*Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women*

# Findings from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 3 Syrian Arab Republic, 2006

PRELIMINARY REPORT

April 2007

**MICS**

**Central Bureau of Statistics**

**unicef**

**United Nations Children's Fund**

**Pan-Arab project for Family Health Unit**

# Summary Table of Findings
# MICS and MDG Indicators, Syria, 2006

| TOPIC | MICS3 INDICATOR NUMBER | MDG INDICATOR NUMBER | INDICATOR | VALUE | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| Child mortality | 1 | 13 | U5MR | 22 | 1000 |
| | 2 | 14 | IMR | 18 | 1000 |
| Nutrition | 6 | 4 | Underweight prevalence | 9.7 | % |
| | | | Underweight, severe | 1.8 | % |
| | 7 | | Stunting prevalence | 22.4 | % |
| | | | Stunting severe | 10.1 | % |
| | 8 | | Wasting prevalence | 8.6 | % |
| | | | Wasting severe | 2.3 | % |
| | 15 | | Exclusive breastfeeding rate 0-3 months | 35.3 | % |
| | 16 | | Continued breastfeeding rate 12-15 months | 63.9 | % |
| | 17 | | Timely complementary feeding rate 6-9 months | 36.5 | % |
| Child Health | 25 | | Tuberculosis immunization coverage, | 99.9 | % |
| | 26 | | Polio1 immunization coverage, | 99.3 | % |
| | 27 | | DPT1 immunization coverage, | 99.4 | % |
| | 28 | 15 | Measles immunization coverage | 92.4 | % |
| | 31 | | Fully immunized children | 87.3 | % |
| | 22 | | Antibiotic treatment of children with suspected pneumonia | 71.0 | % |
| | 24 | 29 | Gas fuel use | 98.1 | % |
| Environment | 11 | 30 | Use of improved drinking water sources | 88.3 | % |
| | 12 | 31 | Use of improved sanitation facilities | 97.3 | % |
| Reproductive health | 21 | 19c | Contraceptive prevalence | 58.3 | % |
| | 4 | 17 | Deliveries attended by skilled personnel | 93.0 | % |
| Education | 55 | 6 | Net primary school attendance rate | 96.7 | % |
| | 61 | 9 | Gender parity index (Primary) | 1.00 | % |
| Child protection | 62 | | Birth registration | 95.2 | % |
| | 67 | | Marriage before age 15 | 3.4 | % |
| | | | Marriage before age 18 | 17.7 | % |
| | 68 | | Young women aged 15-19 currently married | 9.7 | % |
| HIV/AIDS sexual Behaviors Orphaned and Vulnerable Children | 82 | 19b | Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention | 32 | % |

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

# I. BACKGROUND

**INTRODUCTION:**
This preliminary report is based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey conducted in the Syrian Arab Republic in 2006, in cooperation between the Central Bureau of Statistics and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in coordination with the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Health.

The survey was based, in large part, on monitoring progress towards the goals and targets emanating from 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. This is in addition to the decisions issued by the League of Arab States and other related institutions and organizations with regard to the Arab framework for Arab child rights, the Cairo declaration towards an " Arab World Fit for Children", and the second Arab plan for childhood (2004-2015) adopted by the Arab summits.

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 Table1.1).

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**Table 1.1**
**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:

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The eight main goals which the Millennium Declaration focused on have always constituted key priorities in the economic and social development plans in Syria. The successive, five-year plans have aimed to enhance the citizens' prosperity and increase their income, and to insure the best means to expand education in both urban and rural areas, for males and females alike. Such plans also paid special attention to the sectors of health, the environment, the empowerment of women, and others.

The MICS3 will form an important source of the data necessary for monitoring progress towards the goals of the millennium.

This preliminary report presents selected results on some of the principal topics covered in the survey and on a subset of indicators[1]. The results in this report are preliminary and are subject to change, although major changes are not expected. The main report is expected to be published at the end of May, 2007.


**SURVEY OBJECTIVES**

The primary objectives of the 2006 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of the Syrian Arab Republic are as follows:

1. To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in the Syrian Arab Republic.
2. To furnish data needed for monitoring progress towards the goals established by the Millennium Development Goals and the goals of A World Fit for Children (WFFC) as a basis for future action;
3. To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in the Syrian Arab Republic, and to strengthen technical expertise in the design implementation, and analysis of such systems.

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[1] For more information on the definitions, numerators, denominators and algorithms of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators covered in the survey: see Chapter 1, Appendix 1 and Appendix 7 of the MICS Manual – *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Manual 2005: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women*, also available at www.childinfo.org

# II. SAMPLE DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

**SAMPLE DESIGN**

The sample for the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of the Syrian Arab Republic was designed to estimate a number of indicators on the situation of women and children at the national, and governorate levels, for urban and rural areas.

The framework of the Overall Census of Inhabitants and Dwellings, 2004, was used as the sampling domain. The sample was selected in two stages in each area. In the first stage, the clusters were drawn as census areas in proportion to size with a total of 1000 clusters. In the second stage, the counting units were drawn (households) in a regular arbitrary manner.

The sample was stratified as per areas, and the sample was a self-weighted sampling design.

**QUESTIONNAIRES**

Three questionnaires were used in the survey. In addition to a household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all household members, the household, and the dwelling, questionnaires were administered in each household to women aged 15-49 — mothers or caretakers of under -5 children were identified in each household.

The questionnaires included the following modules:

**Household Questionnaires**
- Household Listing
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Household Characteristics
- Child Labor

**Questionnaires for Individual Women**
- Child Mortality
- Tetanus Toxoid
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Marriage
- Contraception
- HIV/AIDS

**Questionnaires for Children under Five**
- Birth Registration and Early Learning
- Vitamin A
- Breastfeeding
- Care of Illness
- Immunization
- Anthropometry

The questionnaires are based on the MICS3 model questionnaire and were pre-tested during February, 2006. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording of the questionnaires.

## FIELDWORK AND DATA PROCESSING

Members of the fieldwork staff were trained for ten days in early April, 2006. In total, 35 teams collected the data, each comprising 4 interviewers, a team leader, and a supervisor for each governorate.
Fieldwork began on April 19th, 2006 and lasted until the end of May, 2006.
The data were entered on microcomputers using the CSPro software. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed.
Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS3 project and adapted to the questionnaires used in the Syrian Arab Republic.
Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in May 2006 and finished in July 2006. Data were analyzed using the SPSS software program and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed for this purpose.


## SAMPLE COVERAGE

Out of 20.022 households selected for sampling, 19.870 were actually found, while the dwellings of the remaining households were either not occupied, or else the households themselves were out. 19.019 households were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 95.7 percent. In the interviewed households 25.563 women aged 15-49 were identified. Out of these 25.026 women were interviewed, for a response rate of 97.9 percent. The number of children under - five listed in the household questionnaire totaled 11.104. Out of these, 11.017 children were interviewed, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.2%.
The overall response rate for the women's questionnaires was 93.7 percent, while the one for the children under-five was 95 percent, as Table HH.1 shows.

# III. RESULTS

## CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching goals of the MDGs and the World Fit for Children is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. MICS3 estimates the rate of child mortality using indirect method based on the data of the average number of live birth and average number of those surviving disaggregated by women's age at the time of the survey.

By using the "UN life tabulation model" the infant mortality rate is established as 18 per 1000 live birth, 21/1.000 for males and 14/1.000 for females. In urban areas the rate is 16/1.000 and in rural 20/1.000.

The under five mortality for U5 the rate is 22 per 1.000, 26/1.000 for males and 17/1.000 for females. The rate is 19/1.000 for urban areas and 24/1.000 for rural.

It should be noted that using the indirect method in estimating child mortality provides data for the three years prior to the survey. This data corresponds with the mortality rates estimates from the PAPFAM Family Health Survey in 2002 and the population Census in 2004.

## NUTRITIONAL STATUS

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

In a well-nourished population, there is a standard distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Undernourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference distribution. The reference population used here is the WHO/CDC/NCHS reference, which is recommended for use by UNICEF and the World Health Organization. Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of this 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 of linear growth. Children whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted*. Those whose height for age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Finally, 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 *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

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 2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population.

Almost one in ten children under age five in the Syrian Arab Republic are moderately underweight, 9.7 percent, and 1.8 percent are severely underweight for their age (NU.1). Around 2.3 percent are severely wasted and 10 percent of children are severely stunted for their age.

There are visible disparities, showing that the prevalence of underweight and wasted children is more prevalent in the governorate of Deir-Ezzor, while stunting is more common in Raqqa. Moreover, children with mothers having secondary or higher education level are the least likely to be underweight and stunted. Boys also appear to be more likely to be underweight and stunted, than girls.

The age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children aged 12-23 months are undernourished according to all three indices in comparison to children who are younger and older. This pattern is expected and is related to the age at which many children cease to be breastfed and are exposed to contamination in water, food, and environment (See Figure 1).

**Figure 1**
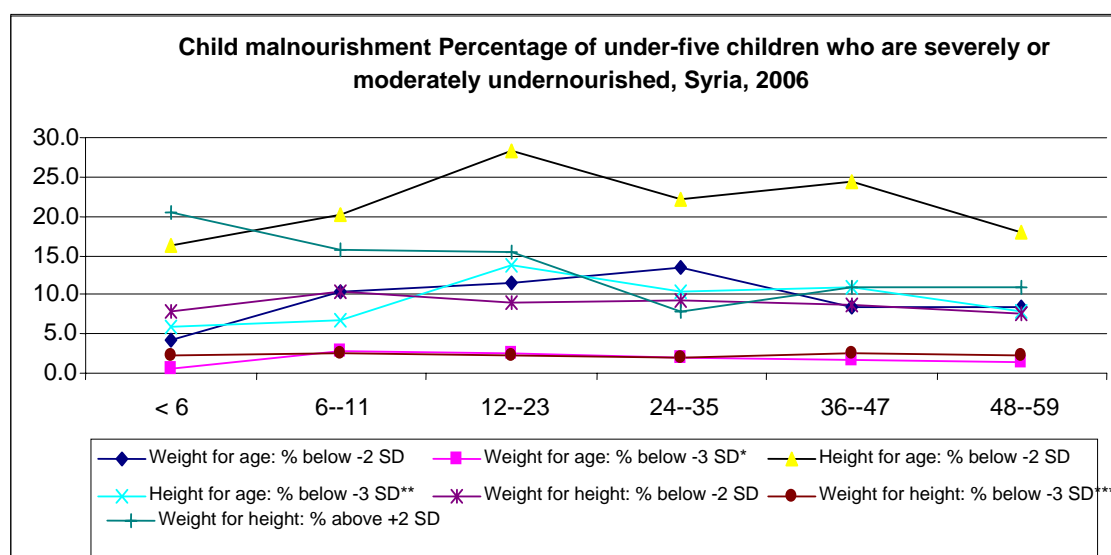
**BREASTFEEDING**

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available. The World Fit for Children goal states that children should be exclusively breastfed for 6 months and continued breastfeeding with safe, appropriate and adequate complementary feeding up to 2 years of age and beyond.

In Table NU.3, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. *Exclusively breastfed* refers to infants who received only breast milk and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine.
The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life (separately for 0-3 months and 0-5 months), as well as complementary feeding of children 6-9 months and continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.
Approximately 29 percent of children aged less than six months are being exclusively breastfed. At age 6-9 months, 36.5 percent of children are receiving breast milk and solid or soft foods. By age 12-15 months 63.9 percent of children are still being breastfed, and by age 20-23 months, 16.3 percent are still breastfed.

The rates differ between urban and rural areas with higher breastfeeding rates among the rural populations. There are also differences between the governorates with the highest percentage of infants breastfed for less than six months of age is in Lattakia 45.7 percent, while the lowest is in Sweida 6.2 percent. Noteworthy is that the rate of exclusive breast feeding tends to decline as the mother/caretaker's education level rises. The rate is also higher among poor households compared to richer ones.

**IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE**

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination by the age of 12 months.
Mothers were asked to provide vaccination cards for children under the age of five. Interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS3 questionnaire.

The percentage of children aged 12 to 23 months who received each of the vaccinations is shown in Table CH.1. The denominator for the table is comprised of children aged 12-23 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the top panel, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's report.

In the bottom panel, only those who were vaccinated before their first birthday are included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given

before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

Approximately 99.9 percent of children aged 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 99.4 percent. The percentage for subsequent doses of DPT is 96.6 percent for the second dose, and 91.2 percent for the third dose (see Figure 2).
Similarly 99.3 percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months declining to 96.7 percent by the second dose. The coverage for measles vaccine is 92.4 percent.

**Figure 2**



Vaccinations in first year of life
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Country, Year
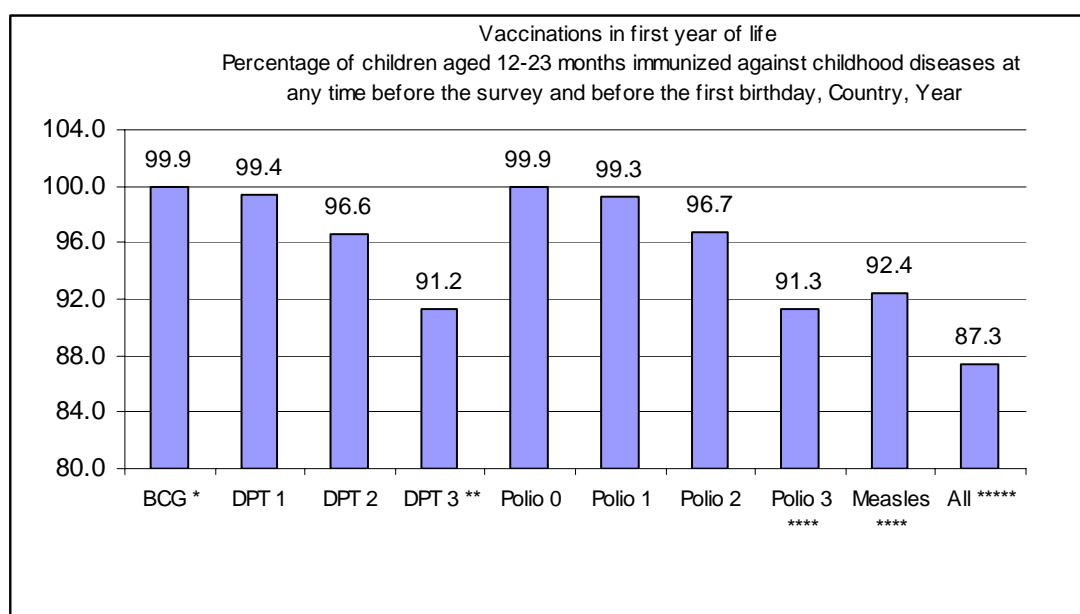
**ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH SUSPECTED PNEUMONIA**

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-5s with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose. This question was limited to children who had suspected pneumonia within the previous two weeks and whether or not they had received an antibiotic within the previous two weeks.

Table CH.7 presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of suspected pneumonia in under-5s by sex, age, region, residence, and socioeconomic factors. The table shows that 71 percent of under-5 children with suspected pneumonia had received antibiotic treatment during the two weeks prior to the survey.

The percentage was considerably higher in Quneitra, 100 percent, while the lowest percentage was in Rural Damascus; only 52 percent. The table also shows that the percentage of antibiotic treatment of children with suspected pneumonia is high for

rich households and for children whose mothers/caretakers have received secondary school education or higher. The percentage also rises as a child gets older.

**SOLID FUEL USE**

Cooking with solid fuels (biomass and coal) leads to high levels of indoor pollution and is a major cause of ill health in the world, particularly among children under-five, in the form of acute respiratory illness.

The survey findings show that 98.1 percent of households use gas for cooking. Almost the same percentage applies to both urban and rural areas, while 1.4 percent of households use electricity. There is a slight difference between the urban and rural households; 1.7 percent and 1.1 percent respectively using electricity. There is no difference between rich and poor households (Table CH.8).

**WATER AND SANITATION**

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. 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 especially important for women and children, particularly in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in Table EN.1. The population using improved drinking water sources is those who use any of the following types of supply: piped water, public tap, borehole/tubewell, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Overall, 88.3 percent of the population has access to improved sources of drinking water, 93.5 percent living in urban areas and 81.2 percent in rural areas.
The source of drinking water for the population varies by governorate (Table EN.1).

The public network is the main source of drinking water, with the highest percentages in the governorates of Damascus, Dara'a, Sweida, and Qunaitra, and the lowest is in Rural Damascus. Despite that the majority of households in rural Damascus (94.1 %) are connected to the public network, 43.4% of the household get their main source of drinking water from mobile tanks. This is because the water from the network contains calcium. There is a considerable difference between the richer and poorer household, 99,3 and 69,5 respectively.

Inadequate disposal of human excreta is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. *Improved sanitation facilities* include: flush toilets connected to sewage systems, or septic tanks. They also include ventilated pit latrines with slabs.

The findings of the survey show that 97.3 percent of the household population lives in dwellings with improved sewage facilities (Table EN.5). 99.7 percent of these live in urban areas, while 94.2 percent live in rural areas (Figure. 3).

**Figure 3**
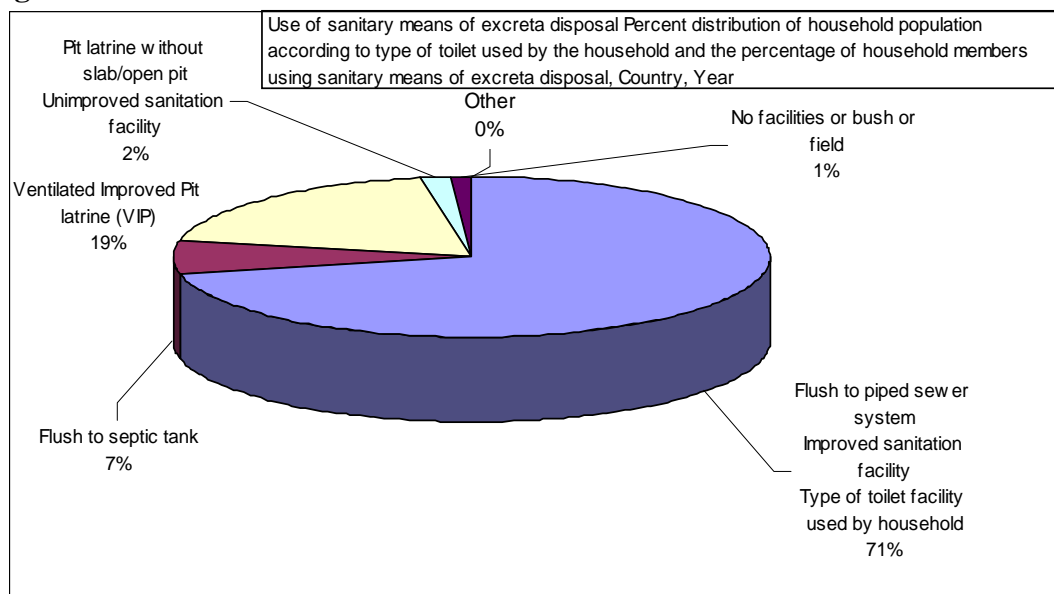


CONTRACEPTION

The findings of the survey show that 58.3 percent of married women have reported use of contraceptives.
The highest percentage of women using contraceptives is in Sweida, 74.9 percent, next comes Damascus with 70.8 percent, while the lowest is reported in Quneitra where it declines to 37 percent.

The usage of contraception is lower for young married women; with a rate of 21.6 percent among 15-19 years. Meanwhile, around 40.4 percent of women aged 20-24 use contraception and the percentage continuous to rise for older women (Table RH.1).

Women's education level is strongly associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of women using contraceptives rises from 45.2 percent among uneducated women to 57.5 percent among those with primary education and to 65 percent among those with secondary or higher education. The percentage is also higher among richest households, 68.3, in relation to poorest ones 41.8.

ASSISTANCE AT DELIVERY

The provision of delivery assistance by skilled attendants can greatly improve outcomes for mothers and infants by the use of technically appropriate procedures, and accurate and speedy diagnosis and treatment of complications. Skilled assistance at delivery is defined as assistance provided by a doctor, nurse, or auxiliary midwife.

About 93 percent of births occurring in the year prior to the MICS were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.5). This percentage is highest in the governorate of

Tartous, 100 percent. In Hassake only 80.3 percent of deliveries were attended by skilled attendants.

The more educated a woman is, the more likely she is to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled person. The percentage of assistance at delivery also rises among richest households, 98.9, in relation to poorest ones 77.6.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

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 A World Fit for Children. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

Overall, 96.7 percent of children of primary school age in the Syrian Arab Republic are attending primary school (Table ED.3). In urban areas 97.3 percent of children attend, while in rural areas 96.1 percent attend.

The highest percentage of primary school attendance is among rich households, 98.5 percent, while the lowest is found among poorer ones with 92.9 percent.

Table ED.7 provides the ratio of girls to boys attending primary school. The table shows that gender parity for primary school is close to 1.00 indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys. The parity, however, rises to 1.05 percent for secondary school attendance.

## BIRTH REGISTRATION

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to 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 births of 95.2 percent of children born in the five years prior to the survey in the Syrian Arab Republic have been registered (Table CP.1). There is no significance variation in birth registration across sex but there are differences according to the mother's age and educational status. The percentage rises among mothers of higher educational levels and among richest households 98.6, in comparison with poorer ones, 91.6 (Table CP.1).

Among those whose births are not registered 4.8 percent, the cost, travel distance, and lack of knowledge are the reasons for not registration their children.

**EARLY MARRIGES**

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. Women married at younger ages are more likely to dropout of school, experience higher levels of fertility, domestic violence, and maternal mortality.

The percentage of women married at various ages is provided in Table (CP.5). The findings indicate that 3.4 percent of women are married before the age 15 years old. The percentage varies at governorate level with the highest level in Daraa, 5.2 percent, and the lowest in Tartous, 1.1 percent. The percentage declines with higher educational levels.

**KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION**

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 toward raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from 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).

Table HA.3 provides the percentage of women aged 15-49 who know two ways of HIV transmission.

The table shows that around 32 percent of women report knowing two ways of HIV transmission. The level of knowledge in urban areas is around 34.6 percent and in rural areas 28.9 percent. There are also differences between the governorates. Tartous has the highest level of knowledge with 57.6 percent, while the lowest level is in Deir-Ezzor, 8.3 percent. The level of knowledge of HIV transmission methods also rises with women's higher educational levels.

**CONCLUSION**

The following points are highlighted in view of the results presented:

- Worth noticing is that the percentage of severely underweighted and stunted children decreases by the increase of the mother's educational level.  Also, the severe underweight, stunting and wasting is higher among males compared to females and among the age group 12-23 months compared to other age groups.

- Breastfeeding is more spread in rural areas, and among poor families compared to the richer ones.

- The percentage of children vaccinations increases among children of 12-23 months old.

- The percentage of utilizing improved drinking water and safe sanitary disposal are higher in urban areas compared to rural ones.

- The education level of the mother is strongly correlated with the percentage of prevalence of family planning methods.

- The percentage of deliveries assisted by skilled personnel increases by the rise of the woman's educational level and wealth index level.

**Table HH.1: Results of household and individual interviews**
**Numbers of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-five's interviews, and household, women's and under-five's response rates, Syria, 2006**

| | Urban_Rural | | Governorates | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Damascus | Aleppo | Rural-Dam | Homs | Hama | Lattakia | Idleb | Hassake | Deir Ezzor | Tartous | Raqqa | Daraa | Sweida | Quneitra | | Total |
| Sampled households | 11,317 | 8,705 | 2,100 | 4,560 | 2,780 | 1,720 | 1,445 | 1,139 | 1,280 | 1,140 | 860 | 878 | 780 | 840 | 400 | 100 | | 20,022 |
| Occupied households | 11,202 | 8,668 | 2,078 | 4,552 | 2,714 | 1,710 | 1,426 | 1,132 | 1,272 | 1,139 | 857 | 878 | 778 | 835 | 399 | 100 | | 19,870 |
| Interviewed households | 10,717 | 8,302 | 1,970 | 4,522 | 2,571 | 1,630 | 1,395 | 1,064 | 1,174 | 1,002 | 826 | 871 | 737 | 782 | 378 | 97 | | 19,019 |
| Household response rate | 95.7 | 95.8 | 94.8 | 99.3 | 94.7 | 95.3 | 97.8 | 94.0 | 92.3 | 88.0 | 96.4 | 99.2 | 94.7 | 93.7 | 94.7 | 97.0 | | 95.7 |
| Eligible women | 13,764 | 11,799 | 2,259 | 5,531 | 3,644 | 2,199 | 1,946 | 1,368 | 1,551 | 1,635 | 1,232 | 1,220 | 1,075 | 1,261 | 495 | 147 | | 25,563 |
| Interviewed women | 13,467 | 11,559 | 2,211 | 5,492 | 3,370 | 2,171 | 1,921 | 1,366 | 1,509 | 1,594 | 1,219 | 1,219 | 1,069 | 1,246 | 492 | 147 | | 25.026 |
| Women response rate | 97.8 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 99.3 | 92.5 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 99.9 | 97.3 | 97.5 | 98.9 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 98.8 | 99.4 | 100.0 | | 97.9 |
| Women's overall response rate | 93.6 | 93.8 | 92.8 | 98.6 | 87.6 | 94.1 | 96.6 | 93.9 | 89.8 | 85.8 | 95.4 | 99.1 | 94.2 | 92.5 | 94.2 | 97.0 | | 93.7 |
| Eligible children under 5 | 5,526 | 5,578 | 596 | 2,293 | 1,638 | 1,036 | 842 | 440 | 930 | 678 | 630 | 448 | 494 | 812 | 180 | 87 | | 11,104 |
| Mother/Caretaker Interviewed | 5,483 | 5,534 | 591 | 2,284 | 1,598 | 1,032 | 838 | 440 | 927 | 668 | 626 | 447 | 491 | 808 | 180 | 87 | | 11,017 |
| Child response rate | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.6 | 97.6 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 98.5 | 99.4 | 99.8 | 99.4 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | 99.2 |
| Children's overall response rate | 94.9 | 95.0 | 94.0 | 99.0 | 92.4 | 95.0 | 97.4 | 94.0 | 92.0 | 86.7 | 95.8 | 99.0 | 94.2 | 93.2 | 94.7 | 97.0 | | 95.0 |

**Table CM.1: Child mortality**
**Infant and under-five mortality rates by background and demographic characteristics [BASED ON NORTH], Syria, 2006**

|  |  | Infant Mortality Rate* | Under-five Mortality Rate** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Male | 21 | 26 |
|  | Female | 14 | 17 |
| Area | Urban | 16 | 19 |
|  | Rural | 20 | 24 |
| Total | Total | 18 | 22 |

* MICS indicator 2; MDG indicator 14, ** MICS indicator 1; MDG indicator 13

**Table NU.1: Child malnourishment**
**Percentage of under-five children who are severely or moderately undernourished, Syria 2006**

| | | Weight for age: % below -2 SD | Weight for age: % below -3 SD* | Height for age: % below -2 SD | Height for age: % below -3 SD** | Weight for height: % below -2 SD | Weight for height: % below -3 SD*** | Weight for height: % above +2 SD | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Male | 10.7 | 2.1 | 23.6 | 11.0 | 9.5 | 2.8 | 11.8 | 5,042 |
| | Female | 8.6 | 1.6 | 21.1 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 13.1 | 4,536 |
| Governorates | Damascus | 12.0 | 3.2 | 23.7 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 4.4 | 19.3 | 476 |
| | Aleppo | 10.2 | 1.3 | 36.0 | 19.7 | 8.0 | 2.5 | 16.0 | 1,909 |
| | Rural-Dam | 12.4 | 2.4 | 20.6 | 7.9 | 11.3 | 2.6 | 11.5 | 1,430 |
| | Homs | 10.2 | 1.7 | 24.0 | 9.3 | 7.5 | 1.4 | 15.9 | 875 |
| | Hama | 10.1 | 2.5 | 17.5 | 7.2 | 13.5 | 3.7 | 10.5 | 753 |
| | Lattakia | 4.9 | 0.5 | 9.7 | 2.3 | 10.0 | 0.8 | 10.7 | 391 |
| | Idleb | 3.8 | 0.5 | 16.5 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 878 |
| | Hassake | 11.0 | 2.8 | 17.1 | 7.1 | 10.8 | 3.5 | 15.8 | 538 |
| | Deir Ezzor | 17.9 | 5.2 | 29.4 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 5.4 | 13.3 | 496 |
| | Tartous | 3.7 | 0.9 | 9.5 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 12.0 | 432 |
| | Raqqa | 22.7 | 3.7 | 35.4 | 19.5 | 12.2 | 3.7 | 9.5 | 401 |
| | Daraa | 3.8 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 8.4 | 738 |
| | Sweida | 0.6 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 177 |
| | Quneitra | 1.2 | 0.0 | 15.5 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 8.3 | 84 |
| Urban_Rural | Urban | 9.4 | 1.6 | 21.9 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 2.4 | 12.9 | 4,728 |
| | Rural | 10.0 | 2.1 | 22.9 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 2.2 | 11.9 | 4,850 |
| Age | < 6 months | 4.1 | 0.5 | 16.4 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 20.5 | 959 |
| | 6-11 months | 10.4 | 2.9 | 20.2 | 6.8 | 10.4 | 2.6 | 15.5 | 734 |
| | 12-23 months | 11.2 | 2.5 | 28.3 | 13.7 | 9.1 | 2.4 | 15.3 | 1,731 |
| | 24-35 months | 13.4 | 2.0 | 22.3 | 11.0 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 2,154 |
| | 36-47 months | 8.4 | 1.6 | 24.4 | 11.1 | 8.6 | 2.5 | 11.3 | 2,314 |
| | 48-59 months | 8.3 | 1.4 | 18.1 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 10.8 | 1,686 |
| Mother's education | None | 13.8 | 3.6 | 29.1 | 15.1 | 11.8 | 3.6 | 12.9 | 1,613 |
| | Primary | 10.2 | 1.9 | 25.2 | 11.3 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 13.0 | 3,630 |
| | Secondary | 8.1 | 1.1 | 18.1 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 11.3 | 3,499 |
| | Higher institutions | 6.8 | 2.0 | 17.4 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 2.4 | 13.3 | 541 |
| | University+ | 6.1 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 13.2 | 295 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 12.7 | 3.3 | 29.5 | 14.6 | 10.4 | 3.0 | 13.4 | 1,961 |
| | Second | 10.2 | 1.7 | 21.1 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 11.4 | 2,244 |
| | Middle | 9.9 | 1.7 | 20.9 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 11.6 | 2,092 |
| | Fourth | 7.2 | 1.1 | 20.2 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 13.5 | 1,704 |
| | Richest | 7.9 | 1.2 | 19.9 | 10.3 | 8.8 | 2.0 | 12.4 | 1,577 |
| | Total | 9.7 | 1.8 | 22.4 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 12.4 | 9,578 |

* MICS indicator 6; MDG indicator ** MICS indicator 7, *** MICS indicator 8

**Table NU.3: Breastfeeding**
**Percent of living children according to breastfeeding status at each age group, Syria 2006**

| | | Children 0-3 months | | Children 0-5 months | | Children 6-9 months | | Children 12-15 months | | Children 20-23 months | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Percent excl. breast-fed | Number of children | Percent excl. breast-fed * | Number of children | Percent receiving breast-milk and solid/mushy food ** | Number of children | Percent breast-fed*** | Number of children | Percent breast-fed *** | Number of children |
| Sex | Male | 33.0 | 348 | 27.2 | 621 | 35.2 | 327 | 64.1 | 457 | 18.3 | 263 |
| | Female | 37.6 | 327 | 30.4 | 542 | 38.1 | 265 | 63.7 | 410 | 14.0 | 222 |
| Governo-rates | Damascus | 21.4 | 42 | 21.4 | 70 | 31.6 | 38 | 69.2 | 52 | 18.8 | 32 |
| | Aleppo | 36.5 | 148 | 36.3 | 251 | 17.8 | 90 | 75.0 | 204 | 22.5 | 40 |
| | Rural-Dam | 34.3 | 99 | 22.9 | 170 | 52.8 | 89 | 48.5 | 101 | 9.1 | 99 |
| | Homs | 40.8 | 76 | 33.3 | 120 | 45.0 | 60 | 59.0 | 83 | 25.5 | 55 |
| | Hama | 33.3 | 36 | 21.9 | 64 | 44.1 | 59 | 72.6 | 62 | 13.3 | 45 |
| | Lattakia | 46.4 | 28 | 45.7 | 46 | 25.0 | 24 | 41.4 | 29 | 10.7 | 28 |
| | Idleb | 39.6 | 48 | 22.9 | 109 | 33.3 | 42 | 66.2 | 71 | 14.8 | 27 |
| | Hassake | 27.5 | 40 | 23.2 | 69 | 17.1 | 35 | 65.3 | 49 | 20.0 | 30 |
| | Deir Ezzor | 35.6 | 45 | 30.3 | 76 | 38.5 | 39 | 64.5 | 62 | 42.4 | 33 |
| | Tartous | 42.1 | 19 | 26.7 | 30 | 45.0 | 20 | 38.5 | 39 | 3.2 | 31 |
| | Raqqa | 26.7 | 30 | 26.5 | 49 | 16.7 | 24 | 69.1 | 55 | 14.3 | 7 |
| | Daraa | 40.4 | 52 | 29.4 | 85 | 43.1 | 51 | 65.9 | 44 | 10.3 | 39 |
| | Sweida | 11.1 | 9 | 6.2 | 16 | 70.6 | 17 | 70.0 | 10 | 0.0 | 14 |
| | Quneitra | 33.3 | 3 | 37.5 | 8 | 0.0 | 4 | 33.3 | 6 | 40.0 | 5 |
| Urban_ Rural | Urban | 31.3 | 371 | 27.6 | 609 | 36.1 | 277 | 62.4 | 436 | 15.4 | 247 |
| | Rural | 40.1 | 304 | 30.0 | 554 | 36.8 | 315 | 65.4 | 431 | 17.2 | 238 |
| Mother's education | None | 38.0 | 100 | 31.4 | 188 | 22.5 | 89 | 76.4 | 161 | 37.7 | 53 |
| | Primary | 34.4 | 273 | 29.3 | 478 | 36.6 | 216 | 65.0 | 340 | 18.3 | 164 |
| | Secondary | 36.3 | 245 | 27.9 | 408 | 40.5 | 227 | 55.9 | 295 | 9.3 | 205 |
| | Higher institutions | 32.5 | 40 | 25.0 | 60 | 37.1 | 35 | 69.8 | 43 | 19.4 | 36 |
| | University+ | 23.5 | 17 | 20.7 | 29 | 48.0 | 25 | 53.6 | 28 | 11.1 | 27 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 41.7 | 139 | 35.5 | 248 | 28.6 | 119 | 73.2 | 194 | 27.8 | 79 |
| | Second | 38.3 | 128 | 28.6 | 248 | 39.1 | 151 | 63.3 | 207 | 13.2 | 121 |
| | Middle | 36.7 | 169 | 29.6 | 280 | 41.7 | 139 | 57.9 | 178 | 11.1 | 117 |
| | Fourth | 30.6 | 124 | 23.8 | 202 | 35.0 | 100 | 62.7 | 150 | 12.6 | 87 |
| | Richest | 27.0 | 115 | 23.8 | 185 | 36.1 | 83 | 60.9 | 138 | 21.0 | 81 |
| Total | | 35.3 | 675 | 28.7 | 1,163 | 36.5 | 592 | 63.9 | 867 | 16.3 | 485 |

**Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life**
**Percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Syria 2006**

| | BCG * | DPT 1 | DPT 2 | DPT 3 ** | Polio 0 | Polio 1 | Polio 2 | Polio 3 **** | Measles **** | All ***** | None | Number of children aged 12-23 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vaccination card | 99.9 | 99.4 | 96.6 | 91.2 | 99.9 | 99.3 | 96.7 | 91.3 | 92.4 | 87.8 | 0.0 | 1,152 |
| Mother's report | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,152 |
| Either | 99.9 | 99.4 | 96.8 | 91.6 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 96.9 | 91.7 | 92.4 | 87.8 | 0.0 | 1,152 |
| Vaccinated by 12 months of age | 99.7 | 98.6 | 95.6 | 89.0 | 99.7 | 98.6 | 95.8 | 88.9 | 85.2 | 79.0 | 0.1 | 1,152 |

**Table CH.7: Antibiotic treatment of pneumonia**
**Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotic treatment, Syria, 2006**

| | | % of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks * | Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks prior to the survey |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Male | 70.2 | 329 |
| | Female | 72.0 | 261 |
| Governorates | Damascus | 72.2 | 36 |
| | Aleppo | 79.8 | 99 |
| | Rural-Dam | 52.0 | 127 |
| | Homs | 66.7 | 63 |
| | Hama | 71.4 | 42 |
| | Lattakia | 78.8 | 33 |
| | Idleb | 71.8 | 39 |
| | Hassake | 91.3 | 46 |
| | Deir Ezzor | 86.4 | 22 |
| | Tartous | 85.0 | 20 |
| | Raqqa | 77.8 | 18 |
| | Daraa | 63.6 | 33 |
| | Sweida | 72.7 | 11 |
| | Quneitra | 100.0 | 1 |
| Urban_Rural | Urban | 75.3 | 328 |
| | Rural | 65.6 | 262 |
| Age | 0-11 months | 68.8 | 125 |
| | 12-23 months | 67.4 | 138 |
| | 24-35 months | 72.2 | 126 |
| | 36-47 months | 75.8 | 128 |
| | 48-59 months | 71.2 | 73 |
| Mother's education | None | 70.9 | 86 |
| | Primary | 66.8 | 217 |
| | Secondary | 72.2 | 230 |
| | Higher institutions | 86.1 | 36 |
| | University+ | 76.2 | 21 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 71.6 | 95 |
| | Second | 64.5 | 141 |
| | Middle | 63.6 | 143 |
| | Fourth | 79.4 | 102 |
| | Richest | 80.7 | 109 |
| Total | | 71.0 | 590 |

\* MICS indicator 22

**Table CH.8: Solid fuel use**
**Percent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households used solid fuels for cooking, Syria 2006**

| | | Type of fuel using for cooking | | | Total | Solid fuels for cooking * | Number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Electricity | Liquid propane gas (LPG) | Other | | | |
| Governorates | Damascus | 1.4 | 98.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 1,971 |
| | Aleppo | 0.6 | 99.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 4,523 |
| | Rural-Dam | 2.4 | 97.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 2,571 |
| | Homs | 1.9 | 97.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 1,630 |
| | Hama | 0.9 | 98.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 1,395 |
| | Lattakia | 1.1 | 98.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 1,064 |
| | Idleb | 0.7 | 99.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 1,174 |
| | Hassake | 1.2 | 97.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 1,002 |
| | Deir Ezzor | 5.6 | 89.6 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 826 |
| | Tartous | 0.7 | 98.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 871 |
| | Raqqa | 1.1 | 98.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 737 |
| | Daraa | 1.9 | 97.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 782 |
| | Sweida | 0.3 | 99.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 378 |
| | Quneitra | 2.1 | 97.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 97 |
| Urban_Rural | Urban | 1.7 | 98.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 10,722 |
| | Rural | 1.1 | 98.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 8,297 |
| Education of household head | None | 1.1 | 97.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 4,116 |
| | Primary | 1.0 | 98.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 6,186 |
| | Secondary | 1.7 | 98.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 6,072 |
| | Higher Institutions | 1.4 | 98.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 1,156 |
| | University+ | 2.9 | 97.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 1,462 |
| | Missing/DK | 3.8 | 96.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 26 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 1.4 | 96.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 3,520 |
| | Second | 1.6 | 98.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 3,622 |
| | Middle | 1.6 | 98.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 3,889 |
| | Fourth | 1.5 | 98.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 3,541 |
| | Richest | 1.1 | 98.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 4,447 |
| Total | | 1.4 | 98.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 19,019 |

* MICS indicator 24; MDG indicator 29

**Table EN.1: Use of improved water sources**
**Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Syria 2006**

| | | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Improved source of drinking water | Number of household members |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Improved sources | | | | | | | | Unimproved sources | | | | | | | | |
| | | Piped into dwelling | Piped into yard or plot | Public tap/standpipe | Tubewell/borehole | Protected well | Protected spring | Rainwater collection | Bottled water | Unprotected well | Unprotected spring | Tanker-truck | Cart with small tank/drum | Surface water | Other | | | |
| Governorates | Damascus | 99.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 1,970 |
| | Aleppo | 75.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 9.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.8 | 4,522 |
| | Rural-Dam | 50.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 43.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55.8 | 2,571 |
| | Homs | 87.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 1,630 |
| | Hama | 88.5 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 1,395 |
| | Lattakia | 87.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 1,064 |
| | Idleb | 83.1 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 1,174 |
| | Hassake | 53.1 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 28.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 67.9 | 1,002 |
| | Deir Ezzor | 78.9 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 826 |
| | Tartous | 95.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 871 |
| | Raqqa | 79.5 | 11.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 737 |
| | Daraa | 97.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 782 |
| | Sweida | 97.9 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 378 |
| | Quneitra | 95.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 97 |
| Urban_Rural | Urban | 91.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 10,717 |
| | Rural | 63.0 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 5.0 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 17.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 8,302 |
| Education of household head | None | 70.7 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 13.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 4,117 |
| | Primary | 75.9 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 12.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 6,186 |
| | Secondary | 84.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 6,072 |
| | Higher Institutions | 86.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 1,156 |
| | University+ | 90.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 1,462 |
| | Missing/DK | 92.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 26 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 36.6 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 7.7 | 17.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 26.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 70.9 | 3,522 |
| | Second | 76.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 13.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 3,623 |
| | Middle | 84.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 3,889 |
| | Fourth | 93.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 3,540 |
| | Richest | 99.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 4,445 |
| Total | | 79.1 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 10.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 19,019 |

* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30

**Table EN.5: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal**
**Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet used by the household and the percentage of household members using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Syria 2006**

| | | Type of toilet facility used by household | | | | | | Total | Percentage of population using sanitary means of excreta disposal * | Number of households members |
| | | Improved sanitation facility | | | Unimproved sanitation facility | | | | | |
| | | Flush to piped sewer system | Flush to septic tank | Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) | Pit latrine without slab/open pit | No facilities or bush or field | Other | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governorates | Damascus | 99.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 1,970 |
| | Aleppo | 75.1 | 3.7 | 18.1 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 4,522 |
| | Rural-Dam | 96.5 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 2,571 |
| | Homs | 88.4 | 2.7 | 8.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 1,630 |
| | Hama | 61.9 | 9.6 | 26.7 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 1,395 |
| | Lattakia | 83.1 | 5.4 | 11.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 1,064 |
| | Idleb | 62.5 | 20.5 | 14.7 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 1,174 |
| | Hassake | 48.4 | 6.5 | 34.2 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 1,002 |
| | Deir Ezzor | 55.4 | 10.2 | 32.0 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 826 |
| | Tartous | 68.7 | 8.2 | 22.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 871 |
| | Raqqa | 36.5 | 1.8 | 46.3 | 12.1 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 737 |
| | Daraa | 51.9 | 17.6 | 27.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 782 |
| | Sweida | 46.8 | 29.1 | 20.1 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 378 |
| | Quneitra | 43.3 | 3.1 | 52.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 97 |
| Urban_Rural | Urban | 96.6 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 10,717 |
| | Rural | 46.2 | 12.7 | 35.4 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 8,302 |
| Education of household head | None | 60.3 | 9.3 | 24.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 4,117 |
| | Primary | 73.3 | 5.8 | 18.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 6,186 |
| | Secondary | 80.1 | 5.3 | 12.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 6,072 |
| | Higher Institutions | 81.1 | 5.1 | 12.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 1,156 |
| | University+ | 91.9 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 1,462 |
| | Missing/DK | 92.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 26 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 17.3 | 13.8 | 56.5 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 3,522 |
| | Second | 58.9 | 13.6 | 25.7 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 3,623 |
| | Middle | 90.4 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 3,889 |
| | Fourth | 98.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 3,540 |
| | Richest | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4,445 |
| Total | | 74.6 | 6.1 | 16.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 19,019 |

* MICS Indicator 12; MDG Indicator 31

**Table RH.1: Use of contraception**
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 years married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, syria 2006**

| | | Percent of women (currently married or inunion) who are using: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not using any method | Female sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injections | Condom | Diaphragm/foam/jelly | LAM | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | Total | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method * | Number of women currently married or in union |
| Governorates | Damascus | 29.2 | 0.1 | 14.1 | 40.3 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 8.1 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 58.0 | 12.9 | 70.8 | 1,181 |
| | Aleppo | 40.2 | 1.3 | 17.1 | 27.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 49.6 | 10.2 | 59.8 | 3,148 |
| | Rural-Dam | 35.6 | 1.5 | 13.3 | 26.1 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 12.2 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 43.5 | 20.9 | 64.4 | 2,071 |
| | Homs | 40.5 | 0.8 | 8.9 | 29.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 5.8 | 10.3 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 41.0 | 18.4 | 59.5 | 1,209 |
| | Hama | 43.8 | 1.5 | 9.1 | 27.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 12.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 39.0 | 17.2 | 56.2 | 964 |
| | Lattakia | 29.5 | 0.7 | 10.7 | 29.9 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 20.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 42.9 | 27.6 | 70.5 | 685 |
| | Idleb | 42.8 | 1.5 | 16.0 | 19.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 8.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 39.1 | 18.1 | 57.2 | 811 |
| | Hassake | 55.9 | 1.8 | 5.7 | 18.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 8.9 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 26.7 | 17.3 | 44.1 | 733 |
| | Deir Ezzor | 62.2 | 0.3 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 30.3 | 7.5 | 37.8 | 614 |
| | Tartous | 34.1 | 2.6 | 7.3 | 26.0 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 41.2 | 24.7 | 65.9 | 607 |
| | Raqqa | 66.3 | 0.6 | 13.8 | 10.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 25.4 | 8.2 | 33.7 | 523 |
| | Daraa | 56.9 | 1.0 | 13.0 | 18.5 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 35.6 | 7.4 | 43.1 | 713 |
| | Sweida | 25.1 | 1.1 | 8.6 | 28.7 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 13.3 | 9.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 44.4 | 30.5 | 74.9 | 279 |
| | Quneitra | 63.0 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 18.5 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32.1 | 4.9 | 37.0 | 81 |
| Urban_Rural | Urban | 36.5 | 1.2 | 14.3 | 29.8 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 9.4 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 48.2 | 15.2 | 63.5 | 7,598 |
| | Rural | 48.2 | 1.2 | 11.0 | 20.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 9.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 35.4 | 16.4 | 51.8 | 6,019 |
| Age | 15-19 | 78.4 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 21.6 | 546 |
| | 20-24 | 59.6 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 26.3 | 14.1 | 40.4 | 1,811 |
| | 25-29 | 43.9 | 0.1 | 14.7 | 23.4 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 15.8 | 56.1 | 2,536 |
| | 30-34 | 35.6 | 0.5 | 15.3 | 30.4 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 9.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 49.4 | 15.0 | 64.4 | 2,533 |
| | 35-39 | 30.3 | 1.2 | 15.1 | 34.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 10.6 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 53.2 | 16.5 | 69.7 | 2,643 |
| | 40-44 | 31.1 | 2.8 | 11.7 | 32.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 12.9 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 50.7 | 18.1 | 68.9 | 2,139 |
| | 45-49 | 48.9 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 19.9 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 11.0 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 35.2 | 15.9 | 51.1 | 1,409 |
| Number of living children | 0 | 98.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1,089 |
| | 1 | 66.5 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 17.6 | 33.5 | 1,315 |
| | 2 | 38.6 | 0.1 | 13.7 | 25.6 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 11.9 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 42.0 | 19.4 | 61.4 | 2,188 |
| | 3 | 31.1 | 0.9 | 13.6 | 34.1 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 10.8 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 51.4 | 17.5 | 68.9 | 2,313 |
| | 4+ | 32.3 | 2.0 | 15.1 | 31.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 9.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 51.8 | 16.0 | 67.7 | 6,712 |
| Mother's education | None | 54.8 | 2.1 | 12.5 | 17.1 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 34.3 | 10.9 | 45.2 | 2,649 |
| | Primary | 42.5 | 1.3 | 14.1 | 24.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 42.6 | 14.8 | 57.5 | 4,734 |
| | Secondary | 36.5 | 0.7 | 13.0 | 29.3 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 11.0 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 46.0 | 17.5 | 63.5 | 4,850 |
| | Higher institutions | 33.7 | 0.9 | 9.2 | 32.4 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 16.0 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 44.4 | 21.9 | 66.3 | 887 |
| | University+ | 29.0 | 0.6 | 9.5 | 35.2 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 16.9 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 49.7 | 21.3 | 71.0 | 497 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 58.2 | 0.9 | 11.0 | 14.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 29.4 | 12.4 | 41.8 | 2,372 |
| | Second | 47.2 | 1.2 | 12.4 | 20.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 8.6 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 36.6 | 16.3 | 52.8 | 2,674 |
| | Middle | 38.8 | 1.0 | 14.3 | 25.6 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 9.7 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 43.6 | 17.6 | 61.2 | 2,858 |
| | Fourth | 36.3 | 1.3 | 13.8 | 30.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 10.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 47.7 | 16.0 | 63.7 | 2,577 |
| | Richest | 31.7 | 1.4 | 12.6 | 35.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 11.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 52.5 | 15.9 | 68.3 | 3,136 |
| Total | | 41.7 | 1.2 | 12.9 | 25.7 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 9.2 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 42.6 | 15.7 | 58.3 | 13,618 |

* MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C

**Table RH.5: Assistance during delivery**
**Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by type of personnel assisting at delivery, syria 2006**

| | | Person assisting at delivery | | | | | | Total | Any skilled personnel * | Delivered in health facility ** | Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Medical doctor | Nurse/midwife | Auxiliary midwife | Traditional birth attendant | Other | No attendant | | | | |
| Governorates | Damascus | 88.3 | 9.2 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 92.5 | 240 |
| | Aleppo | 41.8 | 47.5 | 1.8 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 53.6 | 734 |
| | Rural-Dam | 78.3 | 19.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 86.3 | 613 |
| | Homs | 67.0 | 27.9 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 69.7 | 373 |
| | Hama | 62.8 | 29.7 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 70.3 | 296 |
| | Lattakia | 84.6 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 87.2 | 149 |
| | Idleb | 46.7 | 41.4 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 61.1 | 319 |
| | Hassake | 49.4 | 26.8 | 4.1 | 16.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 80.3 | 58.9 | 243 |
| | Deir Ezzor | 42.4 | 36.2 | 6.6 | 14.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 56.4 | 257 |
| | Tartous | 92.6 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 163 |
| | Raqqa | 57.1 | 26.9 | 1.1 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 62.9 | 175 |
| | Daraa | 43.3 | 50.9 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 69.2 | 289 |
| | Sweida | 74.7 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 93.3 | 75 |
| | Quneitra | 80.6 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 90.3 | 31 |
| Urban_Rural | Urban | 66.8 | 29.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 75.3 | 1,987 |
| | Rural | 54.3 | 32.2 | 1.9 | 9.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 65.5 | 1,969 |
| Age | 15-19 | 67.2 | 28.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 78.5 | 247 |
| | 20-24 | 61.4 | 31.2 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 72.0 | 1,001 |
| | 25-29 | 59.0 | 33.6 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 68.5 | 1,114 |
| | 30-34 | 58.7 | 31.7 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 70.0 | 801 |
| | 35-39 | 63.5 | 26.5 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 71.3 | 551 |
| | 40-44 | 57.1 | 28.8 | 2.4 | 8.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 63.9 | 205 |
| | 45-49 | 55.3 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 71.1 | 60.5 | 38 |
| Mother's education | None | 42.4 | 31.7 | 3.3 | 19.4 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 77.3 | 51.9 | 609 |
| | Primary | 54.5 | 37.1 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 66.3 | 1,535 |
| | Secondary | 68.9 | 27.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 78.1 | 1,451 |
| | Higher institutions | 79.0 | 19.2 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 85.2 | 229 |
| | University+ | 90.2 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 94.0 | 133 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 42.4 | 32.5 | 2.7 | 18.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 77.6 | 55.3 | 815 |
| | Second | 57.9 | 35.1 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 71.2 | 972 |
| | Middle | 62.4 | 34.2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 71.2 | 876 |
| | Fourth | 68.6 | 27.2 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 75.2 | 666 |
| | Richest | 77.2 | 21.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 82.6 | 626 |
| Total | | 60.6 | 30.9 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 70.4 | 3,957 |

* MICS indicator 4; MDG indicator 17

** MICS indicator 5

**Table ED.3: Primary school net attendance ratio**
**Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary school or secondary school (NAR), Syria 2006**

| | | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Net attendance ratio | Number of children | Net attendance ratio | Number of children | Net attendance ratio | Number of children |
| Governorates | Damascus | 98.1 | 633 | 98.6 | 575 | 98.3 | 1,209 |
| | Aleppo | 96.1 | 2,122 | 95.2 | 1,817 | 95.7 | 3,939 |
| | Rural-Dam | 98.3 | 1,095 | 98.4 | 1,053 | 98.3 | 2,148 |
| | Homs | 98.7 | 685 | 98.3 | 664 | 98.5 | 1,349 |
| | Hama | 97.9 | 615 | 97.5 | 643 | 97.7 | 1,258 |
| | Lattakia | 98.3 | 348 | 99.7 | 312 | 98.9 | 660 |
| | Idleb | 96.9 | 588 | 97.7 | 533 | 97.3 | 1,121 |
| | Hassake | 95.0 | 561 | 94.8 | 485 | 94.9 | 1,046 |
| | Deir Ezzor | 91.8 | 526 | 90.6 | 470 | 91.3 | 996 |
| | Tartous | 98.5 | 265 | 99.0 | 286 | 98.7 | 551 |
| | Raqqa | 92.8 | 391 | 90.2 | 378 | 91.5 | 769 |
| | Daraa | 99.1 | 427 | 98.0 | 445 | 98.5 | 872 |
| | Sweida | 99.0 | 101 | 99.1 | 107 | 99.0 | 208 |
| | Quneitra | 97.6 | 42 | 98.4 | 62 | 98.1 | 104 |
| Urban_Rural | Urban | 97.2 | 4,272 | 97.3 | 3,955 | 97.3 | 8,227 |
| | Rural | 96.4 | 4,126 | 95.7 | 3,875 | 96.1 | 8,001 |
| Age | 6 | 98.7 | 1,038 | 98.3 | 923 | 98.5 | 1,961 |
| | 7 | 93.5 | 1,329 | 94.2 | 1,281 | 93.8 | 2,610 |
| | 8 | 97.1 | 1,541 | 97.3 | 1,405 | 97.2 | 2,946 |
| | 9 | 98.1 | 1,447 | 97.2 | 1,339 | 97.7 | 2,786 |
| | 10 | 97.4 | 1,653 | 96.5 | 1,565 | 97.0 | 3,218 |
| | 11 | 96.2 | 1,391 | 96.1 | 1,317 | 96.1 | 2,708 |
| Mother's education | None | 93.2 | 2,463 | 92.4 | 2,226 | 92.8 | 4,690 |
| | Primary | 97.4 | 2,756 | 97.4 | 2,651 | 97.4 | 5,407 |
| | Secondary | 99.1 | 2,553 | 98.9 | 2,335 | 99.0 | 4,888 |
| | Higher institutions | 98.8 | 410 | 99.0 | 400 | 98.9 | 810 |
| | University+ | 99.5 | 212 | 98.1 | 216 | 98.8 | 428 |
| | Missing/DK | 100.0 | 4 | 100.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 5 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 93.7 | 1,884 | 92.1 | 1,624 | 92.9 | 3,508 |
| | Second | 97.3 | 1,699 | 97.0 | 1,658 | 97.2 | 3,356 |
| | Middle | 97.1 | 1,704 | 97.7 | 1,608 | 97.4 | 3,312 |
| | Fourth | 98.0 | 1,511 | 97.7 | 1,363 | 97.9 | 2,875 |
| | Richest | 98.6 | 1,600 | 98.4 | 1,576 | 98.5 | 3,177 |
| Total | | 96.8 | 8,398 | 96.5 | 7,829 | 96.7 | 16,228 |

* MICS indicator 55; MDG indicator 6

**Table ED.7 : Education gender parity**
**Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education, Syria 2006**

| | | Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR* | Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Male | . | 96.8 | . | . | 50.6 | . |
| | Female | 96.5 | . | . | 53.1 | . | . |
| Governorates | Damascus | 98.6 | 98.1 | 1.01 | 67.2 | 54.7 | 1.23 |
| | Aleppo | 95.2 | 96.1 | 0.99 | 34.7 | 39.6 | 0.88 |
| | Rural-Dam | 98.4 | 98.3 | 1.00 | 61.8 | 47.1 | 1.31 |
| | Homs | 98.3 | 98.7 | 1.00 | 63.5 | 53.6 | 1.19 |
| | Hama | 97.5 | 97.9 | 1.00 | 60.2 | 57.8 | 1.04 |
| | Lattakia | 99.7 | 98.3 | 1.01 | 78.7 | 73.5 | 1.07 |
| | Idleb | 97.7 | 96.9 | 1.01 | 43.9 | 49.7 | 0.88 |
| | Hassake | 94.8 | 95.0 | 1.00 | 51.8 | 55.8 | 0.93 |
| | Deir Ezzor | 90.6 | 91.8 | 0.99 | 45.8 | 49.7 | 0.92 |
| | Tartous | 99.0 | 98.5 | 1.00 | 77.5 | 65.9 | 1.17 |
| | Raqqa | 90.2 | 92.8 | 0.97 | 35.0 | 45.9 | 0.76 |
| | Daraa | 98.0 | 99.1 | 0.99 | 58.8 | 56.3 | 1.04 |
| | Sweida | 99.1 | 99.0 | 1.00 | 84.7 | 70.8 | 1.20 |
| | Quneitra | 98.4 | 97.6 | 1.01 | 52.9 | 74.3 | 0.71 |
| Urban_Rural | Urban | 97.3 | 97.2 | 1.00 | 58.7 | 51.0 | 1.15 |
| | Rural | 95.7 | 96.4 | 0.99 | 47.3 | 50.3 | 0.94 |
| Mother's education | None | 92.4 | 93.2 | 0.99 | 37.0 | 40.3 | 0.92 |
| | Primary | 97.4 | 97.4 | 1.00 | 54.5 | 46.4 | 1.18 |
| | Secondary | 98.9 | 99.1 | 1.00 | 75.2 | 66.4 | 1.13 |
| | Higher institutions | 99.0 | 98.8 | 1.00 | 88.3 | 87.1 | 1.01 |
| | University+ | 98.1 | 99.5 | 0.99 | 41.8 | 73.6 | 0.57 |
| | Missing/DK | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 92.1 | 93.7 | 0.98 | 31.4 | 39.8 | 0.79 |
| | Second | 97.0 | 97.3 | 1.00 | 49.5 | 49.4 | 1.00 |
| | Middle | 97.7 | 97.1 | 1.01 | 56.1 | 47.0 | 1.19 |
| | Fourth | 97.7 | 98.0 | 1.00 | 58.8 | 51.8 | 1.13 |
| | Richest | 98.4 | 98.6 | 1.00 | 70.6 | 65.0 | 1.09 |
| Total | | 96.5 | 96.8 | 1.00 | 53.1 | 50.6 | 1.05 |

* MICS Indicator 61; MDG Indicator 9

**Table CP.1: Birth registration**
**Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months by whether birth is registered and reasons for non-registration, Syria 2006**

| | | Birth is registered * | Don't know if birth is registered | Number of children aged 0-59 months | Birth is not registered because: | | | | | | | | Total | Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration |
| | | | | | Costs too much | Must travel too far | Didn't know child should be registered | Late, didn't want to pay fine | Doesn't know where to register | Other | Don't know | Missing | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Male | 95.4 | 0.6 | 5,804 | 8.1 | 14.5 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 41.3 | 29.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 235 |
| | Female | 95.1 | 0.6 | 5,213 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 50.4 | 28.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Governorates | Damascus | 99.0 | 0.0 | 591 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.7 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6 |
| | Aleppo | 95.0 | 0.7 | 2,284 | 9.1 | 11.1 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 32.3 | 41.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| | Rural-Dam | 97.1 | 0.1 | 1,598 | 4.4 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.3 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45 |
| | Homs | 94.1 | 0.4 | 1,032 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 75.4 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57 |
| | Hama | 97.0 | 0.0 | 838 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 44.0 | 36.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25 |
| | Lattakia | 99.3 | 0.0 | 440 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3 |
| | Idleb | 94.3 | 1.0 | 927 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 52.3 | 34.1 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 44 |
| | Hassake | 86.2 | 1.3 | 668 | 12.0 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 51.8 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83 |
| | Deir Ezzor | 94.1 | 2.1 | 626 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 |
| | Tartous | 99.1 | 0.0 | 447 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4 |
| | Raqqa | 96.5 | 0.8 | 491 | 15.4 | 46.2 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13 |
| | Daraa | 92.2 | 1.0 | 808 | 16.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 30.9 | 43.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55 |
| | Sweida | 97.8 | 0.0 | 180 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4 |
| | Quneitra | 98.9 | 0.0 | 87 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1 |
| Urban_Rural | Urban | 95.8 | 0.6 | 5,486 | 8.1 | 12.7 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 45.2 | 29.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 197 |
| | Rural | 94.6 | 0.6 | 5,531 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 46.2 | 28.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 266 |
| Age | 0-11 months | 87.2 | 1.0 | 2,030 | 4.6 | 11.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 52.5 | 29.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 238 |
| | 12-23 months | 95.8 | 0.8 | 2,083 | 13.9 | 9.7 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 34.7 | 30.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 72 |
| | 24-35 months | 96.7 | 0.5 | 2,410 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 47.0 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66 |
| | 36-47 months | 97.5 | 0.3 | 2,609 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 29.8 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57 |
| | 48-59 months | 98.1 | 0.3 | 1,885 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 46.7 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30 |
| Mother's education | None | 92.1 | 1.2 | 1,947 | 17.1 | 14.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 28.7 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 129 |
| | Primary | 94.0 | 0.6 | 4,164 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 50.2 | 31.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 227 |
| | Secondary | 97.2 | 0.3 | 3,961 | 2.0 | 19.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 55.6 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| | Higher institutions | 99.2 | 0.2 | 608 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4 |
| | University+ | 97.9 | 0.9 | 337 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 91.6 | 0.9 | 2,342 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 42.0 | 24.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 174 |
| | Second | 94.3 | 0.6 | 2,536 | 6.2 | 10.8 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 46.2 | 30.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 130 |
| | Middle | 96.3 | 0.5 | 2,396 | 1.3 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.6 | 37.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78 |
| | Fourth | 96.3 | 0.6 | 1,927 | 11.7 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 48.3 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60 |
| | Richest | 98.6 | 0.3 | 1,816 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 42.9 | 47.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 21 |
| Total | | 95.2 | 0.6 | 11,017 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 45.8 | 28.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 463 |

* MICS Indicator 62

**Table CP.5: Early marriage and polygyny**
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 in marriage or union before their 15th birthday, percentage of women aged 20-49 in marriage or union before their 18th birthday,**
**percentage of women aged 15-19 currently married or in union, syria 2006**

| | | Percentage married before age 15 * | Number of women aged 15-49 years | Percentage married before age 18 * | Number of women aged 20-49 years | Percentage of women 15-19 years married** | Number of women aged 15-19 years | Number of women aged 15-49 currently married |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governorates | Damascus | 3.1 | 2,213 | 15.3 | 1,776 | 11.2 | 437 | 1,181 |
| | Aleppo | 4.2 | 5,494 | 18.2 | 4,217 | 10.7 | 1,276 | 3,148 |
| | Rural-Dam | 4.8 | 3,370 | 24.9 | 2,664 | 14.9 | 706 | 2,071 |
| | Homs | 3.0 | 2,171 | 19.7 | 1,706 | 10.1 | 465 | 1,209 |
| | Hama | 3.5 | 1,920 | 18.2 | 1,455 | 8.2 | 465 | 964 |
| | Lattakia | 1.6 | 1,366 | 10.8 | 1,122 | 3.7 | 244 | 685 |
| | Idleb | 3.7 | 1,508 | 20.2 | 1,131 | 9.8 | 377 | 811 |
| | Hassake | 1.6 | 1,593 | 9.5 | 1,234 | 4.4 | 360 | 733 |
| | Deir Ezzor | 2.5 | 1,219 | 14.0 | 881 | 7.4 | 338 | 614 |
| | Tartous | 1.1 | 1,218 | 10.1 | 981 | 2.1 | 237 | 607 |
| | Raqqa | 3.4 | 1,069 | 13.9 | 783 | 3.8 | 286 | 523 |
| | Daraa | 5.2 | 1,246 | 26.2 | 912 | 18.0 | 334 | 713 |
| | Sweida | 2.2 | 492 | 16.6 | 415 | 5.2 | 77 | 279 |
| | Quneitra | 2.0 | 147 | 23.2 | 112 | 11.4 | 35 | 81 |
| Urban_Rural | Urban | 4.0 | 13,482 | 18.6 | 10,572 | 11.0 | 2,910 | 7,598 |
| | Rural | 2.7 | 11,544 | 16.7 | 8,818 | 8.3 | 2,726 | 6,019 |
| Age | 15-19 | 1.8 | 5,637 | . | 0 | 9.7 | 5,637 | 546 |
| | 20-24 | 2.5 | 4,944 | 13.3 | 4,944 | . | 0 | 1,811 |
| | 25-29 | 3.6 | 4,088 | 17.2 | 4,088 | . | 0 | 2,536 |
| | 30-34 | 3.9 | 3,250 | 18.8 | 3,250 | . | 0 | 2,533 |
| | 35-39 | 4.7 | 3,070 | 20.0 | 3,070 | . | 0 | 2,643 |
| | 40-44 | 5.6 | 2,430 | 20.9 | 2,430 | . | 0 | 2,139 |
| | 45-49 | 5.0 | 1,607 | 21.4 | 1,607 | . | 0 | 1,409 |
| Mother's education | None | 5.9 | 3,555 | 19.7 | 3,300 | 12.6 | 255 | 2,649 |
| | Primary | 5.3 | 8,102 | 23.4 | 6,428 | 15.7 | 1,673 | 4,734 |
| | Secondary | 2.1 | 10,177 | 18.3 | 6,728 | 7.3 | 3,448 | 4,850 |
| | Higher institutions | 0.5 | 1,674 | 2.3 | 1,576 | 2.0 | 98 | 887 |
| | University+ | 0.0 | 1,519 | 1.3 | 1,357 | 0.0 | 162 | 497 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 2.8 | 4,617 | 14.6 | 3,516 | 7.3 | 1,102 | 2,372 |
| | Second | 3.1 | 4,909 | 17.9 | 3,771 | 11.5 | 1,138 | 2,674 |
| | Middle | 3.9 | 5,186 | 19.7 | 3,952 | 12.6 | 1,234 | 2,858 |
| | Fourth | 4.0 | 4,521 | 20.3 | 3,547 | 10.7 | 974 | 2,577 |
| | Richest | 3.4 | 5,791 | 16.3 | 4,604 | 6.3 | 1,188 | 3,136 |
| Total | | 3.4 | 25,026 | 17.7 | 19,389 | 9.7 | 5,637 | 13,618 |

* MICS Indicator 67
** MICS Indicator 68
*** MICS Indicator 70

**Table HA.3: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission**
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, syria 2006**

| | | Knows 2 ways to prevent HIV transmission | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|
| Governorates | Damascus | 28.3 | 2,213 |
| | Aleppo | 35.4 | 5,494 |
| | Rural-Dam | 34.4 | 3,370 |
| | Homs | 41.4 | 2,171 |
| | Hama | 35.9 | 1,920 |
| | Lattakia | 39.8 | 1,366 |
| | Idleb | 18.0 | 1,508 |
| | Hassake | 20.6 | 1,593 |
| | Deir Ezzor | 8.3 | 1,219 |
| | Tartous | 57.6 | 1,218 |
| | Raqqa | 19.2 | 1,069 |
| | Daraa | 27.9 | 1,246 |
| | Sweida | 30.7 | 492 |
| | Quneitra | 21.8 | 147 |
| Urban_Rural | Urban | 34.6 | 13,482 |
| | Rural | 28.9 | 11,544 |
| Age | 15-19 | 25.6 | 5,637 |
| | 20-24 | 33.1 | 4,944 |
| | 15-24 | 29.1 | 10,581 |
| | 25-29 | 36.1 | 4,088 |
| | 30-34 | 36.2 | 3,250 |
| | 35-39 | 33.6 | 3,070 |
| | 40-44 | 32.3 | 2,430 |
| | 45-49 | 28.1 | 1,607 |
| Mother's education | None | 11.5 | 3,555 |
| | Primary | 25.7 | 8,102 |
| | Secondary | 38.2 | 10,177 |
| | Higher institutions | 49.1 | 1,674 |
| | University+ | 52.6 | 1,519 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 19.0 | 4,617 |
| | Second | 27.6 | 4,909 |
| | Middle | 31.5 | 5,186 |
| | Fourth | 36.1 | 4,521 |
| | Richest | 43.2 | 5,791 |
| Total | | 32.0 | 25,026 |

* MICS Indicator 82; MDG Indicator 19b