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.
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, breastfeeding) 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.
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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.