



KHUVSGUL AIMAG 2014

KHUVSGUL AIMAG

Child Development Survey-2012

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey



Child Development Survey-2012

MONGOLIA

KHUVSGUL AIMAG

“CHILD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY 2012”

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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 Khuvsgul aimag 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 Khuvsgul "Child Development Survey 2012" is the first one organized in a local area in Mongolia. For more information on the MICS, please visit: www.huv.mn, www.nso.mn, www.childinfo.org.

Reference:

Statistics Department of the Governor's Office of Khuvsgul aimag, UNICEF, 2014. Khuvsgul Child Development Survey 2012 (MICS), Final Report. Khuvsgul aimag, Mongolia

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FOREWORD

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

Within the framework of the broader goal of developing Khuvsgul aimag as a “Child-Friendly Aimag”, 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 Khuvsgul aimag, 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 toward 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 survey is improving the capacity of statistical department. Leading role of the Khuvsgul Statistics department in all the stages of the survey, contributed extensively to build the capacity of the Statistics Department of the Khuvsgul aimag to manage the household surveys at the provincial level.

Finally, I would like to express sincere gratitude to the Governor’s Office of the Khuvsgul aimag, UNICEF and all those who were involved in the survey for the provision of technical recommendations and collaboration for successful conduct of the survey.



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We would like also to appreciate 2000 households and people of the Khuvsgul aimag 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 Amenorrhea 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
CHILD MORTALITY					
Child mortality	1.1	4.1	Under 5 mortality rate	47	per 1 000 live births
	1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate	38	per 1 000 live births
CHILD NUTRITION					
Nutritional status		1.8	Underweight prevalence		
	2.1a		Moderate and severe (Z<-2CX)	7.2	percent
	2.1b		Severe (Z<-3CX)	1.7	percent
			Stunting prevalence		
	2.2a		Moderate and severe (Z<-2CX)	21.6	percent
	2.2b		Severe(Z<-3CX)	7.4	percent
			Wasting prevalence		
	2.3a		Moderate and severe (Z<-2CX)	5.6	percent
	2.3b		Severe(Z<-3CX)	2.6	percent
	Breastfeeding and infant feeding	2.4		Children ever breastfed	95.1
2.5			Early initiation of breastfeeding	61.0	percent
2.6			Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 months)	59.7	percent
2.7			Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (12-15 months)	75.4	percent
2.8			Continued breastfeeding at 2 years (20-23 months)	52.8	percent
2.9			Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months)	61.1	percent
2.10			Median duration of breastfeeding (0-35 months)	23.0	month
2.11			Children who drank anything from a bottle with nipple (0-23 months)	17.9	percent
2.12			Introduction of solid or semi-solid foods (6-8 months)	73.0	percent
2.13			Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months)	29.6	percent
Salt iodization	2.14		Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months)	63.6	percent
	2.15		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	81.5	percent
Vitamin A	2.16		Iodized salt consumption	63.3	percent
Low birth weight	2.17		Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	47.6	percent
	2.18		Low birth weight infants	3.9	percent
	2.19		Infants weighed at birth	99.0	percent

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value		
CHILD HEALTH						
Immunization	3.1		Immunization coverage for Tuberculosis	96.3	percent	
	3.2		Immunization coverage for Polio 3	86.9	percent	
	3.3		Immunization coverage for DPT or Penta 3	80.5	percent	
	3.4	4.3	Immunization coverage for Measles, Mumps and Rubella 1	88.8	percent	
	3.5		Immunization coverage for Hepatitis B	91.2	percent	
Care of illness	3.8		Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	57.5	percent	
	3.9		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	42.9	percent	
	3.10		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	50.0	percent	
Solid fuel use	3.11		Use of solid fuels for cooking	97.1	percent	
Child disability	3.21		Children at increased risk of disability	23.3	percent	
Child injury	CS.1		Children had injury in the last 12 months	9.9	percent	
WATER AND SANITATION						
Water and sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	40.0	percent	
	CS.2		Use of improved drinking water sources (country specific)	48.3	percent	
	4.2		Water treatment	30.4	percent	
	CS.3		Water treatment (country specific)	29.3	percent	
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation	46.4	percent	
	CS.4		Use of improved sanitation (country specific)	60.6	percent	
	4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	71.8	percent	
	4.5		Place for hand washing with water and soap available	90.2	percent	
4.6		Availability of soap	98.7	percent		
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH						
Contraception and unmet need	5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate	37	per 1 000 adolescents	
	5.2		Childbearing before age 18 among young women	5.5	percent	
	CS.5		Knowledge of contraception (15-49 years)	Women	95.9	percent
				Men	89.6	percent
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	52.2	percent	
	5.4	5.6	Unmet need for contraception	26.2	percent	

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
Maternal and newborn health		5.5	Antenatal care coverage		
	5.5a		At least once by skilled personnel	98.7	percent
	5.5b		At least four times by any personnel	82.9	percent
	CS.6		First antenatal care visit during the first 3 months of pregnancy	66.2	percent
	5.6		Content of antenatal care	91.8	percent
	5.7	5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	99.3	percent
	5.8		Institutional deliveries	99.3	percent
	5.9		Caesarean section	13.8	percent
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
Child Development	6.1		Support for learning	42.4	percent
	6.2		Father's support for learning	36.2	percent
	6.3		Learning materials – Three or more children's books	17.7	percent
	6.4		Learning materials – Two or more types of playthings	75.0	percent
	6.5		Inadequate care	11.4	percent
	6.6		Early child development index	76.6	percent
	6.7		Attendance to early childhood education	54.0	percent
EDUCATION					
Literacy and education	7.1	2.3	Literacy rate among young people (15-24 years)		
			Women	94.5	percent
			Men	92.8	percent
	7.2		School readiness	73.6	percent
	7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	86.7	percent
	7.4	2.1	Primary education net attendance rate (adjusted)	96.9	percent
	7.5		Lower secondary education net attendance rate (adjusted)	92.0	percent
	7.6	2.2	Reaching last grade of primary education	97.4	percent
	7.7		Primary education completion rate	100.0	percent
	7.8		Transition rate to secondary education	97.7	percent
7.9	3.1	Gender parity index (primary education)	1.01	ratio	
7.10	3.1	Gender parity index (lower secondary education)	1.09	ratio	
CHILD PROTECTION					
Birth registration	8.1		Birth registration	98.5	percent

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
Child labour	8.2		Child labour	
			age 5-14	53.6 percent
			age 5-17	52.8 percent
	CS.7		Child labour (country specific)	
			age 5-14	29.3 percent
			age 5-17	33.5 percent
	8.3		School attendance among child labourers	
			age 5-14	94.8 percent
			age 5-17	93.6 percent
	CS.8		School attendance among child labourers (country specific)	
			age 5-14	95.8 percent
			age 5-17	93.8 percent
	8.4		Child labour among students	
			age 5-14	54.5 percent
		age 5-17	53.4 percent	
CS.9		Child labour among students (country specific)		
		age 5-14	30.1 percent	
		age 5-17	33.9 percent	
Child discipline	8.5		Violent discipline (children punished psychologically or corporally)	51.3 percent
Early marriage	8.6		Marriage before age 15 (15-49 years)	
			Women	0.5 percent
			Men	0.1 percent
	8.7		Marriage before age 18 (20-49 years)	
			Women	6.9 percent
			Men	1.0 percent
	8.8		Young people age 15-19 currently married or in union (15-49 years)	
			Women	4.0 percent
			Men	0.7 percent
	8.10b		Young women age 20-24 years and married/ in union with men older than 10 years	1.8 percent
Domestic violence	8.14		Accepting attitudes toward domestic violence (15-49 years)	
			Women	20.0 percent
			Men	11.6 percent

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
Orphaned children	9.17		Children living arrangements (children living with either of parents or none)	4.6 percent
	9.18		Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	7.7 percent
HIV AND AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR				
HIV and AIDS knowledge and attitudes	9.1		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention (15-49 years)	
			Women	21.1 percent
			Men	15.9 percent
	CS.10		Ever heard of HIV (15-49 years)	
			Women	85.0 percent
			Men	86.0 percent
	9.2	6.3	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (15-24 years)	
			Women	25.9 percent
			Men	15.5 percent
	9.3		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (15-49 years)	
			Women	28.3 percent
			Men	26.0 percent
	9.4		Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (15-49 years)	
			Women	2.3 percent
			Men	3.6 percent
	9.5		Know where to be tested for HIV (15-49 years)	
		Women	49.6 percent	
		Men	50.1 percent	
9.6		Have been tested for HIV and told results (15-49 years)		
		Women	13.0 percent	
		Men	6.6 percent	
9.7		Sexually active young people (15-24 years) who have been tested for HIV and told results		
		Women	20.3 percent	
		Men	10.2 percent	
9.8		HIV counselling during antenatal care	21.0 percent	
9.9		HIV testing and told results during antenatal care	37.7 percent	

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
Sexual behaviour	9.10		Young people (15-24 years) never married/ in union who have never had sex	
			Women	67.1 percent
		Men	47.8 percent	
	9.11		Sex before age 15 among young people (15-24 years)	
			Women	0.0 percent
		Men	5.0 percent	
	9.12		Age-mixing among sexual partners (in the last 12 months and with partners older than 10 years) among women age 15-24 years	2.5 percent
	9.13		Had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months (15-49 years)	
			Women	1.5 percent
		Men	8.1 percent	
	9.14		Condom use during sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months (15-49 years)	
			Women	(33.3) percent
		Men	56.4 percent	
	9.15		Young people (15-24 years) who had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months	
			Women	49.0 percent
		Men	80.0 percent	
9.16	6.2	Condom use with non-regular partners in the last 12 months among young people (15-24 years)		
		Women	50.0 percent	
	Men	66.2 percent		
MASS MEDIA AND INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY				
Mass media	MT.1		Exposure to mass media (15-49 years)	
			Women	15.6 percent
	Men	13.3 percent		
Information/ communication technology	MT.2		Use of the computer in the last 12 months among young people (15-24 years)	
			Women	59.1 percent
		Men	57.1 percent	
	MT.3		Use of the internet in the last 12 months among young people (15-24 years)	
Women			42.6 percent	
	Men	42.0 percent		

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING					
Subjective well-being	SW.1		Life satisfaction among young people (15-24 years)		
			Women	65.1	percent
	Men	75.3	percent		
	SW.2		Happiness among young people (15-24 years)		
			Women	86.5	percent
	Men	85.3	percent		
SW.3		Perception of a better life among young people (15-24 years)			
		Women	50.4	percent	
Men	51.6	percent			
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL					
Tobacco use	TA.1		Use of tobacco in the last one month (15-49 years)		
			Women	4.0	percent
	Men	52.8	percent		
	TA.2		Smoking before age 15 (15-49 years)		
Women			0.6	percent	
Men	12.5	percent			
Alcohol use	TA.3		Use of alcohol in the last one month (15-49 years)		
			Women	20.0	percent
	Men	39.7	percent		
	TA.4		Use of alcohol before age 15 (15-49 years)		
Women			0.2	percent	
Men	1.5	percent			

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Child development survey 2012 carried out in Khuvsgul aimag 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 Statistical Office of Mongolia (NSO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The survey results refer to the period of survey conduct in August-September 2012, when the data collection fieldwork was implemented. The main results of the survey are summarized below.

Child mortality

- ◆ In Khuvsgul aimag, the infant mortality rate is 38 per 1,000 live births while the under-five mortality rate is 47 per 1,000 live births. In rural, the rates of child mortality are almost 3.5 times higher than in aimag center. While the infant mortality rate in aimag center is 17 per 1,000 live births, in soum center is 22, it is 53 in rural.

Child nutrition

- ◆ Among children under 5 in Khuvsgul aimag, the underweight prevalence is 7 percent, the stunting prevalence is 22 percent and the wasting prevalence is 6 percent.
- ◆ The nutritional status of children varied in accordance with the mother's education level. While the underweight prevalence is 5 percent, the stunting prevalence is 19 percent and the wasting prevalence is 3 percent for children whose mothers have attained higher education, the rates for children with uneducated mothers stand at 14, 37 and 10 percent respectively.

Breastfeeding

- ◆ Although it is recommended that all children under age of 6 months to be exclusively breastfed, only 60 percent of those children were exclusively breastfed during the day and night preceding the survey.
- ◆ The survey results evidence that 6 of every 10 women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey, put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth.
- ◆ 75 percent of children age 12-15 months and 53 percent of children age 20-23 months are still being breastfed.
- ◆ 30 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 4 percent of them are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth.

Child Development

- ◆ For 42 percent of children age 3-4 years, an adult household member provided support and engaged in more than four 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 3.1.

- ◆ Fathers' participation in providing support to children's development and learning is relatively low, with only 36 percent of fathers engaged in more than one activity with their children, and 19 percent of children age 3-4 were living in a household without their fathers.
- ◆ Only 18 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 3 percent. The proportion of children with three or more children's books in aimag and soum centers is 21-26 percent, while this rate stands at 12 percent for rural, which evidences substantially lower opportunities for children in rural to have access to books as compared to their other peers.

Early child development index

- ◆ Early childhood development index is calculated for children age 3-4 years in Khuvsgul aimag as 77 percent. ECDI is equal by percentage points among girls (76 percent) and among boys (77 percent).
- ◆ By ECDI domains, the percentages of children who are developmentally on track in the physical and learning domain is highest (95 percent and 94 percent, respectively), the percentages of children who are developmentally on track in the social-emotional domain is 78, and it is 9 percent for the literacy-numeracy domain.

Immunization

- ◆ 96 percent of children age 12-23 months received a Tuberculosis vaccination by the age of 12 months. Immunization coverage for Polio at birth is 96 percent and the percentage declines for subsequent doses of Polio to 93 percent for the first dose, 88 percent for the second dose and 87 percent for the third dose. Immunization coverage for the first dose of DPT or Penta is 89 percent for the first dose, while it drops to 83 percent for the second dose and 81 percent for the third dose.
- ◆ 91 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 67 percent.

Oral rehydration treatment

- ◆ Approximately, 11 percent of children under age of 5 had diarrhoea during the 14 days preceding the survey.
- ◆ 58 percent of children with diarrhoea either received oral rehydration treatment and, at the same time, feeding was continued.
- ◆ During the diarrhoea episode, 36 percent of children drank more than usual while 61 percent drank the usual amount or lesser. 91 percent of children ate somewhat less, same or more, but 9 percent ate much less or almost none.

Care seeking and antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia

- ◆ 2 percent of children under 5 were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the 14 days preceding the survey. Of these children, 43

percent were taken to an appropriate provider. 50 percent of children with suspected symptoms of pneumonia had received an antibiotic treatment.

- ◆ Only 2 percent of mothers 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 developing fever (74 percent). 8 percent of mothers identified fast breathing and 5 percent identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking child immediately to a health care provider.

Solid fuel use

- ◆ 97 percent of all households in Khuvsgul aimag use solid fuels for cooking. Three out of every four households cook their meal indoors within a part of their dwelling.

Children at increased risk of disability and child injury

- ◆ 23 percent of all 2-9 year-old children were found to be at an increased risk of disability. 18 percent of aimag center children are at risk of a child disability, while this rate is comparatively increases to 24-25 percent for children living in rural areas (soum center and rural).
- ◆ 10 percent of 2-14 year-old children have been affected by a type of child injury during the one year preceding the survey.

Water and sanitation

- ◆ 40 percent of the total population in Khuvsgul aimag has access to an improved source of drinking water. In rural (22 percent), the use of improved drinking water sources is less than in soum and aimag centers (54 percent).
- ◆ 46 percent of the total population has access to an improved sanitation facility. There is a location disparity in the access to improved sanitation: the percentage stands at 69 percent in aimag center and 72 percent in soum center, while it is 15 percent for the rural population.

Early childhood education attendance and school readiness

- ◆ In Khuvsgul aimag, 54 percent of children age 36-59 months are attending early childhood education. The figure is 40 percent for rural children while it is 66-67 percent for aimag and soum centers children.
- ◆ The attendance to early childhood education is 74 percent among children from the richest households while the rate is twice as less, or only 37 percent, among children from the poorest households.
- ◆ 74 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 basic education attendance

- ◆ The primary education attendance rate is 97 percent, with no considerable gender differential observed.
- ◆ 92 percent of children of lower secondary education age, 12-15 years, are attending applicable level secondary education.

- ◆ 97 percent of all children starting grade one, continue their education to eventually reach the fifth grade, and this indicator is estimated to be at 100 percent among children from the richest and well-off households and at 93 percent among children from the poorest households.

Birth registration

- ◆ In Khuvsgul aimag, the births of 99 percent of children under-5 have been registered. There is no considerable difference in the child registration by location or household wealth.

Child labour

- ◆ In accordance with the UNICEF definition, 54 percent of all children age 5-14 are involved in child labour, and the majority of them (95 percent) attend schools. However, almost 55 percent of the 5-14 year-olds attending schools are involved in child labour.

Child discipline

- ◆ 51 percent of children age 2-14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their household members.
- ◆ 17 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 (0.5 percent) among all women of reproductive age, a disparity could be observed in relevance to the level of education. For instance, early marriage before age of 15 is 4 times higher among women with no education or primary education in comparison with the aimag's average rate.
- ◆ In Khuvsgul aimag, 2 percent of the women married at the age of 20-24, have a husband who is 10 or more years older, 19 percent of the women have a husband who is 5-9 years older.

Use of contraception

- ◆ Knowledge of any contraception method is 96 percent among women currently married or in union. The current use of contraception was reported at 52 percent. The most commonly used method in Khuvsgul aimag is the IUD which is used by one in every three women (29 percent) currently married or in union. The next most common method is the injectable (8 percent) and the pill (7 percent).
- ◆ Results of the survey indicate that 26 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 83 percent at least four times during the pregnancy.

Assistance at delivery

- ◆ 99 percent of births for women age 15-49 years, occurred in the two years preceding the survey, were assisted by skilled personnel. 53 percent of the total births were delivered with assistance by an obstetrician, 33 percent by a midwife, and 13 percent by a family or soum doctor.
- ◆ The percentage of births delivered by an obstetrician is 68 in aimag center, 51 percent in soum center, while the percentage stands at 46 in rural. In Khuvsgul aimag, 99 percent of births in the two years preceding the survey to women age 15-49, were delivered in hospital and 14 percent by Caesarean section.

Attitude toward domestic violence

- ◆ For the age range of 15-49 in Khuvsgul aimag, 12 percent of men and 22 percent women feel that a husband/ partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/ partner for a particular reason.
- ◆ Women who approve a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when the woman neglects the children (18 percent), or if she spends significant amount of money without permission from him (8 percent). Among men, these two reasons are also the highest ones (9 percent and 4 percent, respectively).

Knowledge, attitudes, and practice about HIV, AIDS

- ◆ For the age-range of 15-24 in Khuvsgul aimag, 85 percent of men and 86 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 61-62 percent. Only 16 percent of men and 26 percent of women age 15-24 were found to have comprehensive knowledge. For the age-range of 15-49, 16 percent of men and 21 percent of women have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission.
- ◆ 72 percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child, while the knowledge among men is relatively low, or 65 percent. The percentage of men who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 26, for women the percentage is 28; while 21 percent of men and 13 percent of women did not know any specific way.
- ◆ The survey findings show that stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV is prevalent; with only 4 percent of men age 15-49 and 2 percent of women expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions.
- ◆ The percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know of a facility for HIV testing is 50 percent. However, the percentage, who have been tested in the last 12 months preceding the survey and told the results, is 7 among men and 13 among women.

Sexual behaviour

- ◆ As for men and women age 15-24, 12 percent of men and 2 percent of women had sex with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. The condom use among men who had sex with more than one partner is at 73 percent.

- ◆ 5 percent of men age 15-24 had sex before age 15. 3 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

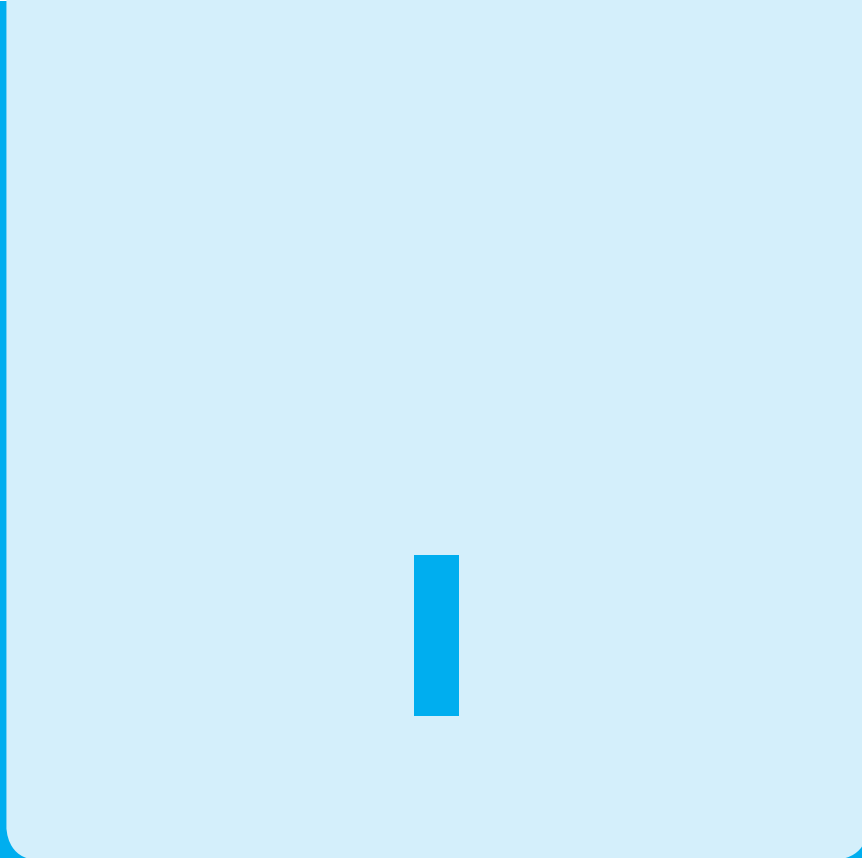
- ◆ 13 percent (16 percent) of men (women) read newspaper, listen to FM, radio and watch television at least once on a weekly basis, whereas 2 percent (4 percent) do not have regular exposure to any of the three media.
- ◆ 71 percent (70 percent) of men (women) age 15-24 ever used a computer, 57 percent (59 percent) used a computer during the last year, and 24 percent (20 percent) used at least once a week during the last month. 54 percent (50 percent) of men (women) age 15-24 ever used the internet, while 42 percent (43 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 slighter, at 13 percent (14 percent).

Use of tobacco and alcohol

- ◆ Of the total respondents, age 15-49, 80 percent of men and 32 percent of women reported to have ever used a tobacco product. For the same age category, 53 percent of men and 4 percent of women smoked cigarettes, or used smoke or smokeless tobacco products during the one month preceding the survey.
- ◆ In Khuvsgul aimag, 40 percent of men and 20 percent of women age 15-49 age had at least one drink of alcohol during the one month preceding the survey.
- ◆ Among women, 22 percent have never tried alcohol, while 0.2 percent first drank alcohol before age 15. Among men, these figures stand at 19 percent and 2 percent, respectively.
- ◆ The men with higher education, and women live in richest households, or with higher education are more likely to use alcohol.

Subjective well-being

- ◆ Young women age 15-24 are the most satisfied with their marriage (95 percent), with their school (92 percent) and with their friendships (89 percent). The results for young men are similar; they are the most satisfied with their marriage (96 percent), with their friendships (94 percent), and with their school (90 percent).
- ◆ 75 percent of men age 15-24 and 65 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 (85 percent) is similar to that of young women (87 percent).
- ◆ 54 percent of men and 52 percent of women age 15-24 perceive that their lives improved during the one year preceding the survey. However, 87 percent of young men and 84 percent of young women think that their lives will get better after one year.



INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of the Child development survey (CDS), conducted by the Statistics Department of Khuvsgul aimag 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 Khuvsgul aimag, for measuring fulfilment of their rights of and 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:

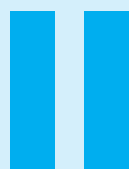
“...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.”

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

Survey objectives

Khuvsgul aimag "Child Development Survey 2012" (CDS) has the following primary objectives:

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



SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY



Sample design

The Child development survey is a household-based survey. Therefore households are defined as the sampling units. The sample for the survey was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children, women and men at the aimag (province) level. The total sample size was determined as 2,000 households and it was variably allocated for each of the soums depending on the respective number of households.

The lowest administrative units (bagh of soum's in the aimag) were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs). In total for the Khuvsgul aimag, 80 PSUs were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing of the selected PSUs was carried out by the soum's state treasury representative and the bagh governor, 25 households were selected using systematic random sampling in each PSU.

During the data collection fieldwork in August-September 2012, we had encountered a problem due to nonappearance of families at the registered addresses, and absence of family members, because of seasonal movement for livestock hay and fodder preparation, as well as during the vacation period. In spite of this, we managed to collect survey data from the selected baghs.

Data were collected from the households in the sample, and for reporting aimag 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, certain additional module and questions were added for the Khuvsgul “Child development survey 2012”. Based on the current priorities and needs, the questionnaire for men age 15-49 years was taken from all the households 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
- 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 members listed in household listing module (HL). But result of internal migration is not presented in this report.

The Questionnaire for Women 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 Toward 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

¹ This questionnaire was included Internal migration module as country specific.

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

II. SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

The Questionnaire for Men age 15-49 was administered to all men age 15-49 years living in the 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 20-28 July 2012 including 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, 40 trainees practiced child anthropometry measurements and test iodine content of salts. At the end of the lectures and practices on child anthropometry measurements, participants took the concluding joint practice of conducting the survey for two days in selected households from baghs 1, 7 and 11 of Murun soum. Finally, the participants were taken tests and the interviewers, editors and supervisors were selected based on their performance for the test.

The data were collected by five teams; each team was comprised of a supervisor, an editor and 5 interviewers (2 men assigned as main measurers⁴). The data collection fieldwork for “Child development survey-2012” was carried out in August – September 2012 for the duration of two months. The process and quality had been monitored by the Statistics Department of Khuvsgul aimag and UNICEF staff. Fieldwork personnel’s achievements and disadvantages had been discussed during the monitoring visits and necessary actions had been taken accordingly.

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.

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.

Data processing

The data collected from the selected households were entered on computers using the CPro 4.0 software program by five data entry operators and one data entry supervisor from 10 September to 10 October 2012⁵. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed before finalization of the database. Procedures and standard programs developed under the the global MICS4 programme and adapted to the Khuvsgul CDS 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 this purpose according to the Khuvsgul CDS 2012 questionnaires.

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



SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS



Sample coverage

In total, 2,000 households selected for the sample, and of these 1,996 were found to be available for the survey. Of these, 1,982 households were successfully interviewed and the household response rate is 99 percent. In the interviewed households, out of the total 1,909 women and 1,764 men age 15-49 years enlisted for the survey, 1,727 women and 1,417 men were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 91 and 80 percent respectively. In addition, 837 children under age of 5 and 1,876 children age 2-14 years were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed with mothers/ caregivers for 817 of these under-5 children and for 1,850 of children age 2-14, which corresponds to a response rate of 98 and 99 percent respectively, within interviewed households.

Overall response rates stand at 80 percent for men age 15-49 years, 90 percent for women, 97 percent and 98 percent are calculated for mothers/ caregivers of children under 5's, children age 2-14's respectively (please refer to Table HH.1).

The above-mentioned response rates were varied across locations of residence. 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, 6,985 persons from 1,996 households were successfully interviewed.

Due to increased fertility rates since 2006, children age 0-4 years constitute 12 percent of the total population. 61 percent of the total population is the working-age population, which are men age 15-59 years and women age 15-54 years (Figure HH.1).

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, women, men, 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.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

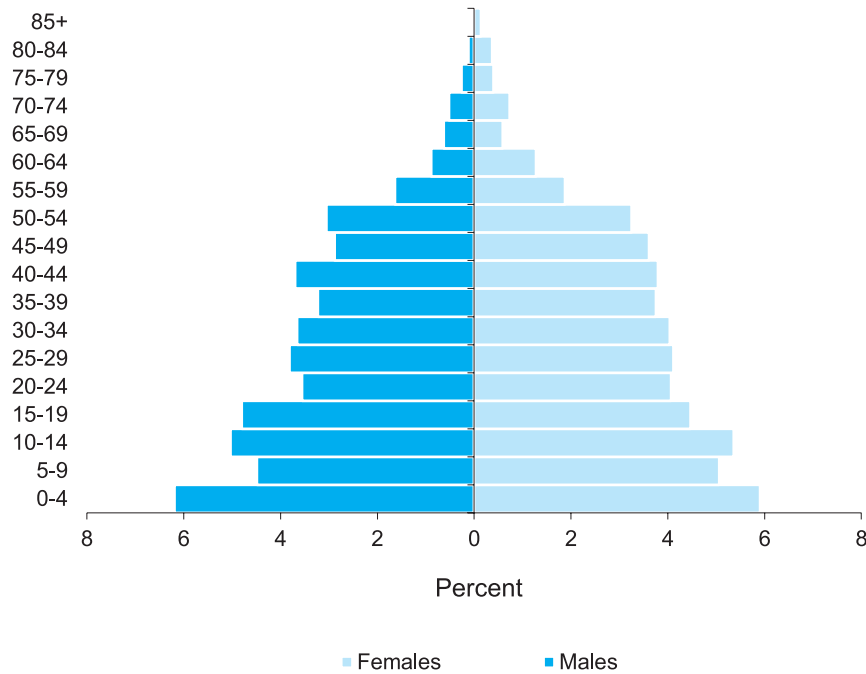


Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, location, number of household members and education, religion and ethnicity of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables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

Of 1,996 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 443 households, or 22 percent, were from the aimag centre, 684 households, or 35 percent, were from soum centres, and 854 households, or 43 percent, were from rural.

Of the total households interviewed, 48 percent have 3-4 members, households with size of 1-2 members account for 27 percent, and those with more than 5 members – 25 percent. The mean household size is 3.5 persons. 21 per cent 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.

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, children under 5, male respondents age 15-49 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 location, 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, 64 percent of the total women are currently married or in union, 28 percent are never married or been in union, 3 percent are divorced, 3 percent widowed and 1 percent are separated. 17 percent of the total women had given a birth to a child in the two years preceding the survey. By education, 7 percent of the women have no education, 10 percent attained primary education, 23 percent have basic education, 31 percent have upper secondary education, 9 percent with vocational education, and 20 percent have college, university education.

Table HH.4M presents background characteristics of men age 15-49 years. The data are disaggregated by location, 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, 35 percent are never married or been in union, and the remaining 3 percent are either divorced, separated or widowed. Males have lower level of education compared to females; 11 percent have no education, 16 percent have primary education, 28 percent with basic education, 23 percent have upper secondary education, 9 percent have vocational education, and 13 percent with college, university education.

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

From the total of 817 children under 5 covered by the survey, male proportion is 51 percent and female proportion is 49 percent. By education of their mothers/ caretakers, 10 percent have no education, 15 percent are primary educated, 20 percent are basic educated, 27 percent with upper secondary education, 6 percent have vocational education, and 23 percent have college, university education. The distribution of children under 5 by household wealth index quintiles shows that 20 percent live in the poorest

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.

quintile, 21 percent in the second quintile, 23 percent in the middle quintile, 17 percent in the fourth quintile, and the remaining 19 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, location, mother/ caretaker's education, household wealth index quintiles, and ethnicity and religion of household head.

The sex ratio of the total 1,850 children, age 2-14, covered by the survey is 96, in other words, there were 96 boys per 100 girls age 2-14. By education of their mothers/ caretakers, 9 percent have no education, 18 percent have primary education, 25 percent have basic education, 25 percent with upper secondary education, 7 percent have vocational education, and 16 percent have college, university education.

Data disaggregation

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

Location: Aimag center, soum center and rural

Education: None, 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 age 2-14's interviews

Number of households, women, men, children under 5 and children age 2-14 years by results of the household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 2-14's interviews, and household, women's, men's under-5's and children age 2-14's response rates, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Location			Total
	Aimag center	Soum center	Rural	
Households				
Sampled	450	676	874	2 000
Occupied	450	674	872	1 996
Interviewed	449	668	865	1 982
Household response rate	99.8	99.1	99.2	99.3
Women				
Eligible	434	658	817	1 909
Interviewed	400	565	762	1 727
Women's response rate	92.2	85.9	93.3	90.5
Women's overall response rate	92.0	85.1	92.5	89.8
Men				
Eligible	374	565	825	1 764
Interviewed	306	432	679	1 417
Men's response rate	81.8	76.5	82.3	80.3
Men's overall response rate	81.6	75.8	81.6	79.8
Children under 5				
Eligible	186	266	385	837
Mothers/Caretakers interviewed	183	254	380	817
Under-5's response rate	98.4	95.5	98.7	97.6
Under-5's overall response rate	98.2	94.6	97.9	96.9
Children age 2-14				
Eligible	400	597	879	1 876
Mothers/Caretakers interviewed	396	579	875	1 850
Children age 2-14's response rate	99.0	97.0	99.5	98.6
Children age 2-14's overall response rate	98.8	96.1	98.7	97.9

III. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age						
0-4	427	12.8	407	11.2	833	11.9
5-9	309	9.2	349	9.6	658	9.4
10-14	347	10.4	369	10.1	716	10.3
15-19	331	9.9	308	8.5	639	9.1
20-24	245	7.3	280	7.7	525	7.5
25-29	263	7.9	283	7.8	546	7.8
30-34	252	7.5	278	7.6	530	7.6
35-39	222	6.6	259	7.1	481	6.9
40-44	255	7.6	262	7.2	516	7.4
45-49	198	5.9	249	6.8	447	6.4
50-54	210	6.3	224	6.2	435	6.2
55-59	113	3.4	129	3.6	242	3.5
60-64	61	1.8	88	2.4	149	2.1
65-69	43	1.3	40	1.1	84	1.2
70-74	36	1.1	50	1.4	86	1.2
75-79	18	0.5	28	0.8	45	0.7
80-84	8	0.2	26	0.7	34	0.5
85+	2	0.1	10	0.3	12	0.2
Missing/DK	5	0.1	1	0.0	6	0.1
Dependency age groups						
0-14	1 082	32.4	1 125	30.9	2 207	31.6
15-64	2 150	64.3	2 361	64.8	4 511	64.6
65+	107	3.2	154	4.2	261	3.7
Missing/DK	5	0.1	1	0.0	6	0.1
Child and adult populations						
Children (age 0-17 years)	1 311	39.2	1 334	36.6	2 646	37.9
Adults (age 18 or more years)	2 027	60.6	2 306	63.3	4 333	62.0
Missing/DK	5	0.1	1	0.0	6	0.1
Total	3 344	100.0	3 641	100.0	6 985	100.0

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex of household head			
Male	78.7	1 560	1 564
Female	21.3	422	418
Location			
Aimag center	22.4	443	449
Soum center	34.5	684	668
Rural	43.1	854	865
Number of household members			
1	10.8	213	214
2	16.3	323	321
3	21.6	429	431
4	26.3	521	519
5	15.5	308	312
6	6.8	134	135
7	1.4	29	29
8+	1.2	25	21
Education of household head			
None	12.1	239	241
Primary	24.5	486	487
Basic	24.3	481	481
Upper secondary	14.6	290	285
Vocational	12.1	239	242
College, university	12.4	246	245
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	70.2	1 390	1 407
Other	29.5	586	569
Missing/DK	0.3	6	6
Religion of household head			
No religion	55.7	1 103	1 102
Buddhist	40.5	803	807
Other	3.5	70	67
Missing/DK	0.3	6	6
Total	100.0	1 982	1 982
Households with at least			
One child age 0-4 years	34.2	1 982	1 982
One child age 0-17 years	69.0	1 982	1 982
One child age 2-14 years	56.8	1 982	1 982
One woman age 15-49 years	74.6	1 982	1 982
One man age 15-49 years	71.3	1 982	1 982
Mean household size	3.5	1 982	1 982

III. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Location			
Aimag center	22.7	393	400
Soum center	33.9	586	565
Rural	43.3	748	762
Age			
15-19	15.5	268	268
20-24	14.4	248	245
25-29	14.6	252	254
30-34	15.2	263	264
35-39	13.9	241	243
40-44	13.6	235	236
45-49	12.7	220	217
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	64.4	1 111	1 120
Widowed	3.4	59	58
Divorced	3.4	59	60
Separated	1.1	20	19
Never married/in union	27.7	478	470
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	75.6	1 305	1 311
Never gave birth	24.4	422	416
Births in last two years			
Had a birth in last two years	17.3	299	302
Had no birth in last two years	82.7	1 428	1 425
Education			
None	7.0	121	122
Primary	10.0	173	173
Basic	22.9	395	398
Upper secondary	31.4	542	538
Vocational	8.5	146	148
College, university	20.3	351	348
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.6	339	339
Second	19.4	336	339
Middle	20.1	348	344
Fourth	19.4	335	331
Richest	21.4	370	374
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	69.5	1 200	1 221
Other	30.3	523	502
Missing/DK	0.2	4	4
Religion of household head			
No religion	55.6	960	958
Buddhist	40.5	699	705
Other	3.7	64	60
Missing/DK	0.2	4	4
Total	100.0	1 727	1 727

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Location			
Aimag center	21.3	302	306
Soum center	31.5	446	432
Rural	47.3	670	679
Age			
15-19	19.1	270	269
20-24	12.7	180	180
25-29	14.7	208	210
30-34	14.7	208	207
35-39	12.7	180	182
40-44	14.6	207	208
45-49	11.5	163	161
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	62.0	879	881
Widowed	0.6	8	8
Divorced	1.7	25	25
Separated	0.7	10	10
Never married/in union	35.0	496	493
Fatherhood status			
Ever have a biological child	62.8	889	893
Never have a biological child	37.0	525	521
Missing/DK	0.2	3	3
Education			
None	11.0	156	156
Primary	15.7	222	224
Basic	28.2	399	399
Upper secondary	23.1	327	324
Vocational	9.2	130	132
College, university	12.9	182	182
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	23.2	328	331
Second	20.9	296	297
Middle	16.6	235	232
Fourth	19.2	272	269
Richest	20.2	286	288
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	71.8	1 018	1 031
Other	28.0	396	383
Missing/DK	0.2	3	3
Religion of household head			
No religion	57.2	811	806
Buddhist	39.3	557	563
Other	3.1	43	42
Missing/DK	0.4	6	6
Total	100.0	1 417	1 417

III. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

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

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

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex			
Male	51.3	419	422
Female	48.7	398	395
Location			
Aimag center	22.2	181	183
Soum center	31.7	259	254
Rural	46.1	377	380
Age			
0-5 months	8.7	71	70
6-11 months	9.8	80	81
12-23 months	20.1	165	165
24-35 months	20.4	167	168
36-47 months	21.4	174	174
48-59 months	19.5	160	159
Mother's education*			
None	10.0	81	81
Primary	14.7	120	120
Basic	19.8	162	162
Upper secondary	26.5	216	215
Vocational	6.1	50	50
College, university	23.1	188	189
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.3	166	166
Second	21.0	172	173
Middle	22.9	187	185
Fourth	17.2	141	140
Richest	18.6	152	153
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	71.1	581	586
Other	28.8	235	230
Missing/DK	0.1	1	1
Religion of household head			
No religion	59.6	487	486
Buddhist	35.6	291	293
Other	4.2	35	33
Missing/DK	0.6	5	5
Total	100.0	817	817

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

Table HH.5A: Children age 2-14's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 2-14 years by selected background characteristics, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Weighted percent	Number of children age 2-14	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex			
Male	48.9	905	908
Female	51.1	945	942
Location			
Aimag center	21.1	391	396
Soum center	32.2	596	579
Rural	46.7	863	875
Age			
2-4	26.6	491	494
5-6	15.0	278	278
7-9	20.2	373	372
10-12	21.9	405	404
13-14	16.4	303	302
Mother's education*			
None	8.9	164	165
Primary	17.8	329	328
Basic	25.2	466	470
Upper secondary	25.3	469	462
Vocational	6.6	122	123
College, university	16.3	301	302
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	21.1	391	393
Second	21.2	393	397
Middle	20.5	379	376
Fourth	19.0	351	344
Richest	18.2	336	340
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	68.3	1 263	1 278
Other	31.5	582	567
Missing/DK	0.3	5	5
Religion of household head			
No religion	57.2	1 059	1 058
Buddhist	38.3	708	712
Other	4.1	75	72
Missing/DK	0.4	8	8
Total	100.0	1 850	1 850

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

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 difficult objective.

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

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

Like in the 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 (United Nations, 1983; 1990a; 1990b). 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.

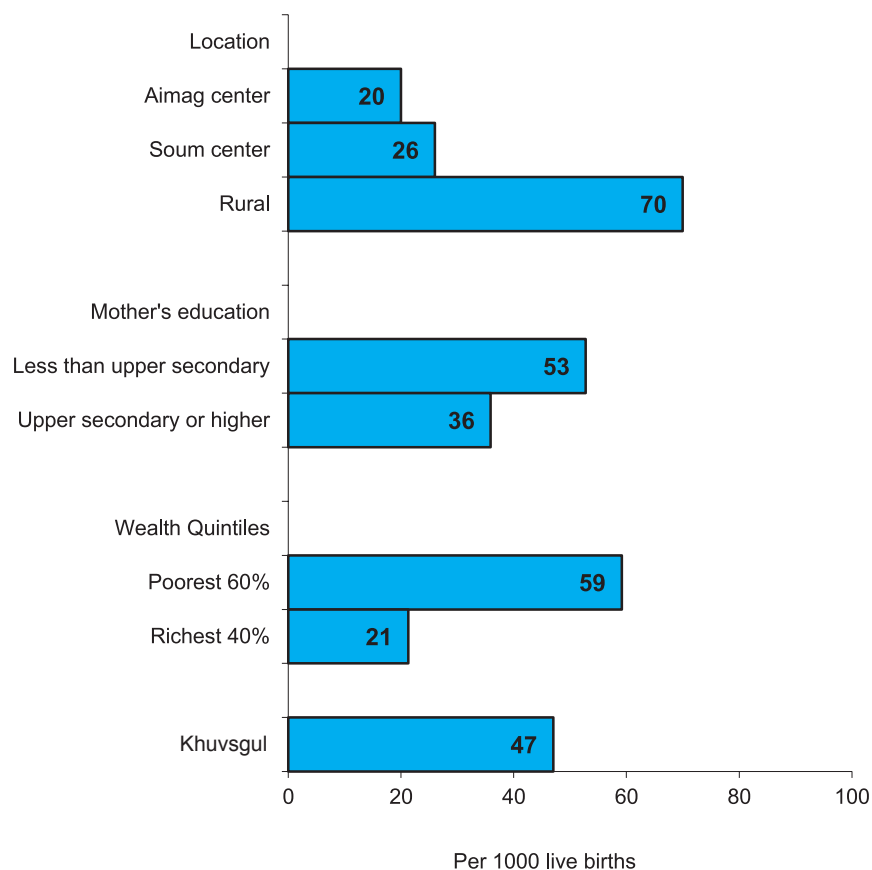
Sex ratio at birth among children ever born, living and deceased shown in Table DQ.16. As shown in this table, sex ratio among deceased children is 1.93, it shows that missed a girls deceased.

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 47 per 1,000 live births.

There is some difference between the probabilities of dying among males and females. For example, the mortality rate among male infants is 49 per thousand, while among female infants it is 27 per thousand, which is 22 percentage points lower than among male infants. Under-five mortality rates among males are estimated at 61 per thousand, which is 29 percentage points higher than among females (32 per 1,000 live births).

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012



The child mortality rates get higher for households in rural. For example, the infant mortality rate in rural is 53 per 1,000 live births, which is 3.1 times higher than in aimag center. Similarly, under-five mortality rate in aimag center is 20 per 1,000 live births, 26 in soum center, and in rural areas, it is 70.

By household wealth index quintiles, the child mortality rates strongly differ and as the household gets wealthier the child mortality rates decrease as shown in Figure CM.1.

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Age	Children ever born		Children surviving		Proportion dead	Number of women
	Mean	Total	Mean	Total		
15-19	0.040	11	0.040	11	0.000	268
20-24	0.747	186	0.704	175	0.058	248
25-29	1.712	432	1.646	415	0.039	252
30-34	2.470	650	2.340	616	0.053	263
35-39	2.857	687	2.625	631	0.081	241
40-44	3.025	710	2.690	631	0.111	235
45-49	3.594	790	3.080	677	0.143	220
Total	2.007	3 466	1.828	3 157	0.089	1 727

IV. CHILD MORTALITY

Table CM.2: Child mortality

Infant and under-five mortality rates, Coale-Demeny West Model, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Infant mortality rate ¹	Under-five mortality rate ²
Sex		
Male	49	61
Female	27	32
Location		
Aimag center	17	20
Soum center	22	26
Rural	53	70
Mother's education		
Less than upper secondary	42	53
Upper secondary or higher	29	36
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest 60 percent	46	59
Richest 40 percent	18	21
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	31	38
Other	51	67
Religion of household head		
No religion	41	52
Buddhist	33	40
Total	38	47

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

Rates refer to 2007.09 and Coale-Demeny West Model

V

NUTRITION



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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.

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

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.

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 91 percent of under-5 children had both their weights and heights measured (Table DQ.6). Table DQ.7 shows 11 percent of children have been excluded from calculation of the weight-for-height indicator, while the figures are 9 percent for the height-for-age indicator, and 9 percent for the weight-for-age indicator due to implausible measurements, and missing weight and/ or height.

Of the total children under-5 in Khuvsgul aimag, 7 percent are underweight, 2 percent severely underweight. Moreover, 22 percent of the children under-5 are stunted, or short for their ages, 7 percent are severely stunted and 6 percent are wasted, or thin for their height (See Table NU.1).

In addition, the stunting prevalence is higher in rural and soum center (24 percent and 23 percent respectively) than in aimag center (15 percent) by 8-9 percentage points.

Nutritional status of children under-5 differs due to education of their mothers/ caretakers. The children whose non-educated mothers/ caretakers have more risks of being underweight or stunted or wasted compared to the children of educated mothers/ caretakers, especially with higher education. For example, the stunted rate among children who have non-educated mothers/ caretakers is 37 percent as compared to the rate of 19 percent for children whose mothers/ caretakers obtained college, university education. The percentage of underweight children who have non-educated mothers/ caretakers is 14 percent compared to the figure of 5 percent among children whose mothers/ caretakers obtained college, university education.

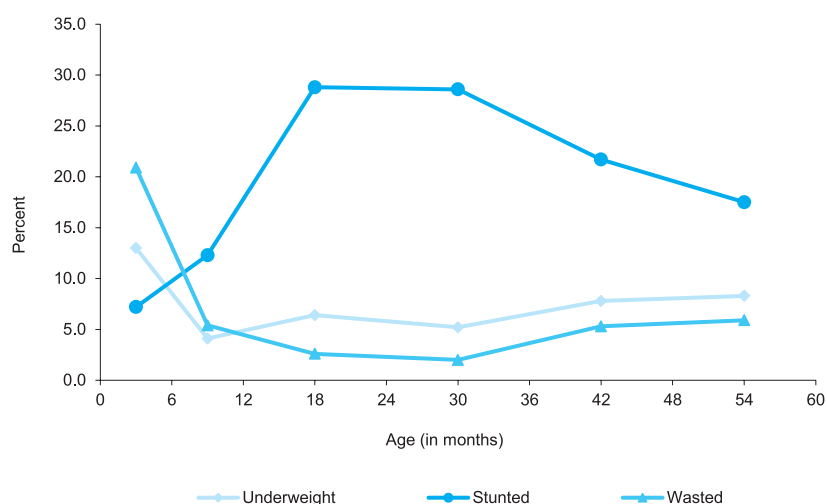
Furthermore, 24 percent, or one in every 4 children under-5 in poorest quintile household is stunted, while 13 percent of children under-5 in the richest quintile household is stunted (See Table NU.1).

The underweight and stunted rates differ by ethnicity of household head. For instance, the percentage of stunted children who live in household headed by khalkh is 19 percent as compared to the figure of 27 percent for children who live in household headed by other ethnicity.

As Figure NU.1 shows, the stunting prevalence is the highest among children age 12-35 months (29 percent) in comparison to children who are younger and older.

Please note that there is some data quality issue related anthropometry measurement. Regarding data quality, completeness of information for anthropometric indicators shown in Table DQ.7 and heaping in anthropometric measurements shown in Table DQ.8. As shown in Table DQ.7, missing data among older kids is higher than for younger kids. Heaping at 0 is 40 percent for all height measurements which is quite large (Table DQ.8).

Figure NU.1: Percentage of children under age 5 who are underweight, stunted and wasted, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012



Wasting and underweight prevalence are relatively low among the total children under-5, and there are no considerable differences in its distribution by background characteristics such as household locations and household wealth index quintiles (See Table NU.1).

The overweight prevalence is 13 percent among the total children under-5, which is almost at similar rate to the national average (11 percent).

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 breastmilk in first 6 months of their child's life, stop 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.

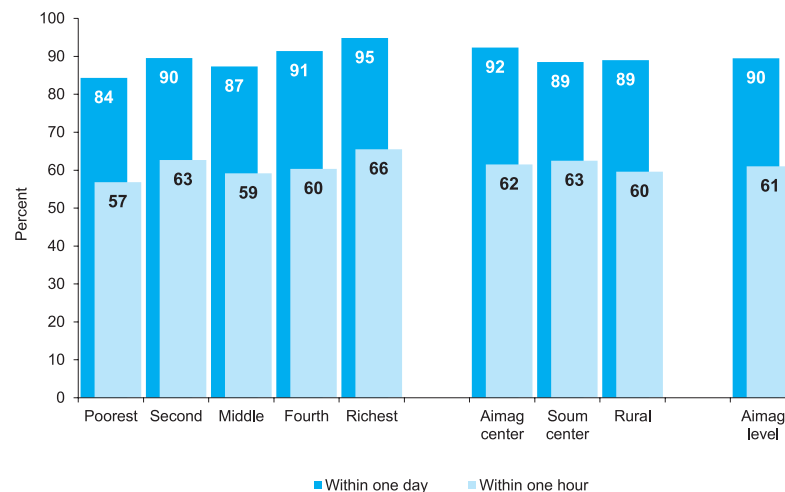
It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

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

- 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 and 2 years (12-15 months and 20-23 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, 61 percent are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth while 90 percent start breastfeeding within one day of birth.

Figure NU.2: Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012



V. NUTRITION

Table NU.2 shows that the percentages of children age 0-23 months that are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth and within one day of birth does not differ by location, education of mothers/ caretakers.

Interestingly, the percentage of children that are breastfed for the first time within one hour is 63 percent among households with khalkh heads, while it is 56 percent among other households (Table NU.2).

Furthermore, Table NU.2 shows that the percentage of children who received prelacteal feed is comparatively high among children whose mothers/ caretakers obtained college, university education. When the practice of feeding the children age 0-23 months with liquids or foods other than breast milk before initial breastfeeding is compared by household wealth index quintiles, it is more common among households in richest quintile (Figure NU.2).

In Table NU.3, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/ caretakers of children's consumption of 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, as well as continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

60 percent of children age less than six months are exclusively breastfed. In addition, by age of 12-15 months, 75 percent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 53 percent are still breastfed. Please note that the results on breastfed indicators should not be interpreted as the number of children age 0-5 months, 12-15 months and 20-23 months (denominator of indicators) are 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 26 months for breastfeeding, 3 months is same for exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding. The median duration for exclusive breastfeeding among children under age 3, covered by the survey, slightly differ by gender and location. For instance, the median duration for exclusive breastfeeding for girls (2.8-2.9 months) is one month less than for boys (3.9 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 appropriate feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as 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 the findings for adequate feeding among young children, 65 percent of children age 6-23 months are currently breastfeeding and received solid or semi-solid foods. Of the total children age 0-23 months, 64 percent are appropriately breastfed. The percentage of children under age 2 who are appropriately breastfed does not differ by gender. Please note that appropriately breastfed indicator among children under 2 years is almost same with appropriately breastfed among children age 6-23 months due to very small number of children age 0-5 months.

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 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.

Of the total children age 6-8 months covered by the survey, 73 percent received solid or semi-solid foods (MICS Indicator 2.12). Among currently breastfeeding infants, this percentage is 71 percent. Please note that the results on complementary feeding indicators should not be interpreted as the number of children age 6-8 months (denominator of indicators) are quite low.

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 day preceding the survey according to breastfeeding status.

Among currently breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, 14 percent of children received solid or semi-solid foods the minimum appropriate number of times. The percentage of girls received the minimum appropriate number of meals (19 percent) is almost two times higher compared to boys (10 percent) (See Table NU.7).

For non-breastfeeding 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. 82 percent of the total non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, covered by the survey, receive solid or semi-solid foods or milk feeds at least 2 times or more a day (See Table NU.7).

In Khuvsgul aimag, only one in every three children (30 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 received minimum meal frequency slightly differs by location (31 percent in aimag center, 34 percent in soum center, 26 percent in rural), by gender (26 percent for boys, 33 percent for girls) and ethnicity of household head (25 percent for children who live in household headed by Khalkh, 44 percent for children who live in household headed by other ethnicity).

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. 18 percent of children under 2 years old were fed from a bottle with nipple during the day preceding the survey. As shown in Table NU.8, practice of drinking liquids from a bottle with nipple among children age 0-5 months (21 percent) is high compared to that among children of other ages.

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 this research report, goitre was found in 29 percent of 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.

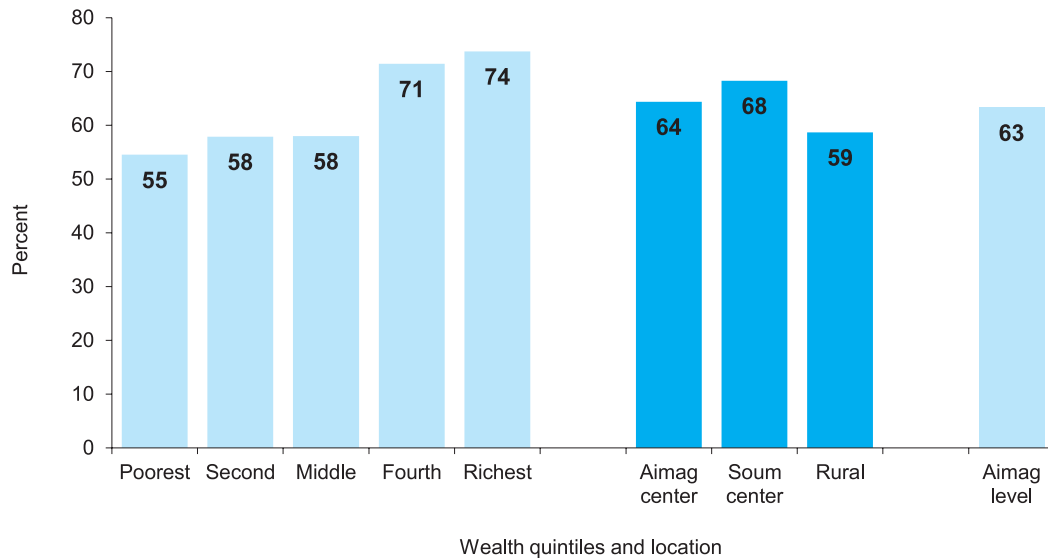
The National Standards of Iodized Salt (2001), the Law of Mongolia on "Prevention of IDD by Salt Iodization" (2003), and the Regulations on "Control of Enriched Products" (2006) were adopted under which mandatory use of iodized salt was legalized.

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.

Table NU.9 shows that in a very small proportion of households (1 percent), there was no salt available. In 63 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 iodized salt slightly differs by location (Figure NU.3).

Figure NU.3: Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012



The use of adequately iodized salt has strong association with the household wealth index quintiles, and as household gets wealthier the use of iodized salt increases. For instance, the households in poorest and second quintiles were found to be using adequately iodized salt at 55-58 percent while this figure is 71-74 percent for the households in fourth and richest quintiles (Table NU.9).

Vitamin A, D, iron and multi-nutrient 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 CDS, 48 percent of children age 6-59 months received a high dose Vitamin A supplement. By age groups, the vitamin A supplementation in the 6 months prior to the survey is 44 percent among children age 6-11 months, and 57 percent among children age 12-23 months, which is higher compared to the previous age group. However, for further ages, the consumption decreases as follows: 52 percent for children age 24-35 months, 38 percent for children age 36-47 months, and 46 percent for children age 48-59 months.

There is no considerable difference in the rate of vitamin A supplementation by children's gender or household location, but slight variances are observed by household wealth index quintiles.

In this round of CDS, additional questions¹⁰ on Vitamin A, D, iron and micronutrient supplementation have been included in Immunization module of the Children under-5 Questionnaire for mothers/caretakers of children under 5.

According to the reports of mothers/caretakers, 47 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 72 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 children¹¹. 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

¹⁰ As requested by UNICEF Mongolia, this questions have been included immunization module of children under 5 questionnaire.

¹¹ 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>

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 (30 percent) children age 6-59 months in Khuvsgul aimag had taken vitamin D supplementation in the six months preceding the survey. Discrepancies were observed in the rates of children, who had taken vitamin D supplementation by age group, mother's education and wealth quintiles. For instance, one out of every two (46 percent) 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 24-35 months and one out of every six children age 36-47 months and one out of every five children 48-59 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, 53 percent had taken in the form of a tablet, 35 percent in liquid form and 10 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 whether their children had taken iron supplementation in the six months preceding the survey, and if so, the type of iron taken. Only 4 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 are not presented.

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 multi-nutrient 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 multi-nutrient supplementation" was approved in 2009 and implemented by the Directive of the Minister of Health.

The approved guidelines indicate that multi-nutrient 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 months. For children, the multi-nutrient supplementation is recommended to be taken one pack in one appropriate portion meal, mixing into meal while warm¹².

Table NU.10C provides information on the percentage of children age 6-59 months, who had taken multi-nutrient supplementation in the six months preceding the survey, the

¹² Annex : "Recommended multi-nutrient intake and guidelines" to Directive #190 of 2008 by the Minister of Health

way the supplementation is prepared, as well the source of information on provision of multi-nutrient supplementation. 17 percent of all children age 6-59 months had taken multi-nutrient supplementation in the six months preceding the survey. Consumption of multi-nutrient supplementation does not considerably differ by gender, mother's education and household wealth, but varies by child's age group and ethnicity of household head (Table NU.10C). For instance, 30 percent of children age 6-23 months had taken multi-nutrient supplementation, while this rate stands at only 10 percent for children age 24-59 months.

When asked about mixing the supplementation with meal, the majority of mothers/caretakers, or 88 percent, responded that they mixed into the cup with meal while warm. The remaining 12 percent does not follow the instructions recommended, as shown in the Table. 96 percent of mothers/caretakers of children, who had taken multi-nutrient supplementation in the six months preceding the survey, responded that they obtained the information on the multi-nutrient supplementation from soum, or family clinic (Table NU.10C).

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 of 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.

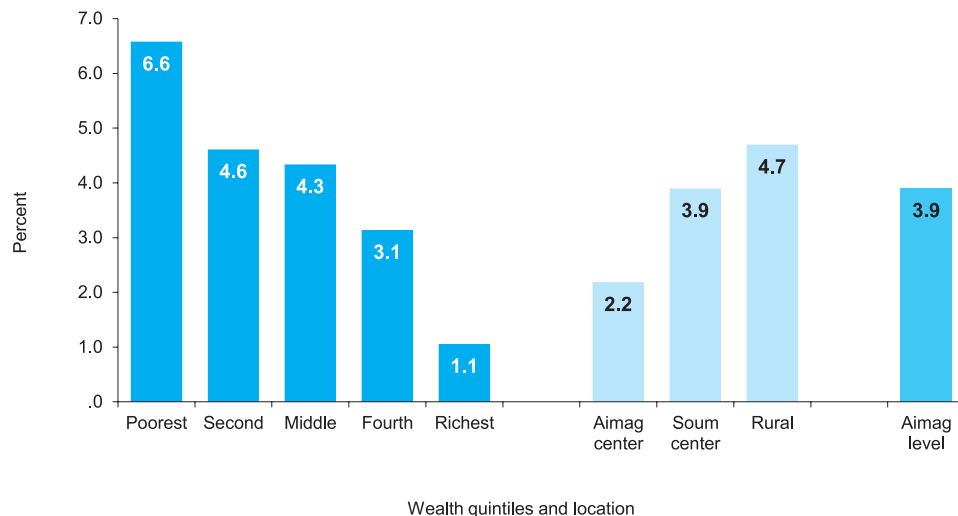
One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is the fact that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed at birth. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, 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.

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 birth¹³.

In Khuvsgul aimag, 99 percent of the total children age 0-23 months were successfully weighed at birth and 4 percent of them are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (See Table NU.11). The percentage of children with low birth weight varies by household wealth index quintiles. For example, the percentage of low birth weight among children from poorest households stands at 6.6 percent, while it is 6 times less, or 1.1 percent, among children from wealthier households.

Figure NU.4: Percentage of infants weighing less than 2500 grams at birth, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012



The low birth weight percentage for children under-2 years stands at 5 percent in rural, while the rate is 2 percent in aimag center (Figure NU.4).

¹³ 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.

V. NUTRITION

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height			Number of children
	Underweight percent below - 2 SD ¹ - 3 SD ²	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children	Stunted percent below - 2 SD ³ - 3 SD ⁴	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children	Wasted percent below - 2 SD ⁵ - 3 SD ⁶	Overweight percent above + 2 SD	Mean Z-Score (SD)	
Sex										
Male	6.8	1.6	377	24.9	7.9	375	5.1	1.9	14.3	368
Female	7.5	1.9	368	18.2	6.8	366	6.0	3.3	12.6	363
Location										
Aimag center	5.7	1.1	175	14.8	4.5	175	7.1	2.4	16.5	169
Soum center	9.2	1.7	227	23.2	7.5	226	6.6	3.5	14.1	225
Rural	6.6	2.0	343	23.9	8.7	340	4.1	2.1	11.5	337
Age										
0-5 months	13.0	2.9	68	7.2	2.9	68	20.9	13.4	19.4	66
6-11 months	4.1	1.4	73	12.3	5.5	72	5.4	0.0	16.2	73
12-23 months	6.4	1.3	155	28.8	9.6	155	2.6	1.3	16.0	155
24-35 months	5.2	1.3	153	28.6	8.4	153	2.0	0.7	9.8	152
36-47 months	7.8	1.3	153	21.7	8.6	151	5.3	1.3	14.6	150
48-59 months	8.3	2.8	143	17.5	5.6	142	5.9	3.7	8.8	135
Mother's education										
None	14.1	7.0	70	37.1	12.9	69	10.1	7.2	13.0	68
Primary	6.5	2.8	106	20.0	8.6	104	6.6	1.9	9.4	105
Basic	5.8	1.3	153	18.2	5.8	153	4.6	1.3	10.6	150
Upper secondary	7.6	1.0	195	23.0	7.7	194	6.2	3.1	14.0	191
Vocational	(8.7)	(0.0)	46	(15.2)	(8.7)	46	(6.7)	(6.7)	(11.1)	45
College, university	5.1	0.6	175	19.3	5.1	175	2.9	0.6	18.5	172
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	9.1	3.9	153	24.3	7.9	151	4.7	2.7	9.4	148
Second	6.4	1.3	155	20.6	6.5	154	4.5	2.6	11.0	154
Middle	7.6	1.7	171	27.9	9.9	171	6.5	2.4	14.2	168
Fourth	5.6	0.0	123	20.3	7.3	122	4.9	2.5	19.7	121
Richest	6.9	1.4	144	13.1	4.8	144	7.0	2.8	14.1	141
Ethnicity of household head*										
Khalkh	6.3	1.5	533	19.3	6.2	529	5.9	2.5	12.5	522
Other	9.4	2.4	210	27.4	10.4	210	4.8	2.9	15.2	208
Religion of household head**										
No religion	7.0	1.6	440	20.5	6.1	439	6.2	3.4	13.3	432
Buddhist	6.7	1.5	267	22.6	9.4	264	4.5	1.5	14.4	262
Other	(9.1)	(3.0)	33	(30.3)	(9.1)	33	(3.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	33
Total	7.2	1.7	745	21.6	7.4	741	5.6	2.6	13.4	731

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

** Five, five and four unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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		
Location					
Aimag center	95.4	61.5	92.3	10.8	64
Soum center	96.2	62.5	88.5	17.3	102
Rural	94.1	59.6	89.0	12.5	134
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	92.5	50.9	86.8	13.2	52
12-23 months	(95.9)	(55.1)	(85.7)	(20.4)	48
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	95.4	61.1	89.8	13.9	298
Relative, friend, other, missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Place of delivery					
Public sector health facility	95.4	61.4	89.8	13.9	298
Home, other, missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's education					
None or primary	94.9	52.5	86.4	8.5	58
Basic	93.8	59.4	84.4	10.9	63
Upper secondary	94.2	66.3	90.7	11.6	84
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
College, university	97.5	63.3	93.7	19.0	78
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	90.2	56.9	84.3	7.8	50
Second	97.0	62.7	89.6	11.9	66
Middle	93.0	59.2	87.3	12.7	70
Fourth	94.8	60.4	91.4	19.0	57
Richest	100.0	65.5	94.8	17.2	57
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	96.1	62.7	90.6	12.9	229
Other	91.7	55.6	86.1	16.7	71
Religion of household head*					
No religion	93.4	63.7	89.0	14.3	179
Buddhist	98.1	60.4	89.6	14.2	104
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Total	95.1	61.0	89.5	13.8	299

* Three 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

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Table NU.3: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Sex							
Male	(65.6)	(65.6)	32	(79.4)	34	(44.4)	27
Female	(55.0)	(57.5)	40	69.6	23	(61.5)	26
Total	59.7	61.1	71	75.4	57	52.8	53

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

¹ MICS indicator 2.6² MICS indicator 2.9³ MICS indicator 2.7⁴ MICS indicator 2.8**Table NU.4: Duration of breastfeeding**

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

	Median duration (in months) of			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Sex				
Male	24.0	3.9	3.9	244
Female	25.4	2.8	2.9	239
Location				
Aimag center	23.3	4.3	4.3	97
Soum center	25.0	2.5	2.7	165
Rural	25.8	3.2	3.2	221
Mother's education				
None	(24.9)	(4.9)	(4.9)	48
Primary	26.2	1.7	2.5	61
Basic	27.1	4.7	4.7	94
Upper secondary	26.9	1.9	1.9	126
Vocational	(13.8)	(4.9)	(4.9)	32
College, university	19.9	3.4	3.4	122
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	28.9	2.4	2.4	90
Second	25.4	4.1	4.1	104
Middle	24.3	2.7	3.0	112
Fourth	23.3	3.1	3.1	86
Richest	19.4	2.9	2.9	90
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	25.9	3.5	3.6	355
Other	22.1	2.2	2.2	128
Religion of household head*				
No religion	26.5	3.7	3.8	291
Buddhist	26.2	2.0	2.0	167
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Median	25.8	3.2	3.2	483
Mean for all children (0-35 months)	23.0	3.6	3.7	483

* Three 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 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	(65.6)	32	63.6	128	64.0	160
Female	(55.0)	40	66.1	117	63.3	157
Location						
Aimag center	(*)	12	76.4	55	77.6	66
Soum center	(50.0)	30	58.5	81	56.3	111
Rural	(60.0)	30	63.6	109	62.9	139
Mother's education						
None or primary	(*)	12	58.0	50	58.1	61
Basic	(*)	15	(70.2)	47	71.0	61
Upper secondary	(*)	22	71.0	68	63.7	90
Vocational	(*)	7	(*)	13	(*)	20
College, university	(*)	16	61.8	67	61.9	83
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	(*)	11	(61.9)	42	58.5	53
Second	(*)	16	64.7	51	68.7	66
Middle	(*)	23	61.5	52	58.7	74
Fourth	(*)	15	(64.6)	48	63.5	62
Richest	(*)	7	70.4	54	68.9	60
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	65.5	55	66.8	188	66.5	243
Other	(*)	17	57.9	57	54.1	73
Religion of household head*						
No religion	68.6	51	64.0	138	65.3	188
Buddhist	(*)	14	64.7	98	62.0	112
Other	(*)	5	(*)	8	(*)	13
Total	59.7	71	64.8	245	63.6	316

* 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.

¹ MICS indicator 2.6

² MICS indicator 2.14

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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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		Total		
	Percent receiving solid or semi-solid foods the minimum number of times	Number of children age 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 age 6-23 months	Percent with minimum meal frequency ²	Number of children age 6-23 months
Sex							
Male	9.8	91	(78.4)	(67.6)	37	26.4	128
Female	18.9	89	(85.7)	(78.6)	28	33.1	117
Age							
6-8 months	(32.3)	34	(*)	(*)	3	(37.8)	37
9-11 months	(7.7)	39	(*)	(*)	5	(18.2)	44
12-17 months	12.1	65	(81.8)	(77.3)	22	28.4	87
18-23 months	(9.3)	43	(77.1)	(62.9)	35	33.3	77
Location							
Aimag center	(25.6)	43	(*)	(*)	12	30.9	55
Soum center	17.9	56	(73.1)	(69.2)	26	34.1	81
Rural	6.0	82	(96.3)	(85.2)	27	25.5	109
Mother's education							
None or primary	(*)	37	(*)	(*)	13	28.0	50
Basic	(13.5)	37	(*)	(*)	10	(29.8)	47
Upper secondary	(13.0)	54	(*)	(*)	15	27.5	68
Vocational	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	13
College, university	(23.9)	46	(*)	(*)	22	32.4	67
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	(6.3)	32	(*)	(*)	10	(26.2)	42
Second	(7.7)	39	(*)	(*)	12	21.6	51
Middle	(10.8)	37	(*)	(*)	15	32.7	52
Fourth	(20.6)	34	(*)	(*)	14	(31.2)	48
Richest	(25.0)	40	(*)	(*)	14	35.2	54
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	13.0	145	(75.0)	(65.9)	44	25.3	188
Other	(19.4)	36	(*)	(*)	21	43.9	57
Religion of household head*							
No religion	7.8	102	(83.3)	(77.8)	36	25.9	138
Buddhist	22.5	70	(78.6)	(64.3)	28	34.3	98
Other	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	8
Total	14.3	180	81.5	72.3	64	29.6	245

* 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 2.15

² MICS indicator 2.13

Among currently breastfeeding children age 6-8 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid or soft foods 2 times or more. Among currently breastfeeding children age 9-23 months, receipt of solid, semi-solid or soft foods at least 3 times constitutes minimum meal frequency. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, and milk feeds, at least 4 times during the previous day.

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Sex		
Male	13.7	160
Female	22.2	157
Age		
0-5 months	20.8	71
6-11 months	16.0	80
12-23 months	17.5	165
Location		
Aimag center	16.4	66
Soum center	22.3	111
Rural	15.0	139
Mother's education		
None or primary	19.4	61
Basic	12.9	61
Upper secondary	17.6	90
Vocational	(*)	20
College, university	20.2	83
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	13.2	53
Second	13.4	66
Middle	21.3	74
Fourth	17.5	62
Richest	23.0	60
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	16.7	243
Other	21.6	73
Religion of household head*		
No religion	18.9	188
Buddhist	15.0	112
Other	(*)	13
Total	17.9	316

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 2.11

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Table NU.9: Iodized salt consumption
Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	Percent of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with no salt	Percent of households with Salt test result			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		
Location								
Aimag center	98.7	443	0.9	25.7	9.0	64.4	100.0	441
Soum center	95.7	684	1.2	20.1	10.4	68.3	100.0	663
Rural	95.6	854	1.5	29.5	10.2	58.7	100.0	830
Education of household head*								
None	95.5	239	2.5	36.3	6.3	54.9	100.0	234
Primary	94.9	486	2.3	31.2	11.3	55.2	100.0	472
Basic	96.5	481	1.5	28.1	11.1	59.3	100.0	471
Upper secondary	98.0	290	0.0	16.3	8.0	75.7	100.0	284
Vocational	97.1	239	0.4	19.9	13.1	66.5	100.0	233
College, university	96.8	246	0.0	14.5	8.3	77.2	100.0	238
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	96.0	367	2.2	31.8	11.5	54.5	100.0	360
Second	93.8	398	2.3	29.5	10.3	57.9	100.0	382
Middle	97.8	406	1.2	32.9	7.9	58.0	100.0	402
Fourth	96.6	406	0.5	17.8	10.3	71.4	100.0	394
Richest	97.3	405	0.2	15.7	10.3	73.8	100.0	395
Ethnicity of household head**								
Khalkh	96.3	1 390	1.4	26.4	9.0	63.2	100.0	1 358
Other	96.6	586	0.9	23.2	12.5	63.5	100.0	571
Religion of household head***								
No religion	95.4	1 103	1.5	24.1	10.8	63.6	100.0	1 069
Buddhist	97.4	803	1.0	27.7	8.0	63.2	100.0	790
Other	97.2	70	1.4	20.0	20.0	58.6	100.0	69
Total	96.3	1 982	1.3	25.4	10.0	63.3	100.0	1 934

¹ MICS indicator 2.16

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

** Six and five unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

*** Six and six unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage who received Vitamin A in the last 6 months according to:		Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months ¹	Number of children age 6-59 months
	Mother and child health booklet/ vaccination card	Mother's report		
Sex				
Male	1.0	47.1	47.6	388
Female	1.1	47.4	47.6	358
Location				
Aimag center	1.8	48.5	49.1	170
Soum center	1.7	43.3	43.7	229
Rural	0.3	49.1	49.4	347
Age				
6-11 months	4.9	43.2	44.4	80
12-23 months	0.6	56.6	56.6	165
24-35 months	0.0	52.4	52.4	167
36-47 months	0.0	37.5	37.5	174
48-59 months	1.9	44.7	46.0	160
Mother's education				
None	0.0	30.8	30.8	77
Primary	0.0	42.5	42.5	112
Basic	0.0	50.0	50.0	147
Upper secondary	2.0	48.5	50.0	194
Vocational	(0.0)	(39.5)	(39.5)	43
College, university	2.3	55.8	55.8	173
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	0.6	42.9	43.6	155
Second	0.0	49.7	49.7	156
Middle	1.2	43.4	44.6	165
Fourth	0.8	48.8	48.8	126
Richest	2.7	52.1	52.1	145
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	1.1	49.9	50.3	526
Other	0.9	40.5	40.9	218
Religion of household head**				
No religion	0.9	47.0	47.5	436
Buddhist	1.4	47.7	48.0	277
Other	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	30
Total	1.1	47.2	47.6	746

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 2.17

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Table NU.10A: Children's vitamin A supplementation (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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	47.1	388	71.2	16.3	8.2	6.5	182
Female	47.4	358	72.5	15.2	5.8	9.4	170
Location							
Aimag center	48.5	170	75.9	13.3	4.8	6.0	82
Soum center	43.3	229	64.0	9.0	11.0	16.0	99
Rural	49.1	347	74.4	20.9	5.8	4.1	171
Age							
6-11 months	43.2	80	(62.9)	(14.3)	(17.1)	(5.7)	35
12-23 months	56.6	165	69.2	12.8	10.6	7.4	93
24-35 months	52.4	167	73.9	13.6	6.8	8.0	87
36-47 months	37.5	174	75.8	19.7	0.0	7.6	65
48-59 months	44.7	160	73.6	19.4	4.2	9.7	71
Mother's education							
None or primary	37.7	189	63.9	23.6	6.9	6.9	71
Basic	50.0	147	73.0	18.9	5.4	5.4	73
Upper secondary	48.5	194	81.1	10.5	5.3	5.3	94
Vocational	(39.5)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
College, university	55.8	173	66.0	15.5	8.2	13.4	96
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	42.9	155	77.6	22.4	3.0	1.5	66
Second	49.7	156	75.6	21.8	5.1	3.8	77
Middle	43.4	165	73.6	9.7	8.3	9.7	71
Fourth	48.8	126	64.5	9.7	14.5	11.3	61
Richest	52.1	145	67.1	14.5	5.3	13.2	75
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	49.9	526	74.3	13.2	7.9	7.2	263
Other	40.5	218	64.0	23.6	4.5	10.1	88
Religion of household head**							
No religion	47.0	436	71.5	18.8	7.2	6.3	205
Buddhist	47.7	277	72.9	11.3	7.5	9.0	132
Other	(50.0)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Total	47.2	746	71.8	15.8	7.0	7.9	352

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

** Three 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.10B: Children's vitamin D supplementation

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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)	Other	DK	
Sex								
Male	29.9	388	52.1	11.1	34.2	0.9	3.4	116
Female	30.5	358	53.6	9.1	36.4	0.0	2.7	109
Location								
Aimag center	25.7	170	(50.0)	(9.1)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(4.5)	44
Soum center	32.9	229	57.9	13.2	30.3	1.3	0.0	75
Rural	30.6	347	50.5	8.4	38.3	0.0	4.7	106
Age								
6-11 months	45.7	80	(48.7)	(8.1)	(45.9)	(2.7)	(0.0)	37
12-23 months	45.8	165	51.3	10.5	39.5	0.0	0.0	75
24-35 months	31.0	167	67.3	11.5	21.2	0.0	1.9	52
36-47 months	16.5	174	(48.3)	(13.8)	(31.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	29
48-59 months	20.5	160	(42.4)	(6.1)	(39.4)	(0.0)	(12.1)	33
Mother's education								
None or primary	21.5	189	(46.3)	(17.1)	(36.6)	(0.0)	(2.4)	41
Basic	36.5	147	59.3	7.4	29.6	1.9	3.7	54
Upper secondary	29.6	194	56.9	5.2	37.9	0.0	1.7	58
Vocational	(25.6)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
College, university	36.2	173	47.6	9.5	39.7	0.0	4.8	62
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	26.9	155	(52.4)	(9.5)	(40.5)	(0.0)	(2.4)	42
Second	35.7	156	55.4	7.1	35.7	0.0	1.8	56
Middle	19.3	165	(68.8)	(12.5)	(15.6)	(0.0)	(3.1)	32
Fourth	33.9	126	(51.2)	(7.0)	(41.9)	(2.3)	(0.0)	43
Richest	37.0	145	42.6	14.8	37.0	0.0	7.4	54
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	32.8	526	52.9	12.1	35.1	0.0	1.7	173
Other	24.1	218	52.8	3.8	35.9	1.9	7.5	53
Religion of household head**								
No religion	30.2	436	54.9	9.8	33.8	0.0	3.8	132
Buddhist	29.4	277	46.3	12.2	40.2	1.2	1.2	81
Other	(36.7)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Total	30.2	746	52.9	10.1	35.2	0.4	3.1	225

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

** Three 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.

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Table NU.10C: Children's multi-nutrient supplementation

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Received multi-nutrient 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 in food	After cooked, food in whole	Hot in cup	Warm in cup	Cold in cup	Other food	DK	Total	Soum/ family hospital	Other hospital, clinic		TV FM	Radio, friend	Relative, Other DK			
Sex																				
Male	16.1	388	25.0	1.6	1.6	7.9	85.7	0.0	1.6	1.6	100.0	15.9	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	62	
Female	17.5	358	26.6	0.0	1.6	3.2	90.5	1.6	0.0	3.2	100.0	16.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	62
Area																				
Urban	15.2	170	(18.7)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(80.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	100.0	(14.6)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	26	
Rural	17.2	576	27.6	0.0	2.0	4.0	90.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	100.0	16.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	99	
Location																				
Aimag center	15.2	170	(18.7)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(80.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	100.0	(14.6)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	26	
Soum center	15.6	229	(24.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(91.7)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(15.2)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36	
Rural	18.3	347	29.6	0.0	1.6	6.3	89.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	17.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	63
Age																				
6-23 months	29.1	245	25.4	1.4	1.4	5.6	90.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	97.2	0.0	4.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	71	
24-59 months	10.7	501	26.3	0.0	1.9	5.6	85.2	1.9	1.9	3.7	100.0	96.3	1.9	7.4	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	54	
Mother's education																				
Less than upper secondary	17.4	336	24.8	1.7	0.0	5.1	89.8	1.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	58	
Upper secondary or higher	16.2	409	26.7	0.0	3.0	6.0	86.6	0.0	1.5	3.0	100.0	95.5	1.5	10.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	66	
Wealth index quintiles																				
Poorest 60%	15.9	475	27.7	1.3	1.3	5.3	89.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	97.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	75	
Richest 40%	18.3	271	22.8	0.0	2.0	6.0	86.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0	96.0	0.0	14.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	50	
Ethnicity of household head*																				
Khalkh	19.2	526	27.3	1.0	2.0	3.9	90.2	0.0	1.0	2.0	100.0	18.6	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	101	
Other	10.9	218	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	
Religion of household head**																				
No religion	15.2	436	27.9	1.5	3.0	1.5	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66
Buddhist	19.4	277	24.5	0.0	0.0	9.3	83.3	1.9	1.9	3.7	100.0	18.6	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	54	
Other	(16.7)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
Total	16.8	746	25.8	0.8	1.6	5.6	88.1	0.8	0.8	2.4	100.0	16.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	125

* One and zero unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.
 ** Three 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.11: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey that are estimated to have weighed below 2500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percent of live births:		Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
	Below 2500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²	
Location			
Aimag center	2.2	100.0	64
Soum center	3.9	99.0	102
Rural	4.7	98.5	134
Mother's education			
None or primary	6.4	98.3	58
Basic	3.5	100.0	63
Upper secondary	3.3	98.8	84
Vocational	(*)	(*)	17
College, university	2.7	98.7	78
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	6.6	98.0	50
Second	4.6	98.5	66
Middle	4.3	100.0	70
Fourth	3.1	100.0	57
Richest	1.1	98.3	57
Ethnicity of household head			
Khalkh	4.1	99.1	229
Other	3.5	98.6	71
Religion of household head*			
No religion	3.7	99.5	179
Buddhist	4.7	98.1	104
Other	(*)	(*)	14
Total	3.9	99.0	299

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 2.18

² MICS indicator 2.19

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 a 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 one 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 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, 66 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 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.

Approximately 96 percent of children age 12-23 months received a Tuberculosis vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 89 percent of them. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 83 percent for the second dose, and 81 percent for the third dose (Figure CH.1). Similarly, 96 percent of children received the first dose of Polio (at birth) by age of 12 months and this figure declines to 87 percent by the third dose.

As for the dose at birth of Hepatitis B vaccination, the coverage is 91 percent among children age 12-23 by the age of 12 months. The coverage for the first dose of Measles

vaccine by 12 months is relatively lower (89 percent) than for the other vaccinations. As a result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is 67 at the aimag level.

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

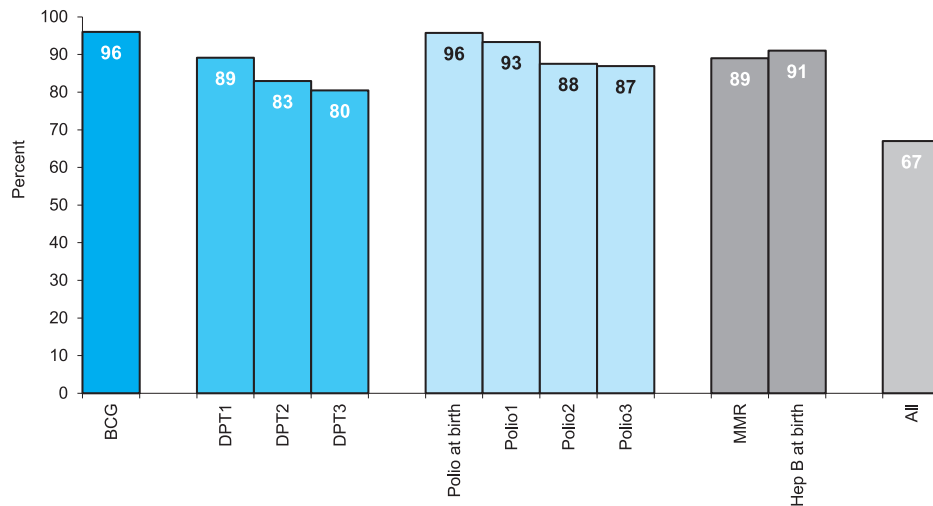


Table CH.2 shows vaccination coverage rates among children age 12-23 months by basic characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time preceding the survey and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers/ caretakers' reports.

Immunization coverage rate differs slightly by sex, and locations. The table shows that coverage rate for any type of vaccination is lower among girls compared with boys.

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.

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Main indicators:

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

In the Khuvsgul aimag "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" the mortality rate of children due to diarrhoea reduced significantly in Mongolia.

Overall, 11 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 more among children age 0-23 months. The percentage of under-five children, who had diarrhea in the 14 days preceding the survey does not differ considerably by sex, and locations.

Table CH.4 also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of recommended liquids during the episode of diarrhoea. Since mothers were able to name more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. 25 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS packets and 30 percent received recommended homemade ORS fluids. 47 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).

36 percent of children under five with diarrhoea drank more than usual, while 64 percent drank the same amount or less. As for the feeding practice, 91 percent ate somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding), but 9 percent ate much less or almost none.

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, 52 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 58 percent of children either received ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as it is recommended by IMCI. There are differences in administration of this diarrhoea intervention by gender (64 percent for boys, 50 percent for girls). Because the number of children with diarrhea is small, the diarrhea management indicators should be interpreted with caution.

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

2 percent of children under five covered by the survey were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia in the 14 days preceding the survey. Please note that the results on care seeking and antibiotic treatment during suspected pneumonia indicators should not be interpreted as the number of children suspected pneumonia (denominator of indicators) are quite low.

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 2 percent of mothers/ caretakers' covered by the survey knew of the two danger signs of pneumonia – rapid and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is developing fever (74 per cent). 8 percent of mothers/ caretakers identified rapid breathing and 5 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 illness¹⁴

Mothers/ caretakers' knowledge of the child nutrition and child illness is an important to prevent illnesses related with nutrition/ malnutrition. When asked to identify illnesses related with nutrition/ malnutrition in children age 0-59 months, 44 percent of mothers/caretakers named diarrhoea, 35 percent named wasting, 25 percent named fatigue (Table CH.8A).

Anemia is a decrease in number of red blood cells or less than the normal quantity of hemoglobin in the blood. Anemia leads to lack of oxygen in organs. There are several types of anemia but almost 80 percent of anemia cases among children age 0-59 months is iron deficiency anemia.

Table CH.8B demonstrate the level of mothers'/caretakers' knowledge of anemia. It is critical that more than half (55 percent) of the mothers/caretakers, covered by the survey, do not know about anemia.

¹⁴ As requested by UNICEF Mongolia, this questions have been included symptoms of illness module of women's questionnaire.

Solid fuel use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is products of incomplete combustion, including carbon, hydrocarbons and other toxic elements. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts, and asthma. The primary indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

Overall, 97 percent of all households in Khuvsgul aimag use solid fuels for cooking. 92 percent of households in aimag center use solid food- this percentage is higher than the national average due to number of factors, including poor infrastructure, remote location and scarce number of building blocks in Khuvsgul aimag. The use of solid fuels differs by household wealth and education of household head. 91 percent of richest households use solid fuels for cooking, while all (100 percent) of poorest households use solid fuels for cooking.

The table also clearly shows that the overall percentage is high due to high level of use wood for cooking purposes. Solid fuel use alone is a poor proxy for indoor air pollution, since the concentration of the pollutants is different when the same fuel is burnt in different stoves. Use of closed stoves with chimneys minimizes indoor pollution, while open stove or fire with no chimney or hood means that there is no protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels.

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.10. While 24 percent of households who use solid fuels for cooking have separate kitchen rooms, 76 percent do not have a separate kitchen. It shows that there is a high risk for indoor air pollution in Khuvsgul aimag. The table also shows that this indicator differs considerably by household wealth quintiles.

Children at increased risk of disability and child injury

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

23 percent of surveyed children age 2-9¹⁵ are at increased risk of disability (Table CH.17). While 18 percent of children, living in aimag center have an increased risk of disability, the percentage is higher in rural at 25 percent. As shown in Table CH.17, percentage of children at increased risk of disability differs by mother's education and household wealth. Children, whose mothers are less educated and who are from poorest households, are more likely to screen positive for a disability compared with other children.

Table CH.17A shows that 10 percent of surveyed children, age 2-14 years, had an accident or injury in the preceding year. Boys are more likely to suffer from accidents and injuries. There is no considerable difference in prevalence of accidents and injuries by location and household wealth.

¹⁵ According to the MICS standard, child disability indicators were calculated among children age 2-9 years.

As shown in Table CH.17A, the most common injury among children is falls (53 percent). The number of child accidents and injuries prevail at home (37 percent), while 29 percent happened in the countryside and field, and 18 percent on the road and street (Table CH.17B).

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Mother and child health booklet/ Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
BCG ¹	65.0	31.3	96.3	96.3
Polio				
At birth	64.0	31.7	95.7	95.7
1	65.2	28.0	93.3	93.3
2	62.2	26.2	88.4	87.5
3 ²	62.8	25.0	87.8	86.9
DPT				
1	61.5	28.6	90.1	89.1
2	59.0	24.8	83.8	83.0
3 ³	58.4	23.0	81.4	80.5
HepB				
At birth	63.1	28.1	91.2	91.2
MMR				
1 ⁴	62.1	26.7	88.8	88.8
All vaccinations	51.2	17.5	68.7	67.1
No vaccinations	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Number of children age 12-23 months	165	165	165	165

¹ MICS indicator 3.1;
² MICS indicator 3.2;
³ MICS indicator 3.3
⁴ MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3

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

	Percentage of children who received:										Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months			
	BCG			Polio			DPT			HepB					
	At birth	1	2	3	1	2	3	At birth	MMR 1	None			All		
Sex															
Male	96.8	96.8	94.6	89.2	89.2	90.2	85.9	87.0	93.4	94.4	1.1	74.7	66.3	94	
Female	95.7	94.4	91.5	87.3	85.9	89.9	81.2	73.9	88.4	81.7	1.4	60.9	66.2	70	
Location															
Aimag center	(100.0)	(97.3)	(86.5)	(83.8)	(81.1)	(77.8)	(72.2)	(69.4)	(94.4)	(81.1)	(0.0)	(56.8)	(42.1)	38	
Soum center	92.9	92.9	96.4	87.5	89.3	94.5	81.8	80.0	87.3	88.9	1.8	66.7	68.4	57	
Rural	97.1	97.2	94.4	91.5	90.1	92.9	91.4	88.6	92.8	92.9	1.4	76.8	77.5	70	
Mother's education															
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	
Basic	(96.6)	(93.1)	(100.0)	(96.6)	(96.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.9)	(96.6)	(0.0)	(85.7)	(73.3)	30	
Upper secondary	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.7)	(88.6)	(86.4)	(90.7)	(86.0)	(83.7)	(95.3)	(95.3)	(0.0)	(72.1)	(75.0)	44	
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
College, university	93.9	94.0	98.0	90.0	90.0	93.8	77.1	77.1	87.8	83.7	0.0	64.6	58.8	51	
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	(100.0)	(100.0)	(88.9)	(85.2)	(81.5)	(92.3)	(88.5)	(88.5)	(92.0)	(92.3)	(0.0)	(68.0)	(74.1)	27	
Second	(94.1)	(94.1)	(94.1)	(91.2)	(91.2)	(91.2)	(88.2)	(82.4)	(91.2)	(88.2)	(2.9)	(73.5)	(73.5)	34	
Middle	(94.3)	(91.4)	(88.6)	(85.7)	(85.7)	(82.9)	(82.9)	(77.1)	(91.4)	(88.2)	(2.9)	(64.7)	(63.9)	36	
Fourth	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(87.9)	(93.9)	(100.0)	(83.9)	(90.3)	(93.6)	(93.8)	(0.0)	(78.1)	(63.6)	33	
Richest	(94.3)	(94.3)	(94.3)	(91.4)	(85.7)	(85.7)	(77.1)	(71.4)	(88.6)	(82.9)	(0.0)	(60.0)	(58.3)	36	
Ethnicity of household head															
Khalikh	95.3	94.5	92.2	86.7	86.7	91.2	83.2	82.4	90.4	88.8	1.6	67.2	59.2	129	
Other	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.2)	(94.4)	(91.7)	(86.1)	(86.1)	(77.8)	(94.3)	(88.9)	(0.0)	(74.3)	(91.7)	36	
Religion of household head															
No religion	98.9	98.9	94.6	93.5	90.2	91.2	90.1	85.7	97.8	94.4	0.0	75.3	69.1	93	
Buddhist	92.5	91.0	91.0	80.6	83.6	87.7	73.8	73.8	81.5	80.3	3.0	57.6	59.7	66	
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
Total	96.3	95.7	93.3	88.4	87.8	90.1	83.8	81.4	91.2	88.8	1.2	68.7	66.3	165	

() 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Had diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who received:			Number of children age 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	10.6	419	(24.4)	(31.1)	(46.7)	45
Female	10.5	398	(26.2)	(28.6)	(47.6)	42
Total	10.6	817	25.3	29.9	47.1	86

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

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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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Sex	Had diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoea:				Eating practices during diarrhoea:				Number of children age 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	Total	Given much less to eat	Given somewhat less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Total		
Male	10.6	419	(4.4)	(2.2)	(46.7)	(46.7)	(6.7)	(57.8)	(6.7)	(2.2)	100.0	45
Female	10.5	398	(2.4)	(14.3)	(59.5)	(23.8)	(7.1)	(71.4)	(0.0)	(2.4)	100.0	42
Total	10.6	817	3.4	8.0	52.9	35.6	6.9	64.4	3.4	2.3	100.0	86

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

Table CH.6: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments
 Percentage of children aged 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Sex	Children with diarrhoea who received:		Other treatments:							Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks				
	ORS fluid from packet or increased fluids	ORT from packet or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	Pill or syrup			Injection								
			Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Zinc	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Un-known	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug
Male	(57.8)	(68.9)	(17.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(6.7)	(24.4)
Female	(45.2)	(57.1)	(23.8)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(7.1)	(21.4)
Total	51.7	63.2	20.7	5.7	0.0	9.2	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.0	1.1	3.4	6.9	23.0

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

¹ MICS indicator 3.8

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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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:											Number of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months			
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing in stool	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	Mothers/caretakers who recognize the danger signs of pneumonia
Location															
Aimag center	5.4	6.1	73.5	9.5	5.4	3.4	8.8	2.7	33.3	44.9	6.8	13.6	12.2	1.4	144
Soum center	2.6	4.6	75.0	7.7	3.1	2.0	6.6	1.0	27.0	46.9	4.6	18.4	9.7	1.0	192
Rural	4.0	3.0	73.0	8.0	5.7	2.7	9.7	2.7	23.3	46.3	6.7	11.3	11.7	2.7	295
Education															
None	1.5	4.6	70.8	6.2	4.6	1.5	10.8	1.5	15.4	56.9	9.2	15.4	15.4	3.1	64
Primary	3.4	2.3	63.6	10.2	3.4	4.5	9.1	3.4	25.0	47.7	4.5	12.5	9.1	1.1	86
Basic	2.2	4.5	71.6	6.0	3.0	0.0	5.2	0.7	22.4	47.0	3.0	10.5	13.4	0.7	132
Upper secondary	4.0	4.0	76.6	5.7	5.7	2.3	9.1	2.3	30.9	42.9	5.1	16.0	11.4	1.7	172
Vocational	(6.1)	(0.0)	(87.9)	(15.1)	(6.1)	(6.1)	(12.1)	(6.1)	(33.3)	(24.2)	(6.1)	(15.2)	(24.2)	(6.1)	32
College, university	6.1	6.1	76.3	11.5	6.1	4.1	8.8	2.0	30.4	48.6	9.5	14.9	5.4	2.0	145
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	4.5	2.3	67.7	9.0	5.3	2.3	9.0	3.8	23.3	48.1	8.3	12.8	11.3	3.0	131
Second	2.9	2.9	68.6	7.3	4.4	3.6	11.7	1.5	24.1	46.0	4.4	10.9	9.5	1.5	135
Middle	2.8	4.2	76.1	6.3	4.9	2.1	3.5	1.4	21.8	48.6	5.6	16.2	12.0	2.1	139
Fourth	5.4	6.3	76.6	10.8	5.4	0.9	11.7	2.7	26.1	43.2	5.4	15.3	9.9	1.8	109
Richest	4.2	5.8	80.8	8.3	4.2	4.2	7.5	1.7	40.0	44.2	6.7	15.0	13.3	0.8	118
Ethnicity of household head*															
Khalkh	4.8	3.5	73.1	7.7	5.0	2.0	8.3	2.6	27.1	46.0	6.8	15.3	10.7	1.5	449
Other	1.6	5.9	75.1	9.7	4.3	4.3	9.2	1.1	25.9	46.5	4.3	10.8	12.4	2.7	182
Religion of household head**															
No religion	4.1	3.9	74.0	7.5	4.9	2.1	8.8	2.6	26.8	46.9	6.4	12.1	11.1	1.5	381
Buddhist	3.6	5.4	74.4	9.4	4.9	3.6	7.6	1.8	26.5	45.3	4.9	16.6	11.2	2.7	219
Other	(3.4)	(0.0)	(65.5)	(6.9)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(31.0)	(44.8)	(10.3)	(17.2)	(13.8)	(0.0)	28
Total	3.9	4.2	73.7	8.2	4.8	2.6	8.6	2.2	26.7	46.2	6.1	14.0	11.2	1.9	631

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

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

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

Table CH.8A: Knowledge about illnesses that can be caused due to nutrition deficiency or unhealthy eating among children

Percentage of mothers/ caretakers of children age 0-59 months, by their knowledge about illnesses that can be caused due to nutrition deficiency or unhealthy eating among children, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	Rachitis	Fatigue	Wasting	Anemia	Iron deficiency	Stunting	Iodine deficiency	Diarrhoea	Other	DK	Number of mothers/ caretakers of children age 0-59 months
Location											
Aimag center	6.1	34.0	44.9	6.8	1.4	12.9	2.0	43.5	6.8	17.7	144
Soum center	5.6	23.5	33.2	5.1	0.5	10.2	1.0	44.4	4.6	19.9	192
Rural	3.0	22.0	30.3	2.3	1.3	6.0	2.3	43.0	6.0	27.7	295
Education											
None	1.5	16.9	24.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	4.6	40.0	0.0	43.1	64
Primary	1.1	17.0	19.3	1.1	1.1	6.8	0.0	46.6	9.1	31.8	86
Basic	2.2	20.9	26.9	0.7	0.7	5.2	1.5	40.3	6.0	29.9	132
Upper secondary	6.9	25.1	41.7	4.0	0.6	8.0	2.3	46.9	4.0	17.7	172
Vocational	(0.0)	(30.3)	(30.3)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(45.5)	(6.1)	(21.2)	32
College, university	8.1	36.5	47.3	11.5	2.7	16.2	2.0	41.9	8.1	9.5	145
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	3.8	24.1	31.6	3.8	0.0	6.8	3.0	42.1	3.0	30.1	131
Second	1.5	19.7	24.1	0.7	2.2	4.4	1.5	46.0	8.0	27.7	135
Middle	4.2	18.3	29.6	1.4	0.7	8.4	1.4	44.4	3.5	23.2	139
Fourth	6.3	23.4	38.7	5.4	1.8	11.7	1.8	39.6	6.3	20.7	109
Richest	7.5	42.5	51.7	10.8	0.8	14.2	1.7	45.0	8.3	11.7	118
Ethnicity of household head*											
Khalikh	3.9	26.5	35.0	4.6	1.1	10.3	2.0	43.1	4.6	22.8	449
Other	5.9	22.2	33.5	3.2	1.1	5.4	1.6	44.3	8.6	23.8	182
Religion of household head**											
No religion	3.6	25.3	32.0	2.3	0.8	7.7	1.5	41.8	5.4	25.5	381
Buddhist	6.3	23.3	38.1	7.2	1.8	9.9	2.7	47.5	5.8	18.4	219
Other	(3.4)	(31.0)	(37.9)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(37.9)	(10.3)	(27.6)	28
Total	4.5	25.2	34.5	4.2	1.1	8.9	1.9	43.5	5.8	23.0	631

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

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

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

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Table CH.8B: Knowledge about anemia

Percentage of mothers/ caretakers of children age 0-59, by their knowledge about anemia, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	Quality of blood is good	Hemoglobin of blood is decreased	Blood is low	Pressure is low	Rickets	Other	DK	Number of mothers/ caretakers of children age 0-59 months
Location								
Aimag center	0.0	3.4	19.0	7.5	10.2	8.8	51.0	144
Soum center	1.5	2.6	21.4	5.1	11.7	5.6	52.0	192
Rural	1.7	2.3	16.0	4.3	11.0	6.0	58.7	295
Education								
None	0.0	0.0	9.2	3.1	9.2	6.2	72.3	64
Primary	1.1	2.3	11.4	5.7	10.2	3.4	65.9	86
Basic	0.0	2.2	23.9	4.5	11.2	2.2	56.0	132
Upper secondary	0.0	2.3	17.1	6.9	9.7	9.1	54.9	172
Vocational	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(9.1)	(12.1)	(12.1)	(48.5)	32
College, university	4.7	5.4	23.0	4.1	13.5	8.1	41.2	145
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	1.5	1.5	19.5	5.3	11.3	6.0	54.9	131
Second	0.7	2.2	14.6	3.6	8.0	5.8	65.0	135
Middle	1.4	2.1	16.9	7.0	10.6	2.1	59.9	139
Fourth	1.8	2.7	19.8	2.7	13.5	6.3	53.2	109
Richest	0.8	5.0	21.7	7.5	12.5	13.3	39.2	118
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	1.1	3.3	17.1	5.7	11.8	5.5	55.6	449
Other	1.6	1.1	21.1	4.3	9.2	9.2	53.5	182
Religion of household head**								
No religion	1.0	1.8	18.8	6.2	10.6	6.4	55.2	381
Buddhist	0.9	4.5	17.9	2.2	12.6	6.3	55.6	219
Other	(6.9)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(13.8)	(6.9)	(10.3)	(48.3)	28
Total	1.2	2.6	18.4	5.3	11.0	6.5	54.9	631

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

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

() Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	Electricity	Percentage of household members in households using:										Number of household members			
		Coal (stone coal, lignite, wood coal)		Charcoal		Wood		Straw, shrubs, grass		Dung	Sawdust		Total	Solid fuels for cooking ¹	
Location															
Aimag center	8.5	0.3	0.1	89.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	91.5	1 516					
Soum center	2.8	0.0	0.4	96.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	97.2	2 380					
Rural	0.3	0.2	0.7	94.3	0.2	4.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	3 089					
Education of household head*															
None	1.4	0.0	0.5	92.8	0.3	5.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	768					
Primary	0.6	0.0	1.1	94.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	1 660					
Basic	1.7	0.0	0.3	96.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	98.3	1 839					
Upper secondary	3.8	0.3	0.0	95.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.2	1 098					
Vocational	4.3	0.5	0.4	91.8	0.0	2.6	0.4	100.0	95.7	821					
College, university	9.6	0.6	0.4	87.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	90.4	795					
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	0.0	0.0	1.1	90.3	0.1	8.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	1 396					
Second	0.0	0.0	0.3	96.7	0.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	1 396					
Middle	1.2	0.5	0.6	97.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	1 399					
Fourth	4.0	0.0	0.1	94.9	0.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	96.0	1 394					
Richest	9.5	0.4	0.1	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.5	1 398					
Ethnicity of household head**															
Khalkh	3.6	0.2	0.6	93.2	0.2	2.1	0.2	100.0	96.4	4 852					
Other	1.5	0.2	0.2	95.3	0.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	98.5	2 112					
Religion of household head***															
No religion	2.6	0.1	0.4	94.4	0.1	2.4	0.1	100.0	97.4	3 898					
Buddhist	3.4	0.3	0.7	92.8	0.3	2.4	0.2	100.0	96.6	2 810					
Other	3.5	0.0	0.0	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	253					
Total	2.9	0.2	0.5	93.9	0.2	2.3	0.1	100.0	97.1	6 985					

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

** Six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

¹ MICS indicator 3.11

VI. CHILD HEALTH

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

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Khuvsgul aimag, 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		
Location						
Aimag center	45.2	54.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	1 387
Soum center	35.3	64.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	2 313
Rural	6.4	92.4	1.0	0.2	100.0	3 079
Education of household head*						
None	8.2	90.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	757
Primary	13.2	86.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	1 650
Basic	19.0	80.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	1 807
Upper secondary	36.3	63.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 057
Vocational	32.5	65.3	1.6	0.6	100.0	785
College, university	53.0	47.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	719
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	0.0	99.1	0.6	0.4	100.0	1 396
Second	3.4	95.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	1 396
Middle	9.3	89.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	1 383
Fourth	45.2	54.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	1 338
Richest	68.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 266
Ethnicity of household head**						
Khalkh	25.7	73.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	4 679
Other	21.1	78.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	2 080
Religion of household head***						
No religion	21.4	77.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	3 796
Buddhist	27.8	72.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2 715
Other	26.3	73.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	244
Total	24.2	75.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	6 779

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

** Six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

Table CH.17: Children at increased risk of disability
Percentage of children age 2-9 years reported by mothers/caretakers to have impairments or activity limitations, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of children age 2-9 reported to have specified impairments or activity limitations										2 years		3-9 years		
	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	Number of children age 2-9 years	Cannot name at least one object	Number of children age 2 years	Speech is not normal	Number of children age 3-9 years	Percentage of children age 2-9 with at least one reported impairment ¹
Sex															
Male	2.5	1.9	3.2	4.8	3.5	1.9	4.2	8.5	3.7	559	17.6	15.1	476	21.7	559
Female	2.5	4.9	3.4	4.6	3.7	2.2	6.3	8.5	4.1	583	23.3	16.0	498	24.9	583
Location															
Aimag center	2.1	2.6	1.3	4.7	1.7	2.1	2.6	8.1	2.6	231	(18.8)	10.9	199	17.5	231
Soum center	1.4	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.5	1.9	4.6	7.1	4.4	362	25.5	18.6	308	24.0	362
Rural	3.4	3.8	3.6	5.2	4.5	2.2	6.8	9.5	4.1	550	17.9	15.6	467	25.3	550
Age															
2-4	2.8	3.0	1.2	4.8	4.2	2.4	4.4	12.0	3.8	491	20.5 *	19.3 **	323	22.9	491
5-6	2.5	1.1	3.9	4.6	3.5	1.4	7.1	5.7	3.9	278	na	16.3	278	20.6	278
7-9	2.1	5.8	5.6	4.5	2.9	2.1	5.0	5.8	4.0	373	na	11.9	373	25.9	373
Mother's education															
None	6.5	4.9	4.9	7.3	7.3	2.4	14.6	13.0	7.3	121	(*)	20	102	35.0	121
Primary	4.0	4.9	4.0	4.4	7.6	2.2	6.2	10.7	5.8	222	(16.7)	30	192	26.7	222
Basic	1.1	1.9	3.7	4.4	1.9	1.9	3.7	7.8	2.6	266	(25.0)	32	235	20.0	266
Upper secondary	1.5	3.3	3.0	1.9	2.2	1.5	3.7	6.7	2.2	266	(16.2)	37	230	19.6	266
Vocational	1.5	3.1	1.5	6.2	3.1	1.5	1.5	6.2	3.1	64	(*)	12	52	21.5	64
College, university	2.0	3.4	2.0	6.8	1.5	2.9	3.9	7.3	3.9	202	(30.0)	39	163	22.4	202
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	3.6	3.6	4.8	7.5	4.8	3.2	7.1	10.3	5.6	249	(17.5)	39	209	27.4	249
Second	2.8	3.6	2.0	5.2	4.8	2.0	5.6	8.4	4.0	248	(21.1)	37	210	24.7	248
Middle	3.7	4.5	3.3	2.0	3.7	1.2	4.9	9.0	3.7	241	(25.7)	35	206	22.1	241
Fourth	1.9	1.9	5.2	4.3	2.8	2.8	6.6	9.5	2.8	208	(23.1)	26	183	24.2	208
Richest	0.0	3.5	1.0	4.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	4.5	3.0	197	(15.6)	32	166	17.0	197
Ethnicity of household head***															
Khalkh	2.1	2.9	3.1	4.5	3.1	1.8	4.2	7.8	3.4	783	16.5	15.0	670	22.2	783
Other	3.3	4.7	3.6	5.0	4.7	2.8	7.8	10.0	5.0	356	28.6	17.0	301	26.0	356
Religion of household head****															
No religion	2.8	2.7	2.5	4.6	4.3	1.8	5.8	9.2	3.8	667	19.8	13.3	562	24.1	667
Buddhist	2.1	4.6	4.4	4.6	2.3	2.5	4.4	7.6	3.9	426	21.8	18.3	372	22.2	426
Other	(2.2)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(2.2)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(4.4)	44	(*)	(25.7)	35	(24.4)	44
Total	2.5	3.5	3.3	4.7	3.6	2.1	5.3	8.5	3.9	1 143	20.5	15.6	974	23.3	1 143

* Percent based on children age 2 years only.

** Percent based on children age 3-4 years only.

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

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

na: not applicable

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 3.21

VI. CHILD HEALTH

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 and percent distribution of children who had an injury by type of most recent injury, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Had injury in the last 12 months	Number of children age 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 age 2-14 years who had injury in the last 12 months		
			Falls	Burns	Drowning	Severely freezing	Wound by cutting	Struck by an object	Bitten by animals	Road traffic injuries	Other	DK				
Sex																
Male	13.0	905	59.7	6.7	0.0	0.8	6.7	4.2	14.3	4.2	3.4	0.0	100.0	117		
Female	6.9	945	40.9	16.7	1.5	0.0	22.7	1.5	10.6	1.5	3.0	1.5	100.0	65		
Location																
Aimag center	10.9	391	(46.5)	(16.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(4.6)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	42		
Soum center	9.4	596	49.1	14.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	1.8	12.3	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	56		
Rural	9.7	863	58.8	4.7	0.0	1.2	9.4	3.5	15.3	1.2	4.7	1.2	100.0	84		
Age																
2-4	9.6	491	(47.9)	(22.9)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	47		
5-6	11.3	278	(46.9)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(9.4)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	100.0	32		
7-9	9.5	373	(41.7)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(2.8)	(22.2)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(0.0)	100.0	36		
10-12	9.8	405	(60.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(2.5)	(15.0)	(7.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	39		
13-14	9.4	303	(72.4)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(3.4)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29		
Mother's education																
None	12.7	164	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21		
Primary	8.1	329	(40.7)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(18.5)	(3.7)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(3.7)	100.0	27		
Basic	8.9	466	(57.1)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(4.8)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	41		
Upper secondary	7.2	469	(55.9)	(11.8)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(2.9)	(11.8)	(5.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	34		
Vocational	11.3	122	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14		
College, university	15.4	301	(53.2)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.8)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	46		
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	11.1	391	(59.1)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(11.4)	(2.3)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	100.0	43		
Second	8.0	393	(59.4)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(18.8)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	32		
Middle	7.6	379	(48.3)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(3.4)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(3.4)	100.0	29		
Fourth	9.3	351	(57.6)	(12.1)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(6.1)	(6.1)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33		
Richest	13.8	336	(42.6)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(6.4)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	46		
Ethnicity of household head*																
Khalkh	9.7	1 263	52.4	8.1	0.8	0.8	12.1	3.2	15.3	3.2	4.0	0.0	100.0	122		
Other	10.2	582	55.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	3.3	8.3	3.3	1.7	1.7	100.0	59		
Religion of household head**																
No religion	8.7	1 059	59.1	11.8	0.0	0.0	10.8	2.2	9.7	4.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	92		
Buddhist	11.1	708	47.5	10.0	1.2	1.2	10.0	3.7	17.5	2.5	5.0	1.2	100.0	79		
Other	13.2	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10		
Total	9.9	1 850	53.0	10.3	0.5	0.5	12.4	3.2	13.0	3.2	3.2	0.5	100.0	183		

* Five and one cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.
 ** Eight and two 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.17B: Places of child injury

Percentage of children age 2-14 years who had injury in the last 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of children who had an injury by place of the most recent injury, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Had injury in the last 12 months	Number of children age 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 age 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	13.0	905	31.1	6.7	1.7	0.0	0.8	18.5	1.7	35.3	4.2	100.0	117
Female	6.9	945	47.0	4.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	16.7	3.0	18.2	9.1	100.0	65
Location													
Aimag center	10.9	391	(48.8)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(16.3)	(2.3)	(18.6)	(2.3)	100.0	42
Soum center	9.4	596	31.6	5.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	22.8	5.3	100.0	56
Rural	9.7	863	34.1	4.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	9.4	3.5	38.8	8.2	100.0	84
Age													
2-4	9.6	491	(68.8)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(14.6)	(2.1)	(6.2)	(4.2)	100.0	47
5-6	11.3	278	(50.0)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(15.6)	100.0	32
7-9	9.5	373	(13.9)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.6)	(2.8)	(41.7)	(5.6)	100.0	36
10-12	9.8	405	(20.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(2.5)	(52.5)	(5.0)	100.0	39
13-14	9.4	303	(20.7)	(13.8)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(20.7)	(3.4)	(34.5)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Mother's education													
None	12.7	164	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Primary	8.1	329	(29.6)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(11.1)	100.0	27
Basic	8.9	466	(28.6)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(42.9)	(4.8)	100.0	41
Upper secondary	7.2	469	(41.2)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(5.9)	(35.3)	(2.9)	100.0	34
Vocational	11.3	122	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
College, university	15.4	301	(40.4)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(19.2)	(6.4)	100.0	46
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	11.1	391	(31.8)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(2.3)	(52.3)	(4.5)	100.0	43
Second	8.0	393	(31.3)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(6.3)	(31.3)	(12.5)	100.0	32
Middle	7.6	379	(41.4)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.1)	(0.0)	(24.1)	(3.5)	100.0	29
Fourth	9.3	351	(33.3)	(6.1)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(30.3)	(3.0)	(21.2)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Richest	13.8	336	(44.7)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(19.1)	(0.0)	(14.9)	(8.5)	100.0	46
Ethnicity of household head*													
Khalkh	9.7	1 263	33.9	4.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	20.2	2.4	32.3	4.0	100.0	122
Other	10.2	582	41.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	1.7	23.3	10.0	100.0	59
Religion of household head**													
No religion	8.7	1 059	33.3	7.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	18.3	1.1	28.0	8.6	100.0	92
Buddhist	11.1	708	40.0	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	20.0	3.7	30.0	2.5	100.0	79
Other	13.2	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Total	9.9	1 850	36.8	5.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	17.8	2.2	29.2	5.9	100.0	183

* Five and one cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

** Eight and two 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.

VII

WATER AND SANITATION



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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 - 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

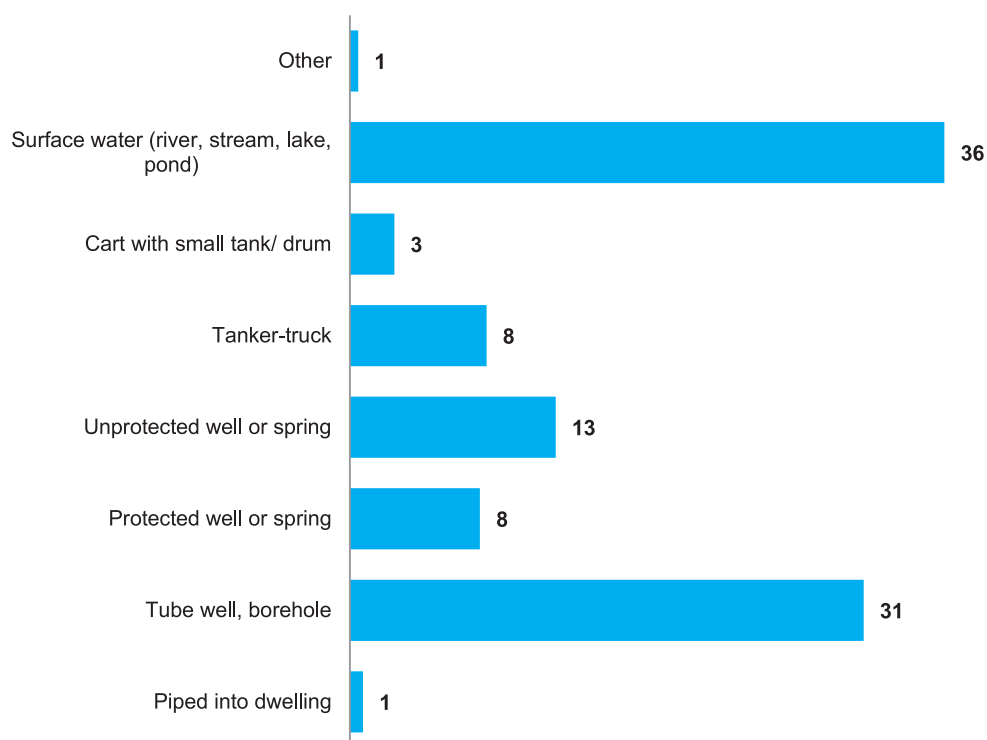
The distribution of the survey population by source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1 and Figure WS.1. According to UNICEF and WHO definition, the population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard 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 UNICEF and WHO definition, 40 percent of the population, covered by the survey, are using an improved source of drinking water and the use of an improved source of drinking water is lower in rural (22 percent) than in aimag and soum center (54 percent).

The source of drinking water for the population varies strongly by locations (Table WS.1). In aimag center, 4 percent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling or public water kiosks. The main source of drinking water for the population in aimag and soum centers is tube well or borehole (45 percent for aimag center and 47 percent for soum center), while the most important source of drinking water for population in rural is surface water (52 percent).

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 48 percent in the above-mentioned case. Table WS.1, Table WS.2 and Table WS.3A show the results based on country specific definition of improved water source.

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Khuvsgul aimag, 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, 30 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 98 percent of the population, the drinking water source is located anywhere else than premises. For a majority of households (75 percent), it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water while 22 percent of the households spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose. As shown in the table, the households in rural spend more time in collecting water compared to those in aimag center and soum center.

Table WS.4 shows that for the majority of households, an adult male (53 percent) is usually the person collecting the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. 36 percent of female adults and 11 percent of female or male children under age 15 collect 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. According to the new definition by UNICEF and WHO, improved sanitation 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 use of a composting toilet. The data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in Khuvsgul aimag 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 Table WS.5, the distribution of total population covered by the survey is shown by the sanitation facilities they use while Table WS.6 shows the use of shared sanitation (improved and non-improved).

In Khuvsgul aimag, the pit latrine with slab is commonly used by the population (59 percent). While one in every five rural residents does not have any sanitation facility (21 percent), 3 percent of aimag center residents have flush toilets connected to piped sewer system, which clearly shows the existence of location disparities. The table illustrates a strong correlation between the use of sanitation and the household wealth, as well as the education of household head.

In line with the international definition, 46 percent of total population in our aimag use improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.6). By location, 69 percent of aimag center population use improved sanitation, 72 percent of soum center population, while only

15 percent of rural population does the same. As the table shows, use of improved sanitation facilities has a strong association with the household wealth, as well as with the household location.

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, it is estimated that 83 percent of total population 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 in our country and the majority of our people use improved sanitation (Table WS.8A).

Majority of households, which use unimproved sanitation facilities do not share it with other households. 13 percent of households use improved sanitation and share the sanitation facilities with other households while the use of public sanitation is at 1 percent. The table shows that sharing of improved sanitation is 5 times more in aimag center, 3 times more in soum center than in rural (25 percent, 16 percent and 5 percent, respectively).

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 the lowest in the households in poorest quintile (55 percent), in rural (65 percent), and for children with non-educated mothers/ caretakers (64 percent).

In 2008 report¹⁶, 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.

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

¹⁶ WHO, UNICEF JMP (2008), MDG assessment report. http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf

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 Khuvsgul aimag, a specific place for hand washing was observed in 55 percent of the households, while 43 percent did not have specific places and 1 percent did not give a permission to see the place used for hand washing (Table WS.9). Of those households where a place for hand washing was observed, almost all (90 percent) had both water and soap present at the designated place. In 1 percent of the households only water was available at the designated place, while in 6 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. In addition, only 30 percent of rural households had specific designated place for hand washing against 85 percent for aimag center households that is nearly three times lower (Table WS.9). Moreover, this indicator has a direct association with the household wealth as only 5 percent of the households in poorest quintile had a designated place for hand washing place while it is 97 percent for the households in richest quintile.

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	Main source of drinking water											Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ^[a]	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ^[b]	Number of household members				
	Improved sources					Unimproved sources												
	Piped water into dwelling	Into public water kiosk	Tube well, borehole	Protected dug well	Protected spring	Rain, snow water	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank/drum	Surface water	Bottled water ^[a]	Other	Total				
Aimag center	3.7	0.2	44.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	34.3	7.6	2.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	53.7	88.1	1 516	
Soum center	0.0	0.0	46.8	4.4	3.2	0.0	1.0	3.3	1.3	2.0	37.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	54.4	56.0	2 380	
Rural	0.0	0.0	12.7	3.0	6.3	0.0	5.9	17.9	0.8	0.8	52.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	22.1	22.8	3 089	
Education of household head*																		
None	0.0	0.0	19.3	5.9	9.4	0.1	3.9	16.8	2.6	1.0	40.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	34.7	37.3	768	
Primary	0.1	0.0	22.7	4.0	3.7	0.0	3.8	13.9	5.6	1.7	44.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	30.5	36.1	1 660	
Basic	0.2	0.1	29.2	2.9	4.0	0.0	4.8	9.2	7.4	2.0	39.1	0.3	0.8	100.0	36.4	44.1	1 839	
Upper secondary	0.7	0.0	40.0	3.5	2.7	0.0	1.7	4.2	11.0	3.0	33.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	46.9	57.9	1 098	
Vocational	1.7	0.1	41.0	5.8	3.5	0.0	2.5	4.3	15.3	3.7	21.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	52.1	67.4	821	
College, university	3.9	0.0	42.9	3.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	3.6	10.2	6.3	27.5	0.2	0.9	100.0	50.6	60.7	795	
Wealth index quintiles																		
Poorest	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.2	4.8	0.1	8.3	24.6	0.0	0.0	57.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.5	9.5	1 396	
Second	0.0	0.0	10.8	3.9	8.8	0.0	3.7	14.1	0.8	0.7	55.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	23.6	24.4	1 396	
Middle	0.0	0.1	36.8	3.3	3.5	0.0	2.0	6.3	12.8	2.6	32.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	43.7	56.5	1 399	
Fourth	2.3	0.1	47.0	5.2	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.4	9.2	4.3	27.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	56.3	65.9	1 394	
Richest	1.8	0.0	60.1	4.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.5	18.3	5.7	7.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	66.8	85.1	1 398	
Ethnicity of household head**																		
Khalkh	0.9	0.0	36.7	4.6	4.4	0.0	3.9	10.5	9.5	3.0	26.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	46.6	56.3	4 852	
Other	0.5	0.1	18.8	2.5	2.6	0.0	1.9	6.3	5.2	2.1	59.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	24.5	29.7	2 112	
Religion of household head***																		
No religion	0.8	0.1	28.5	4.1	3.6	0.0	3.1	9.3	8.2	2.1	39.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	37.1	45.3	3 898	
Buddhist	0.8	0.0	35.7	3.9	4.5	0.0	3.4	9.5	8.6	3.2	29.8	0.2	0.3	100.0	45.0	53.7	2 810	
Other	0.8	0.0	22.3	3.1	1.6	0.0	5.1	4.7	3.5	5.5	53.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	27.7	31.2	2 553	
Total	0.8	0.0	31.2	4.0	3.9	0.0	3.3	9.2	8.2	2.7	36.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	40.0	48.3	6 985	

[a] 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.

[b] 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.

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

** Six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

VII. WATER AND SANITATION

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Water treatment method used in the household																		
Location	None			Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/DK	Number of household members	Percentage of the household members using an appropriate water treatment method ^[a]	Number of household members in the households using unimproved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members in the households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ^[a]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members in the households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ^[a]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	50.0	61.5	67.5															
Aimag center	50.0	45.0	0.8	1.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	1 516	39.2	701	43.7	181		
Soum center	61.5	35.4	0.2	2.9	1.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	2 380	28.1	1 084	28.0	1 048			
Rural	67.5	30.2	0.1	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	3 089	28.8	2 408	28.8	2 384			
Main source of drinking water																		
Improved	53.4	42.9	0.4	1.4	2.5	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	2 792	na	na	na	na			
Unimproved	67.2	30.1	0.2	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	4 193	30.4	4 193	29.3	3 612			
Education of household head																		
None	61.1	36.5	0.4	4.4	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	768	32.5	502	32.0	482			
Primary	68.2	28.3	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	1 660	27.2	1 153	27.6	1 061			
Basic	66.4	32.0	0.2	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	1 839	29.5	1 169	28.3	1 028			
Upper secondary	60.8	34.8	0.0	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	1 098	30.5	583	29.3	462			
Vocational	51.6	45.1	0.0	2.0	3.2	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	821	32.2	393	32.5	268			
College, university	48.9	46.2	1.1	2.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	795	37.4	393	32.0	312			
Wealth index quintiles																		
Poorest	68.8	29.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1 396	28.0	1 264	28.0	1 264			
Second	67.6	29.8	0.0	4.5	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 396	27.4	1 068	27.7	1 056			
Middle	66.6	30.6	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	1 399	25.9	788	26.5	608			
Fourth	61.2	35.5	0.4	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1 394	31.4	609	31.7	476			
Richest	44.1	51.1	1.1	0.8	3.9	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	1 398	49.6	464	48.3	208			
Ethnicity of household head**																		
Khalkh	61.1	35.6	0.4	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	4 852	30.4	2 589	29.8	2 122			
Other	63.1	34.0	0.0	3.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2 112	29.8	1 594	28.4	1 484			
Religion of household head***																		
No religion	64.7	33.2	0.2	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	3 898	29.3	2 451	28.7	2 133			
Buddhist	58.1	37.5	0.4	2.7	1.4	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2 810	31.2	1 546	29.5	1 300			
Other	54.3	41.8	0.0	6.6	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	253	37.3	183	37.5	174			
Total	61.7	35.2	0.3	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	6 985	30.4	4 193	29.3	3 612			

[a] 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.

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

** Six and two unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

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

na: not applicable

¹ MICS indicator 4.2

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Time to source of drinking water						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	
Location							
Aimag center	4.5	44.6	4.6	0.3	38.7	7.2	1 516
Soum center	2.7	40.5	11.2	0.4	32.4	12.7	2 380
Rural	0.2	13.0	8.9	0.4	60.2	17.3	3 089
Education of household head*							
None	0.3	23.1	11.3	0.5	47.8	16.8	768
Primary	0.5	21.7	8.3	0.5	53.1	15.9	1 660
Basic	1.6	27.5	7.4	0.5	47.8	15.1	1 839
Upper secondary	1.1	35.1	10.8	0.0	44.1	9.0	1 098
Vocational	4.5	40.4	7.2	0.0	36.3	11.6	821
College, university	6.3	35.7	8.6	0.4	38.5	10.4	795
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.0	4.2	5.2	0.4	66.1	24.0	1 396
Second	0.0	13.7	9.8	0.0	60.3	15.8	1 396
Middle	0.5	34.9	8.3	0.6	42.6	13.1	1 399
Fourth	4.3	39.9	12.1	0.4	33.5	9.8	1 394
Richest	5.1	53.5	8.2	0.3	27.7	5.2	1 398
Ethnicity of household head**							
Khalkh	2.5	34.5	9.6	0.3	40.7	12.3	4 852
Other	0.9	16.9	6.8	0.5	58.5	16.3	2 112
Religion of household head***							
No religion	2.1	27.8	7.2	0.3	49.0	13.5	3 898
Buddhist	1.9	31.7	11.4	0.2	41.9	12.8	2 810
Other	2.0	23.0	2.7	2.3	45.3	24.6	2 553
Total	2.0	29.3	8.7	0.4	46.0	13.6	6 985

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

** Six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

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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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	Time to source of drinking water						Number of household members		
	Users of improved drinking water sources [a]			Users of unimproved drinking water sources [a]					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes or more	30 minutes or more	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes or more	30 minutes or more		Missing/DK	Total
Location									
Aimag center	4.5	74.0	9.6	0.3	9.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	1 516
Soum center	2.7	41.7	11.5	0.4	31.2	12.4	0.0	100.0	2 380
Rural	0.2	13.8	8.9	0.4	59.4	17.3	0.1	100.0	3 089
Education of household head*									
None	0.3	25.7	11.3	0.5	45.2	16.8	0.1	100.0	768
Primary	0.5	27.1	8.4	0.5	47.7	15.8	0.0	100.0	1 660
Basic	1.6	33.4	9.1	0.5	41.9	13.4	0.1	100.0	1 839
Upper secondary	1.1	44.8	12.1	0.0	34.4	7.7	0.0	100.0	1 098
Vocational	4.5	52.7	10.2	0.0	24.1	8.5	0.0	100.0	821
College, university	6.3	44.6	9.8	0.4	29.6	9.2	0.1	100.0	795
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	0.0	4.2	5.2	0.4	66.1	24.0	0.0	100.0	1 396
Second	0.0	14.6	9.8	0.0	59.5	15.8	0.3	100.0	1 396
Middle	0.5	45.3	10.7	0.6	32.2	10.7	0.0	100.0	1 399
Fourth	4.3	47.7	13.8	0.4	25.6	8.1	0.0	100.0	1 394
Richest	5.1	70.0	10.0	0.3	11.2	3.4	0.0	100.0	1 398
Ethnicity of household head**									
Khalkh	2.5	42.9	10.8	0.3	32.3	11.1	0.0	100.0	4 852
Other	0.9	20.9	7.9	0.5	54.5	15.2	0.1	100.0	2 112
Religion of household head***									
No religion	2.1	35.0	8.2	0.3	41.9	12.5	0.1	100.0	3 898
Buddhist	1.9	39.0	12.9	0.2	34.6	11.3	0.1	100.0	2 810
Other	2.0	25.4	3.9	2.3	43.0	23.4	0.0	100.0	253
Total	2.0	36.4	9.9	0.4	38.9	12.4	0.1	100.0	6 985

[a] 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.

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

** Six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

*** Six 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water						Total	Number of households without drinking water on premises
			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		
Location										
Aimag center	93.3	443	38.9	45.8	6.7	8.4	0.2	100.0	414	
Soum center	96.8	684	30.6	58.0	6.3	4.9	0.3	100.0	663	
Rural	99.5	854	39.3	52.1	4.1	4.4	0.1	100.0	850	
Education of household head*										
None	99.2	239	42.5	50.8	2.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	237	
Primary	98.6	486	40.6	49.1	4.9	4.9	0.4	100.0	479	
Basic	97.7	481	35.9	51.7	6.3	6.1	0.0	100.0	470	
Upper secondary	98.6	290	28.3	55.9	9.0	6.6	0.3	100.0	286	
Vocational	95.5	239	35.9	55.0	3.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	228	
College, university	91.6	246	30.7	59.2	4.8	4.8	0.4	100.0	225	
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	99.7	367	39.6	51.8	3.5	5.1	0.0	100.0	366	
Second	100.0	398	37.0	52.1	6.5	4.2	0.2	100.0	398	
Middle	98.8	406	40.6	50.2	4.7	4.2	0.2	100.0	401	
Fourth	93.9	406	31.3	57.8	5.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	381	
Richest	93.9	405	32.2	52.2	6.8	8.3	0.5	100.0	380	
Ethnicity of household head**										
Khalkh	96.7	1 390	35.7	53.3	5.3	5.4	0.3	100.0	1 344	
Other	98.5	586	37.2	51.5	5.7	5.7	0.0	100.0	577	
Religion of household head***										
No religion	96.9	1 103	36.6	52.4	5.4	5.4	0.3	100.0	1 069	
Buddhist	97.8	803	35.7	53.3	5.4	5.4	0.1	100.0	785	
Other	95.8	70	35.3	52.9	4.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	67	
Total	97.2	1 982	36.2	52.8	5.4	5.4	0.2	100.0	1 927	

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

** Six and six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

*** Six and six unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

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Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities
Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Khuvsgul aimag, 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:		Ventilated improved pit latrine			Pit latrine with slab		Pit latrine without slab/open pit						Other
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine											
Location														
Aimag center	2.7	1.0	0.3	1.1	91.4	2.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	1 516				
Soum center	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	89.8	7.6	0.4	1.8	100.0	2 380				
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	19.7	59.0	0.0	20.8	100.0	3 089				
Education of household head*														
None	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	40.1	44.0	0.8	14.4	100.0	768				
Primary	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	44.6	37.8	0.2	16.5	100.0	1 660				
Basic	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	55.3	32.8	0.0	11.4	100.0	1 839				
Upper secondary	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	71.0	24.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	1 098				
Vocational	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	73.5	17.9	0.0	5.9	100.0	821				
College, university	2.5	1.1	0.0	0.5	85.6	8.1	0.0	2.2	100.0	795				
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	68.4	0.0	30.1	100.0	1 396				
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	22.3	59.9	0.4	16.8	100.0	1 396				
Middle	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	78.4	17.6	0.0	3.3	100.0	1 399				
Fourth	1.7	0.6	0.0	1.0	96.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	1 394				
Richest	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 398				
Ethnicity of household head**														
Khalkh	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	62.2	24.8	0.1	11.3	100.0	4 852				
Other	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	52.2	39.7	0.0	7.2	100.0	2 112				
Religion of household head***														
No religion	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	56.9	30.6	0.2	11.1	100.0	3 898				
Buddhist	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	60.9	28.6	0.0	8.8	100.0	2 810				
Other	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	75.4	16.8	0.0	7.0	100.0	253				
Total	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	59.1	29.3	0.1	10.0	100.0	6 985				

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

** Six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

*** Six 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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 5 households or less	Not shared	Public facility	5 households or less	Shared by More than 5 households			
Location										
Aimag center	69.3	2.0	25.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	100.0	1 516
Soum center	72.0	2.4	15.7	5.5	0.3	0.0	2.2	1.8	100.0	2 380
Rural	15.3	0.2	4.7	37.9	0.8	0.4	19.9	20.8	100.0	3 089
Education of household head*										
None	26.2	0.0	14.7	28.7	1.5	0.5	14.0	14.4	100.0	768
Primary	34.6	1.2	9.7	22.8	0.6	0.1	14.5	16.5	100.0	1 660
Basic	43.0	1.3	11.4	21.2	0.5	0.3	10.8	11.4	100.0	1 839
Upper secondary	58.5	1.3	12.7	18.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.6	100.0	1 098
Vocational	56.6	3.2	16.4	11.7	0.0	0.5	5.8	5.9	100.0	821
College, university	70.7	1.0	18.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.2	100.0	795
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	0.4	0.0	1.2	42.1	1.3	0.4	24.5	30.1	100.0	1 396
Second	15.3	0.6	7.0	40.1	0.3	0.6	19.4	16.8	100.0	1 396
Middle	55.3	0.9	22.9	12.9	0.4	0.0	4.3	3.3	100.0	1 399
Fourth	77.3	3.3	18.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 394
Richest	83.6	1.8	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1 398
Ethnicity of household head**										
Khalkh	48.6	1.6	13.6	16.2	0.5	0.3	7.8	11.3	100.0	4 852
Other	41.1	0.7	11.3	25.9	0.4	0.0	13.5	7.2	100.0	2 112
Religion of household head***										
No religion	45.1	1.4	11.5	19.9	0.5	0.1	10.3	11.1	100.0	3 898
Buddhist	46.9	1.2	14.5	18.5	0.4	0.4	9.4	8.8	100.0	2 810
Other	60.5	2.3	13.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	7.0	100.0	253
Total	46.4	1.3	12.9	19.1	0.4	0.2	9.6	10.0	100.0	6 985

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

** Six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

¹ MICS indicator 4.3. MDG indicator 7.9

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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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Type of sanitation facility used by the household members	Place of disposal of child's faeces							Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ¹	Number of children age 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			Missing/DK
Location										
Improved	1.0	77.7	2.3	8.6	3.7	1.7	4.3	0.7	100.0	78.7
Unimproved	0.6	68.8	4.5	1.9	7.8	12.3	3.9	0.0	100.0	69.5
Open defecation	(2.4)	(28.6)	(21.4)	(11.9)	(4.8)	(28.6)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(31.0)
Mother's education										
None	1.0	79.2	1.0	15.8	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	80.2
Aimag center	0.6	75.9	2.9	5.3	4.7	3.5	6.5	0.6	100.0	76.5
Soum center	1.3	63.3	7.5	4.0	7.5	12.4	3.5	0.4	100.0	64.6
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	2.0	62.0	10.0	0.0	8.0	14.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	64.0
Second	0.0	65.1	12.7	4.8	1.6	11.1	1.6	3.2	100.0	65.1
Middle	2.1	69.8	5.2	5.2	4.2	8.3	5.2	0.0	100.0	71.9
Fourth	0.8	74.6	0.8	4.6	6.9	6.2	6.2	0.0	100.0	75.4
Richest	(3.1)	(62.5)	(3.1)	(9.4)	(12.5)	(3.1)	(6.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(65.6)
Ethnicity of household head										
Poorest	0.0	76.2	2.4	13.5	2.4	4.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	76.2
Second	2.2	52.7	8.6	4.3	6.5	20.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	54.8
Middle	0.9	66.4	5.6	3.7	8.4	9.3	4.7	0.9	100.0	67.3
Fourth	0.9	74.6	4.4	7.0	5.3	5.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	75.4
Richest	0.0	81.8	3.4	5.7	2.3	0.0	5.7	1.1	100.0	81.8
Religion of household head*										
No religion	1.1	78.9	1.1	13.7	2.1	1.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	80.0
Buddhist	0.5	69.2	5.5	8.0	6.0	6.3	3.8	0.5	100.0	69.8
Other	2.3	75.2	2.3	3.8	2.3	9.8	4.5	0.0	100.0	77.4
Total	1.0	70.8	4.6	6.8	5.0	7.2	4.0	0.4	100.0	71.8

* Three 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water ¹			Unimproved sanitation				Improved drinking water and improved sanitation			
	Piped into dwelling	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Improved sanitation ²	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Improved drinking water and improved sanitation	Total	
Location											
Aimag center	3.7	50.0	46.3	69.3	27.2	2.6	1.0	100.0	38.7	100.0	1 516
Soum center	0.0	54.4	45.6	72.0	18.2	8.0	1.8	100.0	42.2	100.0	2 380
Rural	0.0	22.1	77.9	15.3	4.9	59.0	20.8	100.0	8.5	100.0	3 089
Education of household head*											
None	0.0	34.7	65.3	26.2	14.7	44.7	14.4	100.0	14.5	100.0	768
Primary	0.1	30.5	69.5	34.6	10.9	38.0	16.5	100.0	17.8	100.0	1 660
Basic	0.2	36.3	63.6	43.0	12.8	32.8	11.4	100.0	22.8	100.0	1 839
Upper secondary	0.7	46.2	53.1	58.5	13.9	24.0	3.6	100.0	36.6	100.0	1 098
Vocational	1.7	50.4	47.9	56.6	19.6	17.9	5.9	100.0	36.9	100.0	821
College, university	3.9	46.7	49.4	70.7	19.0	8.1	2.2	100.0	39.9	100.0	795
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	0.0	9.5	90.5	0.4	1.2	68.4	30.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	1 396
Second	0.0	23.6	76.4	15.3	7.6	60.3	16.8	100.0	5.1	100.0	1 396
Middle	0.0	43.7	56.3	55.3	23.9	17.6	3.3	100.0	27.5	100.0	1 399
Fourth	2.3	54.0	43.7	77.3	22.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	43.6	100.0	1 394
Richest	1.8	65.0	33.2	83.6	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.5	100.0	1 398
Ethnicity of household head**											
Khalkh	0.9	45.7	53.4	48.6	15.2	24.8	11.3	100.0	30.7	100.0	4 852
Other	0.5	24.0	75.5	41.1	12.0	39.7	7.2	100.0	16.8	100.0	2 112
Religion of household head***											
No religion	0.8	36.3	62.9	45.1	12.9	30.8	11.1	100.0	25.3	100.0	3 898
Buddhist	0.8	44.1	55.0	46.9	15.7	28.6	8.8	100.0	28.9	100.0	2 810
Other	0.8	27.0	72.3	60.5	15.6	16.8	7.0	100.0	19.5	100.0	2 533
Total	0.8	39.2	60.0	46.4	14.2	29.4	10.0	100.0	26.5	100.0	6 985

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

** Six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8² MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

VII. WATER AND SANITATION

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water [a]					Sanitation					
	Piped into dwelling	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation [b]	Unimproved sanitation	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Improved drinking water and improved sanitation [a] [b]		
Aimag center	3.7	84.4	11.9	100.0	96.4	2.6	1.0	100.0	86.8	1 516	
Soum center	0.0	55.8	44.2	100.0	90.2	8.0	1.8	100.0	54.6	2 380	
Rural	0.0	22.8	77.2	100.0	20.2	59.0	20.8	100.0	11.3	3 089	
Education of household head*											
None	0.0	37.3	62.7	100.0	40.9	44.7	14.4	100.0	27.2	768	
Primary	0.1	36.0	63.9	100.0	45.5	38.0	16.5	100.0	29.4	1 660	
Basic	0.2	43.7	56.2	100.0	55.8	32.8	11.4	100.0	37.9	1 839	
Upper secondary	0.7	57.2	42.1	100.0	72.4	24.0	3.6	100.0	53.5	1 098	
Vocational	1.7	65.7	32.6	100.0	76.2	17.9	5.9	100.0	61.1	821	
College, university	3.9	56.9	39.3	100.0	89.7	8.1	2.2	100.0	59.9	795	
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	0.0	9.5	90.5	100.0	1.6	68.4	30.1	100.0	0.4	1 396	
Second	0.0	24.4	75.6	100.0	22.9	60.3	16.8	100.0	8.8	1 396	
Middle	0.0	56.5	43.5	100.0	79.1	17.6	3.3	100.0	52.7	1 399	
Fourth	2.3	63.2	34.5	100.0	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	65.1	1 394	
Richest	1.8	83.3	14.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.1	1 398	
Ethnicity of household head**											
Khalkh	0.9	55.2	43.8	100.0	63.9	24.8	11.3	100.0	49.4	4 852	
Other	0.5	29.2	70.3	100.0	53.1	39.7	7.2	100.0	26.3	2 112	
Religion of household head***											
No religion	0.8	44.5	54.7	100.0	58.1	30.8	11.1	100.0	39.9	3 898	
Buddhist	0.8	52.7	46.4	100.0	62.6	28.6	8.8	100.0	46.7	2 810	
Other	0.8	30.5	68.8	100.0	76.2	16.8	7.0	100.0	31.2	253	
Total	0.8	47.4	51.8	100.0	60.6	29.4	10.0	100.0	42.4	6 985	

[a] 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.

[b] 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.

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

** Six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

*** Six 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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		
	Percent of households where place for handwashing was observed:				Percent distribution of households where place for handwashing was observed, and:						
	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 is not available, soap are not available		Total	
Location											
Aimag center	85.3	14.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	94.3	1.3	2.6	1.8	100.0	378
Soum center	68.4	28.6	0.0	3.0	100.0	90.9	0.4	7.6	1.1	100.0	468
Rural	29.5	68.7	0.0	1.8	100.0	82.7	2.0	14.5	0.8	100.0	252
Education of household head*											
None	30.6	67.4	0.0	2.1	100.0	82.4	1.4	14.9	1.4	100.0	73
Primary	43.5	55.5	0.2	0.8	100.0	86.9	1.4	10.7	0.9	100.0	211
Basic	52.8	45.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	91.1	1.2	5.4	2.3	100.0	254
Upper secondary	68.0	30.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	92.5	1.5	4.0	2.0	100.0	198
Vocational	68.6	28.5	0.0	2.9	100.0	91.6	0.6	7.8	0.0	100.0	164
College, university	80.3	16.5	0.4	2.8	100.0	92.0	0.5	7.0	0.5	100.0	198
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	4.8	94.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Second	33.3	64.3	0.0	2.5	100.0	82.1	2.2	13.4	2.2	100.0	132
Middle	56.9	40.6	0.2	2.2	100.0	85.9	1.7	10.3	2.1	100.0	231
Fourth	80.3	17.3	0.2	2.2	100.0	89.4	1.5	8.2	0.9	100.0	326
Richest	96.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	97.2	0.0	2.0	0.8	100.0	391
Ethnicity of household head**											
Khalkh	59.5	38.4	0.1	1.9	100.0	90.0	1.2	7.3	1.6	100.0	828
Other	46.0	52.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	91.2	0.7	7.7	0.4	100.0	270
Religion of household head***											
No religion	52.5	44.9	0.1	2.5	100.0	90.1	0.9	8.0	1.0	100.0	579
Buddhist	59.4	39.4	0.1	1.1	100.0	90.3	1.0	7.0	1.7	100.0	477
Other	53.5	46.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	(92.1)	(2.6)	(5.3)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Total	55.4	42.7	0.1	1.8	100.0	90.2	1.1	7.5	1.3	100.0	1 098

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

** Six and one unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

*** Six and five 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 4.5

VII. WATER AND SANITATION

Table WS.10: Availability of soap

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap in the dwelling, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	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 shown	No soap in household	Soap shown	No soap in household	Total		
Location								
Aimag center	96.9	2.6	0.5	98.5	1.5	100.0	99.3	443
Soum center	98.5	1.1	0.4	97.7	2.3	100.0	99.0	684
Rural	97.3	2.7	0.0	97.4	2.6	100.0	98.2	854
Education of household head*								
None	97.3	1.4	1.4	96.4	3.6	100.0	97.1	239
Primary	97.7	2.3	0.0	97.1	2.9	100.0	98.4	486
Basic	96.5	2.7	0.8	98.3	1.7	100.0	98.8	481
Upper secondary	96.5	3.0	0.5	98.9	1.1	100.0	99.3	290
Vocational	99.4	0.6	0.0	97.4	2.6	100.0	99.2	239
College, university	99.0	1.0	0.0	98.0	2.0	100.0	99.6	246
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	100.0	0.0	0.0	97.5	2.5	100.0	97.6	367
Second	95.5	4.5	0.0	97.0	3.0	100.0	98.0	398
Middle	96.2	3.0	0.9	98.3	1.7	100.0	98.8	406
Fourth	97.6	2.1	0.3	97.5	2.5	100.0	99.3	406
Richest	99.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	405
Ethnicity of household head**								
Khalkh	97.3	2.3	0.5	97.7	2.3	100.0	98.8	1 390
Other	98.9	1.1	0.0	97.2	2.8	100.0	98.5	586
Religion of household head***								
No religion	98.1	1.4	0.5	98.5	1.5	100.0	99.0	1 103
Buddhist	97.3	2.5	0.2	95.8	4.2	100.0	98.2	803
Other	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	70
Total	97.7	2.0	0.4	97.5	2.5	100.0	98.7	1 982

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

** Six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

¹ MICS indicator 4.6

VIII

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH



Fertility

In Khuvsgul aimag'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 adolescent birth rate (women age 15-19, expressed in per 1,000 women) is 37, the total fertility rate is 1.1 and there are differences in the rates by population and household characteristics. In rural, the adolescent fertility rate is still high. For instance, while the adolescent fertility rate of rural women age 15-19 expressed per 1,000 rural women is 62, it is 21 in soum center and 17 in aimag center.

As compared with others, the adolescent birth rate is relatively high among women with primary education (ASFR is 135) and women who live in households in second quintile (ASFR is 75).

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, four percent of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing, of which less than one percent is pregnant with first child and 4 percent have had a live birth or is pregnant.

Early childbearing is more prevalent among adolescents those, who live in rural or households in poorest quintile. For instance, 6 percent of rural adolescents, age 15-19 have already had a birth and, 7 percent of adolescents in poorest households have begun childbearing.

The Child Development Survey 2012 findings show that the percentage of women with a live birth before age 18 is 6 percent. In soum center and rural, 6 percent of rural adolescents had a live birth before age 18, while it is 4 percent among aimag center women (Table RH.3). As shown in the Table RH.3, the percentage of women with a live birth before age 18 is the highest among women age 30-34 years and the lowest among women age 35-39 (following age) especially in soum center and rural.

This observed difference among following 5 years group is may related data quality issues.

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 96 percent of women currently married or in union (Table RH.4A) and 90 percent of men currently married or in union (Table RH.4AM). Most of women know IUD (77 percent), pills (72 percent), injectables (69 percent) and male condom (50 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 except education. By education, the lowest percent of knowledge of contraception is among women with no education (90 percent) while all of women who have higher education (99 percent) know contraception methods.

According to the survey findings, current use of contraception was reported by 52 percent of women currently married or in union (Table RH.4). The most popular method in Khuvsgul aimag is the IUD, which is used by 29 percent of women currently married or in union. 8 percent of women reported use of the injectables and 7 percent of women reported use of the pills. 8 percent of women reported use of other contraceptive methods.

The rate of contraception use by women differs by education. The rate of women currently using contraception is 63 percent among women with no education, while 49 percent of women with higher education use contraception (Table RH.4).

The use of contraception is at 52-56 percent among women in households with poorest or second quintiles, which is a bit higher than the use of contraception among women in richest households (51 percent).

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 amenorrheic¹⁷ and are fecund¹⁸ 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. The unmet need for contraception is higher among aimag and soum centers women (28-30 percent) compared to among rural women (23 percent). By age groups, the unmet need for contraception is highest among women age 40 or above. For example, it is 18-22 percent among women age 15-39, 32 percent among women age 40-44, and 46 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 52 percent of total women. The need is met for 38 percent of women, who want to stop childbearing and limiting and for 15 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 CDS data. Percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are

¹⁷ 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

¹⁸ 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.

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 Khuvsgul aimag CDS 2012, it is concluded 67 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 fetal 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 labor 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 anemia during pregnancy and treatment of STIs can significantly improve fetal 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 Khuvsgul aimag 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. 72 percent of pregnant women are provided antenatal care by a family or soum doctor, 18 percent by an obstetrician, 9 percent by a midwife, and less than 1 percent by a feldsher.

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Table RH.7 shows number of antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy during the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider by selected characteristics. Eight in every ten mothers (83 percent) received antenatal care at least four times. Mothers under age 20 (78 percent) and those with no or primary education (64 percent) and who live in a household with middle or poorest quintiles (75 percent) are less likely receive antenatal care four or more times.

66 percent of women who gave birth and had ANC visits in two years preceding the survey had their first antenatal visit during the first three months of pregnancy, 31 percent during 3-6 months of pregnancy, and 3 percent during six or more months of pregnancy (Table RH.7A). Women with no or primary education (54 percent), from poorest households (52 percent), and who live in a household, headed by a person from ethnic groups other than khalkh (59 percent) tend to have their first antenatal care later during pregnancy, compared with women in other groups.

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, 95 percent reported that their blood pressure was checked during antenatal care visits, 97 percent reported that urine specimen was taken, 95 percent reported that a blood sample was taken, 89 percent reported that STI screening was done. As disaggregated by women's background characteristics, the percentage of women who had STI screening was relatively low among women age under 20 years (84 percent), and those with no or primary education (71 percent) and women from households with middle quintile (79 percent).

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 CDS 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.

99 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the CDS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.9). This indicator does not differ by location and women's age, education and household wealth.

53 percent of the births in the two years preceding the survey were delivered with assistance by an obstetrician, 33 percent by a midwife, and 13 percent by a family or

soum doctor. There are some differences by location. For instance, the percentage of births delivered by an obstetrician is higher in aimag center (68 percent), while it is at 46 percent among rural women. In rural, some births are delivered by a family or soum doctor (19 percent), but there is no such incidence in aimag center.

WHO recommends that the percentage of births delivered by Caesarean section should be between 5-15 percent of total deliveries. In Khuvsgul aimag, 14 percent of women age 15-49, who gave births in the two years preceding the survey, delivered by Caesarean section. Delivering births by Caesarean section is more common among aimag center women than rural women (20 percent and 10 percent, respectively). The rate delivery by Caesarean section is 3 times higher among women in richest quintile household compared with women in poorest quintile household (19 percent and 6 percent respectively).

By age groups, as a woman gets older the prevalence of deliveries by Caesarean section increases and this can be explained by the fact that more complications are likely to occur during delivery for older women.

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.

99 percent of births in Khuvsgul aimag are delivered in a health facility and less than 1 percent occurs at home. The rate of births, delivered in health facilities does not differ by age, education and household characteristics.

VIII. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Table RH.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate for the one year preceding the survey

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19)	Total fertility rate
Location		
Aimag center	17	1.2
Soum center	21	1.0
Rural	62	1.2
Education		
None or primary	74	1.1
Basic	59	1.1
Upper secondary	20	1.2
Vocational	64	1.6
College, university	53	1.3
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	52	1.0
Second	75	1.4
Middle	56	1.5
Fourth	0	0.9
Richest	0	0.8
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	29	1.3
Other	52	0.9
Religion of household head		
No religion	32	1.1
Buddhist	37	0.9
Other	106	2.7
Total	37	1.1

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:			Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing			
Location						
Aimag center	3.3	1.7	5.0	59	3.6	55
Soum center	2.1	0.0	2.1	93	5.0	79
Rural	5.9	0.0	5.9	116	6.8	115
Education						
None or primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(12.2)	48
Secondary	3.4	0.4	3.8	234	9.2	85
Vocational, college, university	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	0.0	115
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	6.8	0.0	6.8	58	7.5	52
Second	3.4	0.0	3.4	58	(6.2)	47
Middle	(6.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	49	5.4	55
Fourth	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	45	(4.3)	45
Richest	3.4	1.7	5.1	58	(4.0)	49
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	3.9	0.6	4.5	175	5.4	164
Other	4.3	0.0	4.3	92	5.9	83
Religion of household head**						
No religion	4.6	0.8	5.4	128	4.9	140
Buddhist	3.7	0.0	3.7	134	6.4	92
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	15
Total	4.0	0.4	4.4	268	5.5	248

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

** 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 5.2

VIII. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Age	Aimag center				Soum center and rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
15-19	0.0	59	na	na	0.0	209	na	na	0.0	268	na	na
20-24	0.0	55	3.6	55	0.0	193	6.1	193	0.0	248	5.5	248
25-29	0.0	54	5.5	54	0.5	198	4.5	198	0.4	252	4.7	252
30-34	0.0	65	4.5	65	0.0	198	11.9	198	0.0	263	10.1	263
35-39	0.0	57	1.7	57	0.5	184	1.1	184	0.4	241	1.2	241
40-44	0.0	52	1.9	52	0.5	183	5.9	183	0.4	235	5.0	235
45-49	0.0	51	5.8	51	0.6	169	8.1	169	0.4	220	7.6	220
Total	0.0	393	3.8	334	0.3	1 334	6.3	1 125	0.2	1 727	5.7	1 459

na: not applicable

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	Periodic abstinence, rhythm		Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹
Location																	
Aimag center	47.9	2.3	0.0	30.4	5.7	0.0	6.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	50.2	1.9	52.1	258
Soum center	52.0	0.8	0.3	25.4	5.7	0.0	9.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.1	0.0	44.9	3.1	48.0	348
Rural	44.9	3.1	0.0	31.5	10.3	0.0	6.0	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.0	53.6	1.6	55.1	506
Age																	
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
20-24	51.4	0.9	0.0	23.4	13.5	0.0	7.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	47.7	0.9	48.6	109
25-29	48.6	0.5	0.0	29.8	9.1	0.0	9.6	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	51.0	0.5	51.4	204
30-34	39.7	2.2	0.0	34.1	10.3	0.0	7.3	4.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.0	58.6	1.7	60.3	228
35-39	35.9	2.9	0.0	35.9	9.1	0.0	7.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	60.3	3.8	64.1	205
40-44	42.0	2.7	0.0	35.1	5.3	0.0	8.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	54.8	3.2	58.0	185
45-49	74.0	4.0	0.6	13.3	0.6	0.0	2.9	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	23.7	2.3	26.0	170
Number of living children																	
0	(97.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(2.9)	33
1	57.2	1.5	0.0	22.4	9.0	0.0	5.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	41.3	1.5	42.8	197
2	41.2	2.3	0.0	32.2	8.5	0.0	10.3	3.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.0	57.5	1.3	58.8	391
3	44.2	1.0	0.3	33.9	6.8	0.0	7.2	2.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.7	0.0	53.1	2.7	55.8	287
4+	48.3	4.8	0.0	29.0	7.7	0.0	3.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	47.8	3.9	51.7	203
Education																	
None	37.2	3.5	0.0	38.4	11.6	0.0	7.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	61.6	1.2	62.8	84
Primary	48.5	0.7	0.0	28.7	11.8	0.0	7.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.0	50.0	1.5	51.5	134
Basic	47.4	3.6	0.0	30.7	8.8	0.0	5.6	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	51.4	1.2	52.6	246
Upper secondary	48.5	2.4	0.0	28.1	7.8	0.0	7.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	49.4	2.1	51.5	328
Vocational	46.5	2.0	1.0	29.3	6.1	0.0	6.1	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	6.1	0.0	47.5	6.1	53.5	97
College, university	51.3	0.9	0.0	26.5	3.5	0.0	9.3	5.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.0	46.5	2.2	48.7	222
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	47.6	2.7	0.0	29.8	9.3	0.0	6.7	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.0	50.7	1.8	52.4	221
Second	44.0	4.0	0.0	32.0	9.3	0.0	4.9	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.0	54.7	1.3	56.0	221
Middle	48.6	0.5	0.0	32.2	9.3	0.0	6.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	50.0	1.4	51.4	210
Fourth	49.5	1.4	0.5	28.7	6.5	0.0	7.9	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	2.8	0.0	47.7	2.8	50.5	212
Richest	49.2	2.4	0.0	24.6	4.8	0.0	9.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	47.6	3.2	50.8	247
Ethnicity of household head*																	
Khalkh	46.4	1.8	0.1	31.2	8.2	0.0	7.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.0	51.5	2.1	53.6	802
Other	51.3	3.2	0.0	24.5	6.7	0.0	7.6	3.2	0.0	1.3	1.3	2.2	0.0	46.5	2.2	48.7	308
Religion of household head**																	
No religion	49.0	2.2	0.0	27.3	8.4	0.0	7.2	3.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.0	49.0	1.9	51.0	665
Buddhist	44.0	2.4	0.0	32.7	7.5	0.0	7.5	2.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.6	0.0	53.4	2.6	56.0	408
Other	(62.9)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(31.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.1)	(0.0)	(37.1)	34
Total	47.8	2.2	0.1	29.3	7.8	0.0	7.2	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.0	50.1	2.1	52.2	1 111

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

** Four 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

VIII. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Table RH.4A: Knowledge of contraception – Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have heard of a contraceptive method, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	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	
Alimag center	3.4	1.1	79.5	68.8	13.7	74.9	61.6	11.8	0.0	0.8	19.4	1.9	0.4	96.6	20.9	97.0	258
Soum center	0.8	1.1	78.8	68.1	8.2	73.7	52.3	7.6	4.8	0.8	20.1	2.3	0.0	95.2	20.3	95.8	348
Rural	3.7	1.2	75.1	70.3	3.7	69.7	42.3	3.5	3.5	0.4	13.8	1.0	0.2	95.1	14.2	95.5	506
Age																	
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
20-24	0.9	0.0	72.1	82.9	4.5	82.9	62.2	7.2	2.7	0.0	5.4	1.8	0.9	96.4	6.3	96.4	109
25-29	1.9	1.0	79.3	80.8	8.2	74.5	55.3	7.7	4.3	1.0	11.1	2.4	0.5	96.2	12.0	96.2	204
30-34	3.0	1.3	79.7	74.1	11.2	70.7	49.6	7.8	2.6	0.4	18.5	0.0	0.0	97.0	19.0	97.4	228
35-39	3.3	1.9	78.0	67.5	8.1	75.6	50.7	6.7	2.1	1.4	21.1	1.9	0.0	97.1	21.5	98.1	205
40-44	2.7	0.5	78.2	59.6	5.9	71.8	47.3	5.3	2.0	0.0	22.3	1.6	0.0	94.7	22.9	95.2	185
45-49	3.5	1.7	74.0	53.2	3.5	61.8	37.6	5.8	5.2	0.6	19.7	2.3	0.0	91.3	20.2	91.9	170
Number of living children																	
0	(2.9)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(64.7)	(8.8)	(58.8)	(50.0)	(14.7)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(79.4)	(14.7)	(79.4)	33
1	1.5	1.5	71.6	73.1	8.5	77.6	54.2	7.0	3.0	0.0	11.9	2.0	1.0	95.0	12.9	95.5	197
2	2.5	1.0	78.6	72.1	6.5	73.1	53.5	7.8	4.0	1.0	16.8	2.0	0.0	97.0	17.6	97.2	391
3	2.1	1.7	80.5	61.0	8.6	66.8	45.2	5.5	2.7	0.7	19.5	1.4	0.0	94.2	20.2	94.9	287
4+	5.3	0.5	80.2	72.5	6.3	74.9	45.4	4.8	1.9	0.5	19.3	0.5	0.0	97.6	19.3	98.1	203
Education																	
None	1.2	0.0	68.6	62.8	3.5	64.0	27.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	89.5	2.3	89.5	84
Primary	0.7	0.0	73.5	73.5	1.5	65.4	38.2	0.7	4.4	0.0	8.8	1.5	0.0	92.6	9.6	93.4	134
Basic	2.8	0.4	71.7	64.9	6.0	68.9	39.8	3.6	1.6	0.4	11.2	0.4	0.0	93.2	11.2	94.4	246
Upper secondary	3.6	0.9	80.2	70.1	6.6	76.3	54.2	7.2	4.2	0.3	17.7	0.9	0.3	97.0	18.3	97.3	328
Vocational	4.0	3.0	77.8	61.6	8.1	66.7	44.4	9.1	3.0	1.0	24.2	3.0	0.0	97.0	24.2	97.0	97
College, university	2.7	2.7	84.5	76.1	15.0	79.2	72.6	14.6	3.1	1.8	30.1	4.0	0.4	99.1	31.9	99.1	222
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	3.1	0.4	72.4	66.2	3.1	67.1	36.9	2.2	4.4	0.4	11.1	0.4	0.0	94.7	11.6	95.1	221
Second	5.8	0.9	76.4	75.1	2.7	74.2	45.8	3.1	2.7	0.0	15.6	0.4	0.4	95.6	16.0	95.6	221
Middle	0.0	0.0	75.7	69.6	5.1	71.0	45.8	6.1	3.3	0.0	6.1	0.5	0.5	93.0	6.5	93.0	210
Fourth	1.4	2.3	77.8	68.1	10.6	69.4	55.6	8.3	3.7	0.9	20.4	1.9	0.0	96.8	21.3	97.2	212
Richest	3.2	2.0	83.3	67.5	14.7	78.2	63.9	13.1	1.6	1.6	30.2	4.4	0.0	97.2	30.9	98.4	247
Ethnicity of household head*																	
Khalkh	2.7	1.3	78.5	67.8	8.4	70.5	50.1	6.2	1.2	0.6	18.1	1.7	0.0	94.9	18.5	95.5	802
Other	2.9	0.6	74.5	72.9	4.8	76.8	49.7	8.0	8.0	0.6	14.3	1.3	0.6	97.1	15.6	97.1	308
Religion of household head**																	
No religion	2.7	0.6	76.1	69.0	7.7	70.9	48.3	6.4	3.2	0.6	15.5	1.2	0.3	94.4	16.2	95.1	665
Buddhist	3.1	1.9	79.1	69.2	7.2	74.3	50.2	7.0	2.6	0.7	19.2	2.2	0.0	96.9	19.7	96.9	408
Other	(0.0)	(2.9)	(82.9)	(71.4)	(2.9)	(68.6)	(74.3)	(11.4)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(17.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(17.1)	(100.0)	34
Total	2.7	1.1	77.3	69.3	7.4	72.2	49.9	6.7	3.1	0.6	17.0	1.6	0.2	95.5	17.7	95.9	1111

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

** Four 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: Knowledge of contraception – Men
Percentage of men age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have heard of a contraceptive method, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	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, rhythm	Withdrawal		Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	
Aimag center	1.0	2.5	41.1	34.2	3.5	39.1	89.6	13.4	0.5	0.0	9.9	2.5	0.0	93.1	11.9	93.1	199
Soum center	0.7	2.5	34.4	36.6	6.2	38.0	83.0	8.0	2.5	0.4	9.4	4.0	0.0	89.9	12.7	89.9	272
Rural	1.2	1.0	32.4	37.8	3.4	29.8	79.2	4.1	1.7	0.2	3.4	3.4	0.0	87.7	6.3	87.7	407
Age																	
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
20-24	(0.0)	(0.0)	(49.0)	(36.7)	(0.0)	(42.9)	(83.7)	(18.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(89.8)	(8.2)	(89.8)	48
25-29	0.7	1.4	38.7	40.8	5.6	38.7	84.5	9.9	2.1	0.0	4.9	3.5	0.0	92.3	7.7	92.3	140
30-34	0.0	1.6	36.4	45.5	2.1	39.6	86.6	8.0	1.6	0.0	8.0	3.7	0.0	94.1	11.8	94.1	184
35-39	2.4	1.8	36.7	43.2	7.7	37.3	84.0	8.3	1.8	0.0	6.5	4.1	0.0	90.5	10.1	90.5	167
40-44	1.5	3.1	30.9	32.0	4.1	31.4	84.5	4.1	2.6	1.0	9.3	3.6	0.0	90.7	11.3	90.7	191
45-49	0.7	1.4	29.1	19.6	3.4	21.6	71.6	4.1	0.7	0.0	4.7	1.4	0.0	78.4	6.1	78.4	146
Number of living children																	
0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.3)	(20.6)	(5.9)	(38.2)	(76.5)	(14.7)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(79.4)	(5.9)	(79.4)	34
1	0.6	1.8	36.9	36.3	7.1	33.9	84.5	12.5	1.8	0.0	3.6	5.4	0.0	91.7	8.3	91.7	166
2	1.5	1.5	38.6	40.7	3.0	37.4	84.6	5.1	0.9	0.3	7.5	4.2	0.0	92.5	11.1	92.5	327
3	1.3	3.1	33.8	32.9	4.4	30.7	80.3	7.0	3.1	0.4	7.9	1.8	0.0	88.6	9.2	88.6	225
4+	0.0	0.8	25.6	37.2	3.1	33.3	81.4	5.4	0.8	0.0	7.8	1.6	0.0	83.7	8.5	83.7	127
Education																	
None	0.0	0.0	18.9	25.6	2.2	16.7	74.4	3.3	1.1	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	80.0	4.4	80.0	89
Primary	1.2	0.0	36.2	45.4	4.3	36.8	77.3	6.8	1.8	0.0	3.7	2.5	0.0	88.3	6.1	88.3	161
Basic	0.8	1.2	27.3	29.6	3.6	28.1	81.4	4.0	1.6	0.0	3.2	2.4	0.0	87.0	5.5	87.0	249
Upper secondary	1.2	2.4	41.8	41.2	4.1	41.2	88.8	10.6	0.6	0.0	9.4	4.1	0.0	93.5	12.9	93.5	168
Vocational	1.0	3.1	29.9	28.9	2.1	32.0	82.5	3.1	1.0	1.0	8.2	5.2	0.0	89.7	12.4	89.7	96
College, university	1.7	5.1	56.8	47.5	9.3	50.8	90.7	17.8	4.2	0.8	16.9	5.1	0.0	98.3	19.5	98.3	116
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	0.5	0.5	29.3	35.6	3.7	28.7	77.7	2.7	2.1	0.0	3.7	3.2	0.0	86.7	6.9	86.7	185
Second	2.2	1.6	35.2	40.7	3.3	33.5	79.1	2.7	2.2	0.5	4.4	2.2	0.0	87.9	6.0	87.9	179
Middle	0.7	2.1	22.8	32.4	1.4	29.7	79.3	11.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	3.4	0.0	86.9	10.3	86.9	143
Fourth	0.0	1.1	39.1	37.4	6.3	37.4	87.4	7.5	1.1	0.0	4.0	2.9	0.0	93.7	6.3	93.7	172
Richest	1.5	3.5	45.5	36.1	5.9	41.6	89.1	13.4	2.5	0.5	13.4	5.0	0.0	92.1	17.3	92.1	199
Ethnicity of household head*																	
Khalkh	1.2	2.3	32.5	34.7	4.7	33.7	81.6	9.0	1.2	0.3	7.1	2.9	0.0	88.1	9.3	88.1	649
Other	0.4	0.4	42.2	42.2	3.0	36.6	86.2	3.0	3.0	0.0	5.6	4.7	0.0	94.0	10.3	94.0	229
Religion of household head**																	
No religion	0.6	1.3	33.5	35.2	4.0	33.7	82.4	6.3	1.1	0.0	5.9	3.1	0.0	89.1	8.6	89.1	515
Buddhist	1.5	2.7	35.3	36.8	4.5	35.0	82.8	8.6	2.4	0.6	7.1	3.6	0.0	89.9	10.1	89.9	332
Other	(3.4)	(0.0)	(55.2)	(51.7)	(6.9)	(41.4)	(86.2)	(13.8)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(93.1)	(20.7)	(93.1)	29
Total	1.0	1.8	35.0	36.6	4.3	34.5	82.7	7.4	1.7	0.2	6.7	3.4	0.0	89.6	9.5	89.6	879

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

** Three 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.

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Table RH.5: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total ¹			
Aimag center	19.8	32.3	52.1	8.4	21.3	29.7	258	63.7	211
Soum center	11.9	36.2	48.0	6.2	21.8	28.0	348	63.2	264
Rural	14.0	41.2	55.1	3.9	19.4	23.3	506	70.3	397
Age									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	4
20-24	33.3	15.3	48.6	16.2	1.8	18.0	109	73.0	73
25-29	26.4	25.0	51.4	11.1	9.6	20.7	204	71.3	147
30-34	24.6	35.8	60.3	5.6	14.7	20.3	228	74.9	184
35-39	7.2	56.9	64.1	2.4	19.1	21.5	205	74.9	176
40-44	0.5	57.4	58.0	1.1	30.8	31.9	185	64.5	166
45-49	0.0	26.0	26.0	0.6	45.7	46.2	170	36.0	123
Education									
None	18.6	44.2	62.8	1.2	14.0	15.1	84	80.6	66
Primary	13.2	38.2	51.5	5.9	19.9	25.7	134	66.7	103
Basic	10.8	41.8	52.6	4.4	24.7	29.1	246	64.4	201
Upper secondary	14.4	37.1	51.5	6.3	20.1	26.3	328	66.2	255
Vocational	6.1	47.5	53.5	1.0	26.3	27.3	97	66.3	79
College, university	22.6	26.1	48.7	9.7	17.3	27.0	222	64.3	168
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	12.0	40.4	52.4	4.4	23.1	27.6	221	65.6	177
Second	9.8	46.2	56.0	4.0	17.8	21.8	221	72.0	172
Middle	16.8	34.6	51.4	5.6	21.5	27.1	210	65.5	165
Fourth	18.5	31.9	50.5	7.9	19.0	26.9	212	65.3	164
Richest	16.3	34.5	50.8	6.3	21.4	27.8	247	64.6	194
Ethnicity of household head*									
Khalkh	15.1	38.6	53.6	6.1	19.6	25.7	802	67.6	636
Other	13.7	35.0	48.7	4.5	23.2	27.7	308	63.7	236
Religion of household head**									
No religion	14.9	36.0	51.0	6.5	20.2	26.7	665	65.6	516
Buddhist	14.9	41.1	56.0	4.6	20.9	25.5	408	68.7	333
Other	(8.6)	(28.6)	(37.1)	(2.9)	(20.0)	(22.9)	34	(*)	21
Total	14.7	37.5	52.2	5.7	20.6	26.2	1 111	66.6	872

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

** Four 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 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6

Table RH.6: Antenatal care coverage
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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	Midwife	Nurse	Other/ Missing					
Location										
Aimag center	86.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	64
Soum center	69.2	15.4	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	102
Rural	66.2	22.1	9.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	100.0	98.5	134
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	69.6	18.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	97.1	68
20-34	72.6	17.5	8.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	99.1	230
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Education										
None or primary	74.6	16.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	96.6	58
Basic	78.1	10.9	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	63
Upper secondary	70.9	18.6	9.3	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.8	84
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
College, university	62.0	26.6	10.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	78
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	58.8	27.5	7.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0	96.1	50
Second	77.6	14.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	66
Middle	78.9	12.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	97.2	70
Fourth	69.0	19.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	57
Richest	69.0	19.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	57
Ethnicity of household head										
Khalkh	69.1	19.7	9.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	99.1	229
Other	79.2	12.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	97.2	71
Religion of household head*										
No religion	73.6	14.3	11.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	179
Buddhist	69.8	22.6	6.6	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	104
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Total	71.5	18.0	8.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	100.0	98.7	299

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5

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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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits ¹	Missing/DK		
Location								
Aimag center	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.2	83.1	4.6	100.0	64
Soum center	1.9	2.9	2.9	4.8	84.6	2.9	100.0	102
Rural	0.7	1.5	2.9	10.3	81.6	2.9	100.0	134
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	2.9	0.0	2.9	13.0	78.3	2.9	100.0	68
20-34	0.4	2.1	3.8	6.0	84.2	3.4	100.0	230
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Education								
None or primary	3.4	5.1	6.8	11.9	64.4	8.5	100.0	58
Basic	1.6	0.0	3.1	4.7	90.6	0.0	100.0	63
Upper secondary	0.0	1.2	4.7	11.6	82.6	0.0	100.0	84
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
College, university	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.8	89.9	5.1	100.0	78
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	2.0	3.9	2.0	13.7	74.5	3.9	100.0	50
Second	0.0	3.0	3.0	9.0	83.6	1.5	100.0	66
Middle	2.8	1.4	8.5	5.6	74.6	7.0	100.0	70
Fourth	0.0	0.0	3.4	6.9	87.9	1.7	100.0	57
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	94.8	1.7	100.0	57
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	0.4	1.3	3.4	6.0	86.3	2.6	100.0	229
Other	2.8	2.8	4.2	12.5	72.2	5.6	100.0	71
Religion of household head*								
No religion	0.5	2.2	3.8	6.6	84.6	2.2	100.0	179
Buddhist	0.0	0.9	3.8	9.4	82.1	3.8	100.0	104
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Total	1.0	1.6	3.6	7.5	82.9	3.3	100.0	299

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

(*) 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 during the two years preceding the survey by timing of first antenatal care visit, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percent distribution of women who had the first antenatal care visit during:			Total	Number of women who had a live birth and had ANC in the preceding two years
	First 3 months of pregnancy	3-6 months of pregnancy	6 or more months of pregnancy		
Location					
Aimag center	64.6	30.8	4.6	100.0	64
Soum center	68.6	27.4	3.9	100.0	100
Rural	65.2	34.1	0.7	100.0	133
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	62.7	37.3	0.0	100.0	66
20-34	67.4	29.2	3.4	100.0	229
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Number of antenatal care visits*					
1-3 visits	(30.8)	(61.5)	(7.7)	100.0	38
4+ visits	70.8	27.3	2.0	100.0	248
Education					
None or primary	54.4	42.1	3.5	100.0	56
Basic	69.8	28.6	1.6	100.0	62
Upper secondary	67.4	32.6	0.0	100.0	84
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
College, university	72.1	24.1	3.8	100.0	78
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	68.0	28.0	4.0	100.0	49
Second	59.7	37.3	3.0	100.0	66
Middle	52.2	47.8	0.0	100.0	68
Fourth	75.9	20.7	3.4	100.0	57
Richest	79.3	17.2	3.4	100.0	57
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	68.5	29.3	2.2	100.0	228
Other	58.6	37.1	4.3	100.0	69
Religion of household head**					
No religion	64.6	33.1	2.2	100.0	178
Buddhist	67.0	29.2	3.8	100.0	104
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Total	66.2	31.1	2.6	100.0	297

* Nine unweighted cases with missing "Number of antenatal care visits" not shown.

** Three 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.

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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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	Percent of pregnant women who had:					Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹ and blood sample taken ¹	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken, STI screening done and weight measured	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			
Location								
Aimag center	96.9	100.0	98.5	100.0	98.5	95.4	93.8	64
Soum center	95.2	97.1	95.2	88.5	97.1	93.3	86.5	102
Rural	94.1	95.6	92.6	84.6	93.4	89.0	80.1	134
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	92.8	95.7	89.9	84.1	92.8	88.4	81.2	68
20-34	95.7	97.4	96.2	90.6	96.6	92.7	86.3	230
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Education								
None or primary	86.4	93.2	83.1	71.2	88.1	78.0	64.4	58
Basic	92.2	92.2	93.8	85.9	95.3	87.5	79.7	63
Upper secondary	98.8	100.0	100.0	95.3	98.8	98.8	93.0	84
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
College, university	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	98.7	78
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	96.1	94.1	92.2	84.3	92.2	88.2	78.4	50
Second	91.0	98.5	94.0	85.1	97.0	89.6	80.6	66
Middle	91.6	93.0	90.1	78.9	91.6	85.9	74.7	70
Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57
Richest	98.3	100.0	98.3	100.0	98.3	96.6	94.8	57
Ethnicity of household head								
Khalkh	96.1	97.9	96.1	91.8	95.3	93.1	88.0	229
Other	91.7	94.4	90.3	80.6	97.2	87.5	76.4	71
Religion of household head*								
No religion	96.2	97.8	94.0	87.4	96.7	92.3	84.1	179
Buddhist	94.3	97.2	97.2	92.5	95.3	91.5	86.8	104
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Total	95.1	97.0	94.8	89.2	95.7	91.8	85.2	299

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

(*) 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	Feldsher	Relative, friend	Other/ Missing								
Location															
Aimag center	0.0	67.7	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	20.0	64			
Soum center	11.5	51.0	34.6	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14.4	102			
Rural	19.1	46.3	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	10.3	134			
Mother's age at birth															
Less than 20	13.0	47.8	34.8	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	11.6	68			
20-34	12.4	53.4	33.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	13.7	230			
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2			
Place of delivery															
Public sector health facility	12.2	52.8	33.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	13.9	298			
Home, other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2			
Education															
None or primary	25.4	40.7	28.8	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	10.2	58			
Basic	9.4	48.4	39.1	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	9.4	63			
Upper secondary	9.3	58.1	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	16.3	84			
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	17			
College, university	7.6	58.2	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	16.5	78			
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	21.6	49.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5.9	50			
Second	20.9	40.3	35.8	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	16.4	66			
Middle	8.4	59.2	31.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	12.7	70			
Fourth	5.2	60.3	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13.8	57			
Richest	6.9	53.5	36.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	19.0	57			
Ethnicity of household head															
Khalkh	12.9	51.5	33.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	15.4	229			
Other	11.1	55.6	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	8.3	71			
Religion of household head*															
No religion	14.3	51.1	32.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.9	11.0	179			
Buddhist	10.4	53.8	34.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.9	104			
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	14			
Total	12.5	52.5	33.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.3	13.8	299			

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2

² MICS indicator 5.9

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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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Place of delivery			Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Public sector health facility	Home	Other			
Location						
Aimag center	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	64
Soum center	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	102
Rural	98.5	0.7	0.7	100.0	98.5	134
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	68
20-34	99.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	99.1	230
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Number of antenatal care visits*						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
1-3 visits	97.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	97.4	38
4+ visits	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	248
Education						
None or primary	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	58
Basic	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	63
Upper secondary	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	84
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
College, university	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	78
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	50
Second	97.0	1.5	1.5	100.0	97.0	66
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	70
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	57
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	57
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	99.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	99.1	229
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	71
Religion of household head**						
No religion	98.9	0.5	0.5	100.0	98.9	179
Buddhist	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	104
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Total	99.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.3	299

* Nine unweighted cases with missing "Number of antenatal care visits" not shown.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 5.8

IX

CHILD DEVELOPMENT



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Pre-school education

Pre-school education plays an important role for school readiness.

54 percent of children age 36-59 months, covered by the survey, are enrolled in a pre-school (Table CD.1). Location disparities are considerable – the figure is 40 percent for rural children while it is 66-67 percent for soum and aimag centers children.

No gender-based disparity exists (51 percent for girls, 58 percent for boys) for the attendance to pre-school and the gender ratio is 0.98. By age groups, 67 percent of children age 48-59 months attend pre-school, which is higher by 24 points than the figure for children age 36-47 months (43 percent). This finding shows that the attendance to pre-school 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 pre-school. For instance, pre-school enrollment rate is 74 percent among children from richest households while it is only 37 percent among children from poorest households, which is 2 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, adults' 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 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 42 percent of children age 3-4 years, an adult household member engaged in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). As shown in the table, the average number of activities that adults engaged with children is 3. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities is somewhat limited; only 36 percent of fathers engaged in more than one activity with their children and 19 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 location (52 percent for aimag center children, 42 percent for soum center children, 38 percent for rural children). Considerable difference by household wealth is also observed: the adult and father engagement in activities with children was 2 times lower for children from poorest households than children from richest 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 Khuvsgul aimag, only 18 percent of children, age 0-59 months have access to at least 3 children's books at home (Table CD.3). Only 3 percent of children have 10 or more children's books at home. While no gender-based difference is observed, disparities by location and household wealth indicators are observed. For instance, the proportion of children under-5 years with 3 or more children's books is 26 percent in aimag center, while it is only 12 percent in rural. This shows that aimag center children have more access to children's books than those living in rural.

In addition, as shown in the table, the presence of children's books is 5 times less among children from poorest households than those from richest 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 6 percent of children under-2 and 10 or more books for 1 percent of them while these figures are 25 percent and 4 percent, respectively, for children age 2-4 years.

Table CD.3 shows that 75 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).

91 percent of children under age 5, covered by the survey, play with toys that come from a store, 61 percent with objects found outside, 41 percent with household objects, and 24 percent with homemade toys. Two or more playthings are observed in the home for 79 percent of boys, while this percent is 71 for girls. 59 percent of children age 0-23 months and 85 percent of children age 24-59 months have two or more playthings to play with.

81 percent for children, whose mothers have primary education have two or more playthings to play with while this percent is 68 for children, whose mothers have no education.

By leaving children alone or in the custody of other children, parents increase the risk of injury and accident. In CDS, 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 10 percent of children age 0-59 months were left in the care of other children age under 10, while 3 percent were left alone during the week preceding the survey. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that 11 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, 12 percent of children age 24-59 months and 10 percent of children age 0-23 months were left with inadequate care at home. There is not considerable difference

observed by location. Prevalence of inadequate care of leaving children alone or in the care of other children age under 10, differs by education of mothers/ caretakers. For instance, 12-16 percent of children of mothers/ caretakers with no or primary education and higher education were left without adult supervision, while 8-9 percent of children of mothers/ caretakers with other level of education left their children 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 Khuvsgul aimag, ECDI is calculated at 77 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 (95 percent and 94 percent, respectively), 78 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.

No gender-based and location differentials are observed in the percentages of children developmentally on track in each domain. By domains, the percentage of children developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy domain is higher (12 percent) among children from middle class households, compared to others. By age group, the percentage of children developmentally track in all four domain is relatively higher among 4 year olds by 3-5 points compared with 3 year olds.

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 86 percent. By domains, the percentage of children developmentally track in literacy-numeracy track is calculated to be at 63 percent while the development indicators in other domains are same as the ones in accordance with the international standards (Table CD.5A).

IX. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

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

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Sex		
Male	50.8	175
Female	57.5	159
Location		
Aimag center	67.1	84
Soum center	66.3	94
Rural	39.5	156
Age		
36-47 months	42.6	174
48-59 months	66.5	160
Mother's education		
None	(32.4)	34
Primary	49.2	58
Basic	38.2	67
Upper secondary	57.1	90
Vocational	(*)	18
College, university	77.6	66
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	36.8	75
Second	30.9	67
Middle	64.5	75
Fourth	69.1	55
Richest	74.2	61
Ethnicity of household head*		
Khalkh	56.6	226
Other	48.1	107
Religion of household head**		
No religion	50.0	196
Buddhist	58.4	124
Other	(*)	12
Total	54.0	334

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

** 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 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months		Mean number of activities		Percentage of children not living with their natural father	Number of children age 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		
Sex						
Male	41.2	37.3	3.0	0.8	19.2	175
Female	43.7	35.0	3.1	0.8	19.4	159
Location						
Aimag center	51.8	43.5	3.5	1.0	16.5	84
Soum center	42.1	31.6	3.1	0.7	33.7	94
Rural	37.6	35.0	2.8	0.7	12.1	156
Age						
36-47 months	37.5	34.1	2.8	0.6	18.2	174
48-59 months	47.8	38.5	3.4	0.9	20.5	160
Mother's education						
None	(29.4)	(35.3)	(2.3)	(0.7)	(17.6)	34
Primary	35.6	27.1	2.7	0.5	25.4	58
Basic	38.2	29.4	2.8	0.5	11.8	67
Upper secondary	48.4	36.3	3.4	0.8	23.1	90
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
College, university	47.8	46.3	3.4	1.1	14.9	66
Father's education						
None	(31.3)	(25.0)	(2.3)	(0.4)	na	32
Primary	31.1	42.6	2.6	0.8	na	60
Basic	44.9	39.7	3.1	0.7	na	77
Upper secondary	42.9	44.9	3.2	1.1	na	49
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	18
College, university	(44.1)	(61.8)	(3.5)	(1.5)	na	34
Father not in household	47.7	6.2	3.3	na	na	64
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	25.0	31.6	2.4	0.6	14.5	75
Second	41.2	32.4	2.9	0.7	13.2	67
Middle	55.3	25.0	3.3	0.4	35.5	75
Fourth	38.2	41.8	3.3	0.9	14.5	55
Richest	53.2	54.8	3.6	1.4	16.1	61
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	46.9	39.0	3.3	0.9	17.1	226
Other	32.4	30.6	2.7	0.5	23.1	107
Religion of household head**						
No religion	39.9	36.9	3.0	0.8	14.1	196
Buddhist	45.6	36.0	3.2	0.8	24.0	124
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Total	42.4	36.2	3.1	0.8	19.3	334

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

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

na: not applicable

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 6.1

² MICS Indicator 6.2

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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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	Home-made toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects	Objects found outside		
Sex								
Male	16.8	3.1	26.2	92.7	36.9	67.8	78.7	419
Female	18.7	2.5	21.7	89.5	45.9	54.4	71.1	398
Location								
Aimag center	25.7	4.9	21.3	93.4	46.4	59.6	76.0	181
Soum center	21.1	3.4	20.3	90.0	40.6	56.3	72.8	259
Rural	11.6	1.3	27.9	90.8	39.2	65.5	76.1	377
Age								
0-23 months	6.0	.9	16.0	84.3	43.3	39.5	59.2	316
24-59 months	25.1	4.0	29.1	95.4	40.0	75.0	85.0	501
Mother's education								
None	3.7	0.0	19.5	86.6	35.4	61.0	68.3	81
Primary	8.3	0.0	19.0	92.6	33.1	69.4	81.0	120
Basic	13.5	1.2	27.6	87.7	36.8	59.5	73.0	162
Upper secondary	15.1	1.8	22.9	90.4	46.8	62.4	75.7	216
Vocational	22.0	6.0	32.0	90.0	40.0	56.0	70.0	50
College, university	35.3	7.4	25.3	96.3	46.8	57.9	76.3	188
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	7.8	0.6	26.3	91.0	49.7	68.3	79.6	166
Second	6.4	0.0	27.2	90.8	31.2	63.0	74.0	172
Middle	18.0	1.1	17.5	88.9	33.9	56.1	70.4	187
Fourth	21.1	7.7	20.4	88.7	38.7	59.2	71.8	141
Richest	37.9	5.9	29.4	96.7	54.9	60.1	79.7	152
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	17.4	2.6	25.6	90.1	41.1	59.9	74.4	581
Other	18.6	3.4	20.3	93.7	41.8	64.6	76.4	235
Religion of household head**								
No religion	14.1	2.6	23.6	90.4	38.7	59.7	72.3	487
Buddhist	23.2	2.7	25.9	93.2	47.4	64.5	80.5	291
Other	(25.7)	(5.7)	(17.1)	(88.6)	(31.4)	(60.0)	(71.4)	35
Total	17.7	2.8	24.0	91.1	41.3	61.3	75.0	817

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

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

() Figures that are based on 25-49 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	3.3	10.9	12.8	419
Female	3.5	8.0	10.0	398
Location				
Aimag center	2.2	9.8	10.4	181
Soum center	3.4	10.0	12.3	259
Rural	3.9	8.9	11.3	377
Age				
0-23 months	2.8	9.1	10.0	316
24-59 months	3.8	9.7	12.3	501
Mother's education				
None	3.7	13.4	15.9	81
Primary	0.8	12.4	12.4	120
Basic	2.5	6.1	8.6	162
Upper secondary	4.1	7.3	9.2	216
Vocational	4.0	6.0	8.0	50
College, university	4.7	12.1	14.7	188
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	1.8	9.0	10.2	166
Second	5.8	9.8	13.9	172
Middle	2.1	7.9	9.0	187
Fourth	2.1	9.2	9.9	141
Richest	5.2	11.8	14.4	152
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	3.4	10.1	12.1	581
Other	3.0	8.0	9.3	235
Religion of household head**				
No religion	3.1	7.7	9.4	487
Buddhist	4.4	11.6	14.3	291
Other	(0.0)	(17.1)	(17.1)	35
Total	3.4	9.5	11.4	817

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

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

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

* MICS indicator 6.5

IX. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	7.3	96.0	76.8	93.8	77.4	175
Female	10.0	93.8	80.0	94.4	75.6	159
Location						
Aimag center	9.4	96.5	78.8	92.9	77.6	84
Soum center	11.6	91.6	82.1	94.7	82.1	94
Rural	6.4	96.2	75.8	94.3	72.6	156
Age						
36-47 months	7.4	93.2	75.6	91.5	75.0	174
48-59 months	9.9	96.9	81.4	96.9	78.3	160
Pre-school attendance						
Attending pre-school	11.5	97.3	81.3	97.8	80.8	180
Not attending pre-school	5.2	92.3	74.8	89.7	71.6	154
Mother's education						
None	(11.8)	(91.2)	(67.6)	(91.2)	(64.7)	34
Primary	6.8	91.5	79.7	93.2	71.2	58
Basic	7.4	97.1	80.9	97.1	83.8	67
Upper secondary	9.9	95.6	80.2	95.6	78.0	90
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
College, university	7.5	95.5	76.1	91.0	76.1	66
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	7.9	94.7	77.6	93.4	72.4	75
Second	5.9	94.1	77.9	95.6	76.5	67
Middle	11.8	94.7	80.3	94.7	78.9	75
Fourth	9.1	98.2	83.6	98.2	85.5	55
Richest	8.1	93.6	72.6	88.7	71.0	61
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	7.5	95.6	78.5	94.3	76.3	226
Other	10.2	93.5	77.8	93.5	76.9	107
Religion of household head**						
No religion	9.1	93.4	75.3	92.4	73.7	196
Buddhist	8.8	96.8	83.2	96.0	80.8	124
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Total	8.6	95.0	78.3	94.1	76.6	334

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

** 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 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score [a] [b]	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy [a]	Physical [b]	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	60.5	93.8	76.8	93.8	84.7	175
Female	65.6	92.5	80.0	94.4	87.5	159
Location						
Aimag center	69.4	96.5	78.8	92.9	85.9	84
Soum center	67.4	89.5	82.1	94.7	87.4	94
Rural	56.7	93.6	75.8	94.3	85.4	156
Age						
36-47 months	50.0	91.5	75.6	91.5	81.8	174
48-59 months	77.0	95.0	81.4	96.9	90.7	160
Pre-school attendance						
Attending pre-school	77.5	96.7	81.3	97.8	91.2	180
Not attending pre-school	45.8	89.0	74.8	89.7	80.0	154
Mother's education						
None	(47.1)	(85.3)	(67.6)	(91.2)	(76.5)	34
Primary	55.9	88.1	79.7	93.2	83.1	58
Basic	52.9	97.1	80.9	97.1	89.7	67
Upper secondary	68.1	93.4	80.2	95.6	89.0	90
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
College, university	76.1	95.5	76.1	91.0	86.6	66
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	46.1	90.8	77.6	93.4	81.6	75
Second	57.4	91.2	77.9	95.6	85.3	67
Middle	71.1	94.7	80.3	94.7	90.8	75
Fourth	63.6	96.4	83.6	98.2	87.3	55
Richest	79.0	93.6	72.6	88.7	85.5	61
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	63.2	93.9	78.5	94.3	85.5	226
Other	62.0	91.7	77.8	93.5	87.0	107
Religion of household head**						
No religion	60.6	91.4	75.3	92.4	82.8	196
Buddhist	67.2	95.2	83.2	96.0	90.4	124
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Total	62.9	93.2	78.3	94.1	86.1	334

[a] 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).

[b] 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)

[a] [b] 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.

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

** 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.

X

LITERACY AND EDUCATION



Literacy 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 CDS, 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 Khuvsgul aimag, the percentage of women age 15-24 who are literate is 95, while it is 93 for men age 15-24 years. The rate of literacy slightly varies by location. For instance, 96 percent (98 percent) of aimag center (soum center) men and 97 percent (97 percent) of aimag center (soum center) women are literate, while the proportion of the literate in rural is 92 percent for young women and 88 percent for young men. Obviously, since literacy is associated with education, only half of the total number of young women and men with no or primary education (53 percent for women, 58 percent for men) are literate, as shown in the Table.

By age groups, 95 percent of men and 98 percent of women age 15-19 years, are literate, which is higher by 5-7 points, compared with men and women age 20-24 years. By household wealth, almost all young men and women (99 percent and 100 percent, respectively) age 15-24 years, from richest households are literate, while the percentage of literate young people is 88 percent for young men and 89 percent for young women from poorest households.

School readiness

Attendance to pre-school 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 pre-school the previous year. As shown in the table, 74 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school, attended pre-school the previous year. There are some differences by gender. For instance, the school readiness is at 91 percent among boys, while it is 70 percent among girls.

Please note that the results on school readiness indicators should not be interpreted by background characteristics due to the number of children attending first grade (denominator of indicators) are quite low.

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 secondary education

As per the provision of Law on Education, the primary school entry age is 6 in Mongolia. Of children age 6, 87 percent are attending the first grade of a primary school (Table ED.3). The net intake rate in primary education does differ by gender (84 percent for boys, 89 percent for girls).

Please note that the results on intake rate in primary education indicators should not be interpreted by background characteristics due to the number of children GES age (denominator of indicators) are quite low.

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 lower secondary education¹⁹. Thus, 97 percent of children of primary education age are attending school, and no gender-based differentials are observed (98 percent of girls, 96 percent of boys). The primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted) is similar by location (98 percent for aimag center, 97 percent for soum center, and 97 percent for rural).

The Table ED.4 also shows that primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted) increases in correlation with the household wealth. The lower secondary education net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5²⁰. The survey findings show that 92 percent of children of lower secondary education age, 12-15 years, are attending lower secondary education or higher. Of the remaining 8 percent, some of them either out of school, or attending primary education; thus, 3 percent of the children of lower secondary education age are attending primary education, while 5 percent are not attending school at all.

As shown in the table, the lower secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted) is higher among girls (96 percent) by 8 percentage points than among boys (88 percent). The indicator is comparatively lower in rural compared with aimag and soum centers, as indicated in the tables.

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

²⁰ 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 lower secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted) demonstrates positive association with the education of mothers/ caretakers and household wealth.

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 (97 percent) will eventually reach fifth grade. Notice that these figures include that repeat grades, and that eventually move up to reach fifth grade.

As shown in the table, no considerable difference by gender and location is 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 100 percent among children from middle, fourth and richest households, while it is at 97 percent among children from poorest and second households.

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to lower 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 100 percent. This indicator is high among boys compared to girls (119 percent and 85 percent, respectively) by 34 percentage points. The percentage exceed 100 is explained by children younger or older than 11 years are entering 5th grades.

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 lower secondary education. No significant gender-based differentials in this indicator are observed from the Table.

Please note that the results on primary education completion rate and transition rate to lower secondary education indicators should not be interpreted by background characteristics due to the number of children of primary education completion age and who were in the last grade of primary education the previous school year (denominator of indicators) are quite low.

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and 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 1.01 for primary

education and 1.09 for lower secondary education, which tells that for every 100 boys in primary and lower secondary education there are 101 and 109 girls, respectively. The gender parity index for primary education does not differ by location, but for lower secondary education in aimag center (1.04) is lower compared with those in rural (1.21). 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.

X. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Table ED.1: Literacy - Young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage literate ¹	Number of women age 15-24 years
Location		
Aimag center	96.6	114
Soum center	96.6	172
Rural	91.9	231
Education		
None	27.3	32
Primary	82.1	27
Basic	100.0	109
Upper secondary	100.0	210
Vocational	(100.0)	27
College, university	100.0	110
Age		
15-19	97.8	268
20-24	90.9	248
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	89.3	110
Second	90.7	105
Middle	94.3	104
Fourth	98.9	90
Richest	100.0	107
Ethnicity of household head*		
Khalkh	96.2	339
Other	91.1	176
Religion of household head**		
No religion	92.7	268
Buddhist	97.4	226
Other	(*)	22
Total	94.5	516

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" 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.

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

Table ED.1M: Literacy – Young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage literate ¹	Number of men age 15-24 years
Location		
Aimag center	95.7	92
Soum center	98.0	148
Rural	87.9	211
Education		
None	37.8	36
Primary	76.2	41
Basic	100.0	119
Upper secondary	100.0	161
Vocational	(100.0)	33
College, university	100.0	60
Age		
15-19	94.5	270
20-24	90.2	180
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	87.5	110
Second	87.1	92
Middle	93.3	74
Fourth	98.9	88
Richest	98.9	87
Ethnicity of household head*		
Khalkh	91.6	304
Other	95.3	146
Religion of household head**		
No religion	94.5	250
Buddhist	89.6	180
Other	(*)	17
Total	92.8	451

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

** Three 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

X. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of general educational school who attended pre-school in previous year, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	77.8	53
Female	70.4	70
Total	73.6	123
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), Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of children of general educational school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of general educational school entry age
Sex		
Male	83.6	60
Female	89.2	73
Total	86.7	133
¹ MICS indicator 7.3		

Table ED.4: Primary education attendance

Percentage of children of primary education age attending primary or lower secondary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children
Location						
Aimag center	98.5	64	96.9	95	97.5	159
Soum center	95.2	124	98.5	136	97.0	261
Rural	96.3	189	96.7	179	96.5	367
Age at beginning of school year						
6	90.2	60	93.2	73	91.9	133
7	100.0	54	97.0	65	98.3	119
8	97.0	65	98.3	59	97.6	124
9	98.5	64	98.4	63	98.5	127
10	98.4	61	98.3	59	98.4	120
11	94.5	72	98.9	90	97.0	162
Mother's education						
None	(100.0)	30	(93.9)	33	96.8	62
Primary	93.3	74	97.3	74	95.3	148
Basic	95.6	112	96.0	124	95.8	236
Upper secondary	96.9	95	97.8	91	97.3	186
Vocational	(*)	23	(*)	24	(100.0)	46
College, university	(97.8)	44	100.0	64	99.1	109
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	94.6	92	94.9	78	94.8	170
Second	94.9	78	97.8	90	96.5	168
Middle	97.5	78	96.1	75	96.8	153
Fourth	97.5	78	98.9	90	98.2	168
Richest	98.1	51	98.7	77	98.5	128
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	98.0	244	96.8	278	97.4	522
Other	93.9	130	98.5	129	96.2	260
Religion of household head**						
No religion	95.3	212	97.9	235	96.7	447
Buddhist	97.3	146	96.3	160	96.8	306
Other	(*)	18	(*)	14	(100.0)	32
Total	96.3	377	97.3	410	96.9	787

* Three, two and five unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

** One, one 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 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1

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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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Location									
Aimag center	93.3	0.0	59	97.3	0.0	74	95.6	0.0	133
Soum center	96.6	2.6	116	96.2	0.0	104	96.4	1.4	219
Rural	78.5	8.1	133	95.2	2.4	122	86.5	5.4	256
Age at beginning of school year									
12	82.1	14.1	77	95.9	2.7	73	88.8	8.6	150
13	92.8	1.4	68	96.4	0.0	82	94.7	0.7	150
14	90.4	2.4	82	95.7	1.4	68	92.8	2.0	150
15	87.8	0.0	81	96.2	0.0	77	91.9	0.0	158
Mother's education									
None	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	18	(81.1)	(2.7)	37
Primary	(78.9)	(7.9)	38	(94.4)	(5.6)	36	86.5	6.8	73
Basic	88.0	6.0	82	92.5	1.3	79	90.2	3.7	161
Upper secondary	89.9	4.5	88	96.8	0.0	92	93.4	2.2	180
Vocational	(93.9)	(3.0)	33	(97.1)	(0.0)	34	95.5	1.5	66
College, university	(98.0)	(0.0)	48	(100.0)	(0.0)	42	98.9	0.0	91
Mother not in household	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	80.6	6.5	61	(95.9)	(0.0)	48	87.4	3.6	110
Second	73.4	12.5	63	95.7	2.9	68	85.0	7.5	131
Middle	91.5	0.0	58	95.1	1.6	60	93.3	0.8	119
Fourth	96.9	3.1	63	(95.8)	(0.0)	47	96.4	1.8	111
Richest	98.4	0.0	62	97.4	0.0	76	97.9	0.0	138
Ethnicity of household head*									
Khalkh	89.2	2.6	229	96.7	0.9	209	92.8	1.8	438
Other	85.0	10.0	79	94.5	1.1	90	90.1	5.3	169
Religion of household head**									
No religion	88.9	5.6	160	93.8	1.9	160	91.4	3.7	320
Buddhist	86.4	3.8	130	98.5	0.0	130	92.4	1.9	261
Other	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	25
Total	88.1	4.5	308	96.1	1.0	300	92.0	2.8	608

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

** 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.

¹ MICS indicator 7.5

Table ED.5A: Basic education attendance

Percentage of children of basic education age attending basic education or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), Khuvsgul aimag, 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
Location						
Aimag center	96.0	123	97.1	169	96.6	292
Soum center	97.1	240	97.5	240	97.3	480
Rural	92.0	322	97.0	301	94.5	623
Age at beginning of school year						
6	90.2	60	93.2	73	91.9	133
7	100.0	54	97.0	65	98.3	119
8	97.0	65	98.3	59	97.6	124
9	98.5	64	98.4	63	98.5	127
10	98.4	61	98.3	59	98.4	120
11	93.2	72	98.9	90	96.3	162
12	96.2	77	98.6	73	97.4	150
13	94.2	68	96.4	82	95.4	150
14	92.8	82	97.1	68	94.7	150
15	87.8	81	96.2	77	91.9	158
Mother's education						
None	(87.8)	48	96.1	50	92.0	99
Primary	91.2	112	98.2	110	94.6	221
Basic	94.4	194	95.1	203	94.8	397
Upper secondary	95.7	183	97.3	183	96.5	365
Vocational	98.2	55	98.3	57	98.2	113
College, university	97.9	93	100.0	107	99.0	199
Mother not in household	(*)	1	(*)	0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	91.0	153	95.3	126	92.9	279
Second	90.9	141	98.1	158	94.7	299
Middle	94.9	136	96.4	135	95.6	272
Fourth	98.6	141	97.8	137	98.2	278
Richest	98.3	114	98.1	153	98.1	267
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	95.0	473	97.2	488	96.1	961
Other	93.9	209	97.3	219	95.6	429
Religion of household head**						
No religion	94.7	372	97.0	395	95.9	767
Buddhist	93.9	277	97.3	290	95.6	567
Other	(100.0)	34	(100.0)	23	100.0	56
Total	94.5	685	97.2	710	95.9	1 395

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

** Three, two and five 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.

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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), Khuvsgul aimag, 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	98.5	100.0	100.0	98.8	97.3
Female	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.7	97.5
Location					
Aimag center	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Soum center	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	97.9
Rural	98.4	100.0	100.0	97.5	95.9
Mother's education					
None	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Basic	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.9
Upper secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1	97.1
Vocational	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	91.7
College, university	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	95.8	100.0	100.0	97.5	93.4
Second	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2	97.2
Middle	100.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	96.8
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	98.9	100.0	99.1	99.0	97.0
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	98.2
Religion of household head					
No religion	98.8	100.0	98.8	98.8	96.5
Buddhist	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	98.4
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	99.3	100.0	99.4	98.7	97.4

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	119.2	72	(95.1)	40
Female	84.6	90	(100.0)	46
Total	100.0	162	97.7	87

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

¹ MICS indicator 7.7² MICS indicator 7.8

X. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

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

Location	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
Location									
Aimag center	96.9	98.5	0.98	97.3	93.3	1.04	97.1	96.0	1.01
Soum center	98.5	95.2	1.03	96.2	96.6	1.00	97.5	97.1	1.00
Rural	96.7	96.3	1.00	95.2	78.5	1.21	97.0	92.0	1.05
Mother's education									
None	93.9	100.0	0.94	100.0	63.2	1.58	96.1	87.8	1.09
Primary	97.3	93.3	1.04	94.4	78.9	1.20	98.2	91.2	1.08
Basic	96.0	95.6	1.00	92.5	88.0	1.05	95.1	94.4	1.01
Upper secondary	97.8	96.9	1.01	96.8	89.9	1.08	97.3	95.7	1.02
Vocational	100.0	100.0	1.00	97.1	93.9	1.03	98.3	98.2	1.00
College, university	100.0	97.8	1.02	100.0	98.0	1.02	100.0	97.9	1.02
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	94.9	94.6	1.00	95.9	80.6	1.19	95.3	91.0	1.05
Second	97.8	94.9	1.03	95.7	73.4	1.30	98.1	90.9	1.08
Middle	96.1	97.5	0.99	95.1	91.5	1.04	96.4	94.9	1.01
Fourth	98.9	97.5	1.01	95.8	96.9	0.99	97.8	98.6	0.99
Richest	98.7	98.1	1.01	97.4	98.4	0.99	98.1	98.3	1.00
Ethnicity of household head									
Khalkh	96.8	98.0	0.99	96.7	89.2	1.08	97.2	95.0	1.02
Other	98.5	93.9	1.05	94.5	85.0	1.11	97.3	93.9	1.04
Religion of household head									
No religion	97.9	95.3	1.03	93.8	88.9	1.06	97.0	94.7	1.02
Buddhist	96.3	97.3	0.99	98.5	86.4	1.14	97.3	93.9	1.04
Other	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	100.0	1.00
Total	97.3	96.3	1.01	96.1	88.1	1.09	97.2	94.5	1.03

¹ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1

² MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1

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 aimag, the births of 99 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 citizen based on registration.

By age groups, the births of 93 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 location, education of mothers/ caretakers and household wealth. On the request of the interviewer to show the child registration documents, 81 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 Optional 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 CDS questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child labour, that is, children age 5-17 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 12-17: 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, 54 percent of children age 5-14, inclusive of 56 percent of children age 5-11 and 49 percent of children age 12-14 are involved in child labour.

During the week preceding the survey, 56 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, 45 percent were involved in at least 14 hours of economic activities, while 8 percent of them were involved in at least 28 hours of household chores. The involvement in economic activities is more among boys (58 percent of boys age 5-11, 51 percent of boys age 12-14) than girls (54 percent of girls age 5-11, 39 percent of girls age 12-14). In addition, as shown in the table, rural children are more likely to be involved in economic activities compared to soum and aimag centers children. As for household chores, more girls spent longer hours.

As for total child labour, 56 percent of boys age 5-14 and 51 percent of girls age 5-14 are involved in child labour. The indicator is 40 percent in aimag center, 44 percent in soum center and 67 percent in rural. As mother/ caretaker of a child is more educated or as household gets wealthier, the involvement of children in child labour decreases.

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 (95 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, almost 55 percent are involved in child labour.

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 29 percent, 23 percent for children age 5-11, and 42 percent for children age 12-14 (Table CP.2A) and school attendance among child labourers is 94 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.

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 CDS, 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 39 percent of children age 2-14 resorted to non-violent methods of discipline. This finding is comparable with the results of national MICS 2010, and shows that attempts are made to resolve matters through reasoning, explaining mistakes to their children, which is a good sign.

However, still 51 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. This indicator is highest among boys (55 percent), children age 5-9 (53

percent) and children from households headed by non-educated person (60 percent), and children from households in second quintiles (60 percent), compared to others. 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, 17 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 one out of two children (51 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, one out 4 respondents (26 percent) with no education believe that physical punishment is necessary for raising their children properly, while this indicator is 8 percent among respondents with 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 Khuvsgul aimag by two indicators – the percentage of women (men) married before age 15 and the percentage married before age 18 (Table CP.5 and Table CP.5M). Although the overall percentage of women of reproductive age, who are married before age 15 is very small (less than one percent), it differs by education. For instance, marriage before age 15 among women with no education or primary education is 4 times higher than the aimag average.

While the marriage before age 15 is very small, the percentage of women age 20-49 who are married before age 18 is relatively high (7 percent). Although there are differentials by education and household wealth for the marriage before age 18. Overall, one of every 25 women age 15-19 are married or in union. As shown in Table CP.5M, early marriage among men is rarer than among women. This shows that young girls are more often married to older men.

Table CP.6 (CP.6M) presents the percentages of women (men), who first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by age groups. Examining the percentages married before age 15 and 18 by different age groups allow us to see the trends in early marriage over time. The percentage of early marriage among men and women by age groups shows that it is on the decline. For instance, the highest rate of marriage before age 15 is among women and men age 25-34 (2 percent) compared to the rest of the population. In addition, marriage before age 18 is highest among women age 25-34 (7-9 percent). In other words, marriage before age 15 and 18 is lower among women age 20 or below than the aimag average, which suggests a tendency of decrease in early marriage.

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. Table CP.7 shows that 2 percent of women age 20-24 in Khuvsgul aimag married to a man 10 or more years older, while 19 percent married to a man 5-9 years older. As for women age 15-19, this indicator can not be calculated due to very small number of women age 15-19 years and currently married or in union.

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 behaviors 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 is 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, 12 percent (20 percent) of men (women) in Khuvsgul aimag feel that a husband/ partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/ partner for at least one of a variety of reasons. Women, who approve a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when the woman neglects the children (18 percent), or if she spends big amount of money without permission from him (8 percent). Among men, these two reasons are also the highest ones (9 percent and 4 percent, respectively). The women and men living in rural households (13 and 25 percent) and in households with khalkh heads (14 and 23 percent), have more accepting attitudes toward domestic violence. It can also be observed from the Table, that there are differentials directly related to education and household wealth.

XI. CHILD PROTECTION

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	80.1	18.4	0.0	98.6	419
Female	82.8	15.0	0.7	98.5	398
Location					
Aimag center	91.8	7.7	0.0	99.5	181
Soum center	77.0	19.9	1.1	98.1	259
Rural	79.5	18.9	0.0	98.4	377
Age					
0-11 months	79.7	12.4	0.7	92.8	152
12-23 months	81.9	18.1	0.0	100.0	165
24-35 months	82.1	17.9	0.0	100.0	167
36-47 months	80.7	18.2	0.6	99.4	174
48-59 months	82.6	16.8	0.6	100.0	160
Mother's education					
None	89.0	8.5	0.0	97.6	81
Primary	86.0	12.4	0.8	99.2	120
Basic	79.8	19.0	0.6	99.4	162
Upper secondary	80.3	18.3	0.0	98.6	216
Vocational	82.0	12.0	0.0	94.0	50
College, university	77.9	20.5	0.5	98.9	188
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	82.0	17.4	0.0	99.4	166
Second	79.8	17.9	0.0	97.7	172
Middle	82.5	15.9	0.5	98.9	187
Fourth	82.4	15.5	0.0	97.9	141
Richest	80.4	17.0	1.3	98.7	152
Ethnicity of household head*					
Khalkh	81.4	16.2	0.5	98.1	581
Other	81.4	18.1	0.0	99.6	235
Religion of household head**					
No religion	82.5	15.1	0.2	97.8	487
Buddhist	79.5	19.5	0.7	99.7	291
Other	(80.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35
Total	81.4	16.7	0.4	98.5	817

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

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 8.1

Table CP.2: Child labour

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of children age 5-11 involved in:							Percentage of children age 12-14 involved in:									
	Economic activity			Economic activity for at least one hour	Household chores for less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Economic activity			Economic activity for less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Household chores for less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	
Working outside household	Paid work	Unpaid work	Working for family business						Working outside household	Paid work	Unpaid work						Working for family business
Sex																	
Male	0.5	0.5	57.2	57.7	34.8	1.8	58.4	437	4.1	4.1	82.4	34.2	51.4	44.6	4.1	52.3	
Female	0.0	0.0	53.7	53.7	49.9	3.6	54.3	471	0.8	0.4	78.0	40.0	38.8	66.8	10.8	45.2	
Location																	
Aimag center	0.0	0.0	46.0	46.0	44.8	4.0	47.1	172	0.0	0.9	73.6	51.8	21.8	60.9	10.0	28.2	
Soum center	0.3	0.0	42.8	43.1	43.1	2.6	44.4	302	4.3	3.1	74.8	39.3	39.3	57.7	8.6	42.9	
Rural	0.2	0.5	67.9	68.1	41.5	2.3	68.1	434	2.0	2.0	87.9	27.6	61.8	52.8	5.5	64.3	
School participation																	
Yes	0.2	0.2	57.1	57.4	44.6	2.9	58.1	830	2.4	1.7	79.9	38.0	43.9	57.0	7.9	47.8	
No	0.0	0.0	36.7	36.7	21.5	1.3	36.7	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Mother's education																	
None	1.2	0.0	68.2	69.4	45.9	2.4	69.4	84	(17.2)	(0.0)	(86.2)	(44.8)	(55.2)	(72.4)	(0.0)	(55.2)	
Primary	0.0	0.0	57.3	57.3	36.2	1.1	57.3	183	1.5	3.0	83.3	34.8	48.5	50.0	6.1	50.0	
Basic	0.4	0.0	56.9	56.9	43.9	3.2	58.1	250	3.2	3.2	75.4	31.7	46.0	53.2	10.3	54.0	
Upper secondary	0.0	0.5	56.5	57.0	41.5	3.4	57.5	204	0.0	2.8	85.4	38.2	48.6	52.8	8.3	52.1	
Vocational	0.0	1.9	60.4	60.4	43.4	5.7	60.4	52	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.2)	(46.3)	(26.8)	(65.9)	(7.3)	(31.7)	
College, university	0.0	0.0	38.2	38.2	48.5	2.2	39.7	134	1.5	0.0	75.8	39.4	36.4	63.6	6.1	36.4	
Mother not in household								0									
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	0.5	0.0	70.7	70.7	39.5	2.0	70.7	202	1.3	3.8	96.2	35.9	60.3	52.6	6.4	61.5	
Second	0.0	0.5	66.7	66.7	45.1	3.1	66.7	193	4.0	3.0	86.0	25.0	64.0	47.0	7.0	68.0	
Middle	0.5	0.5	48.9	50.0	41.8	3.8	52.2	182	5.6	1.1	68.9	32.2	41.1	56.7	10.0	47.8	
Fourth	0.0	0.0	47.5	47.5	43.7	1.6	48.1	181	0.0	2.0	73.5	44.1	30.4	59.8	7.8	35.3	
Richest	0.0	0.0	37.5	37.5	43.4	3.3	38.2	150	1.0	1.0	78.4	48.0	31.4	64.7	6.9	33.3	
Ethnicity of household head*																	
Khalkh	0.3	0.3	55.6	56.0	45.8	2.9	56.4	621	2.5	2.1	80.4	36.8	45.4	57.7	9.2	49.4	
Other	0.0	0.0	54.9	54.9	36.0	2.4	55.9	282	1.4	2.1	80.0	38.6	42.8	53.8	4.1	46.2	
Religion of household head**																	
No religion	0.2	0.2	53.9	54.1	43.2	2.7	54.7	508	1.9	2.2	79.1	38.1	42.5	59.3	7.8	47.0	
Buddhist	0.3	0.3	58.3	58.6	42.0	3.0	59.4	362	3.3	1.7	82.9	35.9	49.2	50.8	8.3	52.5	
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.1)	(47.1)	(44.1)	(0.0)	(47.1)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Total	0.2	0.2	55.4	55.6	42.7	2.7	56.3	908	2.3	2.1	80.1	37.3	44.7	56.4	7.6	48.5	

[a] Calculating child labor among extended age group as 5-17 years is country specific.

* Four, one, one, five and six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

** Four, two, one, five and seven 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 8.2

XI. CHILD PROTECTION

Table CP.2: Child labour (continue)

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 involved in [a]:								Number of children age 15-17 years	Percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-14 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 involved in child labour [a]	Number of children age 5-17 years
		Economic activity			Economic activity for less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Household chores for less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour					
		Paid work	Unpaid work	Working for family business										
Sex														
Male	219	5.2	0.4	81.9	35.8	48.3	43.5	4.3	50.9	229	56.3	656	54.9	885
Female	247	2.8	1.9	72.6	34.9	40.6	57.5	14.6	49.1	209	51.2	718	50.7	927
Location														
Aimag center	109	2.2	0.0	73.3	56.7	17.8	67.8	8.9	25.6	89	39.8	280	36.4	369
Soum center	161	4.9	2.5	70.6	37.4	36.2	42.9	8.6	42.9	161	43.9	463	43.7	624
Rural	197	4.2	0.5	85.3	23.6	64.4	48.2	9.9	67.5	189	66.9	630	67.1	819
School participation														
Yes	452	3.3	1.3	78.7	36.8	44.1	50.6	10.0	49.9	394	54.5	1282	53.4	1,676
No	14	11.1	0.0	66.7	22.2	48.9	46.7	2.2	51.1	44	41.9	92	44.9	136
Mother's education														
None	29 (11.1)	(0.0)	(77.8)	(22.2)	(63.0)	(51.9)	(3.7)	(63.0)		27	65.8	113	65.2	139
Primary	65	5.7	1.9	79.2	28.3	54.7	35.9	15.1	64.2	52	55.4	248	56.9	300
Basic	124	6.0	0.9	73.3	25.9	50.9	47.4	6.9	54.3	115	56.7	374	56.2	489
Upper secondary	142	2.5	2.5	80.2	39.7	42.2	51.2	9.9	47.9	119	55.3	347	53.4	466
Vocational	40	3.7	0.0	85.2	46.3	40.7	63.0	9.3	46.3	53	47.9	93	47.3	146
College, university	65	0.0	0.0	71.8	46.5	25.3	52.1	9.9	32.4	70	38.6	199	37.0	270
Mother not in household	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2		0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	77	2.1	2.1	88.3	25.5	62.8	50.0	3.2	64.9	93	68.2	279	67.4	372
Second	99	6.3	1.0	83.3	18.8	70.8	40.6	12.5	74.0	95	67.1	291	68.8	386
Middle	89	5.1	2.5	70.9	40.5	34.2	48.1	12.7	44.3	78	50.7	271	49.3	349
Fourth	101	3.8	0.0	73.4	43.0	31.6	49.4	8.9	38.0	78	43.5	281	42.3	359
Richest	101	3.1	0.0	69.8	51.0	19.8	62.5	9.4	26.0	95	36.2	251	33.4	346
Ethnicity of household head*														
Khalkh	322	3.5	0.6	76.8	35.8	43.2	51.6	10.3	48.7	306	54.0	943	52.7	1,249
Other	143	5.3	2.3	78.9	33.8	48.1	46.6	6.8	53.4	131	52.7	426	52.8	557
Religion of household head**														
No religion	265	5.7	1.3	77.3	37.1	44.1	48.9	10.5	50.7	226	52.0	772	51.7	998
Buddhist	179	2.5	1.0	77.7	34.5	44.2	50.8	8.6	48.7	195	57.1	541	54.9	736
Other	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	43.6	54	45.8	71
Total	466	4.1	1.1	77.5	35.4	44.6	50.2	9.2	50.0	438	53.6	1374	52.8	1,812

[a] Calculating child labor among extended age group as 5-17 years is country specific.

* Four, one, one, five and six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

** Four, two, one, five and seven 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 8.2

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of children age 5-11 involved in:							Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 involved in:									
	Economic activity			Working for family business	Economic activity for at least one hour	Household chores for less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Child labour [a]	Economic activity			Economic activity for less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Household chores for less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour [a]	
	Paid work	Unpaid work	Working outside household							Paid work	Unpaid work	Working for family business						
Sex																		
Male	0.5	0.5	14.3	14.9	48.6	10.0	24.2	437	4.1	4.1	25.2	5.0	26.1	64.9	17.1	41.9		
Female	0.0	0.0	11.7	11.7	52.6	11.3	21.4	471	0.8	0.4	17.6	2.8	15.6	59.2	29.2	42.4		
Location																		
Aimag center	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.4	6.9	6.9	172	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.8	68.2	20.0	21.8		
Soum center	0.3	0.0	4.9	5.2	47.1	6.9	11.8	302	4.3	3.1	12.9	4.3	13.5	54.0	25.8	39.3		
Rural	0.2	0.5	23.7	24.1	52.2	14.8	36.7	434	2.0	2.0	39.2	5.5	36.7	64.8	23.6	55.8		
School participation																		
Yes	0.2	0.2	13.7	14.0	52.3	11.1	23.8	830	2.4	1.7	20.1	3.7	19.4	61.1	24.2	41.7		
No	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1	34.2	6.3	11.4	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mother's education*																		
None	1.2	0.0	22.4	23.5	49.4	16.5	36.5	84	(17.2)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(6.9)	(24.1)	(62.1)	(27.6)	(51.7)		
Primary	0.0	0.0	12.4	12.4	50.3	10.3	22.2	183	1.5	3.0	19.7	3.0	18.2	60.6	25.8	39.4		
Basic	0.4	0.0	16.2	16.6	51.8	10.3	25.7	250	3.2	3.2	23.0	2.4	25.4	56.3	24.6	47.6		
Upper secondary	0.0	0.5	11.1	11.6	49.8	11.6	21.7	204	0.0	2.8	27.1	4.9	24.3	69.4	19.4	43.8		
Vocational	0.0	1.9	11.3	11.3	56.6	9.4	18.9	52	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(2.4)	(7.3)	(58.5)	(24.4)	(29.3)		
College, university	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1	49.3	7.4	12.5	134	1.5	0.0	15.2	4.5	12.1	59.1	25.8	34.9		
Mother not in household	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintiles																		
Poorest	0.5	0.0	29.8	30.2	53.7	12.2	39.5	202	1.3	3.8	46.2	7.7	41.0	76.9	16.7	52.6		
Second	0.0	0.5	21.5	21.5	52.3	17.4	36.4	193	4.0	3.0	39.0	6.0	38.0	57.0	28.0	63.0		
Middle	0.5	0.5	2.2	3.3	48.9	10.9	14.1	182	5.6	1.1	11.1	1.1	14.4	54.4	27.8	41.1		
Fourth	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	50.3	4.9	10.9	181	0.0	2.0	11.8	3.9	9.8	56.9	24.5	33.3		
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	47.4	6.6	7.2	150	1.0	1.0	2.9	1.0	3.9	66.7	19.6	23.5		
Ethnicity of household head*																		
Khalkh	0.3	0.3	10.0	10.5	51.5	11.9	21.5	621	2.5	2.1	20.6	4.3	19.9	59.8	25.5	42.9		
Other	0.0	0.0	19.6	19.6	49.0	8.0	25.9	282	1.4	2.1	22.8	2.8	21.4	66.9	19.3	40.0		
Religion of household head**																		
No religion	0.2	0.2	13.0	13.4	49.8	11.5	23.3	508	1.9	2.2	20.5	2.6	20.5	61.2	24.3	43.3		
Buddhist	0.3	0.3	13.1	13.4	52.6	10.1	22.6	362	3.3	1.7	24.9	6.1	22.7	64.6	21.5	41.4		
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(47.1)	(5.9)	(11.8)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total	0.2	0.2	12.9	13.3	50.7	10.7	22.7	908	2.3	2.1	21.2	3.8	20.6	61.9	23.5	42.2		

[a] 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.

* Four, one, one, five and six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

** Four, two, one, five and seven 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.

XI. CHILD PROTECTION

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

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 involved in:								Number of children age 15-17 years	Percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labour [a]	Number of children age 5-14 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 involved in child labour [a]	Number of children age 5-17 years
		Economic activity			Economic activity for less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Household chores for less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour [a]					
		Paid work	Unpaid work	Working for family business										
Sex														
Male	219	5.2	0.4	24.6	3.0	25.9	59.5	19.8	44.4	229	30.1	656	33.8	885
Female	247	2.8	1.9	19.8	2.8	20.8	47.6	30.7	48.6	209	28.6	718	33.1	927
Location														
Aimag center	109	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.3	64.4	18.9	22.2	89	12.7	280	15.0	369
Soum center	161	4.9	2.5	12.3	3.7	14.1	45.4	27.0	39.9	161	21.3	463	26.1	624
Rural	197	4.2	0.5	40.8	3.7	40.8	56.0	26.2	63.3	189	42.6	630	47.4	819
School participation														
Yes	452	3.3	1.3	22.3	3.0	22.8	54.4	25.8	46.4	394	30.1	1,282	33.9	1,676
No	14	(11.1)	(0.0)	(22.2)	(2.2)	(28.9)	(48.9)	(17.8)	(46.7)	44	18.3	92	27.5	136
Mother's education*														
None	29	(11.1)	(0.0)	(29.6)	(7.4)	(29.6)	(48.2)	(25.9)	(55.6)	27	40.3	113	43.3	139
Primary	65	5.7	1.9	18.9	1.9	24.5	34.0	41.5	64.2	52	26.7	248	33.2	300
Basic	124	6.0	0.9	23.3	0.9	27.6	50.0	23.3	49.1	115	33.0	374	36.8	489
Upper secondary	142	2.5	2.5	23.1	4.1	22.3	58.7	22.3	43.8	119	30.8	347	34.1	466
Vocational	40	3.7	0.0	33.3	5.6	31.5	75.9	14.8	42.6	53	23.4	93	30.4	146
College, university	65	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.4	7.0	50.7	28.2	31.0	70	19.8	199	22.7	270
Mother not in household	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	77	2.1	2.1	45.7	5.3	42.6	64.9	18.1	58.5	93	43.1	279	47.0	372
Second	99	6.3	1.0	38.5	2.1	42.7	44.8	35.4	74.0	95	45.4	291	52.4	386
Middle	89	5.1	2.5	8.9	2.5	11.4	41.8	30.4	40.5	78	23.0	271	26.9	349
Fourth	101	3.8	0.0	12.7	5.1	11.4	53.2	24.1	32.9	78	18.9	281	22.0	359
Richest	101	3.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	5.2	62.5	17.7	22.9	95	13.8	251	16.3	346
Ethnicity of household head*														
Khalkh	322	3.5	0.6	19.4	2.9	20.0	52.3	26.1	44.2	306	28.8	943	32.6	1,249
Other	143	5.3	2.3	29.3	3.0	31.6	57.1	22.6	51.9	131	30.6	426	35.6	557
Religion of household head**														
No religion	265	5.7	1.3	17.5	0.9	21.8	52.4	27.1	47.6	226	30.2	772	34.1	998
Buddhist	179	2.5	1.0	27.9	5.6	25.4	55.8	22.3	44.7	195	28.8	541	33.0	736
Other	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	21.8	54	27.8	71
Total	466	4.1	1.1	22.3	2.9	23.4	53.8	25.0	46.4	438	29.3	1,374	33.5	1,812

[a] 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.

* Four, one, one, five and six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

** Four, two, one, five and seven 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labour	Percentage of children age 5-14 attending school	Number of children age 5-14 years	Percentage of child labourers age 5-14 who are attending school ¹	Number of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children age 5-14 attending school who are involved in labour ²	Number of children age 5-14 years attending school	Percentage of children age 5-14 attending school who are involved in labour	Number of children age 5-17 years attending school	Percentage of child labourers age 5-17 who are attending school	Number of children age 5-17 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 attending school who are involved in labour	Number of children age 5-17 years attending school
Sex													
Male	56.3	92.5	656	93.6	369	57.0	606	54.9	91.0	885	91.3	486	805
Female	51.2	94.1	718	96.0	367	52.2	675	50.7	93.9	927	96.0	470	871
Location													
Aimag center	39.8	97.2	280	97.3	112	39.9	273	36.4	95.5	369	95.6	134	353
Soum center	43.9	96.8	463	97.1	203	44.1	448	43.7	96.7	624	97.1	273	603
Rural	66.9	89.0	630	93.0	422	69.9	561	67.1	87.9	819	91.4	549	720
Age													
5-11	56.3	91.4	908	94.4	511	58.1	830	56.3	91.4	908	94.4	511	830
12-14	48.5	97.0	466	95.6	226	47.8	452	48.5	97.0	466	95.6	226	452
15-17	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	50.0	89.9	438	89.6	219	394
Mother's education													
None	65.8	88.6	113	90.7	74	67.3	100	65.2	85.8	139	89.1	91	120
Primary	55.4	88.8	248	92.8	137	57.8	220	56.9	88.2	300	90.2	171	265
Basic	56.7	93.7	374	96.3	212	58.3	351	56.2	92.1	489	94.6	275	450
Upper secondary	55.3	96.0	347	96.4	192	55.5	333	53.4	94.3	466	95.2	249	439
Vocational	47.9	91.5	93	(86.7)	44	45.4	85	47.3	93.2	146	90.0	69	136
College, university	38.6	97.0	199	98.7	77	39.3	194	37.0	97.8	270	99.0	100	264
Mother not in household					0		0	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2	2
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	68.2	85.2	279	89.6	191	71.8	238	67.4	84.9	372	89.0	251	316
Second	67.1	91.5	291	92.9	196	68.1	267	68.8	90.0	386	91.8	266	348
Middle	50.7	94.2	271	97.1	137	52.3	255	49.3	93.8	349	95.4	172	327
Fourth	43.5	97.2	281	99.2	122	44.4	274	42.3	96.7	359	98.1	152	348
Richest	36.2	99.2	251	100.0	91	36.5	249	33.4	97.7	346	99.1	116	338
Ethnicity of household head*													
Khalkh	54.0	94.9	943	96.3	510	54.9	895	52.7	93.6	1249	94.6	659	1169
Other	52.7	89.8	426	91.2	224	53.5	382	52.8	89.9	557	91.3	294	501
Religion of household head**													
No religion	52.0	93.6	772	95.3	402	53.0	723	51.7	92.7	998	94.3	516	925
Buddhist	57.1	93.2	541	94.6	309	57.9	505	54.9	92.3	736	93.2	404	679
Other	43.6	90.9	54	(91.7)	24	(44.0)	49	45.8	93.1	71	(93.9)	33	66
Total	53.6	93.3	1374	94.8	737	54.5	1282	52.8	92.5	1812	93.6	956	1676

* Five, three, five, six, three and six unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

** Six, two, five, seven, three and five unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

na: not applicable

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 8.3

² MICS indicator 8.4

XI. CHILD PROTECTION

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labour	Percentage of children age 5-14 attending school	Number of children age 5-14 years	Percentage of child labourers age 5-14 who are attending school	Number of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children age 5-14 attending school who are involved in child labour	Number of children age 5-14 years attending school	Percentage of children age 5-14 years attending school who are involved in child labour	Number of children age 5-17 years attending school	Percentage of child labourers age 5-17 who are attending school	Number of children age 5-17 years attending school	Percentage of children age 5-17 years attending school who are involved in child labour	Number of children age 5-17 years attending school
Sex													
Male	30.1	92.5	656	95.0	198	30.9	606	33.8	91.0	885	91.1	299	805
Female	28.6	94.1	718	96.6	205	29.4	675	33.1	93.9	927	96.5	307	871
Location													
Aimag center	(12.7)	(97.2)	(280.4)	(94.4)	36	12.3	273	15.0	95.5	369	91.1	55	353
Soum center	21.3	96.8	463	97.0	99	21.4	448	26.1	96.7	624	97.0	163	603
Rural	42.6	89.0	630	95.6	269	45.8	561	47.4	87.9	819	92.9	388	720
Age													
5-11	22.7	91.4	908	95.7	206	23.8	830	22.7	91.4	908	95.7	206	830
12-17	42.2	97.0	466	96.0	197	41.7	452	42.2	97.0	466	96.0	197	452
15-17	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	46.4	89.9	438	89.8	203	394
Mother's education													
None	(40.3)	(88.6)	(112.6)	(91.3)	45	41.6	100	43.3	85.8	139	90.2	60	120
Primary	26.7	88.8	248	95.5	66	28.7	220	33.2	88.2	300	90.1	100	265
Basic	33.0	93.7	374	96.8	123	34.1	351	36.8	92.1	489	94.5	180	450
Upper secondary	30.8	96.0	347	94.4	107	30.3	333	34.1	94.3	466	93.2	159	439
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	25.6	85	30.4	93.2	146	(97.8)	44	136
College, university	(19.8)	(97.0)	(199.5)	(100.0)	40	20.4	194	22.7	97.8	270	100.0	61	264
Mother not in household					0		0	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2	2
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	43.1	85.2	279	91.8	120	46.5	238	47.0	84.9	372	89.8	175	316
Second	45.4	91.5	291	95.5	132	47.4	267	52.4	90.0	386	93.7	202	348
Middle	23.0	94.2	271	98.4	62	24.0	255	26.9	93.8	349	95.8	94	327
Fourth	18.9	97.2	281	100.0	53	19.5	274	22.0	96.7	359	97.5	79	348
Richest	(13.8)	(99.2)	(250.8)	(100.0)	35	13.9	249	16.3	97.7	346	98.2	56	338
Ethnicity of household head**													
Khalkh	28.8	94.9	943	97.5	272	29.6	895	32.6	93.6	1249	94.4	407	1169
Other	30.6	89.8	426	92.4	130	31.5	382	35.6	89.9	557	92.5	199	501
Religion of household head***													
No religion	30.2	93.6	772	96.2	233	31.0	723	34.1	92.7	998	94.5	341	925
Buddhist	28.8	93.2	541	95.6	156	29.6	505	33.0	92.3	736	93.1	243	679
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(24.0)	49	27.8	93.1	71	(*)	20	66
Total	29.3	93.3	1374	95.8	403	30.1	1282	33.5	92.5	1812	93.8	606	1676

* 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 age 5-17 years are calculated taking this country-specific situation into consideration.

** Five, one, five, six, six, six and one unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

*** Six, two, five, seven, three and five unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table CP.4: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of children age 2-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 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	36.7	46.3	33.5	5.2	54.6	873	21.7	523
Female	40.2	38.9	25.8	3.6	48.4	1004	12.6	601
Location								
Aimag center	39.2	43.5	31.7	3.0	52.5	395	14.2	250
Soum center	42.0	38.9	25.2	3.7	46.9	614	13.3	387
Rural	35.8	44.3	31.2	5.5	53.8	868	21.1	488
Age								
2-4	35.9	34.4	40.0	4.8	51.8	471	15.7	301
5-9	38.6	45.1	29.1	5.2	53.4	666	17.6	381
10-14	40.3	44.9	22.8	3.3	49.1	741	17.0	442
Education of household head								
None	29.5	40.0	38.0	5.5	59.5	198	na	na
Primary	37.0	44.2	30.5	3.3	51.6	453	na	na
Basic	37.5	45.0	31.7	6.6	53.2	551	na	na
Upper secondary	46.6	37.6	19.6	3.4	44.4	318	na	na
Vocational	45.8	36.7	20.5	2.4	43.4	164	na	na
College, university	35.2	45.4	34.7	2.6	54.6	194	na	na
Respondent's education								
None	na	na	na	na	na	na	26.1	91
Primary	na	na	na	na	na	na	23.8	220
Basic	na	na	na	na	na	na	21.9	262
Upper secondary	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.9	264
Vocational	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.9	100
College, university	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.4	189
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	35.8	41.9	29.3	6.3	52.1	394	23.4	219
Second	31.2	50.0	34.8	2.8	59.5	395	17.1	214
Middle	44.2	42.1	28.1	5.2	49.4	380	19.6	237
Fourth	41.5	39.3	25.2	3.5	44.7	364	13.1	219
Richest	40.8	37.6	29.0	4.0	50.0	344	11.3	235
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	36.6	43.4	30.6	4.5	53.0	1287	17.3	794
Other	43.1	39.5	26.9	4.2	47.1	585	15.7	328
Religion of household head**								
No religion	39.2	40.6	28.2	4.6	49.5	1071	15.6	639
Buddhist	37.2	46.0	30.8	4.0	54.3	722	18.7	439
Other	(39.0)	(35.1)	(35.1)	(5.2)	(50.7)	76	(18.6)	42
Total	38.6	42.3	29.4	4.4	51.3	1877	16.9	1125

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

** Four and four unweighted cases with missing "Religion of household head" not shown respectively.

na: not applicable

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

¹ MICS indicator 8.5

XI. CHILD PROTECTION

Table CP.5: Early marriage - 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years
Location							
Aimag center	0.5	393	0.6	5.6	334	1.7	59
Soum center	0.7	586	0.8	5.0	493	3.2	93
Rural	0.4	748	0.5	9.0	632	5.9	116
Age							
15-19	0.0	268	na	na	na	4.0	268
20-24	0.4	248	0.4	5.5	248	na	na
25-29	1.6	252	1.6	7.4	252	na	na
30-34	0.4	263	0.4	9.7	263	na	na
35-39	0.0	241	0.0	6.5	241	na	na
40-44	0.4	235	0.4	5.0	235	na	na
45-49	0.9	220	0.9	6.7	220	na	na
Education							
None or primary	2.0	294	2.1	15.0	282	(*)	12
Basic	0.2	395	0.3	9.1	301	4.2	93
Upper secondary	0.4	542	0.5	5.1	402	3.5	140
Vocational	0.0	146	0.0	2.9	134	(*)	13
College, university	0.0	351	0.0	1.7	341	(*)	10
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.6	339	0.7	9.8	281	5.1	58
Second	0.3	336	0.4	6.0	278	3.4	58
Middle	1.1	348	1.3	9.9	298	(4.0)	49
Fourth	0.0	335	0.0	5.1	290	(2.2)	45
Richest	0.5	370	0.6	3.8	312	5.1	58
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	0.7	1 200	0.8	7.5	1 025	3.4	175
Other	0.2	523	0.2	5.5	431	5.3	92
Religion of household head**							
No religion	0.5	960	0.6	7.4	833	6.2	128
Buddhist	0.6	699	0.7	6.8	566	2.2	134
Other	0.0	64	0.0	0.0	57	(*)	7
Total	0.5	1 727	0.6	6.9	1 459	4.0	268

* Four, three and one unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

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

na: not applicable

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 8.6

² MICS indicator 8.7

³ MICS indicator 8.8

Table CP.5M: Early marriage - 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years
Location							
Aimag center	0.3	302	0.4	2.0	249	0.0	52
Soum center	0.0	446	0.0	0.3	345	0.0	101
Rural	0.1	670	0.2	1.1	552	1.7	117
Age							
15-19	0.0	270	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	0.0	180	0.0	2.2	180	na	na
25-29	0.0	208	0.0	1.4	208	na	na
30-34	0.5	208	0.5	0.9	208	na	na
35-39	0.5	180	0.5	1.6	180	na	na
40-44	0.0	207	0.0	0.0	207	na	na
45-49	0.0	163	0.0	0.0	163	na	na
Education							
None or primary	0.3	378	0.3	1.2	341	(0.0)	36
Basic	0.0	399	0.0	0.3	296	0.0	104
Upper secondary	0.0	327	0.0	0.4	223	0.9	105
Vocational	0.0	130	0.0	0.9	111	(*)	19
College, university	0.5	182	0.6	2.8	176	(*)	7
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.3	328	0.4	0.7	266	0.0	62
Second	0.0	296	0.0	0.0	236	3.3	60
Middle	0.0	235	0.0	2.5	196	(0.0)	38
Fourth	0.4	272	0.5	1.8	217	0.0	55
Richest	0.0	286	0.0	0.4	232	0.0	54
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	0.1	1 018	0.1	1.1	826	0.5	191
Other	0.2	396	0.3	0.9	318	1.3	79
Religion of household head**							
No religion	0.1	811	0.1	1.2	658	0.6	153
Buddhist	0.2	557	0.2	0.9	455	0.0	103
Other	(0.0)	43	(0.0)	(0.0)	31	(*)	13
Total	0.1	1 417	0.2	1.0	1 147	0.7	270

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

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

na: not applicable

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 8.6

² MICS indicator 8.7

³ MICS indicator 8.8

XI. CHILD PROTECTION

Table CP.6: Trends in early marriage – Women
Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Age	Aimag center			Soum center and rural			All		
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 15-49 years
15-19	0.0	na	59	0.0	na	209	0.0	na	268
20-24	0.0	5.4	55	0.5	5.6	193	0.4	5.5	248
25-29	1.8	7.3	54	1.5	7.4	198	1.6	7.4	252
30-34	1.5	9.1	65	0.0	9.9	198	0.4	9.7	263
35-39	0.0	5.2	57	0.0	7.0	184	0.0	6.5	241
40-44	0.0	1.9	52	0.5	5.9	183	0.4	5.0	235
45-49	0.0	3.8	51	1.2	7.6	169	0.9	6.7	220
Total	0.5	5.6	334	0.5	7.2	1 334	0.5	6.9	1 727

na: not applicable

Table CP.6M: Trends in early marriage – Men
Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Age	Aimag center			Soum center and rural			All		
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 15-49 years
15-19	0.0	na	52	0.0	na	218	0.0	na	270
20-24	(0.0)	(2.5)	39	0.0	2.1	141	0.0	2.2	180
25-29	(0.0)	(2.5)	39	0.0	1.2	169	0.0	1.4	208
30-34	(0.0)	(0.0)	44	0.6	1.2	164	0.5	.9	208
35-39	(2.2)	(6.5)	45	0.0	0.0	135	0.5	1.6	180
40-44	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	0.0	0.0	167	0.0	0	207
45-49	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	0.0	0.0	122	0.0	.0	163
Total	0.3	2.0	249	0.1	0.8	1 115	0.1	1.0	1 417

na: not applicable

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

Table CP.7: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/partner's age unknown		
Total	19.8	58.6	18.9	1.8	0.9	100.0	109

¹ MICS indicator 8.10b

Table CP.11: Attitudes toward domestic violence - Women

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

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:								Number of women age 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)		
Location										
Aimag center		1.2	9.5	1.0	0.2	1.0	2.7	11.0	12.3	393
Soum center		5.2	15.4	2.7	1.5	2.2	7.9	18.3	19.8	586
Rural		5.2	23.4	4.3	3.7	2.4	11.0	26.0	28.3	748
Age										
15-19		2.2	13.9	2.2	1.1	1.5	5.1	17.6	19.4	268
20-24		5.5	20.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	8.3	22.5	23.7	248
25-29		4.3	14.8	1.6	2.7	1.2	7.0	16.7	18.7	252
30-34		5.2	19.4	3.0	1.9	2.6	9.7	23.5	25.0	263
35-39		4.5	22.5	3.7	1.6	1.6	10.6	24.5	26.1	241
40-44		4.2	14.2	4.6	2.1	2.5	8.0	15.9	18.0	235
45-49		4.5	17.9	3.1	2.7	1.8	8.0	18.8	21.4	220
Marital/Union status										
Currently married/in union		4.9	18.2	2.7	2.4	1.9	8.9	20.1	21.8	1 111
Widowed		5.0	18.3	3.3	1.7	1.7	6.7	20.0	21.7	59
Divorced		0.0	16.7	5.0	1.7	3.3	6.7	18.3	23.3	59
Separated		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Never married/in union		3.3	16.0	3.7	1.8	1.8	6.6	19.9	21.8	478
Education										
None		13.0	35.0	4.1	8.9	4.1	20.3	39.0	42.3	121
Primary		6.3	22.2	9.1	4.5	5.1	11.4	27.3	29.0	173
Basic		4.0	20.4	3.2	1.0	2.0	9.7	22.6	26.1	395
Upper secondary		3.6	14.1	2.4	1.4	1.8	6.7	16.3	17.4	542
Vocational		5.4	18.8	2.0	2.0	1.3	8.1	21.5	24.2	146
College, university		1.4	10.6	0.8	1.1	0.3	2.5	11.8	12.0	351
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest		5.5	22.6	3.5	2.6	2.3	10.4	24.6	27.0	339
Second		7.6	25.4	5.8	5.3	3.2	11.7	29.5	30.7	336
Middle		3.4	17.2	2.0	1.4	2.5	7.9	19.2	22.3	348
Fourth		3.2	11.7	2.6	1.2	1.2	6.2	14.1	15.0	335
Richest		2.1	11.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	4.5	13.0	14.6	370
Ethnicity of household head*										
Khalkh		4.7	18.2	3.0	2.5	1.9	9.4	20.7	22.8	1 200
Other		3.2	15.9	3.0	1.5	2.3	4.9	18.2	19.3	523
Religion of household head**										
No religion		4.5	17.9	2.8	2.2	1.9	6.9	20.0	21.1	960
Buddhist		4.1	17.8	3.7	2.2	2.2	9.7	20.8	23.5	699
Other		4.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	10.8	15.4	64
Total		4.3	17.5	3.0	2.2	2.0	8.1	20.0	21.8	1 727

* Four unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 8.14

XI. CHILD PROTECTION

Table CP.11M: Attitudes toward domestic violence – Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:									
	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)	Number of men age 15-49 years
Location									
Aimag center	2.0	5.6	2.0	2.0	0.7	2.9	8.2	8.5	302
Soum center	1.5	8.8	2.2	1.1	1.1	3.1	10.2	10.4	446
Rural	2.7	11.0	2.8	2.4	0.1	4.7	14.1	15.0	670
Age									
15-19	1.8	10.9	1.1	2.2	0.0	3.6	13.1	13.1	270
20-24	2.7	10.4	3.3	5.5	1.1	4.4	15.3	15.3	180
25-29	1.4	10.9	3.8	0.5	0.0	3.8	13.3	13.3	208
30-34	3.3	9.0	3.3	0.9	0.9	3.3	10.0	11.4	208
35-39	2.7	6.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	4.4	9.8	12.0	180
40-44	2.9	10.5	2.9	2.9	1.0	4.8	13.3	13.3	207
45-49	0.0	4.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.8	5.5	163
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/in union	1.8	7.4	2.0	1.0	0.6	3.5	9.2	10.0	879
Widowed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Divorced	(4.0)	(20.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(12.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	25
Separated	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Never married/in union	2.8	11.9	3.0	3.2	0.6	4.2	15.5	15.7	496
Education									
None	2.5	15.8	3.8	1.9	0.0	5.1	17.7	17.7	156
Primary	2.7	11.6	3.6	0.9	0.9	4.9	13.3	14.2	222
Basic	3.5	10.1	2.5	2.5	0.7	5.2	12.6	13.6	399
Upper secondary	1.2	7.8	1.2	1.8	0.0	1.5	10.2	10.2	327
Vocational	0.0	3.8	2.3	0.8	0.0	3.0	6.1	6.8	130
College, university	1.6	4.9	2.2	2.7	1.6	3.2	8.6	9.2	182
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	2.7	10.5	2.7	3.0	0.0	3.6	13.2	14.1	328
Second	3.7	13.3	3.3	2.0	0.3	4.7	16.7	17.3	296
Middle	2.1	13.0	2.9	2.5	1.3	5.5	15.5	15.5	235
Fourth	1.4	5.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	3.6	7.2	7.6	272
Richest	0.7	3.8	1.7	0.7	0.3	2.1	5.5	6.2	286
Ethnicity of household head*									
Khalkh	2.3	10.5	2.4	2.2	0.6	4.2	13.0	13.6	1 018
Other	1.7	6.0	2.5	1.0	0.5	3.0	8.2	8.7	396
Religion of household head**									
No religion	2.2	9.4	2.7	1.6	0.7	3.4	11.8	12.2	811
Buddhist	2.1	9.6	2.1	2.3	0.4	4.6	11.7	12.6	557
Other	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(6.8)	(6.8)	43
Total	2.2	9.2	2.4	1.9	0.6	3.8	11.6	12.2	1 417

* Three unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

** Six 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 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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 age 0-17 years
	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Sex														
Male	77.8	0.3	0.4	2.9	0.5	9.2	6.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	100.0	4.1	8.3	1 311
Female	79.3	0.3	0.2	3.8	0.7	8.3	4.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	100.0	5.0	7.1	1 334
Location														
Aimag center	77.1	0.0	0.5	4.3	0.2	10.0	5.0	0.7	0.5	1.6	100.0	5.0	6.2	553
Soum center	73.0	0.3	0.2	3.8	0.4	10.6	8.7	0.4	1.0	1.4	100.0	4.8	10.8	894
Rural	83.3	0.4	0.2	2.6	0.9	6.8	3.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	100.0	4.2	6.0	1 199
Age														
0-4	78.8	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.2	12.1	2.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	100.0	4.6	3.1	833
5-9	82.0	0.5	0.5	3.6	0.2	7.4	3.9	0.3	0.9	0.9	100.0	4.7	6.0	658
10-14	78.3	0.6	0.4	3.3	0.7	6.8	7.0	0.6	1.0	1.4	100.0	5.0	9.8	716
15-17	73.2	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.8	7.7	11.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	100.0	3.6	15.5	438
Education of household head*														
None	76.2	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.4	10.1	5.4	0.4	1.8	3.6	100.0	2.5	7.9	274
Primary	74.2	0.5	0.3	4.5	1.2	10.3	5.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	100.0	6.5	9.2	594
Basic	84.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.4	6.4	5.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	100.0	2.3	6.6	766
Upper secondary	82.3	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.9	7.6	5.8	0.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	3.5	7.1	457
Vocational	73.5	0.4	0.8	6.4	0.0	10.6	3.8	2.3	1.5	0.8	100.0	7.6	6.8	261
College, university	73.3	0.3	0.7	6.1	0.3	10.5	7.1	0.0	0.7	1.0	100.0	7.4	9.1	292
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	81.6	0.4	0.0	2.2	1.1	6.4	5.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	100.0	3.6	7.7	541
Second	82.3	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.7	6.5	5.7	0.2	0.9	1.1	100.0	3.4	7.4	559
Middle	71.8	0.7	0.6	4.6	0.0	11.8	9.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	100.0	5.9	10.7	536
Fourth	73.5	0.2	0.2	4.1	0.8	11.5	5.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	100.0	5.3	8.4	508
Richest	83.3	0.2	0.6	3.5	0.4	7.7	2.2	0.2	0.6	1.4	100.0	4.7	4.1	502
Ethnicity of household head**														
Khalkh	81.2	0.3	0.3	2.9	0.4	7.9	4.2	0.6	0.7	1.5	100.0	4.0	5.9	1 846
Other	73.0	0.4	0.2	4.4	1.0	10.5	8.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	100.0	6.0	11.3	793
Religion of household head***														
No religion	81.7	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.5	6.5	5.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	100.0	3.2	7.8	1 496
Buddhist	76.1	0.4	0.3	4.9	0.7	10.3	4.8	0.5	0.8	1.3	100.0	6.2	7.1	1 032
Other	57.0	0.0	0.9	3.7	1.9	24.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	6.5	13.1	106
Total	78.5	0.3	0.3	3.4	0.6	8.7	5.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	100.0	4.6	7.7	2 646

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

** Seven unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.17

² MICS indicator 9.18

XIII

HIV, AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR



Knowledge about HIV transmission and misconceptions about HIV, 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 behaviors to prevent further spread of the disease. The HIV module was administered to women and men age 15-49.

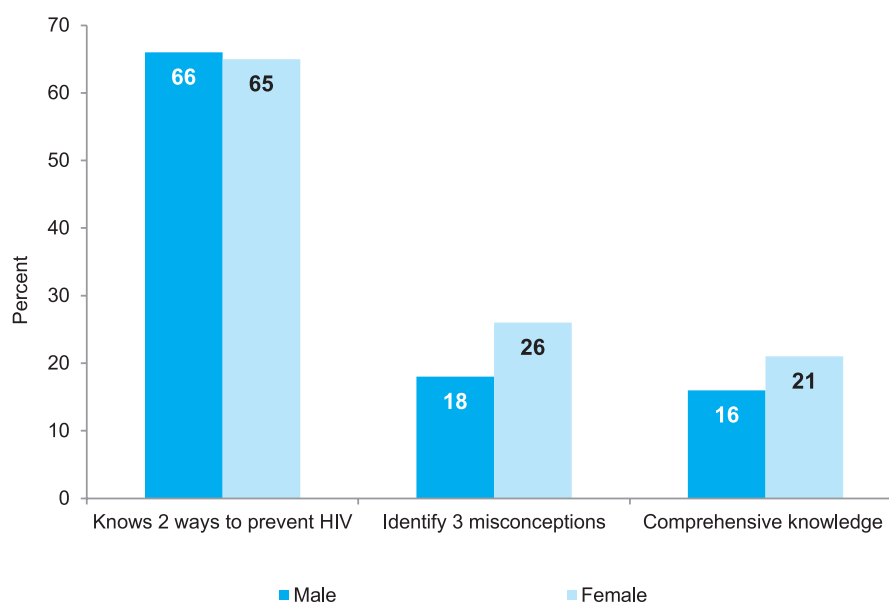
One indicator, which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator, is the percent of young women and men who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In Khuvsgul aimag's CDS 2012, all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked whether they knew of the two ways of HIV prevention: 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. 85 percent of men and 86 percent of women have heard of AIDS. However, 66 percent of men and 65 percent women know the two ways of preventing HIV transmission. 71 percent (71 percent) of men (women) know of having only one faithful uninfected sex partner, 75 percent (73 percent) know of using a condom every time. These indicators are 79 percent for women and 73 percent for men, respectively. While 70 percent of men and 75 percent women in aimag center know both ways of HIV prevention, this knowledge is at 59 percent among men and 57 percent among women in rural. By education and household wealth, as a man or a woman is more educated or wealthier, their knowledge about HIV prevention increases.

Tables HA.1 and HA.1M also shows the percentage of women and men who know a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus and the percentage of women and men 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 living with HIV. Similar to the level of knowledge on ways of HIV transmission, women (26 percent) have better knowledge than men (18 percent) in terms of rejecting the two most common misconceptions and knowing a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus. 32 percent (39 percent) of men (women) reject that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and 42 percent (50 percent) of men (women) reject that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing foods with person with AIDS, while 65 percent (71 percent) of men (women) know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus. The women and men in

from rural, less educated or 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 HIV virus, as observed from Table HA.1 and Table HA.1.M

Figure HA.1: Percentage of women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012



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 most common misconceptions (HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing foods with person living with HIV), and know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus. Tables HA.1 and HA.1M also present the percentage of men and women with comprehensive knowledge. In Khuvsgul aimag, comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is still fairly low; only 16 percent of men age 15-49 and 21 percent of women age 15-49 were found to have comprehensive knowledge (see Figure HA.1). Particularly, the indicator is considerably low among men and women in rural (11 percent and 13 percent, respectively), with no, or lower education (4 percent and 5 percent, respectively), or from poorest households (10 percent and 11 percent, respectively).

The results for women and men 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.2 and HA.2M. Although the level of knowledge among young men and women (for instance, comprehensive knowledge -16 percent and 26 percent) is higher than 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. 65 percent of men and 72 percent women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of men (women) who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 26 percent (28 percent), while 21 percent (13 percent) of men (women) did not know any specific way. The most common way of mother-to-child transmission known by men and women is that during pregnancy (respectively, 54 percent and 62 percent), the next common knowledge is during delivery (respectively, 43 percent and 47 percent), and the least known is through breastfeeding (respectively, 41 percent and 44 percent).

Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV, 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 toward people living with HIV/AIDS. In Khuvsgul aimag, 95 percent of men and 95 percent of women who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one of the four statements mentioned above. The most prevalent discriminative attitude in the aimag is not buying fresh vegetables or meat from a vendor who is HIV positive (only 17 percent of men and 16 percent of women reported they would buy). Only 4 percent of men and 2 percent of women age 15-49 expressed accepting attitudes on all four questions. As indicated in Table HA.4, there are no strong differentials of accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV, AIDS observed 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. The percentage of men and women age 15-49, who know of a facility for HIV testing, is 50 percent. In the 12 months preceding the survey, 13 percent of women and 7 percent of men had taken the test and were told the results. 7 percent of men and 13 percent

of women, who had taken the test in the last 12 months and told the results, also benefited from counseling services. As shown in the tables, the women and men in rural, who are less educated or from less wealthy households are more disadvantaged in terms of knowing 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, i.e. those who had sex in the last 12 months preceding the survey, on their knowledge of a facility for HIV testing, whether had been tested and were told the result. The proportion of young 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, 54 percent of men and 45 percent of women age 15-24 had sex, which is defined as sexually active. Of these men (women), 59 percent (62 percent) know a place to get tested, 14 percent (23 percent) have been tested in the last 12 months, 10 percent (20 percent) have been tested and told the results in the last 12 months, and 5 percent (3 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, 21 percent received HIV counselling and 38 percent have been tested and told the results during antenatal care. There are disparities in the percentage of women, who received HIV counseling, who had been tested and told the results during antenatal care, by location and household wealth. For instance, the percentages of those women, who received HIV counseling, and who had been tested and told the results during antenatal care, is higher among women in aimag center (31 percent and 66 percent) than in rural (15 percent and 27 percent). Among women who had given a birth within the two years preceding the survey, 14 percent of women from poorest households received HIV counseling, 22 percent done HIV testing and told the results, while these indicators are 22 percent and 57 percent respectively, among women from wealthier households. Table HA.7 indicates that, as a woman is more educated, the percentage of being HIV tested and told the results increases.

Sexual behaviour related to HIV transmission

Promoting safe sexual behavior 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 behavior among this age group will be especially critical to reduce further occurrence of new infections.

XII. HIV, AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

A module of questions on sexual behaviour was administered to women and men age 15-24 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 age 15-24 covered by the survey, 5 percent had sex before age 15. However, in the 12 months preceding the survey, 3 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 location, 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 behavior, 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, and separately for women (men) age 15-24, and the results are shown respectively in Tables HA.9 (HA.9M) and HA.10 (HA.10M). Of women (men) age 15-49, 2 percent (8 percent) percent reported having sex with more than one partner. Of those men 56 percent reported a condom was used at last sex. As for men and women, age 15-24, 12 percent of men and 2 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 73 percent (due to very small number of women, condom use among women who had sex with more than one partner is not presented).

Table HA.11 (HA.11M) and HA.12²¹ (HA.12M) present the percentage of women (men) age 15-24 and age 15-49, who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with a non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner.

Among women and men age 15-24, who are sexually active, 80 percent of men and 49 percent of women had sex with a non-cohabiting partner. 50 percent (66 percent) of these women (men) reported using a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner. As a household gets wealthier, exposure to sex with a non-cohabiting partner increases among young women, but decreases among young men, as indicated in the Table.

As shown in Table HA.12 (HA.12M), 16 (28) percent of women (men) age 15-49 years and who are sexually active have had sex with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months. Out of these women (men), 43 (62) percent reported using condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner.

²¹ Indicators of sex with non-regular partners were calculated among all women and men age 15-49 years as additional indicator.

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

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner every time	Using a condom	of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Location									
Aimag center	94.5	81.8	82.3	75.0	79.5	51.3	38.0	32.0	393
Soum center	86.1	73.9	74.9	67.3	76.4	40.2	29.5	24.1	586
Rural	79.0	63.4	66.0	57.3	61.3	31.0	16.3	13.1	748
Age									
15-24	86.1	69.2	72.6	62.2	71.7	48.9	32.9	25.9	516
25-29	81.3	67.7	69.3	60.7	66.1	38.5	25.3	19.5	252
30-39	84.8	72.3	72.7	66.9	68.8	31.8	20.5	17.5	504
40-49	85.7	73.9	74.7	67.6	73.6	35.0	23.5	20.7	455
Marital/Union status									
Ever married/in union	84.9	72.3	73.7	66.4	70.2	35.8	23.9	20.4	1 249
Never married/in union	85.0	68.0	70.0	60.6	71.5	46.2	30.4	23.2	478
Education									
None	55.3	40.6	43.1	36.6	41.5	14.6	5.7	4.9	121
Primary	68.2	54.5	58.0	50.0	48.9	14.8	5.7	5.1	173
Basic	80.1	63.2	63.4	56.5	62.2	33.6	16.9	13.7	395
Upper secondary	91.1	77.7	79.7	71.2	77.7	43.8	28.6	23.0	542
Vocational	89.3	71.8	80.5	68.5	72.5	36.9	24.2	19.5	146
College, university	97.5	88.2	86.6	79.6	88.8	57.4	48.5	40.9	351
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	73.9	59.4	60.0	53.0	60.0	26.1	13.6	10.7	339
Second	80.7	65.5	68.1	59.9	62.3	35.1	17.8	14.6	336
Middle	80.8	69.2	71.2	65.0	66.7	32.8	23.4	21.2	348
Fourth	90.3	72.1	77.4	66.0	79.2	43.7	32.0	24.6	335
Richest	97.9	87.8	85.7	78.5	83.6	54.6	40.3	33.4	370
Ethnicity of household head*									
Khalkh	87.2	72.8	75.0	66.4	72.5	40.4	26.7	22.1	1 200
Other	79.6	67.0	67.7	61.2	65.9	34.7	23.3	18.9	523
Religion of household head**									
No religion	83.2	67.7	71.6	62.5	67.4	36.3	22.5	18.9	960
Buddhist	86.8	75.1	74.3	67.8	74.4	41.0	29.1	23.6	699
Other	90.8	80.0	73.8	67.7	78.5	50.8	38.5	29.2	64
Total	84.9	71.1	72.7	64.8	70.6	38.7	25.7	21.1	1 727

* Four unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

IMICS indicator 9.1

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Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission - Men
 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with AIDS					
Location										
Aimag center	90.2	78.1	79.1	70.3	71.9	37.6	54.9	21.2	18.6	302
Soum center	88.7	75.2	80.3	71.7	67.5	38.9	48.2	23.0	21.9	446
Rural	82.3	63.9	70.3	59.4	59.5	25.3	32.1	12.4	10.8	670
Age										
15-24	85.3	65.0	73.7	61.3	63.5	36.3	44.6	18.6	15.5	451
25-29	86.7	71.1	77.7	68.2	65.9	31.8	43.1	18.5	18.0	208
30-39	87.6	76.4	78.4	71.1	66.0	31.7	40.9	17.3	15.7	389
40-49	84.8	70.7	72.5	63.5	64.0	28.0	39.5	16.3	15.5	370
Marital/Union status										
Ever married/in union	87.3	74.9	77.2	68.8	66.6	30.5	42.1	17.3	16.0	921
Never married/in union	83.7	62.2	71.8	59.4	61.0	35.4	41.9	18.1	15.9	496
Education										
None	69.6	42.4	49.4	38.0	50.0	16.5	19.0	5.1	4.4	156
Primary	81.8	63.6	71.6	60.4	55.6	23.6	24.0	10.7	9.8	222
Basic	83.5	66.2	71.6	60.7	60.2	26.2	36.5	12.3	10.6	399
Upper secondary	90.7	78.6	83.7	73.8	72.0	38.9	51.2	21.7	19.3	327
Vocational	94.7	79.5	84.1	72.0	72.7	31.8	53.0	18.9	16.7	130
College, university	96.2	91.4	88.6	86.5	78.9	57.8	71.4	40.0	38.4	182
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	81.4	62.8	69.1	58.9	59.5	22.8	28.5	11.1	9.6	328
Second	84.3	66.0	72.3	61.3	60.0	28.7	36.0	13.7	12.0	296
Middle	82.4	68.1	71.0	61.8	63.0	34.0	39.1	18.1	16.0	235
Fourth	88.8	75.4	79.7	71.0	64.1	35.5	44.9	18.8	17.0	272
Richest	93.4	81.4	84.8	75.5	77.2	42.1	63.4	27.6	26.2	286
Ethnicity of household head*										
Khalkh	85.1	70.1	74.3	64.6	64.1	31.2	42.2	16.6	14.8	1 018
Other	88.3	71.4	77.6	67.7	65.9	34.8	41.8	20.1	18.7	396
Religion of household head**										
No religion	84.4	69.8	73.8	65.0	63.4	30.4	38.8	16.2	14.5	811
Buddhist	88.5	71.5	77.5	66.4	66.4	34.0	46.0	18.4	17.0	557
Other	(84.1)	(70.5)	(77.3)	(68.2)	(70.5)	(40.9)	(50.0)	(34.1)	(29.5)	43
Total	86.0	70.5	75.3	65.6	64.6	32.2	42.0	17.6	15.9	1 417

* Three unweighted cases with missing. "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

** Six 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.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission - Young women

Percentage of young women age 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, Khuvs gul aimag, 2012

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women age 15-24 years
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with AIDS	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus			
Location									
Aimag center	95.7	77.6	69.8	81.9	62.1	77.6	45.7	34.5	114
Soum center	88.6	74.9	65.7	77.7	49.7	68.6	40.6	33.7	172
Rural	79.6	60.9	55.7	62.1	41.7	40.9	20.9	15.7	231
Age									
15-19	86.1	68.1	58.2	71.1	53.1	59.7	33.7	24.9	268
20-24	86.2	70.4	66.4	72.3	44.3	56.5	32.0	26.9	248
Marital/Union status									
Ever married/in union	82.4	65.6	63.4	65.6	42.7	55.7	29.8	25.2	129
Never married/in union	87.3	70.4	61.8	73.7	50.9	59.0	33.9	26.1	388
Education									
None	(48.5)	(21.2)	(18.2)	(33.3)	(15.2)	(18.2)	(6.1)	(3.0)	32
Primary	(50.0)	(46.4)	(46.4)	(35.7)	(17.9)	(14.3)	(7.1)	(7.1)	27
Basic	82.9	64.9	52.2	68.5	52.3	46.8	27.0	18.9	109
Upper secondary	91.6	76.2	69.6	77.6	50.5	64.5	34.1	27.1	210
Vocational	(85.7)	(53.6)	(50.0)	(64.3)	(53.6)	(46.4)	(32.1)	(21.4)	27
College, university	99.1	83.9	77.7	85.7	58.9	83.0	50.9	42.9	110
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	74.1	52.7	44.6	62.5	35.7	35.7	17.0	10.7	110
Second	81.3	64.5	57.0	61.7	44.9	43.0	22.4	16.8	105
Middle	88.7	74.5	71.7	78.3	50.9	61.3	39.6	36.8	104
Fourth	90.2	70.7	64.1	79.3	56.5	70.7	45.7	35.9	90
Richest	97.2	84.4	74.3	78.0	57.8	82.6	42.2	31.2	107
Ethnicity of household head*									
Khalkh	88.7	71.3	64.6	74.2	51.0	60.0	34.2	27.8	339
Other	81.0	64.8	57.5	66.5	44.7	54.2	30.2	22.3	176
Religion of household head**									
No religion	84.6	65.9	60.1	69.2	46.2	54.2	31.5	25.6	268
Buddhist	87.8	73.0	64.3	74.8	51.7	61.7	33.5	25.2	226
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Total	86.1	69.2	62.2	71.7	48.9	58.2	32.9	25.9	516

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" 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 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

XII. HIV, AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Table HA.2M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission – Young men
 Percentage of young men age 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, Khuvs gul aimag, 2012

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men age 15-24 years
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Location									
Aimag center	92.5	77.4	79.6	69.9	74.2	37.6	60.2	18.3	92
Soum center	90.7	70.7	79.3	68.0	67.3	46.7	51.3	24.0	148
Rural	78.5	55.6	67.3	52.8	56.1	28.5	33.2	8.4	211
Age									
15-19	82.1	60.6	70.1	58.0	60.6	37.2	41.2	16.1	270
20-24	90.2	71.6	79.2	66.1	67.8	35.0	49.7	14.8	180
Marital/Union status									
Ever married/in union	89.5	75.4	73.7	64.9	63.2	31.6	50.9	12.3	56
Never married/in union	84.8	63.5	73.8	60.7	63.5	37.0	43.8	16.0	394
Education									
None	(64.9)	(27.0)	(40.5)	(24.3)	(48.6)	(27.0)	(18.9)	(5.4)	36
Primary	(71.4)	(38.1)	(54.8)	(35.7)	(42.9)	(16.7)	(14.3)	(4.8)	41
Basic	80.2	53.7	63.6	49.6	56.2	34.7	38.0	17.4	119
Upper secondary	92.0	75.5	71.8	71.8	72.4	41.1	52.1	17.8	161
Vocational	(90.9)	(78.8)	(81.8)	(72.7)	(69.7)	(30.3)	(45.5)	(15.2)	33
College, university	96.7	93.4	91.8	90.2	73.8	49.2	73.8	31.1	60
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	76.8	55.4	65.2	51.8	56.2	32.1	33.0	13.4	110
Second	83.9	57.0	71.0	54.8	57.0	30.1	35.5	12.9	92
Middle	84.0	58.7	68.0	53.3	65.3	42.7	38.7	16.0	74
Fourth	86.5	69.7	76.4	67.4	59.5	40.4	46.1	20.2	88
Richest	97.7	86.4	89.8	80.7	81.8	38.6	72.7	25.0	87
Ethnicity of household head*									
Khalkh	82.8	63.0	71.4	58.8	63.3	34.1	46.1	13.6	304
Other	90.5	68.9	78.4	66.2	63.5	41.2	41.9	19.6	146
Religion of household head**									
No religion	83.5	63.0	71.3	59.1	62.2	33.5	41.3	14.6	250
Buddhist	88.5	67.8	77.1	63.9	66.7	40.4	48.6	16.4	180
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Total	85.3	65.0	73.7	61.3	63.5	36.3	44.6	18.6	451

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

** Three 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.

MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

Table HA.3: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission - Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Khuvsgul aimag, 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 age 15-49 years
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means ¹		
Location							
Aimag center	79.3	61.5	45.5	51.2	27.0	15.2	393
Soum center	75.9	68.5	53.4	43.0	30.3	10.2	586
Rural	66.0	57.0	42.1	41.7	27.4	13.0	748
Age							
15-24	70.2	57.8	40.3	47.0	25.1	16.0	516
15-19	67.8	56.4	37.0	46.2	24.9	18.3	268
20-24	72.7	59.3	43.9	47.8	25.3	13.4	248
25-29	70.4	59.9	47.5	40.1	27.2	10.9	252
30-39	73.5	61.8	46.6	44.1	28.5	11.3	504
40-49	74.7	67.8	53.8	44.1	32.4	11.0	455
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	73.8	63.1	49.1	43.3	28.7	11.1	1 249
Never married/in union	68.6	58.7	40.5	47.0	27.3	16.4	478
Education							
None	41.5	38.2	25.2	23.6	15.4	13.8	121
Primary	54.0	45.5	29.0	35.2	18.2	14.2	173
Basic	66.2	57.0	41.0	42.0	27.1	13.9	395
Upper secondary	77.7	67.2	48.4	47.6	30.3	13.4	542
Vocational	78.5	67.8	51.7	45.0	30.9	10.7	146
College, university	88.2	73.1	64.7	53.2	35.0	9.2	351
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	61.4	52.8	39.7	38.3	25.8	12.5	339
Second	66.7	58.5	43.0	44.4	29.8	14.0	336
Middle	71.2	61.6	45.2	42.1	26.0	9.6	348
Fourth	78.9	66.9	51.9	46.6	29.3	11.4	335
Richest	82.8	69.2	53.3	49.9	30.5	15.1	370
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	73.9	63.1	46.8	44.7	28.2	13.3	1 200
Other	68.7	59.1	46.2	43.3	28.3	10.9	523
Religion of household head**							
No religion	69.8	59.3	45.1	43.6	27.5	13.4	960
Buddhist	74.7	63.9	48.2	44.7	28.8	12.1	699
Other	84.6	78.5	55.4	52.3	35.4	6.2	64
Total	72.4	61.9	46.7	44.3	28.3	12.6	1 727

* Four unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.3

XII. HIV, AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Table HA.3M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission – Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				All three means ¹	Does not know any of the specific means	Number of men age 15-49 years
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding				
Location								
Aimag center	72.5	62.4	44.4	42.8	26.5	17.6	302	
Soum center	68.4	58.2	46.2	40.9	27.0	20.4	446	
Rural	59.5	48.2	41.1	39.8	25.2	22.8	670	
Age								
15-24	59.5	50.1	38.9	39.4	25.6	25.8	451	
15-19	54.0	47.1	34.7	34.3	23.0	28.1	270	
20-24	67.8	54.6	45.4	47.0	29.5	22.4	180	
25-29	60.2	49.8	39.8	36.0	23.2	26.5	208	
30-39	71.8	57.6	45.4	44.2	25.6	15.7	389	
40-49	67.5	58.7	48.8	41.6	28.5	17.3	370	
Marital/Union status								
Ever married/in union	70.1	58.8	47.3	42.0	26.4	17.1	921	
Never married/in union	55.7	46.1	36.2	38.6	25.2	28.0	496	
Education								
None	43.7	32.9	22.8	31.6	15.2	25.9	156	
Primary	56.4	41.3	31.1	40.0	20.0	25.3	222	
Basic	61.0	51.1	40.0	35.8	23.5	22.5	399	
Upper secondary	69.3	61.4	49.1	42.8	30.4	21.4	327	
Vocational	80.3	62.9	60.6	46.2	26.5	14.4	130	
College, university	84.3	76.8	61.1	53.0	40.0	11.9	182	
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	58.3	47.4	40.5	41.7	27.3	23.1	328	
Second	59.3	47.3	38.7	37.7	22.0	25.0	296	
Middle	61.3	52.1	41.2	39.5	26.5	21.0	235	
Fourth	68.8	58.7	40.6	40.6	23.9	19.9	272	
Richest	78.3	67.2	56.2	44.1	30.3	15.2	286	
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	65.7	54.8	41.9	38.7	23.4	19.4	1 018	
Other	63.4	53.0	47.3	46.0	32.3	24.9	396	
Religion of household head**								
No religion	62.5	53.0	42.3	39.9	25.8	21.9	811	
Buddhist	68.1	55.6	44.6	40.9	25.1	20.4	557	
Other	(77.3)	(65.9)	(54.5)	(61.4)	(45.5)	(6.8)	43	
Total	65.1	54.3	43.4	40.8	26.0	20.9	1 417	

* Three unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

** Six 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.4: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS – Women
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 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	
Location						
Aimag center	90.7	18.0	51.3	29.9	96.6	371
Soum center	89.3	17.3	47.9	33.3	96.9	505
Rural	85.4	12.5	35.5	40.7	95.3	591
Age						
15-24	87.2	18.8	49.9	27.8	96.5	445
15-19	85.5	18.7	46.0	32.3	95.3	231
20-24	89.0	18.8	54.1	22.9	97.7	214
25-29	86.6	12.9	44.0	28.7	94.7	205
30-39	88.7	14.7	40.0	40.9	95.9	427
40-49	89.2	14.1	40.8	41.6	97.0	390
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	88.1	15.0	42.5	38.1	96.4	1 060
Never married/in union	87.9	16.9	47.1	28.5	95.7	406
Education						
None	83.8	7.4	17.6	44.1	94.1	67
Primary	86.7	5.0	25.8	42.5	94.2	118
Basic	83.5	11.2	33.2	41.6	93.2	316
Upper secondary	89.1	16.7	43.1	39.0	97.6	494
Vocational	91.7	18.0	42.9	38.3	98.5	131
College, university	90.8	22.1	66.1	19.3	97.1	342
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	82.4	9.8	34.5	41.6	94.1	250
Second	88.0	12.0	31.2	44.9	94.9	271
Middle	88.8	14.7	43.7	34.6	97.2	281
Fourth	89.0	17.9	50.0	33.1	96.8	302
Richest	90.8	20.9	54.5	26.6	97.3	362
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	88.4	14.9	42.4	37.2	96.1	1 047
Other	87.5	16.5	46.9	30.9	96.5	416
Religion of household head**						
No religion	88.3	12.4	40.4	37.6	96.1	799
Buddhist	88.0	18.9	47.4	34.1	96.6	607
Other	84.7	23.7	52.5	20.3	93.2	58
Total	88.1	15.5	43.8	35.4	96.2	1 467

* Four unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

¹ **MICS indicator 9.4**

XII. HIV, AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Table HA.4M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS - Men
 Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men age 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	
Location						
Aimag center	90.9	18.8	46.0	38.4	96.4	272
Soum center	87.8	22.4	40.9	41.9	95.8	395
Rural	84.4	12.9	28.3	48.8	93.7	551
Age						
15-24	84.6	20.0	37.2	34.6	92.8	385
15-19	80.4	18.7	36.9	33.8	91.1	222
20-24	90.3	21.8	37.6	35.8	95.2	163
25-29	85.8	23.0	35.0	45.4	95.6	180
30-39	87.0	13.6	36.2	46.4	95.1	340
40-49	90.6	14.8	36.2	53.1	97.2	314
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	88.6	16.8	37.5	48.1	96.2	804
Never married/in union	83.8	18.3	34.0	36.8	92.6	415
Education						
None	80.9	10.9	19.1	55.5	94.5	108
Primary	82.6	10.3	23.4	52.7	91.8	181
Basic	86.1	10.7	29.0	45.3	92.3	333
Upper secondary	89.4	21.9	42.2	40.5	98.0	297
Vocational	88.8	16.0	44.0	43.2	96.0	123
College, university	91.6	34.3	59.0	33.7	97.8	176
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	81.2	11.8	24.7	57.2	91.5	267
Second	88.5	15.0	32.8	42.7	96.8	249
Middle	86.7	14.3	31.6	41.8	93.4	193
Fourth	89.8	17.6	35.9	41.6	96.3	242
Richest	88.9	26.9	55.0	36.9	96.7	267
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	86.8	17.5	37.5	44.1	95.1	866
Other	87.6	16.9	33.5	44.8	94.6	350
Religion of household head**						
No religion	87.5	15.6	33.7	44.8	95.4	684
Buddhist	86.4	19.4	39.0	44.4	95.2	493
Other	(86.5)	(24.3)	(51.4)	(35.1)	(86.5)	36
Total	87.0	17.3	36.3	44.3	95.0	1 219

* Three unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

** Five 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: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing – Women

Percentage of women age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 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	
Location						
Aimag center	69.0	50.5	23.0	21.5	2.5	393
Soum center	53.3	32.0	15.7	13.9	1.8	586
Rural	36.6	20.2	8.7	7.9	1.6	748
Age						
15-24	46.4	20.7	12.4	10.8	1.7	516
15-19	33.7	6.6	3.7	2.9	0.4	268
20-24	60.1	36.0	21.7	19.4	3.2	248
25-29	51.8	38.1	16.3	15.6	1.6	252
30-39	51.7	39.0	18.3	16.8	2.1	504
40-49	49.9	30.2	11.0	9.9	1.9	455
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	52.8	37.0	16.7	15.3	2.3	1 249
Never married/in union	41.5	15.6	8.2	7.2	0.8	478
Education						
None	22.0	16.3	5.7	4.9	0.8	121
Primary	29.0	21.6	8.0	8.0	1.1	173
Basic	36.3	20.6	10.4	8.5	0.7	395
Upper secondary	49.6	29.2	12.3	11.1	2.0	542
Vocational	55.7	35.6	14.8	12.1	2.7	146
College, university	81.8	53.8	27.7	26.9	3.4	351
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	27.2	15.7	6.1	4.9	1.4	339
Second	39.8	22.8	9.1	8.2	1.5	336
Middle	46.0	27.4	13.3	12.1	1.7	348
Fourth	60.1	41.3	19.9	17.3	2.3	335
Richest	72.9	47.0	22.5	21.8	2.4	370
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	52.6	33.1	15.8	14.6	2.0	1 200
Other	42.8	26.6	10.9	9.4	1.7	523
Religion of household head**						
No religion	46.9	30.9	14.6	13.4	2.2	960
Buddhist	51.1	30.1	12.9	11.8	1.3	699
Other	72.3	43.1	21.5	18.5	3.1	64
Total	49.6	31.1	14.3	13.0	1.9	1 727

* Four unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.5

² MICS indicator 9.6

XII. HIV, AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Table HA.5M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing - Men

Percentage of men age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men age 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	
Location						
Aimag center	62.4	33.3	11.4	10.1	3.9	302
Soum center	53.1	25.9	10.4	7.5	2.4	446
Rural	42.6	18.7	6.0	4.4	1.3	670
Age						
15-24	43.3	16.6	8.5	5.7	2.4	451
15-19	32.8	7.3	4.7	1.5	0.7	270
20-24	59.0	30.6	14.2	12.0	4.9	180
25-29	54.5	32.2	10.4	7.6	2.4	208
30-39	55.8	27.7	8.9	7.4	2.5	389
40-49	49.9	24.8	7.2	6.4	1.6	370
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	54.9	28.6	9.1	7.6	2.2	921
Never married/in union	41.2	15.7	7.6	4.8	2.2	496
Education						
None	31.0	14.6	5.1	4.4	1.3	156
Primary	41.3	16.0	4.0	2.7	0.0	222
Basic	42.0	20.2	7.4	5.2	2.2	399
Upper secondary	51.5	22.3	7.8	6.3	1.8	327
Vocational	62.1	31.8	10.6	8.3	3.0	130
College, university	83.8	48.1	19.5	15.7	5.9	182
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	39.3	15.9	4.8	3.0	1.2	328
Second	45.7	20.3	6.3	6.0	1.3	296
Middle	49.6	24.8	7.6	5.9	2.9	235
Fourth	52.2	27.9	12.7	9.4	3.3	272
Richest	65.5	33.1	12.1	9.3	2.8	286
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	50.8	24.5	9.5	7.5	2.5	1 018
Other	48.0	22.9	6.2	4.5	1.5	396
Religion of household head**						
No religion	46.8	23.6	8.3	6.2	2.1	811
Buddhist	53.6	24.4	9.6	7.6	2.7	557
Other	(65.9)	(31.8)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	43
Total	50.1	24.1	8.6	6.6	2.2	1 417

* Three unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

** Six 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.6: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young women

Percentage of women age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage who have had sex in the last twelve months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 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	
Location								
Aimag center	45.7	114	83.0	62.3	35.8	35.8	5.7	52
Soum center	42.9	172	65.3	38.7	21.3	17.3	1.3	74
Rural	46.4	231	48.6	24.8	18.3	14.7	3.7	107
Age								
15-19	13.6	268	(51.4)	(16.2)	(10.8)	(5.4)	(0.0)	36
20-24	79.1	248	63.5	41.5	25.5	23.0	4.0	196
Marital/Union status								
Ever married/in union	95.4	129	64.0	47.2	29.6	27.2	5.6	123
Never married/in union	28.4	388	58.9	26.8	16.1	12.5	0.9	110
Education								
None or primary	70.5	60	(23.3)	(16.3)	(9.3)	(9.3)	(0.0)	42
Basic	19.8	109	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Upper secondary	34.1	210	57.5	35.6	20.5	13.7	2.7	72
Vocational	(39.3)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
College, university	78.6	110	86.4	50.0	31.8	31.8	4.5	86
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	42.0	110	(38.3)	(19.1)	(14.9)	(10.6)	(4.3)	46
Second	42.1	105	(51.1)	(33.3)	(22.2)	(17.8)	(0.0)	44
Middle	48.1	104	(66.7)	(39.2)	(23.5)	(19.6)	(2.0)	50
Fourth	46.7	90	(67.4)	(44.2)	(25.6)	(23.3)	(4.7)	42
Richest	46.8	107	82.4	51.0	29.4	29.4	5.9	50
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	45.8	339	69.6	41.1	27.2	24.7	4.4	155
Other	43.6	176	46.2	30.8	15.4	11.5	1.3	77
Religion of household head**								
No religion	50.9	268	56.8	37.4	21.6	18.7	5.0	136
Buddhist	37.8	226	67.8	36.8	25.3	24.1	1.1	85
Other	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Total	45.1	516	61.6	37.6	23.2	20.3	3.4	233

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

** 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 9.7

XII. HIV, AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Table HA.6M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young men

Percentage of men age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage who have had sex in the last twelve months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who:					Number of men age 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	
Location								
Aimag center	52.7	92	(73.5)	(34.7)	(14.3)	(12.2)	(10.2)	48
Soum center	51.3	148	61.0	31.2	15.6	10.4	3.9	76
Rural	55.6	211	52.1	22.7	12.6	9.2	2.5	117
Age								
15-19	28.5	270	53.8	20.5	11.5	5.1	2.6	77
20-24	91.3	180	61.7	31.1	15.0	12.6	5.4	165
Marital/Union status								
Ever married/in union	100.0	56	66.7	38.6	17.5	12.3	1.8	56
Never married/in union	47.0	394	56.9	24.5	12.8	9.6	5.3	185
Education								
None or primary	54.4	78	(39.5)	(11.6)	(7.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	42
Basic	23.1	119	(46.4)	(25.0)	(14.3)	(10.7)	(7.1)	28
Upper secondary	55.8	161	54.9	27.5	8.8	6.6	3.3	90
Vocational	(72.7)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
College, university	96.7	60	83.1	40.7	27.1	20.3	10.2	58
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	53.6	110	55.0	25.0	11.7	8.3	3.3	59
Second	49.5	92	(54.3)	(26.1)	(15.2)	(13.0)	(2.2)	45
Middle	58.7	74	(54.5)	(20.5)	(6.8)	(6.8)	(4.5)	43
Fourth	51.7	88	(63.0)	(30.4)	(17.4)	(10.9)	(6.5)	45
Richest	55.7	87	(69.4)	(36.7)	(18.4)	(12.2)	(6.1)	48
Ethnicity of household *								
Khalkh	53.2	304	57.3	26.2	16.5	12.8	6.1	162
Other	54.1	146	62.5	31.2	8.7	5.0	1.2	79
Religion of household head**								
No religion	52.8	250	56.7	26.1	11.9	8.2	4.5	132
Buddhist	56.8	180	60.6	29.8	16.3	12.5	4.8	103
Other	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Total	53.6	451	59.2	27.8	13.9	10.2	4.5	242

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

** Three 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 9.7

Table HA.7: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Among women age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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 care professional for 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	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received the results	
Location						
Aimag center	100.0	30.8	66.2	66.2	29.2	64
Soum center	98.1	22.1	36.5	34.6	14.4	102
Rural	98.5	15.4	27.9	26.5	9.6	134
Age						
15-24	97.9	18.9	38.9	36.8	12.6	93
25-29	98.7	19.2	29.5	29.5	15.4	77
30-39	100.0	24.2	44.2	43.3	18.3	118
40-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	99.3	20.1	38.4	37.3	15.1	274
Never married/in union	(92.3)	(30.8)	(46.2)	(42.3)	(19.2)	26
Education						
None or primary	96.6	11.9	15.3	15.3	8.5	58
Basic	98.4	17.2	28.1	26.6	12.5	63
Upper secondary	98.8	23.3	43.0	41.9	15.1	84
Vocational	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
College, university	100.0	29.1	59.5	58.2	24.0	78
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	96.1	13.7	23.5	21.6	3.9	50
Second	100.0	16.4	26.9	26.9	13.4	66
Middle	97.2	25.4	36.6	33.8	21.1	70
Fourth	100.0	25.9	50.0	50.0	17.2	57
Richest	100.0	22.4	58.6	56.9	19.0	57
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	99.1	21.5	41.2	39.9	16.3	229
Other	97.2	19.4	31.9	30.6	12.5	71
Religion of household head*						
No religion	99.5	17.0	35.7	34.6	13.2	179
Buddhist	99.1	25.5	41.5	39.6	16.0	104
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Total	98.7	21.0	39.0	37.7	15.4	299

* Three 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

XII. HIV, AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Table HA.8: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection - Young women

Percentage of never married/in union young women age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of never married/in union women age 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Number of never married/in union women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15 ²	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months with a man 10 or more years older ³	Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the preceding twelve months
Location						
Aimag center	70.2	82	0.0	114	0.0	52
Soum center	63.2	141	0.0	172	1.3	74
Rural	68.9	164	0.0	231	4.6	107
Age						
15-19	88.2	257	0.0	268	(5.4)	36
20-24	25.6	131	0.0	248	2.0	196
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	na	na	0.0	129	2.4	123
Never married/in union	67.1	388	0.0	388	2.7	110
Education						
None or primary	(48.4)	30	0.0	60	(4.7)	42
Basic	88.5	94	0.0	109	(*)	22
Upper secondary	77.2	168	0.0	210	0.0	72
Vocational	(*)	23	(0.0)	27	(*)	11
College, university	25.7	73	0.0	110	0.0	86
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	71.8	83	0.0	110	(4.3)	46
Second	71.8	77	0.0	105	(6.7)	44
Middle	59.0	77	0.0	104	(0.0)	50
Fourth	67.1	69	0.0	90	(2.3)	42
Richest	65.5	82	0.0	107	0.0	50
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	67.7	249	0.0	339	0.6	155
Other	66.2	136	0.0	176	6.4	77
Religion of household head**						
No religion	65.9	182	0.0	268	2.9	136
Buddhist	70.8	189	0.0	226	2.3	85
Other	(*)	18	(*)	22	(*)	10
Total	67.1	388	0.0	516	2.5	233

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

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

na: not applicable

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

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

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 - Young men

Percentage of never married/in union young men age 15-24 years who have never had sex, and 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of never married/in union men age 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Number of never married/in union men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 ²	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months with a woman 10 or more years older ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the preceding twelve months
Location						
Aimag center	53.2	76	2.2	92	(0.0)	48
Soum center	51.1	135	3.3	148	0.0	76
Rural	43.0	183	7.5	211	0.8	117
Age						
15-19	67.6	268	5.1	270	1.3	77
20-24	5.5	126	4.9	180	0.0	165
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	na	na	5.3	56	0.0	56
Never married/in union	47.8	394	5.0	394	0.5	185
Education						
None or primary	44.9	68	10.1	78	(0.0)	56
Basic	74.0	117	5.8	119	(0.0)	28
Upper secondary	44.1	141	3.7	161	1.1	90
Vocational	(29.6)	27	(3.0)	33	(*)	24
College, university	(2.4)	41	1.6	60	0.0	58
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	42.9	104	3.6	110	1.7	59
Second	48.2	84	8.6	92	(0.0)	45
Middle	46.7	59	6.7	74	(0.0)	43
Fourth	50.0	79	4.5	88	(0.0)	45
Richest	52.9	69	2.3	87	(0.0)	48
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	48.3	265	5.5	304	0.0	162
Other	46.6	129	4.1	146	1.2	79
Religion of household head**						
No religion	47.7	217	5.1	250	0.0	132
Buddhist	44.8	161	5.5	180	0.0	103
Other	(*)	14	(*)	17	(*)	6
Total	47.8	394	5.0	451	0.4	242

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

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

na: not applicable

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

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.10

² MICS indicator 9.11

XII. HIV, AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Table HA.9: Sex with multiple partners – Women

Percentage of women age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 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	
Location				
Aimag center	85.3	77.0	1.0	393
Soum center	84.1	73.2	1.8	586
Rural	84.0	76.4	1.6	748
Age				
15-24	49.6	45.1	2.3	516
25-29	99.2	93.4	1.2	252
30-39	99.0	90.6	1.8	504
40-49	99.1	83.2	0.6	455
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	92.5	1.0	1 249
Never married/in union	43.3	31.0	2.9	478
Education				
None	91.9	80.5	0.8	121
Primary	93.2	84.7	2.3	173
Basic	78.1	69.7	1.7	395
Upper secondary	76.1	67.8	0.4	542
Vocational	89.9	76.5	1.3	146
College, university	94.7	87.1	3.1	351
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	80.9	72.5	1.7	339
Second	82.7	73.1	0.6	336
Middle	86.7	73.4	0.8	348
Fourth	85.6	79.2	2.1	335
Richest	85.4	78.8	2.4	370
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	85.6	77.7	1.5	1 200
Other	81.4	70.5	1.7	523
Religion of household head**				
No religion	86.8	79.1	1.5	960
Buddhist	80.3	70.5	1.4	699
Other	89.2	72.3	3.1	64
Total	84.3	75.4	1.5	1 727

* Four unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

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

¹ MICS indicator 9.13

Table HA.9M: Sex with multiple partners – Men

Percentage of men age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men age 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 age 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			
Location						
Aimag center	86.6	83.3	8.5	302	(53.8)	26
Soum center	83.6	80.3	7.1	446	(62.5)	32
Rural	86.9	81.7	8.7	670	54.2	58
Age						
15-24	58.2	53.6	12.0	451	72.7	54
25-29	96.7	92.9	11.4	208	(*)	24
30-39	99.2	97.2	6.1	389	(*)	24
40-49	99.2	93.1	3.7	370	(*)	14
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.3	4.6	921	(34.9)	42
Never married/in union	59.4	52.5	14.7	496	68.9	73
Education						
None	84.8	77.2	8.2	156	(*)	13
Primary	92.4	87.6	5.3	222	(*)	12
Basic	77.5	72.8	4.9	399	(*)	20
Upper secondary	81.0	77.7	11.1	327	(70.3)	36
Vocational	93.9	92.4	7.6	130	(*)	10
College, university	99.5	96.8	13.5	182	(56.0)	25
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	84.1	78.4	6.9	328	(*)	23
Second	86.0	80.7	10.0	296	(53.3)	30
Middle	87.4	81.9	8.8	235	(*)	21
Fourth	84.8	82.6	6.5	272	(*)	18
Richest	87.2	85.2	8.6	286	(48.0)	25
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	86.7	82.6	7.8	1 018	55.6	80
Other	83.3	79.1	8.5	396	(55.9)	34
Religion of household head**						
No religion	86.3	81.8	7.7	811	57.1	62
Buddhist	86.2	82.3	9.0	557	58.8	50
Other	(75.0)	(72.7)	(6.8)	43	(*)	3
Total	85.8	81.6	8.1	1 417	56.4	115

* Three and two unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

** Six 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

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Table HA.10: Sex with multiple partners - Young women

Percentage of women age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 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	
Location				
Aimag center	49.1	45.7	1.7	114
Soum center	48.0	42.9	2.9	172
Rural	51.1	46.4	2.1	231
Age				
15-19	15.4	13.6	0.4	268
20-24	86.6	79.1	4.3	248
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	95.4	0.8	129
Never married/in union	32.9	28.4	2.8	388
Education				
None	(75.8)	(69.7)	(0.0)	32
Primary	(75.0)	(71.4)	(3.6)	27
Basic	23.4	19.8	1.8	109
Upper secondary	38.3	34.1	0.0	210
Vocational	(50.0)	(39.3)	(3.6)	27
College, university	83.0	78.6	7.1	110
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	45.5	42.0	1.8	110
Second	47.7	42.1	0.9	105
Middle	56.6	48.1	0.9	104
Fourth	48.9	46.7	1.1	90
Richest	49.5	46.8	6.4	107
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	50.1	45.8	2.0	339
Other	48.6	43.6	2.8	176
Religion of household head**				
No religion	55.3	50.9	1.5	268
Buddhist	40.9	37.8	3.0	226
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Total	49.6	45.1	2.3	516

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" 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 HA.10M: Sex with multiple partners - 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 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 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 age 15-24 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			
Location						
Aimag center	55.9	52.7	11.8	92	(*)	11
Soum center	53.3	51.3	14.7	148	(*)	22
Rural	62.6	55.6	10.3	211	(*)	22
Age						
15-19	32.8	28.5	7.7	270	(*)	21
20-24	96.2	91.3	18.6	180	(76.5)	34
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	100.0	8.8	56	(*)	5
Never married/in union	52.2	47.0	12.5	394	(72.0)	49
Education						
None	(59.5)	(51.4)	(5.4)	36	(*)	2
Primary	(61.9)	(57.1)	(4.8)	41	(*)	2
Basic	27.3	23.1	5.8	119	(*)	7
Upper secondary	61.3	55.8	15.9	161	(73.1)	26
Vocational	(75.8)	(72.7)	(12.1)	33	(*)	4
College, university	98.4	96.7	22.9	60	(*)	14
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	59.8	53.6	11.6	110	(*)	13
Second	55.9	49.5	11.8	92	(*)	11
Middle	62.7	58.7	13.3	74	(*)	10
Fourth	55.1	51.7	10.1	88	(*)	9
Richest	58.0	55.7	13.6	87	(*)	12
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	57.8	53.2	11.7	304	(69.4)	35
Other	58.8	54.1	12.2	146	(*)	18
Religion of household head**						
No religion	58.7	52.8	11.8	250	(76.7)	30
Buddhist	60.1	56.8	12.6	180	(*)	23
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	2
Total	58.2	53.6	12.0	451	72.7	54

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

** Three 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.

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Table HA.11: Sex with non-regular partners – Young women

Percentage of women age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	Percentage of women who:		Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months ¹	Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months	Percentage of women age 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 age 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					
Location							
Aimag center	49.1	45.7	114	41.5	52	(*)	22
Soum center	48.0	42.9	172	68.0	74	(49.0)	50
Rural	51.1	46.4	231	39.4	107	(48.8)	42
Age							
15-19	15.4	13.6	268	(73.0)	36	(66.7)	27
20-24	86.6	79.1	248	44.5	196	44.9	87
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	95.4	129	4.0	123	(*)	5
Never married/in union	32.9	28.4	388	99.1	110	51.4	109
Education							
None	(75.8)	(69.7)	32	(*)	23	(*)	7
Primary	(75.0)	(71.4)	27	(*)	20	(*)	7
Basic	23.4	19.8	109	(*)	22	(*)	9
Upper secondary	38.3	34.1	210	43.8	72	(50.0)	31
Vocational	(50.0)	(39.3)	27	(*)	11	(*)	7
College, university	83.0	78.6	110	61.4	86	55.6	53
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	45.5	42.0	110	(42.6)	46	(*)	20
Second	47.7	42.1	105	(37.8)	44	(*)	17
Middle	56.6	48.1	104	(54.9)	50	(50.0)	27
Fourth	48.9	46.7	90	(51.2)	42	(*)	22
Richest	49.5	46.8	107	56.9	50	(58.6)	28
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	50.1	45.8	339	45.6	155	54.2	71
Other	48.6	43.6	176	55.1	77	(44.2)	42
Religion of household head**							
No religion	55.3	50.9	268	41.0	136	43.9	56
Buddhist	40.9	37.8	226	57.5	85	(58.0)	49
Other	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	10	(*)	9
Total	49.6	45.1	516	48.9	233	50.0	114

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

** 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.

¹ MICS indicator 9.15

² MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2

Table HA.11M: Sex with non-regular partners – 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of men who:		Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months ¹	Number of men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last twelve months	Percentage of men age 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 age 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					
Location							
Aimag center	55.9	52.7	92	(71.4)	48	(71.4)	35
Soum center	53.3	51.3	148	87.0	76	76.1	66
Rural	62.6	55.6	211	78.2	117	57.0	92
Age							
15-19	32.8	28.5	270	96.2	77	72.0	74
20-24	96.2	91.3	180	71.9	165	62.5	118
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	100.0	56	15.8	56	(*)	9
Never married/in union	52.2	47.0	394	98.9	185	65.6	183
Education							
None	(59.5)	(51.4)	36	(*)	19	(*)	16
Primary	(61.9)	(57.1)	41	(*)	24	(*)	17
Basic	27.3	23.1	119	(89.3)	28	(*)	25
Upper secondary	61.3	55.8	161	80.2	90	68.5	72
Vocational	(75.8)	(72.7)	33	(*)	24	(*)	18
College, university	98.4	96.7	60	78.0	58	(73.9)	45
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	59.8	53.6	110	91.7	59	50.9	54
Second	55.9	49.5	92	(82.6)	45	(71.1)	37
Middle	62.7	58.7	74	(68.2)	43	(63.3)	30
Fourth	55.1	51.7	88	(82.6)	45	(78.9)	37
Richest	58.0	55.7	87	(69.4)	48	(73.5)	34
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	57.8	53.2	304	78.0	162	68.0	126
Other	58.8	54.1	146	82.5	79	62.1	65
Religion of household head**							
No religion	58.7	52.8	250	78.4	132	66.7	104
Buddhist	60.1	56.8	180	82.7	103	67.4	85
Other	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	6	(*)	3
Total	58.2	53.6	451	79.6	242	66.2	192

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

** Three, three 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 9.15

² MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2

XII. HIV, AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Table HA.12: Sex with non-regular partners - Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of women who:		Number of women age 15-49 years who have had sex in the last twelve months	Percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months	Number of women age 15-49 years who have had sex in the last twelve months	Percentage of women age 15-49 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	Number of women age 15-49 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					
Location							
Aimag center	85.3	77.0	393	15.9	302	(38.8)	48
Soum center	84.1	73.2	586	20.6	429	50.0	88
Rural	84.0	76.4	748	13.2	571	37.7	76
Age							
15-24	49.6	45.1	516	48.9	233	50.0	114
25-29	99.2	93.4	252	14.2	236	(38.2)	33
30-39	99.0	90.6	504	7.1	457	(27.3)	32
40-49	99.1	83.2	455	8.6	378	(39.4)	32
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	92.5	1 249	5.7	1 155	31.3	66
Never married/in union	43.3	31.0	478	98.7	148	48.3	146
Education							
None	91.9	80.5	121	14.1	97	(*)	14
Primary	93.2	84.7	173	13.4	146	(*)	20
Basic	78.1	69.7	395	12.5	275	(45.7)	34
Upper secondary	76.1	67.8	542	11.8	367	(43.2)	43
Vocational	89.9	76.5	146	15.8	112	(*)	18
College, university	94.7	87.1	351	27.3	305	49.4	83
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	80.9	72.5	339	12.0	245	(36.7)	29
Second	82.7	73.1	336	12.8	245	(31.3)	31
Middle	86.7	73.4	348	18.5	255	(47.9)	47
Fourth	85.6	79.2	335	20.4	265	45.5	54
Richest	85.4	78.8	370	17.2	292	47.1	50
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	85.6	77.7	1 200	15.2	932	41.7	141
Other	81.4	70.5	523	18.9	369	46.5	70
Religion of household head**							
No religion	86.8	79.1	960	14.3	760	38.7	109
Buddhist	80.3	70.5	699	18.3	493	47.8	90
Other	89.2	72.3	64	(27.7)	46	(*)	13
Total	84.3	75.4	1 727	16.3	1 303	43.1	212

* Four, two and one unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

** Four, four 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-12M: Sex with non-regular partners – Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Location	Percentage of men who:		Number of men age 15-49 years who have had sex in the last twelve months	Percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last twelve months	Number of men age 15-49 years who have had sex in the last twelve months	Percentage of men age 15-49 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	Number of men age 15-49 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					
Location							
Aimag center	86.6	83.3	302	27.1	251	62.3	68
Soum center	83.6	80.3	446	27.8	358	67.3	100
Rural	86.9	81.7	670	29.4	547	58.9	161
Age							
15-24	58.2	53.6	451	79.6	242	66.2	192
25-29	96.7	92.9	208	33.2	193	50.8	64
30-39	99.2	97.2	389	12.0	378	(67.4)	45
40-49	99.2	93.1	370	7.7	344	(51.8)	27
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.3	921	8.0	896	57.5	72
Never married/in union	59.4	52.5	496	98.5	260	63.5	256
Education							
None	84.8	77.2	156	32.8	120	(45.0)	39
Primary	92.4	87.6	222	21.8	194	(55.8)	42
Basic	77.5	72.8	399	19.0	291	66.1	55
Upper secondary	81.0	77.7	327	36.0	254	69.9	92
Vocational	93.9	92.4	130	25.4	120	(54.8)	31
College, university	99.5	96.8	182	39.1	177	65.7	69
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	84.1	78.4	328	32.2	257	51.2	83
Second	86.0	80.7	296	28.9	239	67.1	69
Middle	87.4	81.9	235	28.7	192	62.5	55
Fourth	84.8	82.6	272	28.1	225	68.7	63
Richest	87.2	85.2	286	23.9	244	64.4	58
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	86.7	82.6	1 018	27.2	840	62.1	229
Other	83.3	79.1	396	31.1	314	61.6	98
Religion of household head							
No religion	86.3	81.8	811	27.7	663	61.3	183
Buddhist	86.2	82.3	557	30.5	459	64.8	140
Other	(75.0)	(72.7)	43	(12.5)	32	(*)	4
Total	85.8	81.6	1 417	28.4	1 157	62.2	328

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

** Six, four 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.

XIII

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY



XIII. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The Khuvsgul aimag's MICS 2012 collected information on the exposure of men and women age 15-49 to mass media and the use of computers and the internet.

This information will help to understand:

- whether respondents are exposed to newspapers/ magazines, radio and television;
- ever use and current/ recent use of computers;
- ever use and current/ recent use of the internet.

Access to and use 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, 35 (48) percent of men (women) age 15-49 in Khuvsgul aimag read a newspaper, 27 (27) percent listen to the radio/FM station and 95 (92) percent watch television. Overall, 2 (4) percent of the total men (women) do not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 13 (16) 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 location, education and socio-economic status 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 5.5 (3) times more among men (women) with college, university education than men (women) with no education. While 25 (21) percent of men (women) from the richest households are exposed to all three types of mass media, this indicator stands at only 9 (10) percent among men (women) from the poorest households. Aimag center men (women) are more likely to have access to mass media compared to soum center and rural men (women).

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). 71 (70) percent of men (women) age 15-24 ever used a computer, 57 (59) percent used a computer during the last year and 24 (20) percent used at least once a week during the last month.

Overall, 50 (54) percent of men (women) age 15-24 ever used the internet, while 42 (43) 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 smaller, at 13 (14) percent.

Both computer and the internet use during the last 12 months is more widespread among men and women age 15-19 years, which evidences the common perception that the youth learn the new technology more easily and use it more frequently than other age groups. Use of a computer and the internet is also strongly associated with the individual's level of education, household location and wealth.

Only 8 (5) percent of men (women) with no education or with primary education reported using a computer during the last year, while 87 (92) percent of men (women) with college or university education had access to a computer. Higher utilisation of the internet is observed among young people in aimag center (men 70 percent and women 66 percent) compared to those in soum center (49 percent for men, 46 percent for women) and rural (25 percent for men and 28 percent for women). Similarly, use of the internet among men (women) from richest households during the last year is at 80 (73) percent, while the rate was very low among men (women) from poorest households (19 percent and 21 percent, respectively).

XIII. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media – Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:					Number of women age 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	All three media at least once a week ¹	No media at least once a week	
Age						
15-19	61.5	43.2	93.0	27.8	1.5	268
20-24	50.2	32.8	91.3	20.2	4.3	248
25-29	39.7	22.6	91.8	13.6	5.1	252
30-34	43.3	25.0	93.3	13.8	3.0	263
35-39	40.0	17.1	92.7	8.6	3.7	241
40-44	47.3	20.5	90.8	11.3	5.4	235
45-49	49.6	23.2	92.9	12.5	3.1	220
Location						
Aimag center	64.8	37.5	96.5	26.3	1.2	393
Soum center	50.1	18.4	97.2	12.4	0.5	586
Rural	36.4	27.4	86.2	12.6	7.5	748
Education						
None	15.5	25.2	80.5	7.3	8.1	121
Primary	27.8	25.0	86.4	9.7	8.0	173
Basic	35.8	24.1	91.5	11.9	4.5	395
Upper secondary	53.3	27.4	92.6	17.2	3.3	542
Vocational	51.7	32.2	96.0	19.5	1.3	146
College, university	70.6	27.5	98.0	21.6	0.8	351
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	29.3	26.7	84.6	9.9	7.8	339
Second	38.9	29.8	87.1	15.2	7.3	336
Middle	42.7	27.4	92.9	15.8	3.1	348
Fourth	56.0	21.7	97.9	15.5	0.0	335
Richest	68.7	27.6	98.1	21.2	0.5	370
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	49.3	28.3	93.8	17.1	3.0	1 200
Other	43.2	22.3	88.7	11.8	5.3	523
Religion of household head**						
No religion	44.2	22.9	91.2	14.1	4.5	960
Buddhist	51.8	32.0	94.1	18.3	2.4	699
Other	50.8	23.1	89.2	9.2	4.6	64
Total	47.5	26.7	92.3	15.6	3.7	1 727

* Four unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

¹ MICS indicator MT.1

XIII. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Table MT.1M: Exposure to mass media - Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of men age 15-49 who:				No media at least once a week	Number of men age 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	All three media at least once a week ¹		
Age						
15-19	33.6	33.9	97.1	16.4	2.6	270
20-24	35.0	30.6	94.5	15.3	2.2	180
25-29	26.1	24.6	94.3	10.0	1.4	208
30-34	32.7	22.3	95.3	10.9	2.8	208
35-39	35.5	21.9	95.6	11.5	2.2	180
40-44	39.0	24.3	94.3	13.3	2.9	207
45-49	44.8	29.7	93.9	15.2	1.8	163
Location						
Aimag center	46.4	37.3	95.8	23.2	2.3	302
Soum center	39.6	22.3	97.6	12.2	0.9	446
Rural	26.5	25.5	93.2	9.6	3.2	670
Education						
None	15.2	26.6	85.4	4.4	3.2	156
Primary	24.0	25.3	93.3	8.4	3.6	222
Basic	29.1	25.2	95.3	10.6	2.5	399
Upper secondary	41.0	28.0	97.6	17.8	1.8	327
Vocational	38.6	23.5	97.0	13.6	2.3	130
College, university	63.8	34.1	99.5	24.3	0.5	182
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	27.3	25.2	91.9	9.0	3.6	328
Second	21.7	26.3	91.7	8.0	3.7	296
Middle	32.4	28.6	95.4	14.3	2.5	235
Fourth	39.5	19.9	98.2	11.6	0.7	272
Richest	54.8	35.2	99.3	24.5	0.7	286
Ethnicity of household head*						
Khalkh	35.4	27.6	95.3	13.4	2.1	1 018
Other	33.3	25.4	94.5	12.9	2.7	396
Religion of household head**						
No religion	32.0	25.7	94.6	11.9	2.1	811
Buddhist	38.9	28.7	95.9	14.3	2.3	557
Other	(38.6)	(31.8)	(97.7)	(25.0)	(2.3)	43
Total	34.9	27.0	95.1	13.3	2.3	1 417

* Three unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator MT.1

XIII. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Table MT.2: Use of computers and the internet – Young women

Percentage of young women age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15-24 who have:		Percentage of women age 15-24 who have:		Number of women age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last twelve months ¹	Ever used the internet	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age					
15-19	76.2	67.0	55.7	43.2	268
20-24	63.2	50.6	52.2	41.9	248
Location					
Aimag center	87.1	72.4	74.1	65.5	114
Soum center	80.0	70.9	60.6	46.3	172
Rural	54.0	43.8	39.1	28.5	231
Education					
None	9.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	32
Primary	7.1	7.1	3.6	3.6	27
Basic	56.8	45.0	36.0	22.5	109
Upper secondary	80.4	65.9	55.6	43.9	210
Vocational	(71.4)	(50.0)	(60.7)	(42.9)	27
College, university	96.4	92.0	95.5	82.1	110
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	44.6	34.8	32.1	21.4	110
Second	61.7	49.5	39.3	27.1	105
Middle	70.8	55.7	50.0	42.4	104
Fourth	83.7	72.8	67.4	50.0	90
Richest	91.7	85.3	83.5	73.4	107
Ethnicity of household head*					
Khalkh	73.9	61.4	59.1	48.1	339
Other	62.0	54.2	43.6	31.3	176
Religion of household head**					
No religion	66.3	53.1	48.3	35.9	268
Buddhist	74.8	65.7	60.0	50.0	226
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Total	70.0	59.1	54.0	42.6	516

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" 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.

¹ MICS indicator MT.2

² MICS indicator MT.3

XIII. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and the internet – Young men

Percentage of young men age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of men age 15-24 who have:			Percentage of men age 15-24 who have:			Number of men age 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	77.0	65.0	25.9	51.8	43.4	12.4	270
20-24	61.7	45.4	21.3	47.5	39.9	13.7	180
Location							
Aimag center	92.5	78.5	58.1	79.6	69.9	44.1	92
Soum center	80.0	71.3	31.3	57.3	49.3	8.7	148
Rural	55.1	37.9	4.2	32.2	24.8	2.3	211
Education							
None	10.8	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	36
Primary	19.0	11.9	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	41
Basic	71.1	60.3	24.0	43.0	33.9	9.1	119
Upper secondary	85.9	67.5	28.2	60.1	50.3	14.7	161
Vocational	(81.8)	(57.6)	(24.2)	(57.6)	(42.4)	(18.2)	33
College, university	96.7	86.9	44.3	93.4	85.2	29.5	60
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	49.1	32.1	2.7	22.3	18.8	1.8	110
Second	61.3	39.8	6.5	33.3	24.7	2.1	92
Middle	70.7	57.3	21.3	53.3	38.7	8.0	74
Fourth	83.1	75.3	33.7	62.9	55.1	18.0	88
Richest	96.6	88.6	62.5	87.5	79.5	37.5	87
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalikh	74.7	58.1	25.6	53.6	44.8	15.9	304
Other	62.8	54.7	20.9	42.6	35.8	6.8	146
Religion of household head**							
No religion	71.7	58.7	25.6	47.6	40.9	14.2	250
Buddhist	69.4	55.2	21.9	54.1	44.3	11.5	180
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Total	70.9	57.1	24.1	50.1	42.0	12.9	451

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

** Three 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

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. Excessive drinking of alcohol or alcoholic beverages for prolonged period can lead to cardiovascular problems, neurological impairments, liver diseases, and social and communication problems. Alcohol abuse is also associated with causing injuries, accidents, sexual violence and child maltreatment²².

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:

- Attempt (or ever used), current use of cigarettes and age of first smoking
- Attempt and current use of tobacco, cigar and other smoke or smokeless tobacco
- Current and intensity of use of tobacco, cigar and other smoke or smokeless tobacco
- Attempt (or ever used), current use of alcohol or alcoholic beverages and age of first drinking intensity
- Current and intensity of use of alcohol or alcoholic beverages

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 Khuvsgul aimag, use of tobacco products is more common among men than among women. 80 percent of men and 32 percent of women age 15-49 years reported to have ever used a tobacco product. 53 percent of men and 4 percent of women age 15-49 age smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products during the one month preceding the survey. The percentage of men, who ever used a tobacco product, does not differ by location, while this percentage among women in aimag center (39 percent) is greater than in rural(28 percent) by 11 percentage points. Cigarette is the most commonly used tobacco product among men (34 percent), while among women (2 percent), tobacco products other than cigarettes are commonly used.

The results of the CDS 2012 show that 13 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). As displayed in Table TA.2M, among men that currently smoke cigarettes, 31 percent smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. Quantity of daily used cigarettes among women is lower: only 9 percent of women that currently smoke cigarettes smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. Please note that the results on percent distribution of women who are current smoker by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours should not be shown in the Table due to the number of women who are current smoker (denominator of indicators) is quite low.

²² US Centers 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 Khuvsgul aimag, use of alcohol products is more common among men than among women. 40 percent of men and 20 percent of women age 15-49 had drink of alcohol on one or more days during the one month preceding the survey. Among women, 21 percent never had one drink of alcohol, and less than 1 percent first drank alcohol before age 15. These figures are 18 percent and 2 percent, respectively, among men. As shown in Table TA.3M, among the younger age groups, the proportion of men 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 15-19, 4 percent of men and 2 percent of women used alcohol before age 15, which is higher than among the other age groups.

Although the use of alcohol among men is somewhat similar by location and by household wealth, it varies by the level of education. However, for women, the rates differ in relation to location, household wealth and education. Particularly, women in aimag center, from richest households and with education and men with education are more likely to use alcohol. Except for women and men, age 15-19, no very considerable age differential in the women's and men's use of alcohol is observed.

XIV. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco – Women
Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Khuvsgul aimag, 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 age 15-49 years	
	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Any tobacco product	Only other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products		
Age											
15-19	78.0	2.2	1.8	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	268
20-24	60.5	7.1	5.1	1.6	39.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.4	248
25-29	63.0	8.2	8.2	2.7	37.0	2.7	0.4	0.4	2.3	5.4	252
30-34	69.0	7.5	4.9	1.1	31.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	3.0	263
35-39	68.2	7.3	4.9	1.6	31.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.7	241
40-44	71.5	4.2	5.4	1.7	28.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	3.3	5.9	235
45-49	67.4	3.6	6.3	1.8	32.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	3.1	6.2	220
Location											
Aimag center	61.3	5.8	6.5	1.5	38.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.7	4.5	393
Soum center	68.8	5.9	5.9	1.2	31.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	3.7	586
Rural	71.7	5.6	3.9	1.7	28.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	3.9	748
Education											
None	76.4	1.6	3.3	0.0	23.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	121
Primary	75.0	6.3	6.8	1.7	25.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	3.4	173
Basic	72.1	5.2	3.7	2.2	27.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.7	4.2	395
Upper secondary	69.7	5.1	5.1	1.1	30.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.4	4.2	542
Vocational	65.8	4.7	6.7	0.7	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.0	146
College, university	56.9	9.0	6.2	2.0	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	5.6	351
Maternity status											
Pregnant	74.7	2.7	0.0	1.3	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	74
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Neither	68.0	5.9	5.4	1.5	32.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.1	4.1	1 652
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	74.5	4.1	4.3	0.9	25.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	2.9	339
Second	71.9	6.7	3.8	2.3	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.5	336
Middle	68.6	6.2	5.7	1.4	31.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.2	348
Fourth	66.0	3.8	6.5	0.6	34.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.2	4.1	335
Richest	61.3	7.7	5.6	2.1	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.0	370
Ethnicity of household head*											
Khalkh	66.7	5.9	4.9	1.5	33.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	3.9	1 200
Other	72.0	5.3	5.8	1.5	28.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.1	4.1	523
Religion of household head**											
No religion	70.5	5.0	5.6	1.2	29.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	3.7	960
Buddhist	65.2	6.5	4.6	1.7	34.8	1.7	0.1	0.1	2.4	4.2	699
Other	70.8	9.2	4.6	3.1	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	6.2	64
Total	68.3	5.7	5.2	1.5	31.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	4.0	1 727

* Four unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator TA.1

Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco - Men
Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Khuvsgul aimag, 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 age 15-49 years	
	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	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	45.3	13.1	17.2	24.5	54.7	10.2	7	4.4	15.3	270		
20-24	16.4	22.4	53.0	8.2	83.6	39.3	13.7	2.2	55.2	180		
25-29	15.6	25.1	51.7	7.6	84.4	41.2	14.7	2.8	58.8	208		
30-34	17.1	22.7	51.7	8.5	82.9	37.9	18.0	3.3	59.2	208		
35-39	13.1	22.4	59.6	4.9	86.9	38.3	23.0	1.1	62.3	180		
40-44	11.9	27.1	54.8	6.2	88.1	39.0	22.4	2.9	64.3	207		
45-49	7.9	23.6	65.5	3.0	92.1	44.2	24.8	2.4	71.5	163		
Location												
Aimag center	20.9	24.2	46.4	8.5	79.1	46.4	6.2	1.6	54.2	302		
Soum center	18.6	25.2	42.5	13.7	81.4	36.1	11.7	3.8	51.5	446		
Rural	20.2	18.7	53.0	8.1	79.8	27.5	22.7	2.8	53.0	670		
Education												
None	17.7	23.4	53.2	5.7	82.3	29.1	24.1	3.8	57.0	156		
Primary	15.1	26.2	52.4	6.2	84.9	37.3	21.8	1.8	60.9	222		
Basic	24.0	18.5	45.7	11.9	76.0	26.9	17.0	3.7	47.7	399		
Upper secondary	24.4	18.4	44.6	12.7	75.6	34.6	10.2	2.7	47.6	327		
Vocational	9.1	18.2	65.9	6.8	90.9	49.2	18.2	1.5	68.9	130		
College, university	17.8	31.9	38.9	11.4	82.2	39.5	6.5	2.7	48.6	182		
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	20.1	17.1	54.1	8.7	79.9	21.9	25.8	3.3	51.1	328		
Second	19.0	20.0	52.3	8.7	81.0	33.0	20.7	2.7	56.3	296		
Middle	19.8	24.8	45.8	9.7	80.2	34.9	17.2	2.9	55.0	235		
Fourth	23.9	23.2	44.2	8.7	76.1	35.1	9.8	3.3	48.2	272		
Richest	16.6	25.9	43.5	14.1	83.4	48.3	3.4	2.1	53.8	286		
Ethnicity of household head*												
Khalkh	20.0	22.2	48.4	9.5	80.0	35.8	14.1	3.3	53.1	1 018		
Other	19.2	21.1	48.5	11.2	80.8	30.6	20.1	1.7	52.5	396		
Religion of household head**												
No religion	20.1	21.2	48.2	10.6	79.9	34.3	16.2	2.3	52.8	811		
Buddhist	19.6	22.8	48.5	9.0	80.4	34.0	14.9	3.2	52.0	557		
Other	(13.6)	(25.0)	(50.0)	(11.4)	(86.4)	(36.4)	(20.5)	(9.1)	(65.9)	43		
Total	19.8	21.9	48.3	10.0	80.2	34.2	15.7	2.9	52.8	1 417		

* Three unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator TA.1

Table TA.2: Age at first use of cigarettes – Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
Age		
15-19	1.5	268
20-24	0.0	248
25-29	0.0	252
30-34	0.7	263
35-39	0.8	241
40-44	0.4	235
45-49	0.4	220
Location		
Aimag center	0.0	393
Soum center	0.5	586
Rural	0.9	748
Education		
None	0.8	121
Primary	1.1	173
Basic	1.0	395
Upper secondary	0.4	542
Vocational	0.0	146
College, university	0.3	351
Maternity status		
Pregnant	0.0	74
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	(*)	1
Neither	0.6	1 652
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	0.6	339
Second	0.9	336
Middle	0.3	348
Fourth	0.6	335
Richest	0.5	370
Ethnicity of household head*		
Khalkh	0.6	1 200
Other	0.6	523
Religion of household head**		
No religion	0.4	960
Buddhist	0.8	699
Other	0.0	64
Total	0.6	1 727

* Four unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown respectively.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator TA.2

Table TA.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use - Men

Percentage of men age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Age								
15-19	9.9	270	(36.7)	(30.0)	(23.3)	(10.0)	100.0	30
20-24	12.6	180	9.3	27.8	47.4	15.5	100.0	96
25-29	15.2	208	13.6	20.3	41.5	24.6	100.0	116
30-34	11.8	208	10.2	14.4	44.9	30.5	100.0	116
35-39	10.9	180	7.1	16.1	35.7	41.1	100.0	110
40-44	16.7	207	14.0	13.2	40.3	32.6	100.0	127
45-49	10.9	163	8.8	14.0	34.2	43.0	100.0	112
Location								
Aimag center	9.1	302	8.7	20.5	37.3	33.5	100.0	159
Soum center	11.7	446	11.6	17.6	35.7	35.2	100.0	213
Rural	14.6	670	13.2	16.7	43.7	26.4	100.0	336
Education								
None	17.1	156	10.7	10.7	42.9	35.7	100.0	83
Primary	15.1	222	14.3	20.3	41.4	24.1	100.0	131
Basic	12.3	399	10.1	12.9	37.6	39.3	100.0	176
Upper secondary	9.9	327	11.4	22.1	37.6	28.9	100.0	147
Vocational	15.2	130	14.6	15.7	39.3	30.3	100.0	88
College, university	8.6	182	9.4	25.9	43.5	21.2	100.0	84
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	13.2	328	10.7	12.6	48.4	28.3	100.0	157
Second	15.0	296	15.5	20.5	39.1	24.8	100.0	159
Middle	12.6	235	10.5	20.2	40.3	29.0	100.0	122
Fourth	13.0	272	11.3	17.7	33.9	37.1	100.0	122
Richest	8.6	286	10.0	18.7	36.0	35.3	100.0	148
Ethnicity of household head*								
Khalkh	12.9	1 018	12.1	18.3	36.8	32.9	100.0	507
Other	11.4	396	10.8	16.7	47.5	25.0	100.0	201
Religion of household head**								
No religion	11.3	811	12.0	18.1	41.9	28.0	100.0	409
Buddhist	14.7	557	12.0	16.7	36.2	35.1	100.0	272
Other	(9.1)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Total	12.5	1 417	11.7	17.8	39.8	30.6	100.0	708

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

** Six 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 TA.2

XIV. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol - Women

Percentage of women age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 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	70.3	1.5	3.7	268
20-24	15.4	0.0	20.9	248
25-29	12.1	0.0	26.5	252
30-34	13.1	0.0	23.5	263
35-39	14.7	0.0	16.7	241
40-44	11.7	0.0	28.9	235
45-49	13.8	0.0	21.4	220
Location				
Aimag center	17.7	0.0	25.3	393
Soum center	21.8	0.2	20.9	586
Rural	25.1	0.4	16.5	748
Education				
None	33.3	0.0	6.5	121
Primary	26.7	0.0	21.6	173
Basic	32.3	0.2	15.2	395
Upper secondary	23.7	0.5	16.8	542
Vocational	15.4	0.0	24.2	146
College, university	5.6	0.0	32.5	351
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	24.9	0.3	18.8	339
Second	27.5	0.9	12.6	336
Middle	26.0	0.0	15.8	348
Fourth	17.0	0.0	24.6	335
Richest	16.4	0.0	27.6	370
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	22.1	0.2	20.0	1 200
Other	22.7	0.4	20.3	523
Religion of household head**				
No religion	20.3	0.2	19.0	960
Buddhist	25.7	0.3	21.1	699
Other	13.8	0.0	24.6	64
Total	22.3	0.2	20.0	1 727

* Four unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

¹ MICS indicator TA.4

² MICS indicator TA.3

Table TA.3M: Use of alcohol - Men

Percentage of men age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 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	70.1	1.5	7.3	270
20-24	12.6	3.8	42.1	180
25-29	5.2	1.4	48.8	208
30-34	3.8	1.9	44.1	208
35-39	7.7	0.0	48.6	180
40-44	3.8	1.4	52.4	207
45-49	8.5	0.6	47.9	163
Location				
Aimag center	15.0	0.7	37.9	302
Soum center	19.9	2.0	40.9	446
Rural	19.7	1.6	39.8	670
Education				
None	19.0	1.9	39.2	156
Primary	13.8	1.3	43.6	222
Basic	25.4	1.0	34.1	399
Upper secondary	23.2	1.5	35.8	327
Vocational	13.6	1.5	45.5	130
College, university	5.9	2.7	50.8	182
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	20.4	1.8	38.4	328
Second	19.7	1.3	39.3	296
Middle	21.0	2.1	39.1	235
Fourth	18.5	1.4	40.6	272
Richest	14.5	1.0	41.4	286
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	19.0	1.3	40.8	1 018
Other	18.4	2.2	37.1	396
Religion of household head**				
No religion	18.1	1.7	39.8	811
Buddhist	19.1	1.4	40.5	557
Other	(25.0)	(0.0)	(31.8)	43
Total	18.8	1.5	39.7	1 417

* Three unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown.

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

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

¹ MICS indicator TA.4

² MICS indicator TA.3

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 CDS 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 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 satisfied with their job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of life, but still be unhappy.

To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling face (and with face not smiling) 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 feel 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 women and young men 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 marriage (95 percent), with their school (92 percent), with their friendships (89 percent) and with their living environment (84 percent). The results for young men are similar; they are the most satisfied with their marriage (96 percent), with their friendships (94 percent), with their school (92 percent), and how they look (90 percent). Among the domains, both young women and young men are the least satisfied with their current income, with 66 percent of young men and 73 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 environment and income.

75 (65) percent of men (women) age 15-24 are satisfied with their lives. 86 (77) percent of men (women) living in the richest households are satisfied with life, as opposed to 71 (50) percent of men (women) living in the poorest households. There is somewhat difference by location was observed. For instance, the rate for men and women is higher in aimag center (77 percent for men and 74 percent for women) than in rural (70 percent for men and 58 percent for women).

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. As Table SW.2 indicates, there is a relationship between the average life satisfaction score and women's education and household wealth.

According to the same table (SW.2), 85 (87) percent of men (women) age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. For this indicator, differences by wealth quintiles and education level can be observed. 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 50 percent. The corresponding indicator for men (52 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 wealth quintiles. For instance, young women and men who live in households in the poorest quintile are less likely to think that their lives improved during the last one year and that it will get better after one year, than young women and men who live in households in the richest quintile.

When this indicator is further analyzed, 54 percent of men and 52 percent of women age 15-24 think that their lives improved during the last one year, which are not very promising figures. However, 87 percent of young men and 84 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.

XV. SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction – Young women
Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:										Percentage of women age 15-24 who:					Number of women age 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	90.8	91.6	77.4	84.6	84.6	82.1	96.0	0.7	12.5	88.6	89.7	268				
20-24	94.3	87.1	93.3	78.0	83.8	81.8	54.0	58.1	1.6	76.3	53.4	55.3	248				
Location																	
Aimag center	89.7	91.4	94.1	84.9	89.7	90.5	65.9	75.0	0.0	41.4	71.6	64.7	114				
Soum center	95.8	92.5	91.3	83.3	83.4	84.6	57.1	86.3	1.1	34.3	79.4	76.0	172				
Rural	96.9	85.3	91.4	72.5	82.1	78.7	56.9	72.8	1.7	50.6	66.0	75.3	231				
Marital/Union status																	
Ever married/in union	94.7	88.5	100.0	87.0	84.7	84.7	65.3	13.7	0.0	86.3	47.3	45.0	129				
Never married/ in union	100.0	89.2	91.5	70.0	84.0	82.8	53.6	99.0	1.5	28.9	79.7	82.5	388				
Education																	
None	(93.3)	(64.5)	(0.0)	(71.4)	(78.8)	(48.5)	(50.0)	(54.5)	(6.1)	(100.0)	(36.4)	(51.5)	32				
Primary	(92.9)	(77.8)	(50.0)	(77.8)	(71.4)	(85.7)	(62.5)	(50.0)	(3.6)	(92.9)	(35.7)	(42.9)	27				
Basic	100.0	92.6	86.2	71.4	86.5	80.2	71.4	88.3	2.7	21.6	87.4	87.4	109				
Upper secondary	92.3	88.3	95.1	80.4	85.0	85.0	64.4	81.8	0.0	33.2	78.5	79.0	210				
Vocational	(100.0)	(92.9)	(88.9)	(70.6)	(82.1)	(89.3)	(66.7)	(85.7)	(0.0)	(67.9)	(39.3)	(46.4)	27				
College, university	96.9	95.5	94.8	84.8	85.7	91.1	48.6	71.4	0.0	48.2	70.5	68.7	110				
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	96.2	82.7	87.9	67.5	82.1	72.3	46.2	76.8	1.8	48.2	64.3	76.8	110				
Second	96.3	87.6	91.9	77.4	80.4	81.3	70.8	74.8	1.9	42.1	71.0	77.6	105				
Middle	91.7	90.4	92.3	82.9	80.2	84.0	56.8	77.4	1.9	50.9	67.0	65.1	104				
Fourth	94.4	93.5	94.2	89.5	90.2	87.0	68.0	80.4	0.0	43.5	79.3	72.8	90				
Richest	95.5	91.7	93.3	79.2	89.0	92.7	58.6	79.8	0.0	31.2	78.0	73.4	107				
Ethnicity of household head*																	
Khalkh	96.4	92.7	93.0	88.9	84.1	86.7	69.3	75.7	0.9	41.7	73.9	74.5	339				
Other	90.9	81.8	89.6	61.0	85.5	77.1	43.4	81.6	1.7	46.4	67.0	70.4	176				
Religion of household head**																	
No religion	94.8	91.0	92.4	77.5	85.3	83.5	60.8	71.8	1.8	47.3	70.7	71.1	268				
Buddhist	97.1	87.4	91.8	79.0	82.2	83.0	61.8	84.8	0.0	36.5	73.0	76.1	226				
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22				
Total	94.9	89.0	92.0	77.9	84.2	83.3	59.6	77.8	1.1	43.2	71.7	73.2	516				

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" 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 SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction – Young men
Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of men age 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:					Percentage of men age 15-24 who:					Number of men age 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	60.0	93.8	92.6	78.4	89.1	92.3	62.0	98.2	0.4	21.5	81.4	81.8	270
20-24	100.0	94.5	88.5	86.2	90.2	87.4	61.7	75.4	0.5	85.8	48.6	41.5	180
Location													
Aimag center	100.0	93.5	92.6	87.1	87.1	93.5	59.4	86.0	0.0	41.9	66.7	65.6	92
Soum center	100.0	94.0	94.8	86.4	92.7	93.3	66.7	92.7	0.0	35.3	85.3	78.0	148
Rural	92.3	94.3	88.9	81.5	88.3	86.9	60.9	87.9	0.9	57.9	57.0	57.0	211
Marital/Union status													
Ever married/in union	100.0	96.5	100.0	91.9	89.5	93.0	73.3	21.1	0.0	86.0	35.1	21.1	56
Never married/ in union	60.0	93.7	91.8	80.6	89.5	90.0	57.1	98.8	0.5	41.7	73.0	72.0	394
Education													
None	(100.0)	(91.7)	(0.0)	(85.7)	(81.1)	(73.0)	(61.9)	(89.2)	(2.7)	(97.3)	(43.2)	(43.2)	36
Primary	(100.0)	(92.9)	(100.0)	(85.0)	(83.3)	(88.1)	(57.1)	(85.7)	(0.0)	(90.5)	(52.4)	(50.0)	41
Basic	33.3	91.7	90.5	79.2	87.6	88.4	80.0	97.5	0.8	21.5	80.2	79.3	119
Upper secondary	100.0	93.3	91.9	84.8	92.6	92.0	59.3	88.3	0.0	39.3	71.8	66.9	161
Vocational	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(71.4)	(93.9)	(93.9)	(42.9)	(81.8)	(0.0)	(42.4)	(57.6)	(57.6)	33
College, university	100.0	100.0	95.7	90.0	91.8	100.0	63.6	80.3	0.0	62.3	67.2	63.9	60
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	100.0	94.6	82.6	88.0	92.0	84.8	65.2	94.6	0.0	58.9	55.4	58.9	110
Second	100.0	88.0	92.7	75.7	86.0	94.6	59.0	92.5	1.1	55.9	60.2	58.1	92
Middle	85.7	93.2	97.4	75.0	88.0	84.0	46.2	81.3	1.3	49.3	73.3	65.3	74
Fourth	100.0	95.5	94.8	87.5	85.4	91.0	60.9	92.1	0.0	34.8	82.0	74.2	88
Richest	100.0	98.9	93.1	90.9	95.5	97.7	78.3	81.8	0.0	34.1	75.0	73.9	87
Ethnicity of household head*													
Khalkh	97.3	94.2	93.7	84.0	90.9	91.9	64.6	88.0	0.0	43.2	69.5	67.9	304
Other	92.3	93.8	87.7	82.4	86.5	87.2	56.9	91.2	1.4	56.1	65.5	60.8	146
Religion of household head**													
No religion	100.0	96.0	92.0	84.7	91.7	90.6	65.9	88.6	0.4	46.1	71.7	67.7	250
Buddhist	88.9	91.2	92.4	82.1	88.0	90.2	58.0	90.2	0.5	49.7	63.4	62.3	180
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Total	96.0	94.1	92.1	83.4	89.5	90.4	61.8	89.1	0.4	47.3	68.3	65.6	451

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

** Three 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.

XV. SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Table SW.2: Life satisfaction and happiness – Young women

Percentage of women age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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 age 15-24 years
Age							
15-19	66.1	1.7	5.9	55.6	90.1	88.6	268
20-24	63.7	1.9	19.4	38.0	57.3	84.2	248
Location							
Aimag center	74.3	1.7	9.5	45.0	65.5	94.8	114
Soum center	68.2	1.8	12.0	40.0	77.1	83.4	172
Rural	57.9	1.8	14.0	40.0	76.6	84.7	231
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	64.8	1.8	4.6	45.8	45.0	90.1	129
Never married/ in union	65.2	1.8	14.9	36.5	84.1	85.3	388
Education							
None	37.5	2.2	27.3	31.2	51.5	66.7	32
Primary	55.0	2.0	28.6	50.0	57.1	92.9	27
Basic	66.0	1.8	7.2	42.9	87.4	89.2	109
Upper secondary	62.9	1.7	9.3	44.2	79.9	85.5	210
Vocational	(56.0)	(1.7)	(10.7)	(40.0)	(46.4)	(89.3)	27
College, university	80.0	1.7	15.2	40.0	68.7	89.3	110
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	49.5	1.9	11.6	25.0	78.6	83.0	110
Second	62.4	1.8	13.1	52.2	78.5	84.1	105
Middle	62.6	1.8	14.2	36.1	66.0	86.8	104
Fourth	76.3	1.7	17.4	62.5	73.9	83.7	90
Richest	76.5	1.7	6.4	35.7	74.3	94.5	107
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	70.5	1.7	12.5	48.8	76.2	89.6	339
Other	55.4	1.9	12.3	30.2	70.4	81.0	176
Religion of household head**							
No religion	64.9	1.8	12.5	44.0	72.5	87.5	268
Buddhist	65.2	1.8	11.3	39.6	77.0	85.2	226
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Total	65.1	1.8	12.4	41.5	74.3	86.5	516

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" 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.

¹ MICS Indicator SW.1

² MICS indicator SW.2

Table SW.2M: Life satisfaction and happiness – Young men

Percentage of men age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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 age 15-24 years
Age							
15-19	76.7	1.7	12.4	55.6	83.6	86.1	270
20-24	72.6	1.7	32.2	53.1	47.5	84.2	180
Location							
Aimag center	77.3	1.7	19.4	58.1	66.7	89.2	92
Soum center	81.5	1.6	20.7	57.7	82.7	84.7	148
Rural	70.0	1.7	20.6	51.2	60.7	84.1	211
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	86.8	1.5	7.0	70.5	22.8	89.5	56
Never married/ in union	73.3	1.7	22.2	46.4	75.8	84.8	394
Education							
None	73.9	1.9	37.8	57.9	48.6	78.4	36
Primary	60.9	1.8	45.2	52.9	59.5	78.6	41
Basic	70.0	1.7	9.1	54.5	81.8	81.8	119
Upper secondary	76.6	1.7	16.0	53.1	69.9	87.1	161
Vocational	(82.8)	(1.5)	(12.1)	(38.5)	(60.6)	(93.9)	33
College, university	88.1	1.5	31.1	61.9	65.6	91.8	60
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	70.5	1.7	21.4	53.7	63.4	83.9	110
Second	66.7	1.8	22.6	55.9	63.4	81.7	92
Middle	71.9	1.7	24.0	33.3	68.0	78.7	74
Fourth	81.7	1.7	20.2	55.0	77.5	87.6	88
Richest	85.5	1.5	13.6	72.7	75.0	94.3	87
Ethnicity of household head*							
Khalkh	78.6	1.7	18.2	53.8	69.8	89.0	304
Other	67.6	1.7	25.0	54.2	67.6	77.7	146
Religion of household head**							
No religion	77.7	1.7	22.4	57.1	72.4	85.8	250
Buddhist	72.0	1.7	18.0	50.8	64.5	85.2	180
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Total	75.3	1.7	20.3	53.9	69.1	85.3	451

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

** Three 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

XV. SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life – Young women

Percentage of women age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of women who think that their life:			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Age				
15-19	56.4	84.6	54.2	268
20-24	47.8	84.2	46.2	248
Location				
Aimag center	60.3	88.8	60.3	114
Soum center	60.0	86.3	59.4	172
Rural	42.6	80.9	38.7	231
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	49.6	82.4	46.6	129
Never married/ in union	53.2	85.1	51.6	388
Education				
None	(24.2)	(69.7)	(21.2)	32
Primary	(21.4)	(67.9)	(21.4)	27
Basic	59.5	84.7	57.7	109
Upper secondary	57.5	86.0	55.1	210
Vocational	(50.0)	(78.6)	(46.4)	27
College, university	51.8	91.1	50.9	110
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	33.9	75.9	30.4	110
Second	46.7	79.4	42.1	105
Middle	60.4	90.6	60.4	104
Fourth	59.8	87.0	58.7	90
Richest	62.4	89.9	62.4	107
Ethnicity of household head*				
Khalkh	53.6	87.2	52.8	339
Other	49.2	78.8	45.3	176
Religion of household head**				
No religion	48.4	83.2	45.8	268
Buddhist	55.2	85.2	53.9	226
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Total	52.3	84.4	50.4	516

* Two unweighted cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" 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.

¹ MICS indicator SW.3

Table SW.3M: Perception of a better life - Young men

Percentage of men age 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percentage of men who think that their life:			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Age				
15-19	56.9	85.0	52.6	270
20-24	51.4	90.2	50.3	180
Location				
Aimag center	50.5	83.9	49.5	92
Soum center	58.7	88.7	54.0	148
Rural	53.7	87.4	50.9	211
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	66.7	94.7	64.9	56
Never married/ in union	53.0	86.0	49.8	394
Education				
None	(54.1)	(78.4)	(51.4)	36
Primary	(57.1)	(81.0)	(50.0)	41
Basic	54.5	82.6	49.6	119
Upper secondary	54.6	91.4	52.8	161
Vocational	(48.5)	(90.9)	(48.5)	33
College, university	57.4	91.8	55.7	60
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	49.1	86.6	45.5	110
Second	61.3	88.2	57.0	92
Middle	53.3	86.7	50.7	74
Fourth	49.4	84.3	47.2	88
Richest	61.4	89.8	59.1	87
Ethnicity of household head				
Khalkh	55.2	86.7	52.3	304
Other	54.1	87.8	50.7	146
Religion of household head				
No religion	51.6	87.0	48.8	250
Buddhist	59.6	88.0	56.3	180
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Total	54.7	87.1	51.6	451

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

** Three 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 Khuvsgul aimag's Child development survey 2012 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the Khuvsgul aimag 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 CDS 2012 was calculated as a total of 2,000 households for Khuvsgul aimag. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the pre-school attendance among children age 3-4 years. 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
- 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 $deff$ based on the sampling methodology used for this survey was calculated as 1.7 at the aimag level. In addition, from the 2012 annual statistics on population, the percentage of children age 3-4 in the total population was 4.0 percent and average household size was 3.4 persons.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was, at the beginning, 2,048 households for Khuvsgul aimag.

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 aimag by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 80 sample clusters would need to be covered in the survey.

The table below shows the allocation of clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The sampling frame was based on the annual statistics on population as of the end of 2011. The baghs of the aimag are defined as clusters, and the sampling frame had information on the estimated number of households in each cluster. At the first sampling stage the clusters were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedures, based on the sizes of the baghs of the soum in the year-end annual statistics on population and households.

Household Listing and Selection

The representatives of the state treasury in soums were responsible for asking the governors of the baghs (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 baghs were instructed to include all households located within the boundaries of the bagh regardless of their registration.

At the second sampling stage the households were sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each cluster) at the Statistics Department of the aimag, where the selection of 25 households in each cluster was carried out using random systematic selection procedures.

Calculation of Sample Weights

For the Khuvsgul Aimag Child development 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} – the first stage probability of selection of the i-th sample PSU in the h-th sampling stratum

- P_{2ij} – at the second sampling stage, the probability of selection of the j-th sample household in the i-th sample PSU
- h – strata or soums
- i – clusters from 1 to the total number of clusters or PSUs (for each soum)
- j – households within each cluster, from 1 to the total number of sample households

Another component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. 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 – soums
- N_{hk} – interviewed numbers (for each target group)
- M_{hk} – eligible numbers in selected households (for each target group)

Finally, the design weights were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each 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 unweighted count of completed interviews for Khuvsgul aimag.

The range of the normalized weights calculated for each target group is shown below (across all 80 PSUs), and these sample weights were appended to all data sets, and analyses were performed by weighting the results.

- Households - 0.986-1.975
- Women age 15-49 - 0.981-1.964
- Children under-5 - 0.990-1.983
- Men age 15-49 - 0.985-1.972
- children age 2-14 - 0.985-1.973

APPENDIX B

LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Persons involved in data collection and data entry**National consultant**

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APPENDIX C

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Khuvsgul Aimag Child development 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 CDS 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 aimag 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. Tables SE.2 shows the calculated sampling errors by aimag level.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

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
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	Children of school entry age
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
-	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
9.14	Condom use during sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months	Women age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
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
-	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 20-49 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

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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
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
2.8	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Children age 20-23 months
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children age 0-23 months
-	Complementary feeding	
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

APPENDIX C. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Indicator	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS									
lodized salt consumption	2.16	0.6328	0.0157	0.025	2.062	1.436	1,934	1,933	0.601 0.664
Place for handwashing available	-	0.5541	0.0209	0.038	3.488	1.868	1,982	1,982	0.512 0.596
Place for handwashing with water and soap available	4.5	0.9020	0.0114	0.013	1.603	1.266	1,098	1,100	0.879 0.925
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS									
Use of improved sources of drinking water	4.1	0.3997	0.0260	0.065	5.587	2.364	6,985	1,982	0.348 0.452
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.4636	0.0265	0.057	5.609	2.368	6,985	1,982	0.411 0.517
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.11	0.9706	0.0070	0.007	3.374	1.837	6,985	1,982	0.957 0.985
School readiness	7.2	0.7360	0.0342	0.046	0.726	0.852	123	122	0.668 0.804
General educational school entry	7.3	0.8667	0.0295	0.034	0.988	0.994	133	132	0.808 0.926
Primary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9686	0.0059	0.006	0.896	0.947	787	785	0.957 0.980
Secondary education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9205	0.0128	0.014	1.350	1.162	608	609	0.895 0.946
Basic education net attendance ratio (adjusted)	-	0.9590	0.0056	0.006	1.109	1.053	1,395	1,394	0.948 0.970
Child labour among children age 5-14 years	8.2	0.5363	0.0176	0.033	1.696	1.302	1,374	1,370	0.501 0.571
Child labour among children age 5-17 years	-	0.5275	0.0158	0.030	1.803	1.343	1,812	1,808	0.496 0.559
Child labour among children age 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.7	0.2933	0.0177	0.060	2.067	1.438	1,374	1,370	0.258 0.329
Child labour among children age 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.3346	0.0156	0.047	1.978	1.407	1,812	1,808	0.303 0.366
School attendance among child labourers age 5-14 years	8.3	0.9477	0.0109	0.012	1.768	1.330	737	738	0.926 0.970
School attendance among child labourers age 5-17 years	-	0.9359	0.0098	0.010	1.527	1.236	956	957	0.916 0.956
School attendance among child labourers age 5-14 years (based on country specific definition)	CS.8	0.9583	0.0139	0.014	1.934	1.391	403	401	0.931 0.986
School attendance among child labourers age 5-17 years (based on country specific definition)	-	0.9381	0.0104	0.011	1.123	1.060	606	604	0.917 0.959
Child labour among students age 5-14 years	8.4	0.5447	0.0182	0.033	1.701	1.304	1,282	1,277	0.508 0.581
Child labour among students age 5-17 years	-	0.5339	0.0165	0.031	1.821	1.349	1,676	1,670	0.501 0.567
Child labour among students age 5-14 years (based on country-specific definition)	CS.9	0.3012	0.0186	0.062	2.086	1.444	1,282	1,277	0.264 0.338
Child labour among students age 5-17 years (based on country-specific definition)	-	0.3394	0.0165	0.049	2.028	1.424	1,676	1,670	0.306 0.372
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0769	0.0062	0.081	1.446	1.203	2,646	2,645	0.064 0.089
Violent discipline	8.5	0.5129	0.0158	0.031	1.117	1.057	1,877	1,123	0.481 0.544

Indicator	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
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0426	0.0049	0.115	1.022	1.011	1,727	1,727	0.033	0.052
Early childbearing (before age 18)	5.2	0.0553	0.0136	0.245	0.858	0.926	248	245	0.028	0.082
Knowledge of contraception	CS.5	0.9594	0.0056	0.006	0.903	0.950	1,111	1,120	0.948	0.971
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.5221	0.0134	0.026	0.809	0.899	1,111	1,120	0.495	0.549
Unmet need for contraception	5.4	0.2624	0.0141	0.054	1.158	1.076	1,111	1,120	0.234	0.291
Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	-	0.6656	0.0163	0.025	1.055	1.027	872	881	0.633	0.698
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9869	0.0064	0.007	0.962	0.981	299	302	0.974	1.000
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.8295	0.0236	0.029	1.190	1.091	299	302	0.782	0.877
First antenatal visit during first 3 months of pregnancy	CS.6	0.6557	0.0320	0.049	1.364	1.168	299	302	0.592	0.720
Blood pressure measured	-	0.9508	0.0107	0.011	0.738	0.859	299	302	0.929	0.972
Urine specimen taken	-	0.9705	0.0085	0.009	0.763	0.873	299	302	0.953	0.988
Blood test taken	-	0.9475	0.0128	0.013	0.986	0.993	299	302	0.922	0.973
STI screening done	-	0.8918	0.0149	0.017	0.697	0.835	299	302	0.862	0.922
Weight measured	-	0.9574	0.0125	0.013	1.149	1.072	299	302	0.932	0.982
All five tests	-	0.8525	0.0184	0.022	0.812	0.901	299	302	0.816	0.889
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9934	0.0046	0.005	0.971	0.985	299	302	0.984	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9934	0.0046	0.005	0.984	0.992	299	302	0.984	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1377	0.0221	0.160	1.234	1.111	299	302	0.094	0.182
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9449	0.0114	0.012	1.277	1.130	516	513	0.922	0.968
Early marriage (before age 18)	8.7	0.0686	0.0058	0.085	0.776	0.881	1,459	1,459	0.057	0.080
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14	0.1995	0.0127	0.064	1.755	1.325	1,727	1,727	0.174	0.225
Ever heard of AIDS	CS.10	0.8493	0.0102	0.012	1.413	1.189	1,727	1,727	0.829	0.870
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.2	0.2586	0.0212	0.082	1.197	1.094	516	513	0.216	0.301
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	9.1	0.2115	0.0111	0.052	1.270	1.127	1,727	1,727	0.189	0.234
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.2831	0.0102	0.036	0.891	0.944	1,727	1,727	0.263	0.304
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0234	0.0040	0.172	1.036	1.018	1,467	1,468	0.015	0.031
Know a place to get tested	9.5	0.4963	0.0145	0.029	1.446	1.202	1,727	1,727	0.467	0.525
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.6	0.1302	0.0081	0.062	0.993	0.996	1,727	1,727	0.114	0.146
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.7	0.2025	0.0207	0.102	0.609	0.780	233	231	0.161	0.244
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0000	0.0000	.	.	.	516	513	0.000	0.000
Young women who had sex in last 12 months	-	0.4506	0.0201	0.045	0.837	0.915	516	513	0.410	0.491
Sex with multiple partners among young women	-	0.0228	0.0064	0.281	0.945	0.972	516	513	0.010	0.036

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Indicator	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sex with multiple partners	9.13	0.0154	0.0033	0.213	1.218	1.104	1,727	1,727	0.009	0.022
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	9.14	(0.333)	(0.037)	(0.111)	(0.154)	(0.393)	27	26	(0.259)	(0.407)
Sex with non-regular partners among young women	9.15	0.4894	0.0317	0.065	0.927	0.963	233	231	0.426	0.553
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young women	9.16	0.5000	0.0450	0.090	0.891	0.944	114	111	0.410	0.590
Sex with non-regular partners	-	0.1628	0.0119	0.073	1.363	1.167	1,303	1,308	0.139	0.187
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.4306	0.0419	0.097	1.490	1.220	212	209	0.347	0.514
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.1563	0.0117	0.075	1.776	1.333	1,727	1,727	0.133	0.180
Ever use of computer among young women	-	0.6996	0.0265	0.038	1.711	1.308	516	513	0.647	0.753
Use of computer during last 12 months among young women	MT.2	0.5912	0.0235	0.040	1.168	1.081	516	513	0.544	0.638
Ever use of the internet among young women	-	0.5399	0.0266	0.049	1.462	1.209	516	513	0.487	0.593
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young women	MT.3	0.4258	0.0266	0.062	1.478	1.216	516	513	0.373	0.479
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.3166	0.0181	0.057	2.611	1.616	1,727	1,727	0.280	0.353
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.0398	0.0048	0.121	1.050	1.025	1,727	1,727	0.030	0.049
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.0057	0.0016	0.280	0.774	0.880	1,727	1,727	0.003	0.009
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.4	0.0023	0.0012	0.513	1.036	1.018	1,727	1,727	0.000	0.005
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.3	0.2001	0.0104	0.052	1.159	1.077	1,727	1,727	0.179	0.221
Young women who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.5228	0.0226	0.043	1.046	1.023	516	513	0.478	0.568
Young women who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.8441	0.0159	0.019	0.987	0.993	516	513	0.812	0.876
Ever breastfeeding	2.4	0.9508	0.0151	0.016	1.459	1.208	299	302	0.921	0.981
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.5	0.6099	0.0251	0.041	0.799	0.894	299	302	0.560	0.660
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.9278	0.0144	0.016	1.386	1.177	451	449	0.899	0.957
Knowledge of contraception	CS.5	0.8956	0.0110	0.012	1.146	1.070	879	881	0.874	0.918
Early marriage (before age 18)	8.7	0.0103	0.0030	0.288	0.991	0.996	1,147	1,148	0.004	0.016
Accepting attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14	0.1162	0.0115	0.099	1.816	1.348	1,417	1,417	0.093	0.139
Ever heard of AIDS	CS.10	0.8601	0.0135	0.016	2.158	1.469	1,417	1,417	0.833	0.887
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.1554	0.0214	0.138	1.561	1.249	451	449	0.113	0.198
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	9.1	0.1594	0.0124	0.078	1.616	1.271	1,417	1,417	0.135	0.184
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.2603	0.0109	0.042	0.867	0.931	1,417	1,417	0.239	0.282
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0356	0.0054	0.151	1.021	1.010	1,219	1,219	0.025	0.046
Know a place to get tested	9.5	0.5010	0.0158	0.032	1.415	1.190	1,417	1,417	0.469	0.533

Indicator	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se r + 2se
Have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.6	0.0661	0.0084	0.126	1.602	1.266	1,417	1,417	0.049 0.083
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and have been told results	9.7	0.1020	0.0191	0.187	0.962	0.981	242	242	0.064 0.140
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0503	0.0084	0.168	0.668	0.817	451	449	0.033 0.067
Young men who had sex in last 12 months	-	0.5361	0.0243	0.045	1.065	1.032	451	449	0.487 0.585
Sex with multiple partners among young men	-	0.1203	0.0165	0.137	1.149	1.072	451	449	0.087 0.153
Condom use during sex with multiple partners among young men	-	0.7273	0.0606	0.083	0.981	0.991	54	54	0.606 0.848
Sex with multiple partners	9.13	0.0814	0.0093	0.114	1.643	1.282	1,417	1,417	0.063 0.100
Condom use during sex with multiple partners	9.14	0.5641	0.0409	0.072	0.780	0.883	115	116	0.482 0.646
Sex with non-regular partners among young men	9.15	0.7959	0.0294	0.037	1.279	1.131	242	242	0.737 0.855
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners among young men	9.16	0.6615	0.0296	0.045	0.749	0.865	192	192	0.602 0.721
Sex with non-regular partners	-	0.2839	0.0131	0.046	0.975	0.987	1,157	1,158	0.258 0.310
Condom use during sex with non-regular partners	-	0.6216	0.0294	0.047	1.198	1.095	328	328	0.563 0.680
Exposure to mass media	MT.1	0.1329	0.0114	0.085	1.585	1.259	1,417	1,417	0.110 0.156
Ever use of computer among young men	-	0.7090	0.0264	0.037	1.514	1.230	451	449	0.656 0.762
Use of computer during last 12 months among young men	MT.2	0.5711	0.0275	0.048	1.379	1.174	451	449	0.516 0.626
Ever use of the internet among young men	-	0.5011	0.0297	0.059	1.582	1.258	451	449	0.442 0.561
Use of the internet during last 12 months among young men	MT.3	0.4201	0.0299	0.071	1.642	1.281	451	449	0.360 0.480
Ever use of tobacco	-	0.8017	0.0141	0.018	1.769	1.330	1,417	1,417	0.773 0.830
Use of tobacco during last one month	TA.1	0.5282	0.0126	0.024	0.904	0.951	1,417	1,417	0.503 0.553
Smoking before age 15	TA.2	0.1253	0.0111	0.088	1.581	1.258	1,417	1,417	0.103 0.147
Use of alcohol before age 15	TA.4	0.0153	0.0031	0.203	0.910	0.954	1,417	1,417	0.009 0.022
Use of alcohol during last one month	TA.3	0.3974	0.0141	0.036	1.179	1.086	1,417	1,417	0.369 0.426
Young men who perceived that life has improved during last one year	-	0.5471	0.0296	0.054	1.583	1.258	451	449	0.488 0.606
Young men who perceived that life will get better after one year	-	0.8709	0.0153	0.018	0.927	0.963	451	449	0.840 0.901
UNDER-5s									
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0719	0.0113	0.157	1.425	1.194	745	744	0.049 0.095
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.2155	0.0172	0.080	1.295	1.138	741	740	0.181 0.250
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0556	0.0081	0.145	0.901	0.949	731	730	0.040 0.072
Exclusive breastfeeding	2.6	0.5972	0.0507	0.085	0.738	0.859	71	70	0.496 0.699
Predominantly breastfeeding	2.9	0.6111	0.0510	0.083	0.754	0.868	71	70	0.509 0.713
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	2.7	0.7544	0.0321	0.043	0.306	0.553	57	56	0.690 0.819
Continued breastfeeding at 2 year	2.8	0.5283	0.0479	0.091	0.479	0.692	53	53	0.432 0.624
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.6364	0.0264	0.041	0.947	0.973	316	316	0.584 0.689

APPENDIX C. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Indicator	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se r + 2se
Complementary feeding	-	(0.730)	(0.027)	(0.037)	(0.133)	(0.365)	37	37	(0.676) (0.784)
Minimum meal frequency	2.13	0.2955	0.0318	0.107	1.187	1.090	245	246	0.232 0.359
Vitamin A supplementation	2.17	0.4761	0.0266	0.056	2.114	1.454	746	747	0.423 0.529
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9632	0.0121	0.013	0.661	0.813	162	162	0.939 0.987
Received Polio at birth immunization	-	0.9573	0.0133	0.014	0.706	0.840	163	163	0.931 0.984
Received Polio 1 immunization	-	0.9329	0.0161	0.017	0.673	0.820	163	163	0.901 0.965
Received Polio 2 immunization	-	0.8841	0.0229	0.026	0.829	0.911	163	163	0.838 0.930
Received Polio 3 immunization	-	0.8780	0.0235	0.027	0.835	0.914	163	163	0.831 0.925
Received DPT 1 immunization	-	0.9006	0.0185	0.021	0.610	0.781	160	160	0.864 0.938
Received DPT 2 immunization	-	0.8385	0.0230	0.027	0.622	0.789	160	160	0.792 0.885
Received DPT 3 immunization	-	0.8136	0.0255	0.031	0.682	0.826	160	160	0.763 0.865
Received Hepatitis B at birth immunization	-	0.9125	0.0188	0.021	0.701	0.837	159	159	0.875 0.950
Received Measles immunization	-	0.8882	0.0275	0.031	1.212	1.101	160	160	0.833 0.943
Received All immunization	-	0.6875	0.0273	0.040	0.548	0.741	159	159	0.633 0.742
Has vaccination card	-	0.6626	0.0322	0.049	0.762	0.873	165	165	0.598 0.727
Suspected pneumonia prevalence	-	0.0170	0.0051	0.302	1.287	1.134	817	817	0.007 0.027
Diarrhoea prevalence	-	0.1056	0.0128	0.121	1.416	1.190	817	817	0.080 0.131
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.5747	0.0486	0.085	0.832	0.912	86	87	0.477 0.672
Support for learning	6.1	0.4243	0.0259	0.061	0.912	0.955	334	333	0.373 0.476
Father's support for learning	6.2	0.3620	0.0252	0.069	0.909	0.954	334	333	0.312 0.412
Learning materials - Three or more children's books	6.3	0.1772	0.0157	0.089	1.386	1.177	817	817	0.146 0.209
Learning materials - Two or more types of playthings	6.4	0.7500	0.0147	0.020	0.942	0.970	817	817	0.721 0.779
Left with inadequate care during last 7 days	6.5	0.1141	0.0108	0.095	0.940	0.970	817	817	0.093 0.136
Literacy - numeracy skills	-	0.0861	0.0138	0.160	0.801	0.895	334	333	0.059 0.114
Physical skills	-	0.9496	0.0108	0.011	0.803	0.896	334	333	0.928 0.971
Social - emotional skills	-	0.7834	0.0239	0.031	1.118	1.057	334	333	0.736 0.831
Learning skills	-	0.9407	0.0137	0.015	1.109	1.053	334	333	0.913 0.968
Early child development index	6.6	0.7656	0.0255	0.033	1.200	1.095	334	333	0.715 0.817
Pre-school attendance	6.7	0.5401	0.0321	0.059	1.377	1.173	334	333	0.476 0.604
Birth registration	8.1	0.9854	0.0045	0.005	1.169	1.081	817	817	0.976 0.995
CHILDREN AGE 2-14 YEARS									
Children at increased risk of disability	3.21	0.2332	0.0118	0.051	0.887	0.942	1,143	1,144	0.210 0.257
Had injury in the last 12 months	CS.1	0.0987	0.0063	0.064	0.828	0.910	1,850	1,850	0.086 0.111

() 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	70	2.1	91	2.5	42	53	1.6	45	1.2
1	96	2.9	73	2.0	43	53	1.6	54	1.5
2	88	2.6	89	2.4	44	53	1.6	57	1.6
3	90	2.7	85	2.3	45	39	1.2	50	1.4
4	83	2.5	69	1.9	46	44	1.3	49	1.4
5	79	2.4	77	2.1	47	29	0.9	61	1.7
6	47	1.4	79	2.2	48	49	1.5	54	1.5
7	62	1.9	69	1.9	49	38	1.1	34	0.9
8	58	1.7	67	1.8	50	54	1.6	69	1.9
9	62	1.9	56	1.5	51	40	1.2	38	1.0
10	64	1.9	68	1.9	52	56	1.7	45	1.2
11	63	1.9	54	1.5	53	34	1.0	34	0.9
12	72	2.2	88	2.4	54	26	0.8	39	1.1
13	76	2.3	79	2.2	55	30	0.9	34	0.9
14	71	2.1	80	2.2	56	23	0.7	19	0.5
15	80	2.4	74	2.0	57	31	0.9	22	0.6
16	81	2.4	68	1.9	58	12	0.4	27	0.7
17	68	2.0	67	1.8	59	18	0.5	29	0.8
18	55	1.7	44	1.2	60	20	0.6	16	0.4
19	46	1.4	54	1.5	61	11	0.3	20	0.5
20	50	1.5	49	1.4	62	10	0.3	25	0.7
21	46	1.4	57	1.6	63	9	0.3	11	0.3
22	51	1.5	54	1.5	64	12	0.4	17	0.5
23	44	1.3	58	1.6	65	11	0.3	6	0.2
24	52	1.6	61	1.7	66	10	0.3	6	0.2
25	50	1.5	46	1.3	67	4	0.1	11	0.3
26	63	1.9	61	1.7	68	7	0.2	12	0.3
27	66	2.0	69	1.9	69	12	0.4	6	0.2
28	40	1.2	51	1.4	70	8	0.2	12	0.3
29	42	1.3	55	1.5	71	6	0.2	10	0.3
30	53	1.6	68	1.9	72	8	0.2	16	0.4
31	42	1.3	39	1.1	73	9	0.3	8	0.2
32	42	1.3	51	1.4	74	5	0.1	5	0.1
33	60	1.8	62	1.7	75	2	0.1	10	0.3
34	53	1.6	58	1.6	76	8	0.2	5	0.1
35	40	1.2	41	1.1	77	4	0.1	3	0.1
36	51	1.5	40	1.1	78	2	0.1	8	0.2
37	55	1.7	69	1.9	79	2	0.1	2	0.1
38	38	1.1	53	1.5	80+	10	0.3	36	1.0
39	39	1.2	54	1.5	Missing/DK	5	0.1	1	0.0
40	51	1.5	59	1.6					
41	43	1.3	45	1.2	Total	3 344	100.0	3 641	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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	369	na	na	na
15-19	308	270	15.5	87.5
20-24	280	250	14.4	89.1
25-29	283	254	14.6	89.5
30-34	278	265	15.2	95.0
35-39	259	242	13.9	93.5
40-44	262	236	13.6	90.2
45-49	249	221	12.7	88.9
50-54	224	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	1 920	1 737	100.0	90.5
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.90			

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	347	na	na	na
15-19	331	271	19.1	81.8
20-24	245	181	12.7	73.8
25-29	263	208	14.7	79.3
30-34	252	208	14.7	82.7
35-39	222	181	12.7	81.3
40-44	255	207	14.6	81.4
45-49	198	163	11.5	82.1
50-54	210	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	1 766	1 419	100.0	80.4
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	1.06			

na: not applicable

APPENDIX D. DATA QUALITY TABLES

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	161	155	19.1	96.3
1	169	167	20.5	98.8
2	177	169	20.8	95.5
3	175	173	21.2	98.9
4	152	150	18.4	98.7
5	156	na	na	na
6	126	na	na	na
7	131	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	833	814	100.0	97.6
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.03			

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	161	na	na	na
1	169	na	na	na
2	177	169	9.1	95.5
3	175	173	9.3	98.9
4	152	150	8.1	98.7
5	156	152	8.2	97.5
6	126	126	6.8	100.0
7	131	130	7.0	99.2
8	125	125	6.8	100.0
9	119	118	6.3	99.2
10	132	129	7.0	97.8
11	118	117	6.3	99.2
12	160	159	8.6	99.4
13	155	153	8.3	98.7
14	151	150	8.1	99.3
15	154	na	na	na
16	149	na	na	na
17	135	na	na	na
Total (2-14)	1 877	1 852	100.0	98.6
Ratio of 15 to 14	1.02			

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	
Location					
Aimag center	429	22.33	395	22.7	92.2
Soum center	684	35.65	590	33.9	86.1
Rural	807	42.03	753	43.3	93.3
Household size					
1-3	548	28.5	496	28.5	90.5
4-6	1 248	65.0	1 132	65.2	90.7
7+	123	6.4	110	6.3	88.8
Education of household head					
None	180	9.4	167	9.6	92.9
Primary	380	19.8	349	20.1	91.7
Basic	533	27.8	474	27.3	88.9
Upper secondary	339	17.6	311	17.9	91.8
Vocational	256	13.3	227	13.1	88.8
College, university	231	12.0	209	12.1	90.6
Missing/DK	1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	365	19.0	341	19.6	93.2
Second	364	19.0	338	19.4	92.7
Middle	384	20.0	350	20.1	91.0
Fourth	388	20.2	337	19.4	86.8
Richest	418	21.8	372	21.4	89.1
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	1 335	69.5	1 207	69.5	90.4
Other	578	30.1	526	30.3	91.1
Missing/DK	7	0.4	4	0.2	57.1
Religion of household head					
No religion	1 066	55.5	966	55.6	90.6
Buddhist	779	40.6	703	40.5	90.2
Other	69	3.6	64	3.7	92.9
Missing/DK	6	0.3	4	0.2	66.7
Total	1 920	100.0	1 737	100.0	90.5

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	
Location					
Aimag center	369	20.92	302	21.3	81.8
Soum center	582	32.94	446	31.5	76.7
Rural	815	46.14	671	47.3	82.3
Household size					
1-3	524	29.7	426	30.0	81.2
4-6	1 139	64.5	920	64.9	80.8
7+	103	5.8	73	5.1	71.2
Education of household head					
None	198	11.2	156	11.0	78.6
Primary	365	20.7	297	20.9	81.4
Basic	498	28.2	396	27.9	79.6
Upper secondary	302	17.1	243	17.1	80.4
Vocational	203	11.5	158	11.1	77.7
College, university	196	11.1	169	11.9	86.4
Missing/DK	3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	381	21.6	329	23.2	86.3
Second	363	20.6	296	20.9	81.5
Middle	323	18.3	235	16.6	72.8
Fourth	349	19.7	273	19.2	78.2
Richest	350	19.8	286	20.2	81.9
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	1 257	71.2	1 019	71.8	81.1
Other	504	28.5	397	28.0	78.8
Missing/DK	5	0.3	3	0.2	60.0
Religion of household head					
No religion	1 003	56.8	812	57.2	80.9
Buddhist	700	39.7	558	39.3	79.7
Other	56	3.2	43	3.1	77.2
Missing/DK	6	0.3	6	0.4	100.0
Total	1 766	100.0	1 419	100.0	80.4

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	
Location					
Aimag center	184	22.04	181	22.2	98.4
Soum center	270	32.35	258	31.7	95.6
Rural	380	45.62	375	46.1	98.7
Household size					
1-3	158	19.0	153	18.8	96.9
4-6	625	75.0	613	75.4	98.1
7+	50	6.0	47	5.8	94.1
Education of household head					
None	98	11.7	98	12.0	100.0
Primary	201	24.2	198	24.4	98.5
Basic	207	24.9	201	24.8	97.1
Upper secondary	150	18.0	147	18.1	98.0
Vocational	65	7.8	64	7.9	98.5
College, university	112	13.4	105	12.9	93.8
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	169	20.3	165	20.3	97.7
Second	173	20.7	171	21.0	98.9
Middle	188	22.5	187	22.9	99.5
Fourth	148	17.8	140	17.2	94.7
Richest	156	18.7	151	18.6	96.8
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	596	71.6	579	71.1	97.0
Other	236	28.3	234	28.8	99.2
Missing/DK	1	0.1	1	0.1	100.0
Religion of household head					
No religion	498	59.7	485	59.6	97.4
Buddhist	296	35.5	289	35.6	97.7
Other	35	4.1	35	4.2	100.0
Missing/DK	5	0.6	5	0.6	100.0
Total	833	100.0	814	100.0	97.6

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	
Location					
Aimag center	395	21.04	391	21.1	99.0
Soum center	614	32.72	596	32.2	97.1
Rural	868	46.24	864	46.7	99.5
Household size					
1-3	279	14.9	276	14.9	98.6
4-6	1 476	78.6	1 460	78.8	98.9
7+	121	6.5	117	6.3	95.9
Education of household head					
None	198	10.5	196	10.6	99.0
Primary	453	24.1	447	24.2	98.7
Basic	551	29.4	541	29.2	98.2
Upper secondary	318	16.9	316	17.1	99.4
Vocational	164	8.7	164	8.9	100.0
College, university	194	10.3	188	10.1	96.9
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	394	21.0	391	21.1	99.2
Second	395	21.0	393	21.2	99.5
Middle	380	20.3	379	20.5	99.7
Fourth	364	19.4	352	19.0	96.5
Richest	344	18.3	337	18.2	98.0
Ethnicity of household head					
Khalkh	1 287	68.5	1 264	68.3	98.2
Other	585	31.1	583	31.5	99.7
Missing/DK	6	0.3	5	0.3	83.3
Religion of household head					
No religion	1 071	57.1	1 060	57.2	98.9
Buddhist	722	38.5	709	38.3	98.2
Other	76	4.1	75	4.1	98.7
Missing/DK	8	0.4	8	0.4	100.0
Total	1 877	100.0	1 852	100.0	98.6

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information*	Number of cases
Household			
Age	All household members	0.1	6 985
Salt testing	All households interviewed that have salt	0.0	1 982
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	1 982
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	1 982
Women			
Woman's date of birth	All women age 15-49		
Only month		0.1	1 727
Both year and month		0.0	1 727
Date of first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Only month		1.3	1 305
Both year and month		0.2	1 305
Completed years since first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth with year of first birth unknown All women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last two years	0.0	3
Date of last birth			
Only month		0.2	1 305
Both year and month		0.0	1 305
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		15.3	1 249
Both year and month		3.3	1 249
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.4	1 249
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	256
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	256
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.1	1 727
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.1	1 727
Men			
Man's date of birth	All men age 15-49		
Only month		0.1	1 417
Both year and month		0.0	1 417
Date of birth of first child	All men age 15-49 with at least one child		
Only month		16.2	921
Both year and month		4.4	921
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	921
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	262
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	262
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.1	1 417
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.1	1 417
Under-5			
Date of birth	All under-5 children		
Only month		0.0	817
Both year and month		0.0	817
Anthropometric measurements	All under-5 children		
Weight		8.9	817
Height		9.2	817
Both weight and height		8.9	817
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.1	817
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.1	817
Children age 2-14			
Date of birth	All children age 2-14		
Only month		0.1	1 850
Both year and month		0.0	1 850
Starting time of interview	All children age 2-14	0.1	1 850
Ending time of interview	All children age 2-14	0.1	1 850

* 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, Khuvsgul aimag, 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	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Weight by age								
<6 months	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.3	70
6-11 months	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.6	81
12-23 months	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	165
24-35 months	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.3	168
36-47 months	87.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.6	174
48-59 months	89.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.7	159
Total	91.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.9	817
	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Valid height and date of birth	Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Height by age								
<6 months	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.3	70
6-11 months	90.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	9.9	81
12-23 months	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	165
24-35 months	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.3	168
36-47 months	86.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.8	174
48-59 months	88.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.3	159
Total	90.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	9.4	817
	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Valid weight and height	Weight not measured	Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth			
Weight by height								
<6 months	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
6-11 months	91.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6
12-23 months	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
24-35 months	91.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9
36-47 months	85.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4
48-59 months	84.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7
Total	89.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6

Table DQ.8: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height measurements by digits reported for decimals, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Digits	Weight		Height	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	145	19.5	281	37.8
1	60	8.1	49	6.6
2	82	11.0	71	9.5
3	67	9.0	52	7.0
4	54	7.3	60	8.1
5	95	12.8	72	9.7
6	66	8.9	51	6.9
7	57	7.7	42	5.6
8	67	9.0	37	5.0
9	51	6.9	29	3.9
0 or 5	240	32.3	353	47.4
Total	744	100.0	744	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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Place for handwashing				Total	Number of households interviewed
	Observed	Not observed				
		Not in dwelling, plot/ or yard	No permission to see	Other reasons		
Location						
Aimag center	85.3	14.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	449
Soum center	69.2	27.7	0.0	3.1	100.0	668
Rural	29.5	68.7	0.0	1.8	100.0	865
Education of household head						
None	30.7	67.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	241
Primary	43.3	55.6	0.2	0.8	100.0	487
Basic	53.0	44.9	0.0	2.1	100.0	481
Upper secondary	68.4	30.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	285
Vocational	68.6	28.5	0.0	2.9	100.0	242
College, university	80.8	15.9	0.4	2.9	100.0	245
Missing/DK	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	4.9	94.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	368
Second	33.3	64.3	0.0	2.5	100.0	400
Middle	57.4	40.1	0.2	2.2	100.0	404
Fourth	80.3	17.2	0.2	2.2	100.0	402
Richest	96.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	408
Ethnicity of household head						
Khalkh	59.5	38.5	0.1	1.9	100.0	1 407
Other	46.0	52.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	569
Missing/DK	16.7	66.7	0.0	16.7	100.0	6
Religion of household head						
No religion	52.5	44.8	0.1	2.5	100.0	1 102
Buddhist	59.4	39.4	0.1	1.1	100.0	807
Other	55.2	44.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	67
Missing/DK	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Total	55.5	42.5	0.1	1.9	100.0	1 982

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Child does not have birth certificate	Child has birth certificate		Missing/DK	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)				
Location							
Aimag center	0.5	91.8	7.7	0.0	100.0	92.3	183
Soum center	3.1	76.4	20.5	0.0	100.0	78.9	254
Rural	1.6	79.5	18.9	0.0	100.0	80.7	380
Age							
0	7.7	79.4	12.9	0.0	100.0	86.0	155
1	0.0	81.5	18.5	0.0	100.0	81.5	168
2	0.0	83.6	16.4	0.0	100.0	83.6	171
3	1.2	78.6	20.2	0.0	100.0	79.5	173
4	0.7	83.3	16.0	0.0	100.0	83.9	150
Mother's education							
None	2.5	88.9	8.6	0.0	100.0	91.1	81
Primary	1.7	85.8	12.5	0.0	100.0	87.3	120
Basic	1.2	79.6	19.1	0.0	100.0	80.6	162
Upper secondary	1.4	80.0	18.6	0.0	100.0	81.1	215
Vocational	6.0	82.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	87.2	50
College, university	1.6	77.8	20.6	0.0	100.0	79.0	189
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.6	81.9	17.5	0.0	100.0	82.4	166
Second	2.3	79.8	17.9	0.0	100.0	81.7	173
Middle	1.6	82.2	16.2	0.0	100.0	83.5	185
Fourth	2.1	82.1	15.7	0.0	100.0	83.9	140
Richest	2.6	80.4	17.0	0.0	100.0	82.6	153
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	2.4	81.4	16.2	0.0	100.0	83.4	586
Other	0.4	80.9	18.7	0.0	100.0	81.2	230
Missing/DK	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Religion of household head							
No religion	2.5	82.3	15.2	0.0	100.0	84.4	486
Buddhist	1.0	79.5	19.5	0.0	100.0	80.3	293
Other	0.0	78.8	21.2	0.0	100.0	78.8	33
Missing/DK	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5
Total	1.8	81.3	16.9	0.0	100.0	82.8	817

Table DQ.12: Observation of vaccination cards
Percent distribution of children age under 5 by presence of a mother and child health booklet/ vaccination card, and percentage of mother and child health booklet/ vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Child does not have mother and child health booklet/ vaccination card		Child has mother and child health booklet/ vaccination card		Total	Percentage of mother and child health booklet/ vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age under 5
	Had mother and child health booklet/ vaccination card previously	Never had mother and child health booklet/ vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)			
Location							
Aimag center	2.2	0.5	51.4	45.9	100.0	52.8	183
Soum center	1.6	2.0	70.1	26.4	100.0	72.7	254
Rural	1.3	2.1	77.1	19.5	100.0	79.8	380
Age							
0	0.6	3.9	71.6	23.9	100.0	75.0	155
1	2.4	0.6	65.5	31.5	100.0	67.5	168
2	1.8	1.8	71.3	25.1	100.0	73.9	171
3	2.3	1.2	69.9	26.6	100.0	72.5	173
4	0.7	1.3	67.3	30.7	100.0	68.7	150
Mother's education							
None	2.5	2.5	67.9	27.2	100.0	71.4	81
Primary	3.3	1.7	63.3	31.7	100.0	66.7	120
Basic	0.0	0.0	71.6	28.4	100.0	71.6	162
Upper secondary	0.9	3.7	72.1	23.3	100.0	75.6	215
Vocational	0.0	2.0	68.0	30.0	100.0	69.4	50
College, university	2.6	0.5	68.3	28.6	100.0	70.5	189
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	1.8	2.4	76.5	19.3	100.0	79.9	166
Second	2.3	1.2	74.6	22.0	100.0	77.2	173
Middle	0.5	1.6	66.5	31.4	100.0	68.0	185
Fourth	1.4	0.7	69.3	28.6	100.0	70.8	140
Richest	2.0	2.6	58.2	37.3	100.0	61.0	153
Ethnicity of household head							
Khalkh	2.0	2.2	62.5	33.3	100.0	65.2	586
Other	0.4	0.4	86.5	12.6	100.0	87.3	230
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1
Religion of household head							
No religion	0.4	2.3	72.4	24.9	100.0	74.4	486
Buddhist	3.4	0.7	60.8	35.2	100.0	63.3	293
Other	3.0	3.0	93.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	33
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	80.0	5
Total	1.6	1.7	69.2	27.5	100.0	71.5	817

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Mother in the household	Mother not in the household		Total	Number of children age under 5
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed		
Age					
0	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	161
1	91.2	0.6	8.2	100.0	169
2	95.0	0.0	5.0	100.0	177
3	93.2	0.0	6.8	100.0	175
4	93.5	0.0	6.5	100.0	152
Total	94.3	0.1	5.6	100.0	833

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Percent of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 2-14 years
Location		
Aimag center	91.7	108
Soum center	95.2	168
Rural	92.7	274
Number of households by number of children age 2-14		
2	93.7	383
3	92.6	136
4	92.3	26
5+	80.0	5
Mother's education		
None	96.7	60
Primary	93.6	140
Basic	91.0	178
Upper secondary	90.9	88
Vocational	100.0	33
College, university	96.1	51
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	93.8	129
Second	94.0	116
Middle	92.0	112
Fourth	93.9	99
Richest	92.6	94
Ethnicity of household head		
Khalkh	93.0	374
Other	93.7	174
Missing/DK	100.0	2
Religion of household head		
No religion	94.3	316
Buddhist	91.9	209
Other	90.9	22
Missing/DK	100.0	3
Total	93.3	550

Table DQ.15: School attendance by single age
 Percent distribution of household population age 5-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

	Not attending school	Pre-school	General educational school										Vocational training center						University, institute, college						Non-formal education programme	Total	Number of household members		
			Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade								
Age at beginning of school year			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	10	1	2	3	4	5	6						
5	19.0	51.6	28.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	124
6	2.2	5.9	60.0	26.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	133
7	0.8	0.8	5.8	71.9	19.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	119
8	2.4	0.0	0.0	7.9	72.2	15.9	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	124
9	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	11.6	72.1	10.1	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	127
10	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	31.1	52.5	8.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	120
11	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	43.9	12.8	34.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	162	
12	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.9	3.9	52.0	27.6	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	150
13	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	19.7	46.7	26.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	150
14	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	2.6	16.4	67.8	5.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	150
15	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.1	38.1	42.5	2.5	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	158
16	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.4	40.8	25.6	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	123
17	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	11.6	41.1	8.0	5.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	111
18	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	11.1	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
19	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.1	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	97	
20	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	110	
21	73.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
22	72.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
23	88.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	112
24	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
Total	22.1	3.1	5.1	5.7	5.8	6.7	6.8	1.7	7.3	6.0	9.4	5.9	4.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.1	100.0	2 475	

APPENDIX D. DATA QUALITY TABLES

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, Khuvsgul aimag, 2012

Age	Children ever born			Children living			Children deceased			
	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	Number of women
15-19	7	4	1.75	7	4	1.75	0	0	0	268
20-24	92	93	0.99	86	88	0.98	6	6	5	245
25-29	226	212	1.07	216	205	1.05	10	10	7	254
30-34	335	320	1.05	310	311	1.00	25	25	9	264
35-39	356	338	1.05	323	316	1.02	33	33	22	243
40-44	387	329	1.18	331	305	1.09	56	56	24	236
45-49	398	374	1.06	325	336	0.97	73	73	38	217
Total	1 801	1 670	1.08	1 598	1 565	1.02	203	203	105	1 727

APPENDIX E

KHUVSGUL CDS 2012
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	
2.8	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years (20-23 months)	BF	Number of children age 20-23 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children age 20-23 months	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
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
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

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²	
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	
3.11	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	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
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
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

INDICATOR ^[M]		MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
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	Attendance to early childhood education	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	Net intake rate in primary education	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	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
7.4	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	ED	Number of children of lower secondary education age currently attending secondary education (grades 6-9) or higher	Total number of children of lower secondary education (grades 6-9) age	
7.6	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary education who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2
7.7	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary education (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary education completion age	
7.8	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	ED	Primary education net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls	Primary education net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	ED	Secondary education net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls	Secondary education net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
CHILD PROTECTION				
8.1	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.2	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	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	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	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)	

INDICATOR ^[M]		MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
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	
8.10a 8.10b	Young women married or in union 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	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²	
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 toward 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	
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	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²	
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-cohabiting sex partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women [men] age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting 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	

INDICATOR ^[M]	MODULE ¹	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	MDG ²
MT.2	MT MI	Use of computer in the last 12 months among young people ^[M] 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	MT MI	Use of internet in the last 12 months among young people ^[M] 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	
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING				
SW.1	LS LH	Life satisfaction among young people ^[M] 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	LS LH	Happiness among young people ^[M] 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	LS LH	Perception of a better life among young people ^[M] 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	TA AT	Use of tobacco in the last one month ^[M] 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	TA AT	Smoking before age 15 ^[M] 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	TA AT	Use of alcohol in the last one month ^[M] 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	TA AT	Use of alcohol before age 15 ^[M] 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	

(Footnotes)

1 ^[M] Indicates that the indicator is also calculated for men, for the same age group, in surveys where the Questionnaire for Individual Men has been included. Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

2 MDG indicators as of February 2010

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
HH4. Supervisor name and number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Aimag center 2
HH5. 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"/>	Rural
		Soum center 3
		Rural 4
		HH7A. Aimag/ city name and code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		HH7B. Soum/ district name and code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		HH7C. Bag/ khoroo name and code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		HH7D. Kheseg 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	<input type="text"/>
HH8. Name of household head	<input type="text"/>
HH9. Result of interview	HH14. Number of children under age of 5 years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Completed 01	HH15. Number of children under age of 5 years whose questionnaires are completed <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit 02	
Entire household absent for certain period of time 03	HH15A. Number of men aged 15-49 years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Refused 04	HH15B. Number of men aged 15-49 years whose questionnaires are completed <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Dwelling vacant/ address not a dwelling 05	
Dwelling destroyed 06	HH10. Respondent name and line number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Dwelling not found 07	HH15C. Number of children under aged 2-14 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Household not found 08	HH11. Total number of household members <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Other (specify) 96	
HH12. Number of women aged 15-49 years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH16. Field editor 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"/>	HH17. Data entry clerk name and number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

MICS4.HH.1

HH18. Interview started at		2. HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM										HL	
Hour.....		All members of the household are listed starting with the household head. List the household head in line 01 in HL2. List all other household members in the following lines and their relationship to the household head in HL3 and their sex in HL4. Starting with HL5, ask questions for each member at a time.											
Minute.....		For children aged 0-17 years											
Line number	HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5	HL6	HL7	HL7A	HL8	HL9	HL11	HL12	HL13	HL14
01	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 Don't know = 9898	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. 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	Circle line number if man's age is 15-49 years. 15-49 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	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
	Name	Relation*	M F	Year	Month	Day	Age	Mother	Mother	Y N DK	Mother	Y N DK	Father
02		0 1	1 2							1 2 8		1 2 8	
03			1 2							1 2 8		1 2 8	
04			1 2							1 2 8		1 2 8	
05			1 2							1 2 8		1 2 8	
06			1 2							1 2 8		1 2 8	
07			1 2							1 2 8		1 2 8	
08			1 2							1 2 8		1 2 8	
09			1 2							1 2 8		1 2 8	
10			1 2							1 2 8		1 2 8	

MICS4.HH12

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

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 DATE OF BIRTH? Don't know = 9998 Year Month Day Don't know = 9898	HOW OLD IS (name)? <i>Record in completed years.</i> If age is 95 or above, record age is 15-49 years.	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)? <i>Record line number of mother/caretaker.</i>	WHO IS THE MOTHER/CARE-TAKER OF (name)? <i>Record line number of mother/caretaker.</i>	IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? Yes = 1 No = 2 Next line Don't know = 8 Next line	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 <input type="checkbox"/>													

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	05	Brother-in-law/ sister-in-law	09	Adopted/ step child	13
Wife/ husband	02	Parent	06	Uncle/ aunt	10	Not related	14
Son/ daughter	03	Parent-in-law	07	Nephew/ niece	11	Grandparent	15
Son-in-law/ daughter-in-law	04	Brother/ sister	08	Other relative	12	Don't know	98

MICS4.HH.L3

2A. INTERNAL MIGRATION		For household all members				MI	
MI1	MI2	MI3	MI4	MI5	MI6	For household members aged 5 or above years	
Line number	Name, age Copy the information recorded in HL2 and HL6.	WHAT IS (NAME)'S PLACE OF BIRTH?	IN THE PRESENT PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE, HAVE (NAME) LIVED SINCE BIRTH OR MOVED IN? Төрснөөсөө хойш = 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Дараагийн мөр Өөр газар байнга амьдарч байгаад буцаж ирсэн = 2 Өөр газраас шилжиж ирсэн = 3	WHAT WAS THE PLACE OF (NAME)'S PREVIOUS RESIDENCE?	WHAT WAS THE PLACE OF (NAME)'S USUAL RESIDENCE IN JANUARY 2007?	Name of province/ capital city/ foreign country	Code
Line	Name	Age	Name of province/ capital city/ foreign country	Code	Name of province/ capital city/ foreign country	Code	Year
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				

MICS4.HH.4

3. EDUCATION		For household members aged 5 or above years				For household members aged 5-24 years				ED		
		ED2	ED3	ED4	ED5	ED6	ED7	ED8	ED9	ED10	ED11	
Line num-ber	Name, age	Has (name) ever attended school/ pre-school?	What is the highest level of school (name) attended?	What is the highest grade (name) completed at this level of school?	During the school year of 2011/2012, did (name) attend school/ pre-school at any time?	During the school year of 2011/2012, which level of school and grade is (name) attending?	During the school year of 2010/2011, did (name) attend school/ pre-school at any time?	During the school year of 2010/2011, which level of school and grade did (name) attend?	Level of school	Grade	Level of school	Grade
	Age	Y N	Level of school	Grade	Y N	Level of school	Y N DK	Level of school	Pre-school → Next line Secondary school Vocational training center University, institute, college Non-formal education programme → Next line Don't know	0 1 2 3 4 8	Level of school	0 1 2 3 4 8
01		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	Pre-school → Next line	0	0 1 2 3 4 8	0
02		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	Secondary school	1	0 1 2 3 4 8	1
03		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	Vocational training center	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	2
04		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	University, institute, college	3	0 1 2 3 4 8	3
05		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	Non-formal education programme → Next line	4	0 1 2 3 4 8	4
06		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	Don't know	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	8
07		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8			0 1 2 3 4 8	
08		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8			0 1 2 3 4 8	
09		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8			0 1 2 3 4 8	
10		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8			0 1 2 3 4 8	
11		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8			0 1 2 3 4 8	
12		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8			0 1 2 3 4 8	
13		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8			0 1 2 3 4 8	
14		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8			0 1 2 3 4 8	
15		1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	Grade	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8			0 1 2 3 4 8	

MICS4:HH.5

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 (<i>specify</i>) 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 (<i>specify</i>) 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	

MICS4.HH.6

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

N ^o	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	

MICS4.HH.7

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	

MICS4.HH.8

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

N ^o	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

MICS4.HH.9

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																																				
HC7	WHERE DO YOU USUALLY COOK? <i>If in own dwelling, probe:</i> DO YOU COOK IN A SEPARATE ROOM DESIGNATED AS KITCHEN?	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																																					
HC8	DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE THE FOLLOWING THINGS? [A] ELECTRICITY [F] A RENEWABLE-ENERGY GENERATOR [G] A COMPUTER [H] INTERNET CONNECTION [C] A TELEVISION [B] A RADIO [D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE [E] A REFRIGERATOR [J] A WASHING MACHINE [K] A VACUUM CLEANER [L] A LIBRARY	<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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[L] Library	1	2																																					
HC9	DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN THE FOLLOWING THINGS? [A] A WATCH [B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE [G] A CAMERA [C] A BICYCLE [D] A MOTORCYCLE [E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART [F] A CAR OR TRUCK [H] A TRACTOR	<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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[F] Car or truck	1	2																																					
[H] Tractor	1	2																																					
HC10	DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING? <i>If owned by others, probe:</i> DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING?	Own..... 1 Owned by others Rent 2 Not rented..... 6																																					

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

№	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	

MICS4.HH.11

6. CHILD LABOR									
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	CL
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? If yes, probe: FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND? Yes, for pay = 1 Yes, unpaid = 2 No = 3 → CL7	DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) WORK? If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.	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, FAMILY BUSINESS OR SELLING GOODS IN STREET? If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.	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? If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.	If did any work during the last 7 days, ask: DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, WHAT PRIMARY OCCUPATION DID (name) WORK IN? If have a job to return, ask: WHAT PRIMARY OCCUPATION DO (name) WORK IN? If more than one job, ask the question for the main one.	Code
01		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	
02		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	
03		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	
04		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	
05		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	
06		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	
07		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	
08		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	
09		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	
10		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	
11		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	
12		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	
13		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	
14		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	
15		Yes Paid 1 No Unpaid 2 3	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Yes No 1 2	Hours	Occupation description	

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

CL1 Line number	CL2 Name, age Copy the information recorded in HL2 and HL6.		CL8D WHAT IS THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF (name)?						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?	
	Name	Age	Employment status						Industry description	Code	Yes	No	Hours	No	Yes	No	Hours	No
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)

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

Nº	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
CD9	Write name and line number of randomly selected child for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank number in CD8.	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 YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD 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	Interview completed at	Hour, minute <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
------	------------------------	--	--

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	

MICS4.HH.16

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="padding-left: 40px;">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="padding-left: 40px;">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="padding-left: 40px;">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="padding-left: 40px;">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="padding-left: 40px;">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
WM2. Household number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	WM5. Interviewer name and number
WM3. Woman name	<input type="text"/>	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"/>	

MICS4.WM.1

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	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?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 At least once a month 3 Not at all 4	
MT3	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?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 At least once a month 3 Not at all 4	
MT4	HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 At least once a month 3 Not at all 4	
MT6	HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes 1 No 2	2→MT9
MT7	HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2→MT9
MT8	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?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 At least once a month 3 Not at all 4	
MT9	HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes 1 No 2	2→Module CM
MT10	HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2→Module CM
MT11	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?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 At least once a month 3 Not at all 4	

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"/> 9998 Don't know 9998 Month..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 98 Don't know 98 Day..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 98 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"/>	

MICS4.WM.4

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"/> Yes, check. <input type="checkbox"/> No live births → Go to Module IS.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births → Continue with CM12.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections if necessary before proceeding with CM12.</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="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Month..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Day..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Don't know 98</p>	
CM13	<p>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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the last birth not occurred within the last 2 years → Go to Module IS.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the last birth occurred within the last 2 years → Ask for the name of the child.</p> <p>Name of the child _____.</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>Continue with Module DB.</p>		

5. DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH			DB
<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>			
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
DB1	WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (<i>name</i>), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes 1 No..... 2	1 → Module MN
DB2	DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A CHILD LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later 1 No more..... 2	2 → Module MN
DB3	HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT TO HAVE A CHILD?	Months 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Years 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know..... 998	

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 _____. 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="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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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[C] Blood sample	1	2																			
[D] STI screening	1	2																			
[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																			

MICS4.WM.6

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
MN18	WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe to identify the types of the places where the birth delivered.</i>	Home Own home 11 Other's home 12 Public Government hospital..... 21 Government maternity home 24 Private Hospital 31 Private maternity home..... 33 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	11→MN20 12→MN20 96→MN20
MN19	WAS (<i>name</i>) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? <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>	Yes 1 No 2	
MN19A	WERE YOU GIVEN VITAMIN A WITHIN 2 MONTHS AFTER YOU GAVE BIRTH TO (<i>name</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	
MN20	WHEN (<i>name</i>) WAS BORN, WAS HE/ SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE OR VERY SMALL?	Very large 1 Larger than average 2 Average 3 Smaller than average 4 Very small 5 Don't know 8	
MN21	WAS (<i>name</i>) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	2→MN23 8→MN23
MN22	HOW MUCH WAS (<i>name</i>)'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH? <i>Record the weight from the child's health care, if available.</i>	From card (kg) 1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> From recall (kg) 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 9998	
MN23	HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (<i>name</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2	
MN24	HAVE YOU EVER BREASTFED (<i>name</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2	2→Module IS
MN25	HOW LONG AFTER (<i>name</i>) WAS BORN DID YOU FIRST PUT HIM/ HER TO THE BREAST? <i>If less than 1 hour, enter 00 in hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise record days.</i>	Immediately 000 In hours 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> In days 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 998	

MICS4.WM.7

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	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. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Continue with IS2. <input type="checkbox"/> No → Go to Module CP.		
IS2	SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY IMMEDIATELY? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS? <i>Record all that apply. Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i>	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	IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ILLNESSES CAN BE CAUSED DUE TO NUTRITION DEFICIENCY OR UNHEALTHY EATING AMONG CHILDREN? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER ILLNESS? <i>Record all that apply. Do not prompt with any suggestions.</i>	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	

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

N ^o	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</p> <p>Due to not letting the child out for sunshine . B</p> <p>Due to ride a horse C</p> <p>Due to not breastfeeding D</p> <p>Due to not letting the child out for a fresh air E</p> <p>Due to vitamin D deficiency F</p> <p>Due to other vitamins deficiency G</p> <p>Due to wrongly encradle H</p> <p>Due to calcium deficiency I</p> <p>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</p> <p>Let out for shunshine B</p> <p>Give animal liver C</p> <p>Let out for air D</p> <p>Play under the sand E</p> <p>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</p> <p>Hemoglobin of blood is decreased 2</p> <p>Blood is low 3</p> <p>Pressure is low 4</p> <p>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</p> <p>Due to parasite infection B</p> <p>Due to an early birth C</p> <p>Due to not good care D</p> <p>Due to iron deficiency E</p> <p>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</p> <p>Give a milk and milk products B</p> <p>Give a animal liver C</p> <p>Give tomato D</p> <p>Give vegetable E</p> <p>Give drink F</p> <p>Give a fruit G</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK Y</p>	

MICS4.WM.9

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>		

N ^o	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 amenorrheic F Breastfeeding G Too old H Other (<i>specify</i>) X Don't know..... Z	
UN12	<p><i>Check UN11 to see if 'never menstruation' mentioned.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mentioned, the woman has never menstruated → Go to Module MA.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not mentioned, the woman has ever menstruated → Continue with UN13.</i></p>		
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																																			
№	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> <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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[F] Spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband	1	2	8																																			
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	WHO USUALLY DECIDES HOW YOUR HOUSEHOLD INCOME WILL BE USED – YOU OR YOUR HUSBAND/ PARTNER OR BOTH OF YOU?	<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> <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.WM.15

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

№	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>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Dis- Agree</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Don't agree</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Pregnant woman needs attention and care from the father of the child</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] It is crucial for the mother's and child's health that a woman has assistance from a doctor or nurse at delivery</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>		Dis- Agree	Don't agree	Don't know	[A] Pregnant woman needs attention and care from the father of the child	1	2	8	[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									
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[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																				
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>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Dis- Agree</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Don't agree</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Get angry and reprimand the wife</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] Refuse to give the wife money or other means of support</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] Use force and have sex with the wife even if she does not want to</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>[D] Go ahead and have sex with another woman</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>		Dis- Agree	Don't agree	Don't know	[A] Get angry and reprimand the wife	1	2	8	[B] Refuse to give the wife money or other means of support	1	2	8	[C] Use force and have sex with the wife even if she does not want to	1	2	8	[D] Go ahead and have sex with another woman	1	2	8	
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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>		

MICS4.WM.17

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

N ^o	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="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 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	<i>Check MA1 and MA7.</i> <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="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 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="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
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="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know 98	

13. HIV/ AIDS			HA																
Nº	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																
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[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																	

MICS4.WM.19

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

Nº	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	<p>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.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the last birth not occurred within the last 2 years → Go to HA24.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the last birth occurred within the last 2 years → Continue with HA14.</p>																		
HA14	<p>Check MNI to see if the woman received any antenatal care during the pregnancy with her last birth.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, received antenatal care → Continue with HA15.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, not received antenatal care → Go to HA24.</p>																		
HA15	<p>DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (<i>name</i>), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE FOLLOWING THINGS?</p> <p>[A] MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF THE AIDS VIRUS</p> <p>[B] WAYS OF PREVENTING FROM THE AIDS VIRUS</p> <p>[C] THE AIDS VIRUS TESTING</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Don't know</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Mother to child transmission of the AIDS virus</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Ways of preventing from the AIDS virus</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] The AIDS virus testing</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>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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[C] The AIDS virus testing	1	2	8																
HA15D	DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (<i>name</i>), WERE YOU OFFERED A TEST FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8																	
HA16	<p>YOU DO NOT NEED TO TELL ME THE RESULTS.</p> <p>WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?</p>	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	<p>2 → HA24</p> <p>8 → HA24</p>																
HA17	<p>YOU DO NOT NEED TO TELL ME THE RESULTS.</p> <p>DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?</p>	Yes..... 1 No 2 Don't know 8	<p>2 → HA22</p> <p>8 → HA22</p>																

№	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
N ^o	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
N ^o	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	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Does not have friends 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS4	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?	Does not go to school 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS5	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?	Does not have a job 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS6	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOURSELF?	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS7	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? <i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i>	Very satisfied..... 1 Somewhat satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS8	HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	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 WORSENERED, 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"/>	
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><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>		

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	_____	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"/>

MICS4.ME.1

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	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?	Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week..... 2 At least once a month..... 3 Not at all..... 4	
MI3	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?	Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week..... 2 At least once a month..... 3 Not at all..... 4	
MI4	HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION? ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week..... 2 At least once a month..... 3 Not at all..... 4	
MI6	HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2→MI9
MI7	HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2→MI9
MI8	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?	Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week..... 2 At least once a month..... 3 Not at all..... 4	
MI9	HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2→Module RP
MI10	HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2→Module RP
MI11	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?	Almost every day..... 1 At least once a week..... 2 At least once a month..... 3 Not at all..... 4	

4. REPRODUCTION			RP
All questions of this module refer only to the man's BIOLOGICAL children.			
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 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 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"/> Yes, check <input type="checkbox"/> No biological children → Go to Module CN. <input type="checkbox"/> One or more biological children → Continue with RP12. <input type="checkbox"/> No → Check responses to RP1-RP10 and make corrections if necessary before proceeding with RP12.		

№	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 style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">Agree</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">Dis- agree</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">Don't know</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[A] Using or not using contraceptive methods is women's business and men should not be involved</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Women may become promiscuous if they use contraceptive methods</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td></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		<hr/>					[B] Women may become promiscuous if they use contraceptive methods	1	2	8		
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<hr/>																							
[B] Women may become promiscuous if they use contraceptive methods	1	2	8																				
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>	<p>Yes No Don't know</p> <p>[A] Goes out to see friends or relatives without telling her husband 1 2 8</p> <p>[B] Neglects her children 1 2 8</p> <p>[C] Argues with her husband 1 2 8</p> <p>[D] Refuses to have sex with her husband 1 2 8</p> <p>[E] Burns food 1 2 8</p> <p>[F] Spends big amount of money without a permission from her husband 1 2 8</p>	
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>	<p>Hus- band Wife Both Don't know</p> <p>[A] Making major household purchases 1 2 3 8</p> <p>[B] Making purchases for daily household needs 1 2 3 8</p> <p>[C] Deciding about visits to the wife's family or relatives 1 2 3 8</p> <p>[D] Deciding what to do with the money the wife earns for her work 1 2 3 8</p> <p>[E] Deciding how many children to have 1 2 3 8</p> <p>[F] Deciding if the wife should be employed 1 2 3 8</p>	

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> <hr/>	
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> <hr/>	

9. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR			SA
<p>Check for the presence of others around. Before beginning the interview, ensure privacy.</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="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>First time when started living with (first) wife/partner 95</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="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 → 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:</i> WERE YOU LIVING WITH HER TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</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>		

№	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	
	Yes	No	Don't know																
[A] During pregnancy	1	2	8																
[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
N ^o	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	WHAT TYPES OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS DID YOU USE? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER TYPES OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	Chewing A Snuff..... B Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
AT14	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 → Module LH
AT15	HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL? <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.	Never 00 Age..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	00 → Module LH
AT16	DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU DRINK ALCOHOL? <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>	Did not drink 00 Number of days 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more days 10 Almost every day 30	

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	

№	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"/>	
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>		

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:

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.

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 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 <i>Codes refer to the mother/ caretaker of the eligible child.</i>	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"/>

MICS4.U5.1

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

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	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT (name). PLEASE TELL ME (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH? <i>Birth year and month of the child must be recorded.</i> <i>If the mother/ caretaker knows the exact day of birth, enter the day. Otherwise, circle 98 for Day.</i>	Birth Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know 98	
AG2	HOW OLD IS (name)? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>Always check if AG1 and AG2 are consistent.</i>	Age (in completed years) <input type="text"/>	

3. BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR	
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
BR1	DOES (name) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE?? <i>If yes, ask:</i> PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME.	Yes, seen 1 Yes, not seen 2 No 3 Don't know 8	► Module EC ► Module EC
BR2	HAS (name)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	► Module EC
BR3	DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER A CHILD'S BIRTH?	Yes 1 No 2	

4. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT			EC																				
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																				
EC1	IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS HAVE FOR (name)?	None 00 Number of books 0 <input type="text"/> 10 or more books 10																					
EC2	I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (name) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. DOES (name) 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	
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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 (name) [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>	[A] Alone for more than an hour <input type="text"/> [B] In the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour <input type="text"/>																					
EC4	Check AG2 to see if the child is aged 3-4 years. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child is aged 3-4 years → Continue with EC5. <input type="checkbox"/> No, the child is aged 0-2 years → Go to Module BF.																						
EC5	DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 2010/2011, IS (name) 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																				

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP																																										
EC6	DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS, HOW MANY HOURS DID <i>(name)</i> 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 <i>(name)</i> ? <i>If yes, ask:</i> WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY? [A] READ BOOKS OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH <i>(name)</i> [B] TOLD STORIES TO <i>(name)</i> [C] SANG SONGS WITH <i>(name)</i> OR LULLABIES TO <i>(name)</i> [D] TOOK <i>(name)</i> OUTSIDE [E] PLAYED WITH <i>(name)</i> [F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH <i>(name)</i> <i>Record all that apply.</i>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>fo-ther</td> <td>a-ther</td> <td>Other</td> <td>No</td> <td>one</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Read books or looked at picture books with</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Told stories to</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Sang songs with or lullabies to</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Took outside</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Played with</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Named, counted or drew things to or with</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> <td></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		
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EC7A	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF <i>(name)</i> . 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 <i>(name)</i> IDENTIFY SOME COLOURS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8																																											
EC7B	CAN <i>(name)</i> IDENTIFY SIMPLE SHAPES SUCH AS TRIANGLE, SQUARE, CIRCLE, ETC.?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8																																											
EC8	CAN <i>(name)</i> NAME AT LEAST 10 LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8																																											
EC9	CAN <i>(name)</i> READ AT LEAST 4 SIMPLE WORDS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8																																											
EC9A	CAN <i>(name)</i> COUNT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know 8																																											

N ^o	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
N ^o	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="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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
No	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	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 (levomcitin, 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

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

N ^o	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>Check AG2 to see if the child is aged 0-2 years.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child is aged 0-2 years → Continue with CA15.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child is 3-4 years → Go to Module IM.</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>			
N ^o	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
IM1	DOES (<i>name</i>) 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 (<i>name</i>) EVER HAVE AN IMMUNIZATION CARD?	Yes 1 No 2	1 → IM6 2 → IM6
IM3	(a) <i>Copy dates for each vaccination from the card.</i> (b) <i>Record 4444 in the corresponding year column if the card shows that a vaccination was given, but no date recorded.</i>	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	<i>Was the information in IM3 filled out from the immunization card that was available at the health facility?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, filled out from the immunization card that was available at the health facility → End the questionnaire.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, filled out from the immunization card that was available in the household → Continue with IM4.</i>		
IM4	<i>Check IM3 to see if all vaccinations are recorded.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, all vaccinations are recorded → Go to IM18.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, not all vaccinations are recorded → Continue with IM5.</i>		
IM5	IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS IMMUNIZATION CARD, DID (<i>name</i>) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS? <i>Record 1 only if the mother/ caretaker mentions vaccinations shown in IM3.</i>	Yes 1 <i>(Probe for vaccinations and record 6666 in the corresponding year column for each vaccination mentioned. Then go to IM18.)</i> No 2 Don't know 8	1 → IM3 2 → IM18 8 → IM18

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

№	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

№	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	

MICS4.U5.13

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

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> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>] May immunization days</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>] October immunization days</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></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
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.			
№	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODE	STEP
AN1	Measurer name and number	— <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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)..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> 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</i> ▼ <i>Measure length by having the child lie down.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The child is aged 2 or more years</i> ▼ <i>Measure height by having the child stand up.</i>	Length (cm) Lying down 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Height (cm) Standing up..... 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Length/ height not measured 9999	
AN6	<p>Check if there is another child under age of 5 years in the household who is eligible for measurement.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i> → Measure the weight and height of the next eligible child.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No</i> → End the interview with this household by thanking all participants for their cooperation.</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 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (specify) 96
<i>Codes refer to the mother/ caretaker of the eligible child.</i>	
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
No	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 (name) HAVE ANY INJURIES?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2→DA2
CI3	DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, WHAT TYPES OF INJURIES DID (name) 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 (name) 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 (name) 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 (name) 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	

MICS4.HF.2

3. CHILD DISABILITY			DA
№	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	<p><i>Check CII to see if the child is aged 3-14 years.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, the child is aged 3-14 years → Continue with DA11.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, the child is aged 2 years → Go to DA12.</i></p>		
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	

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

№	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	Interview completed at	Hour, minute..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
HF14	<p>Check if the mother/ caretaker is the mother/ caretaker of another child under aged 2-14 years in this household.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Go to the next "Questionnaire for Child aged 2-14" to be administered to the same mother/ caretaker.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → Continue with HF15.</p>		
HF15	<p>Check if there is another mother/ caretaker of a child aged 2-14 years.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes → Start administering the next "Questionnaire for Child aged 2-14" with the mother/ caretaker.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No → End the interview with the mother/ caretaker by thanking her/him for her/his 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>		

MICS4.HF.4