first year of life.
- All three doses of OPV (oral polio) and Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus were given to 89 per cent and 88 per cent of children, respectively. Some 92 per cent of children aged 12-23 months received a measles vaccine in the form of the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine.
- Around 75 per cent of children had all eight recommended vaccinations on schedule.
- There are significant regional differences in immunization coverage. The lowest percentage of fully immunized children is in Bangkok at 63 per cent, and the highest is in the Northern region at 88 per cent. Children living in non-municipal areas (85 per cent) are more likely to be fully immunized than those in non-municipal areas (75 per cent).
- The findings also show that the percentage of fully immunized children in the poorest households (89 per cent) is much higher than for those living in the richest households (70 per cent).

Tetanus Immunization

- Overall, 76 per cent of women in Thailand received vaccines against tetanus during pregnancy, with 71 per cent receiving at least two doses during their last pregnancy.
- The highest proportion of women who are protected against tetanus is in Bangkok (85 per cent) and the lowest is in the Northeastern region (72 per cent).
- Significant differences are also observed by education level of mother and economic status of household.

Oral Rehydration Treatment

- Overall, 5 per cent of children under the age of 5 had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, which is a relatively low rate. The prevalence of diarrhoea is higher among children living in non-municipal areas than in municipal areas, at 6 per cent versus 4 per cent.
- The use of oral rehydration salts or other recommended homemade fluids is low at 64 per cent, with significantly lower coverage in the Northern and Southern regions at 49 per cent.
- Only half of children (53 per cent) who had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey received Oral rehydration treatment (or increased fluids) and continued feeding, with far fewer among those aged 0-11 months (37 per cent).

Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

- Only 2 per cent of children aged 0-59 months had suspected pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey and 83 per cent of those children were taken to an appropriate health care provider.

Solid Fuel Use

- Approximately one quarter of households (26 per cent) are using solid fuels for cooking with the proportion much higher among the poorest households (82 per cent). Use of solid fuels is quite common in the Northeastern region (54 per cent). The findings show that use of solid fuels in non-municipal areas is higher than in municipal areas. Overall, 11 per cent of households use wood and around 71 per cent use liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking.
- Three quarters of households (75 per cent) cook either in a separate room used as a kitchen, outdoors, or in a separate building. One quarter of households (25 per cent) cook inside the dwelling.

Environment

Drinking Water

- Overall 97 per cent of households have access to improved drinking water and 99 per cent to improved sanitation facilities. There was no significant variation for either by region or residential areas.
- The main sources of drinking water are bottled and rain water. Municipal people prefer to use bottled water whereas non-municipal people use rain water.

Disposal of Children's Faeces

- Over half (57 per cent) of children's faeces are disposed of safely. The percentages are lowest in Bangkok and the Southern region (45 per cent). The richest households are more likely to throw their children's faeces into the garbage (50 per cent) compared to the poorest households (14 per cent).

Reproductive Health

Contraception

- The total fertility rate for the one year preceding the survey is 1.8 births per woman. Fertility is slightly higher in non-municipal areas (2.1 births per woman) than in municipal areas (1.5 births per woman). The findings show that the fertility rate among women with only primary education is significantly higher at 2.9 births per woman compared to the national average.
- The adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19 is 60 births per 1,000 women. A very high rate of 224 births per 1,000 women is presented in women with primary education only and among the poorest households at 85 births per 1,000 women.
- Overall, 9 per cent of women aged 15-19 have already had a birth, 2 per cent are pregnant with their first child and 11 per cent have begun childbearing. Less than 1 per cent have had a live birth before age 15.
- Some 79 per cent of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union are using (or their partner is using) a contraceptive method. Contraceptive usage is lowest among women in the Southern region at 70 per cent. Modern methods are more popular (77 per cent) than traditional ones (2 per cent). Women who have not given birth are less likely to use contraception than those who have already had a birth.

Unmet Need for Contraception

- About 80 per cent of women aged 15-49 who are currently married or in union have their need for contraception met; 17 per cent have their need met for spacing and 63 per cent for limiting births.
- Only 7 per cent of women married or in union have an unmet need for contraception in Thailand, with the highest percentages in the Southern region (13 per cent) and among adolescents aged 15-19 (12 per cent). The need for contraception is less satisfied among women in the Southern region (85 per cent) compared to other regions (above 90 per cent).

Antenatal Care

- Some 98 per cent of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey received antenatal care, almost all of which was provided by skilled personnel.
- Coverage of antenatal care – at least four visits during pregnancy – is quite high at 93 per cent. Lower coverage is found among women with no education (87 per cent) and women living in the poorest households (86 per cent).

Assistant at Birth

- Nearly 100 per cent of births in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by professional health personnel. This includes 78 per cent assisted by a nurse or a mid-wife, 14 per cent by a medical doctor and 7 per cent by a health care centre staff. Only 0.1 per cent of women were assisted by a traditional birth attendant.

Child Development

- Some 93 per cent of children under 5 with an adult household member over 15 years of age engaged in at least four activities that promote learning and school readiness in the three days prior to the survey. The average number of activities was 5.4. The father's involvement in such activities was very low, at 1.1 activities. Children from the poorest households and mothers and fathers who are less educated are less likely to be involved in activities that promote learning.
- Around 43 per cent of children are living in households that have at least three children's books, with the lowest percentage in the Northeastern region at 34 per cent. Children living in the poorest households (24 per cent) are less likely to have children's books compared to those living in the richest households (71 per cent).
- More than two thirds (71 per cent) of children aged 0-59 months had two or more playthings at home.
- About 5 per cent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey. This practice is particularly common among the poorest households (7 per cent).
- Some 92 per cent of children aged 36-59 months are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains. The percentage of children on track in literacy and numeracy is the lowest at 63 per cent, compared to children on track in the physical (97 per cent), social-emotional (87 per cent) and learning (97 per cent) domains. The findings show that children attending an early childhood development programme have higher rankings in the Early Childhood Development Index compared to those who are not attending, at 94 per cent versus 77 per cent.

Education

Pre-school Attendance and School Readiness

- Some 84 per cent of children aged 36-59 months are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme. Differentials by education of mother are noticeable. The percentage of children enrolled in early childhood education increases from 75 per cent to 87 per cent as the mother's education rises from no education to higher. Mothers in non-municipal areas (87 per cent) are more likely to enroll their children in early childhood education programmes compared to mothers in municipal areas (80 per cent). Fewer children aged 36-47 months attend early childhood education programmes than those aged 48-59 months (75 per cent versus 93 per cent).

Primary and Secondary School Participation

- Three quarters (75 per cent) of children who are of primary school entry age are attending Grade 1. Children in the Northeastern region (70 per cent), children with mothers who have no education (59 per cent) and those in the poorest households (65 per cent) are less likely to attend primary school at the age-appropriate time.
- Almost all (96 per cent) children of primary school age attend primary school.

- Some 79 per cent of children of secondary school age are attending secondary school or higher. Differentials by economic status are significant, with 74 per cent of those in the poorest households attending secondary school versus 91 per cent in the richest households. Children living in the Southern (71 per cent) and Central regions (77 per cent) are less likely to attend secondary school.
- Almost 100 per cent of children who enter the first grade of primary school eventually reached Grade 6.
- Some 99 per cent of children who complete primary school continue on to secondary education.
- Gender parity at the primary level is 1.0, indicating no difference in attendance between girls and boys. At the secondary level, gender parity is 1.2, indicating that more girls are attending secondary schools than boys.

Adult Literacy

- Nationally, 98 per cent of women aged 15-24 are literate. Only 48 per cent of women living in households with non-Thai speakers are literate. There are no significant differences by region, age and socioeconomic status of women.

Child Protection

Birth Registration

- Almost 100 per cent of the births of children under 5 years of age have been registered. There are no significant variations in birth registration across sex, age or education. Children living in households with non-Thai speakers are somewhat less likely to have their births registered (79 per cent). This appears to be mainly because a relatively large proportion (72 per cent) of mothers/caretakers do not know that they need to obtain a birth certificate from District or Provincial Offices after receiving a birth document from a hospital.

Early Marriage

- Some 3 per cent of women aged 15-49 were married before the age of 15. Nationally 16 per cent of women aged 15-19 are currently married or in union, with the percentage highest in the poorest households (23 per cent), in non-municipal areas (19 per cent), in the Northeastern region (18 per cent), and in particular among women with only primary education (59 per cent).
- Around 11 per cent of young married women aged 15-19 are married to a partner 10 or more years older. The percentage is higher (23 per cent) among married women with only primary school education.

Domestic Violence

- Some 13 per cent of women feel that their husband/partner has a right to hit or beat them for at least one of a variety of reasons, with 11 per cent of women agreeing with and justifying violence in instances where they neglect their children.
- Domestic violence is more accepted by women in the Northeastern region (20 per cent) than in other regions. Acceptance is more common among women in poor and the poorest households (20 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively). It is also strongly correlated to the education levels of women (18 per cent among women who have no and only primary education) and among older women aged 40-49 years (17 per cent).

HIV/AIDS Infection and Orphaned Children

Knowledge of HIV Transmission

- Almost all (97 per cent) of the women interviewed had heard of AIDS. However, just 82 per cent knew of the two key ways to prevent HIV transmission: having one faithful uninfected sex partner (89 per cent), and using a condom (87 per cent). Knowledge of HIV transmission is lowest among women with no education (52 per cent). Women in the Northeastern region (79 per cent) are less likely to know of both key ways of preventing HIV transmission).
- More than half (59 per cent) of women can correctly identify the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission (that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food and through mosquito bites) and know that a healthy looking person can be infected. The percentage is higher among women living in households speaking Thai and among more educated women.
- Overall, 93 per cent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. Three quarters (74 per cent) know all three modes of mother-to-child transmission (during pregnancy, during delivery and through breastfeeding), while 4 per cent did not know any. Women in Bangkok (63 per cent) and those with no education (47 per cent) are less likely to know all three ways.
- Fewer women know about mother-to-child transmission during delivery (80 per cent) than during pregnancy (89 per cent) and breastfeeding (85 per cent).
- Almost all (97 per cent) women who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement. The most common accepting attitude is willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home (92 per cent), while the least common accepting attitude is would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus (54 per cent). More educated women, women living in municipal areas and those in the richest households have less accepting attitudes on all four indicators than women with lower education, living in non-municipal areas and with a poorer wealth status. Only 16 per cent of women living in Bangkok have accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS.

Testing for HIV

- Around 81 per cent of women knew where to be tested, while 50 per cent have actually been tested. Of these, a small proportion (9 per cent) had been tested within the last 12 months and told the result.
- Some 78 per cent of young women aged 15-24 knew where to test, while 29 per cent have been tested. Of these, 10 per cent had been tested within the last 12 months and told the result.

Orphan Children

- More than half (58 per cent) of children aged 0-17 years in Thailand live with both parents. Some 15 per cent live with their mothers only, with 14 per cent of their biological fathers alive. About 3 per cent live with fathers only. Almost one quarter (23 per cent) of children live with neither of their biological parents, 21 per cent of whom are both alive.
- In the Northern and Northeastern regions, the proportion of children living with both parents is lower than other regions, at 56 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively. Two thirds of children living in poor and the poorest households live with neither parent.

Orphan Children School Attendance

- Less than 1 per cent (0.5) of children aged 10-14 have lost both parents and 92 per cent of those children are currently attending school. Among children whose parents are both alive and who are living with at least one parent, 98 per cent are attending school

Summary Table of Findings

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and Millennium Development Goal Indicators, Thailand, 2012

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and Millennium Development Goal Indicators, Thailand, 2012											
Topic	Indicator Number	Indicator	Whole Kingdom	Bangkok	Central	North	North-east	South	Value		
	MICS4	MDG									
NUTRITION											
Nutritional status	2.1a	1.8	Underweight prevalence								
			Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	9.2	7.9	7.3	7.8	10.7	10.0	%	
	2.1b		Severe (- 3 SD)	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.4	2.5	2.3	%	
	2.2a		Stunting prevalence								
			Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	16.3	16.2	13.6	13.8	18.9	16.7	%	
	2.2b		Severe (- 3 SD)	5.9	6.4	5.3	3.5	7.1	6.1	%	
	2.3a		Wasting prevalence								
			Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.5	8.2	%	
	2.3b		Severe (- 3 SD)	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.6	%	
Breastfeeding and infant feeding	2.4		Children ever breastfed	96.8	93.7	95.8	97.6	97.7	97.6	%	
	2.5		Early initiation of breastfeeding	46.3	29.2	40.9	49.6	47.0	60.9	%	
	2.6		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	12.3	8.2	7.9	19.6	13.8	12.2	%	
	2.7		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	32.4	23.0	27.6	21.6	38.1	40.5	%	
	2.8		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	17.8	12.5	17.3	13.4	18.0	24.2	%	
	2.9		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	40.8	38.8	31.3	53.8	39.0	48.8	%	
	2.10		Duration of breastfeeding	6.5	4.6	5.5	7.7	7.6	9.4	months	
	2.11		Bottle feeding	72.7	83.2	79.3	67.5	73.0	61.0	%	
	2.12		Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	74.8	(*)	87.4	71.7	75.4	72.5	%	
	2.13		Minimum meal frequency	77.5	86.7	84.6	76.8	74.8	70.8	%	
	2.14		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	20.9	10.9	17.9	21.3	23.2	24.6	%	
	2.15		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	98.4	97.9	99.2	95.2	99.2	98.9	%	
	Salt iodization	2.16		Iodized salt consumption	70.9	82.1	79.9	77.3	54.0	80.1	%
	Low birth weight	2.18		Low-birthweight infants	7.6	6.3	6.0	8.9	9.3	6.7	%
2.19			Infants weighed at birth	99.0	98.8	98.7	99.3	99.3	98.7	%	

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations	3.1	4.3	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	97.5	-	-	-	-	-	%
	3.2		Polio immunization coverage	89.0	-	-	-	-	-	%
	3.3		Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	87.9	-	-	-	-	-	%
	3.4		Measles immunization coverage	91.9	-	-	-	-	-	%
	3.5		Hepatitis B immunization coverage	80.7	-	-	-	-	-	%
Tetanus toxoid	3.7		Neonatal tetanus protection	75.9	84.9	76.9	75.0	71.9	77.4	%
Care of illness	3.8		Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	52.7	60.3	56.7	42.5	55.8	50.4	%

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and Millennium Development Goal Indicators, Thailand, 2012

Topic	Indicator Number	Indicator	Whole Kingdom	Bangkok	Central	North	North-east	South	Value
	MICS4	MDG							
	3.9	Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	83.3	(*)	(62.0)	(76.0)	95.5	(*)	%
	3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	45.4	(*)	(57.3)	(48.5)	41.8	(*)	%
Solid fuel use	3.11	Solid fuels	26.1	0.5	5.2	35.7	53.7	2.2	%

WATER AND SANITATION

Water and sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	97.0	100.0	98.6	94.6	98.8	89.6	%
	4.2		Water treatment	13.5	-*	3.3	11.8	7.4	19.1	%
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation	97.2	94.9	98.5	97.5	96.9	97.0	%
	4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	56.9	44.7	53.1	67.1	63.0	44.5	%

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Contraception and unmet need	5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate	60	45	60	47	73	53	per 1,000
	5.2		Early childbearing	13.0	12.2	14.3	15.0	14.6	7.9	%
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	79.3	75.7	81.3	81.4	81.7	69.7	%
	5.4	5.6	Unmet need	6.9	8.2	5.7	5.7	5.5	12.7	%
Maternal and newborn health	5.5a	5.5	Antenatal care coverage At least once by skilled personnel	98.1	97.8	97.3	97.7	98.9	98.5	%
	5.5b		At least four times by any provider	93.4	93.2	94.9	91.6	92.7	94.0	%
	5.6		Content of antenatal care	98.0	96.6	97.1	98.5	98.6	98.9	%
	5.7	5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	99.6	99.7	99.9	99.0	99.8	99.2	%
	5.8		Institutional deliveries	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.6	98.6	%
	5.9		Caesarean section	32.0	42.6	38.6	32.8	23.9	29.8	%

*100 per cent of the household population are using improved drinking water sources.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Child development	6.1		Support for learning	92.7	93.5	92.7	90.7	93.4	92.9	%
	6.2		Father's support for learning	35.3	48.1	41.9	35.8	24.8	43.2	%
	6.3		Learning materials: children's books	42.7	62.4	47.7	43.4	33.8	45.2	%
	6.4		Learning materials: playthings	70.8	66.3	69.5	68.8	70.3	78.4	%
	6.5		Inadequate care	4.6	5.5	2.6	3.6	5.8	5.3	%
	6.6		Early child development index	91.5	91.8	96.1	87.9	90.4	91.0	%
	6.7		Attendance to early childhood education	84.4	66.3	77.8	90.9	91.0	81.4	%

EDUCATION

Literacy and education	7.1	2.3	Literacy rate among young women age 15-24 years	98.0	97.0	97.5	97.7	99.1	97.5	%
	7.2		School readiness	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	%
	7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	75.3	83.2	77.9	76.6	69.5	79.7	%
	7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	95.7	96.4	95.9	95.5	95.3	96.1	%
	7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	78.8	82.0	77.4	80.7	80.8	71.3	%
	7.6	2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	99.5	99.4	98.4	99.8	100.0	99.4	%
	7.7		Primary completion rate	106.8	108.6	122.4	122.6	94.3	100.4	%
	7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	98.5	98.9	98.3	98.8	98.5	97.7	%

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and Millennium Development Goal Indicators, Thailand, 2012

Topic	Indicator Number		Indicator	Whole Kingdom	Bangkok	Central	North	North-east	South	Value
	MICS4	MDG								
	7.9	3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	ratio
	7.10	3.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	ratio

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration	8.1		Birth registration	99.4	99.9	99.3	99.0	99.9	99.0	%
Early marriage	8.6		Marriage before age 15 among women age 15-49 years	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	%
	8.7		Marriage before age 18 among women age 20-49 years	14.7	11.6	12.1	14.6	19.1	12.8	%
	8.8		Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	16.3	12.3	16.4	15.1	18.4	15.4	%
	8.10a		Spousal age difference women age 15-19 years	11.3	17.1	7.7	4.5	13.7	14.0	%
	8.10b		women age 20-24 years	13.1	12.5	15.0	16.9	11.8	9.2	%
Domestic violence	8.14		Attitudes toward domestic violence: women age 15-49 years	13.1	7.0	6.6	14.8	19.8	13.9	%

HIV/AIDS AND ORPHANED CHILDREN

HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes	9.1		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among women age 15-49 years	52.4	51.9	60.0	55.6	48.3	43.9	%
	9.2	6.3	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among women age 15-24 years	55.7	51.1	61.5	59.8	56.0	45.1	%
	9.3		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV among women age 15-49 years	74.0	63.8	80.7	72.9	74.9	69.9	%
	9.4		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV among women age 15-49 years	30.5	16.0	23.8	48.1	36.9	24.0	%
	9.5		Women who know where to be tested for HIV	81.4	85.1	86.4	83.3	75.3	80.4	%
	9.6		Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	8.5	8.3	8.9	10.0	8.1	7.3	%
	9.8		HIV counselling during antenatal care	77.1	79.1	75.9	87.8	79.8	64.2	%
	9.9		HIV testing during antenatal care	72.8	82.9	78.7	83.6	69.1	55.1	%
Orphaned children	9.17		Children's living arrangements	22.8	13.0	18.5	23.2	31.2	12.5	%
	9.18		Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	4.1	2.8	4.4	5.2	3.6	4.4	%
	9.19	6.4	School attendance of orphans	91.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	%
	9.20	6.4	School attendance of non-orphans	97.7	99.1	97.6	98.6	97.5	96.5	%

Notes

- 1) Figures denoted by an asterisk (*) are based on denominators of 24 un-weighted cases and less.
- 2) Figures shown in parenthesis (.) are based on denominators of 25-49 un-weighted cases.