Nepal

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014

Key Findings

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Government of Nepal
National Planning Commission Secretariat
Central Bureau of Statistics

unicef

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The Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2014 by Central Bureau of Statistics, Government of Nepal, as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and the Government of Nepal provided financial support.

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to collect internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Nepal MICS prior to the release of full tables and the final survey report that will contain detailed information on all survey findings by various demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics. The final survey report is expected to be released in the second quarter of 2015.

Results presented in this report are not expected to change and are considered final. For more information on indicators and the analysis conducted in the full final report please go to mics.unicef.org and childinfo.org.

NEPAL MICS AT A GLANCE

Survey implementation

Sample frame	National Population and Housing Census, 2011	**Questionnaires**	Household
- Updated	September-October, 2013		Women (age 15-49)
			Children under five
			Water quality testing
Interviewer training	January-February, 2014	**Fieldwork**	February-June, 2014

Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	13,000	- Eligible	5,663
- Occupied	12,598	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	5,349
- Interviewed	12,405	- Response rate (Per cent)	94.5
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.5		
		Water quality testing for households	
Women		- Selected for testing	1,560
- Eligible for interviews	14,936	- Occupied	1,511
- Interviewed	14,162	- Tested	1,492
- Response rate (Per cent)	94.8	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.7

Survey population

Average household size	4.6	**Percentage of population living in**	
		- Urban areas	17.2
Percentage of population under:		- Rural areas	82.8
- Age 5	10.1		
- Age 18	40.2		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	14.5		

Housing characteristics

Percentage of households with

- Electricity	84.9
- Finished floor	34.9
- Finished roofing	85.3
- Finished walls	41.2

Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.4

Household or personal assets

Percentage of households that own

- A television	51.5
- A refrigerator	13.6
- Agricultural land	75.5
- Farm animals/livestock	68.8

Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a

- Mobile phone	91.2
- Car or truck	1.9

CHILD MORTALITY

Early childhood mortality

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value[A]
1.1		Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	23
1.2	**MDG 4.2**	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	33
1.3		Post-neonatal mortality rate	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	11
1.4		Child mortality rate	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	5
1.5	**MDG 4.1**	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	38
[A] Indicator values are per 1,000 live births and refer to the five-year period before the survey				

## Figure 1: Early childhood mortality rates, Nepal MICS, 2014
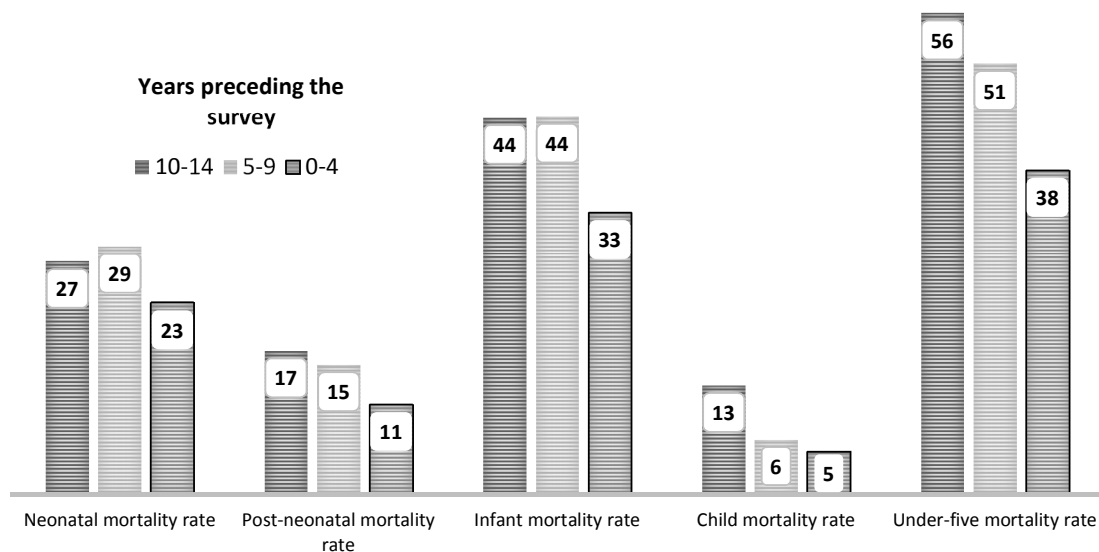
Note: Indicator values are per 1,000 live births

NUTRITION

Nutritional status[i]

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.1a **MDG 1.8** 2.1b	Underweight prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	30.1 8.6
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	37.4 15.8
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	11.3 3.2
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	2.1

Figure 2: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Nepal MICS, 2014
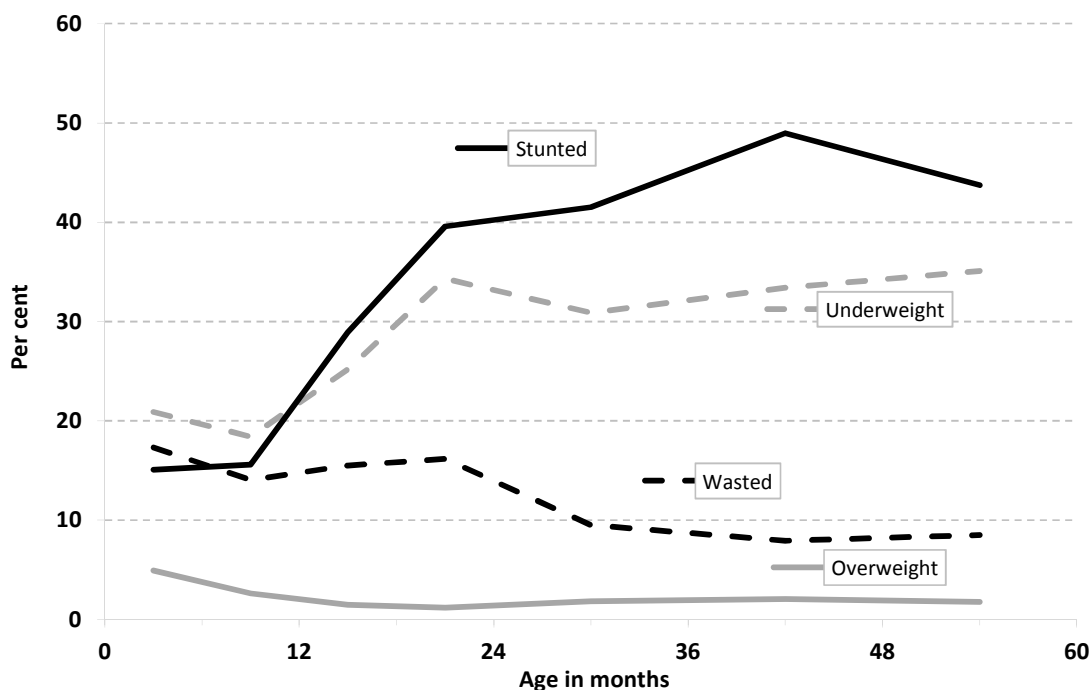
Breastfeeding and infant feeding

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.5	Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	97.3
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	48.7
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[ii]	56.9
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[iii] during the previous day	74.9
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	93.6
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	86.7
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	36
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[iv] during the previous day	79.3
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	73.5
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	59.5
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[v] or more during the previous day	74.4
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups[vi] during the previous day	37.0
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	32.3
		(b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	22.8
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	11.5

Salt iodization

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide	81.5

Low-birthweight

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	24.2
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	60.0

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations			
MICS Indicator	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	95.7
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	91.8
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	88.3
3.4 **MDG 4.3**	Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	92.6
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	88.3
3.6	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	88.3
3.8	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all[vii] vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	84.5

Figure 3: Vaccinations by age 12 months, Nepal MICS, 2014

Children Age 12-23 months

	Per cent
BCG	96
Polio1	96
Polio2	95
Polio3	92
DPT1	95
DPT2	93
DPT3	88
Measles	93
HepB1	95
HepB2	93
HepB3	88
Hib1	95
Hib2	93
Hib3	88
Fully vaccinated	85
No vaccinations	3
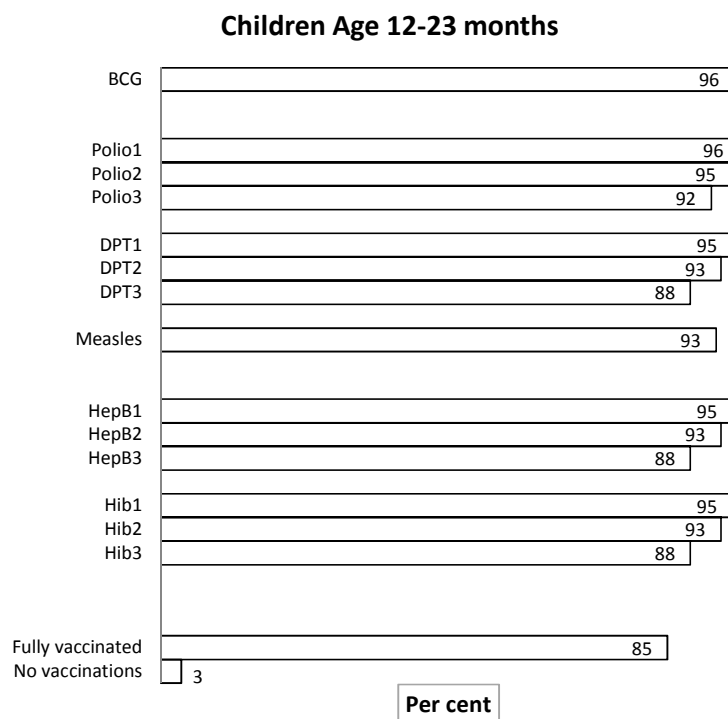
Tetanus toxoid

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.9	Neonatal tetanus protection	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to the most recent birth	77.3

Diarrhoea

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	12.0
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	47.2
3.11	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	18.2
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	45.9

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms

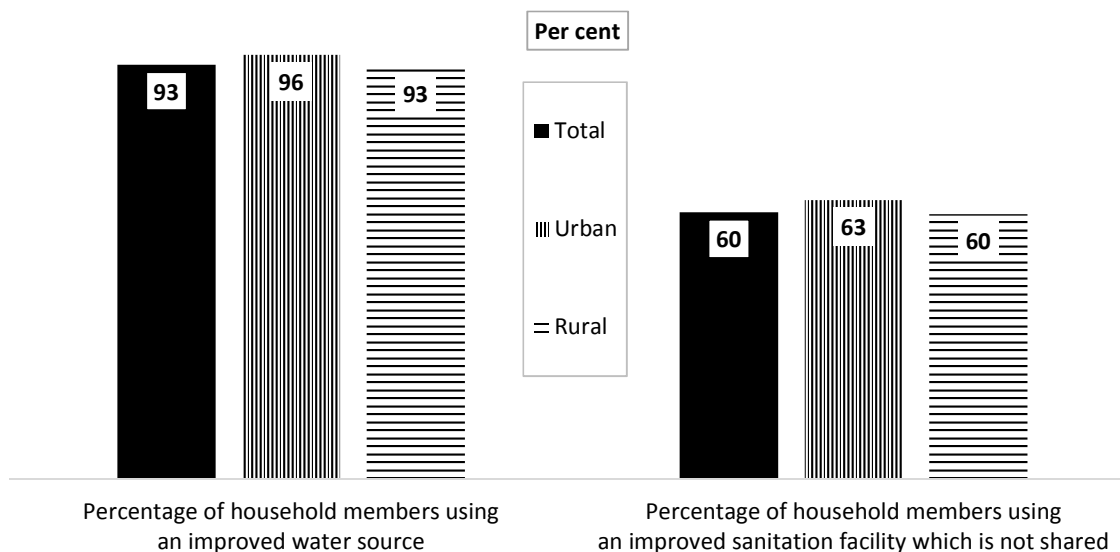| MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	6.7
3.13	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	50.1
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	74.9

Solid fuel use

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	74.7

Fever

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Children with fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	20.1
3.20	Care-seeking for fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	46.1

WATER AND SANITATION

MICS Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
4.1	**MDG 7.8**	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	93.3
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	13.6
4.3	**MDG 7.9**	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	60.1
4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	48.0
4.5		Place for hand washing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	72.5
4.6		Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	94.9
4.C1		*E.coli* concentration in household drinking water	Percentage of household members with *E. coli* risk level in household water ≥ 1 cfu/100ml	82.2
4.C2		*E.coli* concentration in source water	Percentage of households with *E. coli* risk level in source water ≥ 1 cfu/100ml	71.1

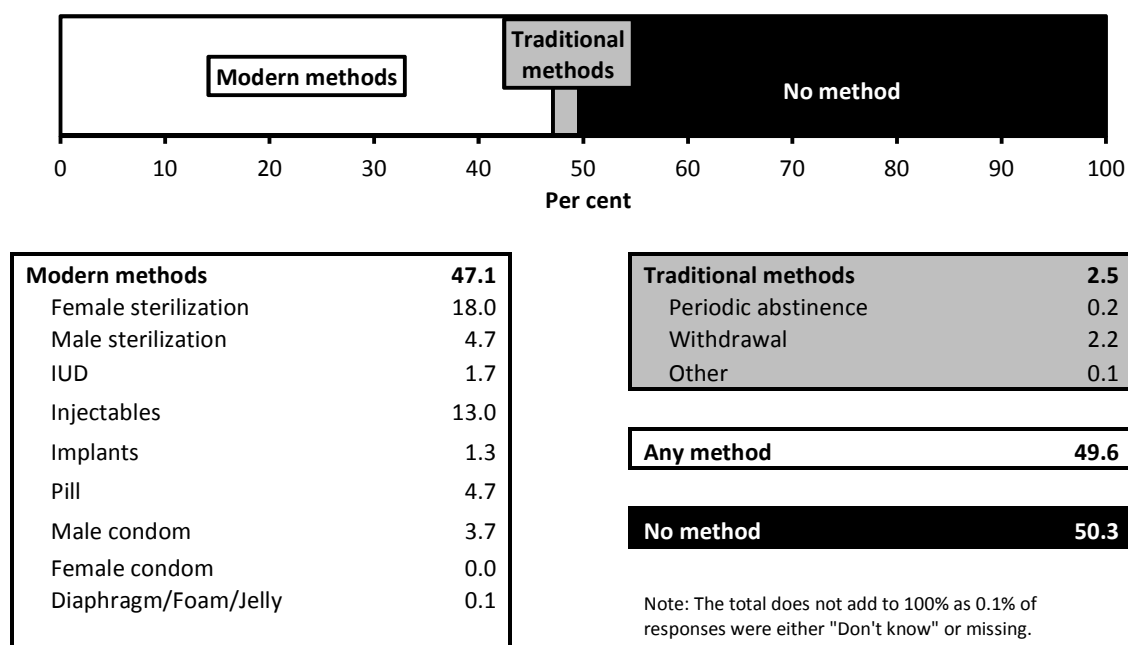**Figure 4: Use of improved water and sanitation in urban and rural areas, Nepal MICS, 2014**

Percentage of household members using an improved water source

Percentage of household members using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Contraception and unmet need

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
-		Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate[A] for women age 15-49 years	2.3
5.1	**MDG 5.4**	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate[A] for women age 15-19 years	71
5.2		Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	16.0
5.3	**MDG 5.3**	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	49.6
5.4	**MDG 5.6**	Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	25.2

[A] The age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births to women in a specific age group during a specified period, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed.

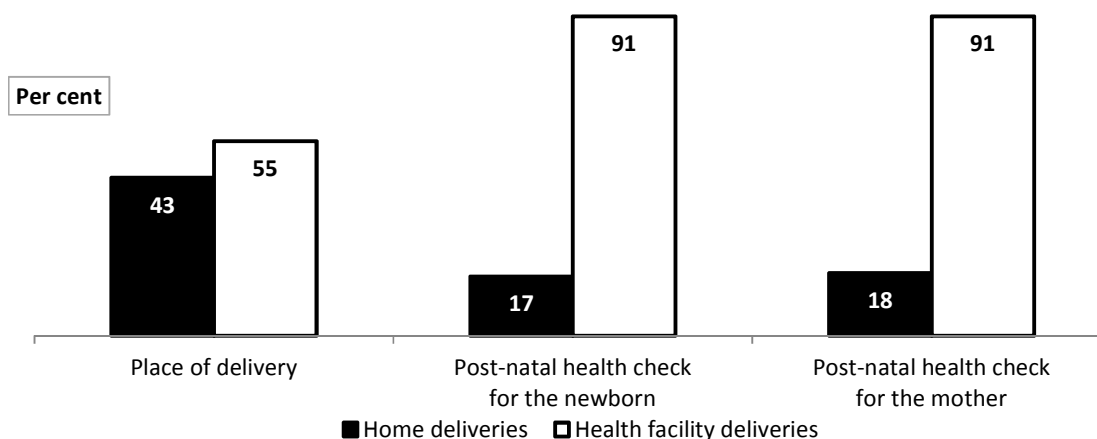## Figure 5: Use of contraception, Nepal MICS, 2014.

Modern methods	47.1
Female sterilization	18.0
Male sterilization	4.7
IUD	1.7
Injectables	13.0
Implants	1.3
Pill	4.7
Male condom	3.7
Female condom	0.0
Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	0.1

Traditional methods	2.5
Periodic abstinence	0.2
Withdrawal	2.2
Other	0.1

Any method	49.6

No method	50.3

Note: The total does not add to 100% as 0.1% of responses were either "Don't know" or missing.

Maternal and newborn health

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
5.5a 5.5b	**MDG 5.5** **MDG 5.5**	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	 68.3 59.5
5.6		Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	61.2
5.7	**MDG 5.2**	Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	55.6
5.8		Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	55.2
5.9		Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	8.6

Post-natal health checks

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	76.0
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	57.6
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	57.9

## Figure 6: Place of delivery and post-natal health checks, Nepal MICS, 2014

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
	Child development		
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	50.7
6.2	Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	67.2
6.3	Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	10.1
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	30.4
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	4.8
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	59.2
6.7	Inadequate care	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	20.6
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	64.4

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy and education[viii]				
MICS Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
7.1	**MDG 2.3**	Literacy rate among young women	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	84.0
7.2		School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	74.2
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	57.3
7.4	**MDG 2.1**	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	85.9
7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	66.1
7.6	**MDG 2.2**	Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	98.9
7.7		Primary completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	99.5
7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	97.2
7.9	**MDG 3.1**	Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.99
7.10	**MDG 3.1**	Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.02

Figure 7: Education indicators by sex, Nepal MICS, 2014
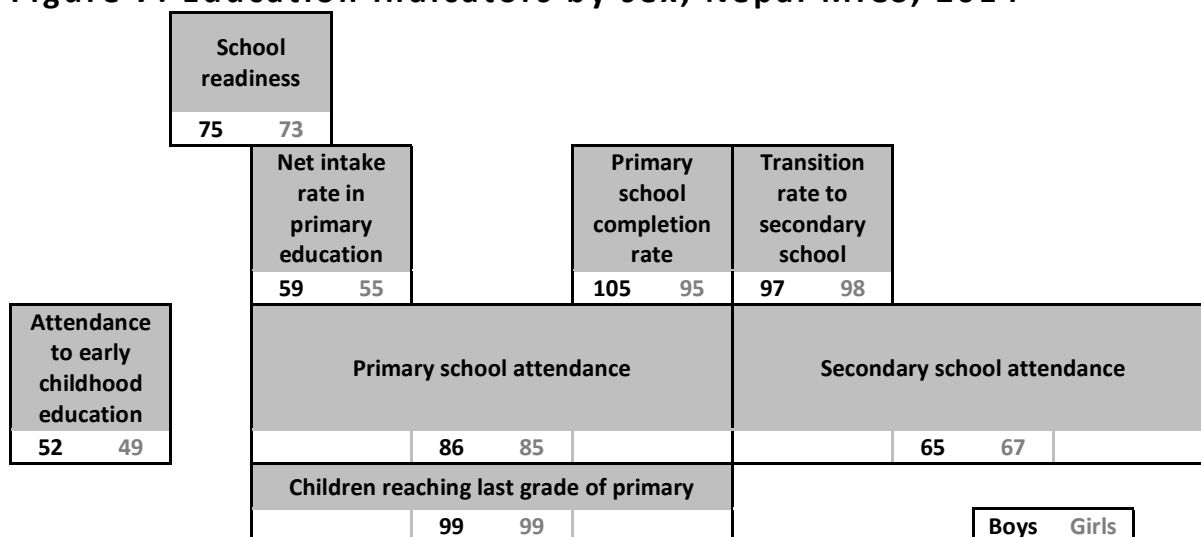
Note: All indicator values are in per cent

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	58.1

Child labour

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[ix]	37.4

Child discipline

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.3	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	81.7

Figure 7: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Nepal MICS, 2014
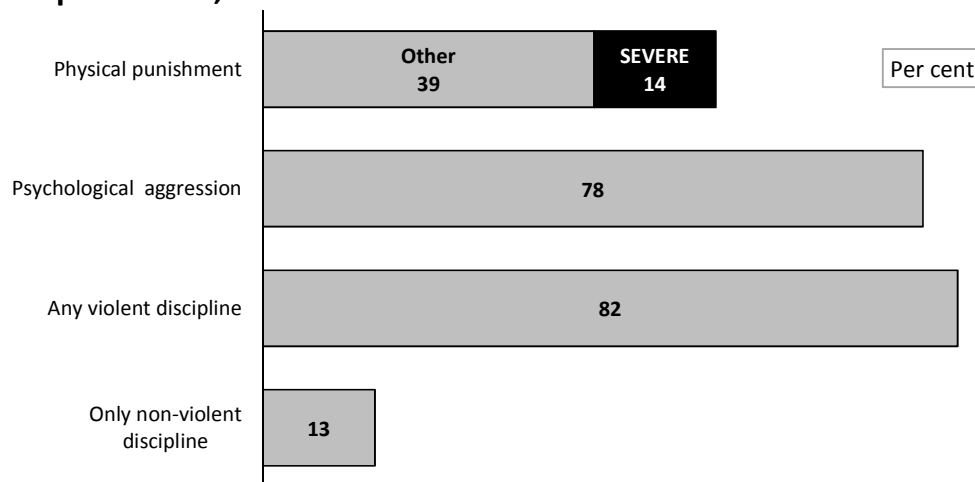
Early marriage and polygyny

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	15.5
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	48.5
8.6	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of women people age 15-19 years who are married or in union	24.5
8.7	Polygyny	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	4.1
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	6.3 7.5

Children's living arrangements

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	4.8
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	4.3
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	18.2

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
-		Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS	78.4
9.1	**MDG 6.3**	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[x], and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission[xi]	36.4
9.2		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[xii] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	38.4
9.3		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions[xiii] toward people living with HIV	48.6

HIV testing

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
9.4	People who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	57.9
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	14.1

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT

Access to mass media

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	11.1

Use of information/communication technology

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	21.7
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months	19.6

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective well-being

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
11.1	Life satisfaction	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	80.8
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	82.3
11.3	Perception of a better life	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	57.0

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco use

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
12.1	Tobacco use	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	9.2
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	3.9

Alcohol use

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
12.3	Use of alcohol	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	9.5
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	6.8

NOTES

[i] Weight and height/length measurements were successfully completed for 97.6 and 96.6 per cent of children under age 5, respectively

[ii] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

[iii] Infants receiving breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

[iv] Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

[v] Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

[vi] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 4 out of the 7 following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables

[vii] Full vaccination includes the following: BCG, Polio3, Pentavalent3 (DPT3, HepB3, Hib3) and Measles before age 1 in the national immunization schedule.

[viii] Education indicators, wherever applicable, are based on information on reported school attendance (at any time during the school year), as a proxy for enrolment.

[ix] Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities at or above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores at or above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work

[x] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

[xi] The two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission are included in the indicator calculation: i) mosquito bites and ii) sharing food with someone with HIV

[xii] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

[xiii] People (1) who think that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive, (3) who would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home