



NALAIKH DISTRICT 2014

NALAIKH DISTRICT

Child Development Survey-2012

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Child Development Survey-2012



MONGOLIA

NALAIKH DISTRICT
“CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY - 2012”

2015

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The "Child Development Survey" (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) was carried out in 2012 by the Statistics Department of the Governor's Office of *Nalaikh* District with financial and technical support provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF. The *Nalaikh* "Child Development Survey-2012" is the first one organized in district-wide in Mongolia. For more information on the MICS, please visit: www.nso.mn, www.childinfo.org.

Reference:
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FOREWORD

The Statistics Department of the Governor’s Office of the Nalaikh district has successfully conducted the “Child Development Survey-2012” (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) for the first time at the local level.

Within the framework of the broader goal of developing the Nalaikh district as a “Child-Friendly District”, and with the aim of ensuring successful completion of the survey, the technical and methodological recommendations and assistance, provided by NSO and UNICEF at each of the survey steps, have been noteworthy.

The survey collected data to reveal the present state of children and women in the Nalaikh district, including health, education, development, protection, livelihood, as well as men’s and women’s knowledge and attitudes towards HIV, AIDS and sexual behaviours. The survey aimed to enrich and refresh the statistics, and to provide data to measure progress towards the goals of the “World Fit for Children” and the Millennium Development Goals.

I believe that the results of the “Child Development Survey 2012” will be a source of valuable information for policy-makers and will make a contribution to provision of researchers and users with a wide range of information on children, women and men.

One of the purposes of this round survey is improving the capacity of statistical department. Leading role of the Nalaikh Statistics department in all the stages of the survey, contributed extensively to build the capacity of the Statistics Department of the Nalaikh district to manage the household surveys at the local level.

Finally, I would like to express sincere gratitude to the Governor’s Office of the Nalaikh district, UNICEF and all those who involved survey, for the provision of technical recommendations and collaboration for successful conducting of the survey.

D.TSEND

Director

Statistics Department of the Nalaikh district

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Nalaikh district Statistics Department would like to express sincere gratitude to the NSO, UNICEF, and the Governor's Office of the Nalaikh district as well as all the people involved in the survey and development of the present report for the technical and methodological support to make the first ever survey in the Nalaikh successful and up to the international standards.

We would like to appreciate 1000 households and people of the Nalaikh district for their time to participate in the survey and share their information. This has been fundamental for the successful implementation of the survey.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CDS	Child Development Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus
ECDI	Early child development index
ECD	Early childhood education
FMCS	Full Management of Child's Sickness
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant mortality rate
IUD	Intra uterine device
LAM	Lactational amenorrhoea method
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MECS	Ministry of Education, culture and science
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	Measles, Mumps and Rubella
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSWL	Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour
NAC	National Authority for Children
NAR	Net attendance ratio
NDIC	National Development and Innovation Committee
NSO	National Statistics Office
ORS	Oral rehydration salts
ORT	Oral rehydration treatment
PPM	Parts per million
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SD	Standard deviation
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
STI	Sexual transmitted infection
TFR	Total fertility rate
U5MR	Under 5 mortality rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, *Nalaikh* District, 2012

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
CHILD MORTALITY					
Child mortality	1.1	4.1	Under 5 mortality rate	48	per 1 000 live births
	1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate	38	per 1 000 live births
CHILD NUTRITION					
Nutritional status	2.1a	1.8	Underweight prevalence		
			Moderate and severe (Z<-2CX)	3.4	percent
			Severe (Z<-3CX)	0.7	percent
	2.2a		Stunting prevalence		
			Moderate and severe (Z<-2CX)	15.8	percent
	2.2b		Severe(Z<-3CX)	4.1	percent
			Wasting prevalence		
	2.3a		Moderate and severe (Z<-2CX)	1.2	percent
			Severe(Z<-3CX)	0.3	percent
	Breastfeeding and infant feeding	2.4		Children ever breastfed	100.0
2.5			Early initiation of breastfeeding	83.1	percent
2.6			Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 months)	(58.1)	percent
2.7			Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (12-15 months)	(64.7)	percent
2.9			Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months)	(61.0)	percent
2.10			Median duration of breastfeeding (0-35 months)	24.2	month
2.11			Children who drank anything from a bottle with nipple (0-23 months)	23.0	percent
2.13			Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months)	35.9	percent
2.14			Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months)	70.1	percent
2.15			Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	(50.7)	percent
Salt iodization	2.16		Iodized salt consumption	71.9	percent
A Vitamin	2.17		Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	93.4	percent
Low birth weight	2.18		Low birth weight infants	9.7	percent
	2.19		Infants weighed at birth	99.4	percent
CHILD HEALTH					
Immunization	3.1		Immunization coverage for Tuberculosis	100.0	percent
	3.2		Immunization coverage for Polio 3	98.7	percent
	3.3		Immunization coverage for DPT or Penta 3	98.7	percent
	3.4	4.3	Immunization coverage for Measles, Mumps and Rubella 1	98.2	percent
	3.5		Immunization coverage for Hepatitis B	98.7	percent
Care of illness	3.8		Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	53.8	percent
Solid fuel use	3.11		Use of solid fuels for cooking	22.7	percent
Child disability	3.21		Children at increased risk of disability	13.1	percent
Child injury	CS.1		Children had injury in the last 12 months	7.8	percent
WATER AND SANITATION					
WATER AND SANITATION	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	28.1	percent
	CS.2		Use of improved drinking water sources (country specific)	96.3	percent
	4.2	7.9	Water treatment	85.4	percent
	CS.3		Water treatment (country specific)	89.2	
	4.3		Use of improved sanitation	65.7	percent
	CS.4		Use of improved sanitation (country specific)	95.6	percent
	4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	59.3	percent
	4.5		Place for hand washing with water and soap available	91.7	percent
	4.6	Availability of soap	97.8	percent	
	REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
Contraception and unmet need	5.2		Childbearing before age 18 among young women	1.9	percent
	CS.5		Knowledge of contraception (age 15-49 years)		percent
			Women	98.1	
			Men	86.0	
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	44.5	percent
5.4	5.6	Unmet need for contraception	25.5	percent	
Maternal and newborn health		5.5	Antenatal care coverage		
	5.5a		At least once by skilled personnel	99.4	percent
	5.5b		At least four times by any personnel	93.5	percent
	CS.6		First antenatal care visit during the first 3 months of pregnancy	76.3	percent
	5.6		Content of antenatal care	99.4	percent
	5.7	5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	100.0	percent
	5.8		Institutional deliveries	100.0	percent
	5.9		Caesarean section	29.8	percent
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
CHILD DEVELOPMENT	6.1		Support for learning	57.4	percent
	6.2		Father's support for learning	34.0	percent
	6.3		Learning materials – Three or more children's books	22.4	percent
	6.4		Learning materials – Two or more types of playthings	64.9	percent
	6.5		Inadequate care	17.9	percent
	6.6		Early child development index	76.2	percent
	6.7		Attendance to early childhood education	52.5	percent
EDUCATION					
Literacy and education	7.1	2.3	Literacy rate among young people (age 15-24 years)		
			Women	99.0	percent
			Men	96.0	percent
	7.2		School readiness	72.1	percent
	7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	(100.0)	percent
	7.4	2.1	Primary education net attendance rate (adjusted)	98.6	percent
	7.5		Lower secondary education net attendance rate (adjusted)	95.1	percent
	7.6	2.2	Reaching last grade of primary education	98.6	percent
	7.7		Primary education completion rate	111.9	percent
	7.8		Transition rate to lower secondary education	98.0	percent
7.9	3.1	Gender parity index (primary education)	0.99	ratio	
7.10	3.1	Gender parity index (lower secondary education)	1.07	ratio	
CHILD PROTECTION					
Birth registration	8.1		Birth registration	99.9	percent
Child labour	8.2		Child labour		
			age 5-14	29.1	percent
			age 5-17	29.4	percent
	CS.7		Child labour (country specific)		
			age 5-14	10.0	percent
			age 5-17	14.1	percent
	8.3		School attendance among child labourers		
			age 5-14	96.8	percent
			age 5-17	96.4	percent
	CS.8		School attendance among child labourers (country specific)		
		age 5-14	97.6	percent	
		age 5-17	95.7	percent	
Child labour	8.4		Child labour among students		
			age 5-14	30.0	percent
			age 5-17	30.4	percent

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
	CS.9		Child labour among students (country specific)		
			age 5-14	10.3	percent
			age 5-17	14.5	percent
Child discipline	8.5		Violent discipline (children punished psychologically or physically)	41.7	percent
	8.6		Marriage before age 15 (age 15-49 years)		
			Women	0.2	percent
			Men	0.2	percent
	8.7		Marriage before age 18 (age 20-49 years)		
			Women	7.4	percent
			Men	2.2	percent
Early marriage	8.8		Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		
			Women	7.2	percent
			Men	4.4	percent
	8.10b		Young women age 20-24 years and married/ in union with men older than 10 years	3.1	percent
Domestic violence	8.14		Accepting attitudes toward domestic violence (age 15-49 years)		
			Women	18.7	percent
			Men	12.0	percent
Orphaned children	9.17		Children's living arrangements (children living with either of parents or none)	5.6	percent
	9.18		Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	11.6	percent
HIV AND AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
	9.1		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention (age 15-49 years)		
			Women	23.5	percent
			Men	24.8	percent
	CS.10		Ever heard of HIV (age 15-49 years)		
			Women	95.1	percent
			Men	93.5	percent
	9.2	6.3	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (age 15-24 years)		
			Women	27.5	percent
			Men	20.4	percent
	9.3		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (age 15-49 years)		
			Women	28.5	percent
			Men	19.6	percent
HIV and AIDS knowledge and attitudes	9.4		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (age 15-49 years)		
			Women	12.0	percent
			Men	17.7	percent
	9.5		Know where to be tested for HIV (age 15-49 years)		
			Women	78.4	percent
			Men	74.8	percent
	9.6		Have been tested for HIV and told results (age 15-49 years)		
			Women	27.0	percent
			Men	17.7	percent
	9.7		Sexually active young people (age 15-24 years) who have been tested for HIV and told results		
			Women	39.6	percent
			Men	15.8	percent
	9.8		HIV counselling during antenatal care	51.9	percent
	9.9		HIV testing and told results during antenatal care	79.3	percent

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
Sexual behaviour	9.10		Young people (age 15-24 years) never married/ in union who have never had sex		
			Women	69.8	percent
		Men	44.8	percent	
	9.11		Sex before age 15 among young people (age 15-24 years)		
			Women	0.1	percent
		Men	2.8	percent	
	9.12		Age-mixing among sexual partners (in the last 12 months and with partners older than 10 years) among young people (age 15-24 years)		
			Women	1.6	percent
		Men	0.0	percent	
	9.13		Had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months (age 15-49 years)		
			Women	1.1	percent
		Men	10.1	percent	
	9.14		Condom use during sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months among men age 15-49 years	51.3	percent
	9.15		Young people (15-24 years) who had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months		
			Women	40.5	percent
		Men	75.7	percent	
9.16	6.2	Condom use with non-regular partners in the last 12 months among young people (age 15-24 years)			
		Women	44.2	percent	
	Men	78.5	percent		
MASS MEDIA AND INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY					
Mass media	MT.1		Exposure to mass media (age 15-49 years)		
			Women	31.0	percent
	Men	27.1	percent		
Information/ communication technology	MT.2		Use of the computer in the last 12 months among young people (age 15-24 years)		
			Women	78.1	percent
		Men	82.9	percent	
	MT.3		Use of the internet in the last 12 months among young people (age 15-24 years)		
Women			73.6	percent	
	Men	74.6	percent		
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING					
Subjective well-being	SW.1		Life satisfaction among young people (age 15-24 years)		
			Women	61.4	percent
		Men	65.6	percent	
	SW.2		Happiness among young people (age 15-24 years)		
			Women	89.3	percent
		Men	89.6	percent	
SW.3		Perception of a better life among young people (age 15-24 years)			
		Women	65.6	percent	
	Men	63.1	percent		
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL					
Tobacco use	TA.1		Use of tobacco in the last one month (age 15-49 years)		
			Women	9.0	percent
		Men	57.5	percent	
	TA.2		Smoking before age 15 (age 15-49 years)		
Women			0.8	percent	
	Men	15.2	percent		

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
Alcohol use	TA.3		Use of alcohol in the last one month (age 15-49 years)	
			Women	31.0 percent
	TA.4		Use of alcohol before age 15 (age 15-49 years)	
			Men	55.0 percent
			Women	0.7 percent
			Men	3.2 percent

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Child development survey (or MICS) 2012 carried out in *Nalaikh* district is a sample survey that represents all households, women and men age 15-49 years, and children under age of 5 and age 2-14 years. The Child development survey 2012 was carried out with financial and technical support from the National Statistics Office of Mongolia (NSO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The survey results refer to the period of survey conduct in July-August 2012, when the data collection fieldwork was implemented. The main results of the survey are summarized below.

Child mortality

- ▲ In *Nalaikh* district, the infant mortality rate is 38 per 1,000 live births while the under-five mortality rate is 48 per 1,000 live births. Child mortality rates differentiate for gender and mother's education level.

Nutritional status

- ▲ Among children under 5 in *Nalaikh* district, the underweight prevalence is 3 percent, the stunting prevalence is 16 percent and the wasting prevalence is 1 percent.
- ▲ The nutritional status of children varied in accordance with the mother's education level. While the stunting prevalence is 23 percent for children whose mothers with basic education, the rates for children whose mothers have attained higher education stand at 7 percent.

Breastfeeding

- ▲ Although it is recommended that all children under age of 6 months to be exclusively breastfed, six of every 10 children (or 58 percent) of this age range were exclusively breastfed during the day and night preceding the survey.
- ▲ The survey results evidence that 83 percent of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey, put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth.
- ▲ 36 percent of children age 6-23 months were receiving solid or semi-solid foods at appropriate frequency during the day and night preceding the survey.

Low birth weight

- ▲ 99 percent of children age 0-23 months were weighed at birth and 10 percent of them are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth.

Immunization

- ▲ All children age 12-23 months received a Tuberculosis vaccination by the age of 12 months. Immunization coverage for Polio at birth is 100 percent and the percentage slightly declines for subsequent first, second and third doses of Polio to 99 percent. Immunization coverage for the first, second and third doses of DPT or Penta are also equally consistent at 99 percent.
- ▲ 99 percent of children age 12-23 months received the dose at birth of Hepatitis B vaccination by the age of 12 months. Immunization coverage for the first dose of Measles, Mumps and Rubella by the age of 12 months is lower than for the other vaccinations. The percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is 97 percent.

Oral rehydration treatment

- ▲ 15 percent of children under age of 5 had diarrhoea during the 14 days preceding the survey.
- ▲ Half of the children with diarrhoea either received oral rehydration treatment with feeding continued at the same time.

Care seeking and antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia

- ▲ 1 percent of children under 5 were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the 14 days preceding the survey.
- ▲ Only 4 percent of mothers/ caretakers know about the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast breathing and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is develops fever (82 percent). 9 percent of mothers/ caretakers identified fast breathing and 6 percent identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking child immediately to a health care provider.

Children at increased risk of disability and child injury

- ▲ 13 percent of all 2-9 year-old children were found to be at risk of disability.
- ▲ 8 percent of 2-14 year-old children have been affected by a type of child injury during the one year preceding the survey.

Use of contraception

- ▲ Knowledge of any contraception method is 98 percent among women currently married or in union. The current use of contraception was reported at 45 percent. The most commonly used method in *Nalaikh* District is the IUD, which is used by one in every five women (18 percent) currently married or in union. The next most common methods are the pill (10 percent) and male condom (5 percent).
- ▲ Results of the survey indicate that 25 percent of the total women currently married or in union have unmet need for contraception.

Antenatal care

- ▲ The coverage of antenatal care by skilled personnel (a doctor, obstetrician, midwife, or feldsher) is relatively high with almost all (99 percent) of women receiving antenatal care at least once; and 94 percent at least four times during the pregnancy.

Assistance at delivery

- ▲ All births (100 percent) for women age 15-49 years, occurred in the two years preceding the CDS survey, were delivered by skilled personnel in *Nalaikh*. 70 percent of the total births were delivered with assistance by an obstetrician, 28 percent by a midwife, and 2 percent by a family or soum doctor and nurse.
- ▲ In *Nalaikh* district, all births in the two years preceding the survey to women age 15-49, were delivered in hospital and 30 percent by Caesarean section.

Child development

- ▲ For 57 percent of children age 3-4, an adult household member provided support and engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and cognitive development during the three days preceding the survey. The average number of activities that adults engaged with children is 3.6.
- ▲ Fathers’ participation in providing support to children’s development and learning is relatively low, with only 34 percent of fathers engaged in more than one activity with

their children. One in every five children age 3-4 (21 percent) were living in a household without their fathers.

- ▲ 22 percent of children age 0-59 months are living in households where at least three children's books are present and the percentage of children with 10 or more children's books declines to 5 percent. 10 percent of children in poorest households had three or more children's books and these rate is 5 times lower, as compared to those for children from households in richest quintiles.

Early child development index

- ▲ Early childhood development index (ECDI) is calculated for children age 3-4 in *Nalaikh* district as 76 percent. ECDI slightly varies by percentage points among boys (73 percent) and among girls (78 percent).
- ▲ By ECDI domains, the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in the physical and learning domain is the highest (97 percent), the percentages of children who are developmentally on track in the social-emotional domain is 75, and it is 9 percent for the literacy-numeracy domain.

Attendance to early childhood education and school readiness

- ▲ In *Nalaikh* district, 53 percent of children age 36-59 months are attending early childhood education. The attendance rate is directly correlated with mother's education level and household wealth. For instance, the attendance to early childhood education is 72 percent among children from the richest 40 percent households, while the rate is 1.6 times as less, or 42 percent, among children from the poorest 60 percent households.
- ▲ 72 percent of children, who were attending the first grade of primary school during the timing of the survey, had attended kindergarten or its alternative programme in the preceding academic year.

Primary and lower secondary education attendance

- ▲ The primary education attendance rate is 99 percent, with no considerable gender differential observed. 95 percent of children of lower secondary education age, 12-15 years, are attending applicable level lower secondary education.
- ▲ 99 percent of all children starting in grade one of primary schooling; continue their education to eventually reach the fifth grade. 99 percent of children, who were graduating from the primary education in the year preceding the survey, were attended in secondary education during the course of the survey.

Water and sanitation

- ▲ 28 percent of the total population in *Nalaikh* district has access to an improved source of drinking water. 97 percent of people who live in richest households use improved drinking water sources, while the rate is only at 7-12 percent for people who live in households in the remaining quintiles.
- ▲ 66 percent of the total population has access to an improved sanitation facility and does not share with other households. The rate varies in accordance with household wealth quintiles. Majority of the *Nalaikh* district population, or 77 percent, use simple pit-latrines.

Solid fuel use

- ▲ 23 percent of all households in *Nalaikh* district use solid fuels for cooking. Six out of every ten households cook their meal indoors within a part of their dwelling. Use of solid fuel

in *Nalaikh* district is comparatively low as three out of every four households (75 percent) use electricity for cooking.

Birth registration

- ▲ In *Nalaikh* district, the births of almost 100 percent of children under-5 have been registered. There is no difference in the child registration by mother’s education, or household wealth.

Child labour

- ▲ In accordance with definition by UNICEF, 29 percent of all children age 5-14 are involved in child labour, and the majority of them (97 percent) are attended in schools. However, almost 30 percent of the 5-14 year-olds attending schools are involved in child labour.

Child discipline

- ▲ 42 percent of children age 2-14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their household members.
- ▲ 11 percent of adults from the households with children age 2-14, responded to the household questionnaire, indicating acceptance of using physical punishment in child discipline.

Early marriage

- ▲ Although percentage of marriage before age of 15 is relatively low (0.2 percent) among all men and women of reproductive age, 2 percent of men and 7 percent of women age 20-49 years were married before the age of 18.
- ▲ In *Nalaikh* district, 3 percent of the married women age 20-24 years, have a husband who is 10 or more years older, 12 percent of the women have a husband who is 5-9 years older.

Attitude toward domestic violence

- ▲ For the age range of 15-49 in *Nalaikh* district, 12 percent of men and 19 percent women feel that a husband/ partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/ partner for a specific reason.
- ▲ Women who approve a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when the woman neglects the children (15 percent), or if she spends significant amount of money without permission from him (6 percent). Among men, these two reasons are also the highest ones (9 percent and 6 percent, respectively).

Knowledge, attitudes, and practice about HIV, AIDS

- ▲ For the age range of 15-24 in *Nalaikh* district, 94 percent of men and 95 percent of women have heard of HIV and AIDS. However, the percentage of young people who know both ways of preventing HIV transmission drops to 65-73 percent. Only 20 percent of men and 28 percent of women age 15-24 were found to have comprehensive knowledge. For the age range of 15-49, 25, 24 percent of men and women have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission.
- ▲ 80 percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child, while the knowledge among men is relatively low, or 69 percent. The percentage of men who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 20, for women the percentage is 29, while 24 percent of men and 16 percent of women did not know any specific way.
- ▲ The survey findings show that stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV and AIDS is prevalent; with only 18 percent of men and 12 percent of women age 15-49 expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions, although the rates are high in comparison with the national average (men 5 percent and women 4 percent) as CDS 2010.

- ▲ 75 percent of men and 78 percent of women age 15-49 know of a place for HIV testing. However, the percentages, who have been tested in the last 12 months preceding the survey and told the results, are 18 among men and 27 among women.

Sexual behaviour

- ▲ As for men and women, age 15-24, 10 percent of men and 1 percent of women had sex with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. The condom use among young men who had sex with more than one partner is at 51 percent.
- ▲ 3 percent of men and less than 1 percent of women age 15-24 had sex before age 15. Two percent of women of this age group had sex with 10 or more years older men in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Access to the mass media and Information/ communication technology

- ▲ 28 percent of men and 31 percent of women read newspaper, listen to FM, radio and watch television at least once on a weekly basis, whereas 1, 2 percent each of men and women do not have regular exposure to any of the three media.
- ▲ 88 percent (89 percent) of men (women) age 15-24 ever used a computer, 83 percent (78 percent) used a computer during the last year, and 60 percent (59 percent) used at least once a week during the last month. 77 percent (85 percent) of men (women) age 15-24 ever used the internet, while 75 percent (74 percent) surfed the internet during the last year. The proportion of young men (women) who used the internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last month, was lower, at 52 percent (54 percent).

Use of tobacco and alcohol

- ▲ Of the total respondents, age 15-49, 84 percent of men and 37 percent of women reported to have ever used a tobacco product. For the same age category, 58 percent of men and 9 percent of women smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco product during the one month preceding the survey.
- ▲ In *Nalaikh* district, 55 percent of men and 31 percent of women age 15-49 had at least one drink of alcohol during the one month preceding the survey.
- ▲ Among women, 21 percent have never tried alcohol, while 1 percent first drank alcohol before age 15. Among men, these figures stand at 14 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

Subjective well-being

- ▲ Young women age 15-24 are the most satisfied with their school (90 percent), with the way they look (92 percent), with their marriage (90 percent), and with their friendships (90 percent). The results for young men are similar; they are the most satisfied with their friendships (95 percent), with the way they look (92 percent), with their marriage (93 percent), and with their school (85 percent).
- ▲ 66 percent of men age 15-24 and 61 percent of women age 15-24 responded that they were satisfied with their lives. The proportion of men age 15-24 who are very or somewhat happy (90 percent) is similar to that of young women (89 percent).
- ▲ 65 percent of men and 68 percent of women age 15-24 perceive that their lives improved during the one year preceding the survey. However, 92 percent of young men and 94 percent of young women think that their lives will get better after one year.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of the Child development survey (CDS), conducted by the Statistics Department of *Nalaikh* district in 2012 with financial and technical support provided by the National Statistics Office (NSO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The survey provides valuable information on the situation of children, women and men in *Nalaikh* district, for measuring fulfilment of their rights. It was based largely on the needs to monitor progress towards goals and targets, pertinent to recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task (see table below).

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning." (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 60)

"...We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and sub-national levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions...." (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

"... As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action."

Similarly, the Millennium Declaration (paragraph 31) calls for periodic reporting on progress:

"...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action."

This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

Survey objectives

The *Nalaikh* district's "Child Development Survey-2012" (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) has the following primary objectives:

- ▲ To provide up-to-date information for assessing at the district level the following national and international level policies and programmes
 - the World Fit for Children Declaration
 - Millennium Development Goals
 - National Reproductive Health Programme
- ▲ To serve the baseline for UNICEF's Country Programme 2012-2016
- ▲ To build the capacity of the Statistics Department of the District.

CHAPTER II

SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Sample design

The Child Development Survey is a household-based survey. Therefore households are defined as the final sampling units. The sample for the survey was designed to provide estimates for a number of indicators on the situation of children, women and men at the district level. The total sample size was determined as 1,000 households for the district.

The lowest administrative unit (*khoroos kheseg*) was defined as the primary sampling unit (PSU). In total for the Nalaikh district, 40 *khesegs* were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing of the selected PSUs or the selected *khesegs* was carried out by the *khoroos* governor, 25 households were selected using systematic random sampling in each PSU.

During the data collection fieldwork in July-August 2012, we had encountered a problem due to nonappearance of families at the registered addresses, and absence of family members, because of seasonal resort and vacation period. In spite of this, we managed to collect survey data from all selected PSUs.

Data were collected from the households in the sample, and for reporting the district level results, sample weights are used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

Questionnaires

Based on the five core questionnaires contents of the Mongolia Child Development Survey, conducted nationwide in 2010, specific supplementary module and questions were added for the *Nalaikh* “Child Development Survey 2012”. Based on the current priorities and needs, the questionnaire for men age 15-49 years was taken in its entirety for this round of CDS.

Altogether, five types of questionnaires were used:

1. A Household Questionnaire
2. A Questionnaire for Woman, age 15-49
3. A Questionnaire for Child under 5
4. A Questionnaire for Child, age 2-14
5. A Questionnaire for Man, age 15-49

In addition to the administration of the questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for hand washing and measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these measurements and observations are provided in the respective sections of the report.

The Household Questionnaire¹ included the following modules:

- ▲ Household Listing Form
- ▲ Internal Migration
- ▲ Education

¹ This questionnaire was included Internal migration module as country specific

- ▲ Water and Sanitation
- ▲ Household Characteristics
- ▲ Child Labour
- ▲ Child Discipline
- ▲ Hand Washing
- ▲ Salt Iodization

In this round CDS 2012, internal migration questions (country specific module in household questionnaire) were asked for all household member listed in household listing module (HL). But result of internal migration is not interpreted in this report.

The Questionnaire for Woman age 15-49 was administered to all women age 15-49 years living in the households and included the following modules:

- ▲ Woman's Background
- ▲ Access to Mass Media and Use of Information Communication Technology
- ▲ Child Mortality
- ▲ Desire for Last Birth
- ▲ Maternal and Newborn Health
- ▲ Illness Symptoms
- ▲ Contraception
- ▲ Unmet Need
- ▲ Marriage/ Union
- ▲ Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence
- ▲ Sexual Behaviour
- ▲ HIV, AIDS
- ▲ Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- ▲ Life Satisfaction

The Questionnaire for Child under 5 was administered to mothers or caretakers of all children under 5 years of age² living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-5 children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- ▲ Age
- ▲ Birth Registration
- ▲ Early Childhood Development
- ▲ Breastfeeding
- ▲ Care of Illness
- ▲ Immunization
- ▲ Anthropometry

The Questionnaire for Child age 2-14³ was administered to mothers or caretakers of children age 2-14 years living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of children age 2-14; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- ▲ Child injury
- ▲ Child disability

² The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children age 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.

³ This questionnaire is country specific and was designed to collect information on Child disability and Child injury based on the standard module for child disability.

The Questionnaire for Men age 15-49 was administered to all men age 15-49 years living in households and included the following modules:

- ▲ Man's Background
- ▲ Access to Mass Media and Use of Information Communication Technology
- ▲ Reproduction
- ▲ Contraception
- ▲ Marriage/ Union
- ▲ Fertility Preference
- ▲ Gender Equity
- ▲ Sexual Behaviour
- ▲ HIV, AIDS
- ▲ Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- ▲ Life Satisfaction

Survey questionnaires can be found in Appendix F.

Training and data collection

Training for the fieldwork personnel was conducted for nine days on 1-9 July 2012, including both forms of lectures and practice sessions.

The lectures held by the experts in the relevant field and practices were done for each group of questionnaires. In collaboration with the Nutrition Research Centre of the Public Health Institute, 20 trainees practiced child anthropometry measurements and iodine content of salts. At the end of the lectures and practices on child anthropometry measurements. Finally, the participants took tests and the interviewers, editors and supervisors were selected based on their performance on the tests.

The data were collected by two teams; each team was comprised of a supervisor, an editor and 5 interviewers (2 men assigned as main measurers⁴). The data collection fieldwork for the *Nalaikh* District's "Child Development Survey-2012" was carried out in July-August 2012 for the duration of 50 days. The process and quality had been monitored by the Statistics Department of *Nalaikh* District. Fieldwork personnel's achievements and disadvantages had been discussed during the monitoring visits and necessary actions had been taken accordingly.

Data processing

The data collected from the selected households were entered on computers using the CSPro 4.0 software program by one data entry supervisor and two data entry operators from 20 August to 10 September 2012⁵. In order to ensure quality control, all data were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed before finalization of the database. The procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS4 programme and adapted to the *Nalaikh* CDS's customized questionnaires with additional module and questions were used throughout.

The data were analyzed using the standard SPSS 18.0 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) software program and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customized for *Nalaikh* CDS 2012 questionnaires.

⁴ This is a deviation from MICS recommended formation of a team composition where a separate dedicated measurer is supposed to be part of the data collection team.

⁵ This is deviation from MICS recommended a simultaneous data collection and entry.

CHAPTER III

SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

Sample coverage

In total, 1,000 households selected for the sample, and of these 956 were found to be available for the survey. Of these, 949 households were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99 percent. In the interviewed households, out of the total 799 men and 929 women, age 15-49 years, enlisted for the survey, 705 men and 889 women were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 88 and 96 percent respectively. In addition, 433 children under age of 5 and 896 children age 2-14 years were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed with mothers/ caretakers for 429 of these under-5 children and for 894 of children age 2-14, which corresponds to response rates of 99 and 100 percent respectively, within interviewed households.

Nalaikh district's overall response rates stand at 88 percent for men, 95 percent for women age 15-49 years, 98 percent and 99 percent are calculated for mothers/ caretakers of children under 5's and children age 2-14's respectively (please refer to Table HH.1).

However, the response rate for men age 15-49 years' interviews is relatively lower than the response rates for other interviews, because of the dynamic mobility nature of men, particularly of young men.

Characteristics of households

The weighted age and sex distribution of survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the survey, 3,296 persons from 949 households were successfully interviewed.

Due to increased fertility rates since 2006, children age 0-4 years constitute 13 percent of the total population. 59 percent of the total population is the working-age population, which are men age 15-59 years and women age 15-54 years (Table HH.2).

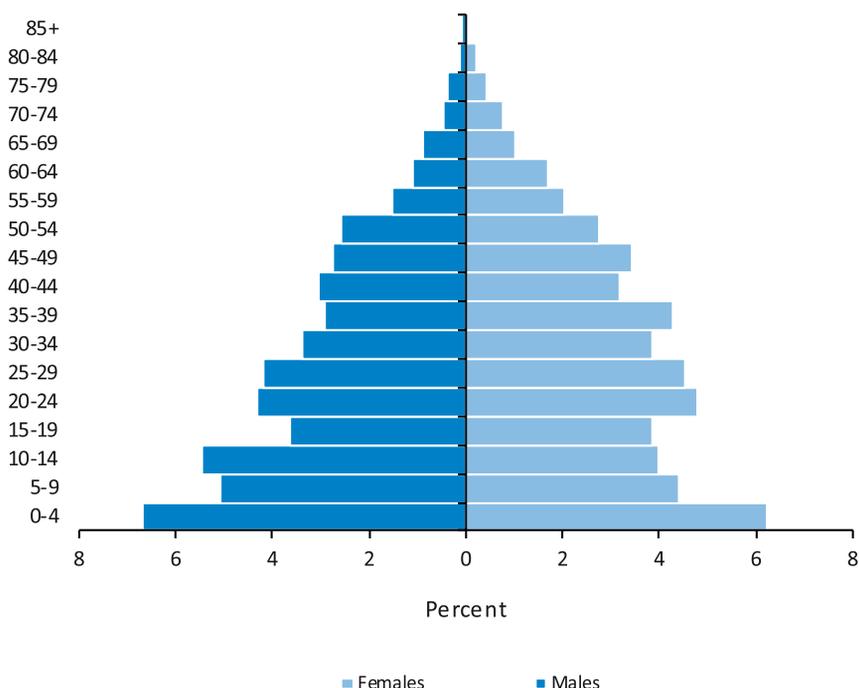
Table HH.3 - HH.5A provide basic information on the households, male and female respondents age 15-49, mother/ caretaker respondents of children under 5, mother/ caretaker respondents of children age 2-14 by presenting the unweighted, as well as the weighted numbers. Information on the basic characteristics of households, men, women, children under 5 and children age 2-14 interviewed in the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and can also provide an indication of the representativeness of the survey. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers. See Appendix A for more details about the weighting.

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, number of household members and education, religion and ethnicity of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report.

Of the total households interviewed, 46 percent have 3-4 members, households with size of 1-2 members account for 30 percent, and those with more than 5 members – 24 percent. The mean household size is 3.5 persons. 29 percent of households are female headed.

The weighted and unweighted numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized (See Appendix A). The Table HH.3 also shows the proportions of households with at least one child age 0-17, at least one child age 0-4, at least one child age 2-14, at least one woman and at least one man age 15-49.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Nalaikh district, 2012



Characteristics of respondents

Tables HH.4, HH.4M, HH.5 and HH.5A provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents age 15-49, male respondents age 15-49, children under 5 and children age 2-14. In above tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of men, women and children, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category.

Table HH.4 presents background characteristics of women age 15-49 years. The data are disaggregated by age group, marital status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education⁶, household wealth index quintiles⁷, and ethnicity and religion of household head.

By marital status, 60 percent of the total women are currently married or in union, 25 percent are never married or been in union, 7 percent are divorced, 6 percent widowed and 2 percent are

⁶ Unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to the highest educational level attended by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.

⁷ Principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth to assign weights (factor scores) to each of the household assets. Each household was then assigned a wealth score based on these weights and the assets owned by that household. The survey household population was then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and was finally divided into five equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). The assets and variables used in these calculations were as follows: source of drinking water, type of sanitation facilities, whether toilet is shared, place for handwashing variables, type of dwelling, persons per sleeping room, type of floor, type of roof, type of wall, type of heating, type of heating fuel, type of cooking fuel, household assets: electricity, renewable-energy generator, computer, internet, TV, radio, non-mobile telephone, refrigerator, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, library; household member's assets: watch, mobile telephone, camera, bicycle, motorcycle, animal-drawn cart, car or truck, tractor; ownership of dwelling, ownership of agricultural land, ownership of livestock, ownership of bank account. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Rutstein and Johnson, 2004, Filmer and Pritchett, 2001, and Gwatkin et. Al., 2000.

separated. 18 percent of the total women had given a birth to a child in the two years preceding the survey. By education, 4 percent of the women have no education or attained primary education, 16 percent have basic education, 27 percent have upper secondary education, 19 percent with vocational education, and 34 percent have college, university education.

Table HH.4M presents background characteristics of men age 15-49 years. The data are disaggregated by age group, marital status, fatherhood status, education, household wealth index quintiles, and ethnicity and religion of household head.

62 percent of all men surveyed are married or in union, 33 percent are never married or been in union, and the remaining 5 percent are either divorced, or separated, or widowed. Males have lower level of education compared to females; 9 percent have no education, or have primary education, 20 percent with basic education, 22 percent have upper secondary education, 26 percent have vocational education, and 23 percent with college, university education.

Table HH.5 shows background characteristics of children under 5. The data are disaggregated by sex, age group, mother/ caretaker's education, household wealth index quintiles, and ethnicity and religion of household head.

From the total of 429 children under 5 covered by the survey, male proportion is 52 percent and female proportion is 48 percent. By education of their mothers/ caretakers, 6 percent have no education or primary education, 18 percent are basic educated, 27 percent with upper secondary education, 14 percent have vocational education, and 35 percent have college, university education. The distribution of children under 5 by household wealth index quintiles shows that 23 percent live in the poorest quintile, 21 percent in the second quintile, 23 percent in the middle quintile, 18 percent in the fourth quintile, and the remaining 15 percent in the richest quintile.

Table HH.5A shows background characteristics of children age 2-14 years. The data are disaggregated by sex, age group, mother/ caretaker's education, household wealth index quintiles, and ethnicity and religion of household head.

The sex ratio of the total 894 children, age 2-14, covered by the survey is 121; in other words, there were 121 boys per 100 girls age 2-14. By education of their mothers/ caretakers, 7 percent have no education or have primary education, 21 percent have basic education, 26 percent with upper secondary education, 18 percent have vocational education, and 30 percent have college, university education.

Data disaggregation

The survey results are disaggregated by education level, household wealth index quintiles, and ethnicity and religion of household head.

Education: None or Primary, Basic, Upper secondary, Vocational and College, University

Household wealth index quintiles: Poorest, Second, Middle, Fourth and Richest

Ethnicity of household head: Khalkh, Other

Religion of household head: No religion, Buddhist, Other

Table HH.1: Results of household, women’s, men’s, under-5’s and children aged 2-14’s interviews

Number of households, women, men, children under 5 and children aged 2-14 years by results of the household, women’s, men’s, under-5’s and children aged 2-14’s interviews, and household, women’s, men’s under-5’s and children aged 2-14’s response rates, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Total
Households	
Sampled	1,000
Occupied	956
Interviewed	949
Household response rate	99.3
Women	
Eligible	929
Interviewed	889
Women's response rate	95.7
Women's overall response rate	95.0
Men	
Eligible	799
Interviewed	705
Men's response rate	88.2
Men's overall response rate	87.6
Children under 5	
Eligible	433
Mothers/Caretakers interviewed	429
Under-5's response rate	99.1
Under-5's overall response rate	98.4
Children aged 2-14	
Eligible	896
Mothers/Caretakers interviewed	894
Children aged 2-14's response rate	99.8
Children aged 2-14's overall response rate	99.0

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five -year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more years), by sex, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age						
0-4	220	13.8	205	12.1	425	12.9
5-9	167	10.5	146	8.6	313	9.5
10-14	180	11.3	132	7.8	312	9.5
15-19	120	7.5	127	7.5	247	7.5
20-24	141	8.8	158	9.3	299	9.1
25-29	137	8.6	149	8.8	287	8.7
30-34	112	7.0	127	7.5	238	7.2
35-39	96	6.0	142	8.3	238	7.2
40-44	101	6.3	105	6.2	205	6.2
45-49	91	5.7	114	6.7	204	6.2
50-54	85	5.3	90	5.3	175	5.3
55-59	50	3.2	67	3.9	117	3.6
60-64	36	2.2	57	3.3	92	2.8
65-69	29	1.8	33	2.0	62	1.9
70-74	16	1.0	25	1.5	41	1.2
75-79	12	0.7	14	0.8	26	0.8
80-84	4	0.2	7	0.4	11	0.3
85+	2	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1
Dependency age groups						
0-14	567	35.5	482	28.4	1,050	31.8
15-64	968	60.6	1,135	66.8	2,103	63.8
65+	62	3.9	81	4.8	143	4.3
Child and adult populations						
Children (age 0-17 years)	640	40.1	570	33.6	1,210	36.7
Adults (age 18 or more years)	957	59.9	1,128	66.4	2,086	63.3
Total	1,598	100.0	1,698	100.0	3,296	100.0

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex of household head			
Male	71.5	679	675
Female	28.5	270	274
Number of household members			
1	13.4	127	128
2	16.9	160	154
3	22.0	208	210
4	23.5	223	221
5	13.8	131	130
6	5.8	55	60
7	2.7	26	26
8+	1.9	18	20
Education of household head			
None or primary	16.8	159	158
Basic (lower secondary)	19.3	183	193
Upper secondary	16.2	153	152
Vocational	21.9	208	209
College, university	25.8	245	237
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	72.4	687	684
Other	27.6	262	265
Religion of household head			
No religion	52.8	501	499
Buddhist	35.2	334	339
Other	11.8	112	109
Missing/DK	0.2	2	2
Total	100.0	949	949
Households with at least			
One child aged 0-4 years	35.8	949	949
One child aged 0-17 years	66.8	949	949
One child aged 2-14 years	56.4	949	949
One woman aged 15-49 years	73.0	949	949
One man aged 15-54 years	66.9	949	949
Mean household size	3.5	949	949

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women aged 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Age			
15-19	13.8	122	124
20-24	16.9	150	151
25-29	16.0	143	145
30-34	14.2	126	124
35-39	15.4	137	134
40-44	11.4	102	103
45-49	12.3	110	108
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	60.3	536	534
Widowed	5.5	49	48
Divorced	7.1	64	63
Separated	2.3	20	20
Never married/in union	24.8	221	224
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	74.5	662	659
Never gave birth	25.5	227	230
Births in last two years			
Had a birth in last two years	18.3	163	165
Had no birth in last two years	81.7	726	724
Education			
None or primary	3.8	34	32
Basic (lower secondary)	16.2	144	148
Upper secondary	27.4	244	245
Vocational	19.1	170	166
College, university	33.5	298	298
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.7	166	166
Second	19.7	175	173
Middle	19.8	176	183
Fourth	21.1	187	190
Richest	20.7	184	177
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	72.1	641	636
Other	27.9	248	253
Religion of household head			
No religion	53.9	479	479
Buddhist	32.7	291	292
Other	13.2	117	116
Missing/DK	0.2	2	2
Total	100.0	889	889

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men aged 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Age			
15-19	15.5	109	111
20-24	16.8	118	121
25-29	17.5	123	124
30-34	14.1	99	99
35-39	12.1	85	86
40-44	12.8	90	87
45-49	11.3	80	77
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	62.3	439	438
Widowed	0.6	4	4
Divorced	3.2	23	23
Separated	0.7	5	5
Never married/in union	33.2	234	235
Fatherhood status			
Ever have a biological child	61.7	435	433
Never have a biological child	38.3	270	272
Education			
None or primary	8.7	61	58
Basic (lower secondary)	20.3	143	145
Upper secondary	21.8	154	152
Vocational	26.2	185	191
College, university	23.1	163	159
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.8	139	133
Second	19.1	135	133
Middle	18.1	128	133
Fourth	23.3	164	171
Richest	19.7	139	135
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	71.1	501	498
Other	28.9	204	207
Religion of household head			
No religion	53.5	377	380
Buddhist	32.8	231	231
Other	13.4	95	92
Missing/DK	0.3	2	2
Total	100.0	705	705

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected background characteristics, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex			
Male	52.1	224	226
Female	47.9	205	203
Age			
0-5 months	8.2	35	35
6-11 months	9.4	40	44
12-23 months	20.1	86	85
24-35 months	17.4	74	77
36-47 months	22.5	97	95
48-59 months	22.4	96	93
Mother's education*			
None or primary	5.9	25	22
Basic (lower secondary)	18.4	79	84
Upper secondary	27.0	116	115
Vocational	13.9	60	59
College, university	34.8	149	149
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	23.1	99	102
Second	20.7	89	88
Middle	23.0	98	99
Fourth	17.9	77	77
Richest	15.3	66	63
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	72.2	310	305
Other	27.8	119	124
Religion of household head			
No religion	57.9	248	246
Buddhist	29.9	128	128
Other	11.8	51	53
Missing/DK	0.4	2	2
Total	100.0	429	429

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children under 5.

Table HH.5A: Children aged 2-14’s background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children aged 2-14 years by selected background characteristics, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Weighted percent	Number of children aged 2-14	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex			
Male	54.7	489	486
Female	45.3	405	408
Age			
2-4	29.4	263	263
5-6	14.8	133	135
7-9	20.5	183	180
10-12	22.8	204	200
13-14	12.5	112	116
Mother’s education*			
None or primary	7.1	63	55
Basic (lower secondary)	20.7	185	194
Upper secondary	26.0	233	233
Vocational	16.7	150	147
College, university	29.5	263	265
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	21.8	195	193
Second	22.0	197	194
Middle	20.8	186	186
Fourth	16.9	151	159
Richest	18.6	166	162
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	71.3	638	634
Other	28.7	256	260
Religion of household head			
No religion	55.8	499	499
Buddhist	31.9	285	285
Other	12.0	108	107
Missing/DK	0.3	3	3
Total	100.0	894	894

* Mother’s education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children aged 2-14 years.

CHAPTER IV

CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children is the reduction of infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction in under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important, but complex objective.

Using direct measure of child mortality from birth histories is time consuming, more costly, and requires greater attention to training and supervision, and professional capacity. Alternatively, indirect method developed to measure child mortality produce robust estimates that are comparable with the ones obtained from other sources. Indirect method minimizes the pitfalls of memory lapses, inexact or misinterpreted definitions, and poor interviewing technique.

The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the probability of dying before the first birthday. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is the probability of dying before reaching the fifth birthday.

Similar to previous MICS surveys, in MICS 2012, infant and under-five mortality rates are calculated based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass method⁸. The data used in the estimation are the mean number of children ever born for five-year age groups of women age 15-49 and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for the five-year age groups of women (Table CM.1).

The technique converts the proportions dead among children of women in each age group into probabilities of dying by taking into account the approximate length of exposure of children to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality.

Table CM.2 provides estimates of child mortality. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 38 per 1,000 live births, while the probability of dying under age 5 is 48 per 1,000 live births.

There are gender-based disparities in the probabilities of dying among children. For example, the mortality rate among male infants is 37 per 1,000 live births, while among female infants it is 39, which is 2 percentage points lower than among female infants. Under-five mortality rates among males are estimated at 45 per 1,000 live births, which is 6 percentage points lower than among females (51 per 1,000 live births).

By mother's education, the child mortality rates get lower as the education level of mother gets higher. For example, the infant (children under-five) mortality rate for those whose mother has less than upper secondary education is 46 (61) per 1,000 live births, which is 12 (19) percentage points higher than for children whose mother has upper secondary or higher education (Figure CM.1).

⁸ United Nations, 1983. Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2). United Nations, 1990a. QFIVE, United Nations Program for Child Mortality Estimation. New York, UN Pop Division. United Nations, 1990b. Step-by-step Guide to the Estimation of Child Mortality. New York, UN.

Figure CM.1: Under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics, Nalaikh district, 2012

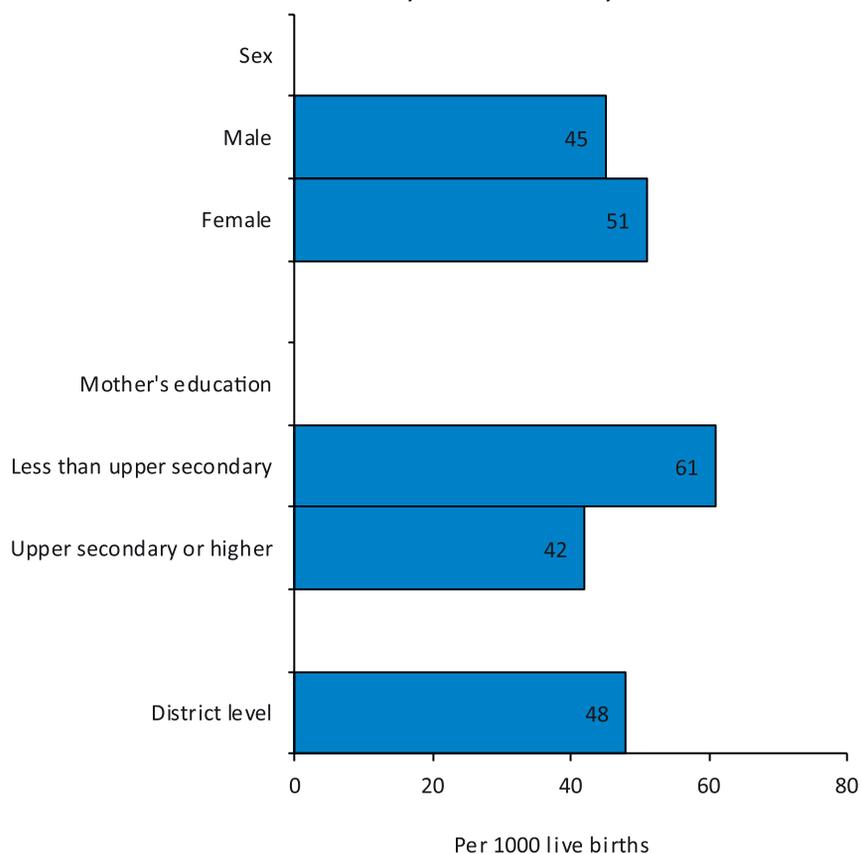


Table CM.1: Children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead

Mean and total numbers of children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead by age of women, Nalaikh district, 2012

Age	Children ever born		Children surviving		Proportion dead	Number of women
	Mean	Total	Mean	Total		
15-19	0.056	7	0.056	7	0.000	122
20-24	0.624	94	0.604	91	0.032	150
25-29	1.538	219	1.489	212	0.032	143
30-34	2.227	280	2.093	263	0.061	126
35-39	2.471	338	2.355	322	0.047	137
40-44	2.931	298	2.605	265	0.111	102
45-49	3.616	397	3.069	337	0.151	110
Total	1.836	1,633	1.683	1,497	0.083	889

Table CM.2: Child mortality

Infant and under-five mortality rates, Coale-Demeny West Model, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Infant mortality rate ¹	Under-five mortality rate ²
Sex		
Male	37	45
Female	39	51
Mother's education		
Less than upper secondary	46	61
Upper secondary or higher	34	42
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest 60 percent	38	47
Richest 40 percent		
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	39	49
Other	37	46
Religion of household head		
No religion	36	45
Buddhist	41	54
Other	39	50
Total	38	48

¹ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2² MICS indicator 1.1; MDG indicator 4.1

Rates refer to 2007.11 and Coale-Demeny West Model.

CHAPTER V

NUTRITION

Nutritional status

Children’s nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, they are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of total child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive have recurring illnesses and are at risk of becoming underdeveloped. Three of four children, who died from malnutrition, were only mildly or moderately malnourished, which shows that the risk of death or vulnerability does not depend on the form of malnutrition. The Millennium Development target is to reduce hunger by half between 1990 and 2015, in part assessed by the proportion of underweight children. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

A reference distribution of height and weight for children under age of five is based on data of population with good nutritional status. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population.

The reference population used in this report is based on new WHO growth standards⁹. Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered moderately or severely underweight while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely underweight.

Height-for-age is a measure for linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered as moderately or severely stunted while those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as severely stunted. Stunting is a failure to reach an appropriate height and is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of not receiving adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as moderately or severely wasted, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely wasted. Wasting is usually a result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts, associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

In the Child Development Survey (CDS), weight and height of all children under 5 years of age were measured using anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF (www.childinfo.org). Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of these categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes the percentage of children who are overweight, which takes into account those children whose weight-for-height is above two standard deviations from the median of the reference population, and mean Z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

⁹ http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/second_set/technical_report_2.pdf

There were no children whose full birth date (day, month and year) was not obtained and children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/ her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. The percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.6 and DQ.7. Overall 99 percent of under-5 children had both their weights and heights measured (Table DQ.6). Table DQ.7 shows 1 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height indicator due to implausible measurements, and missing weight and/ or height. Table DQ.8 shows heaping anthropometric measurements. Please note that heaping at 0 is 33 percent for all height measurement which is quite large.

Of the total children under-5 in *Nalaihkh* district, 5 percent are moderately or severely underweight, 1 percent severely underweight. Moreover, 16 percent of the children under-5 are moderately or severely stunted or short for their ages, 4 percent are severely stunted and 1 percent are moderately or severely wasted or thin for their height (See Table NU.1).

In addition, the stunting prevalence is higher among boys (18 percent) than among girls (14 percent) by 4 percentage points.

Nutritional status of children under-5 differs due to education of their mothers/ caretakers. For example, the percentage of stunted (underweight) children who have mothers/ caretakers with basic education is 23 (7) percent compared to the figure of 7 (0) percent among children whose mothers/ caretakers obtained college, university education.

Stunting indicator among children is observed to be decreasing as the household wealth increases. Furthermore, 26 percent or one in every 4 children under-5 in poorest quintile is stunted, while 6 percent of children under-5 in the richest quintile is stunted (See Table NU.1).

The underweight and stunted rates differ by ethnicity of household head. For instance, the percentage of stunted (underweight) children who live in household headed by khalkh is 15 (3) percent as compared to the figure of 19 (5) percent for children who live in household headed by other ethnicity.

Wasting prevalence is relatively low among the total children under-5, and there are no considerable differences in its distribution by background characteristics (See Table NU.1). The overweight prevalence is 8 percent among the total children under-5, which is almost at similar rate to the national average (11 percent) found in CDS 2010.

Breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding

Breastfeeding in the first few years of child life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. Unfortunately, too many mothers introduce liquids and foods other than breast milk in first 6 months of their child's life, stops breastfeeding too soon and switch to infant formula, which can lead to slowdown of the child growth and development, shortage of micronutrients and risk of diseases if clean water is not readily available.

WHO/ UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

- ▲ Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months;
- ▲ Continued breastfeeding for two years or more;
- ▲ Safe, and age-appropriate complementary foods beginning at 6 months;
- ▲ Frequency of complementary feeding: 2 times per day for 6-8 month-olds; 3 times per day for 9-11 month-olds.

It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators related to recommended young child feeding practices which were collected through this survey include are as follows:

- ▲ Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth);
- ▲ Exclusive breastfeeding rate (0-5 months);
- ▲ Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months);
- ▲ Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (12-15 months);
- ▲ Median duration of breastfeeding (0-35 months);
- ▲ Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months);
- ▲ Introduction of solid or semi-solid foods (6-8 months);
- ▲ Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months);
- ▲ Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children (6-23 months);
- ▲ Percentage of bottle-fed (with nipple) children (0-23 months).

Table NU.2 shows the proportion of children born in the last two years who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed. A very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother is an early initiation of breastfeeding. Of the total children born in the two years preceding the survey, 83 percent are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth while 95 percent start breastfeeding within one day of birth. The Table also shows that 16 percent of children were fed with breast milk substitute before initiation of breastfeeding. Please note that the indicators for early initiation of breastfeeding by background characteristics should be interpreted with caution due to the number of children born in the last two years preceding the survey (denominator of indicator) is small.

Breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/ caretakers of children's consumption of fluids during the previous day or night prior to the interview. Exclusively breastfed refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine).

58 percent of children age less than six months are exclusively breastfed. In addition, by age of 12-15 months, 65 percent of children are still being breastfed. Please note that the result on exclusive breastfeeding and continued breastfeeding of children age 12-15 months should not be interpreted due to the number of children age 0-5, and 12-15 months (denominator of indicator) are quite low. Indicator for continued breastfeeding at 2 years is not informative due to number of children age 20-23 months (denominator of indicator) is quite low.

Table NU.4 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. For instance, among children under age 3, the median duration is 29 months for breastfeeding, 3 months each for exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding. The median duration for breastfeeding among children under age 3, covered by the survey, slightly differ by gender. For instance, the median duration for any (exclusive) breastfeeding for girls (22 months for any and 1 month for exclusive) is less than for boys (31 months for any and 4 months for exclusive) by 9 (3) months (See Table NU.4).

The adequacy of infant feeding of children under age of 24 months is shown in Table NU.5. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while infants age 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods.

As for the findings for appropriate feeding among young children, 73 percent of children age 6-23 months are currently breastfeeding and receiving solid or semi-solid foods. Of the total children

age 0-23 months, 70 percent are appropriately breastfed. By gender, the percentage of children under age 2 who are appropriately breastfed stands 6 percentage points higher for boys (73 percent) than for girls (67 percent).

Please note that the indicator for adequate feeding by background characteristics should be interpreted with caution due to number of children age 6-23 and 0-23 months (denominator of indicator) are low. Furthermore, note that the indicator for exclusive breastfeeding should be interpreted with caution due to the number of children age 0-5 months (denominator of indicator) is quite low.

Appropriate complementary feeding of children from 6 months to 23 months of age is particularly important for growth and development and prevention of under-nutrition. Continued breastfeeding beyond 6 months should be accompanied by consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe and appropriate complementary foods that help meet nutritional requirements when breast milk is no longer sufficient. This requires that for breastfed children, two or more meals of solid or semi-solid foods are needed if they are 6-8 months old, and three or more meals if they are 9-23 months of age. For children age 6-23 months and older who are not breastfed, four or more meals of solid or semi-solid or milk feeds are needed. The total number of children age 6-8 months covered by the survey was quite low (denominator of indicator), therefore, the estimations were unfeasible for the above-mentioned indicators.

Table NU.7 presents the proportion of children age 6-23 months, who received solid or semi-solid foods the minimum appropriate number of times or more during the previous day preceding the survey according to breastfeeding status. Among currently breastfed children age 6-23 months, 32 percent of children received solid or semi-solid foods the minimum appropriate number of times (See Table NU.7).

For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, it is necessary to feed them with milk feeds at least twice and with solid or semi-solid foods or milk feeds 4 times or more a day. 51 percent of the total non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, covered by the survey, receive milk or dairy feeds at least 2 times a day, 48 percent are fed with solid, semi-solid or easily-digestible foods at least 4 times a day (See Table NU.7). Because the number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months is quite low (denominator of indicator), the above-mentioned indicator should be interpreted with caution.

In *Nalaih* District, only one in every three children (36 percent) received solid or semi-solid foods the minimum appropriate number of times a day, which shows there is a common practice of inadequate feeding frequency. The percentage of children age 6-23 months who received minimum meal frequency varies slightly by gender (34 percent for boys, 38 percent for girls).

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Bottle-feeding among children age 0-23 months is still prevalent. One in every four children under 2 years old (23 percent) were fed from a bottle with nipple during one day preceding the survey (See Table NU.8). Bottle-feeding differs by religion of household head. For example, 16 percent of children under 2 years whose household heads with Buddhist religion, while 24 percent of children whose household heads with no religion, is same to district level.

Salt iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant

women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance. The international goal is to achieve sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency by 2005. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (>15 parts per million).

Since about 80 percent of Mongolia’s territory is located in a region with the iodine scarcity, in 1992-1995 IDD Salt Iodization Research has been launched with the assistance of UNICEF in order to determine the level of national IDD distribution. According to the research report, goitre has been detected in 29 percent among children age 7-12 in Mongolia. Since the IDD distribution has been alarmingly high in some regions of Mongolia according to the research findings, the Government of Mongolia developed and implemented the first National Program on “Combating IDD”, starting from 1996 to 2001. Since then, the Government approved and implemented the second and the third stages of this program in 2002-2006 and 2007-2010.

Within the framework of the National Program, the Government of Mongolia implemented numerous activities, such as improving the legal environment for the iodized salt production and support of its consumption; raising public awareness of the iodized salt and its benefits and other actions, directed towards establishing the attitudes and practices of iodized salt consumption.

The National Standards of Iodized Salt (2001), the Law of Mongolia on “Prevention of IDD by Salt Iodization” (2003), and the Regulations on “Control of Enriched Products” (2006) were adopted under which mandatory use of iodized salt was legalized.

Starting with the launch of the “Combating IDD program” in 1996, iodized salt was first introduced into food consumption of the population. Since then, the household consumption of this product has been increasing constantly and IDD distribution has reduced every year.

According to the National Standards of Mongolia, only potassium iodide is allowed to iodize the salt for cooking. Therefore, in order to determine the presence of iodine in the salt used by the surveyed households, an accelerated method of detecting potassium iodide (KIO_3) in salt was used. In about 95 percent of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodide.

Figure NU.1: Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Nalaikh district, 2012

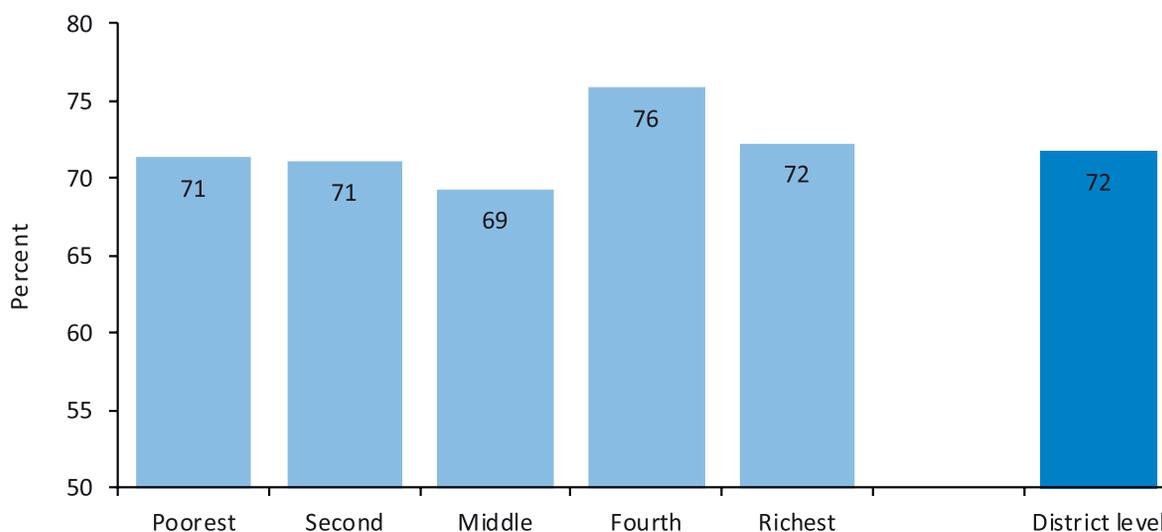


Table NU.9 shows that in a very small proportion of households (1 percent), there was no salt available. In 72 percent of households, covered by the survey, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million or more of iodine, which is considered to be at the appropriate level content of iodized salt.

The use of adequately iodized salt is not associated with the household wealth index quintiles as shown in Figure NU.1.

Vitamin A, D, iron and micronutrient supplementation

Vitamin A is essential for eye health and proper functioning of the immune system. It is found in foods such as milk, liver, eggs, red and orange fruits, red palm oil and green leafy vegetables, although the amount of vitamin A readily available to the body from these sources varies widely. In developing areas of the world, where vitamin A is largely consumed in the form of fruits and vegetables, daily per capita intake is often insufficient to meet dietary requirements. Inadequate intakes of Vitamin A are further compromised by increased requirements for the vitamin as children grow or during periods of illness, as well as increased losses during common childhood infections. As a result, vitamin A deficiency is quite prevalent in the developing world and particularly in countries with the highest burden of under-five deaths.

The 1990 World Summit for Children set the goal of virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness, by the year 2000. This goal was also endorsed at the Policy Conference on Ending Hidden Hunger in 1991, the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, and the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children in 2002. The critical role of vitamin A for child health and immune function also makes control of deficiency a primary component of child survival efforts, and therefore critical to the achievement of the fourth Millennium Development Goal: a two-thirds reduction in under-five mortality by the year 2015.

For countries with vitamin A deficiency problems, current international recommendations call for high-dose vitamin A supplementation every six months, targeted to all children between the ages of six to 59 months living in affected areas. Providing young children with two high-dose vitamin A capsules a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating vitamin A deficiency and improving child survival. Giving vitamin A to new mothers, who are breastfeeding, helps protect their children during the first six months of life and helps to replenish the mother's stores of vitamin A, which are depleted during pregnancy and lactation. For countries with vitamin A supplementation programs, the definition of the indicator is the percentage of children age 6-59 months, who received at least one high dose of vitamin A supplement in the last six months.

Based on UNICEF/ WHO guidelines, the Ministry of Health of Mongolia (MOH) recommends that children age 6-11 months be given one high dose Vitamin A capsule and children age 12-59 months given a vitamin A capsule every 4 to 6 months. Our country organizes the programs for supplying high dosage of Vitamin A to young children every May and October of each year along with immunization activities. As the requirements for vitamin A increase during pregnancy and lactation, guidelines on providing new mothers in maternity hospitals a Vitamin A supplement within 8 weeks of delivery are being implemented.

Within the six months prior to the current round of MICS, 93 percent of children age 6-59 months received a high dose Vitamin A supplement (See Table NU.10). Vitamin A consumption decreases as age increases. For instance, percentages for the vitamin A supplementation in the 6 months prior to the survey were as follows: 100 percent for children age 6-11 months, 97 percent for children age 12-23 months, 94 percent for children age 24-35 months, 91 percent for children age 36-47 months, and 90 percent for children age 48-59 months. There is no any considerable difference in the vitamin A supplementations by children's gender, household wealth index

quintiles, but slight variables are observed by mother’s education level.

In this round of MICS, additional questions on Vitamin A, D, iron and micronutrient supplementation have been included in the Woman’s Questionnaire for mothers/caretakers of children under 5 as country specific.

According to the reports of mothers/caretakers, 77 percent of all children age 6-59 months were provided with vitamin A supplementation in the six months preceding the survey. Majority of those children, or 68 percent received the red-coloured vitamin A supplementation (See Table NU.10A).

Rickets is mainly caused by vitamin D deficiency and is wide spread among young children¹⁰. The methods used by developed countries to become rickets-free were vitamin D fortification of food, as well as vitamin D supplementation. Rickets not only affect children’s growth, but also make their immune vulnerable, thus indirectly impacting increase of child mortality. In order to prevent a child from vitamin D deficiency, it is recommended to administer vitamin D supplementation in the cooler season from October to May.

Table NU.10B shows the percentage of children who had taken vitamin D supplementation in the six months preceding the survey. One out of every three children age 6-59 months in *Nalaikh* District had taken vitamin D supplementation in the six months preceding the survey. No substantial discrepancies were observed in the rates of children, who had taken vitamin D supplementation by mother’s education or by household wealth. However, important differences were observed by age groups. For instance, one out of every two children age 6-23 months had taken vitamin D supplementation in the six months preceding the survey, while one out of every three children age 24-59 months had taken vitamin D, as shown in the Table. According to the responses of mothers/caretakers, of the children who had taken vitamin D supplementation in the six months preceding the survey, 64 percent had taken in the form of a tablet, 19 percent in liquid form and 15 percent in the form of a capsule (Table NU.10B).

Anemia is among the wide-spread illnesses among young children, and consumption of iron can help prevention and treatment of iron deficiency anaemia. In this round of survey, mothers/caretakers of children age 6-59 months were asked if their children had taken iron supplementation in the six months preceding the survey, and if so, the type of iron taken. Observations from the Table NU.10C indicate that only 6 percent of children age 6-59 months had taken iron supplementation in the six months preceding the survey. Because the number of children age 6-59 months, who had taken iron supplementation in the six months preceding the survey, is quite low (denominator of indicator), disaggregation estimates by the type of iron taken was not informative.

Breast milk provides children under 6 months with sufficient amount of nutrients, minerals and vitamins needed. However, intensive growth and development from 6 months require additional nutrients, and breast milk becomes insufficient to provide the minerals and vitamins needed. Therefore, many countries in the world introduced supplementation of micronutrient supplementation in order to support growth and development of young children and sustaining the appropriate level. In Mongolia, as a part of implementation of the Government Action Plan 2008-2012, “The Guidelines for introduction of supplementation of micronutrient supplementation” was approved in 2009 and implemented by the Directive of the Minister of Health.

The approved guidelines indicate that micronutrient supplementation should be provided through *soum* and family doctors to mothers from the first antenatal care visit until the delivery, as well as to breastfeeding mothers from one month after the delivery for the duration of six months; and 60 supplementation packs to young children at the ages of 6, 12, 18 and 23. For children, the

¹⁰ Annex 1: Preventive and treatment utilization of vitamin A and D, Directive #74 of 2000 by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. <http://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/4476?lawid=7481>

micronutrient supplementation is recommended to be taken one pack in one appropriate portion meal, mixing into meal while warm¹¹.

Table NU.10D provides information on the percentage of children age 6-59 months, who had taken micronutrient supplementation in the six months preceding the survey, the way the supplementation is prepared, as well the source of information on provision of micronutrient supplementation. 26 percent of all children age 6-59 months had taken micronutrient supplementation in the six months preceding the survey. Consumption of micronutrient supplementation does not considerably differ by gender and by household wealth, but varies by child's age group and by mother's education level, as shown in the Table. For instance, 45 percent of children age 6-23 months had taken micronutrient supplementation, while this rate stands at only 17 percent for children age 24-59 months.

When asked about mixing the supplementation with meal, the majority of mothers/caretakers, or 94 percent, responded that they mixed into the bowl with meal while warm. The remaining 6 percent does not follow the instructions recommended, as shown in the Table. 96 percent of mothers/caretakers of children, who had taken micronutrient supplementation in the six months preceding the survey, responded that they obtained the information on the micronutrient supplementation from family clinic. (See Table NU.10D).

Low birth weight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of the mother's health and nutritional status, but also of the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies, who were undernourished in the mother's womb, face a greatly increased risk of death during their early months and the first year of life. Those who survive, have impaired immune function and an increased risk to diseases; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born underweight also tend to have a lower IQ and lower cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have the most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception or in her childhood, infectious diseases, and poor nutrition during the pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

In the developed and industrialized countries, smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run the risk of bearing underweight babies.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is the fact that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed at birth. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates were biased for most developing countries, because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who were represented only a selected sample of all births.

¹¹ Annex : "Recommended micronutrient intake and guidelines" to Directive #190 of 2008 by the Minister of Health

In addition, because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2,500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother’s assessment of the child’s size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large), and the mother’s recall of the child’s weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth¹².

In *Nalaikh* District, 99 percent of the total children age 0-23 months were successfully weighed at birth and 10 percent of them are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (See Table NU.11). The percentage of children born in the period of two years preceding the survey, was small (denominator of indicator), therefore the indicators for weight at birth and low birth weight by background characteristics should be interpreted with caution.

¹² For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, J. T., Weinstein, K. I., Rutstein, S.O., and Sommerfelt, A. E. , 1996. Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help? Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 74(2), 209-16.

Table NU.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height			
	Number of children			Number of children			Number of children			
	Underweight	Mean Z-Score(SD)	Number of children	Stunted	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children	Wasted	Overweight	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children
	percent below - 3 SD ²			percent below - 2 SD ³ - 3 SD ⁴			percent below - 2 SD ⁵ - 3 SD ⁶	percent above + 2 SD		
Sex										
Male	3.1	0.9	223	17.6	4.1	223	1.6	0.5	9.1	0.6
Female	3.7	0.4	204	13.9	4.0	203	0.7	0.0	7.3	0.4
Age										
0-11 months	2.9	1.1	75	5.7	2.5	75	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.8
12-23 months	3.6	1.4	86	20.7	6.6	85	3.1	1.4	8.0	0.5
24-35 months	3.2	1.1	74	11.0	1.1	74	1.8	0.0	5.5	0.5
36-47 months	3.0	0.0	97	22.6	3.1	97	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.4
48-59 months	4.2	0.0	94	16.3	6.4	94	1.0	0.0	8.1	0.4
Mother's education										
None or primary	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	25	0.0	0.0	23.8	1.0
Basic (lower secondary)	7.3	1.0	79	22.5	8.5	79	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.6
Upper secondary	2.9	0.7	115	19.5	2.1	115	0.8	0.0	4.4	0.5
Vocational	7.0	2.0	59	17.0	5.4	58	5.9	2.0	5.3	0.2
College, university	0.0	0.0	148	6.9	1.5	148	0.3	0.0	10.0	0.5
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	8.8	0.8	99	26.0	10.8	99	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.6
Second	0.4	0.0	87	16.8	0.6	87	3.3	0.0	4.9	0.3
Middle	2.1	1.2	98	15.6	3.2	98	2.1	1.2	10.2	0.5
Fourth	4.4	1.0	77	10.0	1.0	77	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.5
Richest	0.0	0.0	65	6.1	3.4	65	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.6
Ethnicity of household head										
Khalkh	2.7	0.0	308	14.6	3.4	307	1.2	0.0	6.9	0.5
Other	5.2	2.4	118	19.1	5.7	118	1.0	1.0	11.8	0.6
Religion of household head*										
No religion	3.7	1.1	248	19.0	5.2	248	1.2	0.5	8.5	0.5
Buddhist	2.2	0.0	126	10.1	1.5	125	1.4	0.0	6.9	0.5
Other	3.1	0.0	51	13.0	4.8	51	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.7
Total	3.4	0.7	427	15.8	4.1	426	1.2	0.3	8.3	0.5

* Two, two and two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8

² MICS indicator 2.1b

³ MICS indicator 2.2a, ⁴ MICS indicator 2.2b

⁵ MICS indicator 2.3a, ⁶ MICS indicator 2.3b

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	(100.0)	(75.0)	(94.8)	(21.3)	29
12-23 months	(100.0)	(78.8)	(87.1)	(21.6)	37
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	100.0	83.1	94.8	15.6	163
Place of delivery					
Public sector health facility	100.0	83.1	94.8	15.6	163
Mother's education					
Less than upper secondary	(100.0)	(91.3)	(100.0)	(10.8)	43
Upper secondary or higher	100.0	80.2	93.0	17.4	120
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest 60%	100.0	83.0	95.9	13.4	113
Richest 40%	(100.0)	(83.5)	(92.5)	(20.8)	50
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	100.0	81.4	94.7	16.4	121
Other	(100.0)	(88.3)	(95.4)	(13.3)	41
Religion of household head*					
No religion	100.0	79.5	93.1	12.2	92
Buddhist	100.0	86.1	96.1	25.7	51
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Total	100.0	83.1	94.8	15.6	163

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 2.4

² MICS indicator 2.5

Table NU.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Median duration (in months) of			Number of children aged 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Sex				
Male	30.5	3.7	4.0	130
Female	22.6	.8	.8	106
Mother's education				
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Basic (lower secondary)	(32.0)	(3.3)	(4.4)	42
Upper secondary	29.7	3.8	3.8	60
Vocational	(19.1)	(1.9)	(1.9)	34
College, university	23.2	2.9	2.9	90
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	31.9	2.5	2.5	56
Second	27.5	5.0	5.0	53
Middle	18.0			51
Fourth	(31.1)	(3.3)	(4.7)	42
Richest	(17.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	34
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	28.2	3.1	3.5	173
Other	25.2	1.9	1.9	63
Religion of household head*				
No religion	31.2	3.3	3.3	135
Buddhist	24.5	3.2	3.2	70
Other	(27.0)			30
Median	29.1	3.2	3.4	236
Mean for all children (0-35 months)	24.2	3.3	3.4	236

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 2.10

Table NU.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the last day and night preceding the survey, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Children aged 0-5 months		Children aged 6-23 months		Children aged 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid or semi-solid foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Sex						
Male	(*)	20	74.4	62	72.7	83
Female	(*)	15	72.4	64	67.3	79
Mother's education						
Less than upper secondary	(*)	7	(82.5)	32	(81.1)	40
Upper secondary or higher	(53.7)	28	70.2	94	66.4	122
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest 60%	(*)	18	71.2	91	69.8	109
Richest 40%	(*)	17	(79.0)	35	70.6	52
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	(58.1)	26	76.0	97	72.2	123
Other	(*)	9	(64.9)	30	(63.3)	39
Religion of household head*						
No religion	(*)	22	68.7	68	66.7	90
Buddhist	(*)	11	(79.4)	42	74.8	53
Other	(*)	3	(*)	16	(*)	18
Total	(58.1)	35	73.4	127	70.1	162

* Zero, one and one unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 2.6

² MICS indicator 2.14

Table NU.7: Minimum meal frequency

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid or semi-solid foods (and milk feeds for non-breastfeeding children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day preceding the survey, according to breastfeeding status, Nalaih district, 2012

	Currently breastfeeding			Currently not breastfeeding			Total	
	Percent receiving solid or semi-solid foods the minimum number of times	Number of children aged 6-23 months	Percent receiving milk feeds at least 2 times ¹	Percent receiving solid or semi-solid foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children aged 6-23 months	Percent with minimum meal frequency ²	Number of children aged 6-23 months	
Sex								
Male	30.4 (34.3)	49	(*)	(*)	13	33.9	62	
Female		49	(*)	(*)	16	37.9	64	
Age								
6-11 months	(39.7)	37	(*)	(*)	3	(42.4)	40	
12-23 months	27.9	61	(53.4)	(45.1)	25	32.9	86	
Mother's education								
Less than upper secondary	(30.9)	28	(*)	(*)	4	(30.1)	32	
Upper secondary or higher	32.9	70	(*)	(*)	25	38.0	94	
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest 60%	32.1 (33.0)	70	(*)	(*)	21	34.3 (40.2)	91	
Richest 40%		28	(*)	(*)	7		35	
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	32.9 (*)	77	(*)	(*)	19	36.8 (33.3)	97	
Other		21	(*)	(*)	9		30	
Religion of household head*								
No religion	26.2 (38.8)	52	(*)	(*)	16	31.9 (41.1)	68	
Buddhist		34	(*)	(*)	9		42	
Other	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	16	
Total	32.3	98	(50.7)	(48.3)	29	35.9	127	

* Zero, one and one unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 2.15

² MICS indicator 2.13

Table NU.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of children aged 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children aged 0-23 months
Sex		
Male	23.6	83
Female	22.2	79
Age		
0-5 months	(23.5)	35
6-11 months	(33.4)	40
12-23 months	17.8	86
Mother's education		
Less than upper secondary	(19.3)	40
Upper secondary or higher	24.1	122
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest 60%	21.9	109
Richest 40%	25.1	52
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	21.5	123
Other	(27.5)	39
Religion of household head*		
No religion	23.6	90
Buddhist	16.1	53
Other	(*)	18
Total	23.0	162

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 2.11

Table NU.9: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Nalaih district, 2012

	Percent of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with salt	Percent of households with			Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
				Not iodized (0 PPM)	Iodized (less than 15 PPM)	Iodized (15+ PPM) ¹		
Education of household head								
None or primary	98.0	159	.7	5.2	20.6	73.5	100.0	157
Basic (lower secondary)	98.1	183	1.9	4.7	25.4	68.0	100.0	183
Upper secondary	99.2	153	.8	6.0	25.7	67.4	100.0	153
Vocational	99.1	208	.9	5.9	20.2	72.9	100.0	208
College, university	99.1	245	.0	7.0	17.3	75.8	100.0	243
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	97.8	200	2.2	5.4	21.0	71.3	100.0	200
Second	100.0	192	.0	4.1	24.8	71.1	100.0	192
Middle	98.1	171	.7	2.0	28.1	69.3	100.0	169
Fourth	98.8	161	.5	2.0	21.6	75.9	100.0	160
Richest	99.0	223	.5	13.5	13.7	72.3	100.0	222
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	98.6	687	.8	6.5	20.2	72.5	100.0	683
Other	99.1	262	.9	4.2	24.6	70.3	100.0	262
Religion of household head*								
No religion	97.9	501	1.5	5.3	21.8	71.4	100.0	498
Buddhist	99.7	334	.0	6.6	20.8	72.6	100.0	333
Other	100.0	112	.0	6.1	21.3	72.7	100.0	112
Total	98.8	949	.8	5.9	21.4	71.9	100.0	945

* Two and two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

¹ MICS indicator 2.16

Table NU.10: Children's vitamin A supplementation

Percent distribution of children age 6-59 months by receipt of a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage who received Vitamin A according to:		Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months ¹	Number of children age 6-59 months
	Child health book/ vaccination card	Mother's report		
Sex				
Male	82.8	80.4	94.7	203
Female	80.1	74.3	92.1	191
Age				
6-11 months	(95.5)	(83.0)	(100.0)	40
12-23 months	84.9	80.0	96.6	86
24-35 months	77.6	84.8	93.6	74
36-47 months	77.5	69.4	90.9	97
48-59 months	79.7	75.3	90.2	96
Mother's education				
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Basic (lower secondary)	76.5	75.9	87.7	74
Upper secondary	86.6	74.9	97.6	109
Vocational	76.4	89.7	100.0	55
College, university	83.9	77.8	92.0	133
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	75.2	81.8	93.5	90
Second	85.4	81.9	96.4	85
Middle	78.1	67.7	93.1	93
Fourth	85.7	81.4	93.0	66
Richest	86.4	75.3	89.9	59
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	81.1	75.1	92.7	284
Other	82.6	83.5	95.1	110
Religion of household head*				
No religion	81.5	74.8	92.3	227
Buddhist	86.0	83.6	96.9	118
Other	69.9	76.0	89.9	48
Total	81.5	77.4	93.4	394

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 2.17

Table NU.10A: Children's vitamin A supplementation by types of the vitamin according to mother's report

Percent distribution of children age 6-59 months by receipt of different types of vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months according to mother's report, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Received Vitamin A during the last 6 months	Number of children age 6-59 months	Types of Vitamin A:				Number of children age 6-59 months received Vitamin A during the last 6 months
			Red	Blue	White	DK	
Sex							
Male	80.5	205	85.5	6.7	3.0	4.8	165
Female	74.6	189	90.1	6.4	2.8	2.1	141
Age							
6-11 months	(79.5)	44	(71.4)	(17.1)	(5.7)	(8.6)	35
12-23 months	81.2	85	81.2	10.1	5.8	4.3	69
24-35 months	84.4	77	92.3	3.1	3.1	1.5	65
36-47 months	70.5	95	89.6	4.5	1.5	4.5	67
48-59 months	75.3	93	95.7	2.9	0.0	1.4	70
Mother's education							
None or primary	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Basic	79.5	78	88.7	0.0	4.8	6.5	62
Upper secondary	74.1	108	95.0	2.5	1.3	1.3	80
Vocational	89.1	55	(87.8)	(10.2)	(2.0)	(2.0)	49
College, university	77.4	133	81.6	11.7	2.9	4.9	103
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	82.6	92	85.5	6.6	2.6	5.3	76
Second	83.3	84	88.6	5.7	4.3	1.4	70
Middle	66.7	93	88.7	8.1	4.8	1.6	62
Fourth	80.9	68	89.1	7.3	0.0	3.6	55
Richest	75.4	57	(86.0)	(4.7)	(2.3)	(7.0)	43
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	74.8	278	86.1	8.2	3.8	2.9	208
Other	84.5	116	90.8	3.1	1.0	5.1	98
Religion of household head*							
No religion	75.9	224	85.3	8.2	4.1	2.9	170
Buddhist	83.1	118	88.8	6.1	2.0	4.1	98
Other	74.0	50	(94.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.4)	37
Total	77.7	394	87.6	6.5	2.9	3.6	306

* Two and one unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table NU.10B: Children's vitamin D supplementation by types of the vitamin according to mother's report

Percent distribution of children age 6-59 months by receipt of different types of vitamin D supplement in the last 6 months according to mother's report, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Received Vitamin D during the last 6 months	Number of children age 6-59 months	Types of Vitamin D:				Number of children age 6-59 months received Vitamin D during the last 6 months
			Tablets (50,000)	Capsule (50,000)	Liquor (droppings)	DK	
Sex							
Male	36.8	203	67.7	11.2	20.1	1.1	75
Female	30.5	191	59.8	20.5	17.4	2.4	58
Age							
6-23 months	53.8	40	60.6	18.0	21.4	0.0	22
24-59 months	35.4	257	65.2	13.8	19.4	1.6	91
Mother's education							
Less than upper secondary	30.9	97	(64.4)	(27.5)	(3.2)	(4.8)	30
Upper secondary or higher	34.7	297	64.2	11.7	23.4	0.7	103
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest 60 percent	33.7	269	62.7	17.6	17.3	2.4	90
Richest 40 percent	33.9	126	(67.5)	(10.2)	(22.3)	(0.0)	43
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	34.8	284	63.5	14.9	21.0	0.6	99
Other	31.2	110	(66.3)	(16.2)	(13.0)	(4.5)	34
Religion of household head*							
No religion	32.8	227	63.8	14.9	19.2	2.1	74
Buddhist	38.3	118	(66.0)	(14.3)	(18.2)	(1.4)	45
Other	26.4	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Total	33.8	394	64.2	15.2	18.9	1.6	133

* Two and one unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table NU.10C: Children's iron supplementation according to mother's report

Percent distribution of children age 6-59 months by receipt of iron supplement in the last 6 months according to mother's report, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Received iron supplement during the last 6 months	Number of children age 6-59 months
Sex		
Male	5.5	203
Female	7.5	191
Age		
6-11 months	(6.8)	40
12-23 months	8.6	86
24-35 months	2.4	74
36-47 months	8.4	97
48-59 months	6.4	96
Mother's education		
None or primary	(*)	23
Basic (lower secondary)	6.9	74
Upper secondary	5.8	109
Vocational	6.5	55
College, university	7.2	133
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	8.6	90
Second	5.3	85
Middle	4.4	93
Fourth	5.4	66
Richest	9.3	59
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	7.2	284
Other	4.5	110
Religion of household head*		
No religion	6.3	227
Buddhist	8.8	118
Other	1.7	48
Total	6.4	394

* Two and zero unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table NU.10D: Children's multi-nutrient supplementation according to mother's report

Percent distribution of children age 6-59 months by receipt of multi-nutrient supplement in the last 6 months according to mother's report and percentage of main source of information about multi-nutrient supplement, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Received iron supplement during the last 6 months	Number of children age 6-59 months	Average number of multi-nutrient packets received in the last 6 months	The way of mixing the multi-nutrient in the children's meals:				Source of information about multi-nutrient supplement:				Number of children age 6-59 months received multi-nutrient supplement during the last 6 months		
				When cook food		Warm food		Cold food		Total			Other	
				food	cup	in cup	in cup	in cup	in cup	Soum/family hospital	Other hospital, clinic		TV	Other
Sex														
Male	22.5	203	(34.1)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(91.8)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	49
Female	29.0	191	34.5	0.0	1.8	96.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	55
Age														
6-23 months	45.0	129	33.6	1.7	0.0	94.8	3.4	1.7	96.6	96.6	1.7	3.4	1.7	58
24-59 months	17.4	265	(35.2)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(93.5)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(95.7)	100.0	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.0)	46
Mother's education														
Less than upper secondary	32.7	98	(25.9)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(90.6)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(96.9)	100.0	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	32
Upper secondary or higher	24.3	296	38.1	1.4	1.4	95.8	1.4	2.8	95.8	100.0	2.8	2.8	1.4	72
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest 60 percent	27.5	269	32.8	0.0	2.7	93.2	4.1	1.4	95.9	100.0	1.4	2.7	1.4	74
Richest 40 percent	24.0	125	(38.1)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(96.7)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(96.7)	100.0	(3.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	30
Ethnicity of household head														
Khalkh	26.6	278	32.3	1.4	0.0	94.6	4.1	1.4	97.3	100.0	1.4	2.7	1.4	74
Other	25.9	116	(39.2)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(93.3)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(93.3)	100.0	(3.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	30
Religion of household head*														
No religion	25.4	224	33.6	0.0	0.0	98.2	1.8	1.8	96.5	100.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	57
Buddhist	28.8	118	(34.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.1)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(94.1)	100.0	(2.9)	(5.9)	(0.0)	34
Other	26.0	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Total	26.4	394	34.3	1.0	1.9	94.2	2.9	1.9	96.2	100.0	1.9	2.9	1.0	104

* Two and zero unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

CHAPTER VI

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in achieving this goal. Immunizations have saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide, there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure full immunization of children less than one year of age at 90 percent nationally, with at least 80 percent coverage in every aimag and the capital city.

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, in Mongolia, a child should receive BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT or Penta to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus Influenza B, four doses of Polio vaccine, the dose of at birth of Hepatitis B vaccine, and first dose of Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccination by the age of 12 months. Mothers/caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards for children under the age of five and interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the survey questionnaire.

Before 2005, children in our country were immunized by receiving the Tuberculosis vaccine, three doses to DTP (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus) vaccine, Hepatitis B vaccine and Measles vaccine. Starting from 2005, new combined vaccines such as vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, and Haemophilus Influenza B and since 2009, a vaccine against Measles, Mumps and Rubella have been included into the "National Plan for Mandatory Vaccination".

Overall, 97 percent of children age 12-23 months covered by the survey had immunization cards (Table CH.2). If the child did not have a card, the mother/ caretaker was asked to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations and, for DPT or pentavalent and Polio, how many times. The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received each of the vaccinations is shown in Table CH.1. The table provides the immunization coverage for all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's recall, as well as only for those who were vaccinated before their first birthday.

All children age 12-23 months (100 percent) received the doses at birth of Tuberculosis and Polio vaccinations by the age of 12 months. The percentage among children age 12-23 months slightly declines to 99 percent for subsequent doses of Polio for the first, second and third doses (Figure CH.1). 99 percent of children received the first, second and third doses of DPT/ Penta by age of 12 months as shown in the Figure. As for the dose at birth of Hepatitis B vaccination, the coverage by the age of 12 months is 99 percent among children age 12-23 months. The coverage for the first dose of Measles vaccine by 12 months is relatively lower (98 percent) than for the other vaccinations. As a result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is 97 at the District level.

Figure CH.1: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months, Nalaikh district, 2012

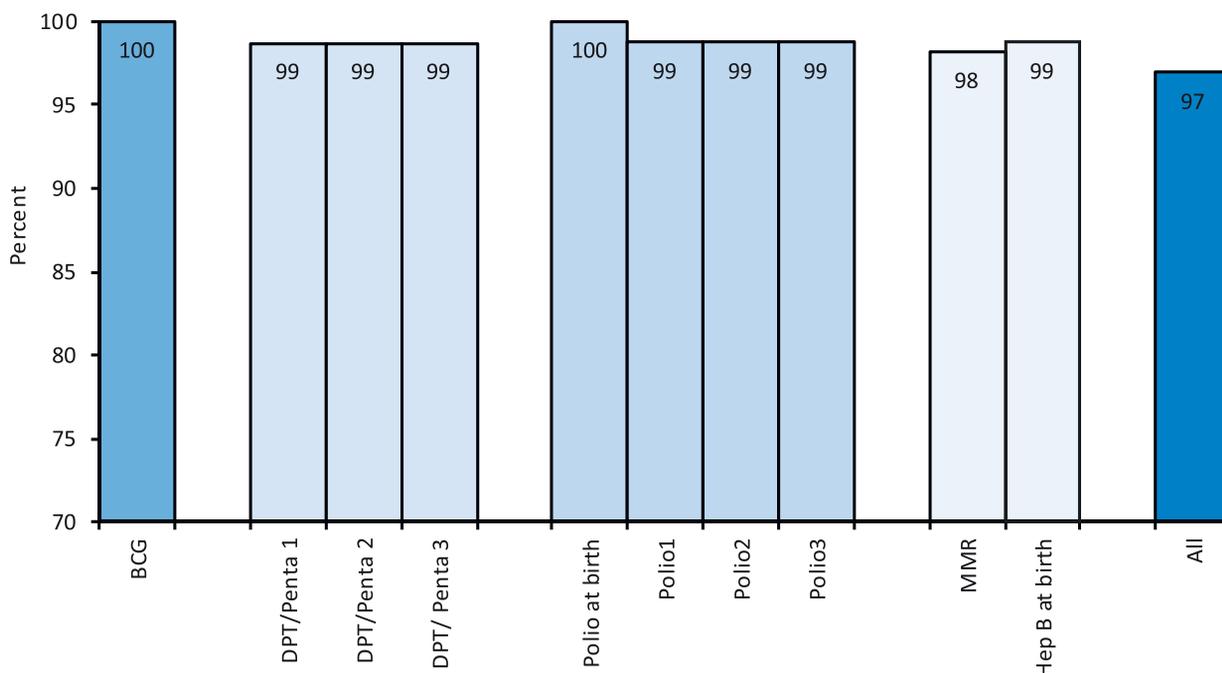


Table CH.2 shows vaccination coverage rates among children age 12-23 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time preceding the survey and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers/ caretakers’ reports. The percentage of children age 12-23 months was small (denominator of indicator), therefore the indicators for immunization coverage rate by background characteristics should be interpreted with caution.

Oral rehydration treatment

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under five years old worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

The goals are: to reduce by one half death due to diarrhoea among children under five by 2010 compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children); and to reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015 compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals). In addition, the World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

Main indicators:

- ▲ Prevalence of diarrhoea
- ▲ Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- ▲ Home management of diarrhoea
- ▲ Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding

In the *Nalaikh District’s “Child Development Survey-2012”* questionnaire, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report whether their child had diarrhoea in the 14 days preceding the survey. If so,

the mother was asked a series of questions about whether the child was given liquids and food during the episode and whether its quantity was greater or smaller than the child usually ate and drank.

It should be noted that as a result of successful implementation of programs on Diarrhoea Monitoring, “Full Management of Child’s Sickness Programme” (FMCS) the mortality rate of children due to diarrhoea reduced significantly in Mongolia.

Overall, 15 percent of under-five children had diarrhoea in the 14 days preceding the survey. Table CH.4 shows that the peak of diarrhoea prevalence occurs during the weaning and introduction of complementary feeding period, meaning it occurs more among children age 0-23 months (21 percent). The percentage of under-five children, who had diarrhea in the 14 days preceding the survey slightly differs by sex and age group, but no considerable differences observed by mother’s education level and by household wealth index quintiles.

Table CH.4 also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of recommended liquids during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. 35 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS packets and 14 percent received recommended homemade ORS fluids. 48 percent of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e., were treated with ORS or any recommended homemade fluid).

38 percent of children under five with diarrhoea drank more than usual, while 60 percent drank the same amount, while 2 percent drank less or almost no fluid (See Table CH.5). As for the feeding practice, 88 percent ate somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding), but 6 percent ate much less or almost none. Because the number of children under five who had diarrhoea in the time span of two weeks preceding the survey is small (denominator of indicator), the indicators for diarrhoea management, care and treatment by background characteristics should be interpreted with caution.

Table CH.6 provides data on the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the 14 days preceding the survey who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 55 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS fluids from packet or increased fluids, 63 percent received ORT (ORS fluids from packet or homemade ORS fluids, recommended by FMCS).

Combining the information in Table CH.4 with those in Table CH.5 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that half of children (54 percent) either received ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as it is recommended by IMCI (See Table CH.6).

Knowledge on medical care seeking and antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics for children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infections. Typical symptoms of pneumonia include coughing, rapid or difficult breathing rather than blocked nose or chest congestion.

The main suspected pneumonia indicators are:

- ▲ Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia
- ▲ Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- ▲ Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- ▲ Knowledge of the two main signs of pneumonia

Table CH.7A presents the prevalence of suspected pneumonia among children. 1 percent of

children under five covered by the survey were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia in the 14 days preceding the survey. Due to the fact that the number of children with suspected pneumonia is small (denominator of indicator), estimations for the indicators for care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia were unfeasible.

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.8. Obviously, mothers/ caretakers’ knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Only 4 percent of mothers/ caretakers’ covered by the survey knew of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast breathing and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is developing fever (82 percent). 9 percent of mothers/ caretakers identified fast breathing and 6 percent of mothers/ caretakers identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider.

Mothers’/caretakers’ knowledge of child nutrition and child illness is vital for prevention of children from children’s nutrition-associated illnesses. In this round of MICS, specific questions were asked to mother/ caretakers of children under five on their knowledge and prevention methods pertinent to children’s illnesses resulting from malnutrition, such as rickets and anaemia. Please note that indicators of mothers’/ caretakers’ knowledge of child nutrition and child illness were not present due to question design problem.

Solid fuel use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke which contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, polyaromatic, hydrocarbons, and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), among others. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, possibly tuberculosis, asthma, or cataracts, and may contribute to low birth weight of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke. The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.9.

Overall, 23 percent of all households in *Nalaikh* District use solid fuels for cooking. The use of solid fuels differs by household wealth index quintiles and education of household head. The households in the richest quintile do not use solid fuels for cooking, while more than half (58 percent) of poorer households use solid fuels for cooking purposes. The table CH.9 shows that because of the high usage of electricity for cooking (76 percent), the overall percentage of use of solid fuels is comparatively low.

Solid fuel use by place of cooking depicted in Table CH.10. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, places used for cooking, as well as types of fuel used. While one third (33 percent) of households who use solid fuels for cooking have separate kitchen rooms, 62 percent do not have a separate kitchen. It shows that there is a risk for indoor air pollution in *Nalaikh* District. The table also shows that this indicator differs considerably by household wealth index quintiles.

Children at increased risk of disability and child injury

In this survey, a separate questionnaire were used for children age 2-14 regarding the incidence of accidents and injuries and the presence of any disability.

13 percent of surveyed children age 2-9¹³ could possibly have one kind of developmental disability¹⁴ (Table CH.17). As shown in Table CH.17, percentage of children at increased risk of disability does not differ by mother'/caretaker' education, but slight differences are observed by household wealth index quintiles. Children, who are from richest households, are less likely to have a disability compared with other children.

Table CH.17A shows that 8 percent of the surveyed children, age 2-14 years, had an accident or injury in one year preceding this survey. Boys are more likely to suffer from accidents and injuries. As shown in Table CH.17A, the most common injury among children is falls (54 percent). The number of child accidents and injuries prevail at home (39 percent), while 28 percent happened in the street and yard field (Table CH.17B).

¹³ According to MICS standard questionnaire, child disability indicators was calculated among children age 2-9 years.

¹⁴ It should be noted that the methodology for collecting information regarding the child disability is based on the mother/caretaker's report and not supported by a medical evaluation

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
BCG ¹	96.3	3.7	100.0	100.0
Polio				
At birth	96.3	3.7	100.0	100.0
1	94.7	4.0	98.7	97.4
2	94.7	4.0	98.7	97.4
3 ²	93.5	5.2	98.7	97.4
DPT/ Penta				
1	96.5	2.2	98.7	98.7
2	96.5	2.2	98.7	98.7
3 ³	95.2	3.5	98.7	98.7
HepB				
At birth	95.9	2.8	98.7	98.7
MMR				
1 ⁴	91.6	6.6	98.2	95.0
All vaccinations	96.3	.6	96.9	92.3
No vaccinations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of children age 12-23 months	86	86	86	86
	¹ MICS indicator 3.1;			
	² MICS indicator 3.2;			
	³ MICS indicator 3.3			
	⁴ MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3			

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by selected background characteristics
 Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Nalaihkh district, 2012

	Percentage of children who received:											Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children aged 12-23 months				
	BCG	Polio			DPT			HepB		All	None			MMR 1			
		At birth	1	2	3	1	2	3	At birth						MMR 1		
Sex																	
Male	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.7)	39		
Female	(100.0)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(96.7)	(0.0)	(94.4)	(94.4)	(94.4)	47		
Mother's education																	
Less than upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21		
Upper secondary or higher	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	65		
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest 60%	100.0	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.2	97.4	0.0	95.6	94.8	94.8	60		
Richest 40%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	26		
Ethnicity of household head																	
Khalikh	100.0	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	97.7	0.0	96.1	96.1	96.1	68		
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18		
Religion of household head																	
No religion	(100.0)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.5)	(97.5)	(97.5)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(96.5)	(0.0)	(94.0)	(94.0)	(94.0)	45		
Buddhist	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.5)	34		
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8		
Total	100.0	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.2	0.0	96.9	96.3	96.3	86		

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table CH.4: Oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Had diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who received:			Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
			ORS fluid from packet	Recommended homemade fluids	ORS fluid from packet or recommended homemade fluids	
Sex						
Male	17.4	224	(36.5)	(9.3)	(44.5)	39
Female	11.2	205	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Age						
0-23 months	21.3	162	(35.5)	(9.1)	(43.1)	34
24-59 months	10.3	267	(33.4)	(20.6)	(54.1)	28
Mother's education						
Less than upper secondary	11.3	104	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Upper secondary or higher	15.5	325	36.5	15.9	51.5	50
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest 60%	15.5	287	(32.4)	(17.8)	(49.1)	45
Richest 40%	12.3	142	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	14.4	310	(30.1)	(16.8)	(46.9)	45
Other	14.6	119	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Religion of household head*						
No religion	14.2	248	(35.3)	(15.0)	(50.3)	35
Buddhist	11.9	128	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Other	22.8	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Total	14.5	429	34.6	14.2	48.0	62

* Two and zero unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table CH.5: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Had diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoea:					Eating practices during diarrhoea:					Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks					
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink	Given nothing to drink	Total	Given much less to eat	Given somewhat less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat		Stopped food	Had never been give food	Total		
Sex																		
Male	17.4	224	(2.1)	(9.2)	(52.8)	(32.3)	(3.6)	100.0	(8.8)	(22.3)	(51.6)	(9.8)	(4.9)	(2.6)	100.0	39		
Female	11.2	205	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23		
Age																		
0-23 months	21.3	162	(2.3)	(17.8)	(46.2)	(29.6)	(4.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(16.8)	(66.5)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(5.4)	100.0	34		
24-59 months	10.3	267	(0.0)	(8.5)	(42.8)	(48.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(12.4)	(25.5)	(51.5)	(3.5)	(7.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28		
Mother's education																		
Less than upper secondary	11.3	104	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12		
Upper secondary or higher	15.5	325	(0.0)	(11.8)	(44.4)	(41.0)	(2.8)	100.0	(5.2)	(15.7)	(65.3)	(7.7)	(2.4)	(3.7)	100.0	50		
Wealth index quintiles																		
Poorest 60%	15.5	287	(1.8)	(13.4)	(43.0)	(38.7)	(3.1)	100.0	(5.6)	(24.1)	(55.5)	(8.3)	(4.3)	(2.2)	100.0	45		
Richest 40%	12.3	142	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17		
Ethnicity of household head																		
Khalkh	14.4	310	(1.8)	(15.6)	(42.5)	(39.2)	(0.9)	100.0	(4.2)	(24.8)	(59.4)	(7.0)	(2.7)	(2.0)	100.0	45		
Other	14.6	119	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17		
Religion of household head*																		
No religion	14.2	248	(2.3)	(17.3)	(39.8)	(36.7)	(3.9)	100.0	(4.9)	(20.5)	(57.1)	(8.7)	(3.4)	(5.3)	100.0	35		
Buddhist	11.9	128	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15		
Other	22.8	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12		
Total	14.5	429	1.3	13.7	44.7	38.1	2.2	100.0	5.5	20.7	59.9	7.8	3.1	3.0	100.0	62		

* Two and zero unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table CH.6: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments, Nalaih district, 2012

	Children with diarrhoea who received:										Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	ORS fluid from packet or increased homemade fluids or increased fluids			ORT with continued feeding ¹			Other treatments:					
	Pill or syrup		Injection		Home remedy, herbal medicine		Not given any treatment or drug					
	ORS fluid from packet or increased homemade fluids or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic motility	Zinc	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intravenous	Other	
Sex												
Male	(54.1)	(57.2)	(14.9)	(20.5)	(1.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(7.2)	(5.6)
Female	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Age												
0-23 months	(49.1)	(54.3)	(2.8)	(25.9)	(1.1)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(4.1)
24-59 months	(63.2)	(73.2)	(17.6)	(20.8)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(10.8)	(2.7)
Mother's education												
Less than upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Upper secondary or higher	60.4	67.8	10.1	24.2	0.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.2	2.8
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest 60%	(53.9)	(62.1)	(10.5)	(25.7)	(0.9)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(4.2)	(4.9)
Richest 40%	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ethnicity of household head												
Khalkh	(53.4)	(61.8)	(11.3)	(19.9)	(0.9)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(3.2)
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Religion of household head												
No religion	(54.0)	(63.8)	(5.9)	(28.0)	(1.1)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(4.0)
Buddhist	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total	55.4	62.7	9.4	23.6	0.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.4	3.5
												22.3

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table CH.7A: Prevalence of suspected pneumonia

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex		
Male	0.4	224
Female	0.9	205
Age		
0-11 months	0.0	75
12-23 months	1.1	86
24-35 months	0.0	74
36-47 months	1.8	97
48-59 months	0.0	96
Mother's education		
None or primary	7.7	25
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	79
Upper secondary	0.7	116
Vocational	0.0	60
College, university	0.0	149
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	0.0	99
Second	0.0	89
Middle	2.0	98
Fourth	0.0	77
Richest	1.2	66
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	0.9	310
Other	0.0	119
Religion of household head*		
No religion	0.8	248
Buddhist	0.0	128
Other	1.6	51
Total	0.6	429

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table CH.8: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of mothers and caretakers of children age 0-59 months by symptoms that would cause to take the child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers and caretakers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Nalaikh district, 2012

		Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:										Mothers/ caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia			
		Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Vomits	Refuses to drink	Has diarrhoea	Has illness with a cough	Has seizure, fits or faint	Cries with an unknown reason	Has other symptoms	Number of mothers/ caretakers of children aged 0-59 months
Education		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
None or primary		1.8	3.0	88.6	4.4	1.7	0.0	6.2	2.5	13.4	44.1	2.4	6.6	2.3	19
Basic (lower secondary)			6.1	82.8	10.5	5.0	1.8	4.6	0.0	20.8	45.1	6.3	8.5	9.8	57
Upper secondary		(2.1)	(0.0)	(85.3)	(7.8)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(24.1)	(53.3)	(5.6)	(7.0)	(18.2)	91
Vocational		3.8	5.7	77.4	11.3	10.1	3.6	10.2	1.0	21.4	32.1	7.0	13.8	11.6	48
College, university															125
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest		1.3	3.5	90.2	7.8	2.2	0.9	2.0	0.0	17.3	42.5	7.1	5.7	16.4	78
Second		0.0	0.0	84.8	11.4	6.4	0.0	4.4	2.0	14.0	40.2	9.5	9.3	3.8	71
Middle		0.0	5.3	85.1	3.8	5.3	1.2	7.1	0.0	21.4	36.1	4.5	11.1	14.1	76
Fourth		6.4	5.8	67.5	12.2	9.8	3.7	14.7	0.0	23.5	49.7	3.7	12.5	12.4	55
Richest		3.8	7.3	77.6	12.4	7.9	4.1	12.1	2.1	22.2	28.6	7.6	13.1	10.3	60
Ethnicity of household head															
Khalkh		2.1	4.5	79.7	10.1	7.1	1.8	7.6	1.1	20.9	38.7	7.8	9.9	12.5	250
Other		1.6	3.4	88.5	6.7	2.8	1.9	7.0	0.0	15.2	40.8	3.3	10.5	8.9	90
Religion of household head*															
No religion		1.2	4.4	83.6	6.6	5.2	0.5	7.1	0.7	18.5	41.9	6.0	9.3	10.5	191
Buddhist		3.1	3.7	76.4	14.4	7.9	2.1	6.5	1.1	22.3	37.8	8.3	10.3	14.6	108
Other		(2.6)	(5.2)	(89.4)	(7.6)	(5.1)	(7.6)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(16.2)	(27.8)	(5.1)	(13.7)	(8.7)	39
Total		2.0	4.2	82.1	9.2	6.0	1.8	7.5	0.8	19.4	39.3	6.6	10.1	11.5	3.7

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table CH.9: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of household members in households using:							Number of household members	
	Electricity	Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)	Coal (stone coal, lignite, wood coal)	Solid fuels			Solid fuels for cooking ¹		
				Wood	Straw, shrubs, grass	Dung	Other	Total	
Education of household head									
None	51.7	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	22.3	0.0	100.0	159
Primary	72.3	5.4	0.7	16.8	1.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	330
Basic (lower secondary)	68.5	0.0	0.6	27.1	0.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	678
Upper secondary	81.8	2.6	0.0	13.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	553
Vocational	71.7	1.7	1.4	22.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	798
College, university	87.2	1.8	0.0	9.0	0.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	779
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	41.5	0.1	0.0	47.7	0.7	10.0	0.0	100.0	669
Second	72.4	0.1	0.6	23.7	0.7	2.4	0.2	100.0	663
Middle	81.9	1.9	0.6	13.5	0.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	640
Fourth	83.5	5.4	1.5	6.4	0.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	638
Richest	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	685
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalikh	77.3	2.0	0.1	17.2	0.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	2,373
Other	70.8	1.3	1.7	21.3	0.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	923
Religion of household head*									
No religion	74.9	1.2	0.0	20.4	0.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	1,758
Buddhist	77.5	2.2	0.9	14.8	0.7	3.9	0.1	100.0	1,133
Other	73.1	3.4	1.8	18.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	398
Total	75.5	1.8	0.5	18.3	0.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	3,296

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

¹ MICS indicator 3.11

Table CH.10: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Place of cooking:					Total	Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the dwelling	In a separate building	At another place	Missing/ DK		
Education of household head							
None	22.0	68.6	0.0	8.6	0.8	100.0	77
Primary	23.7	71.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	73
Basic (lower secondary)	34.0	62.2	2.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	214
Upper secondary	45.6	54.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Vocational	31.7	62.7	3.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	212
College, university	35.8	55.2	4.6	0.0	4.5	100.0	84
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	5.7	92.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	100.0	391
Second	45.5	47.2	6.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	181
Middle	79.0	16.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	104
Fourth	80.3	0.7	0.0	16.0	3.0	100.0	71
Richest							
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	28.1	70.2	.8	.0	.9	100	489
Other	41.3	47.1	5.8	5.8	0.0	100.0	258
Religion of household head*							
No religion	31.9	62.9	3.9	0.9	0.4	100.0	420
Buddhist	28.8	68.0	0.0	2.1	1.2	100.0	229
Other	47.3	43.1	2.5	7.1	0.0	100.0	93
Total	32.6	62.2	2.5	2.0	0.6	100.0	747

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

Table CH.17A: Types of child injury

Percentage of children age 2-14 years who had injury in the last 12 months preceding the survey, by type of most recent injury, by selected background characteristics, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Had injury in the last 12 months	Number of children aged 2-14 years	Percentage of children who had below type of injury at most recent time in the last 12 months						Total	Number of children aged 2-14 years who had injury in the last 12 months		
			Falls	Burns	Drowning	Wound by cutting	Struck by an object	Bitten by animals			Road traffic injuries	Other
Sex												
Male	8.7	489	(55.6)	(13.8)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(4.4)	(8.9)	(7.5)	(4.8)	100.0	43
Female	6.8	405	(50.5)	(30.8)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Age												
2-6	8.5	395	(46.1)	(39.4)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(5.6)	(0.0)	100.0	34
7-14	7.3	499	(60.5)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(5.2)	(14.7)	(6.5)	(5.6)	100.0	36
Mother's education												
Less than upper secondary	5.6	248	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Upper secondary or higher	8.7	646	53.6	21.0	1.9	3.0	3.4	7.7	5.9	3.6	100.0	56
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest 60%	6.9	577	(45.8)	(20.2)	(2.7)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(5.7)	(5.1)	100.0	40
Richest 40%	9.5	317	(63.8)	(20.9)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Ethnicity of household head												
Khalkh	7.8	638	51.5	21.5	0.0	4.0	1.9	8.6	8.5	4.1	100.0	50
Other	7.9	256	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Religion of household head*												
No religion	6.9	499	(62.0)	(14.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.5)	(5.9)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Buddhist	8.7	285	(40.2)	(31.7)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(4.3)	100.0	25
Other	9.1	108	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Total	7.8	894	53.6	20.5	1.5	3.9	2.7	8.9	6.1	2.9	100.0	70

* Three and one cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

The table is based on information collected through the Questionnaire for Child aged 2-14, administered to mothers or caretakers of children aged 2-14 years. Children who had injury in the last 12 months preceding the survey (CI2 = 1).

Table CH.17B: Places of child injury

Percentage of children age 2-14 years who had injury in the last 12 months preceding the survey, by place of the most recent injury, Nalaih district, 2012

	Had injury in the last 12 months	Number of children aged 2-14 years	Percentage of children who had injury in the last 12 months, by place of the most recent injury										Total	Number of children aged 2-14 years who had injury in the last 12 months		
			Home	School/ Kindergarten	Sport area	Buildings area	Play area	Road, street	River, lake	Countryside field	Other					
Sex																
Male	8.7	489	(30.0)	(9.1)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(30.1)	(2.5)	(8.1)	(8.9)	100.0	43			
Female	6.8	405	(51.5)	(2.9)	(6.1)	(3.4)	(3.6)	(25.7)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(2.9)	100.0	28			
Age																
2-6	8.5	395	(61.7)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(3.8)	(13.8)	(3.2)	(3.0)	(7.6)	100.0	34			
7-14	7.3	499	(17.0)	(9.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(42.0)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(5.6)	100.0	36			
Mother's education																
Less than upper secondary	5.6	248	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14			
Upper secondary or higher	8.7	646	34.2	8.3	3.1	1.7	8.9	30.8	1.9	4.7	6.5	100.0	56			
Wealth index quintiles																
Poorest 60%	6.9	577	(44.4)	(3.9)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(9.6)	(27.1)	(2.7)	(4.8)	(5.1)	100.0	40			
Richest 40%	9.5	317	(30.7)	(10.3)	(5.1)	(3.1)	(3.8)	(30.1)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(8.4)	100.0	30			
Ethnicity of household head																
Khalikh	7.8	638	34.3	7.8	3.4	1.9	10.0	28.0	0.0	9.0	5.7	100.0	50			
Other	7.9	256	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20			
Religion of household head*																
No religion	6.9	499	(31.7)	(10.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(31.0)	(3.1)	(6.1)	(5.1)	100.0	35			
Buddhist	8.7	285	(47.2)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(28.4)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(7.6)	100.0	25			
Other	9.1	108	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10			
Total	7.8	894	38.5	6.7	3.5	1.4	7.1	28.4	1.5	6.4	6.5	100.0	70			

* Three and one cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

CHAPTER VII

WATER AND SANITATION

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good public health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of pathogens of diseases such as trachoma, cholera and typhoid. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often from long distances, especially in rural areas.

The MDG goal is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

The list of indicators used in the "Child Development Survey" MICS 2012 is as follows:

Water:

- ▲ Use of improved drinking water sources
- ▲ Use of adequate water treatment method
- ▲ Time to the source of drinking water
- ▲ Person collecting drinking water

Sanitation:

- ▲ Use of improved sanitation facilities
- ▲ Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

Use of improved water sources

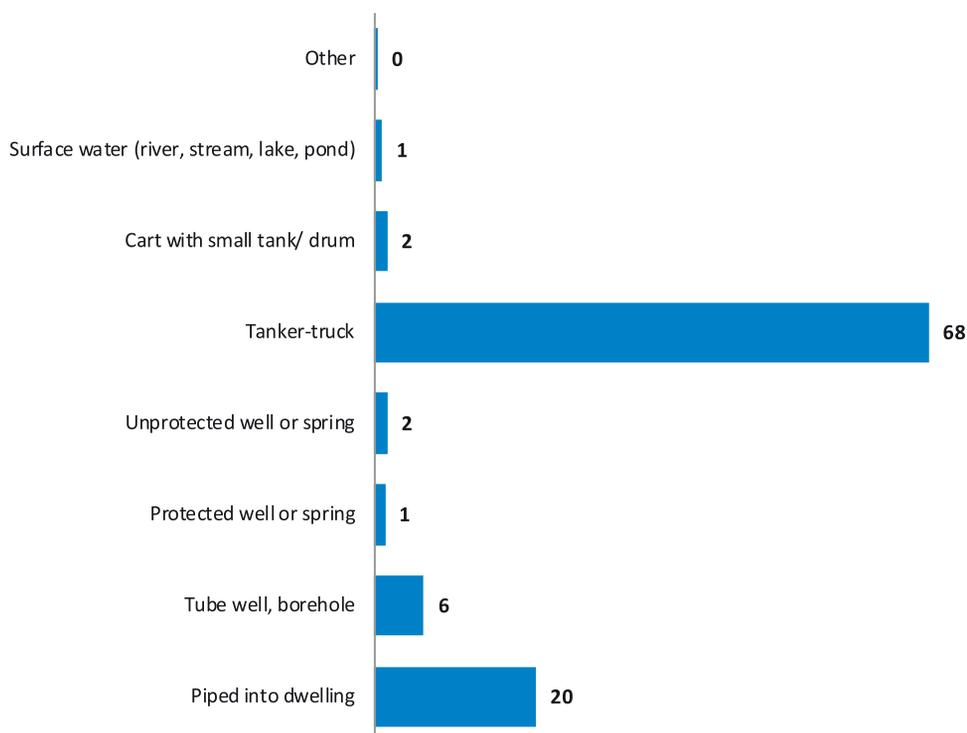
The distribution of the survey population by source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1 and Figure WS.1. According to UNICEF and WHO definition, the population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, public tap/ standpipe), tube well/ borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rain and snow water collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for other purposes, such as hand washing and cooking.

In accordance with this UNICEF and WHO definition, only 28 percent of the population, covered by the survey, are using an improved source of drinking water. The use of improved drinking water sources for the population varies strongly by education of household head and household wealth index quintiles (Table WS.1).

Note 1: Use of improved source of drinking water is estimated by taking the country's specific characteristics into consideration in addition to the international standards. In Mongolia, the public water kiosks located in urban areas, water for which is transported by designated tanker-trucks, are regarded as an improved source of drinking water since hygienic procedures in the tanker-trucks and tanks in the kiosks are conducted on a regular basis. As a result, the use of improved sources of drinking water is estimated to be at 96 percent in the above-mentioned case. Table WS.1, Table WS.2, Table WS.3A and Table WS.8A also show the results based on country specific definition of improved water source.

68 percent of the population uses drinking water from public water kiosks (tanker track), while 20 percent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling and connected to the central system, and 6 percent uses tube well or borehole (See Figure WS.1).

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Nalaikh district, 2012



Use of in-house water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households who treat water at home to make it safer to drink by boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered as the ones who use proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all households and the percentage of household members living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods. Of the population in households covered by the survey, 85 percent live in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods.

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collects the water is shown in Table WS.4. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source and that information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.3 shows that for 79 percent of the population, the drinking water source is located anywhere else other than their premises. For 47 percent of the population, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while 31 percent of the households spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose.

Table WS.4 shows that for the majority of households, an adult (male 41 percent, female 37 percent) is usually the person collecting the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. As for children, 17 percent of the total households rely on boys under age of 15 and 6 percent rely on girls under age of 15 for collecting water.

Use of improved sanitation

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrheal disease by more than third, and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible

for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries.

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush/ pour flush toilet to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet. The data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in Nalaikh district are provided in this report in Table WS.5.

The MDG sanitation indicator excludes users of improved sanitation facilities which are shared between two or more households from having access to sanitation. Therefore, ‘use of improved sanitation’ is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities, which are not shared. Data on the use of improved sanitation are presented in Tables WS.6 and WS.8.

In *Nalaikh* District, the pit latrine with slab is commonly used by the population (77 percent). The Table WS.8 illustrates a correlation between the use of sanitation and the household wealth, as well as the education of household head.

In line with the international definition, 66 percent of total population in our district use improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.6). As the table shows, use of improved sanitation facilities has a strong association with the household wealth. 30 percent of population, which use improved sanitation facilities, share it with other households. The use of public sanitation is at 3 percent.

Note 2: In order to compare the present findings with the previous surveys and to take the country specific characteristics into account, we estimated the use of improved sanitation regardless of sharing with other households. As a result, as of 2012, it is estimated that 98 percent of the total population in *Nalaikh* District use improved sanitation. Although a pit latrine with slab is regarded as an improved sanitation, the pit latrines with slab in our country do not always meet the international standards. Therefore, we should not conclude that issues related to improved sanitation are resolved and the majority of our people use improved sanitation (Table WS.8A).

Table WS.7 shows the percentage of children age 0-2, whose excreta are disposed safely. If a child uses a toilet or the stool is rinsed into a toilet or latrine, it is regarded as disposing the faeces safely. The percentage of safe disposal of children’s excreta is at 59 percent at the district level.

In 2008 report¹⁵, the Joint Monitoring Programme of UNICEF and WHO developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking water and sanitation and reflecting them in “ladder” format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three-rung ladder (piped into dwelling, other improved, and unimproved) for drinking water and a four-rung ladder (improved, unimproved – shared improved, other unimproved, open defecation) for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of population with no sanitation at all, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as “unimproved,” of those sharing sanitation of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using “improved” sanitation. Table WS.8 presents the percentages of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders.

¹⁵ Joint Monitoring Programme of UNICEF and WHO, Water and Sanitation progress: with focus on sanitation facilities. UNICEF, New York, WHO, Geneva, 2008 http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf

Hand washing

Hand washing with water and soap is the most effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food. Monitoring of this behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative way to measure this practice is by observing if a household has a specific place where people most often wash their hands and observing if water and soap are present at a specific place for hand washing.

In *Nalaikh* District, a specific place for hand washing was observed in 86 percent of the households, while 13 percent did not have specific places and 1 percent did not see the place used for hand washing by other reasons (Table WS.9). Of those households where a place for hand washing was observed, almost all (92 percent) had both water and soap present at the designated place. In less than 1 percent of the households, only water was available at the designated place, while in 7 percent of households only soap was available but no water. The remaining 1 percent of the households had neither water nor soap available at the designated place for hand washing. This indicator has a direct association with the household wealth, as 79 percent of the households in the poorest quintile had a designated place for hand washing with water and soap available, while almost all (99 percent) of the households in the richest quintile had designated hand washing facilities with access to water and soap.

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources based on international and country specific definition of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Main source of drinking water													Percentage using improved sources of drinking water**	Number of household members	
	Improved sources						Unimproved sources						Total			
	Piped water into dwelling	Tube well, borehole	Protected dug well	Protected spring	Rain, snow water	Bottled water*	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank/drum	Surface water					
Education of household head																
None	3.1	8.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	68.9	6.1	3.3	100.0	20.5	89.4	159	
Primary	3.7	9.2	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.9	1.9	78.9	1.3	1.3	100.0	15.7	94.6	330	
Basic (lower secondary)	7.5	4.2	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	81.0	2.8	1.8	100.0	13.2	94.2	678	
Upper secondary	17.9	9.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	70.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	27.6	98.0	553	
Vocational	17.1	5.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	73.6	1.4	0.4	100.0	24.6	98.2	798	
College, university	45.5	4.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.7	45.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	51.8	97.2	779	
Wealth index quintiles																
Poorest	0.0	9.5	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.3	80.7	2.2	1.9	100.0	12.4	93.1	669	
Second	0.0	6.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	83.8	2.2	2.9	100.0	9.0	92.8	663	
Middle	0.3	4.7	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	91.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	7.1	98.0	640	
Fourth	0.0	10.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.8	2.2	0.1	100.0	11.9	97.7	638	
Richest	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	100.0	685	
Ethnicity of household head																
Khalkh	22.8	7.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	63.8	1.6	1.1	100.0	32.4	96.2	2,373	
Other	12.6	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	79.6	1.4	0.8	100.0	17.1	96.7	923	
Religion of household head***																
No religion	17.3	5.3	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.0	71.1	2.0	0.9	100.0	24.7	95.8	1,758	
Buddhist	25.6	8.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	60.0	1.5	1.4	100.0	36.1	96.0	1,133	
Other	16.0	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	78.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	21.1	99.4	398	
Total	19.9	6.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	68.2	1.6	1.0	100.0	28.1	96.3	3,296	

* Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

** Use of improved source of drinking water is estimated by taking the country's specific characteristics into consideration in addition to the international standards. In Mongolia, the public water kiosks located in urban areas, water for which is transported by designated tanker-trucks (WS1 = 61), are regarded as an improved source of drinking water since hygienic procedures in the tanker-trucks and tanks in the kiosks are conducted on a regular basis.

*** Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in the households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method based on international and country specific definition of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Nalaikh district, 2012

Water treatment method used in the household										Percentage of household members in the household using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ¹	Number of household members in the household using unimproved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members in the household using improved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method*	Number of household members in the household using unimproved drinking water sources*
None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Number of household members	na				
Main source of drinking water													
6.4	91.9	0.5	0.0	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	927	na	na	na	na	na
14.1	84.8	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	2.5	2,369	85.4	2,369	89.2	121	
Education of household head													
19.9	80.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	159	80.9	126	(*)	17	
11.9	86.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	330	87.3	278	(*)	18	
19.4	76.7	3.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	678	78.2	588	(*)	39	
7.7	92.3	1.0	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.9	2.4	553	92.3	401	(*)	11	
14.2	85.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.5	798	84.1	601	(*)	14	
4.6	94.5	0.7	0.0	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	779	91.6	375	(*)	22	
Wealth index quintiles													
18.9	81.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	669	81.7	586	(*)	46	
14.4	82.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.4	663	83.5	604	(*)	47	
10.2	89.8	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.8	640	90.6	595	(*)	13	
15.9	83.6	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	638	85.4	562	(*)	15	
Ethnicity of household head													
10.3	88.3	1.0	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.2	1.5	2,373	87.9	1,604	90.5	91	
16.2	82.9	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	2.7	923	80.3	765	(*)	30	
Religion of household head**													
12.9	85.6	0.9	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.3	1.9	1,758	84.0	1,324	95.9	73	
10.3	88.5	1.1	0.0	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.8	1,133	88.1	724	(*)	45	
11.8	88.2	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	398	86.4	314	(*)	3	
12.0	86.8	1.0	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.2	1.8	3,296	85.4	2,369	89.2	121	

* Use of improved source of drinking water is estimated by taking the country's specific characteristics into consideration in addition to the international standards. In Mongolia, the public water kiosks located in urban areas, water for which is transported by designated tanker-trucks (WS1 = 61), are regarded as an improved source of drinking water since hygienic procedures in the tanker-trucks and tanks in the kiosks are conducted on a regular basis.

* Two and two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

na: Not applicable

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Nalaih district, 2012

	Time to source of drinking water							Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources			Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK		
Education of household head									
None	3.1	9.4	8.0	0.0	38.3	36.9	4.3	100.0	159
Primary	6.6	4.4	4.7	0.0	53.4	30.5	0.4	100.0	330
Basic (lower secondary)	8.2	2.5	2.5	0.3	54.5	32.0	0.0	100.0	678
Upper secondary	18.5	8.7	0.4	0.0	45.1	25.4	1.9	100.0	553
Vocational	17.9	4.5	2.2	0.5	40.4	34.5	0.0	100.0	798
College, university	47.5	3.4	1.0	0.0	26.3	21.9	0.0	100.0	779
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	1.7	7.6	3.1	0.3	49.0	37.1	1.2	100.0	669
Second	1.1	3.5	4.4	0.0	60.1	30.9	0.0	100.0	663
Middle	1.2	3.9	2.0	0.0	47.9	43.4	1.7	100.0	640
Fourth	1.3	9.2	1.4	0.6	53.6	33.9	0.0	100.0	638
Richest	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	685
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalikh	24.5	5.4	2.5	0.0	40.3	26.9	0.5	100.0	2,373
Other	12.6	3.2	1.3	0.6	46.3	35.2	0.7	100.0	923
Religion of household head*									
No religion	17.9	4.7	2.1	0.1	44.7	29.8	0.7	100.0	1,758
Buddhist	27.8	5.8	2.5	0.3	36.2	27.4	0.0	100.0	1,133
Other	17.1	2.0	2.1	0.0	46.4	30.8	1.7	100.0	398
Total	21.2	4.8	2.2	0.2	42.0	29.2	0.6	100.0	3,296

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

Table WS.3A: Time to source of drinking water based on country-specific definition

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources based on country-specific definition of improved and unimproved drinking water source, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Time to source of drinking water							Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources*				Users of unimproved drinking water sources*				
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more		
Education of household head									
None	3.1	40.1	41.9	5.4	0.0	7.6	3.0	100.0	159
Primary	6.6	53.9	33.7	0.3	0.0	3.9	1.5	100.0	330
Basic (lower secondary)	8.2	53.0	32.9	0.0	0.3	4.0	1.6	100.0	678
Upper secondary	18.5	52.2	25.4	1.3	0.0	1.6	0.3	100.0	553
Vocational	18.4	43.6	36.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	100.0	798
College, university	47.5	27.8	22.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.9	100.0	779
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	1.7	52.3	37.9	1.4	0.3	4.3	2.4	100.0	669
Second	1.1	58.3	33.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.9	100.0	663
Middle	1.2	50.5	44.7	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.7	100.0	640
Fourth	1.9	60.5	35.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	638
Richest	96.7	1.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	685
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	24.5	43.0	28.2	0.3	0.0	2.6	1.2	100.0	2,373
Other	13.1	46.8	36.1	0.8	0.2	2.7	0.4	100.0	923
Religion of household head**									
No religion	17.9	46.4	30.9	0.5	0.1	3.1	1.0	100.0	1,758
Buddhist	28.1	39.2	28.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.2	100.0	1,133
Other	17.1	48.2	32.4	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	398
Total	21.3	44.1	30.4	0.5	0.1	2.6	1.0	100.0	3,296

* Use of improved source of drinking water is estimated by taking the country's specific characteristics into consideration in addition to the international standards. In Mongolia, the public water kiosks located in urban areas, water for which is transported by designated tanker-trucks (WS1 = 61), are regarded as an improved source of drinking water since hygienic procedures in the tanker-trucks and tanks in the kiosks are conducted on a regular basis.

** Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Nalaihkh district, 2012

	Person usually collecting drinking water							Number of households without drinking water on premises	
	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Adult woman (age 15 or more years)	Adult man (age 15 or more years)	Female child (under age of 15 years)	Male child (under age of 15 years)	Missing/DK		Total
Education of household head									
None	(93.6)	45	(56.2)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(3.2)	100.0	43
Primary	91.2	114	47.2	35.4	9.3	8.0	0.0	100.0	104
Basic (lower secondary)	90.8	183	39.4	36.7	2.9	21.0	0.0	100.0	167
Upper secondary	78.7	153	27.0	42.0	8.8	22.2	0.0	100.0	121
Vocational	78.2	208	32.8	44.0	5.3	17.9	0.0	100.0	163
College, university	49.1	245	34.8	49.4	4.7	11.2	0.0	100.0	120
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	98.1	200	38.5	40.5	4.9	16.0	0.0	100.0	197
Second	98.3	192	40.5	36.1	6.9	16.5	0.0	100.0	189
Middle	98.0	171	37.7	37.9	4.9	18.7	0.8	100.0	168
Fourth	97.2	161	30.7	49.0	5.4	14.9	0.0	100.0	157
Richest	2.5	223	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	72.7	687	36.8	41.8	5.1	16.0	0.3	100.0	500
Other	82.7	262	38.1	37.9	6.3	17.7	0.0	100.0	216
Religion of household head*									
No religion	78.7	501	36.9	39.6	5.3	17.9	0.3	100.0	395
Buddhist	69.3	334	38.1	43.7	5.2	13.1	0.0	100.0	232
Other	79.3	112	37.1	37.1	7.4	18.4	0.0	100.0	89
Total	75.5	949	37.2	40.6	5.5	16.5	0.2	100.0	717

* Two and two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Type of toilet facility used by household				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility		Unimproved sanitation facility				
	Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/open pit			
Education of household head							
None	3.1	3.2	93.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	159
Primary	3.7	2.0	91.5	1.1	1.6	100.0	330
Basic (lower secondary)	7.5	1.3	89.0	2.0	0.3	100.0	678
Upper secondary	17.9	0.0	80.1	0.4	1.6	100.0	553
Vocational	16.8	3.2	78.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	798
College, university	46.0	1.6	52.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	779
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.0	1.1	94.5	0.7	3.7	100.0	669
Second	0.0	3.2	95.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	663
Middle	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	640
Fourth	0.0	4.1	95.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	638
Richest	96.2	0.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	685
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	22.9	1.4	74.4	0.8	0.5	100.0	2,373
Other	12.6	2.8	83.1	0.1	1.3	100.0	923
Religion of household head*							
No religion	17.3	1.9	79.2	0.8	0.8	100.0	1,758
Buddhist	26.2	0.9	71.5	0.4	0.9	100.0	1,133
Other	14.5	3.6	81.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	398
Total	20.0	1.8	76.9	0.6	0.8	100.0	3,296

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Public facility	Shared by		Not shared	Shared by 5 households or less	Total			
			5 households or less	More than 5 households						
Education of household head										
None	45.8	9.1	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	159
Primary	55.8	3.3	38.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.6	100.0	330
Basic (lower secondary)	63.5	4.2	29.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.3	100.0	678
Upper secondary	58.4	6.4	31.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.6	100.0	553
Vocational	67.2	2.1	29.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	798
College, university	79.4	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	779
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	39.8	6.2	49.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	669
Second	56.3	2.5	39.8	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	663
Middle	66.4	6.3	26.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	640
Fourth	73.9	1.2	23.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	638
Richest	91.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	685
Ethnicity of household head										
Khalkh	66.4	3.7	28.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	2,373
Other	63.9	1.9	31.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	923
Religion of household head*										
No religion	65.3	3.4	29.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	100.0	1,758
Buddhist	67.0	2.1	28.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	100.0	1,133
Other	62.8	5.5	31.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	398
Total	65.7	3.2	29.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	3,296

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

¹ MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Table WS.7: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Place of disposal of child's faeces							Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ¹	Number of children aged 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other			
Type of sanitation facility used by the household members										
Improved	1.0 (*)	58.0 (*)	8.3 (*)	25.5 (*)	2.1 (*)	0.8 (*)	4.3 (*)	100.0	58.9 (*)	239
Unimproved/ open defecation	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Mother's education										
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Basic (lower secondary)	(0.9)	(60.0)	(9.5)	(23.4)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(3.9)	100.0	(60.9)	43
Upper secondary	0.0	58.8	14.2	21.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	58.8	61
Vocational	(0.0)	(55.8)	(9.4)	(26.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	100.0	(55.8)	34
College, university	2.1	59.0	3.3	28.4	4.4	0.0	2.9	100.0	61.1	92
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	0.7	52.9	14.5	24.9	2.7	1.7	2.5	100.0	53.6	56
Second	0.0	64.7	11.2	21.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	64.7	53
Middle	0.0	61.5	7.2	22.1	2.4	1.8	5.0	100.0	61.5	54
Fourth	(0.0)	(65.6)	(4.4)	(21.6)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	100.0	(65.6)	43
Richest	(5.5)	(43.7)	(0.0)	(41.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.5)	100.0	(49.1)	35
Ethnicity of household head										
Khalkh	1.3	58.4	6.0	28.2	1.6	1.1	3.4	100.0	59.7	178
Other	0.0	58.1	14.5	17.0	3.4	0.0	6.9	100.0	58.1	63
Religion of household head*										
No religion	0.3	56.2	10.9	24.5	2.6	1.4	4.1	100.0	56.5	138
Buddhist	1.6	58.0	1.3	33.2	1.3	0.0	4.6	100.0	59.6	71
Other	(2.7)	(69.7)	(13.0)	(8.6)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(4.8)	100.0	(72.3)	30
Total	1.0	58.3	8.2	25.3	2.1	0.8	4.3	100.0	59.3	241

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 4.4

Table WS.8: Drinking water and sanitation ladders
 Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Nalaihkh district, 2012

	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members	
	Improved drinking water ¹					Unimproved sanitation						
	Piped into dwelling	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation ²	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation facility, bush, field)	Total	Improved drinking water and improved sanitation		
Education of household head												
None	3.1	17.5	79.5	100.0	45.8	53.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	11.0	159	
Primary	3.7	12.0	84.3	100.0	55.8	41.5	1.1	1.6	100.0	6.1	330	
Basic (lower secondary)	7.5	5.8	86.8	100.0	63.5	34.2	2.0	0.3	100.0	9.8	678	
Upper secondary	17.9	9.6	72.4	100.0	58.4	39.6	0.4	1.6	100.0	17.8	553	
Vocational	17.1	7.5	75.4	100.0	67.2	31.7	0.1	1.0	100.0	19.8	798	
College, university	46.5	5.4	48.2	100.0	79.4	20.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.6	779	
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	0.0	12.4	87.6	100.0	39.8	55.8	0.7	3.7	100.0	5.3	669	
Second	0.0	9.0	91.0	100.0	56.3	42.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	5.8	663	
Middle	0.3	6.8	92.9	100.0	66.4	32.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	2.2	640	
Fourth	0.0	11.9	88.1	100.0	73.9	26.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.2	638	
Richest	96.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.4	685	
Ethnicity of household head												
Khalkh	23.1	9.3	67.6	100.0	66.4	32.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	26.2	2,373	
Other	12.6	4.5	82.9	100.0	63.9	34.6	0.1	1.3	100.0	13.4	923	
Religion of household head*												
No religion	17.3	7.4	75.3	100.0	65.3	33.1	0.8	0.8	100.0	18.7	1,758	
Buddhist	26.2	9.8	63.9	100.0	67.0	31.6	0.4	0.9	100.0	30.9	1,133	
Other	16.0	5.1	78.9	100.0	62.8	36.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	17.0	398	
Total	20.2	7.9	71.9	100.0	65.7	33.0	0.6	0.8	100.0	22.6	3,296	

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

² MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Table WS.8A: Drinking water and sanitation ladders based on country-specific definition

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders based on country-specific definition of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water*		Unimproved drinking water	Total	Sanitation		Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Improved drinking water and improved sanitation**	Total	
	Piped into dwelling	Other improved			Unimproved sanitation**	Sanitation					
Education of household head											
None	3.1	86.3	10.6	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	89.4	159	
Primary	3.7	90.9	5.4	100.0	97.3	1.1	1.6	100.0	93.0	330	
Basic (lower secondary)	7.5	86.7	5.8	100.0	97.7	2.0	0.3	100.0	92.8	678	
Upper secondary	17.9	80.1	2.0	100.0	98.0	0.4	1.6	100.0	97.1	553	
Vocational	17.1	81.1	1.8	100.0	98.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	97.5	798	
College, university	46.5	50.8	2.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	779	
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	0.0	93.1	6.9	100.0	95.6	0.7	3.7	100.0	90.3	669	
Second	0.0	92.8	7.2	100.0	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	92.5	663	
Middle	0.3	97.7	2.0	100.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.3	640	
Fourth	0.0	97.7	2.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	638	
Richest	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	685	
Ethnicity of household head											
Khalkh	23.1	73.1	3.8	100.0	98.7	0.8	0.5	100.0	95.4	2,373	
Other	12.6	84.1	3.3	100.0	98.6	0.1	1.3	100.0	96.0	923	
Religion of household head***											
No religion	17.3	78.5	4.2	100.0	98.4	0.8	0.8	100.0	94.9	1,758	
Buddhist	26.2	69.8	4.0	100.0	98.7	0.4	0.9	100.0	95.3	1,133	
Other	16.0	83.4	0.6	100.0	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.0	398	
Total	20.2	76.2	3.7	100.0	98.6	0.6	0.8	100.0	95.6	3,296	

* Use of improved source of drinking water is estimated by taking the country's specific characteristics into consideration in addition to the international standards. In Mongolia, the public water kiosks located in urban areas, water for which is transported by designated tanker-trucks (WS1 = 61), are regarded as an improved source of drinking water since hygienic procedures in the tanker-trucks and tanks

in the kiosks are conducted on a regular basis.

** In order to compare the present findings with the previous surveys and to take the country specific characteristics into account, use of improved sanitation is estimated regardless of sharing the facilities with other households. Although a pit latrine with slab is regarded as an improved sanitation facility, the pit latrines with slab in Mongolia do not always meet the international standards.

*** Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

Table WS.9: Water and soap at place for handwashing

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at place for handwashing, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percent of households where place for handwashing was not observed:			Percent distribution of households where place for handwashing was observed, and:			Number of households where place for handwashing was observed					
	Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed	Not in dwelling, yard/plot	No permission to see	Other reasons	Total	Water and soap are available ¹		Water is available, soap is not available	Water and soap are not available	Total		
Education of household head												
None or primary	78.4	19.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	159	87.0	0.0	10.5	2.5	100.0	125
Basic (lower secondary)	77.8	20.6	0.4	1.3	100.0	183	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	143
Upper secondary	87.6	11.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	153	94.4	0.0	4.5	1.0	100.0	134
Vocational	89.4	9.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	208	92.9	0.8	5.7	0.5	100.0	186
College, university	94.1	5.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	245	93.5	0.0	5.7	0.8	100.0	230
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	60.4	38.1	0.4	1.2	100.0	200	78.6	1.3	18.4	1.8	100.0	121
Second	84.4	14.1	0.0	1.5	100.0	192	87.8	0.0	10.2	1.9	100.0	162
Middle	91.1	6.5	0.0	2.5	100.0	171	93.2	0.0	5.5	1.2	100.0	156
Fourth	96.7	2.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	161	94.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	156
Richest	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	223	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	222
Ethnicity of household head												
Khalkh	87.6	11.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	687	91.9	0.3	7.0	0.8	100.0	602
Other	82.5	15.7	0.3	1.5	100.0	262	91.1	0.0	7.8	1.1	100.0	216
Religion of household head*												
No religion	85.3	12.8	0.1	1.7	100.0	501	89.4	0.0	9.1	1.5	100.0	428
Buddhist	88.8	10.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	334	94.2	0.0	5.5	0.3	100.0	297
Other	82.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	112	95.3	1.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	92
Total	86.2	12.6	0.1	1.2	100.0	949	91.7	0.2	7.2	0.9	100.0	818

* Two and two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

¹ MICS indicator 4.5

Table WS.10: Availability of soap
 Percent distribution of households by availability of soap in the dwelling, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Place for handwashing observed		Place for handwashing not observed		Percentage of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling ¹	Number of households
	Soap observed	Soap not observed at place for handwashing		Total		
		Soap shown	No soap in household			
Education of household head						
None or primary	97.5	0.8	1.7	82.6	17.4	100.0
Basic (lower secondary)	100.0	0.0	0.0	80.2	19.8	100.0
Upper secondary	99.0	0.4	0.6	90.6	9.4	100.0
Vocational	98.7	1.3	0.0	93.4	6.6	100.0
College, university	99.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	0.0	100.0
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	96.9	1.3	1.8	82.6	17.4	100.0
Second	98.1	0.9	1.0	91.3	8.7	100.0
Middle	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	84.0	16.0	100.0
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	98.9	0.6	0.5	87.1	12.9	100.0
Other	98.9	0.7	0.4	86.1	13.9	100.0
Religion of household head*						
No religion	98.5	0.6	0.9	83.3	16.7	100.0
Buddhist	99.7	0.3	0.0	94.5	5.5	100.0
Other	98.3	1.7	0.0	85.1	14.9	100.0
Total	98.9	0.6	0.5	86.8	13.2	100.0

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

¹ MICS indicator 4.6

CHAPTER VIII

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility

In *Nalaikh* District's Child Development Survey, adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates are calculated by using information on the date of last birth of each woman and are based on the one-year period (1-12 months) preceding the survey. Rates are underestimated by a very small margin due to absence of information on multiple births (twins, triplets etc) and on women having multiple deliveries during the period of one year preceding the survey.

Table RH.1 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rate. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the one year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. 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 if current fertility rates prevailed.

In the Child Development Survey 2012, the total fertility rate is 1.2 and there are differences in the rates by population and household characteristics. The adolescent birth rate was not shown due to insufficient number of women age 15-19 years.

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people all around the world. Table RH.2 presents some early childbearing indicators for women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.3 presents the trends for early childbearing.

As shown in Table RH.2, 6 percent of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing, of which less than five percent is pregnant with first child and 10 percent have had a live birth or is pregnant. Early childbearing is more prevalent among adolescents age 15-19, who live in the poorest 60 percent of households. For instance, 11 percent of adolescents, age 15-19, who live in the poorest 60 percent of households, have already had a birth and 7 percent of them are pregnant with their first child, while no birth occurred among the adolescents, who live in the richest 40 percent of households, and 2 percent of them is pregnant with their first child.

The Child Development Survey 2012 findings show that the percentage of women with a live birth before age 18 is 2 percent (Table RH.3).

Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies, which are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the number of children. It is critical that all couples have access to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.

Knowledge of contraception was reported by 98 percent of women currently married or in union (Table RH.4A) and 86 percent of men currently married or in union (Table RH.4AM). Most of women know pills (70 percent), IUD (70 percent), male condom (53 percent) and injectables (46 percent). Men mostly know male condom (83 percent). As shown in Table RH.4A, women's knowledge of contraception methods does not differ by women's characteristics.

According to the survey findings, current use of contraception was reported by 45 percent of

women currently married or in union (Table RH.4). The most popular method in *Nalaikh* District is the IUD, which is used by 18 percent of women currently married or in union. 10 percent of women reported use of the pills, 5 percent of women reported use of male condom, and 5 percent of women reported use of female sterilization. 7 percent of women reported use of other contraceptive methods.

The rate of contraception use by women does not considerably differ by education or household wealth. It can be observed from the Table RH.4 that as number of living children increases, the higher is use of contraception.

Unmet needs for contraception

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences. Table RH.5 shows the results of the survey on contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

Unmet need for spacing (delaying pregnancy for a certain period of time) is defined as percentage of women, who are not using a method of contraception AND:

- ▲ are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic¹⁶ and are fecund¹⁷ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- ▲ are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- ▲ are pregnant and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- ▲ are postpartum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

Unmet need for limiting (unwilling to get pregnant) is defined as percentage of women, who are not using a method of contraception AND:

- ▲ are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- ▲ are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- ▲ are postpartum amenorrheic and say that they didn't want the birth.
- ▲ Total unmet need for contraception is simply the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

According to the survey findings, 26 percent of the women married or in union have unmet need for contraception. By age groups, the unmet need for contraception is highest among women

¹⁶ A women is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

¹⁷ A women is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and (1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
 (2) She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
 (3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
 (4) She has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

age 40 or above. For example, it is 18-22 percent among women age 15-39, 37 percent among women age 40-44, and 39 percent among women age 45-49.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using a contraceptive method and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting adds up to the total met need for contraception.

The survey findings indicate the need for contraception is met for 45 percent of total women. The need is met for 24 percent of women, who want to stop childbearing and limiting and for 21 percent of women with need for spacing.

Using the information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. Percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, of the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception. In *Nalaikh* District MICS 2012, it is concluded 64 percent of demand for contraception is satisfied.

Antenatal care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of STIs can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g., malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- ▲ Blood pressure measurement
- ▲ Urine testing
- ▲ Blood testing and
- ▲ Weight/ height measurement.

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table RH.6. The coverage of antenatal care by skilled personnel (a doctor, obstetrician, midwife, or feldsher) is at the same level in *Nalaikh* District as the national average with 99 percent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy. When the coverage of antenatal care is disaggregated by the women’s or their households’ characteristics, there is no considerable difference. 82 percent of pregnant women are provided antenatal care by a family or *soum* doctor, 17 percent by an obstetrician. Note that because the number of women, age 15-49, who gave birth to a child in the two years preceding the survey is small (denominator of indicator), the indicator for antenatal care by background characteristics should be interpreted with caution.

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Table RH.7 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy during the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider by selected characteristics. Nine in every ten mothers (94 percent) received antenatal care at least four times.

In CDS 2012, first antenatal care visit during the first three months of pregnancy was calculated as country specific need. 76 percent of women who gave birth in two years preceding the survey had their first antenatal visit during the first three months of pregnancy, 21 percent during 3-6 months of pregnancy, and the remaining 3 percent during 6 or more months of pregnancy (Table RH.7A).

The types of services pregnant women received are shown in Table RH.8. Among those women who gave birth during the two years preceding the survey, 99 percent reported that their blood pressure was checked, urine specimen was taken, a blood sample was taken and STI screening was done during antenatal care visits.

Assistance at delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. A critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. A skilled attendant includes a doctor, obstetrician, nurse, midwife or feldsher.

All births (100 percent) occurring in the two years preceding the MICS-2012 were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.9). 69 percent of the births in the two years preceding the survey were delivered with assistance by an obstetrician, 28 percent by a midwife, and 3 percent by a family or *soum* doctor or a nurse.

WHO recommends that the percentage of births delivered by Caesarean section should be between 5-15 percent of total deliveries. In *Nalaikh* District, 30 percent of women age 15-49, who gave births in the two years preceding the survey, delivered by Caesarean section.

Place of delivery

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in

reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.

Table RH.10 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics. All births occurring in *Nalaikh* District are delivered in a health facility.

Table RH.1: Total fertility rate

Total fertility rates, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Total fertility rate
Education	
Less than upper secondary	1.3
Upper secondary or higher	1.2
Wealth index quintiles	
Poorest 60%	1.4
Richest 40%	1.0
Ethnicity of household head	
Khalkh	1.3
Other	1.0
Religion of household head	
No religion	1.5
Buddhist	0.9
Other	1.1
Total	1.2
¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4	

Table RH.2: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with the first child, percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who:				Number of women aged 15-19 years	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women aged 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Education							
Less than upper secondary	(10.3)	(8.8)	(19.1)	(0.0)	36	(*)	15
Upper secondary or higher	3.6	2.7	6.3	0.0	87	0.7	135
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest 60%	10.5	6.9	17.4	0.0	65	3.2	88
Richest 40%	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	57	0.0	62
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalikh	6.8	5.4	12.1	0.0	82	0.8	115
Other	(3.2)	(2.6)	(5.8)	(0.0)	40	(5.4)	35
Religion of household head							
No religion	5.0	6.6	11.6	0.0	62	1.4	74
Buddhist	(3.3)	(3.3)	(6.6)	(0.0)	42	1.8	52
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(3.5)	24
Total	5.6	4.5	10.1	0.0	122	1.9	150

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 5.2

Table RH.3: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth by age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49 years
Age				
15-19	0.0	122	na	na
20-24	0.0	150	1.9	150
25-29	0.0	143	0.7	143
30-34	0.0	126	4.8	126
35-39	0.0	137	1.0	137
40-44	1.5	102	4.3	102
45-49	0.0	110	2.8	110
Total	0.2	889	2.4	767

na: Not applicable

Table RH.4A: Women's knowledge of contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who have heard of a contraceptive method, Nalaih district, 2012

	Percent of women (currently married or in union) who have heard of:													Number of women currently married or in union			
	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pills	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm, foam, jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence, rhythm	Withdrawal	Other		Any modern method	Any traditional method	
Age																	
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
20-24	0.0	0.0	74.1	57.1	13.7	75.7	65.7	14.0	1.5	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	98.7	13.7	98.7	65
25-29	1.4	0.0	73.9	47.4	3.2	67.9	55.9	9.0	0.0	0.7	6.7	2.0	0.0	97.8	8.3	97.8	109
30-34	4.3	2.3	67.6	46.5	3.2	75.7	51.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	97.0	12.1	98.4	94
35-39	10.8	3.2	69.9	46.5	8.7	67.3	57.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	96.7	15.8	98.9	102
40-44	5.4	0.9	70.8	47.0	10.2	61.8	51.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	94.8	25.2	97.4	81
45-49	6.2	3.0	60.9	36.1	3.9	67.2	35.5	4.8	1.4	1.4	20.3	1.4	0.0	92.3	20.3	97.0	76
Number of living children																	
0	(6.6)	(0.0)	(43.5)	(35.3)	(3.9)	(69.2)	(51.6)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(94.8)	(14.8)	(94.8)	27
1	1.7	0.7	69.7	46.5	8.9	67.5	61.0	11.1	0.8	0.6	18.3	0.9	0.0	97.7	18.9	97.7	121
2	3.3	0.7	74.4	48.9	6.7	72.9	50.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	11.0	97.9	192
3	5.7	4.3	70.6	42.5	8.3	71.8	54.1	5.2	0.8	0.8	15.3	0.8	0.0	97.6	15.3	99.3	126
4+	12.0	1.1	61.6	49.5	0.8	56.7	44.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	92.7	20.2	98.4	70
Education																	
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Basic (lower secondary)	8.6	0.0	67.6	50.6	1.6	74.5	41.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	0.0	98.8	92
Upper secondary	5.0	0.7	62.3	43.0	3.0	69.2	54.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	96.5	15.1	98.5	138
Vocational	2.8	0.7	72.2	45.3	7.0	63.4	55.9	8.9	0.9	0.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	93.9	20.5	98.3	108
College, university	3.6	3.8	75.0	47.7	12.6	72.5	58.6	9.3	0.6	1.0	20.5	1.8	0.0	97.4	21.5	98.4	179
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	6.4	0.0	64.5	52.3	6.8	70.0	46.3	9.0	1.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	94.5	8.8	94.5	100
Second	3.8	1.3	68.7	45.1	2.5	71.5	50.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	94.8	11.9	98.5	108
Middle	7.1	2.3	70.4	52.8	5.6	71.3	47.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	98.2	9.0	99.0	105
Fourth	1.5	1.4	70.2	40.7	10.3	66.6	68.5	13.0	0.0	0.6	20.7	0.0	0.0	97.4	21.3	99.3	117
Richest	5.8	2.9	71.9	41.4	7.7	66.4	49.9	6.0	1.0	1.0	23.0	3.0	0.0	96.9	24.0	98.9	106
Ethnicity of household head																	
Khalikh	5.6	1.7	69.2	43.0	6.7	68.7	52.1	6.4	0.3	0.3	15.7	0.8	0.0	95.8	15.9	97.9	399
Other	2.6	1.3	69.1	55.8	6.5	70.2	55.3	10.9	0.7	0.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	98.1	13.0	98.8	137
Religion of household head*																	
No religion	4.4	1.0	65.5	44.9	6.0	68.1	51.4	6.4	0.3	0.2	14.1	0.7	0.0	95.7	14.6	98.0	303
Buddhist	5.4	2.8	75.5	46.1	5.7	67.4	54.1	9.0	0.6	0.6	16.1	0.6	0.0	96.1	16.1	97.5	167
Other	5.3	1.2	70.0	52.2	12.3	78.1	56.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.6	100.0	65
Total	4.8	1.6	69.2	46.3	6.6	69.1	53.0	7.6	0.4	0.3	14.9	0.6	0.0	96.4	15.2	98.1	536

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

(.) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table RH.4AM: Men's knowledge of contraception
 Percentage of men aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who have heard of a contraceptive method, Nalaikh district, 2012

Age	Percent of men (currently married or in union) who have heard of:													Number of men currently married or in union		
	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pills	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm, foam, jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence, withdrawal, rhythm	Other	Any modern method		Any traditional method	
15-19	(*) (3.1)	(*) (0.0)	(*) (24.3)	(*) (18.3)	(*) (7.7)	(*) (59.9)	(*) (83.8)	(*) (8.8)	(*) (2.9)	(*) (0.0)	(*) (2.9)	(*) (0.0)	(*) (83.8)	(*) (7.8)	(*) (83.8)	5
20-24	3.3	3.9	30.4	9.0	14.6	39.1	85.5	4.8	1.4	1.4	8.6	0.0	90.0	9.4	90.0	36
25-29	1.3	3.3	32.1	15.4	6.5	39.0	82.3	7.2	0.4	0.4	10.4	0.0	84.7	11.8	84.7	90
30-34	2.6	2.2	19.5	11.2	9.0	33.1	88.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	89.9	14.1	89.9	87
35-39	1.4	4.2	24.9	12.5	8.8	39.8	76.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	78.5	7.1	78.5	78
40-44	1.7	1.7	26.0	18.0	9.6	36.1	80.3	7.9	1.7	2.8	17.4	0.0	81.4	18.5	86.1	70
45-49	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.8)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(35.1)	(88.9)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(88.9)	(12.2)	(92.3)	32
0	3.1	3.3	28.4	17.4	10.0	42.3	78.3	8.1	2.6	1.6	3.8	0.0	79.8	6.7	79.8	102
1	1.4	2.5	29.3	12.6	12.3	41.9	87.7	6.3	0.0	0.5	11.2	0.0	90.6	13.3	91.4	155
2	1.0	3.5	18.6	10.4	10.7	35.2	81.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	83.9	12.5	83.9	98
3	6.2	4.8	27.2	16.4	5.4	33.1	76.1	5.1	2.2	2.2	13.8	2.2	80.4	13.8	82.3	52
4+	(2.7)	(2.7)	(12.5)	(12.2)	(6.7)	(16.5)	(63.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.3)	(3.3)	(65.3)	41
None or primary	0.5	2.3	16.8	8.7	7.0	27.0	80.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	80.0	6.1	80.0	100
Basic (lower secondary)	0.6	1.9	22.2	20.5	7.9	51.5	79.4	5.8	1.2	0.0	6.9	0.0	86.3	8.7	86.3	87
Upper secondary	2.0	3.1	26.8	12.6	9.6	35.9	87.5	10.6	0.0	0.8	12.2	0.0	89.2	13.8	90.2	101
Vocational	4.8	4.6	43.1	12.9	14.7	51.0	91.6	10.4	2.5	2.5	18.5	0.0	93.1	19.9	95.2	110
College, university	0.6	2.0	17.0	13.8	7.5	29.0	74.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	74.9	3.8	74.9	88
Poorest	0.0	1.6	32.1	17.7	7.9	40.0	82.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	86.6	4.6	86.6	84
Second	1.5	2.8	19.8	10.2	10.7	37.4	74.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	78.4	9.4	78.4	75
Middle	3.3	4.7	30.1	11.3	14.2	35.2	88.0	10.8	1.4	2.2	13.9	0.0	89.8	16.6	91.7	107
Fourth	5.1	3.4	31.4	13.9	7.1	54.1	92.6	8.0	2.7	1.4	20.6	0.0	94.9	21.9	96.3	85
Richest	2.6	2.6	28.0	12.6	9.2	41.2	84.0	6.1	0.8	0.8	9.9	0.0	86.4	11.6	87.2	316
Khalikh	0.9	3.9	22.2	15.1	10.8	33.2	80.4	7.7	0.9	0.9	10.3	0.0	82.2	11.5	83.0	123
Other	1.4	2.1	25.6	11.1	8.3	35.9	80.5	6.2	0.2	0.2	8.6	0.0	83.7	10.0	84.6	249
No religion	2.7	3.4	29.3	15.3	11.6	47.3	87.6	6.0	1.7	1.5	10.9	0.0	88.2	12.7	89.0	134
Buddhist	4.2	6.1	22.7	18.9	11.3	33.0	84.1	9.6	2.1	2.1	14.2	0.0	86.5	16.3	86.5	54
Other	2.2	3.0	26.3	13.3	9.7	38.9	82.9	6.6	0.9	0.8	10.0	0.0	85.3	11.6	86.0	439
Total	2.2	3.0	26.3	13.3	9.7	38.9	82.9	6.6	0.9	0.8	10.0	0.0	85.3	11.6	86.0	439

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table RH.4: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Nalaihkh district, 2012

	Percent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:											Number of women currently married or in union				
	Not using any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pills	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm, foam, jelly	Withdrawal		Other method	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹
Age																
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
20-24	60.1	0.0	0.0	18.0	1.6	0.0	15.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.9	0.0	39.9	65
25-29	44.4	1.4	0.0	21.3	4.2	0.0	12.9	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	54.7	0.9	55.6	109
30-34	59.0	6.5	0.0	11.2	7.3	0.0	11.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.6	1.4	41.0	94
35-39	47.0	8.0	0.0	23.9	3.8	0.0	8.2	3.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.2	3.8	53.0	102
40-44	56.5	7.3	0.0	18.4	2.3	0.0	6.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	6.4	43.5	81
45-49	68.6	4.8	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	6.5	31.4	76
Number of living children																
0	(80.6)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(11.9)	(7.5)	(19.4)	27
1	59.9	1.0	0.0	15.3	2.6	0.0	9.6	10.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.1	0.0	40.1	121
2	54.5	2.6	0.0	19.5	3.7	0.0	12.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.7	2.8	45.5	192
3	53.9	5.7	0.0	21.8	3.3	0.0	9.3	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	2.9	46.1	126
4+	43.9	16.1	0.0	17.8	5.3	0.0	3.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	7.7	56.1	70
Education																
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	56.5	11.8	0.0	18.2	3.2	0.0	7.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	43.5	92
Upper secondary	55.0	4.3	0.0	16.9	3.7	0.0	12.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.6	4.4	45.0	138
Vocational	59.2	3.5	0.0	17.9	0.8	0.0	7.3	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	2.2	40.8	108
College, university	53.5	1.8	0.0	19.2	3.8	0.0	9.9	6.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	42.1	4.4	46.5	179
Wealth index quintiles																
Poorest	56.4	7.7	0.0	16.9	5.1	0.0	10.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	1.6	43.6	100
Second	52.7	5.9	0.0	16.5	6.1	0.0	10.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.2	3.1	47.3	108
Middle	55.7	5.2	0.0	18.7	2.4	0.0	10.5	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.2	4.1	44.3	105
Fourth	55.6	1.8	0.0	19.1	1.5	0.0	7.1	11.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.4	2.0	44.4	117
Richest	57.3	3.6	0.0	19.1	2.1	0.0	9.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	4.6	42.7	106
Ethnicity of household head																
Khalikh	55.6	4.9	0.0	16.6	2.3	0.0	10.4	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	40.4	4.0	44.4	399
Other	55.2	4.2	0.0	22.2	6.5	0.0	6.7	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.4	44.8	137
Religion of household head*																
No religion	54.7	5.2	0.0	15.9	3.2	0.0	10.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	41.9	3.4	45.3	303
Buddhist	55.0	4.5	0.0	20.7	4.4	0.0	8.8	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.8	3.2	45.0	167
Other	60.2	3.4	0.0	21.4	1.8	0.0	5.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.6	1.2	39.8	65
Total	55.5	4.7	0.0	18.1	3.4	0.0	9.5	5.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	41.4	3.1	44.5	536

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 5.3, MDG indicator 5.3

Table RH.6: Antenatal care provider

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care during the pregnancy for the last birth, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Person providing antenatal care		No antenatal care received	Total	Any skilled personnel ¹	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Family doctor, soum doctor	Obstetrician				
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	(68.1)	(29.3)	(2.6)	100.0	(97.4)	36
20-34	86.8	13.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	123
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Education						
Less than upper secondary	(84.1)	(13.7)	(2.2)	100.0	(97.8)	43
Upper secondary or higher	81.5	18.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	120
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest 60%	85.7	13.4	0.8	100.0	99.2	113
Richest 40%	(74.2)	(25.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	50
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	79.5	19.7	0.8	100.0	99.2	121
Other	(90.1)	(9.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	41
Religion of household head*						
No religion	82.7	16.3	1.0	100.0	99.0	92
Buddhist	75.5	24.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	51
Other	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	18
Total	82.2	17.2	0.6	100.0	99.4	163

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5

Table RH.7: Number of antenatal care visits

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care visits by any provider, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percent distribution of women who had:					Total	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	No antenatal care visits	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits ¹	Missing/DK		
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	(2.6)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(90.5)	(4.2)	100.0	36
20-34	0.0	2.8	1.8	95.4	0.0	100.0	123
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Education							
Less than upper secondary	(2.2)	(3.6)	(2.2)	(88.4)	(3.6)	100.0	43
Upper secondary or higher	0.0	1.6	1.8	95.4	1.2	100.0	120
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest 60%	0.8	2.1	2.8	91.7	2.6	100.0	113
Richest 40%	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(97.8)	(0.0)	100.0	50
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	0.8	2.9	1.2	92.7	2.4	100.0	121
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(96.0)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Religion of household head*							
No religion	1.0	2.9	2.0	94.0	0.0	100.0	92
Buddhist	0.0	1.5	1.0	94.7	2.7	100.0	51
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Total	0.6	2.1	1.9	93.5	1.8	100.0	163

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5

Table RH.7A: Timing of first antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth and received ANC during the two years preceding the survey by timing of first antenatal care visit, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percent distribution of women who had the first antenatal care visit during:			Total	Number of women who had a live birth and received ANC in the preceding two years
	First 3 months of pregnancy	3-6 months of pregnancy	6 or more months of pregnancy		
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(56.5)	(42.4)	(1.1)	100.0	36
20-34	82.6	13.9	3.5	100.0	123
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Number of antenatal care visits*					
1-3 visits	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
4+ visits	78.9	19.1	2.0	100.0	152
Education					
Less than upper secondary	(64.0)	(30.4)	(5.6)	100.0	42
Upper secondary or higher	80.6	17.4	2.0	100.0	120
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest 60%	75.0	20.8	4.2	100.0	112
Richest 40%	(79.3)	(20.7)	(0.0)	100.0	50
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	74.9	23.6	1.5	100.0	120
Other	(80.4)	(12.6)	(7.0)	100.0	41
Religion of household head**					
No religion	79.4	17.9	2.7	100.0	91
Buddhist	75.8	21.4	2.8	100.0	51
Other	60.9	34.7	4.4	100.0	18
Total	76.3	20.8	2.9	100.0	162

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Number of ANC visits" not shown.

** One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table RH.8: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken, STI screening done and weight measured as part of antenatal care, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percent of pregnant women who had:							Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	STI screening done	Weight measured	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken, STI screening done and weight measured	
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	36
20-34	100.0 (*)	100.0 (*)	100.0 (*)	100.0 (*)	100.0 (*)	100.0 (*)	100.0 (*)	123
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Education								
Less than upper secondary	(97.8)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(97.8)	43
Upper secondary or higher	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest 60%	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	113
Richest 40%	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	50
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	121
Other	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	99.2 (100.0)	41
Religion of household head*								
No religion	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	92
Buddhist	100.0 (*)	100.0 (*)	100.0 (*)	100.0 (*)	100.0 (*)	100.0 (*)	100.0 (*)	51
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Total	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	163

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 5.6

Table RH.9: Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Nalaihkh district, 2012

	Person assisting at delivery					Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled personnel ¹	Percent delivered by C-section ²	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Family doctor, soum doctor	Obstetrician	Midwife	Nurse					
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	(1.3)	(67.9)	(27.0)	(3.7)	100.0	(100.0)	(16.8)	36	
20-34	0.6	69.6	28.7	1.1	100.0	100.0	31.8	123	
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3	
Place of delivery									
Public sector health facility	0.7	69.4	28.2	1.7	100.0	100.0	29.8	163	
Education									
Less than upper secondary	(1.7)	(63.2)	(32.0)	(3.2)	100.0	(100.0)	(25.9)	43	
Upper secondary or higher	0.4	71.6	26.8	1.1	100.0	100.0	31.2	120	
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest 60%	1.1	67.0	30.7	1.2	100.0	100.0	28.0	113	
Richest 40%	(0.0)	(74.7)	(22.5)	(2.7)	100.0	(100.0)	(33.8)	50	
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	0.0	73.0	24.7	2.2	100.0	100.0	28.6	121	
Other	(2.9)	(58.6)	(38.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(33.4)	41	
Religion of household head*									
No religion	0.8	68.3	27.9	3.0	100.0	100.0	32.9	92	
Buddhist	0.9	77.0	22.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	31.6	51	
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	18	
Total	0.7	69.4	28.2	1.7	100.0	100.0	29.8	163	

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2

² MICS indicator 5.9

Table RH.10: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Place of delivery		Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Public sector health facility	Total		
Mother's age at birth				
Less than 20	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	36
20-34	100.0	100.0	100.0	123
35-49	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Number of antenatal care visits*				
None	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
1-3 visits	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
4+ visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	152
Education				
Less than upper secondary	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	43
Upper secondary or higher	100.0	100.0	100.0	120
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest 60%	100.0	100.0	100.0	113
Richest 40%	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	50
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	100.0	100.0	100.0	121
Other	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	41
Religion of household head**				
No religion	100.0	100.0	100.0	92
Buddhist	100.0	100.0	100.0	51
Other	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	163

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Number of ANC visits" not shown.

** One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹MICS indicator 5.8

CHAPTER IX

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Early childhood education and learning

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school attendance. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised educational and learning.

53 percent of children age 36-59 months, covered by the survey, are attending an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1). No considerable gender-based disparity exists (53 percent for boys, 52 percent for girls) for the attendance to early childhood education programme. By age groups, 65 percent of children age 48-59 months attend early childhood education, which is higher by 25 percentage points than the figure for children age 36-47 months (40 percent). This finding shows that the attendance to early childhood education increases as a child gets older.

It is observed that as a household gets wealthier and a mother is educated more, they pay more attention to enrolling their children in early childhood education. For instance, early childhood education attendance rate is 72 percent among children from the richest 40 percent households, while it is only 42 percent among children from poorest 60 percent households, which is 1.7 times less.

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, engagement of adults in interaction and activities with children, availability of children's books at home and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. Children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn.

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the current survey. These included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

For 57 percent of children age 3-4 years, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). As shown in the table, the average number of activities that adults engaged with children is 4. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities is somewhat limited; only 34 percent of fathers engaged in more than one activity with their children and 21 percent of children age 3-4 years, were living in a household without their fathers.

The proportion of adults engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children differs by household wealth is observed. For instance, the family members/adult engagement in activities with children was lower by 13 percentage points for children living in the poorest 60 percent households than children living in the richest 40 percent households.

Exposure to books in early years is important to children for their intellectual development as well as for their further study at school. The mothers/ caretakers of children under-5 years, were asked about number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, household objects or outside objects, and homemade toys or toys that came from a shop that are available at home.

In *Nalaikh* District, only 22 of children, age 0-59 months, have access to at least three children's books at home (Table CD.3). Only 5 percent of children have 10 or more children's books at home as indicated in the Table. Considerable disparities are observed among children who have access to at least three children's books at home, by gender, by age, by household wealth and by mother's education. For instance, 27 percent of girls have three or more children's books, which is 9 percentage points higher than for boys. In addition, as shown in the table, the presence of children's books is 5 times less among children from poorest quintile households than those from richest quintile households. Moreover, it is observed that as the mother's education level gets higher, children's access to books increases. Parents tend to buy books for their children after they turn 2 years old. For instance, there are 3 or more children's books in the homes of 7 percent of children under-2, and 10 or more books for 2 percent of them, while these figures are 33 percent and 7 percent, respectively, for children age 2-4 years.

Table CD.3 shows that 65 percent of children age 0-59 months had two or more playthings to play with in their homes. The playthings in this survey included homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a store, and household objects (such as pots, bowls, spoons etc.) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, boxes, or leaves etc).

96 percent of children covered by the survey, play with toys that come from a store, 49 percent with objects found outside, 36 percent with household objects, and 25 percent with homemade toys. The rate for presence of two or more playthings in the home does not notably differ by gender and by mother's education level. By age group, 48 percent of children age 0-23 months and 75 percent of children age 24-59 months have two or more playthings to play with.

By leaving children alone or in the custody of other children, parents increase the risk of injury and accident. In MICS, mothers/caretakers were asked whether children age 0-59 months were left alone or in the care of other children under 10 years of age during the week preceding the interview.

Table CD.4 shows that 15 percent of children age 0-59 months were left in the care of other children age under 10, while 4 percent were left alone during the week preceding the survey. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that 18 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey, either by being left alone or in the care of another child age under 10.

By ages, 20 percent of children age 24-59 months and 13 percent of children age 0-23 months were left with inadequate care at home. This indicator of inadequate care does not differ by gender (17 percent for boys and 19 percent for girls). Prevalence of inadequate care of leaving children alone or in the care of other children age under 10, differs by household wealth. For instance, one in every four children (26 percent), living in poorest quintile households, was left without adult supervision, while one in every ten children (11 percent), living in richest quintile households, was left with inadequate care.

Early childhood development

Early child development is defined as an orderly, predictable process along a continuous path, in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development

and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child’s overall development, which is a basis for overall human development.

A ten-item module that has been developed for the MICS program was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The indicator is based on some benchmarks that children would be expected to have if they are developing as the majority of children in that age group. The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children.

Each of the 10 items is used in one of the four domains, to determine if children are developmentally on track in that domain. The domains in question are:

Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/ name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track.

Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/ or the mother/ caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.

In the social-emotional domain, children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following is true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child is not distracted easily.

Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/ or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in the learning domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

In *Nalaikh* District, ECDI is calculated at 76 percent for children age 3-4 years old. By domains, the percentages of children who are developmentally on track in the physical and learning domain is highest (97 percent), 75 percent of children are developmentally on track in the social-emotional domain, and it is 9 percent for the literacy-numeracy domain (Table CD.5).

The reason of the quite low figure for the literacy-numeracy skills could be the fact that Mongolia’s Pres-School Education Standards do not include an issue of teaching the children the skills of naming letters of the alphabet, reading simple and popular words, and naming symbols of the numbers.

Note 3: As mentioned above, given the fact that Mongolia's Pre-school Education Standards do not include an issue of teaching the children the skills of naming letters of the alphabet, some country-specific questions are included in the Early childhood education module. When answers to these country-specific questions are taken into consideration for the calculation of ECDI, it is estimated to be at 88 percent. By domains, the percentage of children developmentally track in literacy-numeracy track is calculated to be at 68 percent while the development indicators in other domains are same as the ones in accordance with the standard MICS definitions of indicators (Table CD.5A).

No gender-based differentials are observed in the percentages of children developmentally on track in each domain. In general, the ECDI indicators are somewhat similar irrespective of household wealth. However, by domains, the percentage of children developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy domain is higher (13 percent) among children living in the richest 40 percent of households by 7 percentage points, compared to children living in the poorest 60 percent of households. By age group, the percentage of children developmentally track in all four domains is relatively higher among 4 year olds by 4-13 points compared with 3 year olds.

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children aged 36-59 months
Sex		
Male	52.2	93
Female	52.8	100
Age		
36-47 months	39.9	97
48-59 months	65.1	96
Mother's education		
Less than upper secondary	39.9	51
Upper secondary or higher	57.1	142
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest 60%	42.3	127
Richest 40%	72.1	66
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	48.2	136
Other	62.8	56
Religion of household head		
No religion	47.1	114
Buddhist	63.5	58
Other	(*)	21
Total	52.5	193

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 6.7

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult household member engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey, Nalaih district, 2012

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months		Mean number of activities			Number of children aged 36-59 months
	With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities ¹	With whom the father engaged in one or more activities ²	Any adult household member engaged with the child	The father engaged with the child	Percentage of children not living with their natural father	
Sex						
Male	52.5	28.7	3.4	0.5	19.3	93
Female	60.9	34.8	3.8	0.8	21.7	100
Age						
36-47 months	54.7	28.8	3.4	0.6	19.7	97
48-59 months	59.0	34.9	3.8	0.7	21.5	96
Mother's education						
Less than upper secondary	49.2	38.5	3.0	0.7	22.9	51
Upper secondary or higher	59.6	29.4	3.8	0.6	19.7	142
Father's education						
Less than upper secondary	52.6	43.2	3.5	0.9	na	61
Upper secondary or higher	58.6	35.2	3.7	0.7	na	92
Father not in household	(59.2)	(6.7)	na	na	na	40
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest 60%	52.3	31.7	3.3	0.6	23.0	127
Richest 40%	65.5	32.1	4.1	0.7	15.8	66
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	56.2	30.5	3.5	0.6	21.1	136
Other	58.4	35.1	3.7	0.8	19.3	56
Religion of household head						
No religion	54.0	32.5	3.6	0.7	20.4	114
Buddhist	59.0	34.8	3.5	0.7	26.9	58
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Total	57.4	34.0	3.6	0.6	20.6	193

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

na: Not applicable

¹ MICS indicator 6.1

² MICS Indicator 6.2

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Household has for the child:				Child plays with:				Two or more types of playthings ²	Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects	Objects found outside	Household objects			
Sex										
Male	18.3	4.8	20.8	94.4	27.5	53.0	64.1	224		
Female	26.8	4.7	28.5	97.2	45.7	44.8	65.7	205		
Age										
0-23 months	6.8	1.5	17.8	90.5	33.5	29.9	47.5	162		
24-59 months	31.8	6.7	28.6	98.9	37.8	60.6	75.4	267		
Mother's education										
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Basic (lower secondary)	10.4	0.0	14.6	94.6	29.8	49.2	64.4	79		
Upper secondary	20.5	3.9	25.5	97.7	38.3	51.0	67.1	116		
Vocational	12.9	0.0	21.0	94.9	36.9	50.2	69.9	60		
College, university	36.7	10.6	26.6	95.2	39.1	46.2	61.7	149		
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	9.5	1.4	19.3	94.2	36.5	52.6	66.7	99		
Second	17.5	1.1	29.4	97.4	37.4	53.3	68.2	89		
Middle	17.9	0.8	24.1	97.7	33.3	46.4	63.9	98		
Fourth	25.0	1.8	18.5	93.9	41.7	50.7	69.1	77		
Richest	52.0	23.9	33.2	94.9	32.1	40.0	54.5	66		
Ethnicity of household head										
Khalkh	23.2	5.4	27.1	95.7	39.2	49.5	66.4	310		
Other	20.3	2.9	17.7	95.8	28.5	48.0	60.9	119		
Religion of household head*										
No religion	18.9	2.7	20.0	95.5	34.5	44.5	60.2	248		
Buddhist	29.0	9.0	32.0	95.1	42.4	56.1	72.7	128		
Other	23.2	4.0	28.5	100.0	28.4	53.7	68.7	51		
Total	22.4	4.7	24.5	95.7	36.2	49.1	64.9	429		

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 6.3

² MICS indicator 6.4

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the seven days preceding the survey, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of children under age 5			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the last seven days	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the last seven days	Left with inadequate care in the last seven days ¹	
Sex				
Male	4.1	13.2	16.9	224
Female	2.9	17.1	19.0	205
Age				
0-23 months	1.7	11.8	13.0	162
24-59 months	4.7	17.0	20.9	267
Mother's education				
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Basic (lower secondary)	3.2	16.2	19.4	79
Upper secondary	1.9	14.7	14.7	116
Vocational	6.8	20.0	26.9	60
College, university	3.7	9.3	13.0	149
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	8.0	19.7	26.4	99
Second	2.8	15.8	18.6	89
Middle	1.9	15.1	15.1	98
Fourth	3.9	11.5	15.4	77
Richest	0.0	11.2	11.2	66
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	4.0	15.7	18.6	310
Other	2.5	13.6	16.1	119
Religion of household head*				
No religion	2.1	13.8	15.5	248
Buddhist	5.7	18.3	22.3	128
Other	5.7	13.6	19.3	51
Total	3.6	15.1	17.9	429

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

* MICS indicator 6.5

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children aged 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	6.4	95.3	72.1	96.3	75.3	93
Female	10.7	98.4	77.7	97.8	77.1	100
Age						
36-47 months	1.8	94.8	70.7	94.2	70.0	97
48-59 months	15.4	99.0	79.4	100.0	82.5	96
Pre-school attendance						
Attending pre-school	12.7	99.1	77.5	99.4	76.9	101
Not attending pre-school	4.1	94.5	72.3	94.5	75.5	92
Mother's education						
Less than upper secondary	9.7	98.4	81.1	98.4	81.1	51
Upper secondary or higher	8.2	96.4	72.8	96.6	74.5	142
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest 60%	6.3	96.9	73.6	97.7	75.9	127
Richest 40%	13.1	96.9	77.8	96.0	76.8	66
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	8.2	95.6	73.2	96.3	75.4	136
Other	9.7	100.0	79.3	98.9	78.2	56
Religion of household head						
No religion	6.1	96.8	73.3	96.3	74.1	114
Buddhist	11.1	96.0	80.2	97.6	82.7	58
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Total	8.6	96.9	75.0	97.1	76.2	193

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 6.6

Table CD.5A: Early child development index based on country-specific definition

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score based on country-specific definition, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score* **	Number of children aged 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy*	Physical**	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	62.2	94.2	72.1	96.3	87.1	93
Female	70.2	98.4	77.7	97.8	90.5	100
Age						
36-47 months	46.7	93.8	70.7	94.2	81.6	97
48-59 months	86.0	99.0	79.4	100.0	96.0	96
Pre-school attendance						
Attending pre-school	79.0	99.1	77.5	99.4	92.7	101
Not attending pre-school	52.3	93.5	72.3	94.5	84.5	92
Mother's education						
Less than upper secondary	62.9	96.6	81.1	98.4	89.1	51
Upper secondary or higher	67.6	96.4	72.8	96.6	88.7	142
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest 60%	62.8	96.2	73.6	97.7	86.6	127
Richest 40%	73.1	96.9	77.8	96.0	93.0	66
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	67.3	94.9	73.2	96.3	88.5	136
Other	64.1	100.0	79.3	98.9	89.5	56
Religion of household head						
No religion	62.7	96.0	73.3	96.3	86.8	114
Buddhist	70.1	96.0	80.2	97.6	89.6	58
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Total	66.3	96.4	75.0	97.1	88.8	193

* Literacy-numeracy: Developmentally on track if at least two of the following is true: EC7A = 1 (Can identify some colours), EC7B = 1 (Can identify simple shapes such as triangle, square, circle, etc.), EC9A = 1 (Can count).

** Physical: Developmentally on track if at least two of the following is true: EC11 = 1 (Can pick up a small object pinching with two fingers from the ground), EC11A = 1 (Can hold a spoon, a fork or a pencil with the thumb, index finger and middle finger), EC12 = 2 (Is not sometimes too sick to play)

*** Due to the fact that Mongolia's Pres-school Education Standards do not include an issue of teaching the children the skills of naming letters of the alphabet, reading simple and popular words, and naming symbols of the numbers, some country-specific questions are included in the early childhood development module. Children who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy and physical domains are defined as above. The definitions about the other domains, social-emotional and learning are same as in Table CD.5.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

CHAPTER X

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy rate among young people

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also a MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. In MICS, data on literacy was collected through the questionnaires for men and women age 15-49, but the literacy indicator is calculated for young women and men age 15-24. Literacy was assessed on the ability of interviewed women and men to read a short simple statement and on school attendance.

The percent literate is presented in Table ED.1 and ED.1M. In *Nalaikh* District, the percentage of men age 15-24 who are literate is 96, while it is 99 for women age 15-24 years.

School readiness

Attendance to early childhood education in an organized learning or child education programme plays an important role for school readiness. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of a primary school who attended early childhood education the previous year. As shown in the table, 72 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school, attended early childhood education programme the previous year. Note that because the number of children in the first grade of a primary school is small (denominator of indicator), the indicator for school readiness should be interpreted with caution.

Primary and lower secondary education enrolment

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and the World Fit for Children Declaration. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, for empowering women, for protecting children from hazardous and worst form of labour and from violence, for promoting human rights and democracy, population growth and for protecting the environment and many other endeavours.

The indicators for primary and lower secondary education attendance include:

- ▲ Net intake rate in primary education (the first grade)
- ▲ Primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- ▲ Lower secondary (basic) education net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- ▲ Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index - GPI) in primary and lower secondary education

The indicators of school progression include:

- ▲ Children reaching last grade of primary education – to 5th grade
- ▲ Primary education completion rate
- ▲ Transition rate to lower secondary education

As per the provision of Law on Education, the primary school entry age is 6 in Mongolia. All children age 6, covered by the survey, were attending the first grade of a primary school (Table ED.3). Note that because the number of children age for school entry is small (denominator of indicator), the indicator for school intake should not be interpreted.

In Mongolia, primary education age is defined as 6-11 years, while lower secondary school age is 12-15 years.

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary education age, 6-11 years, who are

attending primary or secondary education¹⁸. Thus, 99 percent of children of primary education age are attending school, and no gender-based differentials are observed (98 percent of girls, 99 percent of boys). The primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted) is similar by mother's education level and by household wealth as indicated in the Table.

The lower secondary education net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5¹⁹. The survey findings show that 95 percent of children of lower secondary education age, 12-15 years, are attending secondary education or higher. Of the remaining 5 percent, some of them either out of school, or attending primary education; thus, 1 percent of the children of secondary education age are attending primary education, while 4 percent are not attending school at all. As also shown in the Table, the lower secondary education net attendance ratio is higher among girls (98 percent) as compared to boys (92 percent) by 6 percentage points.

Note 4: For a comparison reason, the basic education (both primary and lower secondary) net attendance ratio (adjusted) is calculated alongside with the primary and secondary education net attendance ratios (adjusted). The results are shown in Table ED.5A. Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted) is defined as the percentage of children of basic education age, 6-15 years, who are attending primary or secondary education or higher. Also, in the last column of Table ED.8, gender parity index for basic education is shown.

The percentage of children entering the first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary education (5th grade) is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children, starting grade one, the majority of them (99 percent) will eventually reach fifth grade. Notice that these figures include that repeat grades. As shown in the table, no considerable differences by gender and by mother's education level are observed, but some differences by household wealth are observed. For instance, the rate of children entering the first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary education (5th grade) is at 91 percent among children from the poorest households, while it is at 100 percent for children from other households.

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The primary education completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary education for the first time, to the number of children of the primary education completion age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year. As shown in the table, the primary education completion rate is estimated as 112 percent. This percentage exceeding 100 indicates that children below and above the age of 11 years are entering the last grade of primary education.

Table ED.7 demonstrates that 98 percent of the children that completed successfully the last grade of primary education, fifth grade, were found at the moment of the survey to be attending the first grade of secondary education.

Note that because the number of children age for primary education completion and the number of children who were studying in the last grade of primary education in the last academic year are small (denominator of indicator), the indicator for primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education by characteristics should be interpreted with caution.

¹⁸ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator

¹⁹ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and lower secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. As shown in the table, the gender parity index is 0.99 for primary education and 1.07 for lower secondary education, which tells that for every 100 boys in primary and lower secondary education there are 99 and 107 girls, respectively. In addition, one can see the clear differences in the gender parity indexes for lower secondary education by education of mothers/ caretakers and household wealth, whereas no such difference is observed for GPI for primary education.

Table ED.1: Literacy among young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage literate ¹	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Education		
None or primary	(*)	11
Basic (lower secondary)	(100.0)	40
Upper secondary	100.0	89
Vocational	(100.0)	40
College, university	100.0	93
Age		
15-19	99.2	122
20-24	98.9	150
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	96.7	54
Second	(100.0)	45
Middle	98.4	53
Fourth	100.0	69
Richest	(100.0)	50
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	99.1	197
Other	98.9	76
Religion of household head		
No religion	99.3	136
Buddhist	99.1	93
Other	(98.0)	43
Total	99.0	273

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

Table ED.1M: Literacy among young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage literate ¹	Number of men aged 15-24 years
Education		
None or primary	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	(100.0)	38
Upper secondary	100.0	63
Vocational	100.0	65
College, university	(100.0)	44
Age		
15-19	97.1	109
20-24	94.9	118
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	(90.4)	47
Second	(92.2)	39
Middle	(98.0)	42
Fourth	98.7	54
Richest	(100.0)	44
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	96.8	150
Other	94.2	77
Religion of household head*		
No religion	93.4	107
Buddhist	100.0	77
Other	(95.0)	43
Total	96.0	227

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of general educational school who attended pre-school in previous year, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of children attending first grade of general educational school who attended pre-school in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of general educational school
Sex		
Male	(73.2)	38
Female	(70.7)	26
Mother's education		
Less than upper secondary	(*)	13
Upper secondary or higher	72.8	51
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest 60%	(74.3)	31
Richest 40%	(70.1)	33
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	(71.0)	44
Other	(*)	19
Religion of household head		
No religion	(70.9)	36
Buddhist	(*)	21
Other	(*)	7
Total	72.1	64

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 7.2

Table ED.3: General educational school entry

Percentage of children of general educational school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of children of general educational school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of general educational school entry age
Total	(100.0)	49

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 7.3

Table ED.4: Primary education attendance

Percentage of children of primary education age attending primary or secondary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Nalaikh district, 2012

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children
Age at beginning of school year						
6	(100.0)	30	(*)	19	(100.0)	49
7	(100.0)	36	(100.0)	32	100.0	68
8	(100.0)	33	(100.0)	29	100.0	62
9	(96.0)	38	(96.2)	31	96.1	69
10	(98.0)	44	(92.8)	26	96.1	70
11	(100.0)	40	(100.0)	24	100.0	63
Mother's education						
None or primary	(*)	10	(*)	13	100.0	23
Basic (lower secondary)	100.0	54	(95.9)	28	98.6	82
Upper secondary	100.0	50	(97.9)	45	99.0	95
Vocational	(96.4)	42	(100.0)	29	97.8	70
College, university	98.7	66	(98.0)	46	98.4	111
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	(100.0)	49	(96.5)	33	98.6	82
Second	(98.2)	48	(100.0)	32	98.9	80
Middle	(100.0)	46	(100.0)	32	100.0	78
Fourth	(95.7)	35	(100.0)	31	97.7	66
Richest	(100.0)	42	(94.3)	32	97.5	74
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	98.6	167	98.2	101	98.4	268
Other	100.0	54	98.0	59	99.0	114
Religion of household head*						
No religion	99.3	120	97.3	76	98.5	196
Buddhist	98.0	75	98.5	60	98.2	136
Other	(*)	25	(*)	23	(100.0)	49
Total	98.9	221	98.1	160	98.6	381

* One, zero and one unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1

Table ED.5: Lower secondary school attendance

Percentage of children of lower secondary education age attending lower secondary education or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), and percentage of children attending primary education, Nalaih district, 2012

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Age at beginning of school year									
12	(96.3)	(0.0)	26	(96.9)	(3.1)	28	96.6	1.6	53
13	(86.6)	(4.1)	31	(100.0)	(0.0)	26	92.7	2.2	58
14	(90.6)	(0.0)	26	(96.9)	(0.0)	31	94.0	0.0	57
15	(*)	(*)	19	(100.0)	(0.0)	28	97.8	0.0	47
Mother's education									
None or primary	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	15
Basic (lower secondary)	(78.6)	(0.0)	22	(*)	(*)	18	(86.0)	(2.2)	39
Upper secondary	(100.0)	(0.0)	27	(100.0)	(0.0)	36	100.0	0.0	63
Vocational	(92.4)	(4.3)	29	(*)	(*)	24	95.9	2.4	54
College, university	(*)	(*)	19	(100.0)	(0.0)	25	(100.0)	(0.0)	44
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	(77.1)	(0.0)	28	(*)	(*)	21	85.1	0.0	49
Second	(91.7)	(4.6)	28	(100.0)	(0.0)	22	95.4	2.5	50
Middle	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	16	(97.5)	(2.5)	34
Fourth	(*)	(*)	15	(100.0)	(0.0)	36	100.0	0.0	51
Richest	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	17	(100.0)	(0.0)	30
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	91.1	0.0	74	97.8	1.0	81	94.6	0.5	155
Other	(92.6)	(4.4)	29	(100.0)	(0.0)	31	96.5	2.1	60
Religion of household head*									
No religion	90.7	2.0	63	98.3	0.0	55	94.2	1.1	118
Buddhist	(91.5)	(0.0)	24	(98.1)	(1.9)	44	95.8	1.3	68
Other	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	13	(96.9)	(0.0)	28
Total	91.6	1.2	103	98.4	0.8	112	95.1	1.0	215

* Two, zero and two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 7.5

Table ED.5A: Basic education attendance

Percentage of children of basic (primary and lower secondary) education age attending basic education or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), Nalaikh district, 2012

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children
Age at beginning of school year						
6	(100.0)	30	(*)	19	(100.0)	49
7	(100.0)	36	(100.0)	32	100.0	68
8	(100.0)	33	(100.0)	29	100.0	62
9	(96.0)	38	(96.2)	31	96.1	69
10	(98.0)	44	(92.8)	26	96.1	70
11	(96.5)	40	(100.0)	24	97.8	63
12	(96.3)	26	(100.0)	28	98.2	53
13	(90.7)	31	(100.0)	26	94.9	58
14	(90.6)	26	(96.9)	31	94.0	57
15	(*)	19	(100.0)	28	97.8	47
Mother's education						
None or primary	(*)	16	(*)	23	(92.9)	39
Basic (lower secondary)	93.9	76	97.5	46	95.2	121
Upper secondary	100.0	77	98.8	81	99.4	158
Vocational	96.5	71	100.0	53	98.0	124
College, university	97.3	85	98.7	70	97.9	155
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	91.8	77	96.1	54	93.5	131
Second	97.5	76	100.0	55	98.5	131
Middle	97.8	64	100.0	48	98.8	112
Fourth	97.0	51	100.0	67	98.7	118
Richest	100.0	56	(96.2)	49	98.2	105
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	95.7	241	98.5	182	96.9	422
Other	99.0	83	98.7	91	98.8	174
Religion of household head*						
No religion	97.0	182	97.7	131	97.3	314
Buddhist	95.0	99	99.1	105	97.1	204
Other	(97.9)	40	(100.0)	36	98.9	76
Total	96.6	324	98.5	272	97.5	596

* Three, zero and three unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary education

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary education who eventually reach the last grade of primary education (survival rate to last grade of primary education), Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are attending grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade 1 ¹
Sex					
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	97.7
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother's education					
None or primary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Basic (lower secondary)	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.9	95.9
Upper secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vocational	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
College, university	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.6	90.6
Second	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Middle	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head					
No religion	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	97.4
Buddhist	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	98.6

¹ MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2

Table ED.7: Primary education completion and transition to secondary education

Primary education completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Primary education completion rate ¹	Number of children of primary education completion age	Transition rate to secondary education ²	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary education the previous school year
Sex				
Male	(104.2)	40	(96.9)	45
Female	(124.7)	24	(100.0)	24
Mother's education				
Less than upper secondary	194.1	13	100.0	16
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	50	(*)	52
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest 60%	(102.2)	43	97.3	51
Richest 40%	(*)	20	(*)	18
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	(121.8)	42	97.2	49
Other	(*)	21	(*)	20
Religion of household head*				
No religion	(118.8)	32	(100.0)	37
Buddhist	(*)	24	(*)	21
Other	(*)	6	(*)	10
Total	111.9	63	98.0	69

* One and one unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 7.7² MICS indicator 7.8

Table ED.8: Education gender parity
Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower secondary, and basic education, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Primary education adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary education adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary education adjusted NAR ¹	Lower secondary education adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary education adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary education adjusted NAR ²	Basic education adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Basic education adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for basic education adjusted NAR
Mother's education									
None or primary	100.0	100.0	1.00	90.4	68.1	1.33	95.8	88.6	1.08
Basic (lower secondary)	95.9	100.0	0.96	95.2	78.6	1.21	97.5	93.9	1.04
Upper secondary	97.9	100.0	0.98	100.0	100.0	1.00	98.8	100.0	0.99
Vocational	100.0	96.4	1.04	100.0	92.4	1.08	100.0	96.5	1.04
College, university	98.0	98.7	0.99	100.0	100.0	1.00	98.7	97.3	1.01
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	96.5	100.0	0.96	95.5	77.1	1.24	96.1	91.8	1.05
Second	100.0	98.2	1.02	100.0	91.7	1.09	100.0	97.5	1.03
Middle	100.0	100.0	1.00	94.7	100.0	0.95	100.0	97.8	1.02
Fourth	100.0	95.7	1.04	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	97.0	1.03
Richest	94.3	100.0	0.94	100.0	100.0	1.00	96.2	100.0	0.96
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalikh	98.2	98.6	1.00	97.8	91.1	1.07	98.5	95.7	1.03
Other	98.0	100.0	0.98	100.0	92.6	1.08	98.7	99.0	1.00
Religion of household head									
No religion	97.3	99.3	0.98	98.3	90.7	1.08	97.7	97.0	1.01
Buddhist	98.5	98.0	1.00	98.1	91.5	1.07	99.1	95.0	1.04
Other	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	94.2	1.06	100.0	97.9	1.02
Total	98.1	98.9	0.99	98.4	91.6	1.07	98.5	96.6	1.02

¹ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1

² MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1

CHAPTER XI

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to have a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. The World Fit for Children, which is ratified by Mongolia, states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments.

Child registration is governed by Mongolian Citizen Registration Law, which states that in case both of the parents are unable to register the child due to health problems, being treated in hospital for a long time, or serving time in penitentiary institutions or under other reasonable circumstances, close relatives or the hospital staff bear the responsibility for the child's registration. In remote rural areas the children need to be registered within 30 days and in central areas it is 15 days from the birth.

Failure to comply with the registration law results further difficulties for the child in receiving medical care, studying at school, being covered with social welfare measures, and furthermore, registering a family, participating in property relations, receiving inheritance and being eligible for a pension, leading to problems in realisation and violation of the rights of the child. Thus, the child registration is the main tool in protection of above mentioned rights of the child.

The survey collected information on birth registration among children under 5 years of age. In our district, the births of almost 100 percent of children under-5 have been registered (Table CP.1). The high numbers of the registration are due to provision of child welfare support and government financial benefits to citizens based on registration.

By age groups, the births of 99 percent of children, age 0-11 months, have been registered. The 100 percent registration rate of children age 12 months or above shows that provision of basic social benefits based on registration provides potential for further protection of the child rights. There is no considerable difference in the child registration by education of mothers/ caretakers and by household wealth. On the request of the interviewer to show the child registration documents, 96 percent of mothers/ caretakers were able to show the interviewer the birth certificate for their child.

Child labour

Mongolia joined The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, the Additional protocols against child trafficking, child prostitution and pornography in 2003, the International Protocol on Prohibition of use of children in warfare in 2004. Mongolia ratified eight conventions of the International Labour Organization, among them the Convention 138 on the Minimum age for labour participation in 2002 and Convention 182 on Abolishment of worst forms of child labour in 2001.

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "State Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development..." The World Fit for Children mentions the nine strategies to combat child labour and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation.

In the MICS questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child labour, that is, children age 5-14 involved in labour activities. A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey if during the week preceding the survey:

- ▲ Ages 5-11: at least one hour of economic activity or 28 hours of household chore;
- ▲ Ages 12-14: at least 14 hours of economic activity or 28 hours of household chores per week.

Economic activities include: working outside household (paid or unpaid work) or working for family business (work on family farm, family business or services, as well as fetching water or collecting firewood or fuel for own household use). This definition allows differentiation between child labour and its worst forms to identify the forms that should be eliminated.

Table CP.2 presents the results for child labour by the type of work. Percentages may not be limited to 100 percent in the total child labour, as children may be involved in more than one type of work. As shown in the table, 29 percent of children age 5-14, inclusive of 33 percent of children age 5-11 and 21 percent of children age 12-14 are involved in child labour.

During the week preceding the survey, 31 percent of children age 5-11 were involved in at least one hour of economic activity and 3 percent of them in at least 28 hours of household chores. As for children age 12-14, 13 percent were involved in at least 14 hours of economic activities, while 10 percent of them were involved in at least 28 hours of household chores. The involvement in economic activities is more among boys (39 percent of boys and 22 percent of girls age 5-11; 16 percent of boys and 10 percent of girls age 12-14) than girls. As for household chores, more girls spend longer hours (5 percent of boys, 15 percent of girls age 12-14).

As for total child labour, 34 percent of boys age 5-14 and 23 percent of girls age 5-14 are involved in child labour. As mother/ caretaker of a child is more educated, the involvement of children in child labour decreases.

Note 5: With the aim of taking into consideration the country-specific conditions and making the terminology comparable with previous reports, in case of Mongolia, fetching water and collecting firewood and fuel for own household use is not likely to be regarded as an economic activity, but a household chore. Thus, taking this country specific situation into consideration, the child labour among children age 5-14 is calculated as 10 percent, 6 percent for children age 5-11, and 19 percent for children age 12-14 (Table CP.2A) and school attendance among child labourers is 97 percent (Table CP.3A). As the child labour indicators of Mongolia MICS 2010 followed this definition, the figures of the present MICS can be comparable.

In addition, for a comparison reason, the questions on child labour were administered to children age 5-17. The child labour among children age 15-17 is defined same as the one for children age 12-14, that is – at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week. The results for children age 5-17 are presented respectively in Tables CP.2, CP.2A, CP.3 and CP.3A based on the international and the country specific definitions.

Table CP.3 presents the percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labour, who are attending school, and the percentage of children age 5-14 attending school, who are involved in child labour. The majority (97 percent) of children age 5-14 who are involved in child labour, are also attending school. On the other hand, out of the children age 5-14 attending school, 30 percent are involved in child labour.

Child discipline

As stated in A World Fit for Children, “children must be protected against any acts of violence ...” and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence.

Mongolia joined the UN Convention on Child Rights and in 1996 enacted the Law on Protection of Child Rights that is in line with concepts and principles of the UN Convention. The Law legalized the right of a child to be protected against any kind of violence.

In this round of MICS, one child age 2-14 per household was selected randomly during fieldwork and the parents/ caretakers of those selected children were asked about ways to discipline their children when they misbehave.

The two indicators used to describe aspects of child discipline are:

- 1) the number of children age 2-14 who experience psychological aggression as punishment or minor physical punishment or severe physical punishment;
- 2) the number of parents/ caretakers of children age 2-14 who believe that in order to raise their children properly, physical punishment is necessary for their children.

The survey finding in Table CP.4 shows that in the one month preceding the survey parents/ caretakers of 48 percent of children age 2-14 resorted to non-violent methods of discipline. However, still 42 percent of children age 2-14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/ caretakers or other household members. Nearly 4 percent of children age 2-14 received severe physical punishment from their parents or caretakers, which shows that realization of the right of a child to live in a non-violent environment and to be protected from abuse is inadequate.

On the other hand, 11 percent of parents/ caretakers covered by the survey believe that physical punishment of their children is necessary (Table CP.4). Although the majority of parents/ caretakers do not believe in necessity of physical punishment for child discipline, yet four out of ten children (42 percent) covered by the survey were punished physically. The attitude of parents/ caretakers towards physical punishment for child discipline is somewhat related with level of education of respondents. For instance, 16 percent of parents with basic education believe that physical punishment is necessary for raising their children properly, while this indicator is 8 percent among respondents with upper secondary, college, or university education.

Early marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is still a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF’s worldwide estimates, over 64 million women age 20-24 were married/ in union before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include: the state of the country’s civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children; the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In the actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.

Young married girls are a unique, though often invisible, group. Required to perform heavy amounts of domestic work, under pressure to demonstrate fertility, and responsible for raising children while still being children themselves, married girls and child-mothers face constrained decision-making and reduced life choices. Boys are also affected by child marriage, but the issue impacts girls in far larger numbers and with more intensity around health issues. Cohabitation - when a couple lives together as if married - raises the same human rights concerns as marriage. Where a girl lives with a man and takes on the role of caregiver for him, the assumption is often that she has become an adult woman, even if she has not yet reached the age of 18. Additional concerns due to the informality of the relationship - for example, inheritance, citizenship and social recognition - might make girls in informal unions vulnerable in different ways than those who are in formally recognized marriages.

Research suggests that many factors interact to place a child at risk of marriage. Poverty, protection of girls, family honor and the provision of stability during unstable social periods are considered as significant factors in determining a girl's risk of becoming married while still a child. Women who married at younger ages were more likely to experience domestic violence themselves. The age gap between partners is thought to contribute to these abusive power dynamics and to increase the risk of untimely widowhood.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy-related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at young age are more likely to marry older men, which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection.

The current survey presents early marriage among women in *Nalaikh* District by two indicators – the percentage of women married before age 15 and the percentage married before age 18 (Table CP.5). The Table CP.5 presents the corresponding percentage for early marriage among women. The overall percentage of women of reproductive age, who are married before age 15 is very small (less than one percent).

While the marriage before age 15 is very low, the percentage of women age 20-49 who are married before age 18 is relatively higher (7 percent). There are differentials by education and by household wealth for the marriage before age 18. Overall, one of every fifteen women age 15-19 (7 percent) are married or in union. As shown in Table CP.5M, early marriage among men is rarer than among women. This suggests that young girls are more often married to older men.

Another indicator determining early marriage is the spousal age difference or the percentage of married/ in union women who are 10 or more years younger than their current spouse is. Table CP.7 present the results of the spousal age difference for women. The Table shows that 3 percent of women age 20-24 in *Nalaikh* District married to a man 10 or more years older, while 12 percent married to a man 5-9 years older. As for women, age 15-19, the percentage of married women was minimal for making any estimates for the above-mentioned indicator.

Attitudes toward domestic violence

There are number of issues that families face and one of the most prominent is the domestic violence. The violence is often invisible to others, and the consequences are frequently of criminal offense nature.

In Mongolia, the 2004 Law on Combating Domestic Violence and the 2007 National Program to Combat Domestic Violence are approved and being implemented. The Government with

assistance of international organizations is taking a number of specific measures to protect the victims and to influence and change the attitudes and behaviours of perpetrators. In Mongolian Law on Combating Domestic Violence, it is stated that domestic violence may carry different forms: physical, mental, sexual, and financial abuses.

A number of questions were asked to men and women age 15-49 to assess their attitudes towards whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives/ partners for a variety of scenarios. These questions were asked to have an indication of cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands/ partners. The assumptions here are not indicative of the fact that women and men that agree with the statements indicating that husbands/ partners are justified to beat their wives/ partners under the situations described in the questionnaire, in reality tend to abuse their wives/ partners or be abused by their own husbands/ partners.

The responses to these questions can be found in Tables CP.11 and CP.11M. Overall, 13 percent (21 percent) of men (women) in *Nalaikh* District feel that a husband/ partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/ partner for one of a variety reasons. Women, who approve a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when the woman neglects the children (15 percent), or if she spends big amount of money without permission from him (6 percent). Among men, these two reasons are also the highest ones (9 percent and 6 percent, respectively). It can also be observed from the Table, that there are differentials related to education and household wealth.

Children's living arrangements and orphan hood

Table HA.12 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18. 69 percent of children age 0-17 years in *Nalaikh* district live with both their parents, 22 percent live with mothers only and 2 percent live with fathers only. 4 percent of children live with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive. 13 percent live with mothers only while the biological father is alive.

12 percent of children lost one or both parents. As expected, older children are less likely than younger children to live with both parents and slightly more likely than younger children to have lost one or both parents.

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹	
	Seen	Not seen			
Sex					
Male	96.4	3.4	0.0	99.8	224
Female	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	205
Age					
0-11 months	96.0	3.3	0.0	99.3	75
12-23 months	94.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	86
24-35 months	100.0	.0	0.0	100.0	74
36-47 months	93.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	97
48-59 months	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	96
Mother's education					
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Basic (lower secondary)	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	79
Upper secondary	95.8	3.8	0.0	99.6	116
Vocational	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	60
College, university	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	149
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	95.9	3.6	0.0	99.5	99
Second	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	89
Middle	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	98
Fourth	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	77
Richest	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	66
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	310
Other	98.6	1.0	0.0	99.6	119
Religion of household head*					
No religion	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	248
Buddhist	95.2	4.4	0.0	99.6	128
Other	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	51
Total	96.4	3.5	0.0	99.9	429

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 8.1

Table CP.2A: Child labour based on country-specific definition

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the seven days preceding the survey according to age groups, and percentage of children age 5-14 and 5-17 years involved in child labour based on country-specific definition, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of children aged 5-11 involved in:						Percentage of children aged 12-14 involved in:						Percentage of children aged 15-17 involved in:																	
	Economic activity			Child labour			Economic activity			Child labour			Economic activity			Child labour														
	Working outside household	Unpaid work	Paid work	Household chores for less than 1 hour	Household chores for 14 hours or more	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Working outside household	Unpaid work	Paid work	Household chores for less than 28 hours	Household chores for 14 hours or more	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Working outside household	Unpaid work	Paid work	Household chores for less than 14 hours	Household chores for 14 hours or more	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children aged 12-14 years	Number of children aged 15-17 years	Percentage of children aged 5-14 involved in child labour*	Number of children aged 5-17 years	Percentage of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour**							
Sex																														
Male	0.0	0.0	1.0	49.4	4.8	5.8	247	2.9	0.0	0.0	5.4	71.1	10.7	16.1	100	20.8	0.0	2.6	19.4	65.0	9.4	28.8	73	8.8	347	12.2	420			
Female	0.5	1.0	0.9	49.8	4.8	7.2	198	2.7	0.0	3.3	4.8	70.7	18.0	22.8	79	6.4	1.3	4.1	0.0	11.2	67.9	20.2	88	11.6	278	16.2	365			
School participation																														
Yes	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.7	51.5	4.9	6.6	2.9	0.9	2.5	1.5	4.8	70.8	14.5	19.2	12.7	0.8	3.5	1.1	14.8	68.2	16.5	146	10.3	586	14.5	732			
No	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.1)	(3.6)	(3.6)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(5.5)	39	8.9	53			
Mother's education*																														
None or primary	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(53.1)	(0.0)	(2.8)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(15.6)	47	22.6	55			
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	8.8	8.8	103	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(65.4)	(15.9)	(17.7)	34	(9.4)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(65.3)	(11.9)	29	11.0	137	13.2	165			
Upper secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.8	6.2	6.2	107	(2.8)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(4.7)	(76.9)	(11.7)	(16.3)	46	(14.1)	(1.2)	(7.9)	(2.3)	(19.6)	(55.4)	(19.6)	45	9.2	153	15.8	199			
Vocational	1.3	1.4	0.0	2.7	48.8	0.6	3.3	(7.3)	(2.6)	(2.0)	(8.9)	(72.1)	(12.1)	(21.1)	37	(19.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(19.0)	(70.6)	(9.9)	48	9.1	112	15.0	159			
College, university	0.0	0.0	3.4	48.7	4.1	7.5	128	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(72.3)	(11.2)	48	(5.6)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(5.6)	(85.8)	(11.0)	31	9.1	176	10.2	207			
Wealth index quintiles																														
Poorest	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	47.6	8.0	10.0	(2.3)	(4.2)	(3.4)	(6.6)	(68.8)	(15.4)	(22.0)	45	(19.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.9)	(55.3)	(18.5)	34	14.0	136	18.6	170			
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	8.0	8.0	103	(0.0)	(1.6)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(76.0)	(9.9)	39	(14.3)	(3.0)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(15.9)	(82.1)	(4.2)	38	9.5	142	11.7	180			
Middle	0.0	1.3	0.0	57.6	1.8	3.1	85	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(69.9)	(22.0)	(24.3)	36	(14.9)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(14.9)	(54.1)	(25.3)	22	9.5	121	14.2	143			
Fourth	0.0	0.0	2.0	54.4	2.0	4.0	73	(6.3)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(69.0)	(15.7)	32	(10.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(1.2)	(15.7)	(64.1)	(22.9)	44	10.3	105	18.7	149			
Richest	0.0	0.0	3.0	41.1	3.1	6.0	95	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(70.8)	(4.0)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	6.5	121	6.9	143			
Ethnicity of household head																														
Khalikh	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.7	48.9	5.4	7.1	322	4.0	2.0	0.7	0.8	5.8	71.2	10.9	16.8	13.0	1.0	1.8	14.7	15.6	110	9.8	447	13.9	557				
Other	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.4	51.3	3.2	4.5	124	0.0	0.0	6.4	2.9	3.5	70.3	21.0	24.5	53	12.9	0.0	15.2	65.6	51	10.5	177	14.6	228				
Religion of household head**																														
No religion	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.6	46.8	6.2	7.9	240	2.3	1.9	0.7	0.0	4.9	72.3	12.3	17.2	100	11.9	0.0	11.9	72.8	80	10.6	341	13.5	420				
Buddhist	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.7	51.4	2.5	4.2	148	4.5	1.0	6.0	4.4	7.1	70.5	15.0	22.1	59	13.7	2.0	14.8	61.2	57	9.3	207	14.2	264				
Other	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	56.2	4.9	6.2	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	9.8	75	16.8	98			
Total	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.6	49.6	4.8	6.4	446	2.8	1.4	2.4	1.5	5.1	70.9	13.9	19.1	179	13.0	0.7	3.4	1.2	14.9	66.6	15.3	29.9	161	10.0	624	14.1	785

* In case of Mongolia, fetching water and collecting firewood and fuel for own household use is not likely to be regarded as an economic activity but a household chore. Thus, involvement in child labour among children aged 5-17 years are calculated taking this country-specific situation into consideration.

** Zero, two, one, and three unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table CP.3: Child labour and school attendance

Percentage of children age 5-14 and 5-17 years involved in child labour who are attending school and percentage of children age 5-14 and 5-17 years attending school who are involved in child labour, Nalaih district, 2012

	Percentage of children aged 5-14 involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-14 attending school	Number of children aged 5-14 years	Percentage of child labourers aged 5-14 who are attending school ¹	Number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-14 attending school who are involved in child labour ²	Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school	Percentage of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour	Percentage of child labourers aged 5-17 who are attending school ¹	Number of children aged 5-17 years	Percentage of children aged 5-17 attending school	Number of children aged 5-17 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-17 attending school who are involved in child labour ²	Number of children aged 5-17 years attending school
Sex														
Male	33.7	92.2	347	96.1	117	35.1	320	33.3	90.9	420	95.5	140	35.0	382
Female	23.2	95.8	278	98.2	64	23.8	266	25.0	96.0	365	97.7	91	25.5	350
Age														
5-11	32.5	92.8	446	96.7	145	33.8	414	32.5	92.8	446	96.7	145	33.8	414
12-17	20.5	96.2	179	(97.4)	37	20.7	172	20.5	96.2	179	(97.4)	37	20.7	172
15-17	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	30.9	91.1	161	94.7	50	32.2	146
Mother's education														
None or primary	(41.1)	(79.3)	47	(*)	19	(49.2)	37	44.4	79.8	55	(*)	24	(50.4)	44
Basic (lower secondary)	33.8	87.5	137	(97.5)	46	37.7	120	32.0	84.5	165	95.4	53	36.2	140
Upper secondary	32.8	96.6	153	97.5	50	33.1	148	34.4	96.8	199	98.1	68	34.9	192
Vocational	27.0	96.7	112	(92.1)	30	25.7	108	28.1	96.5	159	(94.7)	45	27.6	154
College, university	20.2	98.3	176	(100.0)	36	20.6	173	19.7	97.9	207	(100.0)	41	20.1	203
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	35.5	85.8	136	(91.2)	48	37.7	117	35.8	84.7	170	89.4	61	37.7	144
Second	34.0	93.6	142	(100.0)	48	36.3	133	31.0	92.7	180	100.0	56	33.5	167
Middle	36.1	95.6	121	(100.0)	44	37.7	116	36.7	94.8	143	99.3	52	38.4	135
Fourth	31.9	97.4	105	(95.5)	33	31.2	102	35.0	98.2	149	97.1	52	34.6	146
Richest	6.5	98.1	121	(*)	8	6.7	118	6.9	97.6	143	(*)	10	7.0	140
Ethnicity of household head														
Khalkh	28.4	93.6	447	97.4	127	29.6	419	28.9	93.4	557	97.1	161	30.1	521
Other	30.7	94.4	177	95.5	54	31.1	167	30.6	92.8	228	94.7	70	31.2	212
Religion of household head*														
No religion	30.7	93.5	341	95.9	104	31.5	318	29.9	92.8	420	95.6	126	30.8	390
Buddhist	26.7	94.4	207	97.3	55	27.5	196	27.9	94.1	264	97.9	74	29.1	249
Other	28.8	93.5	75	(*)	22	30.8	70	32.2	93.7	98	(96.0)	32	33.0	92
Total	29.1	93.8	624	96.8	181	30.0	586	29.4	93.3	785	96.4	231	30.4	732

* Two, zero, two, three, zero and two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

na.: Not applicable

¹ MICS indicator 8.3

² MICS indicator 8.4

Table CP.3A: Child labour and school attendance based on country-specific definition

Percentage of children age 5-14 and 5-17 years involved in child labour who are attending school and percentage of children age 5-14 and 5-17 years attending school who are involved in child labour based on country-specific definition, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of children aged 5-14 involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-14 attending school	Number of children aged 5-14 years	Percentage of child labourers aged 5-14 who are attending school*	Number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-14 attending school who are involved in child labour*	Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school	Percentage of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-17 attending school	Number of children aged 5-17 years	Percentage of child labourers aged 5-17 who are attending school†	Number of children aged 5-17 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-17 attending school	Number of children aged 5-17 years attending school	Percentage of children aged 5-17 involved in child labour	Percentage of children aged 5-17 attending school who are involved in child labour‡	Number of children aged 5-17 years attending school
Sex																	
Male	8.8	92.2	347	(96.9)	30	9.2	320	12.2	90.9	420	94.9	51	12.8	382	12.8	382	382
Female	11.6	95.8	278	(96.4)	32	11.7	266	16.2	96.0	365	96.4	59	16.3	350	16.3	350	350
Age																	
5-11	6.4	92.8	446	(95.9)	29	6.6	414	6.4	92.8	446	(95.9)	29	6.6	414	6.6	414	414
12-17	19.1	96.2	179	(97.2)	34	19.2	172	19.1	96.2	179	(97.2)	34	19.2	172	19.2	172	172
15-17	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	29.9	91.1	161	94.6	48	31.0	146	31.0	146	146
Mother's education																	
None or primary	(15.6)	(79.3)	47	(*)	7	(17.1)	37	22.6	79.8	55	(*)	12	(23.1)	44	(23.1)	44	44
Basic (lower secondary)	11.0	87.5	137	(*)	15	11.6	120	13.2	84.5	165	(*)	22	13.8	140	13.8	140	140
Upper secondary	9.2	96.6	153	(*)	14	9.5	148	15.8	96.8	199	(100.0)	31	16.3	192	16.3	192	192
Vocational College, university	9.1	96.7	112	(*)	10	9.4	108	15.0	96.5	159	(100.0)	24	15.6	154	15.6	154	154
	9.1	98.3	176	(*)	16	9.3	173	10.2	97.9	207	(100.0)	21	10.4	203	10.4	203	203
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	14.0	85.8	136	(*)	19	14.5	117	18.6	84.7	170	(86.3)	32	18.9	144	18.9	144	144
Second	9.5	93.6	142	(*)	13	10.1	133	11.7	92.7	180	(*)	21	12.7	167	12.7	167	167
Middle	9.5	95.6	121	(*)	11	9.9	116	14.2	94.8	143	(*)	20	14.7	135	14.7	135	135
Fourth	10.3	97.4	105	(*)	11	10.6	102	18.7	98.2	149	(100.0)	28	19.1	146	19.1	146	146
Richest	6.5	98.1	121	(*)	8	6.7	118	6.9	97.6	143	(*)	10	7.0	140	7.0	140	140
Ethnicity of household head																	
Khalkh	9.8	93.6	447	(97.8)	44	10.3	419	13.9	93.4	557	97.1	77	14.4	521	14.4	521	521
Other	10.5	94.4	177	(*)	19	10.5	167	14.6	92.8	228	(92.7)	33	14.6	212	14.6	212	212
Religion of household head**																	
No religion	10.6	93.5	341	(94.2)	36	10.7	318	13.5	92.8	420	93.9	57	13.6	390	13.6	390	390
Buddhist	9.3	94.4	207	(*)	19	9.8	196	14.2	94.1	264	(100.0)	38	15.1	249	15.1	249	249
Other	9.8	93.5	75	(*)	7	10.4	70	16.8	93.7	98	(*)	16	16.6	92	16.6	92	92
Total	10.0	93.8	624	96.6	63	10.3	586	14.1	93.3	785	95.7	111	14.5	732	14.5	732	732

* In case of Mongolia, fetching water and collecting firewood and fuel for own household use is not likely to be regarded as an economic activity but a household chore. Thus, involvement in child labour among children aged 5-17 years are calculated taking this country-specific situation into consideration.
 ** Two, zero, two, three, zero and two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
 na: Not applicable

Table CP.4: Child discipline

Percentage of children aged 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of children aged 2-14 years who experienced:					Number of children aged 2-14 years	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹			
			Any	Severe				
Sex								
Male	46.9	35.7	21.8	4.1	42.3	489	11.8	293
Female	48.1	33.7	20.6	4.0	40.9	396	9.5	242
Age								
2-4	47.8	29.0	32.8	6.8	42.9	277	13.8	164
5-9	44.7	39.1	23.1	5.0	44.6	284	8.3	177
10-14	49.6	36.0	9.8	0.8	38.1	325	10.3	194
Education of household head								
None or primary	40.8	39.3	23.5	4.2	46.8	124	na	na
Basic (lower secondary)	47.6	30.9	25.7	5.8	38.7	207	na	na
Upper secondary	51.9	37.7	17.9	3.1	41.1	165	na	na
Vocational	45.3	33.0	20.2	0.5	40.3	216	na	na
College, university	50.5	35.9	18.9	7.1	43.8	174	na	na
Respondent's education								
None or primary	na	na	na	na	na	na	(14.8)	41
Basic (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.1	100
Upper secondary	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.5	125
Vocational	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.1	107
College, university	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.0	162
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	48.2	31.4	26.8	7.5	39.3	193	10.6	109
Second	48.3	40.4	19.8	1.5	46.5	194	12.8	109
Middle	45.0	31.9	17.3	3.9	36.8	184	10.6	106
Fourth	38.1	45.1	25.6	2.8	51.7	149	13.2	100
Richest	56.8	26.2	17.0	4.1	35.3	166	6.6	111
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	46.6	37.0	22.6	3.2	43.6	632	10.4	388
Other	49.6	29.5	17.8	6.0	37.1	253	11.6	147
Religion of household head*								
No religion	44.7	35.9	21.1	5.3	41.9	495	10.2	298
Buddhist	45.4	36.5	21.7	2.2	45.6	281	12.3	174
Other	66.8	23.4	18.8	1.4	28.9	106	9.2	61
Total	47.5	34.8	21.3	4.0	41.7	885	10.7	535

* Two and two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

na: Not applicable

¹ MICS indicator 8.5

Table CP.5: Early marriage among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of women aged 15-19 years
Age							
15-19	0.0	122	na	na	na	7.2	122
20-24	0.0	150	0.0	5.3	150	na	na
25-29	0.0	143	0.0	7.6	143	na	na
30-34	0.0	126	0.0	9.5	126	na	na
35-39	1.0	137	1.0	8.0	137	na	na
40-44	0.0	102	0.0	5.3	102	na	na
45-49	0.0	110	0.0	8.7	110	na	na
Education							
None or primary	(4.1)	34	(4.4)	(26.0)	31	(*)	3
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	144	0.0	15.3	111	(12.9)	33
Upper secondary	0.0	244	0.0	8.8	186	3.0	58
Vocational	0.0	170	0.0	3.9	148	(*)	22
College, university	0.0	298	0.0	3.3	291	(*)	7
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.8	166	1.0	12.0	143	(*)	23
Second	0.0	175	0.0	6.5	149	(0.0)	27
Middle	0.0	176	0.0	6.6	161	(*)	15
Fourth	0.0	187	0.0	5.0	153	(0.0)	34
Richest	0.0	184	0.0	7.2	161	(*)	23
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	0.2	641	0.2	8.2	559	9.1	82
Other	0.0	248	0.0	5.1	207	(3.2)	40
Religion of household head*							
No religion	0.0	479	0.0	8.1	417	5.9	62
Buddhist	0.5	291	0.5	6.8	249	(6.6)	42
Other	0.0	117	0.0	5.8	99	(*)	19
Total	0.2	889	0.2	7.4	767	7.2	122

* Two, two and zero unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

na: Not applicable

¹ MICS indicator 8.6

² MICS indicator 8.7

³ MICS indicator 8.8

Table CP.5M: Early marriage among men

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of men aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years
Age							
15-19	0.0	109	na	na	na	4.4	109
20-24	0.0	118	0.0	1.3	118	na	na
25-29	0.9	123	0.9	3.2	123	na	na
30-34	0.0	99	0.0	4.5	99	na	na
35-39	0.0	85	0.0	3.5	85	na	na
40-44	0.0	90	0.0	0.0	90	na	na
45-49	0.0	80	0.0	0.0	80	na	na
Education							
None or primary	1.8	61	2.0	4.7	56	(*)	5
Basic (lower secondary)	0.0	143	0.0	2.1	117	(3.7)	25
Upper secondary	0.0	154	0.0	2.3	113	(5.2)	41
Vocational	0.0	185	0.0	2.8	155	(3.2)	30
College, university	0.0	163	0.0	0.6	155	(*)	8
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.0	139	0.0	3.2	115	(12.4)	25
Second	0.8	135	1.0	3.5	114	(*)	20
Middle	0.0	128	0.0	0.0	108	(*)	19
Fourth	0.0	164	0.0	2.3	137	(2.7)	28
Richest	0.0	139	0.0	1.6	122	(*)	17
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	0.2	501	0.3	2.8	432	5.9	69
Other	0.0	204	0.0	0.6	164	(1.8)	40
Religion of household head*							
No religion	0.3	377	0.3	2.3	328	(3.6)	49
Buddhist	0.0	231	0.0	2.7	190	(7.3)	41
Other	0.0	95	0.0	0.0	77	(*)	18
Total	0.2	705	0.2	2.2	596	4.4	109

* Two, one and one unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

na: Not applicable

¹ MICS indicator 8.6

² MICS indicator 8.7

³ MICS indicator 8.8

Table CP.7: Spousal age difference among women

Percentage of women currently married/in union age 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Total	
Total	25.6	59.7	11.6	3.1	100.0	65

¹ MICS indicator 8.10b

Table CP.11: Women's attitudes towards domestic violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:								Number of women aged 15-49 years
	If she goes out to see friends or relatives without telling him (1)	If she neglects the children (2)	If she argues with him (3)	If she refuses to have sex with him (4)	If she burns the food (5)	If she spends big amount of money without a permission from him (6)	For any of these reasons - (1) thru (5) ¹	For any of these reasons - (1) thru (6)	
Age									
15-19	4.2	18.9	2.7	1.9	1.1	9.1	21.3	24.9	122
20-24	2.1	16.7	2.0	2.3	0.0	6.7	21.1	22.9	150
25-29	2.2	13.1	2.6	0.7	1.1	4.2	16.9	17.7	143
30-34	2.3	14.5	2.8	0.7	1.2	5.8	18.4	19.7	126
35-39	1.2	11.0	2.9	2.3	0.0	5.5	13.9	16.0	137
40-44	4.6	12.4	6.9	3.6	2.0	6.8	19.9	21.4	102
45-49	1.9	16.9	2.2	3.3	1.6	6.3	19.8	21.3	110
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/in union	2.8	16.1	3.9	2.4	1.0	6.7	20.3	21.4	536
Widowed/ divorced/ separated	1.9	9.9	1.6	2.2	2.1	5.0	13.8	15.8	132
Never married/in union	2.4	14.5	1.8	1.0	0.0	5.9	17.6	20.9	221
Education									
None or primary	(10.9)	(28.9)	(12.5)	(2.8)	(9.2)	(20.5)	(44.3)	(44.3)	34
Basic (lower secondary)	6.3	15.9	1.0	1.5	1.4	7.9	21.9	23.4	144
Upper secondary	0.9	15.9	0.4	1.2	0.0	5.9	16.9	19.5	244
Vocational	2.8	20.6	7.9	4.7	1.4	9.0	24.2	27.0	170
College, university	1.1	8.4	2.3	1.4	0.3	2.6	12.5	13.4	298
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	6.0	23.2	4.8	5.3	3.3	11.5	29.5	30.0	166
Second	2.9	18.3	3.9	1.8	1.1	4.2	24.2	24.2	175
Middle	2.3	14.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	7.5	15.0	18.6	176
Fourth	1.6	12.4	3.6	2.3	0.5	6.7	16.7	20.9	187
Richest	0.4	6.9	1.8	1.0	0.0	1.9	9.1	9.8	184
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	2.0	14.4	3.3	1.5	0.8	5.0	18.1	19.4	641
Other	4.1	15.7	2.4	3.5	1.2	9.5	20.0	23.1	248
Religion of household head*									
No religion	2.1	15.8	3.6	2.0	0.7	7.0	20.5	22.5	479
Buddhist	2.8	15.1	3.4	2.6	1.7	5.5	18.1	19.8	291
Other	3.8	10.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.3	12.7	14.3	117
Total	2.6	14.8	3.0	2.0	0.9	6.3	18.7	20.5	889

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 8.14

Table CP.11M: Men's attitudes towards domestic violence

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Nalaikh district, 201

	Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:								Number of men aged 15-49 years
	If she goes out to see friends or relatives without telling him (1)	If she neglects the children (2)	If she argues with him (3)	If she refuses to have sex with him (4)	If she burns the food (5)	If she spends big amount of money without a permission from him (6)	For any of these reasons - (1) thru (5) ¹	For any of these reasons - (1) thru (6)	
Age									
15-19	5.9	4.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.4	9.0	9.8	109
20-24	3.8	8.5	5.1	2.5	1.6	3.9	10.9	10.9	118
25-29	6.8	10.1	5.5	4.5	5.3	9.2	12.2	12.2	123
30-34	4.7	13.1	3.8	2.0	3.5	9.5	17.0	19.1	99
35-39	5.5	12.4	6.9	5.9	4.4	4.9	13.5	13.5	85
40-44	5.8	12.1	1.5	5.2	3.2	6.3	15.3	15.3	90
45-49	2.5	4.3	2.0	2.4	1.2	4.6	6.3	7.3	80
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/in union	6.7	9.9	4.9	4.8	4.1	7.3	13.3	13.7	439
Widowed/ divorced/ separated	(5.5)	(13.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(13.3)	(13.3)	32
Never married/in union	2.0	7.2	2.2	1.3	1.5	3.9	9.4	10.3	234
Education									
None or primary	5.8	6.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.3	9.4	11.0	61
Basic (lower secondary)	10.8	15.3	9.6	7.4	6.3	9.4	20.3	20.9	143
Upper secondary	1.9	9.1	1.3	1.9	1.2	5.8	9.7	11.1	154
Vocational	6.2	10.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	6.7	15.2	15.2	185
College, university	1.7	3.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	2.7	4.3	4.3	163
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	6.8	10.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	7.8	14.8	16.3	139
Second	5.9	12.4	3.2	3.6	2.1	7.4	15.1	16.5	135
Middle	4.4	6.7	3.3	1.5	3.0	4.9	8.9	8.9	128
Fourth	7.2	11.0	6.2	6.4	5.8	8.8	15.8	15.8	164
Richest	0.7	4.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.8	4.8	139
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	4.6	9.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	5.9	11.7	12.2	501
Other	6.3	9.3	6.1	4.8	4.2	7.0	13.0	13.5	204
Religion of household head*									
No religion	4.5	9.8	3.9	3.4	3.5	6.2	12.5	13.3	377
Buddhist	6.8	9.9	4.0	4.4	3.2	7.4	13.7	14.1	231
Other	3.3	5.2	3.3	1.0	1.0	3.1	6.1	6.1	95
Total	5.1	9.2	3.9	3.4	3.0	6.2	12.0	12.6	705

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 8.14

Table CP.12: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years in households not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Living with both parents			Living with neither parent			Living with mother only			Living with father only			Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children aged 0-17 years
	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Sex																	
Male	68.0	0.4	1.0	3.4	0.6	13.9	9.8	1.6	0.4	1.1	100.0	5.4	12.2	640			
Female	71.5	0.1	0.9	4.4	0.3	12.3	8.7	0.2	0.9	0.6	100.0	5.8	11.0	570			
Age																	
0-4	78.7	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	13.9	4.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.9	5.4	425			
5-9	65.8	0.0	1.6	7.8	0.5	13.1	9.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	9.9	12.3	313			
10-14	63.7	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.2	12.6	14.2	1.6	1.0	1.2	100.0	5.8	18.0	312			
15-17	64.7	0.5	2.4	3.5	0.0	12.2	10.9	1.6	0.6	3.6	100.0	6.3	14.3	161			
Education of household head																	
None	70.2	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	13.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	100.0	3.4	9.7	56			
Primary	58.9	0.0	1.7	6.3	1.9	21.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	9.9	9.9	113			
Basic (lower secondary)	73.0	0.3	1.4	2.8	0.0	11.0	9.1	1.1	0.4	0.9	100.0	4.4	11.2	277			
Upper secondary	71.2	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.0	15.7	9.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	2.8	10.7	224			
Vocational	69.0	0.3	0.3	5.6	0.5	11.4	12.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.7	13.7	300			
College, university	70.0	0.3	0.8	4.6	0.7	11.4	7.1	2.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	6.5	11.5	241			
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	62.0	0.3	0.4	2.6	1.0	15.1	16.7	0.4	0.4	1.3	100.0	4.2	18.7	267			
Second	64.6	0.3	1.8	4.1	0.3	16.4	10.4	0.8	0.0	1.3	100.0	6.6	12.8	268			
Middle	68.4	0.8	1.3	2.8	0.5	11.7	11.6	0.7	1.8	0.4	100.0	5.4	16.0	239			
Fourth	83.1	0.0	0.7	4.5	0.0	7.5	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	5.2	3.9	226			
Richest	72.7	0.0	0.6	5.6	0.4	14.2	2.3	2.4	0.9	0.9	100.0	6.6	4.1	210			
Ethnicity of household head																	
Khalikh	69.0	0.3	0.7	4.5	0.5	14.1	8.2	1.3	0.7	0.8	100.0	6.0	10.4	866			
Other	71.4	0.2	1.7	2.4	0.3	10.7	12.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	100.0	4.6	14.5	345			
Religion of household head*																	
No religion	70.8	0.3	1.0	3.5	0.1	14.2	8.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	4.8	10.1	667			
Buddhist	65.9	0.2	1.1	5.6	0.9	13.2	9.7	1.1	0.8	1.5	100.0	7.8	12.8	391			
Other	75.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	7.9	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	3.2	14.7	147			
Total	69.7	0.3	1.0	3.9	0.4	13.1	9.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	100.0	5.6	11.6	1,210			

* Five unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

¹ MICS indicator 9.17

² MICS indicator 9.18

CHAPTER XII

HIV, AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Knowledge about HIV transmission and misconceptions about HIV and AIDS

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving people the tools to protect themselves from the infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts.

Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food can transmit HIV or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV, AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV.

The indicators to measure implementation progress towards this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. The HIV module was administered to women and men age 15-49.

One indicator, which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator, is the percent of young women and men who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In *Nalaikh* District's MICS 2012, all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked whether they knew of the two ways of HIV prevention: having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time.

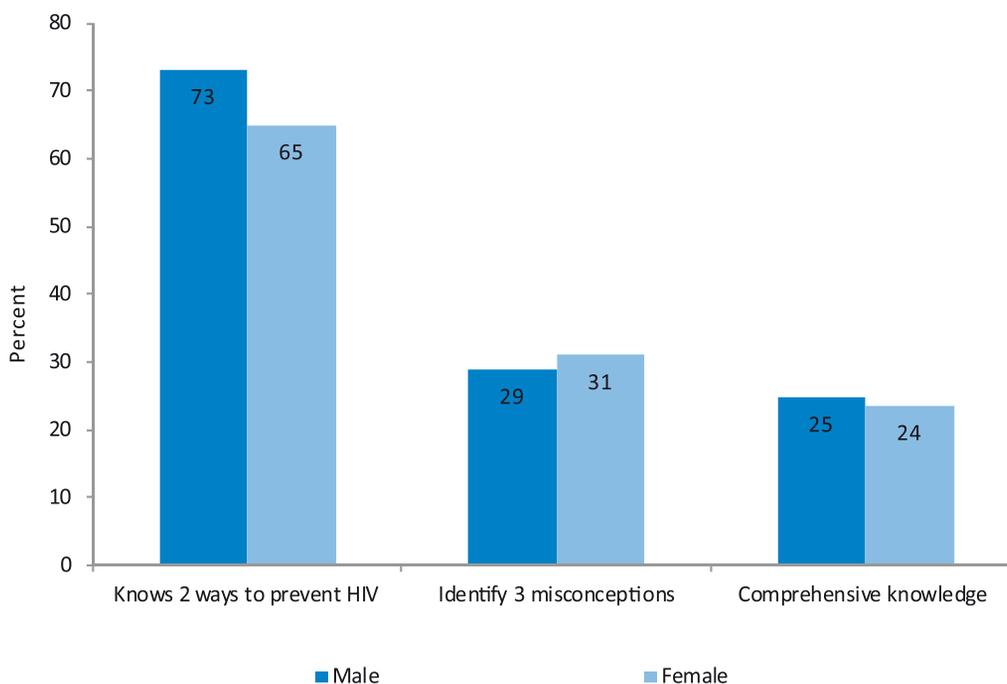
The results for women and men are presented respectively in Table HA.1 and HA.1M. 94 percent of men and 95 percent of women have heard of AIDS. However, 73 percent of men and 65 percent women know the two ways of preventing HIV transmission. 83 percent (75 percent) of men (women) know of having only one faithful uninfected sex partner, 79 percent (77 percent) know of using a condom every time for preventing HIV transmission.

Tables HA.1M and HA.1 also shows the percentage of men and women who know a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and the percentage of men and women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in the country, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing foods with person with AIDS. Similar to the level of knowledge on ways of HIV transmission, women (31 percent) have better knowledge than men (29 percent) in terms of rejecting the two most common misconceptions and knowing a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus. 40 percent (44 percent) of men (women) reject that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and 69 percent (70 percent) of men (women) reject that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing foods with person with AIDS, while 75 percent (79 percent) of men (women) know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus. The women and men, who have no or primary education and who are less wealthy have lowest level of knowledge in terms of rejecting the two most common misconceptions and knowing a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, as observed from Table HA.1M.

Men and women who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include men and women who know of the both ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), reject the two common misconceptions (HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing foods with HIV-infected person), and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus. Tables HA.1 and HA.1M also present the percentage of men and women with comprehensive knowledge. In *Nalaikh* District, comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is still fairly low; only 24 percent each of men and women age 15-49 were found to have comprehensive knowledge (see Figure HA.1). Particularly, the indicator is considerably low among men and women with none or primary education (10

percent and 15 percent, respectively), or from poorest households (16 percent and 15 percent, respectively).

Figure HA.1: Percentage of men and women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Nalaikh district, 2012



The results for men and women age 15-24 on knowing the both ways of HIV prevention, rejecting the two most common misconceptions, knowing a healthy looking person can have the AIDS, and having comprehensive knowledge are separately shown in Tables HA.2M and HA.2. Although the level of knowledge among young men is lower (20percent among 15-24 year-olds, 25 percent for 15-49 year-olds), and the level of knowledge among young women is comparatively higher (28 percent among 15-24 year-olds, 24 percent for 15-49 year-olds) as compared to the level of knowledge among men and women age 15-49, more or less similar pattern as described above is observed for young women and men in terms of differences by background characteristics.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when women are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among men and women age 15-49 concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented respectively in Tables HA.3 and HA.3M. 69 percent of men and 80 percent women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The most common way of mother-to-child transmission known by men and women is that during pregnancy (respectively, 61 percent and 73 percent), the next common knowledge is during delivery (respectively, 46 percent and 58 percent), and the least known is through breastfeeding (respectively, 30 percent and 39 percent). The percentage of men (women) who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 19 percent (29 percent), while 24 percent (16 percent) of men (women) did not know any specific way.

Accepting attitudes toward HIV-infected persons and people living with AIDS

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS measure stigma and discrimination in the community.

Stigma and discrimination are considered low, if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care if a family member falls ailing with AIDS; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV positive; 3) think that a teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to continue teaching in school; and 4) would not want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret.

Tables HA.4 and HA.4M presents the attitudes of men and women age 15-49 years toward people living with HIV/AIDS. In *Nalaikh* District, 97 percent of men and women who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one of the four statements mentioned above. The most prevalent discriminative attitude in the District is not buying fresh vegetables or meat from a vendor who is HIV positive (just 24 percent of men and 21 percent of women reported they would buy). 18 percent of men and 12 percent of women age 15-49 years expressed accepting attitudes on all four questions. As indicated in Table HA.4, there are slight differentials of accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV, AIDS observed by education level and by household wealth.

Knowledge of a place for HIV testing, counselling and testing during antenatal care

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of one's status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.

Questions related to knowledge among women and men of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Tables HA.5 and HA.5M. 75 percent of men and 78 percent of women age 15-49 years know a place for HIV testing. In the 12 months preceding the survey, 18 percent of men and 27 percent of women had taken the test and were told the results. 4 percent of men and 5 percent of women age 15-49, who had taken the test in the last 12 months and told the results, also benefited from counselling services. As shown in the tables, the women and men, who are less educated, are less likely to know a place to get tested for HIV, being tested, told results, and being counselled.

Tables HA.6 and HA.6M present the same results for sexually active young women and men age 15-24 years, i.e. those who had sex in the last 12 months preceding the survey, on their knowledge of a place for HIV testing, whether had been tested and were told the result. The proportion of young men and women, who had been tested and were told the result, provides a measure of the effectiveness of interventions that promote HIV counselling and testing among young people. This is important to know, because young people may feel that there are barriers to accessing services related to sensitive issues, such as sexual health.

In the 12 months preceding the survey, 59 percent of men and 46 percent of women age 15-24 years had sex, which is defined as sexually active. Of these men (women), 75 percent (79 percent) know a place to get tested, 17 percent (40 percent) have been tested in the last 12 months, 16 percent (40 percent) have been tested and told the results in the last 12 months, and 6 percent (4 percent) were told the results and received counselling in the last 12 months.

Among women who had given a birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percent who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.7. Of the women who had given a birth within the last 2 years, 52 percent received HIV counselling and 79 percent have been tested and told the results during antenatal care. Note that because the number of women who had given a birth within the two years preceding the survey is small (denominator of indicator), the indicator for HIV testing and counselling during the antenatal care by background characteristics should be interpreted with caution.

Sexual behaviour related to HIV transmission

Promoting safe sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV. In most developing countries, over half of new HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years. Therefore, changing behaviour among this age group will be especially critical to reduce further occurrence of new infections.

A module of questions on sexual behaviour was administered to women and men age 15-24 years to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men, and sex with a non-regular partner, and failure to use a condom.

The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among young men and women is presented in Tables HA.8 and HA.8M. Of the men and women age 15-24 years covered by the survey, 3 percent and less than 1 percent, respectively had sex before age 15. However, in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2 percent of women of this age group had sex with 10 or more years' older men. There is a slight disparity in the percentage of men, who had sex before the age of 15, by education and household wealth (the percentage among women, who had sex before the age of 15, is substantially minute, thus, no comparison can be made).

Sexual behaviour, particularly indicators for those who had sex, who were sexually active in the 12 months preceding the survey, who had multiple sex partners, and condom use during last sexual intercourse, was assessed for women (men) age 15-49 years, and separately for women (men) age 15-24 years, and the results are shown respectively in Tables HA.9 (HA.9M) and HA.10 (HA.10M). Of men (women) age 15-49 years, 10 percent (1 percent) reported having sex with more than one partner. Of those men, 51 percent reported a condom was used at last sex (the percentage among women age 15-49 years, who had multiple sex partners, is substantially minute, thus, no comparison can be made). As for men and women, age 15-24 years, 14 percent of men and 1 percent of women had sex with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. The condom use among young men, who had sex with more than one partner in the 12 months, is at 64 percent (due to very small number of women, who had sex with more than one partner, condom use rate among them is negligible).

Table HA.11 (HA.11M) presents the percentage of women (men) age 15-24 years, who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital or non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with a non-marital or non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner.

Among men and women, age 15-24 years, who are sexually active, 76 percent of men and 41 percent of women had sex with a non-marital or non-cohabiting partner. 79 percent (44 percent) of these women (men) reported using a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner. Note that because the number of men and women, age 15-24 years, who had sex in the last 12 months is small (denominator of indicator), the indicator for percentage who have had sex with a non-marital or non-cohabiting partner by background characteristics should be interpreted with caution.

Table HA.1: Women's knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Number of women aged 15-49 years	
	who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	ways	person can have the AIDS virus	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with AIDS	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹		
Age											
15-24	94.7	71.0	74.1	71.0	61.4	79.8	49.4	73.4	36.1	27.5	273
25-29	92.6	75.4	81.5	75.4	70.2	78.1	37.2	70.4	26.0	22.1	143
30-39	96.7	80.5	78.2	80.5	69.3	77.0	44.7	69.9	29.9	23.1	262
40-49	95.6	71.7	75.3	71.7	60.5	79.7	39.3	65.2	29.2	19.9	211
Marital/Union status											
Ever married/in union	95.4	76.6	78.2	76.6	66.8	78.8	41.9	69.3	29.7	22.7	668
Never married/in union	94.2	68.9	72.5	68.9	59.4	78.2	49.1	71.8	34.9	26.1	221
Education											
None or primary	(71.2)	(56.7)	(51.0)	(56.7)	(45.8)	(53.7)	(31.4)	(41.0)	(23.8)	(15.2)	34
Basic (lower secondary)	87.5	55.1	64.6	55.1	46.6	70.9	37.3	46.1	22.9	15.2	144
Upper secondary	97.2	77.6	79.7	77.6	67.7	81.4	45.1	78.5	33.7	25.5	244
Vocational	96.5	73.1	75.1	73.1	63.5	74.1	40.3	63.1	24.6	18.3	170
College, university	99.1	84.6	84.2	84.6	74.5	85.6	48.8	81.5	37.2	29.9	298
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	94.7	69.7	75.0	69.7	60.9	71.6	42.5	57.9	24.2	15.1	166
Second	91.7	69.2	73.8	69.2	61.3	76.1	35.5	67.2	25.9	20.0	175
Middle	93.2	73.9	75.8	73.9	63.6	80.7	44.8	68.6	33.8	25.3	176
Fourth	97.0	76.8	77.9	76.8	67.1	79.6	45.6	71.7	34.4	29.1	187
Richest	98.8	82.8	81.2	82.8	71.2	84.7	49.4	82.7	35.9	27.2	184
Ethnicity of household head											
Khalkh	95.8	76.3	78.5	76.3	66.4	80.2	42.8	71.1	31.4	24.1	641
Other	93.4	70.5	72.4	70.5	61.1	74.8	45.9	66.8	29.9	22.0	248
Religion of household head*											
No religion	95.1	73.6	77.2	73.6	64.0	77.8	43.1	70.6	31.0	22.6	479
Buddhist	96.7	75.9	77.1	75.9	65.4	79.6	45.1	72.0	31.7	25.7	291
Other	91.3	75.4	74.3	75.4	66.8	79.7	42.1	62.1	28.9	21.7	117
Total	95.1	74.7	76.8	74.7	64.9	78.7	43.6	69.9	31.0	23.5	889

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹MICS indicator 9.1

Table HA.1M: Men's knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus		Number of men aged 15-49 years
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways	Sharing food with someone with AIDS	Mosquito bites	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	
Age								
15-24	91.3	74.5	66.2	40.1	66.7	24.3	20.4	227
25-29	96.5	90.0	85.1	42.6	78.1	32.5	30.2	123
30-39	94.5	86.8	69.4	37.0	68.8	26.5	20.6	184
40-49	93.5	82.9	77.6	42.6	64.1	35.0	31.2	170
Marital/Union status								
Ever married/in union	94.4	85.9	74.6	40.0	69.0	30.7	26.5	471
Never married/in union	91.7	75.5	70.1	41.1	67.9	25.3	21.3	234
Education								
None or primary	77.7	66.3	58.1	22.0	49.2	17.1	10.1	61
Basic (lower secondary)	88.8	71.0	58.9	31.8	52.5	20.7	18.1	143
Upper secondary	96.0	86.3	76.3	48.7	73.4	33.7	30.3	154
Vocational	95.1	83.2	75.6	36.6	66.7	26.9	22.2	185
College, university	99.5	94.1	85.2	50.9	87.8	38.2	33.9	163
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	85.0	70.7	60.3	31.9	48.4	19.6	16.1	139
Second	93.8	81.4	73.5	35.0	65.2	23.7	21.4	135
Middle	93.2	82.3	69.2	33.7	65.1	22.9	18.2	128
Fourth	96.6	84.1	76.4	49.8	79.1	41.8	33.8	164
Richest	98.5	93.4	85.3	48.7	83.1	33.4	32.0	139
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	94.0	82.2	73.7	40.5	70.5	28.9	24.7	501
Other	92.3	83.1	71.7	39.9	64.1	28.8	24.9	204
Religion of household head*								
No religion	92.8	80.6	70.8	39.5	65.1	26.7	21.2	377
Buddhist	94.6	84.3	77.4	41.2	75.5	31.9	30.1	231
Other	94.8	86.8	73.3	41.1	67.2	30.6	26.5	95
Total	93.5	82.5	73.1	40.3	68.6	28.9	24.8	705

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

¹MICS indicator 9.1

Table HA-2: Young women's knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage who know HIV cannot be transmitted by:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Having only one faithful/uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Age							
15-19	89.5	61.7	44.4	44.8	32.8	22.9	122
20-24	98.8	84.2	75.2	53.2	38.9	31.2	150
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	97.7	83.9	73.1	47.2	34.5	27.2	83
Never married/in union	93.3	69.9	56.3	50.4	36.8	27.6	190
Education							
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Basic (lower secondary)	(80.0)	(58.0)	(35.8)	(40.7)	(27.1)	(20.5)	40
Upper secondary	97.0	74.7	63.2	52.7	41.5	29.3	89
Vocational	(93.9)	(59.0)	(46.2)	(38.6)	(21.0)	(14.1)	40
College, university	100.0	87.5	77.3	55.6	42.8	35.0	93
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	98.1	77.6	60.0	42.8	22.0	17.9	54
Second	(91.9)	(66.4)	(49.4)	(32.5)	(29.8)	(22.5)	45
Middle	90.5	75.8	62.7	49.3	35.8	26.5	53
Fourth	94.6	72.4	62.5	59.1	44.7	35.7	69
Richest	(97.9)	(77.9)	(70.8)	(58.8)	(45.8)	(32.1)	50
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	96.5	77.1	62.9	49.5	36.3	27.1	197
Other	90.0	66.5	57.4	49.2	35.6	28.6	76
Religion of household head							
No religion	94.7	73.3	57.0	43.6	32.7	21.2	136
Buddhist	96.9	75.7	65.5	52.4	37.7	31.3	93
Other	(89.7)	(73.3)	(66.2)	(61.6)	(43.6)	(39.2)	43
Total	94.7	74.1	61.4	49.4	36.1	27.5	273

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

Table HA-2M: Young men's knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of young men aged 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Having only one faithful/uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Having only one faithful/uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Age											
15-19	85.6	59.1	63.9	50.6	58.7	42.3	61.7	23.1	19.4	109	
20-24	96.5	88.8	84.8	80.7	75.3	38.1	71.4	25.4	21.4	118	
Marital/Union status											
Ever married/in union	(95.7)	(86.5)	(74.6)	(69.9)	(78.0)	(27.4)	(59.5)	(14.8)	(13.1)	42	
Never married/in union	90.2	71.8	74.8	65.4	64.9	43.0	68.4	26.5	22.1	185	
Education											
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	(82.2)	(48.1)	(61.8)	(43.6)	(52.9)	(31.0)	(52.6)	(14.5)	(14.5)	38	
Upper secondary	97.3	81.4	77.6	69.8	82.0	56.9	74.4	36.7	31.7	63	
Vocational	92.2	79.2	77.3	69.9	63.1	32.5	61.0	17.5	14.2	65	
College, university	(98.2)	(92.8)	(87.7)	(84.1)	(71.7)	(42.6)	(85.5)	(28.4)	(22.8)	44	
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	(81.6)	(54.6)	(62.3)	(50.0)	(53.7)	(25.2)	(44.9)	(9.3)	(9.3)	47	
Second	(86.2)	(66.1)	(81.9)	(63.9)	(71.4)	(43.6)	(51.3)	(26.3)	(23.5)	39	
Middle	(91.5)	(83.6)	(70.9)	(70.9)	(58.3)	(35.4)	(66.1)	(14.2)	(11.5)	42	
Fourth	96.1	77.7	72.5	65.8	80.4	48.5	87.8	38.9	28.5	54	
Richest	(100.0)	(90.9)	(88.4)	(81.8)	(70.9)	(47.2)	(78.6)	(30.5)	(28.4)	44	
Ethnicity of household head											
Khalkh	93.9	72.7	75.0	65.5	71.0	44.6	67.3	25.8	21.8	150	
Other	86.1	78.2	74.4	67.7	60.1	31.3	65.6	21.3	17.7	77	
Religion of household head*											
No religion	90.4	73.3	79.2	68.2	66.1	38.2	65.0	19.6	15.2	107	
Buddhist	93.0	74.7	76.8	66.9	71.4	43.5	73.6	30.0	28.0	77	
Other	(90.2)	(79.1)	(61.7)	(61.7)	(64.6)	(37.3)	(60.4)	(26.3)	(20.3)	43	
Total	91.3	74.5	74.8	66.2	67.3	40.1	66.7	24.3	20.4	227	

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

Table HA.3: Women's knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of women aged 15-49 years
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means ¹		
Age							
15-24	72.5	63.6	45.6	38.0	23.4	22.1	273
15-19	55.8	48.8	32.7	31.5	18.4	33.7	122
20-24	86.2	75.6	56.1	43.3	27.6	12.7	150
25-29	81.1	76.3	59.7	35.2	25.0	11.5	143
30-39	83.5	77.5	66.6	42.8	33.2	13.1	262
40-49	82.6	75.2	63.2	38.2	31.5	12.9	211
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	82.9	75.8	62.9	40.9	30.8	12.6	668
Never married/in union	69.6	62.4	44.3	33.3	21.7	24.7	221
Education							
None or primary	(39.2)	(33.0)	(25.1)	(16.7)	(11.5)	(32.0)	34
Basic (lower secondary)	65.6	59.4	50.7	34.0	27.2	21.9	144
Upper secondary	82.2	76.0	57.8	42.7	27.6	15.0	244
Vocational	78.9	67.6	54.4	38.2	28.6	17.5	170
College, university	89.1	83.2	68.2	41.4	31.8	10.0	298
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	72.6	64.3	52.1	30.4	23.2	22.2	166
Second	75.1	66.2	56.2	37.9	29.7	16.6	175
Middle	76.6	70.4	54.1	39.4	27.3	16.6	176
Fourth	86.2	77.9	61.0	41.0	27.7	10.8	187
Richest	86.2	82.3	67.0	45.5	34.1	12.6	184
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	80.0	72.6	58.0	38.3	28.0	15.8	641
Other	78.4	72.3	59.0	40.9	29.9	15.0	248
Religion of household head*							
No religion	77.7	71.8	57.8	39.5	28.8	17.4	479
Buddhist	84.1	74.4	60.5	37.7	28.2	12.6	291
Other	76.3	70.9	54.5	40.2	27.9	15.0	117
Total	79.6	72.5	58.3	39.0	28.5	15.6	889

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 9.3

Table HA.3M: Men's knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of men aged 15-49 years
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means ¹		
Age							
15-24	60.5	50.3	36.6	30.0	13.4	30.8	227
15-19	49.0	45.0	27.5	25.2	10.5	36.6	109
20-24	71.1	55.2	45.0	34.3	16.1	25.4	118
25-29	73.6	61.7	53.3	34.0	23.6	22.9	123
30-39	69.8	64.3	49.4	28.3	21.2	24.7	184
40-49	77.7	73.3	50.9	30.7	23.2	15.7	170
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	75.2	67.3	51.6	31.0	22.0	19.2	471
Never married/in union	57.7	49.8	35.7	29.2	14.7	34.1	234
Education							
None or primary	48.8	44.9	31.0	17.4	12.1	28.9	61
Basic (lower secondary)	53.9	45.9	38.6	32.3	22.4	35.0	143
Upper secondary	74.4	65.2	49.3	32.1	16.5	21.6	154
Vocational	68.2	60.2	41.2	24.8	14.1	26.9	185
College, university	87.3	79.3	62.0	38.5	29.0	12.3	163
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	54.3	45.6	34.3	22.9	14.0	30.7	139
Second	61.5	55.3	37.1	30.3	21.3	32.3	135
Middle	66.9	59.6	47.7	26.8	16.1	26.3	128
Fourth	77.1	68.5	52.4	31.8	19.8	19.5	164
Richest	85.2	76.8	58.9	39.7	26.5	13.2	139
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	71.0	62.5	46.6	29.9	18.5	23.0	501
Other	65.3	58.9	45.8	31.7	22.3	27.0	204
Religion of household head*							
No religion	67.0	59.8	45.7	29.8	20.4	25.8	377
Buddhist	73.0	66.6	46.9	32.0	19.0	21.6	231
Other	71.4	57.0	48.3	29.6	18.2	23.4	95
Total	69.4	61.5	46.3	30.4	19.6	24.2	705

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

¹ MICS indicator 9.3

Table HA-4: Women's accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Nalaihkh district, 2012

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables or meat from a vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	
Age						
15-24	84.4	25.4	63.8	69.4	95.6	14.0
15-19	77.9	25.1	56.0	69.5	91.1	16.5
20-24	89.1	25.6	69.5	69.3	98.9	12.2
25-29	90.4	21.3	72.9	68.5	99.0	10.6
30-39	86.8	16.0	60.9	71.4	98.1	9.6
40-49	86.7	20.6	54.6	77.5	98.0	13.2
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	87.2	19.6	61.0	72.5	98.2	11.1
Never married/in union	84.7	24.6	65.6	69.5	95.0	14.5
Education						
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Basic (lower secondary)	84.8	17.8	50.4	67.7	96.3	11.1
Upper secondary	86.0	18.5	62.5	73.0	98.4	11.3
Vocational	83.7	24.1	51.9	71.9	95.5	9.2
College, university	89.9	22.9	75.1	73.0	99.3	15.0
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	86.8	16.3	51.2	73.1	95.2	7.7
Second	85.9	19.5	57.5	67.3	95.0	10.9
Middle	85.1	18.9	64.6	64.6	99.0	10.3
Fourth	88.3	26.3	65.8	66.6	98.1	14.8
Richest	86.7	22.1	69.7	86.2	99.5	15.2
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	85.9	21.3	63.6	74.8	97.8	12.7
Other	88.3	19.3	58.1	63.6	96.5	10.1
Religion of household head*						
No religion	86.0	19.4	63.2	71.8	97.7	11.6
Buddhist	87.3	22.2	64.9	71.8	97.3	11.7
Other	86.9	23.2	51.5	71.2	96.6	14.3
Total	86.6	20.8	62.1	71.8	97.4	12.0

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 9.4

Table HA.4M: Men's accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS
 Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Nalaihkh district, 2012

	Percentage of men who:					Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	Number of men aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables or meat from a vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude		
Age							
15-24	77.0	20.8	65.8	66.4	93.7	10.6	207
15-19	78.0	23.5	58.6	57.8	91.5	10.0	93
20-24	76.2	18.6	71.7	73.4	95.4	11.2	114
25-29	87.5	29.8	73.0	82.8	100.0	22.8	119
30-39	83.0	23.5	63.5	87.9	99.3	19.7	174
40-49	81.8	24.9	66.1	90.3	98.1	20.9	159
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	84.0	24.4	67.4	85.7	99.1	20.1	445
Never married/in union	76.7	23.4	64.8	70.6	93.7	12.6	215
Education							
None or primary	(77.3)	(21.7)	(61.0)	(73.2)	(93.5)	(14.2)	47
Basic (lower secondary)	79.9	18.1	52.5	74.6	96.9	11.0	127
Upper secondary	80.3	27.0	65.4	80.9	97.2	20.5	148
Vocational	78.1	19.6	67.7	79.4	97.0	13.7	175
College, university	89.4	31.9	79.0	89.3	99.4	25.6	162
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	77.7	22.1	58.5	75.3	95.3	18.2	118
Second	77.3	20.8	58.3	84.2	98.8	13.5	126
Middle	80.7	22.8	68.5	79.5	95.2	17.2	119
Fourth	84.8	24.1	76.3	80.8	98.4	17.9	159
Richest	86.3	30.0	68.2	83.6	98.4	21.3	137
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	81.2	26.3	70.3	82.2	98.2	20.0	471
Other	82.9	18.7	57.3	77.4	95.2	11.9	188
Religion of household head*							
No religion	80.4	25.2	63.9	80.8	96.9	18.2	350
Buddhist	83.5	27.3	74.5	83.4	98.8	21.3	219
Other	81.8	12.7	58.6	74.3	95.5	7.0	90
Total	81.7	24.1	66.6	80.8	97.4	17.7	659

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 9.4

Table HA.5: Women's knowledge of a place for HIV testing

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last twelve months, percentage of women who have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result, percentage of women who have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result and received counselling, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last twelve months	Have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result ²	Have been tested in the last twelve months, have been told result and received counselling	
Age						
15-24	58.8	36.3	21.0	20.7	1.6	273
15-19	35.4	10.7	8.4	8.4	0.8	122
20-24	77.9	57.3	31.3	30.6	2.3	150
25-29	84.4	76.5	36.3	35.3	6.4	143
30-39	89.2	80.8	32.5	31.6	5.9	262
40-49	86.4	68.3	23.8	23.8	8.5	211
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	86.9	77.3	32.9	32.4	6.2	668
Never married/in union	52.8	21.6	11.0	10.6	2.3	221
Education						
None or primary	(43.3)	(35.2)	(18.8)	(18.8)	(6.3)	34
Basic (lower secondary)	65.9	59.0	24.8	23.2	5.1	144
Upper secondary	77.2	59.9	26.5	26.5	4.9	244
Vocational	77.6	62.1	28.9	28.9	6.9	170
College, university	89.9	72.7	29.9	29.0	4.6	298
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	75.4	66.1	31.9	31.9	7.4	166
Second	72.1	62.3	29.0	28.0	5.1	175
Middle	77.4	58.6	24.9	23.8	4.0	176
Fourth	79.7	62.4	30.1	29.6	5.0	187
Richest	86.9	68.2	22.1	22.1	5.0	184
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	79.8	65.3	29.4	28.8	5.6	641
Other	74.9	59.0	22.7	22.2	4.4	248
Religion of household head*						
No religion	79.1	67.2	29.4	28.4	5.3	479
Buddhist	79.4	59.5	25.0	25.0	6.3	291
Other	73.1	57.9	26.4	26.4	2.8	117
Total	78.4	63.5	27.5	27.0	5.3	889

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 9.5

² MICS indicator 9.6

Table HA.5M: Men's knowledge of a place for HIV testing

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last twelve months, percentage of men who have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result, percentage of men who have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result and received counselling, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men aged 15-49 years
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last twelve months	Have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result ²	Have been tested in the last twelve months, have been told result and received counselling	
Age						
15-24	57.9	25.6	11.2	10.4	3.8	227
15-19	39.2	6.9	2.5	2.5	0.9	109
20-24	75.1	42.8	19.1	17.7	6.5	118
25-29	85.9	71.0	29.8	28.9	2.2	123
30-39	83.3	64.4	17.6	16.6	2.7	184
40-49	80.0	58.1	21.3	20.3	8.3	170
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	83.3	64.7	23.2	22.0	5.7	471
Never married/in union	57.6	25.0	9.2	8.9	1.6	234
Education						
None or primary	55.1	44.9	13.9	13.9	2.1	61
Basic (lower secondary)	62.2	38.0	10.6	8.9	3.6	143
Upper secondary	72.7	45.9	17.5	16.8	2.6	154
Vocational	75.2	50.2	17.4	16.9	5.5	185
College, university	94.7	72.8	29.6	28.4	6.2	163
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	57.7	41.4	12.1	11.0	3.4	139
Second	73.2	52.7	19.7	19.2	3.6	135
Middle	76.4	52.7	18.6	16.9	5.8	128
Fourth	82.0	51.2	17.7	17.7	3.7	164
Richest	83.3	59.9	24.9	23.4	5.3	139
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	76.2	56.1	20.0	19.4	4.4	501
Other	71.4	40.4	14.9	13.3	4.3	204
Religion of household head*						
No religion	76.4	54.8	17.3	16.5	3.6	377
Buddhist	75.1	51.7	21.8	20.9	5.2	231
Other	68.9	39.2	16.2	14.7	5.0	95
Total	74.8	51.5	18.6	17.7	4.3	705

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

¹ MICS indicator 9.5

² MICS indicator 9.6

Table HA.6: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months, and among women who have had sex in the last twelve months the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, the percentage of women who have ever been tested, the percentage of women who have been tested in the last twelve months, the percentage of women who have been tested and have been told result, and the percentage of women who have been tested in the last twelve months, have been told result and received counselling, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months
	Percentage who have had sex in the last twelve months	Number of women aged 15-24 years	Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last twelve months	Have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result ¹	Have been tested in the last twelve months, have been told result and received counselling	
Age								
15-19	14.5	122	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
20-24	72.0	150	81.7	71.1	40.9	40.0	3.2	108
Marital/Union status								
Ever married/in union	94.6	83	87.1	86.6	52.6	52.6	2.7	78
Never married/in union	25.1	190	(66.2)	(37.7)	(20.4)	(18.4)	(4.7)	48
Education								
Less than upper secondary	37.0	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Upper secondary or higher	48.3	222	81.9	70.6	42.4	41.4	4.1	107
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest 60%	52.4	153	74.9	64.9	38.1	38.1	1.6	80
Richest 40%	38.2	119	(86.8)	(73.7)	(44.4)	(42.2)	(6.7)	46
Ethnicity of household								
Khalkh	50.1	197	81.0	67.5	36.7	35.7	4.4	98
Other	36.0	76	(72.9)	(70.1)	(53.5)	(53.5)	(0.0)	27
Religion of household head								
No religion	50.7	136	84.9	74.7	45.8	44.4	3.3	69
Buddhist	38.8	93	(74.8)	(57.8)	(30.7)	(30.7)	(5.8)	36
Other	(48.0)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Total	46.2	273	79.2	68.1	40.4	39.6	3.5	126

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 9.7

Table HA.6M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young men

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months, and among men who have had sex in the last twelve months the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, the percentage of men who have ever been tested, the percentage of men who have been tested in the last twelve months, the percentage of men who have been tested and have been told result, and the percentage of men who have been tested in the last twelve months, have been told result and received counselling, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage who have had sex in the last twelve months	Number of men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men who:				Number of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months	
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last twelve months	Have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result ¹		Have been tested in the last twelve months, have been told result and received counselling
Age								
15-19	27.2	109	(60.7)	(9.1)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3.4)	30
20-24	87.3	118	79.3	46.7	21.0	19.3	6.6	103
Marital/Union status								
Ever married/in union	(100.0)	42	(75.2)	(52.6)	(28.0)	(25.5)	(11.5)	42
Never married/in union	49.0	185	75.2	31.6	12.0	11.2	3.2	90
Education								
Less than upper secondary	40.9	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Upper secondary or higher	64.1	172	79.9	41.6	19.4	17.8	7.1	110
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest 60%	58.2	129	69.4	33.5	12.5	11.6	4.4	75
Richest 40%	58.8	98	82.6	44.5	23.0	21.2	7.7	58
Ethnicity of household								
Khalkh	63.0	150	76.9	43.8	18.6	17.5	6.7	95
Other	49.6	77	(70.8)	(24.5)	(13.4)	(11.5)	(3.6)	38
Religion of household head*								
No religion	66.5	107	76.8	44.0	17.4	17.4	6.1	71
Buddhist	52.8	77	(69.5)	(30.6)	(13.6)	(11.1)	(5.1)	40
Other	(49.8)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Total	58.5	227	75.2	38.3	17.1	15.8	5.9	133

* One and zero unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 9.7

Table HA.7: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Among women aged 15-49 who have had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, the percentage of women who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, the percentage of women who received HIV counselling, and the percentage of women who were offered and accepted an HIV test and received the results, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women who:				Number of women who have had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Received antenatal care from a health professional for during antenatal the last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received the results ²	
Age					
15-24	98.2	47.7	82.5	82.5	52
25-29	100.0	46.7	74.8	74.8	50
30-49	100.0	59.7	84.4	80.3	61
Marital/Union status					
Ever married/in union	100.0	53.3	81.8	80.2	155
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Education					
Less than upper secondary	(97.8)	(53.5)	(69.2)	(66.6)	43
Upper secondary or higher	100.0	51.3	85.0	83.9	120
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest 60%	99.2	51.2	77.6	75.3	113
Richest 40%	(100.0)	(53.3)	(88.2)	(88.2)	50
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	99.2	54.7	79.6	77.5	121
Other	(100.0)	(43.7)	(84.7)	(84.7)	41
Religion of household head*					
No religion	99.0	55.3	78.2	77.0	92
Buddhist	100.0	51.5	86.2	83.4	51
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Total	99.4	51.9	80.9	79.3	163

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 9.8

² MICS indicator 9.9

Table HA.8: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection - Young women

Percentage of never married/in union young women aged 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have had sex with a man 10 or more years older during the twelve months preceding the survey, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of never married/in union women aged 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Number of never married/in union women aged 15-24 years	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15 ²	Number of women aged 15-24 years	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months with a man 10 or more years older ³	Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the preceding twelve months
Age						
15-19	91.5	114	0.3	122	(*)	18
20-24	37.7	76	0.0	150	1.8	108
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	na	na	0.0	83	2.5	78
Never married/in union	69.8	190	0.2	190	(0.0)	48
Education						
Less than upper secondary	(75.0)	37	0.8	50	(*)	19
Upper secondary or higher	68.6	153	0.0	222	0.9	107
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest 60%	64.4	100	0.3	153	2.5	80
Richest 40%	75.8	90	0.0	119	(0.0)	46
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	65.0	131	0.2	197	0.9	98
Other	80.7	59	0.0	76	(3.9)	27
Religion of household head						
No religion	68.8	90	0.3	136	1.6	69
Buddhist	69.5	70	0.0	93	(2.5)	36
Other	(73.7)	30	(0.0)	43	(*)	21
Total	69.8	190	0.1	273	1.6	126

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

na: Not applicable

¹ MICS indicator 9.10

² MICS indicator 9.11

³ MICS indicator 9.12

Table HA.8M: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection among young men

Percentage of never married/in union young men aged 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young men age 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15 and percentage of young men age 15-24 years who have had sex with a woman 10 or more years older during the twelve months preceding the survey, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of never married/in union men aged 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Number of never married/in union men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15 ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months with a woman 10 or more years older ³	Number of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the preceding twelve months
Age						
15-19	72.4	104	3.5	109	(0.0)	30
20-24	9.1	81	2.3	118	0.0	103
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	na	na	(4.3)	42	(0.0)	42
Never married/in union	44.8	185	2.5	185	0.0	90
Education						
Less than upper secondary	(73.4)	41	4.6	55	(*)	23
Upper secondary or higher	36.7	144	2.3	172	(0.0)	110
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest 60%	46.7	103	5.0	129	0.0	75
Richest 40%	42.5	82	0.0	98	0.0	58
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	41.6	119	3.3	150	0.0	95
Other	50.6	66	1.9	77	(0.0)	38
Religion of household head*						
No religion	41.1	85	2.5	107	0.0	71
Buddhist	50.1	63	4.0	77	(0.0)	40
Other	(42.7)	36	(1.7)	43	(*)	21
Total	44.8	185	2.8	227	0.0	133

* One, one and zero unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

na: Not applicable

¹ MICS indicator 9.10

² MICS indicator 9.11

³ MICS indicator 9.12

Table HA.9: Sex with multiple partners among all women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage of women who have had sex in the last twelve months preceding the survey, and percentage of women who have had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last twelve months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months ¹	
Age				
15-24	51.3	46.2	1.3	273
15-19	15.1	14.5	0.0	122
20-24	80.8	72.0	2.4	150
25-29	98.4	93.1	1.3	143
30-39	99.5	87.0	1.5	262
40-49	100.0	75.1	0.0	211
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	86.9	0.7	668
Never married/in union	38.2	29.5	2.1	221
Education				
None or primary	(91.4)	(71.8)	(0.0)	34
Basic (lower secondary)	82.8	70.7	0.7	144
Upper secondary	76.3	65.0	0.4	244
Vocational	87.8	74.0	0.0	170
College, university	89.8	79.2	2.5	298
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	90.2	74.2	0.6	166
Second	84.4	72.7	1.3	175
Middle	86.4	72.5	1.1	176
Fourth	76.7	66.8	0.5	187
Richest	86.4	77.3	1.8	184
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	86.5	74.4	1.3	641
Other	80.1	68.0	0.4	248
Religion of household head*				
No religion	86.6	74.2	1.5	479
Buddhist	83.2	71.2	0.3	291
Other	80.4	70.1	1.0	117
Total	84.7	72.6	1.1	889

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 9.13

² MICS indicator 9.14

Table HA.9M: Sex with multiple partners among all men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage of men who have had sex in the last twelve months preceding the survey, percentage of men who have had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months, and among those who have had sex with multiple partners, the percentage of men who used a condom at last sex, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men aged 15-49 years	Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the last twelve months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men aged 15-49 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the preceding twelve months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last twelve months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months ¹			
Age						
15-24	63.5	58.5	13.6	227	(64.3)	31
15-19	30.7	27.2	2.3	109	(*)	3
20-24	93.8	87.3	24.1	118	(66.5)	28
25-29	98.6	98.6	12.9	123	(*)	16
30-39	99.3	95.4	7.3	184	(*)	13
40-49	99.2	92.4	6.2	170	(*)	11
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	96.7	6.0	471	(23.1)	28
Never married/in union	62.7	56.4	18.2	234	(69.9)	43
Education						
None or primary	86.0	78.1	3.9	61	(*)	2
Basic (lower secondary)	83.3	78.7	4.7	143	(*)	7
Upper secondary	78.7	77.6	12.6	154	(*)	19
Vocational	90.4	85.8	13.1	185	(65.6)	24
College, university	97.2	92.0	11.2	163	(*)	18
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	85.5	80.5	9.5	139	(*)	13
Second	87.1	83.2	7.7	135	(*)	10
Middle	88.3	82.1	11.1	128	(*)	14
Fourth	87.7	86.2	10.8	164	(*)	18
Richest	89.6	84.0	11.1	139	(*)	15
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	89.3	85.1	10.8	501	54.1	54
Other	83.4	78.9	8.2	204	(*)	17
Religion of household head*						
No religion	90.4	87.7	10.7	377	(42.0)	40
Buddhist	85.3	79.1	11.5	231	(63.7)	27
Other	(83.0)	(76.7)	(4.4)	95	(*)	4
Total	87.6	83.3	10.1	705	51.3	71

* Two and zero unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 9.13

² MICS indicator 9.14

Table HA.10: Sex with multiple partners among young women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage of women who have had sex in the last twelve months preceding the survey, and percentage of women who have had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last twelve months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months	
Age				
15-19	15.1	14.5	0.0	122
20-24	80.8	72.0	2.4	150
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	94.6	0.0	83
Never married/in union	30.2	25.1	1.9	190
Education				
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Basic (lower secondary)	(38.0)	(34.6)	(0.0)	40
Upper secondary	37.2	34.0	0.0	89
Vocational	(50.4)	(45.1)	(0.0)	40
College, university	68.6	63.3	3.9	93
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	72.9	68.9	0.0	54
Second	(39.7)	(36.6)	(2.9)	45
Middle	59.0	48.9	0.0	53
Fourth	36.8	29.5	0.0	69
Richest	(50.2)	(50.2)	(4.7)	50
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	56.6	50.1	1.9	197
Other	37.5	36.0	0.0	76
Religion of household head				
No religion	54.5	50.7	1.8	136
Buddhist	47.8	38.8	0.0	93
Other	(48.9)	(48.0)	(2.7)	43
Total	51.3	46.2	1.3	273

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table HA.10M: Sex with multiple partners among young men

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage of men who have had sex in the last twelve months preceding the survey, percentage of men who have had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months, and among those who have had sex with multiple partners, the percentage of men who used a condom at last sex, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the last twelve months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men aged 15-24 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the preceding twelve months
	Ever had in the last sex	Had sex in the last twelve months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last twelve months			
Age						
15-19	30.7	27.2	2.3	109	(*)	3
20-24	93.8	87.3	24.1	118	(66.5)	28
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	(100.0)	(100.0)	(15.3)	42	(*)	6
Never married/in union	55.2	49.0	13.2	185	(76.7)	24
Education						
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	1
Basic (lower secondary)	37.6	35.7	5.2	38	(*)	2
Upper secondary	48.0	46.5	13.0	63	(*)	8
Vocational	76.0	70.6	17.4	65	(*)	11
College, university	(89.7)	(79.8)	(19.0)	44	(*)	8
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	(60.0)	(56.2)	(10.2)	47	(*)	5
Second	(60.3)	(57.7)	(12.9)	39	(*)	5
Middle	(67.7)	(60.8)	(15.1)	42	(*)	6
Fourth	62.6	61.1	18.6	54	(*)	10
Richest	(67.2)	(56.0)	(10.4)	44	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	67.0	63.0	16.9	150	(63.2)	25
Other	56.8	49.6	7.2	77	(*)	5
Religion of household head*						
No religion	67.4	66.5	16.5	107	(*)	18
Buddhist	58.7	52.8	14.4	77	(*)	11
Other	(63.8)	(49.8)	(5.3)	43	(*)	2
Total	63.5	58.5	13.6	227	(64.3)	31

* One and zero unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table HA.1.1: Sex with non-regular partners among young women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage of women who have had sex in the last twelve months, percentage of women who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months, and among those who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage of women who used a condom at last sex with such a partner, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women who:						
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last twelve months	Number of women aged 15-24 years	Percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months ¹	Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner ²	Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital or non-cohabiting partner in the preceding twelve months
Age							
15-19	15.1	14.5	122	(*)	18	(*)	9
20-24	80.8	72.0	150	38.9	108	(44.7)	42
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	94.6	83	4.2	78	(*)	3
Never married/in union	30.2	25.1	190	(100.0)	48	(44.7)	48
Education							
Less than upper secondary	45.3	37.0	50	(*)	19	(*)	7
Upper secondary or higher	52.7	48.3	222	41.0	107	(43.1)	44
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest 60%	58.2	52.4	153	37.8	80	(39.6)	30
Richest 40%	42.4	38.2	119	(45.2)	46	(*)	21
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	56.6	50.1	197	40.9	98	(42.5)	40
Other	37.5	36.0	76	(39.1)	27	(*)	11
Religion of household head							
No religion	54.5	50.7	136	39.1	69	(37.2)	27
Buddhist	47.8	38.8	93	(45.7)	36	(*)	17
Other	(48.9)	(48.0)	43	(*)	21	(*)	7
Total	51.3	46.2	273	40.5	126	44.2	51

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 9.15

² MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2

Table HA.11M: Sex with non-regular partners among young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage of men who have had sex in the last twelve months, percentage of men who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months, and among those who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage of men who used a condom at last sex with such a partner, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of men who:		Number of men aged 15-24 years	Percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months ¹	Number of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital or non-cohabiting partner in the preceding twelve months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last twelve months					
Age							
15-19	30.7	27.2	109	(87.1)	30	(78.6)	26
20-24	93.8	87.3	118	72.4	103	78.5	75
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	(100.0)	(100.0)	42	(23.5)	42	(*)	10
Never married/in union	55.2	49.0	185	100.0	90	78.3	90
Education							
Less than upper secondary	45.9	40.9	55	(*)	23	(*)	12
Upper secondary or higher	69.2	64.1	172	(80.5)	110	79.2	89
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest 60%	62.6	58.2	129	73.1	75	85.0	55
Richest 40%	64.7	58.8	98	78.9	58	(70.8)	46
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	67.0	63.0	150	75.9	95	77.4	72
Other	56.8	49.6	77	(75.0)	38	(81.3)	29
Religion of household head*							
No religion	67.4	66.5	107	(78.5)	71	(79.4)	56
Buddhist	58.7	52.8	77	(74.0)	40	(84.9)	30
Other	(63.8)	(49.8)	43	(*)	21	(*)	15
Total	63.5	58.5	227	75.7	133	78.5	100

* Two, one and zero unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator 9.15
² MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2

CHAPTER XIII

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The *Nalaikh* District’s MICS 2012 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet.

Information is collected on:

- ▲ exposure to newspaper/ magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 year-olds,
- ▲ use of computers among 15-24 year-olds, and
- ▲ use of the internet among 15-24 year-olds.

Access to and utilization of the mass media

The percentage of women and men who read a newspaper, listens to the radio and watch television at least once a week is respectively shown in Tables MT.1 and MT.1M. At least once a week, 45 (67) percent of men (women) age 15-49 years in *Nalaikh* District read a newspaper, 56 (44) percent listen to the radio/FM station and 97 (98) percent watch television. Overall, 2 (1) percent of the total men (women) do not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 28 (31) percent are exposed to all the three types of media at least on a weekly basis.

Women under the age of 25 were more likely to report exposure to mass media than women of other age categories (older). However, there was infinitesimal differentiation for the rates among men. Strong differentials by education and by household wealth are observed for exposure to mass media, primarily due to differentials in exposure to print media.

Exposure to all three types of mass media is as high as 4.3 (6) times more among men (women) with college, university education than men (women) with no education or with primary education. While 33 (30) percent of men (women) from the richest quintile households are exposed to all three types of mass media, this indicator stands at only 21 (24) percent among men (women) from the poorest quintile households.

Use of information/ communication technology

Although the questions on computer and internet use were asked to men and women age 15-49, the indicators on the use of computers and the internet are calculated for young people age 15-24 (the results are shown in Tables MT.2 and MT.2M). 88 (89) percent of men (women) age 15-24 ever used a computer, 83 (78) percent used a computer during the last year and 60 (59) percent used at least once a week during the last month.

Overall, 77 (85) percent of men (women) age 15-24 ever used the internet, while 75 (74) percent surfed the internet during the last year. The proportion of young men (women) who used the internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last month was at 52 (54) percent.

Use of a computer and the internet is strongly associated with the education and household wealth.

Table MT.1: Women's exposure to mass media

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women aged 15-49 who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	No media at least once a week	Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Age						
15-19	68.1	63.8	99.2	41.7	0.0	122
20-24	67.4	56.1	96.9	40.9	0.6	150
25-29	54.2	47.1	97.8	29.2	1.5	143
30-34	64.3	39.4	99.5	29.6	0.5	126
35-39	66.3	32.8	99.6	23.5	0.4	137
40-44	77.5	37.7	95.6	28.9	1.7	102
45-49	73.8	28.6	99.3	20.3	0.0	110
Education						
None or primary	(11.9)	(41.3)	(80.9)	(6.4)	(8.5)	34
Basic (lower secondary)	47.1	41.7	98.4	22.0	0.0	144
Upper secondary	71.2	44.0	98.5	31.6	0.5	244
Vocational	68.3	41.9	98.9	29.7	0.5	170
College, university	77.9	47.4	99.7	38.3	0.3	298
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	50.8	38.1	94.5	24.1	2.5	166
Second	58.5	42.2	100.0	24.5	0.0	175
Middle	68.6	50.7	99.0	37.2	0.5	176
Fourth	77.7	50.9	98.3	37.8	0.5	187
Richest	75.9	39.0	99.4	30.3	0.0	184
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	68.4	46.3	98.6	32.6	0.4	641
Other	62.4	39.1	97.7	26.6	1.3	248
Religion of household head*						
No religion	64.1	44.5	98.1	30.0	0.8	479
Buddhist	74.9	45.0	99.3	35.5	0.4	291
Other	57.4	42.2	96.8	24.3	0.7	117
Total	66.7	44.3	98.3	31.0	0.7	889

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator MT.1

Table MT.1M: Men's exposure to mass media

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of men aged 15-49 who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	No media at least once a week	Number of men aged 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Age						
15-19	34.5	69.2	95.2	24.7	1.8	109
20-24	43.8	61.9	97.0	27.0	0.0	118
25-29	43.5	61.0	97.7	29.9	1.0	123
30-34	35.6	54.7	98.6	23.9	1.4	99
35-39	48.6	44.2	95.9	26.3	4.1	85
40-44	50.2	49.7	96.3	27.1	2.4	90
45-49	68.4	44.3	97.6	30.8	0.0	80
Education						
None or primary	14.7	44.5	95.3	9.1	1.0	61
Basic (lower secondary)	28.7	54.4	95.4	19.0	3.3	143
Upper secondary	46.8	58.4	98.0	28.6	1.5	154
Vocational	43.6	62.0	96.8	27.3	1.1	185
College, university	72.0	53.3	98.0	39.1	0.5	163
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	26.4	53.8	95.3	21.1	2.7	139
Second	34.9	58.0	96.0	20.5	1.4	135
Middle	41.5	57.8	98.0	25.3	0.8	128
Fourth	59.1	57.5	98.9	33.7	1.1	164
Richest	61.6	53.6	96.1	33.2	1.3	139
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	48.7	57.6	96.8	29.9	1.4	501
Other	36.9	52.6	97.2	20.1	1.7	204
Religion of household head*						
No religion	43.3	55.9	97.7	25.7	1.2	377
Buddhist	55.4	59.4	96.1	33.2	1.9	231
Other	29.6	50.1	95.5	18.1	1.8	95
Total	45.3	56.1	96.9	27.1	1.5	705

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

¹ MICS indicator MT.1

Table MT.2: Use of computers and the internet among young women

Percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage of women who have used a computer and the internet during the last twelve months, and frequency of use during the last one month, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women aged 15-24 who have:				Percentage of women aged 15-24 who have:		Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last twelve months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last twelve months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age							
15-19	92.0	82.7	58.7	86.5	78.1	54.7	122
20-24	86.2	74.3	59.1	83.6	70.0	53.9	150
Education							
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Basic (lower secondary)	(75.7)	(59.5)	(44.5)	(63.2)	(53.8)	(40.8)	40
Upper secondary	95.2	84.2	63.2	92.7	81.1	59.3	89
Vocational	(82.1)	(67.6)	(26.6)	(75.8)	(52.0)	(20.4)	40
College, university	98.9	93.7	81.5	98.9	92.6	75.9	93
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	61.1	42.1	22.0	56.2	37.7	12.2	54
Second	(90.5)	(69.5)	(41.0)	(81.9)	(65.0)	(34.7)	45
Middle	93.5	82.2	65.7	87.8	75.0	60.4	53
Fourth	97.8	95.8	81.0	96.2	93.0	78.9	69
Richest	(100.0)	(96.4)	(77.7)	(100.0)	(92.2)	(77.1)	50
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	87.4	77.6	60.3	83.1	73.5	55.9	197
Other	92.5	79.4	55.3	89.5	73.9	49.9	76
Religion of household head							
No religion	89.0	77.7	57.5	81.9	74.0	53.1	136
Buddhist	88.6	77.7	61.2	88.6	70.5	52.8	93
Other	(88.6)	(80.4)	(58.4)	(86.1)	(79.3)	(61.2)	43
Total	88.8	78.1	58.9	84.9	73.6	54.3	273

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator MT.2

² MICS indicator MT.3

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and the internet among young men

Percentage of young men aged 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage of men who have used a computer and the internet during the last twelve months, and frequency of use during the last one month, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of men aged 15-24 who have:		Percentage of men aged 15-24 who have:		Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer during the last twelve months ¹	Used a computer a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet during the last twelve months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age					
15-19	89.9	82.4	63.0	78.1	109
20-24	87.0	83.3	56.7	76.6	118
Education					
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	(86.0)	(75.5)	(46.5)	(72.5)	38
Upper secondary	97.4	93.7	79.7	91.9	63
Vocational	83.6	79.8	46.8	67.3	65
College, university	(100.0)	(100.0)	(80.7)	(100.0)	44
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	(71.0)	(59.8)	(33.3)	(44.6)	47
Second	(87.5)	(75.2)	(41.2)	(68.3)	39
Middle	(81.8)	(79.9)	(57.3)	(74.9)	42
Fourth	100.0	97.0	76.8	95.9	54
Richest	(100.0)	(100.0)	(86.0)	(100.0)	44
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	90.1	85.8	64.3	81.2	150
Other	85.1	77.2	50.8	69.8	77
Religion of household head*					
No religion	86.2	82.2	56.6	73.6	107
Buddhist	90.5	86.1	63.6	83.1	77
Other	(90.0)	(78.5)	(59.8)	(75.8)	43
Total	88.4	82.9	59.7	77.3	227

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator MT.2

² MICS indicator MT.3

CHAPTER XIV

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco use is a known risk factor for many deadly diseases. Smoking cigarettes, pipes, or tobacco increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, respiratory illness and causes lung and other forms of cancer.

Excessive use of alcohol also increases the risk of many harmful health conditions. In the long-term, excessive drinking can lead to cardiovascular problems, neurological impairments, liver diseases, and social and communication problems. Alcohol abuse is also associated with injuries, and violence, including intimate partner violence and child maltreatment²⁰.

This round of survey collected data on tobacco and alcohol use among men and women age 15-49 years. This information will help to understand:

- ▲ ever and current use of cigarettes and age at which cigarette smoking first started
- ▲ ever and current use of smoked and smokeless tobacco products
- ▲ the intensity of use, of cigarettes, and smoked and smokeless tobacco products
- ▲ ever and current use of alcohol, and intensity of use

Tobacco use

Table TA.1 presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49, and Table TA.1M presents the corresponding information for men age 15-49.

In *Nalaikh* District, use of tobacco products is observed to be more common among men than among women. 84 percent of men and 37 percent of women age 15-49 years reported to have ever used a tobacco product. 58 percent of men and 9 percent of women age 15-49 age smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products during the one month preceding the survey. Cigarette is the most commonly used tobacco product among men (50 percent), and among women (8 percent).

The results of the *Nalaikh* District’s MICS 2012 show that 16 percent of men and 1 percent of women age 15-49 smoked a cigarette for the first time before the age of 15 (Table TA.2 and TA.2M). While 2 percent of women age 20-29 years smoked a cigarette before age of 15, there was almost no women age over 30 years, who smoked a cigarette before age of 15. As for men, while 12-14 percent of men, age 15-24 years, smoked a cigarette for the first time before age of 15; 18 percent of men age 30-34 years, and 21 percent of men age 40-44 years, smoked a cigarette for the first time before age of 15.

As displayed in Table TA.2M, among men that currently smoke cigarettes, 22 percent smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. Quantity of daily used cigarettes among women is lower: 11 percent of women that currently smoke cigarettes smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours.

²⁰ US Center for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/>

Alcohol use

The use of alcohol is shown respectively for women age 15-49 in Table TA.3 and for men in Table TA.3M.

In *Nalaikh* District, use of alcohol products is more common among men than among women. 55 percent of men and 31 percent of women age 15-49 had at least one drink of alcohol during the one month preceding the survey. Among women, 21 percent never had one drink of alcohol, and 1 percent first drank alcohol before age of 15. These figures are 14 percent and 3 percent, respectively, among men. As shown in Tables TA.3 and TA.3M, among the younger age groups, the proportion of men and women who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is higher than among the other age groups. For instance, for the age group 15-24, 5 percent of men and 2 percent of women used alcohol before age 15, which is higher than among the other age groups.

The use of alcohol among men and women varies by education and by household wealth. Particularly, women and men from richest quintile households and with education are more likely to use alcohol. Except for women and men, age 15-24 and 40-44, no very considerable age differential in the women's and men's use of alcohol is observed.

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco among women
 Percentage of women aged 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Nalaih district, 2012

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products			Ever users			Used tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month					Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Age												
15-19	7.4	1.9	20.2	29.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	122
20-24	18.4	12.7	16.6	47.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	150
25-29	13.9	14.9	18.0	46.7	12.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	13.1	143
30-34	16.1	10.5	12.8	39.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.9	126
35-39	14.3	10.7	11.4	36.5	12.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	14.8	137
40-44	9.9	6.2	5.6	21.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	102
45-49	8.9	7.2	17.4	33.5	7.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	110
Education												
None or primary	(27.9)	(10.6)	(2.4)	(40.9)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.6)	34
Basic (lower secondary)	12.2	9.6	10.0	31.8	9.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	144
Upper secondary	11.5	8.0	16.6	36.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	244
Vocational	12.6	6.1	13.3	32.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	170
College, university	13.3	12.6	17.9	43.8	7.3	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	10.2	298
Maternity status												
Pregnant	13.6	16.4	16.4	46.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	52
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Neither	13.0	9.1	14.7	36.9	8.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	9.4	835
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	17.4	7.3	11.2	35.8	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	166
Second	12.3	6.2	13.9	32.4	7.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.3	175
Middle	11.8	12.4	14.2	38.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	176
Fourth	14.2	8.3	18.9	41.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.2	187
Richest	9.9	13.2	15.4	38.5	7.2	0.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	10.9	184
Ethnicity of household head												
Khalkh	13.5	10.6	16.1	40.1	8.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	641
Other	12.0	6.9	11.5	30.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.4	248
Religion of household head*												
No religion	13.8	10.6	13.6	38.0	10.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	11.4	479
Buddhist	11.1	8.7	20.0	39.8	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.4	291
Other	15.0	6.5	7.2	28.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	117
Total	13.1	9.5	14.8	37.4	7.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	889

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator TA.1

Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco among men
 Percentage of men aged 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users			Used tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month			Number of men aged 15-49 years		
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products		Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹
Age										
15-19	47.2	25.3	15.1	12.3	52.8	14.4	2.1	0.9	17.4	109
20-24	10.3	35.9	41.5	12.3	89.7	52.4	3.7	0.6	56.7	118
25-29	11.2	35.7	50.8	2.4	88.8	56.7	4.9	1.7	63.3	123
30-34	8.0	29.4	58.3	4.4	92.0	66.0	8.0	2.7	76.7	99
35-39	10.2	33.8	54.4	1.6	89.8	64.2	5.9	3.1	73.3	85
40-44	6.7	23.0	60.3	10.1	93.3	60.2	6.4	2.9	69.5	90
45-49	13.6	15.8	64.3	6.3	86.4	40.4	9.7	0.0	50.2	80
Education										
None or primary	16.9	32.0	48.1	3.1	83.1	62.3	6.0	0.0	68.2	61
Basic (lower secondary)	15.5	29.3	49.4	5.8	84.5	57.3	6.3	3.9	67.4	143
Upper secondary	20.6	29.2	42.5	7.7	79.4	44.8	3.0	0.7	48.4	154
Vocational	12.7	29.3	51.8	6.3	87.3	53.4	7.3	1.1	61.8	185
College, university	14.4	27.5	47.4	10.7	85.6	41.2	5.2	2.0	48.5	163
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	10.6	33.6	50.4	5.4	89.4	61.2	5.6	2.6	69.4	139
Second	12.9	24.8	57.9	4.5	87.1	55.4	7.3	1.6	64.2	135
Middle	19.9	35.7	39.4	4.9	80.1	52.6	4.1	2.0	58.7	128
Fourth	14.2	30.6	45.6	9.6	85.8	45.0	5.2	0.0	50.1	164
Richest	21.5	20.9	46.6	11.0	78.5	38.5	5.7	2.5	46.7	139
Ethnicity of household head										
Khalkh	13.8	28.4	49.5	8.2	86.2	50.6	6.9	2.0	59.5	501
Other	20.4	30.8	44.1	4.7	79.6	49.4	2.3	1.0	52.7	204
Religion of household head*										
No religion	15.9	32.9	45.5	5.7	84.1	57.2	6.2	1.3	64.7	377
Buddhist	13.8	20.9	54.5	10.8	86.2	42.1	6.2	2.7	51.1	231
Other	19.1	33.7	42.7	4.4	80.9	42.5	1.4	0.8	44.7	95
Total	15.7	29.1	48.0	7.2	84.3	50.3	5.6	1.7	57.5	705

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

¹ MICS indicator TA.1

Table TA.2: Women's age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of women aged 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Age								
15-19	1.1	122	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
20-24	2.0	150	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
25-29	2.0	143	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
30-34	0.0	126	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
35-39	0.0	137	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
40-44	0.0	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
45-49	0.0	110	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Education								
None or primary	(0.0)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Basic (lower secondary)	0.7	144	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Upper secondary	0.6	244	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Vocational	0.5	170	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
College, university	1.4	298	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Maternity status								
Pregnant	1.8	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	0.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	0
Neither	0.7	835	53.9	17.3	17.7	11.1	100.0	69
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	1.1	166	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Second	0.0	175	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Middle	1.0	176	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Fourth	1.3	187	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Richest	0.7	184	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	1.0	641	58.4	16.7	11.0	14.0	100.0	55
Other	0.3	248	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Religion of household head*								
No religion	0.9	479	(46.4)	(23.3)	(19.0)	(11.3)	100.0	50
Buddhist	0.3	291	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Other	1.8	117	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
	0.0	2						
Total	0.8	889	52.8	19.5	17.0	10.6	100.0	72

* Two and one unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator TA.2

Table TA.2M: Men's age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men aged 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Total	Number of men aged 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/DK		
Age									
15-19	14.3	109	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
20-24	12.3	118	25.2	36.3	30.3	8.2	0.0	100.0	66
25-29	14.2	123	18.4	26.4	32.7	22.4	0.0	100.0	76
30-34	17.6	99	10.3	29.2	40.5	20.1	0.0	100.0	73
35-39	10.2	85	12.6	16.4	45.7	23.6	1.7	100.0	61
40-44	20.7	90	13.0	20.4	34.9	31.7	0.0	100.0	60
45-49	18.0	80	(11.3)	(20.3)	(33.9)	(34.4)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Education									
None or primary	27.2	61	(6.6)	(23.9)	(54.0)	(15.5)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Basic (lower secondary)	17.3	143	8.7	18.7	49.2	23.4	0.0	100.0	91
Upper secondary	11.9	154	17.0	33.7	32.9	15.0	1.4	100.0	74
Vocational	14.1	185	16.0	24.5	30.4	29.1	0.0	100.0	112
College, university	13.2	163	28.7	27.7	21.5	22.0	0.0	100.0	76
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	24.7	139	12.1	21.6	43.9	22.4	0.0	100.0	93
Second	12.0	135	15.8	22.7	36.1	25.3	0.0	100.0	84
Middle	13.1	128	17.5	20.3	42.7	19.5	0.0	100.0	72
Fourth	14.4	164	17.6	33.8	27.6	21.0	0.0	100.0	82
Richest	11.6	139	17.8	30.0	27.4	23.1	1.7	100.0	62
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	15.9	501	14.1	28.5	34.1	23.0	0.4	100.0	289
Other	13.3	204	21.1	17.1	41.2	20.5	0.0	100.0	105
Religion of household head*									
No religion	14.5	377	16.9	22.3	36.5	23.9	0.4	100.0	240
Buddhist	16.4	231	15.1	31.9	30.5	22.6	0.0	100.0	112
Other	15.2	95	(13.3)	(25.0)	(48.5)	(13.1)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Total	15.2	705	15.9	25.5	36.0	22.3	0.3	100.0	395

* Two and one unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator TA.2

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol among women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage of women who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Never had one drink of alcohol	Had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 ¹	Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month ²	
Age				
15-19	70.5	3.0	2.1	122
20-24	14.4	1.8	23.8	150
25-29	6.9	0.0	35.9	143
30-34	13.9	0.0	35.8	126
35-39	10.9	0.0	37.9	137
40-44	16.9	0.0	49.2	102
45-49	19.6	0.0	35.9	110
Education				
None or primary	(37.4)	(0.0)	(18.1)	34
Basic (lower secondary)	34.0	1.0	20.6	144
Upper secondary	26.4	1.1	24.7	244
Vocational	23.0	0.6	38.3	170
College, university	8.0	0.4	38.6	298
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	24.6	0.0	26.2	166
Second	28.5	0.0	26.4	175
Middle	20.8	0.9	31.1	176
Fourth	19.3	2.0	36.8	187
Richest	13.8	0.6	33.9	184
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	18.5	0.4	30.0	641
Other	28.3	1.5	33.7	248
Religion of household head*				
No religion	20.0	0.4	29.8	479
Buddhist	19.1	0.2	36.1	291
Other	31.6	3.3	23.2	117
Total	21.2	0.7	31.0	889

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator TA.3

² MICS indicator TA.4

Table TA.3M: Use of alcohol among men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage of men who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men aged 15-49 years
	Never had one drink of alcohol	Had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 ¹	Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month ²	
Age				
15-19	62.1	3.0	7.3	109
20-24	13.3	5.1	43.1	118
25-29	6.0	3.4	66.9	123
30-34	2.8	5.7	67.8	99
35-39	2.3	0.0	70.9	85
40-44	1.0	0.0	74.2	90
45-49	1.7	3.8	64.8	80
Education				
None or primary	16.2	2.5	44.4	61
Basic (lower secondary)	19.5	1.9	57.0	143
Upper secondary	19.6	2.5	45.6	154
Vocational	11.5	2.6	57.4	185
College, university	5.4	5.8	63.4	163
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	15.9	3.5	49.1	139
Second	13.1	0.0	55.4	135
Middle	13.6	2.7	54.7	128
Fourth	13.2	4.0	55.2	164
Richest	13.8	5.3	60.6	139
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	12.6	2.9	57.3	501
Other	17.0	3.9	49.4	204
Religion of household head*				
No religion	12.3	2.8	59.7	377
Buddhist	14.2	3.2	54.5	231
Other	17.9	4.5	39.0	95
Total	13.9	3.2	55.0	705

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

¹ MICS indicator TA.4

² MICS indicator TA.3

CHAPTER XV

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

It is well-known that the subjective perceptions of individuals of their marriage, friendship, income, living environment and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of actual objective conditions.

In this round of *Nalaikh* District’s MICS 2012, a set of questions were asked to women and men age 15-49 to understand how satisfied this group of people is in different areas of their lives, such as their marriage, friendships, school, job, income and living environment (but the indicators on subjective well-being are calculated for young women and men age 15-24). Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual’s perceived expected level of well-being. Understanding young women and young men’s satisfaction in different areas of their lives can help to gain a comprehensive picture of young people’s varied life situations.

A distinction can be made between life satisfaction and happiness. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the respondents covered by the survey were also asked a few simple questions about happiness and their perceptions of a better life. Happiness is a fleeting emotion, which can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors, such as the weather, or a recent tragedy in the family. It is possible for a person to be still unhappy, despite the presence of sufficient job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of life.

To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling face (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F).

The indicators related to subjective well-being are as follows:

- ▲ *Life satisfaction* – the proportion of women and men age 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with their marriage, friendships, school, current job, income, where they live and how they look
- ▲ *Happiness* – the proportion of women and men age 15-24 who are very or somewhat happy
- ▲ *Perception of a better life* – the proportion of women and men age 15-24, who consider their lives improved during the last one year, and who expect that their lives will be better after one year

Tables SW.1 and SW.1M respectively show the proportion of young men and women age 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of their lives. Of the different domains, young women are the most satisfied with their school (91 percent), with how they look (91 percent), with their marriage (92 percent), and with their friendships (90 percent). The results for young men are similar; they are the most satisfied with their friendships (95 percent), with how they look (93 percent), with their marriage (92 percent), and with their school (85 percent). Among the domains, both young women and young men are the least satisfied with their current income (55 and 66 percent respectively), with 77 percent of young men and 53 percent of young women not having an income at all.

In Table SW.2, the proportion of women age 15-24 with life satisfaction is shown, and in Table SW.2M the same indicator for men is presented. Life satisfaction is defined as those who are very or somewhat satisfied with their marriage, friendships, school, current job, living conditions and income.

66 (61) percent of men (women) age 15-24 are satisfied with their lives. As the Tables SW.2 and SW.2M indicate, young men and women, living in the poorest quintile households have substantially lower life satisfaction, in comparison with other young people.

The average life satisfaction score is the arithmetic mean of responses to questions included in the calculation of life satisfaction. Lower scores indicate higher satisfaction levels (See Table SW.2 and SW.2M).

According to the same table (SW.2 and SW.2M), 90 (89) percent of men (women) age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. For this indicator, no considerable variances are observed by education and by household wealth quintiles. Comparing 15-19 year olds to 20-24 year olds, the proportion of respondents who are very or somewhat happy is roughly the same.

In Table SW.3, women's perceptions of a better life are shown. The proportion of women age 15-24 who think that their lives improved during the last one year and think it will get better after one year is 66 percent. The corresponding indicator for men (64 percent), found in Table SW.3M, is almost the same, compared to that of women. Differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by household wealth quintiles.

When this indicator is further analyzed, 65 percent of men and 67 percent of women age 15-24 think that their lives improved during the last one year. However, 92 percent of young men and 94 percent of young women think that their life will get better after one year, which suggests that young people see their future brightly with positive belief.

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction among young women
 Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women aged 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:										Percentage of women aged 15-24 who:				Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Marriage	Friendships	School	Current job	Living environment	The way they look	Current income	Not married	Do not have friends	Are not currently attending school	Do not have a job	Do not have any income			
Age															
15-19	92.2	91.6	93.2	82.7	77.2	92.8	80.2	91.7	0.8	10.9	90.4	86.2	122		
20-24	91.8	88.7	86.8	65.7	73.0	89.0	45.4	57.5	1.4	60.9	74.2	70.1	150		
Marital/Union status															
Ever married/in union	92.8	90.6	94.5	59.7	73.8	86.5	56.4	15.1	1.3	77.1	77.7	73.5	83		
Never married/in union	75.5	89.8	90.5	75.3	75.4	92.5	54.1	97.9	1.0	21.6	83.1	79.0	190		
Education															
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11		
Basic (lower secondary)	(81.9)	(91.6)	(88.0)	(74.0)	(70.8)	(85.1)	(63.4)	(71.9)	(0.0)	(34.2)	(82.5)	(73.5)	40		
Upper secondary	88.5	97.1	91.2	80.6	74.0	91.7	52.9	75.5	0.0	29.8	86.9	85.2	89		
Vocational	(87.2)	(71.3)	(100.0)	(69.0)	(75.2)	(96.6)	(63.8)	(81.2)	(0.0)	(54.1)	(75.5)	(73.0)	40		
College, university	98.3	94.0	89.1	75.1	82.8	93.7	50.0	66.1	1.0	35.3	81.5	77.4	93		
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	87.0	78.8	82.4	69.0	58.5	86.6	57.1	60.2	3.7	68.4	70.6	69.0	54		
Second	(91.5)	(87.3)	(94.0)	(72.5)	(73.9)	(90.2)	(27.8)	(75.3)	(0.0)	(27.3)	(83.2)	(77.7)	45		
Middle	90.0	91.6	95.1	63.4	74.7	85.7	56.7	67.8	1.8	49.8	79.2	74.4	53		
Fourth	96.3	96.5	93.6	71.0	82.6	92.9	62.2	78.9	0.0	22.3	85.0	80.3	69		
Richest	(100.0)	(93.6)	(85.2)	(77.6)	(83.2)	(97.9)	(70.2)	(81.4)	(0.0)	(25.9)	(89.3)	(84.9)	50		
Ethnicity of household head															
Khalkh	93.0	89.5	90.2	69.7	72.8	90.6	50.8	70.8	1.5	37.4	81.8	76.8	197		
Other	87.8	91.3	92.9	69.5	80.3	91.1	66.6	78.1	0.0	41.1	80.5	78.5	76		
Religion of household head															
No religion	92.0	91.4	88.8	67.1	74.0	86.9	48.0	69.4	1.5	41.5	83.7	82.1	136		
Buddhist	91.0	86.7	92.7	72.7	75.5	93.7	52.7	79.3	1.0	29.7	81.8	72.6	93		
Other	(92.7)	(92.6)	(93.2)	(69.9)	(76.5)	(96.3)	(74.2)	(69.5)	(0.0)	(47.6)	(73.5)	(72.4)	43		
Total	91.9	90.0	90.9	69.6	74.9	90.7	54.9	72.8	1.1	38.4	81.5	77.3	273		

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction among young men
 Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of men aged 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:										Number of men aged 15-24 years		
	Marriage	Friendships	School	Current job	Living environment	The way they look	Current income	Not married	Do not have friends	Are not currently attending school		Do not have a job	Do not have any income
Age													
15-19	100.0	95.9	83.5	83.0	82.5	91.3	67.0	94.5	2.0	17.5	75.7	74.8	109
20-24	90.5	93.9	89.9	75.9	78.0	94.8	65.9	69.2	0.7	67.9	35.0	33.0	118
Marital/Union status													
Ever married/in union	(91.4)	(94.3)	(58.5)	(77.8)	(78.7)	(92.9)	(72.9)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(86.3)	(6.7)	(4.5)	42
Never married/ in union	100.0	95.0	86.7	77.6	80.5	93.2	62.1	98.7	1.6	34.0	65.5	64.2	185
Education													
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	(100.0)	(94.9)	(87.1)	(82.5)	(81.1)	(97.4)	(83.2)	(76.0)	(0.0)	(31.2)	(65.8)	(65.8)	38
Upper secondary	100.0	93.9	85.6	88.1	86.1	94.4	68.6	83.9	0.0	26.5	62.6	61.3	63
Vocational	100.0	92.5	76.3	80.4	79.0	88.7	65.0	86.7	0.0	58.2	38.6	33.8	65
College, university	(75.9)	(97.9)	(92.1)	(76.2)	(78.9)	(98.2)	(64.7)	(76.3)	(0.0)	(38.7)	(61.3)	(60.4)	44
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	(93.4)	(93.7)	(78.9)	(70.2)	(66.4)	(92.2)	(67.7)	(69.6)	(2.7)	(62.4)	(42.7)	(44.7)	47
Second	(100.0)	(90.0)	(85.2)	(72.2)	(75.5)	(94.4)	(56.5)	(90.2)	(2.0)	(40.0)	(55.2)	(55.2)	39
Middle	(100.0)	(97.9)	(79.0)	(86.4)	(80.6)	(88.6)	(59.2)	(82.0)	(2.0)	(42.6)	(44.4)	(42.2)	42
Fourth	82.8	96.4	86.1	72.1	84.8	92.8	74.2	85.0	0.0	32.8	60.8	56.5	54
Richest	(86.8)	(95.5)	(95.3)	(93.3)	(93.0)	(97.7)	(73.8)	(80.8)	(0.0)	(41.6)	(68.6)	(66.3)	44
Ethnicity of household head													
Khalkh	88.3	94.8	86.2	79.7	81.4	92.7	67.3	80.3	1.1	42.3	51.3	50.7	150
Other	100.0	94.9	83.7	72.8	77.7	93.9	63.6	83.3	1.7	46.6	61.0	57.6	77
Religion of household head*													
No religion	93.4	97.8	84.2	77.2	79.7	94.6	62.4	80.2	2.7	49.4	50.2	48.6	107
Buddhist	100.0	92.3	86.3	85.4	81.3	94.6	74.8	82.5	0.0	33.0	57.4	58.1	77
Other	(73.5)	(92.2)	(85.7)	(62.7)	(81.0)	(86.6)	(60.9)	(81.7)	(0.0)	(49.9)	(61.5)	(56.3)	43
Total	91.8	94.9	85.4	77.7	80.2	93.1	66.2	81.3	1.3	43.7	54.5	53.1	227

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SW.2: Life satisfaction and happiness among young women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their marriage, friendships, school, current job, living environment, and the way they look, the average life satisfaction score, percentage of women with life satisfaction who are also very or somewhat satisfied with their income, and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women with life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Missing/ Cannot be calculated	Women with life satisfaction who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	No income/ Cannot be calculated	Percentage who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Age							
15-19	66.2	1.6	0.8	61.2	87.0	90.3	122
20-24	56.9	1.7	14.1	28.3	71.0	88.6	150
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	58.7	1.8	3.2	34.0	73.5	90.1	83
Never married/ in union	62.7	1.7	10.3	39.0	80.2	89.0	190
Education							
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Basic (lower secondary)	(62.8)	(1.8)	(1.0)	(44.3)	(73.5)	(79.3)	40
Upper secondary	64.5	1.7	2.9	40.3	85.2	90.9	89
Vocational	(48.4)	(1.7)	(15.5)	(37.1)	(73.0)	(91.6)	40
College, university	66.7	1.6	8.4	38.6	77.4	93.0	93
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	41.5	2.0	15.6	30.9	73.3	85.1	54
Second	(65.4)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(23.0)	(77.7)	(79.5)	45
Middle	62.4	1.7	7.9	34.9	74.4	93.9	53
Fourth	69.2	1.5	5.4	38.2	80.3	94.2	69
Richest	(65.4)	(1.5)	(11.3)	(70.2)	(84.9)	(91.3)	50
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	60.4	1.7	8.0	35.4	78.0	89.2	197
Other	64.1	1.6	8.4	41.7	78.5	89.7	76
Religion of household head							
No religion	58.7	1.7	8.8	23.3	82.8	85.2	136
Buddhist	61.7	1.7	8.1	41.3	74.1	94.0	93
Other	(69.2)	(1.6)	(6.1)	(56.2)	(72.4)	(92.2)	43
Total	61.4	1.7	8.1	37.1	78.2	89.3	273

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS Indicator SW.1

² MICS indicator SW.2

Table SW.2M: Life satisfaction and happiness among young men

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their marriage, friendships, school, current job, living environment, and the way they look, the average life satisfaction score, percentage of men with life satisfaction who are also very or somewhat satisfied with their income, and percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women with life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Missing/ Cannot be calculated	Men with life satisfaction who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	No income/ Cannot be calculated	Percentage who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years
Age							
15-19	72.1	1.6	7.6	42.1	75.7	88.1	109
20-24	59.2	1.7	13.1	45.4	33.0	90.9	118
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	(58.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(50.5)	(4.5)	(94.6)	42
Never married/ in union	67.5	1.6	12.9	40.9	64.7	88.4	185
Education							
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	(78.5)	(1.6)	(4.8)	(50.9)	(65.8)	(95.5)	38
Upper secondary	70.7	1.5	4.6	50.6	61.3	87.9	63
Vocational	56.5	1.8	13.3	42.6	35.4	90.7	65
College, university	(70.4)	(1.5)	(7.2)	(53.5)	(60.4)	(90.7)	44
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	(48.6)	(1.8)	(15.0)	(27.4)	(44.7)	(89.0)	47
Second	(69.0)	(1.8)	(13.0)	(46.0)	(55.2)	(88.5)	39
Middle	(59.7)	(1.6)	(8.1)	(39.6)	(42.2)	(86.0)	42
Fourth	72.2	1.6	3.5	59.3	56.5	92.1	54
Richest	(77.7)	(1.4)	(14.3)	(58.7)	(68.6)	(91.5)	44
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	67.4	1.6	8.7	50.1	50.7	91.0	150
Other	61.9	1.7	14.1	31.6	59.0	86.8	77
Religion of household head*							
No religion	64.3	1.6	11.8	41.6	48.6	88.0	107
Buddhist	73.0	1.6	6.4	53.9	58.1	91.0	77
Other	(56.2)	(1.7)	(14.9)	(39.3)	(58.8)	(90.5)	43
Total	65.6	1.6	10.5	44.6	53.5	89.6	227

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS Indicator SW.1

² MICS indicator SW.2

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life among young women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of women who think that their life:			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Age				
15-19	72.6	94.2	70.9	122
20-24	63.4	93.4	61.2	150
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	69.3	96.1	68.4	83
Never married/ in union	66.8	92.8	64.4	190
Education				
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Basic (lower secondary)	(58.8)	(85.4)	(54.8)	40
Upper secondary	75.1	96.9	73.7	89
Vocational	(58.2)	(95.7)	(58.2)	40
College, university	71.8	97.4	70.6	93
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	57.8	88.6	53.9	54
Second	(67.0)	(91.8)	(65.1)	45
Middle	71.7	95.0	71.7	53
Fourth	70.7	97.2	69.0	69
Richest	(69.9)	(95.2)	(67.5)	50
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	65.2	93.3	63.0	197
Other	73.7	94.9	72.2	76
Religion of household head				
No religion	67.6	92.7	65.5	136
Buddhist	68.1	95.6	66.6	93
Other	(66.5)	(93.3)	(63.8)	43
Total	67.6	93.8	65.6	273

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator SW.3

Table SW.3M: Perception of a better life among young men

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percentage of men who think that their life:			Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Age				
15-19	66.2	94.2	65.3	109
20-24	62.8	89.2	61.1	118
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	(81.4)	(97.8)	(81.4)	42
Never married/ in union	60.6	90.2	58.9	185
Education				
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Basic (lower secondary)	(69.0)	(94.9)	(69.0)	38
Upper secondary	68.6	95.6	66.7	63
Vocational	57.2	90.0	55.6	65
College, university	(71.9)	(96.4)	(71.9)	44
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	(58.0)	(84.7)	(58.0)	47
Second	(56.4)	(86.2)	(51.7)	39
Middle	(65.1)	(97.2)	(65.1)	42
Fourth	61.7	94.1	61.7	54
Richest	(81.4)	(95.2)	(78.7)	44
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	69.6	91.3	68.3	150
Other	54.5	92.1	52.9	77
Religion of household head*				
No religion	64.7	88.6	63.9	107
Buddhist	71.0	95.3	69.6	77
Other	(53.6)	(92.2)	(50.8)	43
Total	64.5	91.6	63.1	227

* One unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ MICS indicator SW.3

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include sampling stages and stratification, target sample size and its allocation, sampling frame and selection of clusters, household listing and selection, and the calculation of sample weights. The primary objective of the sample design for the *Nalaikh* District’s Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the district level. A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of households for the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The target sample size for this round of MICS 2012 was calculated as the total of 1,000 households at the District level. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the pre-school attendance among children age 3-4. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)(1.1)]}{[(0.20r)^2(p)(\bar{n})]}$$

Where:

- ▲ n – is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- ▲ 4 – is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- ▲ r – is the predicted or anticipated value of the key indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- ▲ 1.1 – is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10 percent for the expected non-response
- ▲ $deff$ – is the shortened symbol for design effect
- ▲ $0.20r$ – is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 20 percent of r (relative margin of error of r) at the regional level
- ▲ p – is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based
- ▲ \bar{n} – is the average household size (number of persons per household).

The value of $deff$ of sampling methodology used in this survey was calculated as 1.3 at the District level. In addition, from the 2012 annual statistics on population, the percentage of children age 3-4 in the total population was 3.4 percent and average household size was 3.7.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was, at the beginning, was 1,098 households at the District level.

The average number of households selected per cluster (primary sampling unit) for the survey was determined as 25 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the number of households to be selected from the District by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 40 sample clusters would need to be covered in the survey.

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The annual statistics on population as at the end of 2011 and households frame was used and the *khoroos’ hesegs* of the District are defined as clusters. As first stage of the sampling, the clusters were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedures, based on the estimated sizes of the enumeration areas of the year-end annual statistics on population and households at *hesegs*.

Household Listing and Selection

The Statistics Department was responsible for asking the governors of the *khoroos’ hesegs* (PSUs), which were selected in the first round of sampling, to update their household listings, and

for delivering the updated listings to the Statistics Department. The governors of the selected *khoroos kheseg* were instructed to include all households locating on the territory of the *khoroos khesegs* regardless of their registration.

As the second stage of the sampling, the households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each cluster) at the Statistics Department of District, where the selection of 25 households in each cluster was carried out using random systematic selection procedures.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The *Nalaikh* District's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hij} = \frac{1}{P_{1hi}P_{2ij}}$$

where:

- ▲ P_{1hi} – at sampling stage 1, the probability of selection of the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum
- ▲ P_{2ij} – at sampling stage 2, the probability of selection of the j -th sample household in the i -th sample PSU
- ▲ h – *khoroos khesegs*
- ▲ $i - 1, \dots$, the total number of clusters or PSUs (for each *khoroos*)
- ▲ $j - 1, \dots$, the total number of households (for each cluster)

Another component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews for some reason. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RR_{hk} = \frac{N_{hk}}{M_{hk}}$$

where:

- ▲ k – target groups for the survey (households, women age 15-49, children under-5, men age 15-49, and children age 2-14)
- ▲ h – *khoroos*
- ▲ N_{hk} – completely interviewed numbers (for each target group)
- ▲ M_{hk} – eligible numbers (for each target group)

Finally, the design weights were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each for target group and cluster. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal the total sample size at the District level.

As a result, the range of the normalized weights calculated for each target group is shown below (for the total 40 PSUs), and these sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the each household, women age 15-49, under-5, men age 15-49, and child age 2-14 with these sample weights.

- ▲ Households - 0.382-1.542
- ▲ Women age 15-49 years - 0.385-1.555
- ▲ Children under-5 - 0.389-1.571
- ▲ Men age 15-49 years - 0.381-1.538
- ▲ Children age 2-14 years - 0.386-1.560

APPENDIX B

LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

National consultant

Z. Munkhzul	MICS4 National Consultant
S. Todgerel	MICS5 National Consultant

Programme Officer

D. Khurelmaa	Evaluation Officer, UNICEF
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Working group

B. Gongorsuren	Director, Statistics Department of <i>Nalaikh</i> District
Kh. Altantsetseg	Senior Specialist, Statistics Department of <i>Nalaikh</i> District
T. Bayarmaa	Specialist, Accountant, Statistics Department of <i>Nalaikh</i> District
B. Odgerel	Specialist, Statistics Department of <i>Nalaikh</i> District

Persons involved in data collection and data entry

Supervisors:

N. Bolormaa	S. Ochgerel
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Editors:

P. Khongorzul	Ts. Tsagaan-Uul
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Interviewers:

M. Odonchimeg	G. Altanzul
G. Khishigjargal	T. Battuul
E. Batchimeg	D. Bilguun
B. Oyun-Erdene	B. Gantsetseg
Sh. Khishigbadrakh	Ts. Lkhagva

Operators for data entry:

S. Gerelmaa	U.Naranzul
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APPENDIX C

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the *Nalaikh* District Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that slightly differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- ▲ Standard error (*se*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The Taylor linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- ▲ Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- ▲ Design effect (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- ▲ Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 18 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Sampling errors are calculated for the district results. Three of the selected indicators are based on households, 24 are based on household members, 53 are based on women, 34 are based on men, 40 are based on children under 5 and 2 are based on children age 2-14 years. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. The district total sampling error can be observed from the Table SE.2.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Mongolia, 2010

MICS4 Indicator		Base Population
HOUSEHOLDS		
2.16	Iodized salt consumption	All households
-	Place for handwashing available	All households
4.5	Place for handwashing with water and soap available	All households
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members
3.11	Use of solid fuels for cooking	All household members
7.2	School readiness	Children attending the first grade of general educational school
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary education age
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary education age
-	Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of basic education age
8.2	Child labour among children age 5-14 years	Children age 5-14 years
-	Child labour among children age 5-17 years	Children age 5-17 years
CS.7	Child labour among children age 5-14 years (based on country specific definition)	Children age 5-14 years
-	Child labour among children age 5-17 years (based on country specific definition)	Children age 5-17 years
8.3	School attendance among child labourers age 5-14 years	Children age 5-14 years
-	School attendance among child labourers age 5-17 years	Children age 5-17 years
CS.8	School attendance among child labourers age 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	Children age 5-14 years
-	School attendance among child labourers age 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	Children age 5-17 years
8.4	Child labour among students age 5-14 years	Children age 5-14 years
-	Child labour among students age 5-17 years	Children age 5-17 years
CS.9	Child labour among students age 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	Children age 5-14 years
-	Child labour among students age 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	Children age 5-17 years
9.18	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Children age 0-17 years
8.5	Violent discipline	Children age 2-14 years
WOMEN		
-	Pregnant women	Women age 15-49 years
5.2	Childbearing before age 18 among young women	Women age 20-24 years
CS.5	Knowledge of contraception	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need for contraception	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
-	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
CS.6	First antenatal visit during first 3 months of pregnancy	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
-	Blood pressure measured	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

	MICS4 Indicator	Base Population
-	Urine specimen taken	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
-	Blood test taken	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
-	STI screening done	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
-	Weight measured	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
-	All five tests	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate among young women	Women age 15-24 years
8.7	Early marriage (before age 18)	Women age 20-49 years
8.14	Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	Women age 15-49 years
CS.10	Ever heard of AIDS	Women age 15-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	Women age 15-24 years
9.1	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	Women age 15-49 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Women age 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.5	Know where to be tested for HIV	Women age 15-49 years
9.6	Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	Women age 15-49 years
9.7	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young women	Women age 15-24 years
-	Young women who had sex in last 12 months	Women age 15-24 years
-	Young women had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months	Women age 15-24 years
9.13	Had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months	Women age 15-49 years
9.15	Young women who had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.16	Condom use during sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months among young women	Women age 15-24 years that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
-	Had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Women age 15-49 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
-	Condom use during sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Women age 15-49 years that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
MT.1	Exposure to mass media	Women age 15-49 years
-	Ever use of computer among young women	Women age 15-24 years
MT.2	Use of computer during last 12 months among young women	Women age 15-24 years
-	Ever use of the internet among young women	Women age 15-24 years
MT.3	Use of the internet during last 12 months among young women	Women age 15-24 years
-	Ever use of tobacco	Women age 15-49 years
TA.1	Use of tobacco during last one month	Women age 15-49 years
TA.2	Smoking before age 15	Women age 15-49 years
TA.3	Use of alcohol before age 15	Women age 15-49 years
TA.4	Use of alcohol during last one month	Women age 15-49 years
-	Young women who perceived that life has improved during last one year	Women age 15-24 years

MICS4 Indicator		Base Population
-	Young women who perceived that life will get better after one year	Women age 15-24 years
2.4	Ever breastfeeding	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
2.5	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
MEN		
7.1	Literacy rate among young men	Men age 15-24 years
CS.5	Knowledge of contraception	Men age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
8.7	Early marriage (before age 18)	Men age 20-54 years
8.14	Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	Men age 15-49 years
CS.10	Ever heard of AIDS	Men age 15-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	Men age 15-24 years
9.1	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	Men age 15-49 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Men age 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Men age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.5	Know where to be tested for HIV	Men age 15-49 years
9.6	Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	Men age 15-49 years
9.7	Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young men	Men age 15-24 years
-	Young men who had sex in last 12 months	Men age 15-24 years
-	Young men had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months	Men age 15-24 years
-	Condom use during sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months among young men	Men age 15-24 years who reported having had more than one sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.13	Had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months	Men age 15-49 years
9.14	Condom use during sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months	Men age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.15	Young men who had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.16	Condom use during sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months among young men	Men age 15-24 years that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
-	Had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Men age 15-49 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
-	Condom use during sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	Men age 15-49 years that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
MT.1	Exposure to mass media	Men age 15-49 years
-	Ever use of computer among young men	Men age 15-24 years
MT.2	Use of computer during last 12 months among young men	Men age 15-24 years
-	Ever use of the internet among young men	Men age 15-24 years
MT.3	Use of the internet during last 12 months among young men	Men age 15-24 years
-	Ever use of tobacco	Men age 15-49 years
TA.1	Use of tobacco during last one month	Men age 15-49 years
TA.2	Smoking before age 15	Men age 15-49 years
TA.3	Use of alcohol before age 15	Men age 15-49 years
TA.4	Use of alcohol during last one month	Men age 15-49 years
-	Young men who perceived that life has improved during last one year	Men age 15-24 years
-	Young men who perceived that life will get better after one year	Men age 15-24 years

MICS4 Indicator		Base Population
UNDER-5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence	Children under age 5
2.2a	Stunting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.3a	Wasting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Total number of infants under 6 months of age
2.9	Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months)	Children age 0-5 months
2.7	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Children age 12-15 months
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children age 0-23 months
2.13	Minimum meal frequency	Children age 6-23 months
2.17	Vitamin A supplementation	Children age 6-59 months
	Immunization coverage Tuberculosis	Children age 12-23 months
-	Immunization coverage for Polio at birth	Children age 12-23 months
-	Immunization coverage for Polio 1	Children age 12-23 months
-	Immunization coverage for Polio 2	Children age 12-23 months
	Immunization coverage for Polio 3	Children age 12-23 months
-	Immunization coverage for DPT or Penta 1	Children age 12-23 months
-	Immunization coverage for DPT or Penta 2	Children age 12-23 months
	Immunization coverage for DPT or Penta 3	Children age 12-23 months
	Immunization coverage for Hepatitis B	Children age 12-23 months
	Immunization coverage for Measles, Mumps and Rubella 1	Children age 12-23 months
-	Received all immunization	Children age 12-23 months
-	Had vaccination card	Children under age 5
-	Suspected pneumonia prevalence	Children under age 5
-	Diarrhoea prevalence	Children under age 5
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea during the 14 days preceding the survey
6.1	Support for learning	Children age 36-59 months
6.2	Father's support for learning	Children age 36-59 months
6.3	Learning materials - Three or more children's books	Children under age 5
6.4	Learning materials - Two or more types of playthings	Children under age 5
6.5	Inadequate care	Children under age 5
-	Literacy - numeracy skills	Children under age 5
-	Physical skills	Children under age 5
-	Social - emotional skills	Children under age 5
-	Learning skills	Children under age 5
6.6	Early child development index	Children under age 5
6.7	Pre-school attendance	Children age 36-59 months
8.1	Birth registration	Children under age 5
CHILDREN age 2-14 years		
3.21	Children at increased risk of disability	Children age 2-14 years
CS.1	Children had injury in the last 12 months	Children age 2-14 years

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Nalaihkh, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.7175	0.0128	0.018	0.764	0.874	945	945	0.692	0.743
Place for handwashing available	-	0.8609	0.0143	0.017	1.614	1.270	949	949	0.832	0.889
Place for handwashing with water and soap available	4.5	0.9192	0.0097	0.011	1.040	1.020	817	817	0.900	0.939
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved sources of drinking water	4.1	0.2702	0.0346	0.128	5.749	2.398	3,323	949	0.201	0.339
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.6503	0.0157	0.024	1.025	1.013	3,323	949	0.619	0.682
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.11	0.2293	0.0252	0.110	3.402	1.845	3,323	949	0.179	0.280
School readiness	7.2	0.7188	0.0507	0.071	0.801	0.895	64	64	0.617	0.820
Primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9868	0.0070	0.007	1.415	1.189	380	380	0.973	1.000
Lower Secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9513	0.0158	0.017	1.209	1.100	226	226	0.920	0.983
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9752	0.0081	0.008	1.660	1.288	606	606	0.959	0.992
Child labour among children age 5-14 years	8.2	0.2896	0.0235	0.081	1.694	1.302	632	632	0.243	0.337
Child labour among children age 5-17 years	-	0.2949	0.0205	0.070	1.610	1.269	797	797	0.254	0.336
Child labour among children age 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.7	0.1044	0.0151	0.144	1.530	1.237	632	632	0.074	0.135
Child labour among children age 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.1455	0.0148	0.101	1.393	1.180	797	797	0.116	0.175
School attendance among child labourers age 5-14 years	8.3	0.9727	0.0123	0.013	1.038	1.019	183	183	0.948	0.997
School attendance among child labourers age 5-17 years	-	0.9660	0.0156	0.016	1.739	1.319	235	235	0.935	0.997
School attendance among child labourers age 5-14 years (based on country specific definition)	CS.8	0.9697	0.0216	0.022	1.034	1.017	66	66	0.926	1.000
School attendance among child labourers age 5-17 years (based on country specific definition)	-	0.9569	0.0239	0.025	1.594	1.263	116	116	0.909	1.000
Child labour among students age 5-14 years	8.4	0.3007	0.0234	0.078	1.541	1.241	592	592	0.254	0.348
Child labour among students age 5-17 years	-	0.3055	0.0210	0.069	1.542	1.242	743	743	0.264	0.348
Child labour among students age 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.9	0.1081	0.0159	0.147	1.542	1.242	592	592	0.076	0.140
Child labour among students age 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.1494	0.0156	0.104	1.414	1.189	743	743	0.118	0.181
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.1179	0.0108	0.091	1.372	1.171	1,230	1,230	0.096	0.139
Violent discipline	8.5	0.4141	0.0189	0.046	0.793	0.891	896	541	0.376	0.452
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0596	0.0096	0.161	1.465	1.210	889	889	0.040	0.079
Early childbearing (before age 18)	5.2	0.0199	0.0100	0.502	0.768	0.876	151	151	0.000	0.040

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
Knowledge of contraception	0.9813	0.0067	0.007	1.309	1.144	534	534	0.968	0.995
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.4569	0.0228	0.050	1.114	1.055	534	534	0.411	0.502
Unmet need for contraception	0.2528	0.0195	0.077	1.070	1.034	534	534	0.214	0.292
Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	0.6438	0.0257	0.040	1.086	1.042	379	379	0.592	0.695
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	0.9939	0.0059	0.006	0.935	0.967	165	165	0.982	1.000
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	0.9394	0.0135	0.014	0.522	0.723	165	165	0.912	0.966
First antenatal visit during first 3 months of pregnancy	0.7636	0.0265	0.035	0.639	0.799	165	165	0.711	0.817
Blood pressure measured	0.9939	0.0059	0.006	0.935	0.967	165	165	0.982	1.000
Urine specimen taken	0.9939	0.0059	0.006	0.935	0.967	165	165	0.982	1.000
Blood test taken	0.9939	0.0059	0.006	0.935	0.967	165	165	0.982	1.000
STI screening done	0.9939	0.0059	0.006	0.935	0.967	165	165	0.982	1.000
Weight measured	0.9939	0.0059	0.006	0.935	0.967	165	165	0.982	1.000
All five tests	0.9939	0.0059	0.006	0.935	0.967	165	165	0.982	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	.	.	165	165	1.000	1.000
Institutional deliveries	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	.	.	165	165	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	0.2970	0.0305	0.103	0.729	0.854	165	165	0.236	0.358
Literacy rate among young women	0.9891	0.0080	0.008	1.610	1.269	275	275	0.973	1.000
Early marriage (before age 18)	0.0732	0.0077	0.105	0.667	0.817	765	765	0.058	0.089
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	0.1822	0.0154	0.085	1.414	1.189	889	889	0.151	0.213
Ever heard of AIDS	0.9539	0.0073	0.008	1.063	1.031	889	889	0.939	0.968
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	0.2764	0.0282	0.102	1.089	1.044	275	275	0.220	0.333
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	0.2362	0.0174	0.074	1.498	1.224	889	889	0.201	0.271
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	0.2880	0.0196	0.068	1.658	1.288	889	889	0.249	0.327
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.1191	0.0084	0.071	0.573	0.757	848	848	0.102	0.136
Know a place to get tested	0.7818	0.0117	0.015	0.714	0.845	889	889	0.758	0.805
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.2722	0.0178	0.065	1.423	1.193	889	889	0.237	0.308
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.3920	0.0348	0.089	0.630	0.794	125	125	0.322	0.462
Sex before age 15 among young women	0.0036	0.0036	0.985	0.970	0.985	275	275	0.000	0.011
Young women who had sex in last 12 months	0.4545	0.0311	0.068	1.070	1.034	275	275	0.392	0.517
Sex with multiple partners among young women	0.0109	0.0064	0.583	1.026	1.013	275	275	0.000	0.024
Sex with multiple partners	0.0101	0.0038	0.376	1.283	1.133	889	889	0.003	0.018
Sex with non-regular partners among young women	0.4080	0.0401	0.098	0.825	0.908	125	125	0.328	0.488
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young women	0.4314	0.0500	0.116	0.510	0.714	51	51	0.331	0.531
Sex with non-regular partners	0.1773	0.0158	0.089	1.100	1.049	643	643	0.146	0.209
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	0.4737	0.0568	0.120	1.460	1.208	114	114	0.360	0.587

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (defl)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
Exposure to mass media	0.3116	0.0170	0.055	1.194	1.093	889	889	0.278	0.346
Ever use of computer among young women	0.8836	0.0228	0.026	1.384	1.176	275	275	0.838	0.929
Use of computer during last 12 months among young women	0.7782	0.0303	0.039	1.458	1.207	275	275	0.718	0.839
Ever use of the internet among young women	0.8473	0.0282	0.033	1.678	1.295	275	275	0.791	0.904
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young women	0.7345	0.0323	0.044	1.462	1.209	275	275	0.670	0.799
Ever use of tobacco	0.3746	0.0114	0.031	0.497	0.705	889	889	0.352	0.397
Use of tobacco during last one month	0.0889	0.0108	0.122	1.289	1.135	889	889	0.067	0.111
Smoking before age 15	0.0079	0.0034	0.427	1.285	1.134	889	889	0.001	0.015
Use of alcohol before age 15	0.0067	0.0031	0.455	1.249	1.117	889	889	0.001	0.013
Use of alcohol during last one month	0.3071	0.0146	0.047	0.887	0.942	889	889	0.278	0.336
Young women who perceived that life has improved during last one year	0.6727	0.0268	0.040	0.896	0.946	275	275	0.619	0.726
Young women who perceived that life will get better after one year	0.9345	0.0173	0.019	1.347	1.160	275	275	0.812	0.876
Ever breastfeeding	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	.	.	165	165	1.000	1.000
Early initiation of breastfeeding	0.8364	0.0284	0.034	0.966	0.983	165	165	0.780	0.893
MEN									
Literacy rate among young men	0.9612	0.0125	0.013	0.971	0.985	232	232	0.936	0.986
Knowledge of contraception	0.8562	0.0110	0.013	0.426	0.652	438	438	0.834	0.878
Early marriage (before age 18)	0.0219	0.0064	0.293	1.137	1.066	594	594	0.009	0.035
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	0.1248	0.0198	0.158	2.517	1.586	705	705	0.085	0.164
Ever heard of AIDS	0.9362	0.0077	0.008	0.702	0.838	705	705	0.921	0.952
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	0.2069	0.0222	0.107	0.693	0.832	232	232	0.163	0.251
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	0.2440	0.0136	0.056	0.711	0.843	705	705	0.217	0.271
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	0.1887	0.0177	0.094	1.436	1.198	705	705	0.153	0.224
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.1758	0.0160	0.091	1.169	1.081	660	660	0.144	0.208
Know a place to get tested	0.7447	0.0192	0.026	1.371	1.171	705	705	0.706	0.783
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.1716	0.0136	0.079	0.910	0.954	705	705	0.145	0.199
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	0.1460	0.0338	0.232	1.246	1.116	137	137	0.078	0.214
Sex before age 15 among young men	0.0302	0.0097	0.322	0.746	0.864	232	232	0.011	0.050
Young men who had sex in last 12 months	0.5905	0.0283	0.048	0.765	0.874	232	232	0.534	0.647
Sex with multiple partners among young men	0.1379	0.0215	0.156	0.901	0.949	232	232	0.095	0.181
Sex with multiple partners	0.1007	0.0118	0.117	1.078	1.038	705	705	0.077	0.124
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	0.5211	0.0444	0.085	0.552	0.743	71	71	0.432	0.610
Sex with non-regular partners among young men	0.7591	0.0292	0.039	0.635	0.797	137	137	0.701	0.818
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young men	0.7981	0.0266	0.033	0.451	0.672	104	104	0.745	0.851
Sex with non-regular partners	0.3129	0.0153	0.049	0.638	0.799	588	588	0.282	0.344

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	0.7337	0.0284	0.039	0.757	0.870	184	184	0.677	0.791
Exposure to mass media	0.2752	0.0159	0.058	0.893	0.945	705	705	0.243	0.307
Ever use of computer among young men	0.8879	0.0192	0.022	0.856	0.925	232	232	0.850	0.926
Use of computer during last 12 months among young men	0.8276	0.0215	0.026	0.750	0.866	232	232	0.785	0.871
Ever use of the internet among young men	0.7716	0.0222	0.029	0.646	0.803	232	232	0.727	0.816
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young men	0.7414	0.0245	0.033	0.724	0.851	232	232	0.692	0.790
Ever use of tobacco	0.8440	0.0137	0.016	1.009	1.005	705	705	0.816	0.871
Use of tobacco during last one month	0.5773	0.0158	0.027	0.716	0.846	705	705	0.546	0.609
Smoking before age 15	0.1546	0.0149	0.096	1.199	1.095	705	705	0.125	0.184
Use of alcohol before age 15	0.0326	0.0080	0.245	1.428	1.195	705	705	0.017	0.049
Use of alcohol during last one month	0.5532	0.0192	0.035	1.052	1.026	705	705	0.515	0.592
Young men who perceived that life has improved during last one year	0.6509	0.0263	0.040	0.703	0.838	232	232	0.598	0.703
Young men who perceived that life will get better after one year	0.9181	0.0214	0.023	1.405	1.185	232	232	0.875	0.961
UNDER-5s									
Underweight prevalence	0.0352	0.0076	0.215	0.719	0.848	426	426	0.020	0.050
Stunting prevalence	0.1600	0.0140	0.087	0.615	0.784	425	425	0.132	0.188
Wasting prevalence	0.0118	0.0051	0.432	0.942	0.971	425	425	0.002	0.022
Exclusive breastfeeding	(0.571)	(0.059)	(0.103)	(0.483)	(0.695)	35	35	(0.453)	(0.689)
Predominantly breastfeeding	(0.600)	(0.061)	(0.102)	(0.532)	(0.729)	35	35	(0.477)	(0.723)
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	(0.645)	(0.051)	(0.079)	(0.341)	(0.584)	31	31	(0.543)	(0.747)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	0.7012	0.0323	0.046	0.810	0.900	164	164	0.637	0.766
Minimum meal frequency	0.3411	0.0425	0.125	1.030	1.015	129	129	0.256	0.426
Vitamin A supplementation	0.9391	0.0113	0.012	0.873	0.934	394	394	0.917	0.962
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	.	.	85	85	1.000	1.000
Received Polio at birth immunization	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	.	.	85	85	1.000	1.000
Received Polio 1 immunization	0.9882	0.0117	0.012	0.987	0.994	85	85	0.965	1.000
Received Polio 2 immunization	0.9882	0.0117	0.012	0.987	0.994	85	85	0.965	1.000
Received Polio 3 immunization	0.9882	0.0117	0.012	0.987	0.994	85	85	0.965	1.000
Received DPT 1 immunization	0.9881	0.0118	0.012	0.987	0.994	84	84	0.964	1.000
Received DPT 2 immunization	0.9881	0.0118	0.012	0.987	0.994	84	84	0.964	1.000
Received DPT 3 immunization	0.9881	0.0118	0.012	0.987	0.994	84	84	0.964	1.000
Received Hepatitis B at birth immunization	0.9882	0.0117	0.012	0.987	0.994	85	85	0.965	1.000
Received Measles immunization	0.9882	0.0012	0.001	0.011	0.105	85	85	0.986	0.991
Received All immunization	0.9765	0.0117	0.012	0.504	0.710	85	85	0.953	1.000
Has vaccination card	0.9647	0.0165	0.017	0.668	0.818	85	85	0.932	0.998

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								r - 2se	r + 2se
Suspected pneumonia prevalence	0.0070	0.0053	0.752	1.705	1.306	429	429	0.000	0.018
Diarrhoea prevalence	0.1492	0.0102	0.069	0.354	0.595	429	429	0.129	0.170
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	0.5000	0.0590	0.118	0.877	0.936	64	64	0.382	0.618
Support for learning	0.5745	0.0323	0.056	0.799	0.894	188	188	0.510	0.639
Father's support for learning	0.3404	0.0441	0.130	1.622	1.273	188	188	0.252	0.429
Learning materials - Three or more children's books	0.2308	0.0193	0.084	0.897	0.947	429	429	0.192	0.269
Learning materials - Two or more types of playthings	0.6503	0.0265	0.041	1.320	1.149	429	429	0.597	0.703
Left with inadequate care during last 7 days	0.1725	0.0160	0.093	0.772	0.879	429	429	0.140	0.205
Literacy - numeracy skills	0.0851	0.0175	0.206	0.738	0.859	188	188	0.050	0.120
Physical skills	0.9734	0.0114	0.012	0.938	0.969	188	188	0.951	0.996
Social - emotional skills	0.7500	0.0288	0.038	0.825	0.909	188	188	0.692	0.808
Learning skills	0.9734	0.0118	0.012	1.014	1.007	188	188	0.950	0.997
Early child development index	0.7553	0.0296	0.039	0.884	0.940	188	188	0.696	0.814
Pre-school attendance	0.5372	0.0389	0.072	1.136	1.066	188	188	0.460	0.615
Birth registration	0.9977	0.0023	0.002	0.984	0.992	429	429	0.993	1.000
CHILDREN AGE 2-14 YEARS									
Children at increased risk of disability	0.1367	0.0142	0.104	0.987	0.993	578	578	0.108	0.165
Had injury in the last 12 months	0.0828	0.0118	0.142	1.628	1.276	894	894	0.059	0.106
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									

APPENDIX D

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Nalaikh district, 2012

Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	48	3.0	35	2.0	42	19	1.2	17	1.0
1	42	2.6	44	2.6	43	12	0.7	18	1.0
2	50	3.1	29	1.7	44	17	1.1	25	1.5
3	48	3.0	48	2.8	45	14	0.9	24	1.4
4	39	2.4	50	2.9	46	21	1.3	25	1.5
5	34	2.1	33	1.9	47	16	1.0	20	1.2
6	39	2.4	30	1.7	48	22	1.4	26	1.5
7	33	2.1	17	1.0	49	15	0.9	17	1.0
8	35	2.2	35	2.0	50	17	1.1	23	1.3
9	31	1.9	29	1.7	51	20	1.2	17	1.0
10	37	2.3	30	1.7	52	17	1.1	20	1.2
11	38	2.4	25	1.5	53	14	0.9	12	0.7
12	41	2.6	29	1.7	54	17	1.1	21	1.2
13	24	1.5	27	1.6	55	12	0.7	16	0.9
14	37	2.3	28	1.6	56	12	0.7	12	0.7
15	20	1.2	34	2.0	57	13	0.8	18	1.0
16	24	1.5	29	1.7	58	8	0.5	11	0.6
17	30	1.9	28	1.6	59	7	0.4	11	0.6
18	26	1.6	20	1.2	60	5	0.3	14	0.8
19	23	1.4	18	1.0	61	8	0.5	6	0.3
20	39	2.4	29	1.7	62	9	0.6	19	1.1
21	21	1.3	31	1.8	63	11	0.7	7	0.4
22	34	2.1	32	1.9	64	4	0.2	12	0.7
23	24	1.5	29	1.7	65	7	0.4	5	0.3
24	23	1.4	39	2.3	66	4	0.2	9	0.5
25	26	1.6	42	2.4	67	7	0.4	10	0.6
26	28	1.7	33	1.9	68	5	0.3	6	0.3
27	31	1.9	25	1.5	69	4	0.2	3	0.2
28	27	1.7	25	1.5	70	3	0.2	6	0.3
29	27	1.7	28	1.6	71	5	0.3	5	0.3
30	26	1.6	29	1.7	72	3	0.2	6	0.3
31	20	1.2	16	0.9	73	3	0.2	3	0.2
32	19	1.2	25	1.5	74	0	0.0	6	0.3
33	21	1.3	31	1.8	75	2	0.1	2	0.1
34	24	1.5	26	1.5	76	6	0.4	2	0.1
35	16	1.0	24	1.4	77	1	0.1	4	0.2
36	22	1.4	30	1.7	78	2	0.1	3	0.2
37	20	1.2	31	1.8	79	0	0.0	2	0.1
38	17	1.1	27	1.6	80+	5	0.3	8	0.5
39	23	1.4	29	1.7	Missing/ DK	0	0.0	0	0.0
40	26	1.6	28	1.6					
41	26	1.6	19	1.1	Total	1,606	100.0	1,717	100.0

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Nalaikh district, 2012

Age	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	139	na	na	na
15-19	129	124	13.9	96.1
20-24	160	151	17.0	94.4
25-29	153	145	16.3	94.8
30-34	127	124	13.9	97.6
35-39	141	134	15.1	95.0
40-44	107	103	11.6	96.3
45-49	112	108	12.1	96.4
50-54	93	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	929	889	100.0	95.7
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.83			

na: Not applicable

Table DQ.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Nalaikh district, 2012

Age	Household population of men age 10-54 years	Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	177	na	na	na
15-19	123	111	15.7	90.2
20-24	141	121	17.2	85.8
25-29	139	124	17.6	89.2
30-34	110	99	14.0	90.0
35-39	98	86	12.2	87.8
40-44	100	87	12.3	87.0
45-49	88	77	10.9	87.5
50-54	85	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	799	705	100.0	88.2
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.97			

na: Not applicable

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed under-5 children

Household population of children age 0-7 years, under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of eligible under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages, Nalaikh district, 2012

Age	Household population of children age 0-7 years	Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5 children interviewed (completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	83	81	18.9	97.6
1	86	85	19.8	98.8
2	79	79	18.4	100.0
3	96	96	22.4	100.0
4	89	88	20.5	98.9
5	67	na	na	na
6	69	na	na	na
7	50	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	433	429	100.0	99.1
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.75			

na: Not applicable

Table DQ.3A: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed children age 2-14 years

Household population of children age 0-17 years, children age 2-14 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of eligible children age 2-14 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages, Nalaikh district, 2012

Age	Household population of children age 0-17 years	Interviewed children age 2-14 years		Percentage of eligible children age 2-14 years interviewed (completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	83	na	na	na
1	86	na	na	na
2	79	79	8.8	100.0
3	96	96	10.7	100.0
4	89	88	9.8	98.9
5	67	67	7.5	100.0
6	69	68	7.6	98.6
7	50	50	5.6	100.0
8	70	70	7.8	100.0
9	60	60	6.7	100.0
10	67	67	7.5	100.0
11	63	63	7.0	100.0
12	70	70	7.8	100.0
13	51	51	5.7	100.0
14	65	65	7.3	100.0
15	54	na	na	na
16	53	na	na	na
17	58	na	na	na
Total (2-14)	896	894	100.0	99.8
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.83			

na: Not applicable

Table DQ.4: Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of women age 15-49 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Household population of women age 15-49 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percent of eligible women interviewed (completion rate)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Household size					
1-3	270	29.1	256	28.8	94.8
4-6	545	58.7	530	59.6	97.2
7+	114	12.3	103	11.6	90.4
Education of household head					
None	43	4.6	37	4.2	86.0
Primary	68	7.3	66	7.4	97.1
Basic	212	22.8	204	22.9	96.2
Upper secondary	157	16.9	155	17.4	98.7
Vocational	235	25.3	228	25.6	97.0
College, university	214	23.0	199	22.4	93.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	175	18.8	166	18.7	94.9
Second	181	19.5	173	19.5	95.6
Middle	190	20.5	183	20.6	96.3
Fourth	198	21.3	190	21.4	96.0
Richest	185	19.9	177	19.9	95.7
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	669	72.0	636	71.5	95.1
Other	260	28.0	253	28.5	97.3
Religion of household head					
No religion	501	53.9	479	53.9	95.6
Buddhist	309	33.3	292	32.8	94.5
Other	117	12.6	116	13.0	99.1
Missing/DK	2	0.2	2	0.2	100.0
Total	929	100.0	889	100.0	95.7

Table DQ.4M: Men's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of men age 15-49 years, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Household population of men age 15-49 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percent of eligible men interviewed (completion rate)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Household size					
1-3	241	30.2	215	30.5	89.2
4-6	479	59.9	424	60.1	88.5
7+	79	9.9	66	9.4	83.5
Education of household head					
None	32	4.0	27	3.8	84.4
Primary	58	7.3	47	6.7	81.0
Basic	182	22.8	159	22.6	87.4
Upper secondary	139	17.4	127	18.0	91.4
Vocational	208	26.0	183	26.0	88.0
College, university	180	22.5	162	23.0	90.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	149	18.6	133	18.9	89.3
Second	153	19.1	133	18.9	86.9
Middle	152	19.0	133	18.9	87.5
Fourth	187	23.4	171	24.3	91.4
Richest	158	19.8	135	19.1	85.4
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	577	72.2	498	70.6	86.3
Other	222	27.8	207	29.4	93.2
Religion of household head					
No religion	439	54.9	380	53.9	86.6
Buddhist	260	32.5	231	32.8	88.8
Other	98	12.3	92	13.0	93.9
Missing/DK	2	0.3	2	0.3	100.0
Total	799	100.0	705	100.0	88.2

Table DQ.5: Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of under-5 children, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5 children with completed under-5 questionnaires (completion rate)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Household size					
1-3	83	19.2	83	19.3	100.0
4-6	290	67.0	289	67.4	99.7
7+	60	13.9	57	13.3	95.0
Education of household head					
None	25	5.8	25	5.8	100.0
Primary	46	10.6	45	10.5	97.8
Basic	108	24.9	108	25.2	100.0
Upper secondary	78	18.0	78	18.2	100.0
Vocational	88	20.3	86	20.0	97.7
College, university	88	20.3	87	20.3	98.9
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	102	23.6	102	23.8	100.0
Second	89	20.6	88	20.5	98.9
Middle	99	22.9	99	23.1	100.0
Fourth	78	18.0	77	17.9	98.7
Richest	65	15.0	63	14.7	96.9
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	309	71.4	305	71.1	98.7
Other	124	28.6	124	28.9	100.0
Religion of household head					
No religion	249	57.5	246	57.3	98.8
Buddhist	129	29.8	128	29.8	99.2
Other	53	12.2	53	12.4	100.0
Missing/DK	2	0.5	2	0.5	100.0
Total	433	100.0	429	100.0	99.1

Table DQ.5A: Completion rates for questionnaires for children age 2-14 years by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of children age 2-14 years, questionnaires for children age 2-14 years completed, and percentage children age 2-14 years for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Household population of children age 2-14 years		Interviewed children age 2-14 years		Percentage of eligible children age 2-14 years with completed questionnaires for children age 2-14 years (completion rate)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Household size					
1-3	169	18.9	169	18.9	100.0
4-6	620	69.2	620	69.4	100.0
7+	107	11.9	105	11.7	98.1
Education of household head					
None	36	4.0	36	4.0	100.0
Primary	85	9.5	85	9.5	100.0
Basic	218	24.3	218	24.4	100.0
Upper secondary	164	18.3	164	18.3	100.0
Vocational	221	24.7	219	24.5	99.1
College, university	172	19.2	172	19.2	100.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	193	21.5	193	21.6	100.0
Second	194	21.7	194	21.7	100.0
Middle	186	20.8	186	20.8	100.0
Fourth	159	17.7	159	17.8	100.0
Richest	164	18.3	162	18.1	98.8
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	636	71.0	634	70.9	99.7
Other	260	29.0	260	29.1	100.0
Religion of household head					
No religion	501	55.9	499	55.8	99.6
Buddhist	285	31.8	285	31.9	100.0
Other	107	11.9	107	12.0	100.0
Missing/DK	3	0.3	3	0.3	100.0
Total	896	100.0	894	100.0	99.8

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Nalaikh district, 2012

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information*	Number of cases
Household			
Age	All household members	0.0	3,323
Salt testing	All households interviewed that have salt	0.0	949
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	949
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	949
Women			
Woman's date of birth	All women age 15-49		
Only month		0.0	889
Both year and month		0.0	889
Date of first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Only month		0.0	659
Both year and month		0.0	659
Completed years since first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth with year of first birth unknown	.	0
Date of last birth	All women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last two years		
Only month		0.0	659
Both year and month		0.0	659
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		14.0	665
Both year and month		0.2	665
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.2	665
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	141
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	141
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	889
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	889
Men			
Man's date of birth	All men age 15-49		
Only month		0.0	705
Both year and month		0.0	705
Date of birth of first child	All men age 15-49 with at least one child		
Only month		22.6	470
Both year and month		2.6	470
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	470
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	148
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	148
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	705
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	705
Under-5			
Date of birth	All under-5 children		
Only month		0.0	429
Both year and month		0.0	429
Anthropometric measurements	All under-5 children		
Weight		0.7	429
Height		0.7	429
Both weight and height		0.7	429
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	429
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	429
Children age 2-14			
Date of birth	All children age 2-14		
Only month		0.0	894
Both year and month		0.0	894
Starting time of interview	All children age 2-14	0.0	894
Ending time of interview	All children age 2-14	0.0	894

* Includes "Don't know" responses.

Table DQ.7: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators
 Distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information for anthropometric indicators, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Valid weight and date of birth	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth			
Weight by age							
<6 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	35
6-11 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	44
12-23 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	85
24-35 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	77
36-47 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	95
48-59 months	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	93
Total	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	429
Height by age							
<6 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	35
6-11 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	44
12-23 months	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	1.2	85
24-35 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	77
36-47 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	95
48-59 months	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	93
Total	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.9	429
Weight by height							
<6 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	35
6-11 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	44
12-23 months	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	85
24-35 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	77
36-47 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	95
48-59 months	96.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0	0.0	93
Total	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.9	429

Table DQ.8: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height measurements by digits reported for decimals, Nalaikh district, 2012

Digits	Weight		Height	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	60	14.1	142	33.3
1	51	12.0	26	6.1
2	44	10.3	40	9.4
3	47	11.0	29	6.8
4	40	9.4	22	5.2
5	54	12.7	60	14.1
6	40	9.4	27	6.3
7	31	7.3	19	4.5
8	28	6.6	30	7.0
9	31	7.3	31	7.3
0 or 5	114	26.8	202	47.4
Total	426	100.0	426	100.0

Table DQ.9: Observation of places for hand washing

Percentage of places for hand washing observed by the interviewer in all interviewed households, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Place for handwashing				Total	Number of households interviewed
	Observed	Not observed				
		Not in dwelling, plot/ or yard	No permission to see	Other reasons		
Education of household head						
None	62.8	37.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
Primary	82.6	14.8	0.0	2.6	100.0	115
Basic	78.8	19.7	0.5	1.0	100.0	193
Upper secondary	88.2	10.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	152
Vocational	89.0	10.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	209
College, university	94.1	5.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	237
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	60.1	38.4	0.5	1.0	100.0	198
Second	83.9	14.5	0.0	1.6	100.0	193
Middle	91.4	6.3	0.0	2.3	100.0	175
Fourth	96.4	2.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	167
Richest	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	216
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	87.4	11.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	684
Other	82.6	15.5	0.4	1.5	100.0	265
Religion of household head						
No religion	85.2	13.0	0.2	1.6	100.0	499
Buddhist	89.1	10.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	339
Other	80.7	19.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	109
Missing/DK	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Total	86.1	12.6	0.1	1.2	100.0	949

Table DQ.11: Observation of birth certificates of children age under 5

Percent distribution of children age under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificate seen by the interviewers, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Child does not have birth certificate	Child has birth certificate		Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age under 5
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)			
Age						
0	1.2	95.1	3.7	100.0	96.3	81
1	0.0	94.1	5.9	100.0	94.1	85
2	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	79
3	0.0	93.8	6.3	100.0	93.8	96
4	0.0	97.7	2.3	100.0	97.7	88
Mother's education*						
None	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	12
Primary	0.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	80.0	10
Basic	0.0	97.6	2.4	100.0	97.6	84
Upper secondary	0.9	94.8	4.3	100.0	95.6	115
Vocational	0.0	94.9	5.1	100.0	94.9	59
College, university	0.0	97.3	2.7	100.0	97.3	149
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	1.0	94.1	4.9	100.0	95.0	102
Second	0.0	97.7	2.3	100.0	97.7	88
Middle	0.0	94.9	5.1	100.0	94.9	99
Fourth	0.0	98.7	1.3	100.0	98.7	77
Richest	0.0	95.2	4.8	100.0	95.2	63
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	0.0	95.4	4.6	100.0	95.4	305
Other	0.8	97.6	1.6	100.0	98.4	124
Religion of household head						
No religion	0.0	96.3	3.7	100.0	96.3	246
Buddhist	0.8	94.5	4.7	100.0	95.3	128
Other	0.0	98.1	1.9	100.0	98.1	53
Missing/DK	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
Total	0.2	96.0	3.7	100.0	96.3	429

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children under 5.

Table DQ.12: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children age under 5 by presence of a vaccination card, and percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card		Total	Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age under 5
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)			
Age							
0	0.0	0.0	96.3	3.7	100.0	96.3	81
1	1.2	0.0	96.5	2.4	100.0	97.6	85
2	0.0	0.0	92.4	7.6	100.0	92.4	79
3	0.0	0.0	91.7	8.3	100.0	91.7	96
4	0.0	0.0	93.2	6.8	100.0	93.2	88
Mother's education*							
None	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	75.0	12
Primary	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10
Basic	1.2	0.0	91.7	7.1	100.0	92.8	84
Upper secondary	0.0	0.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	94.8	115
Vocational	0.0	0.0	96.6	3.4	100.0	96.6	59
College, university	0.0	0.0	94.6	5.4	100.0	94.6	149
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.0	0.0	89.2	10.8	100.0	89.2	102
Second	1.1	0.0	94.3	4.5	100.0	95.4	88
Middle	0.0	0.0	97.0	3.0	100.0	97.0	99
Fourth	0.0	0.0	96.1	3.9	100.0	96.1	77
Richest	0.0	0.0	93.7	6.3	100.0	93.7	63
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	0.3	0.0	93.1	6.6	100.0	93.4	305
Other	0.0	0.0	96.0	4.0	100.0	96.0	124
Religion of household head							
No religion	0.4	0.0	92.7	6.9	100.0	93.1	246
Buddhist	0.0	0.0	96.1	3.9	100.0	96.1	128
Other	0.0	0.0	94.3	5.7	100.0	94.3	53
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
Total	0.2	0.0	93.9	5.8	100.0	94.2	429

Table DQ.13: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

Percent distribution of children age under 5 by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, Nalaikh district, 2012

Age	Mother in the household	Mother not in the household		Total	Number of children age under 5
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed		
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83
1	96.5	0.0	3.5	100.0	86
2	94.9	1.3	3.8	100.0	79
3	96.9	1.0	2.1	100.0	96
4	98.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	89
Total	97.5	0.5	2.1	100.0	433

Table DQ.14: Selection of children age 2-14 years for the child discipline module

Percent of households with at least two children age 2-14 years where correct selection of one child for the child discipline module was performed, Nalaikh district, 2012

	Percent of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 2-14 years
Number of households by number of children age 2-14		
2	96.0	176
3	91.8	73
4	81.8	11
Mother's education*		
None	90.0	10
Primary	96.3	27
Basic	96.8	62
Upper secondary	96.1	51
Vocational	88.1	67
College, university	97.7	43
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	96.5	57
Second	100.0	64
Middle	89.7	58
Fourth	92.3	39
Richest	90.5	42
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	95.1	185
Other	92.0	75
Religion of household head		
No religion	96.0	149
Buddhist	90.4	83
Other	96.3	27
Missing/DK	100.0	1
Total	94.2	260

Table DQ.16: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Nalaikh district, 2012

Age	Children ever born			Children living			Children deceased			Number of women
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio at birth	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio	
15-19	5	2	2.50	5	2	2.50	0	0	.	124
20-24	56	37	1.51	54	36	1.50	2	1	2.00	151
25-29	121	96	1.26	117	93	1.26	4	3	1.33	145
30-34	148	128	1.16	141	120	1.18	7	8	0.88	124
35-39	183	155	1.18	177	146	1.21	6	9	0.67	134
40-44	148	155	0.95	130	140	0.93	18	15	1.20	103
45-49	204	190	1.07	169	166	1.02	35	24	1.46	108
Total	865	763	1.13	793	703	1.13	72	60	1.20	889

APPENDIX E

***NALAIKH* DISTRICT'S CHILD DEVELOPMENT-2012 SURVEY INDICATORS: NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS**

NALAIKH DISTRICT’S CHILD DEVELOPMENT-2012 SURVEY INDICATORS: NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

INDICATOR ^[M]		MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
CHILD MORTALITY					
1.1	Under-five mortality rate	CM	Probability of dying by exact age 5 years		MDG 4.1
1.2	Infant mortality rate	CM	Probability of dying by exact age 1 year		MDG 4.2
CHILD NUTRITION					
2.1a 2.1b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	MDG 1.8
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.4	Ever breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who breastfed the child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.5	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 months)	BF	Number of infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed (received breast milk and not received any other fluids or foods with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines) during the day and night preceding the survey	Total number of infants age 0-5 months	
2.7	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (12-15 months)	BF	Number of children age 12-15 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children age 12-15 months	
2.9	Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months)	BF	Number of infants age 0-5 months who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment (includes infants who received breast milk and certain fluids other than non-human milk based fluids (other than infant formula, milk such as tinned, powdered or fresh animal milk and yogurt), but not received anything else) during the day and night preceding the survey	Total number of infants age 0-5 months	
2.10	Median duration of breastfeeding (0-35 months)	BF	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the day and night preceding the survey		
2.11	Children who drank anything from a bottle with nipple (0-23 months)	BF	Number of children age 0-23 months who drank anything from a bottle with nipple during the day and night preceding the survey	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.12	Introduction of solid or semi-solid foods (6-8 months)	BF	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid or semi-solid foods (soup thickened with flour, food for adults, etc.) during the day and night preceding the survey	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
2.13 Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months)	BF	Number of children age 6-23 months receiving solid or semi-solid foods the minimum number of times or more (breastfeeding children – solid or semi-solid foods at least 2 times for infants age 6-8 months, 3 times for children age 9-23 months, non breastfeeding children – solid or semi-solid foods or milk feeds (infant formula, milk such as tinned, powdered or fresh animal milk and yogurt) at least 4 times for children age 6-23 months) during the day and night preceding the survey	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.14 Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months)	BF	Number of children age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and received solid or semi-solid foods during the day and night preceding the survey	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.15 Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BF	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received milk feeds at least 2 times (infant formula, milk such as tinned, powdered or fresh animal milk and yogurt) during the day and night preceding the survey	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.16 Iodized salt consumption	SI	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more	Total number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt	
2.17 Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	IM	Number of children age 6-59 months who received at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the 6 months preceding the survey	Total number of children age 6-59 months	
2.18 Low-birth weight infants	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.19 Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were weighed at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
CHILD HEALTH				
3.1 Immunization coverage for Tuberculosis	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received tuberculosis vaccine	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2 Immunization coverage for Polio 3	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received 3 rd dose of Polio vaccine	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.3 Immunization coverage for DPT or Penta 3	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received 3 rd dose of DPT or Penta vaccine	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4 Immunization coverage for Measles, Mumps and Rubella 1	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received 1 st dose of Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccine	Total number of children age 12-23 months	MDG 4.3
3.5 Immunization coverage for Hepatitis B	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received Hepatitis B vaccine	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.8 Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea during the 14 days preceding the survey who received ORT (ORS fluid from packet or recommended homemade ORS fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea during the 14 days preceding the survey	
3.9 Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia during the 14 days preceding the survey who were taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia during the 14 days preceding the survey	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
3.10 Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia during the 14 days preceding the survey who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia during the 14 days preceding the survey	
3.11 Use of solid fuels for cooking	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels (coal (stone coal, lignite, wood coal), charcoal, wood, straw, shrubs, grass, dung, sawdust, tire, rubber) as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
3.21 Children at increased risk of disability	DA	Number of children age 2-9 years whose mothers/ caretakers reported the children to have at least one of the specified impairments (delay in sitting, standing or walking, difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night, appears to have difficulty hearing, no understanding of instructions, difficulty in walking, moving arms or have weakness or stiffness, have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness, not learning to do things like other children his/her age, no speaking, cannot be understood in words, appears mentally backward, dull or slow)	Total number of children age 2-9 years	
CS.1 Children had injury in the last 12 months	CI	Number of children age 2-14 years who had injury in the 12 months preceding the survey (falling, burning, drowning, severely freezing, moderately freezing, wound by cutting, struck by an object, bitten by animals, road traffic injuries)	Total number of children age 2-14 years	
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION				
4.1 Use of improved sources of drinking water	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water (piped water into dwelling or public water kiosk, tube well, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain, snow water, bottled water (only when bottled water is used for drinking purpose and other improved sources of water is used for other purposes such as cooking and hand washing))	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
CS.2 Use of improved sources of drinking water (country specific)	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water (piped water into dwelling or public water kiosk, public water kiosk where water is transported by tanker-truck, tube well, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain, snow water, bottled water (only when bottled water is used for drinking purpose and other improved sources of water is used for other purposes such as cooking and hand washing))	Total number of household members	
4.2 Water treatment	WS	Number of household members using unimproved drinking water (in accordance with international definition) who use an appropriate treatment method (boil, add bleach/ chlorine, use water filter, solar disinfection)	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
CS.3 Water treatment (country specific)	WS	Number of household members using unimproved drinking water (in accordance with country specific definition) who use an appropriate treatment method (boil, add bleach/ chlorine, use water filter, solar disinfection)	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources (country specific)	
4.3 Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities (flush/ pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine or unknown place, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab) which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9

INDICATOR ^[M]		MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
CS.4	Use of improved sanitation (country specific)	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities (flush/ pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine or unknown place, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab)	Total number of household members	
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely (child used toilet/ latrine, disposed in toilet/ latrine)	Total number of children age 0-2 years	
4.5	Place for handwashing with water and soap available	HW	Number of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap are present	Total number of households with a designated place for hand washing	
4.6	Availability of soap	HW	Number of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling	Total number of households	
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate	CM	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years for the one year period preceding the survey		MDG 5.4
5.2	Childbearing before age 18 among young women	CM	Number of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20-24 years	
CS.5	Knowledge of contraception	CP CN	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years currently married or in union who know a contraceptive method (female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injections, implants, pills, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method, periodic abstinence, rhythm, withdrawal)	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method (female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injections, implants, pills, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method, periodic abstinence, rhythm, withdrawal)	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need for contraception	UN	Number 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	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years who were attended during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey (a) at least once by skilled personnel (b) at least four times by skilled personnel	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.5
CS.6	First antenatal care visit during the first 3 months of pregnancy	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years who had first antenatal visit during the first 3 months of pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who their blood pressure measured, urine specimen taken and blood test taken during the last pregnancy	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.2

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
5.9 Caesarean section	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered the newborn by caesarean	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
6.1 Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities (read books or looked at picture books with, told stories to, sang songs with or lullabies to, took outside, played with, named, counted or drew things to or with) to promote learning and school readiness in the 3 days preceding the survey	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.2 Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activities (read books or looked at picture books with, told stories to, sang songs with or lullabies to, took outside, played with, named, counted or drew things to or with) to promote learning and school readiness in the 3 days preceding the survey	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3 Learning materials - Three or more children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.4 Learning materials - Two or more types of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 with two or more playthings (handmade toys, manufactured toys, household objects such as cups, pots, etc, objects found outside such as sticks, stones, etc)	Total number of children under age 5	
6.5 Inadequate care	EC	Number 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 7 days preceding the survey	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6 Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional and learning domains	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.7 Early childhood education attendance	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
EDUCATION				
7.1 Literacy rate among young people ^[M]	WB MB	Number of women [men] age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who has primary or higher education	Total number of women [men] age 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2 School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of general educational school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of general educational school	
7.3 General education enrolment	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of general educational school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4 Primary education net attendance rate (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary education age currently attending primary (grades 1-5) or secondary (grades 6-9) education	Total number of children of primary education (grades 1-5) age	MDG 2.1
7.5 Secondary education net attendance rate (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary education age currently attending secondary education (grades 6-9) or higher	Total number of children of secondary education (grades 6-9) age	
7.6 Reaching last grade of primary education	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary education who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2
7.7 Primary education completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary education (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary education completion age	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
7.8 Transition rate to secondary education	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary education (grade 5) during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary education (grade 6) during the current school year	Total number of children who are attending the last grade of primary education (grade 5) during the previous school year	
7.9 Gender parity index (primary education)	ED	Primary education net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls	Primary education net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10 Gender parity index (secondary education)	ED	Secondary education net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls	Secondary education net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
CHILD PROTECTION				
8.1 Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.2 Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years who are involved in child labour (fetching water or collecting firewood or fuel for own household use regarded as economic activity)	Total number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years	
CS.7 Child labour (country specific)	CL	Number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years who are involved in child labour (in accordance with country specific definition – fetching water or collecting firewood or fuel for own household use regarded as household chores)	Total number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years	
8.3 School attendance among child labourers	ED - CL	Number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years who are involved in child labour (and are currently attending school)	Total number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years involved in child labour	
CS.8 School attendance among child labourers (country specific)	ED - CL	Number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years who are involved in child labour (in accordance with country specific definition) and are currently attending school	Total number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years involved in child labour (in accordance with country specific definition)	
8.4 Child labour among students	ED - CL	Number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years who are attending school and are involved in child labour	Total number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years attending school	
CS.9 Child labour among students (country specific)	ED - CL	Number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years who are attending school and are involved in child labour (in accordance with country specific definition)	Total number of children age 5-14 [5-17] years attending school	
8.5 Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 2-14 years who experienced psychological aggression (shouted, screamed or yelled at, called dumb, lazy or another name like that) or physical punishment (shook, spanked, hit or slapped on the bottom with bare hand, hit on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, stick or other hard object, hit or slapped on the face, head or ears, hit or slapped on the hand, arm or leg, beat up, that is hit him/ her over and over as hard as one could) by adults in households during the one month preceding the survey	Total number of children age 2-14 years	
8.6 Marriage before age 15 ^[M]	MA MS	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 15	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years	
8.7 Marriage before age 18 ^[M]	MA MS	Number of women [men] age 20-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 18	Total number of women [men] age 20-49 years	
8.8 Young people age 15-19 currently married or in union ^[M]	MA MS	Number of women [men] age 15-19 years who are currently married or in union	Total number of women [men] age 15-19 years	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
8.10a Young women married or in union 8.10b with men older than 10 years	MA	Number of women currently married or in union whose spouse is 10 or more years older for women age (a) 15-19 [(b) 20-24] years	Total number of women currently married or in union age (a) 15-19 [(b) 20-24] years	
8.14 Accepting attitudes toward domestic violence ^[M]	DV GE	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years who state that a husband/ partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out to see friends or relatives without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses to have sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years	
9.17 Children living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
9.18 Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
HIV, AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR				
9.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention ^[M]	HA HI	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection (having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners, using a condom every time they have sex), know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission (transmission by sharing food with a person who has HIV or from mosquito bites)	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years	
CS.10 Ever heard of HIV ^[M]	HA HI	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years	
9.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people ^[M]	HA HI	Number of women [men] age 15-24 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection (having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners, using a condom every time they have sex), know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission (transmission by sharing food with a person who has HIV or from mosquito bites)	Total number of women [men] age 15-24 years	MDG 6.3
9.3 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV ^[M]	HA HI	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means (transmission during pregnancy, delivery and by breastfeeding) of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years	
9.4 Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV ^[M]	HA HI	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions toward people living with HIV (think a female teacher with should be allowed to continue teaching in school, would buy fresh vegetables or meat from a vendor from a person with HIV, If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with HIV, would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS)	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.5 Know where to be tested for HIV ^[M]	HA HI	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years	
9.6 Have been tested for HIV and have been told results ^[M]	HA HI	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
9.7 Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and have been told results ^[M]	HA HI	Number of women [men] age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey, who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results	Total number of women [men] age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.8 HIV counseling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care, reporting that they received counseling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
9.9 HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
9.10 Young people never married or in union who have never had sex ^[M]	SB SA	Number of never married women [men] age 15-24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women [men] age 15-24 years	
9.11 Sex before age 15 among young people ^[M]	SB SA	Number of women [men] age 15-24 years who have had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women [men] age 15-24 years	
9.12 Age mixing among sexual partners ^[M]	SB SA	Number of women [men] age 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a partner who was 10 or more years older	Total number of women [men] age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.13 Had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months ^[M]	SB SA	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years	
9.14 Condom use during sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months ^[M]	SB SA	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.15 Young people who had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months ^[M]	SB SA	Number of sexually active women [men] age 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women [men] age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.16 Condom use with non-regular partners in the last 12 months among young people ^[M]	SB SA	Number of women [men] age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with their last non-marital, non-cohabitating sex partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women [men] age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	MDG 6.2
MASS MEDIA AND INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY				
MT.1 Exposure to mass media ^[M]	MT MI	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years	
MT.2 Use of computer in the last 12 months among young people ^[M]	MT MI	Number of young women [men] age 15-24 years who used a computer during the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women [men] age 15-24 years	
MT.3 Use of internet in the last 12 months among young people ^[M]	MT MI	Number of young women [men] age 15-24 years who used a internet during the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women [men] age 15-24 years	

	INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING					
SW.1	Life satisfaction among young people ^[M]	LS LH	Number of women [men] age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, where they live and how they look	Total number of women [men] age 15-24 years	
SW.2	Happiness among young people ^[M]	LS LH	Number of women [men] age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women [men] age 15-24 years	
SW.3	Perception of a better life among young people ^[M]	LS LH	Number of women [men] age 15-24 years who perceived that life improved during the last one year and life will get better after one year	Total number of women [men] age 15-24 years	
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL					
TA.1	Use of tobacco in the last one month ^[M]	TA AT	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the one month preceding the survey	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years	
TA.2	Smoking before age 15 ^[M]	TA AT	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years	
TA.3	Use of alcohol in the last one month ^[M]	TA AT	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink on one or more days during the one month preceding the survey	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years	
TA.4	Use of alcohol before age 15 ^[M]	TA AT	Number of women [men] age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women [men] age 15-49 years	

APPENDIX F

QUESTIONNAIRES

Approved by Resolution #... of the Chairman of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia.

Form MICS4-1

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
Mongolia

1. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH6. Location	
HH2. Household number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Urban	
HH3. Interviewer name and number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Capital city 1	
	Aimag center 2	
	Rural	
	Soum center 3	
	Rural 4	
HH4. Supervisor name and number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH7A. Aimag/ city name and code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	HH7B. Soum/ district name and code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
HH5. Date of interview (year/month/day)	HH7C. Bag/ khoroo name and code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH7D. Kheseq name and code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

WE ARE FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND LIVING SITUATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS NEARLY 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

SHALL WE START THE INTERVIEW?

- Yes, permission is given → Go to HH18. Record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission is not given → Fill in HH9. Discuss the result with the supervisor.

Fill in HH8A-HH12, HH14, HH15A, and HH15C once you have completed the Household Questionnaire. Fill in HH13, HH15, HH15B, and HH15D once you have completed all individual interviews in the household.

HH8A. Address _____	
HH8. Name of household head _____	
HH9. Result of interview	HH14. Number of children under age of 5 years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Completed..... 01	
No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit 02	HH15. Number of children under age of 5 years whose questionnaires are completed <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Entire household absent for certain period of time 03	
Refused 04	HH15A. Number of men aged 15-49 years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Dwelling vacant/ address not a dwelling 05	
Dwelling destroyed 06	HH15B. Number of men aged 15-49 years whose questionnaires are completed <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Dwelling not found 07	
Household not found 08	HH15C. Number of children under aged 2-14 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Other (specify) 96	
HH10. Respondent name and line number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH15D. Number of children under aged 2-14 whose questionnaires are completed <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
HH11. Total number of household members <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH16. Field editor name and number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
HH12. Number of women aged 15-49 years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH17. Data entry clerk name and number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
HH13. Number of women aged 15-49 years whose questionnaires are completed <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

MICS4.HH.1

2. HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM										HL									
HH18. Interview started at <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																			
Hour.....: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																			
Minute.....: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																			
HL1	HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5	HL6	HL7	HL7A	HL8	HL9	HL11	HL12	HL13	HL14						
Line number	PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, STARTING WITH THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD. Probe: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?	PLEASE TELL ME THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD?	Is (name) MALE OR FEMALE? Male = 1 Female = 2	PLEASE TELL ME (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH? Don't know = 9998	HOW OLD IS (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record 95.	For women aged 15-49 years	For men aged 15-49 years	For children aged 5-17 years	For children under age of 5 years	Is (name)'s NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? Yes = 1 No = 2	DOES (name)'s NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If yes, record line number of natural mother. No = 00	Is (name)'s NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? Yes = 1 No = 2	DOES (name)'s NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If yes, record line number of natural father. No = 00						
Line	Name	Relation*	M	F	Year	Month	Day	Age	15-49	15-49	Mother	Y	N	DK	Mother	Y	N	DK	Father
01		0 1	1	2					01	01		1	2	8					
02			1	2					02	02		1	2	8					
03			1	2					03	03		1	2	8					
04			1	2					04	04		1	2	8					
05			1	2					05	05		1	2	8					
06			1	2					06	06		1	2	8					
07			1	2					07	07		1	2	8					
08			1	2					08	08		1	2	8					
09			1	2					09	09		1	2	8					
10			1	2					10	10		1	2	8					

MICS4.HH1.2

HL1	HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5	HL6	HL7	HL7A	HL8	HL9	HL11	HL12	HL13	HL14
Line number	PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, STARTING WITH THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD. <i>Probe:</i> ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?	PLEASE TELL ME THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD?	Is (name) MALE OR FEMALE? Male = 1 Female = 2	PLEASE TELL ME (name)'s DATE OF BIRTH? Don't know = 9998 Year Month Day Don't know = 98	HOW OLD IS (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record 95.	Circle line number if woman's age is 15-49 years.	Circle line number if man's age is 15-49 years.	WHO IS THE MOTHER/CARE-TAKER OF (name)? Record line number of mother/caretaker.	WHO IS THE MOTHER/CARE-TAKER OF (name)? Record line number of mother/caretaker.	Is (name)'s NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? Yes = 1 No = 2 HL13 Don't know = 8 HL13	DOES (name)'s NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If yes, record line number of natural mother. No = 00	Is (name)'s NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? Yes = 1 No = 2 Next line Don't know = 8 Next line	DOES (name)'s NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If yes, record line number of natural father. No = 00
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Year	Age	15-49	15-49	Mother	Mother	Y N DK	Mother	Y N DK	Father
11			1 2			11	11			1 2 8		1 2 8	
12			1 2			12	12			1 2 8		1 2 8	
13			1 2			13	13			1 2 8		1 2 8	
14			1 2			14	14			1 2 8		1 2 8	
15			1 2			15	15			1 2 8		1 2 8	

Tick here if additional listing form used

Probe to see if there are any other members of the household, especially infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family such as friends, servants but who usually live in the household. If there is any, insert names of the members and complete the listing form accordingly.

If there are more than 15 members in the household, use additional listing form.

For each woman aged 15-49 years, copy her name, line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate "Questionnaire for Woman aged 15-49".
For each child under age of 5 years, copy his/her name, line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate "Questionnaire for Child under 5".
For each man aged 15-49 years, copy his name, line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate "Questionnaire for Man aged 15-49".

* Codes for relationship to household head

Household head	01	Grandchild	09	Adopted/ step child	13
Wife/ husband	02	Parent	10	Not related	14
Son/ daughter	03	Parent-in-law	11	Grandparent	15
Son-in-law/ daughter-in-law	04	Brother/ sister	12	Don't know	98
		Brother-in-law/ sister-in-law	05		
		Uncle/ aunt	06		
		Nephew/ niece	07		
		Other relative	08		

MICS4.HH.3

MI1		For household all members				MI5				MI6			
		MI2		MI3		MI4		MI5		MI6			
Line number	Name, age Copy the information recorded in HL2 and HL6.	Name	Age	Name of province/ capital city/ foreign country	Code	In the present place of usual residence, have (name) lived since birth or moved in?	Name of province/ capital city/ foreign country	Code	Year	Name of province/ capital city/ foreign country	Code	What was the place of (name)'s usual residence in January 2007?	
01						1 2 3							
02						1 2 3							
03						1 2 3							
04						1 2 3							
05						1 2 3							
06						1 2 3							
07						1 2 3							
08						1 2 3							
09						1 2 3							
10						1 2 3							
11						1 2 3							
12						1 2 3							
13						1 2 3							
14						1 2 3							
15						1 2 3							

Төрнөөсөө хойш = 1 ➔
 Дараагийн мөр
 Өөр газар байнга амьдарч
 байгаад буцаж ирсэн = 2
 Өөр газраас шилжиж ирсэн = 3

3. EDUCATION		For household members aged 5 or above years										For household members aged 5-24 years													
ED1	ED2	ED3	ED4	ED5	ED6	ED7	ED8	ED9		ED10		ED11		ED12		ED13		ED14		ED15					
Line num-ber	Name, age Copy the information recorded in HL2 and HL6.	HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL/ PRE-SCHOOL? Yes = 1 No = 2 → Next line	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (name) ATTENDED? WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL OF SCHOOL? Level of school Pre-school → ED5 Secondary school Vocational training center University, institute, college Non-formal education Don't know	DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 2011/2012, IS (name) ATTENDING SCHOOL/ PRE-SCHOOL AT ANY TIME? Yes = 1 No = 2 → ED7	DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 2011/2012, WHICH LEVEL OF SCHOOL AND GRADE IS (name) ATTENDING? Level of school Pre-school → ED7 Secondary school Vocational training center University, institute, college Non-formal education Don't know	DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 2010/2011, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL/ PRE-SCHOOL AT ANY TIME? Yes = 1 No = 2 → Next line Don't know = 8 → Next line	DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 2010/2011, WHICH LEVEL OF SCHOOL AND GRADE DID (name) ATTEND? Level of school Pre-school → Next line Secondary school Vocational training center University, institute, college Non-formal education Don't know	Grade	Y	N	DK	Grade	Y	N	DK	Grade	Y	N	DK	Grade	Y	N	DK		
01		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8
02		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8
03		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8
04		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8
05		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8
06		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8
07		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8
08		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8
09		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8
10		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8
11		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8
12		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8
13		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8
14		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8
15		1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	8

4. WATER AND SANITATION			WS
No	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
WS1	WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into public water kiosk 14 Tube well, borehole 21 Dug well Protected 31 Unprotected 32 Spring Protected 41 Unprotected 42 Rain, snow water 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank/ drum 71 Surface water (river, stream, lake, pond) 81 Bottled water 91 Other (specify) 96	11 → WS6 14 → WS3 21 → WS3 31 → WS3 32 → WS3 41 → WS3 42 → WS3 51 → WS3 61 → WS3 71 → WS3 81 → WS3 96 → WS3
WS2	WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES?	Piped water Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into public water kiosk 14 Tube well, borehole 21 Dug well Protected 31 Unprotected 32 Spring Protected 41 Unprotected 42 Rain, snow water 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank/ drum 71 Surface water (river, stream, lake, pond) 81 Other (specify) 96	11 → WS6
WS3	WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling 1 In own yard/ plot 2 Elsewhere 3	1 → WS6 2 → WS6
WS4	ON AVERAGE, HOW MANY MINUTES DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET THE WATER, AND COME BACK?	Minutes <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 998	
WS5	WHO USUALLY GOES TO COLLECT THE WATER FROM THIS SOURCE FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD IS THAT PERSON? IS THAT PERSON MALE OR FEMALE?	Adult woman (aged 15 or above years) 1 Adult man (aged 15 or above years) 2 Female child (under age of 15 years) 3 Male child (under age of 15 years) 4 Don't know 8	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
WS6	DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	2 → WS7A 8 → WS7A
WS7	WHAT DO YOU DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	Boil..... A Add bleach/ chlorine B Strain through a cloth..... C Use water filter..... D Solar disinfection E Let stand and settle..... F Other (<i>specify</i>) X Don't know Z	
WS7A	ON AVERAGE, HOW MANY LITERS OF WATER DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD USE PER DAY FOR DRINKING AND OTHER PURPOSES?	Liters <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 998	
WS8	WHAT TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE?	Flush/ pour flush toilet Flush to piped sewer system 11 Flush to septic tank 12 Flush to pit latrine 13 Flush to unknown place 15 Pit latrine Ventilated improved pit latrine 21 Pit latrine with slab 22 Pit latrine without slab, open pit 23 Mobile latrine 61 Open defecation 95 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	95 → Module HC
WS9	DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD SHARE THIS TOILET FACILITY WITH OTHERS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 → Module HC
WS10	DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD SHARE THIS TOILET FACILITY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE TOILET FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF GENERAL PUBLIC?	Other households only (not public) 1 Public toilet facility 2	2 → Module HC
WS11	INCLUDING YOUR HOUSEHOLD, HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY?	Number of households (if less than 10) 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more households 10 Don't know 98	

5. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			HC
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
HC1C	WHAT IS THE ETHNICITY OF THE HEAD OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Khalkh..... 11 Kazakh 12 Durvud 13 Buriad..... 14 Bayad 15 Dariganga..... 16 Uriankhai..... 17 Zakhchin 18 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96 Don't know 98	
HC1A	DOES THE HEAD OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD HOLD ANY RELIGION? <i>If yes, probe:</i> WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF HIS/HER?	Does not hold any religion 1 Holds a religion Buddhist..... 2 Christian..... 3 Muslim..... 4 Shamanist..... 5 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 Don't know 8	
HC1D	Type of dwelling <i>Record observation.</i>	Apartment, condominium 1 Convenient single family house 2 Single family house..... 3 Public accommodation, dormitory 4 Ger 5 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	5 → HC2A
HC1E	WHAT IS THE SIZE OF THE LIVING AREA OF YOUR DWELLING? <i>The size of kitchen, corridor/ hallway, and bathrooms are included.</i>	Sq.meter <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
HC1F	HOW MANY ROOMS DOES YOUR DWELLING HAVE? <i>Kitchen, corridor/ hallway, and bathrooms are not included in the number of rooms.</i>	Number of rooms <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
HC2	HOW MANY ROOMS IN YOUR DWELLING ARE USED FOR SLEEPING? <i>Those rooms, which are not called as bedrooms, but used for sleeping in a regular basis are included.</i>	Number of rooms used for sleeping <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ HC3
HC2A	HOW MANY WALLS DOES YOUR GER HAVE?	Number of ger walls..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
HC3	Main material of dwelling floor <i>Record observation.</i>	Earth, sand, soil..... 11 Dung..... 12 Wood planks 21 Concrete, vinyl or asphalt strips..... 32 Cement 34 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
HC4	Main material of dwelling roof <i>Record observation.</i>	Wood planks 23 Metal 31 Concrete, cement fibre 33 Ger roof Single 41 Double 42 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC5	Main material of dwelling walls <i>Record observation.</i>	Straw-bale with mud 21 Stone with mud 22 Raw bricks, blocks 23 Cement 31 Bricks 33 Blocks 34 Wood planks 36 Concrete 37 Ger walls Single 41 Double 42 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC5A	WHAT TYPE OF HEATING DOES YOUR DWELLING HAVE?	Central heating system 1 Electric heater 2 Boiler 3 Stove 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	1→HC6 2→HC6
HC5B	WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR HEATING?	Coal (stone coal, lignite, wood coal) 06 Charcoal 07 Wood 08 Straw, shrubs, grass 09 Dung 10 Sawdust 11 Tire, rubber 12 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC6	WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity 01 Liquefied petroleum gas 02 Coal (stone coal, lignite, wood coal) 06 Charcoal 07 Wood 08 Straw, shrubs, grass 09 Dung 10 Sawdust 11 Tire, rubber 12 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	1→HC8 2→HC8

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																																				
HC7	<p>WHERE DO YOU USUALLY COOK?</p> <p><i>If in own dwelling, probe:</i> DO YOU COOK IN A SEPARATE ROOM DESIGNATED AS KITCHEN?</p>	<p>In own dwelling In a separate room designated as kitchen 1 In an area used for living 2 In a separate dwelling 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>																																					
HC8	<p>DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE THE FOLLOWING THINGS?</p> <p>[A] ELECTRICITY</p> <p>[F] A RENEWABLE-ENERGY GENERATOR</p> <p>[G] A COMPUTER</p> <p>[H] INTERNET CONNECTION</p> <p>[C] A TELEVISION</p> <p>[B] A RADIO</p> <p>[D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE</p> <p>[E] A REFRIGERATOR</p> <p>[J] A WASHING MACHINE</p> <p>[K] A VACUUM CLEANER</p> <p>[L] A LIBRARY</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Electricity</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Renewable-energy generator</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] Computer</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[H] Internet connection</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Television</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Radio</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Non-mobile telephone</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Refrigerator</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[J] Washing machine</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[K] Vacuum cleaner</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[L] Library</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	[A] Electricity	1	2	[F] Renewable-energy generator	1	2	[G] Computer	1	2	[H] Internet connection	1	2	[C] Television	1	2	[B] Radio	1	2	[D] Non-mobile telephone	1	2	[E] Refrigerator	1	2	[J] Washing machine	1	2	[K] Vacuum cleaner	1	2	[L] Library	1	2	
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HC9	<p>DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN THE FOLLOWING THINGS?</p> <p>[A] A WATCH</p> <p>[B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE</p> <p>[G] A CAMERA</p> <p>[C] A BICYCLE</p> <p>[D] A MOTORCYCLE</p> <p>[E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART</p> <p>[F] A CAR OR TRUCK</p> <p>[H] A TRACTOR</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Watch</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Mobile telephone</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] Camera</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Bicycle</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Motorcycle</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Animal-drawn cart</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Car or truck</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[H] Tractor</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	[A] Watch	1	2	[B] Mobile telephone	1	2	[G] Camera	1	2	[C] Bicycle	1	2	[D] Motorcycle	1	2	[E] Animal-drawn cart	1	2	[F] Car or truck	1	2	[H] Tractor	1	2										
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[H] Tractor	1	2																																					
HC10	<p>DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING?</p> <p><i>If owned by others, probe:</i> DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING?</p>	<p>Own 1 Owned by others Rent 2 Not rented 6</p>																																					

No	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
HC11	DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY AGRICULTURAL LAND?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→HC13
HC12	WHAT SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN?	Hectares..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Sq.m 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 9998	
HC13	DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK OR OTHER FARM ANIMALS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→HC15
HC14	HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE? [A] CATTLE [B] HORSES [C] GOATS [D] SHEEP [H] CAMELS [E] POULTRY [F] PIGS [X] OTHERS <i>If none, record 0000. If unknown, record 9998.</i>	[A] Cattle <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [B] Horses <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [C] Goats..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [D] Sheep <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [H] Camels <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [E] Poultry..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [F] Pigs..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> [X] Others (<i>specify</i>) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
HC15	DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE ANY SAVINGS, CARD OR CURRENT ACCOUNTS IN A BANK?	Yes 1 No..... 2	

6. CHILD LABOR **CL**

Questions of this module are to be administered for children in the household aged 5-17 years. For household members under age of 5 years or aged 18 or more years, leave rows blank.

I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAY DO.

CL1	CL2	CL3	CL4	CL7	CL8	CL8A	CL8B	CL8C
Line number	Name, age Copy the information recorded in HL2 and HL6.	DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, DID (name) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? <i>If yes, probe: FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND?</i> Yes, for pay = 1 Yes, unpaid = 2 No = 3 → CL7	DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) WORK? <i>If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.</i>	DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, DID (name) DO ANY PAID OR UNPAID WORK ON FAMILY FARM, FAMILY BUSINESS OR SELLING GOODS IN STREET? Yes = 1 No = 2 → CL8A	DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, HOW MANY HOURS DID (NAME) WORK ON FAMILY FARM, BUSINESS OR SELLING GOODS IN STREET? <i>If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.</i>	EVEN THOUGH (name) DID NOT DO ANY WORK DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, DOES HE/ SHE HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS TO WHICH HE/ SHE WILL RETURN TO WORK? Yes = 1 No = 2 → CL8C	PER A WEEK, HOW MANY HOURS DOES (name) WORK ON AVERAGE? <i>If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.</i>	<i>If did any work during the last 7 days, ask: DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, WHAT PRIMARY OCCUPATION DID (name) WORK IN?</i> <i>If have a job to return, ask: WHAT PRIMARY OCCUPATION DO (name) WORK IN?</i> <i>If more than one job, ask the question for the main one.</i>
Line	Name	Yes Paid	Hours	Yes	Hours	Yes	Hours	Occupation description
01		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	
02		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	
03		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	
04		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	
05		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	
06		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	
07		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	
08		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	
09		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	
10		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	
11		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	
12		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	
13		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	
14		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	
15		1 2 3	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	

CL1 Line number	CL2 Name, age Copy the information recorded in HL2 and HL6.		CL8D WHAT IS THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF (name)? 1 Paid employee 2 Employer 3 Own account worker 4 Member of cooperative 5 Employed in animal husbandry 6 Unpaid family worker						CL8E If did any work during the last 7 days, ask: DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, WHAT WAS THE NATURE OF WORK DONE OR MAIN PRODUCT OR SERVICE PROVIDED AT THE PLACE WHERE (name) WORKED? If have a job to return, ask: WHAT IS THE NATURE OF WORK DONE OR MAIN PRODUCT OR SERVICE PROVIDED AT THE PLACE WHERE (name) WORKS? If more than one job, ask the question for the main one.		CL5 DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, DID (name) FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD OR FUEL FOR OWN HOUSEHOLD USE? Yes = 1 No = 2 → CL9		CL6 DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) SPEND FETCHING WATER OR COLLECTING FIREWOOD OF FUEL FOR OWN HOUSEHOLD USE?		CL9 DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, DID (name) HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES SUCH AS SHOPPING, CLEANING, WASHING CLOTHES, COOKING OR CARING FOR CHILDREN OR OLD OR SICK PEOPLE? Yes = 1 No = 2 → Next line		CL10 DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) SPEND DOING THESE CHORES?				
	Line	Name	Age	Employment status						Industry description	Code	Yes	No	Hours	Yes	No	Hours	Yes	No	Hours	
01				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				
02				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				
03				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				
04				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				
05				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				
06				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				
07				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				
08				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				
09				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				
10				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				
11				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				
12				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				
13				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				
14				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				
15				1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2			1	2				

MICS4.HH.13

7. CHILD DISCIPLINE

CD

Table 1. List of all children in the household aged 2-14 years

- List name of each of the children aged 2-14 years below in the order they appear in the household listing form. Children under age of 2 years or aged 15 or more years should not be listed in the below table.
- Record the line number, name, sex, and age of each child from appropriate columns in Module HL.
- Record the total number of children aged 2-14 years in CD6.

CD1. Rank number	CD2. Line number from HL1	CD3. Name from HL2	CD4. Sex from HL4		CD5. Age from HL6
Number	Line	Name	M	F	Age
1	___		1	2	___
2	___		1	2	___
3	___		1	2	___
4	___		1	2	___
5	___		1	2	___
6	___		1	2	___
7	___		1	2	___
8	___		1	2	___
CD6.	Number of children aged 2-14 years				___

- If there is only **one** child in the household aged 2-14 years, then skip Table 2, go to CD8, write down 1, and continue with CD9.

Table 2. Selecting a child randomly to administer the questions of this module

- If there is more than one child in the household aged 2-14 years, use Table 2 to select one child.
- Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the household information panel and find the row with that digit in CD7 and circle that number in the first column of Table 2 by looking vertically down.
- Check the total number of children in the household aged 2-14 years (CD6) from Table 1 and find the column with that number and circle that number in the top row of Table 2.
- Find the cell where the row and column meet and circle the number that appears in the cell. Record the number you have found in CD8. This is the rank number of the child selected for the child discipline questions.

CD7. Last digit of the household number (HH2)	Total number of children in the household aged 2-14 years (CD6)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

CD8. Rank number of randomly selected child (CD1)

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CD9	<i>Write name and line number of randomly selected child for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank number in CD8.</i>	Name _____ Line number..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
CD11	ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIORS OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOR PROBLEM. I WILL READ SOME OF THESE WAYS. PLEASE TELL ME IF <u>YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD</u> HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH <i>(name)</i> IN THE PAST MONTH. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING <i>(name)</i> LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/ HER TO LEAVE HOUSE?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
CD12	EXPLAINED WHY <i>(name)</i> 'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
CD13	SHOOK <i>(name)</i> ?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
CD14	SHOUTED, SCREAMED OR YELLED AT <i>(name)</i> ?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
CD15	GAVE <i>(name)</i> SOMETHING ELSE TO DO?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
CD16	SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED <i>(name)</i> ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
CD17	HIT <i>(name)</i> ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
CD18	CALLED <i>(name)</i> DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
CD19	HIT OR SLAPPED <i>(name)</i> ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
CD20	HIT OR SLAPPED <i>(name)</i> ON THE HAND, ARM OR LEG?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
CD21	BEAT <i>(name)</i> UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/ HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
CD22	DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	

8. HAND WASHING			HW
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
HW1	PLEASE SHOW WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY WASH THEIR HANDS TO ME.	Observed 1 Not observed Not in dwelling, yard/ plot..... 2 No permission is given 3 Other reason..... 6	2→HW4 3→HW4 6→HW4
HW2	Observe if water is available at the place for hand washing. <i>Verify by checking the tap, container, or bucket.</i>	Available 1 Not available..... 2	
HW3	Observe if soap is available at the place for hand washing. <i>Record observation.</i>	Bar soap A Liquid soap C Other (specify)..... X None..... Y	A→HH19 C→HH19 X→HH19
HW4	DO YOU HAVE ANY TYPE OF SOAPS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR WASHING HAND?	Yes 1 No 2	2→HH19
HW5	PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME. <i>Record observation.</i>	Bar soap A Liquid soap C Other (specify)..... X Not able, does not want to show Y	

HH19	<i>Interview completed at</i>	Hour, minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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9. SALT IODIZATION			SI
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
SI1	I WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. PLEASE GIVE ME A SAMPLE OF SALT USED TO COOK MEALS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD. <i>Test the salt and record the result.</i>	Not iodized (0 PPM) 1 Iodized (less than 15 PPM) 2 Iodized (15 PPM or more) 3 No salt in the house..... 6 Salt not tested..... 7	6→HH20 7→HH20
SI1A	WHERE IS THE SALT FROM?	Imported..... 1 Domestic 2	1→HH20
SI1B	WHAT KIND OF SALT IS THIS?	Granulated salt 1 White salt 2 Natural salt..... 3	
SI1C	The factory the salt was produced by <i>Record observation.</i>	Not observed..... 00 Observed Mondavs 01 Tsagaan murun 02 Anugrand 03 Saruul och..... 04 Zavkhan bayalag..... 05 Davs trade..... 06 Other (specify) 96	

HH20	<p>Check column HL7 in Module HL to see if there is at least one woman aged 15-49 years in the household, who is eligible for a "Questionnaire for Woman aged 15-49".</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is → Start administering the "Questionnaire for Woman aged 15-49" to the first eligible woman.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For each woman aged 15-49 years, there should a separate "Questionnaire for Woman aged 15-49" with WM1-WM6 filled in.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is not any → Continue with HH21.</p>
HH21	<p>Check column HL9 in Module HL to see if there is at least one child under age of 5 years in the household, who is eligible for a "Questionnaire for Child under 5".</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is → Start administering the "Questionnaire for Child under 5" to the mother/ caretaker of the first eligible child.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For each child under age of 5 years, there should a separate "Questionnaire for Child under 5" with UF1-UF8 filled in.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is not any → Continue with HH21A.</p>
HH21A	<p>Check column HL7A in Module HL to see if there is at least one man aged 15-49 years in the household, who is eligible for a "Questionnaire for Man aged 15-49".</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is → Start administering the "Questionnaire for Man aged 15-49" to the first eligible man.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For each man aged 15-49 years, there should a separate "Questionnaire for Man aged 15-49" with ME1-ME6 filled in.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is not any → Continue with HH21B.</p>
HH21B	<p>Check column HL6 in Module HL to see if there is at least one man aged 2-14 years in the household, who is eligible for a "Questionnaire for Child aged 2-14".</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is → Start administering the "Questionnaire for Child aged 2-14" to the first eligible child.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For each child aged 2-14 years, there should a separate "Questionnaire for Child aged 2-14" with HF1-HF8F filled in.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is not any → End the interview by thanking the respondent for his/her cooperation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gather together all questionnaires for this household and complete the relevant information on the household information panel.</p>

Interviewer's notes

Field editor's notes

Supervisor's notes

Approved by Resolution #... of the Chairman of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia.

Form MICS4-2

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMAN AGED 15-49
Mongolia

1. WOMAN INFORMATION PANEL		WM
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all women aged 15-49 years in the household. A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.</i>		
WM1. Cluster number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	WM4. Woman line number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
WM2. Household number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	WM5. Interviewer name and number _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
WM3. Woman name _____	WM6. Date of interview (year/month/day) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

If greeting has not already been read to this woman, then read the following:

If greeting has already been read to this woman, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND LIVING SITUATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS NEARLY 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL” AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL” AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

SHALL WE START THE INTERVIEW?

- Yes, permission is given → Go to WM10. Record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission is not given → Fill in WM7. Discuss the result with the supervisor.

WM7. Result of interview	Completed 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (specify) _____ 96
WM8. Field editor name and number	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
WM9. Data entry clerk name and number	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

WM10	Interview started at	Hour, minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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2. WOMAN'S BACKGROUND			WB
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
WB1	PLEASE TELL ME THE DATE OF YOUR BIRTH?	Birth Year..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 9998 Month..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98 Day..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	
WB2	HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>Always check if WB1 and WB2 are consistent.</i>	Age (in completed years) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
WB3	HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL/ PRE-SCHOOL?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→WB7
WB4	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Pre-school..... 0 Secondary school..... 1 Vocational training center 2 University, institute, college..... 3 Non-formal education 4	0→WB7 4→WB7
WB5	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL OF SCHOOL?	Grade..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
WB6	<i>Check WB4 and WB5 to see if the highest level of school attended is a secondary school and the highest grade completed is 1-4 for the woman.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No, completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education → Go to Module MT. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, completed 1-4 grades in a secondary school → Continue with WB7.		
WB7	PLEASE READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show the sentence on the card to the woman.</i> <i>If cannot read at all, probe:</i> CAN YOU READ SOME PARTS OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence 2 Able to read whole sentence..... 3 No sentence in required language 4 (specify language) Blind, mute, visually/ speech impaired 5	1→Module MT 5→Module MT
WB7A	PLEASE WRITE THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Read the sentence on the card to the woman.</i> <i>If cannot write at all, probe:</i> CAN YOU WRITE SOME PARTS OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot write at all 1 Able to write only parts of sentence..... 2 Able to write whole sentence 3	

3. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY			MT
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MT1	<p>Check WB7 to see if the woman is able to read.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank (completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education) → Continue with MT2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence in required language (WB7 = 2, 3, 4) → Continue with MT2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind, mute, or visually/ speech impaired (WB7 = 1, 5) → Go to MT3.</p>		
MT2	<p>HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day 1</p> <p>At least once a week 2</p> <p>At least once a month 3</p> <p>Not at all 4</p>	
MT3	<p>HOW OFTEN DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO OR FM? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day 1</p> <p>At least once a week 2</p> <p>At least once a month 3</p> <p>Not at all 4</p>	
MT4	<p>HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day 1</p> <p>At least once a week 2</p> <p>At least once a month 3</p> <p>Not at all 4</p>	
MT6	<p>HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2→MT9
MT7	<p>HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2→MT9
MT8	<p>DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day 1</p> <p>At least once a week 2</p> <p>At least once a month 3</p> <p>Not at all 4</p>	
MT9	<p>HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2→Module CM
MT10	<p>HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2→Module CM
MT11	<p>DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day 1</p> <p>At least once a week 2</p> <p>At least once a month 3</p> <p>Not at all 4</p>	

4. CHILD MORTALITY			CM
<i>All questions of this module refer only to LIVE births.</i>			
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CM1	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→CM8
CM2	WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH? I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NOT NOW LIVING WITH YOU OR IS NO LONGER LIVING OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER. <i>Go to CM4 if year of first birth is known. Otherwise continue with CM3.</i>	Date of first birth Year..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 9998 Month..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98 Day..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	→CM4
CM3	HOW MANY YEARS AGO (<i>in completed years</i>) DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?	Number of years since the first birth... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CM4	DO YOU HAVE ANY CHILDREN TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→CM6
CM5	HOW MANY SONS ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU? <i>If none, enter 00.</i>	Sons..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Daughters <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CM6	DO YOU HAVE ANY CHILDREN WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE, BUT NOW NOT LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→CM8
CM7	HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE, BUT NOW NOT LIVING WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE, BUT NOW NOT LIVING WITH YOU? <i>If none, enter 00.</i>	Sons..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Daughters <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CM8	HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A CHILD WHO WAS BORN ALIVE, BUT LATER DIED? <i>If none, probe: I MEAN TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED, CRIED, OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE/SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS.</i>	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→CM10
CM9	HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, enter 00.</i>	Boys <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Girls <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CM10	<i>Sum numbers provided in CM5, CM7, and CM9.</i>	Total number of births..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

N _o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CM11	<p>THUS, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (<i>total number of births</i>) LIVE BIRTHS/ NO LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, check.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No live births → Go to Module IS.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>One or more live births → Continue with CM12.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No → Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections if necessary before proceeding with CM12.</i></p>		
CM12	<p>WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR LAST BIRTH?</p> <p>I MEAN THE VERY LAST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NOT NOW LIVING WITH YOU OR IS NO LONGER LIVING OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER.</p> <p><i>Birth year and month of the last birth must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of last birth</p> <p>Year..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Month..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Day..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Don't know 98</p>	
CM13	<p><i>Check CM12 to see if the last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month and day of the interview) in 2008.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, the last birth not occurred within the last 2 years → Go to Module IS.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, the last birth occurred within the last 2 years → Ask for the name of the child.</i></p> <p><i>Name of the child _____.</i></p> <p><i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i></p> <p><i>Continue with Module DB.</i></p>		

5. DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH

DB

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of the interview. Check CM13 in Module CM and copy the name of the last-born child _____. Use this child's name in the following questions as required.

N _o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
DB1	<p>WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (<i>name</i>), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	1 → Module MN
DB2	<p>DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A CHILD LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Later 1</p> <p>No more..... 2</p>	2 → Module MN
DB3	<p>HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT TO HAVE A CHILD?</p>	<p>Months 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Years 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Don't know..... 998</p>	

6. MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH			MN																		
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of the interview. Check CM13 in Module CM and copy the name of the last-born child _____.</i></p> <p><i>Use this child's name in the following questions as required.</i></p>																					
No	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																		
MN1	DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → MN17																		
MN2	WHOM DID YOU SEE FOR ANTENATAL CARE? <i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE? <i>Probe for the types of persons seen.</i> <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Health professional Family doctor, soum doctor A Obstetrician D Midwife E Nurse I Feldsher J Other person Traditional birth attendant F Other (specify) X																			
MN2A	WHEN DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST ANTENATAL VISIT?	First 3 months of pregnancy 1 3-6 months of pregnancy 2 6 months or over 3 Don't know 8																			
MN3	HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE?	Number of times <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 98																			
MN4	AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE, WAS ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE? [A] BLOOD PRESSURE [B] URINE SAMPLE [C] BLOOD SAMPLE [D] STI SCREENING [E] WEIGHT MEASURE	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[A] Blood pressure</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Urine sample</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Blood sample</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] STI screening</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Weight measure</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	[A] Blood pressure	1	2	[B] Urine sample	1	2	[C] Blood sample	1	2	[D] STI screening	1	2	[E] Weight measure	1	2	
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[E] Weight measure	1	2																			
MN17	WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (name)? <i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE? <i>Probe for the types of the persons assisted.</i> <i>Record all that apply.</i> <i>If the woman says she assisted herself, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.</i>	Health professional Family doctor, soum doctor A Obstetrician D Midwife E Nurse I Feldsher J Other person Traditional birth attendant F Relative, friend H Other (specify) X Woman herself Y																			

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MN18	<p>WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the types of the places where the birth delivered.</i></p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Own home 11</p> <p>Other's home 12</p> <p>Public</p> <p>Government hospital..... 21</p> <p>Government maternity home 24</p> <p>Private</p> <p>Hospital 31</p> <p>Private maternity home..... 33</p> <p>Other (specify) 96</p>	<p>11→MN20</p> <p>12→MN20</p> <p>96→MN20</p>
MN19	<p>WAS (name) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION?</p> <p><i>If the woman does not understand the meaning of caesarean section, explain it is to take the baby out by cut opening the belly.</i></p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
MN19A	<p>WERE YOU GIVEN VITAMIN A WITHIN 2 MONTHS AFTER YOU GAVE BIRTH TO (name)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Don't know 8</p>	
MN20	<p>WHEN (name) WAS BORN, WAS HE/ SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE OR VERY SMALL?</p>	<p>Very large 1</p> <p>Larger than average 2</p> <p>Average..... 3</p> <p>Smaller than average..... 4</p> <p>Very small..... 5</p> <p>Don't know 8</p>	
MN21	<p>WAS (name) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Don't know 8</p>	<p>2→MN23</p> <p>8→MN23</p>
MN22	<p>HOW MUCH WAS (name)'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH?</p> <p><i>Record the weight from the child's health care, if available.</i></p>	<p>From card (kg) 1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>From recall (kg) 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Don't know 99998</p>	
MN23	<p>HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (name)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
MN24	<p>HAVE YOU EVER BREASTFED (name)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2→Module IS</p>
MN25	<p>HOW LONG AFTER (name) WAS BORN DID YOU FIRST PUT HIM/ HER TO THE BREAST?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, enter 00 in hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise record days.</i></p>	<p>Immediately 000</p> <p>In hours 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>In days..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Don't know 998</p>	

N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MN26	DURING THE FIRST 3 DAYS AFTER (<i>name</i>) WAS BORN, WAS HE/ SHE GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → Module IS
MN27	WHAT WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Milk (other than breast milk) A Plain water B Oral rehydration solution E Fruit juice F Infant formula G Tea H Other (<i>specify</i>) X	

7. ILLNESS SYMPTOMS			IS
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
IS1	<p>Check column HL9 in Module HL in the "Household Questionnaire" to see if the woman is the mother/ caretaker of any child under age of 5 years.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Continue with IS2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → Go to Module CP.</p>		
IS2	<p>SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY.</p> <p>WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY IMMEDIATELY?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply. Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i></p>	Child not able to drink or breastfeed A Child becomes sicker B Child develops a fever C Child has fast breathing D Child has difficulty breathing E Child passes stools with blood F Child vomits much H Child refuses to drink I Child has diarrhoea J Child has an illness with cough K Child has seizure, fits or faint L Child cries with an unknown reason M Other (<i>specify</i>) X Other (<i>specify</i>) Y Other (<i>specify</i>) Z	
IS3	<p>IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ILLNESSES CAN BE CAUSED DUE TO NUTRITION DEFICIENCY OR UNHEALTHY EATING AMONG CHILDREN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER ILLNESS?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply. Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i></p>	Rachitis A Rickets B Wasting C Anaemia D Iron deficiency E Stunting F Iodine deficiency G Diarrhoea H Other (<i>specify</i>) X DK Y	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
IS4	<p>IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ARE THE REASONS OF RACHITIS ILLNESS AMONG CHILDREN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER REASONS?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply. Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i></p>	<p>Due to malnutrition A Due to not letting the child out for sunshine . B Due to ride a horse C Due to not breastfeeding D Due to not letting the child out for a fresh air E Due to vitamin D deficiency F Due to other vitamins deficiency G Due to wrongly encradle..... H Due to calcium deficiency I Due to scurvy J</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p> <p>DK Y</p>	
IS5	<p>IN YOUR OPINION, HOW TO PREVENT THE RACHITIS ILLNESS AMONG CHILDREN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER PREVENTS WAYS?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply. Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i></p>	<p>Give milk and milk products..... A Let out for shunshine B Give animal liver C Let out for air D Play under the sand E Give vitamin D..... F</p> <p>Give medicine (<i>specify</i>) G</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p> <p>DK Y</p>	
IS6	<p>IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT IS ANEMIA?</p>	<p>Quality of blood is not good 1 Hemoglobin of blood is decreased 2 Blood is low 3 Pressure is low 4 Rickets 5</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p> <p>DK Y</p>	
IS7	<p>IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT THE REASONS OF ANEMIA AMONG CHILDREN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER REASONS?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply. Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i></p>	<p>Due to malnutrition A Due to parasite infection B Due to an early birth C Due to not good care D Due to iron deficiency..... E Due to mother has anaemia when she was pregnant F</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p> <p>DK Y</p>	
IS8	<p>IN YOUR OPINION, HOW TO PREVENT ANEMIA AMONG CHILDREN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER PREVENTS WAYS?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply. Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i></p>	<p>Give meat A Give a milk and milk products B Give a animal liver C Give tomato D Give vegetable E Give drink F Give a fruit G</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p> <p>DK Y</p>	

8. CONTRACEPTION			CP
No	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CP1	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	1→ CP3A
CP2	COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→ CP3A
CP3	WHAT METHODS ARE YOU USING TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER METHODS? <i>Record all that apply.</i> <i>Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i>	Female sterilization A Male sterilization..... B IUD C Injections..... D Implants..... E Pills F Male condom..... G Female condom H Diaphragm..... I Foam, jelly J Lactational amenorrhoea method K Periodic abstinence, rhythm L Withdrawal..... M Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
CP3A	HAVE YOU HEARD OF ANY METHODS THAT HELPS TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→ Module UN
CP3B	WHAT METHODS THAT HELPS TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT HAVE YOU HEARD OF? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER METHODS? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Female sterilization A Male sterilization..... B IUD C Injections..... D Implants..... E Pills F Male condom..... G Female condom H Diaphragm..... I Foam, jelly J Lactational amenorrhoea method K Periodic abstinence, rhythm L Withdrawal..... M Other (<i>specify</i>) X	

9. UNMET NEED			UN
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
UN1	<p>Check CP1 to see if the woman is currently pregnant.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant → Continue with UN2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, don't know → Go to UN5.</p>		
UN2	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY.</p> <p>WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	1 → UN4
UN3	<p>DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A CHILD LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Later 1</p> <p>No more..... 2</p>	
UN4	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE.</p> <p>AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>Don't know..... 8</p>	<p>1 → UN7</p> <p>2 → UN13</p> <p>8 → UN13</p>
UN5	<p>Check CP3 to see if the woman is currently using female sterilization.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Go to UN13.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → Continue with UN6.</p>		
UN6	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE.</p> <p>WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A/ ANOTHER CHILD?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>Not able to get pregnant 3</p> <p>Don't know..... 8</p>	<p>2 → UN9</p> <p>3 → UN11</p> <p>8 → UN9</p>
UN7	<p>HOW MUCH LONGER WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT TO HAVE A/ ANOTHER CHILD?</p>	<p>Months..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Years..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Soon..... 993</p> <p>After marriage 995</p> <p>Other (specify) 996</p> <p>Don't know..... 998</p>	
UN8	<p>Check CP1 to see if the woman is currently pregnant.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant → Go to UN13.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, don't know → Continue with UN9.</p>		
UN9	<p>Check CP2 to see if the woman is currently using any methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Go to UN13.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → Continue with UN10.</p>		

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
UN10	DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	1 → UN13 8 → UN13
UN11	WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	Infrequent sex, no sex..... A Menopausal B Never menstruated..... C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without any success..... E Postpartum amenorrhic..... F Breastfeeding..... G Too old H Other (<i>specify</i>) X Don't know..... Z	
UN12	Check UN11 to see if 'never menstruation' mentioned. <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mentioned, the woman has never menstruated → Go to Module MA.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not mentioned, the woman has ever menstruated → Continue with UN13.</i>		
UN13	WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START?	Days ago..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Weeks ago..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Months ago..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Years ago..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

10. MARRIAGE/ UNION			MA
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MA1	ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER?	Yes, currently married 1 Yes, living with a partner 2 No, not in union 3	3 → MA5
MA2	HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/ PARTNER?	Age (in completed years)..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	→ MA7 98 → MA7
MA5	HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A PARTNER?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man 2 No 3	3 → Module DV
MA6	ARE YOU CURRENTLY WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed 1 Divorced 2 Separated 3	
MA7	HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A PARTNER?	Only once 1 More than once 2	
MA8	IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A PARTNER?	Date of first marriage/union Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 9998 Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	→ Module DV
MA9	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND/ PARTNER?	Age (in completed years)..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

11. ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE			DV																																			
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																																			
DV1	<p>SOMETIMES A HUSBAND HITS OR BEATS HIS WIFE.</p> <p>IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS?</p> <p>[A] IF A WIFE GOES OUT TO SEE FRIENDS OR RELATIVES WITHOUT TELLING HER HUSBAND</p> <p>[B] IF A WIFE NEGLECTS HER CHILDREN</p> <p>[C] IF A WIFE ARGUES WITH HER HUSBAND</p> <p>[D] IF A WIFE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HER HUSBAND</p> <p>[E] IF A WIFE BURNS FOOD</p> <p>[F] IF A WIFE SPENDS BIG AMOUNT OF MONEY WITHOUT A PERMISSION FROM HER HUSBAND</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">No</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Don't know</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[A] Goes out to see friends or relatives without telling her husband</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Neglects her children</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Argues with her husband</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Refuses to have sex with her husband</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Burns food</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	[A] Goes out to see friends or relatives without telling her husband	1	2	8	[B] Neglects her children	1	2	8	[C] Argues with her husband	1	2	8	[D] Refuses to have sex with her husband	1	2	8	[E] Burns food	1	2	8	[F] Spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband	1	2	8								
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DV2	<p>Check MAI to see if the woman is currently married or living with a partner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently married or living with a partner (MAI = 1, 2) → Continue with DV3.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not married or not living with a partner (MAI = 3) → Go to DV4.</p>																																					
DV3	<p>WHO USUALLY DECIDES HOW YOUR HOUSEHOLD INCOME WILL BE USED – YOU OR YOUR HUSBAND/ PARTNER OR BOTH OF YOU?</p>	<p>Woman herself..... 1</p> <p>Husband/ partner 2</p> <p>Both 3</p> <p>Other (specify) 6</p>																																				
DV4	<p>IN A COUPLE, WHO DO YOU THINK SHOULD HAVE THE GREATER SAY IN THE FOLLOWING DECISIONS – WIFE OR HUSBAND OR BOTH OF THEM?</p> <p>[A] MAKING MAJOR HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES</p> <p>[B] MAKING PURCHASES FOR DAILY HOUSEHOLD NEEDS</p> <p>[C] DECIDING ABOUT VISITS TO THE WIFE'S FAMILY OR RELATIVES</p> <p>[D] DECIDING WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY THE WIFE EARNS FOR HER WORK</p> <p>[E] DECIDING HOW MANY CHILDREN TO HAVE</p> <p>[F] DECIDING IF THE WIFE SHOULD BE EMPLOYED</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Hus- band</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Wife</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Both</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Don't know</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[A] Making major household purchases</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Making purchases for daily household needs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Deciding about visits to the wife's family or relatives</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Deciding what to do with the money the wife earns for her work</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Deciding how many children to have</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Deciding if the wife should be employed</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>		Hus- band	Wife	Both	Don't know	[A] Making major household purchases	1	2	3	8	[B] Making purchases for daily household needs	1	2	3	8	[C] Deciding about visits to the wife's family or relatives	1	2	3	8	[D] Deciding what to do with the money the wife earns for her work	1	2	3	8	[E] Deciding how many children to have	1	2	3	8	[F] Deciding if the wife should be employed	1	2	3	8	
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№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
DV5	<p>I WILL READ YOU SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT PREGNANCY. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THEM.</p> <p>[A] PREGNANT WOMAN NEEDS ATTENTION AND CARE FROM THE FATHER OF THE CHILD</p> <p>[B] IT IS CRUCIAL FOR THE MOTHER'S AND CHILD'S HEALTH THAT A WOMAN HAS ASSISTANCE FROM A DOCTOR OR NURSE AT DELIVERY</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Dis- Don't Agree agree know</p> <p>[A] Pregnant woman needs attention and care from the father of the child 1 2 8</p> <hr/> <p>[B] It is crucial for the mother's and child's health that a woman has assistance from a doctor or nurse at delivery 1 2 8</p>	
DV6	<p>DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING REACTIONS OF A HUSBAND IF HIS WIFE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?</p> <p>[A] GET ANGRY AND REPRIMAND THE WIFE</p> <p>[B] REFUSE TO GIVE THE WIFE MONEY OR OTHER MEANS OF SUPPORT</p> <p>[C] USE FORCE AND HAVE SEX WITH THE WIFE EVEN IF SHE DOES NOT WANT TO</p> <p>[D] GO AHEAD AND HAVE SEX WITH ANOTHER WOMAN</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Dis- Don't Agree agree know</p> <p>[A] Get angry and reprimand the wife 1 2 8</p> <hr/> <p>[B] Refuse to give the wife money or other means of support 1 2 8</p> <hr/> <p>[C] Use force and have sex with the wife even if she does not want to 1 2 8</p> <hr/> <p>[D] Go ahead and have sex with another woman 1 2 8</p>	

12. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR			SB
<p><i>Check for the presence of others around. Before beginning the interview, ensure privacy.</i></p>			
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
SB1A	<p>Check CM10 and MA5 to see if the woman never gave birth or never married.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Never gave birth (CM10 = 0) or never married (MA5 = 3) → Continue with SB1B.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Otherwise → Go to SB1.</p>		
SB1B	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES.</p> <p>THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p>	<p>Ever had intercourse 1</p> <p>Never had intercourse 2</p>	2 → Module HA
SB1	<p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?</p>	<p>Age (in completed years)..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>First time when started living with (first) husband/ partner..... 95</p>	
SB2	<p>THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Don't know 8</p>	
SB3	<p>WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p>	<p>Days ago 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Weeks ago..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Months ago 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Years ago 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	4 → SB15
SB4	<p>THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
SB5	<p>WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>If boyfriend, probe: WERE YOU LIVING WITH HIM TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</i></p> <p><i>If yes, circle 2. If no, circle 3.</i></p>	<p>Husband 1</p> <p>Partner..... 2</p> <p>Boyfriend 3</p> <p>Casual acquaintance..... 4</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>3 → SB7</p> <p>4 → SB7</p> <p>6 → SB7</p>
SB6	<p>Check MA1 to see if the woman is currently married or living with a partner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently married or living with a partner (MA1 = 1, 2) → Go to SB8.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not married or not living with a partner (MA1 = 3) → Continue with SB7.</p>		

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
SB7	HOW OLD WAS THIS PERSON? <i>If don't know, probe:</i> ABOUT HOW OLD WAS THIS PERSON?	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	
SB8	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → SB15
SB9	THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No 2	
SB10	WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS OTHER PERSON? <i>If boyfriend, probe:</i> WERE YOU LIVING WITH HIM TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? <i>If yes, circle 2. If no, circle 3.</i>	Husband 1 Partner 2 Boyfriend 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	3 → SB12 4 → SB12 6 → SB12
SB11	Check MA1 and MA7 . <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The woman is currently married or living with a partner (MA1A = 1, 2) and married only once or lived with a partner only once (MA7 = 1) → Go to SB13.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Otherwise → Continue with SB12.</i>		
SB12	HOW OLD WAS THIS OTHER PERSON? <i>If don't know, probe:</i> ABOUT HOW OLD WAS THIS PERSON?	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	
SB13	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → SB15
SB14	IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PERSONS HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
SB15	IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PERSONS HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? <i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i> <i>If 95 or more, enter 95.</i>	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	

13. HIV/ AIDS			HA																
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																
HA1	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2 → Module TA																
HA2	CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA4	CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA5	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA6	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA7	IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA7A	CAN THE AIDS VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED BY SHARING A SYRINGE OR NEEDLE WITH ANOTHER PERSON?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA8	CAN THE AIDS VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER CHILD IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS? [A] DURING PREGNANCY [B] DURING DELIVERY [C] BY BREASTFEEDING	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] During pregnancy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] During delivery</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] By breastfeeding</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	[A] During pregnancy	1	2	8	[B] During delivery	1	2	8	[C] By breastfeeding	1	2	8	
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[A] During pregnancy	1	2	8																
[B] During delivery	1	2	8																
[C] By breastfeeding	1	2	8																
HA9	IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA10	WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES OR MEAT FROM A VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	

N _o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																
HA11	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA12	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HIM/ HER IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA13	<i>Check CM12 to see if the last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month and day of the interview) in 2008.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No, the last birth not occurred within the last 2 years → Go to HA24. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the last birth occurred within the last 2 years → Continue with HA14.																		
HA14	<i>Check MN1 to see if the woman received any antenatal care during the pregnancy with her last birth.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, received antenatal care → Continue with HA15. <input type="checkbox"/> No, not received antenatal care → Go to HA24.																		
HA15	DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE FOLLOWING THINGS? [A] MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF THE AIDS VIRUS [B] WAYS OF PREVENTING FROM THE AIDS VIRUS [C] THE AIDS VIRUS TESTING	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Mother to child transmission of the AIDS virus</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Ways of preventing from the AIDS virus</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] The AIDS virus testing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	[A] Mother to child transmission of the AIDS virus	1	2	8	[B] Ways of preventing from the AIDS virus	1	2	8	[C] The AIDS virus testing	1	2	8	
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[A] Mother to child transmission of the AIDS virus	1	2	8																
[B] Ways of preventing from the AIDS virus	1	2	8																
[C] The AIDS virus testing	1	2	8																
HA15D	DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name), WERE YOU OFFERED A TEST FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA16	YOU DO NOT NEED TO TELL ME THE RESULTS. WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2 → HA24 8 → HA24																
HA17	YOU DO NOT NEED TO TELL ME THE RESULTS. DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2 → HA22 8 → HA22																

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
HA18	AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
HA22	HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?	Yes 1 No 2	1→HA25
HA23	WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago 3	1→ Module TA 2→ Module TA 3→ Module TA
HA24	YOU DO NOT NEED TO TELL ME THE RESULTS. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	2→HA27
HA25	WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago 3	
HA26	YOU DO NOT NEED TO TELL ME THE RESULTS. DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2→ Module TA 8→ Module TA
HA26A	AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	1→ Module TA 2→ Module TA 8→ Module TA
HA27	DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	

14. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE			TA
No	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
TA1	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → TA6
TA2	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never 00 Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
TA3	DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → TA6
TA4	DURING THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
TA5	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i>	Number of days 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more days 10 Almost every day 30	
TA6	HAVE YOU EVER SMOKED ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CIGARS OR PIPE?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → TA10
TA7	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU SMOKE ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CIGARS OR PIPE?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → TA10
TA8	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CIGARS OR PIPE? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i>	Number of days 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more days 10 Almost every day 30	
TA9	WHAT TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS DID YOU SMOKE? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Cigars A Pipe E Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
TA10	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CHEWING OR SNUFF?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → TA14
TA11	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CHEWING OR SNUFF?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → TA14
TA12	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CHEWING OR SNUFF? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i>	Number of days 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more days 10 Almost every day 30	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
TA13	<p>WHAT TYPES OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS DID YOU USE?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>Chewing..... A</p> <p>Snuff B</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
TA14	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT ALCOHOL.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2 → Module LS
TA15	<p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> I REFER TO AT LEAST ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF VODKA, COGNAC, OR WHISKY.</p>	<p>Never 00</p> <p>Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	00 → Module LS
TA16	<p>DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU DRINK ALCOHOL?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i></p>	<p>Did not drink..... 00</p> <p>Number of days 0 <input type="text"/></p> <p>10 or more days 10</p> <p>Almost every day..... 30</p>	

15. LIFE SATISFACTION			LS
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
LS2	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LEVEL OF YOUR SATISFACTION WITH YOUR MARRIAGE, FRIENDSHIPS, SCHOOL, ETC.</p> <p>IN EACH CASE, I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHERE YOU WOULD PLACE YOURSELF: WHETHER YOU ARE VERY OR SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, OR SOMEWHAT OR VERY UNSATISFIED.</p> <p>YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p><i>Give the response card to respondent and prompt her to look at the card while and after you ask each question from LS2 to LS10.</i></p> <p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR MARRIAGE?</p>	Not married 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS3	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?</p>	Does not have friends..... 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS4	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?</p>	Does not go to school 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS5	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?</p>	Does not have a job 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS6	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOURSELF?</p>	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS7	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE?</p> <p><i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i></p>	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS8	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?</p>	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	

N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
LS9	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME?	Does not have any income..... 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS10	TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY OR SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, OR SOMEWHAT OR VERY UNHAPPY?	Very happy 1 Somewhat happy 2 Neither happy nor unhappy 3 Somewhat unhappy 4 Very unhappy 5	
LS11	COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED OR WORSENER, OVERALL?	Improved 1 More or less the same 2 Worsened..... 3	
LS12	DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER OR WORSE IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, OVERALL?	Better 1 More or less the same 2 Worse 3	

WM11	Interview completed at	Hour, minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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WM12	<p>Check column HL9 in Module HL in the “Household Questionnaire” to see if the woman is the mother/ caretaker of any child under age of 5 years in this household.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Go to the “Questionnaire for Child under 5” to be administered to the same woman.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → End the interview with the woman by thanking her for her cooperation.</p> <p>Check if there are any other eligible women for the next “Questionnaire for Woman aged 15-49” or eligible children under age of 5 years for the next “Questionnaire for Child under 5”, or eligible men for the next “Questionnaire for Man aged 15-49”.</p>		
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Interviewer's notes

Field editor's notes

Supervisor's notes

Approved by Resolution #... of the Chairman of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia.

Form MICS4-4

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MAN AGED 15-49
Mongolia

1. MAN INFORMATION PANEL		ME
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all men aged 15-49 years in the household. A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.</i>		
ME1. Cluster number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	ME4. Man line number
ME2. Household number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	ME5. Interviewer name and number
ME3. Man name	<input type="text"/>	ME6. Date of interview (year/month/day)
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

If greeting has not already been read to this man, then read the following:

If greeting has already been read to this man, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND LIVING SITUATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS NEARLY 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL" AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL" AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

SHALL WE START THE INTERVIEW?

Yes, permission is given → Go to ME10. Record the time and then begin the interview.

No, permission is not given → Fill in ME7. Discuss the result with the supervisor.

ME7. Result of interview	Completed..... 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (specify) _____ 96
ME8. Field editor name and number	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
ME9. Data entry clerk name and number	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

ME10	Interview started at	Hour, minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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2. MAN'S BACKGROUND			MB
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MB1	PLEASE TELL ME THE DATE OF YOUR BIRTH?	Birth Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 9998 Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98 Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	
MB2	HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>Always check if MB1 and MB2 are consistent.</i>	Age (in completed years) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
MB3	HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL/ PRE-SCHOOL?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → MB7
MB4	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Pre-school 0 Secondary school 1 Vocational training center 2 University, institute, college 3 Non-formal education 4	0 → MB7 4 → MB7
MB5	WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL OF SCHOOL?	Grade <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
MB6	<i>Check MB4 and MB5 to see if the highest level of school attended is a secondary school and the highest grade completed is 1-4 for the man.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No, completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education → Go to Module MI. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, completed 1-4 grades in a secondary school → Continue with MB7.		
MB7	PLEASE READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show the sentence on the card to the man.</i> <i>If cannot read at all, probe:</i> CAN YOU READ SOME PARTS OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all 1 Able to read only parts of sentence 2 Able to read whole sentence 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 (specify language) Blind, mute, visually/ speech impaired 5	1 → Module MI 5 → Module MI
MB7A	PLEASE WRITE THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Read the sentence on the card to the man.</i> <i>If cannot write at all, probe:</i> CAN YOU WRITE SOME PARTS OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot write at all 1 Able to write only parts of sentence 2 Able to write whole sentence 3	

3. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY			MI
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MI1	<p>Check MB7 to see if the man is able to read.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank (completed 5 or higher grade in a secondary school or higher education) → Continue with MI2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence in required language (MB7 = 2, 3, 4) → Continue with MI2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind, mute, or visually/ speech impaired (MB7 = 1, 5) → Go to MI3.</p>		
MI2	<p>HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week..... 2 At least once a month..... 3 Not at all..... 4</p>	
MI3	<p>HOW OFTEN DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO OR FM? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week..... 2 At least once a month..... 3 Not at all..... 4</p>	
MI4	<p>HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week..... 2 At least once a month..... 3 Not at all..... 4</p>	
MI6	HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	2→MI9
MI7	HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	2→MI9
MI8	<p>DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week..... 2 At least once a month..... 3 Not at all..... 4</p>	
MI9	HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	2→Module RP
MI10	HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	2→Module RP
MI11	<p>DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?</p>	<p>Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week..... 2 At least once a month..... 3 Not at all..... 4</p>	

4. REPRODUCTION			RP
<i>All questions of this module refer only to the man's BIOLOGICAL children.</i>			
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
RP1	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ALL BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER HAD ANY BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN? I MEAN ANY CHILDREN, TO WHOM YOU ARE A BIOLOGICAL FATHER, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NOT NOW LIVING WITH YOU OR IS NO LONGER LIVING OR WHOSE MOTHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT WIFE/PARTNER.	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2→RP8 8→RP8
RP4	DO YOU HAVE ANY BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No 2	2→RP6
RP5	HOW MANY SONS ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU? <i>If none, enter 00.</i>	Sons <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Daughters <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
RP6	DO YOU HAVE ANY BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN WHO ARE ALIVE, BUT NOW NOT LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No 2	2→RP8
RP7	HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE, BUT NOW NOT LIVING WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE, BUT NOW NOT LIVING WITH YOU? <i>If none, enter 00.</i>	Sons <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Daughters <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
RP8	HAVE YOU EVER HAD A BIOLOGICAL CHILD WHO WAS BORN ALIVE, BUT LATER DIED? <i>If none, probe:</i> I MEAN TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED, CRIED, OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE/SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS.	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2→RP10 8→RP10
RP9	HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, enter 00.</i>	Boys <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Girls <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
RP10	<i>Sum numbers provided in RP5, RP7, and RP9.</i>	Total number of biological children <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
RP11	THUS, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (<i>total number of biological children</i>) BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN/ NO BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, check</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No biological children → Go to Module CN.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>One or more biological children → Continue with RP12.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No → Check responses to RP1-RP10 and make corrections if necessary before proceeding with RP12.</i>		

N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
RP12	<p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD A BIOLOGICAL CHILD FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?</p> <p>I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU HAD A BIOLOGICAL CHILD, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NOT NOW LIVING WITH YOU OR IS NO LONGER LIVING OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER.</p>	Age (in completed years) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
RP13	<p>Check RP5 and RP7 to see if the man has at least one biological child who is now alive.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No any biological child who is now alive → Go to Module CN.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, one or more biological children who are alive → Continue with RP14.</p>		
RP14	<p>HOW OLD IS YOUR YOUNGEST BIOLOGICAL CHILD?</p> <p>I MEAN THE VERY LAST TIME YOU HAD A BIOLOGICAL CHILD, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NOT NOW LIVING WITH YOU OR IS NO LONGER LIVING OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER.</p>	Age (in completed years) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
RP15	<p>Check RP14 to see if the man's youngest biological child is under age of 5 years.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child is aged 5 or more years → Go to Module CN.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child is under age of 5 years → Ask for the name of the child.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name of the child _____.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Continue with RP16, using the child's name.</p>		
RP16	DID (<i>name</i>)'S MOTHER SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING HER PREGNANCY WITH HIM/ HER?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2 → RP18 8 → RP18
RP17	DID YOU ACCOMPANY (<i>name</i>)'S MOTHER WHEN SHE HAD ANTENATAL VISITS?	Yes 1 No 2	
RP18	WAS (<i>name</i>) DELIVERED IN A HOSPITAL?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	1 → Module CN 8 → Module CN
RP19	WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON WHY WAS (<i>name</i>) NOT DELIVERED IN A HOSPITAL?	Costs too much 1 Too far, no transportation 2 Unable to call ambulance 3 No trust, poor service 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 Don't know 8	

5. CONTRACEPTION			CN
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CN2	COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → CN3A
CN3	WHAT METHODS ARE YOU USING TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER METHODS? <i>Record all that apply.</i> <i>Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i>	Female sterilization A Male sterilization B IUD C Injections D Implants E Pills F Male condom G Female condom H Diaphragm I Foam, jelly J Lactational amenorrhoea method K Periodic abstinence, rhythm L Withdrawal M Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
CN3A	HAVE YOU HEARD OF ANY METHODS THAT HELPS TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → Бүлэг MS
CN3B	WHAT METHODS THAT HELPS TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT HAVE YOU HEARD OF? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER METHODS? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Female sterilization A Male sterilization B IUD C Injections D Implants E Pills F Male condom G Female condom H Diaphragm I Foam, jelly J Lactational amenorrhoea method K Periodic abstinence, rhythm L Withdrawal M Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
CN4	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT A WOMAN'S RISK OF PREGNANCY. FROM ONE MENSTRUAL PERIOD TO THE NEXT, ARE THERE CERTAIN DAYS A WOMAN IS MORE LIKELY TO BECOME PREGNANT IF SHE HAS SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2 → CN6 8 → CN6
CN5	WHEN DO YOU THINK THESE CERTAIN DAYS HAPPEN?	Just before menstruation period begins 1 During menstruation period 2 Right after menstruation period has ended 3 Halfway between two periods 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 Don't know 8	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP												
CN6	DO YOU THINK THAT A WOMAN WHO IS BREASTFEEDING HER BABY CAN BECOME PREGNANT?	Yes 1 No 2 Depends 3 Don't know 8													
CN7	I WILL READ YOU SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT CONTRACEPTION. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THEM. [A] USING OR NOT USING CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS WOMEN'S BUSINESS AND MEN SHOULD NOT BE INVOLVED [B] WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS IF THEY USE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS	<table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Agree</td> <td>Dis-agree</td> <td>Don't know</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">[A] Using or not using contraceptive methods is women's business and men should not be involved</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">1</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">2</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">[B] Women may become promiscuous if they use contraceptive methods</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">1</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">2</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">8</td> </tr> </table>		Agree	Dis-agree	Don't know	[A] Using or not using contraceptive methods is women's business and men should not be involved	1	2	8	[B] Women may become promiscuous if they use contraceptive methods	1	2	8	
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CN8	DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE A PERSON CAN GET CONDOMS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → Module MS												
CN9	WHERE A PERSON CAN GET CONDOMS? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER PLACES? <i>Record all that apply.</i> <i>Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe for the types of places known.</i>	Public Government hospital A Government health center B Family clinic C Mobile clinic D Soum/ bag doctor, nurse E Private Hospital, clinic F Doctor G Pharmacy H Mobile clinic I Other Shop J Relative, friend K Other (<i>specify</i>) X													
CN10	IF YOU WANTED TO, COULD YOU YOURSELF GET A CONDOM?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8													

6. MARRIAGE/UNION			MS
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MS1	ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER?	Yes, currently married..... 1 Yes, living with a partner 2 No, not in union..... 3	3 → MS5
MS2	HOW OLD IS YOUR WIFE/ PARTNER?	Age (in completed years) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	→ MS7 98 → MS7
MS5	HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A PARTNER?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man 2 No..... 3	3 → Module FP
MS6	ARE YOU CURRENTLY WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed 1 Divorced..... 2 Separated..... 3	
MS7	HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A PARTNER?	Only once 1 More than once..... 2	
MS8	IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A PARTNER?	Date of first marriage/union Year..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 9998 Month..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	→ Module FP
MS9	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST WIFE/ PARTNER?	Age (in completed years) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

7. FERTILITY PREFERENCE			FP
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
FP1A	Check CN3 to see if the man is currently using male sterilization as a contraceptive method. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Go to Module GE. <input type="checkbox"/> No → Continue with FP1B.		
FP1B	Check MS1 to see if the man is married or living with a partner. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, married or living with a partner (MS1 = 1, 2) → Continue with FP1. <input type="checkbox"/> No, not married or not living with a partner (MS1 = 3) → Go to FP6.		
FP1	IS YOUR WIFE/ PARTNER PREGNANT NOW?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2 → FP6 8 → FP6
FP2	DID YOU WANT THIS PREGNANCY OF YOUR WIFE/ PARTNER?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1 → FP4
FP3	DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A CHILD LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later 1 No more..... 2	
FP4	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	1 → FP7 2 → Бүлэг GE 8 → Бүлэг GE
FP6	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A/ ANOTHER CHILD?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Not able to have biological children..... 3 Don't know..... 8	2 → Бүлэг GE 3 → FP11 8 → Бүлэг GE
FP7	HOW MUCH LONGER WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT TO HAVE A/ ANOTHER CHILD?	Months..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Years 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Soon..... 993 After marriage 994 Other (specify) 996 Don't know..... 998	1 → Бүлэг GE 2 → Бүлэг GE 993 → Бүлэг GE 994 → Бүлэг GE 996 → Бүлэг GE 998 → Бүлэг GE
FP11	WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO HAVE BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN?	Infrequent sex, no sex..... A Andropause..... B Has been trying to have a biological child for 2 or more years without any success.... C Too old D Other (specify) X Don't know..... Z	

8. GENDER EQUITY			GE																																			
No	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																																			
GE1	<p>SOMETIMES A HUSBAND HITS OR BEATS HIS WIFE.</p> <p>IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS?</p> <p>[A] IF A WIFE GOES OUT TO SEE FRIENDS OR RELATIVES WITHOUT TELLING HER HUSBAND</p> <p>[B] IF A WIFE NEGLECTS HER CHILDREN</p> <p>[C] IF A WIFE ARGUES WITH HER HUSBAND</p> <p>[D] IF A WIFE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HER HUSBAND</p> <p>[E] IF A WIFE BURNS FOOD</p> <p>[F] IF A WIFE SPENDS BIG AMOUNT OF MONEY WITHOUT A PERMISSION FROM HER HUSBAND</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Goes out to see friends or relatives without telling her husband</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Neglects her children</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Argues with her husband</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Refuses to have sex with her husband</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Burns food</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	[A] Goes out to see friends or relatives without telling her husband	1	2	8	[B] Neglects her children	1	2	8	[C] Argues with her husband	1	2	8	[D] Refuses to have sex with her husband	1	2	8	[E] Burns food	1	2	8	[F] Spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband	1	2	8								
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GE2	<p>Check MS1 to see if the man is currently married or living with a partner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently married or living with a partner (MS1 = 1, 2) → Continue with GE3.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not married or not living with a partner (MS1 = 3) → Go to GE4.</p>																																					
GE3	<p>WHO USUALLY DECIDES HOW YOUR HOUSEHOLD INCOME WILL BE USED – YOU OR YOUR WIFE/ PARTNER OR BOTH OF YOU?</p>	<p>Man himself..... 1</p> <p>Wife/ partner..... 2</p> <p>Both 3</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>																																				
GE4	<p>IN A COUPLE, WHO DO YOU THINK SHOULD HAVE THE GREATER SAY IN THE FOLLOWING DECISIONS – WIFE OR HUSBAND OR BOTH OF THEM?</p> <p>[A] MAKING MAJOR HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES</p> <p>[B] MAKING PURCHASES FOR DAILY HOUSEHOLD NEEDS</p> <p>[C] DECIDING ABOUT VISITS TO THE WIFE'S FAMILY OR RELATIVES</p> <p>[D] DECIDING WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY THE WIFE EARNS FOR HER WORK</p> <p>[E] DECIDING HOW MANY CHILDREN TO HAVE</p> <p>[F] DECIDING IF THE WIFE SHOULD BE EMPLOYED</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Hus-band</th> <th>Wife</th> <th>Both</th> <th>Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Making major household purchases</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Making purchases for daily household needs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Deciding about visits to the wife's family or relatives</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Deciding what to do with the money the wife earns for her work</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Deciding how many children to have</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Deciding if the wife should be employed</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Hus-band	Wife	Both	Don't know	[A] Making major household purchases	1	2	3	8	[B] Making purchases for daily household needs	1	2	3	8	[C] Deciding about visits to the wife's family or relatives	1	2	3	8	[D] Deciding what to do with the money the wife earns for her work	1	2	3	8	[E] Deciding how many children to have	1	2	3	8	[F] Deciding if the wife should be employed	1	2	3	8	
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MICS4.ME.10

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
GE5	<p>I WILL READ YOU SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT PREGNANCY. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THEM.</p> <p>[A] PREGNANT WOMAN NEEDS ATTENTION AND CARE FROM THE FATHER OF THE CHILD</p> <p>[B] IT IS CRUCIAL FOR THE MOTHER'S AND CHILD'S HEALTH THAT A WOMAN HAS ASSISTANCE FROM A DOCTOR OR NURSE AT DELIVERY</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Dis- Don't Agree agree know</p> <p>[A] Pregnant woman needs attention and care from the father of the child 1 2 8</p> <hr/> <p>[B] It is crucial for the mother's and child's health that a woman has assistance from a doctor or nurse at delivery 1 2 8</p>	
GE6	<p>DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING REACTIONS OF A HUSBAND IF HIS WIFE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?</p> <p>[A] GET ANGRY AND REPRIMAND THE WIFE</p> <p>[B] REFUSE TO GIVE THE WIFE MONEY OR OTHER MEANS OF SUPPORT</p> <p>[C] USE FORCE AND HAVE SEX WITH THE WIFE EVEN IF SHE DOES NOT WANT TO</p> <p>[D] GO AHEAD AND HAVE SEX WITH ANOTHER WOMAN</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Dis- Don't Agree agree know</p> <p>[A] Get angry and reprimand the wife 1 2 8</p> <hr/> <p>[B] Refuse to give the wife money or other means of support 1 2 8</p> <hr/> <p>[C] Use force and have sex with the wife even if she does not want to 1 2 8</p> <hr/> <p>[D] Go ahead and have sex with another woman 1 2 8</p>	

9. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR			SA
<p><i>Check for the presence of others around. Before beginning the interview, ensure privacy.</i></p>			
No	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
SA1A	<p>Check RP10 and MS5 to see if the man has no any biological children or never married.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No any biological children (RP10 = 0) or never married (MS5 = 3) → Continue with SA1B.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Otherwise → Go to SA1.</p>		
SA1B	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES.</p> <p>THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p>	<p>Ever had intercourse..... 1</p> <p>Never had intercourse 2</p>	2 → Module HI
SA1	<p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?</p>	<p>Age (in completed years) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>First time when started living with (first) wife/partner95</p>	
SA2	<p>THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>Don't know 8</p>	
SA3	<p>WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p>	<p>Days ago..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Weeks ago 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Months ago..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Years ago..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	4 → SA15
SA4	<p>THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	
SA5	<p>WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>If girlfriend, probe: WERE YOU LIVING WITH HER TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</i></p> <p><i>If yes, circle 2. If no, circle 3.</i></p>	<p>Wife..... 1</p> <p>Partner 2</p> <p>Girlfriend..... 3</p> <p>Casual acquaintance 4</p> <p>Other (specify) 6</p>	<p>3 → SA7</p> <p>4 → SA7</p> <p>6 → SA7</p>
SA6	<p>Check MS1 to see if the man is currently married or living with a partner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently married or living with a partner (MS1 = 1, 2) → Go to SA8.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not married or not living with a partner (MS1 = 3) → Continue with SA7.</p>		

Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
SA7	HOW OLD WAS THIS PERSON? <i>If don't know, probe:</i> ABOUT HOW OLD WAS THIS PERSON?	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	
SA8	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → SA15
SA9	THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No 2	
SA10	WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS OTHER PERSON? <i>If girlfriend, probe:</i> WERE YOU LIVING WITH HER TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? <i>If yes, circle 2. If no, circle 3.</i>	Wife 1 Partner 2 Girlfriend 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	3 → SA12 4 → SA12 6 → SA12
SA11	<i>Check MS1 and MS7.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The man is currently married or living with a partner (MS1 = 1, 2) and married only once or lived with a partner only once (MS7 = 1) → Go to SA13.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Otherwise → Continue with SA12.</i>		
SA12	HOW OLD WAS THIS OTHER PERSON? <i>If don't know, probe:</i> ABOUT HOW OLD WAS THIS PERSON?	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	
SA13	IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → SA15
SA14	IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PERSONS HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
SA15	IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PERSONS HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? <i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i> <i>If 95 or more, enter 95.</i>	Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	

10. HIV/ AIDS			HI																
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																
HI1	I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 → Module AT																
HI2	CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HI4	CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HI5	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HI6	CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HI7	IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HI7A	CAN THE AIDS VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED BY SHARING A SYRINGE OR NEEDLE WITH ANOTHER PERSON?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HI8	CAN THE AIDS VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER CHILD IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS? [A] DURING PREGNANCY [B] DURING DELIVERY [C] BY BREASTFEEDING	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] During pregnancy</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] During delivery</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] By breastfeeding</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	[A] During pregnancy	1	2	8	[B] During delivery	1	2	8	[C] By breastfeeding	1	2	8	
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[B] During delivery	1	2	8																
[C] By breastfeeding	1	2	8																
HI9	IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HI10	WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES OR MEAT FROM A VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
HI11	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
HI12	IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HIM/ HER IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
HI24	YOU DO NOT NEED TO TELL ME THE RESULTS. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	2→HI27
HI25	WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago 3	
HI26	YOU DO NOT NEED TO TELL ME THE RESULTS. DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2→ Module AT 8→ Module AT
HI26A	AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	1→ Module AT 2→ Module AT 8→ Module AT
HI27	DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	

11. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE			AT
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
AT1	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→AT6
AT2	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never 00 Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
AT3	DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→AT6
AT4	DURING THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
AT5	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i>	Number of days 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more days 10 Almost every day 30	
AT6	HAVE YOU EVER SMOKED ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CIGARS OR PIPE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→AT10
AT7	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU SMOKE ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CIGARS OR PIPE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→AT10
AT8	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CIGARS OR PIPE? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i>	Number of days 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more days 10 Almost every day 30	
AT9	WHAT TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS DID YOU SMOKE? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Cigars A Pipe E Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
AT10	HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CHEWING OR SNUFF?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→AT14
AT11	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CHEWING OR SNUFF?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→AT14
AT12	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS SUCH AS CHEWING OR SNUFF? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i>	Number of days 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more days 10 Almost every day 30	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
AT13	<p>WHAT TYPES OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS DID YOU USE?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>Chewing A</p> <p>Snuff..... B</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
AT14	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT ALCOHOL.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	2 → Module LH
AT15	<p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> I REFER TO AT LEAST ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF VODKA, COGNAC, OR WHISKY.</p>	<p>Never 00</p> <p>Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	00 → Module LH
AT16	<p>DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU DRINK ALCOHOL?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 or more days, circle 10. If every day or almost every day, circle 30.</i></p>	<p>Did not drink 00</p> <p>Number of days 0 <input type="text"/></p> <p>10 or more days 10</p> <p>Almost every day 30</p>	

12. LIFE SATISFACTION			LH
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
LH2	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LEVEL OF YOUR SATISFACTION WITH YOUR MARRIAGE, FRIENDSHIPS, SCHOOL, ETC.</p> <p>IN EACH CASE, I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHERE YOU WOULD PLACE YOURSELF: WHETHER YOU ARE VERY OR SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, OR SOMEWHAT OR VERY UNSATISFIED.</p> <p>YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p><i>Give the response card to respondent and prompt her to look at the card while and after you ask each question from LH2 to LH10.</i></p> <p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR MARRIAGE?</p>	Not married..... 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LH3	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?</p>	Does not have friends 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LH4	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?</p>	Does not go to school 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LH5	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?</p>	Does not have a job 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LH6	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOURSELF?</p>	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LH7	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE?</p> <p><i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i></p>	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LH8	<p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?</p>	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	

N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
LH9	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME?	Does not have any income..... 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LH10	TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY OR SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, OR SOMEWHAT OR VERY UNHAPPY?	Very happy 1 Somewhat happy 2 Neither happy nor unhappy 3 Somewhat unhappy 4 Very unhappy 5	
LH11	COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED OR WORSENERED, OVERALL?	Improved 1 More or less the same..... 2 Worsened..... 3	
LH12	DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER OR WORSE IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, OVERALL?	Better 1 More or less the same 2 Worse 3	

ME11	<i>Interview completed at</i>	Hour, minute..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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ME12	<p><i>Check column HL7A in Module HL to see if there is another man aged 15-49 years in this household who is eligible for the next "Questionnaire for Man aged 15-49".</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes → Go to the "Questionnaire for Man aged 15-49" to be administered to the next eligible man.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No → End the interview with the man by thanking him for his cooperation.</i></p> <p><i>Gather together all questionnaires for this household and complete the relevant information on the household information panel.</i></p>
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Interviewer's notes

Field editor's notes

Supervisor's notes

Approved by Resolution #... of the Chairman of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia.

Form MICS4-3

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD UNDER 5
Mongolia

1. UNDER-5 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers/ caretakers in the household (see column HL9 in household listing form) who care for a child that lives with them and is under age of 5 years. A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</i>		
UF1. Cluster number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	UF5. Mother caretaker name _____
UF2. Household number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	UF6. Mother/ caretaker line number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
UF3. Child name	_____	UF7. Interviewer name and number — <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
UF4. Child line number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	UF8. Date of interview (year/month/day) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

If greeting has not already been read to this mother/ caretaker, then read the following:

If greeting has already been read to this mother/ caretaker, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND LIVING SITUATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (name)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING NEARLY 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL" AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU (name)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL" AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

SHALL WE START THE INTERVIEW?

- Yes, permission is given → Go to UF12. Record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission is not given → Fill in UF9. Discuss the result with the supervisor.

UF9. Result of interview	Completed..... 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (specify) _____ 96
UF10. Field editor name and number	— <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
UF11. Data entry clerk name and number	— <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

UF12	Interview started at	Hour, minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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2. AGE			AG
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
AG1	<p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT <i>(name)</i>.</p> <p>PLEASE TELL ME <i>(name)</i>'S DATE OF BIRTH?</p> <p><i>Birth year and month of the child must be recorded.</i></p> <p><i>If the mother/ caretaker knows the exact day of birth, enter the day. Otherwise, circle 98 for Day.</i></p>	<p>Birth</p> <p>Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>Don't know 98</p>	
AG2	<p>HOW OLD IS <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>HOW OLD WAS <i>(name)</i> AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>Always check if AG1 and AG2 are consistent.</i></p>	<p>Age (in completed years) <input type="text"/></p>	

3. BIRTH REGISTRATION			BR
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
BR1	<p>DOES <i>(name)</i> HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE??</p> <p><i>If yes, ask:</i></p> <p>PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME.</p>	<p>Yes, seen 1</p> <p>Yes, not seen 2</p> <p>No 3</p> <p>Don't know 8</p>	<p>▶ Module EC</p> <p>▶ Module EC</p>
BR2	<p>HAS <i>(name)</i>'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Don't know 8</p>	<p>▶ Module EC</p>
BR3	<p>DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER A CHILD'S BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	

4. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT			EC																				
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																				
EC1	IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS HAVE FOR (<i>name</i>)?	None 00 Number of books 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 or more books 10																					
EC2	I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (<i>name</i>) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. DOES (<i>name</i>) PLAY WITH THE FOLLOWING THINGS? [A] HANDMADE TOYS [B] MANUFACTURED TOYS [D] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS SUCH AS CUPS, POTS, ETC. [E] OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE SUCH AS STICKS, STONES, ETC. <i>Probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response.</i>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1] Handmade toys</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3] Manufactured toys</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4] Household objects such as cups, pots, etc.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5] Objects found outside such as sticks, stones, etc.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	1] Handmade toys	1	2	8	3] Manufactured toys	1	2	8	4] Household objects such as cups, pots, etc.	1	2	8	5] Objects found outside such as sticks, stones, etc.	1	2	8	
	Yes	No	Don't know																				
1] Handmade toys	1	2	8																				
3] Manufactured toys	1	2	8																				
4] Household objects such as cups, pots, etc.	1	2	8																				
5] Objects found outside such as sticks, stones, etc.	1	2	8																				
EC3	SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE THE CHILDREN BY THEMSELVES OR HAVE OLDER CHILDREN WATCH THE YOUNGER ONES. ON HOW MANY DAYS DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, WAS (<i>name</i>) [A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? [B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? <i>If none, enter 0. If don't know, enter 8.</i>	<p>[A] Alone for more than an hour <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>[B] In the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour <input type="checkbox"/></p>																					
EC4	<p>Check AG2 to see if the child is aged 3-4 years.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child is aged 3-4 years → Continue with EC5.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child is aged 0-2 years → Go to Module BF.</p>																						
EC5	DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 2010/2011 , IS (<i>name</i>) ATTENDING A PRE-SCHOOL OR ANY OTHER ALTERNATIVE FORMS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2 → EC7 8 → EC7																				

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																																			
EC6	DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) ATTEND A PRE-SCHOOL OR ANY OTHER ALTERNATIVE FORMS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION?	Total hours..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Summer holiday of school/ pre-school 95																																				
EC7	DURING THE LAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGE IN THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (name)? If yes, ask: WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY? [A] READ BOOKS OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (name) [B] TOLD STORIES TO (name) [C] SANG SONGS WITH (name) OR LULLABIES TO (name) [D] TOOK (name) OUTSIDE [E] PLAYED WITH (name) [F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (name) Record all that apply.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">fo-ther</td> <td style="text-align: center;">a-ther</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Other</td> <td style="text-align: center;">No one</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Read books or looked at picture books with</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Told stories to</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Sang songs with or lullabies to</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Took outside</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Played with</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Named, counted or drew things to or with</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> </tr> </table>		fo-ther	a-ther	Other	No one	<input type="checkbox"/> Read books or looked at picture books with	A	B	X	Y	<input type="checkbox"/> Told stories to	A	B	X	Y	<input type="checkbox"/> Sang songs with or lullabies to	A	B	X	Y	<input type="checkbox"/> Took outside	A	B	X	Y	<input type="checkbox"/> Played with	A	B	X	Y	<input type="checkbox"/> Named, counted or drew things to or with	A	B	X	Y	
	fo-ther	a-ther	Other	No one																																		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Played with	A	B	X	Y																																		
<input type="checkbox"/> Named, counted or drew things to or with	A	B	X	Y																																		
EC7A	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF (name). CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF YOUR CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT. CAN (name) IDENTIFY SOME COLOURS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																																				
EC7B	CAN (name) IDENTIFY SIMPLE SHAPES SUCH AS TRIANGLE, SQUARE, CIRCLE, ETC.?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																																				
EC8	CAN (name) NAME AT LEAST 10 LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																																				
EC9	CAN (name) READ AT LEAST 4 SIMPLE WORDS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																																				
EC9A	CAN (name) COUNT?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																																				

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
EC10	CAN (<i>name</i>) NAME THE NUMBERS UNTIL 10?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
EC11	CAN (<i>name</i>) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT PINCHING WITH TWO FINGERS FROM THE GROUND?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
EC11A	CAN (<i>name</i>) HOLD A SPOON, A FORK OR A PENCIL WITH THE THUMB, INDEX FINGER AND MIDDLE FINGER?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
EC12	DOES (<i>name</i>) GET SOMETIMES TOO WEAK TO PLAY?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
EC13	DOES (<i>name</i>) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
EC14	WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (<i>name</i>) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
EC15	DOES (<i>name</i>) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
EC16	DOES (<i>name</i>) KICK, BITE OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
EC17	COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (<i>name</i>) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	

5. BREASTFEEDING			BF
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
BF1	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2 → BF3 8 → BF3
BF2	IS (<i>name</i>) STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
BF3	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT WHAT LIQUID AND FOOD ITEMS (<i>name</i>) HAD DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT. DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK PLAIN WATER DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
BF4	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK INFANT FORMULA DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2 → BF6 8 → BF6
BF5	HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK INFANT FORMULA DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Number of times <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
BF6	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2 → BF7A 8 → BF7A
BF7	HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Number of times <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
BF7A	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK TEA DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
BF8	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
BF9	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK MEAT SOUP DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
BF10	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK VITAMIN, MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
BF11	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
BF12	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK ANY OTHER LIQUIDS DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
BF12A	DID (<i>name</i>) EAT FRUIT OR VEGETABLE PUREE DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→ BF13 8→ BF13
BF12B	HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT FRUIT OR VEGETABLE PUREE DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Number of times..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
BF13	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK YOGURT DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→ BF15 8→ BF15
BF14	HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK YOGURT DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Number of times..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
BF15	DID (<i>name</i>) EAT THIN PORRIDGE DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→ BF16 8→ BF16
BF15A	HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT THIN PORRIDGE DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Number of times..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
BF16	DID (<i>name</i>) EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID FOOD SUCH AS SOUP THICKENED WITH FLOUR, FOOD FOR ADULTS DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→ BF18 8→ BF18
BF17	HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID FOOD SUCH AS SOUP THICKENED WITH FLOUR, FOOD FOR ADULTS DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Number of times..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
BF18	DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH NIPPLE DURING THE LAST DAY AND NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	

6. CARE OF ILLNESS			CA												
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP												
CA1	DURING THE LAST 14 DAYS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	2→ CA7 8→ CA7												
CA2	I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (<i>name</i>) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK BREAST MILK OR ANY OTHER LIQUIDS AND TO EAT ANY FOOD DURING THE TIME HE/SHE HAD DIARRHOEA. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/ SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK OR MORE THAN USUAL? <i>If less than usual, probe:</i> MUCH LESS THAN USUAL OR SOMEWHAT LESS THAN USUAL?	Much less 1 Somewhat less..... 2 As usual..... 3 More 4 Given nothing to drink 5 Don't know 8													
CA3	DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/ SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR MORE THAN USUAL? <i>If less than usual, probe:</i> MUCH LESS THAN USUAL OR SOMEWHAT LESS THAN USUAL?	Much less 1 Somewhat less..... 2 As usual..... 3 More 4 Given nothing to eat..... 5 Never gave food 6 Don't know 8													
CA4	DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/ SHE GIVEN THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTIONS TO DRINK? [A] FLUID FROM ORS PACKET [F] HOME PREPARED ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">] Fluid from oral rehydration solution packet</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"> Home prepared oral rehydration solution</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know] Fluid from oral rehydration solution packet	1	2	8	Home prepared oral rehydration solution	1	2	8	
	Yes	No	Don't know												
] Fluid from oral rehydration solution packet	1	2	8												
Home prepared oral rehydration solution	1	2	8												
CA5	DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/ SHE GIVEN ANY (OTHER) TREATMENT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	2→ CA7 8→ CA7												

N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CA6	WHAT TREATMENT WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER TREATMENT? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Pill or syrup Antibiotic (levomecitin, cotrimexazol, ciprofloxacin)..... A Antimotility (imodium, lomotil) B Zinc C Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ G Unknown..... H Injection Antibiotic L Non-antibiotic (<i>specify</i>) _____ M Unknown..... N Intravenous O Home remedy, traditional herbal medicine Q Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	
CA6A	WHO RECOMMENDED THIS TREATMENT?	Health professional..... 1 Pharmacist..... 2 Mother/ caretaker herself 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 Don't know 8	
CA7	DURING THE LAST 14 DAYS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH COUGH?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	2 → CA14 8 → CA14
CA8	DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH COUGH, DID HE/ SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT OR RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	2 → CA14 8 → CA14
CA9	WHAT WAS THE REASON FOR THE FAST OR DIFFICULTY BREATHING? WAS IT DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	Problem in chest only 1 Blocked or runny nose only 2 Both..... 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 Don't know 8	2 → CA14 6 → CA14
CA10	DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR (<i>name</i>)'S ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8	2 → CA12 8 → CA12

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CA11	<p>FROM WHERE OR WHOM DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE OR ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i></p> <p><i>Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>Public</p> <p>Government hospital A</p> <p>Government health center B</p> <p>Family clinic C</p> <p>Soum/ bag doctor, nurse D</p> <p>Mobile clinic E</p> <p>Private</p> <p>Hospital, clinic I</p> <p>Physician J</p> <p>Pharmacist K</p> <p>Mobile clinic L</p> <p>Other</p> <p>Relative, friend P</p> <p>Traditional practitioner R</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
CA12	<p>WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE TO TREAT HIS/ HER ILLNESS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Don't know 8</p>	<p>2 → CA14</p> <p>8 → CA14</p>
CA13	<p>WHAT MEDICINE WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO TREAT HIS/ HER ILLNESS?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER MEDICINE?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>Antibiotic (levomcitin, cotrimexazol, ciprofloxacin)</p> <p>Pill, syrup A</p> <p>Injection B</p> <p>Paracetamol (panadol, acetaminophen) P</p> <p>Aspirin Q</p> <p>Ibuprofen R</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>Don't know Z</p>	
CA14	<p><i>Check AG2 to see if the child is aged 0-2 years.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, the child is aged 0-2 years → Continue with CA15.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, the child is 3-4 years → Go to Module IM.</i></p>		
CA15	<p>WHEN THE LAST TIME (<i>name</i>) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE THE STOOLS?</p>	<p>Child used toilet/ latrine 01</p> <p>Disposed in toilet/ latrine 02</p> <p>Disposed in drain/ ditch 03</p> <p>Thrown into garbage 04</p> <p>Buried 05</p> <p>Left in the open 06</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> <p>Don't know 98</p>	

7. IMMUNIZATION			IM
<i>If an immunization card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card.</i>			
No	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
IM1	DOES (name) HAVE AN IMMUNIZATION CARD? <i>If yes, ask: PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME.</i>	Yes, seen 1 Yes, not seen in the household 2 No..... 3	1 → IM3 2 → IM6
IM2	DID (name) EVER HAVE AN IMMUNIZATION CARD?	Yes 1 No..... 2	1 → IM6 2 → IM6
IM3	(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (b) Record 4444 in the corresponding year column if the card shows that a vaccination was given, but no date recorded.	Vaccination date	
		Year	Month
		Day	
	BCG		
	Polio at birth		
	Polio 1		
	Polio 2		
	Polio 3		
	DPT or Pentavalent 1		
	DPT or Pentavalent 2		
	DPT or Pentavalent 3		
	Diphtheria-tetanus		
	Hepatitis B at birth		
	Hepatitis B 1		
	Hepatitis B 2		
	Hepatitis B 3		
	MMR 1		
	MMR 2		
	Vitamin A		
IM3A	<p><i>Was the information in IM3 filled out from the immunization card that was available at the health facility?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, filled out from the immunization card that was available at the health facility → End the questionnaire.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, filled out from the immunization card that was available in the household → Continue with IM4.</p>		
IM4	<p><i>Check IM3 to see if all vaccinations are recorded.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, all vaccinations are recorded → Go to IM18.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not all vaccinations are recorded → Continue with IM5.</p>		
IM5	<p>IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS IMMUNIZATION CARD, DID (name) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS?</p> <p><i>Record 1 only if the mother/ caretaker mentions vaccinations shown in IM3.</i></p>	<p>Yes 1 (Probe for vaccinations and record 6666 in the corresponding year column for each vaccination mentioned. Then go to IM18.) No..... 2 Don't know..... 8</p>	<p>1 → IM3 2 → IM18 8 → IM18</p>

N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
IM6	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→IM18 8→IM18
IM7	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→IM8 8→IM8
IM7A	WAS THE BCG VACCINATION RECEIVED WITHIN 48 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
IM8	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH TO PREVENT POLIO?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→IM11 8→IM11
IM9	WAS THE FIRST POLIO VACCINATION RECEIVED WITHIN 48 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
IM10	HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINATION RECEIVED?	Number of times..... <input type="checkbox"/> Received as many times as supposed..... 7 Don't know..... 8	
IM11	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A DPT OR PENTAVALENT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS? DPT IS A VACCINATION AGAINST TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, AND DIPHTHERIA. PENTAVALENT IS A VACCINATION AGAINST TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA, HEPATITIS B, AND HEMOPHILIC INFLUENZA B. <i>Probe by indicating that DPT or pentavalent vaccinations are sometimes given at the same time as polio vaccination.</i>	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→IM13 8→IM13
IM12	HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE DPT OR PENTAVALENT VACCINATION RECEIVED?	Number of times..... <input type="checkbox"/> Received as many times as supposed..... 7 Don't know..... 8	
IM13	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A HEPATITIS B VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS? <i>Probe by indicating that hepatitis B vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as BCG and polio vaccinations.</i>	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→IM16 8→IM16

Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
IM14	WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINATION RECEIVED WITHIN 48 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
IM15	HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE HEPATITIS B VACCINATION RECEIVED?	Number of times <input type="checkbox"/> Received as many times as supposed..... 7 Don't know..... 8	
IM16	HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A MMR VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 8 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→IM18B 8→IM18B
IM16A	HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE MMR VACCINATION RECEIVED?	Number of times <input type="checkbox"/> Received as many times as supposed..... 7 Don't know..... 8	
IM18	HAS (<i>name</i>) RECEIVED A VITAMIN A DOSE WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
IM18A	WHAT KIND OF A VITAMIN A DOSE (COLOR OF PACKAGE) HAS RECEIVED WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS?	Red A Blue B White..... C Don't know..... Y	
IM18B	HAS RECEIVED A VITAMIN D DOSE WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→IM18D 8→IM18D
IM18C	WHAT KIND OF A VITAMIN D DOSE HAS RECEIVED WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS?	Pill (50,000)..... A Capsule (50,000) B Syrup (drop injection) C Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X Don't know..... Y	
IM18D	HAS RECEIVED AN IRON SUPPLEMENT WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	2→IM19 8→IM19
IM18E	WHAT KIND OF AN IRON SUPPLEMENT HAS RECEIVED WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS?	Pill A Syrup B Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X Don't know..... Y	

IM19	HAS (<i>name</i>) PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS? [A] IMMUNIZATION DAYS IN MAY [B] IMMUNIZATION DAYS IN OCTOBER	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> <td>Don't know</td> </tr> <tr> <td>] May immunization days</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>] October immunization days</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know] May immunization days	1	2	8] October immunization days	1	2	8	
	Yes	No	Don't know												
] May immunization days	1	2	8												
] October immunization days	1	2	8												
IM20	HAS RECEIVED A MICRO-NUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2 → UF13 8 → UF13												
IM21	HOW MANY PACKAGES OF MULTI-NUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT ARE RECEIVED WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS?	Package <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 998													
IM22	HOW ARE THE MULTI-NUTRIENT ADDED INTO THE MEALS?	While cooking the meal 1 Just after the meal is cooked 2 Into the hot meal in a bowl 3 Into the warm meal in a bowl 4 Into the cold meal in a bowl 5 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 Don't know 8													
IM23	WHERE THE INFORMATION ABOUT MULTI-NUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTS IS RECEIVED FROM?	Medical establishment Soum/ household's A Other B Mass media Television C Radio, FM D Newspaper, journal E Volunteer F Relative, friend G Other (<i>specify</i>) X Don't know Y													

UF13	Interview completed at	Hour, minute <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> : <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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UF14	<p>Check if the mother/ caretaker is the mother/ caretaker of another child under age of 5 years in this household.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Explain that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later when you complete all interviews.</p> <p>Go to the next "Questionnaire for Child under 5" to be administered to the same mother/ caretaker.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → End the interview with the mother/ caretaker by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child and prepare for the measurement.</p>
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8. ANTHROPOMETRY		AN	
<p><i>Weights and heights of all eligible children under age of 5 years in the household will be measured after all "Questionnaire for Child under 5" are completed. Be careful to record the results of the measurements correctly on the respected questionnaires by checking the name and line number of each eligible child in the Module HL.</i></p>			
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
AN1	Measurer name and number	— □ □	
AN2	Result of measurement	Weight and/ or height measured 1 Child not at home 2 Child or mother/ caretaker refused 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	2 → AN6 3 → AN6 6 → AN6
AN3	Child weight	Kilograms (kg)..... □ □ . □ Weight not measured 999	
AN4	Child length/ height <i>Check age of the child in AG2.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The child is under age of 2 years ▼ Measure length by having the child lie down.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The child is aged 2 or more years ▼ Measure height by having the child stand up.</i>	Length (cm) Lying down 1 □ □ □ . □ Height (cm) Standing up..... 2 □ □ □ . □ Length/ height not measured 9999	
AN6	<p><i>Check if there is another child under age of 5 years in the household who is eligible for measurement.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes → Measure the weight and height of the next eligible child.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No → End the interview with this household by thanking all participants for their cooperation.</i></p> <p><i>Gather together all questionnaires for this household and check that all identifying information is entered on each page.</i></p> <p><i>Complete the total number of household members, number of eligible women, children, and men, who completed the individual questionnaires in the "Household Questionnaire".</i></p>		

Interviewer's notes

Field editor's notes

Supervisor's notes

Approved by Resolution #... of the Chairman of the National Statistical Office of Mongolia.

Form MICS4-1A

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD AGED 2-14
Mongolia

1. 2-14 YEARS-OLD CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		HF
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers/ caretakers in the household (see columns HL8 and HL9 in household listing form) who care for a child that lives with them and is aged 2-14 years. A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</i>		
HF1. Cluster number	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	HF7. Interviewer name and number
HF2. Household number	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	HF8. Date of interview (year/month/day)
HF3. Child name		HF8A. Aimag/ city name and code
HF4. Child line number	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	HF8B. Soum/ district name and code
HF5. Mother/ caretaker name		HF8C. Bag/ khoroo name and code
HF6. Mother/ caretaker line number	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	HF8D. Kheseq name and code
HF8E. Address		
HF8F. Name of household head		
HF8G. Telephone number		

If greeting has not already been read to this mother/ caretaker, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA AND WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND LIVING SITUATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (name)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING NEARLY 20 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL" AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

If greeting has already been read to this mother/ caretaker, then read the following:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU (name)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON CONFIDENTIALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL" AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE MONGOLIAN STATE LAW ON STATISTICS ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

SHALL WE START THE INTERVIEW?

- Yes, permission is given → Go to HF12. Record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission is not given → Fill in HF9. Discuss the result with the supervisor.

HF9. Result of interview	Completed 01
<i>Codes refer to the mother/ caretaker of the eligible child.</i>	Not at home 02
	Refused 03
	Partly completed 04
	Incapacitated 05
	Other (specify) 96
HF10. Field editor name and number	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
HF11. Data entry clerk name and number	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

MICS4.HF.1

HF12	Interview started at	Hour, minute..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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2. CHILD INJURY			CI
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CI1	Copy the child's name and age from HL2 and HL6 in household listing form.	Name _____ Age _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CI2	DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DID (<i>name</i>) HAVE ANY INJURIES?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→DA2
CI3	DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, WHAT TYPES OF INJURIES DID (<i>name</i>) HAVE? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER TYPES OF INJURIES?	Falls A Burns B Drowning..... C Severely freezing..... D Moderately freezing E Wound by cutting..... F Struck by an object..... G Bitten by animals..... H Road traffic injuries..... I Other (specify) _____ X Don't know..... Z	
CI4	WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME (<i>name</i>) INJURED?	Days ago 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Weeks ago 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months ago..... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CI5	WHAT TYPE OF INJURY DID (<i>name</i>) HAVE AT THE MOST RECENT TIME?	Falls 01 Burns 02 Drowning..... 03 Severely freezing..... 04 Moderately freezing 05 Wound by cutting..... 06 Struck by an object..... 07 Bitten by animals..... 08 Road traffic injuries..... 09 Other (specify) _____ 96 Don't know..... 98	
CI6	WHERE DID (<i>name</i>) HAVE THE LAST INJURY?	Home 01 School/ pre-school..... 02 Sports area 03 Buildings area 04 Play area 05 Road, street..... 06 River, lake 07 Countryside field..... 08 Other (specify) _____ 96 Don't know..... 98	

3. CHILD DISABILITY			DA
Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
DA2	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK HEALTH RELATED QUESTIONS CONCERNING <i>(name)</i> . COMPARED TO OTHER CHILDREN, DOES <i>(name)</i> HAVE ANY SERIOUS DELAY IN SITTING, STANDING OR WALKING?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA3	COMPARED TO OTHER CHILDREN, DOES <i>(name)</i> HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING, EITHER IN THE DAYTIME OR AT NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA4	DOES <i>(name)</i> APPEAR TO HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY HEARING OR DOES HE/ SHE USE HEARING AID OR IS HE/ SHE COMPLETELY DEAF?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA5	WHEN YOU TELL <i>(name)</i> TO DO SOMETHING, DOES HE/ SHE SEEM TO UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU ARE SAYING?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA6	DOES <i>(name)</i> HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING OR MOVING HIS/ HER ARMS OR DOES HE/ SHE HAVE WEAKNESS AND/ OR STIFFNESS IN THE ARMS OR LEGS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA7	DOES <i>(name)</i> SOMETIMES HAVE FITS, BECOME RIGID OR LOSE CONSCIOUSNESS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA8	DOES <i>(name)</i> LEARN TO DO THINGS LIKE OTHER CHILDREN OF HIS/ HER AGE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA9	CAN <i>(name)</i> MAKE HIMSELF/ HERSELF UNDERSTOOD IN WORDS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA10	Check <i>CII</i> to see if the child is aged 3-14 years. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child is aged 3-14 years → Continue with DA11. <input type="checkbox"/> No, the child is aged 2 years → Go to DA12.		
DA11	IS <i>(name)</i> 'S SPEECH NOT CLEAR ENOUGH TO BE UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE OTHER THAN THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY?	Yes 1 No..... 2	1→DA13 2→DA13
DA12	CAN <i>(name)</i> NAME AT LEAST ONE OBJECT SUCH AS AN ANIMAL, A TOY, A CUP, A SPOON, ETC.?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA13	COMPARED TO OTHER CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES <i>(name)</i> APPEAR IN ANY WAY MENTALLY BACKWARD, DULL OR SLOW?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
DA13A	DOES <i>(name)</i> ALWAYS STAY IN SICKBED?	Yes 1 No..... 2	

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
DA14	<p>AS PART OF THIS SURVEY, OTHERS IN OUR TEAM MAY VISIT YOU AGAIN TO COLLECT MORE INFORMATION ON SOME OF THE TOPICS WE HAVE JUST TALKED ABOUT, CONCERNING (<i>name</i>). SUCH A VISIT MAY TAKE PLACE WITHIN THE NEXT (<i>days/weeks/months</i>).</p> <p>MAY I PROCEED AND NOTE THAT YOU WOULD BE FINE WITH SUCH A VISIT, IF IT OCCURS AT ALL? AGAIN, YOU MAY CHANGE YOUR MIND AND DECLINE TO SPEAK TO OUR TEAM IF AND WHEN THE VISIT HAPPENS.</p>	<p>No objections to additional visit..... 1 Uncertain about additional visit/ depends..... 2 Refused additional visit..... 3</p>	

HF13	<i>Interview completed at</i>	Hour, minute..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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HF14	<p><i>Check if the mother/ caretaker is the mother/ caretaker of another child under aged 2-14 years in this household.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes → Go to the next "Questionnaire for Child aged 2-14" to be administered to the same mother/ caretaker.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No → Continue with HF15.</i></p>		
HF15	<p><i>Check if there is another mother/ caretaker of a child aged 2-14 years.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes → Start administering the next "Questionnaire for Child aged 2-14" with the mother/ caretaker.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No → End the interview with the mother/ caretaker by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation.</i></p> <p><i>Check if there are any other eligible women for the next "Questionnaire for Woman aged 15-49" or eligible children under age of 5 years for the next "Questionnaire for Child under 5", or eligible men for the next "Questionnaire for Man aged 15-49".</i></p>		

