**HIV & Sexual Behaviours**

**Key Messages**

- A similar proportion of women and men aged 15-49 years have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention (28 and 26 percent, respectively).
- Men have more discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, (53 percent of men in age group 15-49, and even 63 percent in age group 15-24).
- Among women and men aged 15-24 years, a slightly higher proportion of men (63 percent) report discriminatory attitudes than women (58 percent). This proportions level out among women and men aged 15-49 years (52 and 53 percent, respectively).
- The percentage of people who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result is the same among women and men aged 15-49 years, and is at a very low level, at just 2 percent in both groups.
- Only one percent of women were offered an HIV test, accepted it and received results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV during their antenatal care for their last pregnancy.
**HIV Indicators by Key Characteristics**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Wealth Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural, 29</td>
<td>Higher, 40</td>
<td>Richest, 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban, 28</td>
<td>Secondary, 24</td>
<td>Poorest, 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Education</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural, 28</td>
<td>Higher, 35</td>
<td>Richest, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban, 20</td>
<td>Secondary, 21</td>
<td>Poorest, 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percent of those aged 15-24 years 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 for men for the categories “Higher” and “Richest” are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Tested for HIV in last 12 months**

**Regional Data on HIV Testing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Men tested in the last 12 months</th>
<th>Women tested in the last 12 months</th>
<th>Women testing during ANC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Messages**

- 29 percent of young women aged 15-24 years in Montenegro have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention.
- Young women with higher education (40 percent) are more likely to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention than those with secondary education (24 percent).
- Young men have less knowledge about HIV prevention (23 percent), than young women.
- Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention is more common among young men from rural areas (28 percent) than among those from urban areas (20 percent).
- 7 percent of men aged 25-29 years and 4 percent of women aged 30-39 years have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the results.
Sexual Behavior by Key Characteristics

Sexually Active

In many settings, sexual behavior can be considered a risk factor for health and social issues. These include reproductive health, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and gender equality and empowerment. An understanding of the population’s sexual behavior patterns can inform both disease prevention and health promotion programmes.

Young People who had Sex Before Age 15

Girls 15-24 who Report Sex with Partner 10 or more Years Older

Sexually active: Percent of women and men aged 15-24 years and those aged 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse within the last 12 months
Sex before age 15: Percent of women and men aged 15-24 years who had sex before age 15
Sex with man 10 years or older: Percent of adolescent girls and young women aged 15-24 years who had sex within the last 12 months who report having had sex with a man 10 or more years older in the last 12 months

The Montenegro Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018 by the Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT) as a part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Government of Montenegro, and UNHCR provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2018 Montenegro MICS related to HIV & Sexual Behaviours. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TM.10.1M, TM.10.1W, TM.10.2M, TM.10.2W, TM.11.1M, TM.11.1W, TM.11.3M, TM.11.3W, TM.11.4M, TM.11.4W, TM.11.5, TM.11.6M and TM.11.6W in the Survey Findings Report.

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