

Sindh 2018-19 HIV / AIDS



Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

HIV indicators

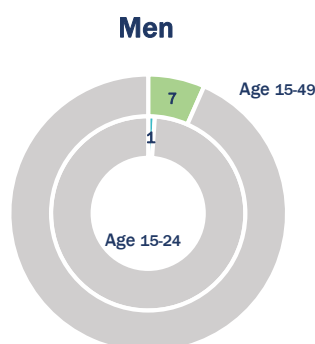
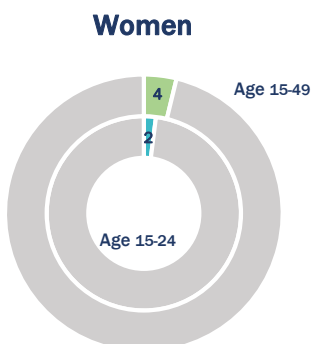


Bureau of Statistics
Planning & Development Department
Government of Sindh



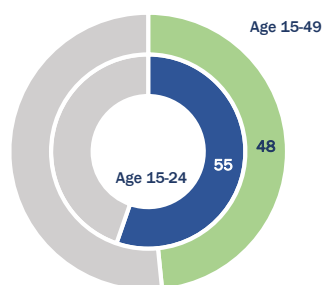
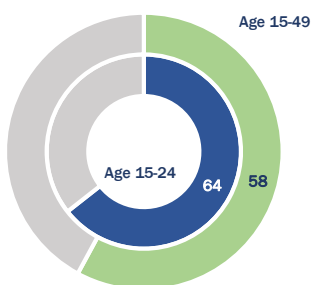
Knowledge

Percent who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions



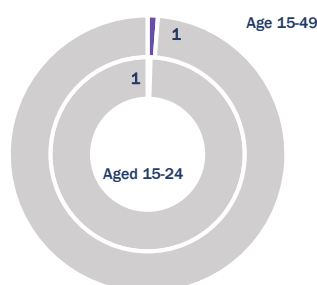
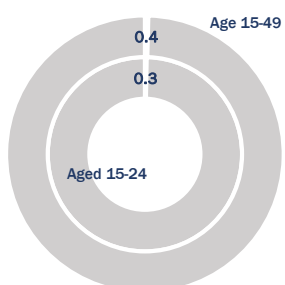
Stigma

Percent of those who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, including 1) would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and 2) think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV



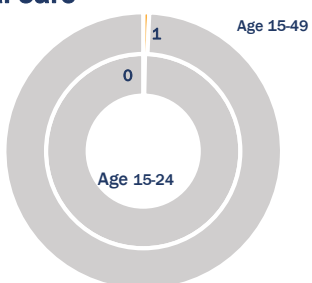
Testing

Percent who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result



Testing during Antenatal Care

Percent of women who during their antenatal care for their last pregnancy were offered an HIV test, accepted and received results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV



Key Messages

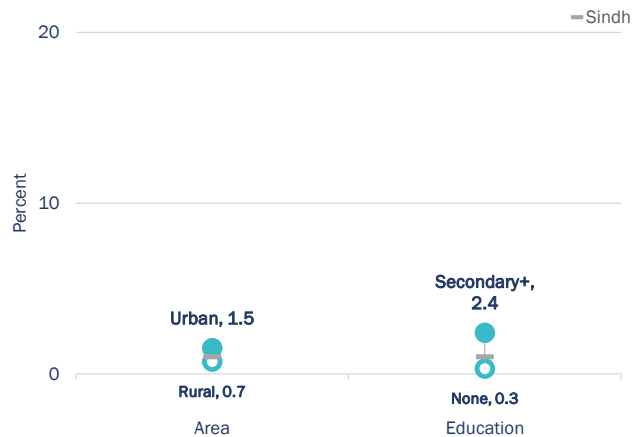
- Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is very low everywhere in Sindh province. Only 7% of men and 4% of women age 15-49 had comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (knows that a healthy-looking person can be HIV positive, knows two ways to prevent HIV and rejects two common misconceptions).
- Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV is widespread in Sindh province with 58% of women reporting discriminatory attitudes compared to 48% of men.
- Thirteen percent (13%) of adolescent girls and young women (15-24 years) with secondary or higher education had comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. While still very low, these young women had substantially more accurate knowledge of HIV/AIDS than did any other category of respondent, regardless of gender, age, location (rural/urban) or amount of education.
- Almost no women reported testing for HIV during antenatal care visits.

HIV Indicators by Key Characteristics

Knowledge among Adolescent Girls & Young Women (15-24)*

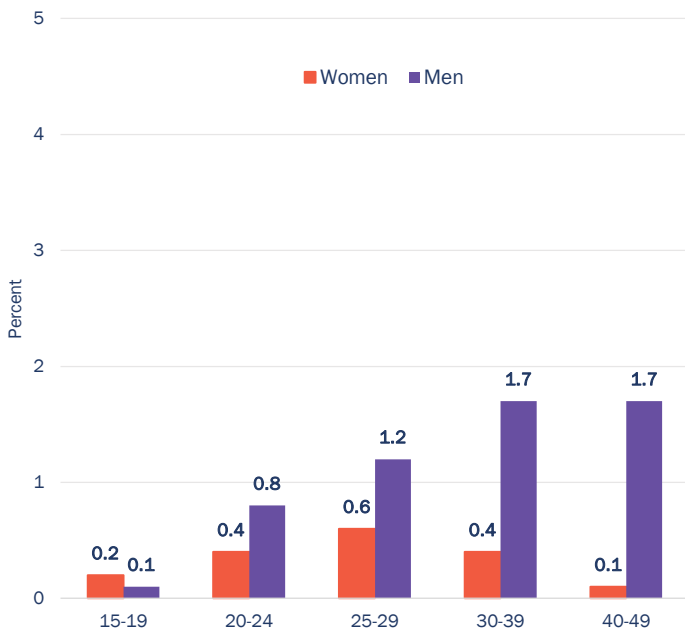


Knowledge among Adolescent Boys & Young Men (15-24)*



*Percent age 15-24 who know two ways of HIV prevention, who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject two most common misconceptions.

Tested for HIV in last 12 months



Percent age 15-49 who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result

Divisional Data on HIV Testing

Division	Men who tested in last 12 months	Women who tested in last 12 months	Women testing at ANC
Sindh	1.2	0.4	0.7
Hyderabad	0.1	0.2	0.3
Karachi	2.3	0.8	2.0
Larkana	0.5	0.2	0.5
Mirpur Khas	4.4	0.1	0.2
Shaheed Benazir Abad	0.6	0.0	0.0
Sukkur	0.4	0.2	0.3

Tested in last 12 months: percent age 15-49 who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result

HIV testing during ANC: percent of women age 15-49 who during their last antenatal care for their last pregnancy were offered an HIV test, accepted and received results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV

The Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018-19 by the Sindh Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and Government of Sindh provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Sindh MICS 2018-19 related to HIV / AIDS. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables. TM11.1M, TM11.1W, TM11.3M, TM11.3W, TM11.4M, TM11.4W, TM11.5, TM11.6M and TM11.6W in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on www.sindhbos.gov.pk and www.mics.unicef.org/surveys.