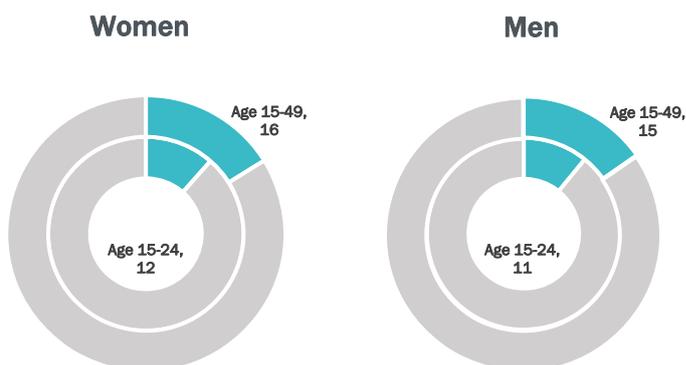


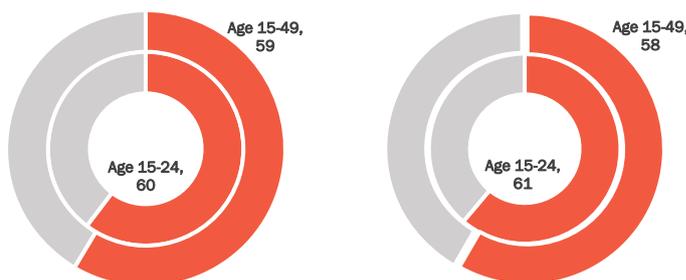
Knowledge

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, and any other local misconception



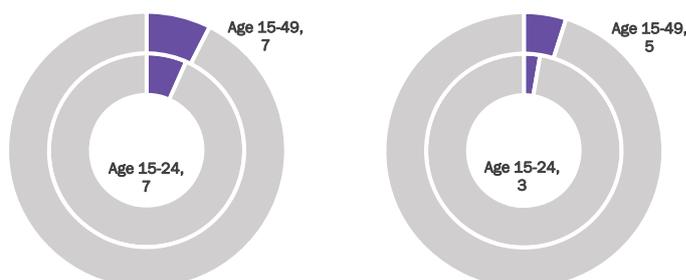
Stigma

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



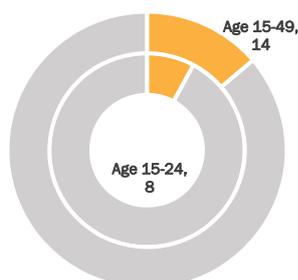
Testing

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



HIV counselling during antenatal care

Percent of those who had a live birth in the last 2 years, who received HIV counselling during antenatal care of the pregnancy of the most recent birth

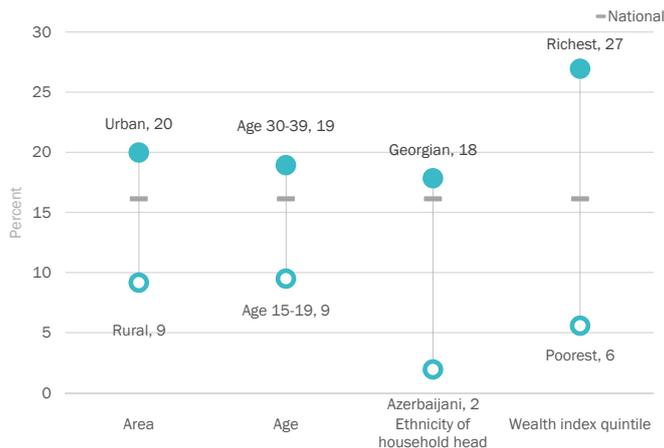


Key Messages

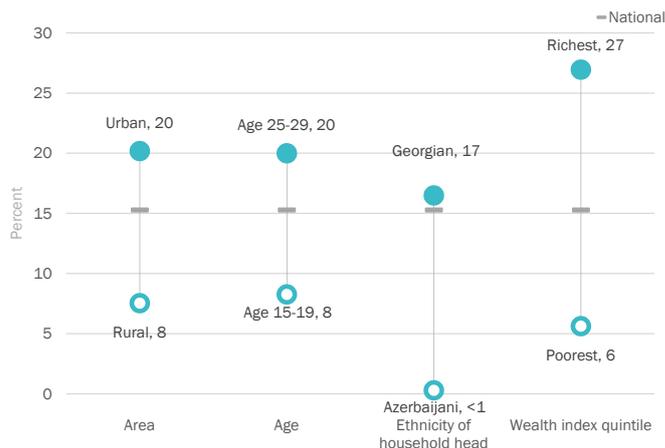
- Among people aged 15-49, only 16% of women and 15% of men have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission.
- Among people aged 15-49, 59% of women and 58% of men reported discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV.
- Only 7% of women aged 15-49 and 5% of men aged 15-49 years were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result. Only 7% of women aged 15-24 years and 3% of men aged 15-24 years were tested for HIV and know the result.
- Among women with a live birth in the last 2 years, only 14% of women aged 15-49 and 8% of women aged 15-24 received HIV counselling during antenatal care of the pregnancy of the most recent birth.
- Knowledge among young people aged 15-24 is higher in urban areas and among women and men who belong to the richest quintile.

HIV Indicators by Key Characteristics

Comprehensive knowledge among Women*

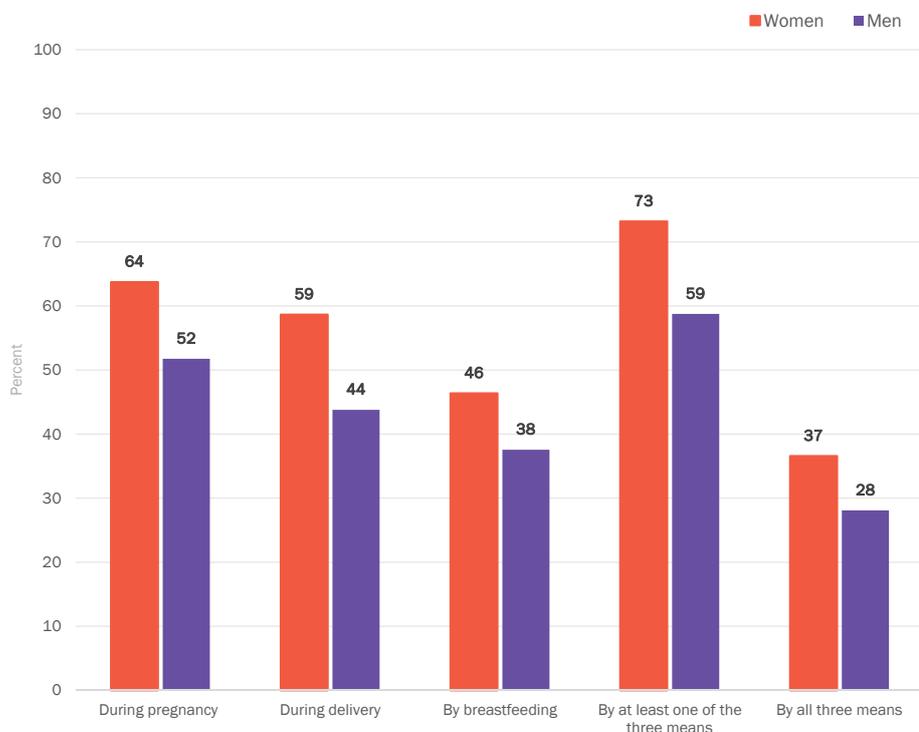


Comprehensive knowledge among Men*



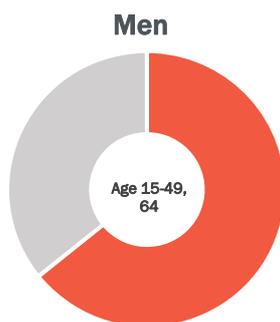
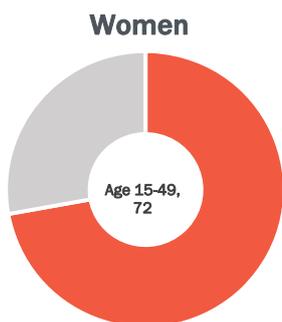
*Percent age 15-49 who know two ways of HIV prevention, who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject two most common misconceptions.

Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission



Percent age 15-49 who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child, by means

Attitudes towards HIV



Percent age 15-49 who hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV

Key Messages

- Comprehensive knowledge about all misconceptions among men is as low as 15% especially in rural areas - 8%, in all age groups, with lowest (8%) in the age group 15-19 and in Azerbaijani men (<1%) and those in the poorest quintiles (6%).
- Comprehensive knowledge about all misconceptions among women is as low as 16% especially in rural areas - 9%, in all age groups, with lowest (9%) in the age group 15-19 and in Azerbaijani women (2%) and those in the poorest quintiles (6%).
- Overall, percentage of women and men who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by all means (pregnancy, delivery, breast feeding) is low - 37% and 28% respectively.
- 72% of women and 64% of men hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV.
- It is noteworthy, that percentage of men aged 15-49 who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result is the highest in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region (22%), followed by only 5% in Guria. As for women aged 15-49, the highest value for this indicator is also in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region (19%), followed by only 9% in Tbilisi.

HIV Indicators by Key Characteristics

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



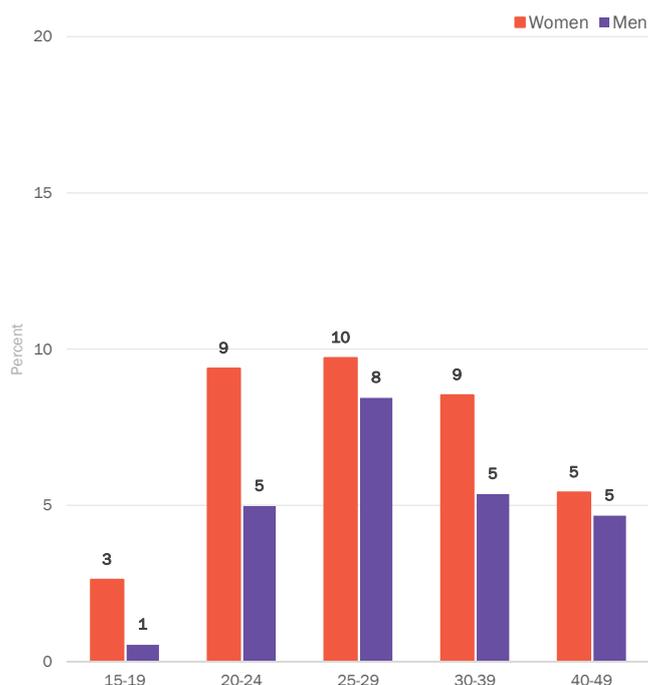
Knowledge among Adolescent Boys & Young Men (15-24)*



*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.

Data by regions for men are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Regional Data on HIV Testing

| | Men who tested in last 12 months | Women who tested in last 12 months |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| National | 5 | 7 |
| Tbilisi | 4 | 9 |
| Adjara A.R | 4 | 5 |
| Guria | 5 | 5 |
| Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti | 5 | 7 |
| Kakheti | 3 | 5 |
| Mtskheta-Mtianeti | 1 | 4 |
| Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti | 22 | 19 |
| Samtskhe-Javakheti | 2 | 2 |
| Kvemo Kartli | 1 | 5 |
| Shida Kartli | 2 | 4 |

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

The Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018 by the National Statistics Office of Georgia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, NCDC, USAID, WB, UNFPA, SIDA, AFD, SCD, ISS, UNDP and WHO provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the MICS Georgia 2018 related to HIV. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TM11.1W, TM11.1M, TM11.2W, TM11.2M, TM11.3W, TM11.3M, TM11.4W, TM11.4M, TM11.5, TM11.6W and TM11.6M.

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